



Reaching Youth of Incarcerated Parents and Migrant Workers: A SRAE Webinar

Presenters: Bill Hancock, M.S. & Lynette Tannis, Ed.D.

Moderator: Connie Huber, Ph.D.

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ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

FYSB Family & Youth
Services Bureau

Adolescent Pregnancy
Prevention Program

Housekeeping

- Listen only mode
- Submit Questions to “Everyone”
- Raise Your Hand Option
- WebEx Support 1-866-229-3239,
Option #1

Welcome!

Introduce yourself in the chat box

Please share:

1. Name
2. State/territory, tribe, organization
3. One question you have about recruiting or serving youth of incarcerated parents and migrant workers



Moderator

Connie Huber, MPH, Ph.D.
Public Strategies

Objectives

- Summarize some of the characteristics and challenges of underserved populations and their risks
- Describe approaches to identify, recruit, and engage youth of incarcerated parents and migrant workers
- Identify parts of a successful program model to provide sexual risk avoidance education to underserved populations such as migrant workers' children and those with incarcerated parents

Who Are We Talking About?

- Youth of Incarcerated Parents
- Youth of Migrant Workers



Why Are We Talking About These Youth?

- Greatest need for pregnancy prevention information
- Multiple risk behaviors
- Trauma
- Neglect
- Repeated behavior problems

Presenters



Bill Hancock, M.S



Lynette Tannis, Ed.D

Voices from the Field



Alicia Hernandez
*N.W. Ohio Region Family
Program Coordinator*



Cathy Tijerina
*The RIDGE Project
Co-Executive Director*

Definitions

Migrant Farmworkers

“An individual whose principal employment [51% of time] is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the last 24 months.”

Definitions: Youth of Migrant Worker Families

Who are migrant youth?

A migrant youth is a young person 12-18 years of age whose parent or guardian is a migratory agricultural worker or fisher who has moved from one school district or school administrative area to another during the regular school year. The child must have had his education interrupted as a result of this move. The move must have been to enable the child, the child's guardian, or a member of the child's immediate family, to obtain temporary or seasonal employment in an agricultural or fishing activity.

Note: U.S. Department of Education, Title 1., Part C — Education of Migratory Children, (2004); Last Modified: 09/15/2004 by USDOE; <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg8.html>; U.S. Department of Education definition of “Migrant Students” can trace back to federal law relative to migrant children and youth education since 1966. Many industries and disciplines do not routinely collect data specifically on migrant children and youth. The U.S. Department of Education has been and continues to be the most definitive and consistent definition to guide those who serve migrant children, youth and families.

Definitions: Youth of Migrant Worker Families

Who are migrant youth?

Migratory Child — The term “migratory child” means a child who is, or whose parent or spouse is, a migratory agricultural worker, including a migratory dairy worker, or a migratory fisher, and who, in the preceding 36 months, in order to obtain, or accompany such parent or spouse, in order to obtain, temporary or seasonal employment in agricultural or fishing work.

Note: U.S. Department of Education, Title 1., Part C — Education of Migratory Children, (2004); Last Modified: 09/15/2004 by USDOE; <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg8.html>; U.S. Department of Education definition of “Migrant Students” can trace back to federal law relative to migrant children and youth education since 1966. Many industries and disciplines do not routinely collect data specifically on migrant children and youth. The U.S. Department of Education has been and continues to be the most definitive and consistent definition to guide those who serve migrant children, youth and families.



Characteristics of Migrant Youth

- Transient/move frequently
- Work to help support their family
- Language barriers
- Limited resources

A TYPICAL CIRCUIT

On the East Coast, many migrant workers start their work year in Florida, pass through to North Carolina in the spring, and then head to Michigan in late summer and fall. Then they repeat the circuit the next year.

SOURCE: Alex Granados

MICHIGAN

6,200

Migrant students (2017-18)

SOME MAJOR CROPS:

Apples, arugula, blueberries, onions, mushrooms, zucchini, watermelons, tomatoes, mushrooms

NORTH CAROLINA

4,722

Migrant students (2017-18)

SOME MAJOR CROPS:

Blueberry, sweet potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, apples, Christmas trees

FLORIDA

24,789

Migrant Students (2016-17)

SOME MAJOR CROPS:

Citrus, sugarcane, tomatoes, peppers, cotton, watermelons, peanuts, snap beans, potatoes

A Typical Circuit

“About **302,000** children and youths were eligible for migrant education services in the United States for the 2016-17 school year, according to the most recent data from the Education Department.

Of those, about 28,000 are out-of-school youths.”

Youth of Migrant Workers Unique Challenges

- The migrant status of women and children make them particularly vulnerable.
- One study found that only 42% of female migrant farm workers sought prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, compared with 76% overall.
- One study found that 66% of migrant farm children migrate with their parents every year.

Youth of Migrant Workers Unique Challenges

Migrant farm workers are often an invisible population because they work in rural, isolated areas and often live in farm worker housing camps located miles off main roads. 57% of all migrant farm workers live apart from nuclear family members, further intensifying this isolation.

Youth of Migrant Workers Unique Challenges

This presents barriers to education as children move between school systems with the growing season, creating logistical challenges such as keeping school health records up-to-date.

Children of Incarcerated Parents National Statistics

What do these numbers mean?

5,000,000
1,700,000
53
13
6

Children of Incarcerated Parents National Statistics

Sources

- More than **5 million** children under the age of 18 have experienced parental incarceration at some point during their lives (The Sentencing Project, 2018; Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2016)
- An estimated **1.7 million** children currently have a parent behind bars (The Pew Charitable Trust, 2016)
- Parents represent approximately **53%** of the prison population (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2010)

Children of Incarcerated Parents National Statistics

Sources

- At **13%**, Kentucky has the highest rate of children with parents who are incarcerated (Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2016)
- Children with parents in prison are **6 times** more likely to be incarcerated (Leeds, D.M., Pearson, J., Robers, S., and Scott, L., 2020)

Parents Behind Bars: What Happens to Their Children?

Resource: *Children with Incarcerated Parents United States – State-by-State Comparison*



<https://www.childtrends.org/news-release/five-million-u-s-children-have-had-a-parent-incarcerated>

“Children of incarcerated parents face profound and complex threats to their emotional, physical, educational, and financial well-being.”

Youth of Incarcerated Parents

Youth who have or ever had a parent in the judicial system tend to:

- Live in *two worlds*
- Struggle in school
- Lack needed support
- Have increased risky behaviors



**What underserved youth populations
are you serving?**

Type your answers into the Chat Box

Why is it important to reach these youth?

Type your answers into the Chat Box

What are some of the most challenging aspects you experience when targeting and serving underserved youth in your community?

Type your answers into the Chat Box

We need programs designed to make *transformational* impacts on youth.



Programs Designed to
Make a Difference

Designed for a Difference

How can we make a difference for these underserved youth populations?

How can we make a difference?

- Build rapport
- Frame a safe space
- Cultivate trust
- Be present

How can we make a difference?

- Collaborate with other youth organizations
- Employ culturally sensitive approaches to your recruiting efforts
- Make your programs relevant to the population you serve
- Use a model that also engages parents and caregivers in the program

What strategies are useful to engage these underserved populations?

Type your answers into the Chat Box

Additional Strategies

- Use a model that also engages parents and caregivers in the program
- Connect and listen to parents and focus on their strengths
- Encourage parents to talk about their hopes and dreams for their youth
- Offer information that will help families understand and “listen” to their youth’s behavior
- Help parents cope with challenging behaviors within their cultural context and parenting approach
- Help parents understand the impact of traumatic stress on themselves and their youth
- Talk about the youth’s needs and concerns and how they can help

Additional Strategies

- Respect the cultural and physical contexts of the migrant family lifestyle that can be incorporated in their family care and parenting approach
- Help the family address basic needs such as nutrition, health care, emotional support and education
- Link families with evidence-based supports to expand their self-care and family-care and parenting capacity from season to season and state to state
- Help parents and caregivers develop a plan to connect to consistent housing, educational, and primary/dental/mental healthcare services/resources as they move from camp to camp and state to state.
Ed. Title 1, Part A&C; Healthcare, CMS

QUESTIONS



Contact information

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PRESENTED BY



SRAETTA

Sexual Risk Avoidance Education
Training and Technical Assistance



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Resources - Education

- How do We Prepare Migrant Youth for Responsible Citizenship? The goal of the Migrant Education Program is to ensure that all migrant students reach challenging academic standards and graduate with a high school diploma (or complete a GED) that prepares them for responsible citizenship, further learning, and productive employment. Jun 18, 2019: Types of Projects States use program funds to identify eligible children and provide education and support services. These services include: academic instruction; remedial and compensatory instruction; bilingual and multicultural instruction; vocational instruction; career education services; special guidance; counseling and testing services; health services; and preschool services. <https://www2.ed.gov/programs/mep/index.html>
- Who Are Migrant Workers? Migrant farm workers are a resource vital to the nation's agricultural industry. Migrant farm workers live throughout the United States, and educators in school districts far and wide are challenged to provide optimal educational opportunities for the children in these families. Across the nation, migrant farm workers comprise significant parts of local populations. Since these families' livelihoods derive from harvesting a variety of crops, they move frequently in order to remain employed. Migrant farm workers are part of many rural communities. Yet the educational progress of their children greatly lags behind mainstream standards. These children, many of whom speak little or no English, *may attend as many as three schools in one academic year as families travel from worksite to worksite*. Still other families "settle out," remaining in a community and working in agricultural-related jobs when they can. Literacy education and language support opportunities are limited for all these families. https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1003&=&context=tapestry&=&sei-redirect=1&referer=https%253A%252F%252Fscholar.google.com%252Fscholar%253Fq%253Dmigrant%252Beducation%252Bmodels%252Bof%252Bexcellence%2526hl%253Den%2526as_sdt%253D0%2526as_vis%253D1%2526oi%253Dscholar#search=%22migrant%20education%20models%20excellence%22
- The historical background, issues, context, and data about migrant students are all too numerous and complex to explore in depth in this webinar. This resource is a snapshot of current demographics, academic achievement data, a discussion of some of the other challenges these students confront as well as promising programs, and some recommendations for educators with migrant students in their classrooms to help them succeed. Additionally, at the end of the article, there is a listing of recommended resources for further information. <https://www.colorincolorado.org/article/migrant-students-what-we-need-know-help-them-succeed>

Resources – Health Care

- https://floridahealthstory.org/stories/yrbs_2019/index.html?utm_source=floridahealth.gov&utm_campaign=yrbs&utm_content=callout&source_trace=http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/youth-risk-behavior-survey/index.html: 150,000 to 200,000 migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families annually travel and work in Florida. The migrant labor camp program currently issues over 700 permits in 33 counties ensuring that 34,000 migrant and seasonal farm workers, and families live in housing that meets or exceeds standards set by law. <http://www.floridahealth.gov/environmental-health/migrant-farmworker-housing/index.html>; <http://www.floridahealth.gov/statistics-and-data/survey-data/florida-youth-survey/youth-risk-behavior-survey/index.html>
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services 7500 Security Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21244; National Training Program (NTP); CMS develop materials and lead training opportunities to help people make informed health care decisions. CMS also provide resources, PowerPoints, and Job aids that can be used to educate migrant youth. <https://cmsnationaltrainingprogram.cms.gov>; Use this site to access all of CMS materials and educational opportunities that will help you better understand and educate Migrant Youth and Their families about Medicare, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Federally-facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace. <https://innovation.cms.gov/innovation-models/map#model=advance-payment-aco-model>
- Millions of children and teens qualify for free or low-cost health and dental coverage through Medicaid & the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Learn about coverage options for your family or help us spread the word about free or low-cost health insurance coverage! <https://www.insurekidsnow.gov>
- Outreach Tool Library; The Connecting Kids to Coverage National Campaign works with outreach grantees and a variety of partners—including government agencies, community organizations, health care providers, schools and others—throughout the nation, with a focus on reaching children and teens who are eligible for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), but are not enrolled. The Campaign has produced various resources to help our outreach partners connect kids to coverage and spread the word about Medicaid and CHIP resources. From customizable materials (PDF, 10.67 MB) like select posters and palmcards to social media messages and images to strategies and ideas, InsureKidsNow.gov provides a wide range of free outreach materials to help support your outreach initiatives—explore the resources! <https://www.insurekidsnow.gov/outreach-tool-library/index.html>
- The Game Plan: How School and Community Youth Sports Programs Can Help Get Eligible Children Enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP; Please note: This strategy guide was created in 2010. Some contact information and links may be outdated, but the general ideas referenced can be incorporated in sports- related Medicaid and CHIP outreach and enrollment activities. (October 2017) <https://www.insurekidsnow.gov/downloads/library/misc/toolkit-gcgg-strategy-guide.pdf>
- Connecting Kids to Coverage National Campaign School-Based Outreach and Enrollment Toolkit; Revised: August 2019; Schools are great partners to help reach and enroll families with children who are eligible for Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Cultivating relationships with school staff is a win-win—we know that students are better equipped to learn when they're getting the health care they need, and schools are trusted sources of information for parents. In addition to public school systems, don't forget to consider partnering with private and parochial schools, charter schools, daycare centers and pre-schools, or Head Start programs. Partnering with schools can open up opportunities for countless outreach and enrollment activities that get—and keep—kids covered. <https://www.insurekidsnow.gov/downloads/library/misc/toolkit-schoolbasedoutreachandenrollment.pdf>