



Temporary Protected Status (TPS): Fact Sheet

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) [is a government protection](#) granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to eligible foreign-born individuals who are unable to return home safely due to conditions or circumstances preventing their country from adequately handling the return.

When can the DHS Secretary designate a country for TPS?

The Secretary can designate a country for TPS due to:

- Ongoing armed conflict (such as a civil war);
- An environmental disaster (such as an earthquake or hurricane);
- An epidemic; or,
- Other extraordinary and temporary conditions.

Who is eligible for TPS?

TPS can be granted to an individual who is a national of a designated country, has filed for status during a specified registration period, and who has been continuously physically present in the U.S. since a designated date.

What are the benefits of TPS?

During a designated period, TPS holders are:

- Not removable from the U.S. and not detainable by DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status;
- Eligible for an Employment Authorization Document (EAD); and,
- Eligible for travel authorization.

How many individuals are currently granted TPS?

As of September 23, 2024, the U.S. provides TPS protections to about [863,880 individuals](#) from the following **16 countries**.

#	Designated Country	Approved Individuals
1	Venezuela	344,335
2	Haiti	200,005
3	El Salvador	180,375

4	Honduras	54,290
5	Ukraine	50,205
6	Afghanistan	8,245
7	Nepal	7,875
8	Syria	3,865
9	Cameroon	3,265
10	Nicaragua	2,925
11	Ethiopia	2,330
12	Burma	2,320
13	Yemen	1,840
14	Sudan	1,190
15	Somalia	555
16	South Sudan	155

When do TPS designations expire?

The DHS Secretary can extend TPS after a review of country conditions. A decision concerning an extension must be made at least 60 days before the TPS designation is set to expire. The Secretary can extend the TPS designation for a six, 12 or 18-month period or decide to cancel the designation.

TPS extensions only apply to those who already have TPS status. Foreign nationals who arrive after the designated start date (i.e. “required arrival date”) are only made eligible for status if TPS is newly re-designated for their country.

Designated Country	Required Arrival Date	Secretary's Decision Due	Expiration Date	TPS Holders	TPS Eligible
<u>South Sudan</u>	09/02/2023	03/04/2025	May 3, 2025	155	~ <u>280</u>
<u>Afghanistan</u>	09/20/2023	03/21/2025	May 20, 2025 (terminated)	8,245	<u>17,700</u>
<u>Cameroon</u>	10/05/2023	04/08/2025	June 7, 2025 (terminated)	3,265	<u>10,000</u>
<u>Nepal</u>	06/24/2015	04/25/2025	June 24, 2025	7,875	~ <u>14,500</u>
<u>Honduras</u>	12/30/1998	05/06/2025	July 5, 2025	54,290	~ <u>76,000</u>
<u>Nicaragua</u>	12/30/1998	05/06/2025	July 5, 2025	2,925	~ <u>4,000</u>
<u>Haiti</u>	06/03/2024	06/04/2025	August 3, 2025	200,005	<u>474,000</u>
<u>Venezuela (2021)</u>	03/08/2021	07/12/2025	Sept. 10, 2025	~ 242,200	<u>323,000</u>
<u>Syria</u>	01/25/2024	08/01/2025	Sept. 30, 2025	3,865	<u>8,200</u>
<u>Burma</u>	03/21/2024	09/26/2025	Nov. 25, 2025	2,320	<u>7,300</u>
<u>Ethiopia</u>	04/11/2024	10/13/2025	Dec. 12, 2025	2,330	<u>12,800</u>
<u>Yemen</u>	07/02/2024	01/02/2026	March 3, 2026	1,840	<u>4,000</u>
<u>Somalia</u>	07/12/2024	01/16/2026	March 17, 2026	555	<u>4,900</u>
<u>El Salvador</u>	03/09/2001	07/11/2026	Sept. 9, 2026	180,375	<u>232,000</u>

<u>Sudan</u>	03/01/2022	08/20/2026	Oct. 19, 2026	1,190	<u>3.950</u>
<u>Ukraine</u>	04/11/2022	08/20/2026	Oct. 19, 2026	50,205	<u>103,700</u>
<u>Venezuela (2023)</u>	07/31/2025	08/03/2026	Oct. 2, 2026 (pursuant to court order)	~ 100,000 (est.)	<u>472,000</u>

On February 1, 2025, DHS Secretary Kristi Noem [decided to terminate](#) TPS protections for Venezuela under the 2023 designation. This move overturned a decision by the Biden administration to extend protections until October 2026. Secretary Noem’s decision ended access to TPS protections for up to 472,000 eligible individuals from Venezuela, including about 100,000 active TPS holders. On March 31, U.S. District Judge Edward Chen in San Francisco [temporarily blocked](#) DHS’ attempt to end TPS protections for Venezuelans under the 2023 designation, extending those TPS protections until October 2026. Judge Chen determined that the plaintiffs are likely to succeed in demonstrating that Noem’s actions were “unauthorized by law, arbitrary and capricious, and motivated by unconstitutional animus.” For Venezuelans under the 2021 designation, TPS remains in place until September 2025, with a decision to extend the protections due in mid-July.

DHS [announced](#) on February 20 that Secretary Noem decided to amend the period of extension and redesignation of Haiti for TPS from 18 months to 12 months, with a new end date of August 3, 2025. Noem [stated](#) that the decision restores TPS to its “original status as temporary” and criticized the extension of Haiti and other countries at the end of the Biden administration as attempts to “tie the hands” of the Trump administration. Noem must still decide whether DHS will end TPS protections for Haiti, a decision that will impact close to half a million Haitians eligible for TPS.

DHS announced on April 11 that it [would terminate TPS protections](#) for Afghanistan and Cameroon, making more than 10,000 individuals susceptible to deportation.

What will happen to TPS holders whose countries’ designations were terminated?

Once TPS protection ends, a TPS holder [will revert back](#) to his or her previous immigration status. For those without legal status in the U.S., they will return to an undocumented status and potentially be subject to removal proceedings.

President Trump attempted to end TPS designations in his first administration for several countries, including El Salvador, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, and Sudan. These decisions faced legal challenges. While the court cases were ongoing, federal courts generally permitted TPS holders to maintain their protections. On September 14, 2020, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit [allowed the termination](#) of TPS for El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Sudan to proceed. That decision was appealed and, once the Biden administration came into office in early 2021, settlement talks were initiated. On June 13, 2023, the Biden administration [announced](#) it was rescinding the Trump-era terminations.

Where do TPS holders live?

TPS holders reside all over the United States. As of September 23, 2024, the largest [populations of TPS holders](#) live in Florida (295,720), Texas (93,680), New York (67,840), California (67,800), New Jersey (31,480), and Georgia (29,630).

TPS Holders by State of Residence					
#	State	TPS Holders	#	State	TPS Holders
1	Florida	295,720	27	Arizona	3,095
2	Texas	93,680	28	Arkansas	2,950
3	New York	67,840	29	Louisiana	2,860
4	California	67,800	30	Washington, D.C.	2,860
5	New Jersey	31,480	31	Missouri	2,790
6	Georgia	29,630	32	Oregon	2,705
7	Maryland	28,700	33	Alabama	2,550
8	Massachusetts	27,780	34	Wisconsin	2,400
9	Virginia	26,080	35	Kansas	2,090
10	North Carolina	22,140	36	Iowa	2,005
11	Illinois	19,730	37	Nebraska	1,950
12	Indiana	18,775	38	Rhode Island	1,340
13	Ohio	12,775	39	Mississippi	675
14	Pennsylvania	11,955	40	Idaho	605
15	Tennessee	10,295	41	New Hampshire	520
16	Utah	10,215	42	New Mexico	510
17	Washington	9,500	43	Maine	455
18	Colorado	6,590	44	South Dakota	355
19	South Carolina	5,835	45	North Dakota	325
20	Connecticut	5,510	46	West Virginia	320
21	Minnesota	4,720	47	Alaska	315
22	Nevada	4,510	48	Hawaii	230
23	Michigan	4,000	49	Montana	155
24	Kentucky	3,225	50	Wyoming	130
25	Delaware	3,185	51	Vermont	80
26	Oklahoma	3,120	#	Other/Unknown	4,820

How do TPS holders contribute to our economy?

TPS holders from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti [contribute a combined](#) \$4.5 billion in pre-tax wages or salary income annually, as of April 2017. The total Social Security and Medicare contributions of those individuals is estimated at more than \$6.9 billion over a ten-year span.

An [estimated 130,000](#) TPS holders work as “essential critical infrastructure workers,” with more than [94 percent](#) of TPS holders in the labor force as of 2017.

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