

FACT SHEET REGARDING POST-9/11 BACKLASH DISCRIMINATION

OSC	EEOC
Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices, Civil Rights Division, U.S. Dept. of Justice	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Source: www.eeoc.gov/facts/backlash-employee.html
<p>Jurisdiction:</p> <p><u>Prohibited Conduct:</u> Citizenship/immigration status and national origin discrimination with respect to hiring, firing, and recruitment or referral for a fee; unfair documentary practices during the employment eligibility verification (Form I-9) process; and retaliation.</p> <p><u>Employers Covered:</u> Employers with four or more employees are covered by the prohibition against citizenship/immigration status discrimination and unfair documentary practices. Employers with four to fourteen employees are covered by the prohibition against national origin discrimination.</p> <p><u>Covered Persons:</u> U.S. citizens and work authorized aliens are protected from national origin discrimination and document abuse. U.S. citizens, many lawful permanent residents, asylees and refugees are protected from citizenship/immigration status discrimination.</p>	<p>Jurisdiction:</p> <p><u>Prohibited Conduct:</u> Religious, national origin, and race discrimination with respect to any aspect of employment, including the terms and conditions of employment.</p> <p><u>Employers Covered:</u> Employers with fifteen or more employees.</p> <p><u>Covered Persons:</u> All individuals, regardless of immigration status.</p>
<p>EXAMPLES of employment discrimination:</p> <p><u>Citizenship/Immigration Status Discrimination:</u></p> <p>Anwar, an asylee from Egypt, applies for a position with a financial services company. He is refused hire because he is not a U.S. citizen and does not have a green card. What should the company do?</p> <p>Employers may not deny hire to asylees or refugees because they are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, or because they do not possess a green card. Employers should verify the employment eligibility of all new hires, whether or not U.S. citizens, by completing the Form I-9. Employers may not require green cards from non-citizens for this purpose.</p> <p>All individuals may choose from the lists of acceptable documents listed on the back of the I-9 form, including an unrestricted Social Security card and driver's license.</p>	<p>EXAMPLES of employment discrimination:</p> <p><u>Religious Discrimination:</u></p> <p>Narinder, a South Asian man who wears a Sikh turban, applies for a position as a cashier at XYZ. He is denied hire because XYZ fears Narinder's religious attire will make customers uncomfortable. What should XYZ do?</p> <p>XYZ may not deny Narinder the job due to customer preferences about religious attire. That would be unlawful. It would be the same as refusing to hire Narinder because he is a Sikh. It is unlawful to treat individuals differently in the workplace based upon perceptions about their religion, race or national origin.</p>

<p>EXAMPLES <i>continued</i></p> <p>Citizenship/immigration status discrimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employer posts a sign that states, "We hire Americans only." • An employer refuses to hire a job applicant because he or she does not look like an "American citizen." • An employer fires employees who are not U.S. citizens or who appear "foreign." <p>National origin discrimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employer refuses to hire applicants because they are, or appear to be, of Arab or South Asian descent. • An employer fires an employee who wears a head scarf, veil or turban. • An employer refuses to hire anyone with a foreign accent. • An employer continuously uses ethnic slurs when referring to an employee who was born in Pakistan, resulting in the forced resignation of the employee. <p>Unfair documentary practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An employer scrutinizes and rejects the documents presented by Arab Americans to establish employment eligibility in the United States (Form I-9) to a far greater extent than those of other new hires. • An employer requires all South Asians to complete a new Form I-9, while not requiring other employees to do so. • An employer requires applicants or new employees who appear "Muslim" to provide documents establishing U.S. citizenship, while allowing other job applicants to present any combination of legally acceptable documents (such as a Social Security card and driver's license) to complete the Form I-9. • An employer requires non-citizens to provide a document issued by the INS or DHS to complete the Form I-9, rather than allowing such individuals the opportunity to present any combination of acceptable documentation (including an unrestricted Social Security card and a driver's license). 	<p>EXAMPLES <i>continued</i></p> <p>Religious discrimination:</p> <p>Like employees of other religions, Muslim employees may need accommodations such as time off for religious holidays or exceptions to dress and grooming codes.</p> <p>Muslim employees in XYZ corporation approach their supervisor and ask that they be allowed to use a conference room in an adjacent building for prayer. Until making the request, those employees prayed at their work stations. What should XYZ do?</p> <p>When the room is needed for business purposes, XYZ can deny its use for personal religious purposes. However, allowing the employees to use the conference room for prayers likely would not impose an undue hardship on XYZ in many other circumstances. Similarly, prayer often can be performed during breaks, so that providing sufficient time during work hours for prayer would not result in an undue hardship. If going to another building for prayer takes longer than the allotted break periods, the employees still can be accommodated if the nature of work makes flexible scheduling feasible. XYZ can require employees to make up any work time missed for religious observance.</p> <p>Examples of workplace harassment:</p> <p>Muhammad works for XYZ. Muhammad meets with his manager and complains that one of his coworkers, Bill, regularly calls him names like "camel jockey," "the local terrorist," and "the ayatollah," and has intentionally embarrassed him in front of customers by claiming that he is incompetent. How should the supervisor respond?</p> <p>Managers and supervisors who learn about objectionable workplace conduct based on religion or national origin are responsible for taking steps to correct the conduct by anyone under their control. Muhammad's manager should relay Muhammad's complaint to the appropriate manager if he does not supervise Bill. If XYZ determines that harassment occurred, it should take disciplinary action against Bill that is significant enough to ensure that the harassment does not continue.</p>
<p>Charge filing: An individual may file a charge of discrimination with OSC within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory act.</p>	<p>Charge filing: An individual may file a charge of discrimination with EEOC within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory act.</p>
<p>Contacting OSC: For more information about OSC, including obtaining charge forms, visit www.usdoj.gov/crt/osc or call OSC's toll-free Worker Hotline at 1-800-255-7688 (TDD 1-800-237-2515).</p>	<p>Contacting EEOC: For more information about EEOC, visit www.eeoc.gov or call 1-800-669-4000 (TTY 1-800-669-6820).</p>