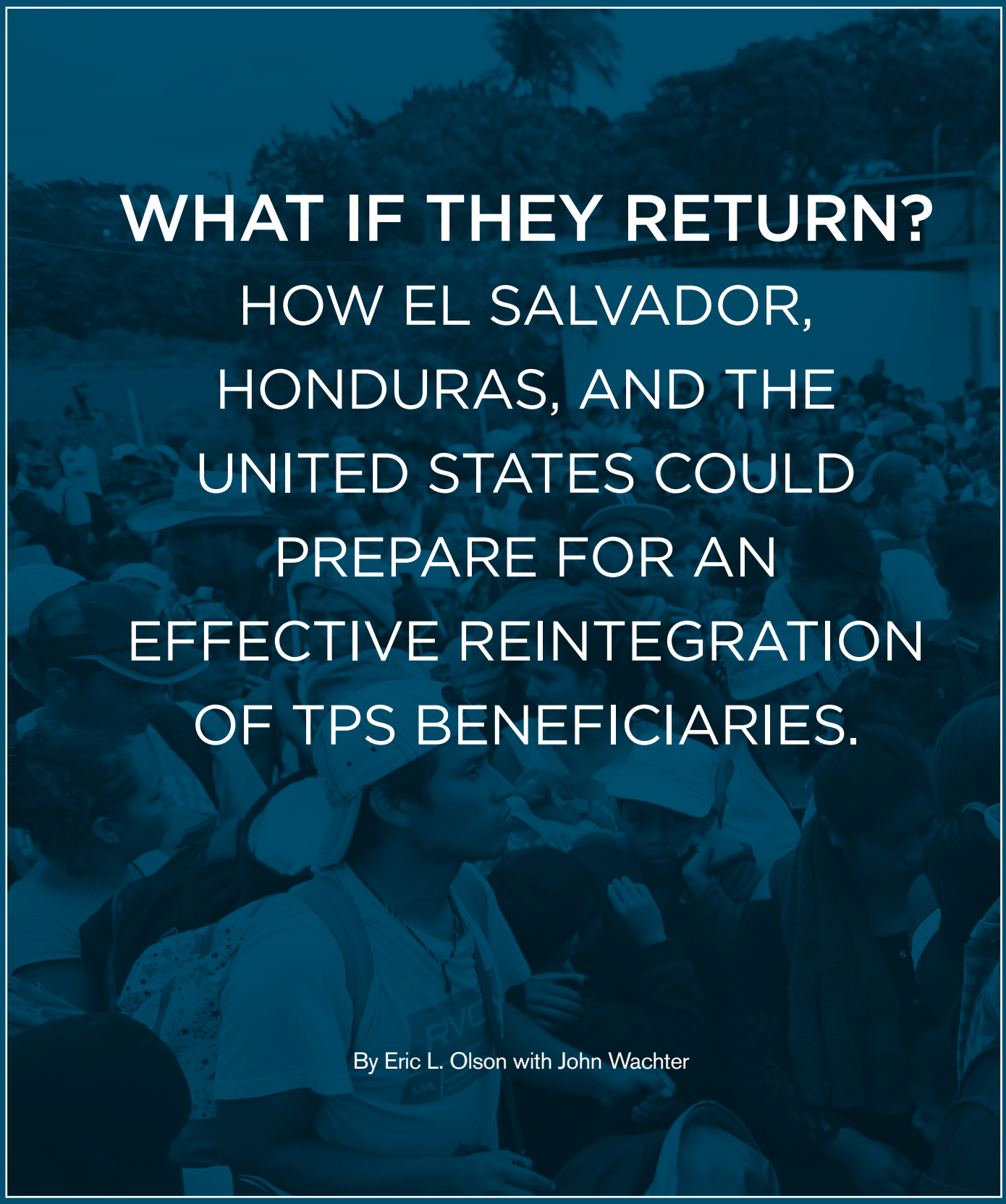

WHAT IF THEY RETURN?

HOW EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, AND THE UNITED STATES COULD PREPARE FOR AN EFFECTIVE REINTEGRATION OF TPS BENEFICIARIES.

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INTRODUCTION

An estimated 332,000[1] immigrants from El Salvador and Honduras are at risk of losing their legal status in the United States over the next year, and hundreds of thousands of their U.S. citizen children may also be affected directly or indirectly depending on the fate of their parents. Their future in the United States depends on whether their Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is extended, reformed, or terminated.

The purpose of this paper is to suggest possible policy approaches El Salvador, Honduras, and the United States could pursue to incentivize the return and effective reintegration of TPS beneficiaries who either choose to return or are required to do so when the program is ended. It is based on the findings of studies and workshops in each country that seek to define the barriers to return and assess existing capacities within each country to receive and reintegrate those who are returning after an average of twenty years away.[2] Furthermore, we seek to identify the kinds of policies that the governments of El Salvador and Honduras could adopt to incentivize the return of TPS beneficiaries and that would make the reintegration process successful. If policies are adequately defined and carried out, we assume a reduction in revolving door migration from the region. Additionally, fully reintegrated TPSers can make a positive contribution to the development and well-being of their country.

Additional assumptions include the likelihood that only a fraction of current beneficiaries will return to their countries of origin should the TPS program be discontinued. For many, the challenges of leaving behind their communities, employment, families, and future dreams will be unbearable. It is reasonable to assume that those with options to adjust their legal status - possibly through U.S. citizen family members – will do so. Those that do not have legal options will likely leave for a third country – like many Haitians have done by leaving for Canada[3] – or they will fade into the shadows with no legal status once TPS is terminated. Given the risks and uncertainties associated with moving to a third country or reverting to an undocumented status, creating incentives to return to their homelands is an important alternative.

Another assumption is that TPS recipients have benefited significantly from the 17 to 20 years of legal status they have enjoyed in the United States. During this time, they have developed significant employment skills, increased their educational levels, purchased homes, become entrepreneurs, and gained access to capital. Documented status has enabled them to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the United States economy, education and healthcare systems and, thus, many TPS beneficiaries find themselves in an advantageous position when compared to their compatriots with no legal status. As such, TPS recipients have resources and skills at their disposal that could potentially make reintegration to their countries of origin more successful and may, in fact, represent an important opportunity for development in both El Salvador and Honduras.

In the following paragraphs we will review the current status of Salvadoran and Honduran beneficiaries of TPS in the United States; summarize what is known about their socio-economic situation; review possible barriers to their effective return and reintegration to their countries of origin; assess what governmental programs and resources might be available to help with reintegration; and suggest possible policy approaches all three countries could pursue to incentivize a return and effective reintegration.

It is our conclusion that failure to take seriously the factors shaping decisions TPS beneficiaries will be forced to make if the program is terminated, and failure to consider policy options that incentivize effective reintegration will lead most to opt for becoming undocumented immigrants in the United States and, in cases where individuals are forced to return, simply further the immigration revolving door or result in new push factors for additional migration.

1 CURRENT STATUS

What is TPS?

Temporary Protected Status was created by the U.S. Congress as part of the Immigration Act of 1990. It provides for temporary immigration protection in the United States when persons from a particular nation cannot return to their country of origin because of emergency conditions such as armed conflict or civil war; a natural disaster or epidemic; and other extraordinary and temporary conditions. Since the status is temporary, it is usually granted for up to 18 months but can be renewed by the Secretary of Homeland Security if conditions in the country of origin remain unstable. Nationals who seek protection on this provision must meet specific criteria and they must register with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service. See box below for more details.

The Secretary of Homeland Security may designate a foreign country for TPS due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country's nationals from returning safely, or in certain circumstances, where the country is unable to handle the return of its nationals adequately. USCIS may grant TPS to eligible nationals of certain countries (or parts of countries), who are already in the United States. Eligible individuals without nationality who last resided in the designated country may also be granted TPS.

The Secretary may designate a country for TPS due to the following temporary conditions in the country:

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

During a designated period, individuals who are TPS beneficiaries or who are found preliminarily eligible for TPS upon initial review of their cases (prima facieeligible):

- Are not removable from the United States
- Can obtain an employment authorization document (EAD)
- May be granted travel authorization

Once granted TPS, an individual also cannot be detained by DHS on the basis of his or her immigration status in the United States. TPS is a temporary benefit that does not lead to lawful permanent resident status or give any other immigration status. However, registration for TPS does not prevent you from:

- Applying for nonimmigrant status
- Filing for adjustment of status based on an immigrant petition
- Applying for any other immigration benefit or protection for which you may be eligible

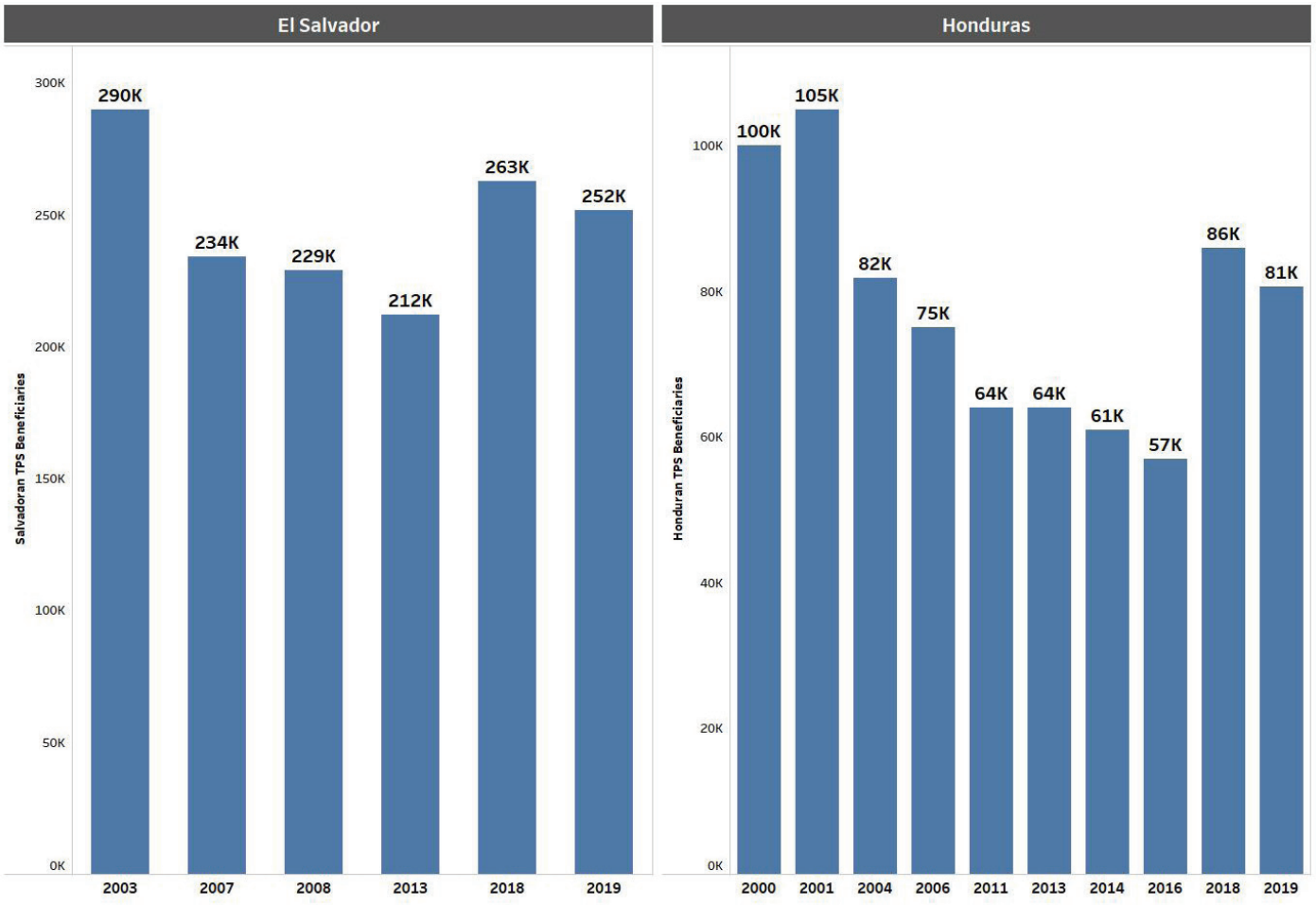
Source: https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status

Beneficiaries:

Salvadorans were granted TPS in 2001 after a series of earthquakes. TPS for Salvadorans was extended 13 times until January 18, 2018 when the Secretary of Homeland Security announced that the program for Salvadorans would be terminated as of September 9, 2019. At present there are an estimated 251,526 registered Salvadorans covered by the TPS program.

Hondurans were first granted TPS in 1998 after Hurricane Mitch devastated the country. At the time of the first designation roughly 100,000 Hondurans registered. TPS has been renewed for Hondurans 14 times since then with the number of registered beneficiaries declining. (See Table below.) At present there are roughly 81,000 registered Hondurans covered by the TPS program. The Secretary of Homeland security announced the termination of TPS for Hondurans on January 5, 2020.

Table 1: Estimated Number of TPS Beneficiaries



Source: Author's analysis of Temporary Protected Status announcements from Federal Register: The Daily Journal of the United States Government

Administration position:

The statements below published in the Federal Registry announce the decisions and rationale given by the Secretary of Homeland Security Kirstjen M. Nielsen for termination of the TPS status for Hondurans and Salvadorans. The statements make clear the Secretary's conclusion that the conditions that gave rise to the original TPS determination where no longer valid.

FEDERAL REGISTER
The Daily Journal of the United States Government

The designation of El Salvador for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is set to expire on March 9, 2018. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that conditions in El Salvador no longer support its designation for TPS and that termination of the TPS designation of El Salvador is required pursuant to statute. To provide time for an orderly transition, the Secretary is terminating the designation effective on September 9, 2019, which is 18 months following the end of the current designation.

Recovery efforts relating to the 2001 earthquakes have largely been completed. The social and economic conditions affected by the earthquakes have stabilized, and people are able to conduct their daily activities without impediments directly related to damage from the earthquakes.

"Termination of the Designation of El Salvador for Temporary Protected Status." Federal Register: The Daily Journal of the United States Government. January 18, 2018 https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2018-00885

FEDERAL REGISTER
The Daily Journal of the United States Government

The designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is set to expire on July 5, 2018. After reviewing country conditions and consulting with appropriate U.S. Government agencies, the Secretary of Homeland Security has determined that because conditions in Honduras no longer support its designation for TPS, termination of the TPS designation of Honduras is required by statute. To provide time for an orderly transition, the Secretary is terminating the designation effective on January 5, 2020, which is 18 months following the end of the current designation.

Recovery and reconstruction efforts relating to Hurricane Mitch have largely been completed. The social and economic conditions affected by the hurricane have stabilized, and people are able to conduct their daily activities without impediments directly related to damage from the hurricane.

"Termination of the Designation of Honduras for Temporary Protected Status." Federal Register: The Daily Journal of the United States Government. June 5, 2018 https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2018-12161

Courts: At present, the Secretary's determination to end TPS for Salvadorans and Hondurans is on hold due to an injunction by the federal court in Ramos v. Nielsen. While this case covered El Salvador and other countries, it did not include Honduras. A second court case (Bhattarai v Nielsen) extended the same injunction to Honduran TPS beneficiaries, meaning that TPS beneficiaries will be allowed to stay beyond the announced termination date, or until the Ramos and Bhattarai cases are resolved. According to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), "Beneficiaries under the TPS designations for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador will retain their TPS while the preliminary injunction remains in effect, provided that an individual's TPS is not withdrawn under INA section 244(c)(3) or 8 CFR 244.14 because of individual ineligibility."[4]

Impact of *Ramos v. Nielsen* Court Order Stopping TPS Terminations

In its Oct. 3, 2018, order, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California enjoined the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) from implementing or enforcing the determinations to terminate Temporary Protected Status (TPS) for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador while the case continued its way through the legal system. As a result, DHS may not terminate TPS for these countries while the order remains in effect. The order also requires DHS to continue the validity of documentation showing lawful status and work authorization for affected, eligible TPS beneficiaries from those countries. Souce: https://www.uscis.gov/update-ramos-v-nielsen

Current Status:

To comply with the court's injunction, on March 1, 2019, DHS published a second notice in the Federal Registry (FRN) that indefinitely suspended the termination of TPS for Hondurans and Salvadorans pending a final determination of Ramos v. Nielsen and Bhatterai v. Nielsen cases. This decision also allowed covered TPSers from both countries to extend their work permits by filing Employment Authorization Documents (EAD).

Alert

The termination of TPS for Nepal and Honduras will not go into effect until further notice. As required by the court-approved stipulation in *Bhattarai v. Nielsen*, No. 19-cv-731 (N.D. Cal), USCIS will extend appropriate TPS-related documentation (Employment Authorization Documents; Forms I-797, Notice of Action; and Forms I-94, Arrival/Departure Record) for eligible beneficiaries of TPS Honduras and TPS Nepal similar to the way it has for the TPS beneficiaries in *Ramos v. Nielsen, No. 18-cv-01554* (N.D. Cal), a case that challenges the terminations of TPS for Sudan, Nicaragua, Haiti, and El Salvador. The terminations of TPS for Nepal and Honduras will not go into effect while appeals are pending in Ramos, a case that presents similar issues to those presented in *Bhattarai.*

Source: https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/temporary-protected-status

Congress

On June 4, 2019, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 6, "The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019" by a vote of 237 to 187. Among other things the bill would, "cancel removal proceedings against certain aliens who qualified for temporary protected status or Deferred Enforced Departure status…"[5] The proposed legislation now awaits action in the Senate where its fate is unknown. No other legislation that seeks to address the termination of TPS status of Honduran and Salvadoran recipients appears to have prospects for advancing through Congress.

2 DEMOGRAPHICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SALVADORAN AND HONDURAN TPS RECIPIENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Numerous surveys of Honduran and Salvadoran TPS recipients provide a coarse-grained view of their socio-economic status in the United States. It is important to note that the available information about Salvadoran and Honduran beneficiaries is somewhat limited and that further study is urgently needed.[6]

General characteristics: There are approximately 251,526 Salvadoran and 80,633 Honduran beneficiaries of TPS in the United States.[7] According to Warren & Kerwin[8] they are distributed among 135,400 households in the United States. Sixty-five percent live in California, Texas, and the Washington, DC area.

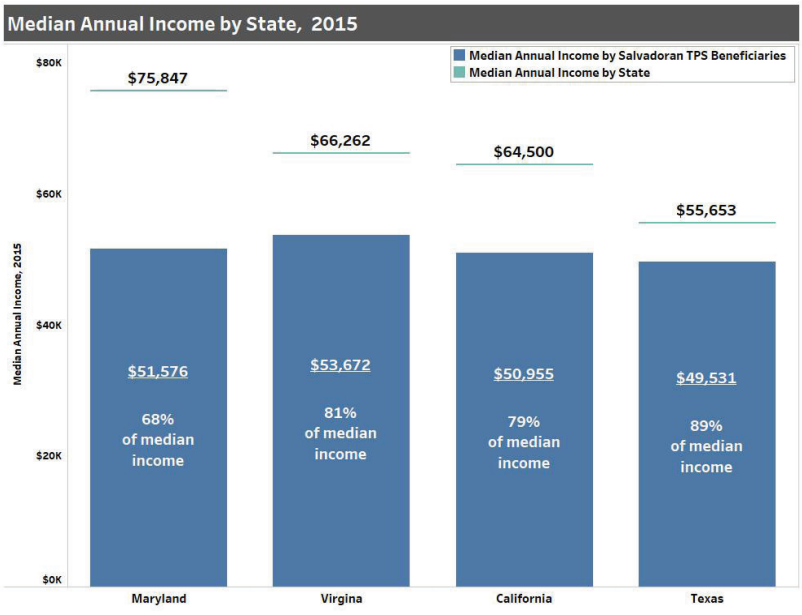
Approximately half of Salvadorans and Hondurans with TPS have lived in the U.S. at least 20 years. (Warren & Kerwin, 2017). Given their longevity in the United States, it is not surprising that they would have an estimated 324,240 U.S. born children.[9]

As noted above, TPS beneficiaries are eligible to work legally in the United States, which, in turn, provides for greater economic opportunities and allows beneficiaries to receive government benefits while covered by the program.

Household income: The median annual household income for Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries in 2015 was approximately $50,000 USD, a figure higher than TPS beneficiaries from Honduras ($40,000 USD) and Haiti ($45,000 USD) (Warren & Kerwin, 2017). Furthermore, the Salvadoran figure is not far from the median annual household income of the United States ($56,516 USD) in that same year (U.S. Census Bureau, 2015).

In addition, because of the legal status and work authorization that comes with TPS status, many beneficiaries earn higher salaries than undocumented migrants. For example, Salvadorans with TPS earn an estimated 13% more than their undocumented counterparts do, and women have an easier time finding work (Orrenius y Zavodny, 2015).

Table 2. Median Annual Income of Salvadoran TPS Beneficiaries Compared to Overall Median, by State, 2015.



Source: Warren & Kerwin analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Data. "Household Income: 2015", American Community Survey Briefs

Approximately 83% of Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries and 76% of Honduran beneficiaries earn an income above the poverty level (Warren & Kerwin, 2017), allowing them to gain access to bank loans and mortgages. In 2015, 34% of Salvadoran TPS households had a mortgage, compared to 22% of Honduran TPS households (Warren & Kerwin, 2017). This implies that nearly 55,000 mortgages could potentially be at risk if the program is terminated.

Interestingly, Honduran TPS beneficiaries above the poverty line ranged from 100% of all 2,200 residing in Utah, to 62% of the 2,600 in Tennessee. What's more, 100% of Honduran TPS beneficiaries were covered by health insurance in Utah, compared to an average of 40% across the U.S[10] This is especially relevant as only 20% of Hondurans are covered by health insurance in their home country.

Education: In general, educational attainment among Salvadoran and Honduran recipients has lagged behind that of other foreigners in the United States. According to household survey data gathered by the American Community Survey carried out by the U.S. Census Bureau, less than 40 % of Salvadoran TPS beneficiarias possess a high school degree or better in 2015. Hondurans have attained similar rates at 38%. This compares to a rate of 68% among all foreign students residing in the United States.

Only 13% of Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries have some college experience or obtained a degree, a rate lower than the foreign-born U.S. population (Warren & Kerwin, 2017). Still, 85% of Salvadoran and Honduran TPS beneficiaries speak at least a little English, while 48% and 44% speak English well, very well, or only English, respectively (Warren & Kerwin, 2017).

Labor market participation:

Table 3. Estimate of Salvadoran and Honduran TPS Beneficiaries Employed by Industry, 2015.

Top 5 Industries by Country of Origin	Number and percentage of Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries	Number and percentage of Honduran TPS beneficiaries
In the labor force (16+)	171,100	48,500
Construction	36,900 | 21.6%	13,700 | 28.3%
Child day care services	N/A	3,900 | 8%
Restaurants and other food services	22,400 | 13.1 %	3,300 | 6.8%
Landscaping	11,700 | 6.8%	3,700 | 7.6%
Lodging and accommodations	7,900 | 4.6%	N/A
Grocery stores	6,100 | 3.6%	N/A
Hospitals	N/A	800 | 1.7%
All other industries	86,100 | 50.3%	23,100 | 47.6%

Source: Center for Migration Studies

Honduran and Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries have high labor force participation rates, 85% and 88%, and low unemployment rates, 4% and 5%, respectively. What's more, of those in the labor force, 17% of Honduran with TPS are self-employed as are 10% of Salvadorans.

Remittances:

In 2018, roughly US$5.4 billion were returned to El Salvador in the form of remittances. This ammounts to approximately 20% of El Salvador's GDP. Estimates for Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries' contribution to total remittances range from 10.3% to 12%, depending on the study[11].

In the case of Honduras, remittances represented roughly $4.4 billion or 19.3% of GDP in 2017. Preliminary estimates suggest an increase to $4.861 billion in 2018 representing 20.8 % of the country's GDP. Honduran TPS beneficiaries accounted for an estimated 4% of the total remittances sent back in 2017).

The potential economic impact of declining remittances on the economies of El Salvador and Honduras will depend upon how many current TPS recipients return. While an exact number of returnees is difficult to determine, it should be noted that according the National Remittances and Migration Survey carried out by the Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (BC-2018), only 22 % of Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries have the possibility of adjusting their legal status to remain in the United States should the TPS program be terminated. By implication 78% will either have to leave for a third country, remain in the United States in an undocumented status, or return home. The impact on remittances and thus the economic benefits of remittances will depend on the final decision of each individual TPS recipient.

Table 4. Characteristics of TPS Beneficiaries: An Overview.

Demographics & Income		Education	
El Salvador	**Honduras**	**El Salvador**	**Honduras**
Approximately 251,526 Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries live in the United States	Approximately 80,633 Honduran TPS beneficiaries live in the United States	37% completed high school	38% completed high school
21 years spent in the U.S. on average	22 years spent in the U.S. on average	13% have some college experience or obtained a college degree	12% have some college experience or obtained a college degree
65% live in California (49,100), Texas (36,300), Virginia (21,500) and Maryland (19,800)	50% live in Texas (8,500), Florida (7,800), North Carolina (6,200), and California (5,900)	88% speak some English, while 48% speak well, very well, or strictly English	85% speak some English, 44% speak well, very well, or strictly English
Approximately 1:1 ratio of Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries to U.S. born children	Approximately 1:1 ratio of Honduran TPS beneficiaries to U.S. born children		
Median household income is $50,000	Median household income is $40,000		
Approximately 45,500, or 1 in 3 households have a mortgage	Approximately 9,500, or 1 in 5 households have a mortgage		

Labor Market		Remittances	
El Salvador	**Honduras**	**El Salvador**	**Honduras**
10% are self-employed or own a business 2 in 5 work in construction, food services, and landscaping Men typically work in construction and delivery services, while women work in childcare and housecleaning	17% are self-employed or own a business 2 in 5 work in construction, child day care services, and landscaping services Men typically work in construction and delivery services, while women work in childcare and housecleaning	10.3% - 12% of remittances to El Salvador come from Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries Nearly 8 in 10 send remittances. The estimated average annual remittance ranges from $3,378 USD to $4,300	4% of remittances to Honduras come from Honduran TPS beneficiaries The estimated average annual remittance is $3,861
Health Benefits		**Economic Contributions in the United States**	
El Salvador	**Honduras**	**El Salvador**	**Honduras**
56% have health insurance	40% have health insurance	The financial cost to deport Salvadoran TPS beneficiaries in estimated to range from $2.2 to $2.5 billion[12] Social Security contributions amount to $390 million per year Medicare contributions amount to $91 million per year (Baran, Magaña, & Wong, 2017)	The financial cost to deport Honduran TPS beneficiaries is estimated to range from $714 to $811 million Social Security contributions amount to $135 million per year Medicare contributions amount to nearly $32 million per year

3 CURRENT CHALLENGES FOR REINTEGRATION

Assuming that the U.S. District Court upholds the Administration's decision to terminate TPS for Hondurans and Salvadorans, and the Congress does not act to provide a legal alternative, then beneficiaries from those countries will face a difficult choice. Some may opt to adjust their legal status through other means such as via their adult U.S. citizen children or a U.S. citizen spouse. When status adjustment is not an option, then they will have to choose between returning to their homelands voluntarily or through enforced departure; seek a third-country option such as Canada; or remain in the country without legal status.

How many will return either voluntarily or through removal proceedings is difficult to predict. According to an analysis by the Salvadoran National Remittances and Migration Survey in El Salvador, roughly 22% of Salvadoran TPS recipients are eligible to adjust their status to remain in the United States legally. By implication about 78 percent may need to find an alternative if their TPS status is terminated. It is not possible to extrapolate from here the number who are likely to return to their homeland, but even a small percentage (10 percent) implies the return of approximately 33,000, Salvadorans and Hondurans in addition to any U.S. born children they may wish to bring with them. The number of Honduran returnees will be much smaller, but still represents a significant challenge to an overtaxed immigration system already struggling to keep up with non-TPS deportees.

In this context, a significant though undetermined number of TPS recipients from both countries will need to return to their homeland. Given that they have lived in the United States for an average of 20 years or more, it is highly likely that those returning will face enormous hurdles. Family and community networks of support are likely to be thin while finding employment, safety amidst serious criminal violence, adequate healthcare, and educational opportunities for the family will be an enormous challenge.

In the section below we identify a number of challenges TPS recipients will face should they return. Many of these are the same challenges faced by other deportees, but the unique characteristics of TPS beneficiaries outlined above suggest they may, if given proper incentives, be more successfully integrated into the economy and society, and capable of making an important contribution to the wellbeing and development of their homelands. Conversely, failure to address these challenges will likely mean fewer TPS beneficiaries will return with many opting instead for undocumented status in the U.S. with all the risks this entails; or, should they return without adequate preparation they may simply contribute to a revolving door of migration back to the United States.

Employment: Generating income by securing a job or starting a business will likely be the first priority for returning TPS beneficiaries. A fuller understanding of the skills and employment experience of TPS beneficiaries in the United States can provide a roadmap for where to direct public and private investments that may benefit those seeking to make the transition back to their countries of origin.

The challenge is particularly great in a context where employment is often found in the informal sector, and where chronic underemployment is significant. In fact, World Bank measurements from 2017 show informal sector employment in El Salvador at over 64%, and in Honduras at over 71%.[13] Furthermore, the urban underemployment rate in El Salvador is approximately 40.6 percent.[14]

Employment among TPS beneficiaries is concentrated in a few sectors. Moreover, important gender differences exist between types of employment held by men and women (see Annex A). Although current TPS beneficiaries are primarily engaged in low or medium skill jobs, the burgeoning call center industry may be a source of additional jobs and investment based on the bilingual skills of returning TPS beneficiaries, something that could potentially help

with government and private sector employment forecasting and planning.

What is not known is how many of these employees have taken on supervisory and/or management roles during their employment tenure. Presumably some have excelled in their work and, over time, gained important experience that may be invaluable upon their return.

In this context, a strategy based on coordinated public incentives and private sector investments could take advantage of the returnee's skill sets and work experiences to generate employment opportunities or support for small business formation.

Education and skills certification: Closely related to the challenges of employment are issues of education and skills certification. High school diplomas, associate and bachelor's degrees, and specialized certificate programs obtained in the United States are not easily transferable or automatically recognized in Central America. Furthermore, those TPS beneficiaries that took on additional supervisory or management responsibilities over time or received specialized on-the-job training through his/her employer may have difficulty substantiating such accomplishments upon their return. Additionally, securing professional and personal references from U.S. employers and supervisors may be difficult to obtain once a worker has returned. And finally, during their time in the United States many TPS recipients have gained English-language abilities. For example, it is estimated that 48% of Salvadorans and 44% of Hondurans speak English well, very well, or only English (Warren and Kerwin, 2017). English language skills can be an important advantage within the Honduran and Salvadoran economies as they seek to integrate into the global economy.

To ensure these skills and educational attainment is not overlooked or wasted upon their return, it would be important to develop a credible and efficient certification process to validate this hard-won experience. Anticipating these needs and creating a credible bilingual certification process may be an important tool and provide reassurance to those considering a return that their accomplishments in the United States will be recognized and valued. Ministries of education, chambers of commerce, professional associations, and industry associations must work together to make certifications easy, affordable, and transferable across national boundaries.

In the case of El Salvador, two government agencies share responsibility for certification of educational and professional achievements. These are the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MINED in Spanish) and the Salavadoran Institute for Professional Training (Insaforp). These existing institutions have the capacity to certify formal education and professional degrees, but neither is equipped to certify the specialized training or on the job experience TPS beneficiaries have accumulated during their employment in the United States.

Entrepreneurship and Access to capital: An attractive alternative to formal employment for potential returnees may be the formation of micro, small, and medium sized enterprises. These could potentially generate employment for the returnee, family members, and for additional workers already residing in the country.

But the process for registering a new business, and limited knowledge about labor laws, social and pension obligations for employees is a significant impediment for returnees wishing to form a new business according to one study (Flores 2018). Furthermore, both El Salvador and Honduras rank poorly on the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, especially for the Starting a Business indicator. See table below.

Table 5. The World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index – Starting a Business Indicator, 2018			
Country	Global Rank (out of 190)	Regional Rank (out of 32)	Income Group Rank (out of 47)
El Salvador	147	24	34
Honduras	154	26	38

Source: http://www.doingbusiness.org/en/rankings

Additionally, the challenges of insecurity and violence, as well as threats of extortion and corruption among government authorities all represent major challenges for returnees wishing to start or conduct businesses in their homelands.

Likewise, access to capital may pose important challenges and barriers to business creation. Establishing a credit history within El Salvador or Honduras may prove difficult for those who have resided outside of the country for decades. Creating mechanisms to make credit history transferable may be an important incentive for those who wish to secure loans to set up their own business.

Finally, many TPS beneficiaries will have accumulated equity in the United States either through their own businesses, personal savings, or via equity in a home mortgage. Yet, figuring out how to access and repatriate this will prove challenging and potentially costly. In the case of El Salvador, there is a limit of $US 20,000 that can be repatriated tax-free. Given the value of real estate in the U.S., this threshold may serve as a powerful disincentive to repatriate capital to invest in their countries of origin.

Family considerations and U.S. citizen children: After an average 20 years residing in the United States, many TPS beneficiaries have married, in some cases to U.S. citizens, and built a family with an estimated 324,240 U.S. citizen children.

A major consideration in the return of TPS beneficiaries will be the options available to their U.S. citizen spouses and children. It will be important for policy makers in the United States and Central America to consider ways to ensure an effective reintegration not only for the TPS returnees but the arrival of U.S. citizens along with the returning TPSer. Issues to be considered include access to quality education for the children, grade equivalency, and language considerations since many may have limited Spanish language ability.

Finally, there are reasonable concerns about the kinds of trauma and stigmatization U.S. children and their families may encounter when leaving their familiar environment in the United States and resettling in an unfamiliar and difficult environment in Central America. One particularly worrisome factor will be the potential risks U.S. born children may face as targets of extortion, taunting, and pressure from gangs to join their ranks.

Insecurity: Homicides, Gangs, Extorsion and Lack of State Capacity.

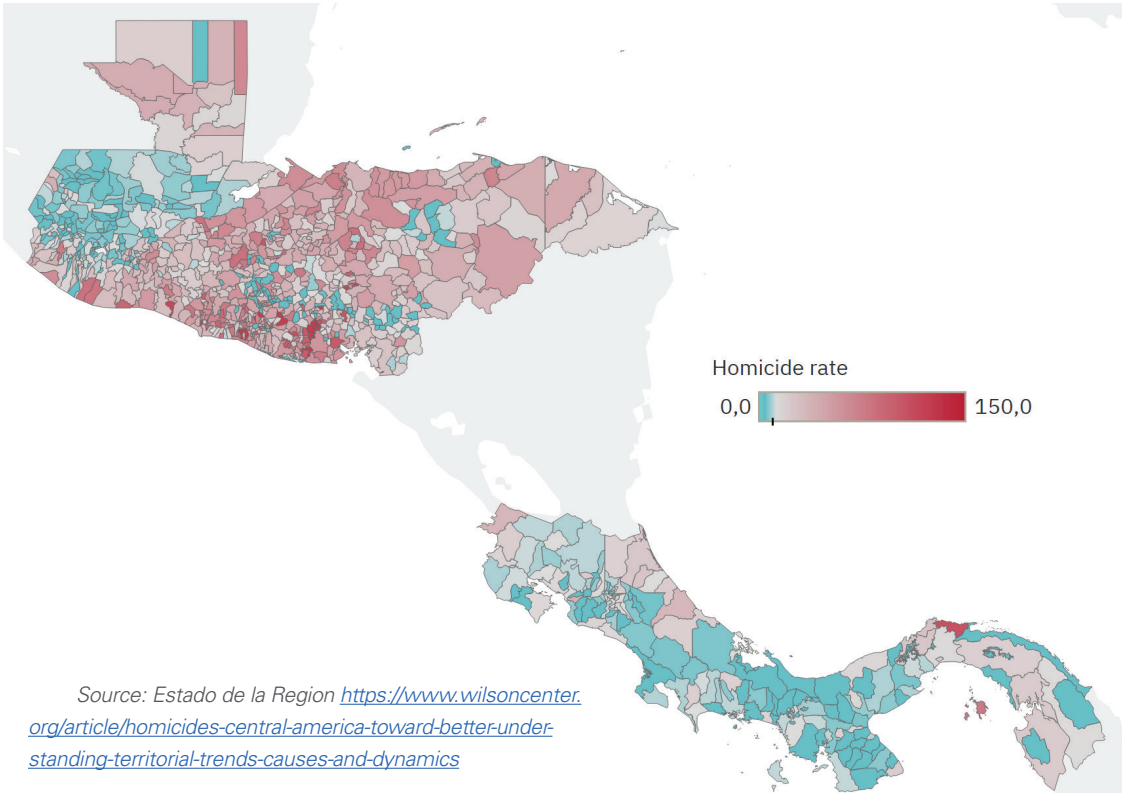
As has been well documented, Honduras and El Salvador are plagued by multiple security challenges stemming back decades. Recent studies have found that insecurity, especially for Hondurans and Salvadorans, is a major factor in choosing to migrate north towards the United States.

Our goal is not to provide an exhaustive review of all the findings and data related to insecurity in both countries but simply to highlight that, unless these concerns are specifically addressed, insecurity will likely play a decisive role in decisions about whether TPSers will return or not.

Of particular concern to many will be that they may not be able to return to their communities of origin because of the increase in violence and gang presence over the past twenty years. As a result, the limited familial and social ties they might still have in these communities could prove unhelpful if the security situation there is adverse.

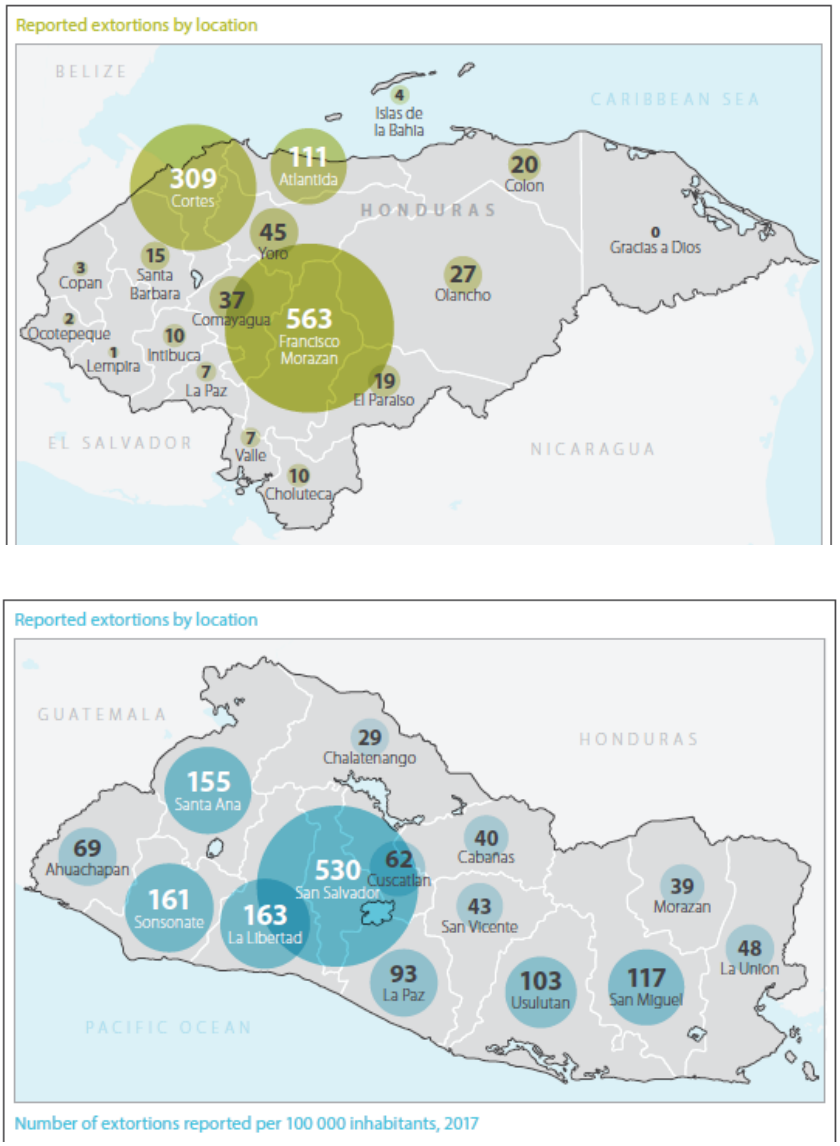
Furthermore, they will undoubtedly be aware of their own and their children's particular vulnerability to extortion and gang pressure, due to perceptions (mostly correct) that they either have resources or have access to resources through connections in the United States.

Map 1: Homicides rates per 100,000 inhabitants in Central America.



Source: Estado de la Region https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/homicides-central-america-toward-better-understanding-territorial-trends-causes-and-dynamics

Extortion, while famously difficult to measure, is a significant threat in the region, faced by all sectors of society. There is considerable variation in the estimates for extortion in the two countries, but a 2015 study estimated that Salvadorans paid $390 million while Hondurans paid more than $200 million. Below (Map 2) are reported extortions by locations in the two countries, based on an analysis of government furnished data by the Global Initiative Against Organized Crime and InSight Crime.



Source: A Criminal Culture, Extortion in Central America.
https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Central-American-Extortion-Report-English-03May1400-WEB.pdf

4 STATE CAPACITY TO REINTEGRATE TPS BENEFICIARIES

Salvadoran and Honduran migration to the United States is a well-documented multifaceted phenomenon that has existed for decades. The search for economic opportunity; close economic ties from trade in agriculture products like bananas, coffee and beef; armed struggles, and political conflict have shaped long standing migratory patterns. It is not surprising, then, that both Central American governments would have developed extensive networks of consular services, governmental institutions, and programs to serve their citizens abroad and those who are returning voluntarily or involuntarily. This latter phenomenon became particularly urgent as deportations from the United States were significantly ramped up in the 1990s and more recently during the Obama and Trump Administrations.

Overall, both Honduras and El Salvador have developed governmental infrastructure and capacity to receive returned migrants in an orderly manner. In general terms these programs include registration and processing of those who are returned; a medical examination and psychological screening; access to counseling if needed; clothes; food; and referrals to other government services. Often, returnees are given an opportunity to contact family members that might be able to provide logistical or personal support. The returnee can also receive a travel voucher to travel back to a community where s/he may be reunited with family.

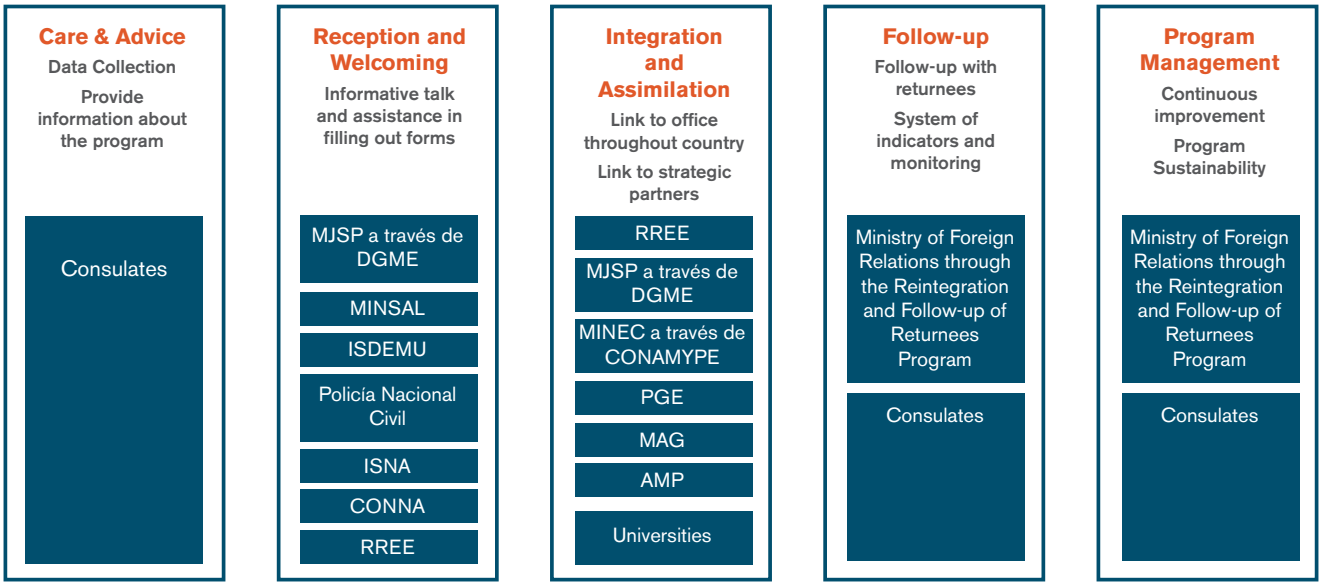
Few of these programs, necessary as they are, are designed to help with the reintegration process to their homeland. Further, there are no specific programs designed to meet the particular needs of TPS beneficiaries returning home after a long absence.

El Salvador:

The Salvadoran government appears to come closest to addressing the reintegration needs of returnees. The "El Salvador is your home" (SIYH) program, with goals to establish an integrated and coordinated approach to meeting the needs of returnees is the clearest example of such an initiative. With some modifications, SIYH could potentially become the locus of a major reintegration effort designed to assist with the reintegration of TPS returnees. The graph below (Figure 1) describes the five areas the program prioritizes.

To improve on inter-governmental coordination, the SIYH has established clear guidelines and responsibilities for each government agency involved. It is overseen by the General Directorate for Links with Salvadorans Abroad and the CONMIGRANTES[15] Commission on Reinsertion. Together, they coordinate the work between federal agencies and their local representatives throughout El Salvador.

Table 6. Institutions Working with the "El Salvador is Your Home" Program



KEY TO FIGURE 1	
AMP	Port Maritime Authority
CONAYMPE	National Commission of Micro and Small Enterprise
CONNA	National Council for Childhood and Adolecence
DGME	Directorate General of Immigration and Nationality
ISDEMU	Salvadoran Institute for Women's Development
ISNA	Salvadoran Institute for Children and Adolescent Development
MAG	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MINEC	Ministry of the Economy
MINSAL	Ministry of Health
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
PGR	Office of the Attorney General
Politicia Nacional Civil	National Civil Police
RREE	Ministry of Foreign Relations

Source: Information Provided by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of El Salvador.

These efforts have led to important reintegration efforts such as providing professional and entrepreneur training opportunities, small business training, skills training, and knowledge certification obtained in the United States. Figure 2 below highlights some of the projects offered by the SIYH program.

Figure 1. Projects included in the "El Salvadore is Your Home" Program

Source: Information Provided by the Ministry of Foreign Relations of El Salvador.

Unfortunately, these programs have reached a very limited number of potential beneficiaries. Between 2015 and 2018, returnees received a total of 5,988 services. As the number of returnees has increased significantly the challenges mount. For example, between 2014 and 2017 the government (DGME) reported 182,638 returnees. The most solicited economic reintegration services include employment assistance and entrepreneurial assistance and training.

Table 7. Beneficiaries of the Integrated Reinsertion Program for Returnees. 2015-2018

Type of Project	2015/2016	2017	2018	Total
Entrepreneurship and financial products.	1082	659	895	2636
Employment Search	955	569	373	1897
Labor certification and technical training	267	275	273	815
Academic and Higher Education Equivalency	80	64	39	183
Agricultural Entrepreneurship	86	38	11	135
Telephone operators and Call Center employees	9	25	13	47
Support for medical and mental healthcare	17	22	53	92
Removal of tattoos	110	60	13	183
Total	2606	1712	1670	5988

Source: https://www.wilsoncenter.org/sites/default/files/lap_190611_fundaungo-spanish_v1_0.pdf

According to a 2018 study from the Inter-American Development Bank, there are four important gaps in the SIYH program. [16] The first of these is the knowledge gap between the services that are available and what returnees are aware of. In the estimation of the authors this has to do with the geographic distance and lack of communication between the federal ministries that oversee the programs in the capital city of San Salvador, and the local governments where returnees generally reside. Distance and ineffective communication can result in potential beneficiaries being unaware of programs that could be useful to their reintegration process.

Additionally, serious usage gaps exist even when the potential beneficiary is aware of the services. Three reasons are given for under usage: opportunity cost of the service; distance to accessing the service; and lack of time to access the service and lack of trust in the service provider.

Third, there are serious deficiencies in the relevance (usefulness) of services provided. Returnees generally prioritize and seek assistance with the economic elements of reintegration such as employment, business finance, and labor certification) which are often the most difficult to provide.

Finally, there are gaps in the registration of eligible beneficiaries. Since some migrants return of their own accord, official statistics on program participants do not always capture all eligible persons. To avoid a similar situation with returning TPS recipients, efforts to improve consular registration and better communication between U.S. and Salvadoran authorities to identify TPSers among the returned, would be very important.

Honduras:

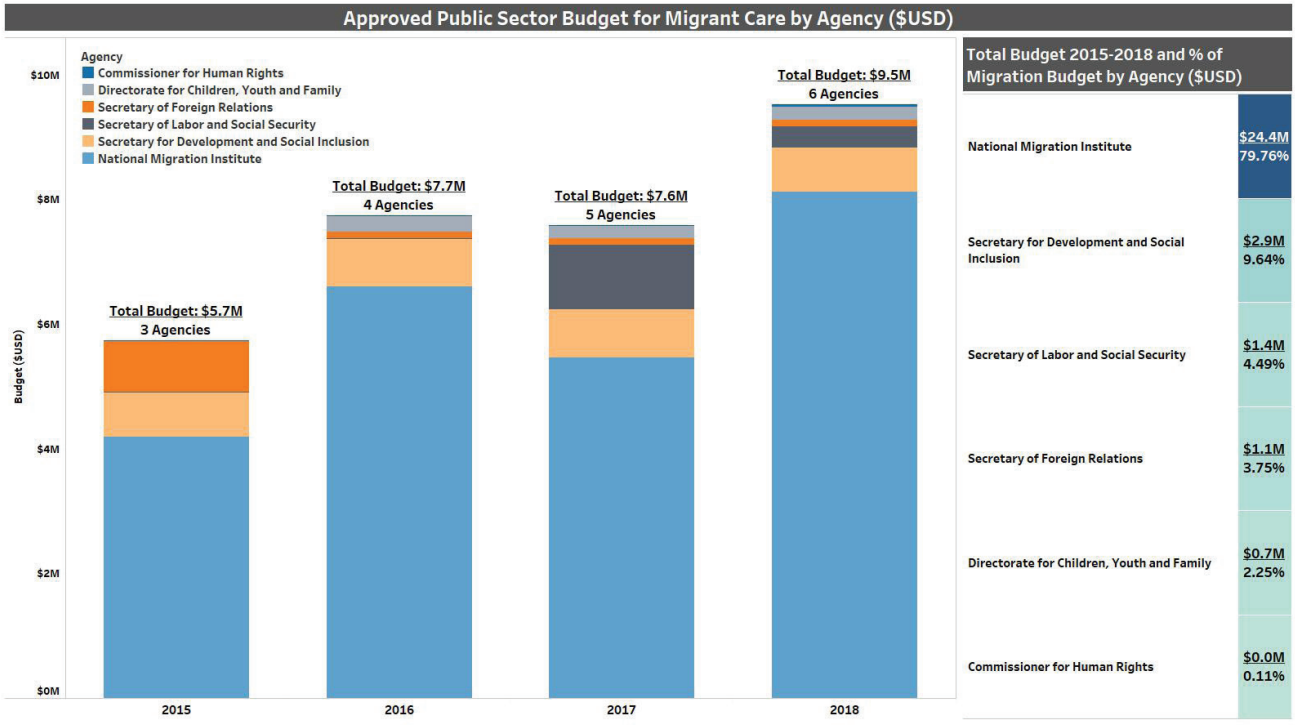
For its part, Honduras operates three centers that offer services to recently returned migrants, all directed by the General Directorate for the Protection of the Honduran Migrant, and administered by diverse organizations. [17]

Center	Location	Managed By
Returned Migrant Care Center (CAMR)	Omoa	Honduran Red Cross
Children and Family Migrant Care Center (CANFM)	Belén	International Organization for Migration
Returned Migrant Care Center (CAMR)	San Pedro Sula	Association of Scalabrinian Sisters

The Honduran government has also implemented a program for longer-term care of returned migrants, the Municipal Units for the Care of Returned Migrants (UMAR[18]. According to the National Information Center of the Social Sector (CENISS), UMAR operates in 15 departments throughout the country. However, a more in-depth follow-up could only reveal six UMAR that are active, and there is no website or portal where this information exists.

Although there is no current program that specifically addresses TPS returnees, it is likely that these types of programs and activities will arise through the 2019 and 2020 budgeting process.

Historically, the Honduran approach to returned migrants has focused on protection and humanitarian assistance. In 2015, three institutions, the National Migration Institute, the Secretary for Development and Social Inclusion, and the Secretary of Foreign Relations shared responsibility for caring for returned migrants, including repatriation of dead migrants. In 2016, the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family began to have a role with migrants, focusing on accompanied and unaccompanied minors that were migrating North. In 2017, the Secretary of Labor and Social Security took on the role of creating programs and activities aimed at placing returned migrants back in the labor market. In 2018, the Commissioner for Human Rights began financing activities to protect the human rights of migrants. The evolution of the government agencies focusing on migration has reflected the growing scale and saliency of the problem, although the budget has not necessarily kept pace (see graph below). In fact, the Budget for 2018 represents just one tenth of one percent, or .1% of the overall public sector budget.



Source: Social Forum for the External Debt of Honduras (FOSDEH) using oficial figures from the Finance Secretary of Honduras (SEFIN)

Furthermore, the majority of the budget does not seem to be directly linked to a national plan or comprehensive strategy to address the migration issue. Rather, these funds seem to deal with the procedures involved with processing returnees, and are more reactive than proactive. As a case in point, an estimated 83% of the 2018 budget for migrant services was allocated for general operating and general migration services of the National Migration Institute, and 17% was dedicated to protection, care and services to migrants or returnees (see Annex B).

To date, none of the six institutions have put forth a plan outlining preparations for returning Honduran TPS beneficiaries.

In response to the 2014 crisis of unaccompanied minors arriving at the United States border, the government established a public trust, the Fund for Solidarity with the Honduran Migrant (FOSMIH) was created. While its resources came primarily for the Honduran government it was formally independent from the government bureaucracy. Its purpose was to exclusively serve migrants and

returnees at that time, but it continues to exist and is expected to operate as the main agency to finance the programs for returnees.

The Honduran private sector is also providing services to returned migrants, specifically through the Friends of the Migrant Project, a corporate social responsibility endeavor started through the Honduran Association of Banking Institutions (AHIBA), which is part of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP). This program offers financial education to migrants and their families about to better use of remittances, and advice for creating savings. In addition, AHIBA and the National Vocational Traning Institute offer entrepreneurial training courses.

Civil society, too, has turned their attention to migration issues. The National Forum for Migration in Honduras, organized by a coalition of roughly 30 non-governmental organizations, has provided analysis of the issue and helped coordinate responses to the migration crisis and growing population of returnees. They focus on advocating for smart public policies, research, psychological support, entrepreneurship training, and providing seed capital and technical assistance for new businesses.

The department of origin of Hondurans who left the country after Hurricane Mitch will need to be taken into account when considering possible relocation options and plans for successfully reintegrating Hondurans.

These government, private sector, and civil society programs, however, have not created programs, plans, or a specific set of actions to deal with the cancellation of the TPS program and the impending return of thousands of Hondurans. At present there does not appear to have made signficant strides in planning for a large scale return of TPS beneficiaries or other returning populations.

5 POLICY OPTIONS TO INCENTIVIZE RETURN

In the opinion of the authors of this report and the underlying El Salvador and Honduras case studies, TPS recipients, their U.S. citizen children and families, as well as the United States and Central American countries would be best served by an extension of TPS or a legislative fix that would permit a pathway to legal permanent residency, and, ultimately, the option for citizenship. Given that TPS beneficiaries have followed the program's rules, re-registered for each TPS extension, and submitted to criminal and personal background checks suggests that are law-abiding persons that have made a positive contribution to their communities and the United States. Existing data suggests they have contributed their labor and invested in their communities by purchasing homes, starting businesses, and improving their education and skills.

Conversely, the dramatic increase in deportations to Central America already underway could be further increased if the U.S. Congress fails to act and if the Courts uphold the Administration's decision to terminate TPS for Salvadorans and Hondurans. In fiscal year 2018, 73,611 Hondurans were deported from the U.S. and Mexico, an increase of 27% over the prior fiscal year and a 47% increase from fiscal year 2010 (see annex C).

The challenges faced by the governments and people of El Salvador and Honduras in receiving and reintegrating deportees are already numerous and their capacity to adapt to the potential termination of TPS is severely limited by budgetary constraints, insufficient planning, and lack of political leadership. Reintegration policies and services are extremely limited in the case of El Salvador and practically non-existent in the case of Honduras. Failure to address these concerns could, in turn, contribute to revolving-door migration and even incentivize new migration. Furthermore, the lack of reintegration services is likely to be another disincentive to return for many TPS beneficiaries faced with an excruciating choice between remaining in the U.S. without legal status and all the risks this entails, or returning to their country of origin to face a series of enormous financial, familial, and security challenges.

Rather than standing by passively for the Courts or United States Congress to resolve this humanitarian crisis, the authors believe it is important to begin thinking about the challenges and opportunities posed by the possible return of TPS recipients. To do so effectively means identifying the particular challenges and opportunities TPS beneficiaries represent, and designing programs that would incentivize their return and reintegration. Even if the TPS program is not terminated and/or the Congress decides to provide alternatives for TPS beneficiaries to remain legally in the United States, this effort can serve as an important exercise to expand reintegration services to all returning and deported migrants from both countries.

The following are a series of policy options that both Central American countries could consider and that the United States could encourage with funding to minimize the challenges posed by return and reintegration.

- Develop a national policy and strategy for reintegration. This should start with an eye to TPS recipients because of their potential benefits to the well being and development of the country, but should be generalized to all deportees.
- Carry out a survey of potential returnees and their assessment of what they would need to encourage their return if remaining legally in the United States is no longer an option.
- Based on survey results, conduct a needs assessment of potential returnees to identify the policy reforms and strategies needed to support an effective reintegration strategy in both Honduras and El Salvador.
- Reintegration policies and strategies should be based on public and private input. An inter-agency government process that includes economic; finance;

labor; banking and development agencies; education and vocation ministries; health care; and security ministries should form the basis of government action. These efforts should be headed and coordinated by a presidential appointee with approval from the national legislature.

- Governmental strategies must integrate and coordinate with private efforts to fashion and support reintegration strategies. Private financial institutions, the private sector, and chambers of commerce can play an invaluable role in creating opportunities for TPS returnees with specialized skills and access to equity in the United States. Work with the American Chambers (AMCHAM) may be particularly beneficial in this regard. Likewise, coordination between labor unions in the United States and Central America could ensure that jobs and skill sets developed in the U.S. are transferable.
- TPS returnees should be encouraged to form their own association to better represent and advocate for their interests in the reintegration process.
- Domestic and international service providers from the religious and non-governmental communities can play an important role by providing insight into the challenges and capacity of local communities to reintegrate returnees. They can help identify what local capacities already exist for reintegration strategies and what additional capacities must be built. They should identify particular needs for housing, education, security, employment, and healthcare.
- Addressing the security concerns of returnees with a proactive plan will be essential. TPS returnees will likely be targeted for extortion because of perceptions that they have greater access to resources. To counteract these threats, security forces, TPS beneficiaries, and civil society organizations should establish a working group to specifically address security concerns and provide direct contact between the TPS community and security agencies.
- Psycho-social needs should also be identified as priorities in the reintegration process. Programs to address the trauma, displacement, fear, and stigmatization that returnees are likely to face are important factors in the success or failure of reintegration. It will be important to ensure that these services are readily available to adults as well as children, especially in schools, homes, and places of employment.
- United States consular services should have a proactive plan for providing citizenship services for U.S. citizen children and youth who choose to return with their TPS parent(s).

Specific challenges identified in each of the cases studies accompanying this report should be addressed. Among these:

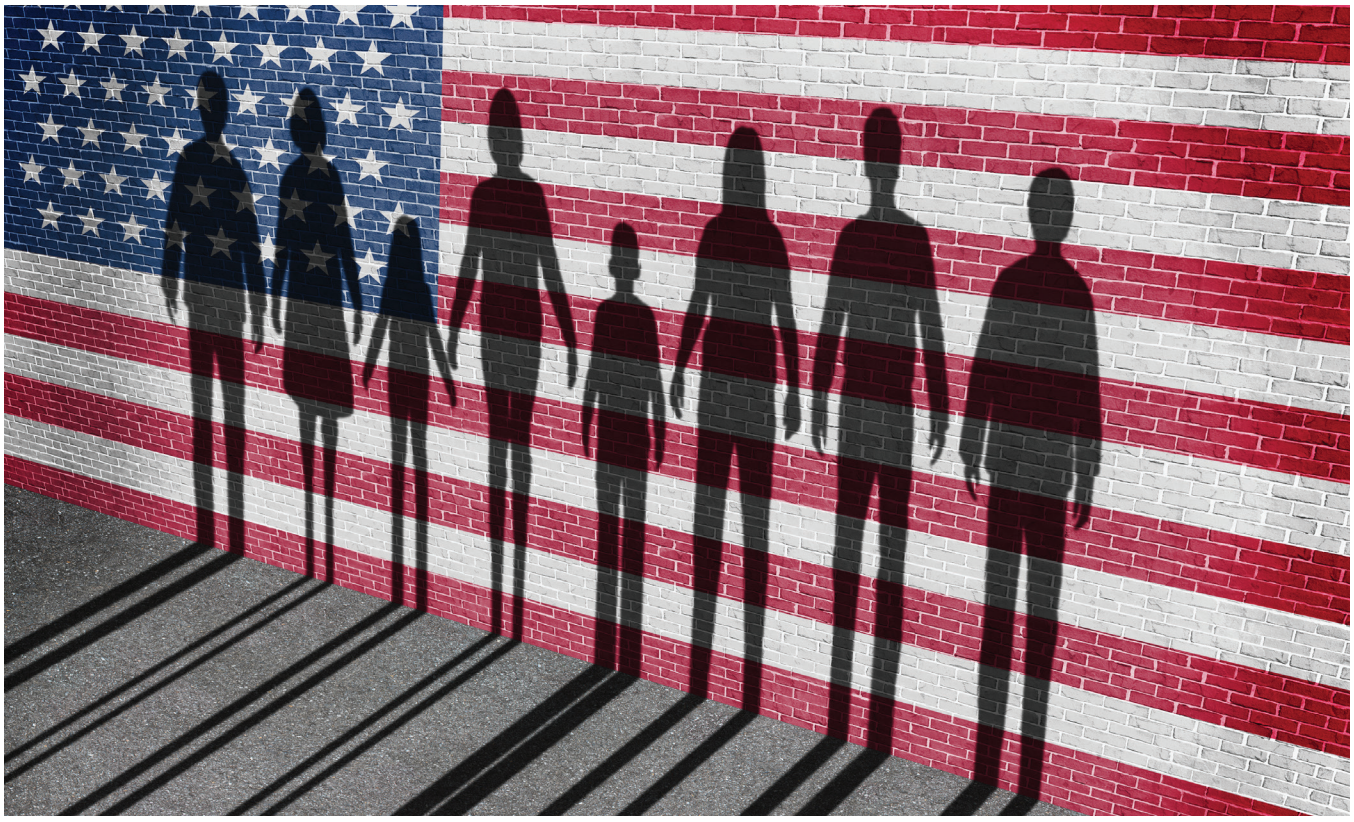
- Develop mechanisms for efficient certification of education levels, training, skills, and work experience for returnees.
- Reform laws to reduce tax burdens by increasing tax exemption levels on those who decide to repatriate some of the capital and equity they have accumulated in the United States.

Provide support services to young people who return with a parent(s) and may face special threats of violence and/or extortion from gangs and local criminal groups to join their ranks.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The statement on June 17, 2019 by President Trump that the United States would begin detaining and deporting millions of undocumented migrants to their countries of origin raises enormous concerns about the possible impact in the United States and in their homelands. If the United States does not work quickly with foreign governments, the private sector, and civil society to prepare for the possible return and special reintegration needs of millions, the impacts could be devastating.

One small subset of migrants who may be compelled to return are those that have benefited from Temporary Protected Status in the United States, especially the approximately 332,000 beneficiaries from El Salvador and Honduras. These migrants have resided legally, albeit temporarily, in the United States for on average 20 years. Nevertheless, despite their possible eminent return, and that of millions more, little thought is going into preparing for how they are reintegrated into their home countries. Salvadoran and Honduran TPS recipients are a unique and, in some ways, privileged group having benefited from legal status and work authorization during their stay. It is imperative that governments and civil society work together to address the unique needs of potential TPS returnees. Failure to do so will create new incentives for migration northward, and could produce greater instability and insecurity in the region. We encourage all those who believe people have a right to live freely and without fear in their home countries to come together to creatively address the challenges of reintegration before those challenges overwhelm all of us.



Annex A

Current Job	Men	Women	Total
Total	**1,126**	**972**	**2,098**
Other	25.7%	21.7%	23.8%
Construction/ Painter	23.0%	0.8%	12.7%
Cleaning offices/buildings/school/hospital/restaurant/hotel	7.1%	16.7%	11.5%
Currently not working	5.3%	14.5%	9.6%
Driving/Delivery	13.7%	1.1%	7.9%
Cleaning houses	0.2%	11.2%	5.3%
Cook	3.9%	5.2%	4.5%
Childcare	0.3%	6.6%	3.2%
Clerk at a store/supermarket	2.5%	3.8%	3.1%
Factory--clothes/ stockings/ accessories	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%
Warehouse	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%
Interview Missing	1.3%	3.1%	2.1%
Gardener	3.4%	0.5%	2.0%
Car mechanic	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
Waiter	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%
Electrician	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%
Nurse	0.3%	1.9%	1.0%
Eldercare	0.2%	1.9%	1.0%
Plummer	1.5%	0.1%	0.9%
Dishwasher	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%
Stylist/barber	0.4%	1.1%	0.7%
Agriculture	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Receptionist	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%

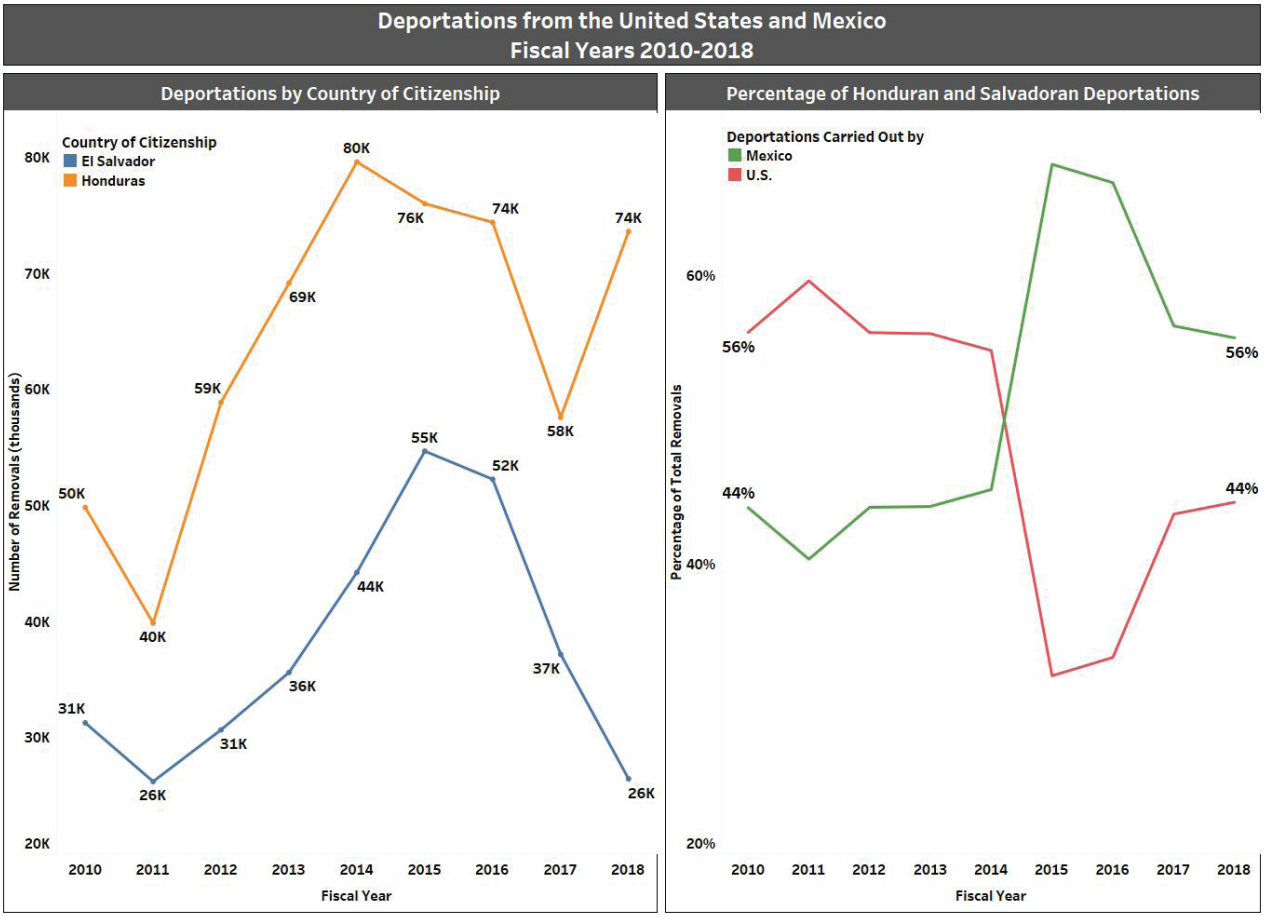
Source: Temporary Protected Status in the United States: The Experiences of Honduran and Salvadoran Immigrants, 2017. http://ipsr.ku.edu/migration/pdf/TPS_Report.pdf

Annex B: 2018 Budget for Government Institutions with Immigration Activities. In Lempiras		
Institucion/Activities	**2018 Approved**	**%**
1.National Immigration Institute	***200,047,179.00***	***85.31***
Migrant Services	195,352,454.00	
Centers for Migrants	4,694,725.00	
2.Secretariat for Development and Social Inclusion	***17,553,978.00***	***7.49***
Protection and Services for Young Migrant Returnees.	17,553,978.00	
3. Secretariat for External Relations	***2,686,784.00***	***1.15***
Migrant Protection Services	2,686,784.00	
4. DINAF – Directorate for Children, Adolescents, and Families	***5,064,115.00***	***2.16***
Services for Migrant Minors	2,100,000.00	
Migration and Removal Services	2,964,115.00	
5.Secretariat for Labor and Social Security	***8,325,589.00***	***3.55***
Returned migrant youth, vocational training for community reinsertion.	8,325,589.00	
6. National Human Rights Commission	***822,384.00***	***0.35***
Protection and Promotion of Migrants	822,384.00	
Total	**234,500,029.00**	

Source: Created by FOSDEH.

https://www.wilsoncenter.org/publication/caracteristicas-fundamentales-para-una-reinsercion-efectiva-de-hondurenos-tps-retornando

Annex C.



Source: Author's analysis of data from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service and the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior. The data from Mexico was normalized to the U.S. Fiscal Year.

About the Authors

Eric L. Olson is Director of Policy for the Seattle International Foundation's Central America in DC program. His primary responsibility is to oversee the Foundation's engagement with the DC-based policy community on priority issues such as promoting rule of law and good governance, ending forced migration and displacement, ensuring equity, and strengthening civil society. In addition to his work with SIF, Olson is a Wilson Center Global Fellow. He served as the Mexico Institute and Latin American Program's Deputy Director for 11 years. He has published numerous articles and books including, "Crime and Violence in the Northern Triangle: How U.S. policy is helping, hurting, and can be improved."

John Wachter serves as the Research & Strategy Analyst at the Seattle International Foundation (SIF), where he grounds SIF's strategic initiatives in research and data, providing information and insight to guide the Foundation's work. Wachter's quantitatively focused research has focused on international development financing and indicators of inequality, and he has published articles on regional development issues in Central America for a Seattle-based global development non-profit.

Endnotes

1 Data that accurately reflects the total number of TPS beneficiaries from El Salvador and Honduras changes between each extension of status. In some cases people have died, moved away, or returned home. For the purpose of this paper, the authors have used the latest available numbers from United States Citizenship and Immigration Services at the Department of Homeland Security. The data can be found here: https://bit.ly/2I0qmzk

2 See "Características Fundamentales para una Reinserción Efectiva de hondureños 'TPS' Retornando a Honduras: Recomendaciones de Políticas Públicas." Foro Social de Dueda Externa y Desarrollo de Honduras. May 2019. And, " Los Riegos y las oportunidades para la efectiva reinserción de los beneficiarios del TPS en el Salvador. Recomendaciones de política pública" Fundación Dr. Guillermo Manuel Ungo. May 2019.

3 "Haitians flow into Canada from the U.S. amid renewed deportation fears." NPR: Here & Now. Special Series. https://www.npr.org/2018/01/17/578582891/haitians-flow-into-canada-from-the-u-s-amid-renewed-deportation-fears January 17, 2018.

4 "Update Ramos v Nielsen" United States Citizenship and Immigration Services. Access here: https://www.uscis.gov/update-ramos-v-nielsen

5 This legislation also cancels removal proceedings against so-called "Dreamers," the children of undocumented migrants that entered the United States with their parents. They are covered under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. See bill summary at: https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/6 For the vote count, see http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2019/roll240.xml and the complete text of the bill can be found at https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/2019/06/04/house-section/article/H4265-1

6 In the case of Salvadoran beneficiaries of TPS, four studies between 2017 and 2018 were consulted. These studies where based on 2015 household surveys. The four studies are: 1) *Temporary Protected Status in the United States: Beneficiaries from El Salvador, Honduras, and Haiti.* American Immigration Council. (2017); 2) *Economic contributions by Salvadoran, Honduran and Hatian TPS holders.* Baran, A., Magaña, J., & Wong, T. (2017). Inmigrant Legal Resource Center. 3) *Temporary Protected Status in the United States: The experiences of salvadoran and honduran immigrants*. Center for Migration Research. University of Kansas. Menjivar, C. (2017). 4) *A Statistical and Demographic Profile of the US Temporary Protected Status Populations from El Salvador, Honduras and Haiti*. New York: Center for Migration Studies. Warren , R., & Kerwin, D. (2017).

7 The estimates used for the total TPS beneficiaries is different than the numbers used for the detailed demographic profile. The 251,526 Salvadorans and 80,633 Hondurans is based on the recent United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) report on November 28, 2018 (https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data?topic_id=20891&field_native_doc_issue_date_value%5Bvalue%5D%5Bmonth%5D=&field_native_doc_issue_date_value_1%5Bvalue%5D%5Byear%5D=&combined=&items_per_page=10) , while the demographic profile uses an estimate of 195,000, which comes from a Congressional Research Service (CRS) report released on January 17, 2017 (https://trac.syr.edu/immigration/library/P13104.pdf). Throughout this report, the USICS figures are used for totals, and the CRS figures are used for the detailed demographic profiles.

8 *A Statistical and Demographic Profile of the US Temporary Protected Status Populations from El Salvador, Honduras and Haiti.* New York: Center for Migration Studies. Warren , R., & Kerwin, D. (2017).

9 Most estimates suggest there is close to a 1:1 ratio between TPS recipients and the number of U.S. citizen children they have. Using the ratios found in the Warren & Kerwin paper, the authors calculate there are approximately 324,000 U.S. citizen children of Honduran and Salvadoran TPS recipients based on the most recent numbers of TPS beneficiaries from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

10 See Data Tables (Data Tables Offer Detailed Characteristics of Temporary Protection Status Recipients from El Salvador, Honduras and Haiti by State) Center for Migration Studies. https://cmsny.org/tpstablesbystate/

11 A 2017 study from IOM estimates 10.3% while a paper by the Inter-American Dialogue in 2017 estimates 12%. Las Remesas a América Latina y el Caribe en 2017. Manuel Orozco, Inter American Dialogue. (https://www.thedialogue.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Remesas-a-ALC-2017.pdf)

12 Center for American Progress estimates: "What would it cost to deport all 5 million beneficiaries of executive action on immigration?" Philip E. Wolgin, February 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/ Department of Homeland Security estimates from 2013 at $8,661. "At Stake in Immigration Debate: Billions

of Dollars." Politico. David Rogers. February 10, 2015 https://www.politico.com/story/2015/02/immigration-debate-price-115050

13 According to the International Labour Organization, informal employment refers to "all remunerative work (i.e. both self-employment and wage employment) that is not registered, regulated or protected by existing legal or regulatory frameworks, as well as non-remunerative work undertaken in an income-producing enterprise. Informal workers do not have secure employment contracts, workers' benefits, social protection or workers' representation." Source: http://ilo.multites.net/default.asp

14 Dirección General de Estadística y Censo 2017. (fhttp://www.digestyc.gob.sv/index.php/novedades/avisos/804-ya-se-encuentra-disponible-la-publicacion-ehpm-2017.html).

15 CONMIGRANTES is the National Counsel for the Protection and Development of the Migrant and Their Family that contributes to the promotion, protection, and guarantee of human rights and development for migrants in transit, returnees, and their families.

16 *Personas migrantes retornadas, género y acceso a servicios sociales en El Salvador*. Argueta, C., Ramírez, A., Canjura , J., Cisneros, G., & Rivera , M. E. (2018). El Salvador: Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo.

17 These are Centers that provide basic assistance to returned migrants, which are technically and financially supported by the Office of Assistance to the Returned Migrant (an office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation). The centers will be located at points with the greatest influx of migrants returned to the country. These centers are financed with funds from the Solidarity Fund with the Honduran Migrant (FOSMIH) and also with funds from municipalities, NGOs, or donations from friendly countries (Law for the Protection of Honduran Migrants and their Families, 2013).

18 "The UMAR's operational plan consists in opening of offices in city halls where children and returned family units that have been referred by the Bethlehem Center for Children and Migrant Children Services can access needed services. A psychology professional conducts an initial interview to understand the priority needs of the returnee. UMAR then refers the individual to the service agency with capacity to respond to the specific needs of the person. Services offered by specialized agencies of the state include: health, education, entrepreneurship options, housing, legal assistance, protection of rights and others. A network of providers and procedures has been established to facilitate access to services according to the identified needs of children and family units." Source: "Evaluación de la implementación de la estrategia Retorno de la Alegría para la recuperación psico-afectiva de los niños, las niñas y los adolescentes en el contexto de la situación humanitaria de la niñez migrante en Honduras" Informe Final Agosto 2017, Universalia Management Group. (https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Honduras_Evaluacion_Retorno_Alegria_VF.pdf).

19 The 2019 budget had at least $8.8 million slated for migration issues, but changes in accounting did not allow for disaggregation, and therefore accurate estimates for the migration budgets for the Secretary for Development and Social Inclusion and the Secretary of Foreign Relations.