



Leading Fact: Immigrants as a group have a poverty rate of 30 percent. Meanwhile, the national poverty rate is 14.8 percent. Hundreds of thousands of people could be moved out of poverty if comprehensive immigration reform is achieved and a pathway to citizenship provided for undocumented immigrants.

Learn More: Bread for the World recognizes immigration to be a hunger issue “on both sides of the border.” This means that when considering the way immigration and hunger intersect, we need to think about how hunger pushes people to migrate and how they experience hunger once they arrive to the United States. For example, many people migrate in the first place due to poverty in their home country. As advocates, we can promote more foreign spending on food aid and less on border security, which has been proven to be ineffective in preventing people from migrating. Domestically, we must consider how those most marginalized within our own country are experiencing hunger, and address why they are experiencing such hunger. Bread for the World [explains](#), “No group of immigrants is more harmed by hunger and poverty than those without documentation. Lack of legal status contributes to their economic insecurity and exploitation. It also means that they have limited access to the social safety net in the United States.” To learn more about the intersectionality of immigration and hunger, check out the following fact sheets from Bread for the World: [Immigration is a Hunger Issue](#) and [Border Policy Fact Sheet](#).



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