

## 1: Myths and Realities About Love, Marriage and U.S. Immigration

*Myths and Realities about Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) The DACA program was created in and allowed certain undocumented immigrants who entered the U.S. as children a temporary reprieve from deportation, legal authorization to work and the ability to obtain a driver's license.*

Immigration October 20, When you are in love and on the verge of marriage, everything seems possible, the world is yours or so you think. As the song says, "Love and Marriage" go together. Add cross border love and U. The reality is that U. Below is a brief listing of some of the myths and realities that apply in U. I am a citizen of the great United States of America. I found my true love in Australia. If you and your spouse marry abroad and then intend to return to the United States to live, you will first have to file at least two immigration petitions with supporting documents to prove that you are really in love and really marrying, not just marrying for the greencard. There are two distinct processes which you must evaluate for all their pros and cons, costs and timing. The complete process can take months. Figuring out which one will go faster is like rolling the dice in Vegas. My African boyfriend and I are young, we are in love, living in Africa where I am in the Peace Corps and we plan to marry. We are excited about our upcoming trips to the U. Our parents also want to throw us a celebration party at a resort after we are back in the United States. After you have married, your husband may not be able to secure the required visitor visa to enter the United States for a short time while the permanent residence application is wending its way through the system. Both the consular officer making the visa determination and the U. After all, you and your husband are married and have let the U. At either point, your husband could be turned around and forced to remain in Africa until your petition makes its way through the entire process. If your Thai girlfriend applies for, is issued and enters the United States on a visitor visa and then you file a marriage petition for permanent residence shortly after she arrives, she could face severe immigration consequences and possible denial of her greencard application. An immigration officer reviewing the application could determine that she had a preconceived intent to enter for the purpose of marrying and filing for permanent residence which is not permitted on a visitor visa. As a visitor, she is only permitted to enter for a brief visit and must intend to return to her permanent residence in Thailand. In that case, you would have to file a waiver application and demonstrate through voluminous documentation that you would suffer extreme hardship if she were not allowed to immigrate. You could be facing a big mess of your own making. However, as with the permanent residence application for those who are married, it is a lengthy, two petition process that could leave you separated for several months or more. The government has no provision allowing for expedited petitions based on love and the need to be together. They are callous to your pleas for expedited processing based on longing and loneliness. You must wait in line and come in as the law requires or face the consequences. In his bad boy band days, he had a few minor runs ins with the law for drunk driving, for a little fight, for possessing a joint. You will need to obtain court certified copies of all the documents for a lawyer to evaluate whether they constitute one or more convictions for a "Crime of Moral Turpitude". Almost all but the most very minor drug convictions also will make him inadmissible. If the convictions are able to be waived, you will have to file a waiver application with voluminous documentation to prove that you would suffer extreme hardship. You will also need to review whether he traveled to the U. The visa waiver form asks about arrests and convictions and if he did not disclose them, he may have made a misrepresentation of a material fact to gain entry to the United States, which would again require an extreme hardship waiver application. The love of my life and I are both PhD students in Germany. One of the important requirements for being able to immigrate to the United States as the spouse of a United States citizen is proof that the petitioner has enough money that your German husband will not have to resort to U. Therefore, as part of the petitioning process, you must complete an Affidavit of Support demonstrating that you have income or assets at a level above the poverty level. This is generally demonstrated through tax returns, W-2s, or other proof of income or assets. If you know someone, such as your parents or sibling, who can demonstrate the required income, they may provide an Affidavit of Support as a co-sponsor. This is a significant obligation they undertake to provide financial support to your spouse for a ten year period which extends beyond any

estrangement or divorce, messy or otherwise. A co-sponsor must carefully consider and understand all of the risks involved. Another issue you face is whether you are domiciled in the United States, as that is also a requirement for the Affidavit of Support. If you have been living overseas for an extended period and have not maintained your home in the United States, then you may need to first re-establish your domicile in the U. Of course, this means a lengthy separation while the petitions make their way through the process. There may be speedier alternatives depending on your particular situation. My partner and I have been in an exclusive relationship, living blissfully together in Europe for about ten years. Then, our dream is to return to the United States to live together, closer to my aging parents. I have been told that, as a U. Even though a same-sex couple may be legally married under the laws of another country, United States immigration law does not recognize such marriages. Federal immigration law also does not recognize the legal authority of states to marry same-sex couples. Unfortunately, if you are a same-sex married couple or an opposite-sex couple married under the practice of common law, options are limited for a permanent move to the United States. Your foreign-born spouse could enter the United States as a nonimmigrant visitor for "visits" between six months and one year at a time, but she must maintain nonimmigrant intent and a foreign address abroad. She might try to get sponsored by an employer for nonimmigrant visa status that would also allow the employer to sponsor her for permanent residence. Her United States citizen child may become eligible to sponsor your wife for permanent residence but only after her child turns twenty-one. My husband is the consummate global mover and shaker: He is Brazilian and I am a United States citizen. We would like for him to become a permanent resident of the United States, but we are not sure whether "or for how long" we will live in the United States. Once your husband is granted permanent resident status, he must take steps to preserve that residency. Typically, this means that he must reside "permanently" in the United States. Brief excursions outside the U. The government allows exceptions to this general rule if your husband needs to spend significant time outside of the country for work, school or other purposes, however his intent must be to return permanently to the United States upon the completion of the business activity or educational program. Your husband would need to apply for a re-entry permit before leaving the U. The re-entry permit alone, however, does not guarantee that the government will allow him back into the United States, particularly if he has been absent for more than six months. Ideally, you would apply for permanent residence during a period that he can remain in the U. After that three-year period, your spouse may be eligible to apply for U. If the situation above was reversed, and you were the foreign spouse, you may be eligible for an expedited naturalization process U. This expedited process means that you would not have to maintain your residence status, nor would you have to wait for three years before being eligible to apply for U. Conclusion While marriages between U. Consulting with an experienced immigration attorney before taking the marriage plunge can be helpful and may be critical to ensure a smooth sail through international waters on the love boat.

### 2: Discover More: Immigration Myths and Realities | Made in L.A. | POV | PBS

*Common misperceptions regarding immigration and its effects on American society often result in suspicion, discrimination and doubt. Do you know the truth?*

And the way it was implemented arguably left much to be desired]. David French does a good job of separating the facts from the hysteria. For the hysteria, French cites the usual suspects: For the facts, and for perspective, French begins with this: In , the United States admitted only 27, refugees. It admitted fewer than 50, in , , and As for President Obama, he was slightly more generous than President Bush, but his refugee cap from to was a mere 70,, and in and he admitted barely more than 50, refugees himself. About the day ban on people entering the U. The ban is in place while the Department of Homeland Security determines the information needed from any country to adjudicate any visa, admission, or other benefit under the INA adjudications in order to determine that the individual seeking the benefit is who the individual claims to be and is not a security or public-safety threat. It could, however, be extended or expanded depending on whether countries are capable of providing the requested information. The ban, however, contains an important exception: Secretaries of State and Homeland Security may, on a case-by-case basis, and when in the national interest, issue visas or other immigration benefits to nationals of countries for which visas and benefits are otherwise blocked. In other words, the secretaries can make exceptions â€” a provision that would, one hopes, fully allow interpreters and other proven allies to enter the U. To the extent this ban applies to new immigrant and non-immigrant entry, this temporary halt with exceptions is wise. We know that terrorists are trying to infiltrate the ranks of refugees and other visitors. We know that immigrants from Somalia, for example, have launched jihadist attacks here at home and have sought to leave the U. Unless we want to simply accept Muslim immigrant terror as a fact of American life, a short-term ban on entry from problematic countries combined with a systematic review of our security procedures is both reasonable and prudent. French opposes application of the ban to green-card holders because they have already gone through round after round of vetting. Thus, the administration should intervene to stop the misapplication of its order to green-card holders. What about the indefinite hold on admitting Syrian refugees? The Syrian Civil War touched off in Here are the Syrian-refugee admissions to the U. Only in the closing days of his administration did President Obama reverse course â€” in numbers insufficient to make a dent in the overall crisis, by the way â€” and now the Democrats have the audacity to tweet out pictures of bleeding Syrian children? The Obama administration has resettled 13, Syrian refugees into the United States since the beginning of â€” an increase of percent over the same month period in Of those, 13, In any event, federal asylum and refugee law already has a built-in religious test. Religious considerations are by law part of refugee policy. And it is entirely reasonable to give preference though not exclusivity to members of minority religions. Now is the time to take a fresh look at our border-control and immigration policies. Applied correctly and competently, it can represent a promising fresh start and a prelude to new policies that protect our nation while still maintaining American compassion and preserving American friendships. In my view, anyone who takes American security interests seriously and who has been paying attention will agree that a fresh look is overdue.

## 3: Fact or fiction? The myths and realities of illegal immigration | Deseret News

*Take the Immigration Myths & Realities Quiz on PBS' The New Americans website. Common misperceptions regarding immigration and its effects on American society often result in suspicion, discrimination and doubt.*

Marchers make their way to the state Capitol to demand immigration reform March You can hardly turn on your computer without tripping over statistics like these: They crowd our schools. Try to get to the bottom of the data, though, and you often find yourself going in circles, finding figures quoted and requoted with no actual source. There are conflicting studies that lump together illegal and legal immigrants without distinguishing between the two. There are reports with outdated numbers and sometimes no real numbers at all. There are government reports, academic studies and statements by groups that have a clear agenda, either for or against illegal immigrants. The claims can inflame the debate, even though many make no distinction between legal and illegal immigrants and aim vitriol at anyone of Hispanic descent. Others have little to no basis in reality. And yet, some of the claims and statistics regarding immigration are driving the push for reform and could end up influencing legislation and the fate of tens of thousands of Utahns and millions of Americans. So how much of what is being said is fact, and how much is fiction? Illegal immigrants cause most local crime, crowding prisons. A just-completed study seems to refute that and show how wrong perceptions by whites can be. It did not single out those who are illegal immigrants. That study found that whites thought Latinos caused about half of local drug crime. It did not single out those who are here illegally. Whites also thought Latinos caused about half of all violent crime. Data showed that they actually caused about 26 percent of it. Whites blamed Latinos for just over a third of all identity theft, figuring illegals use stolen Social Security numbers to work. The study said Latinos are responsible for 17 percent of identity theft. Again, those numbers are for all Hispanics, not just illegal immigrants. Salt Lake City Police Chief Chris Burbank has suggested looking at prison populations to figure how many criminals are undocumented aliens. Bureau of Justice Statistics data show that in , about 4 percent of prisoners in Utah were illegal immigrants " about the same percentage as in the overall population. In , about 3. Meanwhile, many specific claims about illegal aliens and crime on the Internet seem to lack credible sources. Such claims include that 12 Americans are killed each day by an illegal immigrant, 13 Americans are killed every day by uninsured drunken illegal immigrant drivers and "nearly one million sex crimes" have been committed by illegal immigrants in America. Often cited as a source for "12 Americans killed each day by illegals" is a letter from Rep. Steve King of Iowa in which he makes this claim but cites no source. It quoted an article in WorldNetDaily. The claim that illegal immigrants have committed 1 million sex crimes is equally dubious. When examining ICE reports and public records, it is consistent to find sex offenders making up 2 percent of illegals apprehended. Based on this 2 percent figure, which is conservative, there are approximately , illegal immigrant sex offenders in the United States. The glitch here is that 2 percent of illegals apprehended is not the same as 2 percent of all illegal immigrants. Along and near the Arizona border, a high-profile murder of a rancher in March and the shooting of a Pinal County deputy last month have both been blamed on illegal immigrants. But according to FBI Uniform Crime Reports and statistics provided by police agencies, as reported by the Arizona Republic, crime rates in Nogales, Douglas, Yuma and other Arizona border towns have been flat for the past decade, even as drug-related violence has heightened in nearby Mexico. Statewide, rates of violent crime are down. In , there were 23 rapes, robberies and murders in Nogales, Ariz. Last year, despite nearly a decade of growth, there were 19 such violent crimes. Aggravated assaults dropped by one-third. No one has been murdered in two years. I think Nogales, Ariz. Illegal immigrants are taking away jobs. The number of foreign-born immigrants employed in Utah increased 54 percent in Utah between , from 85, to , according to the Census Bureau. Census data also shows that immigrants tend to have more of the lower-paying jobs, probably because they account for 42 percent of the workers with no high school education. Immigrants account for 20 percent of all low-wage full-time workers in Utah but only 5 percent of highly paid workers. Nationally, Census data show that 17 million less-educated Americans work in occupations where immigrants are heavily represented, such as building, cleaning and maintenance. Of immigrant workers in Utah in , about a third were naturalized U.

Although Utah unemployment is now running about 7. Nationally, however, economist Howard Sum, director of labor market studies at Northeastern University in Boston, contends the large supply of immigrants has displaced low-skilled U. Harvard economist George Borjas says the cross-border movement, legal or not, does depress wages for those low-skilled workers, but it also keeps consumer prices low and helps employers make a profit. They pay sales taxes and property taxes. They are hard to escape by anyone who buys anything or owns real estate. The trouble may come with income taxes. Many people, including some undocumented workers, are paid in cash "under the table" for work without any income taxes being withheld. We could find no reliable estimates about how many may do so. However, government data show that millions of illegal immigrants do pay at least some income taxes, including those who use fake names and Social Security numbers. The Social Security Administration has estimated about three-quarters of illegal workers have taxes for Social Security and Medicare taken out of their paychecks "programs in which they cannot legally participate unless they become legal residents. The Social Security Administration says these payments actually help keep Social Security solvent because they pay in but can take nothing out legally. The IRS inspector general estimated about 4 percent of all W2 forms have such mismatched data. The inspector noted that the IRS is required by law to accept W2s with such problems. Former IRS commissioner Mark Everson told Congress in , "Our job is to make sure that everyone who earns income within our borders pays the proper amount of taxes, even if they may not be working here legally. It is not valid for identification outside of the tax system, but critics say they are still used to open bank accounts or obtain loans. Americans spend billions to educate children who are here illegally and crowd our schools. According to the Congressional Budget Office in December , about 4 percent of the school-age population nationally is made up of children who are undocumented immigrants. A Perryman Group report in emphasizes that illegal immigrant contributions through taxes of various types far exceeds that amount. But experts agree that state and local governments can legitimately note that they bear the costs and the federal government makes the money. No data is available about immigration status of students in Utah. Supreme Court rulings have said that all children living in America have a right to attend public schools. However, in some places, that is much higher. In fact, 42 individual public schools around the state have student populations that have a Hispanic majority. Those numbers say nothing about legal vs. Billions of dollars a year are spent on Medicaid for illegal immigrants. Other states, such as California, do ask. Emergency care is defined as services related to preservation of life, prevention of disability or alleviation of severe pain. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, 13 states provide state-funded medical coverage for undocumented pregnant women and four states Illinois, New York, Washington, the District of Columbia provide state-funded medical coverage for all children, including those in the country illegally. Since these children are actually citizens " anyone born in the U. But Camarota counters that he is referring not to money spent on illegal immigrants but money spent on illegal immigration. But because so much of the data about undocumented workers is also undocumented, their total health care costs to taxpayers Medicaid plus government-sponsored free clinics, unpaid hospital bills is an estimate. By federal law, all hospitals are required to assess everyone who shows up at an emergency room but are only required to treat those actually having an emergency, According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, undocumented immigrants are less likely than citizens to use emergency rooms. It also found that per capita medical spending for illegal immigrant men was 39 percent that of native-born men and for women was about half of what native women spend. A report by the National Center on Immigration Integration Policy found that 69 percent of undocumented immigrants do not have health insurance from employers. There has been an increase in uncollected payments for care at University of Utah hospitals and clinics, as well an increase in charity care, says U. Illegal immigrants do not qualify for food stamps. In low-income families with both legal and illegal relatives, any food stamp allotment covers only the eligible, legal family members. In Utah, a discrepancy in the rules that favors families with illegal immigrants is being eliminated. Curt Stewart, spokesman for the Utah Department of Workforce Services, says a prorating has been used to calculate household income for families with illegal immigrants. When Utah calculates food stamp benefits in families where parents are ineligible but children are eligible, a prorating has been used to calculate income and assets of undocumented relatives. So, in some cases, two similar households applying for food stamp benefits "

one with four citizen members and the other with two legal and two nonlegal " could have different eligibility outcomes. Workforce Services is eliminating that difference with a rule change. If a family has two parents who are illegal immigrants and children who are citizens, the monthly food stamp allotment would be for a two-person household. The food stamp allowance is also grossly exaggerated. The average family size in Utah is 2. Illegal immigrants are invading Utah in big numbers. In fact, most Mexicans here are "illegals. Pew says the numbers of illegal immigrants grew rapidly in recent decades but stabilized since For example, Pew studies put the number of the undocumented in Utah in at about 15,, which grew to roughly , in Court records of people facing deportation proceedings in Utah show that just over half of such illegal aliens are Mexican " but people in Utah facing deportation came from 72 countries, from Tonga to Russia, New Zealand, Mongolia and Vietnam. This March, exactly 1, immigration cases were pending in Utah courts. Of those, 55 percent involved people from Mexico, according to the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University.

## 4: Immigration Information

*Immigration Myths and Realities Reality: There is no single "line" to wait on in order to immigrate to the United States, nor is there any simple way to "get legal" after entering the U.S.*

April 10, Since at least the s, immigration has been an emotional, hot-button issue, with pundits, elected officials, and think tanks like the Center for Immigration Studies mounting a growing anti-immigrant campaign. Their spin often relies on shoddy research and rhetorical arguments that present immigration as simple, ahistorical, and unconnected to broader structural forces. These groups assert, with little evidence, that day laborers are all illegal immigrants, that their solicitation of employment is criminal, and that creating worker centers for day laborers—that is, formal sites where both workers and employers are encouraged to gather and negotiate hiring—will only attract more illegal immigration. Others on the right argue that day laborers displace workers who might otherwise be employed in the construction, landscaping, or moving industries, as if job growth, particularly in these industries, were fixed. Then there are those on the fringes who claim that day laborers are murderers and rapists who threaten the neighborhoods where they search for work. These claims are all false, used to incite residents and elected officials. To supply factual information on the day labor industry, including the workers and their employers, several colleagues and I launched the National Day Labor Survey NDLS , in which we interviewed more than 2, workers across the United States. They are predominantly immigrant and Latino. They seek work in robust economies where demand for their labor is high. Contractors hire them to replace crew members who call in sick; to finish small detail work; to clean up construction sites; or simply to reduce labor costs. They also assist homeowners, renters, and other clients outside the construction business, moving, cleaning, and performing other handyman-type jobs. Beyond this basic information, the survey also provides objective, empirical data that debunks many of the myths promulgated by both the far-right vigilante organizations and the mainstream media. Below, I present some of the more common myths surrounding day labor. Although the anti-immigrant right is not the source of all of them, these myths have nonetheless entered the public discourse on day labor. Then, drawing on the NDLS and more than 10 years of research, I include a short discussion that can better inform public debate and provide the basis for thoughtful policy approaches. Day labor is confined only to large, immigrant-heavy cities. The NDLS located day laborers in cities in 20 states, including the District of Columbia. Day laborers search for work in the communities where they live, be they inner cities, rural areas, suburbs, exurbs, or industrial-growth areas in cities as diverse as Atlanta; Hempstead, New York; Houston; Las Vegas; Phoenix; Portland, Oregon; San Jose; and Seattle. But the remainder were educated either in the United States or in their country of origin. In the South, almost half are documented. The idea that immigrants would travel thousands of miles, pay thousands of dollars, and risk their lives crossing a desert to look for work on street corners is preposterous. Day labor is good, safe work. In denouncing day laborers, the anti-immigrant right suggests that they are stealing jobs that others covet. As our study outlines, day labor is hardly lucrative, abuses are rampant, and the work is sporadic. While the length of any given assignment is short, usually one day, most day laborers string together enough assignments to earn a living, albeit one below the poverty line. Violence is also common. While the keen competition to get work sometimes causes fights among day laborers, employers and passersby also take their frustrations out on them. Day laborers often speak of violence after employers have taken advantage of them, belittling their work performance or paying less than the contracted price. They also report being insulted, cited, and arrested by police. Furthermore, as temporary construction workers, day laborers face an industry known for its high rates of injuries. One in five day laborers say they have gotten hurt on the job, and more than half of those who were injured in the past year did not receive medical care. More than two thirds say they missed work as a result. Day laborers are hired to undertake dangerous jobs where there is little, if any, meaningful enforcement of health and safety laws. In an opportunistic and convoluted spin, some on the right have objected to day labor, they say, because of the exploitive conditions workers face. They argue that day laborers would be better off not coming to the United States, since employers can abuse these undocumented, vulnerable, easy alternatives to U. They further argue

that without immigrant day laborers, employers would be forced to upgrade their wages and curtail their abuses. Day labor is a new phenomenon Looking for work in public spaces is a time-honored tradition in the United States and elsewhere in the world. After World War II, temporary workers i. Demand for day labor is fleeting and mostly underground Portraying day labor as an underground phenomenon makes it seem illegal or beyond the enforcement of police, OSHA, and other government agencies. Similarly, suggesting that this market is fleeting would lead one to believe that it has no history in the United States and that it is growing primarily because of increased inflows of unauthorized immigrants. The truth is, day labor in the United States involves the complex interaction between labor supply and demand, patterns of industrial change, the boom in residential construction and home improvement, and increased migration to the United States. In fact, it has grown as rising costs remake the terms of competition in many industries, pushing employers to find new strategies for remaining competitive. Industries as diverse as agriculture, textile manufacturing, child care, restaurants, food processing, and construction do this by hiring undocumented immigrants at low wages. Meanwhile, because job opportunities in the local economy have deteriorated, workers are increasingly turning to day-labor hiring sites and other sources of contingent work like temp agencies and labor brokers. Plant closings and mass layoffs continue to plague many cities, particularly old industrial centers, which have seen the widespread loss of manufacturing jobs and employment in ancillary industries. For many workers in cities with declining employment prospects, day labor provides a foothold in the urban economy. For others, it is a first job in the United States and an opportunity to acquire work experience, skills, and employer contacts. For still others, it represents an opportunity to earn an income when temporarily laid off. The proliferation of day-labor hiring sites is also related to changing patterns of immigration to the United States, particularly outside of traditional ports of entry like New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago. New migratory circuits have developed in the South and parts of the East and Midwest, especially in small cities and towns with abundant employment opportunities, at least in low-wage occupations. Labor migration to these areas has dramatically increased, and day-labor hiring sites have become one mechanism for organizing the supply of immigrant laborers for the construction industry and other sectors of the economy. This is the precondition for an honest, thoughtful dialogue about these immigrant workers. It also provides the basis for formulating strategies to stem concerns among different community stakeholders, including local law enforcement, elected officials, merchants, residents, workers, and employers of day laborers. But there is one thing the survey makes clear: Labor standards in the day-labor market must be safeguarded, improved, and enforced. We also found that day laborers themselves are organizing and winning campaigns to improve their work lives. Worker centers have emerged as the most comprehensive response to the workplace abuses that day laborers endure. They also address community tensions that have arisen as a result of workers gathering near residential areas, storefronts, or busy thoroughfares. There are now 61 day-labor worker centers operating in 15 states. In these safe places, workers can search for employment in a hassle-free, supportive, and friendly environment. Most worker centers, often no more than enclosed or open-air venues with seats or benches, are sponsored by municipal governments and administered by local, community-based organizations or church groups. Fundamental to the value of worker centers is their ability to intervene on both the demand and supply sides of the day-labor market. On the demand side, worker centers monitor employer behavior, increase the transparency of the hiring process, and provide an institutional foundation for holding employers accountable for workplace abuses. On the supply side, they organize and normalize the hiring of day laborers, monitor worker quality, and provide opportunities for workers to be incorporated into the mainstream economy through employment assistance and, in some cases, skills training. The contributions of worker centers go beyond the day-labor market itself. In the communities where day laborers work and live, these centers participate as key stakeholders in resolving neighborhood conflicts over day labor. But as community institutions, they are just one strategy in a broader organizing campaign to improve the working lives of immigrant day workers. Most of its leaders are former day laborers. NDLON member organizations come together as a national network for collective strategizing and planning, leading national actions, sharing best practices, and creating community-based, regional, and national alliances. The network is impressive for its reach and success at organizing the residential construction workforce, a segment of the labor market that

traditional unions have historically shunned. With billions of dollars in wholesale and retail construction expenditures, several hundred thousand construction workers, and unchecked workplace abuses and unfair labor practices, the AFL-CIO, the Laborers, and other affiliated unions have tapped NDLON to essentially teach labor how to organize this sector. The mutual benefits are clear. Perhaps more importantly, NDLON enters the mainstream labor movement with the protections and advantages of organized labor, an alliance that may very well yield positive results in a Democratically controlled Congress and, possibly, the White House in As immigration reform continues to percolate, a more sympathetic and liberal D. The catalyst for securing justice for day laborers is in place. For example, in Los Angeles, day laborers have negotiated with the city to support the operation of almost a dozen worker centers. NDLON is now working with a former council member to create a tax incentive for home-improvement stores that would earmark resources for establishing and running worker centers, with the eventual goal that city resources be eliminated. Meanwhile, New York City only recently established a commission to assess the efficacy of opening worker centers with city resources. Class-action suits are being considered against unscrupulous employers, and other legal battles over wage claims, harassment, and other violations have given day laborers an important voice in the legal battle for justice. While the battle has just begun, the ability of worker centers, organizers, and day laborersâ€™a ragtag, relatively new collectiveâ€™to change how elected leaders and the public perceive immigrant workers is phenomenal. But this movement faces stiff challenges, most perniciously the failure to legalize the status of undocumented workers. Fair and humane immigration reform must include a path toward legalization, a policy shift long championed by the left and especially the immigrant rights movement. Without this, employers will continue to exploit and abuse with impunity. Most day laborers who search for employment at curbsides, in front of home improvement stores, or nearby busy thoroughfares are men and foreign born. In New York, for example, there exist at least two hiring sites where women are the majority of workers. The jobs they undertake can include construction but are usually in the realm of domestic workâ€™care giving and cleaning. Day Labor in the Greater Washington, D. Harper Brothers, , p. Oxford University Press, , p. Larowe, Shape-up and Hiring Hall: University of California Press, New York, London, Tokyo, 2nd ed. Princeton University Press, He has researched immigrant day laborers for the past 10 years.

### 5: THE NEW AMERICANS . Immigration Quiz | PBS

*Immigration Myths and Realities. PART I - Immigration Quiz. Go to Immigration Myths and Realities and click on Take the Quiz. As you take the quiz, use the answers to complete your worksheet.*

Ray Perryman Immigration reform is a complex issue and one that often spurs inflamed rhetoric and intense opinions across the entire political spectrum. In particular, the current election cycle has provided far more heat than light. My firm has been analyzing this issue throughout the US for more than 20 years, including a major study of Texas in conjunction with the Ford Foundation earlier this year. Given the state of the current debate, it is worthwhile to provide a few results from our recent report. It is unbiased and data-driven, and hopefully offers a bit more illumination than radiation. We estimated the total economic and fiscal benefits of the undocumented workforce, then adjusted them to reflect offsetting costs such as education, social services, and health care. We also estimated the potential consequences of mass deportation or other overly restrictive immigration policies for Texas. In our recent study, *Texas Needs the Workers*, we found that the undocumented population is crucial to business operations across the state, especially in certain industries such as agriculture, construction, and various hospitality services. Without this source of labor, some businesses would not have the manpower necessary to continue to operate successfully, resulting in fewer jobs and decreased prosperity in the state as a whole. It should be noted that more than 1. First of all, there are more than two undocumented workers for every non-worker. Thus, the notion that is often portrayed of large families streaming across the border to utilize US services is simply not true. The vast majority of the undocumented population is in the workforce, and the number actually fluctuates with labor demand. Second, the number of undocumented workers is more than twice as large as the number of unemployed Texans, which means that it is not possible that these workers are displacing large numbers of job opportunities for citizens, as is frequently asserted. Although the majority of undocumented workers are employed in the construction and service industry groups, the agriculture industry also relies heavily on undocumented workers as a proportion of total farm labor. In fact, the Texas Farm Bureau has noted that the current H-2A visa system is a primary cause of these constraints, with the result being that Texas loses out on the potential for additional economic activity. With farms struggling to meet staffing needs and relying heavily on the undocumented population already here, it is easy to see how mass deportation would devastate the industry. The same is true of other sectors. Food prices across the state and region would almost certainly rise. The agriculture industry provides just one example of the devastating impact mass deportation would have across the entire state and country. Obviously, the losses to the country are much larger and, in fact, catastrophic. The facts show that Texas benefits from our undocumented workforce. There are more open jobs than workers to fill them, especially in industries like construction, agriculture, and hospitality. Even if all currently unemployed US citizens filled positions held by undocumented workers which is impossible for a variety of reasons, Texas would still be short hundreds of thousands of workers across all industries. Conversely, a rational immigration policy that allowed more efficient use of an essential component of the workforce would provide a notable net stimulus. In the midst of an election cycle, it is easy to get caught up in a frenzy of sound bites and misinformation, but it is important to remember the incontrovertible facts. Undocumented workers play a significant positive role in our economy, and their economic potential would increase notably if they were allowed to come out of the shadows and seek a pathway to legalization. Category Weekly Column Bookmark the permalink.

### 6: Learn Liberty | Economics of Immigration: Myths and Realities

*Maybe you've heard the debates on talk radio or seen the e-mail blasts, arriving with increasing urgency as people take sides over Arizona's new immigration law.*

### 7: Undocumented Immigration: Myths and Realities | The Perryman Group

## IMMIGRATION MYTHS AND REALITIES pdf

*Undocumented Immigration: Myths and Realities* September 12, September 12, Dr. M. Ray Perryman *Immigration reform is a complex issue and one that often spurs inflamed rhetoric and intense opinions across the entire political spectrum.*

### 8: About “ Immigration: benefit or burden?

*Immigration trends “both over the last few decades and throughout history” show that immigration increases when the U.S. economy is booming and it decreases when the U.S. economy is doing less well, supporting the findings that people come for economic opportunity.*

### 9: Immigrant Day Laborers: Myths and Realities | NACLA

*Immigration is reshaping societies around the globe. Barriers erected by wealthier nations have been unable to keep out those from the global South “ typically poor, and often desperate “ who.*

*Last love song at the Valentine The urbanization of Singapores rural landscape John W. Humphrey. Program development in java liskov The New York Quarterly, Number 3 Potential of V/STOL aircraft for passenger travel in the New York region Son of God as a righteous in Hasidism. Die Ballade vom Zuchthause zu Reading Taiwans Security Policy Starrett and allied families Fifteenth century pilgrim life on the Mediterranean The governors vices and virtues Professional content management systems handling digital media assets If a Cat Could Talk American Government and Politics Today, 2001-2002 Student-centred approaches Mysteries of the Heart Doctrine Defense industries Gettering and Defect Engineering in Semiconductor Technology: Gadest 95 The symbolism of vision, by C. I. Glicksberg. The role of the commander Forrest gump suite piano Raphaels Stanza Della Segnatura Vertical jump bible 2.0 Introduction to dsp processors Hispano-Jewish culture in transition The Papers of Woodrow Wilson VOL 11, 1898 1900 A note to brothers and sisters Developments in collection building in university libraries in Western Europe Clear, hold and build Cat 2007 question paper with solutions Hadoop in practice 2014 Mat Res Eng Noyan et al Polyrhythms the musicians guide Women of Muhammadiyah Hand Coloring Black White Photography Hobgoblin and sweet Puck FAA aircraft management program Great question answered The King Arthur Audio Collection National Military Park at Battle Field of Moores Creek, N.C.*