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## I-PACK Initiative

- In the US, one in four children (approximately 18.4 million) live in an immigrant family
- Increasing interest in immigrant and refugee health among pediatric educators and trainees
- However, clinicians unsure how to navigate the different levels of advocacy
- I-PACK initiative to develop and implement curricula to equip trainees to positively interact with this vulnerable community



## Learning Objectives

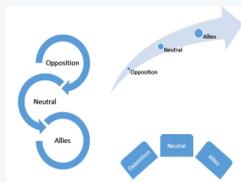
- Identify opportunities for advocacy for immigrant and refugee families at multiple levels including individual, community, and state and federal advocacy
- Learn how to implement interpreter best practices
- Create a stakeholder policy map
- Develop advocacy writing skills including social media, news media, and letter writing to elected officials

## Advocacy at Individual Level

- Case follows a 7 year old patient Miguel and his family who present to clinic for the first time. You recognize that they are speaking to each other in Spanish
- Limited English Proficiency (LEP)
  - 57 million people (20% of the US population) speak a language other than English at home<sup>1,2</sup>, and within that cohort 25 million people (8.6% of the US population) have LEP<sup>3</sup>
  - LEP patients have greater healthcare risks and lower overall quality of care in comparison to English speaking patients<sup>1, 3, 4, 5</sup>
    - Longer hospital stays
    - Greater risk of line infections, falls, pressure ulcers, surgical delays, readmissions<sup>3</sup>
    - Lack of empathy<sup>6</sup>
    - Greater use of resources<sup>7</sup>
- Interpreter Best Practices

## Advocacy at Community Level

- What if interpreter practices aren't available in your practice? Can you identify a systematic barrier?
- Creating a stakeholder map
  - Defining the Issue
  - Generating Solutions
  - Developing your ask



- You learn that Miguel was born in Venezuela, but recently fled to the United States with his parents due to political turmoil.
- As refugees, what public benefits are Miguel and his family eligible to receive?

Overview of public benefits options for immigrant children and families <sup>5</sup>				
Immigrant Status	SNAP <sup>6</sup>	TANF	Non-cash benefits under TANF such as subsidized child care or transit subsidies <sup>11</sup>	Public Housing <sup>12</sup>
Lawful Permanent Resident (under age 18)	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible
Lawful Permanent Resident (age 18 and over)	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible
Refugees, Asylees, Victims of Trafficking, other humanitarian grounds	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible
Members of the military and veterans (and their spouses and children)	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible with no waiting period	Eligible with no waiting period
Unauthorized Immigrants (including children and pregnant women)	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	May live in residence with eligible family member
Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Not Eligible

American Academy of Pediatrics Immigrant Health Toolkit: Access to Health Care and Public Benefits

- As refugees, what health care benefit options are they eligible to receive?

Overview of health care benefits options for immigrant children and families			
Immigrant Status	Medicaid <sup>1</sup>	CHIP <sup>2</sup>	ACA Subsidies
Pregnant Women	In some states, may be eligible for prenatal care regardless of immigration status <sup>4</sup>	In some states, may be eligible for prenatal care regardless of immigration status <sup>4</sup>	Not applicable
U.S. Citizen Children with undocumented parent(s)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Lawful Permanent Resident (under age 18)	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible
Lawful Permanent Resident (age 18 and over)	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible after 5 years of legal residency in the U.S.; states have the option to waive the 5 year ban	Eligible
Refugees, Asylees, Victims of Trafficking and other humanitarian grounds	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Members of the military and veterans (and their spouses and children)	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Unauthorized Immigrants (including children and pregnant women)	Eligible for Emergency Medicaid Only. Some states may cover children	Not Eligible	Not Eligible (barred from purchasing coverage on their own in the Health Insurance Exchange)
Temporary Protected Status (TPS)	Not Eligible	Not Eligible	Eligible

American Academy of Pediatrics Immigrant Health Toolkit: Access to Health Care and Public Benefits

## Advocacy at State and Federal Level

- Social Media Advocacy- Twitter activity
- New Media Advocacy- Op-Ed Writing activity
- Reaching out to your Representative
  - To explain to an official how a particular issue affects you, your patients, or your colleagues
  - To express support for a proposed law, policy, or course of action
  - To oppose a proposed law, policy, or course of action

## Future Directions

- Accepted as APPD and AAP conference presentations
- Goal for trainees to take back to home institutions and implement into practice

## References

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