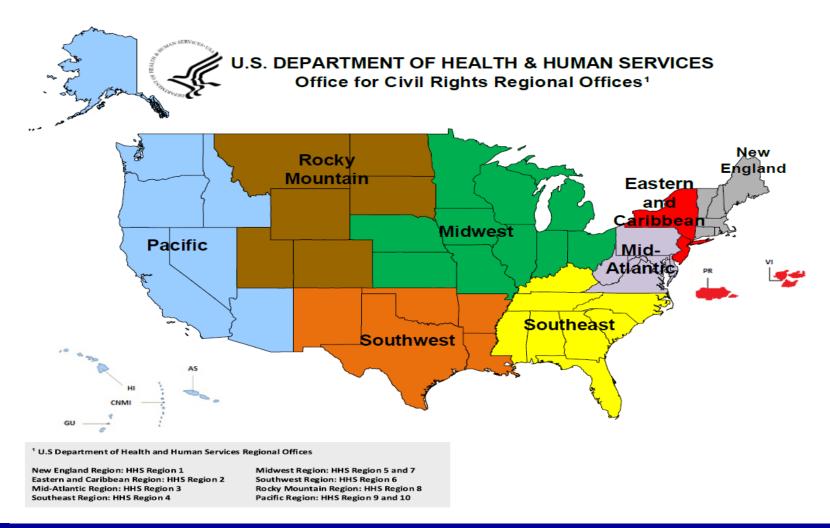
Language Access in Health & Human Services

Principal Deputy Director Lauren Jee
Office for Civil Rights
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Regional Map and Offices



Discrimination on the Basis of Race, Color, National Origin and Disability

- <u>Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964</u>: prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in **all programs** assisted by Federal money.
- Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act: prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability in certain health programs or activities.
- <u>Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973</u> and <u>Section 1557 of the Affordable Care Act</u>, and their implementing regulations: prohibit recipients of federal financial assistance from discriminating on the basis of disability.
- <u>Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act</u>: prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by **state and local governments**.

Communication Needs Vary

- 21.5% of people in the U.S. speak a language other than English at home
- Up to 1 in 4 adults have some type of disability
- Higher rates of disability and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in certain communities of color and among low-income persons
- Racial and ethnic minorities are more likely than non-Hispanic whites to report experiencing poorer quality patient-provider interactions

Impacts of Communication Barriers

- Challenges making appointments
- Longer hospital stays
- Limited ability to comprehend diagnoses
- Lack of adherence to medical plans

- Increased financial strain due to readmission
- Increased risk of surgical delays
- Potential development of secondary conditions and infections
- Permanent disabling conditions or death



Following the Law

 The law requires covered entities to take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access for limited English proficient individuals.

 The law also requires covered entities, such as hospitals, clinics, and child welfare programs, to ensure that communications with individuals with disabilities, and companions with disabilities, are as effective as communications with individuals without disabilities.

Language Access Best Practices

- Train staff to effectively work with interpreters.
- Ensure individuals serving interpreters and translators are qualified.
- Write documents in plain language.
- Adequately fund and staff call centers to ensure they are accessible without prolonged delays.
- Have translated materials drafted, reviewed, proofread, and edited by qualified translators rather than machine translation applications or software.

Prioritizing Language Access



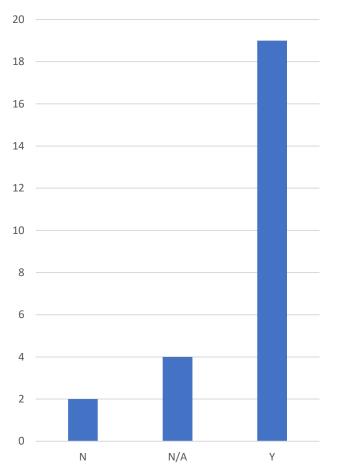
Language Access at HHS

- HHS launched a Language Access Steering Committee in 2022 to improve meaningful communication and ensure that all HHS agencies reassess and update plans in 2024
 - LASC annual report available here: <u>2023 Language Access Annual Progress Report</u>
- HHS Divisions Prioritizing Language Access:
 - CDC
 - CMS
 - HRSA
 - HHS Office of Minority Health

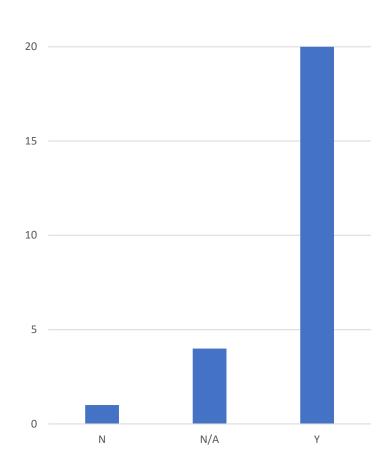
Language Access Annual Progress Report (May 2023)



19 component plans include provisions for inlanguage content through webpages, listserv announcements, and public outreach content



20 component plans include provisions for telephonic interpreter services



Language Access **Objectives** UNITED STATES Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights

Announce HHS Language Access Plan in November 2023

Updating 25 HHS component-level Language Access Plans

Hired a Language Access Coordinator

OCR Enforcement



Maricopa Superior Court (Nov. 2022)

- OCR investigated Maricopa Superior Court after receiving complaints that it failed to provide individuals and families with Limited English Proficiency, specifically Spanish speakers involved in the child welfare proceedings with language services.
- OCR identified issues with the availability of translated vital documents such as court orders, pleadings, and minute entries for individuals and families.
- Maricopa Superior Court agreed to take steps to make sure people with LEP have access to the Court. They agreed to notify individuals with LEP that free language services are available and that audio and video recordings of hearings in the top 3 languages encountered by the Court are available to anyone who needs them.

19 State COVID Compliance Review

- OCR initiated a joint compliance review with DHS and FEMA when 19 states failed to provide meaningful access to their COVID testing, vaccines, and treatment programs. For example, some states had automated contact tracing messages weren't translated at all or had glaring errors.
- OCR stepped in to train these states on their obligation to provide meaningful access for people with LEP. We published a webinar on our website, so that other states know that they can't leave people out of their COVID vaccine and testing programs just because they have LEP.

Medicaid Unwind

- Medicaid provides critical care to millions of Americans.
- Renewal process after COVID-19 Pandemic
- April 2023 Letter to States OCR Medicaid Unwind Letter
- OCR is actively evaluating incoming complaints related to civil rights violations associated with Medicaid Unwinding.



Connect with Us

Office for Civil Rights

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



www.hhs.gov/lep



Language Access Coordinator LanguageAccess@hhs.gov

Civil Rights Listserv

https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/list-serv/index.html



File a Complaint: https://ocrportal.hhs.gov



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