

Appendix For Online Publication

A Data Description and Additional Results

A.1 PUMA-Year Control Variables

In the regressions, we include controls for labor demand as well as housing prices. We construct six Bartik-style measures of labor demand that correspond to the following six demographic groups: 1) all working-age adults, 2) foreign-born working-age adults, 3) working-age adults with more than a high-school diploma, 4) working-age adults with a high-school diploma or less, 5) working-age women with more than a high-school diploma, and 6) working-age men with more than a high-school diploma. For each group, we calculate the PUMA-level employment by industry, as a fraction of total PUMA employment in 2005. We then apply to these industry shares the changes in national employment for the full national sample of working age adults for each industry over time, to obtain a measure of predicted changes in local labor demand. The housing prices information comes from the Federal Housing Finance Agency and is available at the county by year level, which we aggregate up to the PUMA level using a similar weighting process as described in the main text for the SC variable.

We also include controls for the presence of 287(g) Agreements. 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 et al. (2013), and various news articles. This information also allowed us to determine which type of agreement was in place. As described in the main text, 287(g) agreements were similar to SC, but 287(g)s were optional agreements law enforcement agencies could choose to enter into with the federal government. There were three types of 287(g) agreements. The “Task Force” model permitted trained law enforcement officials to screen individuals regarding their immigration status during policing operations, and arrest individuals due to suspected immigration violations. The “Jail” model allowed screening of immigration status for individuals upon being booked in state prisons or local jails and was more similar to SC. A third “Hybrid” model includes both the Task Force and Jail models.⁴⁸ Because the number of 287(g)s changed during our sample period, as shown in Figure (A1), controlling for these policies is potentially important.

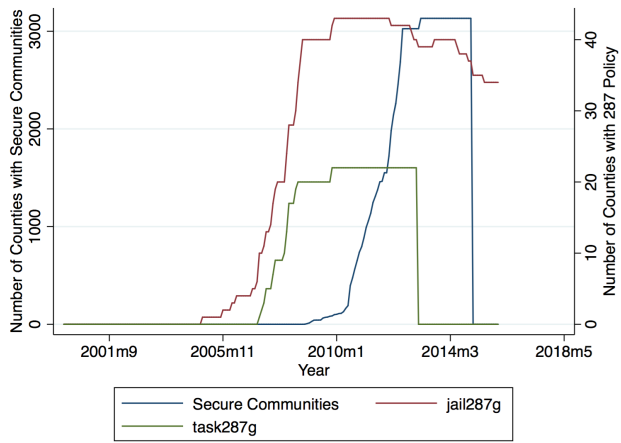
⁴⁸Background information on 287(g)s is obtained from Capps et al. (2011).

A.2 TRAC Data Description

Data on deportations under SC comes from the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University. TRAC obtained these data from ICE through a series of Freedom of Information Act requests. The data contain individual-level records of each deportation under SC, beginning in November 2008 and continuing through the end of SC in 2014. They also include information on deportations under the temporary Priority Enforcement Program through January 2017. The county given in this file is the county of apprehension, the date is the date of removal. Because deportations do not happen immediately upon apprehension, there is a lag between the initial apprehension and the date recorded in our data. For each individual, we have information on the deportation proceedings as well as various demographics, including age, gender, and country of citizenship. The data also contain information on the criminal background of the deportee, including their most serious criminal conviction (MSCC).

TRAC provides a similar file of records for ICE detainers under all programs, but we cannot separately identify which were done under SC. ICE issues detainers when there is a fingerprint match between an arrestee and the IDENT biometric database maintained by DHS and ICE believes the person has committed an immigration violation. While these data contain the date the detainer was prepared by ICE, which is close to the date of apprehension, we choose to focus on deportations because these records are restricted to the Secure Communities program. Furthermore, the preparation of a detainer does not guarantee that ICE eventually took custody.

Figure A1: Phase in/out of Secure Communities and 287(g) Agreements



Notes: The above figure plots the phase in of Secure Communities and the phase in and out of the 287(g) program. In January of 2015 SC was replaced by the Priority Enforcement Program, by the Obama administration.

Table A1: Occupations by Share of College Graduates

| Lower skill occupations: 25th percentile of occupational skill intensity | | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Occupation | Less Than HS | HS or Some College | College Graduates |
| Host and Hostesses, Restaurant, Lounge, and Coffee Shop | .3991 | .5476 | .0533 |
| Parts Salespersons | .119 | .8269 | .0542 |
| Grounds Maintenance Workers | .4268 | .5190 | .0542 |
| Heat Treating Equipment Setters, Operators, and Tenders | .1975 | .7462 | .0563 |
| Food Servers, Non-restaurant | .2980 | .6437 | .0583 |
| Bakers | .3317 | .6095 | .0587 |
| Bookbinders, Printing Machine Operators, and Job Printers | .1672 | .7739 | .0588 |
| Maintenance and Repair Workers | .1724 | .7686 | .0590 |
| Carpenters | .2795 | .6605 | .0600 |
| Computer Control Programmers and Operators | .1166 | .8225 | .0609 |
| Higher skill occupations: 75th percentile of occupational skill intensity | | | |
| Occupation | Less Than HS | HS or Some College | College Graduates |
| Designers | .0461 | .4994 | .4545 |
| Claims Adjusters, Appraisers, Examiners, and Investigators | .0157 | .5337 | .4506 |
| Credit Counselors and Loan Officers | .0169 | .5330 | .4501 |
| Media and Communication Workers, n.e.c. | .0273 | .5273 | .4454 |
| Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing | .0477 | .5210 | .4313 |
| Insurance Sales Agents | .0183 | .5522 | .4295 |
| Logisticians | .0154 | .5557 | .4289 |
| Other Business Operations and Management Specialists | .0337 | .5479 | .4185 |
| Paralegals and Legal Assistants | .0107 | .5754 | .4139 |
| Real Estate Brokers and Sales Agents | .0232 | .5631 | .4137 |

Notes: This table reports the first 10 occupations above the 25th percentile of occupational skill intensity and the 10 occupations just below the 75th percentile of occupational skill intensity. We measure occupational skill intensity by the share of workers in each occupation with a college degree. Estimates are based off of the 2005 American Community Survey. Our sample contains 452 occupations based off of the 2010 Census occupational codes. The 25th percentile of occupational skill intensity is 5.31 percent college graduates. Occupations on either side of this cutoff are crossing guards (5.29) and host and hostesses (5.32). The median occupational skill intensity is 14.64 percent college graduates. Occupations on either side of this cutoff are transportation inspectors (14.63) and word processors and typists (14.64). The 75th percentile of occupational skill intensity is 45.51 percent college graduates. Occupations on either side of this cutoff are designers (45.45) and sales and related workers (45.57).

Table A2: Deportees by Most Serious Criminal Conviction, 2008-2014

| MSCC | Share of Deportees (percent) |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| None | 17.45 |
| Traffic | 5.57 |
| Immigration | 7.67 |
| DUI | 11.50 |
| Marijuana | 4.63 |
| Other | 53.18 |

Table A3: Effect of SC on Employment by Citizenship Status including all PUMAs, Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>A: Total</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -205.070** | 94.418 | -79.033 | -226.523*** | 6.068 |
| | (85.000) | (66.774) | (48.741) | (47.313) | (53.500) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 37535.12 | 11218.97 | 7923.70 | 8827.10 | 9565.35 |
| Observations | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>B: Citizen</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -88.249 | 120.641** | -17.460 | -212.648*** | 21.217 |
| | (83.716) | (59.608) | (43.559) | (46.403) | (49.091) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 33461.86 | 9260.06 | 6947.08 | 8339.89 | 8914.82 |
| Observations | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>C: Non-Citizen</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -117.686** | -26.533 | -61.428*** | -13.970 | -15.754 |
| | (47.954) | (37.056) | (23.256) | (14.876) | (16.430) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 4072.78 | 1958.86 | 976.46 | 487.13 | 650.33 |
| Observations | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>D: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -123.698*** | -44.879 | -56.474*** | -16.119 | -6.226 |
| | (44.095) | (34.872) | (21.516) | (10.587) | (5.378) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 2754.17 | 1703.03 | 764.44 | 230.96 | 55.75 |
| Observations | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 | 10710 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males and here includes all PUMAs and not just the ones who adopted SC after 2009. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Panel A includes the full sample, and Panels B-D restrict the sample to citizens, non-citizens, and low-skill non-citizens, respectively. All regressions are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A4: Effect of SC on Migration and Labor Force Participation

| | Population Share | Labor Force Part Rate |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>A: Non-Citizen</i> | | |
| β : SC | -39.980 (65.290) | -0.001 (0.006) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X |
| 287g | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X |
| Y mean | 4136.08 | 0.44 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9146 |
| | Population Share | Labor Force Part Rate |
| <i>B: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen</i> | | |
| β : SC | -77.798 (54.850) | -0.003 (0.009) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X |
| 287g | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X |
| Y mean | 2698.27 | 0.45 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9062 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The dependent variables in column 1 are the number of working-age (20-64) non-citizen males (Panel A), and the number of low-skilled working-age non-citizen males (Panel B), both divided by the PUMA-year population, multiplied by 100,000. The dependent variables in column 2 are the labor force participation rate of working-age non-citizen males (Panel A), and the labor force participation rate of working-age low-skilled non-citizen males (Panel B). All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Models are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p \leq 0.10, ** p \leq 0.05, *** p \leq 0.01

Table A5: Effect of SC on Citizen Employment, U.S. vs. Foreign Born, Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>A: Citizen</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -167.768* | 63.841 | -51.213 | -216.101*** | 35.705 |
| | (98.875) | (75.489) | (57.518) | (66.092) | (64.762) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 34091.44 | 9795.92 | 7085.67 | 8321.58 | 8888.28 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>B: US Born Citizen</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -187.795* | 58.703 | -22.966 | -215.011*** | -8.520 |
| | (99.168) | (71.989) | (54.631) | (61.467) | (59.286) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 31423.54 | 9079.55 | 6547.40 | 7701.60 | 8094.99 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>D: Foreign Born Citizen</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 20.027 | 5.138 | -28.247 | -1.089 | 44.225* |
| | (44.118) | (24.263) | (22.468) | (22.433) | (23.513) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 2667.91 | 716.36 | 538.27 | 619.98 | 793.29 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Panel A includes the all citizens, Panel B includes only US-born citizens, and Panel C includes only foreign-born citizens. All regressions are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A6: Effect of SC on Employment by Citizenship Status, Women

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>A: Total</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 90.092 (87.280) | 84.797 (52.911) | -78.800 (67.697) | 2.480 (72.974) | 81.616 (70.772) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 33695.09 | 4714.59 | 8073.10 | 10531.58 | 10375.83 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>B: Citizen</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 43.926 (86.657) | 49.550 (46.547) | -76.959 (66.052) | 1.322 (71.348) | 70.013 (69.404) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 31726.38 | 3959.56 | 7572.18 | 10199.27 | 9995.37 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>C: Non-Citizen</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 47.681 (38.869) | 34.971 (26.379) | -1.196 (22.083) | 2.962 (17.371) | 10.944 (15.864) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 1968.39 | 755.05 | 500.96 | 332.02 | 380.36 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <u>D: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen</u> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 23.413 (30.848) | 24.514 (23.990) | 2.052 (17.108) | -2.495 (11.677) | -0.659 (4.197) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 1121.81 | 637.25 | 319.93 | 135.61 | 29.02 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) females. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Panel A includes the full sample, and Panels B-D restrict the sample to citizens, non-citizens, and low-skill non-citizens, respectively. All regressions are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A7: Effect of SC by Detailed Sector, Citizen Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| A: AGRICULTURE (23.02) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -35.288 (23.613) | -12.653 (10.288) | -14.211 (14.901) | -5.763 (14.759) | -2.662 (5.655) |
| Y mean | 978.45 | 211.19 | 311.22 | 392.05 | 64.00 |
| Observations | 8976 | 8976 | 8976 | 8976 | 8976 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| B: CONSTRUCTION (15.38) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -14.454 (50.354) | 6.869 (31.901) | 5.894 (29.436) | -12.822 (15.329) | -14.395 (12.666) |
| Y mean | 3830.39 | 1711.71 | 1405.26 | 472.43 | 240.99 |
| Observations | 9159 | 9159 | 9159 | 9159 | 9159 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| C: PERSONAL & ENTERTAINMENT SERVICES (10.87) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -5.184 (27.000) | -5.808 (12.925) | -17.524 (16.874) | 14.583 (14.906) | 3.566 (9.636) |
| Y mean | 1061.74 | 244.22 | 347.28 | 316.60 | 153.64 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| D: WHOLESALE & RETAIL (7.57) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -61.212 (63.131) | 4.104 (37.087) | -5.463 (26.584) | -80.227** (40.827) | 20.374 (17.282) |
| Y mean | 6367.02 | 2085.05 | 1095.27 | 2687.89 | 498.81 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| E: MANUFACTURING (7.4) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 76.141 (58.553) | 60.372 (40.022) | 16.120 (23.375) | -32.195 (21.192) | 31.843 (25.027) |
| Y mean | 5750.44 | 2558.85 | 1132.35 | 764.94 | 1294.30 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| F: BUSINESS SERVICES (7.350000000000001) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -15.886 (41.148) | -20.354 (22.397) | -8.969 (17.498) | -45.308** (19.754) | 58.745*** (21.365) |
| Y mean | 2454.13 | 767.00 | 458.51 | 480.94 | 747.67 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| G: TRANS & UTILITIES (3.61) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -17.697 (44.774) | 18.277 (30.740) | -30.469 (23.876) | 9.798 (19.078) | -15.303 (18.202) |
| Y mean | 3378.70 | 1319.26 | 909.71 | 578.83 | 570.91 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| H: MINING (2.76) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 14.260 (19.844) | 3.799 (14.045) | 3.928 (11.050) | 0.347 (4.861) | 6.186 (7.228) |
| Y mean | 434.74 | 259.16 | 83.95 | 32.43 | 59.20 |
| Observations | 5388 | 5388 | 5388 | 5388 | 5388 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| I: FIRE (1.78) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -23.385 (33.774) | 3.654 (7.690) | -20.103* (10.369) | -0.126 (20.871) | -6.810 (23.469) |
| Y mean | 1887.25 | 90.51 | 162.73 | 767.99 | 866.03 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| J: HEALTH & EDUCATION SERVICES (1.7) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -36.591 (61.043) | 5.572 (17.270) | -4.371 (24.204) | -12.003 (24.538) | -25.788 (48.447) |
| Y mean | 5821.14 | 484.72 | 785.11 | 809.22 | 3742.09 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) citizen males. Public administration, active military, and no reported industry are not shown. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. The sector "FIRE" stands for "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate". In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Models are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A8: Effect of SC by Detailed Sector, Low-Skilled Non-Citizen Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Total | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| A: AGRICULTURE (23.02) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 2.723 (16.576) | 9.197 (10.609) | -9.494 (12.585) | 1.732 (3.405) | 1.287 (1.029) |
| Y mean | 310.58 | 156.62 | 136.66 | 16.36 | 0.94 |
| Observations | 8976 | 8976 | 8976 | 8976 | 8976 |
| B: CONSTRUCTION (15.38) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -89.319*** (25.519) | -63.963*** (19.393) | -21.082 (13.215) | -2.318 (3.389) | -1.955 (1.856) |
| Y mean | 535.04 | 336.68 | 183.05 | 11.44 | 3.88 |
| Observations | 9159 | 9159 | 9159 | 9159 | 9159 |
| C: PERSONAL & ENTERTAINMENT SERVICES (10.87) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 14.291 (9.343) | 13.006* (6.975) | 0.802 (5.830) | 0.220 (2.695) | 0.264 (0.850) |
| Y mean | 88.04 | 41.72 | 36.36 | 8.46 | 1.50 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| D: WHOLESALE & RETAIL (7.57) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -7.205 (28.182) | 11.458 (24.291) | -15.182 (10.690) | -6.265 (8.117) | 2.784* (1.609) |
| Y mean | 525.75 | 360.03 | 81.87 | 79.05 | 4.80 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| E: MANUFACTURING (7.4) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -49.713** (20.510) | -21.326 (16.424) | -25.200*** (8.288) | 1.692 (3.105) | -4.879* (2.640) |
| Y mean | 308.10 | 233.53 | 53.91 | 13.16 | 7.50 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| F: BUSINESS SERVICES (7.350000000000001) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 2.325 (12.461) | 14.218 (11.400) | -8.143 (5.264) | -1.504 (3.110) | -2.246 (2.055) |
| Y mean | 158.96 | 119.29 | 25.75 | 9.02 | 4.89 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| G: TRANS & UTILITIES (3.61) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 23.042** (11.529) | 13.795 (9.019) | 6.856 (4.357) | 2.272 (4.676) | 0.118 (1.609) |
| Y mean | 127.93 | 75.79 | 23.23 | 25.49 | 3.42 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| H: MINING (2.76) | | | | | |
| β : SC | 3.579 (4.406) | 6.383 (4.121) | -2.376* (1.265) | -0.870 (0.688) | 0.442 (0.482) |
| Y mean | 12.56 | 10.78 | 1.32 | 0.24 | 0.22 |
| Observations | 5388 | 5388 | 5388 | 5388 | 5388 |
| I: FIRE (1.78) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -2.149 (5.009) | -4.976* (2.839) | -0.422 (3.078) | 0.199 (2.561) | 3.050*** (1.126) |
| Y mean | 31.35 | 11.03 | 9.45 | 7.81 | 3.06 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| J: HEALTH & EDUCATION SERVICES (1.7) | | | | | |
| β : SC | -1.286 (8.263) | 0.933 (5.088) | -3.620 (4.637) | 1.198 (2.860) | 0.203 (3.333) |
| Y mean | 71.16 | 25.57 | 24.41 | 9.66 | 11.52 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) low-skilled non-citizen males. Public administration, active military, and no reported industry are not shown. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. The sector "FIRE" stands for "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate". In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Models are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A9: Effect of SC on Employment including Additional Housing Price Controls, Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>A: Baseline</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -280.806*** (97.158) | 46.472 (84.567) | -138.978** (61.709) | -224.073*** (67.041) | 35.773 (69.392) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 37423.09 | 11381.03 | 7838.75 | 8719.45 | 9483.87 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>B: Housing Prices Additional Functional Form</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -239.867** (96.322) | 53.977 (84.940) | -123.555** (61.995) | -213.033*** (66.898) | 42.745 (70.966) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 37423.09 | 11381.03 | 7838.75 | 8719.45 | 9483.87 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>C: Housing Prices Boom & Bust Size x Trend</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -280.806*** (97.163) | 46.472 (84.572) | -138.978** (61.713) | -224.073*** (67.045) | 35.773 (69.396) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 37423.09 | 11381.03 | 7838.75 | 8719.45 | 9483.87 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males. Panel A reproduces panel C from Table 1. Panel B includes additional quadratic and cubic housing price controls and Panel C adds a control for the change in housing prices between 2000-2007 and 2007-2009 interacted with a PUMA-specific linear trend. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Models are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table A10: Effect of SC on Employment Robustness to Alternative Housing Controls, Men

| | All | | | 25 < skill < 50 | | | 50 < skill < 75 | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A: Total | | | | | | | | | |
| β : SC | -280.806*** (97.158) | -255.093*** (97.817) | -252.651*** (97.757) | -138.978** (61.709) | -124.197** (61.893) | -120.927* (61.985) | -224.073*** (67.041) | -219.082*** (67.393) | -216.307*** (67.435) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| PUMA Housing Prices | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| State Housing Prices | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| State Housing Prices Leave out PUMA | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Y mean | 37423.09 | 37422.36 | 37392.25 | 7838.75 | 7836.06 | 7834.99 | 8719.45 | 8719.19 | 8698.51 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 |
| | | All | | | 25 < skill < 50 | | | 50 < skill < 75 | |
| B: Citizen | | | | | | | | | |
| β : SC | -167.768* (98.875) | -139.221 (98.726) | -137.424 (98.751) | -51.213 (57.518) | -37.820 (57.573) | -34.525 (57.560) | -216.101*** (66.092) | -205.777*** (66.365) | -203.026*** (66.419) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| PUMA Housing Prices | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| State Housing Prices | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| State Housing Prices Leave out PUMA | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Y mean | 34091.44 | 34088.03 | 34030.51 | 7085.67 | 7082.84 | 7074.42 | 8321.58 | 8320.86 | 8296.30 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 |
| | | All | | | 25 < skill < 50 | | | 50 < skill < 75 | |
| C: Non-Citizen | | | | | | | | | |
| β : SC | -113.230* (61.308) | -116.051* (60.686) | -115.432* (60.662) | -87.589*** (25.916) | -86.163*** (25.711) | -86.213*** (25.742) | -7.776 (17.827) | -13.114 (18.185) | -13.088 (18.245) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| PUMA Housing Prices | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| State Housing Prices | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| State Housing Prices Leave out PUMA | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Y mean | 3331.25 | 3333.93 | 3361.35 | 752.95 | 753.09 | 760.45 | 397.82 | 398.28 | 402.17 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 |
| | | All | | | 25 < skill < 50 | | | 50 < skill < 75 | |
| D: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen | | | | | | | | | |
| β : SC | -108.143** (51.492) | -103.651** (50.174) | -103.446** (50.187) | -77.684*** (23.337) | -72.392*** (23.027) | -72.270*** (23.036) | -5.250 (12.036) | -7.552 (12.075) | -7.610 (12.098) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| PUMA Housing Prices | X | | | X | | | X | | |
| State Housing Prices | | X | | | X | | | X | |
| State Housing Prices Leave out PUMA | | | X | | | X | | | X |
| Y mean | 2170.94 | 2171.49 | 2188.05 | 576.90 | 576.99 | 582.55 | 183.29 | 183.45 | 185.09 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 | 9160 | 9170 | 9140 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males. The dependent variable in columns 1-3 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 4-9 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for the middle two skill quartiles. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, and labor demand controls. Panel A includes the full sample, and Panels B-D restrict the sample to citizens, non-citizens, and low-skill non-citizens, respectively. Specifications in the columns 1, 4, and 7 include controls for PUMA by year housing prices. Specifications in the columns 2, 5, and 8 include controls for state by year housing prices. Specifications in the columns 3, 6, and 9 include controls for state by year housing prices leaving out the individual PUMA for each observation. All regressions are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis.
* p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A11: Effect of SC on Employment with Alternative Restrictions on Low-Skilled Non-Citizens Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>A: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -108.143** (51.492) | -22.500 (38.809) | -77.684*** (23.337) | -5.250 (12.036) | -2.709 (6.194) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 2170.94 | 1367.84 | 576.90 | 183.29 | 42.91 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>B: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen, enter US after 1986, born in Mexico/Central America</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -92.428** (39.985) | -31.095 (31.898) | -54.082*** (19.290) | -0.443 (7.755) | -6.809** (3.358) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 1392.54 | 934.91 | 371.41 | 71.87 | 14.35 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>C: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen, enter US after 1986, Hispanic</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -73.819* (42.356) | -17.361 (33.948) | -55.423*** (20.365) | 3.798 (8.282) | -4.833 (3.824) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 1569.44 | 1037.30 | 419.27 | 94.42 | 18.45 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Panel A includes only low-skilled non-citizens, as in the main tables. Panel B restricts the sample to low-skilled non-citizens who entered the U.S. after 1986 and were born in Mexico or Central America. Panel C restricts the sample to low-skilled non-citizens who entered the U.S. after 1986 and are Hispanic. All regressions are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

Table A12: Effect of SC on Employment by Race/Ethnicity, Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | All | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| <i>A. White Citizens</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -64.985 (84.495) | 76.697 (64.146) | -25.159 (46.743) | -130.921** (55.081) | 14.398 (53.239) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 26665.77 | 7246.80 | 5337.02 | 6702.22 | 7379.73 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| <i>B. Black Citizens</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -69.375 (51.701) | -32.614 (31.568) | -21.577 (21.715) | -14.650 (22.417) | -0.534 (24.015) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 3144.18 | 1197.32 | 786.62 | 637.23 | 523.01 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| <i>C. Hispanic Citizens</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 19.334 (49.571) | 21.381 (29.915) | -1.285 (25.400) | -15.420 (22.447) | 14.658 (18.035) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 2532.24 | 955.11 | 623.98 | 557.50 | 395.65 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| <i>D. White Non-Citizens</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | 16.903 (19.959) | 14.476 (13.716) | 1.586 (9.574) | -6.345 (8.303) | 7.186 (10.050) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 492.32 | 128.87 | 86.72 | 96.10 | 180.62 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| <i>E. Black Non-Citizens</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -21.511 (13.786) | -1.923 (8.024) | -19.018*** (7.348) | -3.374 (6.271) | 2.804 (5.685) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 211.69 | 70.40 | 62.12 | 42.24 | 36.93 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
| | All | skill < 25 | 25 < skill < 50 | 50 < skill < 75 | 75 < skill |
| <i>F. Hispanic Non-Citizens</i> | | | | | |
| β : SC | -110.887** (48.042) | -44.854 (38.738) | -65.087*** (21.739) | -0.033 (10.567) | -0.915 (7.917) |
| PUMA-Year Trends | X | X | X | X | X |
| 287g | X | X | X | X | X |
| Labor Demand | X | X | X | X | X |
| Housing Prices | X | X | X | X | X |
| Y mean | 1984.78 | 1238.43 | 519.67 | 155.66 | 71.03 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Panels A-C restrict the sample to citizens, and Panels D-F restrict the sample to low-skilled non-citizens. Models are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01

B Local Exposure to Secure Communities

In the main text, we find little evidence of heterogeneous effects of SC depending on the PUMA-level intensity of the low-skilled non-citizen population (defined as the low-skilled non-citizen population in 2005, divided by the total population in 2005). To shed light on this finding, we consider here the intensity of local exposure to SC more broadly.

First, we investigate the correlation between the 2005 low-skilled non-citizen population in a given PUMA and the number of deportations between 2008-2014 in that PUMA in Appendix Figure (B1). The two variables are positively correlated, with a statistically significant slope coefficient of 0.036, suggesting that low-skilled non-citizens are at least a rough proxy for the population “at risk” of being deported under SC. However, there appears to be significant variation in deportations across PUMAs that is not explained by the size of the low-skilled non-citizen population; the R-squared on this regression is 0.505. Looking at the figure, this may be driven by PUMAs with many low-skilled non-citizens but relatively few deportations, and vice versa. This remaining variation in deportations—not explained by low-skilled non-citizens—is likely due to differences in the intensity of enforcement of SC, which itself may have a substantial effect on labor force participation of low-skill non-citizens.⁴⁹

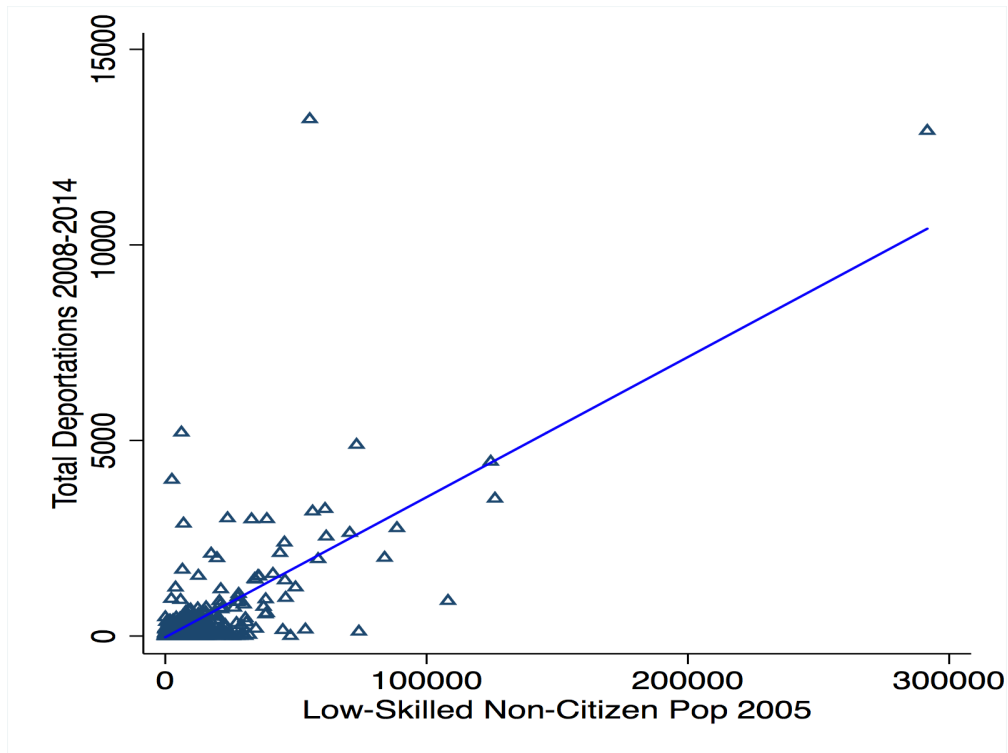
Therefore, we also explore heterogeneity across “deportation risk”, conditional on the size of the PUMA’s low-skilled non-citizen population. We measure this “deportation risk” as total deportations in 2008-2014 divided by the low-skilled non-citizen population in 2005. Before turning to those results, we show in Appendix Figure (B2) that the deportation risk of SC is higher in PUMAs with a *low* initial share of low-skilled non-citizens. Using this alternative measure of intensity of SC, we find suggestive evidence of a larger impact of SC in the highest quartile of deportation risk for total low-skilled non-citizens employment, relative to the bottom three quartiles, shown in Appendix Table (B1). This suggests that the additional component of variation in deportations, may be also relevant as a measure of intensity, perhaps because it is related to the fear effects and voluntary out-migration effects of SC. This may also explain why we find little heterogeneity by low-skilled non-citizen intensity share in the main text: because PUMAs with many low-skilled non-citizens have low deportation risk (and vice versa). Indeed, there are almost twice as many low-skilled non-citizens in the lowest quartile of deportation risk compared to the higher three quartiles (4442 per 100,000 compared to 1242-2481 per 100,000). However, the confidence intervals for

⁴⁹Two other potential sources of variation that may also explain this are: 1) variation in the quality of the proxy of low-skilled non-citizens for undocumented immigrants across PUMAs, and 2) variation in the likelihood of undocumented immigrants to commit a crime across PUMAs.

all quartiles of deportation risk are overlapping, so these patterns are only suggestive.

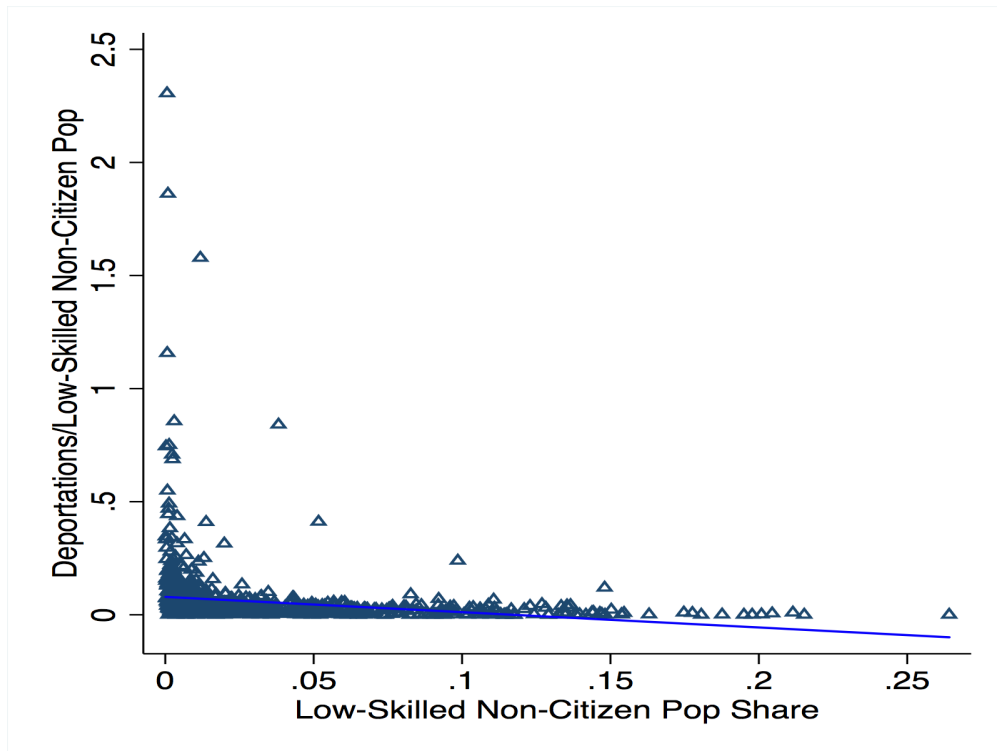
We also check for heterogeneity across “sanctuary cities.” While there are a variety of methods to classify sanctuary cities, we follow Steil and Vasi (2014) and consider jurisdictions that adopted local pro-immigrant ordinances between 1976 and 2014. This classification allows for a more comprehensive measure of locations that likely had less cooperation with ICE, and it varies over time, accounting for the fact that some jurisdictions adopted sanctuary legislation after the implementation of SC. However, we do not find consistent heterogeneity for any of our main outcomes by sanctuary city status, so these results are not reported here.

Figure B1: Correlation of Deportations and Low-Skilled Non-Citizen Population



Notes: The figure plots the correlation between the number of low-skilled non-citizens within a PUMA in 2005 and the total number of deportations in the PUMA between 2008 and 2014. The R^2 of this correlation is 0.505 and the marginal effect is 0.036 with a standard error of 0.005. The blue line is the marginal effect.

Figure B2: Correlation of Deportation Intensity and Low-Skilled Non-Citizen Population Intensity



Notes: The figure plots the correlation between the low-skilled non-citizen population share within a PUMA in 2005 and the total number of deportations between 2008 and 2014 divided by the PUMA-level low-skilled non-citizen population in 2005. The blue line is the marginal effect, which has a magnitude of -1.023 and a standard error of 0.0362.

Table B1: Effect of Immigration Laws by SC Deportation Intensity, Men

| | Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>A: Citizen</i> | | | | | |
| SC * Below 25th Perc (.02) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | -483.340* | -410.285** | -133.466 | -76.484 | 136.894 |
| | (248.994) | (195.053) | (171.209) | (188.781) | (155.829) |
| SC * 25th-50th Perc (.02-.06) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | -445.620* | 328.648 | -159.586 | -529.613*** | -85.068 |
| | (232.825) | (213.550) | (155.347) | (144.480) | (138.405) |
| SC * 50th-75th Perc (.06-.15) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | -202.386 | 129.480 | -49.941 | -278.734** | -3.191 |
| | (172.268) | (123.853) | (104.812) | (110.318) | (99.119) |
| SC * Above 75th Perc (.15) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | -97.766 | 60.984 | -31.930 | -177.205** | 50.385 |
| | (108.299) | (83.637) | (61.538) | (72.343) | (72.152) |
| Y mean Below P 25 | 29949.79 | 8535.28 | 6905.27 | 7425.75 | 7083.49 |
| Y mean P 25 - P 50 | 34540.15 | 10802.39 | 7539.41 | 8003.66 | 8194.68 |
| Y mean P 50 - P 75 | 34139.99 | 10609.47 | 7212.26 | 7979.30 | 8338.95 |
| Y mean Above P 75 | 34378.18 | 9369.23 | 6947.66 | 8502.78 | 9558.51 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |
| Dep. Var: Employment/Population | | | | | |
| | All | <i>skill</i> < 25 | 25 < <i>skill</i> < 50 | 50 < <i>skill</i> < 75 | 75 < <i>skill</i> |
| <i>B: Low-Skilled Non-Citizen</i> | | | | | |
| SC * Below 25th Perc (.02) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | 11.337 | -100.673 | 43.999 | 23.861 | 44.150** |
| | (185.109) | (140.190) | (94.505) | (56.793) | (21.107) |
| SC * 25th-50th Perc (.02-.06) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | 19.344 | 117.698 | -83.884** | -12.825 | -1.645 |
| | (108.685) | (87.598) | (42.129) | (27.943) | (12.268) |
| SC * 50th-75th Perc (.06-.15) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | -111.010 | 6.681 | -88.719** | -22.104 | -6.868 |
| | (67.844) | (56.495) | (36.919) | (17.701) | (8.018) |
| SC * Above 75th Perc (.15) Total Deportations / Total LSNP Pop in 2005 | -132.583** | -38.740 | -85.364*** | -2.408 | -6.071 |
| | (57.251) | (43.640) | (26.031) | (12.947) | (6.830) |
| Y mean Below P 25 | 3987.15 | 2335.99 | 998.36 | 562.21 | 90.59 |
| Y mean P 25 - P 50 | 1548.14 | 1007.17 | 380.84 | 128.42 | 31.70 |
| Y mean P 50 - P 75 | 2073.95 | 1358.24 | 536.63 | 142.59 | 36.50 |
| Y mean Above P 75 | 2153.80 | 1341.45 | 596.17 | 172.78 | 43.40 |
| Observations | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 | 9160 |

Notes: Data are from the 2005-2014 American Community Survey. The sample is based on all working-aged (20-64) males. The dependent variable in column 1 is total employment by PUMA and year, and in columns 2-5 the dependent variable is employment by occupational skill intensity for each skill quartile. In all specifications employment is divided by PUMA population and multiplied by 100,000. All specifications include year and PUMA fixed effects, PUMA linear trends, controls for 287(g) programs, labor demand controls, and housing price controls. Panel A restricts the sample to citizens and Panel B restricts the sample to low-skilled non-citizens. Data on deportation intensity from TRAC. All regressions are weighted by the PUMA population in 2000. Standard errors are clustered by PUMA and are reported in parenthesis. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01