ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS BY SALVADORAN, HONDURAN, AND HAITIAN TPS HOLDERS

The Cost to Taxpayers, GDP, and Businesses of Ending TPS

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I. Executive Summary

In the next two years, the current Administration, through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), will consider whether to extend designations of Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for all countries that currently hold TPS.[1] TPS is a form of immigration status that provides employment authorization and protection from deportation for foreign nationals who cannot be safely returned to their home countries.[1] In terms of countries with the largest share of TPS recipients, the Trump Administration will decide whether to terminate the immigration status of over 300,000 immigrants from El Salvador, Honduras, and, most imminently, Haiti.[2] In light of this Administration's radical increase of interior and exterior enforcement through executive orders, funding requests, and policy guidance, the continued existence of TPS for these three countries is very much at risk. Thus, it is critical to determine the economic impact that termination of TPS for these three countries would have on taxpayers, businesses, and nation's economy.

Using data from the American Community Survey (ACS), this report estimates the number of immigrants that would be impacted by ending TPS and examines the economic consequences of terminating TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti. Among the key findings of this report:

- There are approximately **186,403** Salvadorans, **70,281** Hondurans, and **46,558** Haitians who currently hold a valid grant of TPS, for a total of approximately **300,000** individuals.
- As the DHS Secretary must decide whether to issue renewals or terminations 60 days before expiration,[3] decisions on TPS extensions for Haiti, El Salvador, and Honduras will likely occur May 2017, January 2018, and November 2017, respectively.
- Deporting all Salvadoran, Honduran, and Haitian TPS holders would cost taxpayers **$3.1 billion dollars.**
- Ending TPS for these three countries would result in a **$6.9 billion** reduction to Social Security and Medicare contributions over a decade.
- Ending TPS for these three countries would lead to a **$45.2 billion** reduction in GDP over a decade.
- The wholesale lay-off of the entire employed TPS population from these three countries would result in **$967 million** of turnover costs, e.g. costs employers incur when an employee leaves a position.
- 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**.

[1] For questions regarding this report, please contact Jose Magaña-Salgado at jmagana@ilrc.org.

II. Background

Established by Congress through the Immigration Act of 1990,[4] Temporary Protected Status, or TPS, is a temporary, renewable, and statutorily authorized immigration status that provides employment authorization and protection from deportation for immigrants from countries experiencing temporary environmental, armed conflict, or extraordinary conditions.[5] Federal law specifically directs that the Secretary "shall not remove" an immigrant with a valid grant of TPS and authorizes the issuance of employment authorization.[6] TPS does not independently provide a path to lawful permanent resident status, citizenship, or any other permanent immigration status.[7] Federal law authorizes the Secretary[8] to designate a foreign country for TPS in three scenarios:[9]

The Secretary finds that there is "an ongoing armed conflict" and, as a result of that conflict, deporting immigrants to that country would "pose a serious threat to their personal safety;"[10]

The Secretary determines that there is an "earthquake, flood, drought, epidemic, or other environmental disaster" that leads to a substantial, but temporary, disruption; the foreign country is unable to adequately handle the return of their nationals; and the foreign country officially requests TPS;[11] or

The Secretary finds that there are "extraordinary and temporary conditions" in the foreign country that prevents immigrants from returning to the foreign country "in safety."[12]

All three grounds provide substantial discretion to the Secretary to determine when the requisite conditions exist and whether they would prevent immigrants from returning safely. Designation lasts for a minimum of six months and a maximum of 18 months.[13] The Secretary must review the conditions in the foreign state and determine whether the conditions continue to exist at least 60 days before the end of an initial designation or re-designation.[14] If the Secretary concludes the conditions still exist, then he may designate TPS for an additional six to 18 months. Notably, there is no specific provision that limits the re-designation of TPS and if the Secretary continues to find that conditions still exist may re-designate a country indefinitely. Importantly, however, the Secretary has unilateral authority to determine whether to re-designate a country or cease from issuing designations, essentially deciding whether to continue TPS for a specific country without congressional or stakeholder input.

Consequently, decisions as to whether continue TPS extensions for Haiti, El Salvador, and Honduras will likely occur May 2017, January 2018, and November 2017, respectively.

The following represents the current number of TPS holders for each country as of April 2017:[15]

Table 1a. TPS Holders for El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti: 2017

Country	*TPS holders*
El Salvador	186,403
Honduras	70,281
Haiti	46,558
Total	**303,242**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

A. Honduras

In 1999, the Clinton Administration designated Honduras for TPS as a result of Hurricane Mitch.[16] Since then, subsequent Administrations regularly extended TPS for Honduras, with the latest extension made effective on July 6, 2016 and ending on January 5, 2018.[17] Most recently, the Secretary premised extension of TPS on the argument that Hondurans present in the country during 1999 can still not safely return. Specifically, the Secretary found that Honduras "continues to suffer the residual effects of the storm."[18] The Secretary also cited subsequent environmental disasters, including droughts, agricultural failures, flooding, and tropical storms.[19] Finally, the Secretary also referenced infrastructure problems related to these disasters, compromised transportation infrastructure, dearth of housing, food insecurity, and unemployment.[20] As of April 2017, TPS holders from Honduras are concentrated in the following metro areas:[21]

Table 1b. Metropolitan Areas and Honduran TPS Holders

Metropolitan area	*TPS holders*
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	**8,818**
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	**7,467**
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	**6,060**
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	**5,538**
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	**3,901**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

B. El Salvador

In 2001, the Bush Administration designated El Salvador for TPS due to multiple earthquakes.[22] Subsequent Administrations regularly extended TPS for El Salvador, with the latest extension made effective on September 10, 2016 and ending on March 9, 2018.[23] Most recently, DHS premised extension of TPS on the argument that Salvadorans present in the country during 2001 can still not safely return to El Salvador.[24] Specifically, DHS found that there "continues to be a substantial, but temporary, disruption of living conditions in El Salvador resulting from a series of earthquakes in 2001, and El Salvador remains unable, temporarily, to handle adequately the return of its nationals."[25] DHS also cited subsequent environmental disasters, including tropical storms, earthquakes, and flooding.[26] Finally, DHS also referenced infrastructure problems related to these disasters, including lack of potable water, dearth of housing, food insecurity, and unemployment.[27] As of April 2017, TPS holders from El Salvador are concentrated in the following metro areas:[28]

Table 1c. Metropolitan Areas and Salvadoran TPS Holders

Metropolitan area	*TPS holders*
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	**32,359**
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	**30,415**
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	**23,168**
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	**16,991**
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	**7,749**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

C. Haiti

In 2010, the Obama Administration designated Haiti for TPS based on extraordinary and temporary conditions within the country, specifically the effects of the 7.0-magnitude earthquake that occurred on January 12, 2010.[29] The Obama Administration regularly extended TPS for Haiti, with the latest extension made effective on January 23, 2016 and ending on July 22, 2017[30] Most recently, the Secretary premised extension of TPS on the argument that Haitians present in the country since 2010 can still not safely return. Specifically, the Secretary found that "[m]any of the conditions prompting the original January 2010 TPS designation and the May 2011 redesignation persist, including a housing shortage, a cholera epidemic, limited access to medical care, damage to the economy, political instability, security risks, limited access to food and water, a heightened vulnerability of women and children, and environmental risks."[31]

As of April 2017, TPS holders from Haiti are concentrated in the following metro areas:[32]

Table 1d. Metropolitan Areas and Haitian TPS Holders

Metropolitan area	*TPS holders*
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	**16,287**
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	**9,402**
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	**4,302**
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	**3,081**
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	**992**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

Each of these countries is up for an extension within the next two years, with the most immediate being Haiti in May of 2017.

III. Methodology

A. Cost of Deportation

On January 25, 2017 President Trump signed Executive Order 13768, *Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*,[33] which was later implemented through a memorandum signed by the DHS Secretary on February 20, 2017.[34] These executive actions dramatically increased the universe of immigrants subject to deportation, eliminating the Obama Administration's enforcement priorities and essentially making all immigrants subject to deportation.[35] Consequently, while the 300,000 Salvadoran, Honduran, and Haitian TPS holders are currently protected from deportation, upon termination of TPS, these individuals will not only become subject to deportation, but will be at serious risk at being caught in DHS's immigration enforcement crosshairs. Consequently, we estimate the cost of deporting this population in accordance with a possible TPS termination and the continued, stringent implementation of this Administration's executive actions on immigration.

The Center for American Progress (CAP) estimates that the cost of deporting one immigrant is $10,070.[36] CAP obtained this figure by estimating and adding together the cost of apprehension, detention, legal processing, and transportation—the four major tasks essential to conducting the kind of mass deportation and removal process advocated by anti-immigration hardliners.[37]

According to the ACS there are 186,403 TPS holders from El Salvador, 70,281 from Honduras, and 46,558 from Haiti; or 303,242 total.[38] By multiplying the number of individuals who currently hold TPS by the cost of deportation per individual, we estimate that it would cost the federal government $3.1 billion dollars to deport all TPS holder from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti:

Table 2. Cost of Deporting Salvadoran, Honduran, and Haitian TPS Holders

Country	*TPS holders*	*Cost per deportation*	*Total deportation cost*
El Salvador	186,403	$10,070	**$1,877,078,210**
Honduras	70,281	$10,070	**$707,729,670**
Haiti	46,558	$10,070	**$468,839,060**
		Total	**$3,053,646,940**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data; CAP 2016.

B. Loss of GDP

GDP, or Gross Domestic Product, represents a monetary measure of all services and goods produced over a set period and is often used as an indicator of the general health of the economy. If the Secretary chooses to end TPS for a country, then all TPS holders will no longer have employment authorization or the ability to lawfully work in the country. These individuals would therefore resign or be terminated from their employment. By calculating the lost wages as a result of a potential termination of TPS, we can estimate the impact on GDP.

ACS data indicates that 128,790 Salvadorans, 46,020 Hondurans, and 15,257 Haitians, or 190,067 total have pre-tax wages or salary income.[39] Multiplying the average wage by the population of wage earners yields the total pre-tax wage or salary income of TPS holders by country. Adding these amounts together, individuals from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti who likely have TPS contribute a combined $4.5 billion in pre-tax wages or salary income annually and $45.2 billion over a decade.

Table 3. GDP Contributions by TPS Holders

Country	*Pop. with pre-tax wages or salary income*	*Average wage*	*Total pre-tax wages or salary income*	*Over ten years*
El Salvador	128,790	$24,429	**$3,146,210,910**	**$31,462,109,100**
Honduras	46,020	$23,759	**$1,093,389,180**	**$10,933,891,800**
Haiti	15,257	$18,338	**$279,782,866**	**$2,797,828,660**
		Total	**$4,519,382,956**	**$45,193,829,560**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

C. Reduction in Social Security and Medicare Contributions

The Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) is a federal employment tax that requires contributions from both employers and employees to fund the Social Security and Medicare trust funds.[40] Both of these trust funds require contributions from workers to fund current, outstanding obligations to individuals who are eligible to receive benefits. The Social Security trust fund is projected to become insolvent in 2034 while the Medicare trust fund is projected to become insolvent in 2028.[41] A decrease in contributions, e.g. because of the removal of 300,000 employees from the workforce, is thus likely to move forward the insolvency dates for both of these programs.[42]

1. Social Security Contributions

The withholding rate for Social Security is 6.2% for employees[43] and 6.2% for employers,[44] for a total of 12.4%. The withholding rate for Medicare is 1.45% for employees[45] and 1.45% for employers,[46] for a total of 2.9%. Social Security tax is only applied to a certain amount of wages each year, for example, in 2017, that limit was $127,200.[47] Additionally, for Medicare, employers must withhold an additional 0.9% on wages more than $200,000.[48] As the average yearly wage for TPS recipients is less than the $127,200 limit, we do not incorporate the limit or additional withholding requirements into our calculations.

To obtain the amount the average TPS employee and employer contributes in Social Security taxes per year, we multiply the average yearly wage by 12.4% (the total Social Security tax rate).

Table 4a. Average Social Security Contribution by TPS Holders

Country	*Average yearly wage*	*Tax rate*	*Contribution per year*
El Salvador	$24,429	12.40%	**$3,029**
Honduras	$23,759	12.40%	**$2,946**
Haiti	$18,338	12.40%	**$2,274**
		Total	**$8,249**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

To obtain the amount all TPS employees and employers contribute to Social Security taxes per year, we multiply the contributions made by workers from each country by their respective populations reporting pre-tax wages or salary income and then adding them together. To obtain the total amount contributed through Social Security taxes over a decade, we multiply this number by 10. Dividing this number by half represents the respective TPS employer and employee contributions over a decade.

Table 4b. Total Social Security Contributions by Country

Country	*Contribution per year*	*Pop. with pre-tax wages or salary income*	*Total per year*	*Over ten years*
El Salvador	**$3,029**	128,790	**$390,130,153**	$3,901,301,528
Honduras	**$2,946**	46,020	**$135,580,258**	$1,355,802,583
Haiti	**$2,274**	15,257	**$34,693,075**	$346,930,754
		Total	**$560,403,487**	**$5,604,034,865**
		Employer/employee contribution	280,201,743	2,802,017,433

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

2. Medicare Contributions

To obtain the amount the average TPS employee and employer contribute to Medicare taxes per year, we multiply the average yearly wage by 2.9% (the total Medicare tax rate).

Table 4c. Average Medicare Contribution by TPS Holders

Country	*Average yearly wage*	*Tax rate*	*Contribution per year*
El Salvador	$24,429	2.90%	**$708**
Honduras	$23,759	2.90%	**$689**
Haiti	$18,338	2.90%	**$532**
		Total	**$1,929**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

To obtain the amount all TPS employees and employers contribute to Medicare taxes per year, we multiply the contributions made by workers from each country by their respective populations reporting pre-tax wages or salary income and then adding them together. To obtain the total amount contributed through Medicare taxes over a decade, we multiply this number by 10. Dividing this number by half represents the respective TPS employer and employee contributions over a decade.

Table 4d. Total Medicare Contributions by Country

Country	*Contribution per year*	*Pop. with pre-tax wages or salary income*	*Total per year*	*Over ten years*
El Salvador	**$708**	128,790	**$91,240,116**	$912,401,164
Honduras	**$689**	46,020	**$31,708,286**	$317,082,862
Haiti	**$532**	15,257	**$8,113,703**	$81,137,031
		Total	**$131,062,106**	**$1,310,621,057**
		Employer/employee contribution	65,531,053	655,310,529

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

Combining the total amount contributed to Social Security over a decade with the total amount contributed to Medicare over a decade by all three countries yields the total amount of FICA contributions over a decade.

Table 4e. Total Social Security and Medicare Contributions

	El Salvador	*Honduras*	*Haiti*
Social Security	$390,130,153	$135,580,258	$34,693,075
Medicare	$91,240,116	$31,708,286	$8,113,703
Per year	$481,370,269	$167,288,545	$42,806,778
Over ten years	**$4,813,702,692**	**$1,672,885,445**	**$428,067,785**

El Salvador	$4,813,702,692
Honduras	$1,672,885,445
Haiti	$428,067,785
Total	**$6,914,655,923**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data.

Importantly, while some employers *may* be able to hire replacement workers that could, in theory, make up part of these contributions, there is no guarantee that: (a) an employer would be able to successfully hire a replacement worker; (b) the employer would continue to hold the position instead of eliminating or consolidating it; (c) there would not be some period where FICA contributions would not be made because of a vacant position; (d) the employer would hire a replacement employee at the same wage (e.g. a lower introductory wage would mean a decrease in contributions even if the position was filled); and (e) the replacement employee would not have left another similarly compensated position, which would lead to a decrease in FICA contributions from the newly empty vacant position at the previous employer.

D. Turnover Costs to Businesses

As previously stated, terminating TPS would mean that the estimated 190,067 TPS recipients who report pre-tax wages or salary income would lose their employment authorization, which allows lawful employment.[49] Consequently, employers would have to lay off these individuals and incur turnover costs. Employers incur a variety of turnover costs when an employee leaves a position, costs compounded when that employer must replace the absent employee. These costs can include the cost to temporarily cover an employee's responsibilities, replacement costs (such as searching, interviewing, and hiring replacement candidates), training costs of new employees, and more.[50] Analyzing a variety of case studies, CAP estimates that the cost of turnover is approximately 21.4% of an employee's yearly salary.[51]

To obtain the turnover cost for the massive lay-off of close to 190,067 TPS employees from the three countries, we multiply the average yearly salary of TPS recipients from the three countries by their respective populations to get the total amount of pre-tax wage or salary by population. We then multiply this number by 21.4% to obtain the total turnover cost per country. We then combine the total turnover cost for all three countries to obtain the total turnover cost for the wholesale lay-off of the entire employed TPS population from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti.

Table 5. Turnover Costs for Businesses

Country	*Average wage*	*Pop. with pre-tax wages or salary income*	*Total pre-tax wages or salary income*	*Turnover percentage*	*Turnover cost*
El Salvador	$24,429	128,790	$3,146,210,910	21.40%	$673,289,135
Honduras	$23,759	46,020	$1,093,389,180	21.40%	$233,985,285
Haiti	$18,338	15,257	$279,782,866	21.40%	$59,873,533
				Total	**$967,147,953**

Source: Tom Wong analysis of ACS data; CAP 2012.

IV. Conclusion

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. In sum, the United States benefits immensely when immigrants can work. Given this strong economic argument, it is in the national interest for DHS to renew TPS for El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti.

End Notes

[1] 8 U.S.C. § 1254a (West 2016).

[2] Other countries currently designated for TPS include Guinea, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. This report focuses on Haiti, El Salvador, and Honduras as they represent the largest share of individuals with TPS. *See* U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY, U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, *Temporary Protected Status*, March 5, 2017, https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status.

[3] 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(b)(3)(A) (West 2016).

[4] Immigration Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-649, 104 Stat. 5029, *available at* https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-104/pdf/STATUTE-104-Pg4978.pdf; *See* Madeline Messick and Claire Bergeron, *Temporary Protected Status in the United States: A Grant of Humanitarian Relief that Is Less than Permanent,* MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE, July 2, 2014, http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/temporary-protected-status-united-states-grant-humanitarian-relief-less-permanent [hereinafter "MPI TPS Report"].

[5] 8 U.S.C. § 1254a (West 2016).

[6] *Id.* § 1254a(a)(1)(A).

[7] *See* MPI TPS Report, *supra* note 4.

[8] The statute itself delegates authority to the "Attorney General" but as of March 1, 2003, references to the Attorney General in many portions of the INA describing duties were transferred to the DHS Secretary. Thus, references to the Attorney General are" deemed to refer to the Secretary" of Homeland Security. *See* 6 U.S.C. § 557 (West 2016) (codifying HSA, tit. XV, § 1517).

[9] 8 U.S.C. § 1254a(b)(1) (West 2016).

[10] *Id.* at § 1254a(b)(1)(A).

[11] *Id.* at § 1254a(b)(1)(B).

[12] *Id.* at § 1254a(b)(1)(C).

[13] *Id.* at § 1254a(b)(2).

[14] *Id.* at § 1254a(b)(3).

[15] *See* parts II.A, II.B, and II.C of this report for more information regarding how these population profiles were obtained through ACS data. Decimals in calculations are rounded throughout this report.

[16] Designation of Honduras Under Temporary Protected Status Program, 64 Fed. Reg. 524 (Jan. 5, 1999), *available at* https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/1999/01/05/98-34849/designation-of-honduras-under-temporary-protected-status.

[17] Extension of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status, 81 Fed. Reg. 30311 (May 16, 2016), *available at* https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/05/16/2016-11306/extension-of-the-designation-of-honduras-for-temporary-protected-status.

[18] *Id.*

[19] *Id.*

[20] *Id.*

[21] The number of TPS holders from Honduras are estimated using the 2015 ACS 5-YR estimates. The 2015 ACS 5-YR Public Use Microdata (PUM) come from IPUMS. TPS holders from Honduras are estimated as the weighted count of (i) foreign-born persons, who were (ii) born in Honduras, and who (iii) arrived in the United States after 1998. The number of TPS holders from Honduras by Metro Area are identified using the 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations.

[22] Designation of El Salvador Under Temporary Protected Status Program, 66 Fed. Reg. 14,214 (March 9, 2001), *available at* https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2001/03/09/01-5818/designation-of-el-salvador-under-

temporary-protected-status-program; Congress originally granted TPS to El Salvador through the Immigration Act of 1990 in light of civil war but that designation subsequently lapsed. *See* Immigration Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-649, 104 Stat. 5036, *available at* https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/STATUTE-104/pdf/STATUTE-104-Pg4978.pdf; *See* MPI TPS Report, *supra* note 4 ("El Salvador was the first country to receive TPS and the only country to have been granted TPS by Congress, which initially designated El Salvador for TPS through the Immigration Act of 1990; that designation expired in 1992.").

[23] Extension of Designation of El Salvador Under Temporary Protected Status Program, 81 Fed. Reg. 44645 (July 8, 2016), *available at* https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/07/08/2016-15802/extension-of-the-designation-of-el-salvador-for-temporary-protected-status.

[24] *Id.*

[25] *Id.*

[26] *Id.*

[27] *Id.*

[28] The number of TPS holders from El Salvador are estimated using the 2015 ACS 5-YR estimates. The 2015 ACS 5-YR Public Use Microdata (PUM) come from IPUMS. TPS holders from El Salvador are estimated as the weighted count of (i) foreign-born persons, who were (ii) born in El Salvador, and who (iii) arrived in the United States after 2000. The number of TPS holders from El Salvador by Metro Area are identified using the 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations.

[29] Designation of Haiti for Temporary Protected Status, 75 Fed. Reg. 3476 (Jan. 21, 2010), https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2010/01/21/2010-1169/designation-of-haiti-for-temporary-protected-status.

[30] Extension of Designation of Haiti Under Temporary Protected Status Program, 80 Fed. Reg. 51582 (August 25, 2015), *available at* https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2015/08/25/2015-21006/extension-of-the-designation-of-haiti-for-temporary-protected-status.

[31] *Id.*

[32] The number of TPS holders from Haiti are estimated using the 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-YR estimates. The 2015 ACS 5-YR Public Use Microdata (PUM) come from IPUMS. TPS holders from Haiti are estimated as the weighted count of (i) foreign-born persons, who were (ii) born in Haiti, and who (iii) arrived in the United States after 2009. The number of TPS holders from Haiti by Metro Area are identified using the 2013 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations.

[33] Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States, Exec. Order No. 13,768, 82 Fed. Reg. 8799 (Jan. 25, 2017), *available at* https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/01/30/2017-02102/enhancing-public-safety-in-the-interior-of-the-united-states.

[34] Memorandum from John F. Kelly, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security on Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National Interest, to Kevin McAleenan, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, et. al. (Feb. 20, 2017), *available at* https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/17_0220_S1_Enforcement-of-the-Immigration-Laws-to-Serve-the-National-Interest.pdf.

[35] *Id.* ("Except as specifically noted above, the Department no longer will exempt classes or categories of removable aliens from potential enforcement.").

[36] *See* Philip E. Wolgin, *What Would It Cost to Deport All 5 Million Beneficiaries of Executive Action on Immigration?*, Center for American Progress, Feb. 23, 2015, https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2015/02/23/106983/what-would-it-cost-to-deport-all-5-million-beneficiaries-of-executive-action-on-immigration/.

[37] *Id.*

[38] *See* Part II of this report for the full methodology.

[39] *See* Part II of this report for the full methodology. Pre-tax wages or salary income of TPS holders are estimated using the 2015 ACS 5-YR estimates. The 2015 ACS 5-YR Public Use Microdata (PUM) come from IPUMS. The ACS universe for those with pre-tax wages or salary income is defined as persons over the age of 15. Average pre-tax wages or salary

income is obtained for TPS holders from Honduras. The average is then multiplied by the count of TPS holders from Honduras. ACS person weights are applied in each step. This is repeated for El Salvador and Haiti.

[40] 26 U.S.C. §§ 3101-3128 (West 2016).

[41] *See* Nick Timiraos, *Social Security, Medicare Face Insolvency Over 20 Years, Trustees Report*, WALL STREET JOURNAL, June 22, 2016, http://www.wsj.com/articles/social-security-medicare-trust-funds-face-insolvency-over-20-years-trustees-report-1466605893.

[42] *Id.* This report, however, does not calculate how far forward that date would move in light of removing TPS holders from these three countries.

[43] 26 U.S.C. §3101(a) (West 2016).

[44] *Id.* at § 3111(a).

[45] *Id.* at § 3101(b)(1).

[46] *Id.* at § 3111(b).

[47] INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, *Topic 751 - Social Security and Medicare Withholding Rates*, April 14, 2017, https://www.irs.gov/taxtopics/tc751.html.

[48] 26 U.S.C. § 3101 (West 2016).

[49] *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1324a (West 2016).

[50] Heather Boushey and Sarah Jane Glynn, *There Are Significant Business Costs to Replacing Employees*, Center for American Progress, Nov. 16, 2012, https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/economy/reports/2012/11/16/44464/there-are-significant-business-costs-to-replacing-employees/.

[51] *Id.*

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About the Immigrant Legal Resource Center

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center (ILRC) works with immigrants, community organizations, legal professionals, law enforcement, and policy makers to build a democratic society that values diversity and the rights of all people. Through community education programs, legal training and technical assistance, and policy development and advocacy, the ILRC's mission is to protect and defend the fundamental rights of immigrant families and communities.