



Supporting Our Newest Chicagoans: Public Health Response to a Humanitarian Crisis

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Disease Control Conference

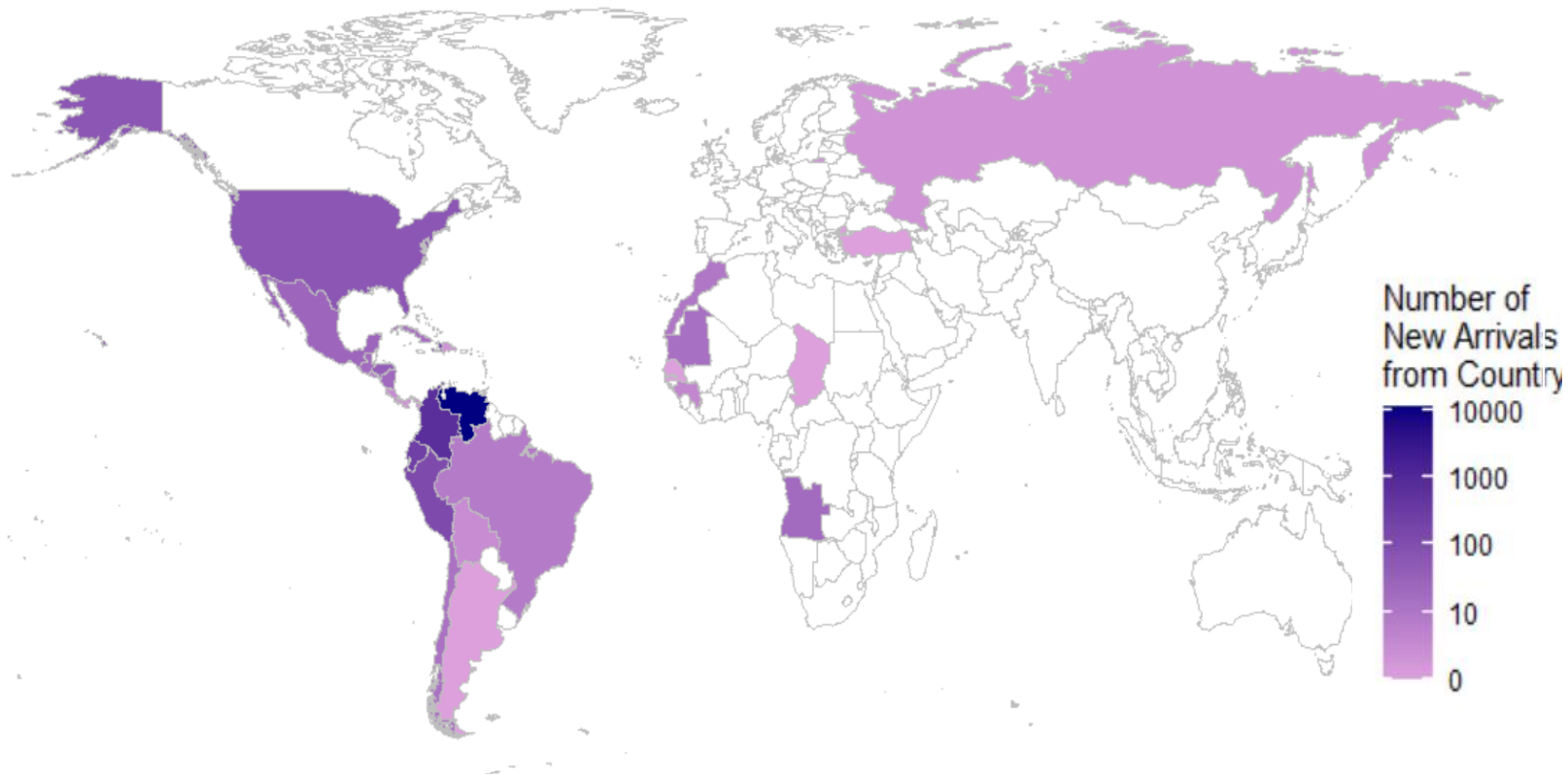
September 10, 2024

Since August 31, 2022, Chicago has welcomed >45,000 New Arrivals from the southern border



New Arrivals Daily Snapshot	
Total Individuals Seeking Asylum Arriving via Texas Buses & Airplane *	47,486
Total Individuals Seeking Asylum Arriving via Airplane Since June 2023	5,040
Total Bus Arrivals in Chicagoland Area Since 8/31/2022	946
Total Individuals Resettled **	17,183
Total Individuals Reunited with Sponsors **	7,689
Total Shelter Census	5,421
Total Awaiting Placement ~	12
Total Waiting in Police Station	0
Total Waiting at O'Hare	0
Total Waiting at Midway	0
Total Waiting at Landing Zone ~	12

★ Most 'New Arrivals' are young adults and children from South America.



86% from Venezuela
7% from Colombia
2% from Ecuador
1% from Peru
1% from Haiti

Age distribution
35% ≤18 yrs
32% 19-29 yrs
29% 30-44yrs
4% 45+

Origin countries of migrants living in Chicago's shelter system



Fewer than 5,000 Asylum-Seekers Arrived in Chicago During the First Wave of Migration

Jan-May 2023

August 31, 2022

First bus transporting
New Arrivals(NA)
arrives in Chicago

Sept 2022-Jan 2023

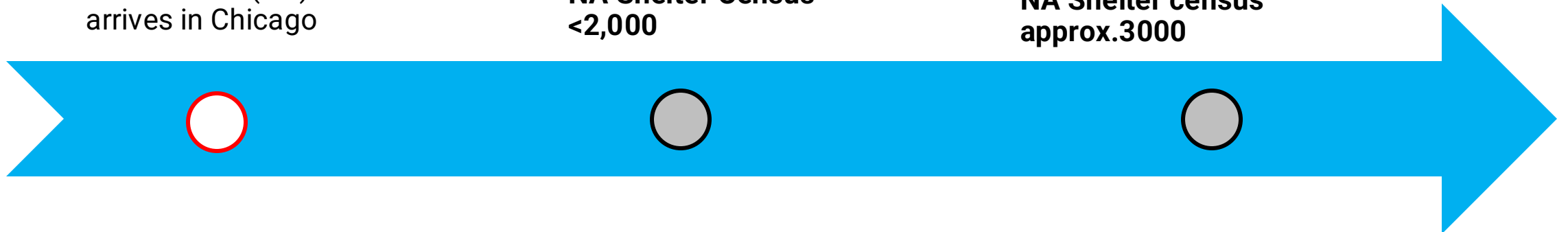
14 City shelters
open

**NA Shelter Census
<2,000**

Title 42 in place- no buses
arrived

Number of shelters
decreased to 8

**NA Shelter census
approx.3000**



The Department of Family and Social Services ★ opened shelters to support New Arrivals to Chicago



Source: Axios

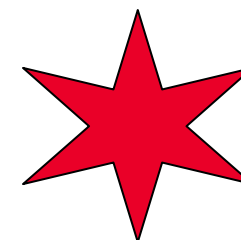
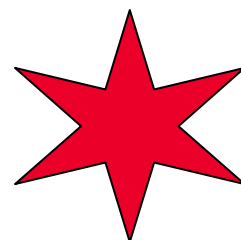
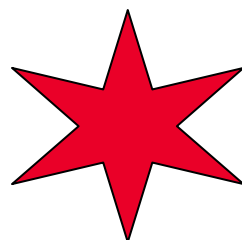
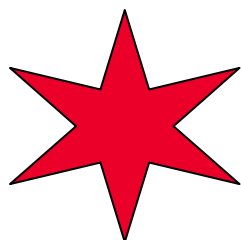
CDPH's Response to New Arrivals Has Evolved Based on Shifting Needs

Hospital
Preparedness

Healthcare
Coordination

Behavioral
Health

Infection
Control



Healthcare Access Challenges for New Arrivals

Overview of Main Health Coverage Programs in Illinois

Federal ACA Adult Medicaid and AABD Medicaid

Moms & Babies program, includes Medicaid Presumptive Eligibility (MPE)

All Kids Program

Health Benefit for Immigrant Adults (HBIA)

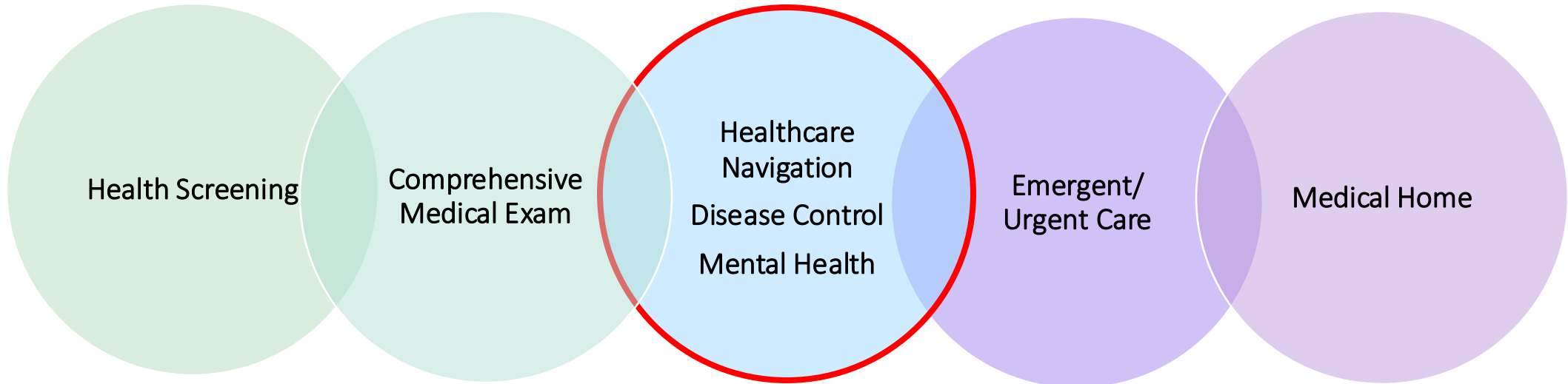
Health Benefit for Immigrant Seniors (HBIS)

Victims of Trafficking, Torture, & Other Serious Crimes (VTTC) program

HFS Family Planning Program (FPP), includes Family Planning Presumptive Eligibility (FPPE)

ACA Marketplace plans, including federal subsidies and cost sharing reductions

Initial Healthcare for New Arrivals Was Provided by Cook County Health and Onsite Shelter Providers (LCOs)





CDPH's Behavioral Health Program Provides Training on Trauma-Based Care for Shelter Staff

Recursos de salud mental para refugios

Cualquier persona que necesite ayuda en los refugios puede llamar a cualquiera de los siguientes recursos. Ya sea que llame por usted mismo, en nombre de otra persona o si está preocupado por otra persona.

Citas para evaluación y tratamiento de salud mental

■ Centros de Salud Mental CDPH

- North River MHC (sitio de referencia/admisión para solicitantes de asilo; puede ser referido a una clínica diferente según corresponda)
- Número de teléfono: 312-744-1906
- Horas de operación:
 - ◆ Lunes, martes y viernes de 8:30 a 16:30
 - ◆ Miércoles y jueves de 8:30 a 19:30
- Sitio web: https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cdph/supp_info/behavioral-health/mental_health_centers.html
- Proporciona:
 - ◆ Grupos de Rehabilitación Psicosocial (PSR)
 - ◆ Médicos hispanohablantes

★ CDPH has a multidisciplinary Disease Control team to respond to outbreaks

Communicable Disease

Vaccine Preventable Diseases

TB

- Responsible for disease surveillance and reporting system, data management, and vaccine coordination



Guidance for Mitigation of Chickenpox (Varicella) in Shelters Settings

Background

Chickenpox is a highly contagious disease caused by the varicella zoster virus. In areas where chickenpox vaccination is not available, the illness is common in childhood and usually mild, but can cause severe disease especially among adults and other high-risk groups. Because of how easily this disease can spread, adults and children living in congregate residential settings may be at higher risk of catching chickenpox. There are safe and effective vaccines that help protect against chickenpox that have been available in the United States since 1995.

Chickenpox Clinical Features and Transmission

What symptoms are associated with chickenpox?

The classic symptom of chickenpox is a rash that turns into itchy, fluid-filled blisters that eventually turn into scabs. The rash may first show up on the chest, back, and face, and then spreads over the entire body. Other symptoms may include fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, and headache. Chickenpox illness usually lasts about 4 to 7 days. Some people who have been vaccinated against chickenpox can still get the disease. However, they usually have milder symptoms with fewer or no blisters and are sick for a shorter period of time in comparison to people who are not vaccinated.

How is chickenpox spread?

Chickenpox easily spreads through close contact with someone with chickenpox or shingles by touching or breathing in virus particles from the rash. People can spread chickenpox to others 1 to 2 days before the rash appears and until all blisters have formed scabs. Please reach out to your CDPH shelter settings team contact and/or shelter healthcare provider for case specific recommendations for discontinuation of isolation

- Healthcare and Congregate Settings team has Infection Prevention Specialists who work one-on-one with shelter leadership to prevent and mitigate infectious disease

The end of the Public Health Emergency (and Title 42) Led to a new surge of New Arrivals in Chicago



August 31, 2022

First bus transporting New Arrivals (NA) arrives in Chicago

Jan-May 2023

Title 42 in place- no buses arrived
NA Shelter census approx. 3000

Summer 2023:

- Buses resumed transporting NA to Chicago.
- NA were dropped off at police stations and airports
- Number of shelters increased to 18, with **shelter census approx. 6,500**

Dec 2023:

CDPH updates New Arrivals Response Structure

Sept-Jan 2023

14 City shelters open
NA Shelter Census <2,000

May 11, 2023:

End of COVID Public Health Emergency (and Title 42)

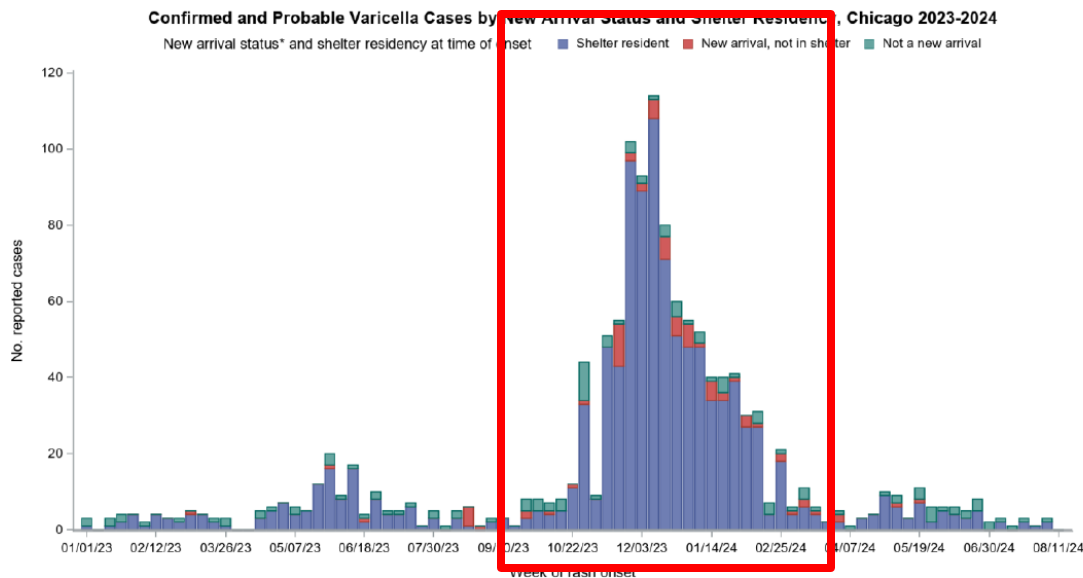
Sept 2023-Jan 2024

- Number of buses arriving in Chicago tripled
- Number of shelters (including ORD) increased to 28
- NA shelter census (including City, State, and privately run shelters): **approx. 15,000**



The increase in new Chicagoans brought an increase in health needs

Figure 1. Total Confirmed and Probable Varicella Cases* by New Arrival Status and Shelter Residency, Chicago 2023-2024



*New arrivals are defined as persons arriving in Chicago from Central and South America since January 1, 2022. Cases reported through 08/16/2024

- Daily volume of new arrivals was unpredictable
- Shelter resident lack of familiarity with US medical system
- Lack of access to resources (funding, supplies, vaccine etc.)
- Communication barriers
- Relying on shelter staff for translation

A Coordinated Response was needed to help Chicago's New Arrivals



Infection
Control

Vaccination

TB

Food Protection

Community
Health Workers
(Promotores)

Healthcare
Coordination

Medical
Reserve Corps

Hospital
Preparedness

Public
Information
Office

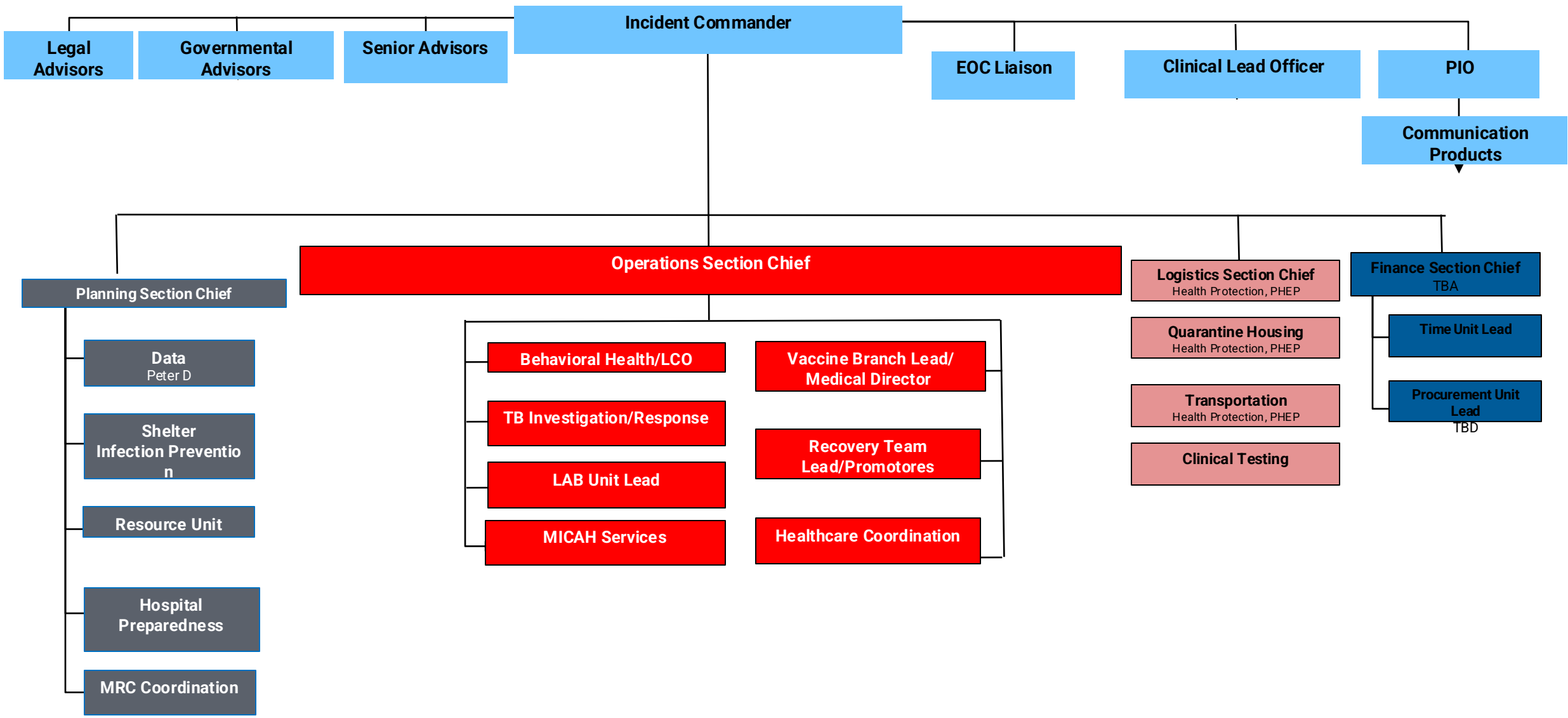
Data
Management

Behavioral
Health

Maternal, Infant,
and
Child Health



A Revised CDPH Incident Command Structure Was Established



Guidance for Safe Sleep in Shelters

Recommended products

- **Bassinets:** Bassinets are **approved for infants up to 5 months old**, who typically weigh 15-20 pounds. Please check with each bassinet as the weight limitations may vary.
- **Cribs and/or play yards:** Portable cribs and play yards are good options and **can last through toddler age**.
- **Wearable blankets and/or sleep sacks:** All blankets should be avoided; **sleep sacks and wearable blankets are preferred to keep the infant warm**.



Guía de recursos del Departamento de Salud Pública de Chicago

FOOD SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR SHELTER SETTINGS

1. The sites must use approved food sources and shall keep records such as the food delivery and receipts.
2. Perishable foods shall be stored at proper temperatures.
 - Cold foods must be held at 41°F or below.
 - Hot foods must be held at 135°F or above.
 - Food that is cooked, cooled, and reheated for hot holding shall be reheated so that all parts of the food reach a temperature of at least 165°F for 15 seconds.
3. Adequate refrigeration maintaining a temperature of 41°F or below is required for storage of all perishable foods. perishable foods must be refrigerated immediately. No perishable foods shall be stored at room temperature.
 - All perishable foods must be refrigerated immediately.
 - No perishable foods shall be stored at room temperature.
4. Ambient air thermometers must be provided for all refrigerators/coolers accurate to ± 3°F.
5. All site managers must have a clean and sanitized metal stem thermometer to monitor and record the temperature of all incoming food and milk accurate to ±2°F.
6. The delivery of any food that does not meet the temperature requirement must be rejected.
7. The site shall have a procedure for leftover food. If using leftover food, it must be maintained at the required

LA VARICELA (LA LECHINA) ES ALTAMENTE CONTAGIOSA

¿CÓMO SE PROPAGA?

- Al tocar ampollas de varicela
- A través del aire cuando una persona contagiada con varicela estornuda o tose.

Aplicarse la vacuna de la varicela para protegerse a usted y a los que lo rodean

CDPH

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...a de apetito, dolor

A ESTADO EXPUESTO

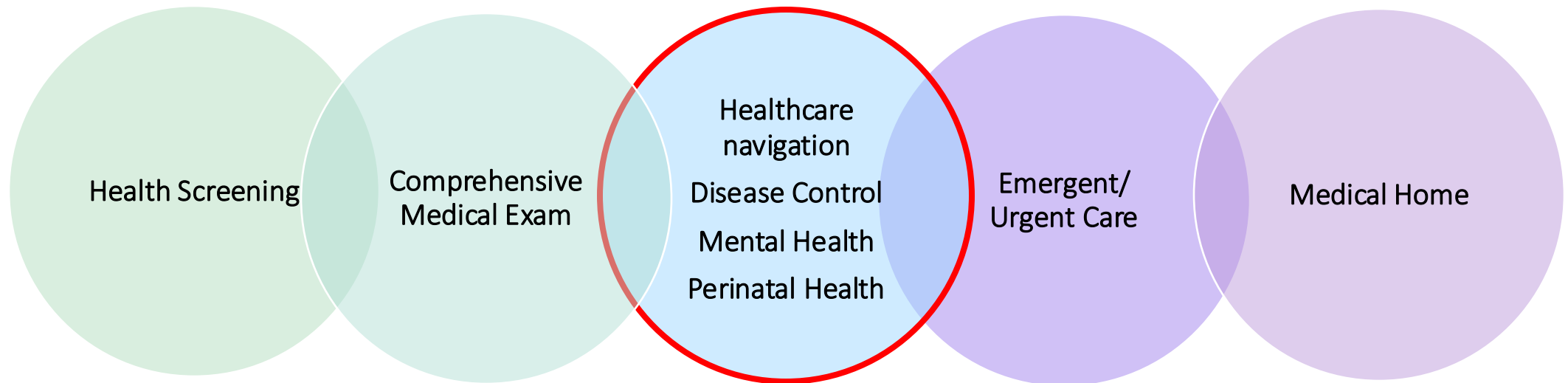
...ontagiado de varicela o ...una de la varicela en ...ese la vacuna de

¿POR QUÉ DEBERÍA APLICARME LA VACUNA CONTRA LA VARICELA?

- Las vacunas lo protegen de infecciones y de enfermedades severas.
- Haber recibido la vacuna lo protege a usted y a las personas que lo rodean, especialmente a las mujeres embarazadas, bebés y a aquellos con un sistema inmunológico débil.



CDPH's Healthcare Response was possible due to public-private partnerships



Thank You!



[Chicago.gov/Health](https://www.chicago.gov/Health)



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