

Think Tank: Migration

Motivation and Impact of Migration
across HCH community

NATIONAL
HEALTH CARE
for the
HOMELESS
COUNCIL

Focus Questions

- How can we better understand human behavior to better address health and promote overall wellness?
- What questions are you hoping to have answered or discussed during this Think Tank?

Global Migration and Communicable Disease

- Why do individuals migrate?
 - Conflict/War
 - Economic opportunities / development
 - Environmental conditions affecting survival
 - Access to potable water
 - Access to land
 - Famine
 - Climate change
 - Natural disasters
 - Floods (annually in Bangladesh, Mekong Delta)

WHO states....

- *“In spite of the common perception of an association between migration and the importation of infectious diseases, there is no systematic association...”*
- However, often recent migrants live in crowded, impoverished conditions with decreased access to adequate health care, clouding the association described above.

Migration and Communicable Diseases

- Three examples of how migration has impacted communicable diseases
 - Kenya – post-conflict migration
 - Federated States of Micronesia
 - Zika outbreak
 - Tuberculosis in a large southern city

Kenya

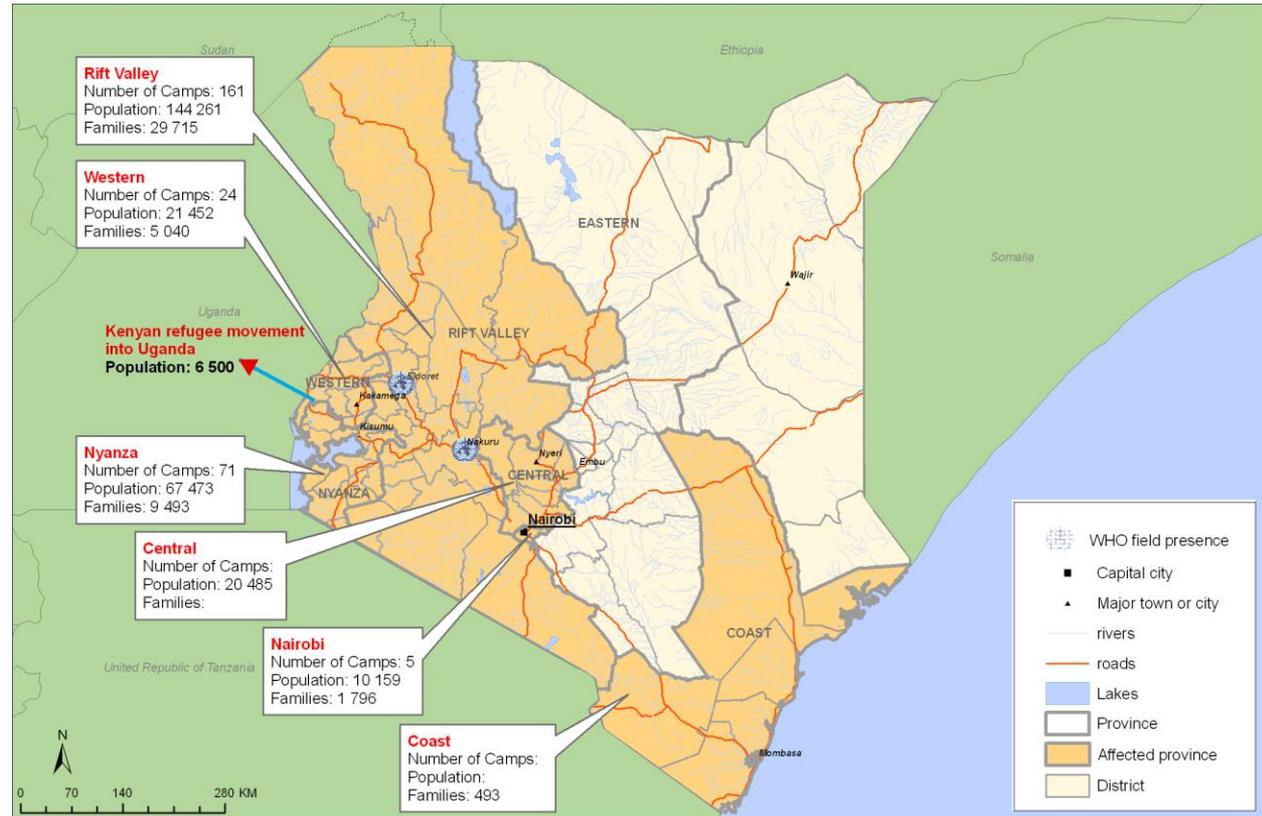
- In December of 2007, a Presidential Election was held in Kenya, and both candidates proclaimed victory.
- Within approximately one week, violence erupted first in Nairobi, then in a number of provinces along tribal lands.
- After 2 months of violence >350,000 Kenyans were internally displaced, and over >1,500 killed or injured through violence
- Kenya has been one of the largest recipients of AIDS relief among other support for healthcare
 - President's malaria initiative
 - Clinton Foundation
 - Presidential's Emergency Program For AIDS Relief
 - Support for treatment of Tuberculosis



Kenya

- The question was asked about how people that fled because of the violence were able to continue their medications
- Our review showed that the majority of patients were able to maintain treatment, but health care facilities were closed or staff unable to work

Violence-affected areas and internally displaced persons (IDPs), Kenya, January 2008



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. © WHO 2008. All rights reserved

Data Source: Kenya Red Cross Society, WHO/HAC
Map Production: Public Health Mapping and GIS
World Health Organization.

FSM-Zika

- Emergence of a virus across continents
- Climate change

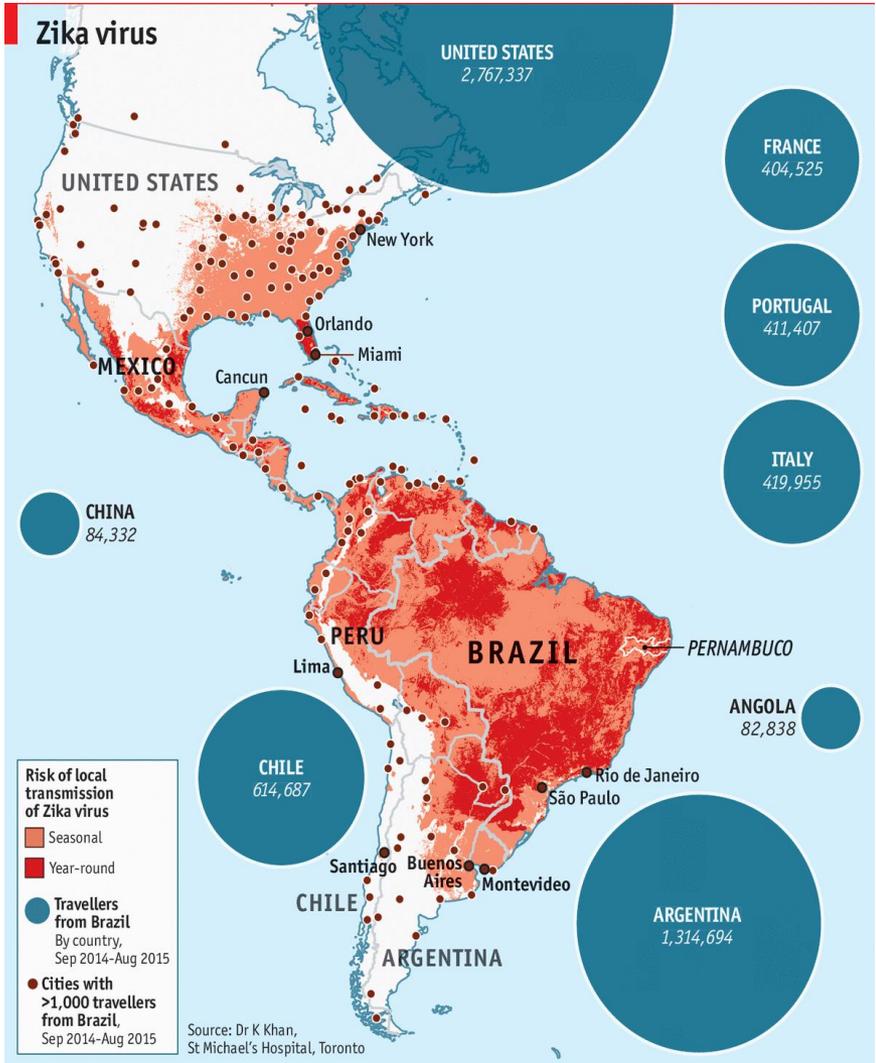
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Zika Virus Outbreak on Yap Island, Federated States of Micronesia

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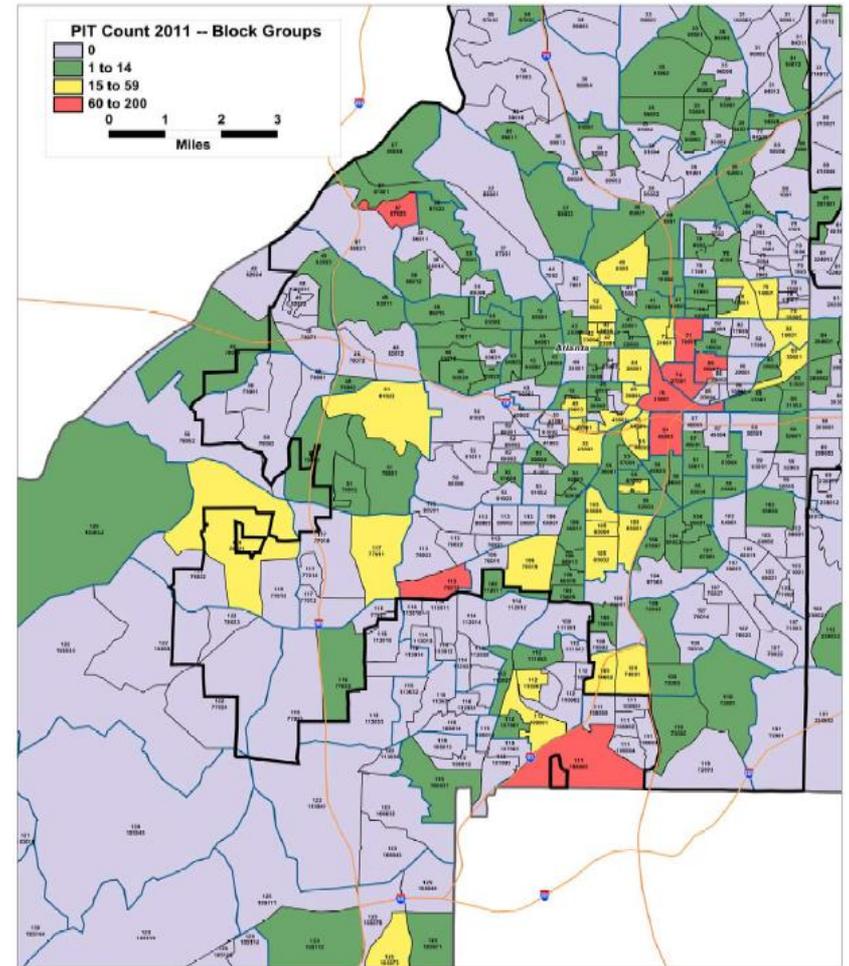
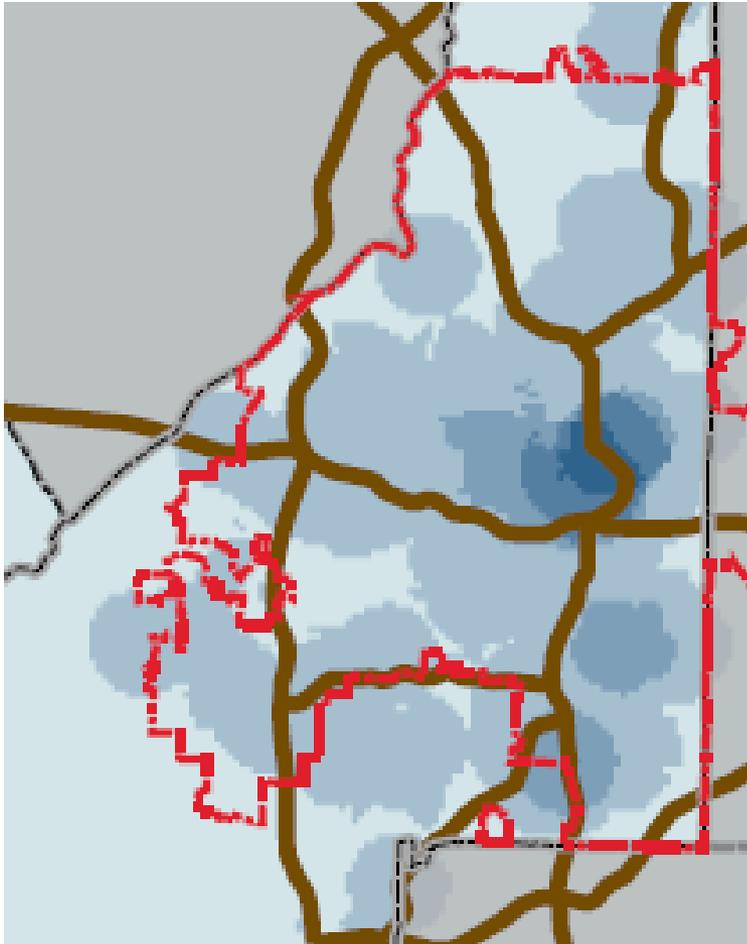
FSM-Zika



Local Geography

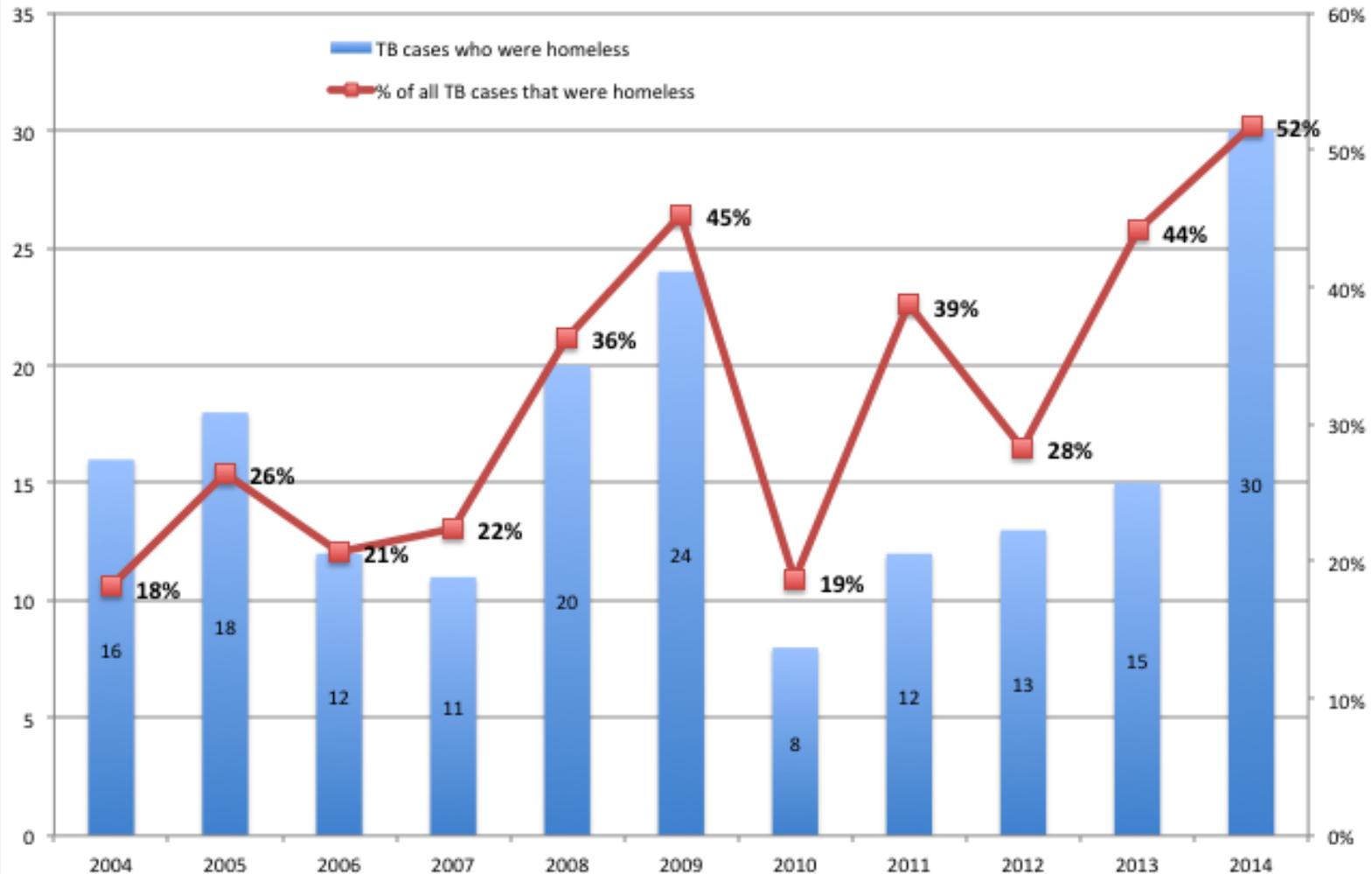
Point in Time Homeless Count,
2011

TB cases, 2004-2008



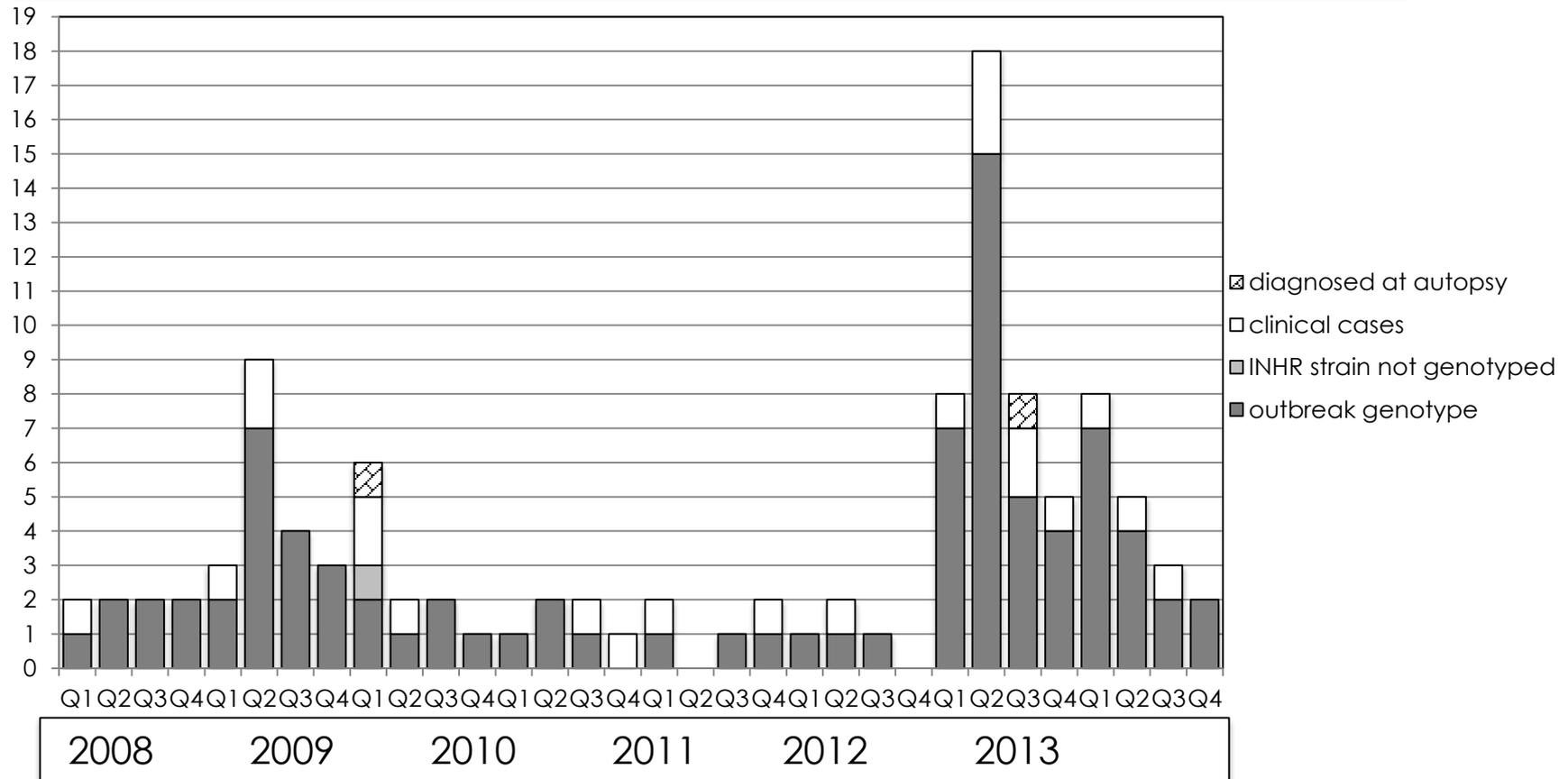
Tuberculosis in Atlanta

Grady TB: Homeless Cases - number and % of all Cases



Tuberculosis in Atlanta

Homeless TB Outbreak - Atlanta





From Global to Local....



Why do individuals migrate?

- Why do persons experiencing homelessness here in the U.S. migrate?
 - Urbanization/gentrification/cost of living
 - Personal/Domestic issues
 - Friendly cities to individuals experiencing homelessness
 - Environmental/Climate
 - *Do we know why?*
 - *Do we collect this information systematically?*

Urbanization/Cost of Living

- Lack of job opportunities
- Eviction
- Lack of affordable housing
- No services available



Personal/Domestic Circumstances

- Escaping violence
- Custody issues
- Location of family or support system



Friendly Cities

- State or Local Initiatives
 - Bus initiatives
- Park bench laws/criminalization of homelessness
- Available housing
- Access to health care



Environmental/Climate

- Flint water crisis
- Pipeline
- Natural disasters



Migration impact on communicable disease

- Types of communicable conditions:
 - TB
 - HIV/Hepatitis
 - Respiratory conditions
 - Influenza
 - Zika
- Impact of migration on communicable disease:
 - Uncontrolled spread

Current Gaps

Not knowing what drives migration

- Decreased predictability of disease spread
- Unpreparedness/
Lack of tailored services

Impact of knowing what drives migration

- How to better track
- Improves anticipation and readiness/preparedness
- Improves hotspotting
- Improves efficiency of care interventions/prevention

Questions to Group

- What do we know? Why do people migrate? What drives individuals experiencing homelessness to migrate/travel?
 - influencers: social and economical factors
 - Probe: If not bc of the community what brought you here/there?
- Are there patterns to migration?
 - Facilitators, benefits
 - Time of year
- How do we assess/define migration

References

- Migration Patterns of Homeless Population - <http://web.utk.edu/~edegeorg/TECH521/LaTeX/Migration.pdf>
- Model of Migration – Skid Row: <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1068/a241317>