

# Temporary Protected Status protects families *while also boosting the U.S. economy*

New analysis finds that TPS helps protect hundreds of thousands of families while also filling worker shortage gaps in the U.S. workforce.

The Biden administration should further expand TPS to protect more families and strengthen the U.S. economy even more this year.

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Temporary Protected Status provides significant protections for families, allowing them to improve their economic condition, keep their families together, and more fully participate in their local communities.

**New FWD.us estimates, based on analysis of census and other government data, show that hundreds of thousands living in the U.S. today are currently eligible for [Temporary Protected Status \(TPS\)](#), a form of immigration relief that provides work authorization and deportation protections for those whose home countries are very unsafe for return. These TPS-eligible individuals, who include current TPS holders, live with more than 400,000 U.S. citizen children, and more than 500,000 U.S. citizen adults.**

TPS-eligible individuals are also boosting the economy. **Some 380,000 TPS-eligible people in the labor force are working in industries with persistent labor shortages**, including 100,000 in accommodation and food services, 90,000 in business services, 50,000 in healthcare services, and 50,000 in other services.

Since Congress established TPS more than three decades ago, TPS recipients have used the program's work authorization to support themselves and to contribute enormously to the U.S. workforce and economy. For example: **some 86% of TPS holders from El Salvador and 83% from Honduras—all of whom have lived in the U.S. for more than 20 years—participate in the labor force.** These labor force participation rates of long-term TPS holders are considerably higher than the U.S. labor force overall ([about 63%](#)), and are on par with the U.S. labor force in their prime working years of 25 to 54 years old ([about 83%](#)). In all, **TPS-eligible individuals contribute nearly \$31 billion annually to the U.S. economy.**

| TPS country                              | Geography            | Eligible population | U.S. citizen children living with TPS individuals | U.S. citizen adults living with TPS individuals | Working in labor-short industries | Annual economic contribution |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>TPS-ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS</b>          |                      |                     |   |   |                                   |                              |
| AFGHANISTAN TPS-eligible individuals     | living in the U.S.   | 87,000              | 2,000   | 6,000   | 6,000                             | \$1.5 billion                |
| BURMA (MYANMAR) TPS-eligible individuals | living in the U.S.   | 9,000               | 5,000   | 8,000   | 2,000                             | \$234 million                |
| CAMEROON TPS-eligible individuals        | living in the U.S.   | 11,000              | 7,000   | 8,000   | 5,000                             | \$217 million                |
| EL SALVADOR TPS-eligible individuals     | living in the U.S.   | 185,000             | 141,000   | 140,000   | 79,000                            | \$5.0 billion                |
|  | living in California | 43,000              | 31,000  | 38,000  | 19,000                            | \$1.2 billion                |
|  | living in Maryland   | 19,000              | 11,000  | 11,000  | 8,000                             | \$558 million                |
|  | living in New York   | 11,000              | 7,000   | 11,000  | 6,000                             | \$335 million                |
|  | living in Texas      | 36,000              | 24,000  | 29,000  | 16,000                            | \$850 million                |
|  | living in Virginia   | 16,000              | 12,000  | 11,000  | 6,000                             | \$457 million                |
| ETHIOPIA TPS-eligible individuals        | living in the U.S.   | 56,000              | 33,000  | 46,000  | 15,000                            | \$1.3 billion                |
| HAITI TPS-eligible individuals           | living in the U.S.   | 308,000             | 87,000  | 116,000   | 75,000                            | \$4.4 billion                |
|  | living in Florida    | 164,000             | 53,000  | 61,000  | 48,000                            | \$2.1 billion                |
|  | living in New York   | 19,000              | 7,000   | 15,000  | 8,000                             | \$316 million                |
| HONDURAS TPS-eligible individuals        | living in the U.S.   | 55,000              | 35,000  | 33,000  | 18,000                            | \$1.4 billion                |
|  | living in Florida    | 9,000               | 4,000   | 4,000   | 3,000                             | \$173 million                |
|  | living in Texas      | 11,000              | 9,000   | 7,000   | 3,000                             | \$211 million                |
| NEPAL TPS-eligible individuals           | living in the U.S.   | 19,000              | 10,000  | 13,000  | 9,000                             | \$779 million                |
| NICARAGUA TPS-eligible individuals       | living in the U.S.   | 8,000               | 4,000   | 9,000   | 4,000                             | \$214 million                |
| SOMALIA TPS-eligible individuals         | living in the U.S.   | 2,000               | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          |
| SOUTH SUDAN TPS-eligible individuals     | living in the U.S.   | 1,000               | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          |
| SUDAN TPS-eligible individuals           | living in the U.S.   | 4,000               | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          |
| SYRIA TPS-eligible individuals           | living in the U.S.   | 4,000               | n/a   | n/a   | n/a                               | n/a                          |
| UKRAINE TPS-eligible individuals         | living in the U.S.   | 165,000             | 17,000  | 38,000  | 19,000                            | \$3.7 billion                |
| VENEZUELA TPS-eligible individuals       | living in the U.S.   | 730,000             | 54,000  | 80,000  | 143,000                           | \$11.5 billion               |
| YEMEN TPS-eligible individuals           | living in the U.S.   | 10,000              | 5,000   | 6,000   | 1,000                             | \$228 million                |

Note: Population estimates based on FWD.us analysis of 2022 American Community Survey and other governmental data, as of September 30, 2023. N/A indicates insufficient data to provide an estimate. Labor-shortage industries had 4% or more of its jobs open January through September 2023. Estimated economic contribution is disposable income after payment of federal, state, and local taxes, upwardly adjusted for average increase of wages between 2022 and 2023.

**Many more individuals in the U.S., however, need protection from being deported to countries where their lives would be at risk.** For example, current TPS countries in [Central America](#) like [El Salvador](#), [Honduras](#), and [Nicaragua](#), as well as [Nepal](#) and [Haiti](#), continue to face unsafe and deteriorating conditions. However, because TPS designations for these countries were issued up to 20 years ago, individuals who have arrived since then are ineligible to apply. The U.S. should redesignate TPS so that people who have been forced to flee these countries over the past two decades are able to access relief. Additionally, the Biden administration should provide a new TPS designation for [Guatemala](#), which faces similar deteriorating conditions as its Central American neighbors. Last, it is imperative that the U.S. extend TPS protections to nations in Africa facing armed conflict and humanitarian emergencies, including the [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#), [Mali](#), and [Mauritania](#). All these countries meet statutory requirements for TPS, with armed conflicts, natural disasters, and/or humanitarian crises.

**If all the countries named above were (re)designated for TPS in 2024, nearly 900,000 U.S. citizen additional children and more than 500,000 U.S. citizen additional adults living with TPS potential individuals could remain together, safe from family separation from deportation.**

**This combined group of immigrants from all countries listed above and potentially eligible for TPS already contributes more than \$50 billion to the U.S. economy annually**, despite the fact that they are undocumented and work in the informal economy. **With work authorization available through TPS, if granted, they could contribute an estimated \$5 billion more each year to the U.S. economy.** Work authorization available through TPS would also enable TPS-potential individuals to work in higher-paying jobs and give them the career flexibility to meet labor demands in short-handed industries.

Providing formal work authorization would allow these individuals to contribute to industries struggling to fill critically needed open jobs. **Nearly 600,000 of this combined group already work in industries that have been experiencing historic and persistent labor shortages during the past year**, including nearly 200,000 in accommodation and food services, 180,000 in business services, 40,000 in healthcare services, and 90,000 in other services. But with work authorizations, more people could shift to industries with the greatest needs.

| TPS country   | Geography                | Eligible population | U.S. citizen children living with TPS individuals | U.S. citizen adults living with TPS individuals | Working in labor-short industries | Annual economic contribution |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>TPS-POTENTIAL INDIVIDUALS</b>                              |                          |                     |   |   |                                   |                              |
| DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO<br>TPS-potential individuals | living in the U.S.       | 17,000              | 12,000  | 8,000   | 1,000                             | \$86 million                 |
| EL SALVADOR<br>TPS-potential individuals                      | living in the U.S.       | 525,000             | 298,000   | 160,000   | 129,000                           | \$10.9 billion               |
|   | living in California     | 86,000              | 37,000  | 41,000  | 24,000                            | \$1.9 billion                |
|   | living in Florida        | 44,000              | 14,000  | 6,000   | 8,000                             | \$831 million                |
|   | living in Georgia        | 10,000              | 11,000  | 5,000   | 3,000                             | \$219 million                |
|   | living in Maryland       | 58,000              | 36,000  | 12,000  | 17,000                            | \$1.2 billion                |
|   | living in New Jersey     | 23,000              | 12,000  | 7,000   | 6,000                             | \$266 million                |
|   | living in New York       | 29,000              | 24,000  | 17,000  | 8,000                             | \$655 million                |
|   | living in North Carolina | 16,000              | 12,000  | 4,000   | 5,000                             | \$372 million                |
|   | living in Texas          | 139,000             | 62,000  | 35,000  | 25,000                            | \$2.6 billion                |
|   | living in Virginia       | 39,000              | 33,000  | 13,000  | 12,000                            | \$903 million                |

|  |                          |           |         |         |         |                |
|--|--------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| GUATEMALA<br>TPS-potential individuals | living in the U.S.       | 1,000,000 | 342,000 | 204,000 | 211,000 | \$18.3 billion |
|  | living in Alabama        | 13,000    | 7,000   | 5,000   | 3,000   | \$216 million  |
|  | living in Arizona        | 14,000    | 2,000   | 3,000   | 2,000   | \$320 million  |
|  | living in California     | 132,000   | 59,000  | 50,000  | 31,000  | \$2.6 billion  |
|  | living in Connecticut    | 44,000    | 5,000   | 3,000   | 19,000  | \$872 million  |
|  | living in Florida        | 137,000   | 35,000  | 14,000  | 37,000  | \$2.5 billion  |
|  | living in Georgia        | 55,000    | 23,000  | 10,000  | 12,000  | \$1.1 billion  |
|  | living in Maryland       | 52,000    | 18,000  | 8,000   | 7,000   | \$1.0 billion  |
|  | living in Massachusetts  | 16,000    | 6,000   | 5,000   | 5,000   | \$315 million  |
|  | living in Michigan       | 18,000    | 4,000   | 3,000   | 1,000   | \$103 million  |
|  | living in New Jersey     | 43,000    | 20,000  | 12,000  | 13,000  | \$957 million  |
|  | living in New York       | 34,000    | 19,000  | 14,000  | 13,000  | \$690 million  |
|  | living in North Carolina | 35,000    | 13,000  | 5,000   | 4,000   | \$652 million  |
|  | living in Pennsylvania   | 11,000    | 4,000   | 4,000   | 3,000   | \$130 million  |
|  | living in South Carolina | 16,000    | 6,000   | 1,000   | 2,000   | \$219 million  |
|  | living in Tennessee      | 21,000    | 13,000  | 6,000   | 6,000   | \$318 million  |
|  | living in Texas          | 191,000   | 29,000  | 14,000  | 21,000  | \$3.5 billion  |
|  | living in Virginia       | 25,000    | 9,000   | 6,000   | 4,000   | \$524 million  |
| HAITI TPS-potential individuals        | living in the U.S.       | 169,000   | 10,000  | 13,000  | n/a     | n/a            |
|  | living in Florida        | 77,000    | n/a     | n/a     | n/a     | n/a            |
| HONDURAS TPS-potential individuals     | living in the U.S.       | 753,000   | 221,000 | 101,000 | 100,000 | \$14.5 billion |
|  | living in California     | 34,000    | 17,000  | 10,000  | 8,000   | \$708 million  |
|  | living in Florida        | 81,000    | 22,000  | 14,000  | 13,000  | \$1.4 billion  |
|  | living in Georgia        | 27,000    | 10,000  | 3,000   | 3,000   | \$443 million  |
|  | living in Louisiana      | 58,000    | 12,000  | 3,000   | 4,000   | \$1.3 billion  |
|  | living in Maryland       | 35,000    | 13,000  | 3,000   | 6,000   | \$727 million  |
|  | living in New Jersey     | 26,000    | 11,000  | 4,000   | 6,000   | \$552 million  |
|  | living in New York       | 22,000    | 13,000  | 10,000  | 4,000   | \$469 million  |
|  | living in North Carolina | 61,000    | 15,000  | 6,000   | 6,000   | \$1.2 billion  |
|  | living in Tennessee      | 17,000    | 7,000   | 1,000   | 2,000   | \$341 million  |
|  | living in Texas          | 245,000   | 54,000  | 25,000  | 30,000  | \$4.8 billion  |
|  | living in Virginia       | 32,000    | 11,000  | 7,000   | 6,000   | \$594 million  |
| MALI TPS-potential individuals         | living in the U.S.       | 3,000     | n/a     | n/a     | n/a     | n/a            |
| MAURITANIA TPS-potential individuals   | living in the U.S.       | 3,000     | n/a     | n/a     | n/a     | n/a            |
| NEPAL TPS-potential individuals        | living in the U.S.       | 17,000    | 10,000  | 14,000  | 4,000   | \$261 million  |
| NICARAGUA TPS-potential individuals    | living in the U.S.       | 386,000   | 27,000  | 36,000  | 47,000  | \$4.9 billion  |
|  | living in Arizona        | 20,000    | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | \$185 million  |
|  | living in California     | 40,000    | 4,000   | 7,000   | 9,000   | \$509 million  |
|  | living in Florida        | 141,000   | 8,000   | 15,000  | 19,000  | \$1.6 billion  |
|  | living in Texas          | 54,000    | 5,000   | 3,000   | 3,000   | \$1.1 billion  |
|  | living in Virginia       | 27,000    | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | \$164 million  |
|  | living in Wisconsin      | 23,000    | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | \$487 million  |

Note: Population estimates based on FWD.us analysis of 2022 American Community Survey and other governmental data, as of September 30, 2023. N/A indicates insufficient data to provide an estimate. Labor-shortage industries had 4% or more of its jobs open January through September 2023. Estimated economic contribution is disposable income after payment of federal, state, and local taxes, upwardly adjusted for average increase of wages between 2022 and 2023.

## ***Terminology for TPS Population Groups***

**TPS-eligible individuals:** TPS holders plus those eligible for TPS but may have not applied or have an application being processed.

**TPS-potential individuals:** Additional TPS individuals who could be eligible with the designation of new countries or redesignation of current countries with new arrival dates as outlined in this report.

## **TPS provides lifesaving relief for those whose home countries are very unsafe**

Congress established the Temporary Protected Status program as part of the [Immigration Act of 1990](#). TPS is currently administered by [U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services](#) (USCIS), under the Department of Homeland Security.

Since TPS was established, new designations have been issued 33 times by Republican and Democratic presidents, including six times during the George H.W. Bush administration, ten times during the Clinton administration, twice during the George W. Bush administration, seven times during the Obama administration, and eight times so far during the Biden administration.

Immigrants can apply for TPS if Congress or the Secretary of Homeland Security [issues a designation](#) that "conditions in the country temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely." Many TPS recipients originally entered the U.S. as temporary immigrants or visitors, individuals seeking humanitarian relief, or without immigration status.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS,  
SEE OUR [TPS BLOG: 5 THINGS TO KNOW](#).**

Upon registration with and approval by [USCIS](#), TPS holders are protected from deportation and can receive work authorization. Only individuals already in the U.S. when a designation is announced are eligible to receive TPS. The program is not a substitute for refugee or asylum protections, which provide permanent relief to individuals who are actively fleeing dangerous conditions and need to permanently resettle; TPS is instead a temporary relief for individuals who are already in the U.S. and who cannot safely return home.

Many TPS holders have lived in the United States for many years, setting down roots and [building families](#) here. As a result, many TPS recipients are deeply ingrained into American families and communities. Whether these families will be able to remain safe and together is inextricably bound to their loved ones' TPS protections.

## Timeline of Historic TPS Designations by Presidential Administration and Date

| Presidential Administration | Date of Initial Designation | Country            | Status              | Count of Redesignations & Extensions <sup>2</sup> | Date of Termination             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| George H.W. Bush            | November 29, 1990           | El Salvador        | Terminated          | 0   | January 1, 1999                 |
|                             | March 27, 1991              | Kuwait             | Terminated          | 0   | March 27, 1992                  |
|                             | March 27, 1991              | Lebanon            | Terminated          | 1   | April 9, 1993                   |
|                             | March 27, 1991              | Liberia            | Terminated          | 6   | September 28, 1999              |
|                             | September 16, 1991          | Somalia            | Active              | 24  | September 17, 2024 <sup>3</sup> |
|                             | August 10, 1992             | Bosnia-Herzegovina | Terminated          | 7   | February 10, 2001               |
| Bill Clinton                | August 27, 1997             | Montserrat         | Terminated          | 5   | August 27, 2004                 |
|                             | November 4, 1997            | Burundi            | Terminated          | 9   | May 2, 2009                     |
|                             | November 4, 1997            | Sudan              | Active <sup>1</sup> | 16  | November 2, 2018                |
|                             | June 9, 1998                | Kosovo             | Terminated          | 2   | December 8, 2000                |
|                             | January 5, 1999             | Honduras           | Active <sup>1</sup> | 15  | July 5, 2025                    |
|                             | January 5, 1999             | Nicaragua          | Active <sup>1</sup> | 15  | July 5, 2025                    |
|                             | March 11, 1999              | Guinea-Bissau      | Terminated          | 1   | September 10, 2000              |
|                             | March 29, 2000              | Angola             | Terminated          | 2   | March 29, 2003                  |
| George W. Bush              | March 9, 2001               | El Salvador        | Active <sup>1</sup> | 13  | March 9, 2025                   |
|                             | October 1, 2002             | Liberia            | Terminated          | 5   | October 1, 2007                 |
|                             | June 7, 2004                | Rwanda             | Terminated          | 4   | December 6, 1997                |
|                             | November 21, 2004           | Sierra Leone       | Terminated          | 2   | May 21, 2017                    |
| Barack Obama                | January 21, 2010            | Haiti              | Active <sup>1</sup> | 6   | August 3, 2024                  |
|                             | October 13, 2011            | South Sudan        | Active              | 7   | November 3, 2023 <sup>3</sup>   |
|                             | March 29, 2012              | Syria              | Active              | 7   | March 31, 2024 <sup>3</sup>     |
|                             | November 21, 2014           | Guinea             | Terminated          | 1   | May 21, 2017                    |
|                             | November 21, 2014           | Liberia            | Terminated          | 2   | May 21, 2017                    |
|                             | June 24, 2015               | Nepal              | Active <sup>1</sup> | 2   | June 24, 2025                   |
|                             | September 3, 2015           | Yemen              | Active              | 5   | September 3, 2024 <sup>3</sup>  |
| Joe Biden                   | March 9, 2021               | Venezuela          | Active              | 2   | April 2, 2025 <sup>3</sup>      |
|                             | May 25, 2021                | Burma (Myanmar)    | Active              | 1   | May 25, 2024 <sup>3</sup>       |
|                             | August 3, 2021              | Haiti              | Active              | 1   | August 3, 2024 <sup>3</sup>     |
|                             | April 19, 2022              | Sudan              | Active              | 2   | April 19, 2025 <sup>3</sup>     |
|                             | April 19, 2022              | Ukraine            | Active              | 1   | April 19, 2025 <sup>3</sup>     |
|                             | May 20, 2022                | Afghanistan        | Active              | 1   | May 20, 2025 <sup>3</sup>       |
|                             | June 7, 2022                | Cameroon           | Active              | 1   | June 7, 2025 <sup>3</sup>       |
|                             | December 12, 2022           | Ethiopia           | Active              | 0   | June 12, 2024 <sup>3</sup>      |

Source: Department of Justice, "Temporary Protected Status," <https://www.justice.gov/eoir/temporary-protected-status>.

1. These designations were previously terminated, yet court injunctions prevented terminations from taking effect, and DHS extended the validity of all TPS-related documents for beneficiaries of TPS for El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, and Sudan. DHS subsequently issued new designations for Haiti and Sudan; DHS has also rescinded the terminations for El Salvador, Honduras, Nepal and Nicaragua, and announced extensions for those countries.

2. Counts of redesignations and extensions include only formal redesignations and extensions of the TPS designation, but do not include automatic extensions of documentation or benefits.

3. For countries with active designations, we have listed the date of termination as the date on which the most recent designation, redesignation, or extension is scheduled to expire. Please note that these dates could change if the designation is terminated, extended, or redesignated.

## Table of Current TPS Designations

| Country         | Most Recent Decision        | Required Arrival Date <sup>a</sup> | Expiration Date <sup>b</sup> | Individuals with TPS <sup>c</sup> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Afghanistan     | Extension and Redesignation | September 20, 2023                 | May 20, 2025                 | 3,905                             |
| Burma (Myanmar) | Extension and Redesignation | Sept 25, 2022                      | May 25, 2024                 | 2,120                             |
| Cameroon        | Extension and Redesignation | October 5, 2023                    | June 7, 2025                 | 2,200                             |
| El Salvador     | Extension                   | February 13, 2001                  | March 9, 2025                | 184,035                           |
| Ethiopia        | New Designation             | Oct. 20, 2022                      | June 12, 2024                | 1,880                             |
| Haiti           | Extension and Redesignation | November 6, 2022                   | August 3, 2024               | 164,235                           |
| Honduras        | Extension                   | December 30, 1998                  | July 5, 2025                 | 55,360                            |
| Nepal           | Extension                   | June 24, 2015                      | June 24, 2025                | 8,100                             |
| Nicaragua       | Extension                   | December 30, 1998                  | July 5, 2025                 | 2,930                             |
| Somalia         | Extension and Redesignation | January 11, 2023                   | Sept. 17, 2024               | 470                               |
| South Sudan     | Extension and Redesignation | Sept. 4, 2023                      | May 3, 2025                  | 120                               |
| Sudan           | Extension and Redesignation | October 20, 2023                   | April 19, 2025               | 1,015                             |
| Syria           | Extension and Redesignation | January 25, 2024                   | September 5, 2025            | 3,880                             |
| Ukraine         | Extension and Redesignation | August 16, 2023                    | April 19, 2025               | 26,215                            |
| Venezuela       | Extension and Redesignation | July 31, 2023                      | April 2, 2025                | 239,175                           |
| Yemen           | Extension and Redesignation | December 29, 2022                  | September 3, 2024            | 1,790                             |
| <b>Total</b>    |                             |                                    |                              | <b>697,430</b>                    |

Source: Congressional Research Service, ["Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure"](#)

a. The arrival date represents the date from which individuals are required to have continuously resided in the United States in order to qualify for TPS. Unless a country is re-designated for TPS, the required arrival date does not change.

b. The expiration date represents the end of the most recent designation period and is subject to change based on future decisions of the Secretary of DHS. Expiration dates for recent designations may not yet be announced.

c. Counts of individuals with TPS are the most recent estimates provided by USCIS or DHS. [Most counts were provided to the Congressional Research Service](#). Countries with a pending termination and a new designation may have individuals registered under both designations; the Total count does not count these individuals twice. Data for countries with relatively newer designations may not yet be available and are marked "N/A."

## **TPS expansion should be at the forefront of President Biden's immigration agenda in 2024**

The Biden administration has already used its legal, statutory authority to expand deportation protections and work authorizations to hundreds of thousands of new individuals. But the opportunity to expand TPS to other immigrants, many of whom have been in the United States for many years, is still available, and would be supported by the American people. Polling from FWD.us shows that two-thirds of voters in key 2024 battleground states [support](#) expanding TPS to crisis-ridden countries.

The economic benefits are clear—expanded work authorization would boost the economy in 2024 and provide greater certainty for employers desperately trying to fill worker shortages.

Work authorizations through TPS would also help tens of thousands of newly arrived immigrants in several U.S. cities provide for themselves and their families, instead of being forced to rely on city services. And work authorizations through TPS would allow most to send money back home to their families; historical evidence [suggests](#) that these remittances could help reduce irregular migration from these countries.

**The Biden administration should immediately expand TPS to more countries in 2024. The conditions warrant it. The administration has legal authority to do it. U.S. families need it. Employers are asking for it. The public approves of it. Our borders and cities will be better for it.**

## **Methodology**

Population estimates in this report reflect TPS-eligible and TPS potentially eligible holders as of September 30, 2023. Immigration status assignments performed by FWD.us researchers using the 2022 American Community Survey (ACS) provide the base data for the data analysis. Other government data, including figures from Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, and Department of Homeland Security, allowed researchers to add to the underlying 2022 ACS data to obtain end of 2023 estimates. (See our complete [methodology](#) for 2023 immigrant assignment.) Note that several countries are not itemized by CBP, including Afghanistan, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen; consequently, population estimates for these countries are solely based on the 2022 ACS.

Some TPS-eligible individuals have no immigration status and thus are unprotected, while others have a protected status such as parole or are waiting on a decision in their asylum case. Estimates, then, are considered conservative, as they do not include those who entered the U.S. without an encounter with border authorities or those with nonimmigrant status. The population estimates assume no emigration of TPS-eligible individuals since 2021. Potential TPS holder characteristics, including state of residence, are the same as undocumented peers from the same country who entered the U.S. during 2021 and 2022; consequently, they do not reflect new destination patterns within the U.S.

Industries deemed to have labor shortages are those that consistently had 4% or more of its jobs open January through September 2023, according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#).

Current contribution to the U.S. economy is based on spending power, or total wages after the payment of federal, payroll, state, and local income taxes. Additional billions of dollars contributed to the U.S. economy through TPS designation is based on a multiplier from a predictive regression model using the 2022 ACS that compares TPS holders from El Salvador (2001 original designation), Honduras (1998 original designation), and Nicaragua (1998 original designation) with undocumented adults without any protected status who entered the U.S. before 2000, controlling for several economic and demographic characteristics. This multiplier was added to the current economic contributions of TPS individuals by demographic groups. The TPS economic boost reflects the additional spending power.