

STATEWIDE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REGARDING THE MIGRANT FARM WORKERS' FORCE

Narrative

The *Enumeration Project*, (See Appendix 1) (Alabama Statistics, 1993) was underwritten for Migrant Legal Services (MLS) by the Project Advisory Group, 1625 K. St. N.W. Suite 725, Washington DC 20206. The Office of Migrant Health, Bureau of Primary Health Care, U.S. Public Health Service assisted in the publication and distribution of this study summary and data tables. The complete report has over 130 pages and can be ordered from the *National Center for Farm Worker Health, Inc.* The contact person is Josh Shepherd, Resource Center Manager, National Center for Farmworker Health, or Rebecca Ramón at (512) 312-5464; www.ncfh.org

The estimated number of migrants and dependents are shown utilizing the DFL (Demand for Labor) technique. It accounts for diversity of agricultural production in Baldwin, Blount, Cherokee, Coffee, Covington, Cullman, DeKalb, Etowah, Franklin, Geneva, Jackson, Mobile, Morgan, Pike, St.Clair, Washington Counties.

Since the 1990 Census does not provide any information on migrants, and no other single reliable data source is available, two research teams –Larson & Colleagues of Vashon Island, and Washington and The Tomas Rivera Center in Austin, Texas directed the research. The author of this project is Alice C. Larson, Ph.D. Tel.: (206) 463-9000.

The workers in these areas are in field agriculture, forestry (tree planting and thinning), nurseries and greenhouses, food processing, cotton gins and crops grown under cover.

Terminology used in the chart: DFL (Demand For Labor) uses four elements in a formula: $DFL = \frac{A \times H}{W \times S}$

$W \times S$

Where:

A= crop acreage

H= hours needed to perform a specific operation (e.g. harvest) on one acre of the crop.

W= work hours per farm worker per day during peak activity.

S= season length for peak work activity.

The crop/county information was obtained for every “migrant county.” A migrant county was defined as one in the service area of a program assisting migrants, location of a migrant labor camp or an area in which, for some other reason, migrants were thought to work. An average of migrant patient/client enrollment in Migrant Health and Migrant Education programs for 1990 and 1991 per state was used to determine migrant percent

in each state. Results from the most recent NAWS (National Agricultural Worker Survey) were used for the percent of migrants accompanied by family members.

All other subgroups were estimated using U.S. Department of Labor employment statistics available by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. Three years of data, 1989-1991, were averaged.

The methodology used included:

- Employment and not residence
- For the most part, jobs not individuals were estimated

In the chart broken down by crops, no crop was given both a pre-harvest and harvest worker estimate. Consideration might be given to migrant involvement in both types of activities. This study is by no means inclusive or exhaustive. Also, Alabama's Hispanic population increased by nearly 208 percent between 1990 and 2000. Therefore, the numbers of the report have to be adjusted. Alabama's actual Hispanic population in 2000 (75,830) exceeded projected totals developed by the U.S. Census Bureau for the year 2025, by nearly 13,000.

It is very important to remember that the numbers shown reflect the documented Hispanic population. There are, at least, twice as many undocumented migrant farm workers that do not appear in the government or official data/statistics. And this applies to all the official information that will be used in this Community Assessment Report.

The USA Map Stats and Fed Stats by County (See Tables 1-69) provide the information on population by age and ethnic group, housing, births, deaths, foreign born persons, median household income, persons below poverty level, business data and geography. Also, find articles and statistics about the changing demographics in Alabama: *Alabama Nets Residents From Migration*"; *Number of Births by Hispanic Origin and County of Residence*; *Latest Census Numbers Show County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin*.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service (See Table 70) publishes data on hired farm labor by county which includes migrant and seasonal farm workers. This report has the number of workers who worked less than 150 days by county. Very few migrant farm workers are expected to work more than 150 days in the same county. This report was sent by Dale Quinney, Statistics Specialist in the Alabama Southern Rural Access Program, a division of the Alabama Department of Public Health. DQuinney@adph.state.al.us This information can be found in this web address: http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/volume1/al/st01_2_007.pdf

The Alabama Primary Health Care Association (APHCA) (See Table 71) Map and Quick Facts depict the CHCs (Community Health Centers), the FQHCs (Federally Qualified Health Centers) and the MHCs (Migrant Health Clinics), the Homeless Programs, the Black Lung Programs, Sickle Cell Programs, RAHA, TAHEC.

Very valuable information on the Hispanic clients/patients is supplied by these CHCs, FQHCs and MHCs. The UDS (Uniform Data System) report that each health

center must submit to the government once a year, every year, shows the number of clients/patients broken down by race/ethnicity/language.

Whatley Health Services, Inc.(See **Table 72**), serving Walker, Jefferson and Shelby Counties saw 77 Hispanics last year. The Chief Executive Officer, Deborah Tucker and her Operations Manager, LaBridgette R. Ellis, have shared the Hispanic population by Poverty Level and Health Insurance Status by county in 1998. (Table 72). Contact information: Tel.: (205) 349-3250 Ext. 3029 Fax: (205) 345-3993. P.O. Box 2400 Tuscaloosa, AL 35403.

The Southern Rural Health Care Consortium (**Table 73**), serving Lawrence and Morgan Counties, saw 951 Hispanic or Latino clients last year. See UDS report attached. Contact information: Margaret Lovett, Executive Director. Corporate Office: 508 St. Clair St. P.O. Box 970 Russellville, AL 35653. Phone: (256) 332-1631 Fax: (256) 332-4600.

Quality of Life, serving Marshall, Etowah, and Dekalb Counties saw 3,916 Hispanics, 2,420 (migrants) and 1,496 (seasonals.) Contact information: Wayne Rowe, CEO and Amelia Wofford, tel.: (256) 492-0131 1411 Piedmont St. Gadsden, AL. This CHC also offers dental services. The ECMHSP uses their services continually.

Central North Alabama Health Services (CNAHS), serving Limestone, Madison, Marshall and Morgan Counties saw 804 Hispanics according to the UDS report 2003. Contact information: Carleton H.A. Pyfrom CEO, Barbara, his assistant. Tel.(256) 534-8659 Ext.426.

La Clínica de Baldwin/The Baldwin Clinic located in Foley, in Baldwin County is the first Migrant Health Center in Alabama. Last year, 3,500 Hispanics were seen, 20 percent were migrants. Many Hispanics came from Mobile County (Semmes and Wilmer), and from Pensacola, Florida. Contact information: Belinda Alvarez, Office Manager, tel.: (251) 947-5651; 1859; N. McKenzie St. (Hwy 59), Foley, AL 36535.

The Southeast Alabama Rural Health Association (SARHA), serving Crenshaw, Pike, Barbour, Dale and Coffee Counties saw 708 Hispanics last years according to the UDS report. Contact information: John A. Little, CEO; 1305-A South Brundidge St.#102 Troy, AL 36081; Tel.: (334) 670-6726

The Health Services Incorporated (HIS), serving Chilton, Coosa, Autauga, Elmore, Lowndes, and Montgomery Counties reported 656 Hispanic users according to the UDS report of 2003. Contact information: C. Bernell Mapp, CEO and George Waldrop, Operations Manager, george.waldrop@hservinc.org Tel.: (334)265-2454 and (334) 293-6698; 1000 Adams Avenue Montgomery, AL 36104

Birmingham Health Care serving Jefferson and Shelby Counties saw 1,721 Hispanics according to their UDS report in 2003. Contact information: Jonathan Dunning, CEO Tel.: (205)212-5600 jwdunning@cs.com 1600 20th St. South Birmingham, AL 35203.

The **Montgomery AIDS Outreach (MAO)** (See **Table 74**) provides HIV education and client services to 1,685 patients who live in Montgomery and 22 surrounding counties in Southeast Alabama. (See **map and report on Table 74**) shared their data.

Lucero Sitz, the HIV Outreach Educator and I drove to Chilton County and Bullock County. We visited ten Mexican Stores and restaurants in Clanton, Jemison, Thornby and Union Springs and left posters and fliers. Chilton County is well-known for the peach crop. I interviewed Mike Murphree, Director of Education, Counseling and Outreach who shared MAO data with us. The Director of the program is James Waid. We will be working in conjunction to spread the word about our services as a Migrant Head Start. In her educational visits to the AIDS patients, Lucero will be gathering numbers of migrant families that fit our parameters to identify the need for a migrant head start. There is a Head Start in Jemison. Contact information: 820 West South Boulevard Montgomery, AL 36105 1-800-510-4704 lsitz@montgomeryaidsoutreach.org

Greten Felton in charge of statistics in **Medicaid**, Montgomery office, ran a system query that showed 13,743 recipients who were identified on their system with a race code of Hispanic. Of those, 9,868 are under the age of 7. There may be some that are not identified as children if they are pregnant or have their own children because they would be coded as adult even though they are under 19. Contact information: Greten Felton GFELTON@medicaid.state.al.us Tel.: (334) 242-1720

ECMHSP PARTNERSHIPS

1. *Pediatric Dental Association* sees our children each Wednesday and provides screenings and necessary dental work at Medicaid prices for uninsured
2. *Oneonta Pediatrics*
3. *Baptist Health Center*
4. *Wallace State Community College*, through Susan Beck, continues to provide mental health observations
5. *Quality of Life*, a CHC/FQHC provides care for children and parents at reduced fees based on income. They have a sliding fee scale. Quality of Life is sending a Pediatric Nurse Practitioner to the Center to do the required health screenings for the children. *Samford University* is sending 2 Nurse Practitioners and 4 Master's level Nurse Practitioners to assist. These partnerships save Chandler Mountain Center thousands of dollars in staff time and transportation costs and allow us to provide 100 percent of required physicals. It also eliminates the fear that children have of being in a doctor's office and decreases the risks of acquiring contagious diseases.
6. *Chandler Mountain Baptist Church* is our tornado evacuation site. It also allows us to have meetings in their wonderfully decorated facilities.
7. *Birmingham Catholic Diocese* has offered to help in any way for the needs of the children.
8. *Corpus Christi Catholic Church* in Oneonta has also offered to meet the needs of the children.

9. *St. Clair EMA* gave us a “Tonealert” system to alert us to tornados, accidents on the roadways, storms.
10. *Hope House* sends clothing to our families on a regular basis.
11. *LensCrafters* provides the lenses, frames and eye exams for the migrant children in the North East part of Huntsville. Contact: Sharon. Tel.: (256) 534-8574.

EDUCATION

The Service Coordinator for the *Migrant Program* in St.Clair County, Ms. Theresa Smith told us that 89 migrant kids attended her four-week-summer program last year. This year, they started today July 5th and had 20 children. However, they estimate to have the same number of children as last year or more. The Director of the program is David Davis. Contact information: Theresa Smith: (256)538-5489; Judith Smith/Recruiter: (205)504-3290.

Ann Allison, the Migrant Education Director at the *Alabama Department of Education* sent us the numbers of migrant children ages 0-7 in our state for the last school year (2003-04) and also included the last 2 years of eligibility: Albertsville City 438; Athens City 96; Baldwin County 103; Blount County 107; Coffee County 82; Enterprise City 76; Cullman County 207; Dekalb Co. 247 (many of these are ages 6 and 7); Morgan Co. 124; Decatur City 156 (Morgan, Decatur, Harselle run a combined program = 297); Harselle City 17; Gadsden City 116; Geneva County 68; Lawrence Co. 97; Madison Co. 26; Marshall Co. 87; Mobile Co. 408; Russellville City 71; Washington Co. 70; St. Clair Co. 71. Contact information: 50 North Ripley St. Montgomery, AL 36130.

Tel. (334) 242-8206. aallison@alsde.edu

Teresa has just identified a new market to the N.E.of Huntsville. Mrs. Nuñez is the School Nurse and she says that they have 32 migrant children, 8 are infants and preschoolers. Sandra Rhodes is the Director for this Migrant Program which is federally funded. The families are migrant farm workers: The men plant the watercress and the women are packers. Contact information: Tel. (256) 852-7073.

I contacted the *Alabama Department of Industrial Relations*, Employment Service Division, Center for Business and Economic Resource in Oneonta, Blount Co. and interviewed Ms.Gloria Steele in the Alabama Career Center System. (See Appendix 2) The E.S.L. program (El Inglés Funciona) covers 14 states (see map and brochures in Sleeve A.)

The Government of Alabama offers help to those adults who want to hone their education. It subsidizes two years of college (\$12,500) in Northeast Alabama Community College, Wallace Community College, Central Alabama Community College, Northwest-Shoals Community College, Shelton State Community College, Faulkner State Community College. Contact information: North Alabama Skills Training Consortium, Oneonta, Career Link, 313 2nd Ave. West Oneonta, AL 35121 Phone: (205)274-7364 gloelena@msn.com Vicki Martin is the Director of the Center.

I interviewed Brenda Bullock, the Catholic Social Services Director at the *Catholic Diocese* in Birmingham. She states that in Jefferson Co. the main activity is construction. In Windfield, Marion Co. there is forestation. However, there is no data as to migrant farm workers. I will pursue this lead with Father Peterson at (205) 487-3616. Contact information for Brenda: bbullock@bhmdiocese.org Tel.: (205) 305-1571.

Brenda suggested that I talk to Yolanda Torres in the *Catholic Church of Corpus Christi* in Oneonta, Blount Co. We had a two-hour very fruitful interview since Yolanda worked for the Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs. It was a State program funded by the Department of Labor. It was located in Huntsville, AL and the State Coordinator was E.C. Rents.

Yolanda was the Field Representative for 11 years and her office was located in Oneonta. She covered Blount, St Clair, Cullman and Marshall Counties and worked with 150 migrant families.

When the program was closed, Yolanda went to work for Corpus Christi Catholic Church in Oneonta as Sacramental Coordinator in June 2004. Although she is “new” in this task, everyone knows her because the amazing thing is that Yolanda continued to work with the same families since the place is the same. She only changed institutions because the State program was discontinued. These families follow the crops: In Cullman Co., they pick the sweet-potatoes and tomatoes, then, they move to Dekab Co. to plant and pick the red potato. This crop is in mid-May and the end of June. July through October back to Blount County for the tomato crop. Then, they move South, to Slocomb, Geneva Co., for the red potato and the earth worms. The red potato is picked in September. Sometimes they go for one month only. Some families move to Ruskin and Immokalee in Florida in November and part of December for the tomato crop.

Yolanda has first-hand knowledge of the pattern of the migrant farm workers since she herself was one. When her first daughter was born, she started thinking that it was time to settle down in one place. She has been in this ministry of serving migrant farm workers for over 20 years. She was born in Uvalde, Texas. Contact information: Cell: (205) 625-1341 yolandat@hopper.net The migration pattern is from Slocomb to Oneonta and then, back to Slocomb and Florida.

The Alabama Latin American Association (ALAS), the City of Birmingham’s Office of Public Information and the Birmingham Public Library are offering the first Advocacy Skills Development Program training series for 2004. June 25th, Banking for new immigrants; August 27, Your Ticket to Success. Minority Entrepreneurs; October 29, The American Dream, How to become a homeowner; Nov. 9, Fourth Annual Statewide ALAS Summit 2004 Contact information: Hernán Prado, President of ALAS, hprado@alasweb.org City of Birmingham, Vivian Mora Assistant Public Information Officer, Hispanic Liaison vmgosse@ci.birmingham.al.us Tel.: (205) 254-2368 Fax: (205) 254-2926

Beatriz Varga and I (Martha Rovira-Raber) attended the June 25th session and it was very informative. John Olsen with the FDIC talked about Money Smart and gave CD Roms in Spanish and English. The other presenters were from the Bank of Alabama/Banco Hispano in Hoover, Birmingham and Oscar Becerra who talked about the Tax ID number, how to obtain it and why it is useful. (If you are interested in any of

these, we have their cards. Just call Beatriz or me.) We are planning to summarize the principal concepts about saving money and transmit the concepts to the parents in our home visits and parent meetings. The FDIC will be offering a *Train the Trainer* workshop in August and I have already signed up for it. All the materials are free. July 8th, Terry Lee from the IRS will visit us in the center to talk to us about financial education/resources. Contact information: (205) 912-5176 JanisTlee@irs.gov

ASSESSMENT OF THE HISPANIC POPULATION NEEDS IN OUR AREA/ECMHSP PLANS TO ADDRESS THEM

Health

With the parents do preventive medicine education regarding their children on nutrition and dental care. Diabetes, obesity and cavities are the threats that Hispanic children are facing. Do periodic checkups in The Quality of Life CHC in Gadsden.

For children with disabilities, we have identified a Certified Speech Therapist who can administer tests in Spanish.

The Director, Teresa Johnson, will be working on a contract with the Children's Emergency Hospital in Birmingham. Also there is the possibility of the Therapist coming to Gadsden to treat the kids. It is closer for us: 12 miles to Gadsden versus 55 miles to Birmingham.

Educate on the importance of feeding the infant the mother's milk. Insist on breastfeeding and on leaving the mother's milk at the center so that the infant is fed with her/his mother's milk.

For healthy teeth, educate on not putting the child to sleep with the bottle. Also, after one year, the bottle has to disappear and the infant/toddler will be given milk out of a sip cup at meal times. This is to avoid malformation of teeth and cavities. At the home visits, the FSCs and the Health Coordinators will educate on the pyramid of nutrition and on the importance of a balanced and varied nutrition and on oral hygiene.

Train the parents on the need to have a medical and dental check-up once a year. It is better to have preventive health care rather than corrective health care.

Prenatal care also is very important. Talk about the importance of taking vitamins (folic acid) even before being pregnant. There is an institution in Anniston, *Be Latino*, a non-for-profit organization, that does prenatal care and Medicaid documents for the undocumented mothers. Emergency Medicaid covers the cost of the delivery and as of July 1st, 2004, the mother can do anticipated emergency Medicaid request, that is from the very beginning of the pregnancy. The Coordinator is Giovanna Minotta and the prenatal care is called: Operación Cigüeña. Their cost for all the prenatal care -- it includes 12 to 15 visits, vitamins and ultrasound with the OBGYN doctor Jeffrey Collins, is \$638. They have been in operation for one year and have seen 145 pregnancies. 96 babies were born in the North East Regional Medical Center in Anniston. Emergency Medicaid for the undocumented woman covers the costs of the hospital and the delivery.

Be Latino takes care of the Medicaid paper work and of the WIC appointments and paper work with the Health Department. Contact information: Giovanna Minotta, Director.

529 Layton Ave. Suite 1 A. Anniston 36205. Tel.: (256) 741-8718;
belatinohelps@bellsouth.net

Education

Language barrier is one of the needs that our population faces. The center will motivate parents to learn English. The ECMHSP has a course in video and cassettes, *Inglés sin Barreras* and we will promote this program. We will organize some sessions with the parents, either at their homes or in the center. This will be decided at the first parents' home visit. The kids are going to be bilingual and the parents need to know English so that they can keep track of their children.

Hispanics don't know that they have rights in this country, regardless their immigration status. Teach them those rights. This need was also identified in an interview that I held with one of the owners/farmers, Mr. Boatwright. He shared an example with me during his visit: One of his Hispanic workers had bought a vehicle on credit. He got behind in the payments for two weeks and when he came home one day, he found signs in his truck saying "quarantined, you can't use this vehicle until you pay your installment." The worker called Mr. Boatwright for help. Mr. Boatwright addressed the problem and told the car dealer that he could not do such a thing and that he was taking advantage of someone who does not know either the language or the rights.

Some parents would like to prepare for the GED. This preparation is offered in the Literacy Council in Oneonta. However, the Hispanics have expressed that there is no bilingual staff to help them out, therefore, they don't attend. They said that Javier Morales volunteers for the Council but it is hard for him to be present there at all times. The ECMHSP will contact the Literacy Council and will see how this need can be addressed.

Housing

Many families do not have a place when they come for the crops. The center takes care of finding places for them and interpreting with the owners. Our bilingual staff members solve these challenges. The center staff is very active and attentive as to the social needs of the families.

In the questionnaires that the growers/owners of the packing houses completed with me, the greatest needs identified were in education (language assistance: ESL, rights), health (dental, physical) and housing.

Eliana Sánchez, Service Coordinator of **HICA, the Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (See Appendix 3)** shared the community needs for 2002 and 2003, the total of persons served, the total calls for 2002 and 2003. (See charts) Contact information:

P.O. Box 320668, Birmingham, AL 35232; Tel.: (205) 591-5545;
esanchez@hispanicinterest.org The Director of HICA is Isabel Rubio. Their community assessment needs coincide with those of our ECMHSP.

The National Council of La Raza (NCLR) (See Appendix 4) shared the number of Head Start Eligible Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Children, and Number and Percentage of those Served, in the U.S. and by All States, 2001. The NCLR also gave us important information in favor of supporting the design of a sound Head Start Assessment System, particularly for Limited English-Proficient children (LEP). Contact information: 1111 19th Street, N.W. Suite 1000 Washington, DC, 20036;

Tel.: (202) 785-1670 Fax: (202) 776-1792 www.nclr.org

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT SURVEYS (Questionnaire Two)

(See Appendix 5)

These growers/packing houses were interviewed (See questionnaires attached): J and J Tomatoes, Jenkins Farms, Boatwright Farms, Rayburn Smith Farms, Leroy and Wayne Smith Farms, Phillips Farms, Burton Farms. I interviewed the owners in person.

Mr. Ed Phillips from Phillips Farms said that he talked to his Hispanic migrant workers and that they do not have kids between 6 weeks and school age so he did not see the need to fill out the questionnaire.

The comments on the East Coast Migrant Head Start and the identification of needs are very valuable and corroborate the needs that we had identified among our people in the Center and among Hispanics in general.

MOBILE AND GENEVA COUNTIES/EXPANSION PROJECT

(See Appendix 6)

Telephone interview with Reverend Felipe Pinochet who serves the Hispanic migrant and seasonal workforce in West Mobile, in Semmes, Wilmer and Tanner-Williams. The Reverend has been in this ministry for over 10 years. He said that most of the families are involved in the, potato and strawberry crops. They also work in nurseries. They migrate following the crop from Mobile to Baldwin County. Twenty-five minutes by car from West Mobile, there is George County in Mississippi and approximately 40 to 50 persons migrate to take care of the water-melon crop. Their kids, infants through school age are left behind with relatives and friends. The water-melon crop is planted in March and it goes until mid-July when it is picking time. The peak season for water-melon is at the end of July. In July, people migrate to Mexico for 3 or 4 weeks to plant in their land. This is also migration. Then, they come back for the potato crops and nurseries.

In October and November, these 40 to 50 people migrate to Greene County for forestation. They are involved with the pine trees that are utilized as Christmas trees. They come back to the Semmes, Wilmer areas right before Thanksgiving.

The Reverend is preparing a software that will address all types of information to educate the Hispanics on their rights. This goes along with our plans for education. The software will be called *Servicios Hispanos de Información*. Every service, including the

mass, is done bilingually. The Reverend is struggling with the parents insisting that they need to learn English in order to communicate with their kids. The second generation functions in English and has broken Spanish. This information was very valuable because this shows the need to start a Migrant Head Start Project in this area that would also and ultimately, serve the neighboring counties, such as Geneva where there is also a big need according to Teresa Johnson's talks and visits with Jan Rivers, Mirna Deakle and Letty Andrews.

I also interviewed Mirna Deakle by phone. Mirna said that the families are migrant. They come from the border with Texas, from Bronxville, McCullen and Corpus Christi and from Tamaulipas, Mexico. They are involved in the lettuce, tomato, peach and peanut crops and they work in Semmes and Wilmer. Then, they also migrate to Geneva and Coffee Counties for the potato crop. Mirna is the Migrant Advocate and the Home School Liaison and there are no preschool programs in either Mobile or Geneva Counties for migrant farm workers families. She visits the homes twice a week and does the literacy program in their homes. She says that she has seen five kids living in a small house in very poor conditions, for example. Some other families work in nurseries and tree seedlings. Mirna has identified 30 children between the ages of 6 weeks to the Alabama Compulsory School age.

Also, I interviewed Letty Andrews by phone and she expressed that the Superintendent and the Principal are very much interested in having this program since there is nothing for the preschoolers. There is the building that can be used and all of this information was already submitted in Teresa's report. This was only a follow-up to see if the interest and the need were still there. We are including a letter from the Mobile County Public School System addressed to Teresa Johnson on April 23, 2004.

Jan Rivas, the Coordinator for the ESL Program with the Department of Education and Ann McLeod with the Mobile Public School system identified 30 children that fall under the category of migrant and would apply for a Migrant Head Start.

Also find the CA on Health Care Needs of the Medically Vulnerable for Mobile, Baldwin(Alabama) and George County (Mississippi)- 2002 and Ecumenical Ministries booklet and their volunteers', contributors and supporters: La Casa de Amigos, Migrant Head Start; Home Repair and Winterization, Christmas Sharing, Food Pantries, Gleaning Program, Emmy's Thrift Shop, Emergency Aid, Meals on Wheels (Eastern Shore), Church-Based Community Organizing, Prescription Assistance, Our Staff.

VARIOUS ARTICLES THAT ARE VERY RELEVANT TO THE MIGRANT FARM WORKER POPULATION NEEDS

- **NCFH (See Appendix 7)** talking on Tuberculosis, Oral Health, Occupational Safety, Maternal and Child Health Fact Sheet, HIV/AIDS Farmworker Fact Sheet, Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Demographics Fact Sheet, Facts about Farmworkers.

- **U.S. Department of Labor (See Appendix 8)** Demographics
- **ERIC DIGEST (See Appendix 9) a)** Involving Migrant Families in Education. Parent Involvement.
 - b) What Federal Statistics Reveal about Migrant Farmworkers: A Summary for Education.
- **2002 Census of Agriculture (See Appendix 10) Collaboration of Wendy Jones, M.Ed., M.S.W, Senior Policy Associate Director of Children & Youth with Special Health Care needs Project. Natural Center for Cultural Competence Georgetown University Center for Child & Human Development. Centers for Excellence in Development Disabilities. 3307 M. Street, NW, Suite 401 Washington, D.C. 20007-3935 Tels.: 1-800-788-2066; (202) 687-5531 (direct line) <http://gucchd.georgetown.edu/nccc> joneswa@georgetown.edu**

ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS

- Alabama Latin American Association – ALAS
alas@pacers.org Tel: (205) 348-5637 Hernán Prado, President hprado@alassweb.org
- Hispanic Interest Coalition of Central Alabama –HICA
esanchez@hispanicinterest.org Tel.: (205) 591-5545
- The Hispanic Business Council Tel.: (205) 323-5461 ext. 155
dwarrewn@birminhghamchamber.com
- En Español Tel.: (205) 939-9135
www.EnEspanol.org
- Centro Cultural Latino Tel.: (205)320-0490
- Anuario Hispano/Hispanic Yearbook (A Unique Resource and Referral Guide for Hispanic Americans) 18th Edition TIYM Publishing Co. Inc.
Tel.: (703) 734-1632 tiym@tiym.com 6718 Whittier Ave. #130 McLean, VA 22101
www.HispanicYearbook.com

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE CROPS AND SOME FAMILIES AND CHILDREN (8) (Contribution of Beatriz Vargas) (See Appendix 11)

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I would like to thank Teresa Johnson for her input on Partnerships and editing, and to Brenda Gibbons for putting the CA project together and making additional copies.

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