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TRUMP'S RACIST ATTACKS AGAINST TPS WILL RIP APART FAMILIES, HARM LOCAL ECONOMIES, AND ENDANGER THOUSANDS

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**This fact sheet contains information up to date as of September 4, 2025*

WHAT IS TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS (TPS)?

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is a legal status that was created by Congress in 1990 to provide work permits and protection from deportation to migrants from designated countries where conditions like war and natural disasters can make it unsafe for people to return. While this program was initially intended to be temporary because **it does not** provide a pathway to permanent legal residence (green card) or citizenship, over a million people have relied on the program and built enduring ties to the United States. TPS has allowed them to better adjust to life in the U.S., earn money to support themselves and their families, and contribute to their communities.

The Trump Administration and its Department of Homeland Security (DHS) are following through on their plans to come after TPS and strip hundreds of thousands of migrants of their legal status. Discontinuing TPS status will immediately render beneficiaries undocumented, deprived of legal standing, and exposed to the threat of detention and deportation. Curtailing TPS is yet another instance of the Trump Administration demonizing a humanitarian program to satisfy its anti-immigrant agenda and create new deportation pathways for those who have established their lives here.

ATTACKS ON TPS

Recent administrative actions have set a devastating precedent for TPS holders. Thus far, DHS has targeted seven countries for TPS termination, with plans to come after the program as a whole.

CURRENT TERMINATIONS

- DHS revoked an 18-month extension of TPS protections for **Venezuela**, thereby terminating the protected status of approximately 600,000 Venezuelans under the 2023 designation as of April 2, 2025. As of September 4th, 2025, both the 2021 and 2023 TPS designation have been terminated. Secretary Noem cites a change in "national interest" to justify the termination. A federal court ruling in California temporarily halted decision on the 2023 designation; however, the U.S. Supreme Court has since granted DHS the ability to rescind TPS and its related employment benefits for Venezuelan nationals. The recission of the 2023 designation remains subject to litigation in the Ninth Circuit, leaving beneficiaries in a state of uncertainty. **Learn more details here.**
- DHS declared the termination of TPS protection for **Haiti** six months early, effective September 3, 2025, impacting approximately 500,000 Haitian TPS holders. A July 1 federal court ruling declared that DHS cannot reconsider Haiti's TPS designation in a way that takes effect before February 3, 2026—the expiration of the most recent extension. This court ruled issued a final judgement confirming that DHS may not terminate TPS before this date. **Learn more details here.**

- DHS declared that TPS for **Afghanistan** would expire on July 14, 2025 without redesignation. A lawsuit led by CASA Inc. challenged the basis of the termination, but the motion to block the termination was later denied. **An appeals court** has briefly extended TPS for nearly 12,000 Afghans in the United States. **Learn more details here.**
- DHS has declared the termination of TPS protections for **Nepal**, affecting approximately 7,500 Nepalese. The determination was paused by legal proceedings until at least November 18, 2025, when a merits hearing is scheduled. Following a decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the administration's request to maintain the order was granted and the TPS designation for Nepal is considered expired. **Learn more details here.**
- DHS declared termination of TPS protections for **Cameroon** without redesignation on June 7, 2025, impacting approximately 3,500 Cameroonians. Despite a lawsuit led by CASA Inc, the termination took effect on August 4, 2025. **Learn more details here.**
- DHS has dually declared the expiration of TPS for **Nicaragua** and **Honduras** without redesignation, affecting approximately 55,000 individuals. The determination based on a review of country conditions, was paused by a lawsuit led by the National TPS Alliance until at least November 18, 2025, when a merits hearing is scheduled. A decision in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals granted the administration's request to maintain the order, effective September 8th, 2025. **Learn more details here.**

The U.S. has TPS agreements with 16 countries, which DHS can terminate at any time, creating looming fear and uncertainty for over a million families. **DHS has made claims** that the conditions of TPS-designated countries have improved as a justification for their attacks. This is despite the fact that all countries facing active termination, except for Cameroon, are assigned a Level 4 'do not travel' advisory by the Department of State. The conditions of many TPS-designated countries have not improved sufficiently for these individuals to return. **Haitian** and **Venezuelan** TPS communities, for example, have expressed that they live in fear of being uprooted from the lives they've built and thrown into the current precarity and danger of their home countries. If the designations are revoked, a majority of designees will lack any means to attain legal status in the U.S. They will have to confront the possibility of returning or being subjected to deportation proceedings, resulting in separation from their jobs, homes, and children, **over 250,000** of whom are U.S. citizens.

Country	End Date	Status	Number of People Who May Be Left Without Status	Annual Economic Contribution[1]
Afghanistan	July 21, 2025	Terminated on March 21, 2025	9,630	$294 million
Burma (Myanmar)	November 25, 2025	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on March 22, 2024	3,275	$84 million
Cameroon	August 4, 2025	Terminated on June 7, 2025	3,485	$99 million
El Salvador	September 9, 2026	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on January 10, 2025	174,190	$5.3 billion
Ethiopia	December 12, 2025	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on April 15, 2024	3,745	$90 million
Haiti	February 3, 2026	Terminated on February 25, 2025 (six months early)	260,790	$3.4 billion
Honduras	September 8, 2025	Terminated on July 7, 2025	52,585	$1.1 billion
Lebanon	May 27, 2026	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on November 27, 2024		
Nepal	August 5, 2025	Terminated on June 5, 2025	7,505	$260 million
Nicaragua	September 8, 2025	Terminated on July 7, 2025	2,935	$85 million
Somalia	March 17, 2026	Re-designated under the Biden	605	$9 million

[1] Source: "Temporary Protected Status protects families while also boosting the U.S. economy," FWD, March 21, 2025, https://www.fwd.us/news/temporary-protected-status-report-2025/; estimates drawn from analysis of 2023 American Community Survey and other governmental data, and were accurate as of September 30, 2024.

Country	End Date	Status	Number of People Who May Be Left Without Status	Annual Economic Contribution[1]
		Administration on July 22, 2024		
South Sudan	November 3, 2025	Automatically extended on May 6, 2025	175	$15 million
Sudan	October 19, 2026	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on January 17, 2025	1,635	$38 million
Syria	September 30, 2025	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on January 29, 2024	3,750	$165 million
Ukraine	October 19, 2026	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on January 17, 2025	63,425	$1.1 billion
Venezuela	September 10, 2025/October 2, 2026	Terminated by Trump Administration and currently being litigated in the courts	256,625 (2021 designation)	$6 billion
			248,775 (2023 designation)	$3.4 billion
Yemen	March 3, 2026	Re-designated under the Biden Administration on July 10, 2024	1,975	$13 million

Congressional Research Service, "Temporary Protected Status and Deferred Enforced Departure" (population), all other figures are FWD.us estimates, drawn from analysis of 2023 American Community Survey and other governmental data.

ENDING TPS INFLICTS HARM ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Immigrant parents with deportation orders are given the nearly impossible decision of being separated from their kids or moving their kids away from their homes and stability.

Research unequivocally shows that parents who are forcibly separated from their children experience severed **parental relationships and economic hardships.** The impact of forced separation is so severe that children often experience **symptoms of PTSD as well as** developmental regression, decreased mental health and well-being, and poor academic performance. Even children who accompany a parent to the country of deportation experience hardship.

One in four children in the United States have at least one foreign-born parent. Among these children, the majority are U.S. citizens and 260,000 are children of TPS holders. They are enduring the consequences of the Administration's vilification of their parents.

Terminating TPS holders' access to health insurance and work authorization would have devastating consequences for families and children, increasing their risk of falling into poverty and experiencing housing and food insecurity. The ongoing terminations will continue to disrupt lives, splinter families, and foster widespread psychological distress among immigrant communities:

- The mental health burden of long-term migration-related stress **disproportionately affects** marginalized groups and exacerbates health inequities, widening existing disparities.
- **Fear emerges in mixed-status communities**, with both TPS holders and undocumented individuals experiencing heightened anxiety over deportation. **According to the Urban Institute**, adults in mixed-status households are most concerned about bringing attention to their immigration status while performing critical activities and preparing for prospective changes.
- In addition to the anxiety of separation, **families experience financial difficulties** owing to the loss of parental income and/or work permits, potentially losing access to jobs and health care.

Thousands of families have come to rely on the legal protections of TPS. Its recission will disproportionately impact children and youth of color and reverse the program's **positive impacts**. TPS holders are permitted **work authorizations and drivers licenses**. Access to these provisions provides stability and allows TPS parents to work higher-paying jobs, have health insurance, and legally drive their children to school, childcare, or other activities that allow them to work.

MAPPING TPS ELIGIBILITY

The table below shows the results of an original CLASP analysis of 2019-2023 American Community Survey data, mapping overall TPS eligibility and TPS-eligible households with children. Crucially, 395,853 of TPS-eligible adults are parents, and over a quarter (27 percent, or 106,128 adults) are parents of children under five. In most states, at least half of TPS-eligible individuals are parents. Seventeen states account for roughly 85 percent (703,050) of all TPS beneficiaries. The majority of these children are U.S. citizens, forcing these families to face agonizing decisions.

States like California, Texas, New York, Florida, and New Jersey stand out as areas with high concentrations of TPS-eligible individuals. Accounting for 59 percent of the national total, these states are home to three out of every five TPS individuals.

Economically, TPS households average $69,764 in median income—often at or below their state's broader median. In states like Pennsylvania and Michigan, median incomes of $58,864 and $48,375, respectively, leave little buffer for sudden job loss.

State	TPS Eligible	Children with TPS-Eligible Parents	Children under 5 with TPS-Eligible Parents	Median Household Income of TPS-Eligible Households
Alabama	4,077	1,852	629	$57,000
Alaska	776	265	76	$150,000
Arizona	18,296	9,051	2,254	$66,067
Arkansas	3,326	1,734	545	$54,275
California	205,074	106,134	23,734	$70,907
Colorado	10,373	4,985	1,416	$77,636
Connecticut	9,636	4,527	1,300	$72,563
Delaware	1,677	821	270	$75,000
District of Columbia	2,065	584	212	$83,900
Florida	69,925	29,061	7,168	$64,662
Georgia	21,586	10,621	3,074	$73,000
Hawaii	4,580	1,874	402	$119,303
Idaho	2,093	1,037	326	$70,389
Illinois	29,878	15,130	3,864	$72,300
Indiana	7,607	3,472	1,188	$66,300
Iowa	2,999	1,270	449	$65,279
Kansas	3,939	2,040	659	$53,567
Kentucky	4,070	1,777	647	$57,000
Louisiana	4,558	1,742	618	$58,600
Maine	993	269	84	$75,634

State	TPS Eligible	Children with TPS-Eligible Parents	Children under 5 with TPS-Eligible Parents	Median Household Income of TPS-Eligible Households
Maryland	17,300	8,373	2,536	$88,100
Massachusetts	22,629	9,025	2,889	$86,101
Michigan	11,299	4,867	1,594	$48,375
Minnesota	4,973	2,183	745	$61,903
Mississippi	1,790	787	287	$72,000
Missouri	4,975	2,099	769	$66,100
Montana	439	139	45	$67,500
Nebraska	2,409	1,143	416	$72,932
Nevada	11,147	5,705	1,366	$60,000
New Hampshire	1,349	523	181	$60,439
New Jersey	36,139	17,909	5,045	$76,692
New Mexico	3,807	1,822	416	$72,000
New York	70,318	29,760	7,163	$93,683
North Carolina	18,926	9,571	3,100	$60,646
North Dakota	553	203	88	$27,575
Ohio	9,728	3,962	1,497	$57,061
Oklahoma	5,161	2,587	816	$55,551
Oregon	7,635	3,645	1,107	$54,000
Pennsylvania	13,786	5,796	1,835	$58,864
Rhode Island	2,263	967	264	$80,777
South Carolina	6,070	2,806	952	$66,855
South Dakota	596	244	93	$58,400
Tennessee	8,458	3,847	1,368	$69,000
Texas	104,486	54,600	14,556	$58,751
Utah	5,923	2,878	874	$65,602
Vermont	462	148	43	$69,764
Virginia	17,991	8,352	2,656	$83,200
Washington	23,897	11,173	3,711	$67,500
West Virginia	637	210	71	$34,361
Wisconsin	4,525	2,093	676	$77,800
Wyoming	441	190	54	$102,421
Total	**827,640**	**395,853**	**106,128**	**(Avg) $69,764**

CLASP original analysis of 5-year American Community Survey 2019-2023 data. Likely TPS eligibility was estimated by place of birth and year of immigration, including only observations of individuals who immigrated the year before the cut-off year for continuous residence requirements, making estimates of TPS recipients underestimated compared to official administrative counts.

TPS HOLDERS WILL FACE OUTRAGEOUS FEES AND LOSE MEDICARE AND PUBLIC BENEFITS

The moment to defend TPS holders is now, as the newly passed 2025 budget reconciliation bill threatens their livelihood by adding exorbitant fees that jeopardize their legal status, work authorization, and access to affordable health care. According to the American Immigration Council, total fees represent nearly 43 percent of an individual's annual income if they make minimum wage at 40 hours a week.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Servies (USCIS) Fee Purpose	Current	House Bill	Final Reconciliation Act of 2025
TPS Registration	$0-$50	$1000, no waiver	$500, no waiver
Initial Work Permit Fees	$0-$520 (paper) $0-$420 (online)	$550, no waiver	$550, no waiver
Renewal Work Permit Fees	$0-$520 (paper) $20 (online)	$550, no waiver	$275, no waiver

The outrageous registration fee increase of over 90 percent will impose lasting damage on TPS holders and their families, effectively allowing the USCIS backlog to place an even heavier burden on applicants themselves and blocking those unable to afford additional fees. This fee increase is just one more example of regressive spending priorities that throw billions of dollars at increasing ICE arrests, detention, building a border wall, and dismantling immigrant family unity.

TPS holders have also traditionally qualified for Medicare once they or their spouses have paid 40 qualifying quarters, or 10 years, of FICA taxes. The reconciliation bill shatters that promise by explicitly barring TPS beneficiaries—even those who meet the decades-old work-history requirement—from enrolling in Medicare at age 65 or earlier if disabled. This carve-out ensures that, as of January 1, 2027, older and disabled TPS recipients will face a total loss of federal health coverage, denying them the benefits that they've paid taxes for since entering the workforce.

CHANGES TO THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT

The Department of Human and Health Services also issued a **new interpretive rule** under Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), rescinding its narrow definition of "federal public benefit" and restoring the statute's plain-language scope. The agency now classifies programs such as Head Start, community behavioral-health grants, health center funding, substance-use treatment block grants, Title IV-E child-welfare supports, and a host of workforce-training loans and scholarships as "federal public benefits" that cannot be accessed by "non-qualified aliens." By collapsing these carve-outs, PRWORA's revisions—when coupled with the reconciliation bill's own exclusions—ensure that TPS holders whose home countries are facing program termination will be shut out not only from Medicaid and Medicare, but from nearly every federally funded public benefits program.

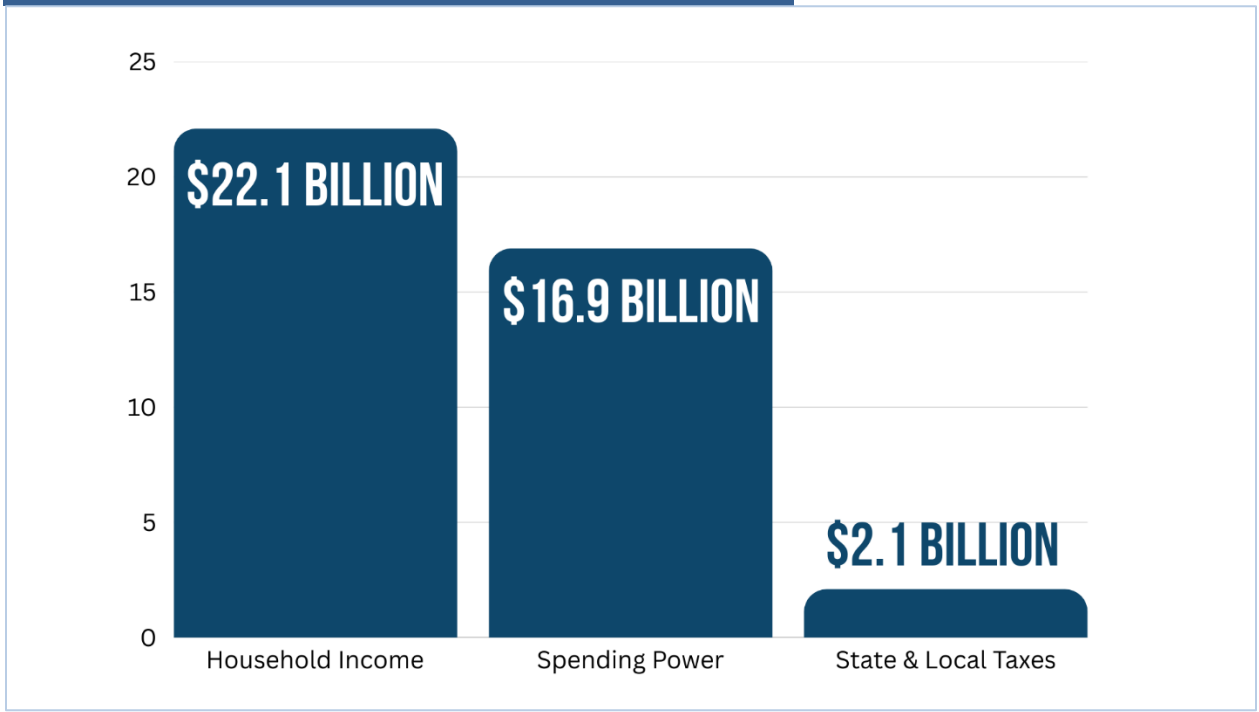
TPS PROTECTS STATUS HOLDERS FROM EXPLOITATION

Over the course of the TPS program's 30 years of existence, status holders have utilized the work permits provided by the program to both support themselves and make significant contributions to the labor force and economy. TPS holders are deeply embedded in essential industries, filling vital roles that sustain local economies and national infrastructure. **A 2017 study** revealed that ending TPS could lead to an over $40 billion dip in the national GDP within a decade (primarily affecting Florida, New York, California, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia). Given that most TPS recipients will remain under the threat of deportation, it is likely that workers who are currently receiving paychecks and paying taxes would instead work without legal protection or institutional legitimacy.

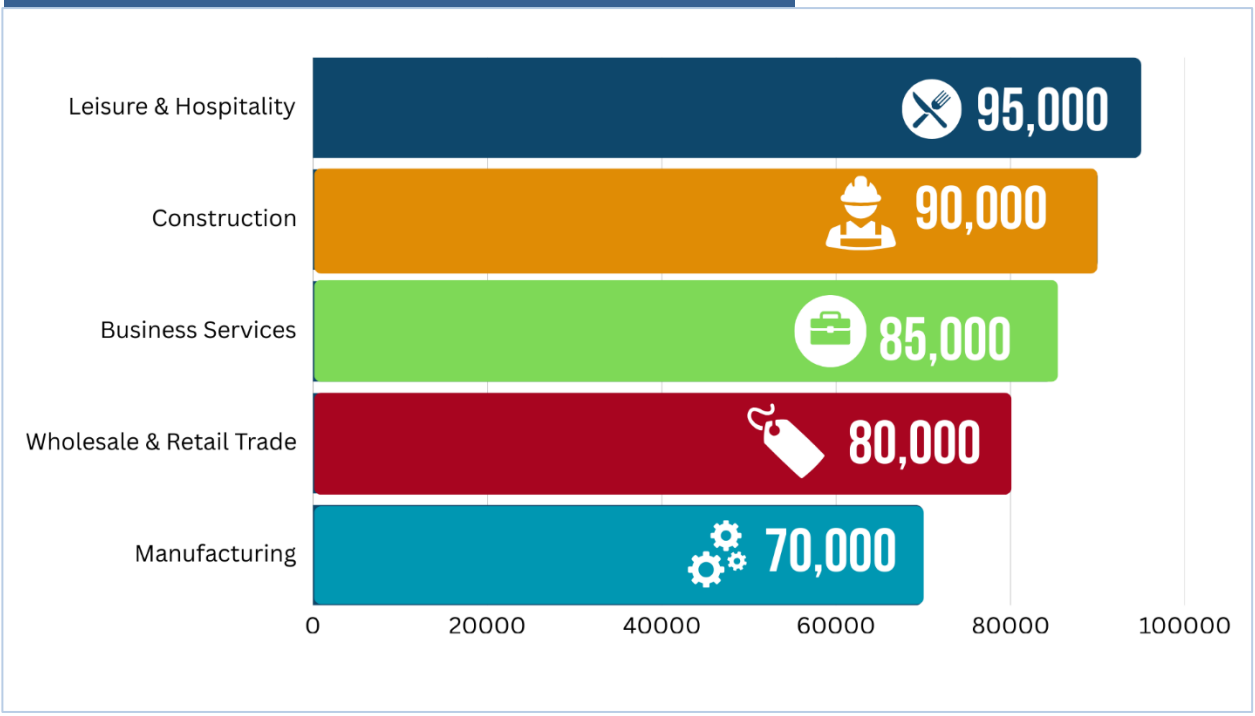
The administration's ongoing attacks place communities, careers, and workplaces at risk, threatening TPS holders' economic stability. Not only will these recissions have devastating effects on the immigrant families who currently call the United States home, but the American economy, job market, and housing market will also suffer. **According to FWD estimates**, labor force participation rates of long-term TPS holders are considerably higher than the U.S. labor force overall (about 94% vs. 62% overall).

Although temporary protections are not a holistic fix for an immigration system that requires significant improvements, they have proven effective in safeguarding millions of workers from serious employer violations and poor workplace conditions. Along with enabling workers to inform the proper actors about workplace violations without worrying about retaliation via threats of deportation, TPS also allows migrant workers holding a work permit the flexibility to be employed in almost any location and switch jobs at will. It thus enables them to seek positions that match their skills and provide improved wages and working conditions. The financial advantages of these safeguards are considerable.

TPS HOLDERS COLLECTIVELY GENERATE:



TPS HOLDERS WORK IN CRUCIAL SECTORS:



RACIAL AND POLITICAL NARRATIVES UNDERMINE TPS HOLDERS

The termination of TPS designations is deeply informed by **harmful racialized and political narratives** and part of a broader change by the administration to attack immigrants and deter immigration by revoking legal protections. The administration has directly linked immigrants to racist stereotypes and amplified xenophobic ideologies against their home countries. These baseless messages are dangerous, misleading, and diminish the economic and cultural value that TPS holders carry in the U.S.

CONGRESS MUST ACT

Hundreds of thousands of TPS holders have been in the U.S. **for decades**—TPS holders from El Salvador and Honduras, who make up approximately 87 percent of the current TPS population, have lived in the U.S. for an average of 29 years. TPS holders are our neighbors, families, friends, and colleagues. They are long-standing members of our communities who live, work, and raise families here.

The time is now for Congress to protect TPS individuals and their families from the harmful rescissions of the Trump Administration. Congress must pass legislation to grant TPS holders a pathway to citizenship. One example of such a bill is the **American Dream and Promise Act**, which was reintroduced with bipartisan support earlier this year. The Act would grant TPS holders, as well as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival designees and other Lawful Permanent Residence, a pathway to citizenship. We urge Congress to protect TPS holders and their families from the threat of deportation and ensure that the TPS community receives the benefits and protection they deserve.

TPS policy developments are moving at a rapid pace. For the most up-to-date information, see recent news reports and check this Litigation Tracker from Just Security. **Litigation Tracker**

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