FOOD+SHELTER
How Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs Should Drive and Combat the Intersectionality of Hunger & Homelessness

Presented by Joan Serviss, Executive Director & Erin Cochran, Membership & Training Coordinator
Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

**PHYSIOLOGICAL NEEDS**
- breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep

**SAFETY & SECURITY**
- health, employment, property, family, social security

**LOVE & BELONGING**
- friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection

**SELF-ESTEEM**
- confidence, achievement, respect of others

**SELF-ACTUALIZATION**
- morality, creativity, spontaneity, acceptance
Maslow’s = Housing First

*Housing First is an approach that centers on providing homeless people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed.*

What differentiates a Housing First approach from other strategies is that there is an immediate and primary focus on helping individuals and families quickly access and sustain permanent housing. This approach has the benefit of being consistent with what most people experiencing homelessness want and seek help to achieve.

*(National Alliance to End Homelessness)*
WAIT, WAIT, WAIT!
Everyone gets a place to live?

HOW? WHEN? WHO PAYS?
History of Homelessness Policy

• 1950s & 60s: Deinstitutionalization (targeting individuals with mental illness and developmental disabilities) leads to increased homelessness.

• 1987: Congress passes Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the first federal law specifically addressing homelessness (later known as the McKinney-Vento Act).

• 1988 (LA), 1992 (NYC): Housing First philosophy becomes a working model.

• 1994: HUD begins requiring communities to collaborate under a comprehensive Continuum of Care (CoC).
History of Homelessness Policy

- 2009: Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act *(Re-authorization of McKinney-Vento Act)*
- 2010: First comprehensive federal strategic plan calls for ending CHRONIC homelessness by 2015 using Housing First best practices
- 2010: 100,000 Homes campaign begins, aiming to house 100,000 chronically homeless by September 2014, learning “name and need” so as to establish a process which prioritizes based on “vulnerability index” *(Achieved goal on July 29, 2014)*
History of Homelessness Policy

• 2012: Interim rule drastically changes local CoCs, requires a universal data management system (HMIS – Homeless Management Information System), and changes grants & funding processes (ESGs – Emergency Solutions Grants).

• 2014: HUD begins requiring CoCs to move towards implementation of local coordinated entry systems (AKA: coordinated assessment or coordinated intake).
What does that mean in AZ?
How are homeless services in Arizona funded & administered?

United States Department of Housing & Urban Development

Maricopa County Continuum of Care
LEAD ORGANIZATION: Maricopa Association of Governments

Tucson/Pima County Continuum of Care
LEAD ORGANIZATION: Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness

Arizona Balance of State Continuum of Care
LEAD ORGANIZATION: Arizona Department of Housing
Coordinated Entry = No Wrong Doors

- Coordinated Entry: Offers multiple locations to access services or shelter, with each agency conducting the same assessment in order to make referrals using the same criteria, allowing for access to the same set of resources for everyone.

- Coordinated Assessment: Utilized to help agencies determine vulnerability and acuity, which helps determine the best program match for each person or family experiencing homelessness coming to the front door.

*(National Alliance to End Homelessness)*
Pathway to Housing

Presents for shelter ➔ Diversion attempted ➔ Shelter admission if diversion unsuccessful ➔ Housing Triage (vulnerability assessment)

Housing Triage

Prioritization determined ➔ 1. Housing First/PSH

2. Rapid Re-Housing

3. No Housing Assistance ➔ Minimal engagement for 14 days (provide encouragement)

Determined

Client notified of priority status ➔ Assigned a Case Manager ➔ Prep for housing ➔ Housing search ➔ Lease signing

Acuity Determined

MOVE IN!!!
How does HUNGER factor in?

- Crossover in clientele utilizing soup kitchens, food boxes, banks, pantries, SNAP.
- Community feeding practices: then, now, future.
- **CALL TO ACTION:** Relationship-building and networking in order to holistically assist people in gaining self-sufficiency.
  - Coordinated community feedings
  - National Hunger & Homelessness Awareness Week collaboration and networking
Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

**Physiological Needs**
breathing, food, water, shelter, clothing, sleep

**Safety & Security**
health, employment, property, family, social security

**Love & Belonging**
friendship, family, intimacy, sense of connection

**Self-Esteem**
confidence, achievement, respect of others

**Self-Actualization**
morality, creativity, spontaneity, acceptance
Connect in your community!

MARICOPA COUNTY

LEAD ORGANIZATION: Maricopa Association of Governments

MORE INFO: [http://www.azmag.gov/Committees](http://www.azmag.gov/Committees)

CoC Chair: Mattie Lord
UMOM New Day Centers

Vice Chair: Jacki Taylor
Save the Family Foundation

Staffed by:
Anne Scott (MAG)
Celina Brun (MAG)

TUCSON/PIMA COUNTY

LEAD ORGANIZATION: Tucson Pima Collaboration to End Homelessness

MORE INFO: [http://www.tpch.net](http://www.tpch.net)

CoC Chair: Tom Litwicki
Old Pueblo Community Svcs.

Vice Chair: Art Gage

BALANCE OF STATE

LEAD ORGANIZATION: Arizona Department of Housing

MORE INFO: [https://housing.az.gov/housing-partners/special-needs-hp](https://housing.az.gov/housing-partners/special-needs-hp)

Staffed by:
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QUESTIONS?

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