GUAM HOMELESS COUNT 2001

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

March, 2001

GUAM HOMELESS COUNT 2001

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

March, 2001

Introduction and Background

Prevention of homelessness on Guam continues to be one of the aims of the Guam Homeless Coalition. All agencies involved in this coalition provide a variety of services to the homeless population. 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.

In response to a request by the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority, the Salvation Army has been conducting homeless counts bi-annually since April 2000. The first island-wide point-in-time homeless count was held on April 20, 2000. This homeless count revealed that there were 495 homeless people on Guam at that time. This number included 122 people staying in emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing programs and 373 homeless people living in areas other than shelters. Six months later, a shelter-only count was conducted. This count revealed that 40 persons in families with children and 158 individuals were living in emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing programs on October 20, 2000.

The Salvation Army conducted its most recent point-in-time census of the homeless population on March 2, 2001. 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 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:

- a families and individuals in emergency shelters
- a families and individuals in domestic violence shelters
- families and individuals in transitional housing shelters
- individuals in shelters for persons with mental illness or developmental disabilities
- individuals in substance abuse shelters
- 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, iungle areas
- families and individuals living in containers, abandoned buildings, and homes not meant for human habitation

Note: Children in shelters who are wards of the state are not considered homeless.

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 Service - Alee Family Violence 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 Service - Alee Children's Shelter	provides emergency shelter for abused and at risk children.	10 beds (exceptions allowed)	transportation, personal care (case management provided by CPS)
Catholic Social Service - Guma Sagrada	provides emergency shelter for abused adults with disabilities and elderly individuals	8 beds 45 days	case management, education, transportation, rehabilitation, and personal care
Catholic Social Service - 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 Service - Liheng Program	provides transitional housing for homeless families/individuals	30 units 2 years	case management, outreach, life skills training, job skills training, counseling, job placement assistance

Catholic Social Service – Caridad I Catholic Social Service – Caridad II	provides supportive housing for children who are emotionally, physically or mentally challenged provides permanent supportive housing for severely disabled adults	7 beds 6 beds	case management, information and referral services, counseling services, and life skills training case management, information and referral services, counseling services, and life skills
Department of Mental Health - Guma Ifil	transitional living program for adults suffering from chronic mental illness	12 beds length of stay varies	training case management, mental health care, life skills training, transportation, personal care, supportive counseling
Sanctuary - Co-ed Shelter	provides emergency shelter for runaway, homeless, abused, and troubled teens	8 beds 30 days	case management, transportation, substance abuse treatment, supportive counseling, personal care, mental health care
Sanctuary Transitional Living Program	provides transitional shelter for runaway, homeless, abused, and troubled teens	8 beds 18 months	life skills training, education,
Guma Mami - Mary Clare Home	provides transitional housing for persons with challenging behavior	5 beds	crisis intervention, advocacy, referral and linkages, accessing services, personal management, mobility training
Guma Mami – Independent Group Home	provides permanent supportive housing for persons with significant disabilities	5 beds	crisis intervention, advocacy, referral and linkages, accessing services, personal management, mobility training
The Salvation Army – Lighthouse Recovery Center	provides transitional housing for homeless men with substance abuse issues	14 beds 180 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 March 2, 2001, 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 have a representative participate in the Homeless Survey Committee and attend monthly meetings to prepare for the homeless count. Meetings were held at the Salvation Army One Stop Homeless Assistance Center on January 17, 2001 and February 21, 2001 to discuss plans for the March 2001 count. The agencies present were Catholic Social Services, Guam Legal Services, Sanctuary Inc., Guam Police Department, Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program and the Salvation Army. Representatives from the Department of Mental Health and Guma Mami, Inc. were not able to attend both meetings. However, they were briefed on the meetings 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 shelter provider was asked to conduct a count of the individuals and families in their shelter on the day of March 2, 2001. As part of the census, the shelters were asked to complete a data sheet which included demographic information on each individual or family counted.

The data form, which can be found in the Appendix, was derived from <u>Guide to Continuum of Care Planning and Implementation</u>, a guidebook to facilitate the design and implementation of comprehensive Continuum of Care systems in localities throughout the country. As a result of recommendations and suggestions made by the Survey Committee, a few changes were made to the guidebook's data form. The committee's edited version was used for this census.

With the exception of Alee Shelter, all other shelters completed their forms and submitted the information to the Salvation Army One Stop Homeless Assistance Center as requested. All children in Alee Shelter on March 2, 2001 were wards of the state and therefore were not included in this count.

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. Some mayors also assisted with pre-screening sites and escorting teams assigned to their village on the day of the 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 and Catholic Social Service LIHENG Program participated as enumerators on the day of the count.
- Officer Tom Tomasiak, Guam Police Department Public Relations Officer, gave instructions on safety/security issues during the training session. He also escorted the Tamuning-Tumon team during deployment.
- Representatives from the Department of Mental Health conducted training on identifying homeless individuals with mental health issues.
- ☐ A representative from the Lighthouse Recovery Center conducted training on identifying homeless individuals with substance abuse issues.
- University of Guam School of Social Work professors allowed the homeless count coordinator opportunities to recruit students for this project.
- Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program social workers met with the homeless count coordinator and participated in locating the homeless families in their jurisdiction.

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 choose not to use shelter services. 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.

The mayors were asked to support this project. Individual meetings were held at their offices to discuss the details of the census and their participation in it. 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. Homeless Count Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator were special guests at their monthly meeting on February 20, 2001. Social workers were made aware of the project and asked to assist with information requested.

The Department of Public Works provided The Salvation Army with official street and highway maps to aid in establishing how many teams would be deployed, setting team boundaries and pinpointing locations where the homeless congregate. 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 and team leaders consisted of employees from the Salvation Army, Catholic Social Service, Sanctuary, and Habitat for Humanity; clients from the Lighthouse Recovery Center and LIHENG Program; college students from the University of Guam School of Social Work; and interested individuals.

A training session for team leaders was held on February 27, 2001. Team leaders attended this three-hour training which covered the following: definition of homelessness, completion of data sheet, interviewing techniques, safety issues, mental health and substance abuse identifiers, and other procedural details. Officer Tom Tomasiak, Guam Police Department's Community Relations Officer, and representatives from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Lighthouse Recovery Center were speakers at this training.

On March 2, 2001, a one-hour training for the enumerators and team leaders was conducted to cover general information on the definition of homelessness, the data sheet to be completed, interviewing techniques, and other procedural details. 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 at this meeting and worn during deployment for identification purposes. Teams were also given snack items (water, apple, chips, and energy bars) 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. This was done to identify any potential problems the enumerators might encounter in gathering the information. Pre-screening sites prevented many obstacles from occurring and prepared teams for any safety issues.

Sites were pre-screened by the homeless count co-coordinator or the team leader assigned to the area. Mayors from Talofofo and Mangilao assisted with the prescreening of their villages.

Deployment

On March 2, 2001, twenty-three 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 villages in one day. A few villages needed more teams to cover the whole area. Six teams were assigned to the village of Dededo while three covered the village of Yigo. To prevent count duplication, each team was assigned to specific areas.

Teams were instructed to first check in at the Mayors' offices to get an update from the mayors on the homeless in their municipalities. They were also instructed to check in with police precincts if teams were in locations where a precinct was located. Teams then went to the known sites where the homeless congregated and they 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 neighborhood for information on any other homeless sites. Teams were instructed to visit small stores, social establishments 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 (toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrush, soap, deodorant, and other necessities) 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 would 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 Chuukese. Isabel Gawel, a Salvation Army Advisory Board member, did the Chuukese translation of the survey sheet.

As done in the previous count, 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 Beach, Sagan Dinana, 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 Kamalen Karidat 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 three or four individuals. Mixed male/female teams were set up to assure safety of the team.

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 Tomasiak 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.

Most of the teams used hand-held radios to keep in touch with the census base and other teams. Some teams also had cellular phones that 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. The Chuukese translation of the data sheet also diminished language barriers.

Preventing count duplication

The one-day point-in-time approach was used for this homeless count to prevent count duplication. To prevent duplicate counting, steps were taken to insure that individuals were only counted once. Teams were responsible for covering certain village areas, and were instructed to stay within these areas.

Results

On March 2, 2001, there were 178 homeless people staying in shelters on Guam. In addition, there were 1317 confirmed homeless people living in areas other than shelters. The total homeless population was 1495. The following statistics reveal some important trends in the problem of homelessness on Guam:

Homeless In Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in Shelters	178	100.00%
Total Households	122	100.00%
/(T) 6 \$822 (B) (1)		
Sub Population		
Gender		
Male	100	56.18%
Female	77	43.26%
Unknown	1	0.56%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	42	34.43%
Chuukese	11	9.02%
Caucasian	7	5.74%
Filipino	11	9.02%
Burmese	40	32.79%
Other	11	9.02%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Veteran		200.0
Veteran	4	3,28%
Non-veteran	118	96.72%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Age Groups		0.0070
Children	57	32.02%
Adults	92	51.69%
unknown	29	16.29%
Under 18	57	32.02%
19-25	22	12.35%
26-35	28	15.73%
36-45	22	12.36%
46-62	17	9.55%
62+	3,	1.69%
Unknown	29	. 16.29%
Disability		, 10.2370
No Disability	50	40.98%
One Disability	30	24.59%
Dual-Disability	26	21.31%
Physical/Medical	28	22.95%
Mental Health	27	22.13%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	9,	7.38%
Developmental	29	23.77%
	3	2.46%
Other No Answer	16	13.11%
	10.	13,1176
Reason in Shelter	14	44.400/
Domestic Violence	14	11.48%
Discharged from Institution	7	5.74%

Unable to Pay Rent	48	39.34%
Fire/Other Disaster	1	0.82%
Family Break-up	24	19.67%
Evicted for Other Reason	24	19.67%
Unable to Renovate Home	1	0.82%
Other Reason	5	4.10%
No Answer	9'	7.38%
No income/homeless due to		1.0070
Job Loss	16	13.11%
Mental Illness	18	14.75%
Medical Problem/Costs	6	4.92%
Alcohol/Drugs	5!	4.10%
Money Management		4.1076
Problems	33	27.05%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	30'	24.59%
Other Reason	36,	29.51%
No Answer	1	0.82%
How long homeless	and the same of th	0.0270
<or>In the second of the s</or>	14	11.48%
2 - 6 MOS	61	50.00%
7- 12 MOS	8	6.56%
1-2 YRS	8'	6.56%
2-3 YRS	11	9.02%
3-4 YRS	0	0.00%
4-5 YRS	0	
	16	0.00%
>5 YRS	4,	13.11%
No Answer Household Composition	41	3.28%
	59	49.260/
Single Male	23	48.36%
Single Female	15	18.85%
Single Youth		12.30%
Couple	6	4.92%
Single Parent Family	10.	8.20%
Two Parent Family	9,	7.38%
No Answer	0'	0.00%
Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	15	12.30%
Households With No Spouse	107	87.70%
No Answer	0'	0.00%
Children		
Households with Children	19	15.57%
Households with No Children	103	84.43%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	31	25.41%
1 BDRM	70	57.38%
2 BDRM	13	10.66%
3 BDRM	6	4.92%
4+ BDRM	2	1.64%

No Answer	o	0.00%
Home that meets ADA	÷	
Requirement	1	0.82%
Sources of Income	* = 1 N	
Full-Time Employment	7	5.74%
Part-Time Employment	8	6.56%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	6	4.92%
DPHSS Assistance	29	23.775
	0	
Vocational Programs Relatives/Friends	45	0.00%
	5	35.89%
Social Security		4.105
Other	16	13.115.
None	2	1.645
No Answer	16	13.115
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	38	32.765
If Unemployed, Not Seeking	70	07.0454
Work	78	67.24%
Live independently		
Able to live independently	40	32.79%
Unable to live independently	77	63.11%
No Answer	5	4.10%
Services Received		
Received Services	93	76.23%
Did Not Receive Services	29	23,77%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Food/Hot Meals	76	62.30%
Health Care	26	21.31%
Job Help	19	15.57%
Alcohol/Drug		
Counseling/Treatment	10	8.205
Rehab	5	4.10%
Domestic Violence	5	4.10%
Respite Care	11	9.02%
Bus Ticket/Transit	29	23.775
Monthly Rental Assistance	19	15.57%
Homeless Prevention Rental		
Assistance	4	3 285:
Medication	26	21.315
General Counseling	25	20.49%
Housing		
Counseling/Placement	12	9.84%
Case Management	44′	35.07%
Life Skills Training	39	31,975
Child Care	2	1.64%
Mental Health Care	20,	16.395
Waiting List		fa .
Currently On Waitlist	60	49.1853
Currently Not On Waitlist	42	34,43%
No Answer	20	16.39%

Food/Hot Meals	27	22.13%
Health Care	37	30.33%
Job Help	37	30.33%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	3	2.46%
Rehab	7	5.74%
Domestic Violence	2	1.64%
Respite Care	3	2.46%
Bus Ticket/Transit	24	19.67%
Monthly Rental Assistance	23	18.85%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	20	16.39%
Medication	26	21.31%
General Counseling	20	16.39%
Housing Counseling/Placement	30	24.59%
Case Management	19	15.57%
Life Skills Training	40	32.79%
Child Care	2	1.64%
Mental Health Care	49	40.16%

Homeless In Locations Other Than Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in		
Locations Other Than Shelters	1317	100.00%
Total Households	374	100.00%
Sub Population		
Gender		
Male	568	43.13%
Female	527	40.02%
Unknown	222	16.86%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	154	41.18%
Chuukese	110	29.41%
Caucasian	10	2.67%
Filipino	40	10.70%
Burmese	4	1.07%
Other	43	11.50%
Unknown	13	3.48%
Veteran		
Veteran	35	9.36%
Non-veteran	303	81.02%
Unknown	36	9.63%
Age Groups		
Children	692	52.54%
Adults	522	39.64%
Unknown	103	7.82%

Under 18	692	52.54%
19-25	59	4.489
26-35	145	11.019
36-45	148	11.249
46-62	123	9.34%
63+	47	3.57%
Unknown	103	7.82%
Disability	12 J. D.	
No Disability	81	21.66%
One Disability	134	35.83%
Dual-Disability	17	4.55%
Physical/Medical	81	21.66%
Mental Health	17	4.55%
HIV/AIDS	1	0.27%
Substance Abuse	32	8.56%
Developmental	3	0.80%
Other	37	9.89%
No Answer	142	37.97%
Reason in Shelter	172	31.317
Domestic Violence	9	2.41%
Discharged from Institution	2	0.53%
Unable to Pay Rent	83	22.19%
Fire/Other Disaster	14	3.74%
Family Break-up	13	3.48%
Evicted for Other Reason	21	5.61%
Unable to Renovate Home	126	33.69%
Other Reason	0	0.00%
No Answer	128	34.22%
No income/homeless due to	128	34.2276
Job Loss	51	42 646/
Mental Illness	6	13.64%
Medical Problem/Costs	22	1.60%
	17	5.88%
Alcohol/Drugs	53	4.55%
Money Management Problems	19	14.17%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	130	5.08%
Other Reason	112	34.76% 29.95%
No Answer	112	29.937
How long homeless	7	4.072/
<or= 1="" mo<="" td=""><td>24</td><td>1.87%</td></or=>	24	1.87%
2 - 6 MOS	31	8.29%
7- 12 MOS	7	1.87%
1-2 YRS	37	9.89%
2-3 YRS	31	8.29%
3-4 YRS	28	7.49%
4-5 YRS	17	4.55%
>5 YRS	112	29.95%
No Answer	104	27.81%

Household Composition		00 501
Single Male	77	20.59%
Single Female	20	5.35%
Single Youth	1	0.27%
Couple	36	9.63%
Single Parent Family	56	14.97%
Two Parent Family	167	44.65%
No Answer	17	4.55%
Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	204	54.55%
Households With No Spouse	153	. 40.91%
No Answer	17	4.55%
Children		
Households with Children	223	59.63%
Households with No Children	136	36.36%
No Answer	15	4.01%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	70	18.72%
1 BDRM	69	18.45%
2 BDRM	73	19.52%
3 BDRM	75	20.05%
4+ BDRM	72	19.25%
No Answer	15	4.01%
INO ALISY/EI		4.0170
Home that meets ADA Requirement	7	1.87%
Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	118	31.55%
Part-Time Employment	32	8.56%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	10	2.67%
DPHSS Assistance	83	22.19%
Vocational Programs	1	0.27%
Relatives/Friends	30	8.02%
Social Security	28	7.49%
Other	42	
	8	. 11.23% 2.14%
None	79	
No Answer		21.12%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	82	30.48%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	187	69.52%
Live independently		04.7000
Able to live independently	231'	61.76%
Unable to live independently	49	13.10%
No Answer	94	25.13%
Services Received		
Received Services	88'	23.53%
Did Not Receive Services	209	55.88%
No Answer	77	20.59%
Food/Hot Meals	41	10.96%
Health Care	48	12.83%

12	3.21%
3	0.80%
1	0.27%
2	0.53%
O,	0.00%
10	2.67%
3	0.80%
2	0.53%
	6.42%
	1.07%
	0.80%
	2.41%
	1.60%
	1.34%
	0.80%
	0.007
66	17.65%
	58.56%
	23.80%
21	5.61%
37	9.89%
25	6.68%
10	2.67%
9	2.41%
12	3.21%
7	1.87%
14	3.74%
14	3.74%
11	2.94%
	4.81%
	2.67%
and the same of th	4.28%
	3.48%
	4.01%
	2.41%
	3.48%
	3 1 2 0 10 3 2 24 4 3 9 6 5 3 9 6 6 219 89 21 37 25 10 9

Total Homeless on Guam

Total Homeless	1495	100.00%
Total Households	496	100.00%
Sub Population		
Gender		10 = 1
Male	668	44.68%

Female	604	40.40%
Unknown	223	14.92%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	196	39.52%
Chuukese	121	24.40%
Caucasian	17	3.43%
Filipino	51	10.28%
Burmese	44	8.87%
Other	54	10.89%
Unknown	13	2.62%
Veteran		
Veteran	39	7.86%
Non-veteran	421	84.88%
Unknown	36	7.26%
Age Groups		
Children	749	50.10%
Adults	614	41.07%
Unknown	132	8.83%
Under 18	749	50.10%
19-25	81	5.42%
26-35	173	11.57%
36-45	170	11.37%
46-62	140	9.36%
63+	50	3.34%
Unknown	132	8.83%
Disability		
No Disability	131	26.41%
One Disability	164	33.06%
Dual-Disability	43	8.67%
Physical/Medical	109	21.98%
Mental Health	44	8.87%
HIV/AIDS	1	0.20%
Substance Abuse	41	8.27%
Developmental	32	5.45%
Other	40	8.05%
No Answer	158	31.85%
Reason in Shelter		
Domestic Violence	23	4.64%
Discharged from Institution	9,	1.81%
Unable to Pay Rent	131	26.41%
Fire/Other Disaster	15	3.02%
Family Break-up	37	7.45%
Evicted for Other Reason	45	9.07%
Unable to Renovate Home	127	25.60%
Other Reason	5	1.01%
No Answer	137	27.62%

Job Loss	67	13.51%		
Mental Illness	24	4.84%		
Medical Problem/Costs	28	5.65%		
Alcohol/Drugs	22	4.44%		
Money Management Problems	86	17.34%		
Temp. Living Situation Ended	49	9.88%		
Other Reason	166	33.47%		
No Answer	113	22.78%		
How long homeless	113	22.1070		
<or> I MO</or>	21 .	4.23%		
	92	18.55%		
2 - 6 MOS	15	The state of the s		
7- 12 MOS		3.02%		
1-2 YRS	45 42	9.07%		
2-3 YRS		8.47%		
3-4 YRS	28	5.65%		
4-5 YRS	17	3.43%		
>5 YRS	128	25.81%		
No Answer	108	21.77%		
Household Composition		200-000		
Single Male	136	27.42%		
Single Female	43	8.67%		
Single Youth	16	3.23%		
Couple	42	8.47%		
Single Parent Family	66	13.31%		
Two Parent Family	176	35.48%		
No Answer	17	3.43%		
Spouse or Life Partner				
Households With Spouse	219	44.15%		
Households With No Spouse	260	52.42%		
No Answer	17	3.43%		
Children				
Households with Children	242	48.79%		
Households with No Children	239	48.19%		
No Answer	15	3.02%		
Bedroom Needed				
Studio	101	20.36%		
1 BDRM	139	28.02%		
2 BDRM	86	17.34%		
3 BDRM	81	16.33%		
4+ BDRM	74	14,92%		
No Answer	15	3.02%		
	="			
Home that meets ADA Requirement	8	1.61%		
Sources of Income				
Full-Time Employment	125	25.20%		
Part-Time Employment	40'	8.06%		
Unemployment Comp/SDI	16	3.23%		

DPHSS Assistance	112	22.58%
Vocational Programs	1	0.20%
Relatives/Friends	75	15.12%
Social Security	33	6.65%
Other	58	11.69%
None	10	2.02%
No Answer	95	19.15%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	120	31.17%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	265	68.83%
Live independently		
Able to live independently	271	54.64%
Unable to live independently	126	25.40%
No Answer	99	19.96%
Services Received		
Received Services	181	36.49%
Did Not Receive Services	238	47.98%
No Answer	77	15.52%
Food/Hot Meals	117	23.59%
Health Care	74	14.92%
Job Help	31	6.25%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	13	2.62%
Rehab	6	1.21%
Domestic Violence	7	1.41%
Respite Care	11	2.22%
Bus Ticket/Transit	39	7.86%
Monthly Rental Assistance	22	4.44%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	6	1.21%
Medication	50	10.08%
General Counseling	29	5.85%
Housing Counseling/Placement	15	3.02%
Case Management	53	10.69%
Life Skills Training	45	9.07%
Child Care	7	1.41%
Mental Health Care	23	4.64%
Waiting List		
Currently On Waitlist	126	25.40%
Currently Not On Waitlist	261	52.62%
No Answer	109	21.98%
Food/Hot Meals	48	9.68%
Health Care	74	14.92%
Job Help	62	12.50%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	13	2.62%
Rehab	16	3.23%
Domestic Violence	14	2.82%
Respite Care	10	2.02%
Bus Ticket/Transit	38	7.66%
Monthly Rental Assistance	37	7.46%

Homeless Prevention Rental		
Assistance	31	6.25%
Medication	44	8.87%
General Counseling	30	6.05%
Housing Counseling/Placement	46	9.27%
Case Management	32	6.45%
Life Skills Training	55	11.09%
Child Care	11	2.22%
Mental Health Care	62	12.50%

Helps and Barriers

On Thursday, March 15, 2001, a debriefing session was held for team leaders to give input on helps and barriers during the count and to give recommendations for future counts.

The team leaders raised the following positive aspects concerning the homeless count:

- More teams were sent out during this count than the previous year. A total of 23 teams were deployed to all villages. This was the key reason for a higher, and more accurate, number of homeless people being counted.
- Hand-held radios and cellular phones were used for team-to-team and team-tobase communication.
- Most of the mayors were very helpful with providing information on the locations where the homeless are found in their villages. Some mayors also assisted with pre-screening the sites and escorting the teams on the day of the count.
- The team leaders' training session proved to be very helpful as team leaders were educated on issues surrounding safety, identifying persons with mental health issues and identifying others with substance abuse issues. This training was beneficial for safety of all team members and accuracy of the count.
- Mixed male/female teams also proved to be very helpful. Many homeless women seemed to appear more comfortable speaking with a female enumerator and therefore participated in the survey.

The team leaders discussed the following barriers:

- There was a need for survey sheets translated in Tagalog.
- Teams in Dededo and Yigo were not able to cover certain areas where they were assigned.
- Due to workers having to complete necessary paperwork for the count on the morning of deployment, teams were not able to leave for their assigned villages as early as planned.
- The homeless count was held on the day after the Department of Public Health released their assistance benefits to clients. It was also a Friday when employed homeless individuals may have received their paychecks. Therefore, many homeless individuals were not at home or at locations where they usually congregate.

- The team that was deployed during the evening hours was not escorted by a police officer. Due to this reason, the evening team did not go into areas deemed unsafe.
- ☐ The survey sheet was extensive and it asked for personal information which some homeless individuals did not wish to answer.
- Some team members met for the first time on the day of the count. Team leaders stated that it might have been more helpful if they were given the names and phone numbers of their team members prior to the day of the count.

Recommendations for Future Counts

The following are recommendations for future homeless counts:

- Assign one more team to Dededo and Yigo. Even with the increase in the amount of teams assigned to these villages this year, team leaders assigned to these areas agreed that an additional team to each of these villages would be helpful.
- Provide data sheets in the Tagalog translation to prevent communication barriers with the Tagalog-speaking homeless population.
- Provide all teams with hand-held radios for communication between all teams (during this recent count, some teams had cellular phones instead of a radio).
- Assure that workers complete all necessary paperwork before the day of the count to prevent delay of deployment.
- Conduct the point-in-time homeless count during mid-month (second or third week of the month).
- Make Arrangements for a police officer to escort the team who will be doing the count during the evening hours.
- Include role-playing as a part of the training session for learning interviewing techniques.
- Conduct training of all team members (leaders and enumerators) on a day prior to deployment.
- Simplify the data sheet as much as possible to prevent non-participation from homeless individuals.
- Assign people from various cultures to each team to prevent language and cultural barriers with the homeless.
- Provide team leaders with names and phone numbers of their team members prior to the day of the count. This will allow team leaders to meet team members in advance.
- Distribute maps of assigned areas to team leaders at least one week prior to the day of the count. This will help team leaders become more knowledgeable of their assigned areas.

Summary

On March 2, 2001, there were 1495 homeless people, 178 of whom were staying in shelters on Guam while 1317 were living in areas other than shelters. 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 Guam Homeless Coalition continues to work towards preventing and ending homelessness. Homeless providers will need to continue gathering together to determine gaps in the continuum of care system as we develop strategies 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

Felix Ungacta Mayor, Hagatna
Paul McDonald Mayor, Agana Height
Jesus Chaco Vice-Mayor, Agat

Vicente Aguon Mayor, Chalan Pago-Ordot
Melissa Savares Vice-Mayor, Dededo
Franklin Taitague Mayor, Inarajan
Nonito Blas Mayor, Mangilao
Rita Tainatongo Mayor, Merizo
Andrew Villagomez Mayor, MTM
Isabel Haggard Mayor Piti

Isabel Haggard Mayor, Piti
Joseph Wesley Mayor, Santa Rita
Anthony Leon Guerrero Mayor, Talofofo

Concepcion Duenas Mayor, Tamuning-Tumon

Robert Lizama Mayor, Yigo
Jose Terlaje Mayor, Yona
Vicente San Nicolas Mayor, Asan-Maina
Tony Quinata Mayor, Umatac
Peter Aguon Mayor, Barrigada
Daniel Sablan Mayor, Sinajana

Catholic Social Services

Cerila Rapadas Executive Director
Sister Anna Landy Alee Shelter
Sister Carol McClenon Alee Shelter

Jesse Maanao Administrator, Liheng. Program
Dennis Penaflorida Administrator, Liheng Program
Pete Manibusan Administrator, Guma Sagrada
Josephine Rosario Administrator, Guma San Jose

Jesse Catahay Administrator, Caridad

Jerry M. Puna Caridad

Nelson Pascua Social Worker, Liheng

Ef-Love Mailos Social Worker, Guma San Jose

Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Mary Weakley Rose Marie Nanpei

Jude Ramos

Sanctuary, Inc.

Merlinda Tutay Administrator, Coed Shelter

Greg Borja Social Worker

The Salvation Army

Capt. Dave Harmon Corps Officer
Capt. Linda Harmon Corps Officer

Larry Groenleer Director, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Joy Groenleer Director, Family Services Center

Zarah Borja Assistant Coordinator, Family Services Center

CSM Wayne Gillespie Business Administrator

Cindy Schwartzkopf Bookkeeper
Renata Bordallo Counselor
Olivia Davis Counselor
Celestine Ruwethin Counselor

Al Mendez In-Kind Donation Manager

Pete Cruz Logistics Specialist John Schwartzkopf Property Manager

Ryan Borja Communications Specialist

Lisa Vicente Social Worker, Family Services Center

Christine Johnson Spiritual Ministries Director Irma Abwe Administrative Assistant Lander Slander Support Specialist Tony Benavente Night Resident Manager Isabel Gawel Advisory Board Member

Habitat for Humanity

Mark Estes Regional Program Officer

Maria Bumagat International Partner for Micronesia

VARO (Victim Advocates Reaching Out)

Christine Payne

Coral Life Foundation

Alex Silverio

Guma Mami. Inc.

Eli Ubedei Resident Manager

Monica Flores Direct Service Coordinator

DPHSS

Charlene San Nicolas Division of Social Service

University of Guam

Karen Carpenter Professor, School of Social Work
Gerhard Schwab Professor, School of Social Work

Russellyn Magan Student Ray Tumanda Student Christine Dionaldo Student Trexia Dingcong Student Amy Schroeder Student Makrea Machy Student Joshua Alhgren Student Renee Camacho Student Amysue Boria Student Mario Tongo Student April Blas Student Devina Chargualaf Student Beverlyn Chargualaf Student Daniel Damaol Student Elizabeth Pereira Student Thea Baza Student Emelita Miclat Student Tria Reves Student Lorena Snaer Student Student Marcella Aguon Pilar Santos Student Mara Lifoifoi Student William Reyes Student Student Rhea Aguon Sister Barbara Lambor-Student Hagel

Guam Police Department

Tom Tomasiak Community Relations Officer

Department of Education Chamorro Studies and Special Projects

Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program

Social Worker Roger Wynn Norma Mafnas Social Worker Nilda Orencia Social Worker Erlinda Mendiola Social Worker Valerie Tanlu Social Worker Steven Pangelinan Social Worker Chona Mesias Social Worker Doris Bukikosa Social Worker Social Worker Leoni Sagun Social Worker Lourdes Borja-Estevez Shirley Besebes Social Worker Francisco Gumataotatao Social Worker Lorraine Camacho Social Worker

Eva Herrera Social Worker Rosaiynn Duenas Social Worker Margaret Manalisay Social Worker Cathrina Palomo Social Worker Anthon Edward Social Worker Kathray Joseph Social Worker Mary Torres Social Worker Lynette Cruz Social Worker Marcia Diego Social Worker

Department of Public Works

Mike Pangelinan

Engineering Technician

Other Workers

Doria Villagomez

Hermina Reselap

Joanne James

Joshua Alhgren

Tyrone Oates

Annalyn Oates

Helen Ililau

Antoinette Santos

Gina Manglona

Christopher Cowart

Dolores Wade

Kate Thomas

Dan Sablan

Jesse Baza

Ruben Cruz

Timothy Nauta

Kasno Pwich

Francis Moses

Tony Nama

Jimmy Tareyama

Mitch Tuotte

Pualei Unpingco

Aline Reklai

Ray Bunch

Taase Togamalei

Canice Rebaulinan

Doria Villagomez

Joven De Campo

Survey

Please answer the following questions	about your situation	on:
1) Are you:FemaleMale		
2) What is your nationality?		
3) Are you a veteran? Yes N	0	
4) How old are you?		
5) Have you experienced problems in	any of the followi	ing areas?
(A)Physical/medical		
(D)Substance Abuse		
6) Reason(s) for becoming homeless:		(F)Other
		- 1 C ::
(A)Domestic violence (C)Unable to pay rent	(B)Discharge	ed from institution
(C)Onable to pay rent	(D)Fire/othe	r disaster destroyed my home
(E)Family break-up		or other reason
(G)Unable to renovate substance		
7) Could not maintain income or stay h		
(A)Job lost	(B)Mental il	lness
(C)Medical problems/costs	(D)Alcohol o	or other drug use
(E)Money management probler	ns	
(F)Temporary living situation e		
(G)N/A		
8) How long have you been homeless?		
9) Are you homeless with a spouse or		es No
If yes, age of spouse or life partner?		
10) Do you have any dependent children	en living with you	Yes No
If yes, ages and sex of children	in fiving with you	
11) How big an apartment/house do yo		
Studio1 bdrm2 bdrm		1. b.d.m
Home that meets ADA requirement		
12) What have your sources of income		
(A)Full Time Employment	(B)Part Time	Employment
(C)Unemployment Comp/SDI	(D)DPHSS (Al-DC/IANF/GA/Food stamps)
(E)Vocational Programs	(F)Relatives/	partner/friends
(E)Vocational Programs (G)Social Security	(H)Other sou	irces of income:
If unemployed, are you seeking work?	Yes No	
13) Are you able to live independently		
14) In the last month, what services has	ve you used? Che	ck as many as apply.
	Received	Need But Not Received
(A)Food Hot Meals		Applied? Y N
(B)Health Care		Applied? Y N
(C)Job Help		Applied? Y N
(D)Alcohol/Drug Counseling or		
Treatment	William	Applied? Y N
(E)Rchab		Applied? Y N
(F)Domestic Violence		Applied? Y N
(G)Respite Care		Applied? Y N
(H)Bus Ticket Transit		Applied? Y N
(I)Monthly Rental Assistance		Applied? Y N
(J)Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance		Applied? Y N
(K)Medication		Applied? Y N
(L)General Counseling		Applied? Y N
(M)Housing Counseling and Housing		
Placement		Applied? Y N
(N)Case Management		Applied? Y N
(O)Life Skills Training		Applied? Y N
(P)Child Care		Applied? Y N
(Q)Mental Health Care		Applied? Y N
Interviewer:		Village:
IIIIOI VICWOI.		mage

CHUUKESE TRANSLATION SURVEY SHEET

1. Ngang: Fefin Mwan (Sex)
2. Ifa omw nachinality? Ika en seni meni fonu? (Racial/Ethic Background)
3. En mei piin sounfiu, / ika sounfiu lupwen ekewe moun (Veteran) yes no
4. Fite ierum? (Age)
5. En mei pin ani osukosuk/ika uruk ekei taran aramas mei mak fan? (Have you experienced problems in any of the following areas?) A. Physical/medical(B) Mental Health(C) HIV/AIDS D. Substance Abuse(E) Developmental(F) Other
6. Met popun ka emon aramas ese wor inwom'lenion. (Reason(s) for becoming homeless)
7. Use tongeni monatiw ika nomw lon ei imw fan iten ekei wewe. (Could not maintain income or stay housed due to) A. Ton seni angang (Job lost)B. Mei semen lon ach ekiek/Semwen (Mental illness)C. Osukosuken liwinimangen samaw (Medical problems/costs)D. Sakau/me metekew osukosukan sakaw (Alcohol or other drug use)E. Nipwakingaw ren isoisen moni (Money management problems)F. Pokiten neni sia nonow mei chok oukuk fansoun ach sipwe nomw lon. (Temporary livin situation ended)G. N/A
8. A ifa langetamen omw omles ika kose kunokun imwom. (How long have you been komeless)
9. Met omw nonomw onles/ika ese wor imowm, pwal fiti fengen me puluom/ika chon imwom? (Are you homeless with a spouse of life partner?) Uu (Yes)Apw (No) Ika pwe "Uu" fite ierin puluwom ika chon imown? (If yes, age of spouse or life partner?)
10. Met mei wor wesetan noum mei nomw rem? (Do you have any dependent children living with you) UuApwApwat ikanengin? (If yes, ages and sex of children)
11. Ifa ika fite rumen lon imw kopwe imweim? (How big of apartment/house do you need?) Studio1bdrm2 bdrm3 bdrm4+bdrm Home that meets ADA requirements (i.e. wheelchair accommodation)
12. If a usun io a anisuk ren pekin moni non omw nonomw seni ekkew maram anoo. (What have your sources of income been in the last 6 months?)

A. Full Time Employment B. D. DPHSS (AFDC/TANF/GA/Food F. Relatives/partner/friends G. Met en mei kukut omw angang iei Uu (Yes)Apw (I stamps)E. Social Security? (If unemployed	H. Other sources of income
13. Met en mei tongeni pwisin chok uta won oUu (Yes)Apw (No)	omw? (Are you ab	le to live independently?)
14. Fan ekkewe maram ano meni lein ekkei ar (In the last month, what services have you use		
	Received	Need But Not Received
(A)Food/ Hot Meals		Applied? Y N
(B)Health Care		Applied? Y N
(C)Job Help		Applied? Y N
(D)Alcohol/Drug Counseling or Treatment		Applied? Y N
(E)Rehab		Applied? Y N
(F)Domestic Violence		Applied? Y N
(G)Respite Care		Applied? Y N
(H)Bus Ticket/ Transit		Applied? Y N
(I)Monthly Rental Assistance		Applied? Y N
(J)Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance		Applied? Y N
(K)Medication		Applied? Y N
(L)General Counseling		Applied? Y N
(M)Housing Counseling and Housing Placement		Applied? YN
(N)Case Management		Applied? Y N
O)Life Skills Training		Applied? Y N
(P)Child Care		Applied? Y N
(P)Child Care		

T + a	1/:11	
Interviewer:	Village:	
	9	

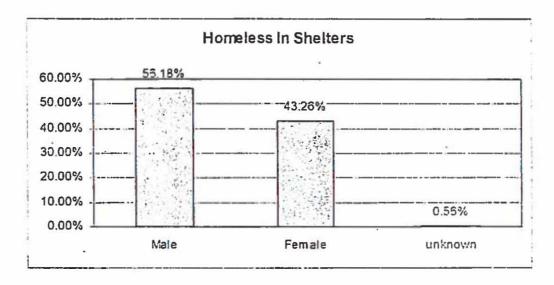
Homeless Census March 2, 2001

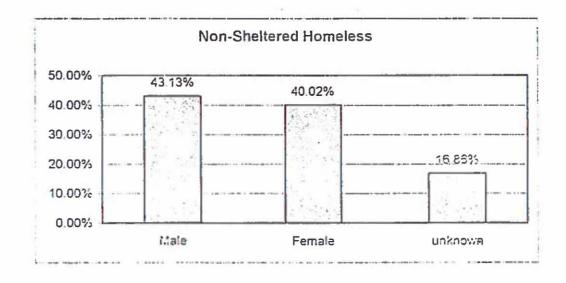
Program On Frid	Maximum Ca ay, March 2, of Nationality CHA: Chantoro CHB: Chockse CA: Cancasian Pt: Flipino	ipacity: 2001, p1	One): He case lis	Steach homes of the steach	Families	for whom you hands do to A.B.C.D.E.F.G	Permaner Nu provide # How long tonneless?	nt Supportive mber of Indi ed shelter. 9 Spone or life pattier? N: No Y: Yes If Yes, Age	Housing Supportduals Cach page has s Dependent children? N. No. Y: Yes. D Yes, aps and sex	pace för	12 families. 12 Sources of income Alto Joj Joseph	Use as many Alde to live independently? 8: No Y: Yes	pages as you Nervice their A.B.C.D.E.F.G. B.J.K.L.M.N.O. P.O.	Heeth, Id Need but not received A.B.C. B.L.F.G.B.J. J.E.J.G.B.J. A.B.D. Applied?
	O: Other													
													100, 200	Comment of the second second
												*** *** ***		**************************************
												12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
									- 4 -	t - V			į.	
													weller or excess	1 at 1 at 10 at 14 at 15

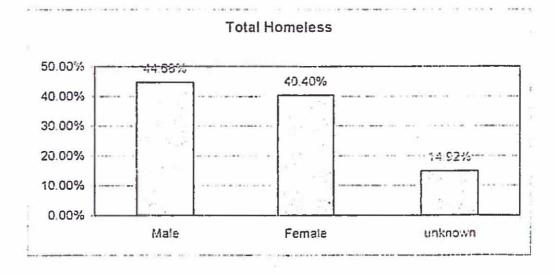
Please FAX this completed form to the Salvation Army Family Services Center (FAX 477-3505) on Tuesday, March 6, 2001.

Homeless Data by Sub-Populations

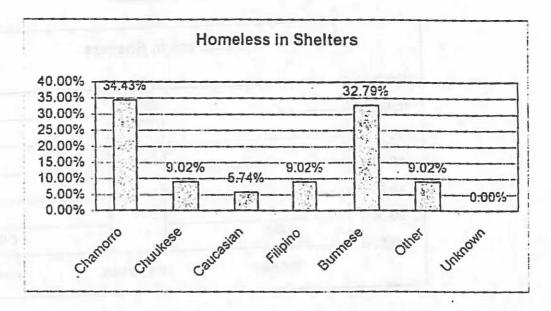
Gender

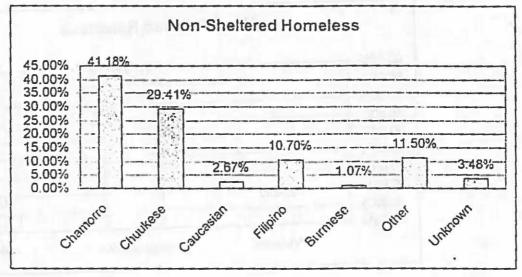


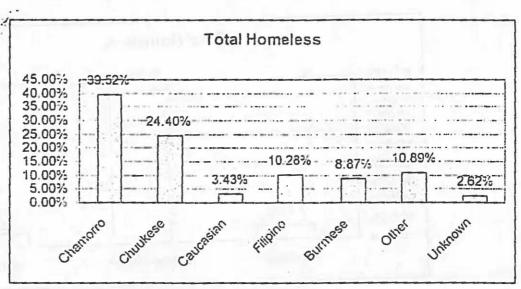




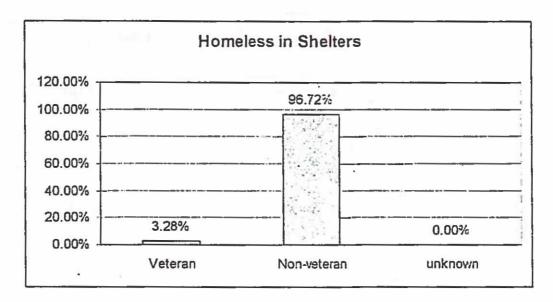
Ethnicity

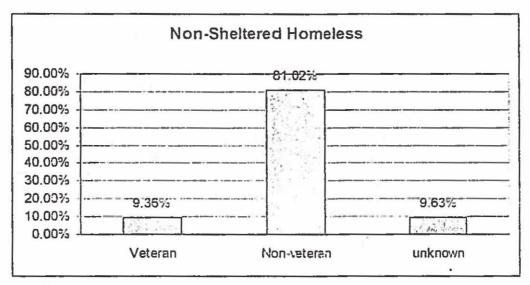


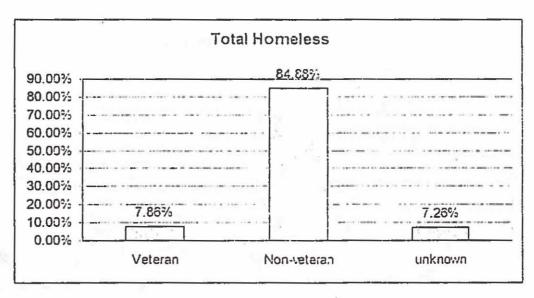




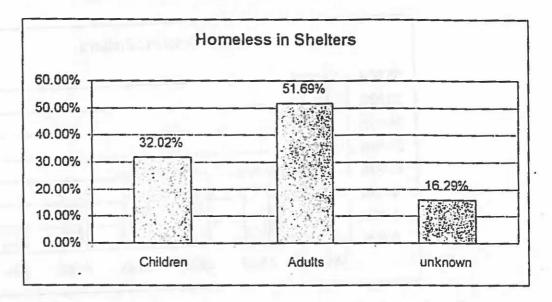
Veteran

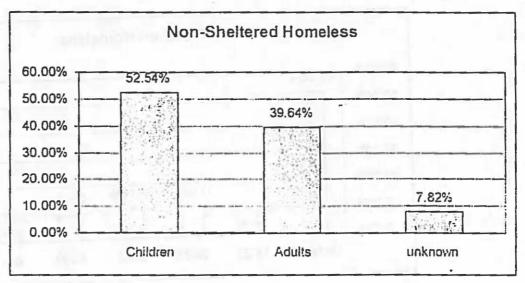


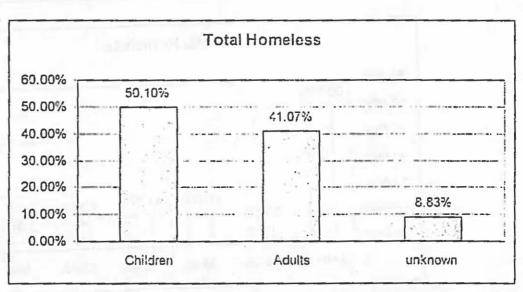




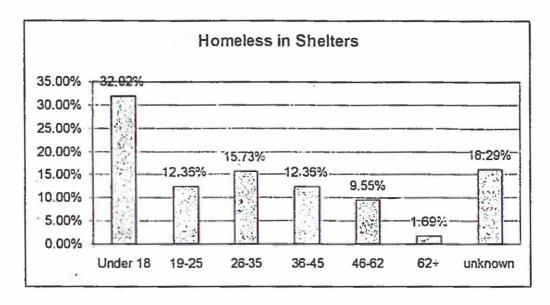
Age Group

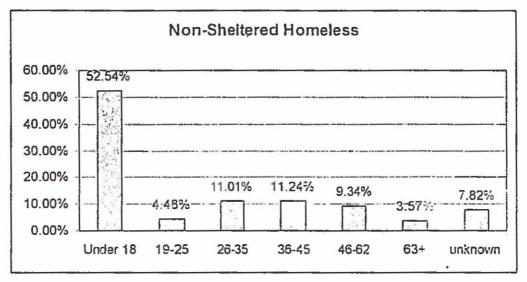


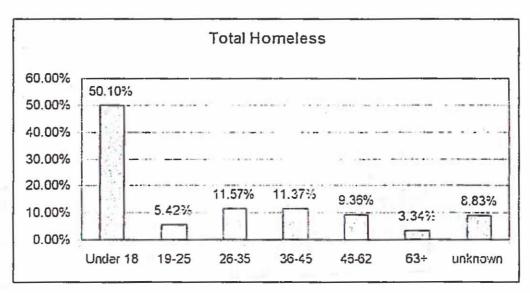




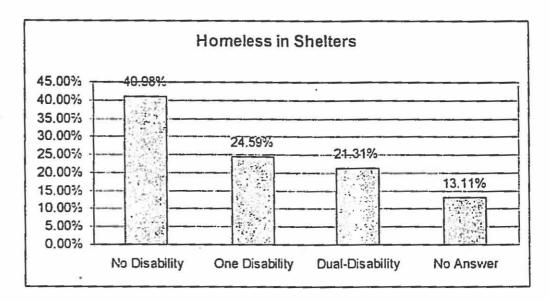
Age Group

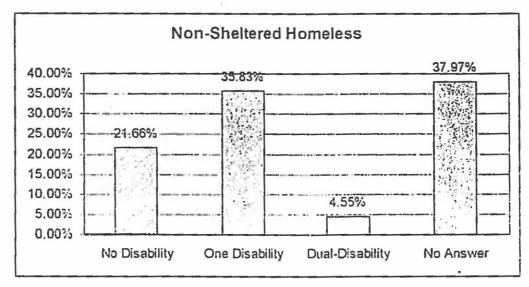


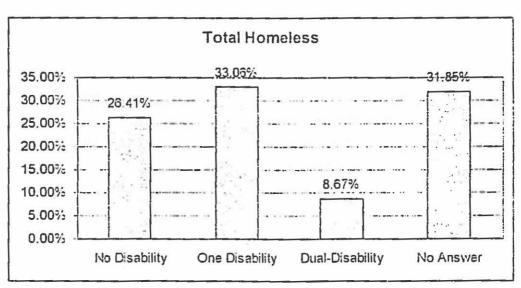




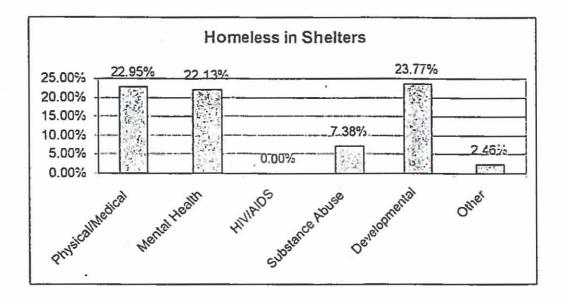
Disability

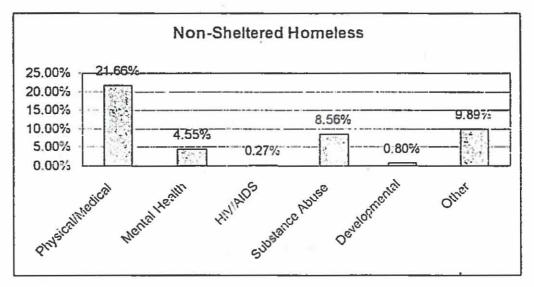


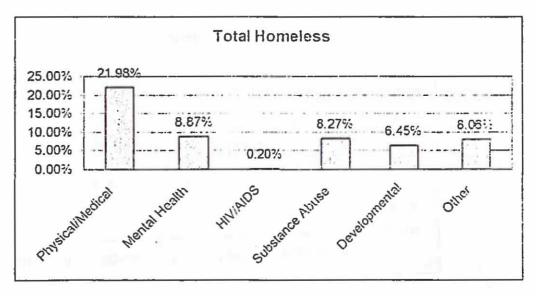




Disability







Homeless Census Workers

Agana-MTM

Joy Groenleer (TL)

Dan Sablan

Jesse Baza

Judy Blanchette

Agana Heights-Sinajana

CSM Wayne Gillespie (TL)

Helen Lillau

Ruben Cruz

Agat-Santa Rita

Zarah Borja (TL)

Russellyn Magan

Ray Tumanda

Asan-Piti-Maina

Celestine Ruwethin (TL)

Christine Dionaldo

Trexia Dingcong

Barrigada

Sister Barbara Lambor-Hagel (TL)

Amy Schroeder

Makrea Machy

Joshua Alhgren

Mangilao

Greg Borja (TL)

Christopher Cowart

Gina Manglona

Antoinette Santos

Pagat-Latte Heights

Christine Johnson (TL)

Renee Camacho

Timothy Nauta

Dededo I

Al Mendez (TL)

Analyn Oates

Pete Cruz

Francis Moses

Dededo II

Lisa Vicente (TL)

Maria Tongo

Kasno Pwich

Dededo III

Nelson Pascua (TL)

Tyrone Oates

Devina Chargualaf

Tanguissan Beach

Renata Bordallo (TL)

Amysue Borja

Lander Slander

NCS

Olivia Davis (TL)

April Blas

Tony Nauta

Jimmy Tareyama

Northern NCS

Ef-Love Mailos (TL)

Herminia Reselap

Joanne James

Yigo I

John Schwartzkopf (TL)

Beverlyn Chargualaf

Mitch Tuotte

Yigo II

Tony Benavente (TL)

Pualei Unpingco

Aline Reklai

Ray Bunch

Yigo III

Maria Bumagat (TL)

Daniel Damaol

Elizabeth Pereira

Tamuning-Tumon
Larry Groenleer (TL)
Thea Baza
Emelita Miclat
Taase Togamalei

Merizo
Capt. Dave Harmon (TL)
Canice Rebaulinan
Tria Reyes

Talofofo-Inarajan Ryan Borja (TL) Lorena Snaer Marcella Aguon

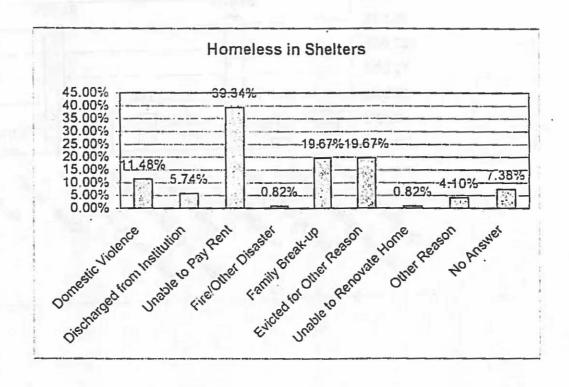
Yona Mark Estes (TL) Pilar Santos Mara Lifoifoi

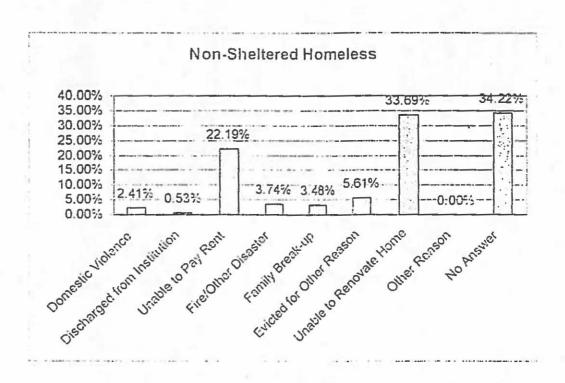
Night Team
Joy Groenleer
Larry Groenleer
Lisa Vicente

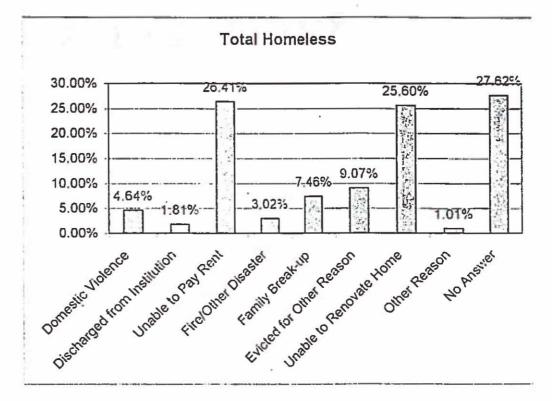
Chalan Pago/Ordot Irma Abwe (TL) Doria Villagomez William Reyes Dolores Wade

Umatac Kate Thomas (TL) Joven De Campo Rhea Aguon

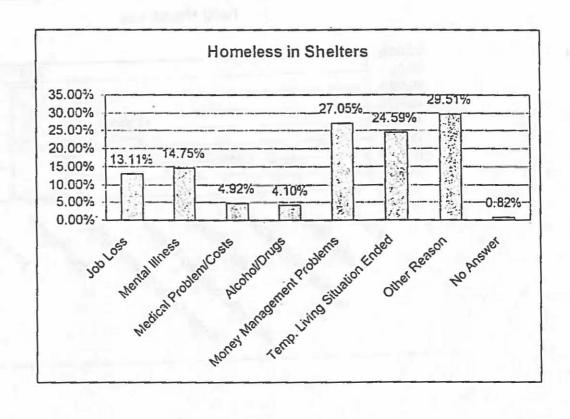
Reason for Homelessness

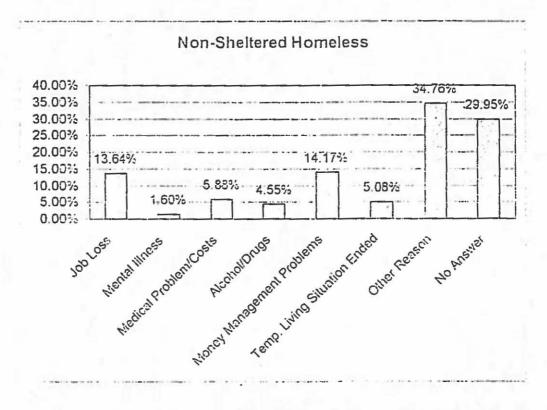




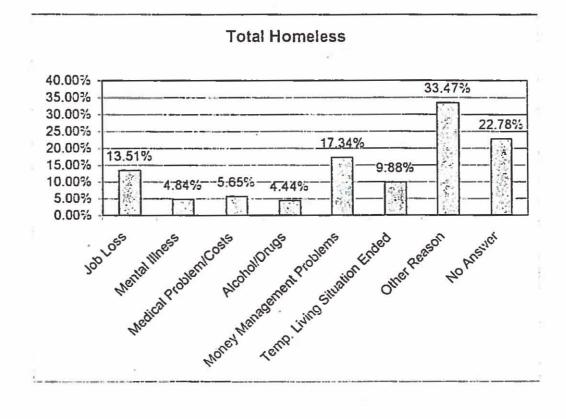


No income/Homeless Due To

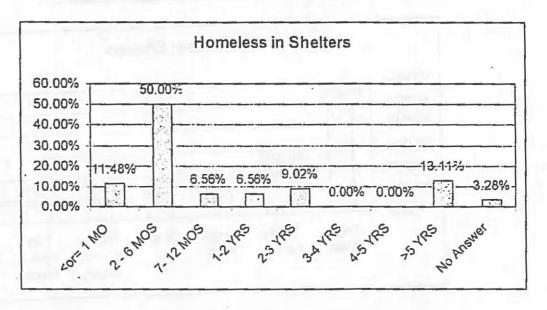


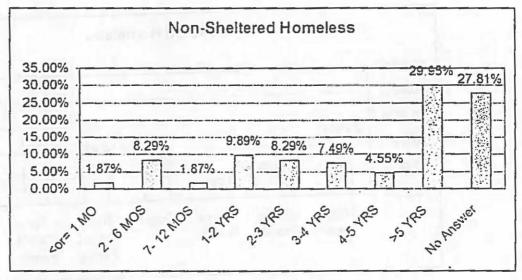


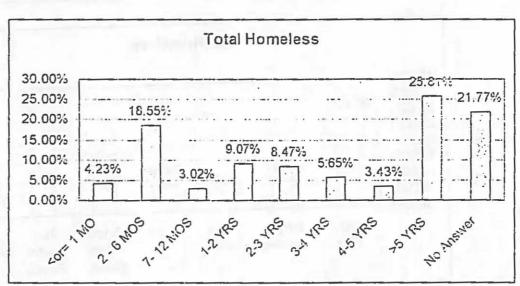
No income/Homeless Due To (Cont.)



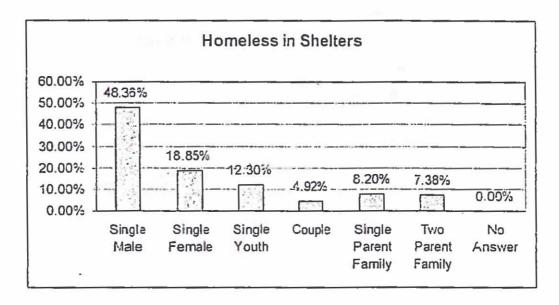
Period of Homelessness

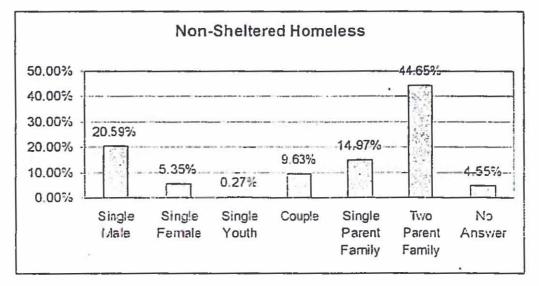


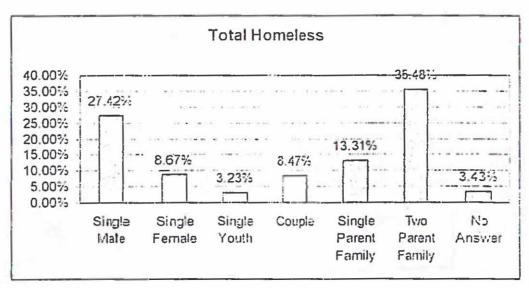




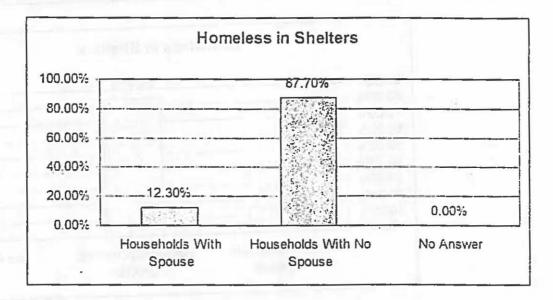
Family Composition

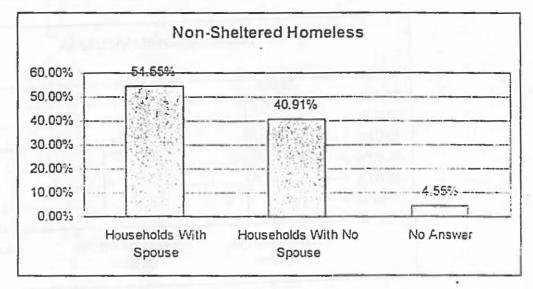


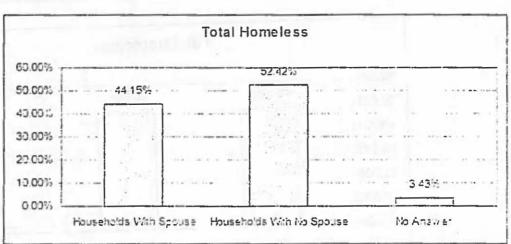




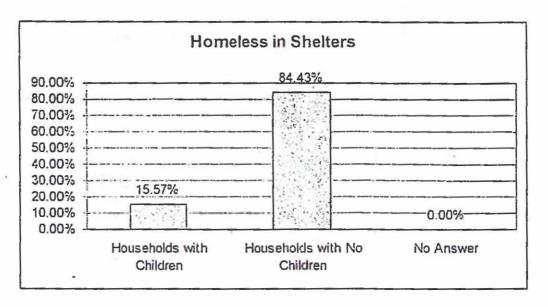
Homeless with Spouse/Life Partner

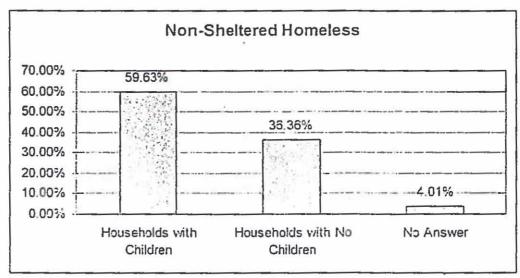


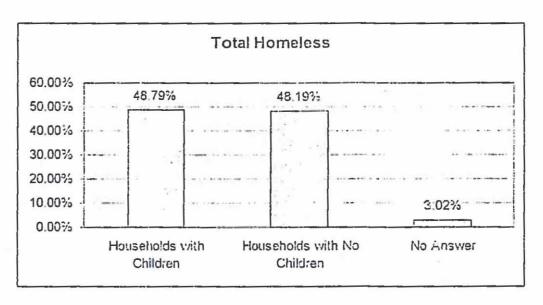




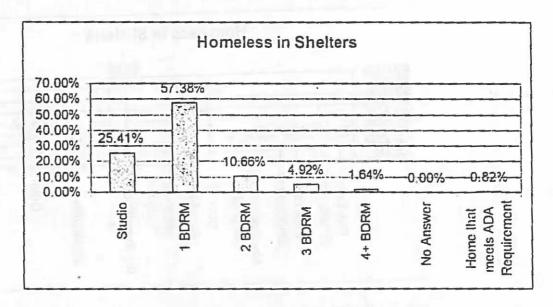
Homeless with Children

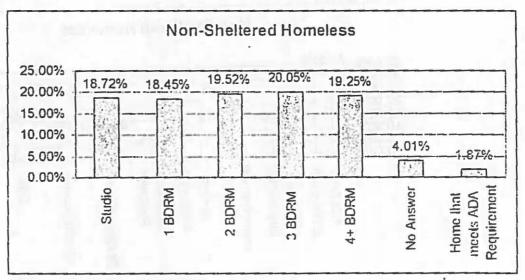


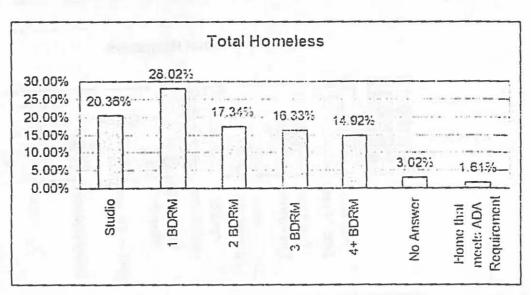




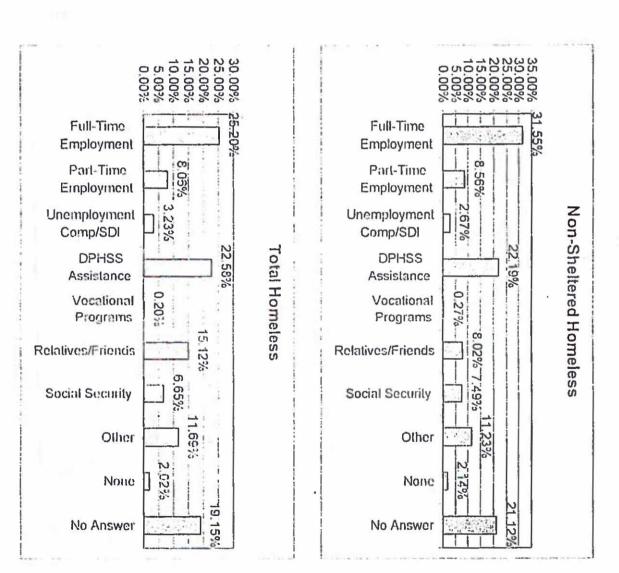
Bedrooms Needed

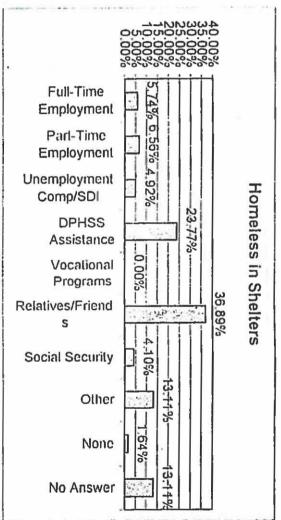




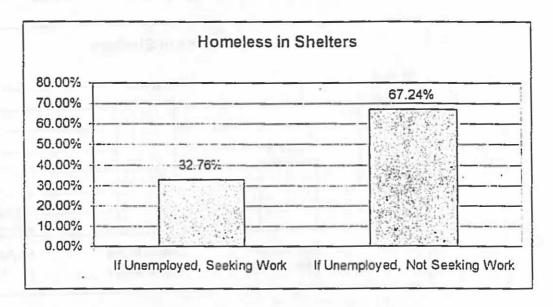


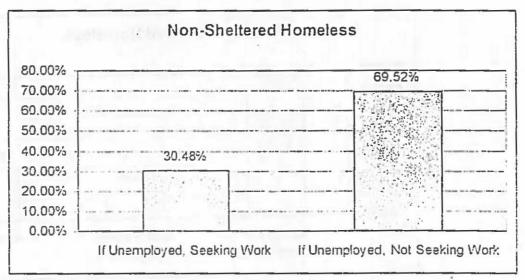
Sources of Income

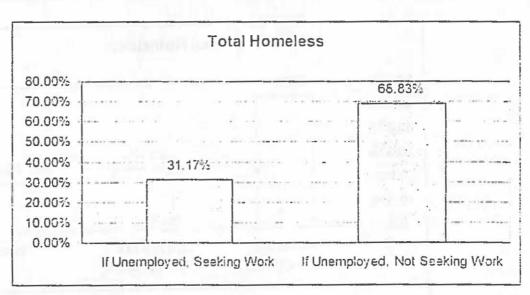




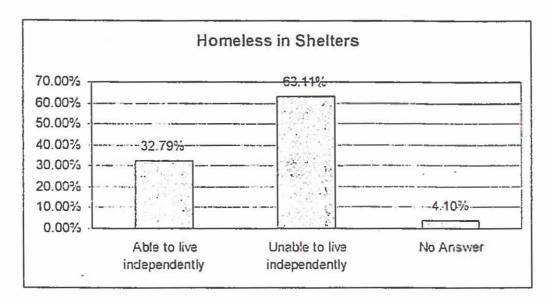
Seeking Work

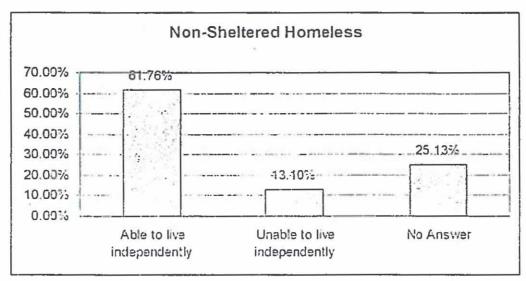


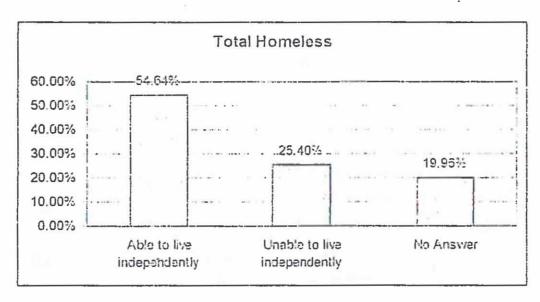




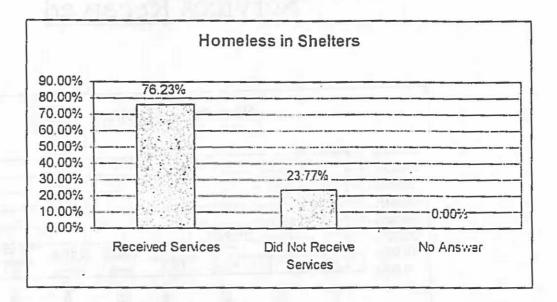
Independent Living

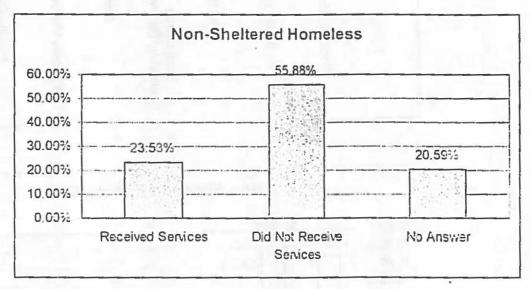


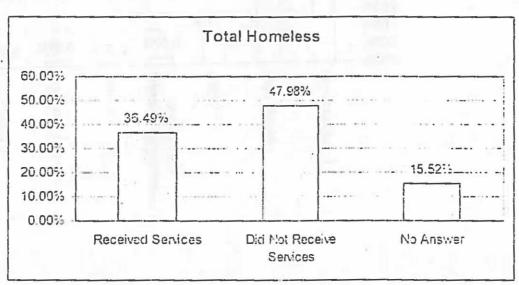


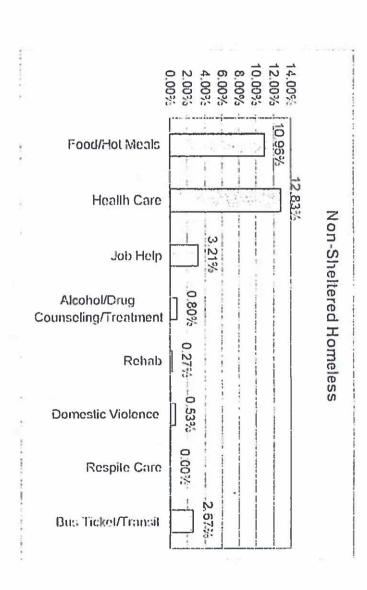


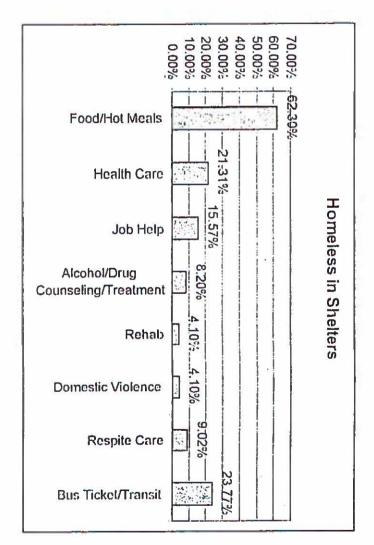
Services Received

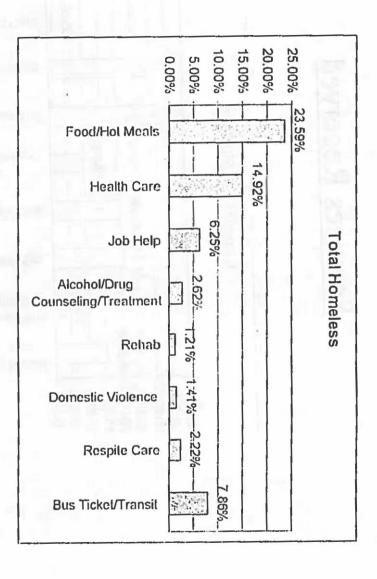












40.00% 35.00% 30.00% 25.00% 20.00% 15.00% 5.00% 5 Monthly Rental Assistance 3.28% Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance Medication 20 **General Counseling** 49% W Housing 84% Counseling/Placement Case Management Life Skills Training Child Care

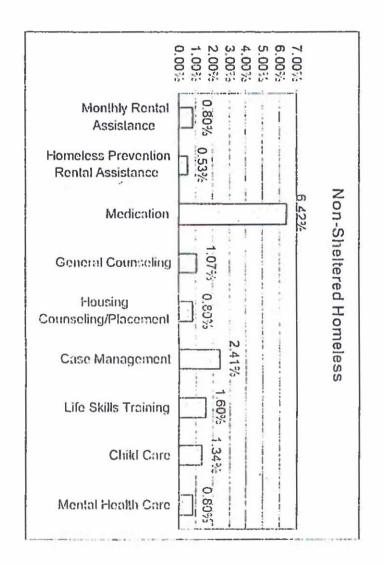
Mental Health Care

16,39%

Homeless

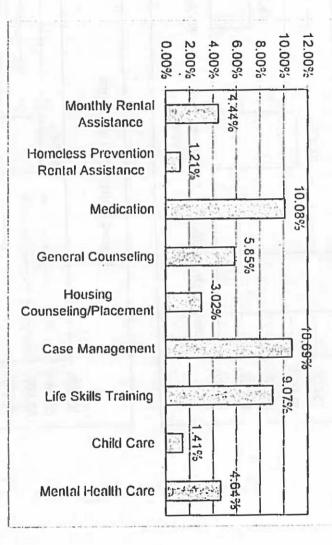
₹.

Shelters

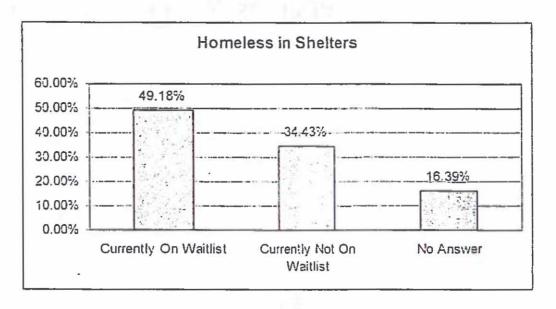


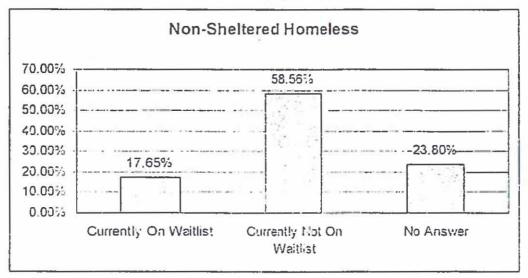
Services Received (Cont.

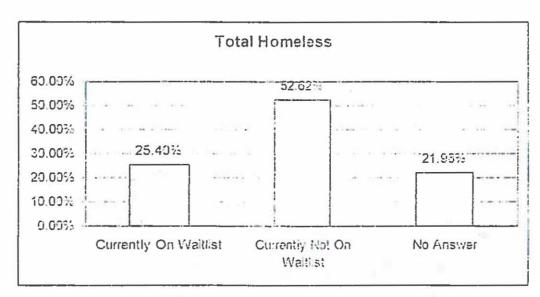
Total Homeless

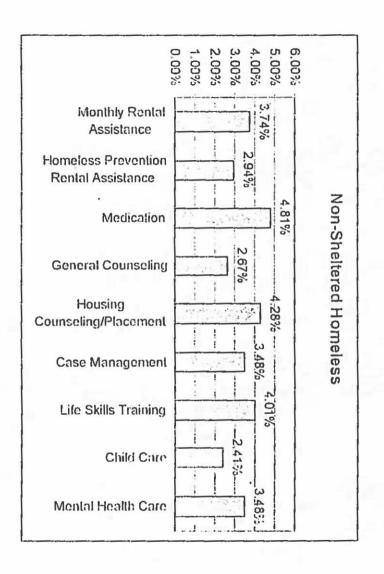


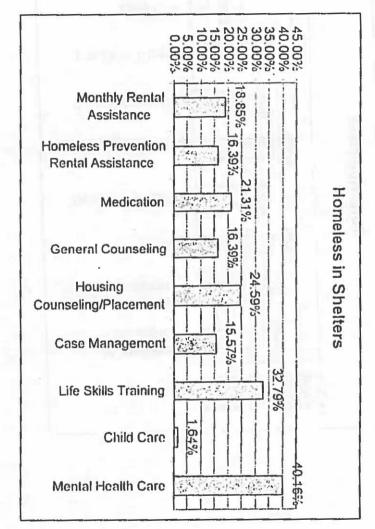
Waiting List

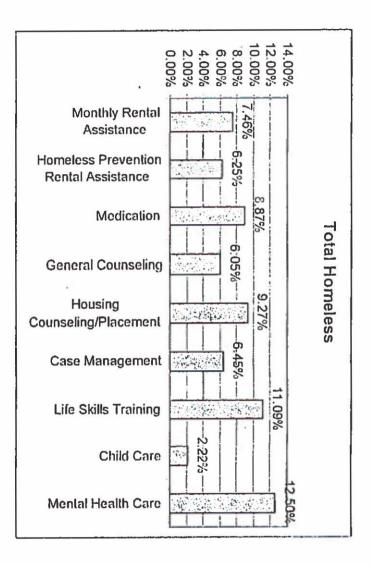






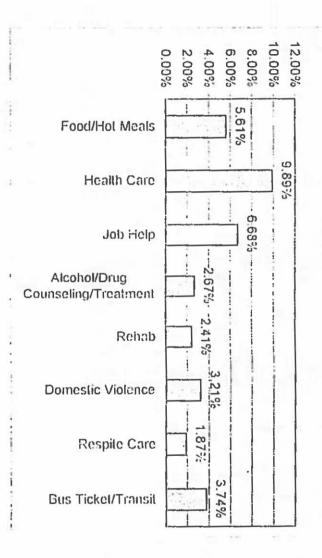




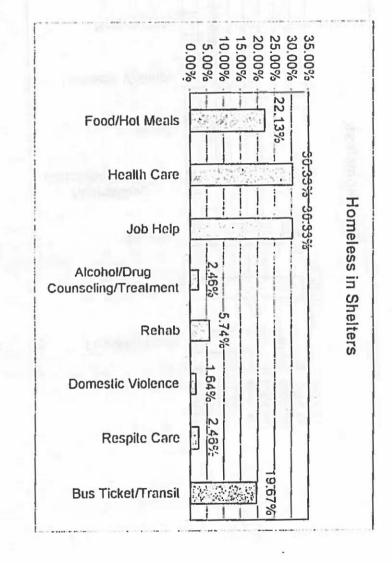


Waitlist Services

Waitlist Services

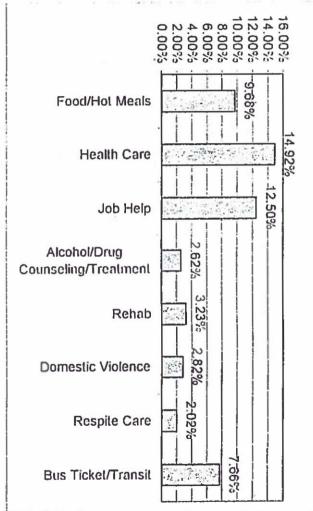


Non-Sheltered Homeless



Vaitlist Services (Cont.





Continuum of Care: Gaps Analysis (2001)

	Estimated Need	Current Inventory	Unmet Need/ Gap	Relative Priority
--	-------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

Individuals

		E CONTRACTOR OF STREET			E 450
Example	Emergency Shelter	1115	89	26	M
Beds/Units	Emergency Shelter	90	41	131	
	Transitional Housing	110	72	38	
	Permanent Supportive Housing	57	18	39	
	Total	257	131	126	No. of London
Supportive Services Slots	Job Training	87	32	55	
	Case Management	73	131	0	1.5
	Substance Abuse Treatment	44	16	28	
	Mental Health Care	46	22	24	
	Housing Placement	59	0	59	
	Life Skills Training	76	0	76	
	Other - Health Care & Medication	82	0	82	
	Other - Food	123	0	123	
	Other - Domestic Violence Counseling	22	0	22	
	Other - Respite Care	13	0	13	
	Other - Bus Ticket/Transit	54	0	54	
Sub- Populations	Chronic Substance Abuse	44	11	33	
	Seriously Mentally III	46	7	39	
	Dually-Diagnosed	25	5	20	
	Veterans	22	0	22	
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	
	Victims of Domestic Violence	22	10	12	
	Youth	13	11	2	F
	Other - Developmental Disability	28	10	18	

Persons in Families With Children

Beds/Units	Emergency Shelter	64	20	44	
	Transitional Housing	128	22	106	
	Permanent Supportive Housing	71	0	71	
	Total	263	42	221	
Supportive Services Slots	Job Training	54	19	35	
	Case Management	23	19	4	
	Child Care	16	0	16	
	Substance Abuse Treatment	27	0	27	
	Mental Health Care	14	0	14	
	Housing Placement	30	0	30	
	Life Skills Training	21	0	21	
	Other - Health Care & Medication	75	0	75	
	Other - Food	41	0	41	
	Other - Domestic Violence Counseling	15	0	15	
	Other - Respite Care	8	0	8	
	Other - Bus Ticket/Transit	20	0	20	
Sub- populations	Chronic Substance Abuse	27	0	27	
	Seriously Mentally III	14	0	14	
	Dually-Diagnosed	7	0	7	
	Veterans	16	0	16	
	Persons with HIV/AIDS	1	0	1	
	Victims of Domestic Violence	15	4	11	
	Other - Developmental Disability	4	0	4	