

GUAM HOMELESS COUNT 2000

By:
The Salvation Army
613-615 East Sunset Boulevard
Tiyan, Guam

For:
Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
117 Bien Venida Avenue
Sinajana, Guam 96926

April, 2000

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Introduction and Background

Homelessness is prevalent throughout the world, even on our island paradise of Guam. Fortunately, many agencies exist on island to provide a variety of services to the homeless population. However, to continue improving the provision of these services, information about the size of the homeless population and its underlying issues is necessary. This information will help create a comprehensive care system that will prevent and reduce homelessness on Guam.

The 1999 Guam homeless count revealed that 40 persons in families with children and 158 individuals were living in emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing programs. This count, however, did not include the homeless who were living on the streets, beaches, parks, cars, caves, and other areas not meant for human habitation. When adding these homeless to the number of homeless in shelters, the total number would obviously be well over 200 people.

In response to a request from the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, the Salvation Army conducted a point-in-time census of the homeless population on Guam on April 20, 2000. The results from this count will aid in developing a continuum of care process that will help meet the needs of the homeless as they move to a more stable housing situation and work towards self-sufficiency goals. By identifying high percentage sub-populations, we will be able to recognize what the needs are regarding specific types of shelters and supportive service programs for the homeless. It will also provide a better understanding of the demographic characteristics of the homeless population on Guam.

We are glad to have been involved in the planning and carrying out of this homeless count because it has made us aware of the amount of individuals on Guam currently living in this arrangement and the issues underlying this problem. We appreciate the support and cooperation from other agencies involved in this effort. Many hands and hearts were put into this project, and for each of the individuals who took part, we are grateful for their contribution.

Definition of Homelessness

The first step in this project was establishing a definition of homelessness. Clearly, the nature of the definition could enormously influence the final results of the count.

The following definition of homelessness, used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and taken from the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11302, was used for this project:

The term "homeless" or "homeless individual or homeless person" includes –

- (1) an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and
- (2) an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is –
 - (A) a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
 - (B) an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - (C) a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Using the above definition, we included the following people in our count of homeless persons on Guam:

- ☐ families and individuals in emergency shelters
- ☐ families and individuals in domestic violence shelters
- ☐ families and individuals in transitional housing shelters
- ☐ individuals temporarily in shelters for persons with mental illness or developmental disabilities
- ☐ individuals in substance abuse shelters
- ☐ individuals in hospitals who are ready to be released but have no home to go to
- ☐ children in youth shelters
- ☐ families and individuals in hotels/motels due to crisis
- ☐ families and individuals on the streets, beaches, caves, cars, park areas, bus shelters, jungle areas
- ☐ families and individuals living in containers, abandoned buildings, and homes not meant for human habitation

Families living in overcrowded conditions were not included in this count. However, during our meetings with village mayors, many stated that this type of living arrangement is common in their municipalities due to a culture of families relying on one another for support. Our interaction with clients at the Salvation Army also shows this to be common. In addition, families and individuals who move around from family member to family member were also not included. Again, experience shows this to be fairly common. A separate project to count these families should be done due to their prevalence throughout Guam's communities.

Methodology

The process for conducting this count of the homeless was two fold. One count was conducted of those staying in the various shelters around the island. Another was done of those staying in places outside of an established facility for the homeless. A description of each process follows.

The Single Night Shelter Count

The first part of the census consisted of counting those individuals and families staying in emergency or transitional shelters for the homeless. Data was collected from nine different shelters. Below is a list of each shelter and a brief explanation of their program:

Shelter	Program	# of beds & max. length of stay	Services Provided
Catholic Social Services - Alec Shelter	provides emergency shelter for women and children who are victims of family violence. Provides safety and security in an emergency situation from abuse	8 units 45 to 60 days	case management, transportation, individual and family counseling, referral services
Catholic Social Services - Guma Sagrada	provides protective shelter for abused adults with disabilities and elderly individuals	8 beds 45 days	case management, education, transportation, rehabilitation, and personal care
Catholic Social Services - Guma San Jose	provides emergency shelter for families and individuals	15 beds 60 days	case management, counseling, transportation, education workshops, food pantry, clothing, referral services
Catholic Social Services - Liheng Program	provides transitional housing for homeless families/individuals	16 2-bdrm units 2 years	case management, outreach, life skills training, job skills training, counseling, job placement assistance
Catholic Social Services - Caridad	provides supportive housing for severely disabled adults	5 beds	case management, information and referral services, counseling services, and life skills training

Department of Mental Health - Guma Ifil	transitional living program for adults suffering from chronic mental illness	12 beds length of stay varies	case management, mental health care, life skills training, transportation, personal care, supportive counseling
Sanctuary - Co-ed Shelter	provides shelter for runaway, homeless, abused, and troubled teens	16 beds 8 males, 8 females 30 days	case management, outreach, life skills training, education, transportation, substance abuse treatment, supportive counseling, personal care, mental health care
Guma Mami - Mary Clare Home	provides support for persons with challenging behavior	5 beds	crisis intervention, advocacy, referral and linkages, home visits, transportation
The Salvation Army – Lighthouse Recovery Center	provides housing for homeless men with substance abuse issues	14 beds 90 days	counseling services, life skills training, addiction and recovery classes, information and referral

Two other agencies, VARO and Coral Life Foundation, were also contacted and asked to participate in this census. While neither provided shelter assistance on April 20, 2000, the following is a brief explanation about each agency:

- VARO (Victim Advocates Reaching Out) – offers crisis intervention which may include providing services for an individual/family in need of shelter. When necessary, VARO can provide clients with overnight shelter by placing them in a motel.
- Coral Life Foundation – provides HIV/AIDS prevention, education and awareness services to the Guam community, in addition to counseling, personal care, HIV/AIDS testing, outreach and referral services.

All shelter operators were asked to attend a meeting at the Salvation Army One Stop Homeless Assistance Center on March 31, 2000. Seventeen representatives from eight shelter programs attended. The agencies present were Catholic Social Services, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, Sanctuary Inc., and the Salvation Army. A representative from Guma Mami, Inc. was not able to attend. However, they were briefed on the meeting and furnished with the materials that were distributed.

The meeting's purpose was to brief the agencies on the homeless census project and to seek their participation in the effort. Each agency was asked to conduct a count of the individuals and families in their shelter on the day of April 20, 2000. As part of the census, the shelters were asked to complete a data form which collected demographic information on each individual or family counted. The data form, which can be found in the Appendix, was derived from the HUD Handbook, Practical Methods for Counting

Homeless People. A few changes were made to the handbook's data form to tailor information unique to Guam's population.

With the exception of Guma Ifil, all shelters completed their forms and faxed the information as requested. Dr. Mamie Balajadia, administrator at Guma Ifil, gave a verbal report on their clients.

Count of Individuals at Locations Other Than Shelters

The first method used in gathering information about the homeless in shelters was a fairly simple task. However, this second method proved to be much more complex. Activities for this method included the following: scheduling and attending various meetings with social workers, mayors, and other individuals who work with the homeless population; identifying locations; recruiting and training community teams; pre-screening sites; deploying teams; assuring security/safety of enumerators; collecting data; and analyzing the information.

Agency Collaboration

Conducting a count of homeless individuals other than those in shelters involved a large network of people who contributed in various ways:

- ☐ Mayors and school social workers assisted with identifying sites where the homeless could be found.
- ☐ Roland Villaverde, Assistant Manager of Operations with the U.S. Census office, provided general information on conducting a successful count.
- ☐ Chuukese and Chamorro language experts assisted with translating data sheets into those languages.
- ☐ Representatives from Sanctuary Inc., Habitat for Humanity, students from the University of Guam's School of Social Work, and clients from the Lighthouse Recovery Center participated as enumerators on the day of the count.
- ☐ Officer Tom Tomaziak gave instructions on safety/security issues during the training session. He also escorted the Tamuning-Tumon team during deployment.

A complete list of agencies and individuals who contributed to this effort can be found in the appendix.

Locating and identifying the homeless

Many homeless individuals and families do not use shelters. For this reason, extra effort was taken to locate and identify the homeless on the streets, parks, jungle areas, beaches, and other areas. Several steps were taken to locate homeless persons before the date of the count.

Mayors were asked to help identify the homeless in their municipalities. Two representatives from the census project attended the Mayors' Council of Guam monthly meeting on March 15, 2000. The mayors were asked to support this project and were informed that individual meetings would be set up to discuss the details of the census and their participation in it.

During the following weeks, meetings were held with individual mayors at their offices. During these meetings, the mayors identified where homeless individuals and families could be found in their area.

In addition to the mayors, social workers from the Parent Family Community Outreach Program, a program in the schools, were also asked for information on any homeless families they might be aware of in their area.

All the locations identified were pinpointed on a master map. This map was used to establish where the enumerator teams would be deployed and how big each team should be. Our main map listed 55 different sites where homeless persons could be found on the island of Guam. Some of these locations included beach areas, caves, park areas, bus shelters, jungle areas, containers, abandoned buildings, parking lot rooftops and homes not meant for human habitation.

Recruiting and training workers

Persons who helped with this project as enumerators consisted of Salvation Army employees, other agency employees, Lighthouse Recovery Center clients, college students, and interested individuals.

An hour-long training was held for the 36 enumerators on the morning of the count. The training covered the definition of homelessness, the data form to be completed, interviewing techniques, and other procedural details. Officer Tom Tomaziak, Guam Police Department's Community Relations Officer, also gave instructions on safety and security issues.

The teams were furnished with maps of the villages they were responsible for, descriptions of the areas they were to cover, and names of the mayors they were to meet with.

Vests and name badges were distributed to be worn during deployment for identification purposes. Teams were also given snack items (water, apple, and chips) as well as lunch. Finally, all the necessary paperwork for the stipend, mileage reimbursement and a liability release were also completed during this time.

Pre-screening sites

Before the actual day of the count, some of the homeless sites were pre-screened by workers. This was done to identify any problems the enumerators might encounter in

gathering the information. Pre-screening sites prevented many obstacles from occurring and prepared teams for any safety issues.

Deployment

On April 20, twelve teams were deployed to all nineteen municipalities of Guam to collect the data. As some of these jurisdictions did not have a large amount of homeless families, some teams were able to cover 2 areas in one day. To prevent count duplication, each team was assigned to specific municipalities.

Teams were instructed to first check in at the Mayors' offices to get an update from the mayors on the homeless in their municipalities. Teams went to these known sites and conducted interviews with any homeless persons found.

After interviewing all of the homeless in known areas, teams then sought other homeless by asking individuals around the neighborhoods for information on any other homeless sites. Teams were instructed to visit small stores, libraries and other areas where there were people who could help in identifying homeless families and individuals in the village.

Teams collected information on the data sheet through interviews with and observations of the homeless. Homeless individuals were given a T-shirt and toiletry items before the interview process. This proved to be helpful in encouraging their participation. While some declined to be interviewed, most families and individuals were willing to participate and gave us the information needed to complete the data form.

We expected that teams might encounter language barriers with the homeless. For this reason, many of the teams included persons who spoke Chamorro, Chuukese, Yapese, or Tagalog. In addition, each team had data sheets that were translated into Chamorro and Chuukese. Teresita Flores, of the Chamorro Language Institute, assisted with the Chamorro translation of the data sheet. The Chuukese translation was done by a client at the Lighthouse Recovery Center and by Isabel Gawel, a Salvation Army Advisory Board member.

As recommended by the Hagatna mayor and Officer Tom Tomaziak, a special night team was deployed to cover areas well known to have homeless individuals in Hagatna, Tamuning and Tumon. Some of these sites included Paseo and Ypao Beaches, Sagan Dinana, the old GMH doctors' quarters, and other abandoned buildings. This special team was deployed from 6pm to 9pm.

In addition to the beach areas and abandoned buildings, the night team also covered the Guma San Francisco dinner feeding program for the homeless in Hagatna. The team arrived at the time of feeding to count and interview those who had not been previously included in the census.

Teams used Salvation Army vehicles and personal automobiles to get to their assigned areas.

Assuring security/safety of enumerators

For safety and security reasons, the teams were comprised of two-four individuals. Each individual was chosen to be a part of a certain team depending on whether they were familiar with the area, if they knew some of the people they would encounter and if

they had certain language skills to communicate with the homeless who spoke a different language.

Team members were given a vest and a name badge to wear, which served as identification for security purposes.

During the training period before deployment, workers were made aware of what problems may arise and how to handle difficult situations. Officer Tom Tomaziak shared safety tips and recommendations for the protection of all team members. Each team was encouraged to check in with their assigned village police precincts to inform the officers of their presence in the village and their purpose.

Police precincts in Tumon-Tamuning and Hagatna were called and informed that the night team would be sent to the beach areas believed to be unsafe.

Northern area teams used hand-held radios to keep in touch with the census base and other teams. Some teams also had cellular phones which could have been used in the event of any emergencies.

Collecting data

The survey used to gather information from homeless individuals at locations other than shelters is found in the appendix. Due to security reasons, some of the homeless were not interviewed in depth. However, most of the homeless individuals gladly cooperated and were able to furnish us with information we sought. Others chose to withhold certain information. A few declined to be interviewed.

As previously mentioned, some enumerators spoke Chamorro, Chuukese, Filipino or Yapese. This was helpful as it prevented communication barriers between enumerators and the homeless. It also helped to make the homeless feel more comfortable speaking with someone of their native tongue. Chuukese and Chamorro translations of the data sheet also diminished language barriers.

Preventing count duplication

As stated in the handbook, Practical Methods for Counting Homeless People,

“Any estimate of the size of a population is only as good as the confidence one has that each person in it has been counted once, and only once. If part of the population is missed, you will underestimate the size of the population. However, if some population members are counted more than once, you will overestimate the population.”

For this reason, the one-day blitz approach was used for this homeless count. It was assumed that during a course of one day, a family who is counted in the morning would not be counted again later that day if they move to a different jurisdiction.

To prevent duplicate counting, steps were taken to insure that individuals were only counted once. Teams were responsible for covering certain municipalities, and were instructed to stay within their villages and not to overlap others' areas.

An enumerator from the Hagatna day team and another from the Tumon-Tamuning day team joined the special evening team. This prevented the homeless who were already counted during the day from being counted again at night.

Results

On April 20, 2000, there were 142 homeless people staying in shelters on Guam. There were 353 confirmed homeless people living in areas other than shelters. The total homeless population was 495. In addition, an estimated 71 unconfirmed homeless people were identified.

The following statistics reveal some important trends in the problem of homelessness on Guam:

Homeless In Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in Shelters	142	100.00%
Sub Population		
Gender		
Male	60	42.25%
Female	73	51.41%
Unknown	9	6.34%
Age Groups		
Children	65	45.77%
Adults	58	40.85%
Unknown	19	13.38%
Under 18	65	45.77%
19-25	10	7.04%
26-35	20	14.08%
36-45	13	9.15%
46-65	14	9.86%
65+	1	0.70%
Unknown	19	13.38%
Race/Ethnic Groups (Adults)		
Chamorro	21	36.21%
Chuukese	18	31.03%
Marshallese	0	0.00%
Filipino	5	8.62%
Caucasian	3	5.17%
Other	2	3.45%
Unknown	9	15.52%
Citizenship (Adults)		
U.S.	24	41.38%
FSM	21	36.21%
Philippines	3	5.17%
Other	1	1.72%
Unknown	9	15.52%
Family Composition		
Individual Youth	16	1.43%
Single Men	18	15.00%
Single Woman	17	14.17%
Single Parent Family	5	4.17%
Two Parent Family	4	3.33%
Adult Couple, No Children	0	0.00%
Unknown	60	50.00%
Veterans (Adults)		
Veterans	0	0.00%
Non-veterans	41	70.69%
Unknown	17	29.31%
Years of School Completed (Adults)		
1st - 6th	0	0.00%
7th - 12th	11	18.97%
13th - 16th	3	5.17%
College Grad	0	0.00%
Unknown	44	75.86%
Employment (Adults)		

Unemployed	10	17.24%
Employed	8	13.79%
Unknown	40	68.97%
Health (Adults treated in the past year)		
Mental	0	0.00%
Physical	6	10.34%
Drugs/Alcohol	8	13.79%
Dual Services	5	8.62%
None	0	0.00%
Unknown	39	67.24%

Homeless Residing In Places Other Than Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in Places Other than Shelters	353	100.00%
Sub Population		
Gender		
Male	178	50.42%
Female	130	36.83%
Unknown	45	12.75%
Age Groups		
Children	141	39.94%
Adults	212	60.06%
Under 18	141	39.94%
19-25	29	8.22%
26-35	49	13.88%
36-45	63	17.85%
46-65	30	8.50%
65+	3	0.85%
Unknown	38	10.76%
Race/Ethnic Groups (Adults)		
Chamorro	89	41.98%
Chuukese	44	20.75%
Marshallese	0	0.00%
Filipino	5	2.36%
Caucasian	8	3.77%
Other	19	8.96%
Unknown	47	22.17%
Citizenship (Adults)		
U.S.	100	47.17%
FSM	61	28.77%
Philippines	4	1.89%
Other	1	0.47%
Unknown	46	21.70%
Family Composition		
Individual Youth	2	1.23%
Single Men	83	51.23%
Single Woman	20	12.35%
Single Parent Family	21	12.96%
Two Parent Family	27	16.67%
Adult Couple, No Children	6	3.70%
Unknown	3	1.85%
Veterans (Adults)		
Veterans	9	4.25%
Non-veterans	117	55.19%
Unknown	86	40.57%
Years of School Completed (Adults)		
1st - 6th	0	0.00%
7th - 12th	63	29.72%
13th - 16th	5	2.36%
College Grad	1	0.47%

Unknown	143	67.45%
Employment (Adults)		
Unemployed	136	64.15%
Employed	32	15.09%
Unknown	44	20.75%
Health (Adults treated in the past year)		
Mental	3	1.42%
Physical	25	11.79%
Drugs/Alcohol	7	3.30%
Dual Services	9	4.25%
None	68	32.08%
Unknown	100	47.17%

Guam's Total Homeless

Guam's Total Homeless	495	100.00%
Sub Population		
Gender		
Male	238	48.08%
Female	203	41.01%
Unknown	54	10.91%
Age Groups		
Children	206	41.62%
Adults	270	54.55%
Unknown	19	3.84%
Under 18	206	41.62%
19-25	39	7.88%
26-35	69	13.94%
36-45	76	15.35%
46-65	44	8.89%
65+	4	0.81%
Unknown	57	11.52%
Race/Ethnic Groups (Adults)		
Chamorro	110	40.74%
Chuukese	62	22.96%
Marshallese	0	0.00%
Filipino	10	3.70%
Caucasian	11	4.07%
Other	21	7.78%
Unknown	56	20.74%
Citizenship (Adults)		
U.S.	124	45.93%
FSM	82	30.37%
Philippines	7	2.59%
Other	2	0.74%
Unknown	55	20.37%
Family Composition		
Individual Youth	18	5.92%
Single Men	101	33.22%
Single Woman	37	12.17%
Single Parent Family	26	8.55%
Two Parent Family	31	10.20%
Adult Couple, No Children	6	1.97%
Unknown	63	20.72%
Veterans (Adults)		
Veterans	9	3.33%
Non-veterans	158	58.52%
Unknown	103	38.15%
Years of School Completed (Adults)		
1st - 6th	0	0.00%
7th - 12th	74	27.41%
13th - 16th	8	2.96%
College Grad	1	0.37%
Unknown	187	69.26%

Employment (Adults)		
Unemployed	146	54.07%
Employed	40	14.81%
Unknown	84	31.11%
Health (Adults treated in the past year)		
Mental	3	1.11%
Physical	31	11.48%
Drugs/Alcohol	15	5.56%
Dual Services	14	5.19%
None	68	25.19%
Unknown	139	51.48%

Barriers and Recommendations For Future Counts

As with any research, we anticipated various obstacles in obtaining the needed information for this homeless count. The first issue we encountered was the definition of homelessness. Would we be including extended families temporarily living with relatives, teen parents living with their parents, and other household units different from the traditional family unit? Or would we just include the families and individuals using the services of emergency shelters and transitional housing programs? After much discussion, it was decided that the definition used for HUD programs would be the definition used in this effort.

Another obstacle faced was the limited time frame that we were given to complete this project. Two months of work was put into this homeless count. For future projects, more time would be helpful as it would provide for better planning, preparation and carrying out of the project.

To have a better idea of the final homeless count for this project, we had hoped to receive information from the Department of Public Health and Human Services. However, due to the Department of Public Health and Social Services computer systems being down, this information could not be available. Although information could be found manually by the department, gathering this information in the limited time frame of this project was not possible.

Enumerators observed that some of the homes and abandoned buildings did not have people present at the time of the visit. However, there were signs of people staying at these places. Estimates of people living in these areas were made based on the surroundings in and around the home or abandoned building. This estimate was not added in the final count. However, these numbers should be noted.

A debriefing session was held for team leaders on April 25, 2000. The purpose of this meeting was to go over some of the issues and barriers of the point-in-time census, to make recommendations for future census efforts, to point out the positive things that were done, and to wrap up the project.

A few things were pointed out at this meeting. Certain areas were not covered in this census, namely Cross Island Road (between Yona and Santa Rita) and parts of Harmon. Some team leaders also stated that some areas could have been covered by only two enumerators while other villages needed more teams to be able to cover the whole area. For future counts, additional teams should be assigned to cover Dededo, Yigo and Mangilao.

A recommendation was also made to work with village police precincts in future counts to locate the homeless. Mayors were helpful in identifying some of the homeless sites, however, most teams came across areas not mentioned by village mayors. Police officers may be more familiar with the homeless population and may have been able to furnish us with more detailed information from each village.

Summary

On April 20, 2000, there were 495 homeless people, 142 of whom were staying in shelters on Guam while 353 were living in areas other than shelters. In addition, an estimated 71 unconfirmed homeless people were identified. And obviously, there may be more homeless that were not accounted for.

By its very nature, homelessness is impossible to measure with 100 percent accuracy. More important than knowing the exact number of homeless people is our effort to prevent and end homelessness. The information from this census is necessary as the continuum of care planning process continues. Homeless providers will now need to gather together to determine gaps in the continuum of care system, develop strategies with an action plan, and implement those action steps for a successful continuum of care plan. As homeless providers work together with a set of common goals and a common vision, solutions will be developed to move the homeless toward permanent housing and self-sufficiency.

Appendix Section

The following agencies and individuals took part in this census by assisting in the planning and carrying out of this project, including furnishing data, assisting in locating the homeless, giving helpful tips, and other various ways of support.

Mayors' Council of Guam

Frank Camacho	Executive Director
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Mayors

Paul McDonald	Mayor, Agana Heights
Johnny Reyes	Mayor, Agat
Vicente San Nicolas	Mayor, Asan-Maina
Vicente Leon Guerrero	Vice Mayor, Barrigada
Rossana San Miguel	Mayor, Chalan Pago-Ordot
Jose Rivera	Mayor, Dededo
Felix Ungacta	Mayor, Hagatna
Jesse Perez	Mayor, Inarajan
Nonito Blas	Mayor, Mangilao
Ignacio Cruz	Mayor, Merizo
Andrew Villagomez	Mayor, Mongmong-Toto-Maite
Isabel Haggard	Mayor, Piti
Joseph Wesley	Mayor, Santa Rita
Daniel Sablan	Mayor, Sinajana
Vicente Taitague	Mayor, Talafofo
Luis Herrero	Mayor, Tamuning-Tumon
Jesus Aquiningoc	Mayor, Umatac
Robert Lizama	Mayor, Yigo
Vicente Bernardo	Mayor, Yona

Catholic Social Services

Cerila Rapadas	Executive Director
Sister Marie Maurer	Project Director, Aleo Shelter
Sister Carol McClenon	Aleo Shelter
Jesse Maanao	Project Director, Liheng Prog.
Dennis Penaflorida	Project Director, Liheng Prog.
Pete Manibusan	Project Director, Guma Sagrada
Josephine Rosario	Project Director, Guma San Jose
Jesse Catahay	Project Director, Caridad

Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse

Dr. Mamie Balajadia	Administrator., Guma Ifil
Steve Topasna	Guma Ifil
Ken Guerrero	Guma Ifil
Evelyn Cruz	

Sanctuary, Inc.

Merlinda Tutay	Administrator, Coed Shelter
Lisa Natividad	Deputy Director
Greg Borja	Social Worker
Jelson Booker	Student
Helen Ililau	Student

Guma Mami, Inc.

Arlene Bownds	Program Coordinator, Mary Clare Home
Monica Flores	Direct Service Coordinator
Pam Rowe	Program Coordinator

Department of Youth Affairs

Grace Taitano	Administrator, DYA
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Salvation Army

Capt. Dave Harmon	Corps Officer
Capt. Linda Harmon	Corps Officer
Larry Groenleer	Director, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Joy Groenleer	Director, Family Services Center
Nancy Weare	Program Assistant
Alisha Sanders	Public Relations Director
Wayne Gillespie	Business Administrator
Carl Lindlau	Counselor
Mike Lutchter	Counselor
Celestine Ruwethin	Counselor
Al Mendez	Support Specialist
Kurt Zuckswerth	Activities Counselor
Joel Harmon	Administrative Asst.
Pete Cruz	Logistics Specialist
John Schwarzkopf	Property Manager
Ryan Borja	Communications Specialist
Isabel Gawel	Advisory Board Member

Habitat for Humanity

Mark Estes	Pacific Development Advisor
Julia Domescik	Volunteer

Victim Advocates Reaching Out

Sherri Light	Director
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Department Of Education

Mary Jastillana	Social Worker, Special Education Outreach
Nilda Orenca	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Norma Mafnas	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach

Roger Wynn	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Valerie Taulu	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Linda Mendiola	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Steve Pangelinan	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Doris Bukikosa	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Chona Mesias	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Leonie Sagun	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Lourdes Borja	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Frank Gumataotao	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach
Shirley Besebes	Social Worker, Parent Family Community Outreach

DPHSS

Helena Kubo	Child Protective Services
Ladd Bell	BES Supervisor

Coral Life Foundation

Alex Silverio	Director
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University Of Guam

Dr. Gerhard Schwab	School of Social Work Professor
Thea Baza	School of Social Work Student
Annette Iriarte	School of Social Work Student
Pilar Santos	School of Social Work Student
Diane Dolor	School of Social Work Student

Guam Police Department

Tom Tomaziak	Community Relations Officer
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U.S. Census Office

Roland Villaverde	Assistant Manager of Operations
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Chamorro Language Institute

Teresita Flores	Translator, Culture and Language Studies
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April 20, 2000

Contact Person: _____

Phone Number: _____

Page _____ of _____

[illegible]

*Under "HEALTH", if they received medical treatment in the past year, indicate reason(s): physical, mental, and alcohol/drugs.

Please FAX this completed form to the Salvation Army Family Services Center (FAX 477-3505) on Monday, April 24, 2000.

HOMELESS CENSUS DATA SHEET

1. Age:

2. Sex: M F

3. Racial/Ethnic Background:

___ Chamorro ___ Chuukese ___ Marshallese
___ Filipino ___ Caucasian ___ Other

4. Citizenship:

___ U.S. ___ FSM ___ RMI (Marshall Islands)
___ Other

5. Family Composition:

___ Individual Youth ___ Single Man ___ Single Woman
___ Single Parent Family ___ Two Parent Family
___ Adult Couple, no children

6. If any children, list age and sex of each:

7. Veteran: Y N

8. Presently employed: Y N

9. Years of school completed:

10. Have you been treated in the past year for the following health services?

___ Mental ___ Physical ___ Drugs/Alcohol
___ Dual Services ___ None

11. Family meets following definition of homelessness:

___ (1) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

___ (2C) public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

12. First name and last initial: _____

Interviewer observations/comments:

Interview Site: _____

Interviewer: _____

CHAMORRO HOMELESS CENSUS DATA SHEET

1. "Kuantos anos hao?" Idat (Age):
2. "Kao Lahi pat palao'an" (Sex): M F
3. "Hafa rasa-mu?" Rasa/Nasion (Racial/Ethnic Background):

☐ Chamorro	☐ Chuukese	☐ Marshallese
☐ Filipino	☐ Caucasian	☐ Other
4. Siudadanu (Citizenship):

☐ U.S.	☐ FSM	☐ RMI (Marshall Islands)
☐ Other		
5. Estao Familia:

☐ endibiduat (Individual Youth)	☐ sotteru (Single Man)
☐ sottera (Single Woman)	☐ mamaisa ha' na saina (Single Parent Family)
☐ dos na saina (Two Parent Family)	☐ dos na amko/gai idat, taya patgon (Adult Couple, no children)
6. "Kuantu famagu'on-mu?" Yangen guaha patgon, lista kada unu yan kao lahi pat palao'an:

7. Biterano (Veteran): Y N
8. Kao ma emplea hao gi presente (Presently employed): Y N
9. Anos ni' un na' fonhayan gi umeskuela-mu (Years of school completed):
10. Kao guaha na ma amte hao gi ma'pos na sakkan guine gi setbesion salute-siha?
Have you been treated in the past year for the following health services?

☐ Mentat (Mental)	☐ tataotao (Physical)
☐ amot/atkahot (Drugs/Alcohol)	☐ dos setbision (Dual Services)
☐ taya (None)	
11. Family meets following definition of homelessness:

☐ (1) lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.
☐ (2C) public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
12. "Hayi na'an-mu?" First name and last initial: _____

"Si Yu'os Maase' ni'" : Thank you for your help
Interviewer observations/comments:

Homeless Census Workers

Agana-MTM

Carl Lindlau (TL)
Joy Groenleer
Daniel Sablan

Umatac-Merizo

Capt. Dave Harmon (TL)
Canice Rabauliman

Inarajan-Talafofo

Alisha Sanders (TL)
Ryan Borja
Tony Benavente

Yigo

Kurt Zuckswerth (TL)
John Schwarzkopf
Togamale Taase

Yona-Chalan Pago

Mark Estes (TL)
Pilar Santos
Diane Dolor

Mangilao-Barrigada

Greg Borja (TL)
Jelson Booker
Helen Ililau

Tamuning-Tumon

Larry Groenleer (TL)
Officer Tom Tomaziak (GPD)
Herman Lansing
Thea Baza

Agana Hts-Sinajana

CSM Wayne Gillespie (TL)
Julia Domescik
Reynold Eiser
Annette Iriarte

Dededo

Al Mendez (TL)
Pete Cruz
Francis Moses

Agat-Santa Rita

Mike Lutchter (TL)
Ramon Santos
Joel Harmon

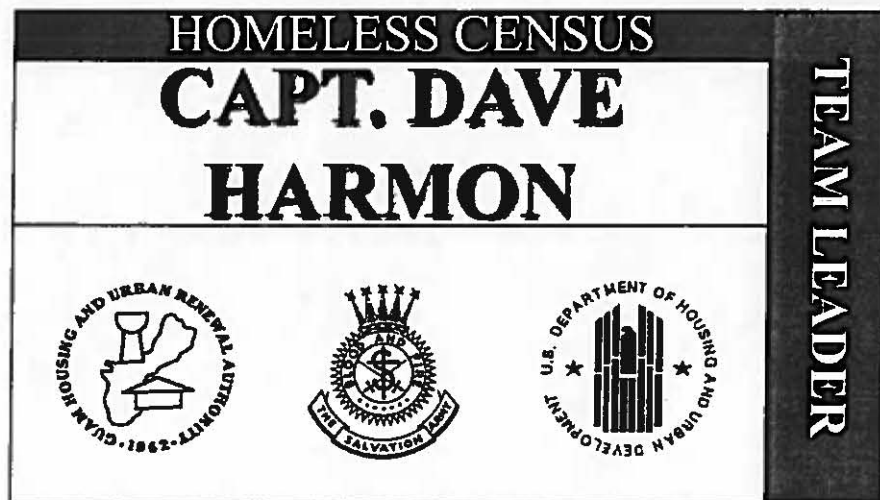
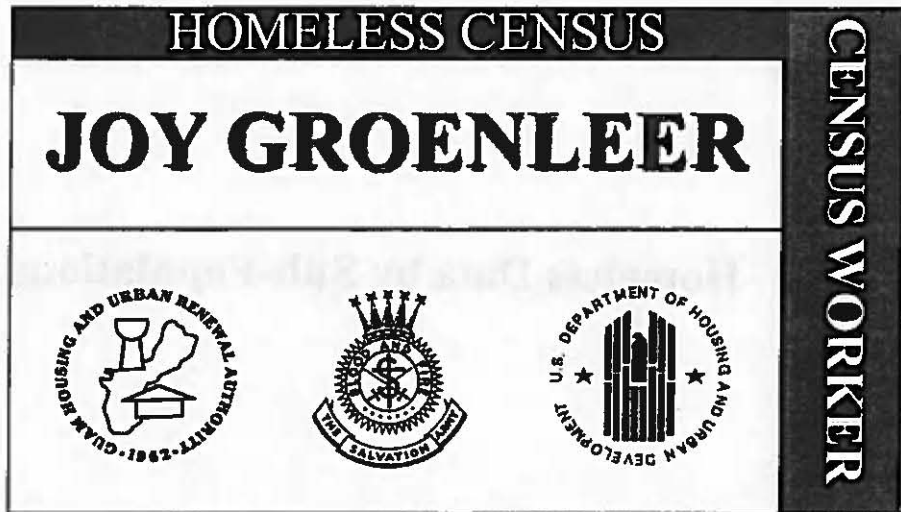
Asan-Piti

Celestine Ruwethin (TL)
Samuel Griffin
Jesse Guwaathang

Night Team

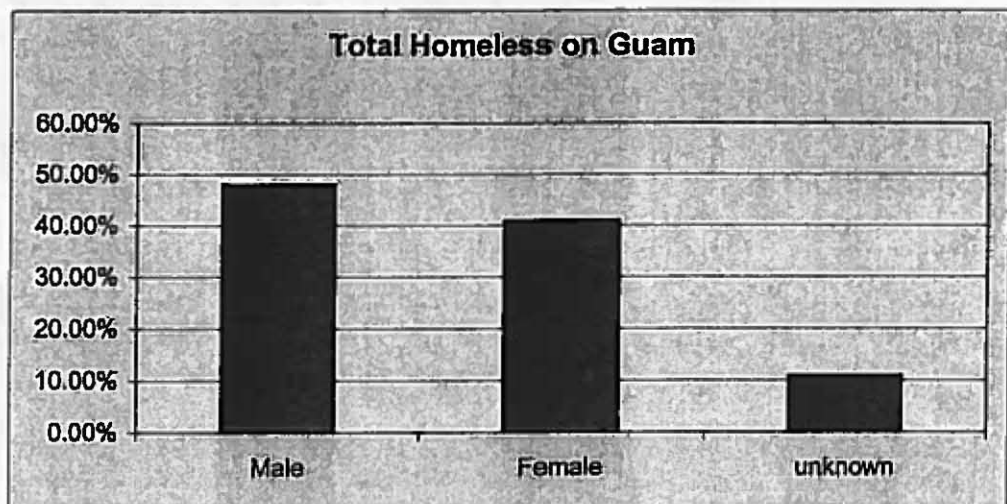
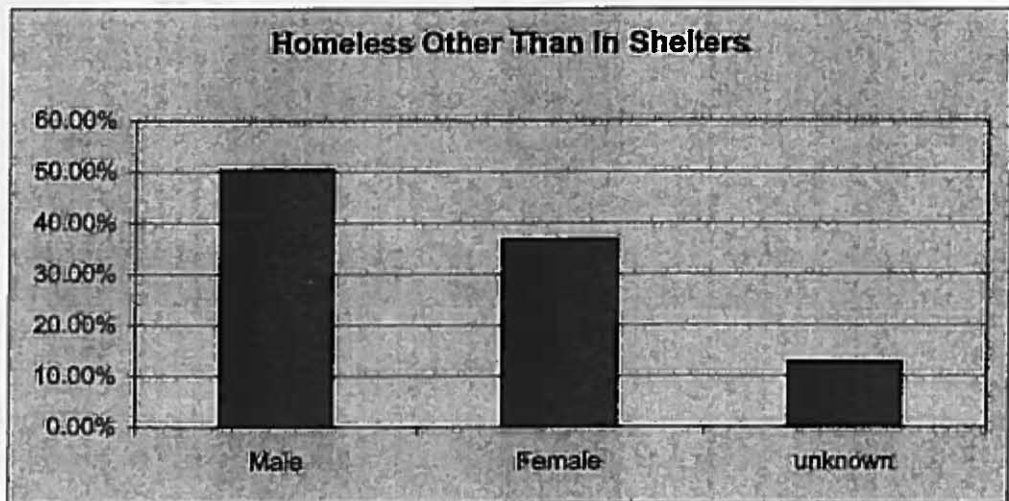
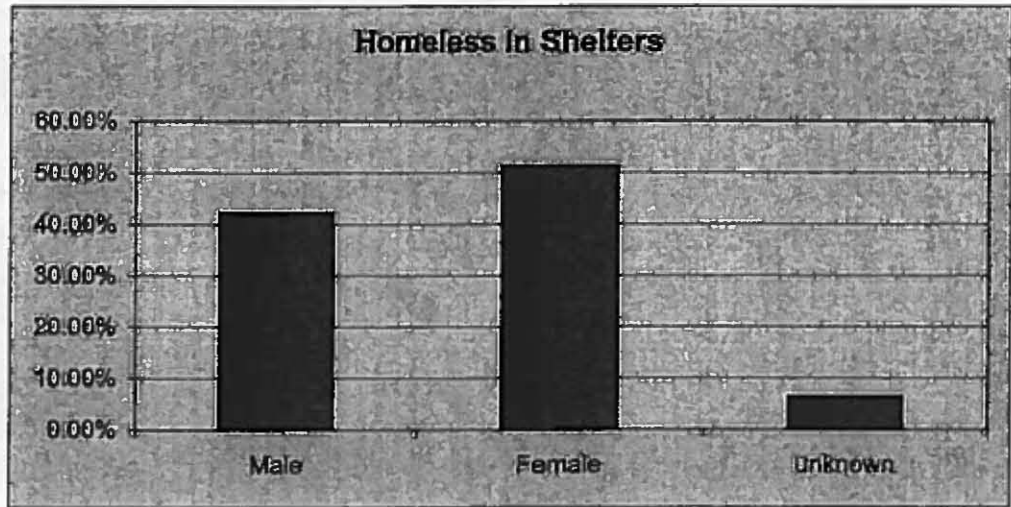
Larry Groenleer (TL)
Francis Moses
David Ariola
Daniel Sablan
Erta Sop
Joy Groenleer

The badges below were worn by census team leaders and workers.

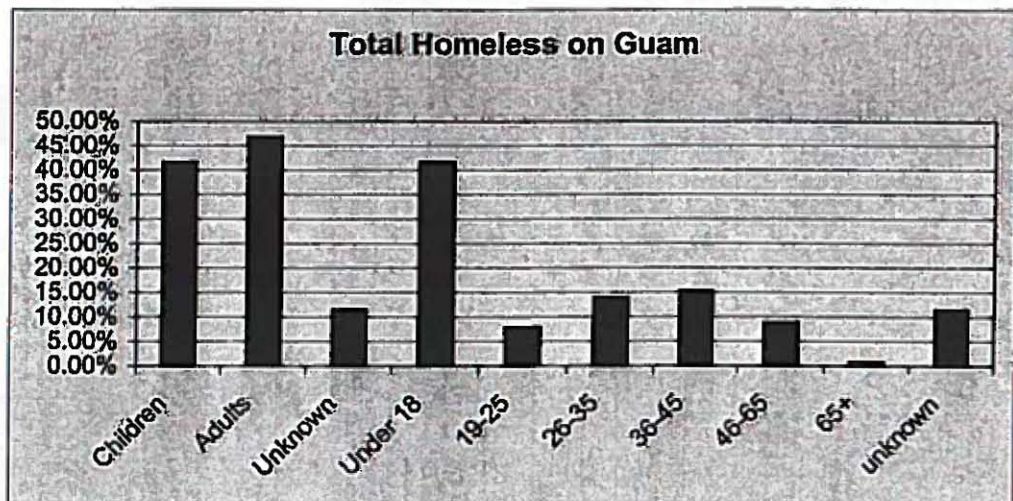
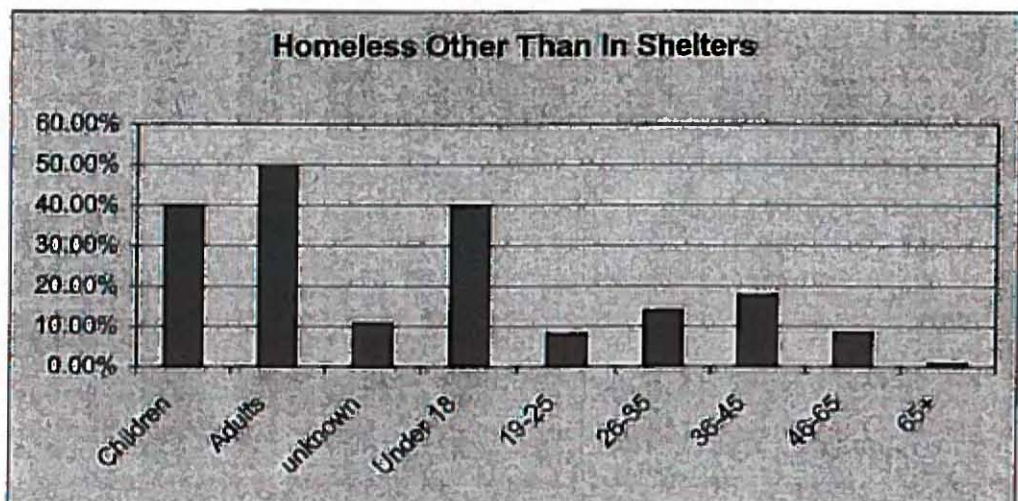
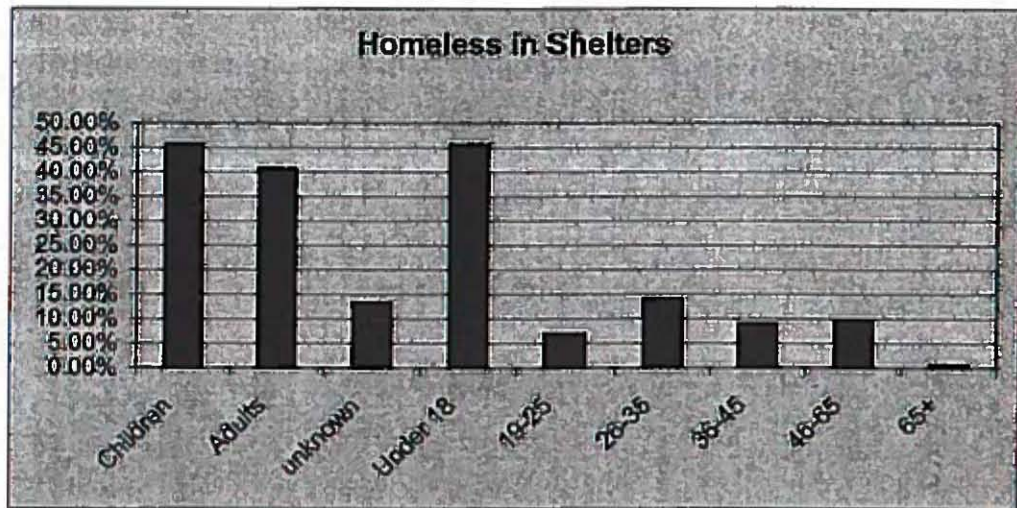


Homeless Data by Sub-Populations

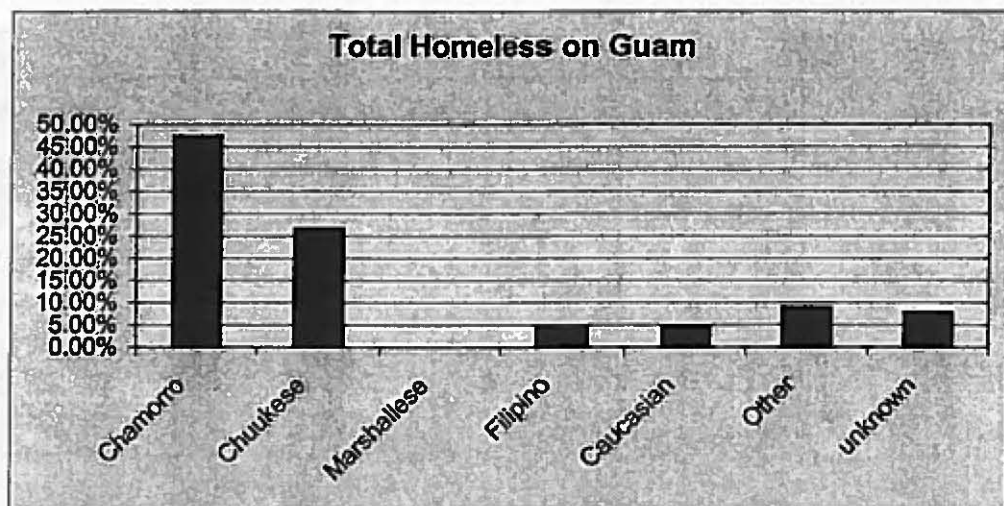
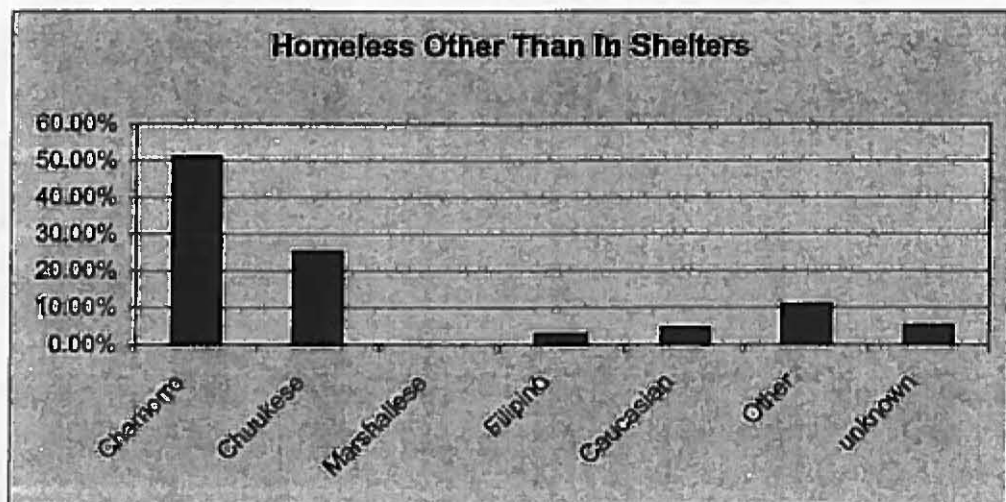
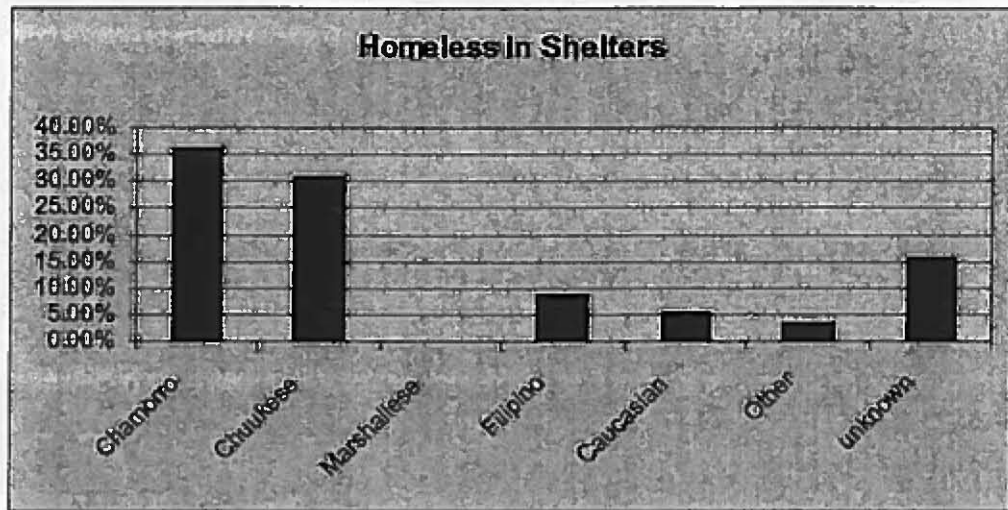
GENDER



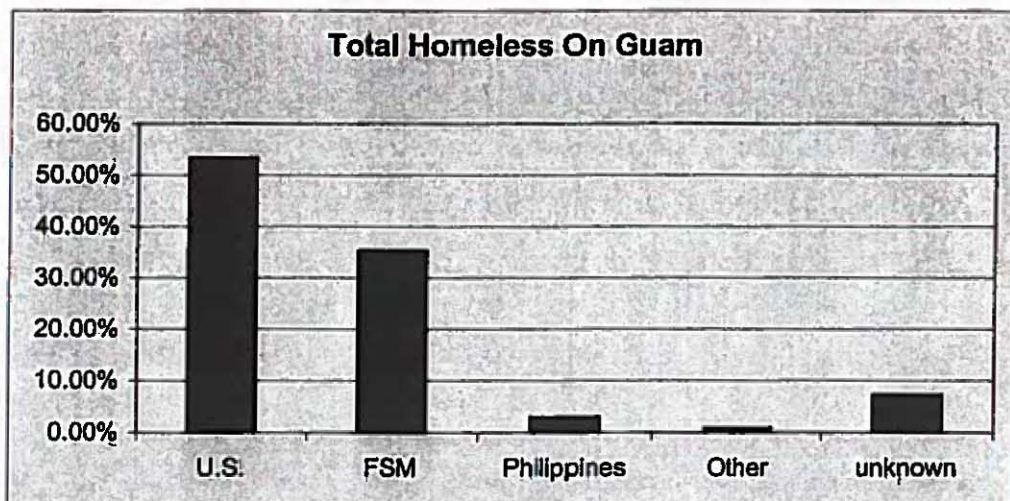
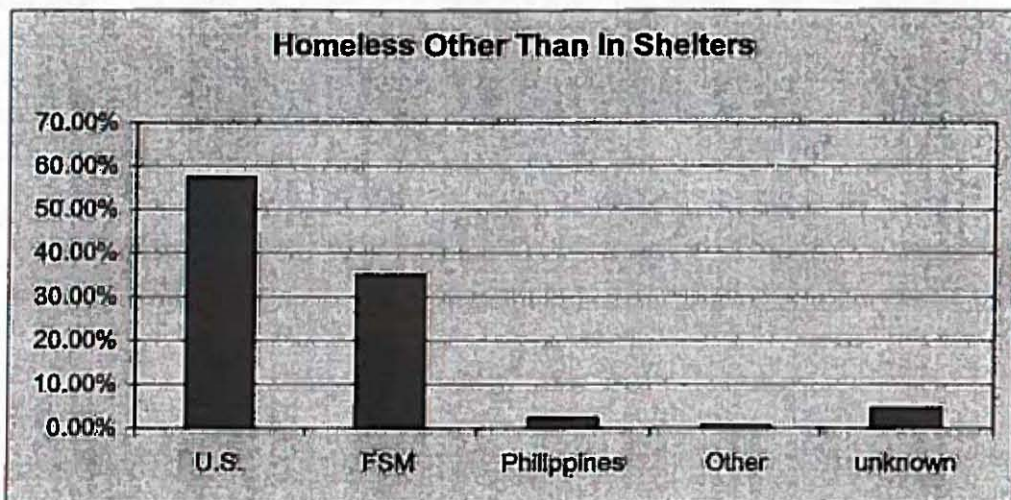
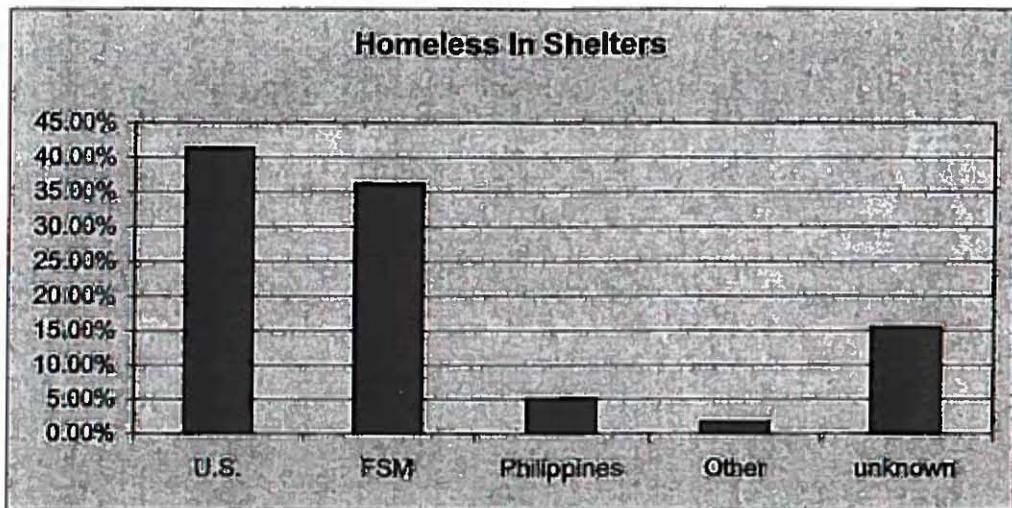
AGE GROUPS



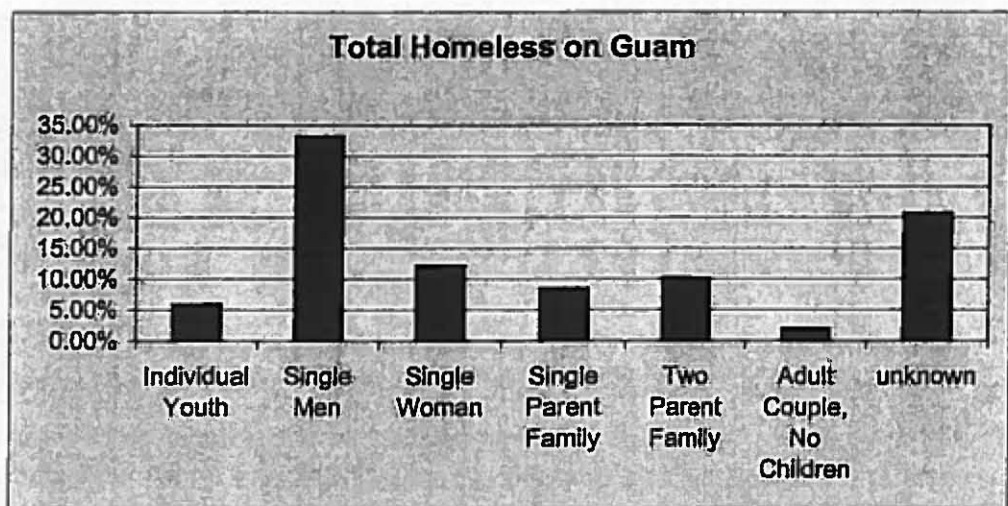
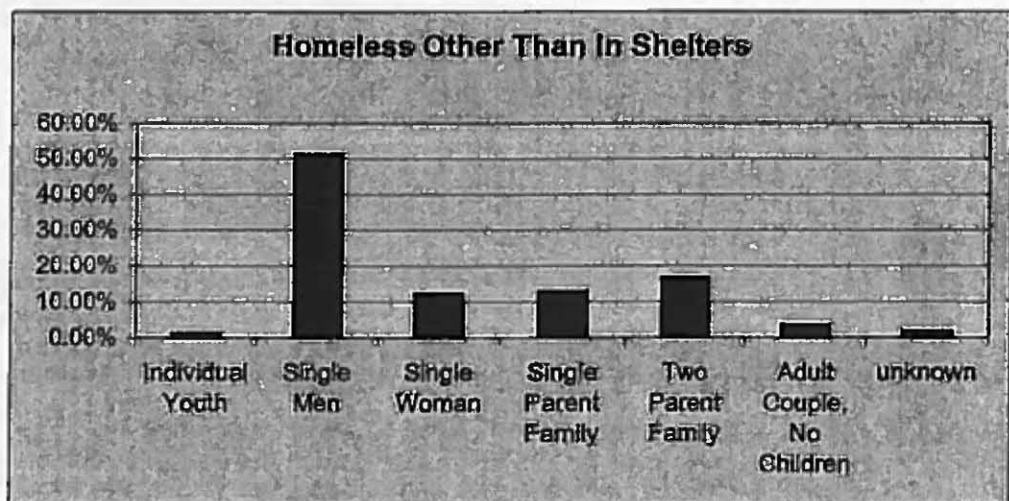
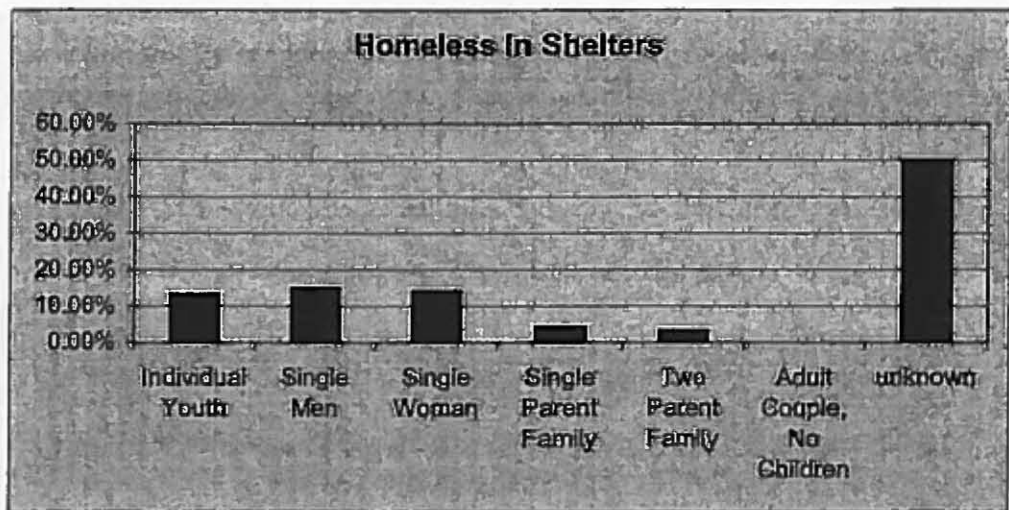
RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS



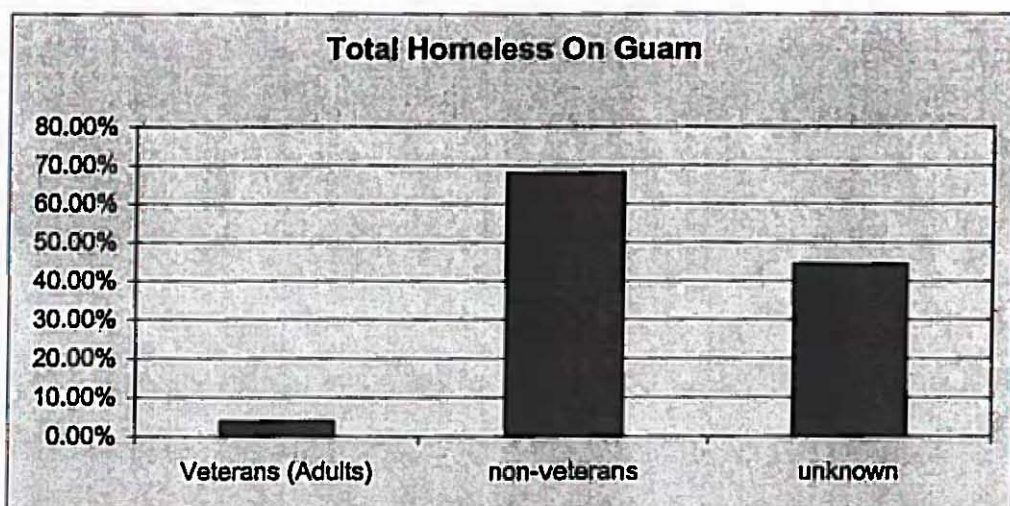
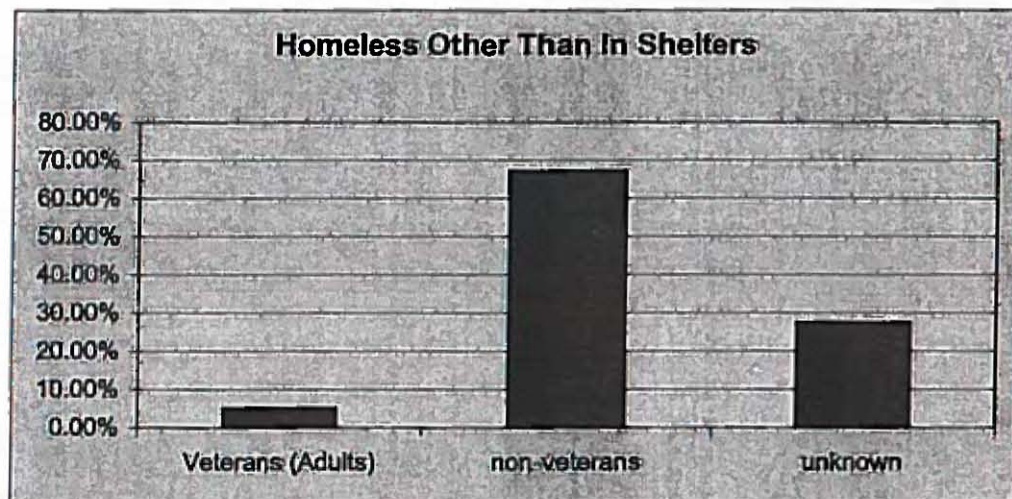
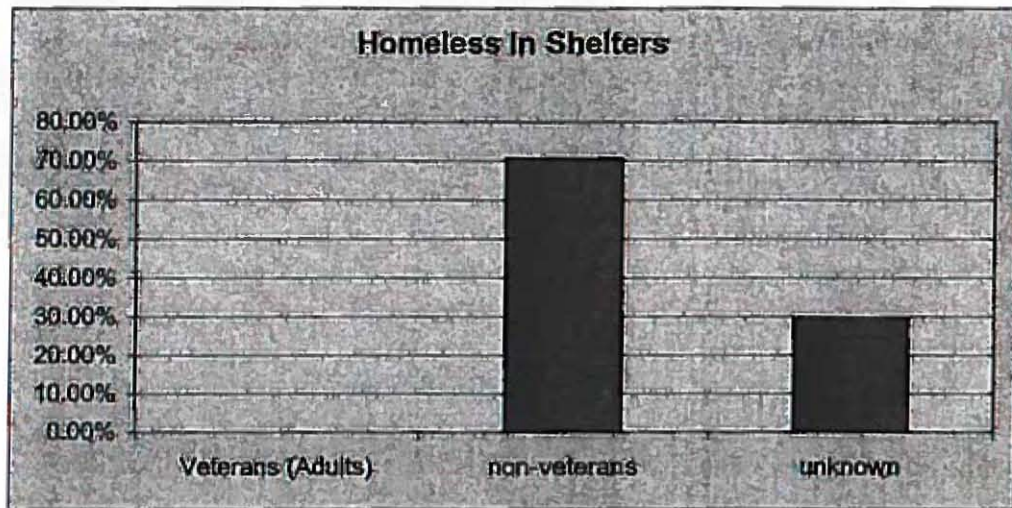
CITIZENSHIP



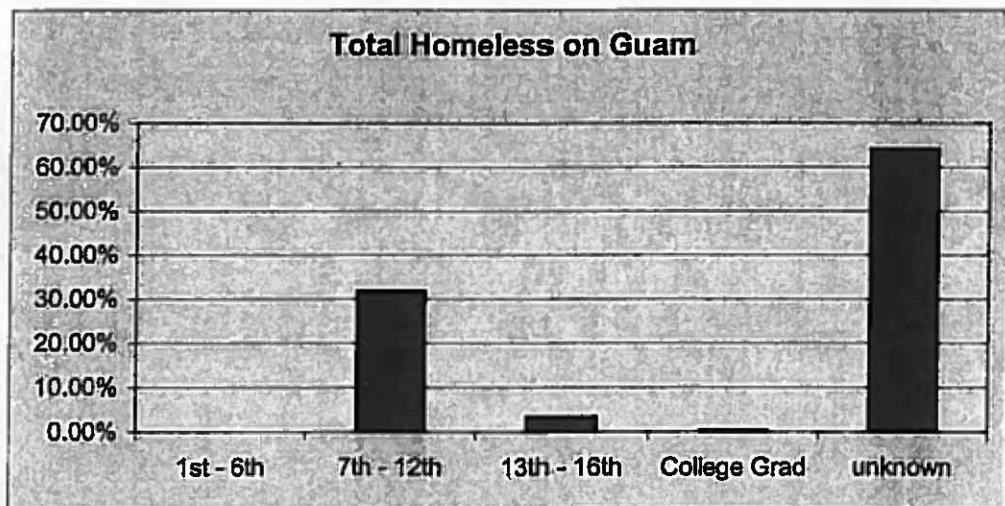
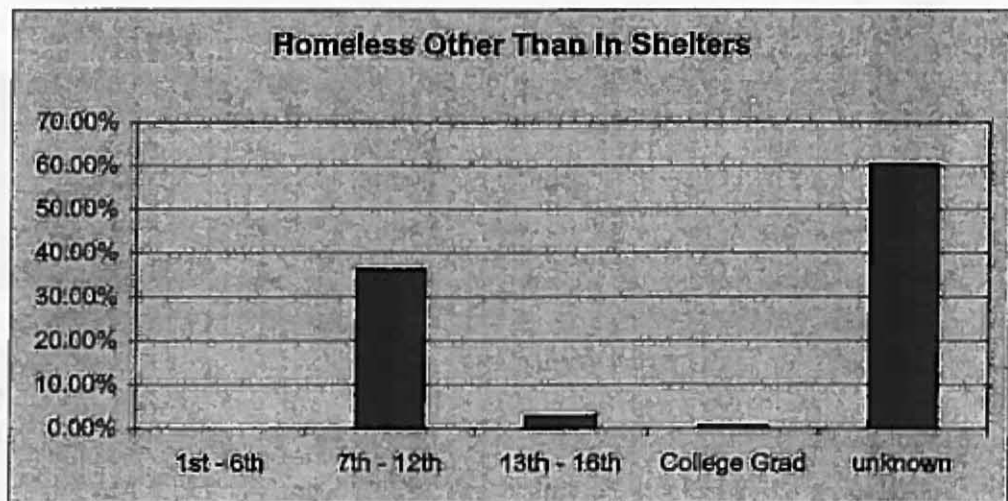
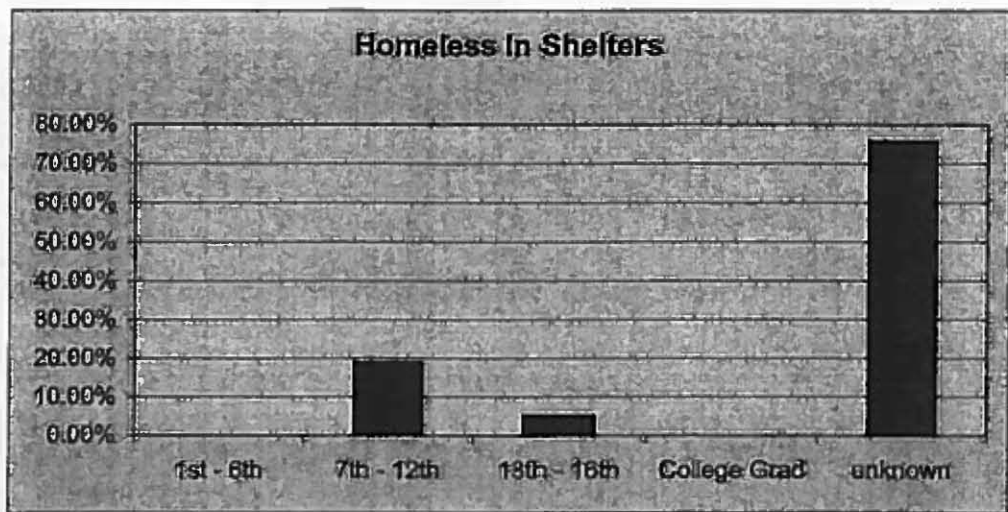
FAMILY COMPOSITION



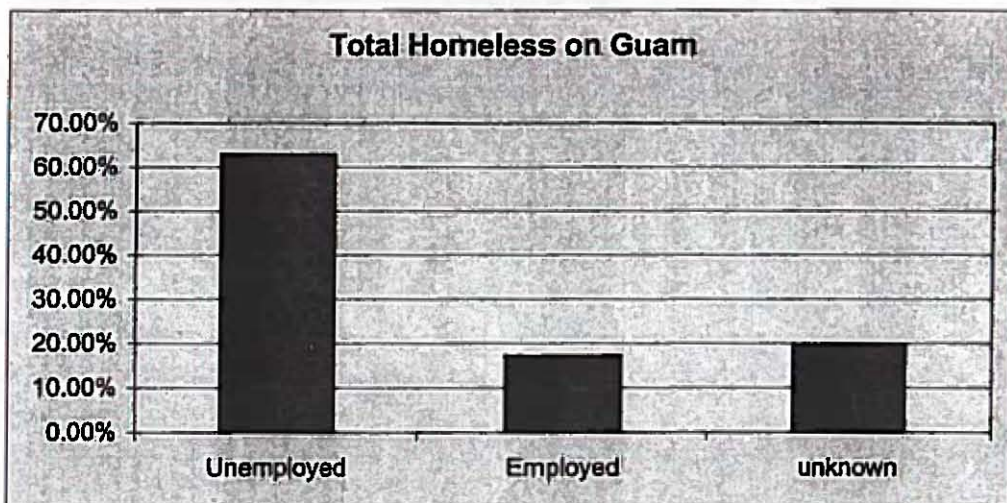
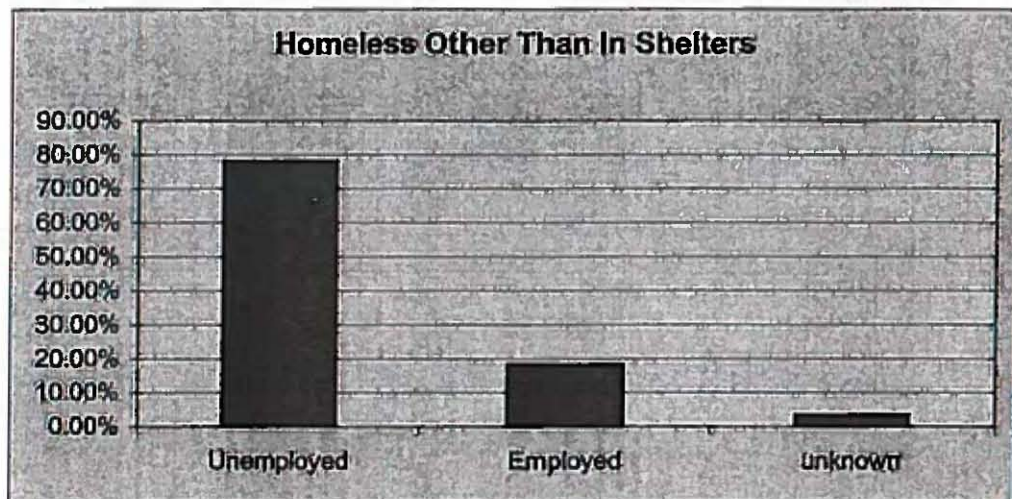
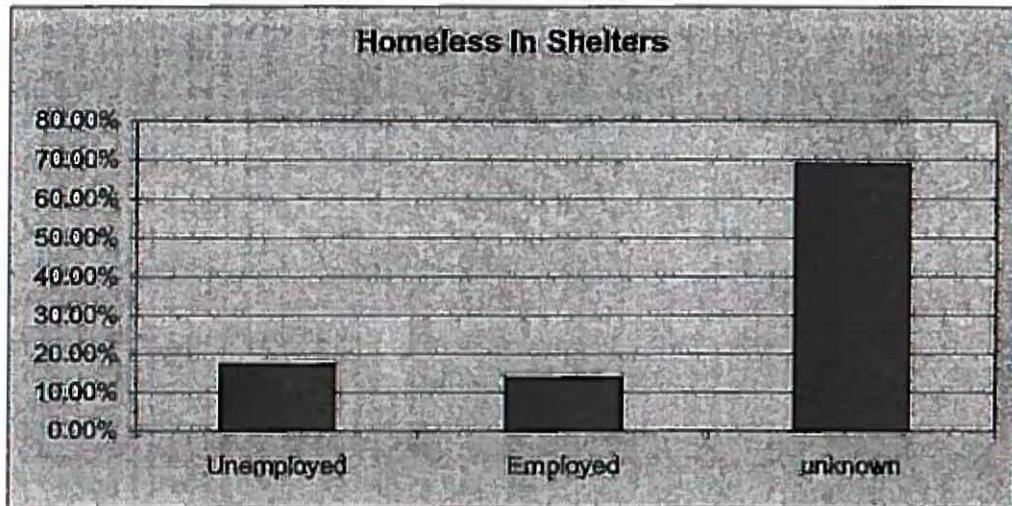
VETERANS



Years of School Completed



EMPLOYMENT



HEALTH (TREATED IN THE PAST YEAR)

