

# Health & Dignity Results Team Strategies

**Budgeting for Outcomes  
Presentation to City Council**

**January 12, 2007**



# Health & Dignity

## Results Team Members

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- ❑ **Ray Africa – City Manager’s Office (returning)**
- ❑ **Pamè La Ashford – Strategic Customer Services**
- ❑ **Rick Galceran – Dallas Water Utilities (returning)**
- ❑ **Ken Flatt – Environmental & Health Services**
- ❑ **Adam Jochelson – Sanitation Department (returning)**
- ❑ **Anna Lamberti Holmes – Intergovernmental Services**
- ❑ **Margie Oliver – Park & Recreation Department (returning)**
- ❑ **Faye Williams – Code Compliance Services**



# Result Sought

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**The opportunity to lead a healthy and dignified life.**



# What Is Health & Dignity?

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## HEALTH

The condition of soundness of body or mind; freedom from disease or ailment.

## DIGNITY

The quality or state of being worthy, honored and esteemed.



# Indicators of Progress

Indicators	Statistics	Targets
<b>Homelessness</b>	<p>ICMA Dallas Citizen Survey indicates that the number of respondents who feels that homelessness is a major problem in Dallas has decreased from 56% in 2005 to 50% in 2006.</p> <p>There are currently 129 Single Room Occupancies (SROs) in Dallas.</p>	<p>Decrease the number of ICMA Dallas Citizen Survey respondents who feel that homelessness is a major problem in Dallas to 35% by 2010.</p> <p>Add 150 SROs by late 2008.</p>
<b>Poverty</b>	<p>People living below the poverty level in the City of Dallas has increased from 16.5% in 2001 to 22.1% in 2005.</p>	<p>Prevent increase in poverty rate from 2005 rate of 22%.</p>
<b>Health Status</b>	<p>55% of Dallas residents feel that the health services provided to vulnerable populations are “fair or poor”.</p>	<p>Decrease to 50% the number of Dallas residents that feel that the health services provided to vulnerable populations are “fair or poor” by 2010.</p>



# Indicators of Progress

Indicators	Statistics	Targets
<b>Immunizations</b>	Immunization rate of Dallas County children ages 19-35 months was 80% in 2005, up from 69% in 2001.	90% immunization rate among children in Dallas County by 2010.
<b>Chronic illness</b>	7.4% of Dallas County adults have been told they have diabetes.	Reduce prevalence of diabetes among adults to 5% by 2010.
<b>Substance Abuse Related Incidents</b>	41.9% of Dallas teens report that they rode during the previous 30 days with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	Reverse this worsening trend and reduce to 35% by 2010.
<b>Obesity</b>	31% of Dallas residents are obese compared to 23% in U.S.	Reduce to 23% the percentage of Dallas residents that are obese.



# Gaps & Trends

## Homelessness:

- ❑ In 2006 there were 5,704 persons counted in the Annual Homeless Count, a decrease of 3% from 2005 number. However, women and children rose to over half of the total homeless population (53%).
- ❑ 44% cited unemployment as the reason for homelessness; 27% reported substance abuse and 23% reported mental illness.

## Poverty:

- ❑ Steady increase in the number of families requiring assistance with basic needs such as food and housing due to cost of living increases and unemployment.
- ❑ Inadequate number of subsidized child care and after school programs.

## Health Status:

- ❑ Shrinking number of providers accepting Medicare/Medicaid.
- ❑ 38.1% of Adult Dallas County Residents are uninsured – higher than 25% uninsured rate for the State of Texas – which is highest in the nation.



# Gaps & Trends

## Substance Abuse:

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- ❑ Related arrests increased from 7,981 in 2005 to 9,061 in 2006.
- ❑ 6% of Dallas County adults have addictive disorders.

## Chronic Disease:

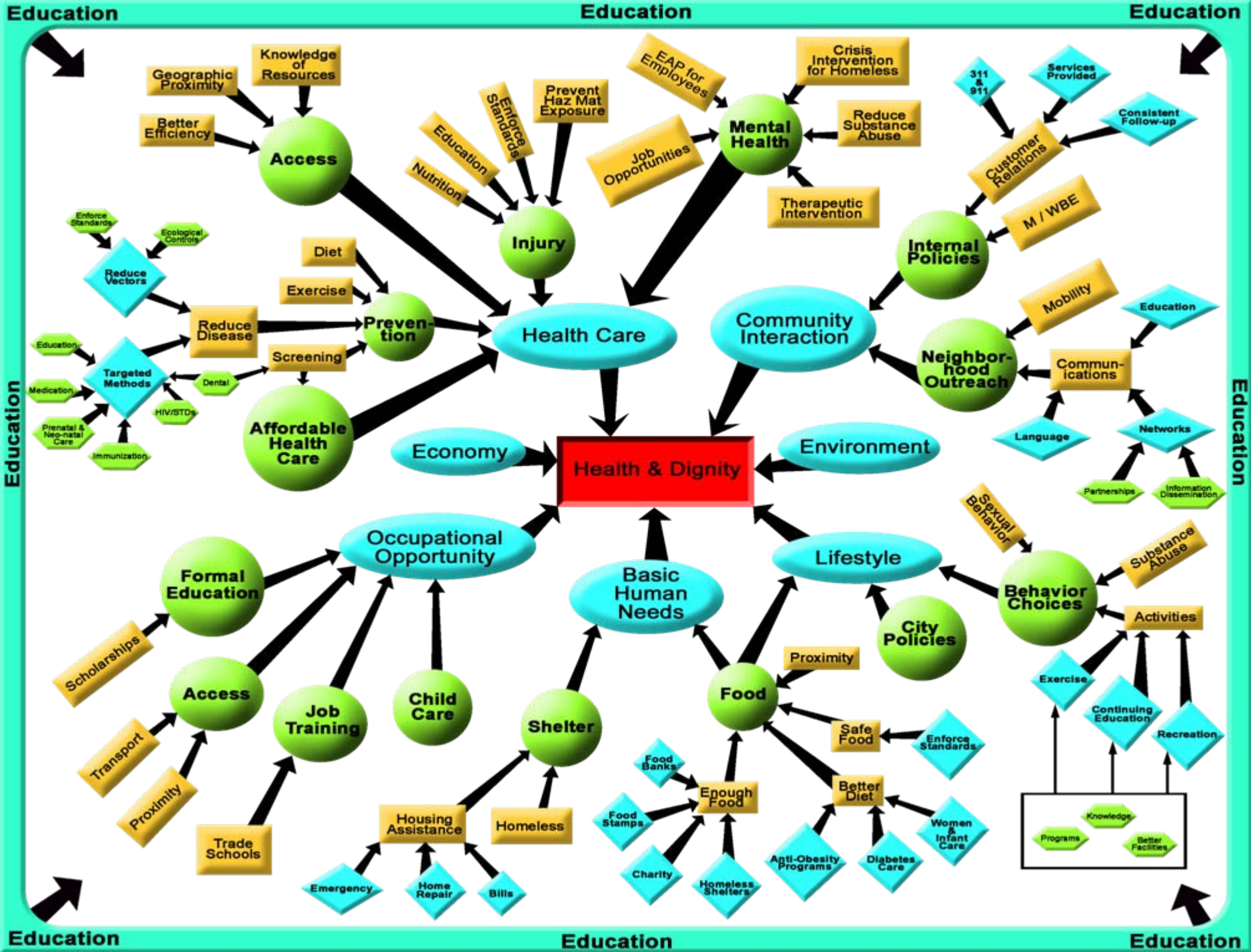
- ❑ Adults in Texas with diabetes increased from 5.1% in 1995 to 8.3% in 2005 while the percentage of adults told they have high cholesterol or high blood pressure has remained relatively stable.
- ❑ Higher frequency of chronic illnesses in low income minority populations.

## Obesity:

- ❑ The percentage of obese adults in the Dallas PMSA increased from 24% in 2004 to 31% in 2005.
- ❑ The percentage of Dallas students who were overweight increased from 16% in 2001 to 22% in 2005.
- ❑ The percentage of adults in Dallas PMSA who engage in no physical activity has remained around 27% over the past 4 years.







Education

Education

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**Health & Dignity**

Health Care

Community Interaction

Economy

Environment

Lifestyle

Basic Human Needs

Behavior Choices

Access

Injury

Mental Health

Internal Policies

Neighborhood Outreach

Affordable Health Care

Occupational Opportunity

Formal Education

Access

Job Training

Child Care

Shelter

Food

City Policies

Enough Food

Better Diet

Safe Food

Homeless

Housing Assistance

Knowledge  
Better Facilities  
Programs

Exercise

Continuing Education

Recreation

Activities

Substance Abuse

Sexual Behavior

Networks

Communications

Language

Mobility

Education

Customer Relations

311 & 911

Services Provided

Consistent Follow-up

M / WBE

Therapeutic Intervention

Reduce Substance Abuse

Crisis Intervention for Homeless

Job Opportunities

EAP for Employees

Prevent Haz Mat Exposure

Enforce Standards

Nutrition

Education

Diet

Exercise

Screening

Reduce Disease

Enforce Standards

Ecological Controls

Reduce Vectors

Education

Medication

Prenatal & Neo-natal Care

Immunization

Targeted Methods

Dental

HIV/STDs

Partnerships

Information Dissemination

Partnerships

Information Dissemination

Partnerships

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Information Dissemination

# The Health & Dignity Results Team seeks offers to support the following purchasing strategies:

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- 1. Provide Preventive Health Resources**
- 2. Implement Healthy Lifestyle Instruction**
- 3. Tighten Health Ordinance Enforcement**
- 4. Support Basic Human Needs**



# KFA 2: Neighborhood Quality of Life

## Result 6: Health & Dignity

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**Seeking offers to support the following purchasing strategies:**

<b>Strategy 1:</b>	<b>Provide preventive health resources</b>	<b>Strategy No.</b>
Sub-strategy 1	Improving health of Dallas residents	2.6.s1.ss1
Sub-strategy 2	Reducing chronic diseases	2.6.s1.ss2
Sub-strategy 3	Conducting community health assessments	2.6.s1.ss3



# Seeking offers to support the following purchasing strategies:

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Strategy 2:	Implement healthy lifestyle instruction	Strategy No.
Sub-strategy 1	Reduce substance abuse	2.6.s2.ss1
Sub-strategy 2	Encourage daily physical activity and healthier food selection	2.6.s2.ss2
Sub-strategy 3	Support obesity reduction among children and adults	2.6.s2.ss3



# Seeking offers to support the following purchasing strategies:

Strategy 3:	Tighten health ordinance enforcement	Strategy No.
Sub-strategy 1	Food safety	2.6.s3.ss1
Sub-strategy 2	Vector control	2.6.s3.ss2
Sub-strategy 3	Smoking ordinance	2.6.s3.ss3
Sub-strategy 4	Sanitation and animal services	2.6.s3.ss4



# Seeking offers to support the following purchasing strategies:

## Strategy 4: Support basic human needs

Strategy No.

Sub-strategy 1 Create safe/secure environment  
for the homeless

2.6.s4.ss1

Sub-strategy 2 Provide supportive assistance  
to vulnerable populations

2.6.s4.ss2



# Special Considerations

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- **Access**
  - Geographic Proximity
  - Low cost or no cost services
- **Innovative funding**
  - Public/Private Partnerships
- **Utilize existing initiatives, resources, and facilities**
- **Enhance community involvement**
- **Track record for proven effectiveness**



# The Health & Dignity Results Team seeks offers to support the following purchasing strategies:

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1. Provide Preventive Health Resources
2. Implement Healthy Lifestyle Instruction
3. Tighten Health Ordinance Enforcement
4. Support Basic Human Needs

These purchasing strategies will result in the opportunity for Dallas residents to lead a healthy and dignified life.





# Appendices

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Appendix A: FY06-07 Results Map

Appendix B: Related Statistics & Reference Materials

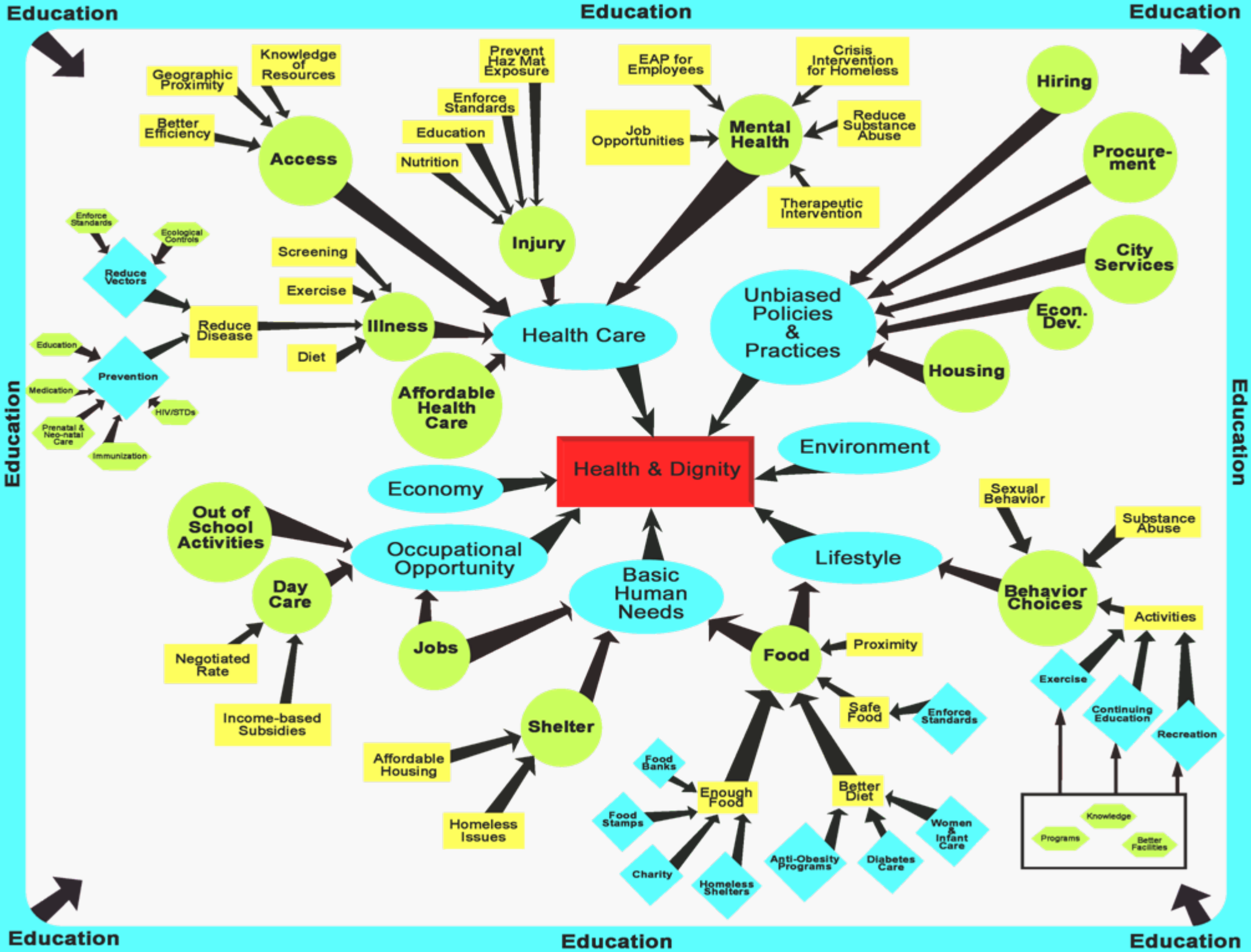


# Appendix A

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## FY06-07 Results Map





Education

Education

Education

Education

Education

Education

Education

Education

# Appendix B

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## Related Statistics & Reference Materials



# Related Statistics

## Chronic Illness

- ❑ The percentage of adults in Texas with diabetes increased from 5.1% in 1995 to 8.3% in 2005.
- ❑ The percentage of Dallas adults diagnosed with high cholesterol or high blood pressure has remained relatively stable.
- ❑ Type 2 diabetes is becoming more common among children and adolescents, particularly in American Indians, African Americans and Hispanics. This increase is related to the increase in obesity.
- ❑ In 2004, Texas was ranked the 4<sup>th</sup> highest state of cumulative AIDS cases (64,479 reported cases) and 4<sup>th</sup> highest in number of cases diagnosed in 2004.

## Immunizations

- ❑ The immunization rate of children in Dallas County ages 19-35 months was 80% in 2005, an improvement over 69% in 2001



# Related Statistics

## Top 10 AIDS Cases by State/Territory

The 10 states or territories reporting the highest number of AIDS cases are as follows:

State/Territory	# of AIDS Cases in 2004
New York	7,641
Florida	5,822
California	4,679
Texas	3,298
New Jersey	1,848
Illinois	1,679
Georgia	1,640
Pennsylvania	1,629
Maryland	1,451
North Carolina	1,137

State/Territory	# of Cumulative AIDS Cases Through 2004
New York	166,814
Florida	135,221
California	96,712
Texas	64,479
New Jersey	47,224
Illinois	31,020
Georgia	30,526
Pennsylvania	28,248
Maryland	28,202
North Carolina	27,550



# Related Statistics

## Substance Abuse - Elderly

- ❑ Fewer than one in five (17.7%) of existing substance abuse programs in the United States offers services specifically designed for older adults, according to a University of Iowa investigation. ([www.uihealthcare.com/news/news/2003/10/27substanceabuse.html](http://www.uihealthcare.com/news/news/2003/10/27substanceabuse.html) )
- ❑ Alcohol remains the most commonly abused substance in the elderly, followed by prescription painkillers such as OxyContin and Vicodin, and anti-anxiety pills such as Valium and Xanax. ([http://www.theltcblog.com/the\\_longterm\\_care\\_weblog/2006/05/elder\\_substance.html](http://www.theltcblog.com/the_longterm_care_weblog/2006/05/elder_substance.html))

## Poverty

- ❑ People living below the poverty level in the City of Dallas has increased from 16.5% in 2001 to 22.1% in 2005.



# Related Statistics

## Health Insurance

- ❑ Texas continued to have the highest percent of persons without insurance among all states with 25% in 2004.
- ❑ 38.1% of Dallas County residents are uninsured.
- ❑ National goal by 2010 for all age groups is 100% having insurance coverage.

## Homelessness

- ❑ In 2006 there were 5,704 persons counted in the Annual Homeless Count, a decrease of 3% from 2005 number.
- ❑ Of the 5,704 persons counted, unemployment was the main reason for homelessness (44%); 32% domestic violence/family problems; 30% not enough money; 27% reported substance abuse and 23% reported mental illness as the reasons for homelessness.





# Related Statistics

## Elderly

- ❑ Older people who live alone have higher poverty rates than those living with spouses.
- ❑ 21% of older women live in poverty.
- ❑ 26% of older adults reported loneliness as a problem, demonstrating the need for senior centers and activities.
- ❑ The poverty rate increases for ages 75 and up.
- ❑ Lack of transportation impacts quality of life. Compared with drivers, elderly non-drivers make 15% fewer doctor visits; 59% fewer shopping trips; 65% fewer social trips.
- ❑ Parkland's Transportation Program provides 240 one-way trips per month; there is a waiting list
- ❑ Transportation continues to be cited as one of the top unmet needs in Dallas and Texas.
- ❑ 55,000+ are raising grandchildren in Dallas County; grandparent headed households are among the poorest, according to the Census.
- ❑ Advocacy is needed to make healthcare more responsive to the growing needs of older adults.



# Related Statistics

## Obesity

- ❑ The percentage of adults in the Dallas PMSA who are obese increased from 24% in 2004 to 31% in 2005.
- ❑ The percentage of Dallas students who were overweight increased from 16% in 2001 to 22% in 2005.
- ❑ The percentage of adults in Dallas PMSA who engage in no physical activity has remained at or near 27% over the past 4 years.
- ❑ 31% of Dallas residents are obese compared to 28.% in the U.S.
- ❑ 29% of Adults in Dallas County engaged in no leisure-time physical activity.

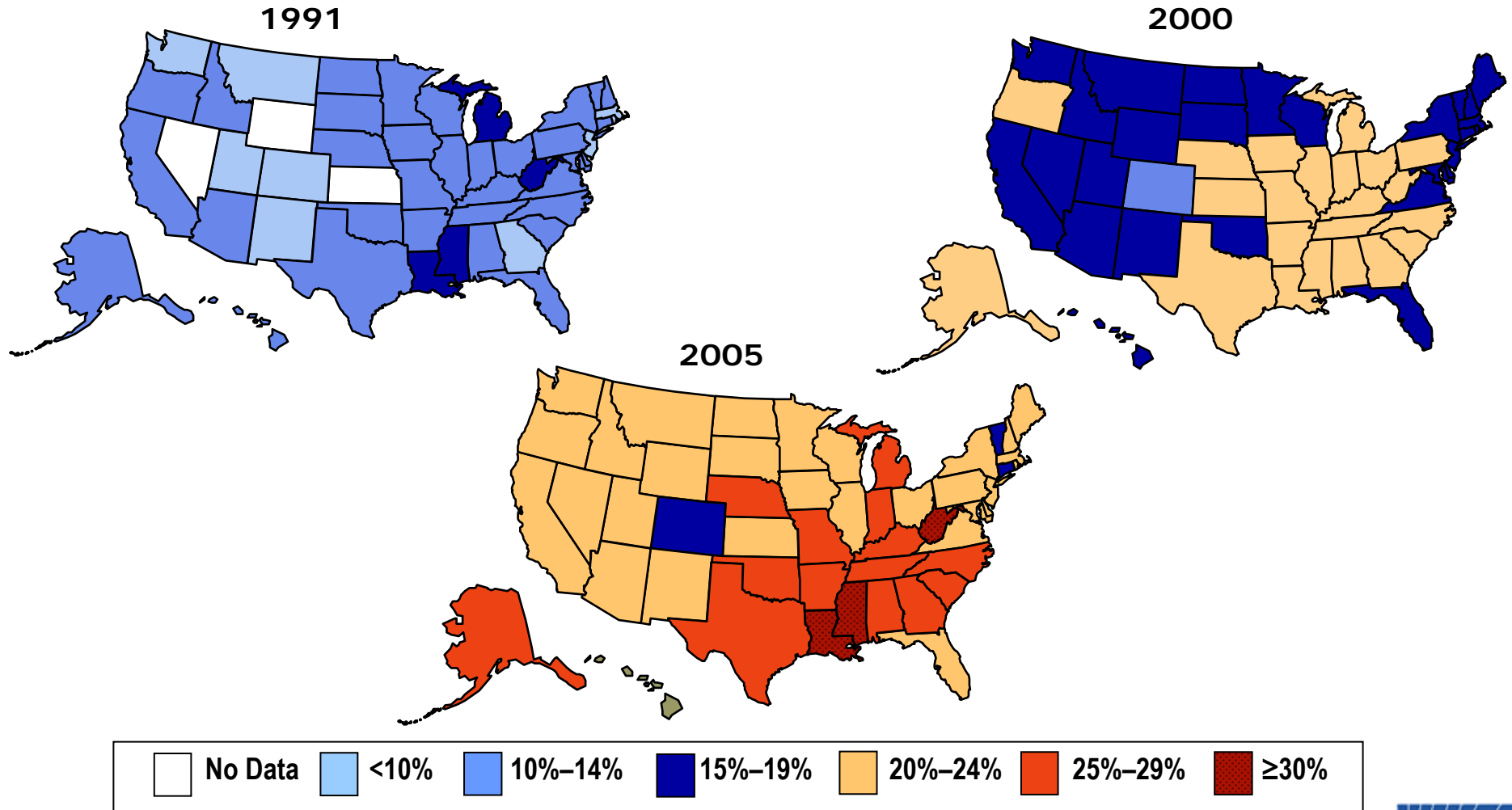


# Obesity\* Among U.S. Adults

## BRFSS

### 1991, 2000, 2005

(\*BMI  $\geq 30$ , or about 30 lbs overweight for 5'4" person)



Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.

# List of References

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- 2005 Community Needs Assessment, United Way of Metropolitan Dallas (includes data by Adult Protective Services, U.S. Surgeon General, Greater Dallas Council on Alcohol & Drug Abuse)
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- Rising Obesity Rates Annihilate Previous Life Span Forecasts New England Journal of Medicine, March 17, 2005, Volume 352, Number 11:1138-1145
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