

# Online Appendix for Unintended Consequences of Immigration Enforcement: Household Services and High-Educated Mothers' Work

## A TRAC Data Description

We use data from the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) on individuals deported under SC between 2008 and 2014. For each individual we have demographic information (e.g. age, sex, country of citizenship), as well as the county of apprehension, and date of removal (not date of apprehension). TRAC obtained this data through Freedom of Information Requests to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. We aggregate to the PUMA level using the same weighting process as described in the main text for the SC variable. We use the data to generate summary statistics of all those deported under SC shown in Appendix Table (A2) as well as the measures of policy intensity described in more detail in the text. Additionally, we use a very similar data set on detentions from TRAC in Table (2) to look at pre-trends in detentions.

## B Control Variables Description

In some regressions, we include controls for labor demand, housing prices, and other enforcement policies. First, we construct four Bartik-style measures of labor demand that correspond to the following four demographic groups: 1) all working-age adults, 2) foreign-born working-age adults, 3) working-age females with a college degree or more, and 4) working-age males with a college degree or more. For each of these four demographic groups, we calculate the PUMA-level group-specific employment by industry, as a fraction of total group-specific PUMA employment in 2005. We then apply to these group-specific industry shares the changes in national group-specific employment for working age adults in each industry over time, to obtain a measure of predicted changes in local labor demand. The housing price information comes from the Federal Housing Finance Agency and is available at the county by year level. Start and end dates for all 287(g) agreements came from reports published by ICE, the Department of Homeland Security, the Migration Policy Institute, as well as Kostandini, Mykerezi and Escalante (2013), and various news articles. We focus on county-level 287(g) agreements only and ignore state-level agreements. We aggregate up the county-level housing and 287(g) information to the PUMA level using the same weighting process as described in the main text for the SC variable.

## C Additional Results

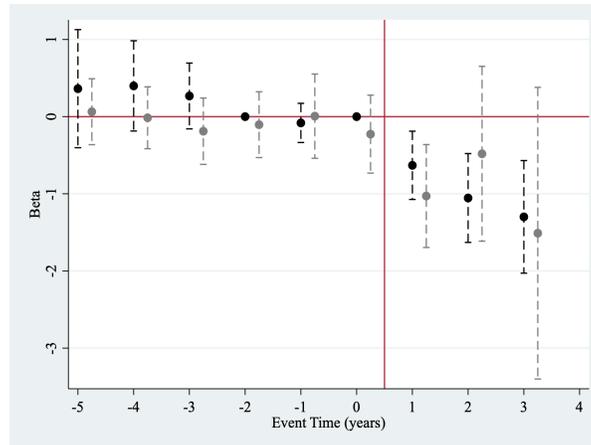
Figure A1: County to PUMA Matching Example

PUMA: Broomfield, Jefferson (Northeast), Adams (Northwest) & Boulder (Southeast) Counties

Adams County Population in 2010 =6041 Weight=.043	Boulder County Population in 2010 =50625 Weight=.361	Broomfield County Population in 2010 =51229 Weight=.366	Jefferson County Population in 2010 =32237 Weight=.23
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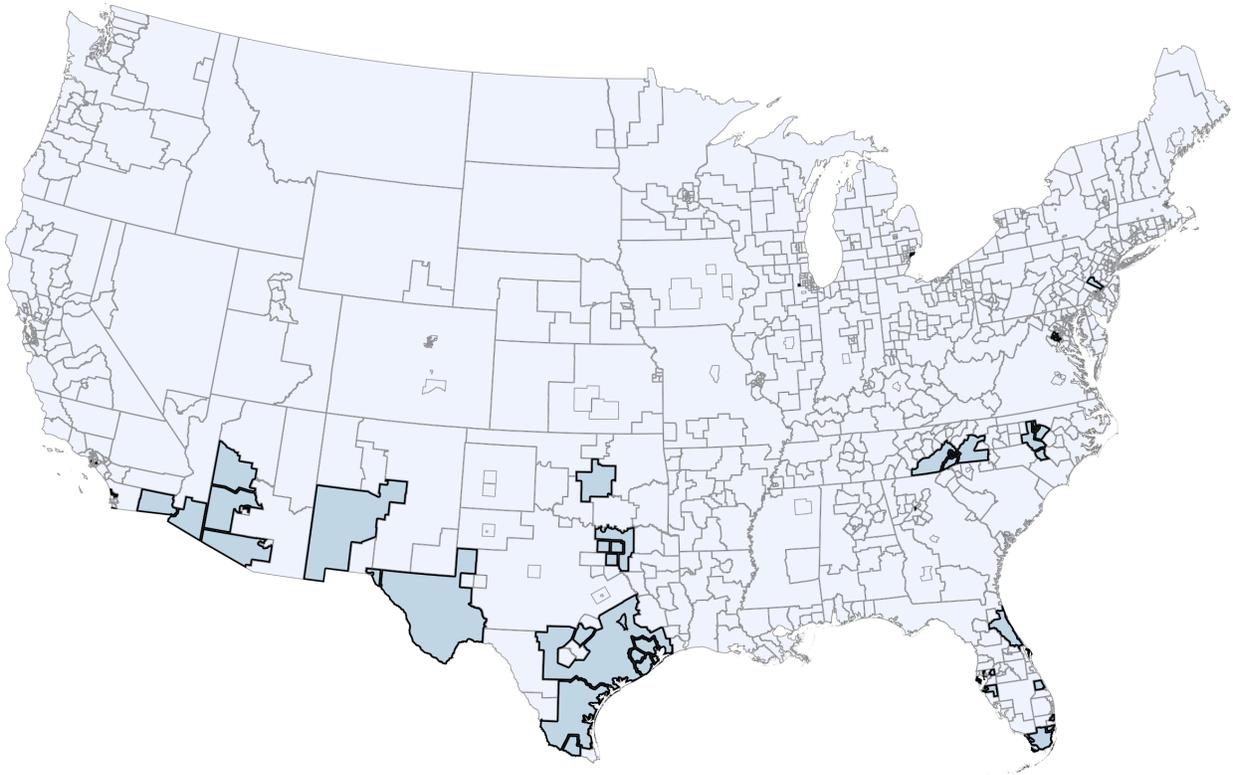
Notes: This figure shows the four counties that make up one PUMA. Additionally, the counties' populations are shown, and associated weights that are used to aggregate the county-level data to the PUMA-level.

Figure A2: Effect of SC on the Usual Hours Worked (Including Zeros) of High-Educated Mothers with Children Under Age 5, Robustness to Callaway and Sant'Anna (2021) Estimator



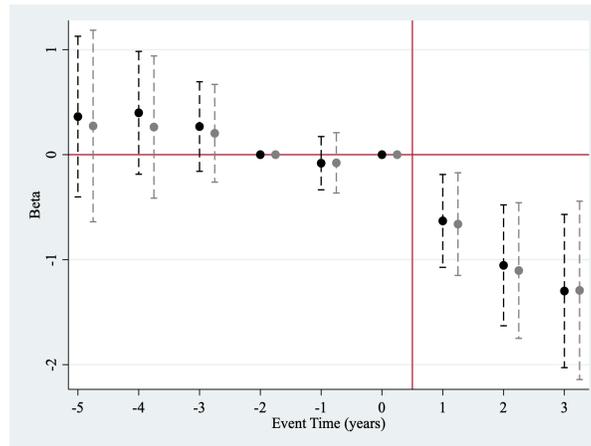
Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes U.S.-born mothers with children under age 5, with a college degree or more, aged 20-64. The model includes PUMA fixed effects and year fixed effects. The point estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals for the baseline results are shown in the black dots and black dashed lines. The point estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals for the estimates using the Callaway and Sant'Anna estimator are shown in the grey dots and grey dashed lines. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. Standard errors are clustered at the PUMA level. The horizontal axis denotes "event time". In the baseline estimation, the omitted years are the year before the first SC policy in the PUMA was implemented and three years before the first SC policy in the PUMA was implemented. We estimate effects for all possible event study time periods and therefore drop two pre-periods to be able to separately identify secular time trends from dynamic treatment effects (Schmidheiny and Siegloch, 2020). For both methods, we only display the coefficients from event time -5 to +3, as these are estimated on a sample of nearly balanced PUMAs—we can observe -5 for 910 of 1072 PUMAs, and +3 for 739 PUMAs. We only observe 582 PUMAs at event time -6 and 490 PUMAs for event time +4.

**Figure A3: Early Adopter PUMAs**  
Adopted SC by the End of 2009



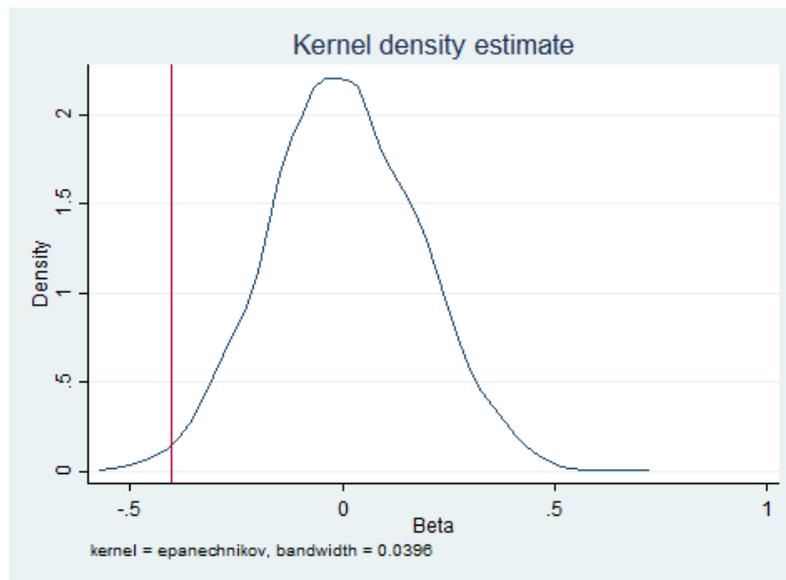
Notes: PUMAs that had adopted Secure Communities “early” (before the end of 2009) are shaded. See text for information on the data source.

**Figure A4:** Effect of SC on the Usual Hours Worked (Including Zeros) of High-Educated Mothers with Children Under Age 5, Robustness to Dropping Early Adopters



Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes U.S.-born mothers with children under age 5, with a college degree or more, aged 20-64. The model includes PUMA fixed effects and year fixed effects. The point estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals for the baseline results are shown in the black dots and black dashed lines. The point estimates and corresponding 95% confidence intervals for the estimates dropping early adopters are shown in the grey dots and grey dashed lines. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. Standard errors are clustered at the PUMA level. The horizontal axis denotes “event time” where the omitted years are the year before the first SC policy in the PUMA was implemented and three years before the first SC policy in the PUMA was implemented. We estimate effects for all possible event study time periods and therefore drop two pre-periods to be able to separately identify secular time trends from dynamic treatment effects (Schmidheiny and Siegloch, 2020). Additionally, we only display the coefficients from event time -5 to +3, as these are estimated on a sample of nearly balanced PUMAs—we can observe -5 for 910 of 1072 PUMAs, and +3 for 739 PUMAs. We only observe 582 PUMAs at event time -6 and 490 PUMAs for event time +4.

**Figure A5:** Effect of SC on the Usual Hours Worked (Including Zeros) of High-Educated Mothers with Children Under Age 5, Placebo Test



Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes U.S.-born mothers with children under age 5, with a college degree or more, aged 20-64. The model includes PUMA fixed effects, year fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, PUMA characteristic trends and individual demographic controls. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, and housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, and have a college degree, master’s degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The demographic controls include: age, number of kids, number of kids under age 5, educational attainment, marital status, and race. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. We plot the density of the 1000 estimated  $\beta$ s from equation (1) after randomizing SC adoption dates. The red lines shows the baseline estimates of  $\beta$  from Table (3).

**Table A1:** Employment in Household Services in 2005

Occupation	% of Occupation Employment		
	Low-Edu	Hispanic	Foreign-Born
Housekeepers, maids, butlers, stewards	18.39		
Child care workers	4.83		

Notes: Data are from the 2005 American Community Survey. The sample includes all individuals aged 20-64 who report working in the two household service occupations. The columns show the percent of employment in the given occupation that is Hispanic low-educated foreign-born and female Hispanic low-educated foreign-born, respectively. The results are weighted using individual survey weights.

**Table A2:** Most Serious Criminal Conviction and Demographic Characteristics of Deportees under SC, 2008-2014

	Share of All Deportees (percent)
<b>Most Serious Criminal Conviction</b>	
None	20.63
All Violent	18.54
All Non-Violent	60.83
DUI	10.94
Traffic	7.01
Property	6.30
Immigration	5.46
Marijuana	2.38
<b>Sex</b>	
Male	95.61
<b>Country/Region of Citizenship</b>	
Latin America	92.22
Hispanic Countries (except Spain)	90.25
Mexico	62.58
Central America	23.02

Notes: Information on deportees is drawn from the individual listings of all deportations under SC from Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) described in Appendix A. The most serious criminal conviction may be, but does not have to be, the crime for which the deportee was initially apprehended.

**Table A3:** Effect of SC on High-Educated Females' Fertility

Had Child in Last 12 Months	
<i>A: Any Kids</i>	
Secure Communities	0.040 (0.179)
Mean Y	10.88
N	860743
<i>B: Kids Under 5</i>	
Secure Communities	0.107 (0.431)
Mean Y	25.80
N	350480

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes all U.S.-born females with a college degree or more aged 20-50. All models include PUMA fixed effects, year fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, PUMA characteristic trends, and individual demographic controls. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, have a college degree, master's degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The individual demographic controls include: age, number of kids, number of kids under age 5, educational attainment, marital status, and race. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. Standard errors clustered at the PUMA level and shown in parentheses. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Table A4:** Effect of SC on Across-PUMA Migration Rates by Demographic Group

	High-Educated Mothers With Kids Under 5	Low-Edu Hispanic Foreign-Born Females in Household Services
<i>All Controls</i>		
Secure Communities	0.005 (0.006)	0.019 (0.031)
Mean Y	0.13	1.41
P-Value	0.34	0.53
N	9639	9639

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes on U.S.-born mothers with a college degree or more aged 20-64 and with a child under age 5 in column (1). In column (2), the sample includes likely undocumented females in household services. We collapse the data to the PUMA by year level and the migration rate is defined as the number of migrants in a given demographic group, PUMA, and year, relative to the PUMA population in 2005. We multiply this rate by 100 to ease presentation. All models include PUMA fixed effects, year fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, and PUMA characteristic trends. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, have a college degree, master's degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The results are weighted using the population in each PUMA by year cell. Standard errors clustered at the PUMA level and shown in parentheses. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Table A5:** Effect of SC on the Total Hours Worked of Low-Educated Females in Household Services, Overall and for U.S.-Born Workers

	All Low-Edu	Low-Edu USB	Low-Edu USB Non-Hisp	Low-Edu USB Hispanic
Secure Communities	-0.704** (0.313)	-0.213 (0.188)	-0.079 (0.153)	-0.134 (0.098)
Mean Y	11.08	4.09	3.25	0.84
P-Value SC	0.02	0.26	0.61	0.17
% Effect	-6.35	-5.18	-2.41	-15.96
Observations	10710	10710	10710	10710

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes females aged 20-64 with less than a high-school degree, and who report their current or most recent occupation as household services. We collapse the data to the PUMA by year level using the survey weights. The first column includes all females in the sample, column (2) restricts the sample to U.S.-born females, column (3) restricts the sample to U.S.-born non-Hispanic females, and column (4) to U.S.-born Hispanic females. All models include PUMA fixed effects, year fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, and PUMA characteristic trends. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, have a college degree, master's degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The results are weighted using PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors clustered at the PUMA level and shown in parentheses. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Table A6:** Lasting Effects of SC around Childbirth on the Usual Hours of Work (Including Zeros) of High-Educated Mothers, Robustness to Dropping Migrants

	Usual Hours Worked
<i>A: Youngest Child Age 3–5</i>	
SC when Youngest Aged 0–2	-0.351** (0.144)
Mean Y	29.25
P-Value	0.02
Min Survey Year	2005
Max Survey Year	2016
Min Birth Year	2000
Max Birth Year	2011
N	173181
<i>B: Youngest Child Age 3–5, Drop Migrants</i>	
SC when Youngest Aged 0–2	-0.328** (0.147)
Mean Y	29.29
P-Value	0.03
Min Survey Year	2005
Max Survey Year	2016
Min Birth Year	2000
Max Birth Year	2011
N	165775
<i>C: Youngest Child Age 6–7</i>	
SC when Youngest Aged 0–2	-0.062 (0.172)
Mean Y	31.21
P-Value	0.72
Min Survey Year	2006
Max Survey Year	2018
Min Birth Year	2000
Max Birth Year	2011
N	113742
<i>D: Youngest Child Age 6–7, Drop Migrants</i>	
SC when Youngest Aged 0–2	-0.047 (0.173)
Mean Y	31.26
P-Value	0.78
Min Survey Year	2006
Max Survey Year	2018
Min Birth Year	2000
Max Birth Year	2011
N	109950

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2018 American Community Survey. The sample includes U.S.-born mothers with a college degree or more, aged 20-64, who gave birth to their youngest child between 2000-2011. The model includes PUMA fixed effects, year of survey fixed effects, year of birth of the youngest child fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, PUMA characteristic trends, demographic controls, and controls for exposure to SC beyond age 2. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, have a college degree, master's degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The individual demographic controls include: age, number of kids, number of kids under age 5, educational attainment, marital status, and race. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. Standard errors clustered at the PUMA level and shown in parentheses. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Table A7:** Lasting Effects of SC around Childbirth on the Usual Hours of Work (Including Zeros) of High-Educated Fathers

	Usual Hours Worked
<i>A: Youngest Child Age 3–5</i>	
SC when Youngest Aged 0–2	-0.117 (0.108)
Mean Y	45.41
P-Value	0.28
Min Survey Year	2005
Max Survey Year	2016
Min Birth Year	2000
Max Birth Year	2011
N	140584
<i>B: Youngest Child Age 6–7</i>	
SC when Youngest Aged 0–2	0.036 (0.137)
Mean Y	45.16
P-Value	0.79
Min Survey Year	2006
Max Survey Year	2018
Min Birth Year	2000
Max Birth Year	2011
N	91016

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2018 American Community Survey. The sample includes U.S.-born fathers with a college degree or more aged 20-64 whose youngest child was born between 2000-2011. The model includes PUMA fixed effects, year of survey fixed effects, year of birth of the youngest child fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, PUMA characteristic trends, demographic controls, and controls for exposure to SC beyond age 2. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, have a college degree, master's degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The individual demographic controls include: age, number of kids, number of kids under age 5, educational attainment, marital status, and race. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. Standard errors clustered at the PUMA level and shown in parentheses. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01

**Table A8:** Effect of SC on the Usual Hours Worked (Including Zeros) of High-Educated Mothers with Children Under Age 5, Robustness to Timing

	Usual Hours Worked
<i>A: Kids Under 5, January</i>	
Secure Communities	-0.404** (0.169)
Mean Y	28.78
N	352083
<i>B: Kids Under 5, Fraction Last Year</i>	
Secure Communities	-0.361* (0.201)
Mean Y	28.78
N	352083

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample includes U.S.-born mothers with children under age 5, with a college degree or more, aged 20-64. The model includes PUMA fixed effects, year fixed effects, PUMA-year controls, PUMA characteristic trends and demographic controls. The PUMA-year controls include: labor demand controls and 287(g) programs. The PUMA characteristic trends include interactions of a time trend with the change in the following PUMA characteristics between 2000 and 2005: labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, and housing prices, the share of the PUMA that are citizens, black, non-citizens, have children, have young children, work more than 50 and 60 hours, and have a college degree, master's degree, or a Ph.D., as well as the same education categories just for females. The individual demographic controls include: age, number of kids, number of kids under age 5, educational attainment, marital status, and race. The results are weighted using the individual-level weights in the ACS. Standard errors clustered at the PUMA level and shown in parentheses. \* p<0.10, \*\* p<0.05, \*\*\* p<0.01