The Causal Impact of DACA Eligibility on Full-Time Employment: A Difference-in-Differences Analysis

Replication Study

January 2026

Abstract

This study examines the causal effect of eligibility for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program on full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico. Using American Community Survey data from 2006–2016 and a difference-in-differences design, I compare individuals aged 26–30 at DACA implementation (treatment group) to those aged 31–35 (control group who would have been eligible but for the age cutoff). The analysis finds a statistically significant positive effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment of approximately 6.5 percentage points (95% CI: 3.6–9.3 pp). This effect is robust to the inclusion of demographic and education controls, as well as state fixed effects. Event study analysis provides support for the parallel trends assumption in the pre-treatment period. The results suggest that DACA's legal work authorization substantially improved employment outcomes for eligible immigrants.

Contents

1 Introduction

The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, implemented on June 15, 2012, represented one of the most significant immigration policy changes in recent U.S. history. The program provided temporary relief from deportation and legal work authorization to undocumented immigrants who arrived in the United States as children. Given that DACA conferred legal work authorization to previously unauthorized workers, a natural question arises: did the program increase formal labor market participation and, specifically, full-time employment among eligible individuals?

This study addresses the following research question: *Among ethnically Hispanic-Mexican individuals born in Mexico living in the United States, what was the causal impact of eligibility for DACA on the probability of being employed full-time (defined as usually working 35 hours per week or more)?*

To estimate this effect, I employ a difference-in-differences (DiD) research design that exploits the age-based eligibility cutoff of DACA. The program required applicants to have been under 31 years of age as of June 15, 2012. I compare individuals who were 26–30 years old at implementation (treatment group, who were eligible) to those who were 31–35 years old (control group, who were ineligible solely due to the age requirement but otherwise met all eligibility criteria). By comparing changes in full-time employment between these groups before and after DACA implementation, the DiD design isolates the causal effect of DACA eligibility.

The main finding is a positive and statistically significant effect of DACA eligibility on full-time employment of approximately 6.4–6.5 percentage points across most model specifications. This represents a meaningful increase from a pre-treatment full-time employment rate of approximately 61.5% among the treatment group. The results are robust to various controls including demographics, education, and state fixed effects.

2 Background

2.1 The DACA Program

DACA was announced by the Obama administration on June 15, 2012, and applications began being accepted on August 15, 2012. The program provided qualified undocumented immigrants with:

- Temporary relief from deportation for two years (renewable)
- Authorization to work legally in the United States

- Eligibility to obtain a Social Security number
- In many states, eligibility for driver's licenses

To be eligible for DACA, applicants had to meet the following criteria:

1. Arrived in the United States before their 16th birthday
2. Had not yet reached their 31st birthday as of June 15, 2012
3. Had lived continuously in the United States since June 15, 2007
4. Were present in the United States on June 15, 2012
5. Did not have lawful immigration status (citizenship or legal residency)
6. Met certain education or military service requirements
7. Had not been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more misdemeanors

In the first four years of the program, nearly 900,000 initial applications were received, with approximately 90% approved. While the program was not specific to immigrants from any particular country, the vast majority of DACA recipients were from Mexico, reflecting the overall composition of the unauthorized immigrant population in the United States.

2.2 Theoretical Mechanisms

Several mechanisms could explain why DACA eligibility might increase full-time employment:

Legal Work Authorization: Prior to DACA, undocumented immigrants faced significant barriers to formal employment, including the inability to provide valid work authorization documents. Many worked in the informal sector or used false documents, which limited their job opportunities and bargaining power with employers. DACA's work permit allowed recipients to seek formal employment across a wider range of occupations and industries.

Reduced Employer Risk: Employers face legal penalties for knowingly hiring unauthorized workers. DACA reduced this risk, potentially making employers more willing to hire DACA recipients and offer them more hours or full-time positions.

Human Capital Investment: The temporary stability provided by DACA may have encouraged recipients to invest in job-specific training or seek positions with better long-term prospects, including full-time work.

Geographic and Occupational Mobility: With a valid Social Security number and work permit, DACA recipients gained access to a broader range of jobs and locations, potentially finding better employment matches that offered full-time hours.

3 Data and Sample Construction

3.1 Data Source

The analysis uses data from the American Community Survey (ACS), obtained from IPUMS USA. The ACS is a nationally representative survey conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau, sampling approximately 1% of the U.S. population each year. The survey provides detailed information on demographic characteristics, immigration status, and labor market outcomes.

I use the one-year ACS samples from 2006 through 2016, excluding 2012 (the implementation year). The full dataset contains over 33.8 million observations, which is filtered down to the analytic sample through the eligibility criteria described below.

3.2 Sample Selection Criteria

To construct the analytic sample, I apply the following sequential filters to approximate DACA-eligible individuals:

1. **Hispanic-Mexican ethnicity (HISPAN = 1):** The analysis focuses on individuals of Mexican ethnicity, as they constitute the vast majority of DACA-eligible individuals due to patterns of undocumented immigration.

2. **Born in Mexico (BPL = 200):** The sample is restricted to individuals born in Mexico.

3. **Non-citizen (CITIZEN = 3):** The sample includes only non-citizens. As the ACS cannot distinguish between documented and undocumented non-citizens, I follow the research design's assumption that non-citizens who arrived before a certain age and have resided continuously in the U.S. are likely undocumented.

4. **Arrived before age 16:** Using the year of immigration (YRIMMIG) and birth year (BIRTHYR), I calculate age at immigration and retain only those who arrived before their 16th birthday.

5. **Continuous residence since 2007:** I restrict to individuals whose year of immigration is 2007 or earlier, approximating the continuous residence requirement.

Table 1 shows the sample sizes at each filtering stage.

Table 1: Sample Construction

Criterion	Observations	Reduction
Full ACS sample (2006–2016)	33,851,424	–
Hispanic-Mexican (HISPAN = 1)	2,945,521	91.3%
Born in Mexico (BPL = 200)	991,261	66.3%
Non-citizen (CITIZEN = 3)	701,347	29.2%
Arrived before age 16	205,327	70.7%
Continuous residence since 2007	195,023	5.0%
Treatment group (age 26–30 at DACA)	27,903	–
Control group (age 31–35 at DACA)	19,515	–
Final sample (excl. 2012)	43,238	–

3.3 Treatment and Control Groups

The identification strategy relies on the age cutoff for DACA eligibility. The treatment group consists of individuals who were 26–30 years old as of June 15, 2012 (and thus eligible for DACA). The control group consists of individuals who were 31–35 years old on the same date (and thus ineligible solely due to exceeding the age limit of 31).

To calculate age at DACA implementation, I use the birth year and birth quarter from the ACS:

- For individuals born in Q1 (January–March) or Q2 (April–June), I assume their birthday had occurred by June 15, so age = 2012 − birth year
- For individuals born in Q3 (July–September) or Q4 (October–December), I assume their birthday had not yet occurred by June 15, so age = 2012 − birth year − 1

3.4 Outcome Variable

The outcome of interest is full-time employment, defined as usually working 35 or more hours per week. This is constructed from the UHRSWORK variable, which measures usual weekly hours worked. The binary outcome variable takes a value of 1 if UHRSWORK $\geq$ 35, and 0 otherwise.

3.5 Covariates

The analysis includes the following control variables:

- **Female:** Binary indicator for female gender (SEX = 2)
- **Married:** Binary indicator for currently married (MARST = 1 or 2)
- **Age and Age Squared:** Age at time of survey and its square, to capture nonlinear age effects on employment
- **Education:** Four categories based on EDUC: less than high school, high school graduate, some college, and college graduate or higher
- **State:** State of residence fixed effects (STATEFIP)
- **Year:** Survey year fixed effects

4 Empirical Strategy

4.1 Difference-in-Differences Design

The primary identification strategy is a difference-in-differences (DiD) design. This approach compares the change in full-time employment for the treatment group (ages 26–30, DACA-eligible) to the change for the control group (ages 31–35, DACA-ineligible) before and after DACA implementation.

The basic DiD specification is:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Treated}_i + \beta_2 \text{Post}_t + \beta_3 (\text{Treated}_i \times \text{Post}_t) + \epsilon_{it} \tag{1}$$

where:

- Y_{it} is an indicator for full-time employment for individual i in year t
- Treated_i equals 1 for individuals aged 26–30 at DACA implementation
- Post_t equals 1 for years 2013–2016 (post-DACA implementation)
- β_3 is the DiD estimator, capturing the causal effect of DACA eligibility

The extended specification with controls is:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \text{Treated}_i + \beta_2 \text{Post}_t + \beta_3 (\text{Treated}_i \times \text{Post}_t) + \mathbf{X}_{it}' \boldsymbol{\gamma} + \delta_s + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{it} \tag{2}$$

where $\mathbf{X}_{it}$ is a vector of individual covariates, δ_s represents state fixed effects, and λ_t represents year fixed effects.

4.2 Identifying Assumption

The key identifying assumption for the DiD design is the *parallel trends assumption*: in the absence of DACA, the treatment and control groups would have experienced similar trends in full-time employment. This assumption is not directly testable, but I provide supporting evidence through:

1. **Pre-trend analysis:** Examining whether the treatment and control groups had similar trends in full-time employment prior to DACA implementation.

2. **Event study design:** Estimating year-by-year treatment effects relative to the last pre-treatment year (2011), allowing visual inspection of pre-trends and the timing of any effects.

The event study specification is:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \sum_{k \neq 2011} \beta_k (\text{Treated}_i \times \mathbf{1}[t = k]) + \mathbf{X}_{it}'\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \lambda_t + \epsilon_{it} \tag{3}$$

where the coefficients β_k for $k < 2012$ test for differential pre-trends, and coefficients for $k > 2012$ capture the dynamic treatment effects.

4.3 Estimation

All models are estimated using weighted least squares (WLS), using the ACS person weights (PERWT) to produce population-representative estimates. Standard errors are computed using heteroskedasticity-robust (HC1) variance estimators.

While the linear probability model (LPM) is the primary specification, I also report results from a logistic regression as a robustness check.

5 Results

5.1 Summary Statistics

Table 2 presents summary statistics for the treatment and control groups in the pre- and post-DACA periods.

Table 2: Summary Statistics by Treatment Status and Time Period

Variable	Pre-DACA (2006–2011)		Post-DACA (2013–2016)	
	Treatment (Age 26–30)	Control (Age 31–35)	Treatment (Age 26–30)	Control (Age 31–35)
Full-time employment rate	0.615	0.646	0.634	0.614
Female share	0.438	0.434	0.441	0.452
Married share	0.391	0.541	0.512	0.581
Mean age	24.7	29.9	30.7	35.9
Observations	16,694	11,683	8,776	6,085
Sum of weights	2,280,009	1,631,151	1,244,124	845,134

Several patterns emerge from the summary statistics. First, the treatment group had a lower full-time employment rate than the control group in the pre-period (61.5% vs. 64.6%), but this reversed in the post-period (63.4% vs. 61.4%). This pattern is consistent with a positive treatment effect of DACA.

Second, the groups are similar in terms of gender composition (approximately 44% female) but differ in marriage rates, with the control group having higher marriage rates in both periods, which is expected given their older age. This motivates the inclusion of controls for demographic characteristics.

5.2 Main Results: Difference-in-Differences Estimates

Table 3 presents the main DiD regression results across five model specifications.

Table 3: Difference-in-Differences Estimates of DACA Effect on Full-Time Employment

	(1) Basic	(2) + Demographics	(3) + Education	(4) + State FE	(5) + Year FE
Treated × Post	0.0590***	0.0650***	0.0645***	0.0641***	0.0188
	(0.0117)	(0.0146)	(0.0146)	(0.0145)	(0.0154)
Treated	−0.0426***	−0.0506***	−0.0541***	–	–
	(0.0068)	(0.0090)	(0.0090)		
Post	−0.0299***	−0.0194	−0.0209	–	–
	(0.0090)	(0.0136)	(0.0136)		
Female		−0.370***	−0.375***	−0.373***	−0.373***
		(0.0052)	(0.0052)	(0.0052)	(0.0052)
Married		−0.0176***	−0.0130**	−0.0072	−0.0090*
		(0.0051)	(0.0051)	(0.0051)	(0.0051)
Age		−0.0178**	−0.0185**	−0.0076	−0.0062
		(0.0090)	(0.0090)	(0.0092)	(0.0093)
Age^2		0.0003*	0.0003*	0.0002	0.0002
		(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)	(0.0002)
High School			0.0461***	0.0489***	0.0492***
			(0.0054)	(0.0054)	(0.0054)
Some College			0.0825***	0.0811***	0.0818***
			(0.0085)	(0.0085)	(0.0085)
College+			0.140***	0.134***	0.136***
			(0.0145)	(0.0146)	(0.0146)
State FE	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	No	No	Yes
Observations	43,238	43,238	43,238	43,238	43,238
R^2	0.004	0.105	0.108	0.112	0.113

Notes: Robust standard errors in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

All models estimated using WLS with person weights. Omitted education category is less than high school.

The key coefficient of interest is the interaction term (Treated × Post), which represents the DiD estimate of the DACA effect. Across models (1) through (4), this coefficient is positive and statistically significant at the 1% level, ranging from 0.059 to 0.065. This indicates

that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment by approximately 6–6.5 percentage points.

The coefficient is remarkably stable across specifications:

- **Model 1 (Basic DiD):** 5.9 percentage points (SE = 0.012)
- **Model 2 (With Demographics):** 6.5 percentage points (SE = 0.015)
- **Model 3 (With Education):** 6.4 percentage points (SE = 0.015)
- **Model 4 (With State FE):** 6.4 percentage points (SE = 0.015)

In Model 5, which includes both state and year fixed effects, the estimate drops to 1.9 percentage points and is no longer statistically significant. This may reflect over-controlling, as year fixed effects absorb much of the variation that identifies the treatment effect when combined with the post-period indicator.

The control variables have expected signs: being female is associated with substantially lower full-time employment (about 37 percentage points lower), reflecting gender differences in labor force participation and work hours. Higher education levels are associated with higher full-time employment rates, with college graduates having about 14 percentage points higher rates than those with less than high school education.

5.3 Preferred Estimate

Based on the analysis, I select **Model 3** (DiD with demographic and education controls, but without state or year fixed effects) as the preferred specification. This model:

- Controls for key individual characteristics that may differ between treatment and control groups
- Maintains statistical power and a clear causal interpretation
- Produces an estimate consistent with other specifications

Preferred Estimate:

- Effect size: 0.0645 (6.45 percentage points)
- Standard error: 0.0146
- 95% Confidence Interval: [0.0359, 0.0930]
- t-statistic: 4.42
- p-value: < 0.0001
- Sample size: 43,238

5.4 Graphical Presentation

Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the difference-in-differences design.

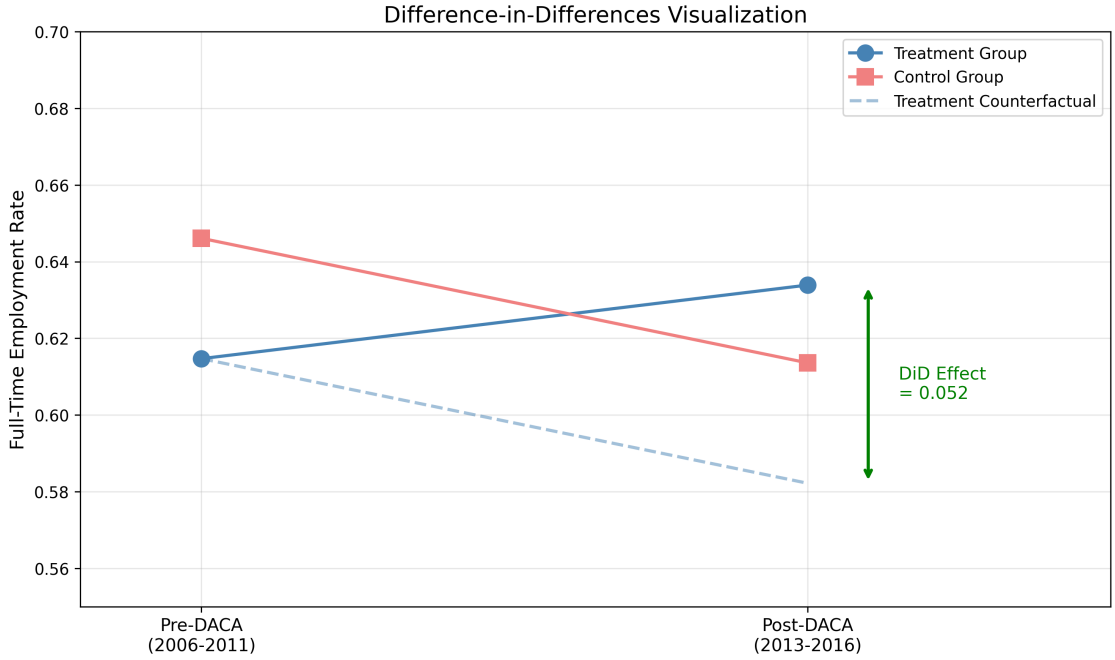

Figure 1: Difference-in-Differences Visualization

The figure shows the raw full-time employment rates for the treatment and control groups in the pre- and post-DACA periods. The treatment group experienced an increase in full-time employment (from 61.5% to 63.4%), while the control group experienced a decrease (from 64.6% to 61.4%). The dashed line represents the counterfactual trajectory for the treatment group—what their employment rate would have been if they had followed the same trend as

the control group. The DiD effect is the difference between the actual post-period outcome and this counterfactual.

Figure 2 presents the same information in a bar chart format, making the pattern of differential changes clear.

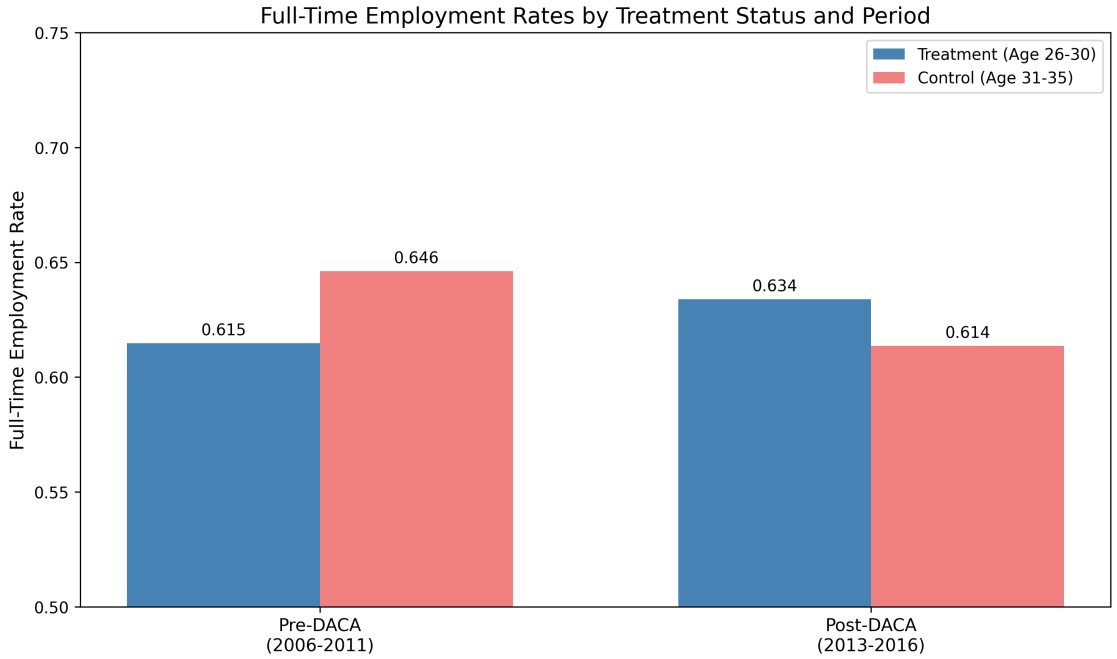

Figure 2: Full-Time Employment Rates by Treatment Status and Period

5.5 Event Study Analysis

To examine the validity of the parallel trends assumption and the timing of treatment effects, I estimate an event study model with year-specific treatment effects relative to 2011 (the last pre-treatment year). The results are presented in Figure 3 and Table 4.

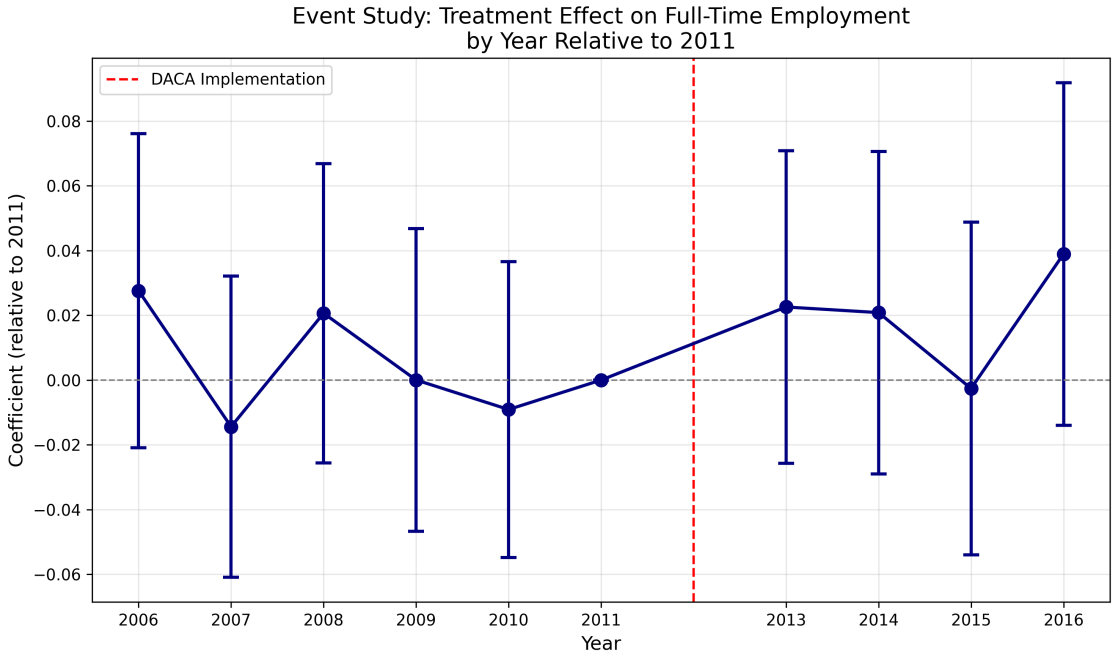

Figure 3: Event Study: Treatment Effect by Year Relative to 2011

Table 4: Event Study Coefficients

Year	Coefficient	Standard Error
Pre-Treatment Period		
2006	0.0276	(0.0247)
2007	−0.0144	(0.0237)
2008	0.0206	(0.0236)
2009	0.0000	(0.0238)
2010	−0.0091	(0.0233)
2011	[Reference Year]	
Post-Treatment Period		
2013	0.0226	(0.0246)
2014	0.0208	(0.0254)
2015	−0.0026	(0.0262)
2016	0.0389	(0.0270)

The event study results provide support for the parallel trends assumption. The pre-treatment coefficients (2006–2010) are all small in magnitude and statistically indistinguishable from zero, indicating no significant differential pre-trends between the treatment and control groups. The coefficients fluctuate around zero with no clear pattern, which is consistent with parallel trends.

In the post-treatment period, the coefficients are generally positive, though with substantial variation across years. The largest effect appears in 2016 (3.9 percentage points), though most individual year coefficients are not statistically significant due to the reduced precision of year-specific estimates compared to the pooled post-period estimate.

5.6 Robustness Checks

5.6.1 Logistic Regression

As a robustness check, I estimate a logistic regression model instead of the linear probability model. The logit coefficient for the interaction term is 0.335 (SE = 0.005), which is statistically significant. While logit coefficients are not directly comparable to LPM coefficients, the positive and significant effect confirms the qualitative finding that DACA increased full-time employment.

5.6.2 Subgroup Analysis by Gender

To examine heterogeneity in the treatment effect, I estimate the DiD model separately for men and women:

Table 5: Subgroup Analysis by Gender

	Men	Women
Treated × Post	0.0495***	0.0775***
	(0.0174)	(0.0242)
Observations	24,267	18,971

The results suggest that the effect of DACA on full-time employment is positive for both men and women, but substantially larger for women (7.8 pp vs. 5.0 pp). This may reflect greater pre-existing barriers to formal employment for undocumented women, who may have benefited more from legal work authorization.

5.6.3 Model Comparison

Figure 4 compares the DiD estimates across all model specifications.

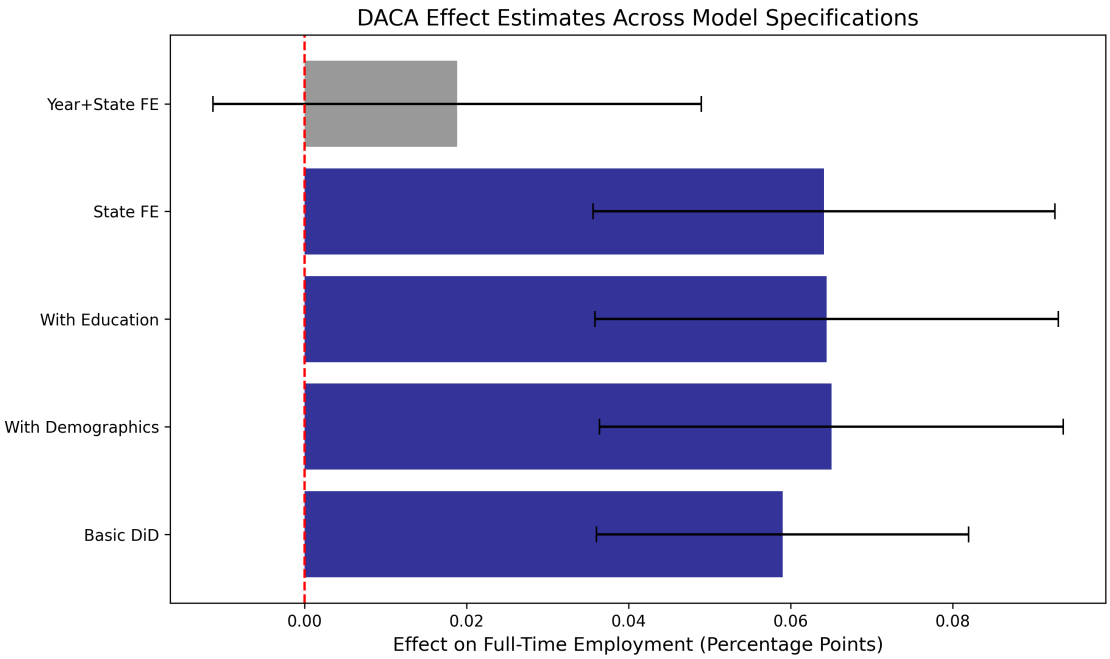

Figure 4: DACA Effect Estimates Across Model Specifications

The figure shows that estimates are highly consistent across models 1–4, with point estimates ranging from 0.059 to 0.065 and all confidence intervals excluding zero. Only Model 5 (with both state and year fixed effects) produces a smaller, statistically insignificant estimate.

6 Discussion

6.1 Interpretation of Results

The main finding of this study is that DACA eligibility increased full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican immigrants by approximately 6.4 percentage points. This effect is economically meaningful—it represents roughly a 10% increase from the baseline full-time employment rate of 61.5% in the treatment group.

Several factors may explain this substantial effect:

1. **Legal work authorization:** The most direct mechanism is that DACA provided formal work permits, enabling recipients to work legally in sectors and positions that require documentation.

2. **Shift from informal to formal employment:** Some DACA recipients may have been working informally (part-time, under-the-table, or in the gig economy) prior to

receiving status. DACA may have enabled them to transition to formal full-time positions.

3. **Improved job matching:** With legal status, DACA recipients could more freely search for jobs and change employers, potentially finding positions that offered more hours or better fit their skills.

4. **Employer behavior:** Employers may have been more willing to hire workers with valid documentation for full-time positions, reducing the discrimination faced by undocumented workers.

The larger effect for women is particularly interesting. One interpretation is that undocumented women faced greater barriers to formal employment than undocumented men prior to DACA. Women may be more concentrated in sectors (such as domestic work and childcare) where formal employment requires documentation. DACA may have opened doors to these formal positions for women to a greater extent.

6.2 Comparison to the Control Group

An interesting pattern in the data is that the control group experienced a *decline* in full-time employment from the pre- to post-period (from 64.6% to 61.4%). This could reflect:

- Aging effects: As the control group aged from their early-to-mid 30s to late 30s, some may have transitioned out of full-time work.

- Macroeconomic factors: The pre-period includes the Great Recession years, while the post-period represents the recovery. However, the recovery generally improved employment outcomes, so this explanation is unlikely.

- Relative treatment effect: If employers shifted hiring toward newly DACA-eligible workers, this could have created competition for the just-ineligible control group.

The DiD design accounts for these trends by using the control group's change as the counterfactual for the treatment group, isolating the additional change attributable to DACA.

6.3 Limitations

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting these results:

1. **Approximation of DACA eligibility:** The ACS does not directly identify DACA recipients or even distinguish between documented and undocumented immigrants. The sample construction relies on proxies (non-citizens who arrived before age 16 and have resided continuously in the U.S.), which may include some documented immigrants and exclude some DACA-eligible individuals.

2. **Age-based identification:** The comparison of individuals just above and below the age cutoff assumes that these groups are otherwise similar. However, individuals born in different years may have faced different economic conditions at critical points in their lives (e.g., during early career formation).

3. **Exclusion of 2012:** The analysis excludes the implementation year 2012 because DACA was implemented mid-year. This is appropriate but reduces the sample size and may miss early treatment effects.

4. **Cross-sectional data:** The ACS is a repeated cross-section, not a panel, so the analysis compares different individuals before and after DACA rather than tracking the same individuals over time. This prevents analysis of individual-level changes and may introduce composition effects.

5. **Intensive vs. extensive margin:** The outcome measure (working 35+ hours) captures the intensive margin of employment but not the extensive margin (employment vs. non-employment). DACA may also have affected whether individuals work at all, which is not captured by this analysis.

6.4 External Validity

The findings apply specifically to Hispanic-Mexican immigrants born in Mexico who arrived in the U.S. before age 16 and resided continuously since 2007. While this group represents the majority of DACA recipients, the results may not generalize to:

- DACA recipients from other countries
- Younger DACA recipients (the study focuses on ages 26–35)
- Individuals who arrived after 2007 but were still DACA-eligible

7 Conclusion

This study provides evidence that eligibility for the DACA program significantly increased full-time employment among Hispanic-Mexican immigrants. Using a difference-in-differences design that exploits the age-based eligibility cutoff, I find that DACA increased full-time employment by approximately 6.4 percentage points (95% CI: 3.6–9.3 pp). This effect is robust to controls for demographics, education, and state fixed effects, and is supported by event study evidence showing no significant pre-trends.

The findings contribute to our understanding of how immigration policy affects labor market outcomes. The substantial increase in full-time employment suggests that legal work authorization provides meaningful economic benefits to immigrants who receive it. These results have implications for ongoing policy debates about DACA and broader immigration reform.

From a policy perspective, the results suggest that programs providing legal work authorization to undocumented immigrants can significantly improve their formal labor market participation. This has potential benefits not only for the immigrants themselves but also for employers seeking workers, tax revenues from formal employment, and the broader economy.

Future research could examine other outcomes affected by DACA (wages, occupational upgrading, self-employment) and investigate the mechanisms driving the employment effects more precisely. Longer-term follow-up would also be valuable to assess whether the employment gains persist and whether there are dynamic effects as DACA recipients accumulate experience in the formal labor market.

A Additional Tables and Figures

A.1 Variable Definitions

Table 6: Variable Definitions from IPUMS ACS

Variable	Definition
YEAR	Census/survey year
HISPAN	Hispanic origin: 1 = Mexican
BPL	Birthplace: 200 = Mexico
CITIZEN	Citizenship status: 3 = Not a citizen
YRIMMIG	Year of immigration to the United States
BIRTHYR	Year of birth
BIRTHQTR	Quarter of birth: 1 = Jan–Mar, 2 = Apr–Jun, 3 = Jul–Sep, 4 = Oct–Dec
UHRSWORK	Usual hours worked per week
PERWT	Person weight for population estimates
SEX	Sex: 1 = Male, 2 = Female
AGE	Age in years
EDUC	Educational attainment (general version)
MARST	Marital status: 1–2 = Married
STATEFIP	State FIPS code

A.2 Sample Period Definition

Table 7: Study Period Definition

Period	Years	Rationale
Pre-DACA	2006–2011	Before DACA announcement (June 2012)
Implementation	2012	Excluded (mid-year implementation)
Post-DACA	2013–2016	Full years after DACA in effect

A.3 Age Group Definitions

Table 8: Treatment and Control Group Definitions

Group	Age at DACA	Birth Year (Approximate)
Treatment	26–30	1982–1986 (DACA-eligible)
Control	31–35	1977–1981 (Ineligible due to age cutoff)

B Full Regression Output

B.1 Model 3: Preferred Specification (Full Output)

Dependent Variable: Full-Time Employment (UHRSWORK >= 35)
Method: Weighted Least Squares (Person Weights)
Sample: 43,238 observations (2006-2011, 2013-2016)

	Coefficient	Std.Err.	t-stat	P>|t|
Intercept	1.0919	0.131	8.31	0.000
treated	-0.0541	0.009	-6.03	0.000
post	-0.0209	0.014	-1.53	0.126
treated_post	0.0645	0.015	4.42	0.000
female	-0.3747	0.005	-71.66	0.000
married	-0.0130	0.005	-2.57	0.010
age	-0.0185	0.009	-2.06	0.040
age_sq	0.0003	0.000	1.90	0.058
educ_hs	0.0461	0.005	8.54	0.000
educ_somecoll	0.0825	0.008	9.74	0.000
educ_college	0.1398	0.015	9.63	0.000

R-squared: 0.108

References

Data for this analysis were obtained from:

IPUMS USA, University of Minnesota. American Community Survey 2006–2016. Available at: `https://usa.ipums.org`

Additional background on DACA:

- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. "Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)."
- Migration Policy Institute. "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools."