

**Memorandum**

2009 SEP 24 AM 11:11  
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CITY SECRETARY  
DALLAS, TEXAS



**DATE:** September 24, 2009

**TO:** Honorable Members of the Quality of Life Committee: Vonciel Jones Hill (Vice Chair), Carolyn R. Davis, Angela Hunt, Sheffie Kadane, David A. Neumann, Steve Salazar  
**SUBJECT:** Quality of Life Committee Meeting

**Tuesday, September 29, 2009, 12:00 p.m.**

Dallas City Hall - 6ES, 1500 Marilla St., Dallas, TX 75201

The agenda for the meeting is as follows:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Approval of August 25, 2009 minutes<br>(12:00 p.m. – 12:01 p.m.) | Pauline Medrano, Chair                                  |
| 2. DCHHS Update on the H1N1 Pandemic<br>(12:01 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.)    | Zachary Thompson & Dr. John Carlo, DCHHS                |
| 3. 2010 Census Status Update<br>(1:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.)             | Brett Wilkinson, Director of Intergovernmental Services |
| 4. Adjourn<br>(2:00 p.m.)   | Pauline Medrano, Chair                                  |

Please let me know if you have any questions.



Pauline Medrano,  
Chair

**cc:**  
Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
Mary K. Suhm, City Manager  
Judge C. Victor Lander, Judiciary  
Deborah A. Watkins, City Secretary  
Thomas P. Perkins, Jr., City Attorney  
Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager

Forest E. Turner, Assistant City Manager  
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager  
A.C. Gonzalez, Assistant City Manager  
David K. Cook, Chief Financial Officer  
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor

A closed executive session may be held if the discussion of any of the above agenda items concerns one of the following:

1. Contemplated or pending litigation or matters where legal advice is requested of the City Attorney. Section 551.071 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
2. The purchase, exchange, lease or value of real property, if the deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the City in negotiations with a third person. Section 551.072 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
3. A contract for a prospective gift or donation to the City, if the deliberation in an open meeting would have a detrimental effect on the position of the City in negotiations with a third person. Section 551.073 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
4. Personnel matters involving the appointment, employment, evaluation, reassignment, duties, discipline or dismissal of a public officer or employee or to hear a complaint against an officer or employee. Section 551.074 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.
5. The deployment, or specific occasions for implementation of security personnel or devices. Section 551.076 of the Texas Open Meetings Act.

# Quality of Life Council Committee

## Meeting Record (DRAFT)

**Meeting Date:** 8-25-2009

**Convened:** 12:03 p.m.

**Adjourned:** 1:58 p.m.

Pauline Medrano, Chair  
Vonciel Jones Hill, Vice Chair  
Sheffie Kadane  
Steve Salazar  
Angela Hunt  
Carolyn R. Davis  
David Neumann  
Jerry R. Allen (non-member)  
Dwaine Caraway (non-member)

### **Special Guests:**

The Animal Shelter Commission  
Tenants of the Barclay Square Apartments

### **Briefing Presenters:**

-Teressa Page-Davis & Mamie Lewis,  
Environmental & Health Services  
Department  
-Lynetta Kidd, Code Compliance  
Department  
-Forest Turner, Assistant City Manager

### **Staff Present:**

Joey Zapata, Jimmy Martin, Kent  
Robertson, Rosalind Jeffers, Corey  
Morgan, Laurietta Stewart

## **AGENDA:**

### **1. Approval of August 11, 2009 minutes**

**Presenter(s):**

**Information Only:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):** Motion to approve the  
August 11, 2009 minutes.

Motion made by: Sheffie Kadane  
Item passed unanimously: X  
Item failed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Motion seconded by: Angela Hunt  
Item passed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_  
Item failed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_

### **2. Homelessness Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP)**

**Presenter(s):** Teressa Page-Davis and Mamie Lewis

**Information Only:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 became a law on February 17, 2009, providing \$1.5 billion in Homelessness Prevention funds to be used for Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing. The City of Dallas was awarded \$7,977,673 in HPRP funds.

The goals and objectives of HPRP are to prevent people from becoming homeless by targeting individuals and families currently in housing but at risk and need temporary rent or utility assistance. The program also targets individuals and families already experiencing homelessness and need temporary assistance in order to obtain housing and retain it. Financial assistance includes: short and medium-term rental, security deposits, utility deposits and payments, moving cost assistance, motel and hotel vouchers. Housing relocation and stabilization services include: case management, outreach and engagement, housing search and placement, legal services, and credit repair.

# **Quality of Life Council Committee**

## **Meeting Record (DRAFT)**

Sub-recipients (contractors) are selected using the Request for Competitive Sealed Proposals (RFSCP) process. Proposals were received from 14 non-profit agencies. Individuals and families, whether homeless or housed, must meet minimum criteria as well. Those requirements include meeting an area median income of below 50% and must be either homeless or would be homeless.

To encourage accountability the City of Dallas will monitor sub-recipients collection of eligibility documentation at a minimum quarterly. To encourage transparency sub-recipients must attend quarterly meetings to discuss reporting and compliance matters and share lessons learned in policy and procedures. Close monitoring, data collection and evaluations will be performed by the City of Dallas and sub-recipients will submit monthly reports.

Motion made by: \_\_\_\_\_

Item passed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Item failed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Motion seconded by: \_\_\_\_\_

Item passed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_

Item failed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_

### **3. Dallas Animal Services Update**

**Presenter(s): Lynetta Kidd**

**Information Only: X**

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

The purpose of the briefing was to provide an update on Dallas Animal Services operations, their education and outreach efforts and changes to the cruelty investigations unit. Over the last year there has been a 3% increase in dogs caught, 7% increase in dogs turned into shelter, 11% increase in dogs and cats adopted, 43% increase in spay/neuter applications approved, and loose/aggressive service requests are down 22%.

In July of 2009 a Spay/Neuter Clinic was opened that permits adopters to take their new companions home the same day. Sterilizations are performed on adopted animals only. Since the opening, 112 dogs and 20 cats have been sterilized.

District 2 and District 5 have focused on loose dog initiatives by having Animal Services pick up loose dogs, distribute educational brochures, and issue citations to non-compliant citizens. Animal Services has also participated in local events, presented information at community events and schools, conducted environmental tours of the shelter, taught weekly Responsible Pet Ownership classes in English and Spanish, held monthly open house events at the shelter, and hosted a workshop for DISD Pre-K through 8<sup>th</sup> grade science teachers. There are also microchip clinics held every 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday of the month, registration and vaccination clinics scheduled to begin in October 2009, and continued volunteer recruitment orientations.

The animal cruelty investigations process was reviewed and the following changes occurred: reassigned four officers to work cruelty investigations full-time, dedicated one supervisor to manage the unit, implemented a plan to rotate officers to ensure consistent and thorough investigations, and reviewed and revised all cruelty investigation policies and directives. A mandatory refresher training was also provided for all animal services officers who respond to

# **Quality of Life Council Committee**

## **Meeting Record**

### **(DRAFT)**

service requests. With this training a cruelty investigations check list was developed to assist responding officers in ensuring proper resolution of cases.

Motion made by:

Item passed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Item failed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Motion seconded by:

Item passed on a divided vote: X

Item failed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_

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#### **4. Barclay Square Apartments Informational Memo**

**Presenter(s): Forest Turner**

**Information Only: X**

**Action Taken/Committee Recommendation(s):**

An informational memo was provided to update the committee of an ongoing issue tenants of Barclay Square Apartments are having with the managers and owners of the complex.

Motion made by:

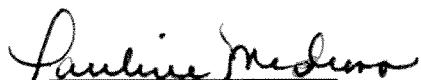
Item passed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Item failed unanimously: \_\_\_\_\_

Motion seconded by:

Item passed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_

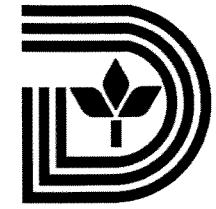
Item failed on a divided vote: \_\_\_\_\_



Pauline Medrano

Chair

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 25, 2009

TO Honorable Members of the Quality of Life Committee: Pauline Medrano (Chair), Vonciel Jones Hill (Vice Chair), Carolyn R. Davis, Angela Hunt, Sheffie Kadane, David A. Neumann, Steve Salazar

SUBJECT DCHHS Update on the H1N1 Pandemic

On Tuesday, September 29, 2009, you will be briefed on the Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services efforts to address the H1N1 (Swine Flu). The briefing will be presented by Zachary Thompson, M.A., Director and Dr. John Carlo, M.D., M.S.E. Medical Director of the Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services. The briefing material is attached for your review.

If you have questions or need additional information, please let me know.

A handwritten signature of Forrest E. Turner.

Forrest E. Turner  
Assistant City Manager

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
Mary K. Suhm, City Manager  
Deborah A. Watkins, City Secretary  
Thomas P. Perkins, Jr., City Attorney  
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor  
Judge C. Victor Lander, Judiciary  
Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager  
A.C. Gonzalez, Assistant City Manager  
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager  
David K. Cook, Chief Financial Officer  
Helena Stevens-Thompson, Assistant to the City Manager



## Update on the H1N1 Pandemic

### Dallas City Council Quality of Life Committee

### September 29, 2009

## Dallas County Health and Human Services

### Overview

Preparing and responding to an Influenza Pandemic remains a primary focus of the Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services (DCHHS). The reception of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Bioterrorism Cooperative Agreement Funds in 2002 stimulated our efforts to ready this community against not only Bioterrorism but for any public health emergency. Subsequent events including the hurricane evacuations and emerging disease threats such as SARS, West Nile Virus and Cryptosporidiosis have tested our response, and we have continued to refine our capabilities to meet these and future challenges.

With assistance from the Pandemic Influenza State and Local Funding beginning in 2006, DCHHS initiated heightened local pandemic response planning. The major objectives were to educate key stakeholders as to the risk, and be a resource for community partners who were creating their own pandemic response plans. This strategy was for a potential H5N1 or "Bird Flu" epidemic. While the H5N1 virus thankfully did not become a pandemic virus, the preparing work undertaken over the past 4 years greatly expanded our readiness for any potential emerging communicable disease threat.

The novel H1N1 influenza virus or "swine flu" is thought to have originated in the small village of La Gloria, Mexico around February 2009. By mid-April, Mexico City, the largest city in the world, was brought to a standstill. Cases began to spread quickly to the United States. On April 26, 2009 a nationwide public health emergency declaration was issued by Acting HHS Secretary Charles Johnson.

The spread of this new virus was unprecedented. Whereas seasonal influenza viruses typically take 6 months to circulate the globe, the H1N1 virus reached 6 continents in 6 weeks.

Locally, DCHHS activated its emergency response plan on April 24, 2009. The major objectives during the Spring 2009 H1N1 response were:

- Collect data and investigate cases of influenza to understand the transmission dynamics and severity
- Alert and inform the medical community, key government officials, business leaders, and the public about the situation and what measures needed to be taken
- Plan for medical countermeasures and the distribution of medications and vaccines.

On June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization declared that the novel H1N1 virus was a Pandemic Virus. This declaration called for the expedited manufacturing and delivering of H1N1 influenza vaccines by the pharmaceutical industry. Clinical trials to ensure an effective and safe vaccine were begun shortly thereafter.

### Post-spring Planning

In anticipation of a resurgence of H1N1 infections this fall and winter, DCHHS has been actively working with school, healthcare, government and business leaders this summer. Key preparedness elements which are being stressed to all entities:

- Ensure that individuals who are sick with symptoms of influenza stay at home and away from others
- Promote effective hand hygiene and cough/sneeze etiquette
- Keep surfaces clean

- Encourage individuals who are experiencing symptoms to seek medical attention if their symptoms are severe or if they are at high risk for influenza-related complications
- Receive influenza vaccines when available and indicated

### Schools

Priority for the 2009-2010 school year is for schools to remain open while operating as safely as possible. Dallas County school officials have been actively engaged with DCHHS staff throughout the summer months to plan for the potential return of the H1N1 virus. Meetings this summer have included:

- Dallas County Public School Superintendants
- School Nurse Directors
- Irving Independent School District
- Dallas Independent School District
- Diocese of Dallas Catholic Schools
- Dallas area Child and Daycare Providers
- DeSoto Independent School District
- Eastfield Community College
- Dallas-area Head Start Program Health Committee

All public schools are reporting daily absentee numbers to DCHHS. Many are utilizing a web-based reporting system developed internally by DCHHS staff. Schools are also working to communicate important influenza safety measures to their parents.

Throughout the influenza season DCHHS will continue to partner closely with school health officials to monitor the course of H1N1 and make joint decisions on how best to respond to school outbreaks.

### Health Care

DCHHS has been working closely with the health care community to prepare for this year's flu season. The Dallas Medical Operations Center, a collaboration fostered by the hospital community and DCHHS, has been actively planning for a potential increase in patient volume. Issues such as resource shortages, staffing, infection control practices, and medical countermeasures are being

discussed. DCHHS staff have also had several meetings with U.T. Southwestern Medical School officials this summer to increase the already high level of collaboration which exists between the organizations.

The Dallas County Medical Society has been an integral partner to facilitate rapid and up-to-date information to area practicing physicians. Regular blast faxes and health alerts have been distributed. A redesigned website contains current practice and treatment guidelines, and the Medical Society assisted with notifying physicians of how to place orders for the upcoming H1N1 vaccine. Regular influenza epidemiological reports are also being distributed via email to healthcare partners. This information is also being kept on the DCHHS website. A clinical treatment algorithm for H1N1 infections developed by the DCHHS staff has been distributed to area physicians and has been used as a model by both the Texas Department of State Health Services and the Texas Medical Association. DCHHS staff have authored several scientific journal articles published since May.

### Government

DCHHS has been working with numerous government officials this summer in order to ensure important services will operate effectively during a heightened epidemic. Municipalities have agreed to place influenza prevention information inserts in their utility bills. Important meetings have included:

- Dallas County Public Health Advisory Committee
- City of Dallas Environmental Health Commission
- City of Dallas City Manager's Meeting
- North Texas Council of Governments
- City of Boston
- Washington District of Columbia
- Texas Department of State Health Services
- Collin, Denton, and Tarrant County Health Authorities
- 2-1-1 Texas Information and Referral Network
- North Texas Crime Commission
- Dallas County Jail Health Services
- Immunize Kids Coalition
- CareVan Symposium

DCHHS has also refined its own operational guidelines which include an antiviral and vaccine allocation plan for essential County Employees. Guidance has been distributed to City Emergency Managers and EMS Medical Directors on vaccine ordering and distribution for municipal employees.

### **Businesses**

Many business leaders have been active participants in the community pandemic planning process. In April, the City of Dallas Downtown Emergency Response Team (DERT) hosted a well attended Metaleadership Seminar created by the CDC Foundation. Over 150 business, education, healthcare, and government representatives attended. The H1N1 response and effective communication were primary issues.

Organizations who have been actively working with DCHHS during their planning process this summer have included:

- Energy Future Holdings
- Texas Instruments
- Hillwood Development Corporation
- Mary Kay
- Lockheed Martin
- Inwood National Bank
- State Fair of Texas
- Verizon Business
- YUM Foods
- Tenet Healthcare Corporation
- North Texas TORCH (Texas Organization of Residential Care Homes)
- Maxim Healthcare
- Food Marketing Institute
- Greater Dallas Chamber of Commerce

Business leaders have been encouraged to ready their organizations by educating their employees about influenza, and encourage individual protection measures. Many occupational health officials and risk managers are now on the DCHHS Influenza email list. Businesses are also readying their organizations by ordering H1N1 vaccines for their employees who are considered to be priority for receiving the H1N1 vaccine (see below).

### **General Public**

Aggressive radio, internet, newspaper, and television media campaigns have been completed this summer which stress the importance of individual protection and precautionary measures.

The DCHHS H1N1 Website is being continuously updated and remains a valuable information source for a wide variety of audiences.

Leaders of faith-based organizations have received letters urging them to ready their communities against influenza.

### **Influenza Surveillance**

DCHHS employs a robust influenza surveillance network and has had this system in place since 2004. In addition to school-based reporting, DCHHS partners with over 20 Dallas area hospitals, urgent care centers and private providers to act as sentinel sites for influenza reporting. These sites provide DCHHS epidemiologists with information on the numbers of positive influenza tests at their facilities on a weekly basis. This allows DCHHS epidemiologists to establish trends in influenza activity in Dallas County.

DCHHS also uses a Syndromic Surveillance system which electronically monitors hospital emergency departments for patients who present with a chief complaint of influenza-like illness.

### **Laboratory**

During the spring 2009 H1N1 outbreak in Dallas County, the DCHHS laboratory responded and completed testing on over 1,000 specimens. Whereas the laboratory completes 80 samples per week during regular influenza seasons, up to 200 samples were collected per day during the peak of the spring epidemic. Integral to enabling the laboratory to test this increase in sample volume were equipment, personnel, and supplies provided by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Following the spring outbreak, the DCHHS laboratory has utilized additional funds to triple the capacity for influenza testing for future outbreak responses.

### **H1N1 Vaccine**

On July 30, the CDC published the results of the Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices meeting and the Committee's recommendations

for priority persons who should receive the H1N1 vaccination. These groups are:

- Pregnant women
- Household contacts of children under 6 months of age
- Children and young adults ages 6 months through 24 years
- Healthcare workers and Emergency Medical Service (EMS) providers
- Adults aged 25 through 64 years who have health conditions associated with a higher risk of medical complications from influenza.

Recent reports indicate individuals over the age of 10 will need only a single dose of the H1N1 vaccine in order to achieve immunity against the virus. Children under the age of 10 will likely need 2 doses. The process of manufacturing the H1N1 vaccine has been underway all summer. Also, ongoing clinical trials are being completed in multiple locations throughout the United States to ensure that an effective and safe H1N1 vaccine is available. Currently, it is estimated that initial supplies of the H1N1 vaccine will be available by mid-October. All H1N1 vaccines and supplies are to be paid for by the Federal Government.

The DCHHS Public Health Preparedness and Immunization Staff have been actively planning for the upcoming delivery and administration of the H1N1 vaccine. Private medical providers, hospitals, and pharmacies have been strongly encouraged to order a supply of H1N1 vaccines for their patients through the Texas Department of State Health Services website (<http://www.texasflu.org/>).

The primary populations DCHHS intends to focus for its own vaccination campaign include:

- Healthcare workers and EMS Personnel who are not able to receive the H1N1 vaccine elsewhere
- Children ages 6 months to 24 years of age who are regularly receive immunizations through public immunization clinics
- Other individuals in the CDC's priority groups who are not able to receive the vaccine elsewhere

DCHHS has numerous public health clinics and immunization locations which provide primarily childhood immunizations for persons without a medical provider. These locations will be utilized with potentially extended hours and days to accommodate additional persons requesting the H1N1 vaccine. DCHHS will also potentially utilize former City of Dallas Immunization Clinic sites for the H1N1 vaccine distribution. The number of clinics and vaccine administration volume will be heavily dependant on the amount and rate at which the vaccine is received from the federal government. A wide range of potential clinical operations is being developed to account for a number of distribution scenarios.

To date, over 1000 medical providers, pharmacies, and healthcare organizations have registered as entities who wish to provide H1N1 vaccines to their patients. The North Texas area has the largest number of providers in the State who have registered at this time to be considered for H1N1 vaccine delivery.

#### Antiviral medications

Influenza antiviral drugs are prescription drugs (pills, liquid, or inhaler) that decrease the ability of flu viruses to reproduce. These medications are effective in the prevention of severe influenza illness, particularly in individuals who would be likely to have more severe cases. The federal strategic national stockpile since 2006 has procured over 81 million courses of antiviral medications. The State of Texas has requested 50% of its population-based allocation of this supply. Current planning is underway by the Texas Department of State Health Services to distribute these medications to local pharmacies. Once delivered, these medications are intended to be dispensed to individuals who are unable to pay for their prescriptions.

Additional antiviral medications are being made available by DCHHS to be utilized by local hospitals if their own pharmaceutical supplies become exhausted. Additionally, DCHHS has a limited supply for charitable clinics operating in the County.

# Update on the H1N1 Pandemic

## September 29, 2009

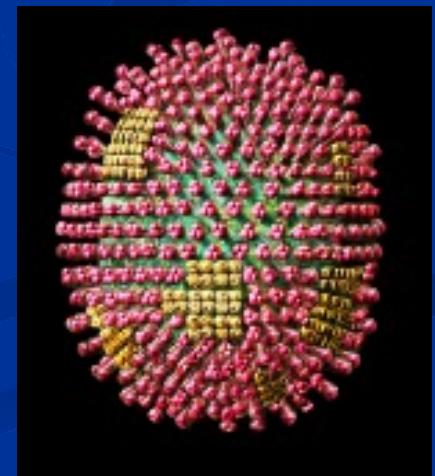
### City of Dallas Quality of Life Committee



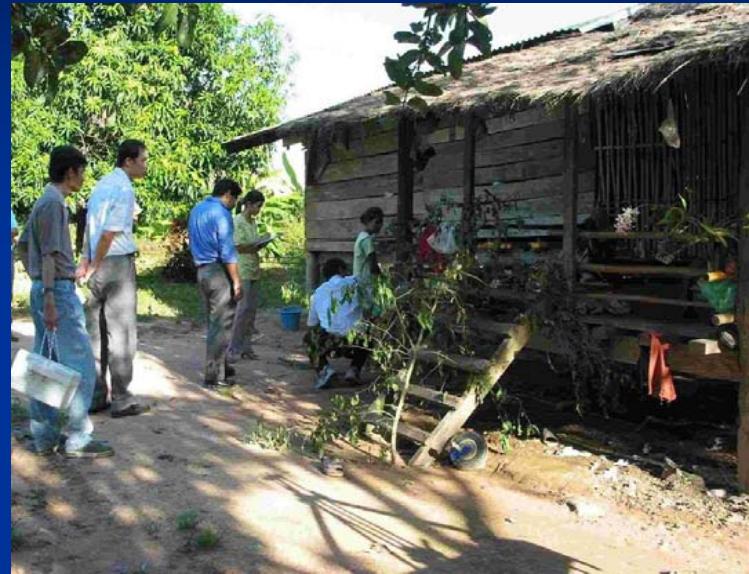
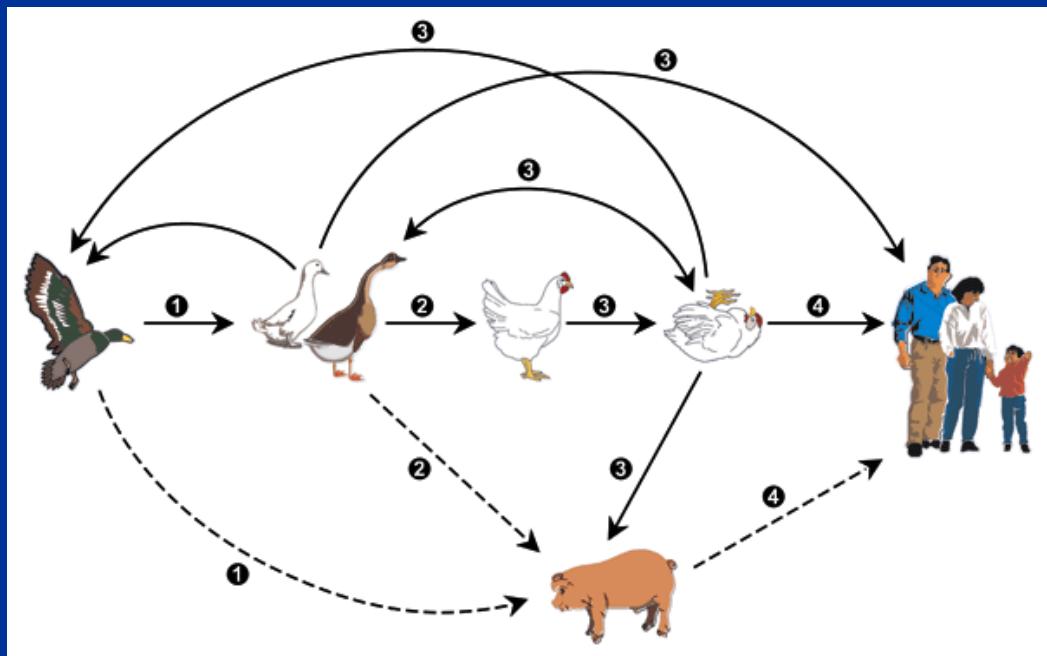
John T. Carlo, M.D., M.S.E.  
Medical Director/Health Authority  
Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services

# Influenza

- 15<sup>th</sup> Century Italy: *Influence of the stars*
- Type A
  - 3 H subtypes; 2 N subtypes are known to cause human infections
  - 16 H subtypes; 9 N subtypes exist in nature
- New viruses have created Pandemics
  - 1918-1919
  - 1957-1958
  - 1968-1969

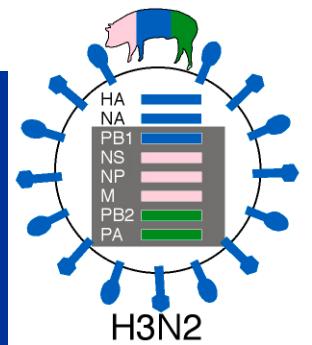
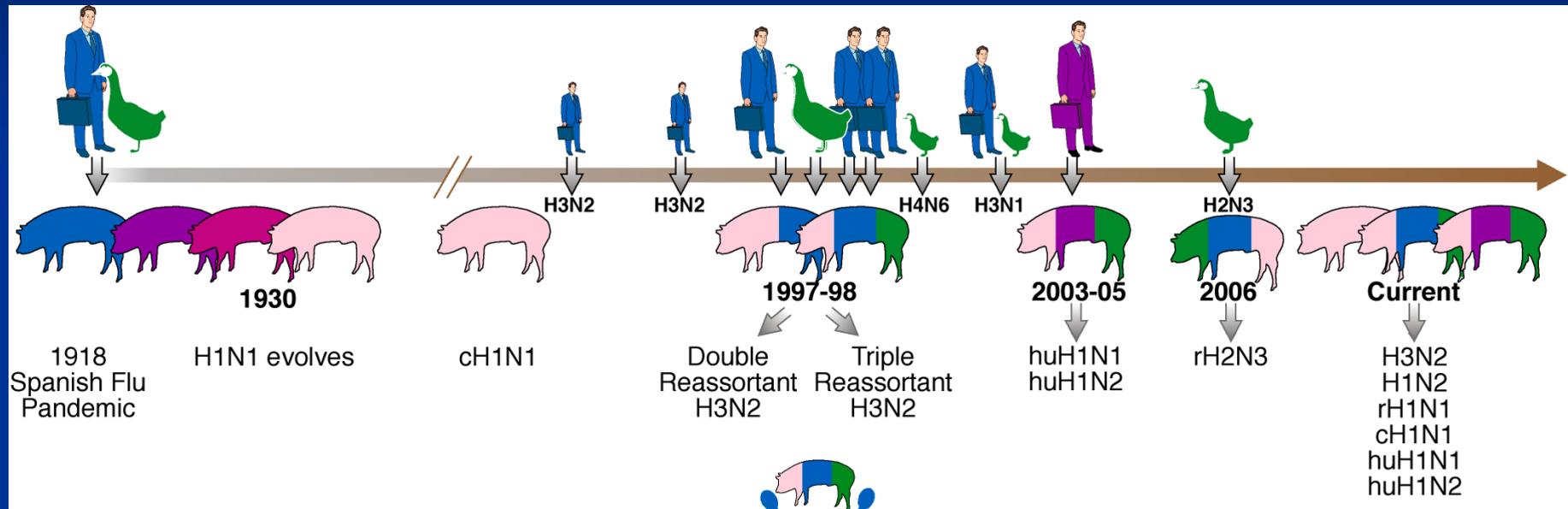


# Lifecyle of Influenza



Webster, et al. EID. 2006; 12(1): 4

# Swine Influenza



Slide courtesy of Dr. Amy Vincent, USDA

# Public Health Response During Disasters



- Disease control and prevention
- Coordination of the provision of healthcare services
- Risk communication

# Swine Influenza, 2009

- March 28<sup>th</sup>: Onset of illness of case A (border surveillance)
- March 30<sup>th</sup>: Onset of illness of case B (military surveillance)
- April 15<sup>th</sup>: Novel influenza virus identified by the CDC

# Swine Influenza, 2009

- Friday, April 17<sup>th</sup>: Email from CDC Quarantine Station, Case of swine influenza in airline passenger from San Diego to Dallas
- Saturday, April 18<sup>th</sup>: Report from San Diego: 3 cases of Swine Influenza Infections. Detected from military surveillance
- Saturday, April 18<sup>th</sup>: Epidemiology team dispatched to Dallas location

# Swine Influenza, 2009

- Wednesday, April 22<sup>nd</sup>: Health Advisory for Medical Providers issued. 2 cases in San Antonio area reported (5 total)
- Thursday, April 23<sup>rd</sup>: San Antonio virus isolates related to California isolates



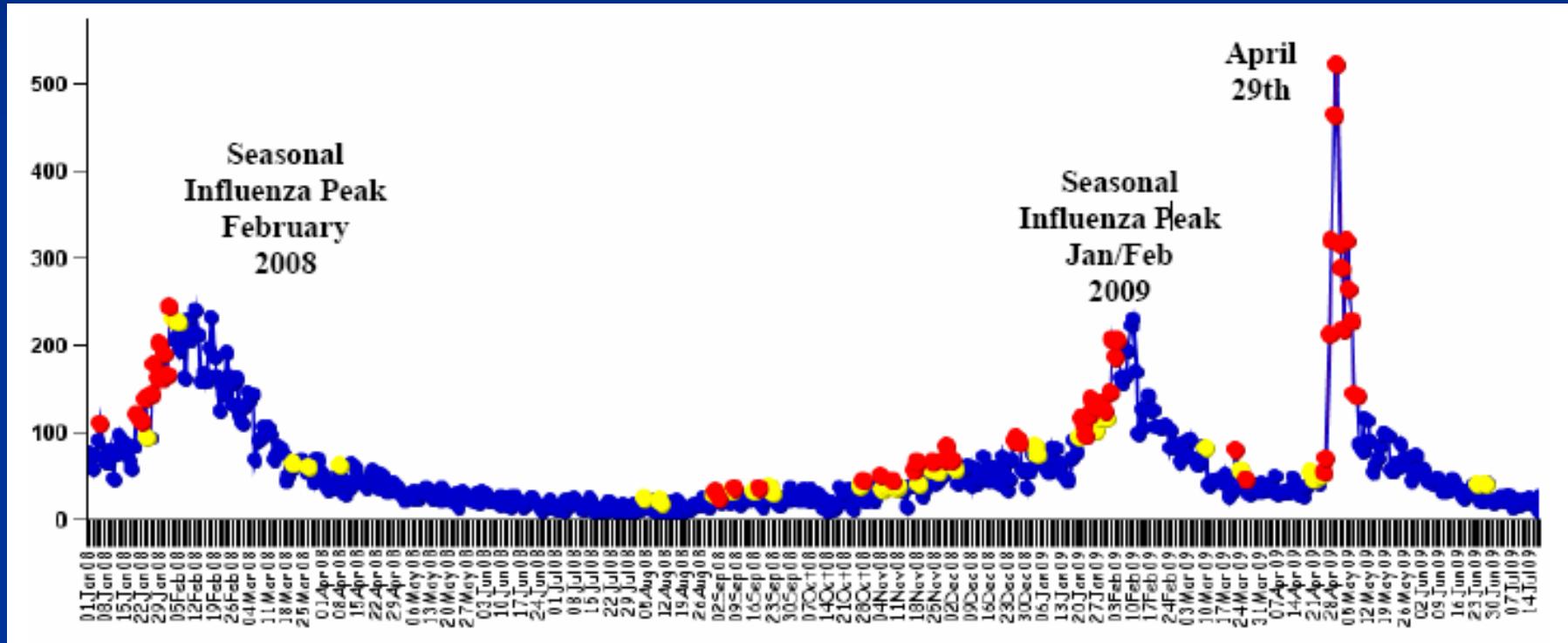
# Swine Influenza, 2009

- Friday, April 24<sup>th</sup>: 7 confirmed cases in U.S., Mexico reports 3 separate events:
  - 854 cases of pneumonia in Mexico City with 59 deaths
  - 24 cases of Influenza-like illness (ILI) with 3 deaths
  - Mexicali, near the border of the U.S., 4 cases of ILI
- Saturday, April 25<sup>th</sup>: WHO issues first alert
- Sunday, April 26<sup>th</sup>: 3 cases of non-subtypable influenza infections in Dallas County

# Swine Influenza, 2009

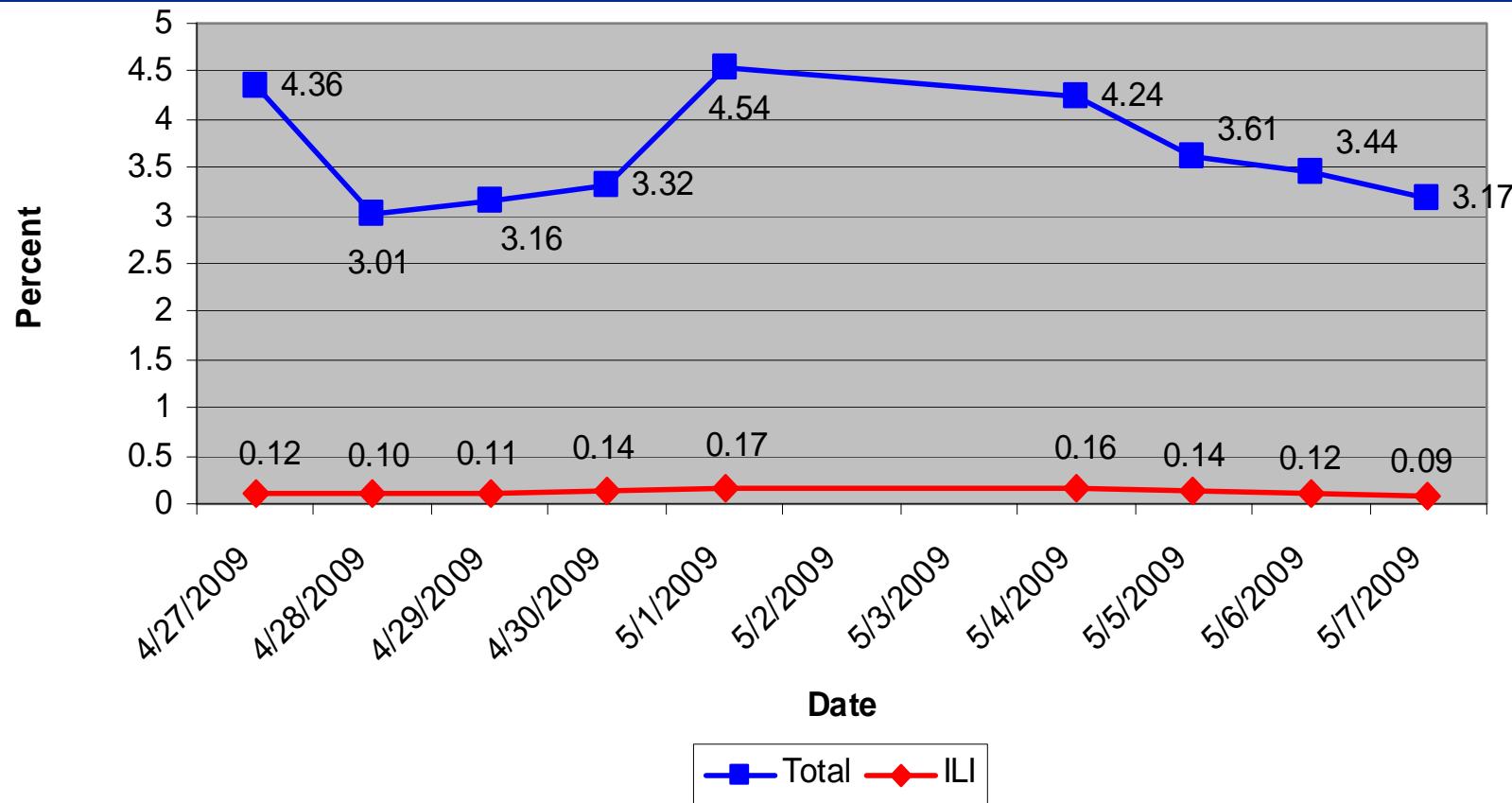
- Sunday, April 25<sup>th</sup> -- Sunday May 3rd: Full response of Department, Laboratory testing, contact investigations, transportation notifications, press conferences, technical consultations, and advisories
- Monday, May 4<sup>th</sup>: Updated guidance from CDC for school closure
- Thursday, May 7<sup>th</sup>: Emergency operations ended

# Emergency Department Visits, Dallas County, 2009



## ESSENCE Syndromic Surveillance, Juan Rodriguez and Ira Nemeth, MD

# Dallas School Absentee Reports



Data collected by Wendy Chung and Mary Katherine Sanchez

# Dallas County Laboratory Testing Results

Week Ending	May 2	May 9	May 10- May 30	May 31- June 20	June 21- July 18
CDC Week	17	18	19 - 21	22 – 24	25-28
Influenza A (Total Positive PCR Tests)	149	74	49	30	40
Subtype	Seasonal H1N1	11 (7%)	1 (1%)	0	0
	Seasonal H3N2	16 (11%)	7 (9%)	3 (6%)	0
	Novel H1N1	122 (82%)	66 (89%)	46 (94%)	30 (100%)
PCR-Negative Specimens	577	129	17	1	0

Slide by: Wendy Chung and Kristy Baumgart Dallas County Health and Human Services

# School Dismissal

- Classroom settings are the most socially dense environments in our communities
- School age children spread influenza efficiently
- Pediatric hospital bed space is limited

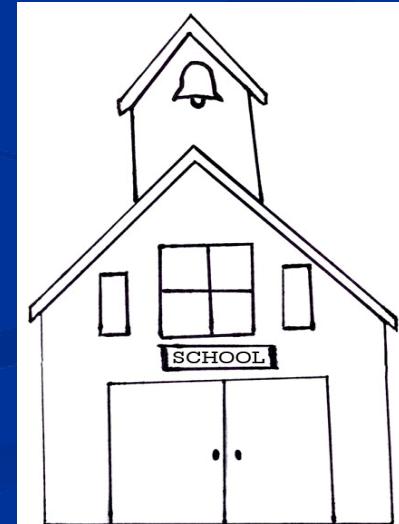


# School Dismissal Problems

- Care providers may need to miss work
- Free breakfast and lunch programs become unavailable
- Some area households may have higher density environments
- No access to school health clinic
- Loss of school absence tracking to characterize epidemic

# School Closure Principles

- Authority
  - School Districts
  - Health and Safety Code, §81.084
  - Texas Government Code, §418.018 Movement of people
- Surveillance
- Decision-making Process
- Results





# Antivirals

- Still currently not recommended to be prescribed for stockpiling
- U.S.= 81 million courses
- Texas= 700,000 courses
- Resistance continues to be a concern
- Distribution of antiviral stockpiles is ongoing

# H1N1 Vaccine

- H1N1 Vaccine manufacturing update
- Priority groups
- Delivery procedures



# Hospital Readiness

- Care of influenza patients
  - Treatment
  - Testing
- Avoiding nosocomial spread of influenza
- Healthcare worker personal protection
- Management of medical supplies and resources



# Recommendations

- Sick persons should stay home
- Hand washing
- Cough/Sneeze etiquette
- Frequent environmental cleaning



Sean Kelly, *The New York Times*, May 11, 2009

# Acknowledgements

- DCHHS Staff
- Healthcare providers
  - Dallas County Medical Society
  - U.T. Southwestern Medical School
  - Parkland Health and Hospital System

# Dallas County Health and Human Services

<http://www.dallascounty.org/>

[jcarlo@dallascounty.org](mailto:jcarlo@dallascounty.org)

214-819-2023



# PUBLIC HEALTH PREPAREDNESS UPDATE

VOLUME 5 | ISSUE 7 | Zachary Thompson, Director | [www.dallascounty.org](http://www.dallascounty.org)

SPECIAL  
EDITION

H1N1 virus

SEPTEMBER 2009



Zachary Thompson

Message from the director ...

## Preparation for H1N1 underway

At a time of the year when flu infections are rare, a new strain of flu — 2009 H1N1 — continues to circulate, infecting many people around the world.

Dallas County is bracing for a flu season during which seasonal flu strains and the new strain will be circulating concurrently.

We have yet to receive an H1N1 vaccine and we expect infections rates to rise again this flu season.

How the flu will affect our community is unpredictable, but Dallas County Health and Human Services is positioned to respond to the anticipated wave of infections.

DCHHS is going to let science guide our response to whatever unfolds this flu season. We will follow recommendations that are given by our medical director Dr. John Carlo and our epidemiologists.

We're also going to need your help to prevent the spread of illness.

Because we want to be sure our community is well educated and prepared this flu season, we are taking proactive steps.

Take a close look at some of the things Dallas County Health and Human Services has done for you.

## DCHHS launches effort to keep public informed

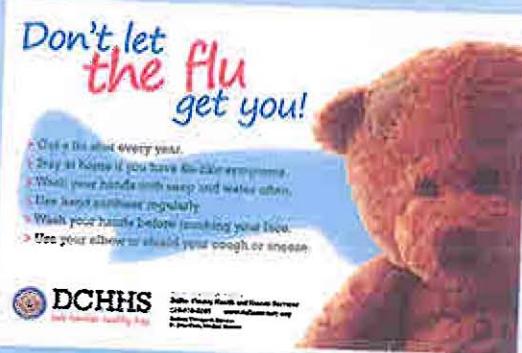
### PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN CARD



Educational materials (left) have been distributed to residents throughout the county thanks to a close partnership with municipalities. The two-sided card explains in both English and Spanish how to protect against the flu.

### SCHOOL POSTERS

Posters, right, designed for both younger and older students, explaining how to protect against the flu were disseminated to school districts county-wide. DCHHS has also provided schools with flyers for parents that include helpful information and instructions on what to do when their child is sick and absent from school.



### SCHOOL ILLNESS SURVEILLANCE

Illness surveillance efforts in our schools continue again this year. The data we receive from school districts regarding student absences keeps us better informed.

» Download these materials and more at [www.dallascounty.org](http://www.dallascounty.org).

**SPECIAL EDITION**

**H1N1 virus**

December 2009

What you can do

**YOUR HEALTH**

**H1N1: A closer look**

Influenza or H1N1? What is it? The 2009 H1N1 virus was originally believed to be a new strain of influenza. As testing showed that many of the genes in the virus were very similar to influenza viruses that normally occur in pigs, the strain has been given this name. It can also circulate in pigs, birds and humans. 2009 H1N1, the more common name, describes the characteristics of the virus. The numerical naming system refers to the proteins on the virus.

Where did the virus come from? H1N1 was first reported in Mexico. It was first detected in the United States in April 2009.

How widespread is H1N1? On June 15, the World Health Organization declared a global H1N1 flu pandemic. The virus has infected thousands of people worldwide and deaths are still being reported.

**DALLAS COUNTY HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

# Know what to do about the flu

**Limit the spread of flu**

**What you can do**

Flu is contagious and spreading. But there are ways to limit the spread:

- With the 2009 H1N1 now circulating, it is important to practice good hygiene to prevent infection with the new strain and other strains.
- Flu is highly preventable. Measures you can take to protect yourself from getting the virus include:
  - Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water, especially after you cough or sneeze.
  - Get a seasonal flu shot every year and get one against H1N1 as soon as one is available.
  - Stay home for at least 24 hours if you have flu-like symptoms and until your fever is gone without the use of fever-reducing medications.
  - Use alcohol-based hand sanitizers regularly.
  - Cover your cough or sneeze with your elbow if you use a tissue, throw it away after you use it.
  - Avoid close contact with others as much as possible.
  - Be prepared with supplies in case you get sick and need to stay home for an extended period of time.
  - Follow public health advice regarding school closures, avoiding travel and other social distancing measures.

**Comparing seasonal flu and H1N1**

**Similarities and common misconceptions**

If you've had the flu in the last few years, you've most likely been affected with the 2009 H1N1 virus. It's very similar to the ones associated with seasonal flu. People who have been infected with the virus report the following symptoms: fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills and fatigue. Some people have also reported vomiting and diarrhea.

Just like with seasonal flu, the illness associated with H1N1 varies from mild to severe. Most people who get infected are sick for 4 to 5 days and recover without medical treatment. Others, however, have been hospitalized and some have died.

These who are considered high-risk for more severe disease include for 2009 H1N1: pregnant women; diabetes and people who suffer from heart disease, asthma, kidney disease and chronic medical conditions. With seasonal flu, people over the age of 65 are also considered high risk in addition to the other groups mentioned above.

How the illnesses are spread: Both H1N1 and seasonal flu can be spread from person to person when droplets from a cough or a sneeze land on surfaces that are touched by others. Contrary to many rumors, infections of H1N1 cannot be caused by eating pork.

**The vaccines**

**Development and administration**

**Adult seasonal flu shots are now available at DCHHS clinics for \$20. Call 214-819-2162.**

**As soon as DCHHS receives the vaccine, it will be administered to people in the highest priority groups: seniors 6 months to 24 years old, adults with underlying medical conditions, pregnant women, health care workers and persons who interact with infants & children or younger.**

**The seasonal flu vaccine is developed annually and is already available. The seasonal flu vaccine is recommended for all high-risk persons and all children 6 months to 18 years old. The seasonal flu vaccine will not protect against H1N1.**

**Potential school closures**

**What parents can do and need to know**

More guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention appears on our web site continuing in our section.

The CDC recommends that schools and staff make plans to implement any action for at least 24 hours and until they no longer have a fever without the use of fever-reducing medication.

The decision to close a school and close schools will be made at the county level. In Dallas County, if and when the local health department deems the situation dire enough to affect the local health authority, the school district sends the school. The decision will take into consideration the severity, number of absent, reported and/or sick cases, visits to physicians and hospitals like UMC and Parkland, school and student compliance with school policies.

Policies of individual public health entities, which can continue to provide guidance to schools and students who qualify in terms of specific settings.

**Call your family vaccinated for seasonal flu and 2009 H1N1. Flu shots are available.**

**Check your child every morning for signs of illness and keep your child home if they exhibit flu-like symptoms.**

**Notify school officials with this message: See your child's doctor the same day your child comes to school.**

**Please let children at home if your child gets sick or their school is closed for a minimum of 5 school days.**

**Talk to officials at your child's school about their flu preparedness plan.**

**YOUR HEALTH**

## Suspect that you have the flu?

**If you have a fever,** you should stay home from work or school for at least 24 hours until it's gone without the use of any fever-reducing medication.

**Stay away from others** as much as possible.

**Rather than potentially exposing** your healthcare provider's waiting room with the flu, call first and ask for any specific instructions that may suit your medical condition. They may recommend antiviral medication, such as Tamiflu or Relenza.

**While at home,** get plenty of rest and drink clear fluids to prevent dehydration.

**Wear a facemask,** if possible, when sharing common spaces with other

household members to prevent the spread of illness.

**Cover your coughs** and sneezes and wash your hands frequently with soap and water.

**If your flu-like symptoms** seem to improve, but then return with a fever and worse cough or if you experience any difficulty breathing, sudden dizziness, confusion, pain or pressure in your chest or abdomen or severe, persistent vomiting, you should seek urgent medical attention.

**If you are the caregiver ...**

**Avoid face-to-face contact** with the sick person.

**Clean your hands** with soap and water after touching the sick person and handling used tissues and laundry.

**Wear a facemask** while caring for the sick person, if possible.

**Keep surfaces such as bedside tables, bathroom surfaces and toys for children clean** by wiping them down with disinfectants.

**Wash used linens** with soap and water and dry on a hot setting. Avoid contaminating yourself when handling the laundry.

**Keep the sick person** in an isolated room and keep the door closed whenever possible.



Dallas County Health and Human Services

**Public Health Preparedness and Response Division**  
2377 North Stemmons Freeway  
Dallas, TX 75207  
214-819-2100  
[www.dallascounty.org](http://www.dallascounty.org)

**Zachary Thompson, Director**

**Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director**

Public Health Preparedness Update  
is published monthly by  
Dallas County Health and Human Services.

For information about this newsletter,  
contact DCHHS Public Information  
Officer Blanca Cantu at 214-819-6329  
or [blanca.cantu@dallascounty.org](mailto:blanca.cantu@dallascounty.org).

# Protect your children from the flu this season.

When flu is circulating in our community, school-aged children are particularly affected.

Symptoms of flu include fever with cough or sore throat, and sometimes vomiting or diarrhea.

Flu spreads easily and can cause outbreaks in our schools.

Vaccination is the best way to protect your child from the virus. Teaching them simple precautions will protect them from the flu.

Keeping your child at home while they're sick and notifying their school if they have the flu will help health officials determine if an outbreak is occurring. Sick students should not return to school until free of symptoms for at least 24 hours.



## WHAT PARENTS CAN DO

- Check your child every morning for signs of illness.
- If your child has flu-like symptoms keep your child at home.
- Notify school officials with the reason for your child's absence the same day your child misses school.
- Have your family vaccinated for the flu every year.

## WHAT CHILDREN CAN DO

- Wash your hands thoroughly and frequently with soap and water.
- Wash your hands before and after touching your eyes, nose and mouth.
- Use your elbow to shield your cough or sneeze.
- Don't share personal items such as toothbrushes, drinking glasses or towels.

► Log onto [dallascounty.org](http://dallascounty.org) for updated information and recommendations.



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*Safe families, healthy lives.*

Dallas County Health and Human Services

214-819-2100 | [www.dallascounty.org](http://www.dallascounty.org)

Zachary Thompson, Director

Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director

# Proteja sus niños contra la influenza esta temporada.

Cuando la influenza está circulando en nuestra comunidad los niños que están en la escuela son afectados especialmente.

Síntomas de la influenza incluye fiebre con tos o dolor de garganta y a veces vómito o diarrea.

La influenza esparce fácilmente y puede causar estallidos en nuestras escuelas.

Vacunación es la mejor manera a proteger los niños contra el virus. Enseñándoles precauciones simples protegerán a ellos contra la influenza.

Quedando a los niños en la casa cuando están enfermos y notificando su escuela si tienen la influenza ayudará los oficiales de salud hacer una determinación si un estallido está ocurriendo. Estudiantes que están enfermos no deban regresar a la escuela hasta que no tengan síntomas por lo menos de 24 horas.



## PARA PADRES

- Cada mañana, averigüe si los niños tienen señales de enfermedad.
- Si los niños tienen síntomas de influenza que se quédan en casa.
- Notifique los oficiales de la escuela con la razón de la ausencia el mismo día que los niños no estén en clase.
- Vacune toda la familia contra la influenza cada año.

## PARA NIÑOS

- Lave muy bien sus manos con jabón y agua con frecuencia.
- Lave sus manos antes de y después de tocar sus ojos, nariz y boca.
- Use su codo en vez de la mano cuando necesite estornudar o toser.
- No comparta artículos personales como cepillos de dientes, vasos de beber o toallas.

► Busque más información y recomendaciones en [dallascounty.org](http://dallascounty.org).



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Zachary Thompson, Director      **31**  
Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director

# 4 steps to clean hands

1

## Wet



Wet your hands  
with warm  
running water.

2

## Lather



Apply soap and  
lather for at least  
20 seconds.

3

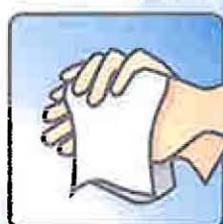
## Rinse



Thoroughly rinse  
your hands with  
warm water.

4

## Dry



Dry hands with a  
towel. Then use it  
to turn off faucet.



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This document pertains to the City of Dallas  
**Dallas County Health and Human Services**  
214-819-2100    [www.dallascounty.org](http://www.dallascounty.org)  
Zachary Thompson, Director  
Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director

**WHAT  
CAN I DO?**

With the 2009 H1N1 flu virus circulating, it is now possible to become infected with the new strain and seasonal flu strains. Work these preventative measures into your daily routine to limit your exposure to germs.

**Wash your hands** thoroughly with soap and water, especially after you cough and sneeze.

**Get a seasonal flu shot** every year and get one to protect against H1N1 as soon as one is available.

**Stay home for at least 24 hours** if you have flu-like symptoms and until your fever is gone without the use of fever-reducing medication.

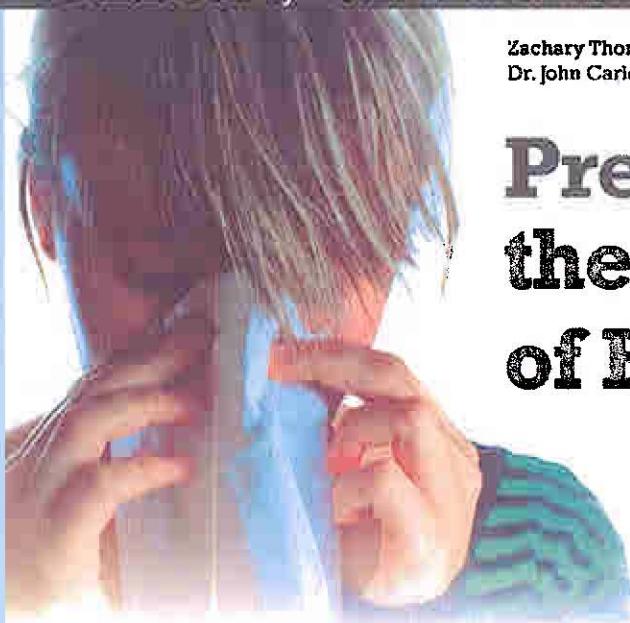
**Use alcohol-based hand sanitizer** regularly.

**Use your elbow to shield your cough or sneeze.** If you use a tissue, throw it away after you use it.

**Don't share personal items** such as toothbrushes, drinking glasses or towels.

**Be prepared with supplies** in case you get sick and need to stay home for an extended period of time.

**Follow public health advice** regarding school closures, avoiding crowds and other social distancing measures.



Zachary Thompson, Director  
Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director

# Prevent the spread of H1N1

2009 H1N1 influenza virus is an illness that is spread when respiratory droplets land on surfaces that are touched by others. The H1N1 strain, once referred to as swine flu, has genes from flu viruses that circulate in pigs, birds and humans.

2009 H1N1 can vary in severity. Pregnant women, diabetics and people who suffer from asthma, heart and kidney disease have the highest risk of severe disease. Severe H1N1 infections can require hospitalizations and cause death. Milder cases that cause symptoms similar to those associated with seasonal flu won't usually require medical attention.

## What you need to know about H1N1 flu

### How do I know if I have H1N1 flu or seasonal flu?

The 2009 H1N1 virus is what is circulating now. Because the new strain is similar to seasonal flu in terms of severity, it is being treated like seasonal flu.

### What are the symptoms?

People who have been infected with the virus report fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headaches, chills and fatigue. Some people have reported vomiting and diarrhea.

### What is the treatment?

Call your doctor first and ask for any specific instructions that may suit your medical condition. They may recommend antiviral medication, such as Tamiflu or Relenza.

### What if I'm not experiencing any symptoms?

Some infected people will show no symptoms. You should still incorporate the preventative steps daily to prevent the spread of germs.

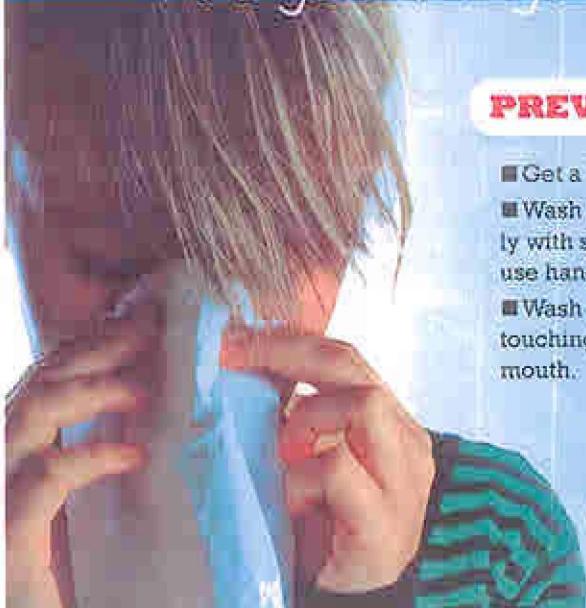
### What if my symptoms improve, but then return?

If your fever returns or your cough worsens, you should seek urgent medical attention, especially if you have difficulty breathing or experience persistent vomiting, sudden dizziness or pain in your chest or abdomen.

► Log onto [dallascounty.org](http://dallascounty.org) for more information regarding H1N1 updates.

**Seasonal flu and novel H1N1 virus infections can spread quickly.  
Prevention is key! Simple actions can prevent the spread of the illness.**

*It's going to be a busy flu season.  
Are you and your family prepared?*



#### **PREVENT ILLNESS**

- Get a flu shot every year.
- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water and use hand sanitizer regularly.
- Wash your hands before touching your eyes, nose and mouth.

#### **PREVENT SPREADING**

- Stay home if you have flu-like symptoms.
- Use your elbow to shield your cough or sneeze.
- Don't share personal items such as toothbrushes, drinking glasses or towels.



**DCHHS**

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Dallas County Health and Human Services

214-610-2100 [www.dallascounty.org](http://www.dallascounty.org)

Esmeray Thompson, Director

Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director

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**La influenza estacional y el virus H1N1 pueden transmitir rápidamente. La preventión es la llave! Las acciones simples pueden prevenir el contagio de la enfermedad.**

## *Esta temporada de influenza será ocupada. ¿Está preparada usted y su familia?*



### PREVENGA ENFERMEDAD

- Tome una vacuna contra la influenza cada año.
- Lave muy bien sus manos con jabón y agua y use los desinfectantes para manos con frecuencia.
- Lave sus manos antes de tocar sus ojos, nariz y boca.

### PREVENGA CONTAGIO

- Quédese en casa cuando tenga síntomas como las que vienen con la influenza.
- Use su codo en vez de la mano cuando necesite estornudar o toser.
- No comparta artículos personales como cepillos de dientes, vasos de beber o toallas.



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Zachary Thompson, Director  
Dr. John Curn, Medical Director

# Don't let the flu get you!

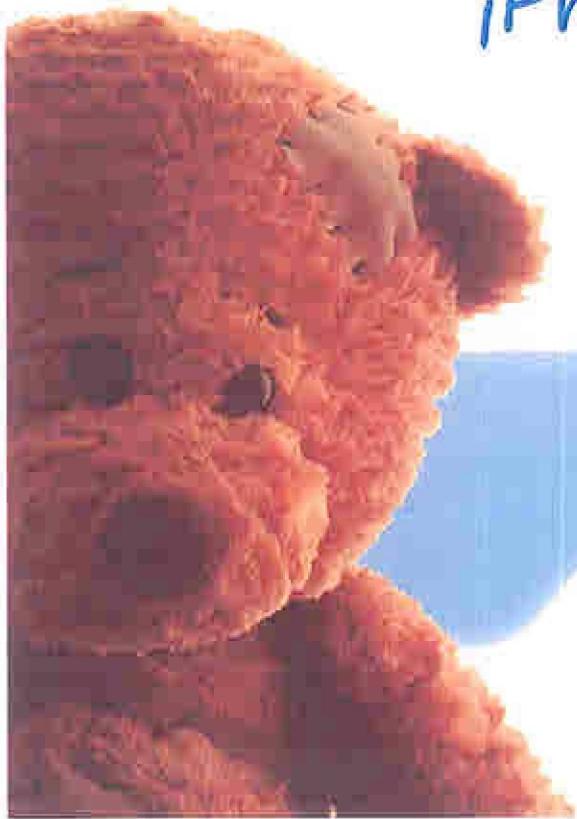
- Get a flu shot **every year**.
- Stay at home if you have flu-like symptoms.
- Wash your hands with soap and water often.
- Use hand sanitizer regularly.
- Wash your hands before touching your face.
- **Use your elbow to shield your cough or sneeze.**



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Zachary Thompson, Director  
Dr John Carlo, Medical Director





## ¡Protéjase contra la influenza!

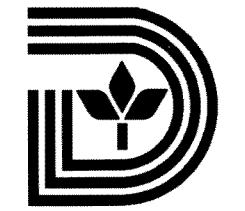
- Tome una vacuna contra la influenza cada año.
- Quédese en casa cuando tenga síntomas como las que vienen con la influenza.
- Lave sus manos con jabón y agua.
- Use los desinfectantes para manos con frecuencia.
- Lave sus manos antes de tocar su cara.
- Use su codo en vez de la mano cuando necesite estornudar o toser.



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Photo courtesy of iStockphoto.com/stockphoto  
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**Zachary Thompson, Director**  
**Dr. John Carlo, Medical Director**

# Memorandum



CITY OF DALLAS

DATE September 25, 2009

TO Honorable Members of the Quality of Life Committee: Pauline Medrano (Chair), Vonciel Jones Hill (Vice Chair), Carolyn R. Davis, Angela Hunt, Sheffie Kadane, David A. Neumann, Steve Salazar

SUBJECT 2010 Census Status Update

On Tuesday, September 29, 2009, you will be updated on the 2010 Census Status. The briefing material is attached for your review.

If you have questions or need additional information, please let me know.

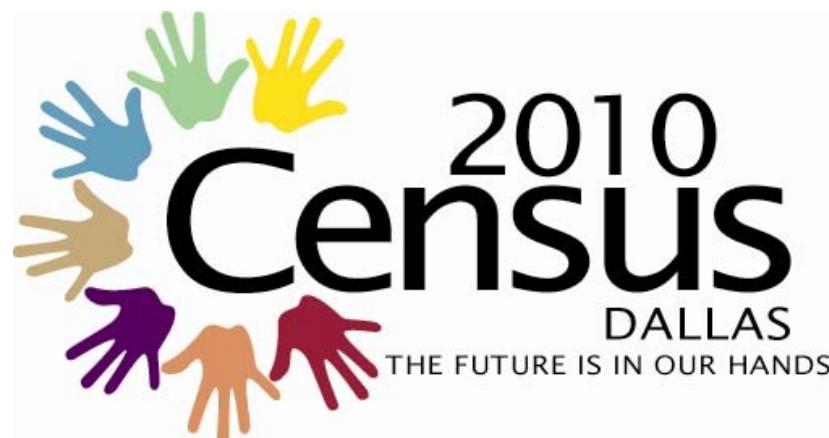
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Forest E. Turner".

Forest E. Turner  
Assistant City Manager

cc: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council  
Mary K. Suhm, City Manager  
Deborah A. Watkins, City Secretary  
Thomas P. Perkins, Jr., City Attorney  
Craig D. Kinton, City Auditor  
Judge C. Victor Lander, Judiciary  
Ryan S. Evans, First Assistant City Manager  
A.C. Gonzalez, Assistant City Manager  
Jill A. Jordan, P.E., Assistant City Manager  
David K. Cook, Chief Financial Officer  
Helena Stevens-Thompson, Assistant to the City Manager

# 2010 Census Status Update

City of Dallas, Dallas Mayor's Complete Count Committee, and Census Bureau  
Efforts, Activities, and Accomplishments



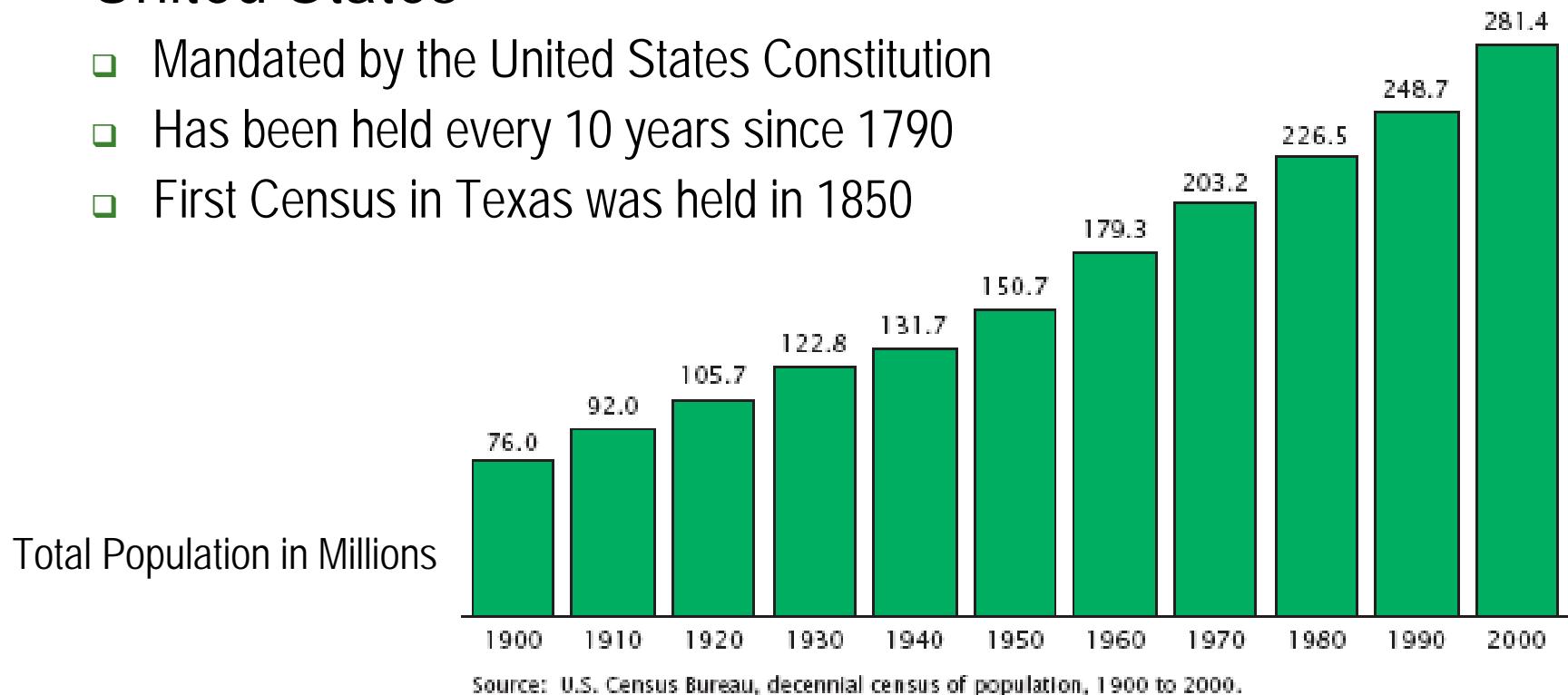
# Purpose

- Census background information
- What Census data means to Dallas
- 2010 Census challenges
- 2010 Census updates
  - City of Dallas
  - Dallas Mayor's Complete Count Committee
  - US Census Bureau
- Call To Action

# Decennial Census Facts & History

- The Census is a count of everyone living in the United States

- Mandated by the United States Constitution
  - Has been held every 10 years since 1790
  - First Census in Texas was held in 1850



# Decennial Census Facts & History (cont)

United States

	Estimate 2008	2000	1990
Population	304,059,724	281,421,906	248,709,873

State of Texas

	Estimate 2008	2000	1990
Population	24,326,974	20,851,820	16,986,510

Dallas (County)

	Estimate 2008	2000	1990
Population	2,412,827	2,218,899	1,852,810

Dallas (City)

	Estimate 2008	2000	1990
Population	1,279,910	1,188,580	1,006,877

# Decennial Census Facts & History (cont)

- Census data is used for legislative purposes
  - City municipalities use Census totals to redraw council districts
  - States use Census totals to redraw legislative districts
  - The population totals from the Census determine the number of seats each state has in the House of Representatives

# Decennial Census Facts & History (cont)

## ■ As a result of the 2000 Census

- 8 states gained congressional seats
  - Arizona (+2), California (+1), Colorado (+1), Florida (+2), Georgia (+2), Nevada (+1), North Carolina (+1), Texas (+2)
- 10 states lost congressional seats
  - Connecticut (-1), Illinois (-1), Indiana (-1), Michigan (-1), Mississippi (-1), New York (-2), Ohio (-1), Oklahoma (-1), Pennsylvania (-2), Wisconsin (-1)

	2000 Apportionment Population			Number of Representatives										
State	Total	Resident Population	US Pop Overseas	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900
US Total	281,424,177	280,949,847	574,330	435	435	435	435	435	439	435	435	435	435	391
California	33,930,798	33,871,648	59,150	53	52	45	43	38	30	23	20	22	22	8
Texas	20,903,994	20,851,820	52,174	32	30	27	24	23	22	21	21	18	18	16
New York	19,004,973	18,976,457	28,516	29	31	34	39	41	43	45	45	43	43	37

# Decennial Census Facts & History (cont)

- Census data determines annual federal funding allocations to states and cities
  - 2000 Census: Estimated annual federal distribution of \$300 Billion
  - 2010 Census: Estimated annual federal distribution of \$400 Billion
    - Potentially equal to \$4 Trillion over a 10-year period leading to the 2020 Census

# 2010 Census: What it means to the city of Dallas

- Federal dollars received as a result of Census enumeration help fund
  - Emergency food & shelter
  - Community Development
  - Public transportation
  - Road rehabilitation & construction
  - Programs for elderly
  - Head Start programs
  - Title 1 grants to educational agencies

# 2010 Census: What it means to the city of Dallas

- City of Dallas departments utilize Census data
  - Office of Emergency Management:
    - Some Homeland Security grants are based on population
  - Department of Park and Recreation
    - The number of children reported in an area is used to determine if play structures or other youth oriented equipment should be installed
    - Many grant applications require detailed information about the neighborhoods served and the number of people impacted by a potential project. Census data provides information on income levels, racial make-up, age distribution, total population, and education level which is used to fulfill grant requirements and justify projects.
  - Library Services
    - Census data is used determine educational program needs in service areas such as GED and literacy courses.

# Homeless and Emergency/Transitional Shelter Population Trends

## Texas – Total Homeless Population

	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>
Texas	7,816	7,608

## Texas – Homeless Population by Gender (2000)

	<b>Under 18</b>	<b>Over 18</b>
Males (4,927)	918	4,009
Females (2,681)	860	1,821

## Texas – Cities with 100,000 or More Pop. with 100 or More People in E&T Shelters (2000)

	<b>Under 18</b>	<b>Over 18</b>
Dallas (1,321)	<b>165</b>	<b>1,156</b>
Houston (1,310)	323	987
San Antonio (801)	216	585
Fort Worth (602)	73	529

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates, Census 2000, 1990 Census

# Quality of Life Highlights: Counting Persons Experiencing Homelessness

- Census Bureau identifies all “**Service Locations**” that accommodate homeless individuals and families
- This information is Compiled into a database and provided to local Census officials

## Section 2 – SERVICE LOCATIONS WORKSHEET

If you have more than six (6) entries, please make additional copies of this worksheet.

A. TYPE OF FACILITY/SERVICE & Check the one that best describes this service (see definitions).		
<input type="checkbox"/> No service locations to report <input type="checkbox"/> Soup Kitchen <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency and Transitional Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Van		
B. NAME OF FACILITY/SERVICE		
House number	Street name	Apartment/Unit number
City		State
County, parish, or borough name		
D. MAILING ADDRESS – Disregard if this address is the same as the street address		
E. PHYSICAL LOCATION – Enter only if no house number/street address is available		
F. Name of facility contact person	Phone number of facility contact person – Include area code	
A. TYPE OF FACILITY/SERVICE & Check the one that best describes this service (see definitions).		
<input type="checkbox"/> No service locations to report <input type="checkbox"/> Soup Kitchen <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency and Transitional Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly Scheduled Mobile Food Van		
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E. PHYSICAL LOCATION – Enter only if no house number/street address is available		
F. Name of facility contact person	Phone number of facility contact person – Include area code	

# Quality of Life Highlights: Counting Persons Experiencing Homelessness (cont)

## ■ Service Locations

- Emergency and transitional shelters
- Soup kitchens
- Regularly scheduled mobile food vans
- Non-shelter outdoor locations

# Quality of Life Highlights: Counting Persons Experiencing Homelessness (cont)

- The Census Bureau
  - Compiles a database of all Service Locations that is provided to local Census officials
- Local Census Bureau Representatives
  - Visit/contact sites to verify their existence and categorize
  - Mobilize for a 3-day operation to count all persons experiencing homelessness that are located at one of the previously identified service locations on that day
    - Group Quarters Count: March 29 – May 14, 2010
    - Homeless Count: March 29 – 31, 2010

# 2010 Census Challenges

- Confidentiality Concerns
- Perception of time commitment
- Mail response rate
- Hard To Count (HTC) Census Tracts
- Language barriers

# Challenges: Confidentiality Concerns

- Census questionnaire responses are protected by law and are kept strictly confidential
  - Per U.S. Code: Title 13, Section 9
  - Information released after 72 years
- No court of law nor the President of the United States can access individual responses
- Personal information, including legal status, **IS NOT** shared with other federal agencies, state officials, or local authorities
- Census Bureau Employees
  - Must pass rigorous security and employment reference checks
  - Are subject to a \$250,000 fine and/or 5 year prison term for breaking confidentiality

# Challenges: Perception of Time Commitment

- In the past, the decennial Census included randomly selected individuals receiving the 50 question “long form”
- The long form is now part of the annual *American Community Survey*
- The 2010 Census will only utilize the “short form”
  - All questionnaires will consist of 10 easy questions

# Challenges: Mail Response Rate

Geographical Location	1990	2000
United States	65%	67%
Texas	61%	64%
Dallas County	60%	65%
City of Dallas	57%	62%

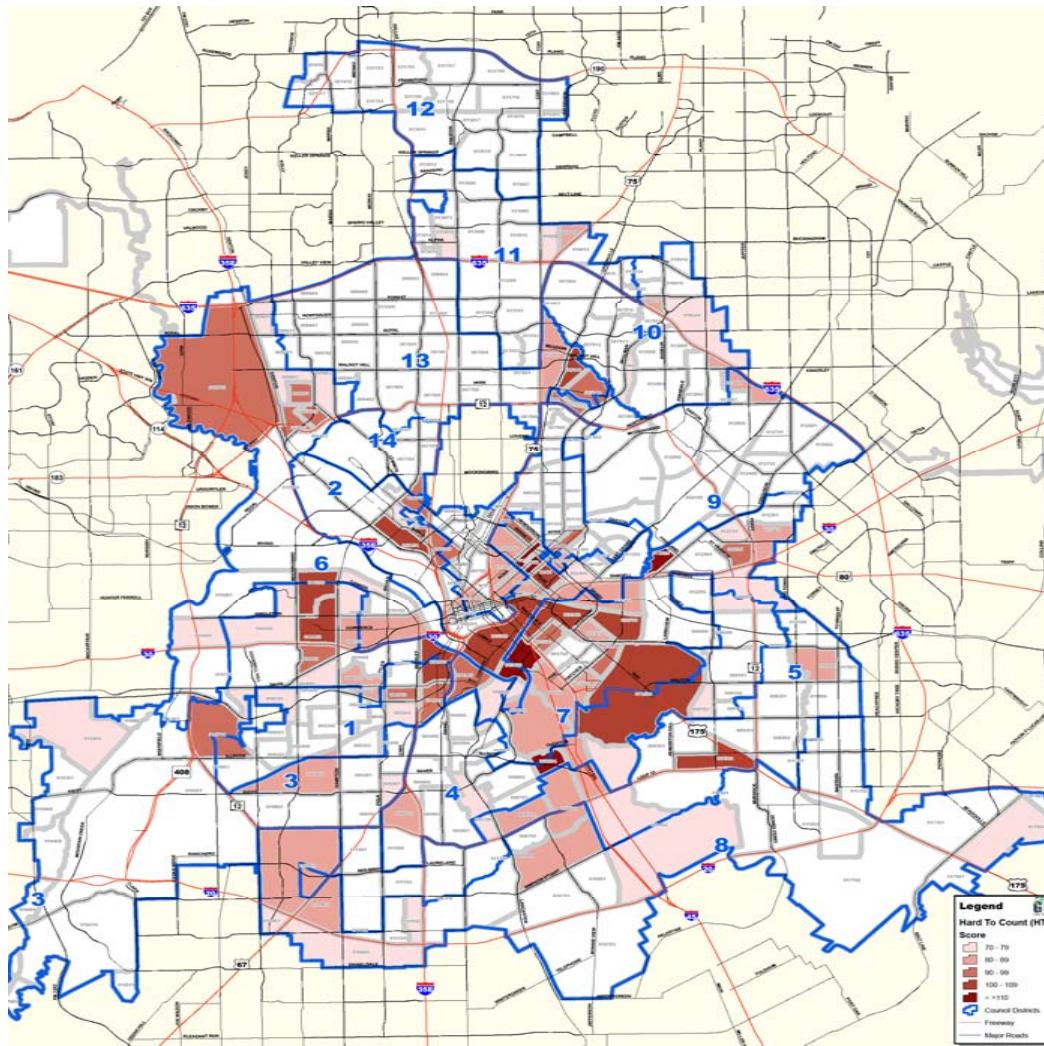
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Population Estimates, Census 2000, 1990 Census

- 2010 Census Dallas Mail Response Rate Goal: 70%
- When Census questionnaires are completed and returned by residents
  - The information is likely to be more accurate
  - Enumerators will not have to physically visit the dwelling for follow-up
  - A more accurate snapshot of the community is taken

# Challenges: Hard To Count (HTC) Census Tracts

- HTC Criteria
  - A Hard To Count score summarizes the attributes of each census tract in terms of enumeration difficulty.
  - A total of 12 variables correlated with nonresponding households and undercounting were used to derive the HTC score (see appendix for list of variables)
  - Any census tract with a score of 70 or above is considered hard to count
- Dallas County Census Tracts: 488
- HTC Census Tracts
  - Dallas County: 108
  - Dallas (city): 88
    - 3 shared with other cities: DeSoto (CT016605), Garland (CT018504), and Farmers Branch (CT009900)

# Dallas Council District HTC Map

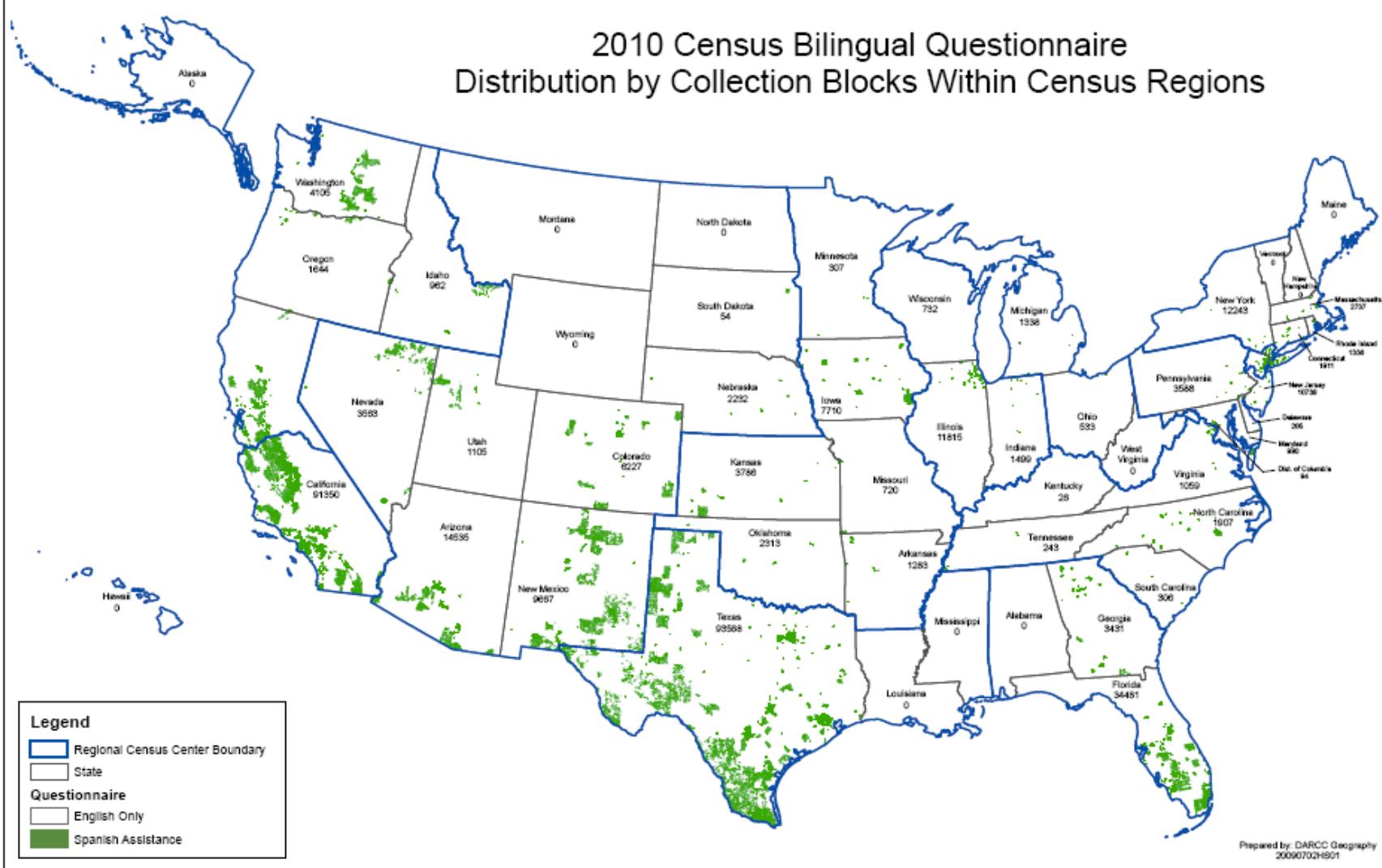


# Challenges: Language Barriers

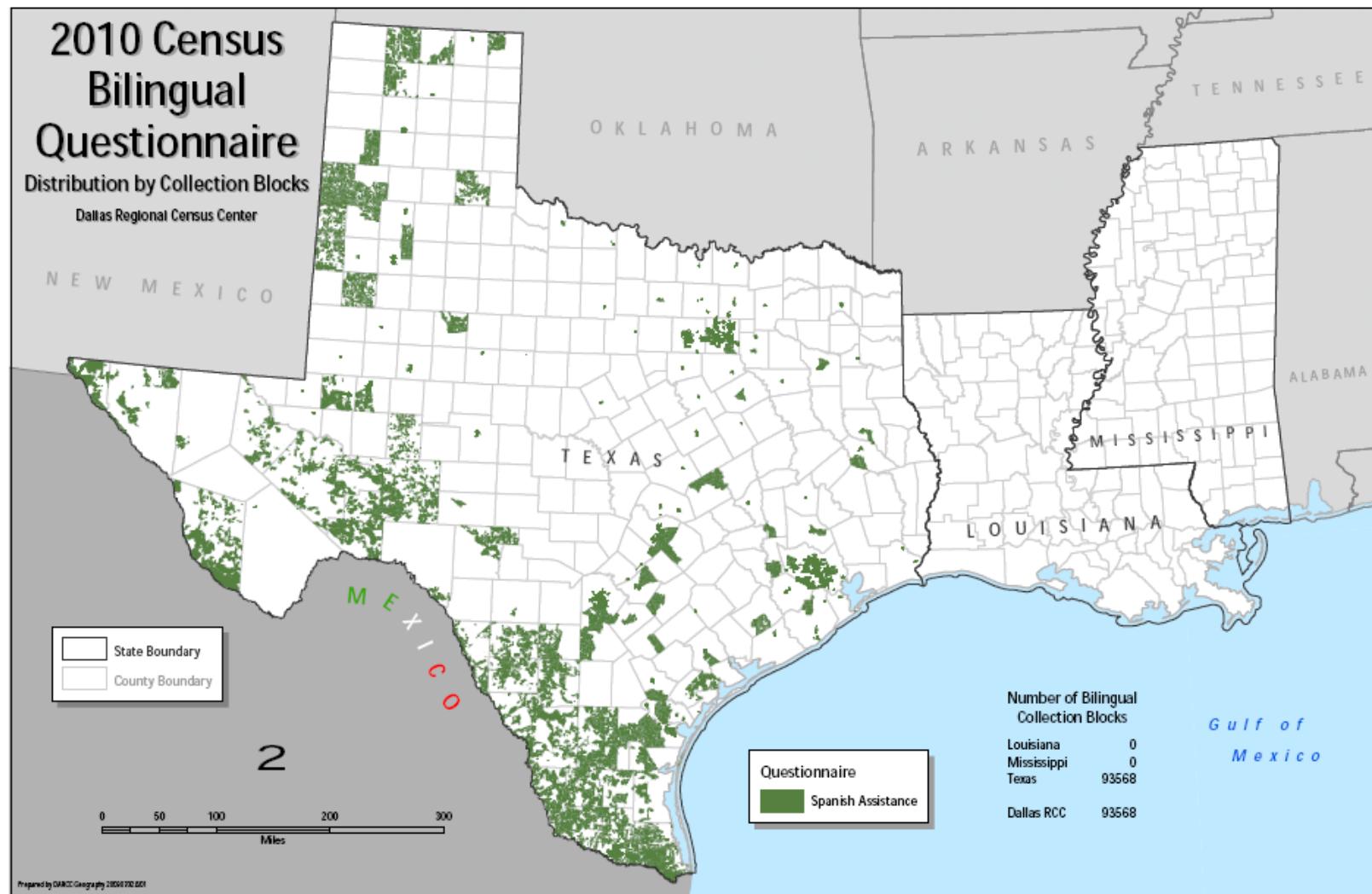
- Census forms will be mailed in English and Spanish
  - Forms will be available in 4 additional languages
  - Assistance will be available in 59 languages
- Dual-Language (English/Spanish) Forms
  - Census Bureau Plan of Action: send dual-language forms to Census Tracts reporting 20% or more primarily Spanish speaking residents.
- Dallas County Census Tracts : 488
- Census Tracts Reporting 20% primarily Spanish Speakers
  - Dallas County: 54
  - Dallas (city): 35

# Dual Language 2010 Census Questionnaires

2010 Census Bilingual Questionnaire  
Distribution by Collection Blocks Within Census Regions



# Dual Language 2010 Census Questionnaires



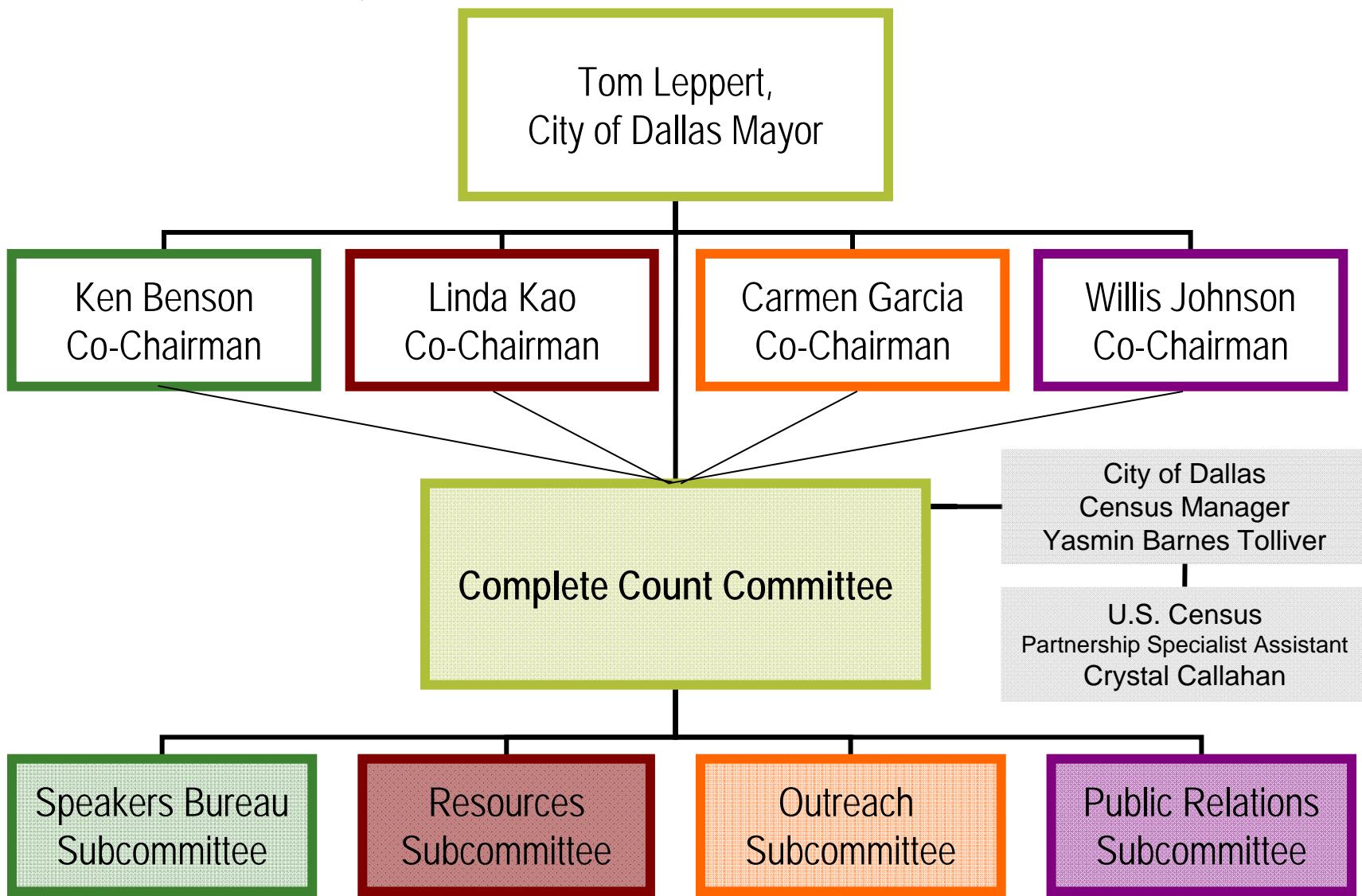
# City of Dallas Efforts

- Creation of Complete Count Committee (CCC)
  - Standing Meetings: 2<sup>nd</sup> Thursday of each month, 8am
- FY 09/10 budget considerations for 2010 Census awareness efforts
- Dedicated personnel
  - Establish a working relationship with the local Census Bureau
  - Work closely with and support the activities of the CCC
  - Develop and foster partnerships in and around Dallas
    - Community organizations (HOA, Crime Watch groups)
    - Government agencies
    - Educational institutions
    - Faith-based organizations
    - Business community
    - Professional and social organizations
- Dallas 2010 Census Webpage

# Mayor's Complete Count Committee (CCC)

- The CCC was established by Mayor Tom Leppert to increase 2010 Census awareness and motivate residents to respond
- The CCC consists of volunteers representing faith based/community/non and for profit organizations, the education and business community, chambers of commerce and major corporations
- Purpose
  - Lead local outreach efforts that publicize the importance of the 2010 Census
  - Utilize CCC member knowledge, expertise, and influence to design and implement a census awareness campaign targeting all communities within the city of Dallas
  - Make a special effort to reach out to historically Hard to Count areas and populations to decrease the chance of an inaccurate or under count

# City of Dallas Complete Count Committee



# Mayor's Complete Count Committee (cont)

## ■ Goals

- Increase the response rate in HTC Census tracts in Dallas
- Increase the Census questionnaire mail response rate for Dallas (city) to 70%
  - Stretch goal of 75%
- Foster partnerships with community groups and corporations to reach all Dallas residents
  - Secure a commitment of partnership to promote the 2010 Census
  - Secure donations (both monetary and in-kind)
- Establish and maintain a presence in every district to ensure that Census promotion reaches all communities
- Work closely with the COD 2010 Census staff and the Census Bureau

# Mayor's Complete Count Committee (cont)

- Committee Activities and Outreach Efforts
  - Press Events
  - Dallas Arts Festival
  - National Urban League Economic Empowerment Tour Career Fair
  - CCC Partnership Drive
  - UniverSoul Circus
  - Mayors Back to School Fair
  - Viva Dallas Expo
  - Dallas Homeowners League Conference
  - Tulisoma Festival
  - Back Pack Bash
  - Hispanic Heritage Celebration
  - National Night Out

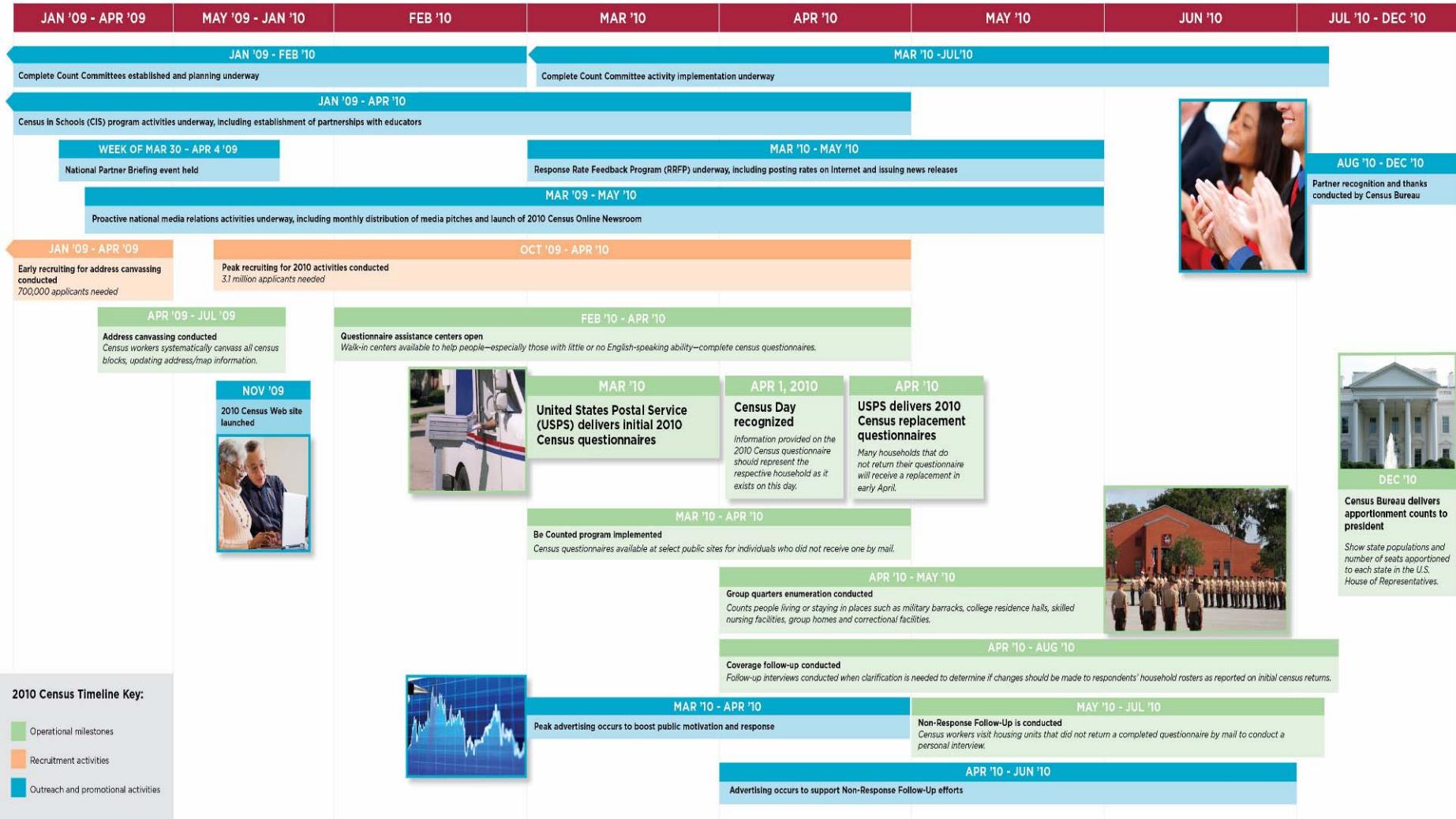
# Mayor's Complete Count Committee (cont)

- Partnerships
  - United States Census Bureau
  - Administration for Children & Families
  - City of Dallas Departments
  - Dallas County Community Colleges
  - Dallas ISD
  - dfwRealtors
  - Greater Dallas Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
  - Metropolitan Dallas Alumnae Chapter: Delta Sigma Theta
  - Texas Municipal League
  - Urban League of Greater Dallas
  - USDA
  - Visiting Nurses Association

# Mayor's Complete Count Committee (cont)

- Continued Efforts/Upcoming Events
  - Media Campaign
    - PSA utilizing local celebrities and familiar faces of Dallas
    - Billboard advertisements
  - Community Awareness Events
    - Census Sunday
    - Dallas We Count Walk
    - Citywide Census Pep Rallies
    - Participation in all community fairs/activities possible
  - Partnership Drives
    - Faith-Based Organizations: October 15
    - Business Community: November 17
    - Community Groups: December 8
    - Elected Officials: TBA

# Census Bureau Time Line



# Call To Action

- Dallas City Councilmembers can
  - Encourage **ALL** Dallas residents to complete the 2010 Census questionnaire
  - Encourage people without conventional housing to make sure they are counted
  - Support Complete Count Committee activities
  - Provide information in your newsletters, email blasts, and community mailings
  - Encourage presentations at all community, HOA, BA, and Crime Watch meetings in your district
  - Include a Census logo on your email signature
  - Provide Census Web links on your Web site
  - Host at least one Census event in your District

# Mention the 2010 Census in Your District

**10 minutes**

to answer

**10 questions**

that will directly affect the next

**10 years of your life!**

The **2010 Census** is

**Easy**

**Safe**

&

**Confidential**

# Remember the 2010 Census Core Message

- **It's Easy:**

- Shortest questionnaire in Census history
- Only ten questions
- Will take approximately 10 minutes to complete

- **It's Important:**

- Remember that Census Day is April 1, 2010
- Census data will directly affect how \$400 billion of federal funding is allocated
- The census provides a snapshot of the nation and our city

- **It's Safe:**

- Answers are protected by law and strictly confidential
- Information collected is used for statistical purposes only

# APPENDIXES

# Commonly Used Census Terms

- **Apportionment** – Process to determine number of representatives to which each state is entitled
- **Be Counted Site** – A location where individuals who did not receive one can obtain a census questionnaire
- **Census Day** – A reference date for collecting data
- **Differential Undercount** – Refers to undercounting of specific “hard to count” populations generally difficult to count during the census
- **Group Quarters** – A census operation to count people living or staying in places such as college residence halls, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, or correctional facilities
- **Mail Response Rate** – The percentage of households who upon receiving it, fill out their questionnaire and return it in a timely manner. Considered to be the most accurate information
- **Non-Response Follow Up** – A census operation where census workers (enumerators) conduct interviews with those households who did not return their questionnaire

# Hard To Count Variables

(mentioned on slide 17)

No.	Variable	Description
1	Pct Vacant	Vacant Housing Units
2	Pct 2+ Multi Unit	Multi Unit 2+ in Structure
3	Pct Renter	Renter-occupied unit
4	Pct Crowded	Units with more than one person per room
5	Pct No H/W HH	Not Husband/Wife Household
6	Pct HU No Phone	Housing Unit Without a Telephone
7	Pct Not HS Grad	Not High School Grad (no diploma)
8	Pct Poverty	Persons Below Poverty Level
9	Pct Pub. Assist	Receiving Public Assistance Income
10	Pct. Unempl.	Unemployed
11	Pct Ling Iso HH	Linguistically Isolated Household
12	Pct Move	Households that have moved in the past 12 months