Trauma-Informed Services and Policies to Support Immigrant and Mixed-Status Families in Early Care and Education

Promising Practices and Strategies for Policy and Legislation

July 23, 2019
Promising Practices and Strategies for Policy and Legislation

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Promising Practices and Strategies for Policy and Legislation

1. Welcome and Review
2. Overview of Children in Immigrant Families and Immigration Context in the US
3. Action Steps for Early Childhood Programs and Practitioners
4. Action Steps for Children’s Advocates
5. Questions
6. Closing

BUILD INITIATIVE
Review: An Overview of Immigration Policy and Trauma

• Vast majority of children of immigrants are US citizens in mixed-status families.

• Shifts in immigration policy priorities have increased focus to deporting all undocumented individuals resulting in many mixed families withdrawing from services for young children.

• The Diversity-Informed Tenets for Work with Infants, Children, and Families.

• Tenet 1: Self-Awareness Leads to Better Services for Families.
Review: Impacts of Immigration Trauma on the Health and Development of Young Children

• Tenet # 1 - Self-awareness Leads to Better Services for Families.
• Why do they migrate? Historical context for current immigration situation.
• The unique trauma experienced by young children in mixed-status families.
• Tools and Strategies to increase empowerment, hope and healing.
• Trauma and diversity informed approach to helping young children make sense of trauma and loss.
Review: Trauma-Informed Approach to Working with Providers and Families

• Review of historical trauma and strategies for working with families.
• Implication of creating Safe Spaces for providers.
• Symptoms and warning signs of secondary stress and vicarious trauma.
• Personal and Organization Risk Factors and Protective Factors.
• Reflective Practice/Reflective Supervision.
• Vicarious Resilience.
Promising Practices and Strategies for Policy and Legislation

July 2019
Overview

• Review: children in immigrant families and the immigration context in the U.S.
• Action steps for early childhood programs and practitioners
• Action steps for children’s advocates
  – Federal advocacy
  – State administrative advocacy
  – State legislative advocacy
Overview of Children in Immigrant Families and Immigration Context in the U.S.
1 in 4 Young Children are Members of Immigrant Families

- 5.6 million young children under age 6 have one or more parents who were born outside of the U.S.
  - 94% of them are U.S. citizens
Children in Immigrant Families are Racially and Ethnically Diverse

Overall young child population
- Latinx: 26%
- White: 50%
- Black: 13%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 5%
- Asian: 5%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 5%
- Other: 5%
- Multiracial: 0%

Young children with immigrant parents
- Latinx: 50%
- White: 17%
- Black: 9%
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 17%
- Asian: 5%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 5%
- Other: 5%
- Multiracial: 0%
Children in Immigrant Families Live All Over the Country

Source: CLASP analysis of data compiled by the Urban Institute
Shift in Immigration Policy Priorities

1. Increasing enforcement
2. Removing legal protections
3. Reducing access to public benefits
Federal Updates

• **HUD proposed rule** to restrict access to housing assistance for mixed-status families
  – Over 30,000 comments submitted!

• A victory on the **census** citizenship question

• Ongoing **family separations** at the border

• Children being held in **inhumane conditions** at Border Patrol facilities

• Changes to **asylum** policies
Immigration Raids Remain Imminent

• Administration is conducting enforcement operations in communities across the U.S.
  – Targeting recently arrived immigrants with removal orders
  – Expected in as many as 10 cities, including Miami, LA, NYC, Newark, DC, Baltimore, Chicago, Houston, San Francisco, Atlanta, Denver, and New Orleans

• Actions reportedly began in mid-July, but those reported were scattered and small in scale
Preparing for a Raid in Your Community

• Issue organizational statements
• Encourage state agencies to issue guidance
• Support early childhood providers in your network to make a plan
• Share resources with families and community members
Action Steps for Early Childhood Programs and Practitioners
Promote Trauma-Informed Care Settings to Support Mental Health

- Begins with understanding the impact of trauma on children, families, and the broader ECE community
- Designing classrooms and care settings with children’s needs in mind
- Fostering rituals and routines
- Relationship-building activities for children and parents
Celebrate Children’s Racial, Ethnic, and Cultural Identities

See additional reading recommendations from our friends at the Brooklyn Public Library:
https://borrow bklynlibrary.org/booklist vww0G
Support Program Staff

• Talk to staff about what supports they need
• Provide trainings and information sessions on policy changes
• Create time/space for staff to process secondary trauma
Develop Partnerships

• With organizations that provide or connect immigrants to health and legal services
• With immigrant rights organizations
Evaluate Application and Enrollment Procedures

• Review forms for parents, consider documentation requirements
  – Are you asking for information that may deter immigrant families from enrolling?
• Ensure your materials are available in multiple languages
Make Resources Available and Accessible

• Resources related to:
  – Know Your Rights
  – Family safety planning
  – Immigration policy changes

• Proactively connect families with information through:
  – Trainings and workshops at parent meetings
  – Including immigration info in regular communications w/ parents
  – Resource tables in the lobby
Early Childhood Programs are Sensitive Locations

- Immigration enforcement is generally restricted at **known and licensed** early childhood programs

- Immigration agents need prior approval from a supervisor to conduct enforcement actions at your facility
  - Without a warrant and prior approval, you do not have to grant access
  - Limited exceptions in **exigent circumstances**

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**Image**

- The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has longstanding policies that restrict immigration enforcement actions in “sensitive locations.” This means that, in certain limited circumstances, immigration agents should not conduct arrests, apprehensions, or other enforcement actions at facilities that are known and licensed early childhood programs.

- Immigrant agents need prior approval from a supervisor to conduct enforcement actions at your facility—without a warrant and prior approval, you do not have to grant access.

- Limited exceptions in exigent circumstances.
Implement a Safe Space Policy

- Safe space policies **safeguard** early childhood programs against immigration enforcement and **protect** families’ safety and privacy.

- Rooted in basic security and privacy protocols related to:
  - Recording and storing private information
  - How authorized staff, parents access the property
  - Expectations for visitors

- Give particular consideration to procedures during immigration enforcement actions.
CLASP Can Help

- Find our guide to creating safe space policies at [www.clasp.org/safespace guide](http://www.clasp.org/safespace guide)

- Contact Rebecca Ullrich ([rullrich@clasp.org](mailto:rullrich@clasp.org)) for questions and assistance
Action Steps for Children’s Advocates
Key Federal Legislative Advocacy Opportunities

- **Protecting Sensitive Locations Act** codifies and expands upon existing agency guidance restricting immigration enforcement key locations
- **Humane Enforcement and Legal Protections (HELP) for Separated Children** mitigates harm to children whose parents are arrested and/or detained
- **Help Separated Families** ensures children in the child welfare system can reunify with detained or deported parents or be placed in the custody of a family member
New Urgency for Dream and TPS

• In late June, the Supreme Court announced it will take up DACA case next fall

• Congress can preempt the court by passing legislation that provides a permanent pathway to citizenship
  – S. 875: Dream Act of 2019
  – S. 879: Safe Environment from Countries Under Repression and Emergency (SECURE) Act
State/Local Administrative Advocacy

Encourage public officials/program administrators to:

• Issue guidance on immigrant eligibility for public benefits, data privacy
• Share information about the public charge rule and other major policy changes
• Disseminate model “safe space” policies for early childhood programs
Worried about immigration or public charge issues?

DO NOT BE AFRAID TO APPLY FOR CALFRESH

You can get CalFresh and still become a U.S. citizen.

What is a public charge?
A public charge is a person who depends on long-term government support. If an immigrant is a public charge, he or she may not get legal status in the U.S.

Some things to know about CalFresh:
- You will NOT become a public charge because you are getting CalFresh.
- If you get CalFresh, it will NOT hurt your chances of getting a green card.
- You will NOT lose your green card because you are getting CalFresh.
- Applying for CalFresh will NOT affect your (for your family) immigration status.
- You will NOT be denied U.S. citizenship because you get CalFresh benefits.

Did you know?
- Public charge rules do not apply to programs like CalFresh, WIC and school lunch programs.
- Immigration information is private and will NOT be shared.
- All children born in the U.S. can get CalFresh benefits if they qualify. It does not matter where their parents were born.
- Even if sponsored non-citizens refuse CalFresh benefits, the rest of their household can still get benefits.

Remember:
Non-citizens who are in the U.S. temporarily, such as those with a student visa, cannot get CalFresh.

One-page fact sheet on public charge and SNAP from the California Depts. of Social Services and Public Health

For more information about CalFresh, visit www.calfresh.ca.gov
Or call 1-877-435-3663

CLASP | clasp.org
*Updated December 18, 2018*

**OIRA Helped Gather 1,000 Public Comments on Public Charge**

OIRA and the *Protecting Immigrant Families (PIF) Washington Coalition* worked together to inform community members about this harmful proposal and then gathered over 1,100 comments, which helped PIF-WA reach their goal of 4,000 public comments. Individuals across the U.S. submitted 216,102 comments on the proposed rule, far surpassing the original goal of 100,000 comments.

Mayor Jenny A. Durkan and Seattle City Council submitted a public comment opposed to the rule on behalf of the City of Seattle. She also signed onto a multi-city legal comment drafted by the City of Chicago and City of New York. The mayor also signed onto Washington State Attorney General Bob Ferguson’s public comment with King County Executive Dow Constantine. Multiple other City departments also submitted public comments, including the Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs, Office of Sustainability and Environment, and Office of Housing.
PRESS RELEASE

AG Healey Issues Guidance to Health Care Providers and Public Schools on Immigration Enforcement Requests

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
5/18/2017 Office of Attorney General Maura Healey

BOSTON — Attorney General Maura Healey today issued guidance to health care providers and local public school districts in Massachusetts on immigration enforcement and requests for information from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Guidance from the MA Attorney General for health care providers, public schools
State/Local Legislative Advocacy

• Fight back against state legislation that would:
  – Enable cooperation between state/local police or other government officials and ICE
  – Deny immigrants and their families access to public benefits
  – Undermine immigrants’ economic security and mobility
Denying Moms and Babies WIC in Indiana

• Immigration status not a federally required eligibility factor for WIC

• Under then-Governor Mike Pence, Indiana began requiring applicants to affirm their citizenship or “qualified alien” status

• Women immediately began to disenroll/refuse to enroll
Cooperating with ICE in Florida

• Governor DeSantis signed SB 168: Federal Immigration Enforcement last month
  – Bans “sanctuary cities”
  – Compels local authorities to provide their “best efforts” (i.e., additional resources) to support federal immigration enforcement

• Enables racial profiling, wastes taxpayer resources, and terrorizes communities
Is Your State Anti-Sanctuary?

State laws on sanctuary cities
While the Trump administration spars with local governments over whether they can limit cooperation with federal immigration authorities, many states have passed laws both for and against so-called sanctuary policies.

- Anti-sanctuary
- Pro-sanctuary

Anti-sanctuary
- Alabama
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- Florida
- Georgia
- Iowa
- Mississippi
- Missouri
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas

Pro-sanctuary
- California
- Connecticut
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
- New York
- Oregon
- Rhode Island
- Vermont
- Washington

As of June 14, 2019

Correction: A previous version of this graphic misstated the National Conference of State Legislatures’ name. It has been updated.

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures, Arkansas Governor’s Office
Graphic: Joyce Teng, CNN
State/Local Legislative Advocacy

• Support legislation that:
  – Reduces cooperation with ICE
  – Extends eligibility for public health insurance, other benefits to immigrants
  – Reinforces immigrant families’ safety in schools
  – Extends in-state tuition, tuition assistance to Dreamers
Safeguarding Locations from ICE Enforcement

California’s AB 699

• Gathering, managing, and sharing student and family information
  – Prohibits the inquiry, collection, or retention of information about immigration status
  – Provides guidance related to documentation requirements

• Responding to enforcement issues
  – Requires schools to develop and implement policies regarding requests to access to school grounds, student interviews or searches by immigration enforcement agents
  – Required schools to establish protocols for arranging for student care and maintaining emergency contact information
Extending Health Care Access

From KFF’s “Medicaid and CHIP Eligibility, Enrollment, and Cost Sharing Policies as of January 2019: Findings from a 50-State Survey”
Extending Health Care Access

Provides public health insurance to children regardless of immigration status

- California
- District of Columbia
- Illinois
- Massachusetts
- New York
- Oregon
- Washington
Immigration Policy is a Children’s Issue

- trusted caregivers
- safe and stable housing
- quality child care and early education
- nutritious foods
- economically stable families
- mental and physical health care
Contact Information

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Questions?
THANK YOU

For more information and recordings of the webinar series, please visit: