Inclusion for Immigrant and Refugee Youth in 4-H for practitioners

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Welcome!

Name	Pronouns	Location	Your Role	If you'd like to stay in touch with us, our emails
Ani Das	she / उसकी (her) / hers	Ames, Iowa	Co-Chair of the Immigrant and Refugee -Program Leaders Working Group-DEI STrategist (lowa State University)	anidas@iastate.edu
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Marilu Andon	She, her, Ella	Kankakee, Illinois	County Director–Serving member of Program Leaders Working Group	andon@illinois.edu

What is the 4-H Immigrant and Refugee Youth Champions Group?

- Ten Extension staff and former staff.
- Part of a larger collective enhancing inclusion and belonging.
- Represent nine institutions:
 - lowa State University
 - Oregon State University
 - Prairie View A&M University (2)
 - Texas A&M University
 - Texas Tech University
 - University of California
 - University of Illinois
 - University of Maine
 - University of Minnesota



Agenda



Social cultural, and emotional Conditions that can affect participation in programs

2

Social, cultural, and emotional conditions are nested and impacts on IRY

3

Promising practices

List *three facts* you know about immigrant and refugee youth?





An Extension story of migration.

The United States was home to more than

45,200,000

immigrants in 2021—
from almost every country in
the world—each with a diverse
set of needs and experiences.





2,700,000

The number of school age children in the U.S. who are immigrants.

One in

One in 4 U.S. children have at least one immigrant parent.

18,000,000

The number of children in the U.S. who are a child of an immigrant.



Immigration Trends 2010-2021



China + HK +572,000



Mexico <u>-</u>1,000,000

MPI Fact Sheet:https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frequently-requested-statistics-immigrants-and-immigration-united-states#immigrants_now_historically

1

Social, cultural, and emotional Conditions that can affect participation in programs: What Extension staff experience on the ground?



Most Common Statuses

Regularized Status

- Greater potential for inclusión in 4-H other programs
- Stabilization of migrant's status within country

Liminal Status

- ➤ In limbo but still need PYD
- Includes "Undocumented" students
 - DACA recipients
 - Asylum seekers
 - Unaccompanied minors

Second-generation Status

Souce: Law and Policy, 2015, 37(4).

https://immigrationinitiative.harvard.edu/topic/liminal-documentation/



Refugees & Asylum Seekers

- Refugee and asylum-seeking students and their families share many of the features of other immigrants (ie, displacement, language acquisition, etc.).
- Youth who are refugees have a more secure legal status in the U.S. than youth who are asylum-seekers.
- Most have experienced some form of traumatic event at some point in their journey.
 - > Post Traumatic disorders
 - Psychological traumas



Students with Interrupted/Inconsistent Formal Education (SIFE)

- Not been exposed to consistent formal education.
- Have attended schools in the United States for less than twelve months.
- Two or more years below grade level in literacy in home language.
- Two or more years below grade level in mathematics due to inconsistent or interrupted schooling prior to arrival in the United States.



Please share in the chat three pieces of information you will take away with you about Immigrant and Refugee Statuses?



What **resources and assets** do immigrant parents/youth bring that would benefit our community?



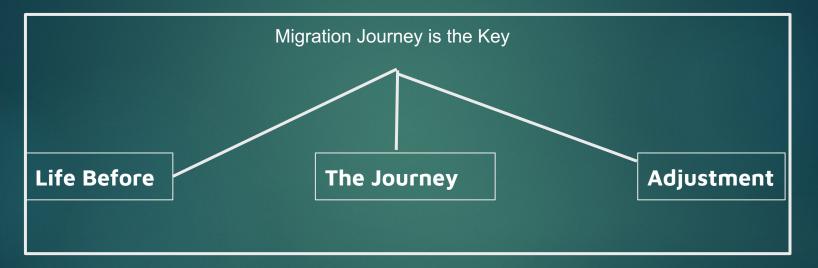


2

Social, cultural, and emotional conditions are nested and impacts on IRY



Understanding Immigrant and Refugee

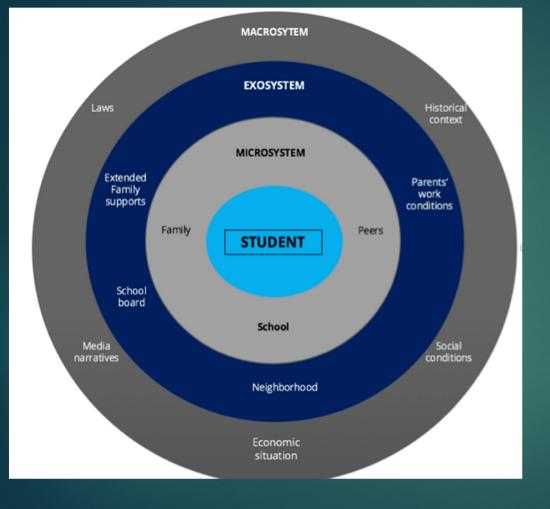




Typical Social Emotional and Cultural Challenges Relevant to IRY and Families

- Cultural & Social Adaptation
 - English Language Learners (ELL)
 - Is it possible to adapt?
- Proper identification
 - Government ID
 - Social Security Requirement
 - Short term foster families
 - Legal status pending
- Poverty
 - Families live below poverty level
- Education
 - Age & grade level





Urie
Bronfenbrenner's
Bioecological
Model



Trauma-informed care of practices

Consider the bioecological environment for a child who is an immigrant. How might the interactions in their ecological systems look different compared to other youth?

Community Integration Model

Community Integration Model of Refugee Resettlement Engaging Refugees and Community Partners for Cumulative Social Impact Resettlement Organization. Individual Community Members Business Me dical Owners and Providers Employers Refugee Family Neighborhoods Legal Professionals Organizations Academic Institutions

FAMILY-YOUTH

- Individual Community Members
- Medical Provider
- Legal Professional
- Academic Institutions
- Community Organizations
- Neighborhoods
- Business Owners and Employers
- Resettlement Organization



Community Integration Model

What role should 4-H and/or Extension play in a community integration model for immigrant and refugee youth?

Share a *framework* you have been using?





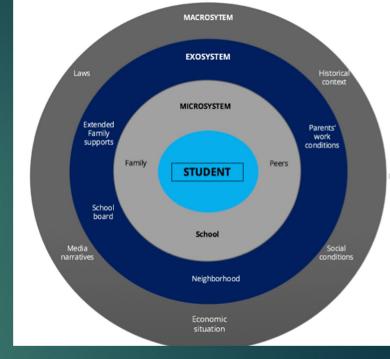
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Promising practices for engaging immigrant and refugee youth.



Promising Practices

- Whole child approach
- Understand the effects of trauma in engagement
- Culturally Responsive and Intentional programming
- Engaging in Professional Developments and training to enhance understanding
- Extension as a resource
 - Create access for education and opportunities
 - Welcoming spaces



Urie Bronfenbrenner's Bioecological Model



Continuously explore and learn about the community.

Figure out how Extension is necessary to the audience.



Fact Sheets

Webinars (7)

Why an Equity Lens?

44 has made a bold commitment by synth across the United States: to reflect the population demographics, wherealle population, dwere needs, and coal conditions of the could profit be all the profit of the profit

The 4-H Program Leaders Working Group, Access, Equity, and Belonging Committee (AEBC) has joined with the 4-H Thriving Model T saldorce to ensure this nationally adopted model is explored and utilized through an equity lens. The following fact sheet explores the Thriving Model in relation to immigrant and refugee yours.

The wast deventy of immigrant and refugee youth served by Extension professionals is robust with each sending country having distinct characteristics that leven empower or index or programs success. The deventry of cultures within immigrant and refugee (RFV) communities requires an Extension professional first to familiarize themselves within immigrant and refugee (RFV) communities requires an Extension professional first to familiarize themselves with the unique culture (and provided the professional first to familiarize themselves with the unique culture (and provided the professional first to familiarize themselves) and the professional first to familiarize themselves are considered and the professional first to familiarize themselves are considered and the professional first themselves are considered and the professional first to familiarize themselves are considered and the professional first themselves are considered as a first themselves are considered as a first themselves are considered as a first threat the professional first threat the professional first threat the professional first threat threat

Social Conditions of Youth Population

The immigrant population includes all current U.S. residents born abroad. Naturalized otizens, green card holders, refugees, asylum-seekers, and unaushorized unminingrants make up nearly 15% (4604) of the U.S. population (USA Facts, 2019). Twenty-three percent of the immigrant population are youth aged 5 to 17 years (10.3M). Those youth are as diverse and heterogeneous as the global communities from which they originate.

Immigrant and refugee youth exist within a unique set of social conditions different from most other voltnerable populations, resulting in exceptional challenges for Cooperative Extension (Extension) professionals. The unique social condition of these youth should be cerefully considered when creating developmental settings and programs that help immigrant and refugee youth thrive. Extension staff must have the knowledge and skill to apply culturally reterrant teaching strategies (Blacustaley et al., 2014).

Social conditions that immigrant or refugee youth may face:

- . Legal status of youth and/or their family (Linton et al., 2019)
- Displacement from a country because youth have "been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes
 or places of habitual residence" due to an underlying cause(s) such as violence, lack of job security,
 politics, religion, climate change/environmental, adoption/foster families or economic status. (International
 Organization for Migration, 2022)
- . Policies, programs, and institutions are oriented to serving dominant cultures
- Social isolation and social exclusion







Soccer for Success Indiana

Why and with who?





















PLWG
PROGRAM LEADERS

Indiana Latino Expo

Why and with who?













Imagine Science & Teen Teaching Indiana

Why and with who?





Evaluation



Gallery walk of learnings

What is one new idea you (re)learned today that made a light bulb go off for you?

Share examples of programs that have been successful in engaging immigrant community, parents and youth.

What can you do to leverage these resources?

Were there topics that you expecting to learn and you did not hear?





What is one **new**idea you (re)learned

today that made a

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Poster 2

Share examples of programs that have been successful in engaging immigrant community, parents and youth.





What can you do to leverage these resources?



Poster 4

Were there **topics**that you expecting
to learn and you **did not hear**?



THANK YOU!

