

Online Appendix for "Undocumented and Under Threat of Deportation: Immigrant Students in the Classroom"

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I. Conditional Google Trends Analysis

To formalize the Google Trends analysis, I use two simple frameworks to confirm the visual peaks of legal term traffic are indeed reflected in the data. The first uses a difference-in-difference approach similar¹ to [Bacher-Hicks, Goodman and Mulhern \(2020\)](#) where I take the log of the Google Trends score as the outcome variable, and then use terms that are associated with legal changes (such as “ley”) as “treated” interacted with the legal timeframe where the law is moving forward to obtain a “treatment” variable. Again, since Google Data is non-continuous, bounded from 0-100, I also use a similar estimation but with a panel Poisson estimator. Both estimations show that Google Trends for legal terms do indeed increase during the legal period, though specific marginal analysis should be approached with caution given the data constraints.

Secondarily, I mirror the aforementioned placebo regression exercise for each date in the panel, tagging the dates where the law is actually moving forward, and we would expect increased search traffic. For clarity, I again plot a histogram of the coefficients of each day, coloring those of the legal time period separately.

II. Heterogeneity Analysis

Since salience around these legal events seems to be the driver of student attendance patterns, an important caveat is examining how different sub-groups of students react. First, I split the sample by gender to see if there are differential reactions between male and female students. In [Table 3](#), the estimates nearly mirror the interaction of undocumented and major legal dates upon absences. For withdrawals and dates around ICE activity, there seems to be some heterogeneity in response within genders. For the results around ICE activity in [Table 3](#), the responses seem to be driven by females, but the estimate is still exceptionally smaller as compared to the legal days.

Next, I split the sample by grade levels, bracketed by typical transitions (i.e. grades 6 – 8 from middle school, etc.). Here I do see differential reactions, with students in high school grades (9 – 12) being the most reactive to the legal events, regardless of documentation status ([Table 5](#)).² Specifically, the Update 2 x Undocumented Status estimates climbs to 0.43, which reveals the strong heterogeneity in response across grades. The particular mechanism for this reaction is unclear – speculative consideration by district employees posits older students have the ability to choose transportation on their own, whereas younger students cannot. Conversely, this trend is reversed for withdrawal estimates – with the highest estimates coming from undocumented students in grades K – 5 ([Table 6](#)).

Lastly, I break out a student’s duration within the school system (one year or less in the system versus more than one year) to examine the possibility that students who are new to the area are more reactive to these events ([Table 7](#)). The estimates here are mixed,

¹Given the large number of 0 results in search terms, I am unable to create the aggregated indicator used by these authors

²These differences are indeed statistically significant, when including a triple interaction for each subgroup upon documentation status upon date. For example, Update 1 x Undocumented x Grades(6-8).

with new undocumented students to the system having absences slightly less reactive to Update 1 and more reactive to Update 2 and the law being upheld. For withdrawal around the law's clearance, the results are still mixed – new students are less likely to withdraw and students with more than a year's tenure in the system are more likely to withdraw.

III. Other Robustness Checks

Alternate Data

As an alternate tabulation of enforcement data, I merge data from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC),³ which compiles a large warehouse of data on ICE enforcement statistics. These data have different features than the FOIA-obtained data, and thus provide an important robustness check. First, TRAC uniquely coded some individual apprehensions as community arrests, where the “individual was located living in the community and arrested directly by ICE” (TRAC). It is possible these might combine some arrests in the FOIA-obtained data not coded in the previous analysis of “Located” arrests. Secondly, TRAC data spans the entire United States, which allows a national community arrest aggregation level for analysis. Since ICE may execute operations from the federal level, downward, highly-local data may miss this. Lastly, and simply, TRAC affords an alternate comparison and thus a confidence in the enforcement levels in the location studied. It is important to note that these data span a limited time period of October 2014 through May 2018, which gives an analytic sample of four academic years (2015-2018).

Additionally, it is possible that higher levels (the total apprehensions in a state) of aggregation may pick up on national enforcement operations that may be consequential for undocumented individuals. Yet, the combinations of aggregations by data-source, location, and/or apprehension types are numerous. I clarify the options in Table 2 and denote the combinations estimated.

For consistency, I replicate estimating Equation 1 in the following analyses. For each level of aggregation presented, new dates replace the old dates in the $KEYDATE_t$ vector, meaning the estimation will include all of the former legal dates *plus* the new dates of enforcement. For accurate comparisons, I include *both* the top dates of ICE enforcement as tabulated by TRAC and the FOIA-obtained data within $KEYDATE_t$ of the same equation. This means that the $KEYDATE_t$ contains indicators for dates of legal changes, top local enforcement dates as tabulated from FOIA-obtained data, and the top local enforcement dates as tabulated from TRAC-obtained data. This exercise is repeated consistently for each level of aggregation, such that school-radius aggregates from FOIA and TRAC obtained data are analyzed in the same estimating equation, state aggregates from FOIA and TRAC data are analyzed in the same equation, and so on.

In Table 8, I report the estimates from Equation 1 when the top dates of enforcement in the local area as tabulated by TRAC and the FOIA data are included in the $KEYDATE_t$ vector. The estimated coefficients for legal events remain similar to the unconditional

³TRAC: <http://trac.syr.edu/phptools/immigration/arrest/>

graphics and results from the main specification in Table 4. The addition of local TRAC arrest data do not alter the sign or significance of the estimates of FOIA-obtained ICE enforcement dates. However, the estimate for top ICE enforcement dates from TRAC in the local area is significant yet small in magnitude for undocumented students' absences. While this estimate might suggest undocumented students are avoiding ICE enforcement, the observation count is again high enough to warrant further analysis, which is included in the "Placebo Inference" section. Specifically, the coefficient on TRAC enforcement interacted with Undocumented Status is well inside the bulk of estimated absences patterns for every pattern, as shown by the placebo exercise.

Additionally, I repeat the analysis for each level of location aggregation (county, state, etc.) in Table 9. A visual is provided in Table 2 to show the differing data aggregation combinations possible and the levels chosen for analysis. This diversification in analysis is necessary since ICE is a federal organization, with a top down structure. It is possible that enforcement orders could extend from the federal or field office level and aggregating at these levels would pick up on large enforcement days that local aggregations might miss. Table 9 reports the interaction between the highest enforcement dates per these levels of aggregations and students' documentation status. Since the estimated coefficients on legal dates remain large, precisely-estimated, and consistent through levels of aggregating enforcement data, I only report the enforcement estimates. These estimates show a consistency across TRAC aggregations (field office) and down, with a positive relationship reported between dates where TRAC enforcement is in the top 10 % and undocumented status on absences. Estimates for withdrawal behaviors are inconsistent across aggregations. Additionally, a small (comparative to legal dates) negative and significant (at the $p < 0.05$ level) is reported between State-aggregated ICE data obtained from the FOIA. Lastly, Table 15 reports *all* local ICE activity (Located, jail transfers, etc.) in case the former data stratifications miss larger local trends. Again, the estimates are imprecise and small.

The following section develops the idea that these estimates should be approached with caution due to the combination of high observation counts, and the relative magnitude compared to the influential dates in the panel.

Alternate Estimation Techniques

For additional robustness, I have included several other specifications. First Table 11 inserts Θ_i (student fixed effects) into Equation 1 in case unobserved heterogeneity among students is influencing the results. The main estimates of the legal roll-out are generally unchanged, with some of the magnitudes increasing but the precision or signs are unchanged. The increased precision for the ICE enforcement dates and undocumented status is still within the placebo analysis presented in the main paper.

Additionally, I repeat the entire analysis presented in unconditional graphics of the main analysis with a different control group – black students instead of white students. The results are robust to this new specification with Figures 4 and 5 showing the same general patterns, and Table 14 retaining most of the coefficients from the original specification.

Lastly, the differential aggregation of ICE allows for alternative specifications. In Table 15, I combine all categories of local ICE enforcement (i.e. in addition to “Located” I include CAP-State, CAP-Local, etc.) and still see an imprecise estimate for ICE enforcement upon undocumented and documented Hispanic students attendance and withdrawal choices. Additionally, using an inverse hyperbolic sine transformation of the ICE data so that it can be included in a continuous (daily) shows a slightly different estimate for undocumented students’ absences in Table 16. However when corroborating this small estimate (-0.005) with the placebo exercise, it is unlikely that this represents a consequential relationship.

REFERENCES

Bacher-Hicks, Andrew, Joshua Goodman, and Christine Mulhern. 2020. "Inequality in household adaptation to schooling shocks: Covid-induced online learning engagement in real time." National Bureau of Economic Research.

IV. Tables

Table 1—Estimates of Effect of Legal Timing and Terms on Google Trends

	Panel OLS Estimate	Panel Poisson Estimate
Legal Timing × Legal Terms	1.404* (2.19)	2.565*** (9.47)
Legal Timing	0.568 (0.91)	-0.126 (-0.47)
Observations	656	13550

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Estimates are Google Trends data (0-100 score) with the interaction term being the indicator for legal terminology (such as “ley”-law) and the timing of the legal period. Standard errors are clustered at the timing level (date).

Table 2—Selection of Differing Aggregations by Enforcement Type

	FOIA-Sourced		TRAC-Sourced	
	Located	CAP	Community	CAP
National*			×	
Field-Office	×		×	
State	×		×	
Sub-State	×		×	
School Radius	* × *		×	

Note: Visualization of aggregating enforcement data by location/type levels. *National data only available in TRAC. FOIA-Sourced-Located-School-Radius aggregation is the preferred level for analysis.

Table 3—By Gender: Absence Likelihood

<i>Legislative Updates</i>	Absence	
	Female	Male
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.149*** (71.47)	0.150*** (84.18)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0829*** (85.55)	0.0604*** (70.64)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.0182*** (8.74)	0.00978*** (5.50)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.00243* (2.51)	0.00598*** (7.00)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.213*** (101.91)	0.308*** (181.55)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.168*** (167.64)	0.146*** (159.10)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
FOIA-ICE x Undocumented Status	-0.0146* (-2.48)	-0.000572 (-0.10)
FOIA-ICE x Documented Status	-0.000347 (-0.06)	-0.000532 (-0.12)
TRAC-ICE x Undocumented Status	0.0127** (3.09)	0.00617 (1.89)
TRAC-ICE x Documented Status	-0.00336 (-1.52)	-0.00196 (-1.04)
<i>Alternate Dates</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.0345*** (-17.48)	0.000717 (0.40)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0514*** (-32.23)	-0.0495*** (-33.46)
ADWOI Protest Date x Undocumented Status	0.235*** (102.56)	0.191*** (103.14)
ADWOI Protest Date x Documented Status	0.146*** (120.57)	0.137*** (124.16)

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note:

Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. “TRAC” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, which yielded more precise arrest categorization. “FOIA” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly, which gave a longer time span. “ADWIO Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 4—By Gender: Withdrawal Likelihood

<i>Legislative Updates</i>	Withdrawal	
	Female	Male
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	-0.00230*** (-3.61)	0.0155*** (20.81)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.000412 (1.33)	0.00193*** (6.09)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.0258*** (16.82)	0.0273*** (23.39)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.0201*** (47.00)	0.00507*** (14.95)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.00835*** (5.43)	-0.00475*** (-4.08)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.00333*** (7.80)	0.00168*** (4.97)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
FOIA-ICE x Undocumented Status	0.0000272 (0.02)	-0.000120 (-0.13)
FOIA-ICE x Documented Status	-0.0000873 (-0.23)	-0.000272 (-0.59)
TRAC-ICE x Undocumented Status	-0.000595 (-0.62)	-0.00170 (-1.65)
TRAC-ICE x Documented Status	-0.000634 (-1.11)	0.000701 (1.02)
<i>Alternate Dates</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	0.00291*** (4.42)	-0.00320*** (-3.93)
Holiday x Documented Status	0.00381*** (13.02)	0.00288*** (10.96)
ADWOI Protest Date x Undocumented Status	0.00287*** (3.40)	0.00317** (2.88)
ADWOI Protest Date x Documented Status	-0.000894* (-2.35)	-0.00247*** (-9.22)

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note:

Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. “TRAC” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, which yielded more precise arrest categorization. “FOIA” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly, which gave a longer time span. “ADWIO Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 5—By Grade Level: Absence Likelihood

<i>Legislative Updates</i>	K-5	6-8	9-12
Update 1 x Undocumented	0.0966*** (52.84)	0.111*** (53.41)	0.222*** (83.95)
Update 1 x Documented	0.0733*** (83.15)	0.0421*** (32.42)	0.139*** (82.53)
Upheld x Undocumented	0.0286*** (15.67)	-0.0165*** (-7.98)	0.0289*** (10.90)
Upheld x Documented	0.00434*** (4.92)	0.00235 (1.81)	0.0227*** (13.53)
Update 2 x Undocumented	0.0973*** (55.60)	0.229*** (117.53)	0.430*** (164.80)
Update 2 x Documented	0.123*** (151.51)	0.173*** (133.99)	0.293*** (155.74)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>			
Top FOIA ICE x Undocumented	-0.00523 (-1.53)	-0.00475 (-0.53)	-0.00435 (-0.41)
Top FOIA ICE x Documented	0.00247 (0.85)	-0.00190 (-0.29)	-0.00771 (-0.68)
Top TRAC ICE x Undocumented	0.000396 (0.13)	0.00593 (1.83)	0.00587 (1.04)
Top TRAC ICE x Documented	0.00176 (1.36)	-0.00515** (-2.68)	-0.000797 (-0.14)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>			
Holiday x Undocumented	-0.0602*** (-33.93)	-0.0595*** (-24.35)	0.0284*** (11.09)
Holiday x Documented	-0.0265*** (-26.40)	-0.0543*** (-34.46)	0.0191*** (9.08)
ADWOI Protest Date x Undocumented	0.187*** (97.28)	0.173*** (72.91)	0.256*** (99.90)
ADWOI Protest Date x Documented	0.134*** (112.96)	0.157*** (97.75)	0.123*** (69.59)

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note:

Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. Sub-group splits (by grade) are by the each student's enrollment grade data. "TRAC" ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, which yielded more precise arrest categorization. "FOIA" ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly, which gave a longer time span. "ADWIO Protest" is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 6—By Grade Level: Withdrawal Likelihood

<i>Legislative Updates</i>	K-5	6-8	9-12
Update 1 x Undocumented	0.00584*** (7.53)	0.00509*** (6.50)	0.00990*** (12.46)
Update 1 x Documented	0.00230*** (7.10)	-0.00110** (-3.16)	-0.00168*** (-3.84)
Upheld x Undocumented	0.0418*** (24.65)	0.0342*** (16.93)	0.00770*** (6.85)
Upheld x Documented	0.0182*** (48.24)	-0.00171*** (-4.27)	0.00572*** (10.13)
Update 2 x Undocumented	0.00105 (0.62)	0.00290 (1.43)	0.00109 (0.97)
Update 2 x Documented	-0.00118** (-3.14)	0.00481*** (11.99)	0.0137*** (24.24)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>			
Top FOIA ICE x Undocumented	0.000379 (0.24)	-0.00138 (-1.56)	0.000271 (0.23)
Top FOIA ICE x Documented	0.000258 (0.67)	-0.00125* (-2.52)	-0.0000632 (-0.10)
Top TRAC ICE x Undocumented	0.000493 (0.22)	-0.00321*** (-4.27)	-0.000902 (-0.88)
Top TRAC ICE x Documented	0.000129 (0.22)	0.000401 (0.44)	-0.000223 (-0.33)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>			
Holiday x Undocumented	-0.00306* (-2.54)	0.00648*** (7.74)	-0.00329*** (-4.78)
Holiday x Documented	0.00588*** (24.11)	-0.00136*** (-5.06)	-0.00120*** (-3.88)
ADWOI Protest x Undocumented	0.00227 (1.52)	0.00558*** (5.66)	0.00188 (1.87)
ADWOI Protest x Documented	-0.00149*** (-5.59)	-0.00307*** (-6.93)	-0.000595 (-1.09)

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note:

Each withdrawal estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event. Sub-group splits (by grade) are by the each student's enrollment grade data. "TRAC" ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, which yielded more precise arrest categorization. "FOIA" ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly, which gave a longer time span. "ADWIO Protest" is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 7—Duration in System: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood

<i>Legislative Updates</i>	Absence		Withdrawal	
	≤ 1	+1 Years	≤ 1	+1 Years
Update 1 x Undocumented	0.108*** (34.24)	0.141*** (86.08)	-0.00290 (-1.68)	0.00948*** (17.21)
Update 1 x Documented	0.0347*** (33.47)	0.0864*** (85.45)	0.00165** (2.63)	0.00195*** (7.32)
Upheld x Undocumented	0.0283*** (8.95)	0.0454*** (27.76)	-0.00654** (-3.06)	0.0314*** (30.63)
Upheld x Documented	0.0000722 (0.07)	0.0359*** (35.49)	0.0135*** (19.02)	0.0124*** (42.25)
Update 2 x Undocumented	0.219*** (73.88)	0.180*** (120.98)	-0.00792*** (-3.70)	0.00560*** (5.46)
Update 2 x Documented	0.120*** (101.36)	0.0969*** (88.65)	0.0000792 (0.11)	0.00679*** (23.08)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>				
Top FOIA ICE x Undocumented	-0.00231 (-0.37)	-0.00950 (-1.20)	0.00294 (0.50)	-0.000572 (-0.79)
Top FOIA ICE x Documented	-0.000367 (-0.09)	-0.00170 (-0.19)	-0.000190 (-0.30)	-0.000389 (-0.86)
Top TRAC ICE x Undocumented	0.00995* (2.31)	0.00936** (2.87)	-0.00292 (-0.81)	-0.000862 (-1.54)
Top TRAC ICE x Documented	0.000569 (0.33)	-0.00284 (-1.27)	-0.000142 (-0.14)	0.0000785 (0.13)

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note:

Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. “TRAC” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, which yielded more precise categorization. “FOIA” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly, which gave a longer time span. “ADWIO Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction. “≤ 1” refers to students who have been enrolled in the school system 1 or less years, and “+1” students who have been enrolled more than 1 year.

Table 8—Regression Results Including Alternate ICE Data: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood

<i>Legislative Updates</i>	Absence	Withdrawal
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.149*** (91.69)	0.00707*** (13.51)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0713*** (88.76)	0.00119*** (4.48)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.0138*** (8.46)	0.0266*** (23.76)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.00416*** (5.18)	0.0124*** (37.14)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.263*** (176.22)	0.00150 (1.34)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.157*** (182.79)	0.00249*** (7.44)
<i>Dates of ICE Enforcement</i>		
Top FOIA Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.00722 (-1.55)	-0.0000482 (-0.05)
Top FOIA Dates x Documented Status	-0.000452 (-0.09)	-0.000182 (-0.53)
Top TRAC Dates x Undocumented Status	0.00945** (3.11)	-0.00116 (-1.80)
Top TRAC Dates x Documented Status	-0.00265 (-1.35)	0.0000423 (0.08)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.0161*** (-10.70)	-0.000279 (-0.44)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0506*** (-34.56)	0.00334*** (17.26)
ADWOI Protest Date x Undocumented Status	0.211*** (126.12)	0.00305*** (4.20)
ADWOI Protest Date x Documented Status	0.141*** (135.80)	-0.00171*** (-7.26)
Observations	~ 24600000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. “TRAC” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. “FOIA” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly. “ADWIO Protest” gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction via a protest.

Table 9—Robustness: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood Across Differing Levels of Aggregated ICE Enforcement

<i>National Aggregation Level</i> **	Absence	Withdrawal
Top TRAC Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.000730 (-0.37)	0.00109 (1.57)
Top TRAC Dates x Documented Status	0.00175 (1.61)	0.0000353 (0.16)
<i>Field Office (US Regional) Aggregation Level</i>		
Top FOIA Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.0123 (-1.77)	-0.00112 (-1.19)
Top FOIA Dates x Documented Status	0.000132 (0.03)	0.000302 (0.61)
Top TRAC Dates x Undocumented Status	0.00716* (2.17)	-0.00112 (-1.97)
Top TRAC Dates x Documented Status	-0.00272 (-1.29)	0.000278 (0.63)
<i>State Aggregation Level</i>		
Top FOIA Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.0195* (-2.39)	0.00127 (1.53)
Top FOIA Dates x Documented Status	-0.00477 (-0.54)	0.000170 (0.34)
Top TRAC Dates x Undocumented Status	0.0109*** (4.05)	-0.00137* (-2.01)
Top TRAC Dates x Documented Status	-0.00207 (-1.22)	-0.0000459 (-0.09)
<i>Within-State Regional Aggregation Level</i>		
Top FOIA Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.00665 (-1.49)	-0.0000482 (-0.05)
Top FOIA Dates x Documented Status	-0.000691 (-0.15)	-0.000182 (-0.53)
Top TRAC Dates x Undocumented Status	0.00941** (3.08)	-0.00116 (-1.80)
Top TRAC Dates x Documented Status	-0.00264 (-1.34)	0.0000423 (0.08)
Observations	~ 24600000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. Each heading represents the level of daily apprehension aggregation (i.e. total apprehensions at the state, or field office level). “TRAC” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data quantified from a partnership with the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. “FOIA” ICE Enforcement refers to local apprehension data taken from a FOIA request with ICE directly. Omitted from this table are the legal event interactions presented in Table ??.

**Only available in TRAC data. See Robustness section

Table 10—All ICE Arrests: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood

	Absence	Withdrawal
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.148*** (90.47)	0.00722*** (13.96)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0717*** (87.73)	0.00119*** (4.26)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.0127*** (7.75)	0.0267*** (24.04)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.00452*** (5.53)	0.0124*** (36.80)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.262*** (175.80)	0.00155 (1.40)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.157*** (180.37)	0.00249*** (7.36)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates** x Undocumented Status	-0.00134 (-0.24)	-0.000835 (-0.62)
Top ICE Dates** x Documented Status	-0.00364 (-0.87)	-0.00000687 (-0.02)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.0162*** (-10.70)	-0.000364 (-0.56)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0507*** (-34.42)	0.00333*** (17.13)
ADWOI Protest x Undocumented Status	0.212*** (127.97)	0.00309*** (4.29)
ADWOI Protest x Documented Status	0.141*** (136.86)	-0.00170*** (-7.30)
Observations	~ 2460000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. “ADWOI Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction. **All (instead of just “Located”) ICE enforcement types are aggregated to give the highest level of total ICE enforcement, the top 10% of all local enforcement are applied here.

Table 11—Inclusion of Individual Fixed Effects: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood

	Absence	Withdrawal
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.139*** (77.63)	0.00468** (2.98)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0744*** (74.84)	-0.000177 (-0.23)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.00396* (2.23)	0.0253*** (12.07)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.00692*** (6.99)	0.0111*** (12.09)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.254*** (151.52)	0.00222 (1.52)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.159*** (154.17)	0.00235*** (4.61)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.00846* (-2.33)	-0.000519 (-0.81)
Top ICE Dates x Documented Status	0.000614 (0.11)	-0.000117 (-0.33)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.0239*** (-14.94)	0.00178* (2.27)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0477*** (-31.42)	0.00343*** (8.49)
ADWOI Protest x Undocumented Status	0.218*** (136.26)	0.00243** (3.17)
ADWOI Protest x Documented Status	0.139*** (127.15)	-0.00183*** (-7.14)
Observations	~ 24600000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? where the term Θ_i (student fixed effects) has been added. Each estimate is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. ICE enforcement represents the dates where local daily apprehension totals were in top 10% of all local enforcement. “ADWOI Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 12—Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood: Proxy for Documentation (ELL Status)

	Absence	Withdraw
Update 1 x ELL-Status	0.0939*** (108.87)	-0.000105 (-0.37)
Update 1 x No ELL-Status	0.0448*** (33.12)	-0.000403 (-0.50)
Upheld x ELL-Status	0.00700*** (8.12)	0.00333*** (3.31)
Upheld x No ELL-Status	0.00176 (1.30)	0.00208 (1.55)
Update 2 x ELL-Status	0.193*** (217.28)	0.00103 (1.49)
Update 2 x No ELL-Status	0.0743*** (56.14)	0.00108 (1.40)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates x ELL-Status	-0.00171 (-0.35)	-0.0000441 (-0.61)
Top ICE Dates x No ELL-Status	0.000997 (0.24)	0.0000653 (0.23)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x ELL-Status	-0.0482*** (-35.33)	0.000737*** (3.71)
Holiday x No ELL-Status	-0.0101*** (-6.58)	0.000763 (0.45)
ADWOI Protest x ELL-Status	0.164*** (151.52)	-0.000169* (-2.21)
ADWOI Protest x No ELL-Status	0.0310*** (21.50)	-0.00107*** (-5.10)
Observations	~ 24600000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation proxy – those students who have ever had English Language Learner (ELL) status vs. those who have not. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. ICE enforcement represents the dates where local daily apprehension totals were in top 10% of all local enforcement. “ADWOI Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 13—Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood: Proxy for Documentation (US-Entry)

	Absence	Withdraw
Update 1 x US-Entry	0.181*** (99.81)	-0.000838** (-2.93)
Update 1 x No US-Entry Record	0.0807*** (99.91)	-0.0000723 (-0.25)
Upheld x US-Entry	0.0246*** (13.52)	0.00644 (1.82)
Upheld x No US-Entry Record	0.00522*** (6.46)	0.00294*** (4.05)
Update 2 x US-Entry	0.234*** (136.12)	0.00334 (0.82)
Update 2 x No US-Entry Record	0.174*** (205.89)	0.000879 (1.54)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates x US-Entry	-0.0112 (-1.86)	0.0000918 (0.27)
Top ICE Dates x No US-Entry	-0.000596 (-0.13)	-0.0000319 (-0.53)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x US-Entry	-0.0817*** (-40.94)	-0.00104** (-2.88)
Holiday x No US-Entry Record	-0.0405*** (-30.62)	0.000888* (2.30)
ADWOI Protest x US-Entry	0.194*** (93.59)	-0.0000355 (-0.04)
ADWOI Protest x No US-Entry Record	0.146*** (142.92)	-0.000298*** (-3.49)
Observations	~ 24600000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation proxy – those students who have ever had US-Entry date in their records vs. those who have not. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. ICE enforcement represents the dates where local daily apprehension totals were in top 10% of all local enforcement. “ADWOI Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

Table 14—Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood when Black Students are the Control Group

	Absences	Withdrawal
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.111*** (74.64)	0.00667*** (12.78)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0346*** (58.80)	0.000597* (2.07)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.00723*** (4.84)	0.0263*** (23.48)
Upheld x Documented Status	-0.00116* (-1.97)	0.0120*** (37.35)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.260*** (183.04)	0.00260* (2.32)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.154*** (216.16)	0.00349*** (10.86)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.00761* (-2.08)	-0.0000680 (-0.07)
Top ICE Dates x Documented Status	-0.000970 (-0.25)	-0.0000232 (-0.07)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.00758*** (-5.02)	-0.00145* (-2.24)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0420*** (-41.44)	0.00212*** (10.45)
ADWOI Protest x Undocumented Status	0.219*** (146.58)	0.00385*** (5.38)
ADWOI Protest x Documented Status	0.149*** (161.78)	-0.000928*** (-3.73)

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. In this case, the comparison group is all black students in the data. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. ICE enforcement represents the dates where local daily apprehension totals were in top 10% of all local enforcement. “ADWOI Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction. Observation counts have been muted so that student population cannot be deduced.

Table 15—All ICE Arrests: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood

	Absence	Withdrawal
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.148*** (90.47)	0.00722*** (13.96)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0717*** (87.73)	0.00119*** (4.26)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.0127*** (7.75)	0.0267*** (24.04)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.00452*** (5.53)	0.0124*** (36.80)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.262*** (175.80)	0.00155 (1.40)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.157*** (180.37)	0.00249*** (7.36)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates** x Undocumented Status	-0.00134 (-0.24)	-0.000835 (-0.62)
Top ICE Dates** x Documented Status	-0.00364 (-0.87)	-0.00000687 (-0.02)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.0162*** (-10.70)	-0.000364 (-0.56)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0507*** (-34.42)	0.00333*** (17.13)
ADWOI Protest x Undocumented Status	0.212*** (127.97)	0.00309*** (4.29)
ADWOI Protest x Documented Status	0.141*** (136.86)	-0.00170*** (-7.30)
Observations	~ 2460000	~ 5600000

t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. "ADWOI Protest" is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction. **All (instead of just "Located") ICE enforcement types are aggregated to give the highest level of total ICE enforcement, the top 10% of all local enforcement are applied here.

Table 16—ICE Enforcement as Inverse Hyperbolic Sine: Absence and Withdrawal Likelihood

	Absence	Withdrawal
Update 1 x Undocumented Status	0.148*** (90.47)	0.00728*** (14.16)
Update 1 x Documented Status	0.0717*** (87.93)	0.00110*** (3.76)
Upheld x Undocumented Status	0.0122*** (7.48)	0.0267*** (23.61)
Upheld x Documented Status	0.00453*** (5.55)	0.0124*** (36.65)
Update 2 x Undocumented Status	0.262*** (175.80)	0.00160 (1.42)
Update 2 x Documented Status	0.157*** (181.32)	0.00244*** (7.22)
<i>Dates of Enforcement</i>		
Top ICE Dates x Undocumented Status	-0.00517*** (-3.96)	0.0000119 (0.33)
Top ICE Dates x Documented Status	0.000166 (0.17)	-0.0000197 (-1.28)
<i>Alternate Dates of Importance</i>		
Holiday x Undocumented Status	-0.0166*** (-10.93)	-0.000253 (-0.40)
Holiday x Documented Status	-0.0505*** (-34.22)	0.00329*** (16.36)
ADWOI Protest x Undocumented Status	0.215*** (114.44)	0.00303*** (3.98)
ADWOI Protest x Documented Status	0.141*** (116.87)	-0.00161*** (-6.55)
Observations	~ 24600000	~ 5600000

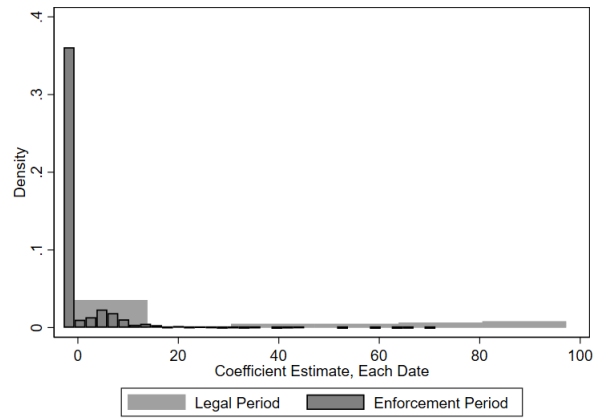
t statistics in parentheses

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Note: Each absence estimate comes from the single regression in Equation ?? and is the interaction between documentation type (undocumented-Hispanic or documented-Hispanic) and respective date indicator. Absence estimates are for the day following the respective event, while withdrawal estimates are for the 7-day span following the event. Located daily ICE enforcement is transformed via an inverse hyperbolic sine, so that the daily enforcement can be entered in a continuous form to the model. “ADWOI Protest” is the date of the A Day Without Immigrants protest, which gives a relative comparison of large-scale absence reaction.

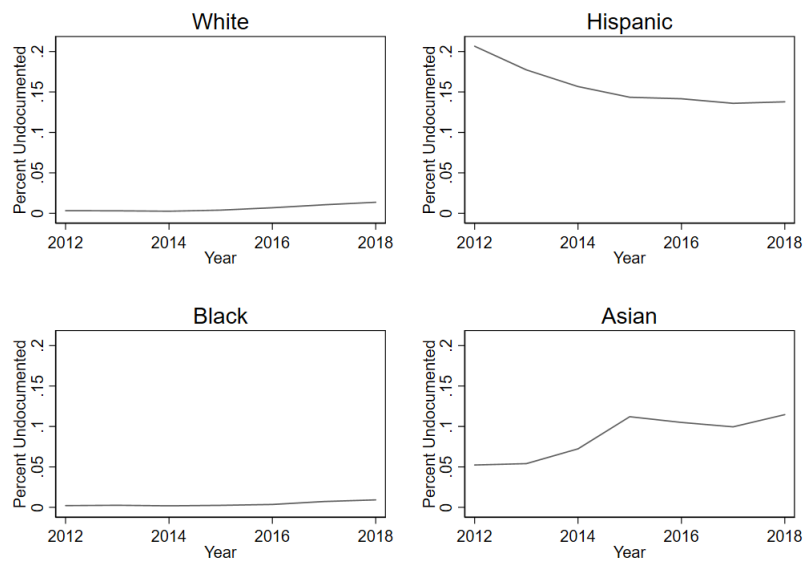
V. Figures

Figure 1. Placebo Dates as Inference- Google Trends



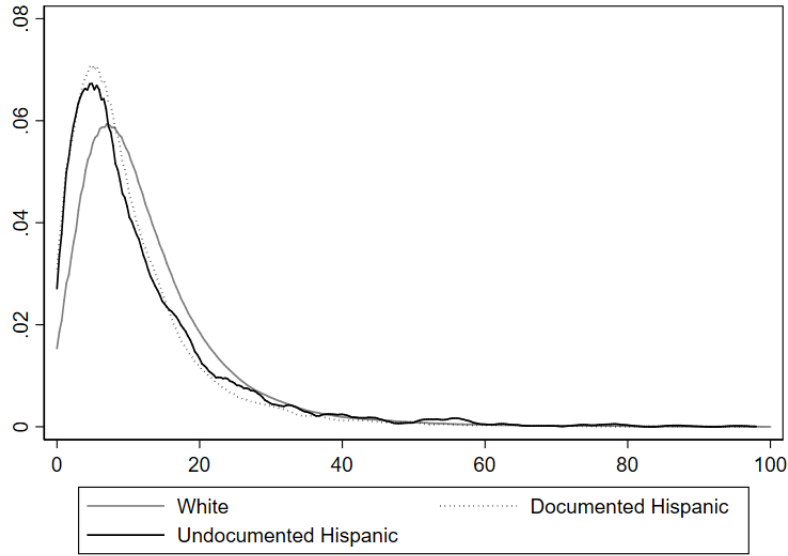
Note: Figure 1 uses every date in the panel as an interaction with a treatment variable according to the term reflecting a legal definition. Dates corresponding to the legislative roll out are denoted by unlined grey bins.

Figure 2. Percent of Sub-Population Undocumented



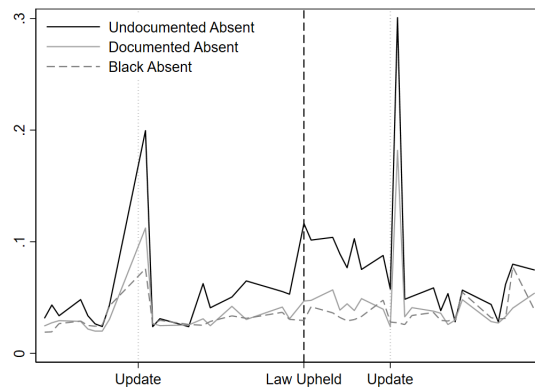
Note: Each line shows the percent of each subpopulation flagged as undocumented over the panel. On aggregate, more documented-Hispanic students are entering the system, rather than an exit of undocumented students.

Figure 3. K-Density of Yearly Absence Totals for White, Hispanic-Documented and Hispanic-Undocumented Students



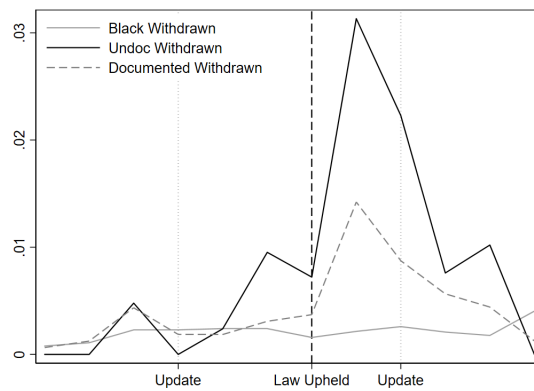
Note: Kernel density estimated using Epanechnikov kernel function for yearly total absences for each student, grouped by subpopulation. Students amassing more that 100 absences are not included in this figure.

Figure 4. Different Reference Group: Percent Sub-Population Absent, Immigration Law Rollout



Note: Each line is the daily absence rate for the respective subpopulation (number of students absent/total number of enrolled students on that day). The two updates occur when legal proceedings appear to cast doubt on the immigration enforcement law being permanently blocked. The Law Upheld timeline occurs when key provisions of the immigration-enforcement law are cleared to move forward. Dates are suppressed in all figures, per the data use agreement, to preserve anonymity.

Figure 5. Different Reference Group: Percent Sub-Population Withdrawn Within a 5 School-Day Period during Immigration Law Rollout



Note: Each line is the 5-day withdrawal rate for the respective subpopulation (number of students withdrawn/total number of enrolled students within that week). The two updates occur when legal proceedings appear to cast doubt on the immigration enforcement law being permanently blocked. The Law Upheld timeline occurs when key provisions of the immigration-enforcement law are cleared to move forward. Dates are suppressed in all figures, per the data use agreement, to preserve anonymity.