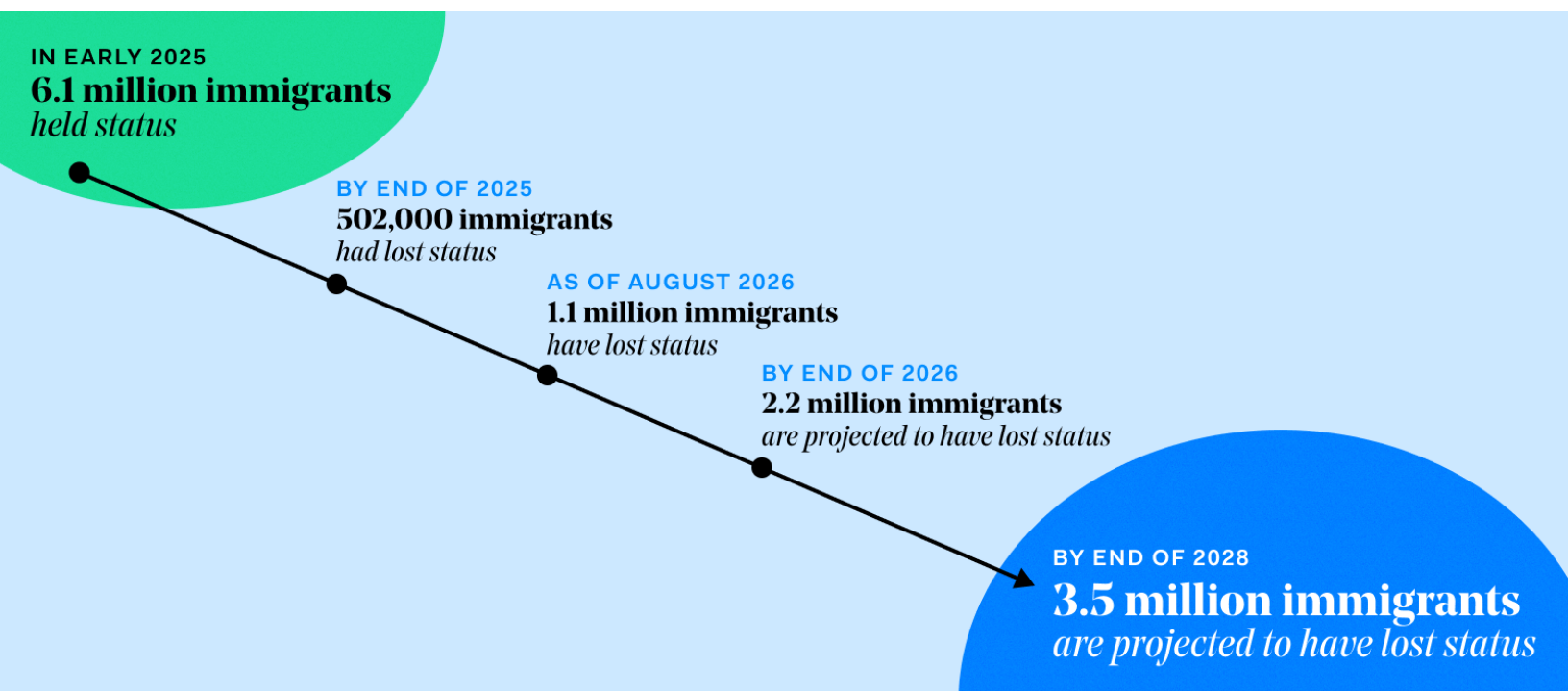


Losing Status: 3.5 Million Previously Protected Immigrants in the U.S. Are Projected to Lose Status by 2028

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As of August 2026, well more than a million immigrants in the U.S. have already lost temporary status providing protections from deportation and legal work authorization that were initially provided by the government to vulnerable individuals like [DACA recipients](#), [TPS holders](#), [asylum applicants](#), [parole recipients](#), and others.

By the end of 2026, we project that 2.2 million immigrants in the U.S. will have lost status since the start of the Trump administration, growing to 3.5 million immigrants by the end of 2028, under current trends. The economy will shrink by \$79 billion annually in economic contributions and \$24 billion in annual tax dollars. Millions of U.S. citizen family members will be impacted.

This report examines how the Trump administration's policies have already forced well more than one million temporarily protected immigrants out of status, and projects how those losses will accelerate and grow in the coming years. These projections are a baseline under current trends; additional policy changes, legislative efforts, or legal decisions could keep some protections in place, or increase losses further.

These losses are destabilizing the American economy, harming American families, and straining American communities.

In early 2025, 6.1 million people *had temporary status and protections*.

In early 2025, an estimated 6.1 million immigrants in the U.S. had temporary protections granted by the U.S. government, including DACA, TPS, parole, a pending asylum case, a pending U or T visa application, or a [Special Immigrant Juvenile](#) status application. This does not include temporary work visas like H-1B.

In 2025, these temporarily protected immigrants lived with an estimated 6.3 million family members, including 1.9 million U.S. citizen adults and 1.8 million U.S. citizen children.

Many also have government-authorized work permits. In 2025, temporarily protected immigrants made up an estimated 3.7 million workers in the labor force, especially in key industries like [Construction](#), [Leisure and Hospitality](#), [Wholesale and Retail Trade](#), [Business Services](#), [Manufacturing](#), [Transportation and Warehousing](#), [Health Services](#), and [Education Services](#). They contributed \$137 billion annually to the U.S. economy, along with \$39 billion each year in combined federal, state and local taxes.

By the end of 2025, 502,000 people *had lost status*.

By the end of 2025, the Trump administration had revoked parole statuses for individuals admitted through the [Cuban-Haitian-Nicaraguan-Venezuelan \(CHNV\)](#) policy and the southern border using [CBPOne](#). The administration also ended parole for Afghans who entered through the [Operation Allies Welcome](#) program. Additionally, the administration fully [terminated](#) TPS for six countries: Afghanistan, Cameroon, Honduras, Nepal, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

While many paroled individuals and TPS holders accessed other protections, notably asylum, **still an estimated half a million individuals in the U.S. had lost status by the end of 2025**, impacting an additional 136,000 U.S. citizen adults and 138,000 U.S. citizen children living with them. This includes 301,000 individuals with work authorization, forfeiting their \$11 billion in annual economic contributions and \$3 billion in annual combined taxes.

Early 2025: Protected Population and Economic Contributions

Protected Population	
Individuals with Protections	6,164,000
Workers with Work Authorization	3,658,000
Economic Contributions	
Annual Economic Contributions	\$137 billion
Annual Federal and Payroll Taxes	\$21 billion
Annual State and Local Taxes	\$18 billion

End of 2025: Total Losses Since Early 2025

Protected Population	
Individuals Who Have Lost Protections	502,000
Workers Who Have Lost Work Authorization	301,000
Top Industries	
Construction	61,000
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42,000
Manufacturing	38,000
Leisure & Hospitality	28,000
Business Services	28,000
Transportation & Utilities	25,000
Healthcare & Education	22,000
Economic Contributions	
Annual Economic Contributions Lost	\$11 billion
Annual Federal and Payroll Taxes Lost	\$2 billion
Annual State and Local Taxes Lost	\$1 billion

By the end of 2026, 2.2 million people *are projected to have lost status.*

As of August 2026, [more than 1 million people](#) had already lost status.

These losses were driven in large part by the Trump administration’s [cancelation of an additional seven TPS designations](#)—Burma, Ethiopia, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan, Syria, and Yemen. This number will grow if TPS for El Salvador, Lebanon, Sudan, and Ukraine are terminated as expected by the end of the year.

Additionally, the administration has limited re-parole for individuals admitted through the [Uniting for Ukraine](#) program, effectively terminating most protections by the end of 2026. Finally, several [regulations regarding asylum](#), including an [annual fee](#) to maintain an asylum application, the dismissal of [rescheduled master calendar hearings](#) in asylum courts, referrals of nearly half a million affirmative cases to [court adjudication](#), and a [historic decline](#) in approval rates will contribute to accelerating status losses by the end of 2026.

Approximately 537,000 U.S. citizen adults and 516,000 U.S. citizen children live with an individual who will be directly impacted. **Cumulatively, an estimated 2.2 million individuals in the U.S. are projected to have lost status by the end of 2026.** This will mean a cumulative 1.2 million workers lost from critical industries, \$47 billion in lost annual economic activity, and \$13 billion in lost annual taxes.

End of 2026: Total Losses Since Early 2025

Protected Population	
Individuals Who Have Lost Protections	2,234,000
Workers Who Have Lost Work Authorization	1,214,000
Top Industries	
Construction	221,000
Leisure & Hospitality	157,000
Wholesale & Retail Trade	156,000
Business Services	137,000
Manufacturing	123,000
Transportation & Utilities	118,000
Healthcare & Education	89,000
Economic Contributions	
Annual Economic Contributions Lost	\$47 billion
Annual Federal and Payroll Taxes Lost	\$7 billion
Annual State and Local Taxes Lost	\$6 billion

By the end of 2028, 3.5 million people *are projected to have lost status.*

After [years of legal challenges to DACA](#), we expect that a federal court will soon implement its decision to ban work authorization for DACA recipients in Texas. Severe delays in [DACA renewal processing](#) will cause some DACA recipients to lose protections. Losses stemming from asylum rules initiated in 2026 will expand. U and T visa applicants in a multi-year backlog, many of whom will have seen their initial four-year work permit expire, are expected to be unable to obtain a new work permit.

Total losses are projected to reach 2.1 million workers total. This will impact critical industries in the U.S. economy: 10% of the current immigrant workforce in the Construction industry are projected to lose status,

while it is 7% in Leisure and Hospitality, and 3% in Manufacturing. Additionally, \$79 billion in annual economic contributions will be lost, along with an annual loss of \$24 billion in combined federal, state and local taxes.

Three and a half million household members will be impacted, including 984,000 U.S. citizen adults and 1.1 million U.S. citizen children.

In all, an estimated 3.5 million individuals in the U.S. are projected to lose status by the end of the Trump administration, making up more than half (57%) of the total number protected at the start of the administration.

**For more information,
including State and Metro Area
Fact Sheets, scan the QR code
or visit fwd.us/losingstatus**



End of 2028: Total Losses Since Early 2025	
Protected Population	
Individuals Who Have Lost Protections	3,518,000
Workers Who Have Lost Work Authorization	2,050,000
Top Industries	
Construction	404,000
Leisure & Hospitality	277,000
Wholesale & Retail Trade	259,000
Business Services	234,000
Manufacturing	209,000
Transportation & Utilities	178,000
Healthcare & Education	160,000
Economic Contributions	
Annual Economic Contributions Lost	\$79 billion
Annual Federal and Payroll Taxes Lost	\$14 billion
Annual State and Local Taxes Lost	\$10 billion

Data: FWD.us analysis of augmented 2024 American Community Survey data with immigrant status assignments, including temporary statuses as of March 2025, according to [FWD.us methodology](#). Immigrants can have multiple protections (parole and TPS, TPS and a pending asylum claim, etc.); consequently, even when one protection is terminated, another form of protection may permit them to continue working and living in the U.S. For this reason, when some protections are terminated (e.g. parole and TPS), the number of people losing all protections do not equal the total sum of people with those lost protections, as some protections overlap among individuals. Industries are top industry categories derived from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Assumptions: DACA recipients in Texas are forecasted to lose work authorization, but not deportation protections. A randomly selected reduction of DACA recipients by 100,000 due to delayed processing of renewals was applied in 2027-2028. A total of 1.4 million asylum applicants, randomly selected in the 2024 ACS are deemed to no longer be protected as immigrant courts process an average of 350,000 cases each year, with only a 3% grant rate, based on [EOIR workload trends](#). (Asylum losses are not applied for 2025, allowing for processing to accelerate under new asylum policies). Also, asylum applicants with a family income of \$10,000 or less annually (~15% of asylum applicant families) are considered unlikely to afford and pay the annual application maintenance fee, leading to the cancellation of their application.

Projections are based on current trends, and anticipated policy decisions; the actual number of people impacted could vary significantly based on policy and enforcement decisions made by the administration, legal developments, or legislative action by Congress.