Young Children and Immigrant Families in the Current Political Climate:

What should Early Childhood know and how can we best support?

It’s amazing what they absorb before they’re five.
Overview

- Who are the young children and families being impacted?
- How is the climate affecting families and their young children?
- What is the Sensitive Locations memo and Illinois TRUST Act?
- What are the proposed changes to Public Charge?
- What can early childhood programs/agencies do to best support?
  - Guidance
  - Resources
- Q/A
Awareness & Advocacy

Who are the young children and families impacted?

Sandy De León
Ounce of Prevention Fund
Policy Manager
Young Children and Families Being impacted

**Children living in the U.S.: Ages birth to five**

- There are 23 million young children between the ages of birth to 5 in the United States.
  - One-quarter are children of immigrants, defined as children with at least one foreign-born parent.
- Children of immigrants birth to age 5 make up over 20% of the child population in 22 states.
- 96% of young children of immigrants are U.S. citizens.

Sources: Migration Policy Institute (MPI); Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Young Children and Families Being Impacted

Children of immigrants: Ages birth to Five, Illinois

Children in U.S. Immigrant Families:
Number and Share of the Total U.S. Child Population, by Age Group and State

1990

- Share of children from immigrant families: 140,000
- Share of children above who were born in the United States: 89.8%

2015

- Share of children from immigrant families: 240,000
- Share of children above who were born in the United States: 94.9%

Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub
Young Children and Families Being Impacted

Children living in the U.S.: Under the age of 18

- Over 5 million children in the U.S. live in a mixed-status family
- Less than 1 million children in U.S. are undocumented.
- In 2014, over 68,000 unaccompanied children entered the U.S.
  - Numbers fell in 2015 and increasing again in 2016
- Between May 5 and June 9, 2018, over 2300 children were separated from their parents at the Border, with 120 being under the age of 5.

Parents in the U.S.

- 25% of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients are parents of at least one U.S. citizen child.
- Foreign-born parents make up 21% of all parents in U.S. with young children.

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP); Migration Policy Institute (MPI)
Young Children and Families Being Impacted

Immigrant population by birth region, Illinois

Foreign Born Population by Region, Year 2000 and 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>26,158</td>
<td>72,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>389,928</td>
<td>364,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>359,812</td>
<td>532,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>731,397</td>
<td>834,275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proportion of Foreign Born by Region, Year 2015

- North America, 1%
- Europe, 20%
- Latin America, 46%
- Asia, 29%
- Africa, 4%
- Oceania, >1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey, 2000 Summary File 3

Source: Latino Policy Forum, Immigration, Illinois
Young Children and Families Being Impacted

- Between **1990 and 2000**, Illinois was among top five states with
  - the *largest absolute growth* of the immigrant population.
  - the *largest absolute growth* of the number of children living with immigrant parents.

- In 2015, Illinois was the state with fifth highest total number of children under age 18 with immigrant parents.
  - Together, top five states, accounted for 58% of total US population of children with immigrant parents.

Source: Migration Policy Institute (MPI)
Impact of Socio-Political Climate on Immigrant Children and Families

- Separation of families
- Short and long-term effects on children’s socio-emotional, mental and physical health
- Destabilization family economic security
- Climate of fear restricting children’s access to education, public benefits, and other services
  - Examples of decreased access?

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Effects on young children: Trauma

Acknowledgements

These slides were developed in collaboration with:

- Center for Childhood Resilience at Ann and Robert H. Lurie Children’s Hospital of Chicago
- Illinois Childhood Trauma Coalition’s Ad-Hoc Committee on Refugee and Immigrant Children and Trauma
- Chicago Public Schools’ Office of Social & Emotional Learning
- Illinois Refugee Mental Health Task Force
- Coalition for Immigrant Mental Health
- Center for Child Trauma Assessment, Services and Interventions at Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine (CCTASI)

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What is Child Trauma?

The 3 Es

• An emotionally painful or distressing event

• The experience of the event induces an abnormally intense and prolonged stress response

• The event and experience of the event result in lasting physical & mental effects.
# Trauma Experience for Some Immigrants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PREFLIGHT</th>
<th>FLIGHT</th>
<th>RESETTLEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violence (as witnesses or perpetrators)</td>
<td>Refugee Camps / Border detention</td>
<td>Community violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War and persecution</td>
<td>Separation from family</td>
<td>Disruption in attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of food, water, or shelter</td>
<td>Traveling long distances by foot</td>
<td>Financial hardship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical injuries, infections, disease</td>
<td>Mistreatment by authorities</td>
<td>School placement and adjustment problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torture</td>
<td>Loss of community</td>
<td>Survivor’s guilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced labor</td>
<td>Hunger, thirst exhaustion</td>
<td>Fear of deportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual assault</td>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>Discrimination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of medical care</td>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>Acculturation stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of loved ones</td>
<td>Coercion/abuse by smugglers</td>
<td>Difficulty finding housing and accessing resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Categories of Reactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Re-Experiencing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Flashbacks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Intrusive thoughts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nightmares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Avoidance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Emotional numbing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Behavioral inhibition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Dissociation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hyper-arousal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hyper-vigilance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Irritable Outbursts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Negative Alterations in Cognition and Mood</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Anger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Depression or sadness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Withdrawal</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note About Trauma Reactions

Not all children who experience traumatic events will present with trauma reactions.

Some key factors that may buffer the impact of trauma:

- Developmental age
- Subjective experience
- Type and severity of event
- Whether or not trauma is interpersonal
- Support system
- Coping style
- Strengths & resiliency factors
Trauma Reactions: Children Ages 0-2

- Poor verbal skills
- Memory problems
- Excessive temper tantrums
- Demanding of attention—often in negative ways
- Regressive behaviors
- Aggressive behaviors—biting, kicking, screaming
- Excessive crying
- Easily startled
- Fearful of adults
- Extreme separation anxiety
- Withdrawal
- Does not thrive physically—poor eating for example
- Poor sleep

Trauma Reactions: Toddler/Preschool Children

• Marked changes in behavior
• Shutting down, decreased exploration, emotional expression
• Over- or under-reacting to physical contact, bright lighting, sudden movements, or loud sounds
• Increased distress (whiny, irritable, moody)
• Regression in previously mastered stages of development
• Reenactment in talk, play and/or behavior
• Anxiety, fear and worry about safety of self and others
• Worry about recurrence of the traumatic event
Trauma Reactions: Toddler/Preschool Children

- Difficult to soothe due to chronic arousal
- Dysregulated and impulsive behavior with little ability to heed warnings about danger/consequences
- Anxiety: crying, biting, throwing objects, thumb sucking, agitated behavior
- Lack of developmental progress
- Intense fear of separation from caregiver (and/or teachers) OR facile separation without age-appropriate distress
- Stranger anxiety OR indiscriminate attachment
Trauma Reactions: Children Ages 3-6

- Act out in social situations
- Withdrawn
- Demand attention through both positive and negative behaviors
- Excessive temper
- Anxious, fearful and avoidant
- Unable to trust others or make friends
- Verbally abusive
- Believe they are to blame for the traumatic experience

- Difficulties focusing or learning in school
- Learning difficulties/disabilities
- Aggressive behaviors
- Nightmares or sleep difficulties
- Stomachaches and headaches
- Fear adults who remind them of the traumatic event
- Fear being separated from parent/caregiver, clingingness
Early Chronic Stress and Trauma

- Early experiences with unsafe social relationships negatively impact the ability to:
  - Form and maintain healthy relationships
  - Manage intense emotions

- Young children’s ability to recover from trauma is influenced by:
  - The quality of the child’s attachments
  - By the parents’ ability to respond sensitively the infant or young child’s traumatic experiences

- Threats to or disruption of the attachment relationship are linked to:
  - Distress and behavioral challenges for children
  - Challenges to positive parenting.
Experience of Flight/Immigration

Impact on Family Dynamics

• Parents and children often undergo separation during the flight to a new country
• Children acculturate and learn English faster than their adults.
• Parent/caregiver may have unresolved trauma of their own that impacts their parenting
• Possible shifts in family/gender roles
  – Father formerly may have been breadwinner and now is primary caretaker
• Parenting strategies (e.g., disciplinary strategies such as corporal punishment) common in country of origin may not be acceptable in the US
What are ECE Families Saying and Feeling?

- Worry it’s unsafe to bring their children
- Concerned about sharing their personal information
- Uncertainty about how participating in publicly funded programs could affect their ability to obtain long-term status
- Fear the possibility of encountering immigration agents at or near the child care center

What have you heard or observed?

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Impact on ECE programs

- Increased difficulty connecting immigrant families to health, nutrition, and social services
- Feeling of unpreparedness to meet families’ needs
- Direct effect of immigration policies on workforce
- Quick program adaptation or response with varying capacity:
  - Staff roles
  - Knowledge and training
  - Formal policies & procedures
  - Community connections and relationships

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
Multi-Level Impact

• Individual
• Inter-personal/ Relationships
• Organizational
• Community
• Policy
Federal & State Policy

Sensitive Locations policy memo
Illinois TRUST Act
Proposed Rule on Public Charge
Early care and education programs are sensitive locations

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has longstanding policies, which restrict immigration enforcement actions in “sensitive locations.”

**Schools**, including known and licensed child care programs, preschools, pre-kindergarten programs, Head Start programs, and other early care and education programs.

K-12 schools, colleges and universities, after-care programs, vocational or trade schools, and other education-related activities and events are also included in the policy.

**Medical treatment and health care facilities**, such as hospitals, doctors’ offices, accredited health clinics, and emergent or urgent care facilities.

**Places of worship**, such as churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples.

**School bus stops** that are marked and/or known to the officer (during periods when children are present at the stop).

**Religious or civil ceremonies or observances**, such as funerals and weddings.

**During public demonstrations**, such as marches, rallies, or parades.
ICE Access and Safe Spaces

• Special exceptions:
  – someone who poses an imminent threat, such as a national security risk
  – immediate pursuit of a felon or person who poses danger to the public
  – risk of destruction of property

• If the agent has the proper credentials, permission to enter the building from a supervisor, and a judicial warrant (or cites exigent circumstances), a designated employee should accompany the agent while they are present on your property and document all events.

• CLASP recently released “A Guide to Creating Safe Space Policies for Early Childhood Programs”
  – Template language
  – TA available (Rebecca Ulrich, CLASP)
State policy: Illinois TRUST Act

- Sets *reasonable, constitutional limits* on local police interaction with ICE enforcement
- *Fosters trust* between local police and immigrant communities.
  - Local police cannot comply with immigration detainers and warrants not issued by a judge.
  - Local police also cannot stop, search, or arrest anyone based on that person’s immigration or citizenship status.
  - Local police can still act upon a valid enforceable federal warrant, and can still communicate with ICE.

Questions? Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR)
Public Charge

What is it?

• Public charge is a technical legal term used in immigration law.

• It is part of a screening process used by U.S. immigration officials with non-citizens who are applying for lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, (also called getting a green card), or with non-immigrants applying for a visa.

• If someone is determined to be a public charge or likely to become a public charge the individual will not be able to get a green card or a visa.
Federal rulemaking process and Proposed Rule on Public Charge

Inadmissibility due to “public charge” is referred to in Section 212(a)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)

1999: Proposed Public Charge Rule filed in Federal Register but never finalized; Field Guidance Issued

On October 10, 2018, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) filed a proposed rule in the Federal Register, Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds

60 Day Public Comment Period Started October 10, 2018 and ended December 10, 2018

At least 266,077 comments were submitted (as of 3/11/19). DHS Will Review All Unique Comments

Remember: Until a Final Rule is in effect, Immigration Officials will continue to apply the current public charge test published in 1999

### Proposed new definition of public charge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1999 Definition of Public Charge</th>
<th>Proposed New Definition of Public Charge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“primarily dependent” on the government for subsistence, based on the totality of the circumstances</td>
<td>likely at any time in the future to receive one or more public benefits, based on totality of the circumstances (Proposed Rule at 51174)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Public Benefits Included in Proposed Public Charge Test

- Non-Emergency Medicaid*  
- SNAP  
- Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidy  
- Housing Assistance (public housing or Section 8 housing vouchers and rental assistance)  
- Long-term Care Institutionalization  
- Cash Assistance (TANF, SSI, G.A.)
Q: Are all Immigrants screened for the public charge test when they apply for a green card?

A: No. Individuals who are exempt from public charge or may get a waiver:

- Refugees and asylum applicants
- Refugees and asylees applying for adjustment to permanent resident status
- Amerasian Immigrants (for their initial admission)
- Individuals granted relief under the Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA)
- Individuals granted relief under the Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act (NACARA)
- Individuals granted relief under the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)
- Green card holder renewing their green card or applying for citizenship

• Individuals applying for a U Visa
• Individuals applying for a T Visa
• Individuals who possess a T visa and are applying for adjustment to permanent resident status may apply for a waiver
• Individuals who possess a U visa and are applying for adjustment to permanent resident status
• Special immigrant juveniles
• VAWA self-petitioners
• Applicants for Temporary Protected Status (TPS)
• Individuals applying to renew DACA status

These statuses are encoded in statute and cannot be changed by rule-making.
The receipt of public benefits by dependents (including U.S. citizen children) will not directly be a factor in a parent-applicant’s public charge test.

An immigrant child-applicant’s (i.e. he/she is applying for a green card) own use of benefits would count toward that child’s own public charge assessment.
These Public Benefits **Are Not Included** in Proposed Public Charge Rule

- Use of health clinics
- *Short-term* rehabilitation
- Emergency Medicaid
- Entirely state, local or tribal programs (other than cash assistance)
- Disaster relief
- School-based Medicaid benefits and Medicaid benefits under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
- ACA subsidies

- The Federal Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP): DHS asks for input on inclusion of CHIP, but the program is not included in the regulatory text.
  - In Illinois, the federal CHIP funding covers:
    - Higher income levels of All Kids program
    - Moms & Babies for non-citizen pregnant women (who are not LPRs who met five year bar)
- Any other benefit not specifically listed in the proposed rule. For instance:
  - WIC,
  - Tax credits, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC),
  - Head Start,
  - Energy Assistance Benefits such as LIHEAP,
  - Free and reduced lunch program,
  - Medicare Parts A, B, C
Proposed Changes Not Retroactive

Immigration officials cannot use the NEW list of public benefits (e.g., Medicaid, SNAP, Housing Assistance, Medicare Part D subsidy) in their public charge assessments until after the final rule is effective and becomes law.
Mandatory Factors in Determining Who Is “Likely to Become” a Public Charge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Under the proposed rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Consider[ed].. in relation to employment or employability... Working age is considered to be between 18-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical condition</td>
<td>Consider the existence of a medical (any physical or mental) condition in light of the effect that [it] is likely to have on the alien's ability to attend school or work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Status</td>
<td>Consider the number of people in a household in light of whether applicant will be self-sufficient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets &amp; Resources</td>
<td>Employment income at least 125% FPL; checking &amp; savings accounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial status</td>
<td>Credit score near or higher than average; credit report history; fee waiver for immigration benefits after the effective date of the final rule; past or current use of public benefits;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Skills</td>
<td>Recent employment history; academic degrees &amp; certifications; skills or licenses; proficiency in English or in additional languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mandatory Factors in Determining Who Is “Likely to Become” a Public Charge (cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Under the Proposed Rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affidavit of Support by Sponsor</strong></td>
<td>Required but demoted in weight: now just one factor in the totality of the circumstances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When determining the weight to give an affidavit of support in the totality of the circumstances, USCIS would assess the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• sponsor’s annual income, assets, resources, and financial status,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• relationship to applicant,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• the likelihood that the sponsor would actually provide financial support to the alien,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• and any other related considerations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proposed Public Charge Rule’s Impact in Illinois

• Approximately 1 million people, including 379,000 children, may be impacted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Estimated Number of Potentially Impacted</th>
<th>Estimated Share of County Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cook</td>
<td>5,228,000</td>
<td>658,000</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kane</td>
<td>527,000</td>
<td>81,000</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>703,000</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DuPage</td>
<td>931,000</td>
<td>66,000</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td>41,000</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/2018_ILpif.pdf
For potential green card applicants residing within the U.S.:

- The 1999 public charge test is still in effect and and changes cannot take effect until rule is final.

Remember not all immigrants are subject to the test! This cannot be changed by the rule-making process.

Not all public benefits are included in the test.

Get connected to a trusted source of information to make the best decision for your family: ex. pifillinois@povertylaw.org

For individuals currently receiving public benefits, there is no advantage to terminating benefits at this time. That may change if/when the Final rule goes into effect.

There is no advantage to U.S. citizen children or other dependents to dis-enroll or forgo benefits for which they are eligible.
After Final Rule is Published:

- Ensure that you understand Final Rule. There will be changes from the Proposed Rule. PIF-IL will continue to provide trainings.

- Stay connected to a trusted source of information.

- Disseminate accurate information to ensure that all written materials, communications with immigrant clients are accurate.

- Look for a PIF-IL resource and referral guide for free/low-cost immigration attorneys.

- For individuals receiving public benefits and subject to public charge, they will need to consult an immigration attorney.

- If Final Rule mirrors the proposed rule, there will still be no advantage to U.S. citizen children or other dependents to dis-enroll or forgo benefits for which they are eligible.
Protecting Immigrant Families-Illinois

Convened By: ICIRR, Latino Policy Forum, Legal Council for Health Justice, Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law

Steering Committee Members:
- AIDS Foundation of Chicago
- Asian Human Services
- Elevate Energy
- Erie Family Health Center
- Greater Chicago Food Depository
- Health & Medicine Policy Research Group
- Healthy Illinois Campaign
- Housing Action Illinois
- ICIRR
- Illinois AAP
- Legal Aid Society of Metropolitan Family Services
- Legal Council for Health Justice
- National Immigrant Justice Center
- Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law
- The DuPage Federation
- The Latino Policy Forum
- The Ounce of Prevention Fund
- YMCA of Champaign

Press Briefing & legislator Briefing
Press Conferences, Vigil
Grass tops, Provider-facing, and Community-facing education
Cook County Board Resolution
Growing and Formalizing the Coalition
Webinars on Public Charge 101

RIOSE MINDS. CHANGE LIVES.
Guidance & Resources for Early Childhood provider community
Guidance for Early Childhood Providers

Supporting young children and families

ICE Access and Safe Spaces

• Ensure your agency has policies and procedures about interactions with U.S. Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE).

• Develop confidentiality policies.

• Become familiar with the “Sensitive Locations” memo.

• Partner with organizations offering “Know Your Rights” (KYR) trainings.

• Know which organizations offer legal consultation in issues related to immigration.

***Make sure all staff and families are aware of agency policies and procedures, critical information, workshops/events, and resources.
ICE Access and Safe Spaces

Early Care and Education Programs are Sensitive Locations

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has longstanding policies that restrict immigration enforcement actions in “sensitive locations.” This means that, except in limited circumstances, immigration agents should not conduct arrests, apprehensions, or other enforcement actions in the following locations:

- **Schools**, including known and licensed child care programs, preschools, pre-kindergarten programs, Head Start programs, and other early care and education programs.
- **K-12 schools**, colleges and universities, after-care programs, vocational or trade schools, and other education-related activities and events are also included in the policy.
- **School bus stops** that are marked and/or known to the officer (during periods when children are present at the stop).
- **Medical treatment and health care facilities**, such as hospitals, doctors’ offices, accredited health clinics, and emergency or urgent care facilities.
- **Places of worship**, such as churches, synagogues, mosques, and temples.
- **Religious or civil ceremonies or observances**, such as funerals and weddings.
- **During public demonstrations**, such as marches, rallies, or parades.

Source: Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
**Guidance for Early Childhood Providers**

**Supporting young children and families**

*Family Safety Plan*

- Ensure all families have a safety & action plan on file in case a parent/primary caregiver is arrested or detained by ICE and cannot pick up their child.

- For examples and guides on how to prepare plans:
  
  *Guide for Parents in Illinois who are Undocumented – Planning for your children in case of detention or deportation:*
  
  Spanish version – [www.luc.edu/law/guiadeinmigracion](http://www.luc.edu/law/guiadeinmigracion)
  
  English version - [www.luc.edu/law/immigrationguide](http://www.luc.edu/law/immigrationguide)

  *ICIRR: How to prepare an Emergency Plan*

  *WRC safety planning guide* (available in English and Spanish)

  *Appleseed safety planning manual*
Guidance for Early Childhood Providers

Supporting young children and families

Mental Health Support

• Be prepared to provide and promote a sense of safety for children and families who are in distress.

• Familiarize yourself with the signs of distress in children and adults and signs of potential suicidality among families.

• Pay attention to any changes in child-parent interactions and relationships.

• Address trauma and fear by promoting healthy coping and staying calm.

• Practice self-care

For more mental health resources visit: https://childhoodresilience.org/yna-resources

ICTC-RIC Professional Training Resources for Working with Refugee and Immigrant Communities

http://cimhil.org/resources/mh-directory/
Supporting young children and families

Available non-crisis services

- SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services locator
  - 1(800) 662-HELP (4357) – Spanish and English 24/7
  - 1(800) 487-4889 (TTY)
  - Search by zip code: https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/

- National Association of Mental Illness (NAMI)
  - 1(800) 950-NAMI (6264) – M-F, 10am-6pm ET
  - info@nami.org
  - **FIND HELP IN A CRISIS** OR TEXT "NAMI" TO 741741
Guidance for Early Childhood Providers

Supporting young children and families

CRISIS Services

• For adults:
  • Call 911 or go to Emergency Room
  • Contact crisis/emergency mental health partners (listed by city in IL): [http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=30893](http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=30893)

• For children and adolescents:
  • Call 911 or go to Emergency Room
  • Call CARES Crisis Line/ SASS Services: 1(800) 345-9049

** When calling 911 in Chicago request a Crisis Intervention Trained (CIT) Officer

• Crisis text line: [https://www.crisistextline.org/](https://www.crisistextline.org/)
  – Text HOME to 741741

• National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: 1(800) 273-TALK (8255)
Supporting Immigrant & Refugee Children: A Guide for Parents and Caregivers

• Use it as a family engagement tool and walk-through resource!
Additional Resources: DACA Renewal

• Where could I get help renewing my DACA?
  – IL Immigration Services Directory: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/aec63a_5807cc6c88e84a50a3298c0ea7041d0a.pdf

• Where do I go to for help paying renewal fee?
  – Mission Assets Fund
  – ‘Protection for All Movement’ Fund
  – “Undocumedia” Fund
  – TRP DACA Fund
  • Links to all of these Funds at: http://www.icirr.org/about/get-involved/protection/daca-09-05-17/paying-for-daca-renewal-fees

• How much time do I have to apply for renewal?
  – Unclear.
Additional Resources

• Families who need help or have questions can call the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) family support hotline at 1-855-HELP-MY-FAMILY (1-855-435-7693). *Services available in English/Spanish/Korean/Polish.

• For Know Your Rights information and legal resources visit: http://immigrantjustice.org/immigrant-resources or http://www.icirr.org/about/get-involved/know-your-rights-and-organize

• Immigrant and Refugee Children: AFT Guide for Educators/ School Support Staff

• Resources for immigrant/ refugee children and families: www.childhoodresilience.org/daca

• Preparing for raids and other immigration enforcement actions: Resource listing

• Resources from CLASP: Immigrant Eligibility for Federal Child Care and Early Education Programs and How Trump’s Immigration Enforcement Orders Harm Children’s Development

• Sensitive Locations fact sheets from CLINIC: English and Spanish; U.S. Dept. of Education Sensitive Locations fact sheet for families and staff; CLASP Early childhood-Sensitive locations: Fact sheet;

• Public Charge: https://protectingimmigrantfamilies.org/, PIF child fact sheet and talking points

• Early Learning Council, Access Committee: Early Childhood Providers Guidance

• For updates and resources on immigration issues visit: http://www.latinopolicyforum.org/get-involved/impacto
Contact us!

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Questions?