

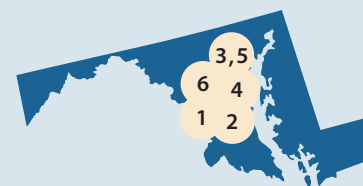


MARYLAND

The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019

By Nicole Prchal Svajlenka | May 28, 2019

The American Dream and Promise Act of 2019, or H.R. 6, would put 2.5 million Dreamers and immigrants eligible for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) on a pathway to citizenship.¹ Individuals who are eligible for protection under the bill have lived in the United States for much of their lives; the average Dreamer came to the United States at the age of 8, while the average TPS- or DED-eligible person arrived in 1997.² Without permanent protections such as those in H.R. 6, these immigrants' and their families' futures in the United States—as well as the fiscal and economic contributions they make—are at risk.



Immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6 are part of Maryland's social fabric

- Maryland is home to 63,900 immigrants who are eligible for protection under the Dream and Promise Act.
- These individuals live with 129,900 family members; among those family members, 32,400 are U.S.-born citizen children.
- Dreamers in Maryland who are eligible for protection under the bill arrived in the United States at the average age of 10.
- TPS- and DED-eligible immigrants in Maryland who would be eligible for protection under H.R. 6 have on average lived in the United States since 1997.

Maryland's economy benefits from immigrants eligible for protection under H.R. 6

- Immigrants eligible for the Dream and Promise Act own 8,200 homes in Maryland and pay \$149,600,000 in annual mortgage payments.
- Eligible immigrants and their households contribute \$576,400,000 in federal taxes and \$325,400,000 in state and local taxes each year.³
- Annually, these households generate \$2,231,800,000 in spending power.⁴

Largest H.R. 6-eligible communities

1. Montgomery County 22,300
2. Prince George's County 21,000
3. Baltimore County 6,400
4. Anne Arundel County 3,100
5. Baltimore 2,900
6. Howard County 2,400

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