Immigration Policy & Childhood Adversity

How the Immigration Climate is Impacting Washington Families

presentations by

Jorge Barón  Executive Director, Northwest Immigrant Rights Project
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Executive Director, *Northwest Immigrant Rights Project*

Immigration Policy & Childhood Adversity

How the Immigration Climate is Impacting Washington Families
IMMIGRATION POLICY AND ITS LOCAL IMPACT

Jorge L. Barón, NWIRP
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project

- Direct legal services
- Systemic Advocacy
- Community Education
What’s Changed?

- +37%
- +360%
- -40%
- 39,324
NW Detention Center
# List of Free Legal Services Providers

**List of Pro Bono Legal Service Providers**
http://www.justice.gov/eoir/list-pro-bono-legal-service-providers

**Tacoma Immigration Court**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tacoma, Washington</th>
<th>Northwest Immigrant Rights Project - Granger Office*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northwest Immigrant Rights Project - Tacoma Office</strong>*</td>
<td>121 Sunnyside Avenue, P.O. Box 270</td>
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<tr>
<td>402 Tacoma Avenue South, Suite 300</td>
<td>Granger, WA 98932</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tacoma, WA 98402</td>
<td>Phone: (509) 854-2100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone: 253) 383-0519</td>
<td>Fax: (509) 854-1500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: (253) 383-0111</td>
<td><a href="http://www.nwirp.org">www.nwirp.org</a></td>
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<td><strong>Northwest Immigrant Rights Project - Western</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Washington Office</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Northwest Immigrant Rights Project - Western</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Washington Office</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>615 Second Avenue, Suite 400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seattle, WA 98104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone: (206) 587-4099</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fax: (206) 587-4025</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.nwirp.org">www.nwirp.org</a></td>
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- Only serves those detained at Northwest Detention Center
- Toll free: (877) 814-6444 (to make free calls from Northwest Detention Center, enter #2279 after PIN)
- Leave message with name and A#
- Provide group orientations, individual orientations, workshops, and possible referrals to pro bono attorneys
- Languages: Spanish
Emmanuel
Iliana
Iliana
www.nwirp.org

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project promotes justice through defending and advancing the rights of immigrants through direct legal services, systemic advocacy, and community education.

Important Information about the Deferred Action (DACA) Program

It is more important than ever to stand up for immigrants.
Michael McNeil, MD
Pediatrics Resident, Seattle Children’s Hospital & UW Medicine

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How the Immigration Climate is Impacting Washington Families
ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES AND THE IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY

Michael McNeil M.D. May 22, 2017
“You must tread with caution on the hallowed ground of another’s suffering.”
Neal A. Maxwell
Objectives

- Adverse Childhood Experiences
- Who is impacted?
- What do we see in the immigrant community?
- What do we do about it?
Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults

The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study

Vincent J. Felitti, MD, FACP, Robert F. Anda, MD, MS, Dale Nordenberg, MD, David F. Williamson, MS, PhD, Alison M. Spitz, MS, MPH, Valerie Edwards, BA, Mary P. Koss, PhD, James S. Marks, MD, MPH
Who experiences ACEs/Toxic Stress?

The ACE study* revealed the following estimates:

**ABUSE**
- Physical Abuse: 28.3%
- Sexual Abuse: 20.7%
- Emotional Abuse: 10.6%

**NEGLECT**
- Emotional Neglect: 19.8%
- Physical Neglect: 9.9%

**HOUSEHOLD DYSFUNCTION**
- Household Substance Abuse: 26.9%
- Parental Divorce: 23.3%
- Household Mental Illness: 19.4%
- Mother Treated Violently: 12.7%
- Incarcerated Household Member: 4.7%

Of 17,000 ACE study participants:
- 26% have experienced 1 ACE
- 36% have at least 1 ACE
- 10% have experienced 2 ACEs
- 9.5% have experienced 3 ACEs
- 12.4% have experienced 4+ ACEs

As the number of ACEs increases, so does the risk for negative health outcomes.

0 ACEs 1 ACE 2 ACEs 3 ACEs 4+ ACEs
Consequences of ACEs and Toxic Stress

As the number of ACEs increases so does the risk for the following*:

- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Depression
- Fetal death
- Health-related quality of life
- Illicit drug use
- Ischemic heart disease
- Liver disease
- Poor work performance
- Financial stress
- Risk for intimate partner violence
- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases
- Smoking
- Suicide attempts
- Unintended pregnancies
- Early initiation of smoking
- Early initiation of sexual activity
- Adolescent pregnancy
- Risk for sexual violence
- Poor academic achievement

*This list is not exhaustive.
Who is impacted by ACEs?

*Participants in this study reflected a cross-section of middle-class American adults.*
The Hispanic Community

The percentage of U.S. children who are Hispanic is growing rapidly.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**


Hispanics can be of any race. All race/Hispanic origin data are self-reported.

More than half of U.S. Hispanic children have a foreign-born parent

DEMOGRAPHICS

Percent of Hispanic children* by parents’ nativity status, 1994-2013

* Includes all Hispanic children living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
** U.S.-born refers to the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. territories. Percentages sum to more than 100, because categories are not mutually exclusive. Hispanics can be of any race. All race/Hispanic origin data are self-reported.

The Hispanic Community

One-third of Hispanic children live in households in poverty

Percent of children who live in households with incomes below the poverty level,* 2012

- Total: 33.8%
- One or more foreign-born parents: 37.7%
- All parents U.S.-born: 29.5%
- Non-Hispanic White: 12.3%
- Non-Hispanic Black: 38.4%

*In 2012, the federal poverty level for a household with two adults and two children was $23,283. Estimates reflect the OMB race definitions, and include only those who are identified with a single race. Hispanics may be of any race. All race/Hispanic origin data are self-reported.

National Child Traumatic Stress Network Core Data Set:

- Latino youth have average of 3.2 traumatic experiences
- Latino youth had higher rates of exposure to domestic, community, and school violence
- Latino youth have lower rates of utilization such as primary care, child welfare, and outpatient psychiatric services
Latino youth endorsed greater total numbers of victimization experiences than non-Latino white youth. (Finkelhor and Dzuiba-Leatherman, 1994).

Latino youth had greater rates of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and family abduction (Finkelhor, Ormrod, Turner & Hamby, 2005).

Increased risk of anxiety and depression seen amongst first generation Latino youth (Potochnick and Perreira, 2010)

Hispanics report higher levels of overall posttraumatic distress (Schell & Marshall, 2008).
What do we do about it?

- Identify vulnerable patients
- Educate
- Advocate
Identify

- The importance of the medico-legal partnership
- IHELP questions for patients

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<th>Legal need</th>
<th>Examples of legal needs that affect health</th>
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<td>Income/insurance</td>
<td>Insurance access and benefits.</td>
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<td>Food stamps</td>
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<td>Disability benefits</td>
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<td>Social Security benefits</td>
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<td>Housing</td>
<td>Shelter access</td>
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<td>Access to housing subsidies (such as Section 8 program).</td>
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<td>Sanitary housing conditions (such as mold or lead).</td>
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<td>Foreclosure prevention</td>
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<td>Americans with Disabilities Act compliance</td>
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<td>Utility access</td>
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<td>Education/employment</td>
<td>Americans with Disabilities Act compliance</td>
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<td>Discrimination</td>
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<td>Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act compliance</td>
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<td>Legal status</td>
<td>Immigration (asylum, Violence Against Women Act)</td>
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<td>Criminal record issues</td>
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<td>Personal/family stability</td>
<td>Guardianship, custody, and divorce</td>
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<td>Domestic violence</td>
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<td>Child and elder abuse and neglect</td>
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<td>Estate planning</td>
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What do we do about it?

- Identify vulnerable patients
- Educate
- Advocate
Staff Members Help Families Cope With Immigration Policies

Seattle Children’s mission is to provide hope, care and cures to help every child live the healthiest and most fulfilling life possible. Yet immigration policies can present challenges to some patient families seeking care here.

InHouse spoke to front line staff members and leadership to better understand how patients are affected and how we can best support them.

What concerns have patient families shared with you regarding recent immigration policies? How have you addressed these issues?

Maria Gruenemay, patient navigator: The fear of being detained or deported is everywhere. One family asked me, 'If I
What do we do about it?

- Identify vulnerable patients
- Educate
- Advocate
Conclusion

- ACEs are a problem in this country
- These stressors occur in higher levels amongst the Latin American immigrant community
- We need to stand up and speak out to help protect a vulnerable population
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Q & A
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Thank you!

Special thanks to Foster Pepper PLLC