

The Economic Benefits of Expanding the Dream: DAPA and DACA Impacts on the State of Texas and Harris, Tarrant, and Dallas Counties.

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1. Executive Summary

Texas is home to the second largest undocumented immigrant population in the United States.¹ Unlike in California, where the undocumented population is largely concentrated in Southern California, Texas' undocumented population is dispersed among the state's many urban centers and its long border with Mexico. Nonetheless, Texas as a whole is greatly affected by changes in immigration policy, as are the areas in which undocumented immigrants live. Despite the dispersion of the state's immigrants, the two largest urban areas in Texas, greater Houston and Dallas, are home to the two largest undocumented populations. Harris County---the seat of which is Houston; the state's largest city---has the highest concentration of undocumented immigrants. While the Dallas and Tarrant Counties, home to the cities of Dallas and Fort Worth respectively, have the second and third highest undocumented populations.

In anticipation of the Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) program's rollout, the UCLA NAID Center has projected the combined economic impact of DAPA, and its predecessor Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), in Harris, Dallas and Tarrant Counties, as well as in the state of Texas as a whole. These projections are partially based upon two surveys of DACA beneficiaries conducted by the UCLA NAID Center. One of these surveys was conducted in partnership with the Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA), while the other was conducted completely in-house and had respondents from across the nation. The key findings of our analyses are as follows:

1. In Texas, 743,000 undocumented immigrants would be eligible for DACA or DAPA. At full enrollment, the collective wages of these immigrants would grow by more than \$2.6 billion. Legalizing the work these immigrants do would formalize the \$39.2 billion that they contribute to the GDP. The impact of DACA and DAPA on wage growth in Texas

¹ Migration Policy Institute, Data Hub. "Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles," Accessed January 19, 2015, <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/us-immigration-policy-program-data-hub/unauthorized-immigrant-population-profiles>.

would generate more than \$1.7 billion in new taxes (personal, sales and business) and 61,000 jobs (including direct, indirect and induced employment).

2. 172,000 undocumented immigrants would be eligible for DACA or DAPA in Harris County, while 162,000 immigrants would be eligible in Tarrant and Dallas counties.²
3. At full enrollment, the collective wages of these immigrants would grow by more than \$603 million in Harris County, and \$567 million in Tarrant and Dallas Counties. Legalizing the work these immigrants do would formalize the value they already add to the economy: \$9 billion in GDP in Harris County and \$8.5 billion in Tarrant and Dallas Counties.
4. The wage growth of undocumented DACA and DAPA beneficiaries in Harris County would generate more than \$413 million in total new tax revenue (personal, sales and business) and in Tarrant and Dallas Counties it would generate more than \$389 million.
5. This wage growth would also support the creation of more than 14,100 jobs in Harris County and 13,300 in Dallas and Tarrant Counties.

This report is the second in a series of reports whose releases are timed to coincide with the White House's "States in the DACA/DAPA Spotlight" campaign, which will continue over the next 4 months in key states across the country. The UCLA NAID Center is releasing reports on all these key states in order to better inform local leaders and the general public on the significant economic benefits of fully implementing Presidents Obama's DAPA/DACA Executive Actions. These reports will also combat the ill-informed legal and policy challenges to these much needed initiatives through the provision of solid economic evidence.

2. The Economic Impact of DAPA and DACA

On November 20th, 2014, the Obama Administration took executive action on immigration reform and initiated the DAPA program. The administration's bold action ignited a firestorm of partisan sniping. Republican's in congress have proposed repealing the temporary legal status offered by DACA and DAPA, and have threatened to withhold the Department of Homeland Security's funding.³ Meanwhile, a coalition of Republican governors, led by the governor-elect of Texas and current state Attorney General, Greg Abbot have filed a lawsuit seeking to block the implementation of DAPA. Abbott has claimed that DAPA's predecessor; DACA, has harmed the State of Texas' economy, and that this provides his suit with legal standing.⁴ These claims are demonstrably false at the national, state and local level. In Texas specifically, the NAID

² MPI, "Immigrant Population Profiles."

³ Ed O'Keefe, "House votes to block Obama's immigration actions – but exposes new GOP Divisions" *The Washington Post: Post Politics blog*, January 14th, 2015, accessed January 19th, 2015, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/post-politics/wp/2015/01/14/house-votes-to-block-obamas-immigration-actions-but-exposes-new-gop-divisions/>

⁴ Meet the Press, "Meet the Press Transcript – December 7th, 2014" *NBC News*, Accessed January 19th, 2015, <http://www.nbcnews.com/meet-the-press/meet-press-transcript-december-7-2014-n263416>

Center has found that DACA has had a positive economic impact, and that DAPA will strengthen and expand this economic growth.

Table 1

Valued Added by Undocumented Population

	Harris County	Tarrant and Dallas Counties	State of Texas	United States
DAPA and DACA Combined				
Potentially Eligible Population	172,000	162,000	743,000	5,201,000
Formalized Value Added (\$Millions)	\$9,088	\$8,560	\$39,260	\$274,821
All Undocumented				
Population	357,000	327,000	1,464,000	10,513,000
Formalized Value Added (\$Millions)	\$18,864	\$17,279	\$77,358	\$555,507

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI’s “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.”

Table 2

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA in Texas

	State of Texas
Potentially Eligible Applicants	743,000
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$2,603
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$1,785
Personal Taxes	\$424
Business Taxes	\$759
Sales Taxes	\$602
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	61.1
Direct Employment Gain	33.7
Indirect Employment Gain	12.4
Induced Employment Gain	15.0

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI’s “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.”

In Texas, the economic impact of President Obama’s administrative actions has been, and will continue to be, both positive and significant. The state is home to roughly 1,464,000 million undocumented immigrants, of whom 743,000 are immediately eligible for either DACA or DAPA.⁵ When these programs reach full enrollment, beneficiaries within the state will experience collective wage growth of more than \$2.6 billion.

⁵ MPI, “Immigrant Population Profiles.”

This wage growth would bring in more than \$1.7 billion dollars in new business, personal and sales tax revenue. In addition, these increased earnings would directly generate almost 33,700 new jobs. The resulting increase in indirect employment---which is a change in employment in one industry being caused by a change in another, as a result of interaction between the two---would account for more than 12,400 new jobs. Induced employment---which is a change in employment based on changes in household spending---would increase by almost 15,000 jobs. In all we estimate that the increase in labor income would generate more than 61,100 new jobs. It is important to note that these figures do not include jobs that these immigrants current income is supporting, or jobs that this current income would create in the future. The figures above only describe the jobs that would be created by the wage growth that will stem from their newfound ability to find legal employment.

Table 3

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA in Harris, Tarrant and Dallas Counties

	Harris County	Tarrant and Dallas Counties
Potentially Eligible Applicants	172,000	162,000
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$603	\$567
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$413	\$389
Personal Taxes	\$98	\$93
Business Taxes	\$176	\$165
Sales Taxes	\$139	\$131
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	14.1	13.3
Direct Employment Gain	7.8	7.4
Indirect Employment Gain	2.9	2.7
Induced Employment Gain	3.5	3.3

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI’s “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.”

The undocumented population of Harris County is close to that of Dallas and Tarrant Counties, and subsequently the economic impact of DACA and DAPA will be similar in the two regions. In Harris County, roughly 172,000 immigrants will be eligible for either DACA or DAPA, while there are 162,000 potentially eligible applicants in Tarrant and Dallas Counties. At full enrollment, these beneficiaries would experience a collective wage growth of \$602.5 million dollars in Harris County, and \$567.5 million in Tarrant and Dallas Counties. In Harris County, this wage growth would generate more than \$413 million in new personal, business and sales tax revenue, while tax revenue in Tarrant and Dallas Counties would increase by \$389.3 million. Wage growth would also create more than 14,100 new jobs in Harris County, of which 7,800 would be the direct result of this wage growth, while 2,900 would be the indirect result and 3,500 would be the induced result. In Tarrant and Dallas counties we project the job growth figures will total 13,300, of which 7,400 would be direct, 2,700 would be indirect, and 3,300 would be induced.

Table 4

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA Nationally

	United States
Potentially Eligible Applicants	5,201,000
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$18,219
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$12,497
Personal Taxes	\$2,970
Business Taxes	\$5,313
Sales Taxes	\$4,214
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	427.6
Direct Employment Gain	236.1
Indirect Employment Gain	86.6
Induced Employment Gain	104.9

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI's "Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles."

Nationally, the impacts of DACA and DAPA are striking. The 5.2 million potential applicants would experience a collective wage increase of over \$18.2 billion dollars, which would generate just under \$12.5 billion in new taxes and more than 427,000 new jobs.

3. Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA by Country of Origin

The cohort of undocumented immigrants eligible for DACA and DAPA are not a monolith. They come from many different nations, each of which has a unique set of migratory patterns. The result is that while immigrants of Mexican origin constitute a plurality in most US cities' undocumented populations, each of these populations has a unique composition. Because of this, the economic impact of DACA and DAPA is dispersed among national communities differently in different places. It is important to accurately describe the national origin of the potentially eligible population in order to adequately prepare for the challenges posed by the DAPA rollout, and to predict the regional economic impact of DACA and DAPA. Texas presents an especially clear example of the compositional variation that exists between states and between regions within a state. While Harris County has roughly the same undocumented population as Dallas and Tarrant Counties, the former has many more undocumented immigrants of Central American origin.

Table 5

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA on Undocumented Mexicans

	Harris County	Tarrant and Dallas Counties	State of Texas	United States
Potentially Eligible Applicants	117,557	132,275	593,791	3,016,699
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$412	\$463	\$2,080	\$10,567
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$282	\$318	\$1,427	\$7,249
Personal Taxes	\$67	\$76	\$339	\$1,723
Business Taxes	\$120	\$135	\$607	\$3,082
Sales Taxes	\$95	\$107	\$481	\$2,444
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	9.7	10.9	48.8	248.0
Direct Employment Gain	5.3	6.0	27.0	136.9
Indirect Employment Gain	2.0	2.2	9.9	50.2
Induced Employment Gain	2.4	2.7	12.0	60.8

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI’s “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.”

Undocumented immigrants from Mexico constitute only 68% of the undocumented population in Harris County, but they make up 81% of the undocumented population in Tarrant and Dallas Counties and 80% statewide.⁶ As such, immigrants of Mexican origin will earn the lion’s share of the wage growth that DACA and DAPA catalyze, though much less in Harris County than in Dallas and Tarrant Counties, as well as in the state as a whole.

Of Harris County’s \$603 million in DACA/DAPA related wage growth, Mexican beneficiaries will earn \$412 million. In contrast, Mexican beneficiaries in Dallas and Tarrant Counties will earn \$463 million of that area’s \$567 million in total DACA/DAPA related wage growth. At the state level, Mexican beneficiaries will earn more than \$2 billion of the \$2.6 billion in wage growth catalyzed by DACA and DAPA. The increased earnings of Harris County’s Mexican beneficiaries will generate \$282 million dollars in new business, personal and sales tax revenue, while those in Tarrant and Dallas Counties will generate \$318 million. In the State of Texas as a whole, the increased wages of Mexican beneficiaries will generate \$1.4 billion in new tax revenue. These wage increases will also create more than 9,700 jobs in Harris County, compared to 10,900 jobs in Dallas and Tarrant County. The increased earnings of Mexican beneficiaries statewide are projected to create roughly 48,800 jobs in total.

⁶ “MPI’s Population Profiles”

Table 6

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA on Undocumented Hondurans

	Harris County	Tarrant and Dallas Counties	State of Texas	United States
Potentially Eligible Applicants	12,045	2,972	24,361	129,535
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$42.2	\$10.4	\$85	\$454
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$28.9	\$7.1	\$59	\$311
Personal Taxes	\$6.9	\$1.7	\$14	\$74
Business Taxes	\$12.3	\$3.0	\$25	\$132
Sales Taxes	\$9.8	\$2.4	\$20	\$105
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	1.0	0.2	2.0	10.6
Direct Employment Gain	0.5	0.1	1.1	5.9
Indirect Employment Gain	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.2
Induced Employment Gain	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.6

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI's "Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles."

Hondurans are the second largest national grouping in Harris County's undocumented population, and nearly half of the states undocumented Hondurans live in the county. There are roughly 25,000 undocumented Hondurans in the county,⁷ of which just over 12,000 are eligible for either DACA or DAPA. Were they all to enroll, their collective wages would grow by \$42.2 million. This wage growth would bring in nearly \$29 million in new tax revenue and would create 1,000 new jobs.

Compared to Harris County, the undocumented population in Tarrant and Dallas counties has a much lower concentration of non-Mexican Central Americans. In these latter counties there are only 6,000 undocumented Hondurans,⁸ of which just under 3,000 would be eligible for either DACA or DAPA. Should all 3,000 enroll, they would see their collective wages increase by about \$10.4 million dollars. The labor income increase would bring in \$7.1 million in new tax revenue, and create roughly 200 jobs.

Statewide, more than 24,300 undocumented Hondurans would be eligible for either DACA or DAPA. At full enrollment, they would experience wage growth totaling \$454 million. This wage growth would bring in \$311 million in new personal, business and sales taxes. It would create 10,600 direct, indirect and induced jobs.

⁷ MPI Data Hub

⁸ MPI Data Hub

Table 7

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA on Undocumented Guatemalans

	Harris County	Tarrant and Dallas Counties	State of Texas	United States
Potentially Eligible Applicants	9,636	2,972	21,823	297,382
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$33.8	\$10	\$76	\$1,042
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$23.2	\$7.1	\$52	\$715
Personal Taxes	\$5.5	\$1.7	\$12	\$170
Business Taxes	\$9.8	\$3.0	\$22	\$304
Sales Taxes	\$7.8	\$2.4	\$18	\$241
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	0.8	0.2	1.8	24.4
Direct Employment Gain	0.4	0.1	1.0	13.5
Indirect Employment Gain	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.0
Induced Employment Gain	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.0

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI’s “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.”

Almost ten thousand undocumented Guatemalans will be eligible for either DACA or DAPA in Harris County while fewer than three thousand will be eligible in Dallas and Tarrant Counties. At full enrollment, these programs would lift the collective earnings of Harris County’s Guatemalan beneficiaries by \$33.8 million. This labor income increase would generate \$ 23.2 million in new personal, business and sales tax revenue. It would also create 800 jobs.

In Dallas and Tarrant counties, Guatemalan beneficiaries would experience a total labor income increase of \$7.1 million. This wage growth would generate \$1.7 million in new taxes and create 200 new direct, indirect and induced jobs.

Statewide the more than 21,800 Guatemalan beneficiaries would experience total wage growth of more than \$76 million. This labor income increase would lead to new tax revenue totaling \$52 million and would create more 1,800 jobs.

Table 8

Economic Impact of DACA and DAPA on Undocumented Salvadorians

	Harris County	Tarrant and Dallas Counties	State of Texas	United States
Potentially Eligible Applicants	11,563	4,459	24,361	171,041
Labor Income Increase (Millions \$)	\$40.5	\$15.6	\$85.3	\$599
Total New Tax Revenue (Millions \$)	\$27.8	\$10.7	\$58.5	\$411
Personal Taxes	\$6.6	\$2.5	\$13.9	\$98
Business Taxes	\$11.8	\$4.6	\$24.9	\$175
Sales Taxes	\$9.4	\$3.6	\$19.7	\$139
Total Employment Growth (Thousands)	1.0	0.4	2.0	14.1
Direct Employment Gain	0.5	0.2	1.1	7.8
Indirect Employment Gain	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.8
Induced Employment Gain	0.2	0.1	0.5	3.4

Source: Analysis by the UCLA NAID Center based on data from MPI’s “Unauthorized Immigrant Population Profiles.”

Immigrants of El Salvadorian origin are the second largest foreign-born population in Harris County, with roughly 95,000 foreign-born Salvadorians living within its borders.⁹ Undocumented Salvadorians constitute a relatively small share of the total Salvadorian population, perhaps in part because as refugees fleeing civil war many Salvadorian immigrants were granted Temporary Protected Status. Regardless of the cause, the MPI estimates that there are roughly 24,000 undocumented Salvadorians living in Harris County, 11,500 of which we estimate would be eligible for either DACA or DAPA. These beneficiaries would experience a collective labor income increase of \$40.5 million in Harris County. This labor income increase would generate \$27.8 million in new business, personal, and sales tax revenue, as well as lead to the creation of roughly 1,000 new jobs through direct, indirect and induced employment growth.

We estimate that more than 4,400 undocumented El Salvadorians will be eligible for either DACA or DAPA in Dallas and Tarrant counties. If they are all enrolled, their collective wages will increase by \$15.6 million. This wage growth will generate \$10.7 million in new taxes and create roughly 400 new jobs.

Statewide, the MPI believes there are 48,000 undocumented Salvadorians; of which we project 24,361 will be eligible for either DACA or DAPA. If they all enroll, we estimate that their total wages will grow by \$85.3 million. This wage growth will generate \$58.5 in new personal, business and sales tax revenue. It will also create 2,000 new direct, indirect and induced jobs.

4. Methodology

Our projections for the economic impact of DACA and DAPA are based on a methodological tool known as input output modeling (IMPLAN).¹⁰ IMPLAN allows us to analyze the short-term impact of a labor market policy shift---such as the work permits granted by DACA and DAPA---within the current structure of the economy. It therefor allows us to quantify the labor income, tax contributions and productivity of undocumented immigrants and to illustrate the economic impact of formalizing their role in the economy. In addition, we can map the relationship between variables and observe how a change in one variable affects the others.

As new data has become available, this aspect of the IMPLAN model has allowed us to fluidly adjust our projections in a couple of important ways:

⁹ United States Census Bureau / American FactFinder. "B05006 : Place of Birth for the Foreign Born Population in the US: Foreign Born Population Excluding Population Born at Sea." *2013 American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates*. U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey Office, 2013. Web. Accessed 25 January 2015 (<http://factfinder2.census.gov>).

¹⁰ For more information on our methodology, specify as it relates to IMPLAN, see the NAID Center Report, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform*. Download it here: http://www.naid.ucla.edu/uploads/4/2/1/9/4219226/ucla_naid_center_report_-_estimating_the_economic_impact_of_presidential_administrative_action_and_comprehensive_immigration_reform.pdf

1. The Migration Policy Institute (MPI) has recently published a detailed county-by-county and state-by-state profile of the undocumented population in the US. Included in this data set are their estimates of the DACA and DAPA eligible population for each of these geographic units. We have revised our economic impact projections based on these new population estimates.
2. Two recent surveys of DACA beneficiaries conducted by the NAID Center--one of which was conducted in collaboration with CHIRLA using application data from their DACA clinic---have presented new data on the wage impact of DACA in Los Angeles County and beyond. Using IMPLAN modeling we were able to observe how changes in predicted wage growth has impacted projected tax revenue and job creation.

Researchers at the NAID Center conducted these two surveys using a unique methodology for each. One was conducted in partnership with CHIRLA and used data collected by their DACA clinic. Staff and volunteers at CHIRLA assisted DACA beneficiaries with the renewal process and collected data from the I-821 and I-765 forms that they submitted to USCIS; the agency tasked with processing DACA applications. This data included renewal applicants' income before and after becoming DACA beneficiaries. Because this clinic is located in LA County the vast majority of respondents also resided in the county.

The NAID Center analyzed the wage information provided by 308 respondents, dividing this cohort into those that had reported an income before applying to DACA and those who had not. We then independently calculated the wage growth of the total cohort, as well as those who had an income before and after being granted DACA.

The other survey conducted by the NAID center leveraged existing grassroots "DREAMER" networks in order to provide a nationwide snapshot of DACA beneficiaries. This survey was conducted online and quantified DACA's impact on respondents' finances, insurance coverage, employment, access to credit and education among other topics. In total, we polled 216 respondents. We again divided this cohort into those had employment before and after DACA, and those that did not, before calculating the wage growth of the total cohort as well as the cohort who were employed before and after becoming a DACA beneficiary.

The White House Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) has recently published their estimates for the economic effects of executive action on immigration.¹¹ Like the NAID Center's report on the same topic,¹² the CEA believes DAPA will have a positive macro-economic impact, as well as a positive affect on the wages of both foreign-born and native-born workers.

¹¹ Executive Office of the President of the United States, Council of Economic Advisors, *The Economic Effects of Administrative Action on Immigration*. (Washington D.C.: 2014)
http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/cea_2014_economic_effects_of_immigration_executive_action.pdf (accessed January 19, 2013).

¹² Raul Hinojosa with Maksim Wynn, *From the Shadows to the Mainstream: Estimating the Economic Impact of Presidential Administrative Action and Comprehensive Immigration Reform*, (Los Angeles, CA: North American Integration and Development Center, UCLA, November, 2014)
http://www.naid.ucla.edu/uploads/4/2/1/9/4219226/ucla_naid_center_report_-_estimating_the_economic_impact_of_presidential_administrative_action_and_comprehensive_immigration_reform.pdf

Both the NAID Center and CEA relied on the work of Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark who, by studying the impact of IRCA on its beneficiaries, estimate that those affected experience a six to ten percent increase in wages on average. The NAID Center report then projected how this wage growth influenced tax revenue and job creation (for more info see: [From the Shadows to the Mainstream](#)). However, the surveys conducted by the NAID center suggest that DACA has had a much stronger impact on wages than Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark had observed in IRCA's aftermath. This presents an important avenue for future research and suggests that both the CEA and NAID Center reports may have underestimated the potential economic impact of DACA and DAPA.

5. UCLA NAID Center Survey Results

The results of our surveys have revealed a number of interesting trends regarding the impact of DACA on the finances of its beneficiaries.

1. In both surveys, the average wage growth reported by the cohort that had an income before and after DACA was near 75%. This is roughly ten times the wage growth that Kossoudji and Cobb-Clark had observed.¹³ It is also significant that one survey was conducted nation-wide, while the other was conducted locally, yet both revealed similar wage growth rates.
2. In the CHIRLA/NAID survey, the cohort that had an income before and after DACA experienced almost the same average income growth as did the cohort comprised of all respondents: \$7,980 and \$7,949 respectively.
3. In the online NAID survey the wage growth of both cohorts was also just above 75%. The cohort with an income before and after DACA experienced an average wage growth of 76.6%, while all respondents experienced an average income increase of 82.6%.

¹³ Sherrie A. Kossoudji and Deborah A. Cobb-Clark, "Coming out of the Shadows: Learning about Legal Status and Wages from the Legalized Population," *Journal of Labor Economics* 20, no. 3 (July 2002): 598–628, doi:10.1086/339611.

Table 9

The Impact of DACA on Beneficiaries' Income (NAID/CHIRLA)

	All Respondents	Only Respondents With Income Before and After DACA
Average Income Before DACA	\$4,493	\$10,561
Average Income After DACA	\$12,442	\$18,542
Average Income Increase	\$7,949	\$7,980
Percentage Increase in Income	176.9%	75.6%

Table 10

The Impact of DACA on Beneficiaries' Income (NAID)

	All Respondents	Only Respondents With Income Before and After DACA
Average Hourly Wage Before DACA	\$7.07	\$9.14
Average Hourly Wage After DACA	\$12.91	\$16.13
Average Hourly Wage Increase	\$5.84	\$7.00
Percentage Increase in Income	82.6%	76.6%

The results of these surveys suggest that earlier attempts at projecting the macro-economic impact of DACA may be understated. In our previous report we suggested that DACA's education requirement meant that the program would have a greater economic impact than DAPA, even though the latter affected more immigrants. However, the wage growth that we predicted in that report was nowhere near 75%. In light of these findings, it is very possible that DAPA may have a far stronger impact on wages than the 7% that has been used to project its impact in this report.¹⁴ As such, the estimated impacts described in this report should be considered a conservative lower bound.

¹⁴ For more info on the choice of a 7% wage boost refer to the methodology section in *From the Shadows to the Mainstream*.

