What academic services are provided?

- Early childhood development services to prepare migratory children for a successful school experience
- Supplemental instruction designed to meet the specific needs of migratory children
- Adolescent outreach and career awareness
- Supplemental support for instruction of English to speakers of other languages (ESOL)
- Special teachers, tutors and highly qualified para-educators to work with at-risk migratory students individually or in small groups on areas of academic weakness
- Summer school programs and extended day programs to supplement the regular school program

What resources are available?

The Georgia Department of Education's Migrant Education Program website (go to www.gadoe.org and search for term "migrant") offers a variety of resources to support migratory children and youth. Available resources include:

- EXITO School Readiness Program
- English Language Learning Workbooks
- English Language Learning Modules for MP3 players
- Health Brochures
- Parent Advisory Council (PAC) Information
- Statewide Comprehensive Needs Assessment & State Service Delivery Plan

To learn more about the Georgia MEP, you can follow us on Twitter @georgiamep

What support services are provided?

- Coordination with other community agencies and organizations to provide services to support academic and school success
- Emergency health services (when school attendance and success is impacted) including dental, vision and nutrition
- Assisting parents to recognize their contributions to their children's success both at home and as partners with teachers

Migrant Student Information Exchange (MSIX)

The U.S. Department of Education operates the Migrant Student Information Exchange (MSIX) to support the quick transfer of migrant student academic records between states. The information available through MSIX allows school staff, such as guidance counselors and registrars, to make time-sensitive placement decisions more effectively. For more information on MSIX, visit: www.msix.ed.gov

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Title I, Part C Education of Migratory Children

Richard Woods
Georgia’s School Superintendent
“Educating Georgia’s Future”

www.gadoe.org
Title I, Part C - Education of Migratory Children is a United States Department of Education program that provides supplemental educational and support services to eligible migratory children. These services help children of migratory workers overcome the disruption to their education and other obstacles they encounter. The Migrant Education Program is based on the premise that poverty, mobility and school achievement are related and that children who are both poor and migratory are more likely to have difficulty in school.

The migratory population includes diverse ethnic groups. In Georgia, Hispanics make up the largest group, with non-Hispanic whites, blacks and other racial and ethnic groups completing the total population. While many of the migratory population make Georgia their home base, others move between Georgia and all other states and 17 other countries.

Migratory workers seek temporary or seasonal work in agriculture, fishing or related industries including food processing. They follow the growing seasons across the country and cultivate and harvest fruits, vegetables and many other food products. Many migratory families earn less than the national poverty level.

The migratory youth may face unemployment or limited career options. Caring parents may not know about community and school resources which could help their children. However, we can help these children enjoy school and overcome these difficulties. The Migrant Education Program can help them succeed in school and develop their skills and options for their future.

Migratory children and youth may come from large families with inadequate housing and low incomes. Poor nutrition and unsanitary conditions may also cause health problems. Migratory children may have limited English skills and/or little experience with success at school. These problems, combined with irregular school attendance, often lead to low academic performance, causing many migratory children to drop out of school in their teens.

The Georgia Department of Education administers the Migrant Education Program through grants to local school systems. The Department also operates two regional Migrant Education Offices. Each office ensures the migratory children in its region receive a variety of services from their local school system. A listing of each office is provided on the back of this brochure.

The primary purpose of the Title I, Part C - Education of Migratory Children Program is to address the special educational needs of migratory children in a coordinated, integrated, and efficient way, through high quality and comprehensive programs.

When migratory children and youth move with their families, their education; as well as their lives, are disrupted, often many times a year.

To qualify for the the Title I, Part C - Education of Migratory Children, migratory children and youth must have moved within the past 36 months across state or school district lines to enable the children, the children’s guardian(s) or a member of the children’s family to engage in temporary or seasonal employment in an agricultural or fishing activity. A migratory child includes youth who themselves are migratory workers or are spouses of migratory workers. The program serves children and youth ages 3 through 21 who have not graduated from high school or earned a General Education Diploma (GED).

The U.S. Department of Education allocates funds to the individual states based on each state's identified migratory population. Georgia allocates funds to school systems enrolling migratory children and youth to provide special services. Priority for Services (PFS) is based on migratory children and youth that have a qualifying move with the previous 12-month period, be failing and/or at risk of failing to meet Georgia’s content and performance standards, or have dropped out of school. States work together to ensure continuity, coordination and consistency for the migratory children and youth. Project plans in Georgia may vary according to students’ needs and school resources.