



Health and Hunger Task Force

Meeting Notes

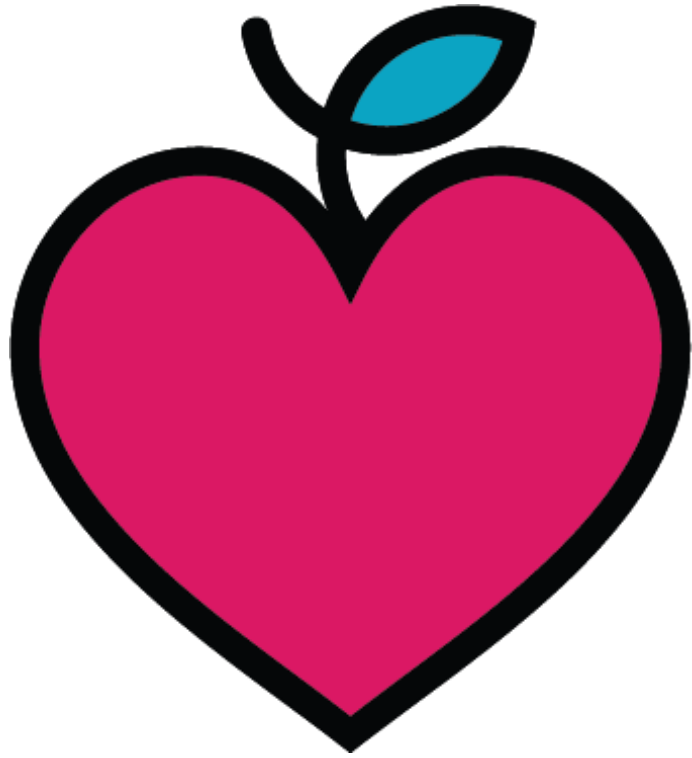
Friday, October 10th, 2025 | 10am-12:00pm | In-Person

Meeting Notes:

- **Welcome and Introductions** – Debra Andree, MD, BSN, Community Health Centers Inc., President and CEO
 - Debra welcomed everyone to the Community Health Center in Winter Garden.
- **Review of Agenda** – Maureen Hawkins, Second Harvest Food Bank, Director of Health and Hunger Strategies
 - Mauren reviewed the agenda and advised the meeting will cover the Task Force's Common Metrics Initiative, a presentation regarding the state of homelessness in Central Florida, as well as an update on the pending government shutdown.
- **Common Metrics Framework, Angela Corona**
 - Common Metrics is next steps towards a cohesive data strategy for the HHTF
 - The shared measurement approach will define metrics for tracking within the HHTF and across member organizations, with the goal of aligning priorities, measuring impact, and coming together to learn from the data and strategizing collaboration.
 - The move towards a broader data strategy is to bring the Task Force closer alignment with a Collective Impact model.
 - The Common Metrics initiative will be rolled out in phases, with engagement from the HHTF throughout the process. A full overview of the phased approach can be found, [here](#), and future Common Metrics updates will be put on the [Common Metrics](#) page on the [HHTF website](#).
 - Discussion: Reviewing Population Level Indicators
 - The Common Metrics Workgroup has met regularly to identify Population Level indicators for Phase 1 of the CM work as well as refine the Tree framework that was presented at the August HHTF meeting.
 - Tree Model Framework
 - Visual representation of the how factors are all interrelated to lead towards health outcomes
 - Health outcomes are represented by leaves, health behaviors are represented in the tree trunk), social determinants of health are represented by roots, and broader systemic factors are represented by water underneath the tree.

- Nutritional diet quality was emphasized as the chosen behavioral indicators, with “consuming two or more servings of vegetables per day” selected as a measurable metric.
- Food insecurity remains a foundational SDOH represented in the roots. However, the workgroup identified other key SDOH factors and accompanying metrics. The representation of these on the tree and diagram, as well as the underlying systemic factors as the water, is there to remind members of the interconnectedness of issues that impact health and promote program models that foster cross sector collaboration alongside broader systems thinking.
- Population Level Metric Selection: The members broke up into groups to review the proposed [Population Level Metrics](#) and provide feedback. Feedback and discussion included:
 - Mental Health Indicators
 - Explore links between mental health and housing stability.
 - Recognize how survival-based decision-making affects nutrition and wellness.
 - Address vulnerable subgroups (i.e., single men/women, transgender individuals, queer populations) who may experience trauma when accessing services.
 - Maternal/Fetal Health
 - Indicators such as pre-eclampsia and folic acid intake were identified as key maternal health measures.
 - Data Systems and Sources
 - Connections to Florida CHARTS: The group has identified multiple indicators from Florida Charts that can be exported and uploaded onto Ladder to visualize trends.
 - Ladder Platform: Will serve as the central mapping tool for the HHTF.
 - USDA Data: The USDA will no longer report food insecurity rates after this year. The team will transition to Feeding America’s Map the Meal Gap, which is developing real-time need assessments.
 - Collaboration with CHIPs: The group discussed the need to look at ways to align and collaborate with county-based CHIPs, particularly now as CHNA processes have wrapped up.
- **Government Shutdown Impact Briefing** – Stephanie Palacios, Second Harvest Food Bank, Director of Advocacy and Government Relations
 - Stephanie discussed the ongoing federal shutdown and implications for food programs such as SNAP.
 - If the government shutdown continues, there are anticipated interruptions to SNAP disbursement that may happen as early as November.
- **Special Presentation: Homelessness in Central Florida** – Brian Postlewait, Homeless Services Network of Central Florida, Chief Operating Officer

- Homeless Services Network is the lead agency for the homeless services Continuum of Care in Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties.
- Brian discussed the housing instability and the lack of affordable housing in Central Florida, an issue that remains a major driver of poor health outcomes.
- The presentation (pages 25-73) included many statistics:
 - Central Florida Point in Time Counts from 2019 through 2025 show a steady increase in homelessness, particularly unsheltered homelessness. A total of 2,781 people were counted as homeless during the 2025 PIT count.
 - Most people entering the homeless services continuum of care are experiencing homelessness for the first time
 - On average, a person is homeless for 92 days from the time they enter the system to the time they exit the homeless services system.
- Highlighted the connection between housing and hunger:
 - Unstable housing increases ER visits, chronic disease and mental health issues
 - Families who spend more than 50% of income on housing face higher food insecurity
 - Homelessness shortens life expectancy by 17+ years
- When working to connect neighbors experiencing homelessness to housing, it is important to start early on resource connection – particularly for neighbors who might be in the hospital and need support with finding housing for discharge
- Resources for neighbors experiencing homelessness:
 - Try to work with neighbor to connect back and get support from family or friends
 - Call 211 or visit a community Access Point
 - Neighbors who are experiencing literal homelessness will share their information to get a call back from a Community Triage Specialist to see what programs may be available for them
 - Neighbors at risk of homelessness will be directed to appropriate resources
 - Information on Access Points is at <https://www.hsncfl.org/help>
 - Connection to street outreach workers
 - Day Services Centers/Day Shelters
 - Overnight Shelters
 - There are a limited number of emergency shelters in Central Florida, and most are at capacity most nights
 - McKinney Vento School Liaison
- **Announcements and Wrap Up**
 - Next HHTF Meeting:
 - Friday, December 12th, 10am-11am
 - Virtual – Zoom
- **Table of Contents**
 - HHTF PowerPoint: Pages 4-24
 - Special Presentation: Homelessness in Central Florida: Pages 25-73
 - Common Metrics: Pages 74-80



HEALTH & HUNGER TASK FORCE OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

OCTOBER 2025



COMMON METRICS



PURPOSE OF COMMON METRICS

Identification of meaningful metrics that reflect both Task Force priorities and community needs

Alignment

Impact

Learn

Strategize

COLLECTIVE IMPACT

The Five Conditions of Collective Impact

Common Agenda

All participants have a **shared vision for change** including a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving it through agreed upon actions.

Shared Measurement

Collecting data and measuring results consistently across all participants ensures efforts remain aligned and participants hold each other accountable.

Mutually Reinforcing Activities

Participant activities must be **differentiated while still being coordinated** through a mutually reinforcing plan of action.

Continuous Communication

Consistent and open communication is needed across the many players to build trust, assure mutual objectives, and appreciate common motivation.

Backbone Support

Creating and managing collective impact requires a dedicated staff and a specific set of skills to **serve as the backbone for the entire initiative and coordinate participating organizations and agencies.**

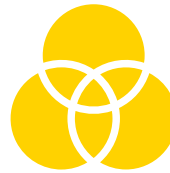
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HHTF COMMON METRICS



Population Level Indicators

Example: Diabetes rates, hospitalizations, food insecurity, etc.



System Level Indicators

Example: Policy changes, funding changes, workflow/resource flow changes, and collaboration



Program/Intervention Indicators

Example: Sites/Locations and Reach of Food as Medicine Interventions (i.e. Produce prescription, Mobile Farmers Market, Nutritious Pantries, etc.)

Community Need Indicators

Example: Food Insecurity screenings, Find Help/211 searches, drilled down population level metrics

HHTF COMMON METRICS

Population Level Indicators

- Publically Available Datasets
- Review Annually - Report

System Level Indicators

- Partner Organization Survey
- Review Annually Report

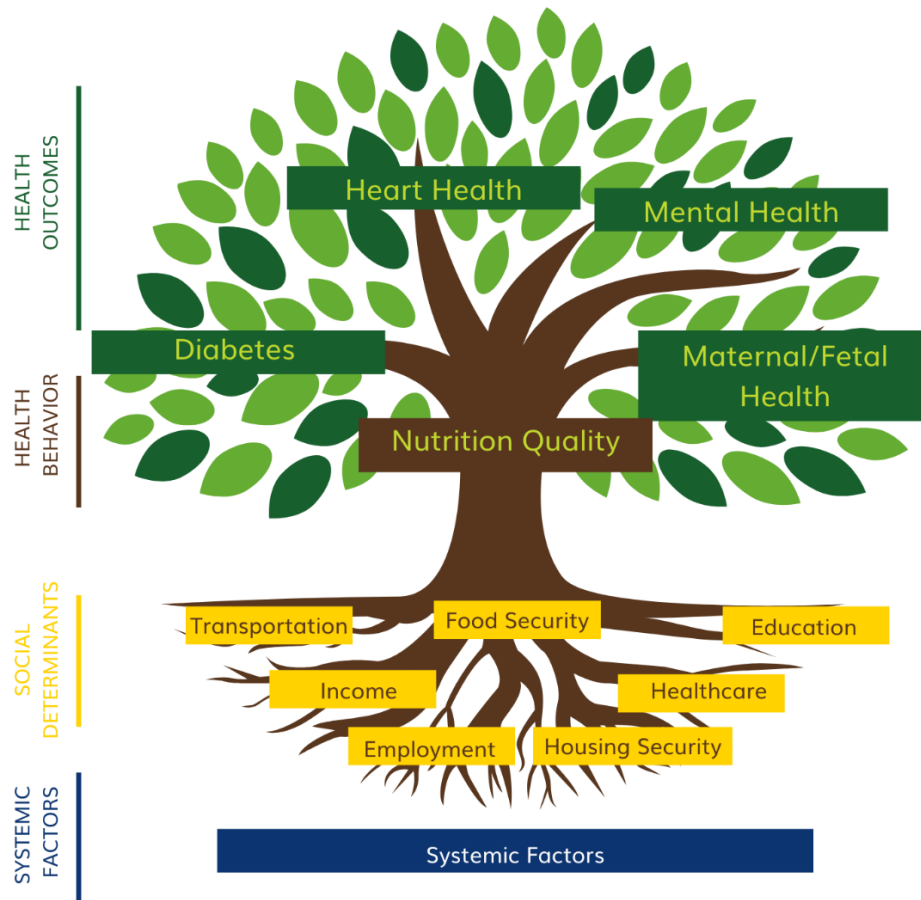
Program/Intervention Indicators

- Partner Provided Data/Metrics
- Reviewed quarterly

Community Need Indicators

- Partner Provided Data/Metrics
- Reviewed quarterly

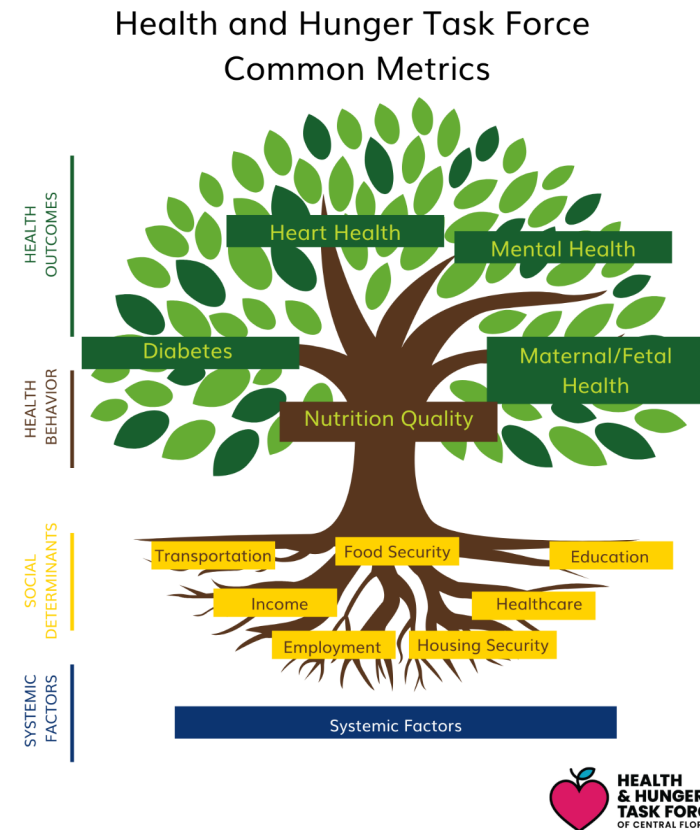
Health and Hunger Task Force Common Metrics



POPULATION LEVEL METRICS – UPDATE ON FRAMEWORK

FRAMEWORK

- Theory of change and impact
- Critical for identification of population level metrics
- Will guide future work on:
 - Phases 2-4 of Common Metrics
 - Role of other sectors



COMMON METRICS – ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Nutrition Behavior Indicators

- Nutrition Quality
 - Adults Who Consumed Two or More Servings of Vegetables per Day
-

SDOH Indicators

- Food Security
 - Percent of Adults Experiencing Food Insecurity
- Transportation
 - Lack of reliable transportation in last 12 months
- Employment
 - Unemployment rate, percent of workforce
- Income
 - Percent of households at or above poverty
- Healthcare
 - Lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years
- Housing Security
 - Housing insecurity in the last 12 months among adults
- Education
 - Individuals with a High School Diploma (Aged 25 Years and Older)

COMMON METRICS: GROUP REVIEW



Questions



Suggestions



Revisions



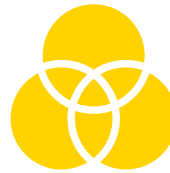
What's missing?

HHTF COMMON METRICS



Population Level Indicators

Example: Diabetes rates, hospitalizations, food insecurity, etc.



System Level Indicators

Example: Policy changes, funding changes, workflow/resource flow changes, and collaboration



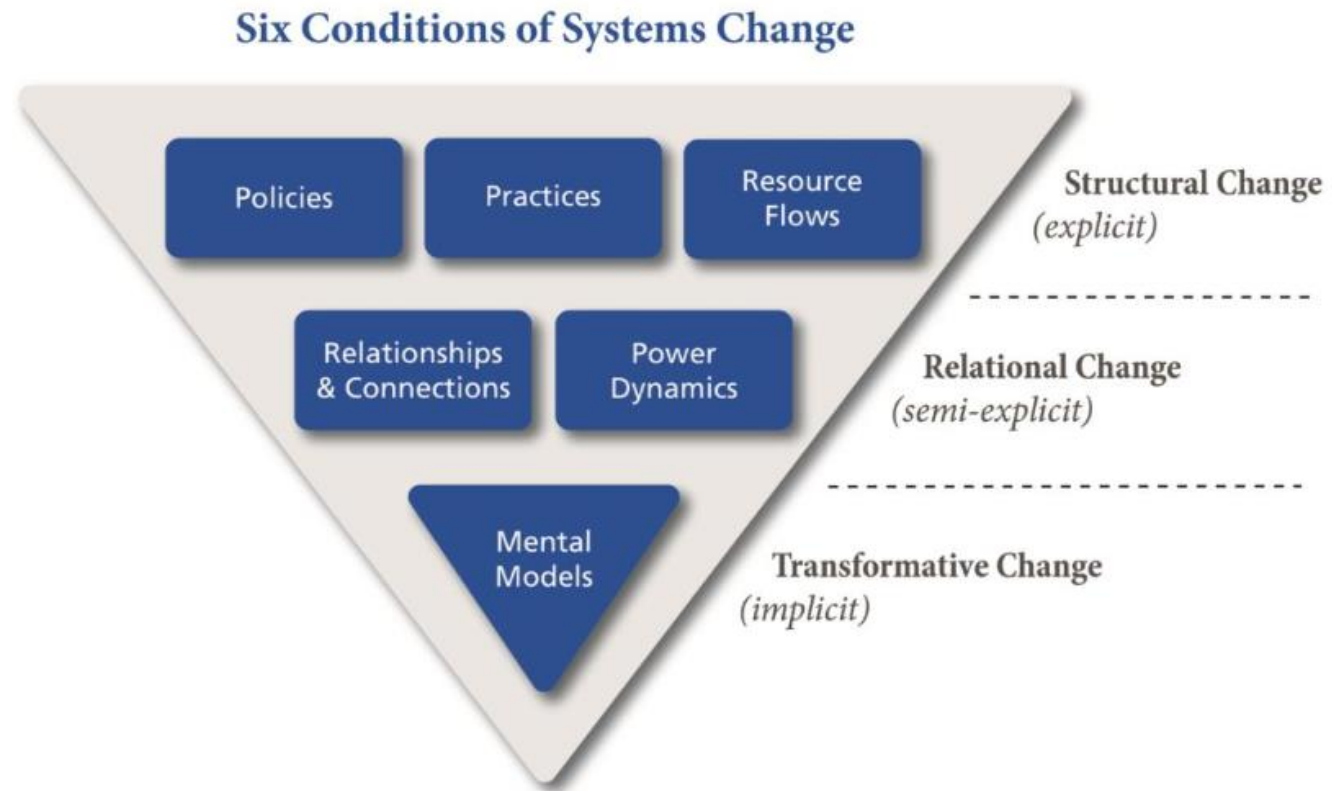
Program/Intervention Indicators

Example: Sites/Locations and Reach of Food as Medicine Interventions (i.e. Produce prescription, Mobile Farmers Market, Nutritious Pantries, etc.)

Community Need Indicators

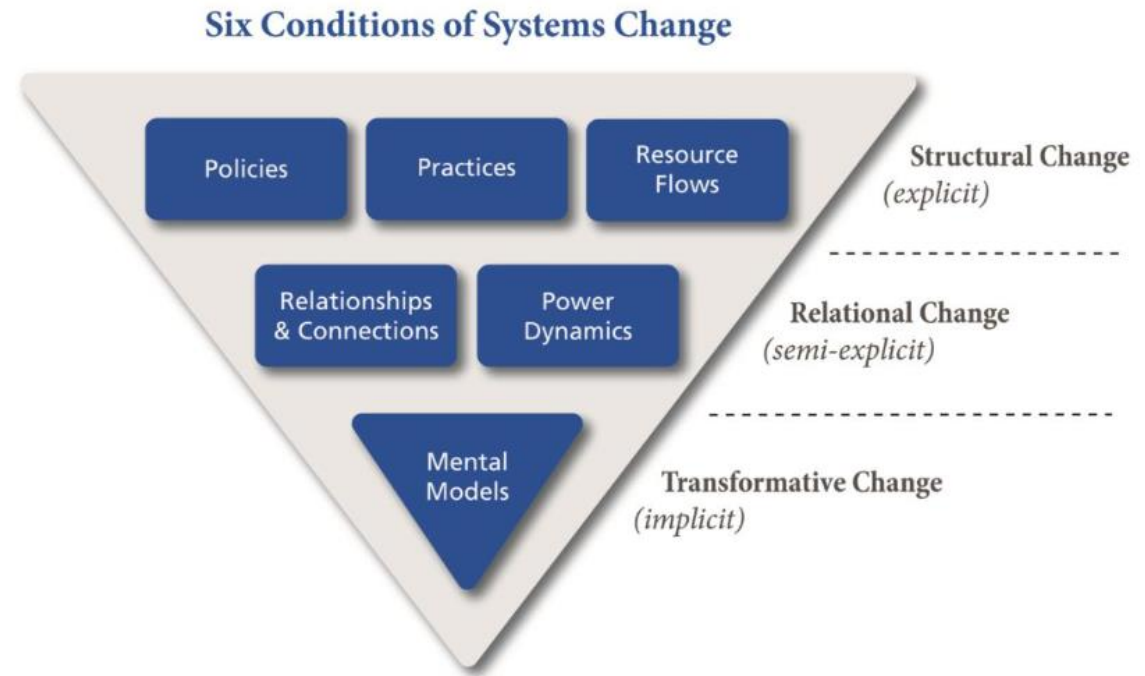
Example: Food Insecurity screenings, Find Help/211 searches, drilled down population level metrics

COMMON METRICS: SYSTEM LEVEL INDICATORS



COMMON METRICS: SYSTEM LEVEL INDICATORS

- Brainstorm Survey Questions across the three levels
 - Topic areas
 - Specific questions
- Target Survey Audience:
 - HHTF member organizations



SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- *Have you observed shifts in how your organization or partners think about the root causes of food and health insecurity (e.g., from individual blame to systemic factors)?*
 - No shift
 - Some shift
 - Significant shift
 - Complete transformation
- *To what extent do community members with lived experience of food or health insecurity have a voice in decision-making within your organization or partnerships?*
 - Not at all
 - Occasionally
 - Frequently
 - Always

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

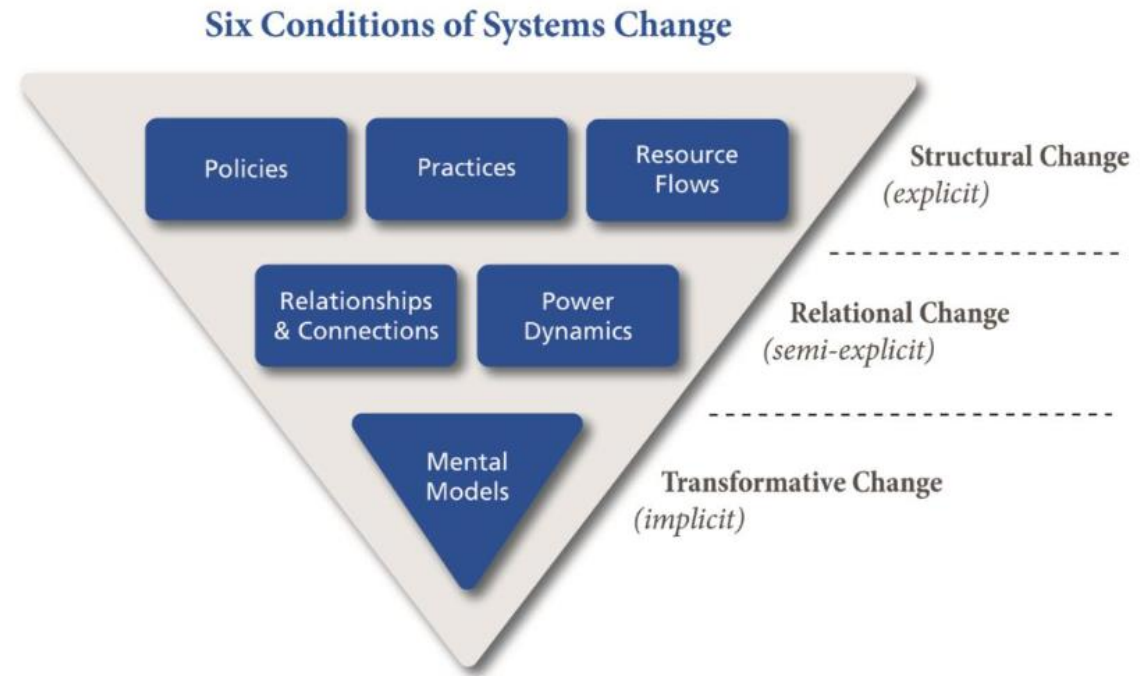
- *How many new cross-sector partnerships (e.g., with schools, clinics, food banks, local government) has your organization formed in the past year to address food or health insecurity?*
 - _____ (Numeric)
- Can you share an example of how your organization's understanding of the root causes of food or health insecurity has changed in the past year?

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- *Are you aware of any new or updated community-wide policies, ordinances, or funding priorities that support food or health equity?*
 - Yes
 - No
 - If yes, please describe: *(Open text)*
- *Has your community developed or expanded any shared infrastructure (e.g., data systems, referral platforms, food distribution hubs) to support collective efforts?*
 - Yes
 - No
 - If yes, what was developed or expanded? *(Open text)*

COMMON METRICS: SYSTEM LEVEL INDICATORS

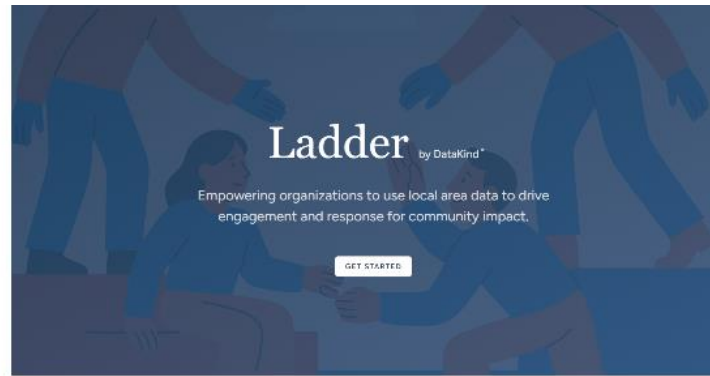
- Brainstorm Survey Questions across the three levels
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Common Metrics Overview

Catch up on the full Common Metrics Strategy with this overview of the initiative. Learn about the purpose of the initiative, and the phased approach to implementation.



Explore Ladder

HHTF will be leveraging the Ladder platform as a central tool for visualization, collaboration, and insight. Developed in collaboration between HHTF members and DataKind, Ladder is a groundbreaking data visualization and mapping platform designed to transform how we



Get Ladder Training

Want to learn more about how to use Ladder? Watch this training by DataKind to learn how to login, visualize data, upload your own data, and share across organizations.

COMMON METRICS: ONLINE!

[HTTPS://HEALTHANDHUNGERCFL.COM/DATA-AND-RESEARCH/DATA/](https://healthandhungercfl.com/data-and-research/data/)



SPECIAL PRESENTATION: HOMELESSNESS IN CENTRAL FLORIDA

BRIAN POSTLEWAIT, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER, HOMELESS SERVICES NETWORK OF CENTRAL FLORIDA





SPECIAL PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION: GOVERNMENT SHUT DOWN


STEPHANIE PALACIOS, DIRECTOR OF ADVOCACY AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS, SECOND HARVEST
FOOD BANK



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12TH

VIRTUAL

NEXT MEETING

A decorative blue dashed line consisting of several short, thick segments arranged in a curved path on the left side of the slide.

Level-Set on Housing, Hunger and Homelessness in Central Florida

Brian Postlewait

COO, Homeless Services Network of Central
Florida

A solid purple circle located in the bottom right corner of the white central circle.

**"Housing is absolutely
essential to human flourishing.
Without stable shelter,
it all falls apart."**

— *Matthew Desmond*

Setting the Stage

Central Florida's housing market is at a breaking point—outpacing wages and leaving thousands without stable homes.

Unsheltered homelessness has surged 325% since 2015.

There is a direction between housing insecurity, health and hunger in Central Florida

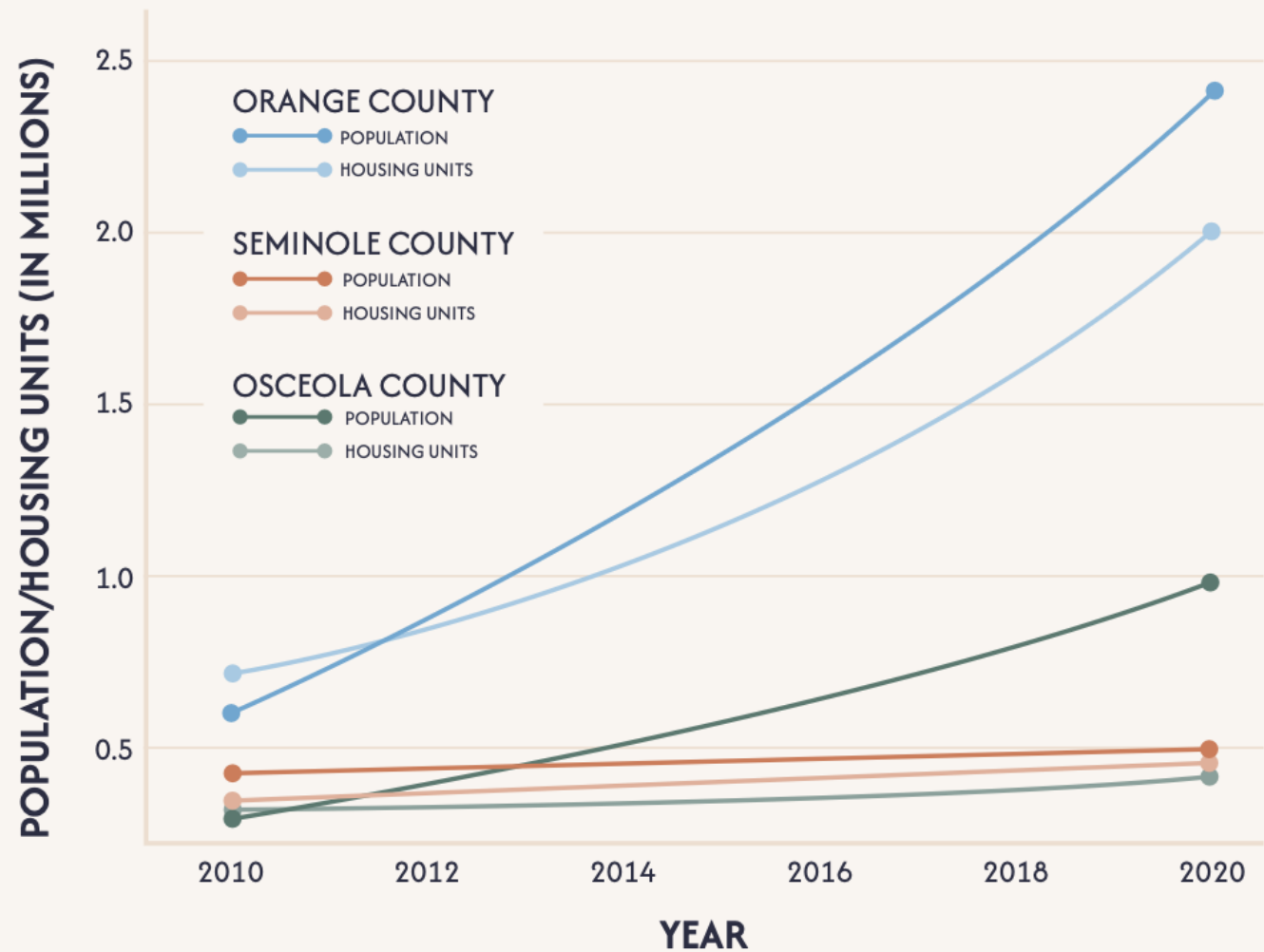
The Housing Market Reality

Affordable Housing Deficit: ~83,000 units short.

67% of Low-Income Renters paying >50% of Income on Rent

Drivers: population growth, stagnant wages, underinvestment in affordable housing stock

2020 HOUSING DATA BY COUNTY⁶



Rent is TOO @#\$\$ High!

	STUDIO	1-BEDROOM	2-BEDROOM	3-BEDROOM	4-BEDROOM
2024 FAIR MARKET RENT	\$1,558	\$1,638	\$1,857	\$2,362	\$2,849
MEDIAN RENT	\$1,687	\$1,774	\$2,011	\$2,558	\$3,086

Hey
Houston!
We have a
Supply
Problem

EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS AND AVAILABLE RENTAL

EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS	69,443
AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE RENTAL HOMES	12,548

DEFICIT OF AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE RENTAL HOMES

AT OR BELOW EXTREMELY LOW INCOME	-56,895
AT OR BELOW 50% AMI	-94,715

AFFORDABLE AND AVAILABLE RENTAL UNITS PER 100 HOUSEHOLDS AT OR BELOW AMI THRESHOLD

AT OR BELOW EXTREMELY LOW INCOME	AT OR BELOW 50% AMI	AT OR BELOW 80% AMI	AT OR BELOW 100% AMI
18	24	61	88

PERCENT OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS WITH COST BURDEN*

AT EXTREMELY LOW INCOME (ELI)	ELI TO 50% AMI	51% TO 80% AMI	81% TO 100% AMI
94%	92%	77%	51%

PERCENT OF RENTER HOUSEHOLDS WITH SEVERE COST BURDEN

AT EXTREMELY LOW INCOME (ELI)	ELI TO 50% AMI	51% TO 80% AMI	81% TO 100% AMI
87%	63%	23%	4%

** Renter households spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities are cost burdened; those spending more than half of their income are severely cost burdened.*

Health and Housing Are Interconnected



Unstable housing increases ER visits, chronic disease, and mental health issues.



Families who spend >50% income on housing face higher food insecurity.



Homelessness shortens life expectancy by 17+ years.



Hunger and Housing Feedback Loop

01

Food insecurity
rises when rent
consumes income.

02

Homelessness
limits nutrition and
cooking access.

03

Poor nutrition
worsens chronic
health and
recovery.

Universe of People Experiencing Homelessness in Central Florida



What is seen and unseen?

- Most people experiencing housing instability and homelessness are never seen
- Chronic homelessness is very visible (multiple morbidities)
- In a given year, most people are homeless for the first time—and for a short time
- Majority are young and old
- We count in two ways



All People Experiencing Homelessness in CF

???

HMIS

PIT

SIX YEAR COMPARISON OF SHELTERED VS. UNSHELTERED COUNT (2019-2023)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SHELTERED	1674	1548	1544	1725	1671	1682
UNSHELTERED	336	459	(No	426	587	1094
Number			Count)*			
% of Total Count	17%	23%		20%	26%	39%

** Due to the pandemic, no unsheltered count was conducted in 2021.*

PIT Totals

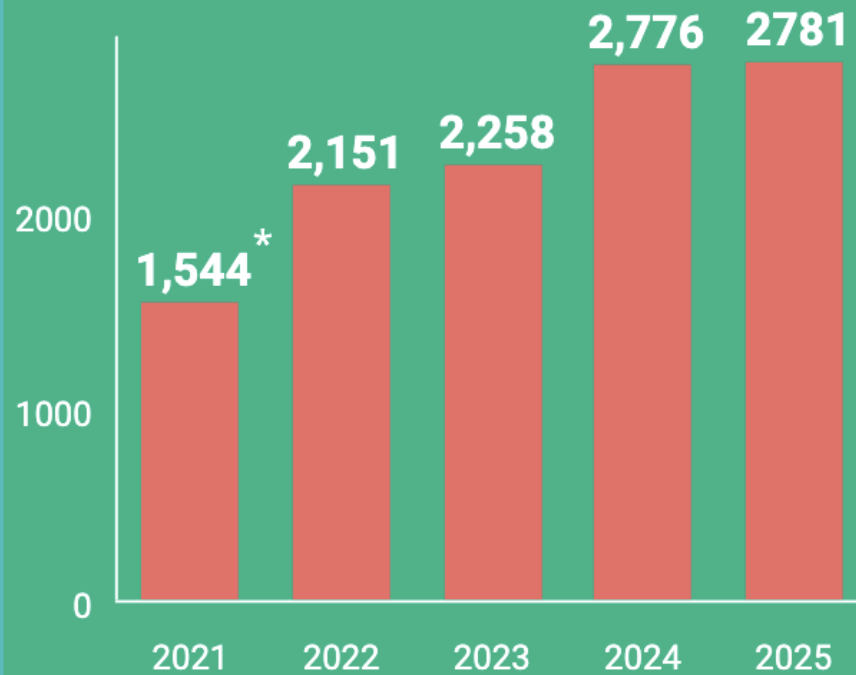


2,781

Total People Counted

▲ 0.2% from 2024

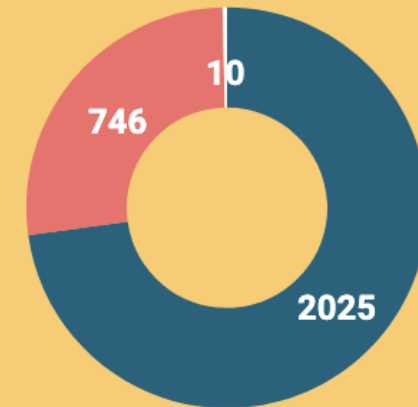
▲ 29% from 2022



PIT Count Last 5 Years

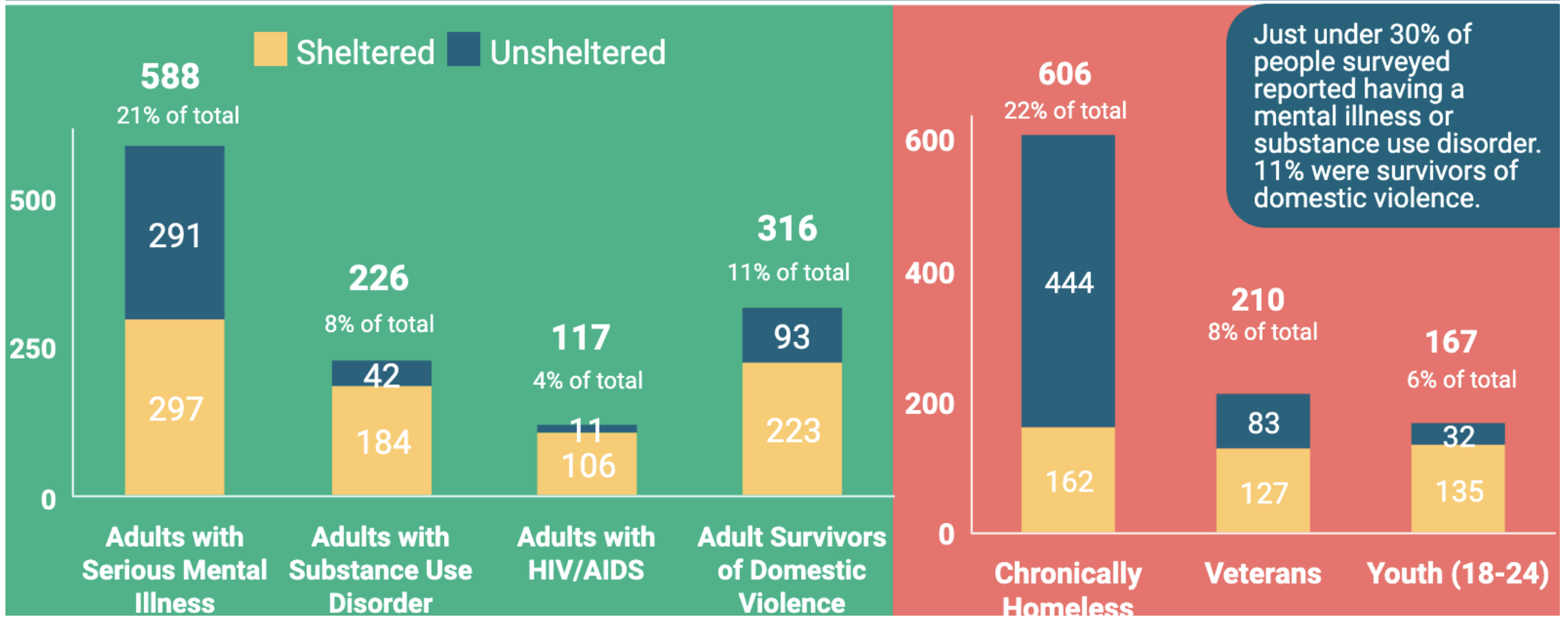
* No unsheltered count in 2021

Household Types

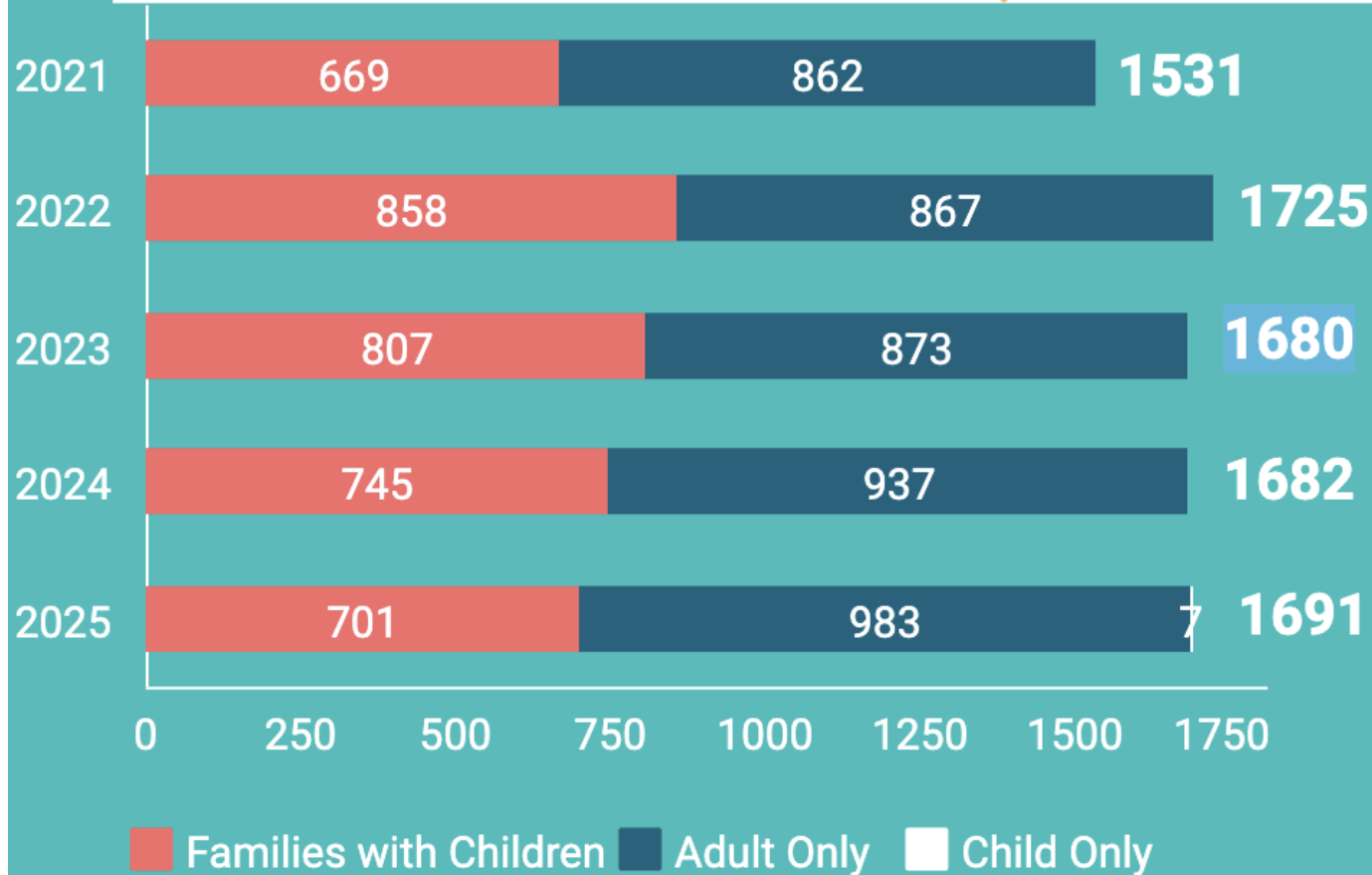


- Adult Only (72.82%)
- Families with Children (26.82%)
- Child Only (0.36%)

PIT Subpopulations



Sheltered Count



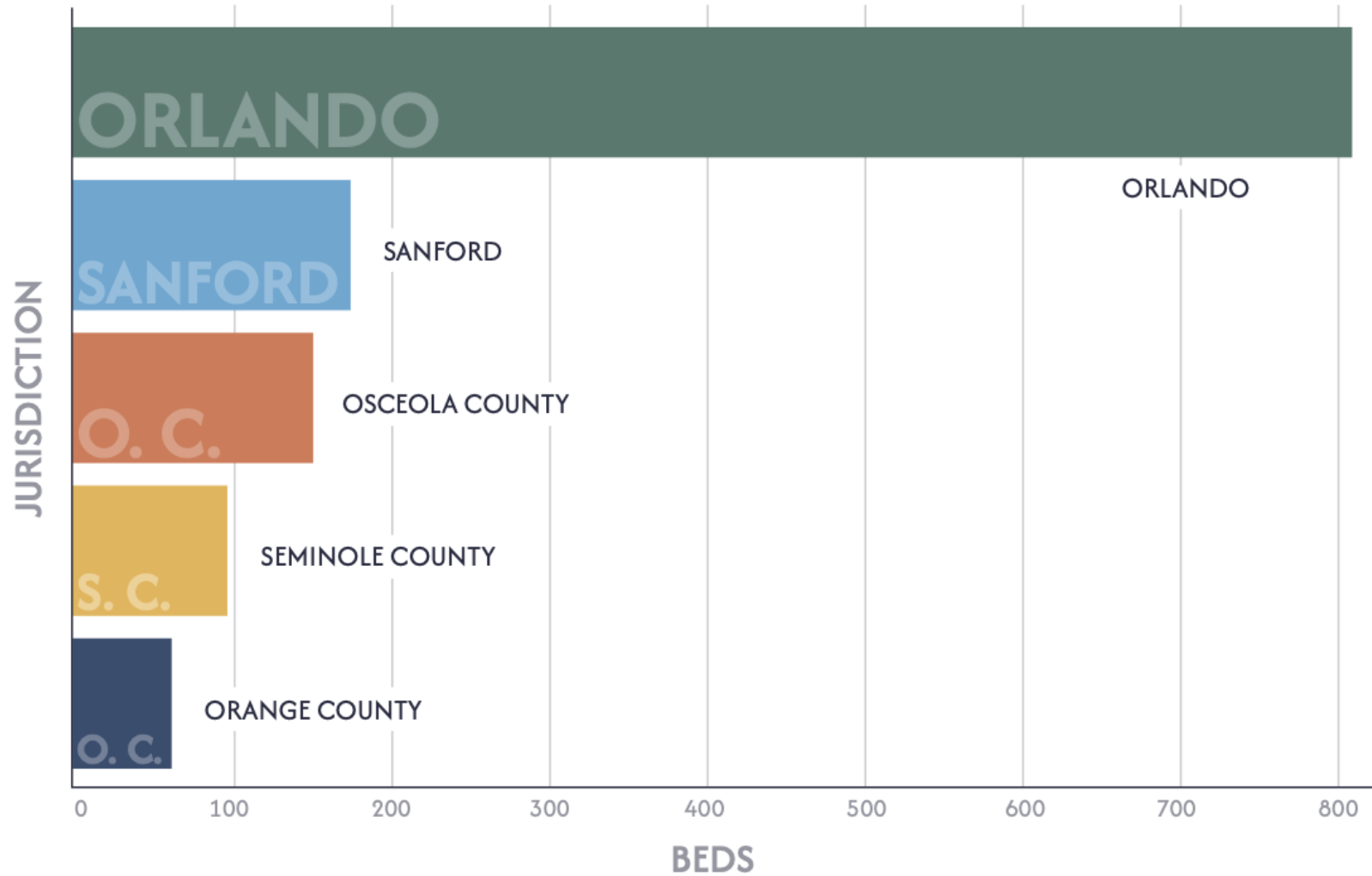
The Sheltered Count includes people in emergency shelters (62%) and people in transitional housing (38%).

Shelter capacity has been growing the last few years, with the addition of new funding sources and non-congregate shelter options driving the majority of capacity gains.

Child-only households are a new type of household our community can serve, with the addition of new child-only shelter beds.

Adult-only households in shelter has increased by 14% since 2021.

TOTAL NUMBER OF E.S. BEDS BY JURISDICTION



↑ **155%**

Increase in unsheltered homelessness since 2022.

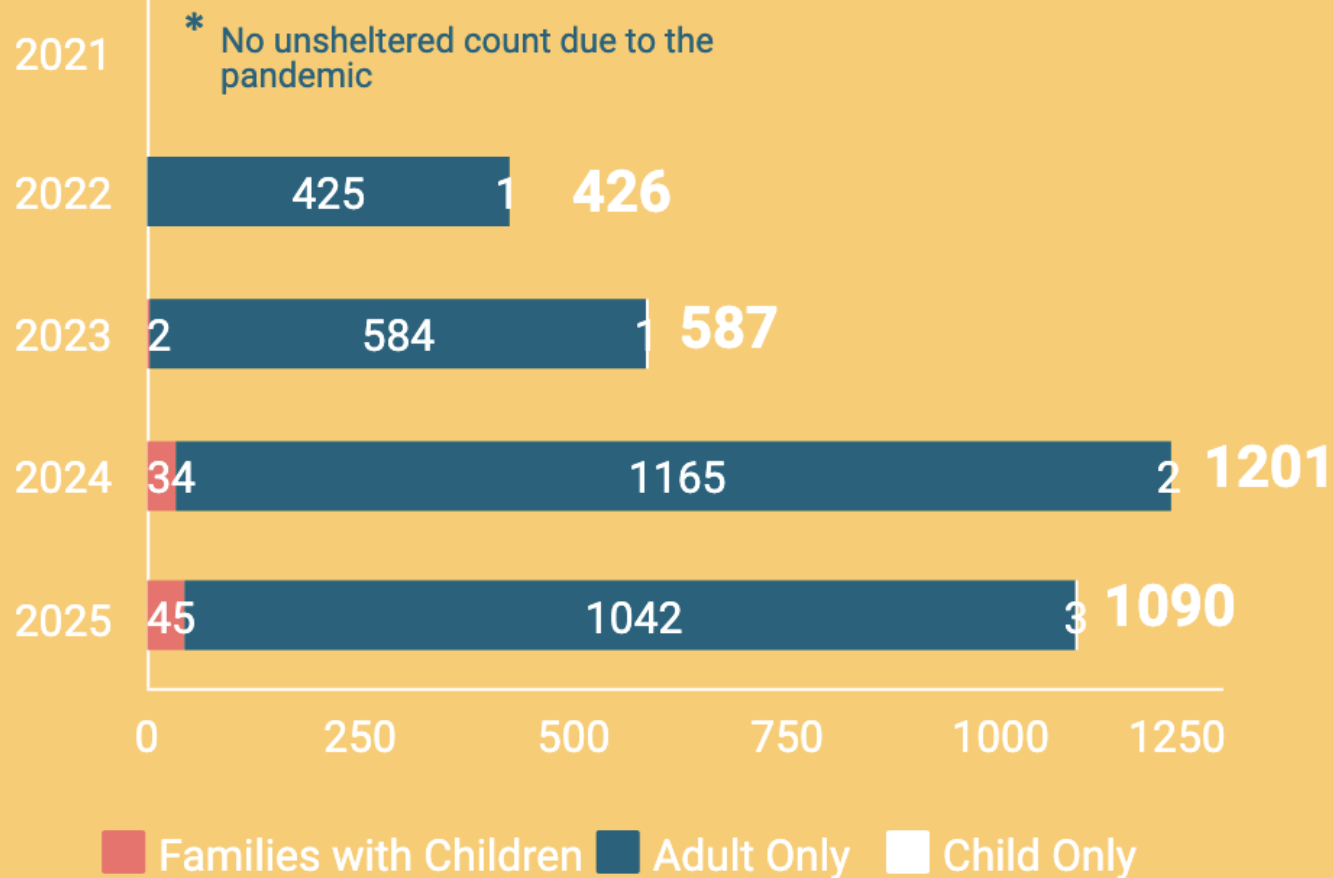
The number of unsheltered people surveyed decreased by 9.24% between 2024 and 2025.

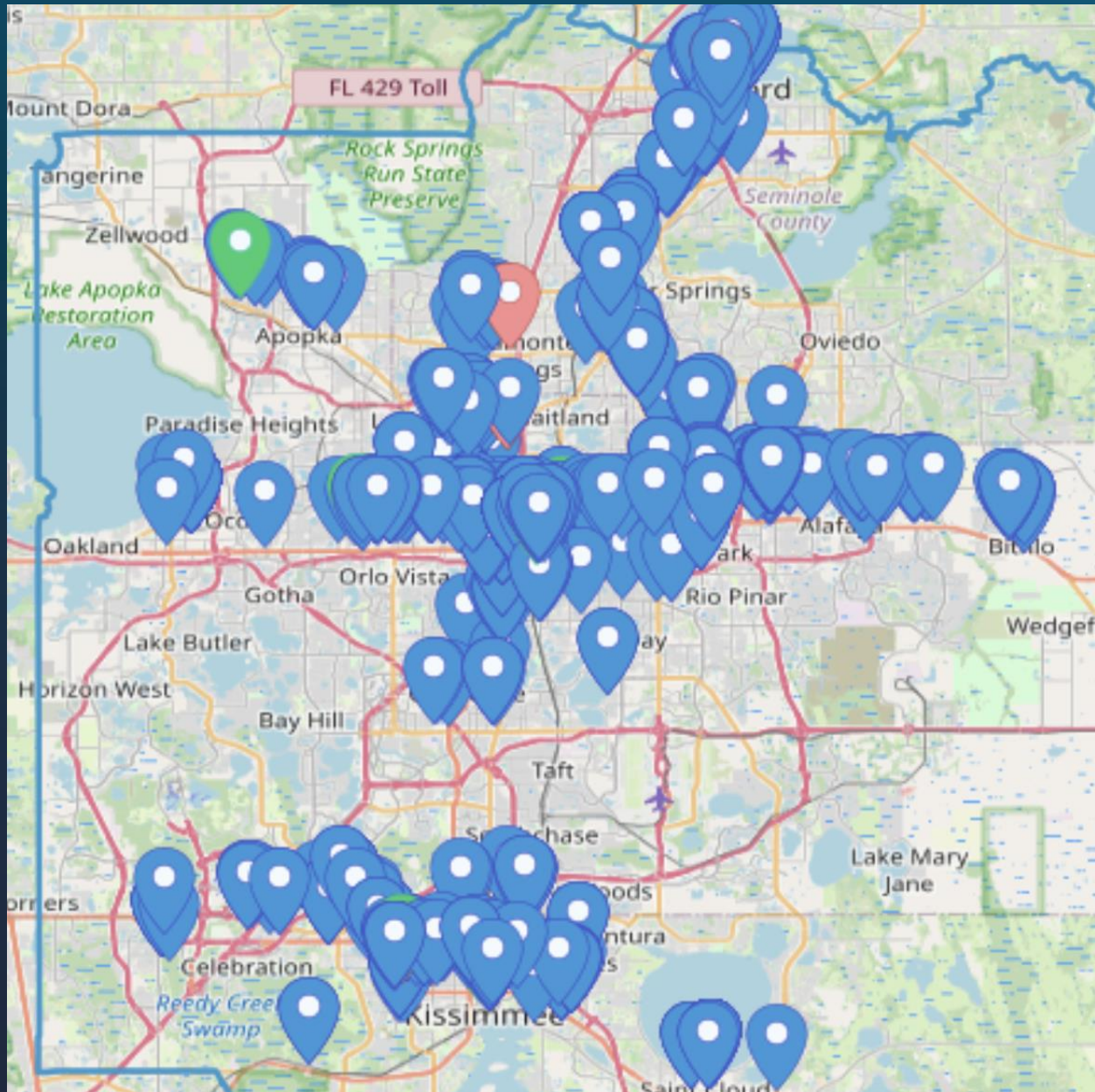
The most common places that unsheltered people spent the night were:

- Streets or sidewalk (56%)
- Woods or encampment (23%)
- Vehicle (9%)
- Abandoned building (4%)
- Bus, train station, or airport (1%)
- Under bridge/overpass (1%)
- Other (6%)



Unsheltered Count





This map shows the FL-507 service area, which includes Orange, Osceola, & Seminole counties.

The most common locations to survey people were around the Central Florida Transit Corridors:

- Highway 50 E/W
- Highway 17-92 N/S
- Highway 192 E/W

There is increasing visibility of homelessness in the following areas:

- City of Orlando Downtown
- Winter Garden
- Apopka
- Bithlo
- Altamonte Springs
- St. Cloud

PIT Demographics

Racial and Ethnic disparities continue to be present amongst those experiencing homelessness in Central Florida, compared to the general population.

Homeless Population



■ Black (44.49%) ■ White (29.9%)
■ All Other Races (25.61%)

General Population



■ Black (17.03%) ■ White (74.47%)
■ All Other Races (8.5%)

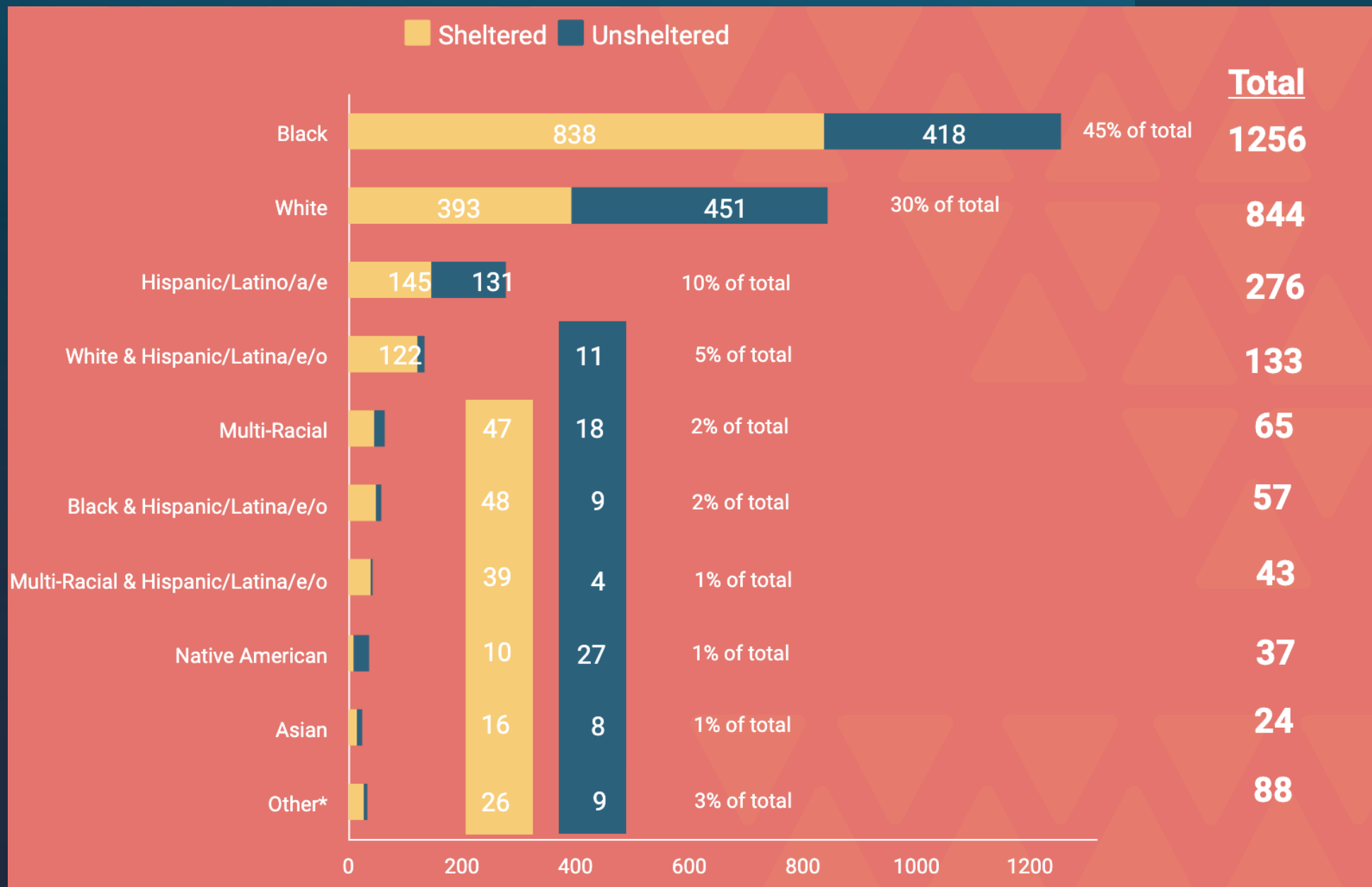
Race

U.S. Census Bureau average estimate of race breakdown for Central Florida (July 1, 2022):

- White (74.47%)
- Black (17.03%)
- All Other Races (8.5%)

* The "Other" category includes the following races (values too small to picture):

- Native American & Hispanic/Latino/a/e (22)
- Middle Eastern (11)
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (8)
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latino/a/e (3)
- Asian and Hispanic/Latino/a/e (2)
- Middle Eastern & Hispanic/Latino/a/e (0)



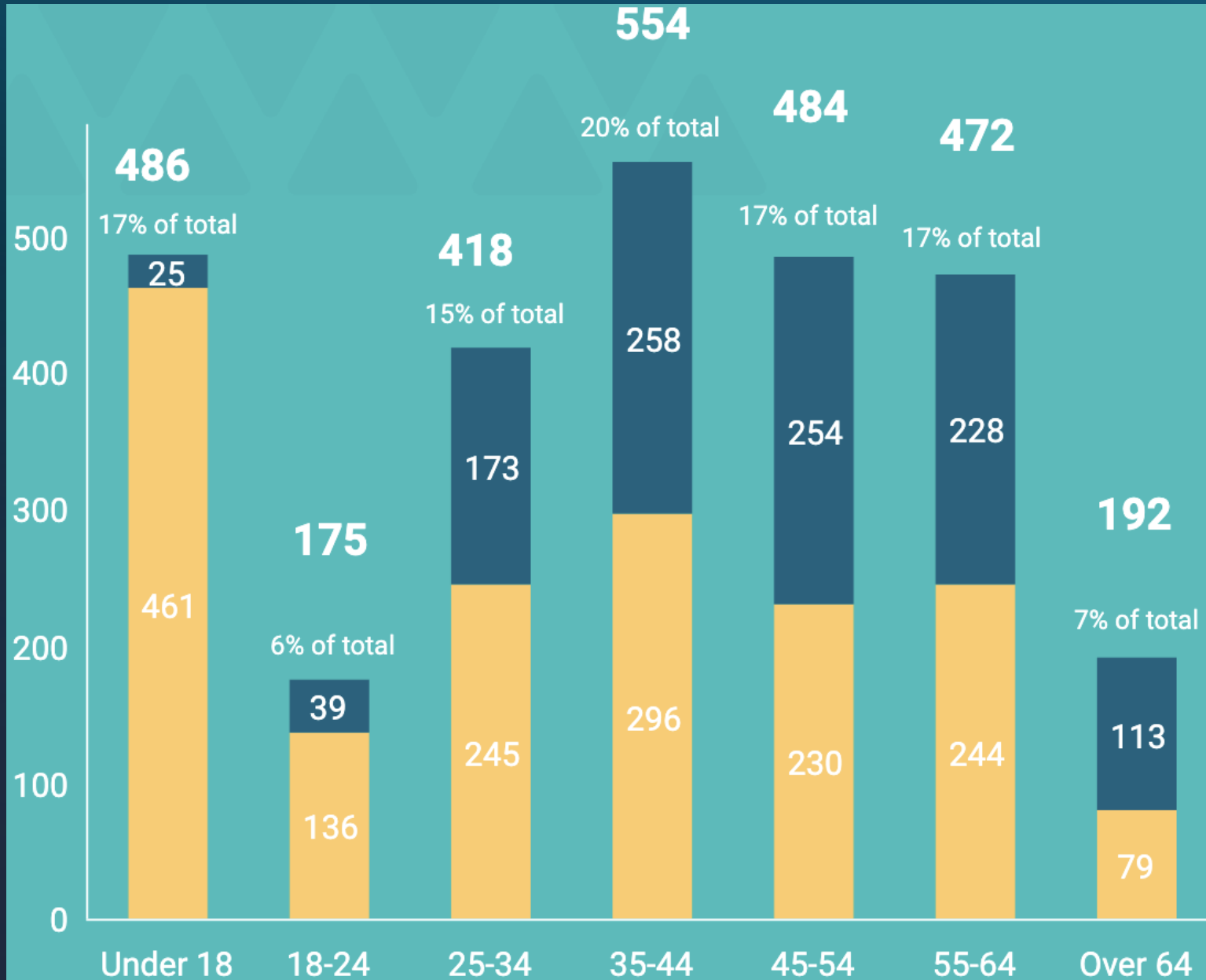
Age

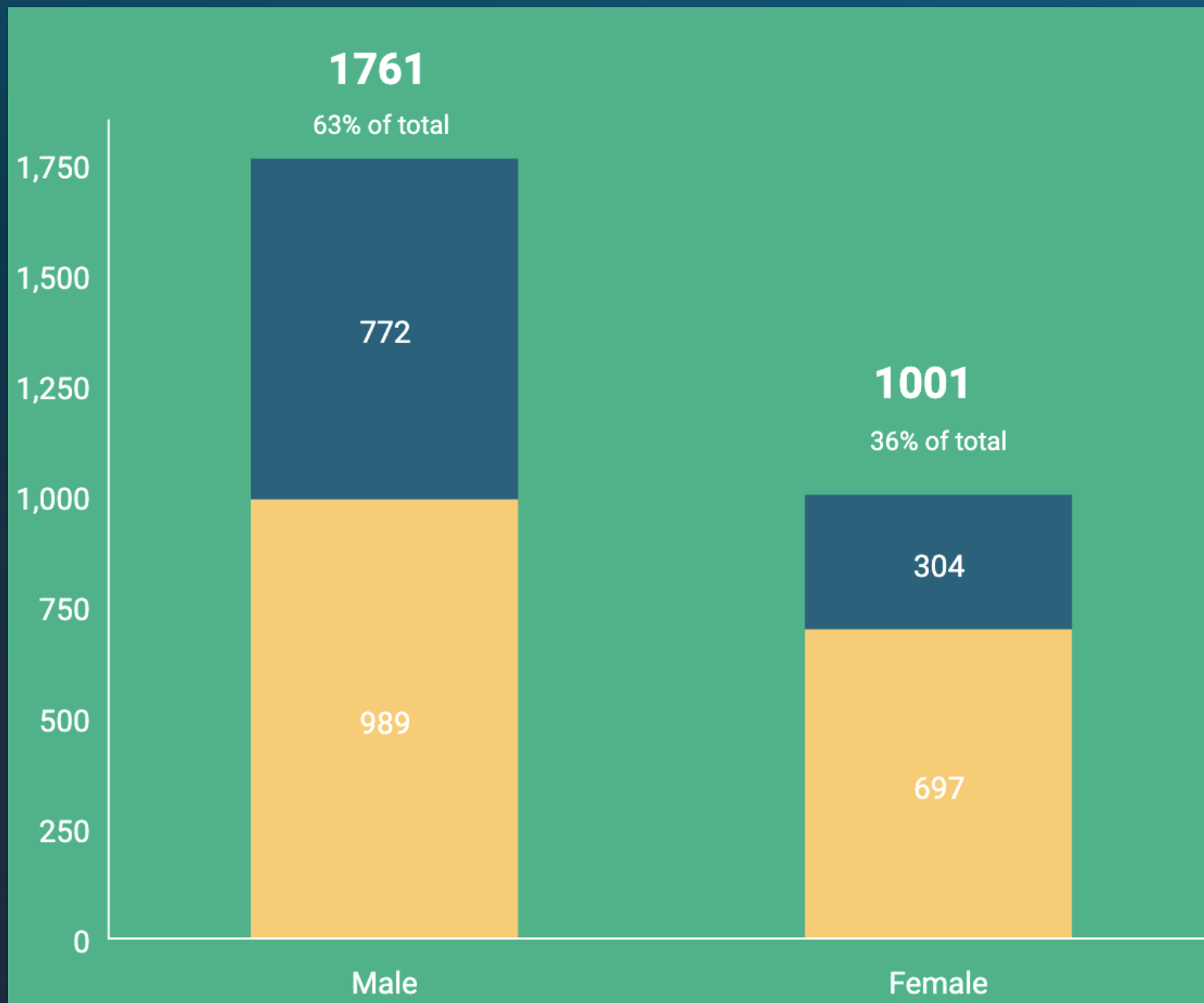
In 2025, **59% of people over the age of 64 were unsheltered**, compared to 50% in 2024.

Unsheltered homelessness among the 18-24 age group **decreased by 29%** since 2024.

People aged 35-44 experienced the greatest increase in homelessness across all age groups.

95% of children under 17 are sheltered, compared to 97% in 2024. **Unsheltered homelessness among children under 17 increased by 92% (from 13 children to 25 children).**





Gender

People who identify as male (71%) are **more likely to experience unsheltered homelessness** compared to people who identify as female (29%).

Women experienced an **overall increase in homelessness of almost 4%.**


Note: Genders outside of Male and Female not pictured due to small values. Total=19

Continuum of Care (FL-507) Summary Dashboard



[REPORT PERIOD: 7/1/2024 - 6/30/2025]

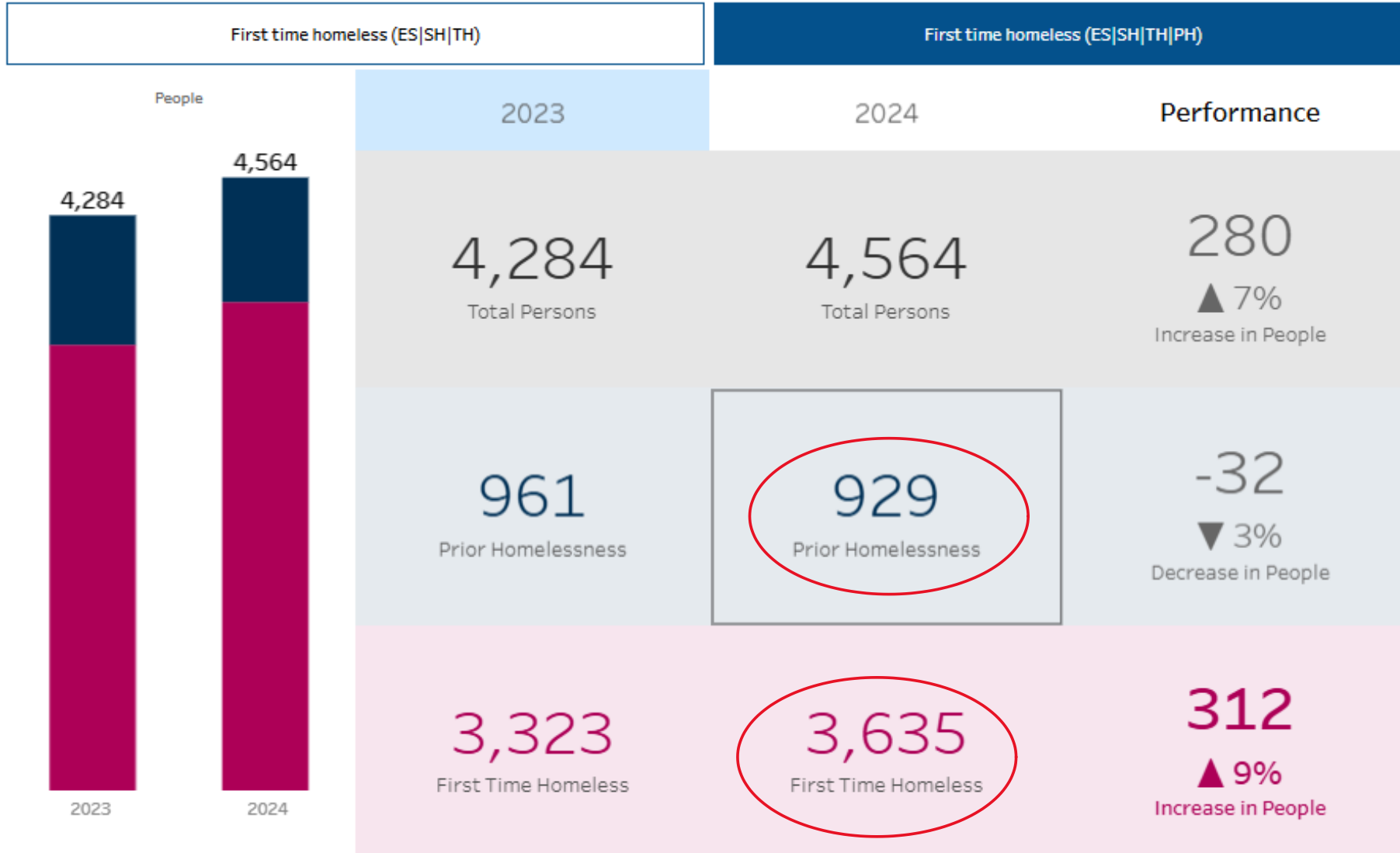
How many people have we served and what are their experiences?

18.38K 
People Helped

 8.92K
From Homeless Living Situations

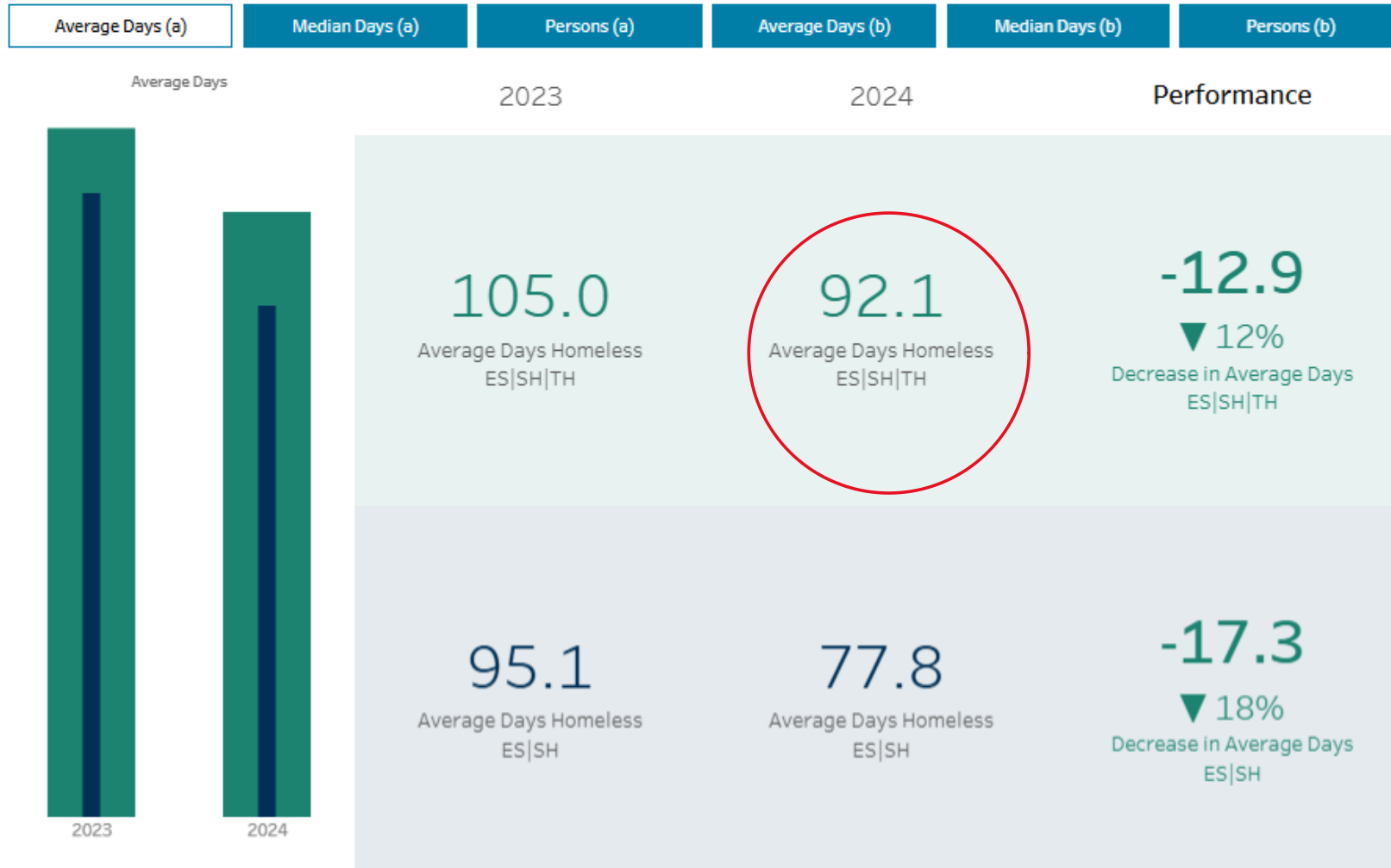
Number of persons who become homeless for the 1st time

First Time Homeless is broken down into two main categories, people that had experienced homelessness previously and people that were homeless for the first time. The goal is to reduce 1st time homeless persons each year.



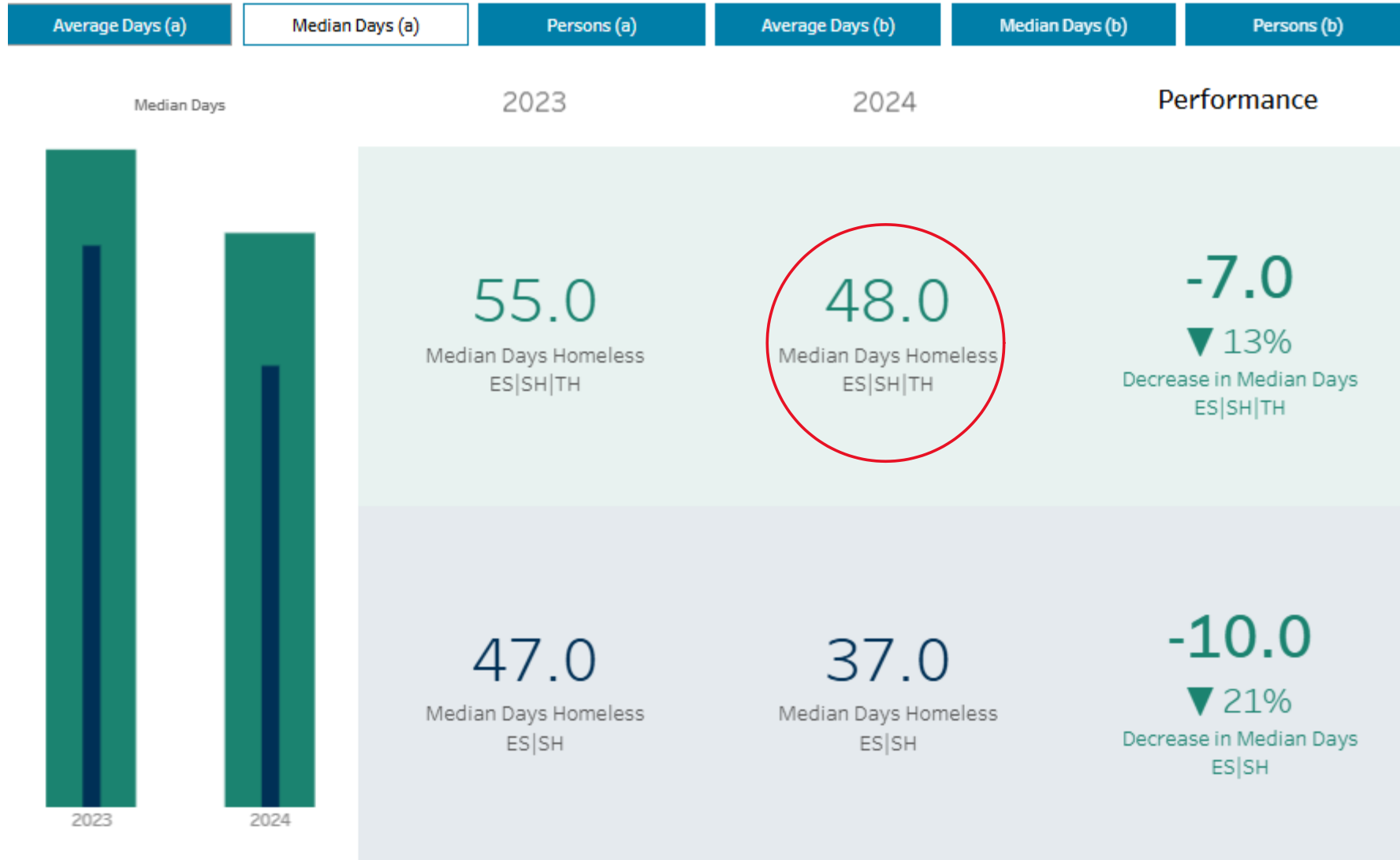
Average Length of Time Homeless

Average days homeless for people that stayed in **Emergency Shelter (ES)**, **Safe Haven (SH)**, and **Transitional Housing (TH)**.



Median Length of Time Homeless

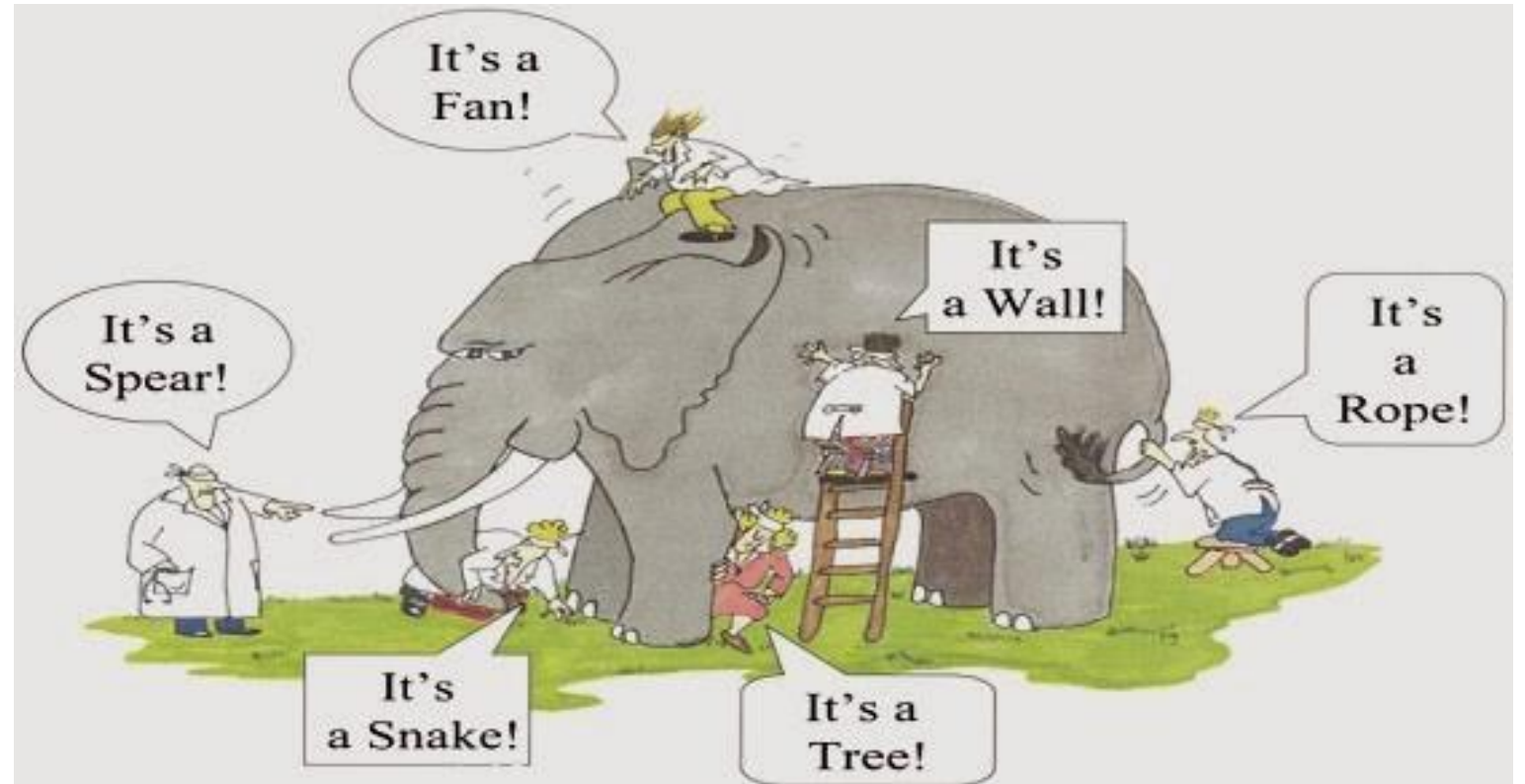
Median days homeless for people that stayed in [Emergency Shelter \(ES\)](#), [Safe Haven \(SH\)](#), and [Transitional Housing \(TH\)](#).

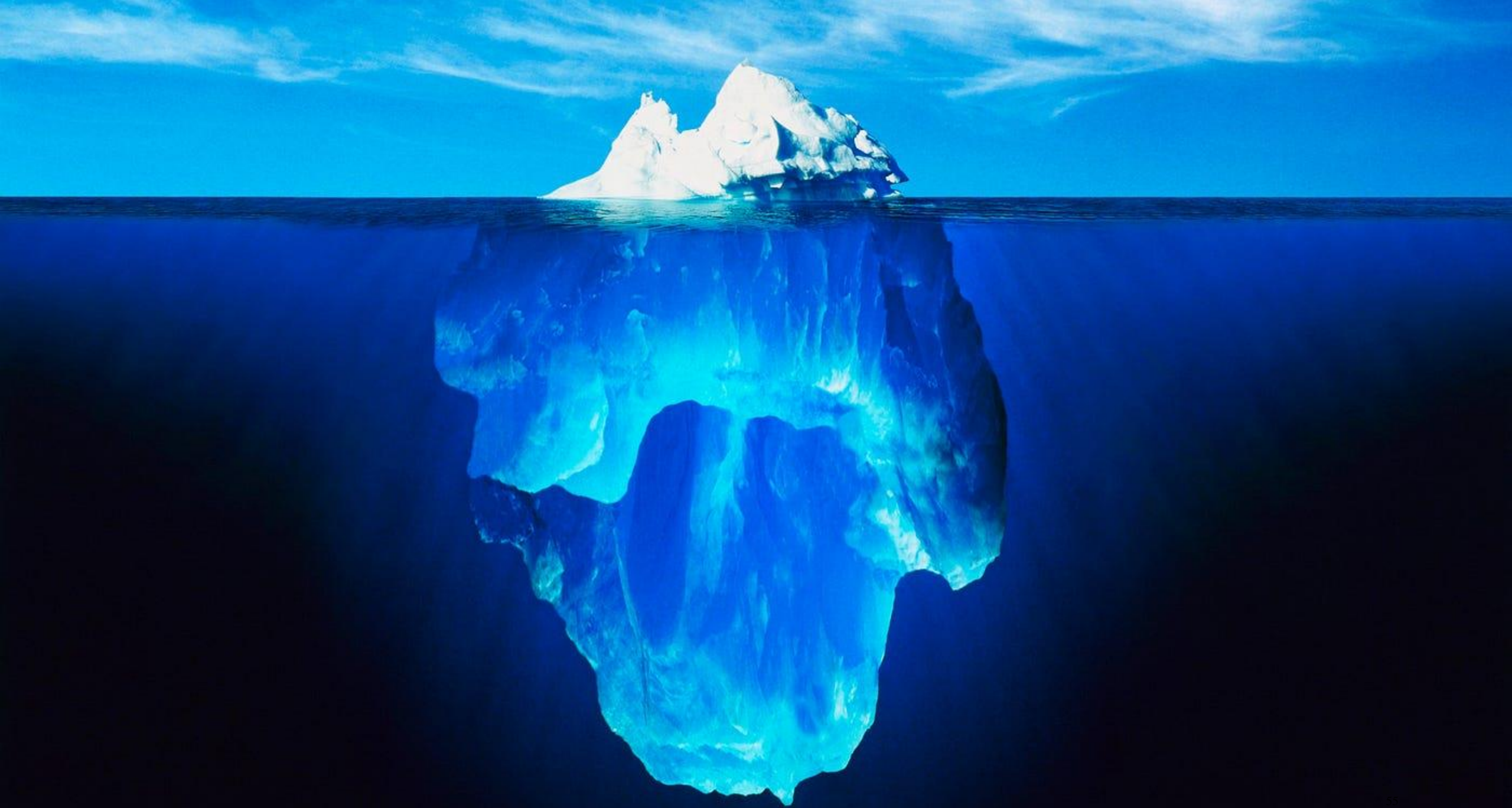


HUD DEDICATED FUNDING



How Do I Know, What is What?





The Truth About Coffee



HOW COFFEE WORKS!

Each particle of pick-me-up in your morning coffee has traveled a great distance, not to mention been transformed and refined, to be there for your daily grind. Here's the life cycle of a typical bean:

1 GROWING

There are two species of tropical plants, both bushy evergreens, that provide most of the world's coffee.



- Coffee arabica**
 - two-thirds of all beans in trade
 - more complex & balanced flavor
 - less caffeine
- Coffee canephora ("robusta")**
 - disease-resistant
 - less acidic; smoky, tarry aroma
 - not prominent until late 1800's
- Both grown here**



2 PICKING

Five years after planting, and as berries ripen from green to red, the bush is harvested.

The Coffee BERRY



Most berries are handpicked, but in some places (like Brazil) it's done by machine. Often only ripe berries are selectively picked, but usually entire crops are strip-picked.

5 ROASTING

By applying heat, green coffee will transform into fragile, easily opened packets of flavor.

Chemical reactions inside the bean begin to make it puffy, oily, and tasty.

Starches become sugars
Acidity weakens
Aromatic oils develop

It's usually done with large commercial machines, but home roasting is also possible. Temperature and duration of heat impact a bean's consistency, color, and flavor:



6 PACKAGING

Beans are (ideally) put into cool, dark, dry, airtight containers.

Vacuum-packing was introduced in 1931

7 SHIPPING

Don't fear! Your coffee is headed your way!

10 Steps from Shrub to Mug!

3 PROCESSING

In this important step, the outer covering and pulpy fruit are removed from the berry, leaving the seeds (aka the "beans"). There are two primary ways to do it:

The Coffee BEANS®

DRY PROCESSING

In this older method, beans are sorted, then dried naturally in the sun.

It's slower, more laborious (and expensive), but the beans have more body and less acidity.

After 2-4 weeks the dried, crumbly berry will be ready to shed the rest of its skin.

WET PROCESSING

This method uses lots of water and equipment. First, usable berries rise during immersion.

They are fermented and washed or mechanically scrubbed to remove pulp, then dried.

This will produce consistent coffee with less body but more aroma.

Optional steps:

- Polishing
- Aging
- Decaffeination

4 MILLING

Any remaining fruit or parchment will be removed and dry coffee will become sought-after "green coffee" beans.

- Grading origin and quality
- Cleaning & Sorting size, density, and color
- Hulling

- Burr-grinding
- Blade-grinding

GROUND COFFEE



8 GRINDING

Beans will be ground into a specific fineness, whether by machine or hand.

9 BREWING

Water can be introduced to the grounds in many ways, but these are the main methods.

- Open pot**
Middle East, c. 1600
Bitter Flavor, Full Body
- Espresso**
Italy, 1855
Bitter Flavor, Full Body
- Drip pot**
France, c. 1750
Full Flavor, Light Body
- Percolator**
France, c. 1800
Full Flavor, Light Body
- Plunger**
Italy, 1929
Full Flavor, Medium Body

10 DRINKING!

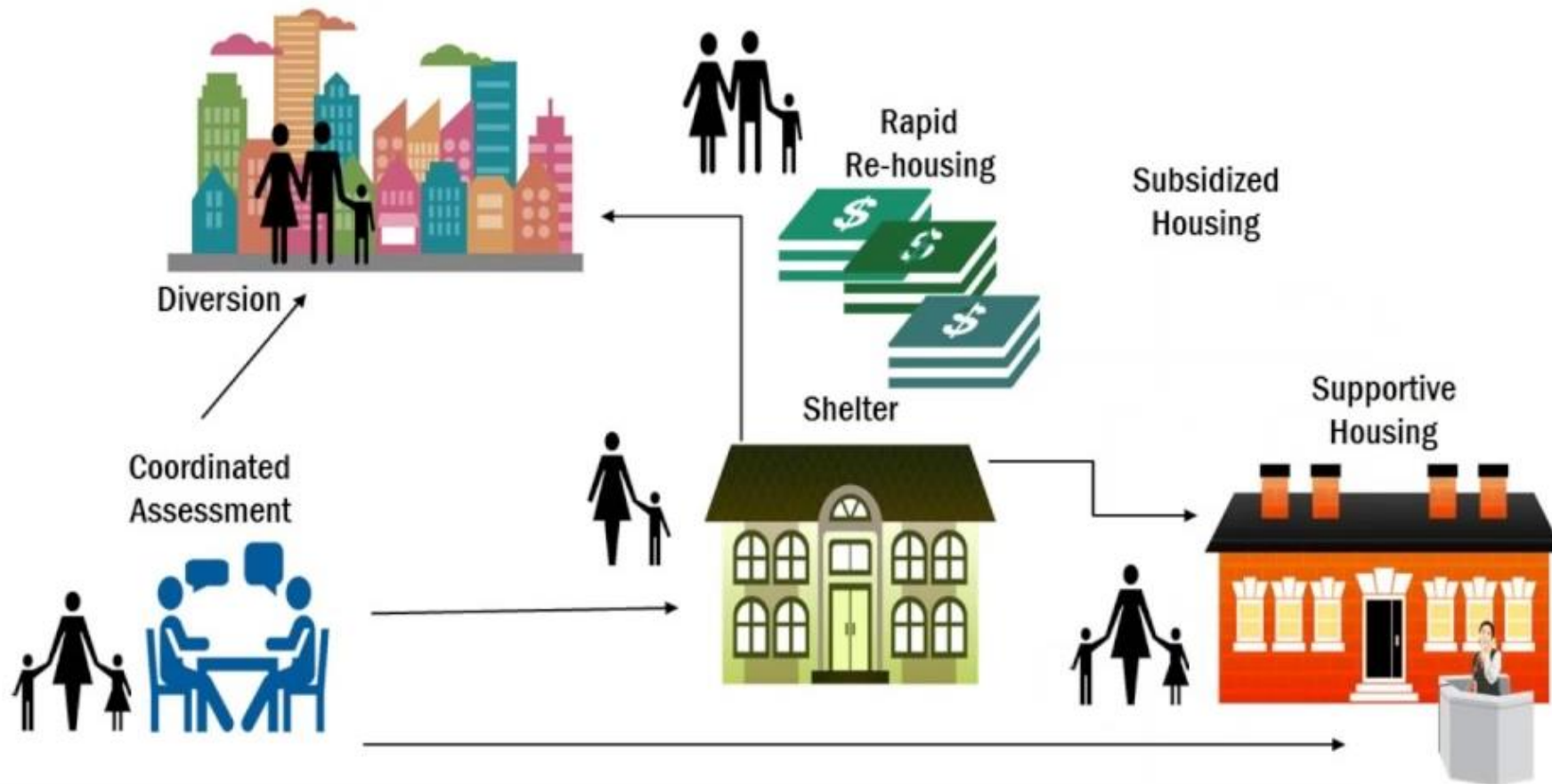
Finally! Enjoy your morning joe even more now that you know what the little coffee bean has been through.

D. ZETTWOCH

Stereotypical
Homeless
Person...Is this
what
homelessness
looks like?



Homeless Crisis Response System



Inflows to Homeless Situations

Housing System Challenges (low credit score, evictions on record, fair housing, demand/vacancies)

Evicted from home

Fleeing Domestic Violence

Experiencing Family Rejection

Death in family/support network

Economic Hardship due to (Job loss, Medical expense, substance use, disability, bankruptcy)

100 People Lose Their Housing

70 out of 100 people self-resolve their homeless situation WITHOUT connecting to available homeless services (Not captured in HMIS)

Of the remaining 30, only 6 are continuously homeless and disabled. (6 of 100 are Chronically Homeless)

18 are staying in emergency shelter, 12 are unsheltered living on street, woods, in vehicle, shack, vehicle, etc.)

6 have a serious mental illness; 3 are DV Survivors; 3 with Substance Use Disorder;

Over 50% are Children/Youth and Seniors; 8% are Veterans;

100 Homeless People in Central Florida

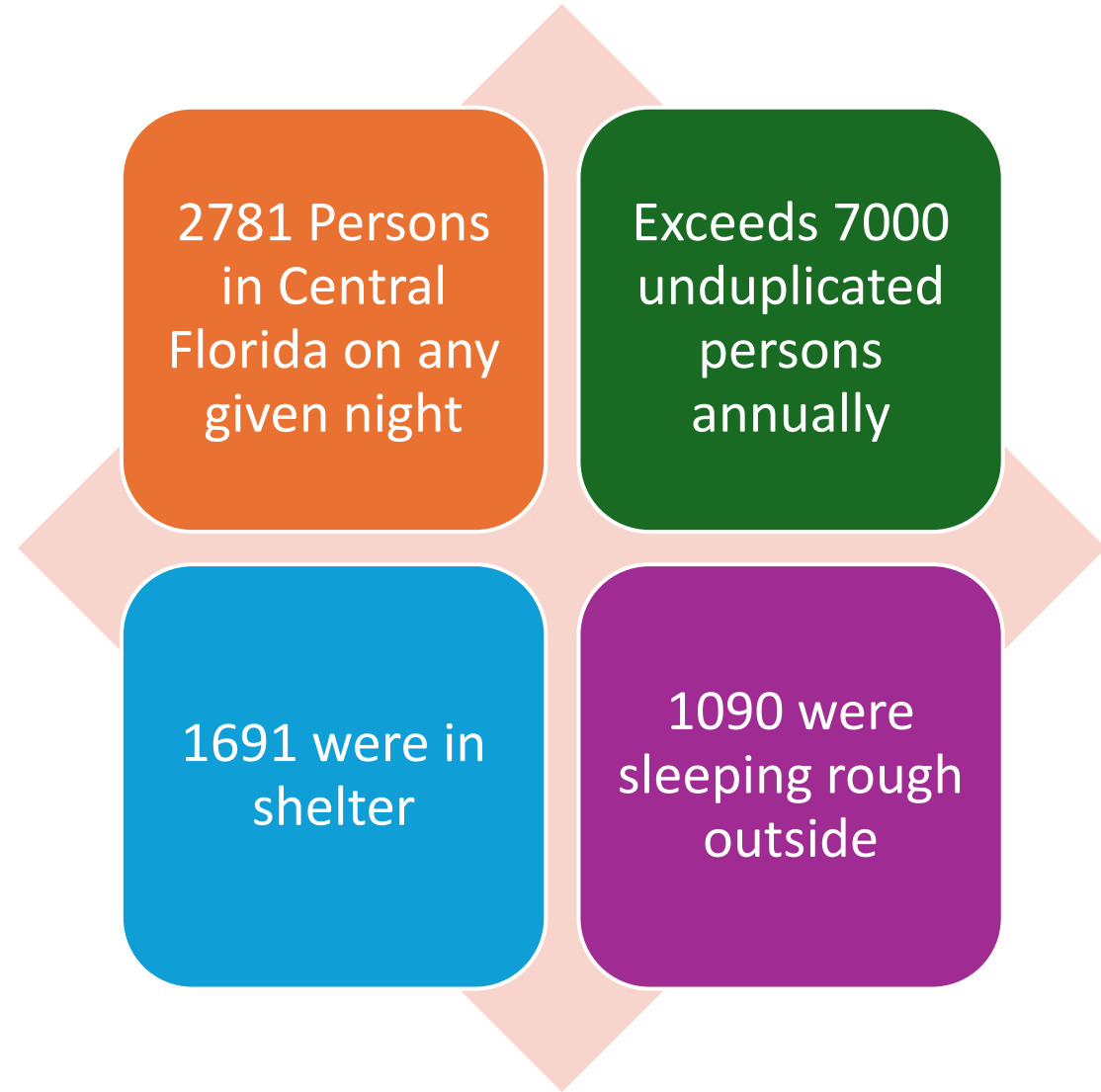
70 People are hidden
(cars, hotels,
friends/family) — NOT
in HMIS

~50 People are
children/youth/seniors
55+ (extrapolated from
PIT data)

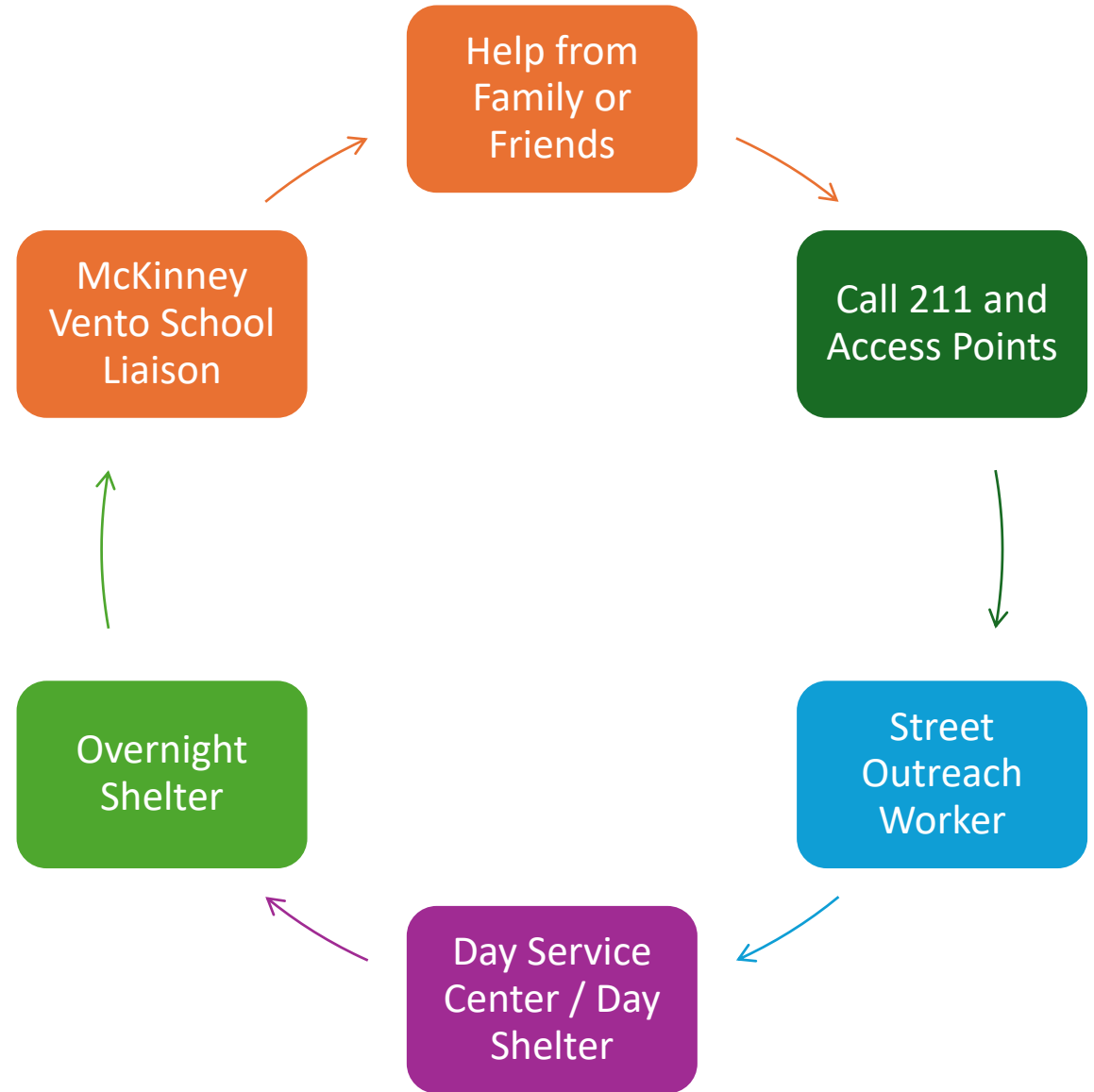
30 People access
services (outreach, day
centers, shelters,
supportive housing)

6 People are chronically
homeless (have a
disability and have been
homeless for > 1 Year)

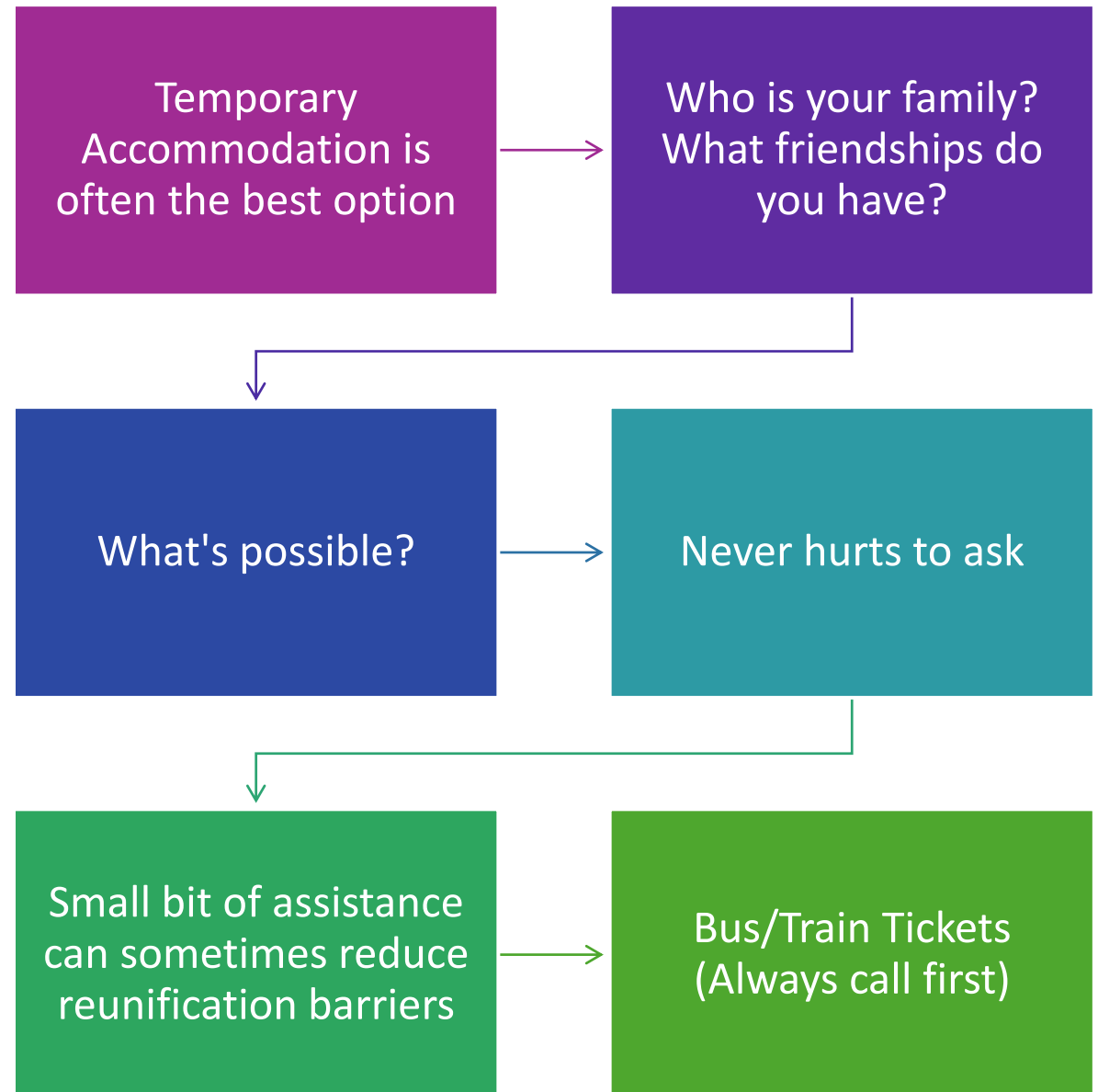
30 People of
100 (1 Single
Night in CF)
Represent...



How to find help?



Help from Family or Friends



211 Call and Access Points



Hosted by Heart of Florida United Way

24/7 Call and Text Line

Will collect information from literally homeless persons for call-back from Community Triage Specialists (wait-times can be long)

211 Call Center will direct at-risk persons to appropriate resources or housing options.

Another resource guide and info on Access Points: <https://www.hsncfl.org/help>



Street Outreach Workers

- SALT / Coalition for Homelessness / Samaritan's Resource Center / Aspire / Health Care Center for the Homeless / Matthew's Hope / Hope Partnership / Covenant House / and others
- Will assist with basic needs, assist with ID, SSDI/SSI, housing
- SOWs are access points to eligible supportive housing



Day Services

- Samaritan's Resource Center (East Orange)
- Matthew's Hope (Winter Garden)
- Christian Service Center (Downtown Orlando/Ocoee)
- Coalition for the Homeless (Downtown Orlando)
- Pathlight Drop-in Center: Mental Health (1313 30th Street, Orlando)
- Hope Partnership (Kissimmee/Osceola)
- The Sharing Center (Seminole County)
- SALT Mobile Drop-In
- Youth: Covenant House Drop-in (DT Orlando), SALT (Pine Hills), Zebra (Mills/50)




Overnight Shetler

- Coalition for the Homelessness (Men/Women/Families)
- Salvation Army (Men/Families)
- Orlando Union Rescue Mission (Men/Families)
- Rescue Outreach Mission (Sanford)
- Family Promise (Orange County)
- Christian Service Center, Mobile Shelter (Downtown Orlando) Coming Soon
- DV Shelters--Harbor House (Orange), Safehouse (Seminole), HelpNow (Osceola)



McKenny Vento School Homeless Liaisons

- OCPS
https://www.ocps.net/departments/homeless_education
 - Seminole County
<https://www.scps.k12.fl.us/fin>
 - Osceola County
<https://www.osceolaschools.net/Page/10861>
 - Free Lunches
 - Transportation (Stay in school of choice)
 - Basic Needs and some financial assistance
 - Free College/University Tuition for Youth Experiencing Homelessness
- 

Resource Reality

- Emergency Shelters: (At Capacity Most Nights) barriers for people, possessions, pets (ADLs required)
- Supportive Housing Prioritizes
 - Veterans (Continuous Openings for Singles and Families)
 - Chronically Homeless Singles (~ ½ Dozen Openings/Month)
 - Families with Children (~ Couple Dozen Openings/Month)
 - Domestic Violence/Human Trafficking Survivors (~½ Dozen Openings/Mth)
 - Transitional Housing for Single Men in Recovery (Recovery House; OURM; Salvation Army, Matthew's Hope, Central Care Mission, Transition House (Vets).
- Few resources for non-chronic Singles or Families w/o Children

Suggestions

- Housing Problem-Solving Must Begin at Admission
- Shared Housing / Reunification with Family or Friends
- If Shelter is the only housing plan—start long before discharge
- Connect unsheltered persons with Day Services (CSC, SRC, Matthew's Hope, SALT, Hope Partnership, Sharing Center)
- Connect with Medical Home (HCCH or FQHC)
- Medicaid? Check eligibility for mental health speciality plans



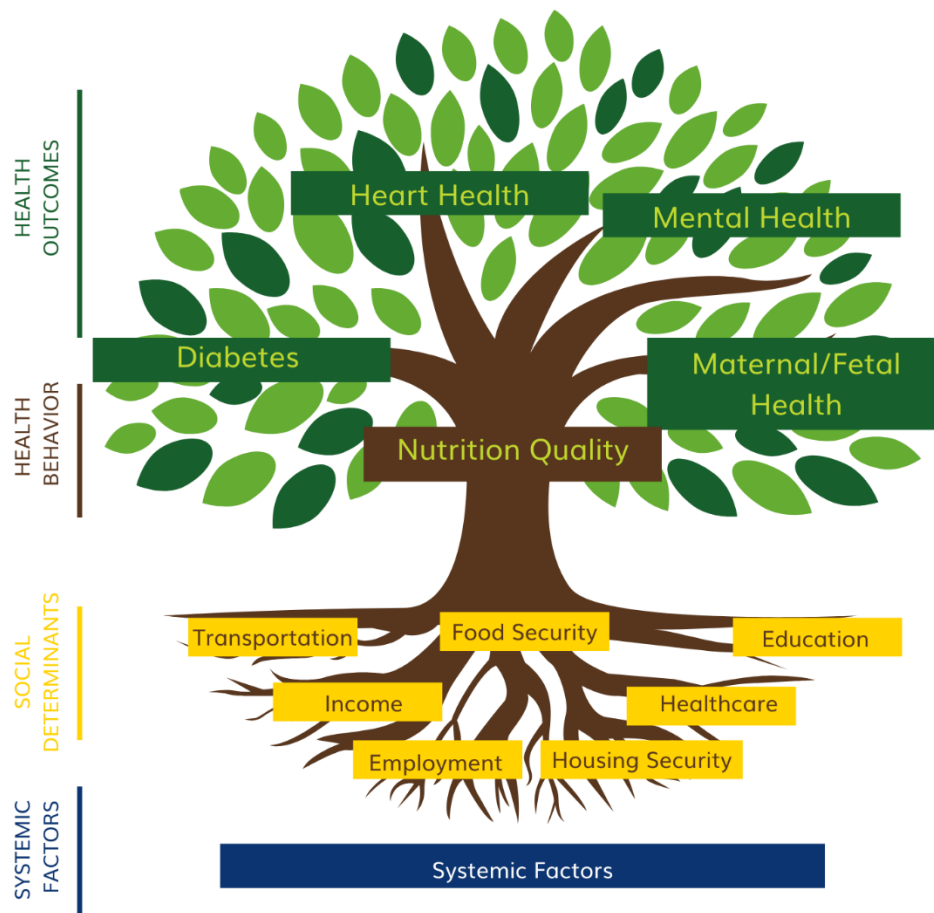


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Common Metrics Workgroup

Population Level Indicators Update October 2025

Health and Hunger Task Force Common Metrics





Population Level Indicators Summary

- Health Conditions
 - Diabetes
 - Diagnosed diabetes among adults
 - Hospitalizations from diabetes
 - Heart Health
 - Prevalence of high blood pressure in adults
 - Hospitalization from or with congestive heart failure (CHF) as any listed diagnosis
 - Maternal/Infant Health
 - Gestational diabetes during pregnancy
 - Preterm births (<37 weeks gestation)
 - Mental Health
 - To Be Determined
- Health Behaviors
 - Nutrition Quality
 - Adults Who Consumed Two or More Servings of Vegetables per Day
- Social Determinants of Health
 - Food Security
 - Percent of Adults Experiencing Food Insecurity
 - Transportation
 - Lack of reliable transportation in last 12 months
 - Employment
 - Unemployment rate, percent of workforce
 - Income
 - Percent of households at or above poverty
 - Healthcare
 - Lack of health insurance among adults aged 18-64 years
 - Housing Security
 - Housing insecurity in the last 12 months among adults
 - Education
 - Individuals with a High School Diploma (Aged 25 Years and Older)

Population Level Indicators – Detailed Overview

Health Conditions



Diabetes

- Occurrence:
 - Dataset: Prevalence: **Diagnosed diabetes among adults**
 - Source: CDC Places Data (utilizing data from BRFSS, ACS, and Census)
 - Smallest Geographic Level: Census tract
 - Publically available in Ladder
 - Definition: Model-based estimates of diagnosed diabetes prevalence among adults aged 18 years and older
- Severity:
 - Dataset: **Hospitalizations from diabetes (Age Adjusted)**
 - Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) via Florida Charts
 - Smallest Geographic Level: county
 - Definition: Inpatient hospitalizations, discharged from civilian, non-federal hospitals located in Florida, where diabetes was the principal diagnosis.

Heart health

- Occurrence:
 - Dataset: **Prevalence of high blood pressure in adults**
 - Source: CDC Places Data (utilizing data from BRFSS, ACS, and Census)
 - Smallest Geographic Level: census tract
 - Publically available in Ladder
 - Definition: model-based estimates of high blood pressure prevalence among adults aged 18 years and older
- Severity:

- Dataset: **Hospitalization from or with congestive heart failure (CHF) as any listed diagnosis (Age Adjusted)**
 - Source: Florida Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) via Florida Charts
 - Smallest Geographic Level: county
 - Definition: Inpatient hospitalizations, discharged from civilian, non-federal hospitals located in Florida, where congestive heart failure was the principal diagnosis.

Maternal/Fetal health

- Occurrence:
 - Dataset: **Gestational diabetes during pregnancy**
 - Source: FL Charts Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
 - Smallest Geographic Level: State Level
 - To make a request for County/Zip Code Level data
 - Definition: women told by a healthcare provider that they had gestational diabetes that started during the current pregnancy
- Severity:
 - Dataset: **Preterm births (<37 weeks gestation)**
 - Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics via Florida Charts
 - Smallest Geographic Level: county
 - Definition: A preterm birth is the early birth of a live baby, defined as less than 37 weeks of gestation. It may be expressed as a percentage of births.

Mental Health

- To be determined.

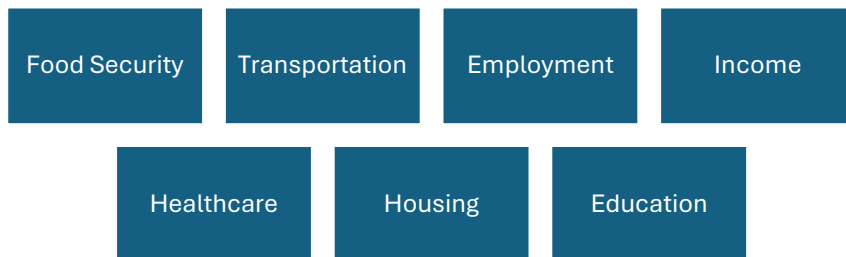
Health Behaviors

Nutrition Quality

Nutrition Quality

- Dataset: **Adults Who Consumed Two or More Servings of Vegetables per Day**
 - Source: Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System telephone survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Florida Department of Health Division of Community Health Promotion.
 - Smallest Geographic Level: County
 - Definition: Adults Who Consumed Two or More Servings of Vegetables per Day

Social Determinants of Health



Food Security

- Dataset: **Food Insecurity Rate**
 - Source: Feeding America, Map the Meal Gap
 - Smallest Geographic Level: Census Tract
 - Publically available in Ladder
 - Definition: Percentage of inhabitants who are food insecure

Transportation

- Dataset: **Lack of reliable transportation in last 12 months among adults (Prevalence, crude)**
 - Source: CDC Places (utilizing data from BRFSS, ACS, and Census)
 - Smallest Geographic Level: Census Tract
 - Publically available in Ladder
 - Definition: A multi-level regression and post-stratification approach was applied to BRFSS and ACS data to compute a detailed probability among adults who reported a lack of reliable transportation keeping them from medical appointments, meetings, work, or from getting things needed for daily living in the past 12 months.

Employment

- Dataset: **Unemployment Rate, Percent of Workforce**
 - Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) via Florida Charts
 - Smallest Geographic Level: County
 - Definition:

Income

- Dataset: **Percent of households at or above poverty**
 - Source: US Census Bureau
 - Smallest Geographic Level: Census Tract
 - Publically Available in Ladder
 - Definition: The ratio of unemployed to the civilian labor force, expressed as a percent.

Healthcare

- Dataset: **Current lack of health insurance among adults aged 18–64 years (Prevalence, crude)**
 - Source: CDC Places (utilizing data from BRFSS, ACS, and Census)
 - Smallest Geographic Level: Census Tract
 - Publically available in Ladder

- Definition: A multilevel regression and post-stratification approach was applied to BRFSS and ACS data to compute a detailed probability among adults aged 18–64 who report having no current health insurance coverage.

Housing Insecurity

- Dataset: **Housing insecurity in the past 12 months among adults (Prevalence, Crude)**
 - Source: CDC Places (utilizing data from BRFSS, ACS, and Census)
 - Smallest Geographic Level: Census Tract
 - Publically available in Ladder
 - Definition: A multi-level regression and post-stratification approach was applied to BRFSS and ACS data to compute a detailed probability among adults who were not able to pay mortgage, rent, or utility bill in the past 12 months.

Education

- Dataset: **Individuals with a High School Diploma (Aged 25 Years and Older)**
 - Source: United States Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates via Florida Charts
 - Smallest Geographic Level: County
 - Definition: This measure includes people whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent. This measure does not include people who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma, people who attended college but did not receive a degree and people who received an associate's, bachelor's, master's, professional or doctorate degree.