

Supporting Unaccompanied Children in U.S. Schools



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Learning Objectives

- Participants will develop or enhance understanding of the background and scope of unaccompanied migrant children in the U.S.
- Identify the unique challenges immigrant children face (e.g., trauma, reunification issues, parenting, new family dynamics, etc.).
- Participants will be equipped with knowledge and skills to implement a trauma- informed approach to education.





USCCB/MRS

- Migration and Refugee Services (MRS) is an arm of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops.
- Our mission is to serve and advocate for refugees, asylees, and other forced migrants, immigrants, and other people on the move.
- Special concern is given to the most vulnerable among these populations, including unaccompanied youth.













Unaccompanied Migrant Children: Overview











What is an Unaccompanied Child (UC)?

The U.S. government defines an **Unaccompanied Child** (UC) as a child who lacks immigration status, is under 18, and who is present without a parent or legal guardian.*

Fiscal Year	# of UC Apprehende the US
FY2013	24,668
FY2014	57,478
FY2015	33,726
FY2016	43,309 (as of June 3



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Where are they coming from?









How do they get to the U.S.?

- Smuggler (50%) Ο
- Alone \bigcirc
- Human Trafficking Ο
- Labor Exploitation Ο









Reasons for Migration

- $\,\circ\,$ Flee community violence
- Escape poverty and hunger
- \circ Reunify with family in the U.S.
- Seek educational and employment opportunities
- Escape situations of family breakdown, abuse, abandonment, and/or neglect









What happens after they arrive in the U.S.?





What happens after they arrive in the U.S.?

- The Office of Refugee Resettlement – Division of Children's Services (ORR/DCS)
 Family Reunification
 Home Study and Post-Release services for some children
- Notice to Appear in the U.S. Immigration Court







Where are these children going?



- Children reunify with sponsors across the U.S.
- US states with highest number of children release from ORR/DCS: CA, TX, FL, NY, VA, MD, NJ, GA, NC, MA*
- Metropolitan and rural areas















Local Statistics

- The Washington, DC Metropolitan area is one of the highest UC release/reunification locations in the United States:
 - DC 321
 - \circ Maryland 2,692
 - Virginia 2, 694
- Fairfax County, Virginia 640
- Prince George's County 1,004







Impact of Family Separation

- Feelings of abandonment
- Accepting parental authority
- Externalize the emotional trauma
- Reconciling child's current developmental stage with the stage the child was in when parent left







Special Considerations

 \odot All UC's are victims of some form of trauma

- Abuse by past caretakers
- $\,\circ\,$ Witnessing violence in the community
- Witnessing violence during the journey to the U.S.
- Placement with the sponsor may not be permanent
 - Children may need to return to their country of origin due to immigration proceedings

Sponsor may be detained or deported



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Examples of Service Needs

- Assistance with school enrollment
- **Pro-bono immigration** legal services
- Low-cost medical care • Mental health services
- Understanding the **Immigration Court**

- Assistance navigating community resources
- Filing COA/COV
- Post-18 Planning
- Independent Living Skills
- Legal Guardianship





Impact of Trauma

 A student's ability to attach • A student's social emotional development Communication and Connectedness Empathy, Compassion & Respect Emotional regulation Hopeless, inability to impact world Unsure of needs or how to get them met Cognition and language Survival trumps exploration and growth (i.e. learning)

Lack of executive functioning









Impact of Trauma

Persistent trauma or adversity can cause the brain to be underdeveloped or damaged.

A damaged or undeveloped brain often causes a child to react differently to a stressful situation than a child without those constrictions.

Therefore, a child who is more reflexive than reflective may have a biological reason for behaving the way they did which is beyond their control.







Trauma Can Impair Learning

• Single exposure to trauma can lead to...

- Jumpiness 0
- Intrusive thoughts 0
- Interrupted sleep & nightmares 0
- Anger & moodiness Ο
- Social withdrawal

Interfere with concentration and memory









Trauma Can Impair Learning

- Chronic exposure to traumatic events , especially during the early years, can:
 - Adversely affect attention, memory & cognition
 - Reduce child's ability to focus, organize, & process information
 - Interfere with effective problem solving and/or planning

Results in overwhelming feelings of frustration and anxiety





Trauma Can Impact School Performance

- \circ Lower GPA
- Behavior problems
- Higher school absences
- Increased vulnerability to dropping out
- More suspension & expulsions
- Decreased reading ability





Symptoms of Physical & Emotional Distress

- Physical symptoms like headaches, stomachaches
- Poor control of emotions
- Inconsistent academic performance
- Unpredictable and/or impulsive behavior
- o Over or under-reacting to bells, physical contact, doors slamming, sirens, lighting, sudden movements
- Intense reminders of their traumatic events
 - Thinking others are violating their personal space
 - Blowing when corrected or told what to do
 - Fighting when criticized or teased by others
 - Resisting transition or change Ο
 - Results in overwhelming feelings of frustration and anxiety







Things to Remember



• Traumatic affect = Tip of the iceberg • Be conscious, aware and sensitive to this...and to remember the power of fostering resilience!



Compassionate Schools

- Support students who have experienced adversity or live in crisis
- A place where staff are trained to practice thoughtful and intentional kindness
- A place where students move from trauma to resilience





Compassionate Schools

- Geared toward students who have been impacted by trauma but all students benefit from a compassionate climate and culture
- Provide on-going professional development for ALL school staff
- Introduce strategies that promote student/staff wellness
- Encourage self-care for staff
- Adopt a school culture and climate infrastructure that meets the diversity and needs of the students/school
- Finding ways to meaningfully partner with communities and families.
- Address the mental health needs of students





Why it is important to build safe relationships?

- "Self-defense" mode
- Unable to shift from defensive reactions
- History of relational danger
- Repeated experiences of rejection or failed connection confirm negative beliefs about others and/or self
- Safe relationship with an adult is the most consistent predictor of resilient outcome







Understanding the Role of Attachment

- Attachment system: the biological, emotional, and relational connection between children and their earliest caregivers.
- What does attachment do in normative development?
 - Allows children safety to explore their world (agency)
 - Provides healthy model of self and others (trust)
 - Teaches child how to communicate, and how to read others' communication
 - Teaches children how to understand, tolerate and cope with emotional experience
 - Provides structure and limits













Additional Resources

- Emotional Intelligence: <u>http://www.ei-schools.com/</u>
- Post Traumatic Growth: http://www.psych.uncc.edu/kilmer.htm
- Anger management: http://kap.samhsa.gov/products/manuals/pdfs/anger2.pdf, adapted copy robert.hull@pgcps.org
- Perry and Scholastic: http://teacher.scholastic.com/professional/bruceperry/
- Oxford University Press 2012: http://global.oup.com/academic/search?q=supporting+and+educating+traumatize d+students&cc=us&lang=en
- O Fairfax County Public Schools/Immigrant Family Reunification Program: http://www.fcps.edu/is/fam/reunification.shtml
- BRYCS (Bridging Refugee Youth & Children's Services) www.brycs.org





Questions?







Contact Us

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