



Over 2 Million Work Authorizations in Jeopardy Following Immigration Enforcement Announcements

Immigrants have never been more critical for the U.S. economy. They represent [19%](#) of the labor force and work in all industries and sectors. This economic relevance comes at a time when the Trump administration has [announced](#) policies to end some immigration programs and, consequently, work authorizations for various immigrants. In addition, other groups like Dreamers are waiting for the U.S. Supreme Court to rule on the legality of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which allows them to reside and work legally in the country.

From an economic perspective, it is important to know how many immigrants could lose their work authorization before the end of the year and how that would affect the U.S. economy. We estimate that number could surpass 2 million. This fact sheet will provide a quick overview of the different groups facing either an imminent or potential revocation of their respective work authorizations.

Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (CHNV) Parole Program

On March 25, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [revoked](#) humanitarian parole protections for individuals covered under the Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela ([CHNV](#)) parole program. This announcement would leave over 530,000 CHNV parolees without work authorization in the United States and at risk of deportation. On April 15, however, a Federal Court [blocked](#) the Trump administration from ending the program.

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

TPS is a [government protection](#) that allows eligible foreign-born individuals to temporarily work and live in the United States due to unsafe conditions in their countries of origin. Currently, the U.S. provides TPS protections to about [863,880](#) individuals from 16 countries. However, the Trump administration has ordered the termination of TPS for over [344,000](#) Venezuelans, [200,000](#) Haitians, [8,000](#) Afghans, and [3,200](#) Cameroonians. In addition, President Trump announced he is [weighing](#) whether to terminate TPS for over [50,000](#) Ukrainians. So far, the courts have only temporarily [stopped](#) the termination of TPS for Venezuelans. Finally, it is essential to highlight that President Trump unsuccessfully worked to [end TPS](#) during his first administration. If he tries again to end TPS in his second term, around [863,880](#) work authorizations would be in jeopardy. Below is a list of the expiration dates of TPS designations.¹

¹ 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

Designated Country	Required Arrival Date	Secretary's Decision Due	Expiration Date	TPS Holders	TPS Eligible
South Sudan	09/02/2023	03/04/2025	May 3, 2025	155	~ 280
Afghanistan	09/20/2023	03/21/2025	May 20, 2025 (terminated)	8,245	17,700
Cameroon	10/05/2023	04/08/2025	June 7, 2025 (terminated)	3,265	10,000
Nepal	06/24/2015	04/25/2025	June 24, 2025	7,875	~ 14,500
Honduras	12/30/1998	05/06/2025	July 5, 2025	54,290	~ 76,000
Nicaragua	12/30/1998	05/06/2025	July 5, 2025	2,925	~ 4,000
Haiti	06/03/2024	06/04/2025	August 3, 2025	200,005	474,000
Venezuela (2021)	03/08/2021	07/12/2025	Sept. 10, 2025	~ 242,200	323,000
Syria	01/25/2024	08/01/2025	Sept. 30, 2025	3,865	8,200
Burma	03/21/2024	09/26/2025	Nov. 25, 2025	2,320	7,300
Ethiopia	04/11/2024	10/13/2025	Dec. 12, 2025	2,330	12,800
Yemen	07/02/2024	01/02/2026	March 3, 2026	1,840	4,000
Somalia	07/12/2024	01/16/2026	March 17, 2026	555	4,900
El Salvador	03/09/2001	07/11/2026	Sept. 9, 2026	180,375	232,000
Sudan	03/01/2022	08/20/2026	Oct. 19, 2026	1,190	3,950
Ukraine	04/11/2022	08/20/2026	Oct. 19, 2026	50,205	103,700
Venezuela (2023)	07/31/2025	02/01/2026	Oct. 2, 2026	~ 100,000	472,000

CBP One

Migrants who were temporarily allowed to work and live in the United States by using an online app called CBP One have been [ordered](#) to leave the country immediately. This decision is expected to affect more than 900,000 people who have been allowed into the country using the CBP One app since January 2023.

Uniting for Ukraine

Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) is a streamlined process that provides Ukrainian nationals who have fled Russia's unprovoked war of aggression [opportunities](#) to come to the U.S. Currently, there are over [240,000](#) Ukrainians who have benefited from the program. However, President Trump has announced that he is [considering](#) ending the program.

Afghan Allies

In the aftermath of the U.S. troop withdrawal from Afghanistan in August 2021, over 85,000 Afghans were evacuated from the country, including more than [76,000](#) who

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.

entered the U.S. with temporary parole, which allowed them to live and work legally in the United States. However, the Trump administration is expected to [end](#) the protections for these Afghan nationals.

South Sudan Nationals

The immigration status and work authorizations of over [2,000](#) South Sudanese nationals residing in the United States remain uncertain after the Trump Administration [revoked](#) their visas over diplomatic disputes with the African country.

DACA

Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) is a policy that [protects](#) qualifying young undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. as children, temporarily shielding them from deportation and providing them work authorization with possible renewal every two years. Approximately [530,000](#) Dreamers are currently protected under DACA. However, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas ruled against DACA, holding that the program was unlawful. The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on the matter this year. If they upheld the District Court's decision, all Dreamers could lose their work authorizations.

International Students

In the last few months, [thousands](#) of international students with minor infractions had their visas revoked. After intense scrutiny from the courts, the Department of Justice [restored](#) the student visas. However, on April 25, the Trump administration announced a new policy to terminate student visas for multiple reasons. While international students are only allowed to work on campus before they graduate, most of them are eligible to work in the United States for up to [36 months](#) after graduation through a program called Optional Practical Training (OPT). The revocation of student visas could potentially lead to a scarcity of highly educated talent in the country.