

## **Ten Myths About Immigration (tolerance.org)**

### **1. Most immigrants are here illegally.**

**Truth:** Most of the foreign-born people living in the United States followed the rules and have permission to be here. Of the more than 43 million foreign-born people who were living in the United States in 2014, around 44 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens. Those who were not naturalized were either lawful permanent residents, also known as green-card holders (27 percent of all foreign-born people), or immigrants who were unauthorized (some 11 million people, representing 25.5 percent of all foreign-born people). Although it is not known exactly what percentage of that 11 million originally entered legally with valid visas and let their visas expire (experts estimate it to be approximately 40 percent), it is known that—by far—the nation with the most visitors who do not leave at the end of their authorized stays is Canada.

### **2. It's easy to enter the country legally. My ancestors did; why can't immigrants today?**

**Truth:** For about the first 100 years, the United States had an "open immigration system that allowed any able-bodied immigrant in," according to immigration historian David Reimers. Back then, the biggest obstacle that would-be immigrants faced was getting here. Today, however, many rules specify who may enter and remain in the country legally. There is also a rigorous process for obtaining documentation to enter the United States as a resident, including applying for immigrant visas and permanent resident/green-card status. Your immigrant ancestors who arrived between 1790 and 1924 would not have been allowed in under the current policy. Generally, permission to enter and stay in the country as a documented immigrant is limited to people who are highly trained in a skill that is in short supply here and have been offered a job by a U.S. employer, are escaping political persecution, are joining close family already here or are winners of the green-card lottery.

### **3. Today's immigrants don't want to learn English.**

**Truth:** While most first-generation immigrants may speak their first language at home, 35 percent of those age 5 or older speak English "very well" and 21 percent speak it "well," according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Nearly 730,000 people became naturalized citizens during the 2015 fiscal year. They had to overcome such obstacles as traveling to the United States, finding a job, tackling language barriers, paying naturalization and lawyers' fees and dealing with an ever-changing immigration bureaucracy. Immigrants must speak, read, write and understand the English language, not only for the naturalization application process, but also so they can pass a 100-question civics test that has both oral and written components. "Earlier immigrant groups held on to their cultures fiercely," notes Reimers. "When the United States entered the First World War [in 1917], there were over 700 German-language newspapers. Yet German immigration had peaked in the 1870s."

### **4. Immigrants take good jobs from U.S. citizens.**

**Truth:** According to the American Immigration Council, a nonpartisan group, research indicates there is little connection between immigrant labor and unemployment rates of native-born workers. Two trends—better education and an aging population—have resulted in a decrease in the number of workers born in the United States who are willing or available to take low-paying jobs. Across all industries and occupations, though, immigrants who are naturalized citizens and non-citizens are outnumbered by workers born in the United States. On an economic level, U.S. citizens benefit from relatively low prices on food and other goods produced by undocumented immigrant labor.

### **5. "The worst" people from other countries are coming to the United States and bringing crime and violence.**

**Truth:** Immigrants come to this country for a few primary reasons: to work, to be reunited with family members or to escape a dangerous situation. Statistics show that immigrants are less likely to commit serious crimes or be behind bars than native-born people are, and high rates of immigration are associated with lower rates of violent crime and property crime. For instance, "sanctuary counties" average 35.5 fewer crimes per 10,000 people compared to non-sanctuary counties. This holds true for immigrants who are documented and undocumented,

regardless of their country of origin or level of education. In other words, the overwhelming majority of immigrants are not “criminals.”

#### **6. Undocumented immigrants don't pay taxes and burden the national economy.**

**Truth:** Immigrants who are undocumented pay taxes every time they buy taxable goods such as gas, clothes or new appliances (depending on where they reside). They also contribute to property taxes—a main source of school funding—when they buy or rent a house or apartment. A 2017 report from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy highlights that undocumented immigrants pay an estimated \$11.74 billion in state and local taxes a year. The U.S. Social Security Administration estimated that in 2010 undocumented immigrants—and their employers—paid \$13 billion in payroll taxes alone for benefits they will never get. They can receive schooling and emergency medical care but not welfare or food stamps.

#### **7. The United States is being overrun by immigrants like never before.**

**Truth:** From 1890 to 1910, the foreign-born population of the United States fluctuated between 13.6 and nearly 15 percent; the peak year for admission of new immigrants was 1907, when approximately 1.3 million people entered the country legally. In 2010, about 13 percent of the population was foreign-born (see Table 1). Since the start of the recession in 2008, the number of immigrants without documentation coming into the country has fallen each year and, in more recent years, the number has stabilized. Many people claim that immigrants have “anchor babies”—an offensive term for giving birth to children in the United States so that the whole family can stay in the country. According to the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, a child born on U.S. soil is automatically a U.S. citizen. However, immigration judges will not keep immigrant parents in the United States just because their children are U.S. citizens. In 2013, the federal government deported 72,410 foreign-born parents whose children had been born in the United States.

#### **8. We can stop undocumented immigrants coming to the United States by building a wall along the border with Mexico.**

**Truth:** Immigrants who enter the United States across the United States-Mexico border without authorization could be from any number of geographical areas. The majority of unauthorized immigrants in the United States are from Mexico, but their estimated number—5.8 million in 2014—has declined by approximately 500,000 people since 2009. In 2014, 5.8 million Mexican immigrants were living in the United States without authorization, down from 6.9 million in 2007. Additionally, the number of immigrants from nations other than Mexico who are living in the United States without authorization grew to an estimated 5.3 million in 2014. Populations of immigrants who are undocumented increased from Asia, Central America and sub-Saharan Africa. History has shown that people have always found ways to cross walls and borders by air and sea as well as over land.

#### **9. Banning immigrants and refugees from Majority-Muslim countries will protect the United States from terrorists.**

**Truth:** A recent executive order, issued by President Donald Trump in March 2017, blocked the entry of citizens from six Muslim-majority countries for 90 days, ostensibly to protect Americans from terrorism. The title of this executive order, "Protecting the Nation From Foreign Terrorist Entry Into the United States," seems to equate the people most affected by the ban—Muslims—with the term foreign terrorists, implying that barring Muslims from entry would protect the United States from harm. However, between 1975 and 2015, no fatalities have been committed in the United States by foreign-born extremists from the countries covered by the executive order.

#### **10. Refugees are not screened before entering the United States.**

**Truth:** Refugees undergo more rigorous screenings than any other individuals the government allows in the United States. It remains an extremely lengthy and rigorous process, which includes multiple background checks; fingerprint tests; interviews; health screenings; and applications with multiple intelligence, law enforcement and security agencies. The average length of time it takes for the United Nations and the United States government to approve refugee status is 18 to 24 months.

## Sources

Anna Brown and Renee Stepler, "Statistical Portrait of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States," Pew Research Center, April 19, 2016.

Jeffrey S. Passel, D'Vera Cohn, Jens Manuel Krogstad and Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, "As Growth Stalls, Unauthorized Immigrant Population Becomes More Settled," Pew Research Center, September 3, 2014.

Jens Manuel Krogstad, Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn, "5 Facts About Illegal Immigration in the U.S.," Pew Research Center, November 3, 2016.

U.S. Census Bureau, "Current Population Survey," 2013.

Cassie M. Chew, "Forty Percent of Non-Citizens Live in U.S. on Expired Visitor, Student Visas," PBS News Hour, April 23, 2013.

Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn, "Homeland Security Produces First Estimate of Foreign Visitors to U.S. Who Overstay Deadline to Leave," Pew Research Center, February 3, 2016.

Teaching Tolerance, Interview with David Reimers, professor emeritus of history at New York University, Fall 2010.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Early American Immigration Policies."

U.S. Department of State, Office of the Historian, "The Immigration Act of 1924 (The Johnson-Reed Act)."

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, "The Immigrant Visa Process."

Christine P. Gambino, Yesenia D. Acosta and Elizabeth M. Grieco, "English-Speaking Ability of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2012," U.S. Census Bureau, June 2014.

Kathleen Conti, "Long Lines for Classes in English," Boston Globe, July 31, 2014.

Leah Weinryb Grohsgal, "Chronicling America's Historic German Newspapers and the Growth of the American Ethnic Press," National Endowment for the Humanities, Division of Preservation and Access, July 2, 2014.

Tamar Jacoby, "Beyond Survival English," Los Angeles Times, January 5, 2016.

Teaching Tolerance, Interview with David Reimers, professor emeritus of history at New York University, Fall 2010.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Naturalization Fact Sheet," December 8, 2016.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "Our Fees," January 5, 2017.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, "100 Civics Questions and Answers with MP3 Audio (English Version)."

American Immigration Council, "The Economic Blame Game: Immigration and Unemployment," June 12, 2013.

Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn, "Size of U.S. Unauthorized Immigrant Workforce Stable After the Great Recession," Pew Research Center, November 3, 2016.

U.S. Census Bureau, "Current Population Survey," 2013.

Travis Putnam Hill, "In Texas, Undocumented Immigrants Have No Shortage of Work," The Texas Tribune, December 16, 2016.