

Migrant Education Data Spotlight



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OPERATIONS AND DATA COORDINATOR**

MAY 13-14, 2015



What is the definition of a migrant student?



A migratory child is a child who is, or whose parent, spouse, or guardian is, a migratory agricultural worker or migratory fisher, and who, in the preceding 36 months, has moved from one school district to another, to obtain or accompany such parent, spouse, or guardian, in order to obtain temporary or seasonal employment in agricultural or fishing work as a principal means of livelihood.

- Federal Register, Part VII, July 3, 1995



Who are they? What is their background?

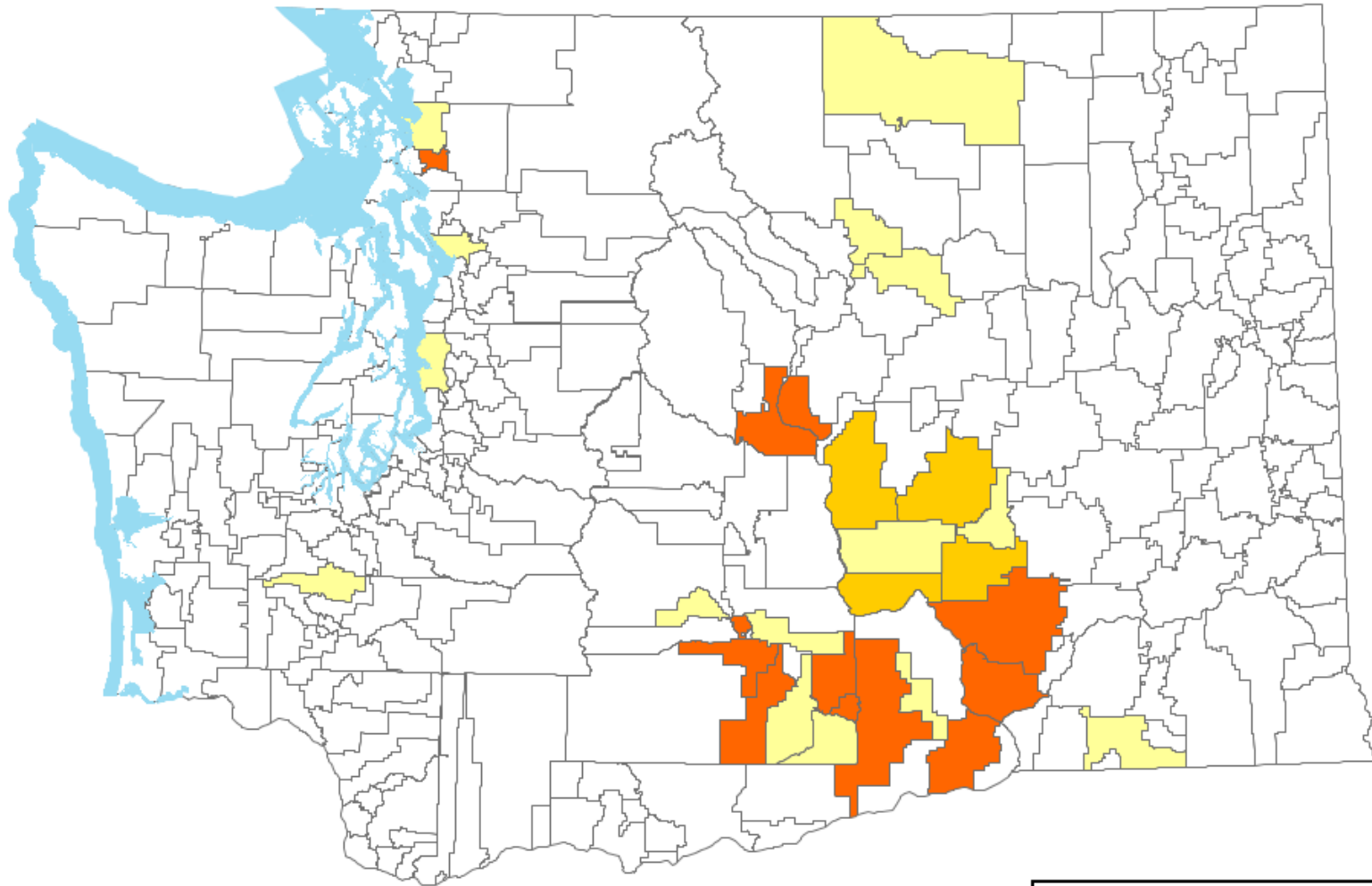


- There are 20,295 migrant students or 1.9% of the total student population in May 2014
- The majority are Hispanic, many are English Language Learners
 - ✦ Some migrant students in the Western part of the state are Asians employed in fishery or forestry work
 - ✦ Some are Native American migrant students who migrate within the state to work
 - ✦ About 1,500 migrate from out of the country
 - ✦ Some migrate among neighboring states and some only within Washington



State of Washington

Enrollment of Migrant Students in May 2014



Based on May 2014 Enrollment in the OSPI Report Card

500+ Migrant Students	Dark Orange
300-499 Migrant Students	Medium Orange
100-299 Migrant Students	Light Orange
0-99 Migrant Students	Yellow



AGRICULTURE - A Cornerstone of Washington's Economy

Market Value of Crops and Livestock and Number of Farms by County from 2012 Census of Agriculture, USDA

TOP 10 COMMODITIES:
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

KEY ECONOMIC FACTS ON WASHINGTON AGRICULTURE

- 37,249 farms
- 300 commodities grown
- \$51 billion overall value of food and agriculture industry
- \$10.16 billion market value of crops and livestock
- 12% of Washington's economy
- 160,000 employed in agriculture and food industry
- Ranks No. 1 in U.S. production in 11 commodities:
 - Red Raspberries
 - Peas
 - Hops
 - Apples, Canned
 - Soybean Oil
 - Carrots, processing
 - Washed Seed Peas
 - Green peas, processing
 - Apples
 - Peppermint Oil
 - Sweet Cherries
- \$15.1 billion in food and agriculture products exported through Washington ports in 2013, third largest total in U.S.



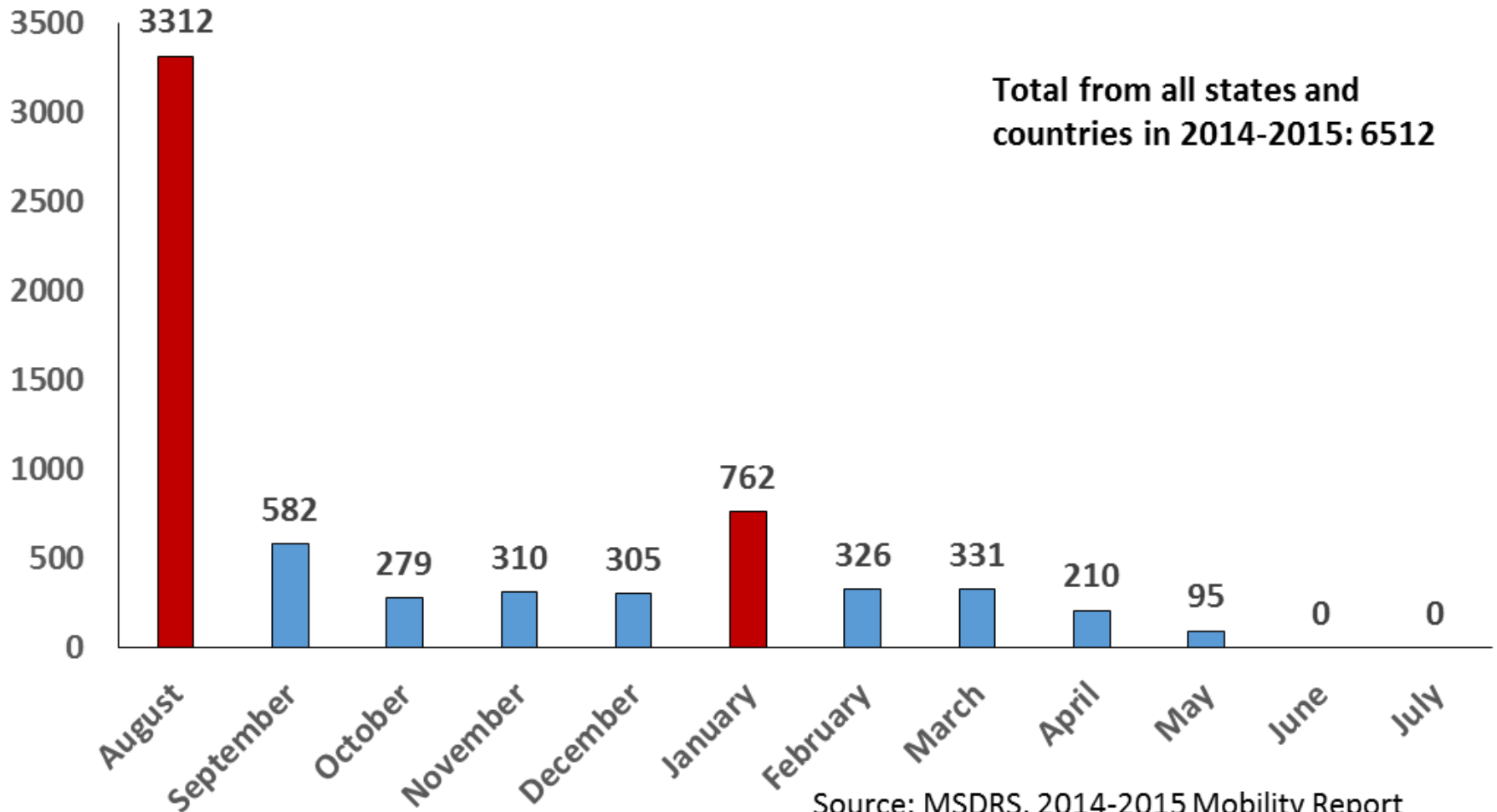
LEGEND
Top 10 counties in market value are GREEN
Leading commodities listed for each county
Source: U.S. Dept of Agriculture 2012 Census of Agriculture
USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, Olympia
www.nass.usda.gov/wa (360) 709-2400



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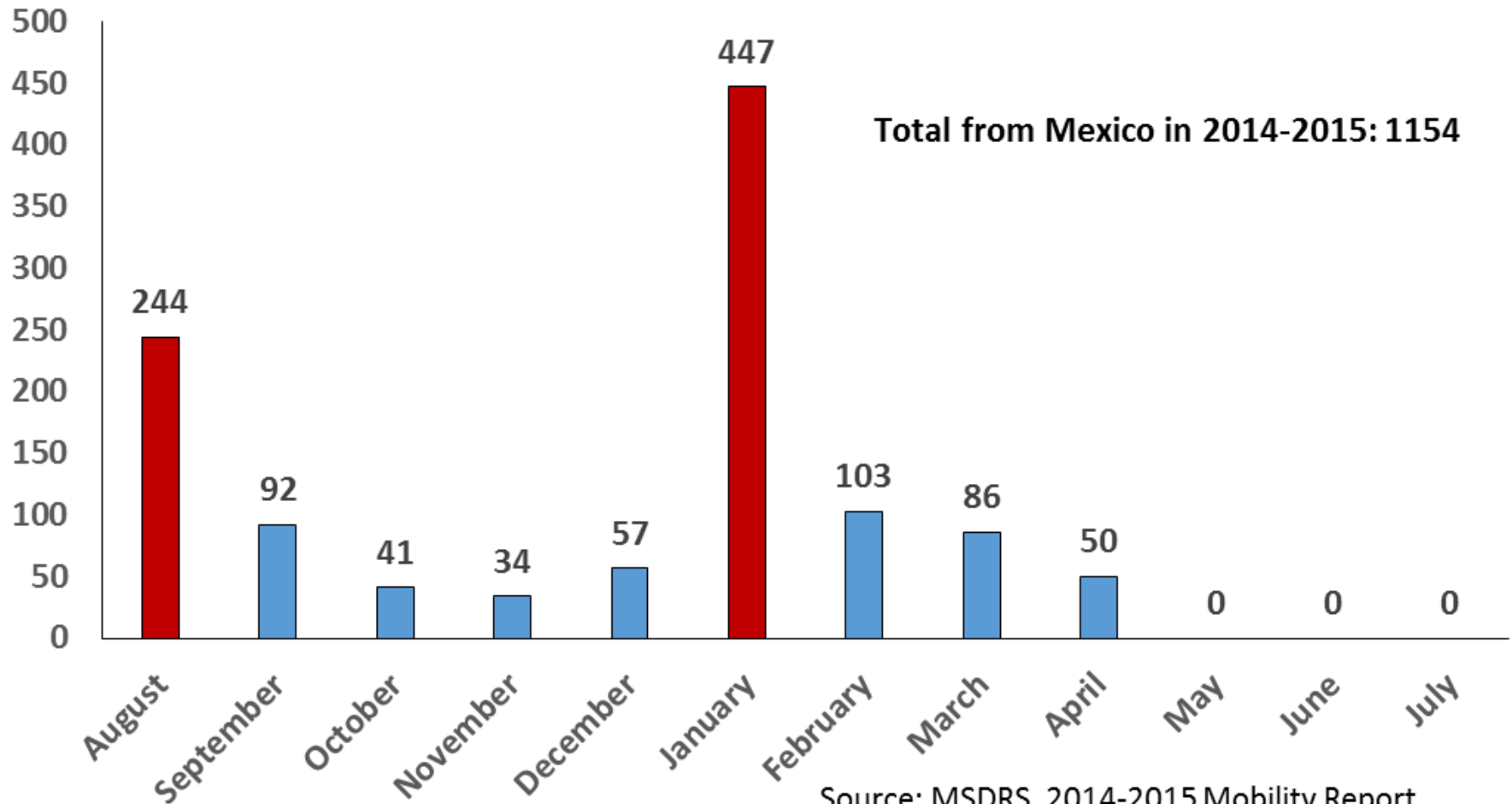
Count of Migrant Students from All States and Countries to Washington in the 2014-2015 School Year



Source: MSDRS, 2014-2015 Mobility Report



Count of Migrant Students from Mexico to Washington in the 2014-2015 School Year



Source: MSDRS, 2014-2015 Mobility Report



Student Mobility has a Negative Impact on Outcomes



- “Student mobility, defined as students’ movement into and out of schools and districts during a school year, is particularly prevalent among low-income, immigrant and minority children, whose families are often susceptible to changes in housing that precipitate changes in the schools they attend.” (Rennie Center for Education Research & Policy, 2011).
- Research suggests that mobility has negative impacts on student outcomes (GAO, 2010).
- Migrant students change schools during the school year due to their family’s employment in seasonal work, primarily agricultural and fishery labor in Washington. When they change schools, their academic progress is slowed and they are at risk of falling behind their peers.



Unique Challenges Beyond the Classroom



- The literature review revealed a variety of non-academic challenges noted by experts:
 - ✦ Health complications (exposure to pesticides, malnutrition, illness, etc.) beyond those of other students and lack of adequate healthcare
 - ✦ Necessity to work at an early age during high school or, potentially, before high school
 - ✦ Living conditions, including substandard housing, that are not conducive to student success



Unique Challenges Beyond the Classroom

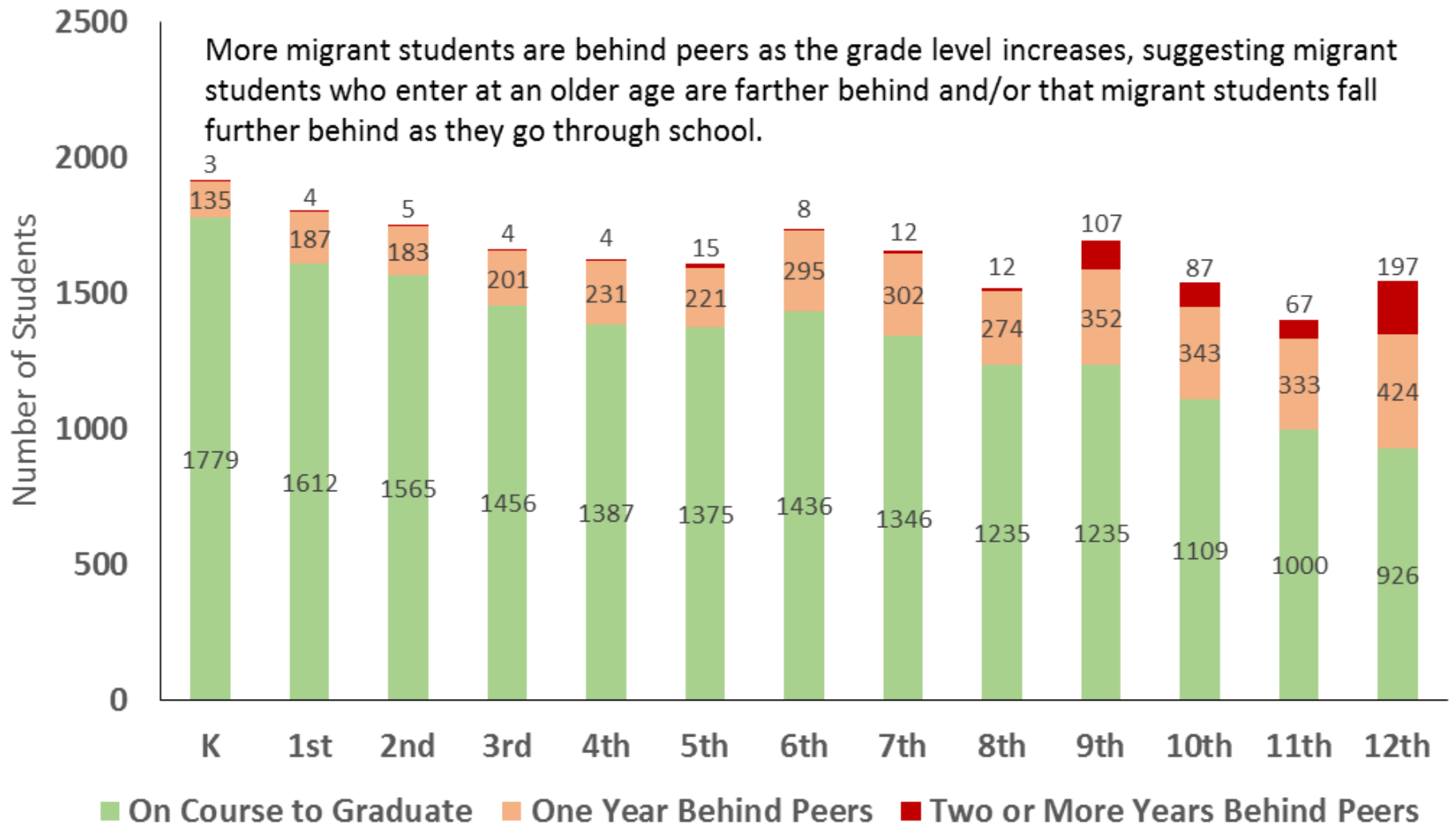


- ✦ Language barriers – many migrant students are also English Language Learners
- ✦ Lack of parental knowledge of the American educational system;
- ✦ Effects of poverty, including nutrition and the ability to pay for school fees

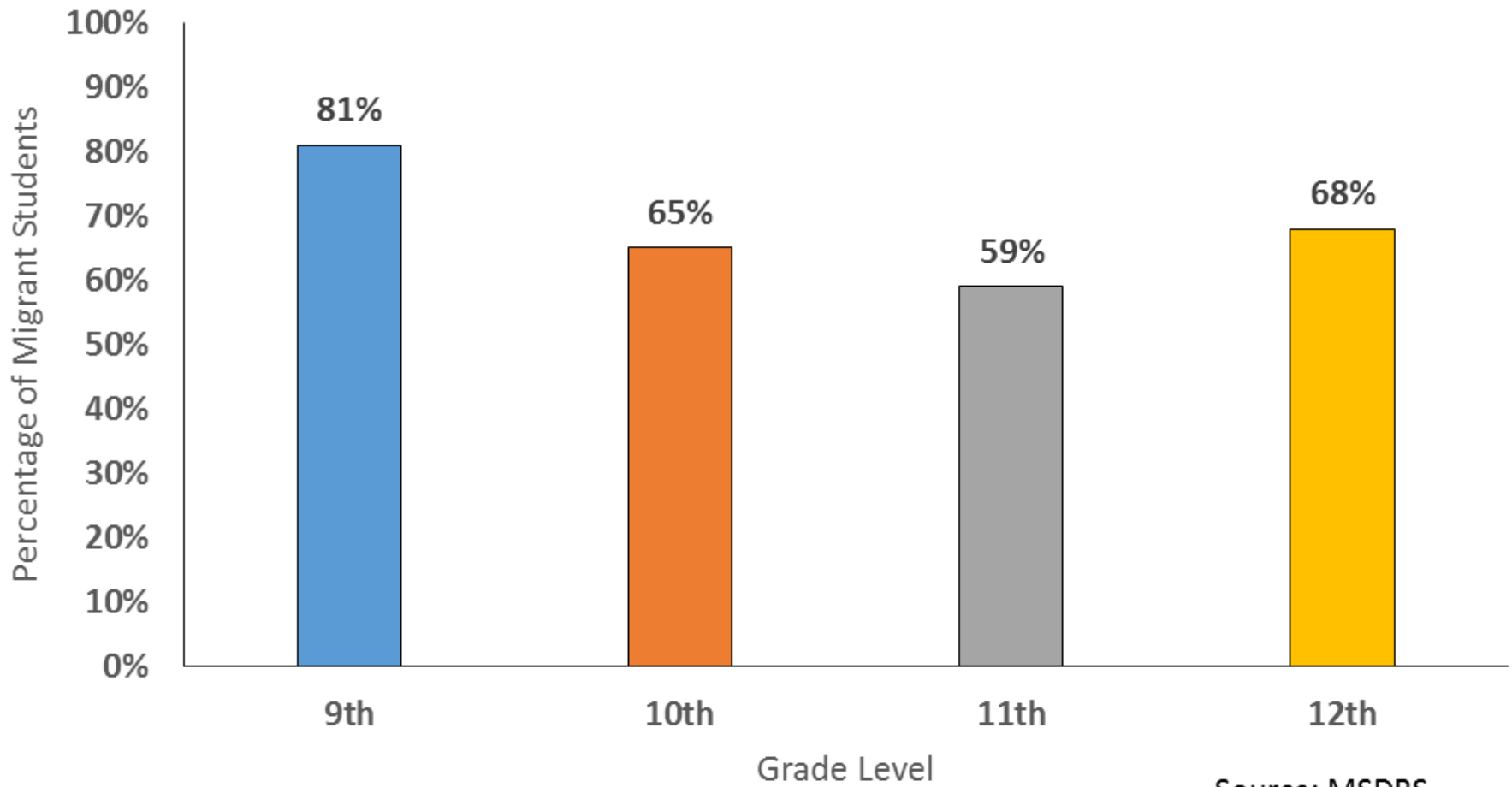


Grade/Age Distribution Summary - SY 2012-13

More migrant students are behind peers as the grade level increases, suggesting migrant students who enter at an older age are farther behind and/or that migrant students fall further behind as they go through school.



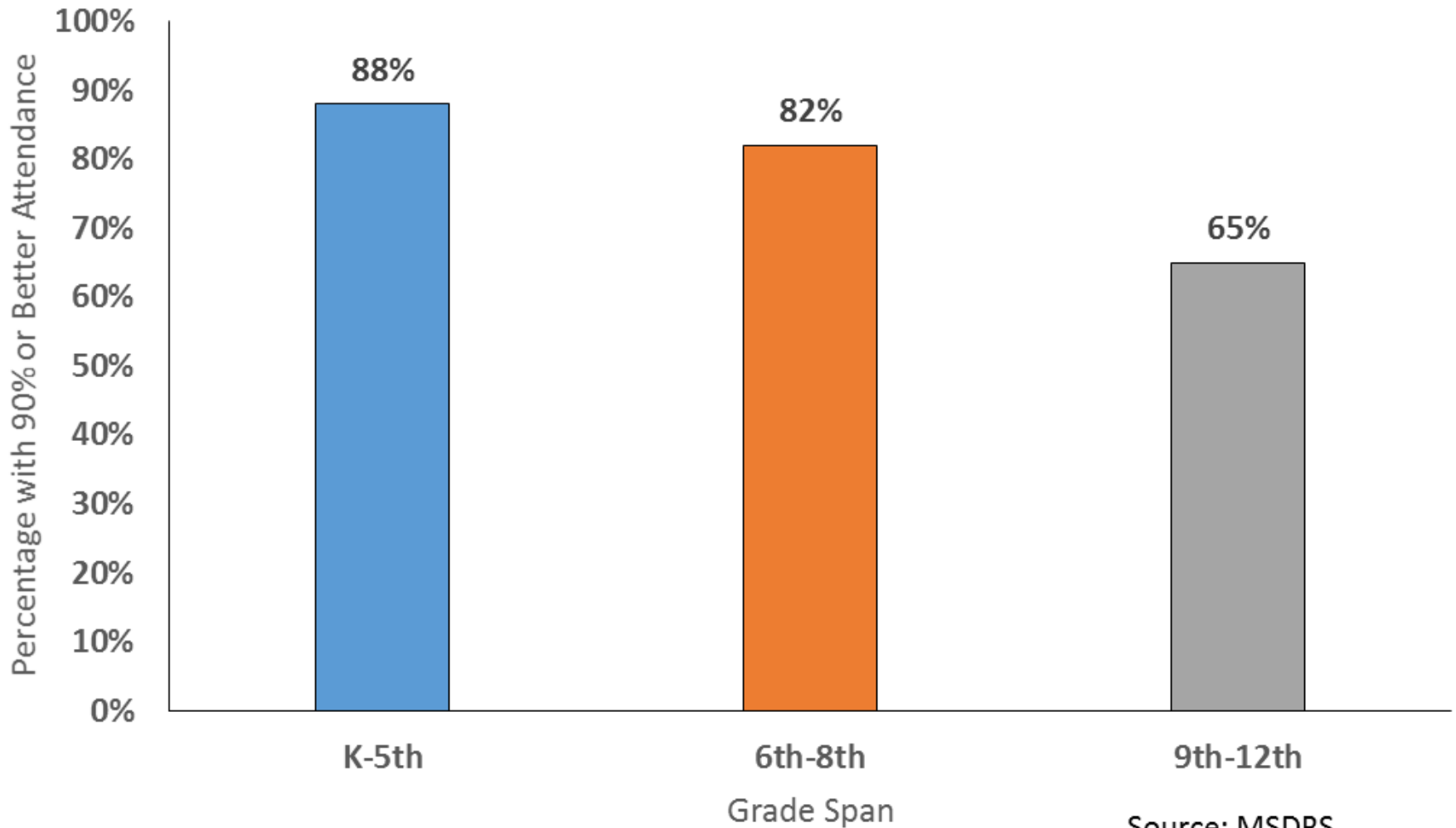
On Course Toward Graduation Based on Credits Awarded 2013-14



Source: MSDRS



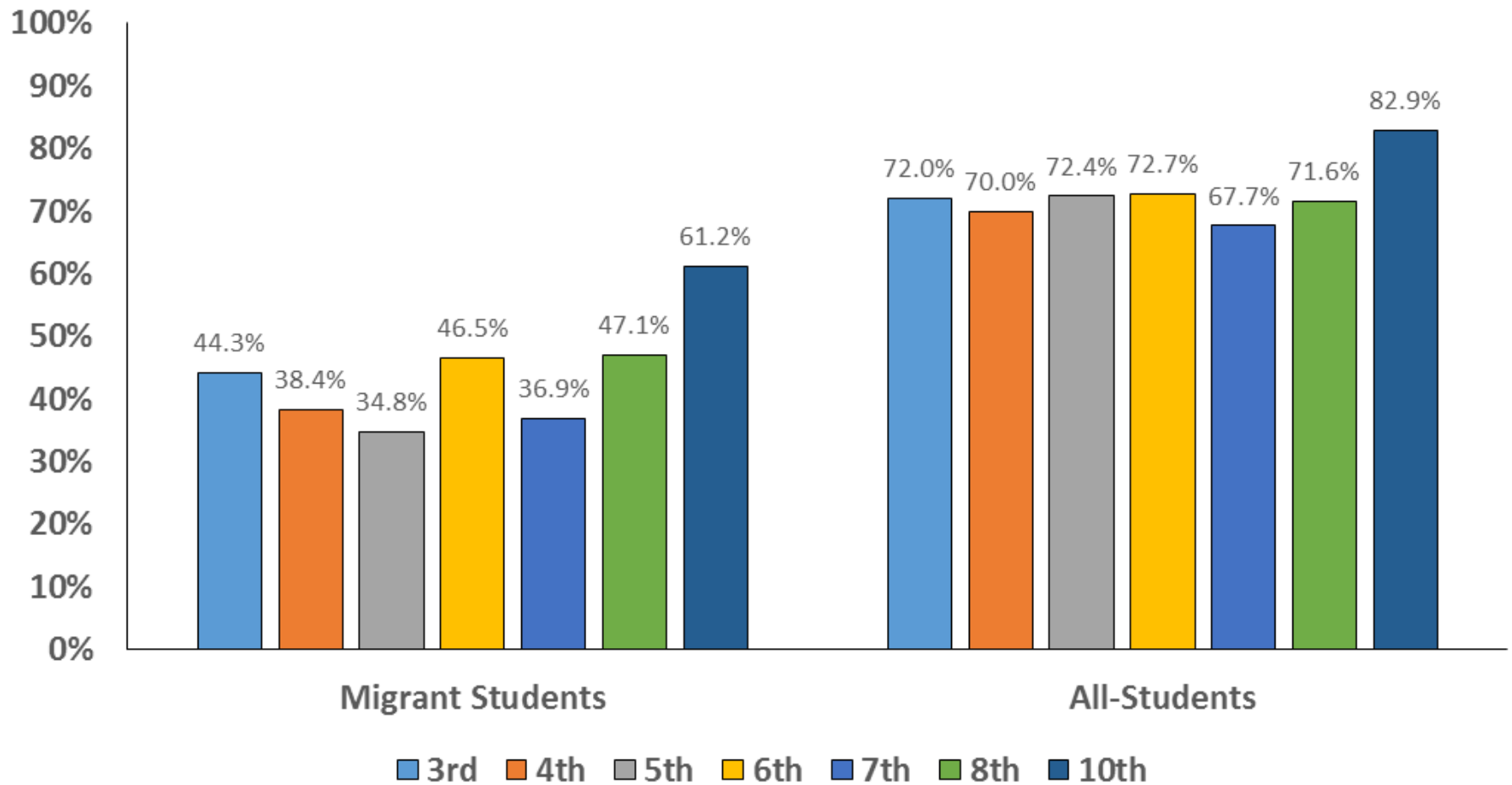
Students with 90% or Better Attendance in 2013-14



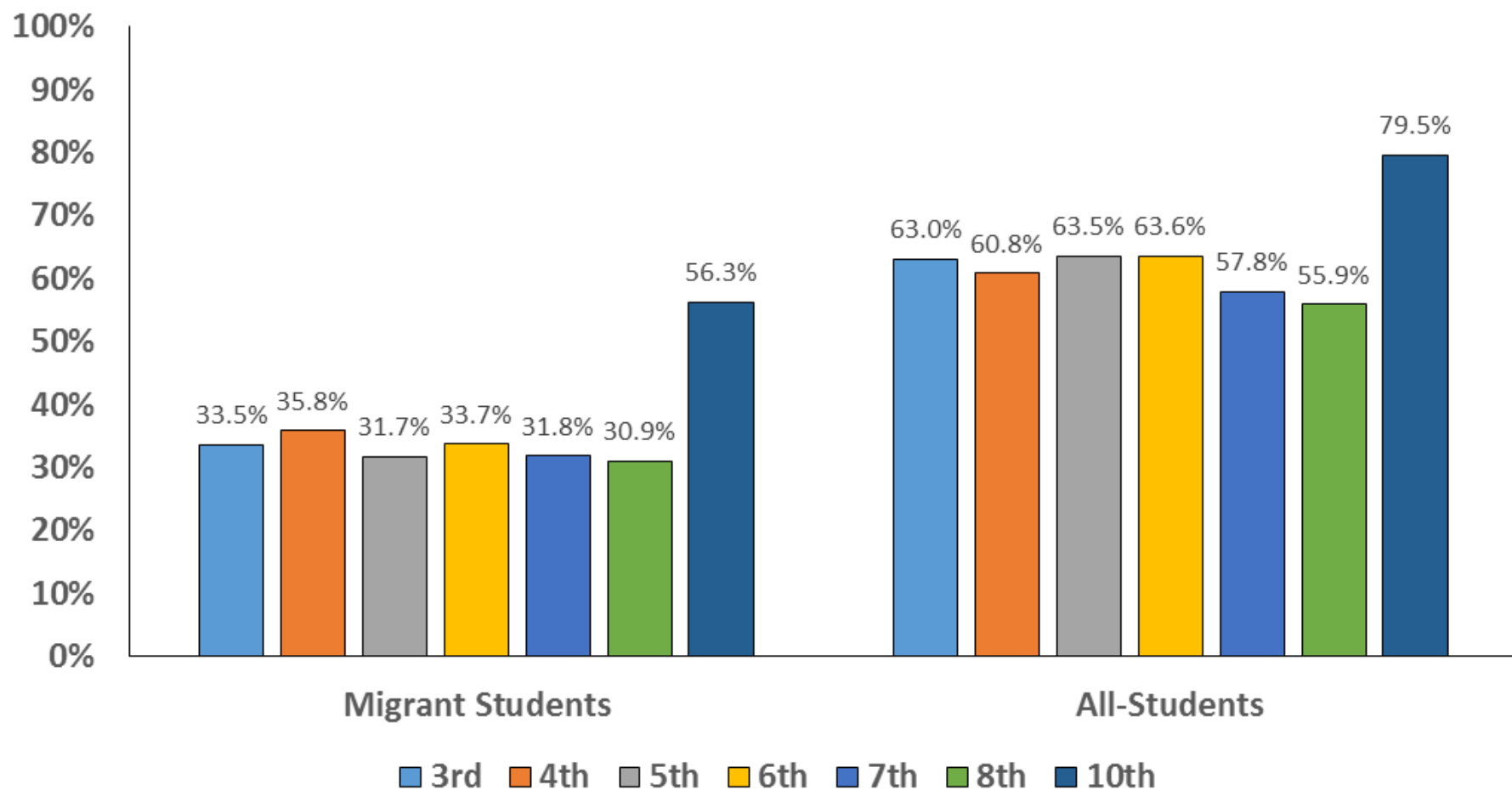
Source: MSDRS



Reading Proficiency of Migrant Students Compared to All-Students in 2013-14



Math Proficiency of Migrant Students Compared to All-Students in 2013-14



What has the Legislature done to serve migrant students?



- HB 1079 – Grants residency status to students for the purposes of higher education tuition rate to those who graduated from high school in
 - ✦ Lowers the financial barrier of non-citizen tuition rates that are approximately three times that of a Washington resident who is also a U.S. citizen
- Real Hope Act – qualifies many undocumented students for state-funded financial aid in higher education



What are some unique opportunities for migrant students to earn credit towards graduation?



- **Dare to Dream**
 - ✦ A weeklong event held on the campuses of WSU, CWU, EWU, and UW to provide an opportunity for students to learn about postsecondary options and earn high school credit.
- **Voices from the Field**
 - ✦ A project-based learning experience which uses environmental studies to address multiple areas of academic learning including science, art, and communication.
- **Portable Assisted Study Sequence (PASS)**
- **Competency-Based Crediting for World Language**
- **Access to summer school for migrant students paid for by sub-grants from Title-1, Part C, Migrant Education**
- **In the migration route between Florida and Ohio, the San Jose School travels with the students**



What SBE Policy Work affects migrant students?



- **Graduation requirements**
 - ✦ High School and Beyond planning
 - ✦ Assessment alternatives
 - ✦ Competency-based crediting
- **ESSB 5491 Indicators of Educational System Health**
 - ✦ Could include a measure dedicated to migrant students or disaggregate further to include migrant students
- **Achievement Index**
 - ✦ There are many challenges to including a migrant student group in a state or federal accountability framework
 - Often not continuously enrolled; overlap with ELL, FRL, and Hispanic/Latino student groups; regional concentration of migrant students would mostly impact schools in ESD 105



For further information on Migrant Education



- Mea Moore, Director of Migrant and Bilingual Education Office
- Lupe Ledesma, Program Supervisor
- Sylvia Reyna, Program Supervisor
- Terrie Beckman, Secretary Senior

360-725-6147

or

www.k12.wa.us/MigrantBilingual/default.aspx

