



# TPS Holders in North Carolina

By CAP Immigration team

The U.S. secretary of homeland security, in consultation with the U.S. secretary of state, has the discretion to grant Temporary Protected Status (TPS) to individuals from countries where ongoing conflict, environmental disaster, or other extraordinary circumstances make it impossible to return without jeopardizing their lives. Today, an estimated 320,000 people hold TPS in the United States from 10 designated countries; more than 90 percent of these individuals are from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti. TPS is granted for set periods of time ranging from six to 18 months, and decisions as to whether to continue TPS for Honduras, Haiti, and El Salvador must occur by November 6, 2017, November 23, 2017, and January 8, 2018, respectively.<sup>1</sup>

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## TPS recipients and their U.S.-born children live in North Carolina

### Salvadorans

- 5,900 Salvadorans in North Carolina are TPS holders
- 6,200 U.S.-born children in North Carolina have Salvadoran parents who are TPS holders

### Hondurans

- 6,200 Hondurans in North Carolina are TPS holders
- 5,100 U.S.-born children in North Carolina have Honduran parents who are TPS holders

### Haitians

- 1,000 Haitians in North Carolina are TPS holders

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## North Carolina's economy benefits from workers with TPS

### Salvadorans

- 5,100 workers in North Carolina are Salvadoran TPS holders
- \$256.8 million would be lost from state GDP annually without Salvadoran workers who hold TPS



## State statistics

- **13,100** people in North Carolina are TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti
- **11,600** U.S.-born children in North Carolina have parents from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti who have TPS
- **\$570.1** million would be lost from state GDP annually without TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti

- 30.2 percent of Salvadoran workers with TPS work in construction; 14.3 percent work in accommodation and food services; and 13.4 work in administrative and support and waste management services

### Hondurans

- 5,300 workers in North Carolina are Honduran TPS holders
- \$264.7 million would be lost from state GDP annually without Honduran workers who hold TPS
- 27.1 percent of Honduran workers with TPS work in construction and 17.9 percent work in manufacturing

### Haitians

- 1,000 workers in North Carolina are Haitian TPS holders
- \$48.6 million would be lost from state GDP annually without Haitian workers who hold TPS

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## TPS holders are integral members of North Carolina's social fabric

### Salvadorans

- Salvadoran TPS holders in North Carolina have lived in the United States for an average of 20 years
- 1,900 households of Salvadoran TPS holders in North Carolina have mortgages

### Hondurans

- Honduran TPS holders in North Carolina have lived in the United States for an average of 20 years

### Haitians

- Haitian TPS holders in North Carolina have lived in the United States for an average of nine years

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## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> TPS holders, U.S.-born children, workers with TPS, length of time in United States, and number of households with mortgages derived from Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) estimates of 2015 1-year American Community Survey (ACS) microdata, "Data Tables Offer Detailed Characteristics of Temporary Protection Status Recipients from El Salvador, Honduras and Haiti by State" available at <http://cmsny.org/tpstablesbystate/> (last accessed October 2017). GDP loss is a CAP analysis of CMS estimates from previous citation. Industry data is Tom K. Wong's analysis of 2011-2015 5-year ACS microdata on file with authors. See Nicole Prchal Svajlenka, Angie Bautista-Chavez, Laura Muñoz Lopez, "Salvadoran, Honduran, and Haitian TPS Holders are Integral Members of the U.S. Economy and Society," Center for American Progress, October 20, 2017, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/?p=440400>; Robert Warren and Donald Kerwin, "A Statistical and Demographic Profile of the US Temporary Protected Status Populations from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti," *Journal on Migration and Human Security* 5 (3) (2017): 577-592, available at <http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/article/view/99>.