Language Access in Health: Hawaiʻi's experience

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Overview

- History as a 'health state'
 - Multicultural society
 - Beginnings
 - Federal laws
- Hawaii's language access



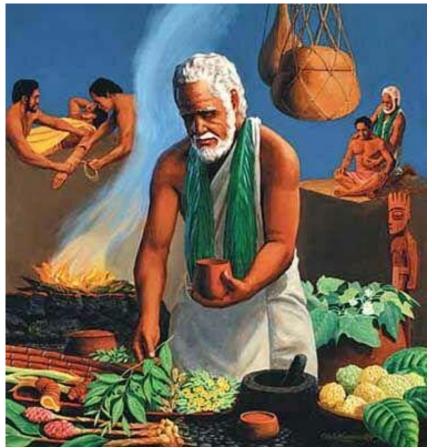


History as a 'health state'

- Ola is embedded in the Hawaiian culture
 - Health in the Kingdom
 - Origins of the Department of Health
 - Legacy of the *ali* 'i









Ola is embedded in Hawaiian Culture Ka poʻe kahiko from 600 CE kahuna lapaʻau







Health in the Kingdom

- Kina 'u, kuhina nui for Kauikeaouli
- First written public health measure







Origins of the Department of Health Sanitary Commission recommends a Board of Health.



Legacy of the ali'i

- The Queen's Medical Center
 - Hawai'i State Hospital
 - Lunalilo Home
 - Kapi'olani Medical Center
 - Kamehameha Schools
- Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center









Labor needs and migration waves

- Restore population
- Health care in the plantations



Labor needs and migration waves

- Hawaiians 250,000 at contact; 40,622 by 1890
 - 1876-97 46,000 Chinese
 - 1877-96 18,000 Portuguese
 - 1885-1924 180,000 Japanese
 - 1900-01 6,000 Puerto Rican
 - 1901-05 8,000 Koreans
 - 1906-34 125,000 Filipino
 - 1907-13 8,000 Spanish



5,800 Germans, Galicians, Russians, Pacific Islanders+



Health care in the plantations

- Sugar planters hired physicians to care for workers and families - developed plantation care system
- Cultural and social care factors evident in plantation care system still visible today ("cradle to grave" medicine
- By 1900, rural hospitals established on or near plantations
- 1920: unions and plantations better wages, housing, health care, maternal and child

health and other welfare programs improved





HAWAII'S POPULATION MAKE-UP (American Community Survey 2006-2008)

Total Population = 1,280,273

Speak Language Other than English at Home = 296,402

Speak English Less than Very Well = 134,556

83% + Asian and 9%+ Hawaiian and Pacific Island Language Speakers

LEP Languages with 1,000 speakers or more:

- 1. Ilokano (27,077)
- 2. Tagalog (26,418)
- 3. Japanese (21,710)
- 4. Chinese Mandarin/Cantonese (15,751)
- 5. Korean (11,397)
- 6. Spanish (7,384)
- 7. Vietnamese (5,060)



- 8. Other Pacific Islander Chuukese/Marshallese (6,458)
- 9. Samoan (3,334)
- 10.Cebuano (2,137)
- 11. Hawaiian (1,292)



Hawafi Courts: Top Requested Languages (2012): Total = 4,945

- 1. Chuukese (1,365)
- 2. Marshallese (704)
- 3. Ilokano (689)
- 4. Spanish (409)
- 5. Korean (348)
- 6. Tagalog (253)
- 7. Vietnamese (203)
- 8. Japanese (144)
 - 9. Samoan (143)
 - 10. Tongan (134)
 - 11. Mandarin (106)

- 12. Pohnpeian (99)
- 13. Cantonese (91)
- 14. Thai (45)
- 15. Russian (29)
- 16. Kosraean (29)
- 17. Laotian (23)
- 18. Cebuano (16)
- 19. Portuguese (7)
- 20. Bengali (7)
- 21. Hawaiian (6)





Language Access – Early Beginnings

- Mid to late 1800s Hawaiian Kingdom literacy high in Hawaiian and English
- Circa 1900 Plantation influxes create point where only 5% were *native* English-speaking (mostly American)
- 1896 Palama Chapel (Settlement)
- Public Health Nurses in community and later BOH.





Impact of Federal laws

- 1964 Title VI of the Civil Rights Act
- 1974 Lau v. Nichols, SCOTUS
- 1975 Title XVI PHS Act (Hill-Burton)
- 2000 Executive Order 13166
- 2010 §1557 Patient Protection & ACA





Bilingual Health Education Program

- 1969 Health Education for Immigrants
- 1973 VISTA outreach for language access established on O'ahu
- 1974 Statewide expansion
- 1976 Court challenge proposal to cut
- 1986 HRS 321-101 BHEA program in law
- 1992 (Lanakila) Easy Access Project link state and community services



'pioneers' here today Lethu Thi Duong, Chio Yee Pun Ho, Pua Kaohelaulii and Tugalei Soa



Hawai'i's Language Access Law

- Origins
- Movement
- Passage of the 2006 law: purposes
- Amendments in 2008, 2012 and 2013





Governor Lingle signed a bill to improve language access for immigrants with limited English proficiency and presented ceremonial copies to immigrant service providers and advocates.



Hawai'i's Language Access Law

- Origins were many
- Interagency Council on Immigrant Services
- Na Loio No Na Kanaka
- Office of Community Services
- Hawai'i Civil Rights Commission+





Hawai'i's Language Access Law

- Movement included many
- Unsung customers, clients, advocates, workers
- Immigrant rights, domestic violence, bilingual workers
- Ethnic community reps, service providers+





Hawai'i's Language Access Law

- Passage of the 2006 law: purposes
 Address the language access needs of Limited English proficient persons
- Ensure meaningful access to services, programs and activities.
- Title VI, EO 13166, history, other places
- Choosing to legislate, compromising
- Timing, commitment, need, personal
 histories





Hawai'i's Language Access Law

Amendments:

- 2008 definitions and technical clarifications; increased Advisory Council membership from 12 to 16 (county representatives)
- 2012 transferred the Office of Language Access from DLIR to DOH; added at-large member to Advisory Council
- 2013 established the Language Access Resource Center and multilingual website project





The Office of Language Access

- Mission, vision and goals
- The Language Access Advisory Council
- Major activities and accomplishments







The Office of Language Access

- Provide oversight, central coordination and technical assistance to state and state-funded agencies
- Monitor state agencies for compliance
- Investigate and resolve language access complaints through informal methods
- Administer a statewide language access resource center
- Advised by a 17-member, statewide Language Access Advisory Council





Language access conferences

- 2008 Laulima: Working Together to Ensure Language Access in Hawaii
- 2009 Ho`opono: Plan Implementation and Promising Practices
- 2010 Ho`omakaukau: Emergency Preparedness and Hawaii's LEP Communities
- 2011 Kokua: First Responders Addressing Language Access Needs in Emergencies
- 2012 Ka Unuhi: Translation Maximizing Quality and Minimizing Costs
- 2013 Ola Pono: Language Access in the Community Health





Language access training

For agencies:

- Hawaii's language access law
- Creating a language access plan
- Working with interpreters
- Translation of vital documents

For interpreters:

- Ethics of interpretation
- Basics of interpretation
- Interpretation skills and techniques
 - Community interpretation





Other activities

- Language access law forums
- Community outreach
- Multilingual radio spots
- TV show (Island Insights), Olelo
- Quarterly newsletter
- Pay stub messages
- Consultations and presentations
- Complaints resolution (mostly informal; hospitals and private physicians)





Multilingual materials

- Multilingual "If You Need an Interpreter" poster (24 languages)
- Language identification and Emergency Card (20 languages, through Interagency Council on Immigrant Services and Citizen Corps, State Civil Defense Agency)
- OLA brochure (in print)
- Complaints process (coming)
- Website (coming)





Language access in health care

- Office of Minority Health National Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) Standards
- Public Health Accreditation Board
- Joint Commission
- Commission on the Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities
- Five Foundations for Healthy Generations
- Consolidating purchasing trend





Toward medical interpreter certification

- Lack of medical interpreters
- Use of community and informal interpreters
- The Bridging the Gap training
- National certification
- Act 217 toward state medical interpreter certification?





Summary

- Language access in health has a long tradition in Hawaii
- As law and policy, is the product of a long struggle
- Being implemented by the Office of Language Access
- In the community health setting, implemented through language access plans, use of bilingual health workers and community interpreters
- Lack of medical interpreters
- Move toward state certification
- The challenge of commitment and resources





Mahalo Nui Loa!

E Mālama Pono!

Imua!



