

Economic Impacts of Ending TPS

(The following information was taken from the report ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS BY SALVADORAN, HONDURAN, AND HAITIAN TPS HOLDERS The Cost to Taxpayers, GDP, and Businesses of Ending TPS by Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC), published in April 2017.)

Some of the key findings are:

- There are approximately 312,550 TPS holders from El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Nicaragua currently living in the U.S
- The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimates that the cost of deporting one immigrant is \$10,070. By multiplying the number of individuals who currently hold TPS by the cost of deportation per individual, it would cost the federal government \$3.1 billion dollars to deport all TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti.
- Terminating TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti will have significant and far reaching economic impacts on our nation's economy.
- Removing these individuals will cost taxpayers over \$3 billion, and the inability of these individuals to work will result in over \$45 billion in lost GDP over a decade and \$6.9 billion in lost Social Security and Medicare contributions over a decade.
- Moreover, employers will incur close to \$1 billion in turnover costs for the wholesale termination of this population. The United States benefits immensely when immigrants can work.
- The loss in GDP and turnover costs would be felt most acutely in the locations where Salvadorans, Hondurans, and Haitians are primarily located, including major metropolitan areas in [Florida, New York, California, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia.](#)

Terminating Haitian TPS would lead to:

\$2.8

billion

in GDP reduction
over a decade

\$428

million

in lost Social Security
and Medicare contributions
over a decade

\$60

million

in turnover costs
for businesses

\$468

million

additional costs to
taxpayers in terms of
enforcement.

In Sum, ending TPS would not only harm families. It would be bad for business and bad for the economy.