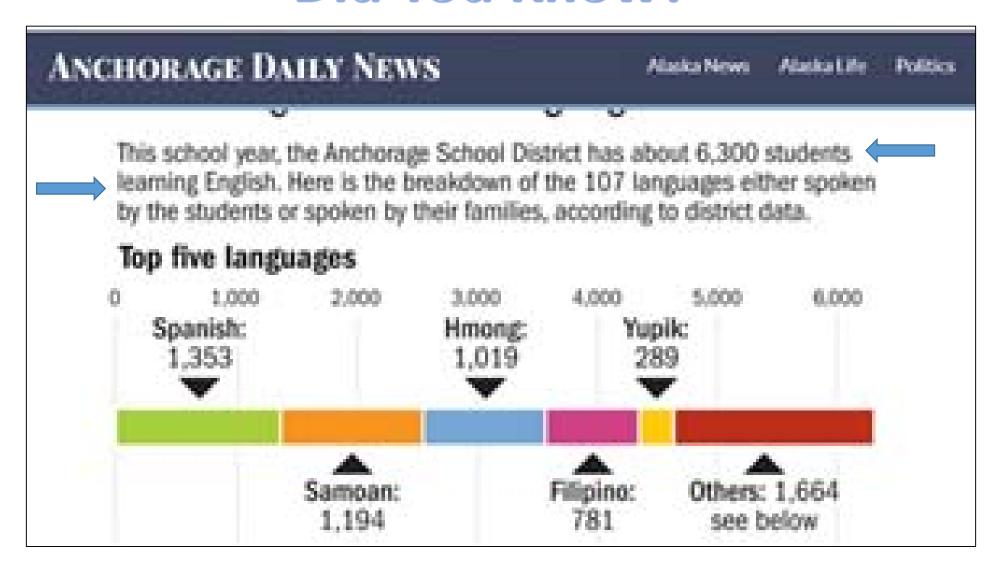


Did You Know?



Did You Know?



Languages Spoken by Children in the Anchorage Public School System (2018)

Spanish 1,644 Hmong 1,362 Samoan 955 Filipino 942 Korean 193 Nuer 154 Yup'ik 148 Lao 135 Somali 115 Russian 94 Arabic 73 Albanian 66 Tongan 65 Chinese 50 Vietnamese 50 Vietnamese 51 Inupiaq 33 Nanali 31	1
Inupiaq 33 Nepali 31 Mien 30	

German 25 French 20 Urdu 19 Khmer 16 Polish 15 Triqui 15 Palau 14 Wolof 14 Bengali 12 Dinka 12 Mandarin 10 Cambodian 9 Kinyarwanda 9 Mandinka 9 50 Portuguese 9 Trukese 9 Turkish 9 Ukrainian 9 Amharic 8 Hindi 8

Kosraean 8 Punjabi 8 Cup¹ik 7 Kiswahili 7 Bulgarian 6 Romanian 6 **Afrikaans** Aleut Armenian Athabascan Bosnian Burmese Cantonese Chamorro Guam Cherokee Chichewa Creole Czech Danish

Dena'ina Dutch Fijian Finnish Georgian Greek Hawaiian Hebrew Hungarian Ibo Icelandic Indonesian Italian Kachin Lithuanian Macedonian Malayalam Mano Marathi Marshallese Mbu

Mongolian Navajo Norwegian Owan **Pashto Patois** Persian Pidgin Pohnpeian Serbo Croatian Siberian Yupik Sinhalese Slovak Swedish Tamil Telugu Tibetan Tlingit Twi Yapese Zuni

TAHLC

Municipality of Anchorage

Providence Hospital System

Univ of Alaska Anchorage Alaska Literacy Program

Anchorage YWCA

United Way, Kids Corps, Head Start,
Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium,
Anchorage Neighborhood Health Clinic,
and others

Alaska Institute for Justice

Peer Language Navigators (PLNs)

- Adult students in Alaska Literacy Program (ALP)
- From a variety of immigrant and refugee groups
- Passion to learn and help their communities
- Strong acquisition of English skills

Peer Language Navigators (PLNs)

- Phase 1
 - Taught how to find reliable health info (eg, Medline Plus)
 - Taught how to avoid bogus health info
- Phase 2
 - PLNs disseminate info to their respective communities
 - PLNs also teach other students at ALP
- Phase 3
 - Become involved with community/city programs
 - Develop health education materials for the communities

Cohort	# PLNS	PLN Language
2013 – 2014	4	Amharic/Arabic; Spanish; Nepali, Wolof
2014 – 2015	4	Samoan; Russian; Korean; Arabic/Dinka
2015 – 2016	5	Spanish; Somali; Arabic; Hmong; Spanish
2016 – 2017	5	Spanish; Arabic; Neur; Korean; Nepali
2017 – 2018	5	Palau; Samoan; French; Swahili; Spanish
2018 – 2019	8	Spanish; Arabic; Dinka; Neur; French

REM: Ripple Effects Mapping

https://conservancy.umn.edu/handle/11299/190639

- Sharing stories about encounters
- Discovering unexpected outcomes

Effects on Communities

- PLNs provide health information directly to hundreds (300+) of individuals per year
- PLNs encourage health screening, vaccines, and f/u care for chronic health problems
- PLNs participate in health fairs, providing information as "cultural experts"

Effects on PLNs

- Ability to obtain, develop, share health info
- Strong relationships with their communities
- Become respected experts "go-to" people
- Mentoring other PLNs

Lessons Learned

- Avoid over-commitment of PLNs
- Provide compensation for PLNs
- Have flexibility on PLNs' areas of interest
- Involve partner organizations

Support

Grants

- National Library of Medicine
- Leonard Doak Memorial Scholarship
- Providence Health System

In-Kind Support

Partner Organizations