



TPS Holders in Texas

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.¹

TPS recipients and their U.S.-born children live in Texas

Salvadorans

- 36,300 Salvadorans in Texas are TPS holders
- 42,500 U.S.-born children in Texas have Salvadoran parents who are TPS holders

Hondurans

- 8,400 Hondurans in Texas are TPS holders
- 11,300 U.S.-born children in Texas have Honduran parents who are TPS holders

Texas's economy benefits from workers with TPS

Salvadorans

- 30,600 workers in Texas are Salvadoran TPS holders
- \$1.8 billion would be lost from state GDP annually without Salvadoran workers who hold TPS
- 20.9 percent of Salvadoran workers with TPS work in construction; 12.8 percent work in administrative and support and waste management services; and 12.6 percent work in accommodation and food services



State statistics

- **44,800** people in Texas are TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti
- **53,800** U.S.-born children in Texas have parents from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti who have TPS
- **\$2.2 billion** would be lost from state GDP annually without TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti

Hondurans

- 6,900 workers in Texas are Honduran TPS holders
- \$404.2 million would be lost from state GDP annually without Honduran workers who hold TPS
- 23.5 percent of Honduran workers with TPS work in construction; 17.5 percent work in accommodations and food services; and 12.3 percent work in other services, except public administration

TPS holders are integral members of Texas's social fabric

Salvadorans

- Salvadoran TPS holders in Texas have lived in the United States for an average of 20 years
- 10,100 households of Salvadoran TPS holders in Texas have mortgages

Hondurans

- Honduran TPS holders in Texas have lived in the United States for an average of 21 years
- 2,900 households of Honduran TPS holders in Texas have mortgages

Endnotes

¹ 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>.