

**GUAM HOMELESS COUNT
OCTOBER 2001**

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

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

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Introduction and Background

Homelessness on Guam continues to be one of the social problems requiring community attention. Since the needs of the homeless population are so extensive, it is imperative for local government agencies, private agencies, the business community, service clubs and others to work together in helping this population achieve permanent housing and self-sufficiency. As we continue improving the provision of services to the homeless and planning for new programs to assist them, 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 conducted the first island-wide point-in-time homeless count 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 second island-wide point-in-time count of the homeless population was conducted on March 2, 2001. This count revealed that there were 1495 homeless people on Guam at that time. This number included 178 people staying in Guam shelters while 1317 homeless people were living in areas other than shelters.

The results of the most recent count of the homeless population are found in this report. These findings will aid in the continued development of 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. It also provides a valuable overview that will improve our understanding of the characteristics of homeless people, the nature of homelessness, and how best to address it.

This report is a culmination of a collaboration of homeless service providers working together to complete a project benefiting the community of Guam. We appreciate the support of all individuals who took part in this homeless count. Let us continue to work together as we fight the war against homelessness in our community.

Definition of Homelessness

In 1987, Congress passed the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act to assist homeless persons needing services such as shelter placement, job training, healthcare and other supportive services. The McKinney Act definition of homelessness was used in carrying out this count.

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.

A fixed residence is one that is stationary, permanent, and not subject to change. A regular residence is one that is used on a regular (i.e., nightly) basis. An adequate residence is one that is sufficient for meeting both the physical and psychological needs typically met in home environments.

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 in shelters for persons with mental illness or developmental disabilities
- ☐ individuals in substance abuse shelters
- ☐ children in youth shelters who are placed there on a temporary basis
- ☐ 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 and individuals who lack a fixed, regular and adequate residence

Methodology

The method for conducting this count was a dual process involving a single day island-wide count of individuals and families residing in a shelter and a count of individuals and families at locations other than shelters. A description of each process follows.

The Single Night Shelter Count

The first part of the count consisted of counting those individuals and families staying in emergency, transitional or permanent shelters for the homeless. Data was collected from thirteen 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	provides supportive housing for children who are emotionally, physically or mentally challenged	7 beds	case management, information and referral services, counseling services, and life skills training
Catholic Social Service – Caridad II	provides permanent supportive housing for severely disabled adults	6 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 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 (Victim Advocates Reaching Out) and Coral Life Foundation, were also contacted and asked to participate in this census. While neither provided shelter assistance on October 17, 2001, the following is a brief explanation about each agency:

- ❑ VARO – responds to victims of violent crimes, offers crisis intervention, information, follow-up and referral services. When necessary, VARO may 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. They also provide counseling, personal care, HIV/AIDS testing, outreach and referral services.

All shelter providers were asked to have a representative attend Homeless Survey Committee monthly meetings to prepare for the homeless count. A list of the members of the Homeless Survey Committee can be found in the appendix.

Meetings were held at the Salvation Army One Stop Homeless Assistance Center on July 25, September 5, and October 3, 2001 to discuss plans for the October 2001 count. The agencies represented at these meetings were Catholic Social Services, Sanctuary Inc., Guma Mami, Department of Public Health & Social Services, Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse, Bureau of Women's Affairs and the Salvation Army.

The purpose of these meetings was to brief the agencies on the homeless count project, seek their participation in the effort, and give updates on the planning and preparation of the count.

Each shelter provider was asked to conduct a count of the individuals and families in their shelter on the day of October 17, 2001. As part of the count, shelter providers were asked to have each homeless individual or family complete a data sheet which included their demographic information. Shelter providers then transferred this information to a shelter worksheet and submitted these worksheets to the Salvation Army One Stop Homeless Assistance Center before the deadline of October 24, 2001.

The data form, which can be found in the appendix, was derived from Guide to Continuum of Care Planning and Implementation, a guidebook used to assist the Guam Homeless Coalition in the implementation of the island's comprehensive continuum of care system. As a result of recommendations and suggestions made by the Survey Committee members, a few changes were made to the guidebook's data form. The committee's edited version was first used for the March 2001 count. That same data form was used again for this recent count and included one additional question regarding healthcare coverage.

Count of Individuals at Locations Other Than Shelters

Many homeless families and individuals on Guam can be found in locations other than shelters. For this reason, this second process was necessary for the inclusion of these homeless in the count. Activities for this process included the following: collaborating with other agencies who work with the homeless population; identifying locations where

the homeless can be found; recruiting and training enumerator teams; pre-screening sites; deploying teams; assuring security/safety of enumerators; collecting data; and summarizing the information.

Agency Collaboration

Conducting a count of homeless families and individuals in locations other than 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.
- ❑ Representatives from Sanctuary Inc., Guma Mami, Habitat for Humanity, Catholic Social Services, and The Salvation Army assisted with the planning and implementation of the count.
- ❑ University of Guam School of Social Work professors assisted with the recruitment of social work students as enumerators for this project.
- ❑ The Salvation Army Lighthouse Recovery Center, Catholic Social Service LIHENG Transitional Shelter and Guma San Jose Shelter encouraged homeless individuals using their shelter services to participate as enumerators. One-third of the total number recruited as enumerators for the count were homeless individuals residing in shelters.
- ❑ Chuukese, Tagalog and Chamorro language experts assisted with translating data sheets into those languages. These experts included volunteers from the Philippine Consulate and the Chamorro Language Institute.
- ❑ Officer Tom Tomasiak, Guam Police Department Public Relations Officer, gave instructions on safety/security issues during the training session.
- ❑ Jude Ramos and Rose Marie Nanpei, representatives from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, conducted training on identifying homeless individuals with mental health issues.
- ❑ Renata Bordallo, representative from the Salvation Army Lighthouse Recovery Center, conducted training on identifying homeless individuals with alcohol or substance abuse issues.
- ❑ Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program social workers assisted with locating homeless families in their service areas.

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, in 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 between mayors and team leaders or program coordinators were held at the mayors' offices to discuss the details of the count and their participation in it. During these meetings, the mayors also identified where homeless individuals and families could be found in their municipality.

In addition to the mayors, social workers from the Department of Education Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program were also asked for information on any homeless families they knew of in their area.

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 to each village, 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 or insufficient for meeting both their physical and psychological needs.

Information from previous counts was also used to help teams find homeless individuals and families. Many team leaders who participated in previous counts were assigned to the same areas for this count, thereby allowing the teams to go to the same locations as well as additional locations unknown in the past.

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, Guma Mami 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 other interested individuals.

A stipend was offered to individuals for their assistance as enumerators in this count. This stipend was only provided to college students, homeless individuals and others who were not employed by agencies involved in the Guam Homeless Coalition.

A total of 98 enumerators were recruited for deployment of 28 enumerator teams to all 19 municipalities of Guam.

A training session for enumerators was held on October 10, 2001 at Catholic Social Service. This half-day training covered the following: definition of homelessness, completion of data sheet, interviewing techniques, safety issues, mental health and substance abuse identifiers, and other procedural details. Representatives from the Guam Police Department, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Lighthouse Recovery Center were speakers at this training.

During this training, 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. Necessary paperwork was also completed during this training.

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 on the day of the count. Pre-screening sites prevented many obstacles from occurring and prepared teams for any safety issues.

Sites were pre-screened by the homeless count coordinators or the team leader assigned to the area. Some of the mayors assisted with the prescreening of their villages.

Deployment

On October 17, 2001, twenty-eight teams were deployed to all nineteen municipalities of Guam to collect the data. As some of the municipalities did not have a large amount of homeless families, some teams were able to cover 2 villages in one day. Some villages required additional teams to cover the entire area.

As recommended by team leaders in the March 2001 homeless count, a total of six teams were assigned to the village of Dededo, four teams covered Yigo, three teams were sent to Mangilao and two teams were assigned to Barrigada. To prevent count duplication, each team was assigned to specific areas and instructed to stay within their boundaries.

Vests and name badges were distributed during the morning of the count and worn during deployment for identification purposes. Teams were also given snack items (apple, chips, energy bars and a bottle of water) as well as a stipend for lunch.

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 areas where a precinct was located. Teams then went to the identified homeless sites and conducted interviews with any homeless persons found.

Teams collected information on the data sheet through interviews with and observations of the homeless. Enumerators received training on interviewing skills to obtain the information necessary to complete survey forms for each homeless household.

Homeless individuals were given a blanket, t-shirt and toiletry items before the interview process. This proved to be helpful in encouraging their participation in the survey. While some declined to be interviewed, most families and individuals were willing to participate and gave information needed to complete the data form.

Teams were instructed to call someone at the Salvation Army Family Services Center assigned to furnish teams with supplies if they needed more T-shirts, blankets, or toiletry kits. This person made arrangements to meet with those teams and provided them with more supplies.

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 with identifying homeless families and individuals in the village.

It was 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, as mentioned earlier, each team had data sheets that were translated into Chamorro, Chuukese and Tagalog languages.

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 Ypao Beach, Paseo Beach, Sagan Dinana, and various 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. The team arrived at the time of feeding to count and interview those who had not been previously included in the count.

Teams used Salvation Army vehicles, other agency vehicles or personal vehicles for transportation to their assigned areas. Mileage reimbursement was offered to those who used their personal vehicles.

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 serve on a specific team depending on whether they were assigned to that village during past counts, if 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.

During the training session, workers were made aware of what problems may arise during deployment and effective ways to handle difficult situations. Officer Tom Tomasiak shared safety tips and recommendations for the protection of all team members.

For emergency and communication purposes, each team was provided with a cellular phone for use during the course of the day. A phone listing of other teams' numbers was also available for teams to contact one another should they need assistance in their area. These cell phones were also used for communication with the Salvation Army Administrative Office, the designated central base for the count.

Collecting data

The survey used for gathering information from homeless individuals at locations other than shelters is found in the appendix. Most of the homeless individuals gladly cooperated and were able to furnish enumerators with information for completion of the

data sheet. 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, Chamorro, and Tagalog translations of the data sheet also diminished language barriers.

At the end of the day, teams returned their surveys, uniforms, cell phones, extra supplies, and mileage forms to the Salvation Army Administrative Office in Tiyan.

Results

On October 17, 2001, there were 175 homeless people staying in shelters on Guam. In addition, there were 1152 homeless people living in locations other than shelters. The total homeless population was 1327. The following statistics reveal some important trends in the problem of homelessness on Guam:

Homeless Residing in Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in Shelters	175	100.00%
Gender		
Male	94	53.71%
Female	81	46.29%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Age Groups		
Children	82	46.86%
Adults	92	52.57%
Unknown	1	0.57%
Under 18	82	46.86%
19-25	11	6.29%
26-35	30	17.14%
36-45	27	15.43%
46-62	16	9.14%
62+	8	4.57%
Unknown	1	0.57%
Total Households	102	100.00%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	47	46.08%
Chuukese	8	7.84%
Caucasian	3	2.94%
Filipino	12	11.76%
Other	15	14.71%
Unknown	17	16.67%

Veteran		
Veteran	2	1.96%
Non-Veteran	100	98.04%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Disability		
No Disability	48	47.06%
One Disability	32	31.37%
Dual-Disability	22	21.57%
Physical/Medical	36	35.29%
Mental Health	18	17.65%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	14	13.73%
Developmental	19	18.63%
Other	7	6.86%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Reason in Shelter		
Domestic Violence	15	14.71%
Discharged from Institution	17	16.67%
Unable to Pay Rent	17	16.67%
Fire/Other Disaster	1	0.98%
Family Break-up	35	34.31%
Evicted for Other Reason	29	28.43%
Unable to Renovate Home	3	2.94%
Unknown	0	0.00%
No Income/homeless due to		
Job Loss	12	11.76%
Mental Illness	14	13.73%
Medical Problem/Costs	5	4.90%
Alcohol/Drugs	9	8.82%
Money Management Problems	19	18.63%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	11	10.78%
Other Reason	58	56.86%
Unknown	0	0.00%
How long homeless		
<or= 1 MO	18	17.65%
2 - 6 MOS	24	23.53%
7- 12 MOS	0	0.00%
1-2 YRS	11	10.78%
2-3 YRS	9	8.82%
3-4 YRS	2	1.96%
4-5 YRS	3	2.94%
>5 YRS	14	13.73%
Unknown	21	20.59%
Household Composition		
Single Male	37	36.27%
Single Female	17	16.67%
Single Youth	24	23.53%
Couple	5	4.90%

Single Parent Family	7	6.86%
Two Parent Family	12	11.76%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	17	16.67%
Households With No Spouse	85	83.33%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Children		
Households with Children	19	18.63%
Households with No Children	83	81.37%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	4	3.92%
1 BDRM	72	70.59%
2 BDRM	16	15.69%
3 BDRM	7	6.86%
4+ BDRM	3	2.94%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Home that meets ADA Requirement	0	0.00%
Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	7	6.86%
Part-Time Employment	17	16.67%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	1	0.98%
DPHSS Assistance	34	33.33%
Vocational Programs	0	0.00%
Relatives or Friends	11	10.78%
Social Security	5	4.90%
Other	32	31.37%
Unknown	8	7.84%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	23	29.49%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	47	60.26%
If Unemployed, Unknown if Seeking Work	8	10.26%
Live Independently		
Able to live independently	42	41.18%
Unable to live independently	58	56.86%
Unknown	2	1.96%
Healthcare		
Medicaid/Medicare	39	38.24%
MIP	26	25.49%
Private Insurance	15	14.71%
MCH Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	26	25.49%
Unknown	1	0.98%
Services Received		
Received Services	99	97.06%
Did Not Receive Services	3	2.94%

Unknown	0	0.00%
Food/Hot Meals	77	75.49%
Health Care	28	27.45%
Job Help	13	12.75%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	15	14.71%
Rehab	10	9.80%
Domestic Violence	4	3.92%
Respite Care	2	1.96%
Bus Ticket/Transit	11	10.78%
Monthly Rental Assistance	12	11.76%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	0	0.00%
Medication	22	21.57%
General Counseling	30	29.41%
Housing Counseling/Placement	14	13.73%
Case Management	60	58.82%
Life Skills Training	42	41.18%
Child Care	0	0.00%
Mental Health Care	15	14.71%
Need But Not Received Services		
Currently Need But Not Received	41	40.20%
Services Not Needed	61	59.80%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Food/Hot Meals	0	0.00%
Health Care	6	5.88%
Job Help	15	14.71%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	2	1.96%
Rehab	1	0.98%
Domestic Violence	0	0.00%
Respite Care	2	1.96%
Bus Ticket/Transit	11	10.78%
Monthly Rental Assistance	20	19.61%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	13	12.75%
Medication	3	2.94%
General Counseling	0	0.00%
Housing Counseling/Placement	14	13.73%
Case Management	1	0.98%
Life Skills Training	5	4.90%
Child Care	2	1.96%
Mental Health Care	9	8.82%

Homeless In Locations Other Than Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in Areas Other Than Shelters	1152	100.00%
Gender		
Male	575	49.91%
Female	577	50.09%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Age Groups		
Children	602	52.26%
Adults	506	43.92%
unknown	44	3.82%
Under 18	602	52.26%
19-25	62	5.38%
26-35	168	14.58%
36-45	134	11.63%
46-62	105	9.11%
63+	37	3.21%
Unknown	44	3.82%
Total Households	366	100.00%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	151	41.26%
Chuukese	101	27.60%
Caucasian	14	3.83%
Filipino	49	13.39%
Other	47	12.84%
Unknown	4	1.09%
Veterans		
Veteran	29	7.92%
Non-Veteran	322	87.98%
Unknown	15	4.10%
Disability		
No Disability	162	44.26%
One Disability	132	36.07%
Dual-Disability	19	5.19%
Physical/Medical	81	22.13%
Mental Health	19	5.19%
HIV/AIDS	2	0.55%
Substance Abuse	39	10.66%
Developmental	7	1.91%
Other	31	8.47%
Unknown	53	14.48%
Reason in Shelter		
Domestic Violence	8	2.19%

Discharged from Institution	10	2.73%
Unable to Pay Rent	113	30.87%
Fire/Other Disaster	40	10.93%
Family Break-up	40	10.93%
Evicted for Other Reason	26	7.10%
Unable to Renovate Home	107	29.23%
Unknown	85	23.22%
No income/homeless due to		
Job Loss	81	22.13%
Mental Illness	13	3.55%
Medical Problem/Costs	33	9.02%
Alcohol/Drugs	24	6.56%
Money Management Problems	60	16.39%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	44	12.02%
Other Reason	108	29.51%
Unknown	85	23.22%
How long homeless		
<or= 1 MO	35	9.56%
2 - 6 MOS	26	7.10%
7- 12 MOS	4	1.09%
1-2 YRS	58	15.85%
2-3 YRS	43	11.75%
3-4 YRS	34	9.29%
4-5 YRS	41	11.20%
>5 YRS	64	17.49%
Unknown	61	16.67%
Household Composition		
Single Male	93	25.41%
Single Female	24	6.56%
Single Youth	0	0.00%
Couple	30	8.20%
Single Parent Family	60	16.39%
Two Parent Family	155	42.35%
Unknown	4	1.09%
Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	186	50.82%
Households With No Spouse	177	48.36%
Unknown	3	0.82%
Children		
Households with Children	215	58.74%
Households with No Children	148	40.44%
Unknown	3	0.82%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	73	19.95%
1 BDRM	54	14.75%
2 BDRM	80	21.86%
3 BDRM	85	23.22%
4+ BDRM	68	18.58%

Unknown	6	1.64%
Home that meets ADA Requirement	10	2.73%
Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	62	16.94%
Part-Time Employment	60	16.39%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	17	4.64%
DPHSS Assistance	86	23.50%
Vocational Programs	6	1.64%
Relatives or Friends	65	17.76%
Social Security	25	6.83%
Other	43	11.75%
Unknown	73	19.95%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	117	46.61%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	81	32.27%
If Unemployed, Unknown if Seeking Work	53	21.12%
Live Independently		
Able to live independently	288	78.69%
Unable to live independently	49	13.39%
Unknown	29	7.92%
Health Care		
Medicaid/Medicare	69	18.85%
MIP	61	16.67%
Private Insurance	45	12.30%
MCH Clinics	1	0.27%
Uninsured	145	39.62%
Unknown	62	16.94%
Services Received		
Received Services	147	40.16%
Did Not Receive Services	201	54.92%
Unknown	18	4.92%
Food/Hot Meals	79	21.58%
Health Care	62	16.94%
Job Help	25	6.83%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	5	1.37%
Rehab	2	0.55%
Domestic Violence	3	0.82%
Respite Care	2	0.55%
Bus Ticket/Transit	26	7.10%
Monthly Rental Assistance	11	3.01%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	26	7.10%
Medication	29	7.92%
General Counseling	8	2.19%
Housing Counseling/Placement	7	1.91%
Case Management	17	4.64%
Life Skills Training	5	1.37%
Child Care	5	1.37%
Mental Health Care	4	1.09%

Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	198	42.31%
Chuukese	109	23.29%
Caucasian	17	3.63%
Filipino	61	13.03%
Other	62	13.25%
Unknown	21	4.49%
Veteran		
Veteran	31	6.62%
Non-Veteran	422	90.17%
Unknown	15	3.21%
Disability		
No Disability	210	44.87%
One Disability	164	35.04%
Dual-Disability	41	8.76%
Physical/Medical	117	25.00%
Mental Health	37	7.91%
HIV/AIDS	2	0.43%
Substance Abuse	53	11.32%
Developmental	26	5.56%
Other	38	8.12%
Unknown	53	11.32%
Reason In Shelter		
Domestic Violence	23	4.91%
Discharged from Institution	27	5.77%
Unable to Pay Rent	130	27.78%
Fire/Other Disaster	41	8.76%
Family Break-up	75	16.03%
Evicted for Other Reason	55	11.75%
Unable to Renovate Home	110	23.50%
Unknown	85	18.16%
No Income/homeless due to		
Job Loss	93	19.87%
Mental Illness	27	5.77%
Medical Problem/Costs	38	8.12%
Alcohol/Drugs	33	7.05%
Money Management Problems	79	16.88%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	55	11.75%
Other Reason	166	35.47%
Unknown	85	18.16%
How long homeless		
<or= 1 MO	53	11.32%
2 - 6 MOS	50	10.68%
7- 12 MOS	4	0.85%
1-2 YRS	69	14.74%
2-3 YRS	52	11.11%
3-4 YRS	36	7.69%
4-5 YRS	44	9.40%

>5 YRS	78	16.67%
Unknown	82	17.52%
Household Composition		
Single Male	130	27.78%
Single Female	41	8.76%
Single Youth	24	5.13%
Couple	35	7.48%
Single Parent Family	67	14.32%
Two Parent Family	167	35.68%
Unknown	4	0.85%
Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	203	43.38%
Households With No Spouse	262	55.98%
Unknown	3	0.64%
Children		
Households with Children	234	50.00%
Households with No Children	231	49.36%
Unknown	3	0.64%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	77	16.45%
1 BDRM	126	26.92%
2 BDRM	96	20.51%
3 BDRM	92	19.66%
4+ BDRM	71	15.17%
Unknown	6	1.28%
Home that meets ADA Requirement	10	2.14%
Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	69	14.74%
Part-Time Employment	77	16.45%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	18	3.85%
DPHSS Assistance	120	25.64%
Vocational Programs	6	1.28%
Relatives or Friends	76	16.24%
Social Security	30	6.41%
Other	75	16.03%
Unknown	81	17.31%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	140	42.55%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	128	38.91%
If Unemployed, Unknown if Seeking Work	61	18.54%
Live Independently		
Able to live independently	330	70.51%
Unable to live independently	107	22.86%
Unknown	31	6.62%
Healthcare		
Medicaid/Medicare	108	23.08%
MIP	87	18.59%

Private Insurance	60	12.82%
MCH Clinics	1	0.21%
Uninsured	171	36.54%
Unknown	63	13.46%
Services Received		
Received Services	246	52.56%
Did Not Receive Services	204	43.59%
Unknown	18	3.85%
Food/Hot Meals	156	33.33%
Health Care	90	19.23%
Job Help	38	8.12%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	20	4.27%
Rehab	12	2.56%
Domestic Violence	7	1.50%
Respite Care	4	0.85%
Bus Ticket/Transit	37	7.91%
Monthly Rental Assistance	23	4.91%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	26	5.56%
Medication	51	10.90%
General Counseling	38	8.12%
Housing Counseling/Placement	21	4.49%
Case Management	77	16.45%
Life Skills Training	47	10.04%
Child Care	5	1.07%
Mental Health Care	19	4.06%
Need But Not Received Services		
Currently Need But Not Received	153	32.69%
Services Not Needed	297	63.46%
Unknown	18	3.85%
Food/Hot Meals	24	5.13%
Health Care	51	10.90%
Job Help	57	12.18%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	11	2.35%
Rehab	3	0.64%
Domestic Violence	2	0.43%
Respite Care	6	1.28%
Bus Ticket/Transit	22	4.70%
Monthly Rental Assistance	35	7.48%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	21	4.49%
Medication	25	5.34%
General Counseling	9	1.92%
Housing Counseling/Placement	39	8.33%
Case Management	16	3.42%
Life Skills Training	20	4.27%
Child Care	14	2.99%
Mental Health Care	21	4.49%

Helps and Barriers

On Wednesday, October 24, 2001, team leaders and enumerators attended a debriefing session and had opportunity to provide input on helps and barriers during the count. They also gave recommendations for future counts.

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

- Visits with mayors were productive for gathering information on where the homeless could be found. Some mayors also assisted with pre-screening sites and escorting teams on the day of the count.
- Placing bilingual individuals on various teams proved to be helpful.
- The community resources booklet was a helpful tool for informing the homeless of services available to them.
- Toiletry items, T-shirts and blankets were great incentives for gathering needed information.
- Maps of assigned areas were helpful as they visually set team boundaries.
- Cellular phones and hand radios were useful as they provided means for communication between the central base for emergencies and for basic communication between teams.
- Teams worked together and assisted other teams who needed help with covering their entire area.
- It was helpful to have a designated person assigned to meet teams for replenishing supplies.
- During the past 2 counts, only team leaders attended the training session. For this count, enumerators and team leaders attended the training session together.

The team leaders discussed the following barriers:

- Three teams assigned to larger areas (Dededo, Santa Rita/Agat, and Yona) were unable to cover their entire section.
- Teams covering certain beach areas may have found more homeless individuals if they were deployed earlier in the morning hours.
- Some teams ran out of toiletry items for distribution to the homeless. This caused loss of interviewing time in order to replenish supplies.
- A few village mayors were not very helpful on the day of the count.
- Rough terrain caused teams to skip potential homeless sites due to possible damage to vehicles.
- Some enumerators had difficulty presenting particular questions due to the possibility of offending the individual. These enumerators felt insecure about their ability to interview the homeless.

Recommendations for Future Counts

The following are recommendations to be considered for future counts:

- Training should be held 2 weeks prior to the day of the count. This would give team leaders more time to meet with mayors, pre-screen sites, meet other team members, and perform other duties to prepare for the count.

Need But Not Received		
Currently Need But Not Received	112	30.60%
Services Not Needed	236	64.48%
Unknown	18	4.92%
Food/Hot Meals	24	6.56%
Health Care	45	12.30%
Job Help	42	11.48%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	9	2.46%
Rehab	2	0.55%
Domestic Violence	2	0.55%
Respite Care	4	1.09%
Bus Ticket/Transit	11	3.01%
Monthly Rental Assistance	15	4.10%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	8	2.19%
Medication	22	6.01%
General Counseling	9	2.46%
Housing Counseling/Placement	25	6.83%
Case Management	15	4.10%
Life Skills Training	15	4.10%
Child Care	12	3.28%
Mental Health Care	12	3.28%

Total Homeless on Guam

Total Homeless	1327	100.00%
Gender		
Male	669	50.41%
Female	658	49.59%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Age Groups		
Children	684	51.54%
Adults	598	45.06%
Unknown	45	3.39%
Under 18	684	51.54%
19-25	73	5.50%
26-35	198	14.92%
36-45	161	12.13%
46-62	121	9.12%
63+	45	3.39%
Unknown	45	3.39%
Total Households	468	100.00%

- ❑ An additional team should be assigned to the villages of Yona and Dededo. Two teams rather than only one should cover Santa Rita and Agat.
- ❑ A larger supply of toiletries should be provided during deployment to prevent teams from running out and having to replenish. As a backup, 3 designated personnel should be assigned to handle replenishing items for designated areas (i.e., Northern, Central, and Southern villages).
- ❑ Teams designated to cover beach areas such as Tanguisson, Ypao, Paseo Beaches should be deployed early enough to locate homeless people before they set out for the day.
- ❑ All necessary documents should be completed prior to the day of the count. The recommended method is to distribute documents to all team leaders and have them distribute to team members. All team leaders would be responsible for submitting documents to the homeless count coordinator prior to the day of the count.
- ❑ Team leaders should be given responsibility for gathering all supplies for deployment.
- ❑ Team leaders should be given a higher stipend than enumerators due to amount of responsibility placed on the individual to supervise the team throughout the workday.
- ❑ Schools, fire departments, and churches are other resources which should be used for gathering information on possible homeless sites.
- ❑ There should be advance contact with village mayors to ensure adequate information is given to teams on count day. Mayors should be informed of homeless definition and other details prior to training. Mayors can be invited to attend the training session to become familiarized with information being collected as well as to provide the opportunity to be introduced to teams assigned to their villages.
- ❑ All team leaders should be responsible for pre-screening their assigned locations for safety reasons and to decide best on the type of vehicle to use in the area.
- ❑ Role-playing and skits should be part of the training session. These activities will strengthen enumerators' interviewing techniques.
- ❑ Homeless Survey Committee members may need to revise questions.
- ❑ In addition to the toiletry supplies, food items should be given as an incentive to the homeless to participate in the survey.

Summary

On October 17, 2001, there were 1327 homeless people, 175 of whom were staying in shelters on Guam while 1152 were living in areas other than shelters.

When comparing the results of this count with the previous count conducted in March 2001, we see a slight decrease in the number of homeless in shelters from 178 in March to 175 in October. Although these numbers reveal that there were 3 less homeless people, it should be noted that there were 20 less homeless households in October.

We also see a decrease in the amount of homeless people in locations other than shelters. In March 2001, there were 1317 homeless people while this recent count revealed that 1175 people were homeless. Although there is a difference of 142 people, it is interesting to note that there were only 8 less households in October.

The total homeless on Guam in March 2001 was 1495. October's total homeless of 1327 reveals an 11% decrease from the March figure. This decrease accounts for 28 less homeless households in October 2001 than in March 2001.

Percentages by sub-populations generally remained constant in both March and October 2001 counts. However, some of the differences that deserve some attention include the following statistics:

- ❑ The Burmese homeless population in shelters dramatically decreased as a result of many of these refugees leaving the island during the past few months.
- ❑ The highest percentage of homeless residing in shelters in October 2001 was there as a result of family break-up. In March 2001, the highest percentage of homeless was in shelters as a result of inability to pay rent.
- ❑ The percentage of people who were homeless in locations other than shelters as a result of fire or other disaster jumped from 3.74% in March 2001 to 10.93% in October 2001. This was due to major flooding in the village of Barrigada which occurred on October 14, 2001. A total of 59 people were evacuated from their homes and temporarily placed in a hotel until they were able to safely return to their residences.
- ❑ The percentage of people who were homeless due to job loss increased from 13.51% in March 2001 to 19.87% in October 2001.
- ❑ In March 2001, twenty-five percent were employed full-time while twenty-three percent received assistance from the Department of Public Health. However, in October 2001, only fifteen percent had full-time employment while twenty-six percent received Public Health assistance.
- ❑ Enumerators gathered additional information regarding healthcare coverage during the October 2001 count. It was revealed that the highest percentage of homeless in shelters was covered under Medicaid or Medicare. However, the highest percentage of homeless in locations other than shelters was uninsured.
- ❑ Only 36.49% received some type of supportive service in March 2001. In October 2001, this percentage jumped to 52.56%.

These statistics reveal important information necessary for the Guam Homeless Coalition to sensibly plan for future projects that will assist the homeless on the island. Homeless service providers must continue to work together in developing these necessary programs to move the homeless toward permanent housing and self-sufficiency, thereby preventing and ending homelessness on Guam.

Appendix Section

The following agencies and individuals took part in this census by assisting in the planning and carrying out of this project.

Mayors

Felix Ungacta	Mayor, Hagatna
Paul McDonald	Mayor, Agaña Height
Johnny Reyes	Mayor, Agat
Vicente Aguon	Mayor, Chalan Pago-Ordot
Scott Duenas	Mayor, Dededo
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
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

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Rebecca Borja	Planner
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Catholic Social Services

Sister Anna Landy	Administrator, Alee Shelter
Dennis Penaflorida	Administrator, Liheng Program
Pete Manibusan	Administrator, Guma Sagrada
Josephine Rosario	Administrator, Guma San Jose
Jesse Catahay	Administrator, Caridad
Nelson Pascua	Social Worker, Liheng Program
Ef-Love Mailos	Social Worker, Guma San Jose
Maureen San Nicolas	Social Worker
Sister Barbara Lambor-Hagel	Social Worker

Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Mary Weakley
Rose Marie Nanpei
Jude Ramos

Sanctuary, Inc.

Greg Borja
Ryan Leon Guerrero

Social Worker
Social Worker

Guma Mami, Inc.

Eli Ubedei
Elizabeth San Nicolas
Monica Flores
Connie Castro
Tamara Colburn

Resident Manager
Resident Manager
Direct Service Coordinator

The Salvation Army

Capt. Dave Harmon
Capt. Linda Harmon
Larry Groenleer
Joy Groenleer
Renata Bordallo
Gerri Jackson
Celestine Ruwethin
Al Mendez
Pete Cruz
Lisa Vicente
Albert Corbin
Irma Abwe
Shara Ferrantelli
Louis Ross
Lander Slander
Tony Benavente
Ted Timothy
Lou Cruz

Corps Officer
Corps Officer
Director, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Director, Family Services Center
Counselor, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Counselor, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Counselor, Lighthouse Recovery Center
In-Kind Donation Manager
Logistics Specialist
Social Worker, Family Services Center
Information Specialist, Family Services Center
Office Manager
Administrative Assistant
Property Director
Support Specialist
Night Resident Manager, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Activities Coordinator, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Office Manager, Lighthouse Recovery Center

Habitat for Humanity

Terry Mortera
Tracy Kerwin

Executive Director
Volunteer

VARO (Victim Advocates Reaching Out)

Danny Tayumo

Crisis Worker

Coral Life Foundation

Alex Silverio

Social Worker

DPHSS

Charlene San Nicolas

Division of Social Service

Bureau of Women's Affairs

Lucy Celes

University of Guam

Dr. Ronald San Nicolas	Professor, School of Social Work
Gerhard Schwab	Professor, School of Social Work
Russellyn Magan	Student
Ray Tumanda	Student
Brenda Basa	Student
Christine Dionaldo	Student
Jeanne Cruz	Student
Amy Schroeder	Student
Devina Chargualaf	Student
Thea Baza	Student
Tria Reyes	Student
Mara Lifoifoi	Student
William Reyes	Student
Larry Tasker	Student
Christine Gutierrez	Student
Janet Tedtaotao	Student
Mary Zabala	Student

Guam Police Department

Tom Tomasiak	Community Relations Officer
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Department of Education Chamorro Studies and Special Projects

Antonia Castro	Translator
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Department of Public Works

Philippines Consulate General

Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program

Other Workers

Joan Taisakan
Eric Peterson
Bansi Moses
Don Lastimoza
Roland Remotigue
Joe Duenas
Dan Sablan
Cris Aguon
Ronald Remotigue
Tasi Sablan
Ernest Ochoco
Mel English

Marsen Ropon
Nancy Kar
Duane Salas
Sheryl Paulus
Chris Manglona
Mara Lifoifoi
John Wells
Hermina Reselap
Helen Ililau
Bennett Cruz
Henry Ropon
Kevin San Nicolas
Dan Sablan
Aline Reklai
Alan Cruz
Michael Meadows
Tom Cruz
Merrilyn Cruz
Stephen Muritok
Tanya Wells
Taase Togamalei
Austerio Epp
Robert Leon Guerrero
Angelica Taitague
Clara Mendiola
Reikina Albert
Takeshy Sam
Asako Micky
Steven Santos
Arlina Suda
Rudy Sablan
Anita Cruz
John Perez
Jenny Arino

Homeless Survey Committee Members

Rebecca Borja	Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
Eli Ubedei	Guma Mami
Connie Castro	Guma Mami
Ryan Leon Guerrero	Sanctuary, Inc.
Greg Borja	Sanctuary, Inc.
Mary Weakley	Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
Larry Groenleer	The Salvation Army
Joy Groenleer	The Salvation Army
Elisa Vicente	The Salvation Army
Louise Toves	Guam Legal Services
Dennis Penaflorida,	Catholic Social Service
Sister Anna Landy	Catholic Social Service
Ef-Love Mailos	Catholic Social Service
Nelson Pascua	Catholic Social Service
Lucy Celes	Bureau of Women's Affairs
Charlene San Nicolas	Department of Public Health and Social Services

Survey

Please answer the following questions about your situation:

- 1) Are you: ☐ Female ☐ Male
- 2) What is your nationality? _____
- 3) Are you a veteran? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- 4) How old are you? _____
- 5) 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) Reason(s) for becoming homeless:
☐ (A) Domestic violence ☐ (B) Discharged from institution
☐ (C) Unable to pay rent ☐ (D) Fire/other disaster destroyed my home
☐ (E) Family break-up ☐ (F) Evicted for other reason
☐ (G) Unable to renovate condition of home
- 7) Could not maintain income or stay housed due to:
☐ (A) Job lost ☐ (B) Mental illness
☐ (C) Medical problems/costs ☐ (D) Alcohol or other drug use
☐ (E) Money management problems
☐ (F) Temporary living situation ended
☐ (G) Other _____
- 8) How long have you been homeless? _____
- 9) Are you homeless with a spouse or life partner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 If yes, age of spouse or life partner? _____
- 10) Do you have any dependent children living with you? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 If yes, ages of children: Males _____ Females _____
- 11) How big an apartment/house do you need?
☐ Studio ☐ 1 bdrm ☐ 2 bdrm ☐ 3 bdrm ☐ 4+ bdrm
☐ Home that meets ADA requirements (i.e. wheelchair accommodation)
- 12) What have your sources of income been in the last 6 months? Check all that apply.
☐ (A) Full Time Employment ☐ (B) Part Time Employment
☐ (C) Unemployment Comp/SDI ☐ (D) DPHSS (AFDC/TANF/GA/Food stamps)
☐ (E) Vocational Programs ☐ (F) Relatives/partner/friends
☐ (G) Social Security ☐ (H) Other sources of income: _____
- If unemployed, are you seeking work? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- 13) Are you able to live independently? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- 14) How do you pay for health care?
☐ (A) Medicaid ☐ (B) Medically Indigent Program (MIP)
☐ (C) Private Insurance ☐ (D) Maternal and Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics
☐ (E) Uninsured
- 15) In the last month, what services have you used? Check 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		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? 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: _____

Pagsusuri (Tagalog Survey)

Paki-sagutan ang mga sumusunod na katanungan tungkol sa inyong kalagayan:

- 1) Ikaw ba ay: ☐ Babae (Female) ☐ Lalake (Male)
- 2) Ano ang iyong nasyonalidad? _____
- 3) Ikaw ba ay beterano? ☐ OO (Yes) ☐ Hindi (No)
- 4) Ilang taon ka na? _____
- 5) Naranasan mo na ba ang anumang suliranin sa mga sumusunod?
☐ (A) Pisikal/Pangkatawan ☐ (B) Pangkaisipan Kalusugan ☐ (C) HIV/AIDS
☐ (D) Pag-abuso sa ipinagbabawa na gamot ☐ (E) Pagunlad ☐ (F) Iba _____
- 6) Dahilan sa pagkawala ng tirahan:
☐ (A) Karahasan sa pamilya o ka-anak ☐ (B) Pag-papaalis sa institusyon
☐ (C) Hindi pagbayad ng upa ☐ (D) Sunog/o ibang sakunang sumira sa aking tahanan
☐ (E) Paghihiwalay ng miyembro ng pamilya ☐ (F) Pagpapataksik sanhi ng ibang kadahilanan
☐ (G) Walang kakayahang paunlarin ang mababang kondisyon ng pamumuhay
- 7) Walang kakayahang panatilihin ang kinikita o mamalagi sa tahanan dahil sa:
☐ (A) Pagkawala ng trabaho ☐ (B) Karamdaman sa pag-iisip
☐ (C) Problema sa kalusugan/gastos ☐ (D) Pag-inom ng alak o pag-abuso sa ipinagbabawal na gamot
☐ (E) Problema sa paghawak ng pera ☐ (F) Pansamantalang sitwasyon ng pamumuhay ay nagtapos na
☐ (G) N/A
- 8) Gaano katagal ka ng walang tirahan? _____
- 9) Ikaw ba ay walang tirahan kasam ng iyong asawa o ng kinakasama sa buhay? ☐ OO (Yes) ☐ Hindi (No)
 Kung OO, edad ng asawa o ng kinakasama sa buhay? _____
- 10) Mayroon ka bang menor de edad na mga anak na nakatira sa iyo? ☐ OO (Yes) ☐ Hindi (No)
 Kung OO, edad ng mga anak: Lalaki (Males) _____ Babae (Females) _____
- 11) Gaano kalaki ang tirahan na iyong kailangan?
☐ Istudyo ☐ 1 kuwarto ☐ 2 kuwarto ☐ 3 kuwarto ☐ 4+ kuwarto
☐ ADA (tulad ng tuluyan ng mga naka-wheelchair)
- 12) Anu-ano ang iyong mga pinagkakakitaan sa nakalipas na anim na buwan? Lagyan ng tsek ang lahat ng nababagay.
☐ (A) Nagtatrabaho ng sapat na oras ☐ (B) Nagtatrabaho lamang ng ilang oras
☐ (C) Tumatanggap ng pera dahil walang trabaho/ SDI ☐ (D) DPHSS (AFDC/TANF/GA/kupon pambili ng pagkain)
☐ (E) Programang Bokasyonal ☐ (F) Kamag-anak/kasama/kaibigan
☐ (G) Social Security ☐ (H) Iba pang pinagkukunan ng kabuhayan: _____
- Kung walang hanapbuhay, ikaw ba ay naghahanap ng trabaho? ☐ OO (Yes) ☐ Hindi (No)
- 13) Nabubuhay ka ba ng hindi umaasa sa iba? ☐ OO (Yes) ☐ Hindi (No)
- 14) Paano ka nakakabayad sa pangangalaga ng iyong kalusugan?
☐ (A) Medicaid ☐ (B) Programang Medikal sa Mahihirap (MIP)
☐ (C) Pribadong seguro ☐ (D) Pangangalaga para sa kalusugan ng mga ina at anak
☐ (E) Hindi nakaseguro
- 15) Sa nakaraang buwan, alin sa mga sumusunod na serbisyo ang iyong ginamit? Lagyan ng tsek ang lahat ng nababagay.

	Natanggap	Kailangan subalit hindi natanggap
(A)Pagkain/Mainit na pagkain		Nag-apply? Y N
(B)Pangkalusugang pangangalaga		Nag-apply? Y N
(C)Tulong sa trabaho		Nag-apply? Y N
(D)Pagsangguni o pagpapagamot dahil sa alcohol/ipinagbabawal na gamut		Nag-apply? Y N
(E)Rehab		Nag-apply? Y N
(F)Karahasan sa pamilya o kaanak		Nag-apply? Y N
(G)Pangangalaga para sa panandaliang ginhawa		Nag-apply? Y N
(H)Tiket sa bus/Paghatid		Nag-apply? Y N
(I)Tulong sa buwanang upa		Nag-apply? Y N
(J)Pag-iwas sa pagkawala ng tirahan-Pagtulong sa Ipa		Nag-apply? Y N
(K)Gamot		Nag-apply? Y N
(L)Pangkalahatang Pagsangguni		Nag-apply? Y N
(M)Pangsangguni ukol sa pabahay		Nag-apply? Y N
(N)Pamamahala ng kaso		Nag-apply? Y N
(O)Pagsasanay sa kakayahan sa Buhay		Nag-apply? Y N
(P)Pangangalaga sa anak		Nag-apply? Y N
(Q)Pangangalaga sa Pangkaisipang kalusugan		Nag-apply? Y N

Interviewer:

Village:

Inilao (Chamorro Survey)

Put fabot oppe I kuestion siha sigun I sichu'asion-mu:

- 1) Kão: ___ Palao'an ___ Lâhi hão?
- 2) Siudadanon hãfa na tãno' hão? _____
- 3) Kão beterãnu hão? ___ Hunggan ___ Àhe'
- 4) Kuãntos ãños hão? _____
- 5) Kão guaha na un eksperensia problema put:

___ (A) Salut i tataotao	___ (D) Inabuson Àmot
___ (B) Salut i titanos	___ (E) Developmental
___ (C) HIV/AIDS	___ (F) Otro
- 6) Rason (siha) na tumai liheng hão:

___ (A) Inabusan Asagua	___ (E) Ma sipãran i familia
___ (B) Àtta gi enstetusion	___ (F) Ma dulalak put otro rason
___ (C) Tãya'/Ti nahong Àpas atkelet	___ (G) Ti ma na'siña ma fa'mãolek i gima'
___ (D) Kimason/otro ira ni' dumestrosa i gima'	
- 7) Tãya' rinisiben salãppe' pat fanlihigan sa':

___ (A) Ma na'pãra macho'cho'	___ (E) Prublema gi minanehan salãppe'
___ (B) Minalãngon salut manhasso	___ (F) Mãkpo' i uson temporãrio na liheng
___ (C) Prubleman minalãngu/gãsto	___ (G) Ti Aplikão (T/A)
___ (D) Atkahot pat uson otro binenu	
- 8) Kuãnto inapmãm-ña desdeki sumensãga hão? _____
- 9) Kão sumensãga hão yan i asaguã-mu pat i ga'chong-mu? ___ Hunggan ___ Àhe'
Yanggen Hunggan, Kuãntos ãños i asaguã-mu pat i ga'chong-mu? _____
- 10) Kão guaha pãtgon ni' dependente-mu ni' sumãsaga yan hãgu? ___ Hunggan ___ Àhe'
Yanggen Hunggan, hãfa idãt-ñiha yan kão lâhi pat palão'an? _____
- 11) Kuãnto dinangkolo-ña nisisidãt-mu na apãtment/guma'?
___ un 'studio' ___ un (1) kuãtto ___ dos(2) kuãtto ___ tres(3) kuãtto ___ kuãttoo(4+)kuãtto
___ Guma' ni' tumattitiyi i minandon ADA (p.i. karetan machonnek)
- 12) Durãnten i maloffan na sais meses, ginen manu na gumaguaha kepble-mu?
Chek todun ni' manaplikão.

___ (A) Kabãles na ma empleha	___ (E) Prugrãman Bukasion
___ (B) Pãtte tiempo ma empleha	___ (F) Parentes/ga'chong/atungo'
___ (C) Ti ma empleha Comp/SDI	___ (G) Siguridãt susiãt
___ (D) DPHSS (AFDC/TABF/GA/Foodstamps)	___ (H) Ginen otro manrasisibi

 Yanggen ti ma emplepleha hão, kão manaliligão hão cho'cho? ___ Hunggan ___ Àhe'
- 13) Kão siña na hãgu ha' na maisa sumãga gi gima'/apartment? ___ Hunggan ___ Àhe'
- 14) Tai manu un apãsi i inadahan lina'la'?

___ (A) Medicaid
___ (B) Medically Indigent Program (MIP)
___ (C) Iyo-mu ensurans
___ (D) Ospitãt inadahan lina'la' para mannãna yan famagu'on
___ (E) Tãya' ensurans

15) Gi ma'pos na mes, hâfa siha na setbisio ma na'i-mu? Ekes todû ni' manaplikão.

	Ma Risibi	Nisisita Lao Ti Ma Risibi
(A) Nengkanno'/Manmamaipe ha'		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(B) Put Salut i Tataotão		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(C) Ayudon Manaligao Cho'cho		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(D) Akonseha Pat Inamten Chetnot/Binenu		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(E) Fina'mãolek Salut		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(F) Abuson Asagua		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(G) Ayudon Minalangu		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(H) Tiket Bâs/Transpottasion		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(I) Inayudon Atkelet Gi Mes		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(J) Inayudon Atkelet Gi Inatâhan Liheng		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(K) Âmot		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(L) Akonsehan Hinirât		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(M) Inakonsehan Guma' Liheng yan Ma Na'lieng		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(N) Minanehan I Kâosa		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(O) Treneng Tiningo' Lumâ'la		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(P) Inadahen Pâtgon		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'
(Q) Inadahen Salut Manhasso		Aplikão? Hunggan Àhe'

Interviewer: _____

Village: _____

CHUUKESSE TRANSLATION SURVEY SHEET

1. Ngang (gender): ☐ Fefin(F) ☐ Mwan (M)
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 imwom/lenion. (Reason(s) for becoming homeless)
☐ (A) Osukosuk lon family (Domestic Violence)
☐ (B) Tou seni lenien aninis (Discharged from institution)
☐ (C) Use naf ngeni uppwe moni ai rent/mon imwei (Unable to pay rent)
☐ (D) Imwei we a kar/ika a talo ren waten osukosuk. (Fire/other disaster)
☐ (E) Osukosukan lon family. (Family breakup)
☐ (F) Tou seni inom pwal ren ekoch wewe. (Evicted for other reason)
☐ (G) Use tongeni ai uppwe fori sefani pokitan chomong sokopatan wewe. (Unable to renovate substandard condition)
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 ekiok/Semwen (Mental illness)
☐ (C) Osukosukan 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 living situation ended)
☐ (G) Other
8. A ifa langetamen omw omles ika kose kunokun imwom. (How long have you been homeless?)
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 imowm? (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?) ☐ Uu ☐ Apw
 Ika pwe "uu" fite ierir, ika ir met at ika nengin? ☐ Fefin (F) ☐ Mwan (M)
 (If yes, ages and sex of children)
11. Ifa ika fite rumen lon imw kopwe imweim? (How big of apartment/house do you need?)
☐ Studio ☐ 1bdrm ☐ 2 bdrm ☐ 3 bdrm ☐ 4+bdrm
☐ Home that meets ADA requirements (i.e. wheelchair accommodation)
12. Ifa 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) Part Time Employment ☐ (C) Unemployment Comp/SDI
☐ (D) DPHSS (AFDC/TANF/GA/Food stamps) ☐ (E) Vocational Programs ☐ (F) Relatives/partner/friends
☐ (G) Social Security ☐ (H) Other sources of income
 Met en mei kukut omw angang ici? (If unemployed, are you seeking work?) ☐ Uu (Yes) ☐ Apw (No)
13. Met en mei tongeni pwisin chok uta won omw? (Are you able to live independently?) ☐ Uu (Yes) ☐ Apw (No)
14. Nupweu om mefi samau, are wonungaw, ifa usun om moni safei ika doctor or repue anisuk? (How do you pay for health care?)
☐ (A) Medicaid ☐ (B) Medically Indigent Program (MIP)
☐ (C) Private Insurance ☐ (D) Maternal and Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics
☐ (E) Uninsured

15. Fan ekkewe maram ano meni lein ekkri annis ka fen pwin aaa? Cheki meni lein ka pwin nomw won. (In the last month, what services have you used? Check 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		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? 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: _____

October, 2001

Location (City): _____

Phone Number: _____

Program Maximum Capacity:	Number of Families	Number of Individuals
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On October 17, 2001, please list each homeless family for whom you provided shelter. Each page has space for 12 families. Use as many pages as you need.

Page _____ of _____

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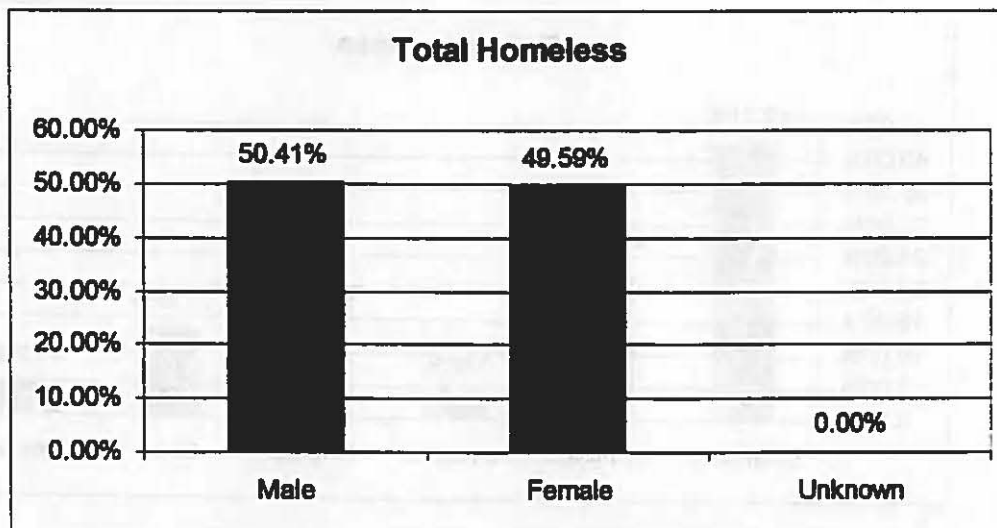
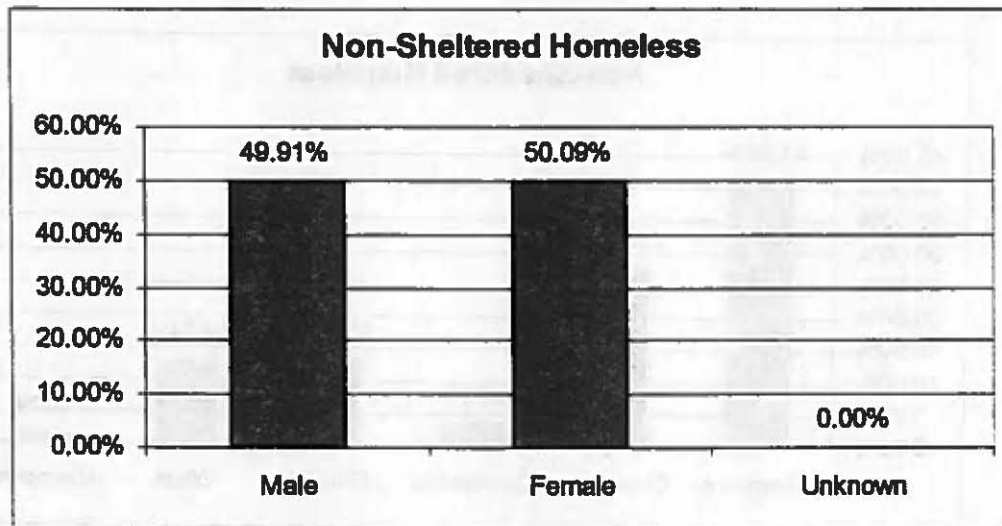
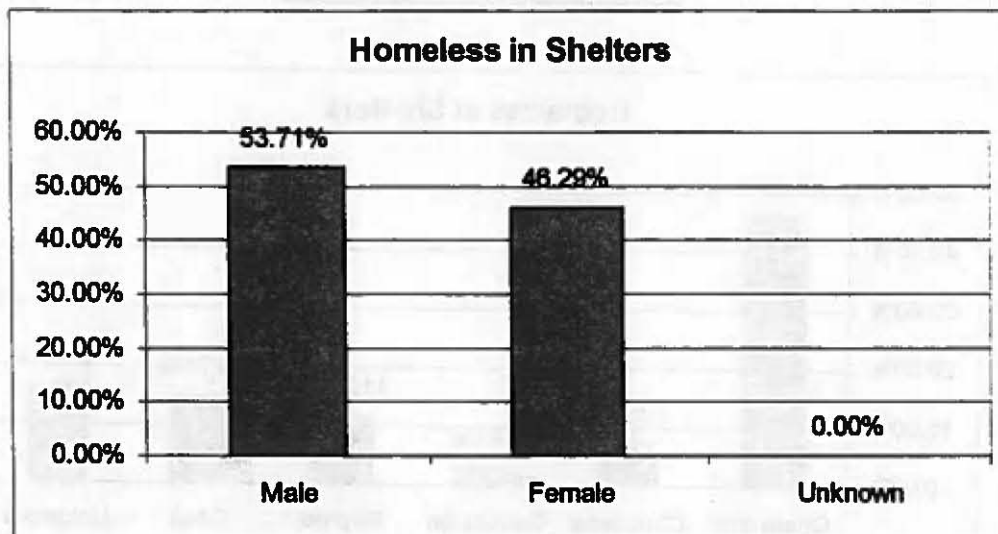
Please FAX this completed form to the Salvation Army Family Services Center (FAX 477-3505) before October 24, 2001.

TEAM ASSIGNMENTS

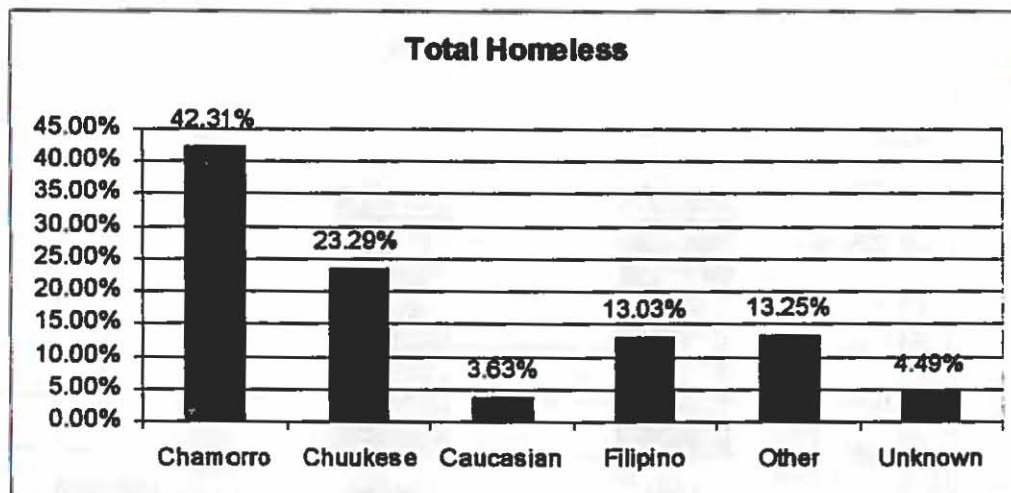
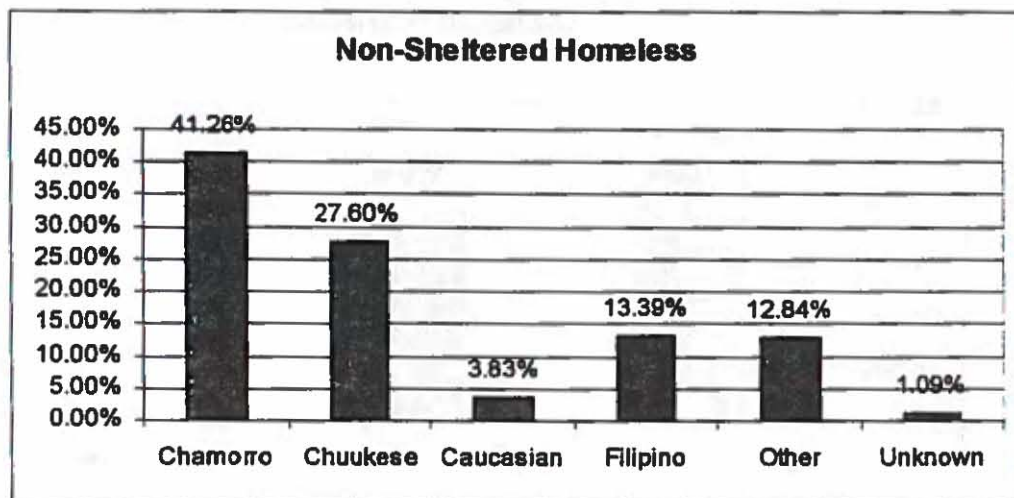
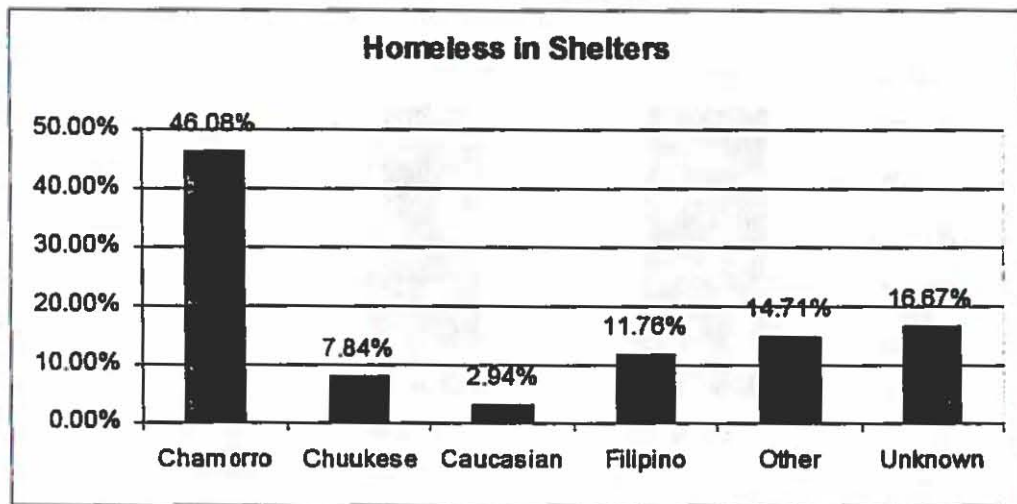
Team #	Municipalities	Team Leaders	Enumerators
1	Yigo I (Southeast Area)	Ted Timothy	Roland Remotigue, Larry Tasker
2	Yigo II (Northeast Area)	Tony Benavente	Aline Reklai, Alan Cruz
3	Yigo III (Northwest Area)	Lou Cruz	Michael Meadows, Merrillyn Cruz, Terry Mortera
4	Yigo IV (Southwest Area)	Joan Talsakan	Lander Slander, Stephen Muritok, Tanya Wells
5	Dededo I	Al Mendez	Pete Cruz, Herminia Reselap
6	Dededo II	Lisa Vicente	Christine Gutierrez, Ronald Remotigue, Ernest Ochoco
7	Dededo III (Harmon)	Nelson Pascua	Marsen Ropon, Nancy Kar
8	Dededo IV (Tanguissan Beach)	Renata Bordallo	Chris Manglona, Tracy Kerwin, John Wells
9	Dededo V (NCS)	Eric Peterson	Thea Baza, Jeanne Cruz
10	Dededo VI (Northern NCS)	Maureen San Nicolas	Asterio Epp, Robert Leon Guerrero, Clara Mendiola
11	Dededo VII (Macheche)	Bansi Moses	Bennet Cruz, Joe Duenas
12	Tamuning/Tumon	Larry Groenleer	Togamale Taase
13	Agana/MTM	Joy Groenleer	Dan Sablan, Cris Aguon, Tasi Sablan
14	Agana Heights/Sinajana	Don Lastimoza	Janet Tedlaotao, Mel English
15	Barrigada I	Sister Barbara Lambor-Hagel	Amy Schroeder, Duane Salas, Sheryl Paulus
16	Barrigada II	Guma Mami #1	Guma Mami #1
17	Mangilao I (Pagat)	Guma Mami #2	Guma Mami #2
18	Mangilao II	Greg Borja	Sanctuary #1
19	Mangilao III	Ryan Leon Guerrero	Sanctuary #2
20	Chalan Pago/Ordot	Irma Abwe	William Reyes, Mary Christine Zabala, Christine Dionaldo
21	Yona	Gerri Jackson	Mara Lifofoi, Kevin San Nicolas, Tom Cruz
22	Asan/Piti/Maina	Celestine Ruwethin	Tria Reyes, Devina Chargualaf, John Perez
23	Agat/Santa Rita	Sister Anna Landy	Russ Magen, Ray Tumanda, Brenda Basa
24	Cross Island Road	Shara Ferrantelli	Henry Ropon, Reikina Albert
25	Talofofo/Inarajan	Albert Corbin	Takeshy Sam, Asako Micky
26	Merizo	Capt. Dave Harmon	Steven Santos, Arlina Suda
27	Umatac	Louis Ross	Francis Mendiola, Rudy Sablan, Anita Cruz
28	Night Team	Larry Groenleer	Joy Groenleer, Elisa Vicente, Togamale Taase, John Wells

Homeless Data by Sub-Populations

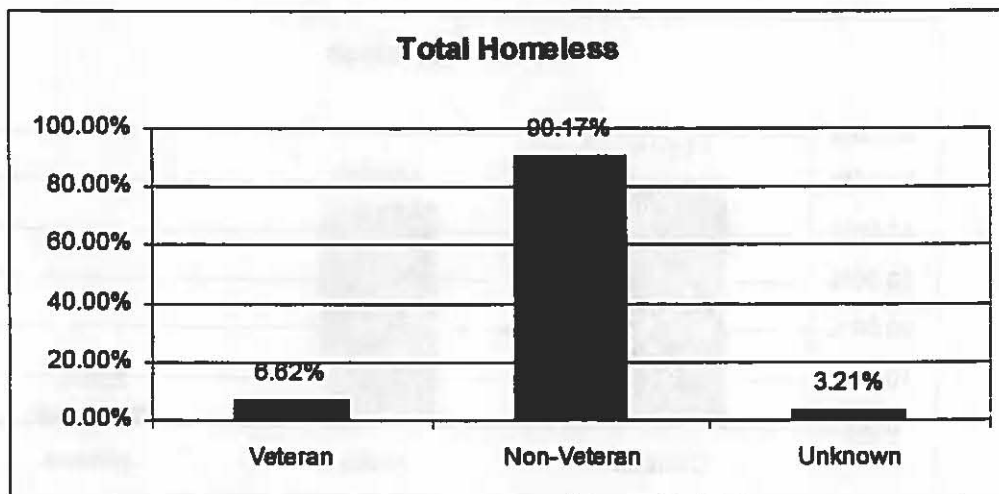
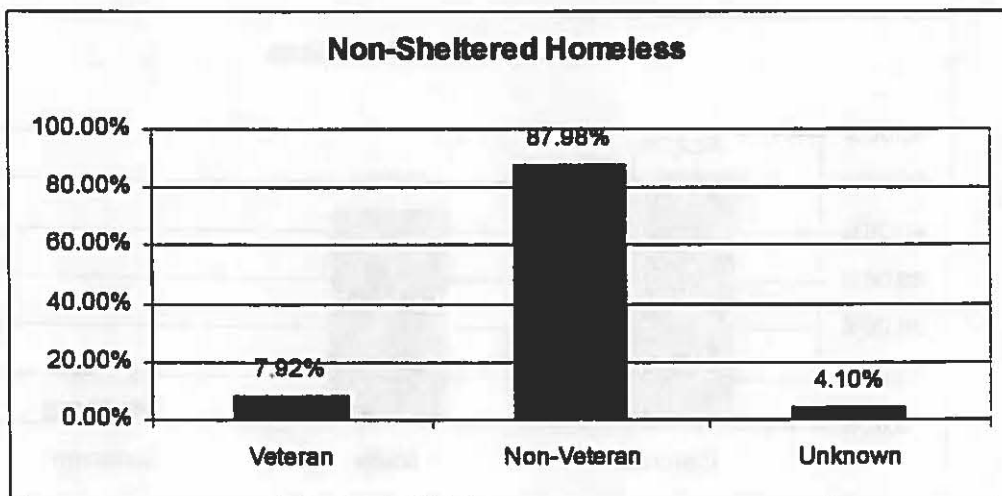
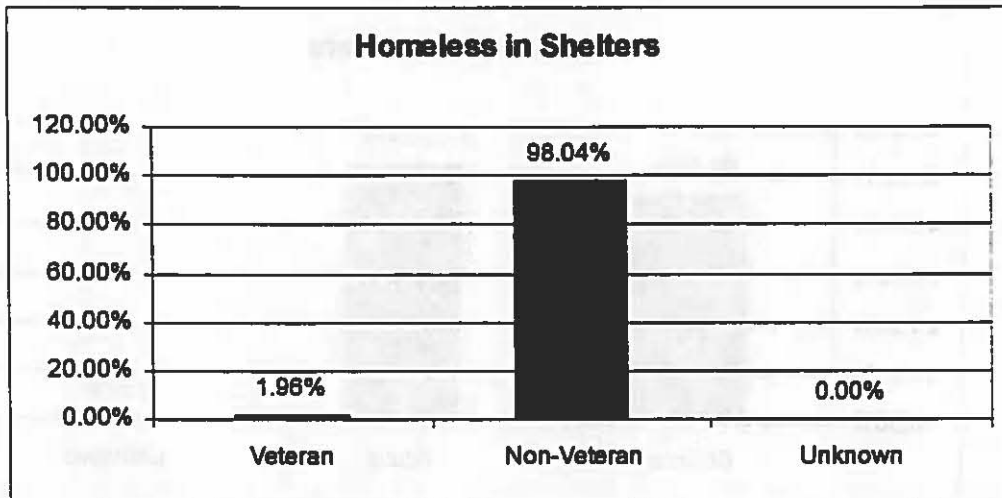
Gender



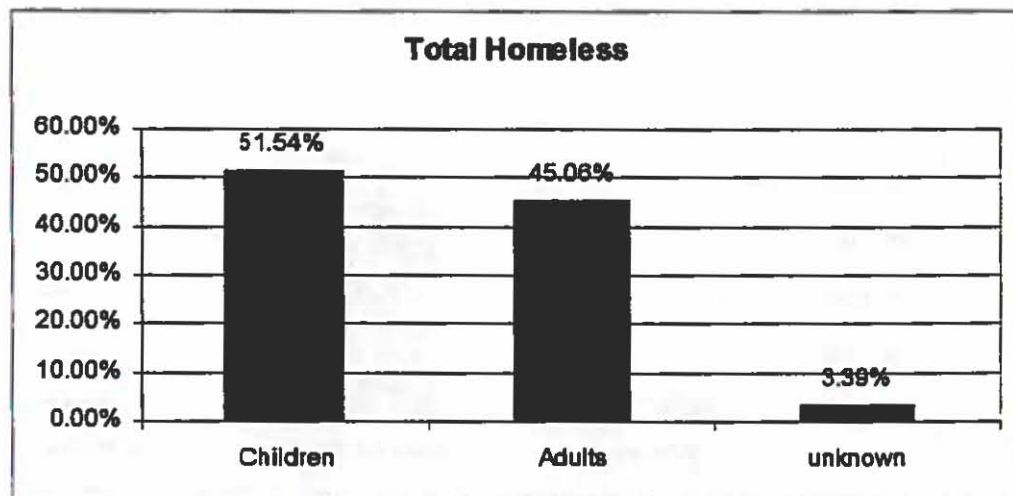
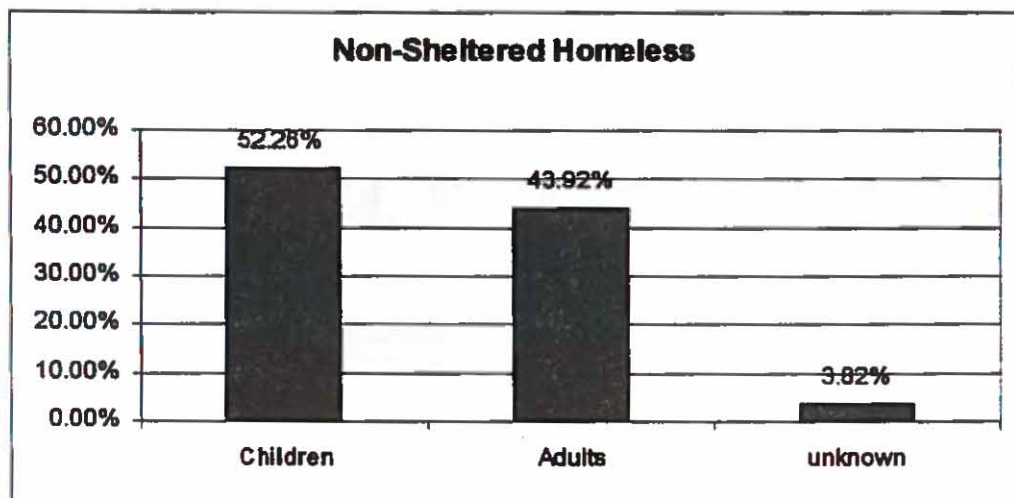
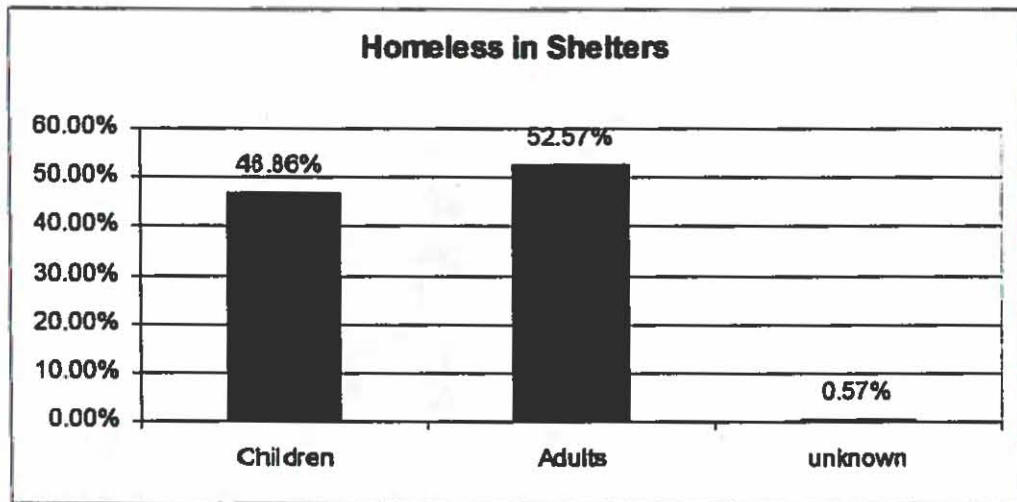
Ethnic Background



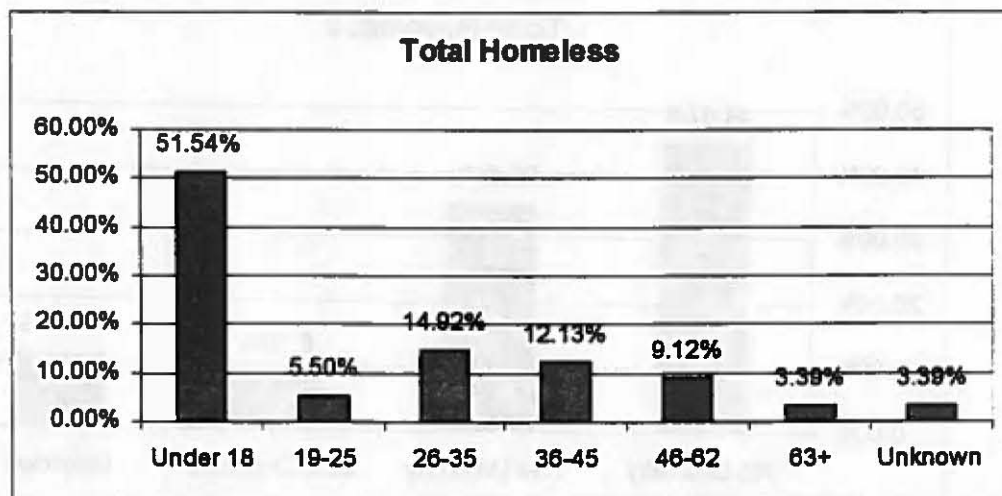
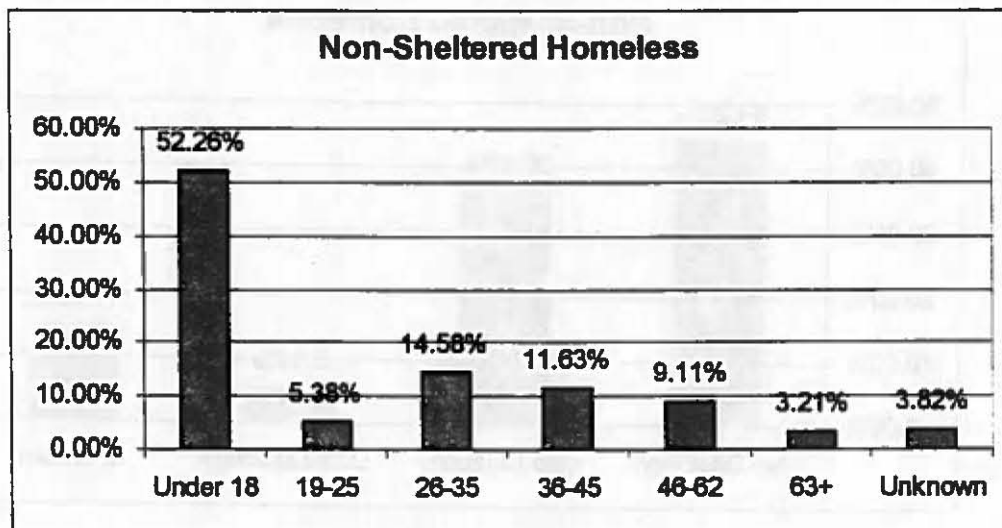
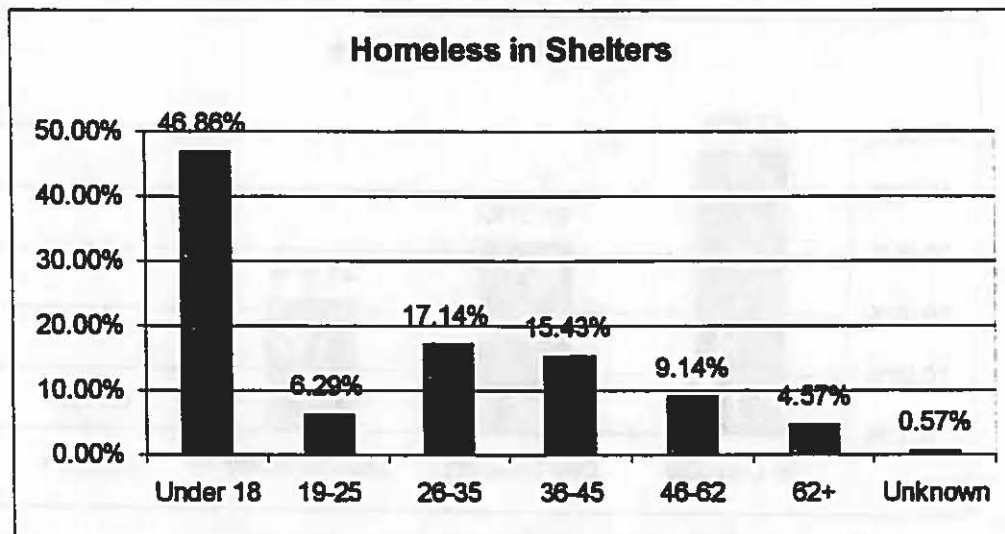
Veterans



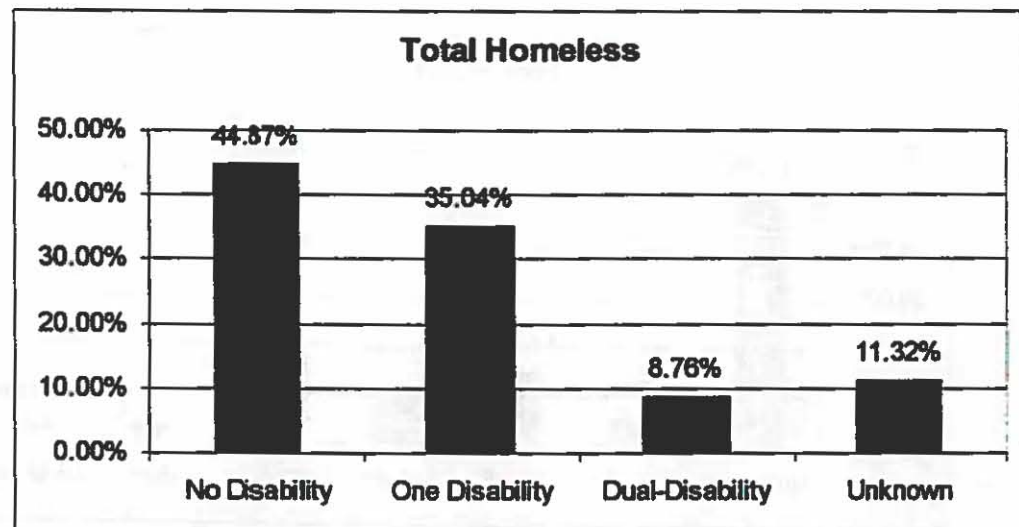
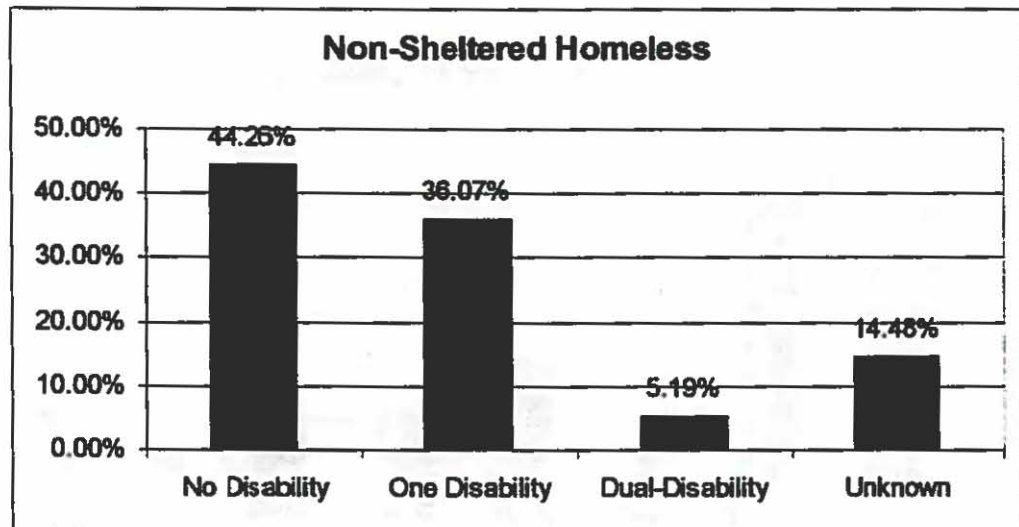
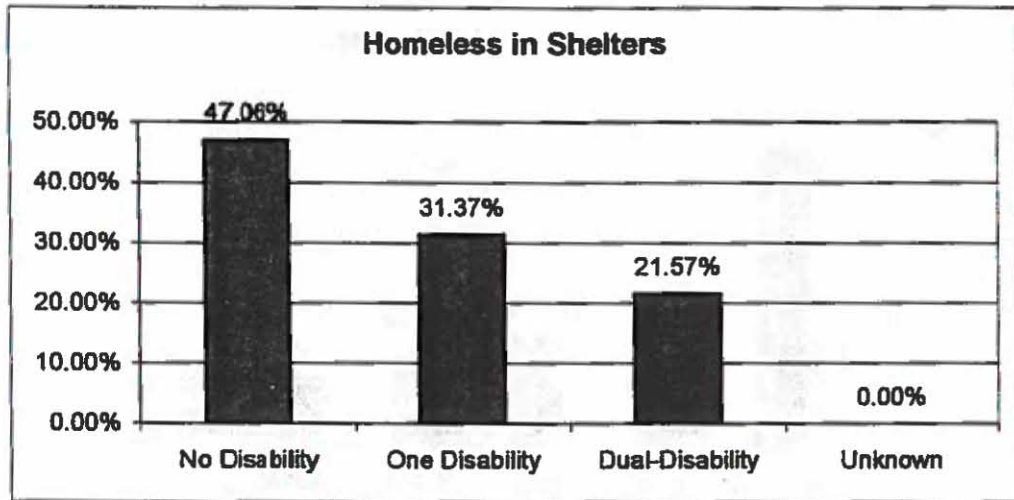
Age Group



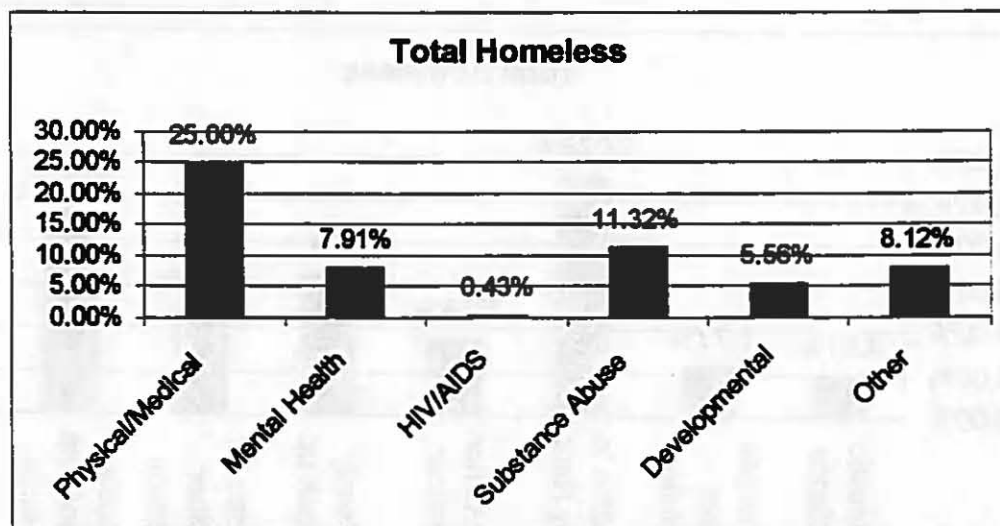
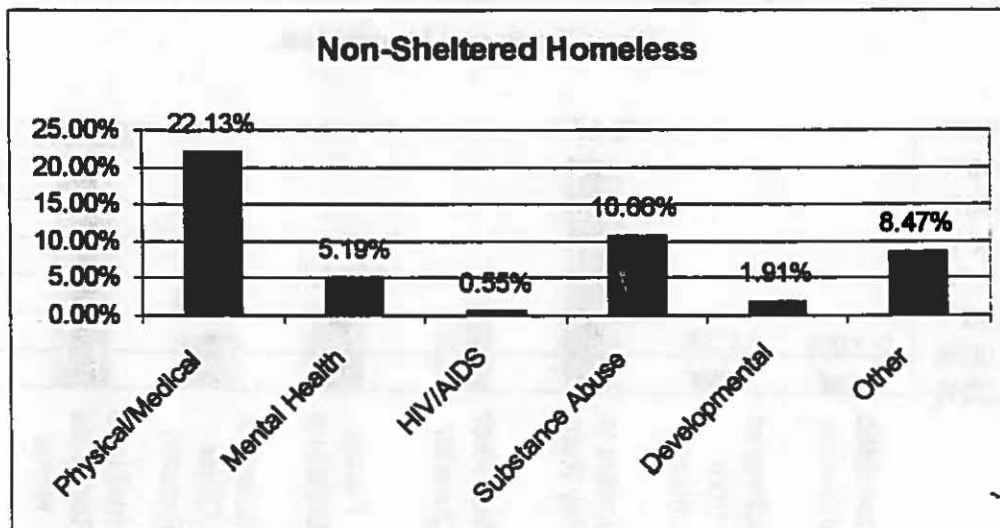
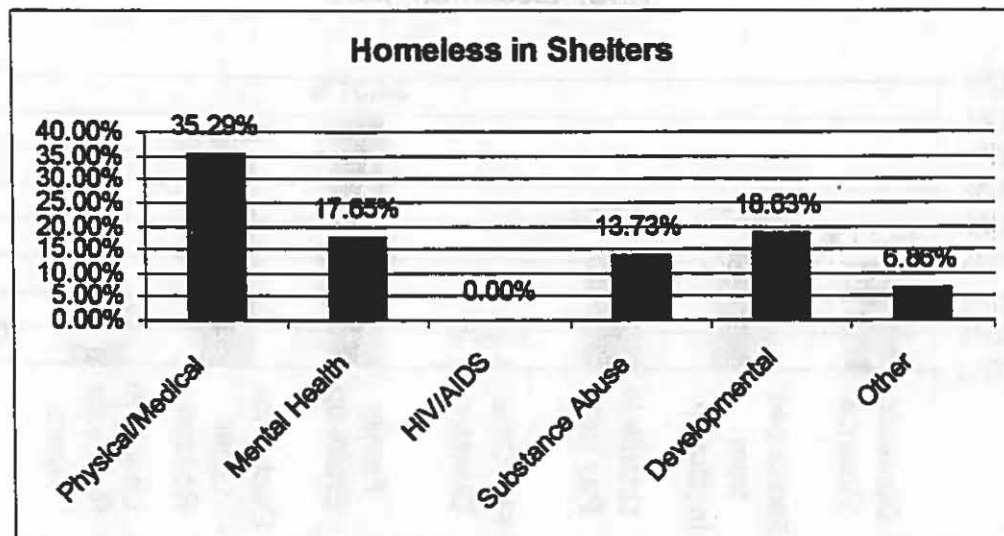
Age Group



Disability

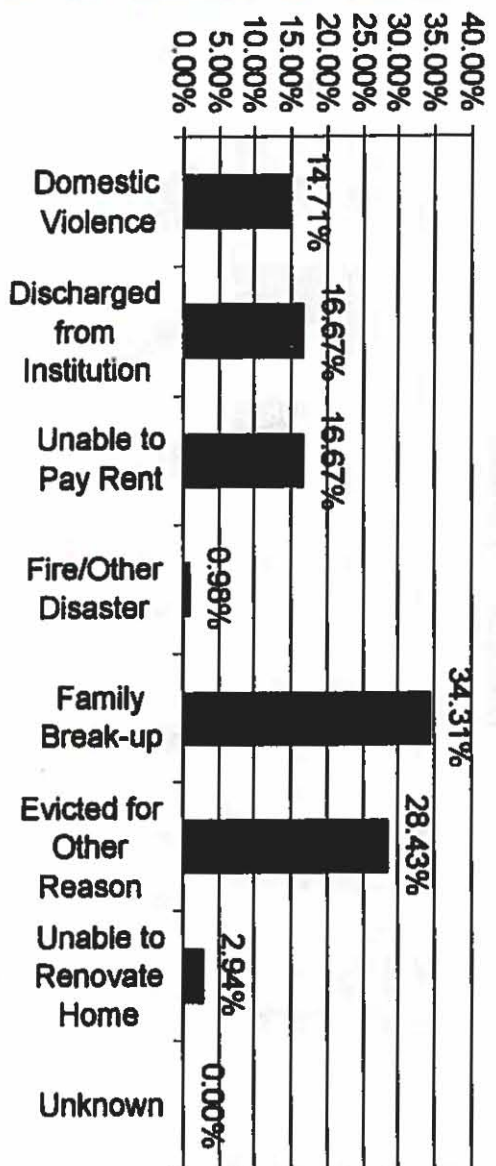


Disability

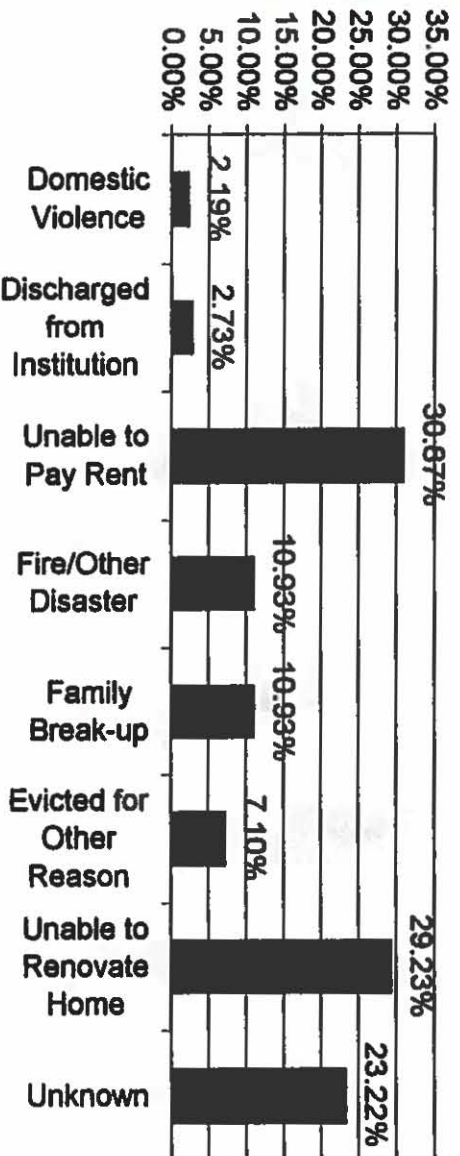


Reason In Shelter

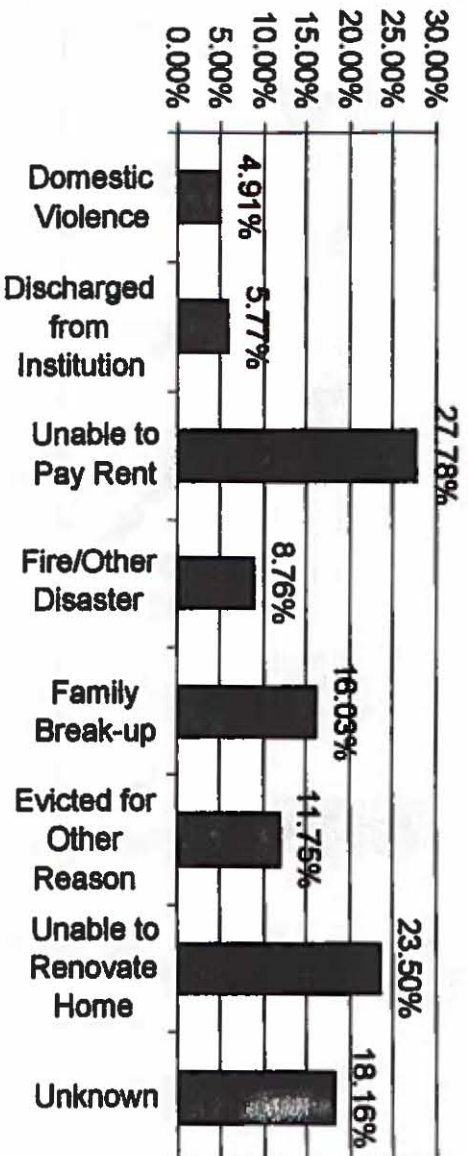
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

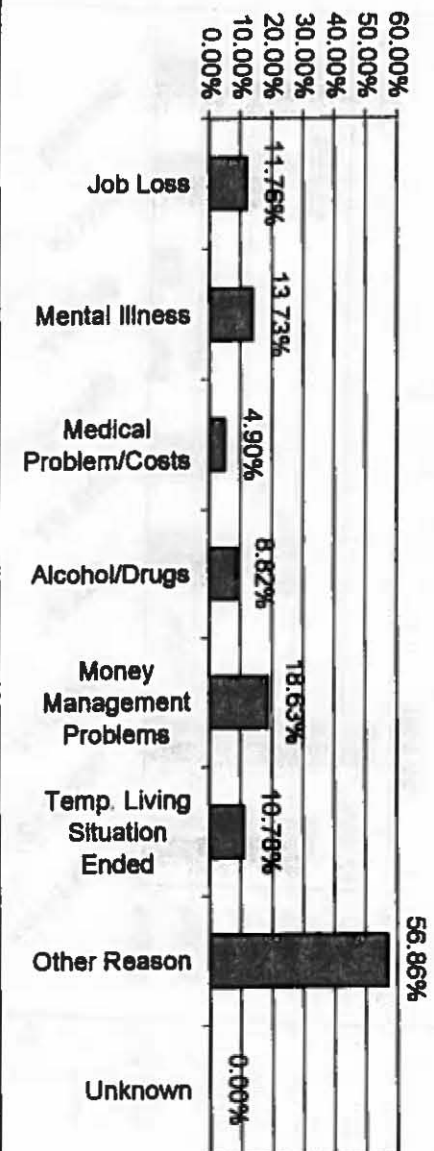


Total Homeless

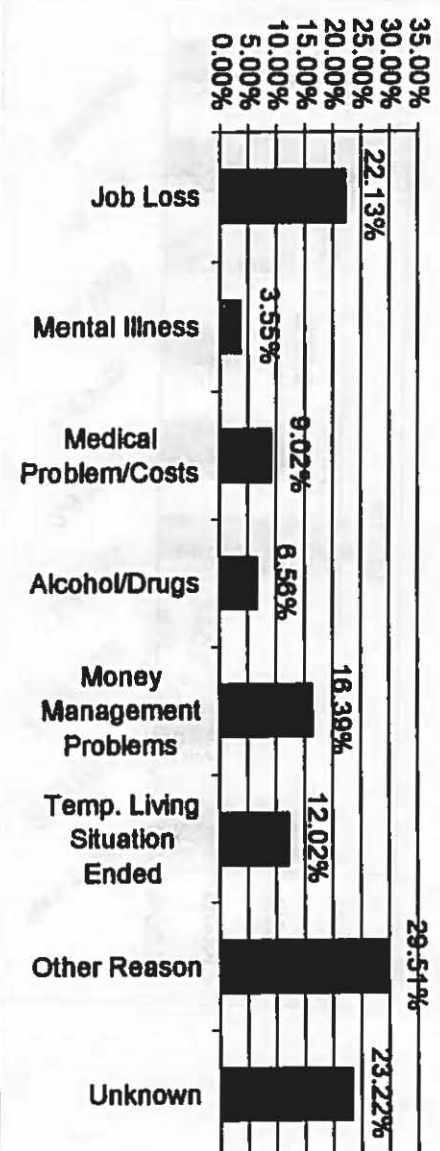


Homeless Due To

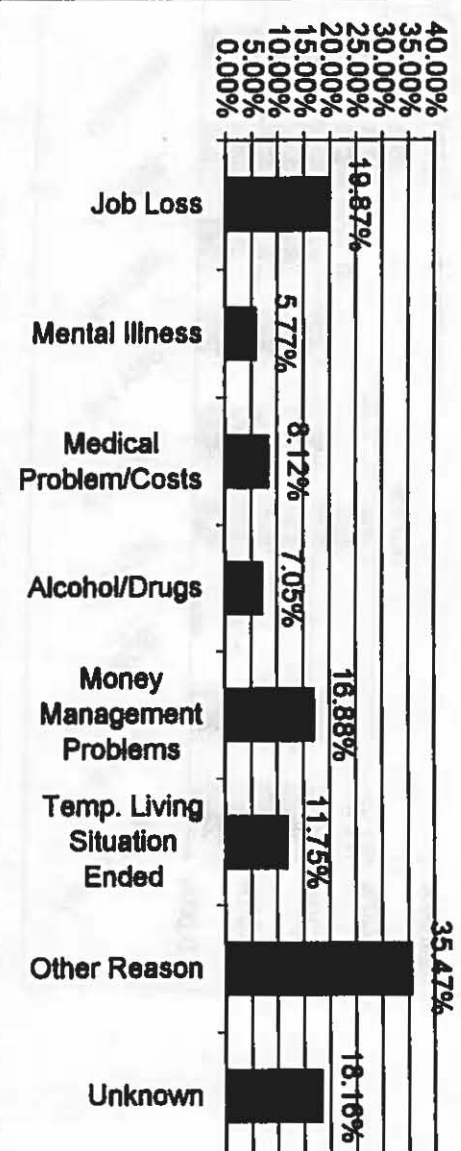
Homeless in Shelters



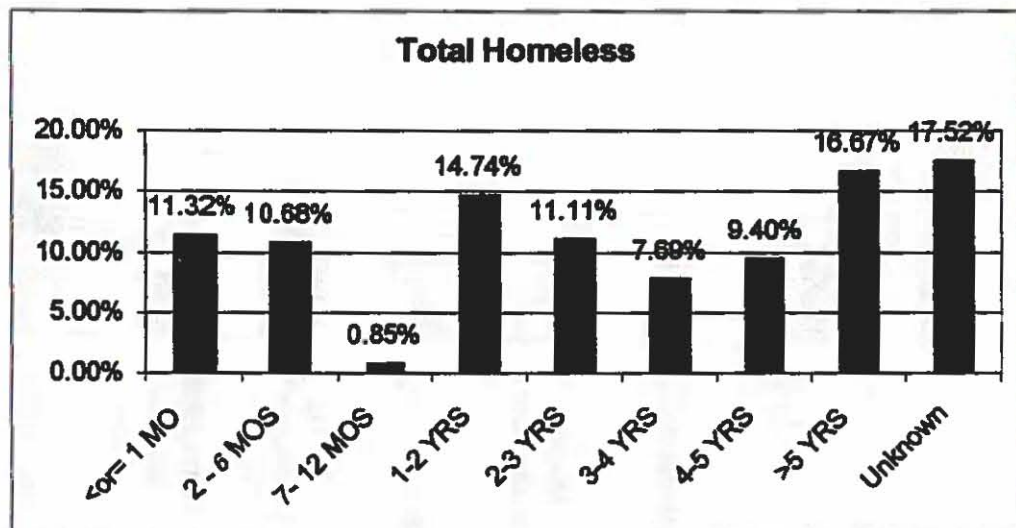
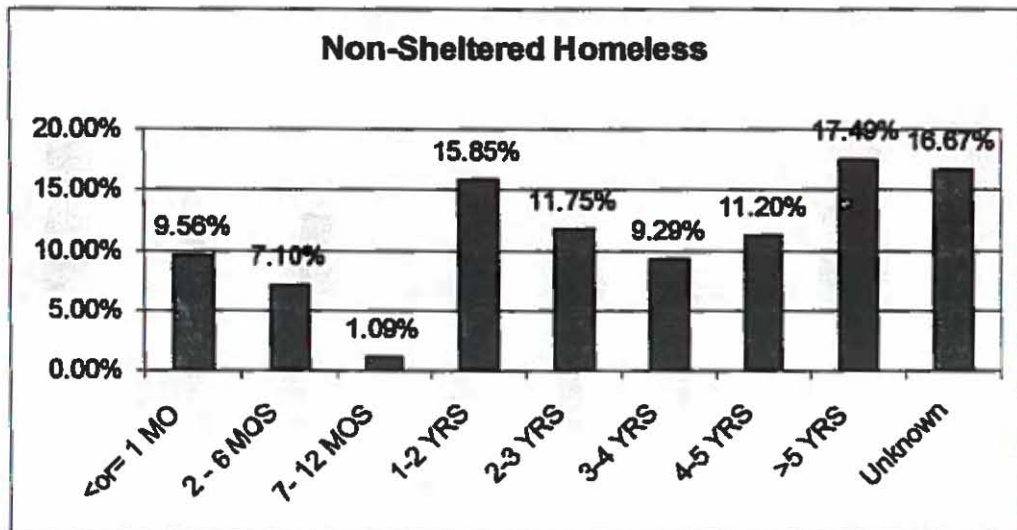
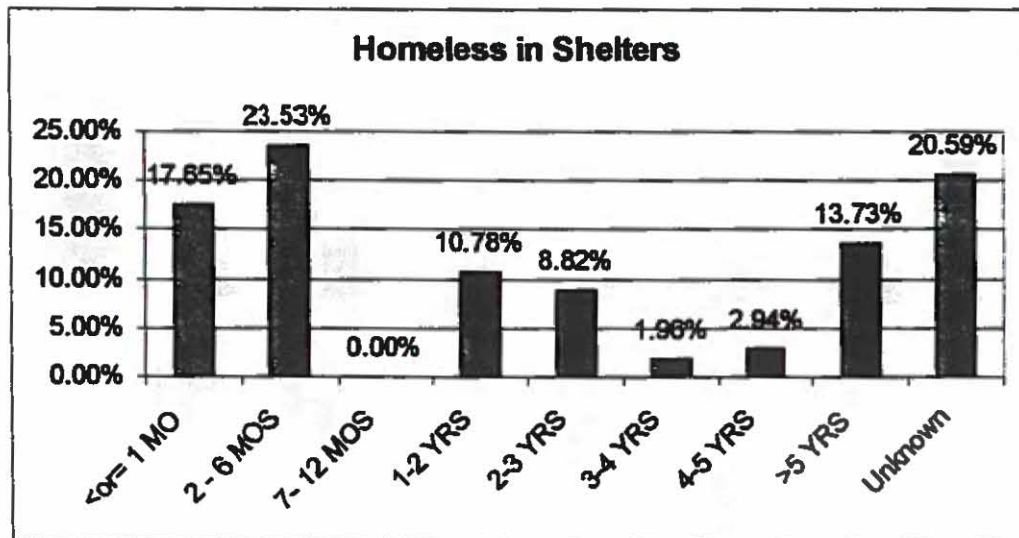
Non-Sheltered Homeless



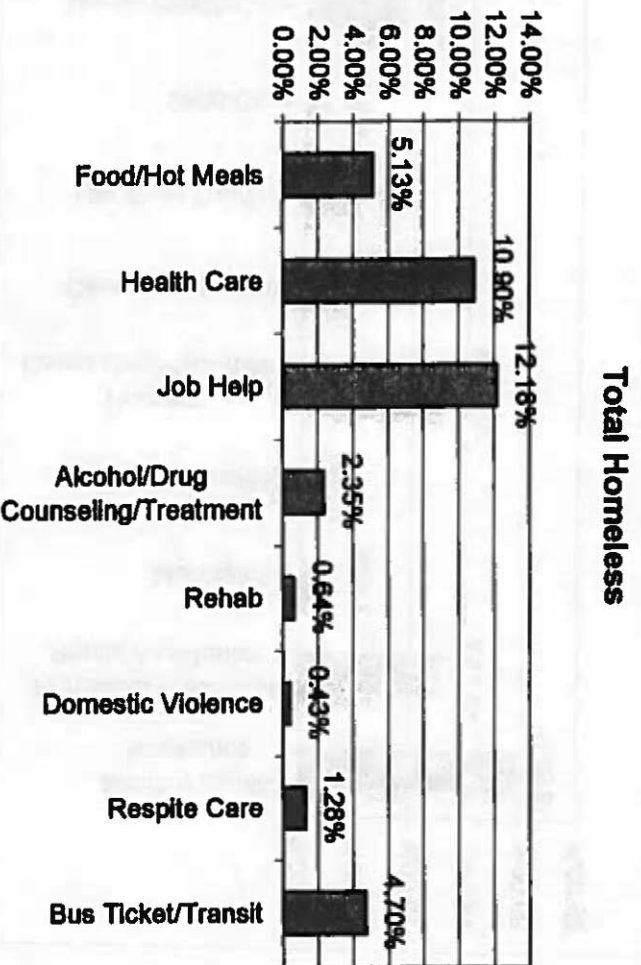
Total Homeless



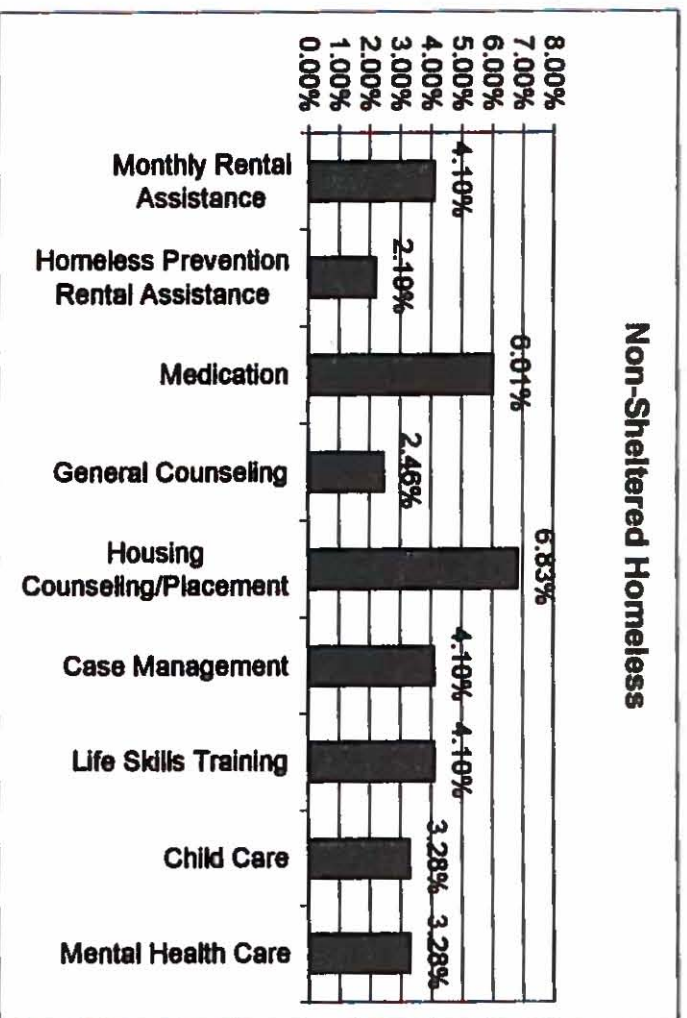
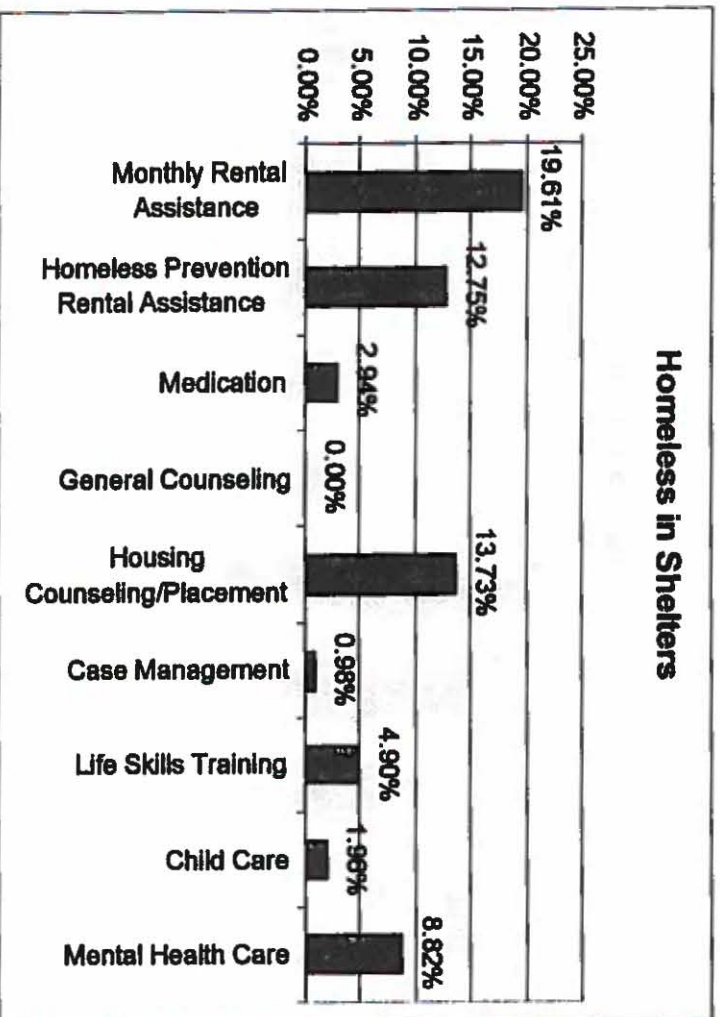
Period of Homelessness



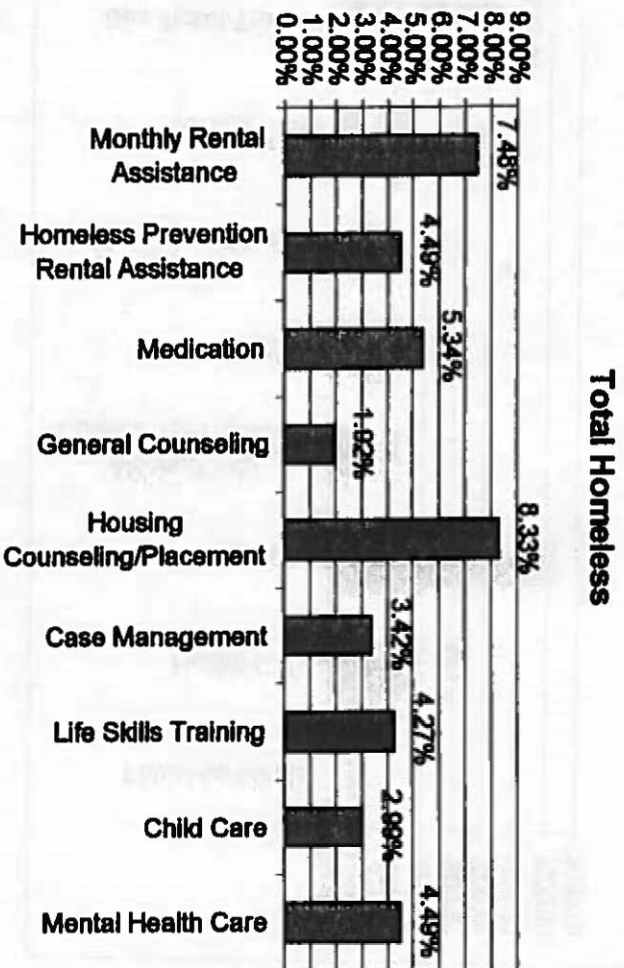
Services Needed But Not Received (Cont.)



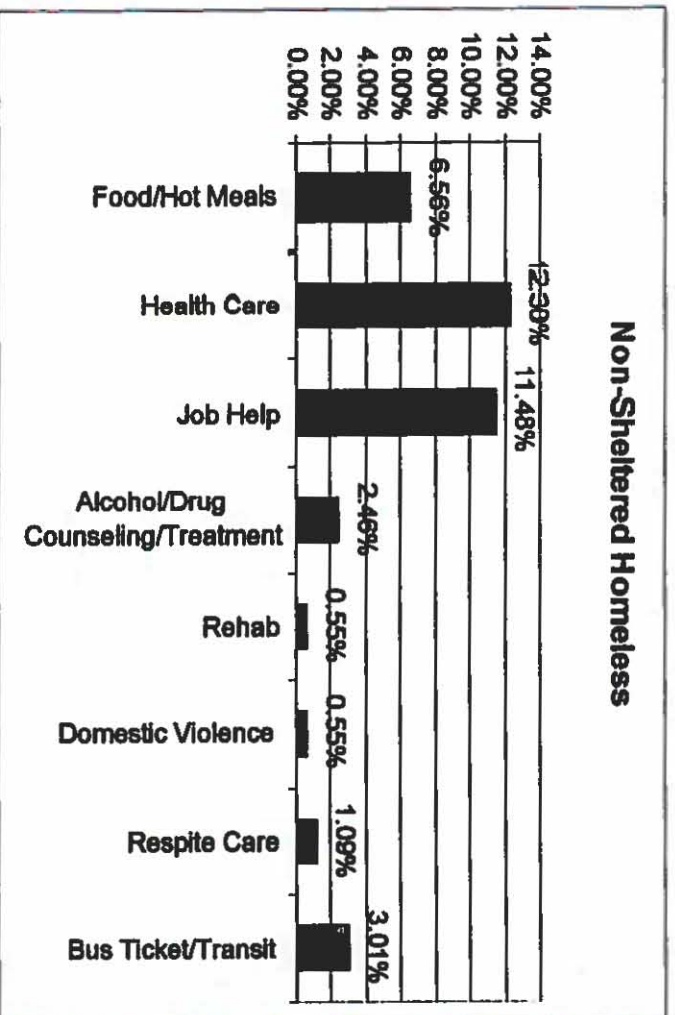
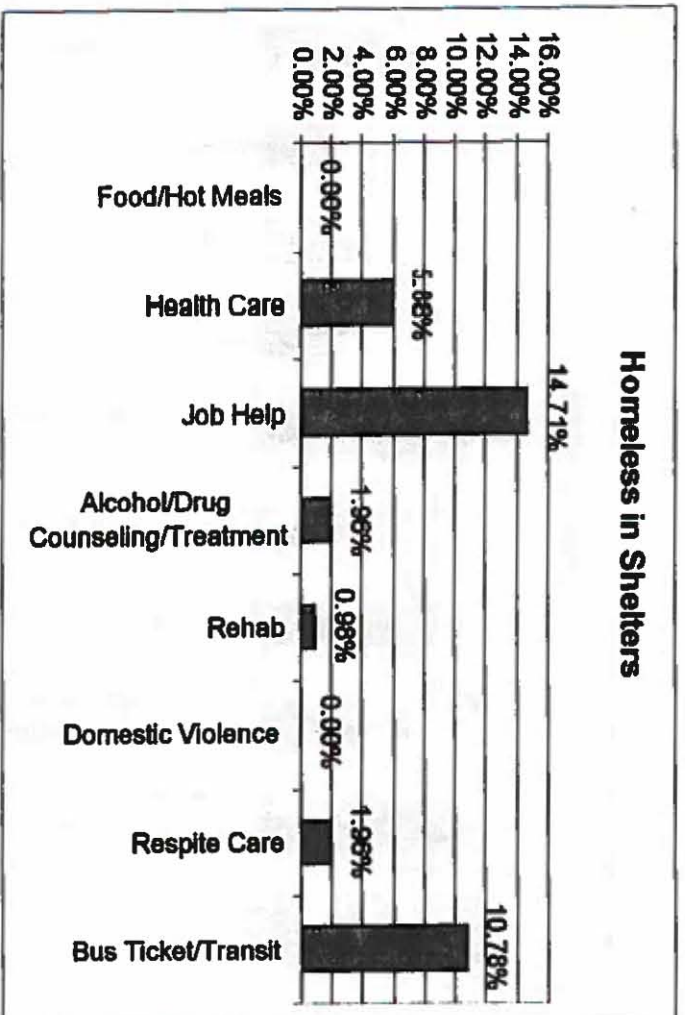
Services Needed But Not Received



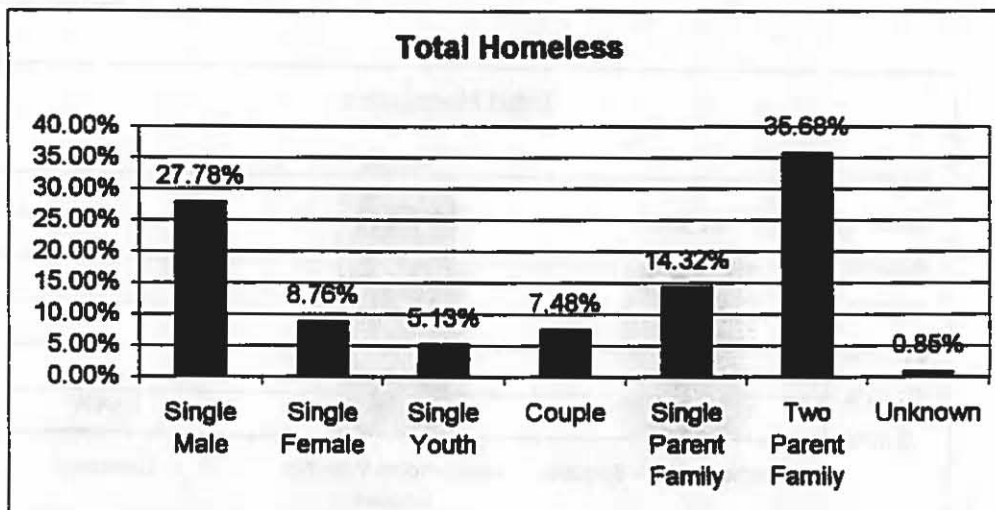
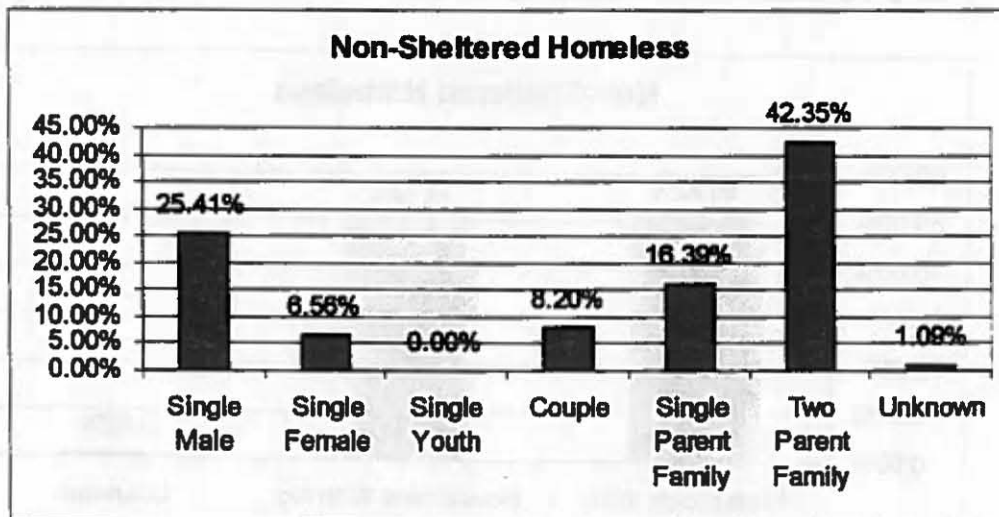
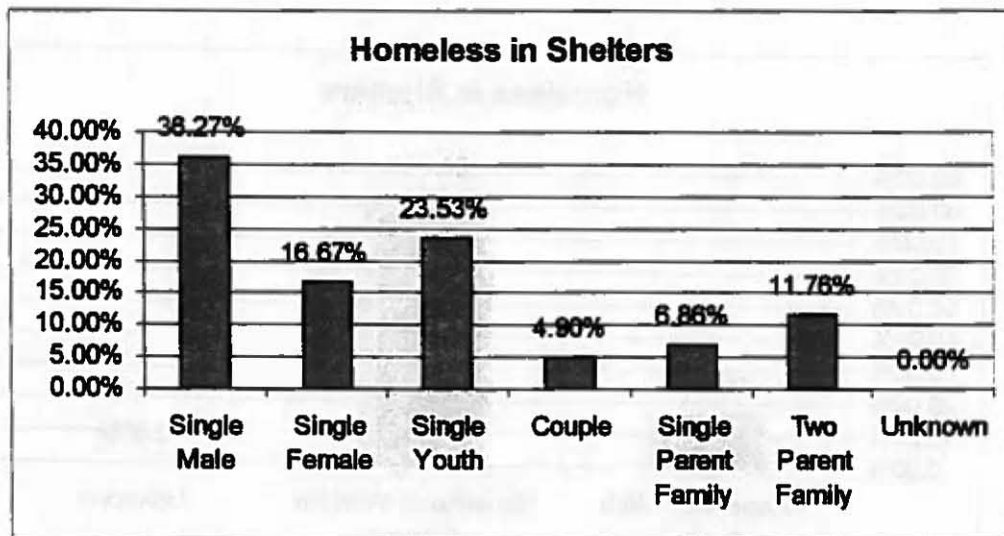
Services Needed But Not Received (Cont.)



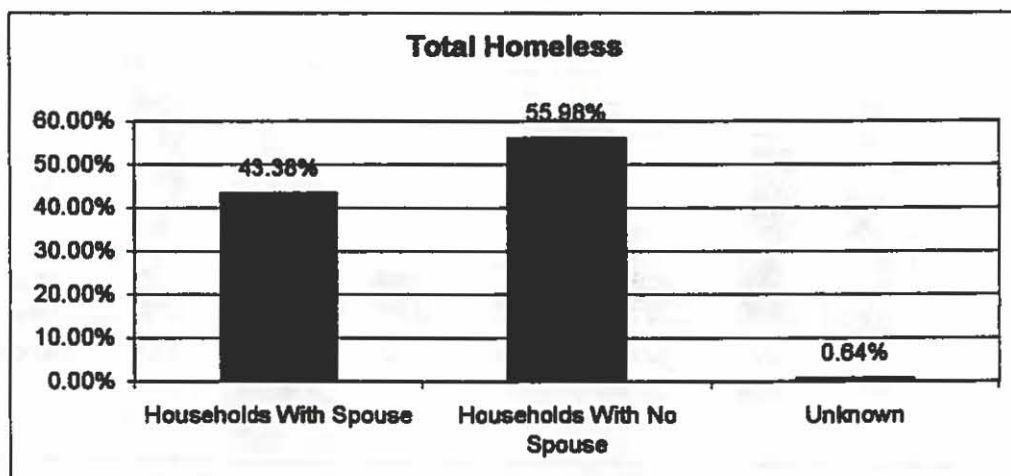
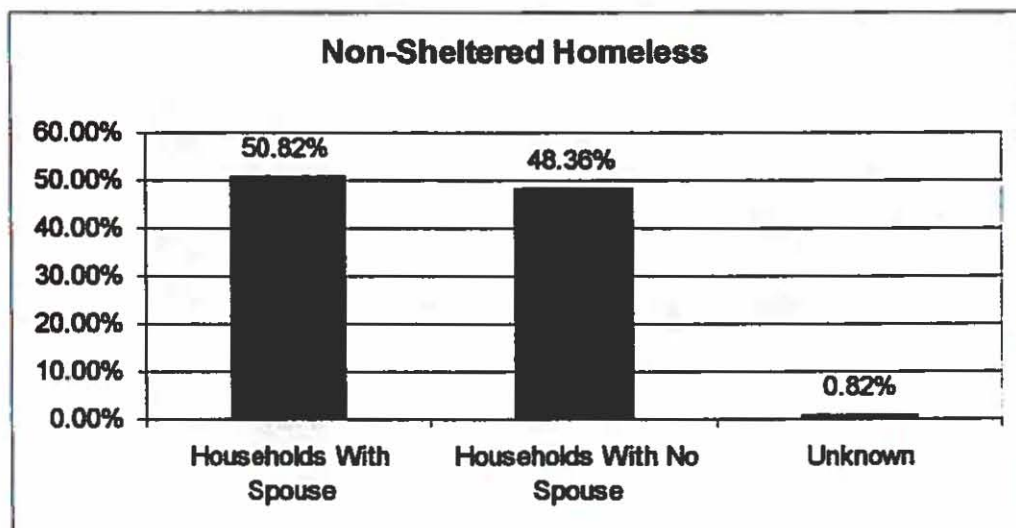
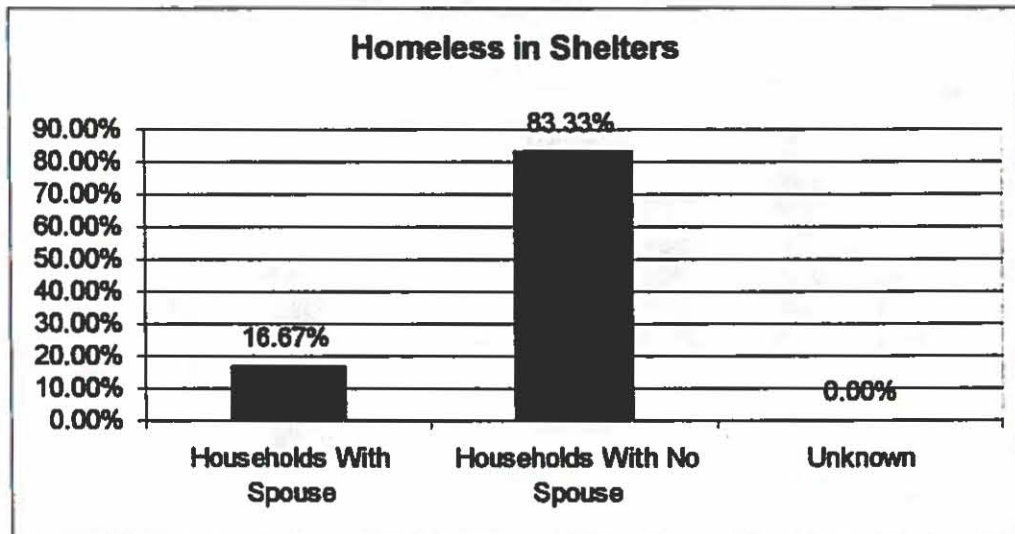
Services Needed But Not Received



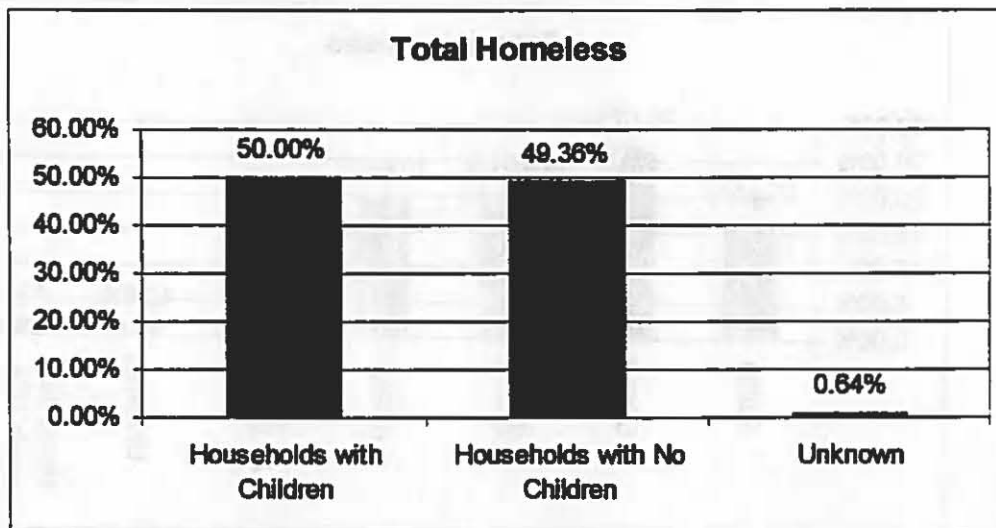
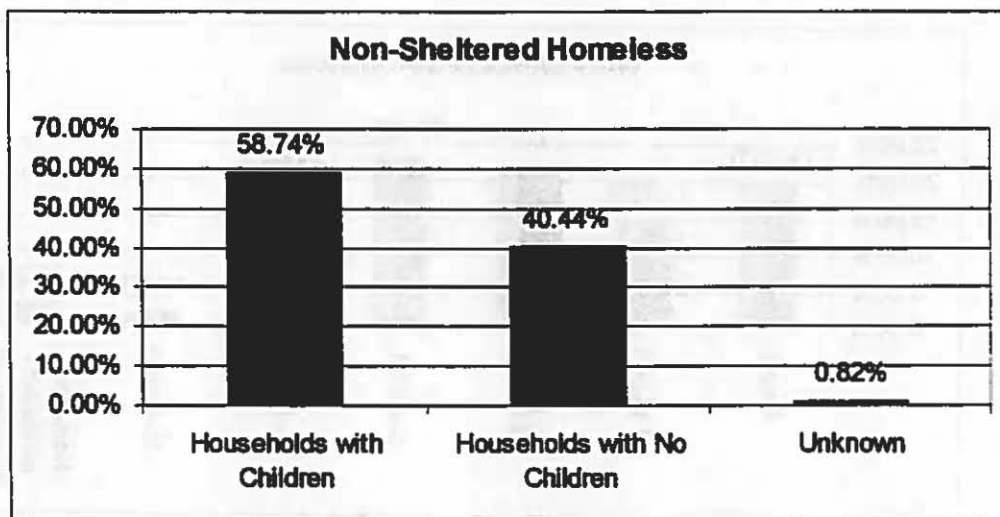
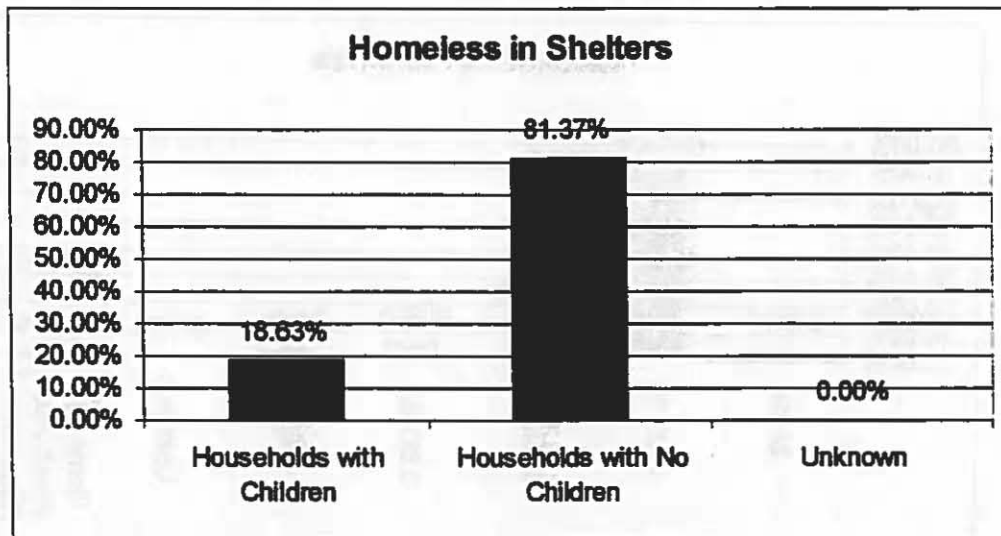
Household Composition



Homeless With Spouse/Life Partner

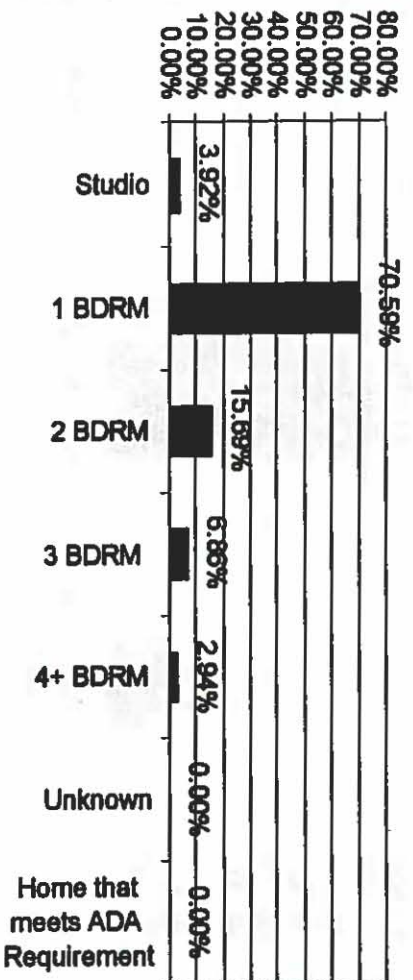


Homeless With Children

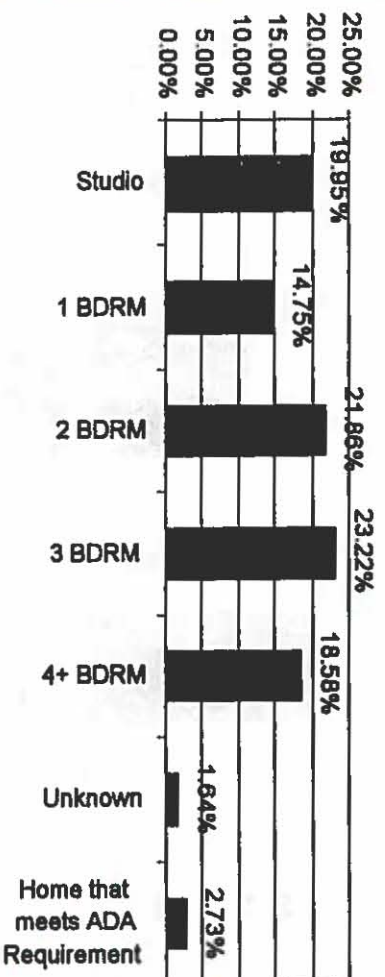


Bedrooms Needed

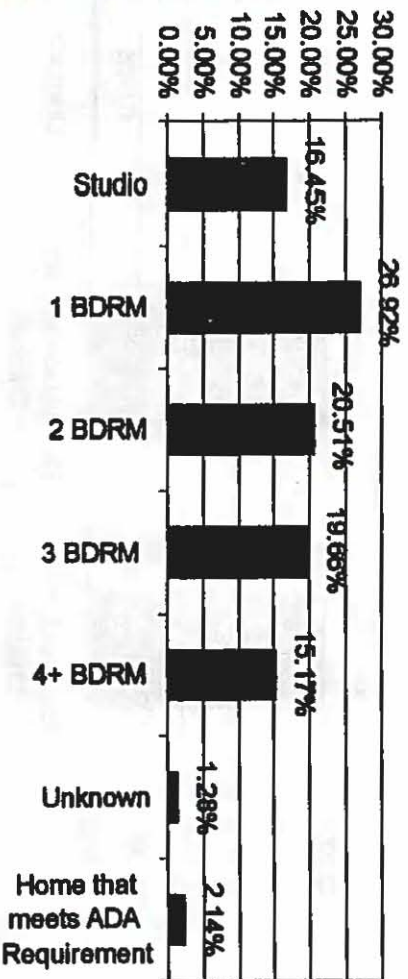
Homeless in Shelters



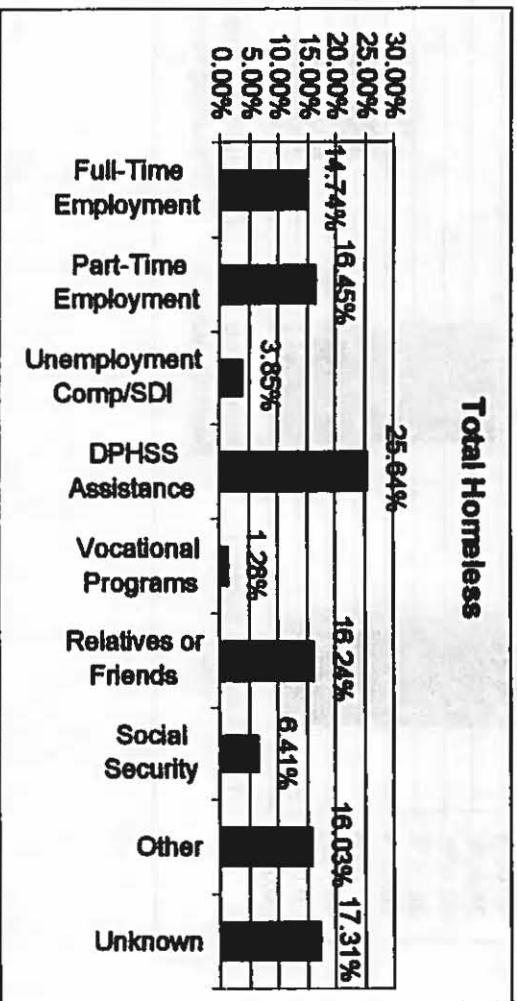
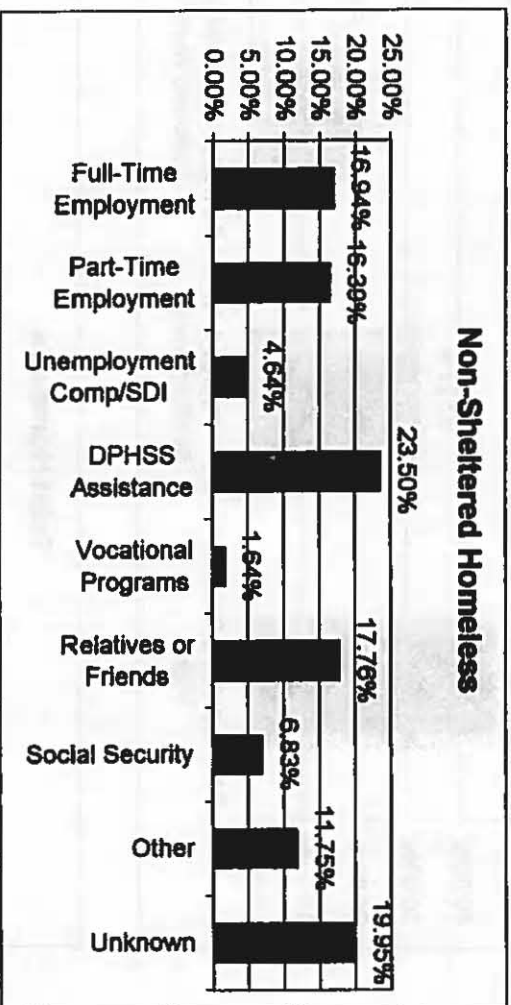
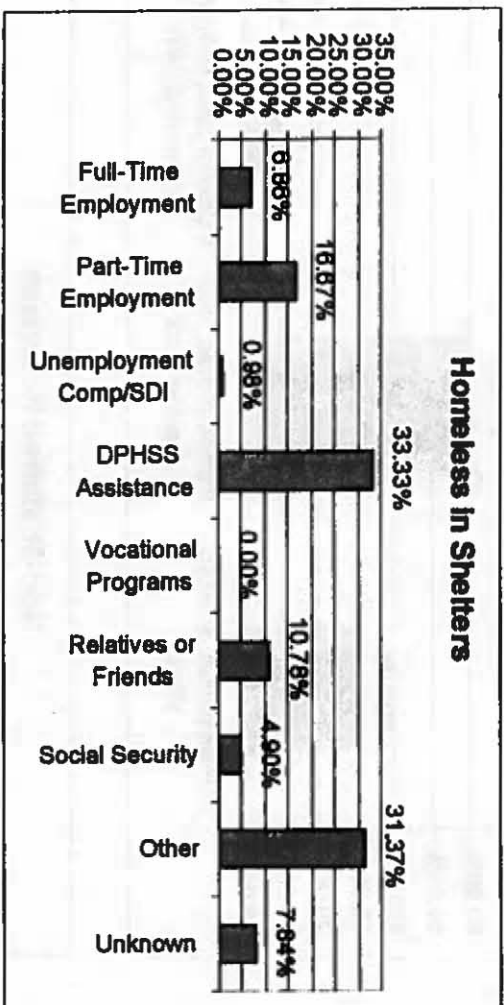
Non-Sheltered Homeless



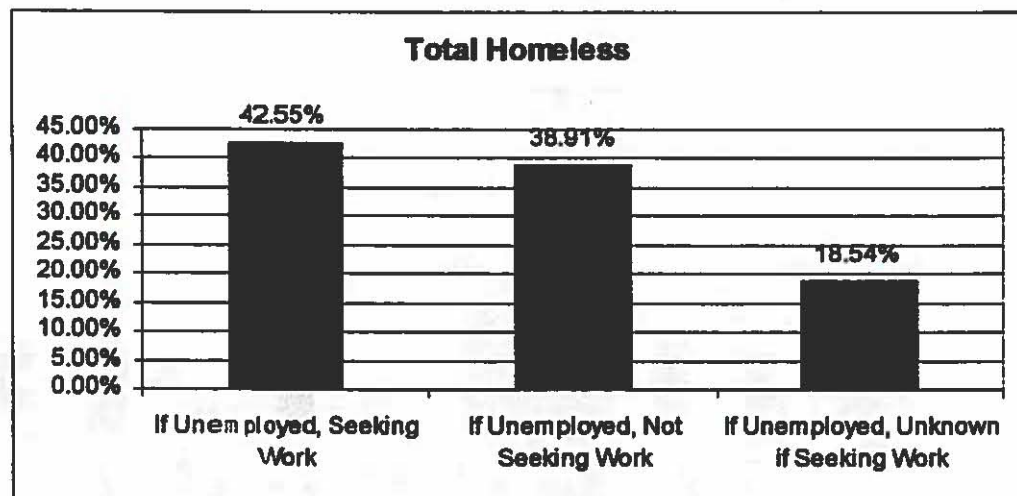
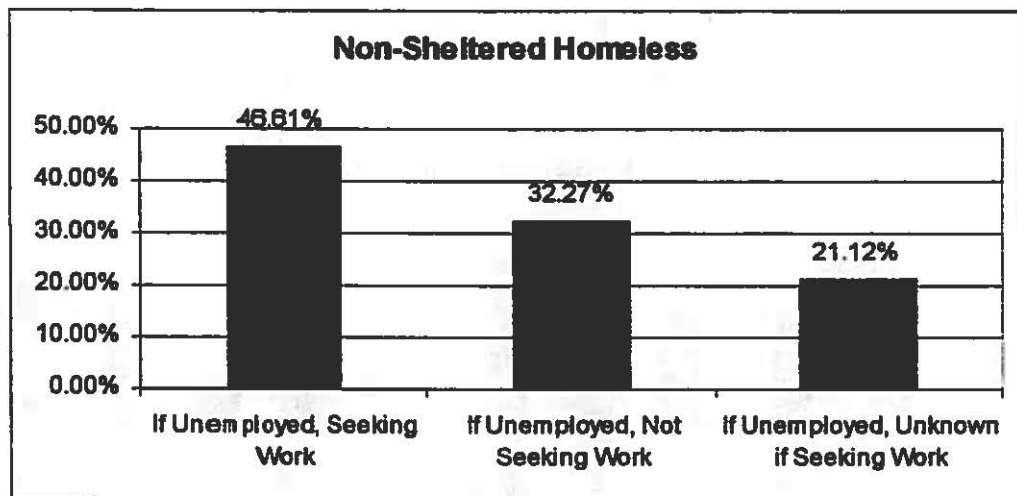
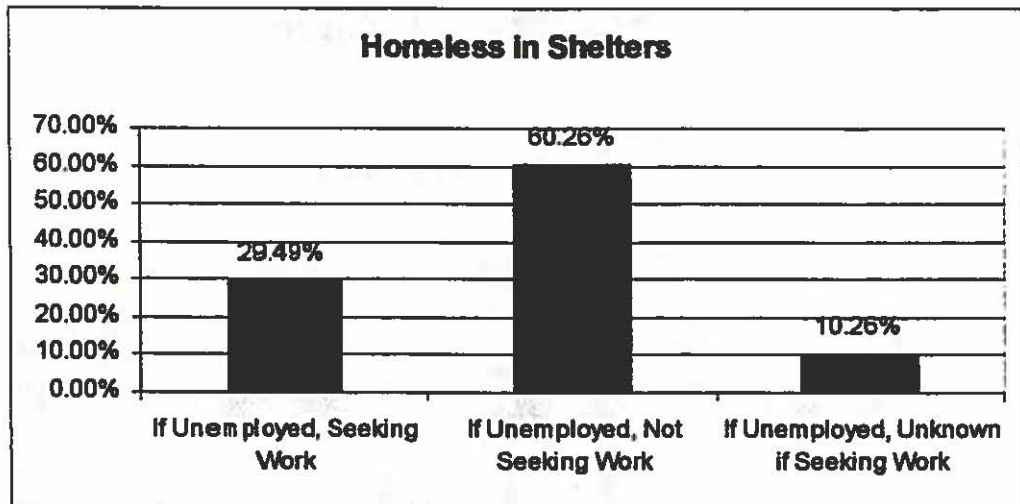
Total Homeless



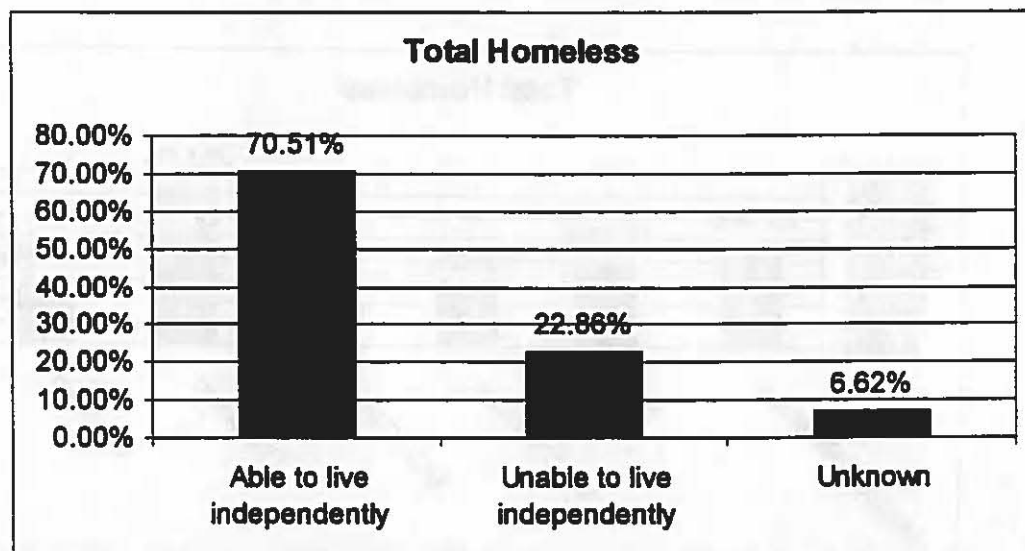
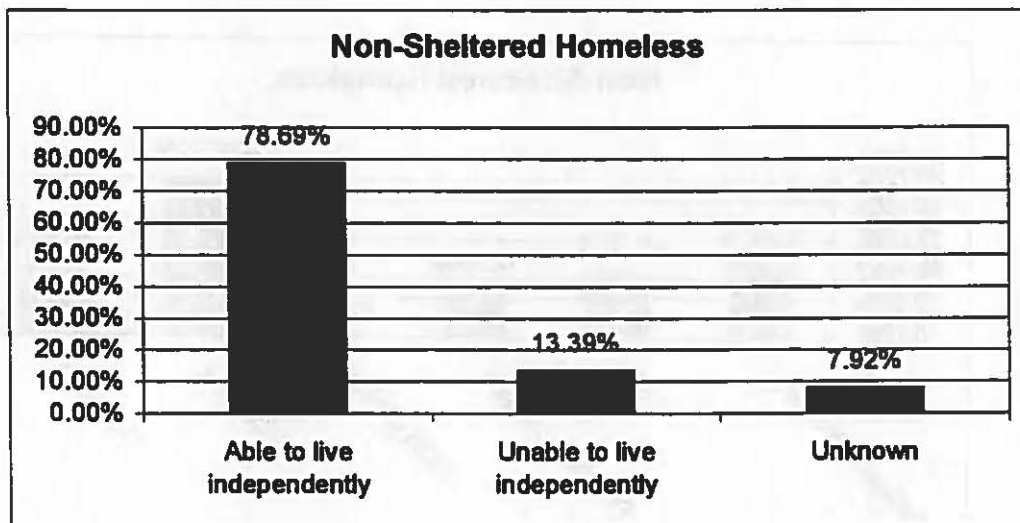
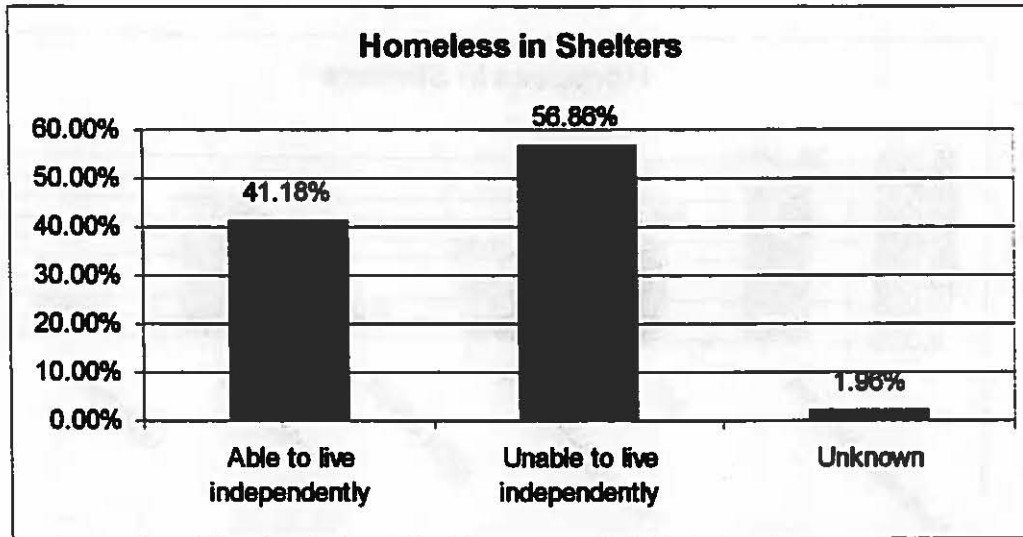
Sources of Income



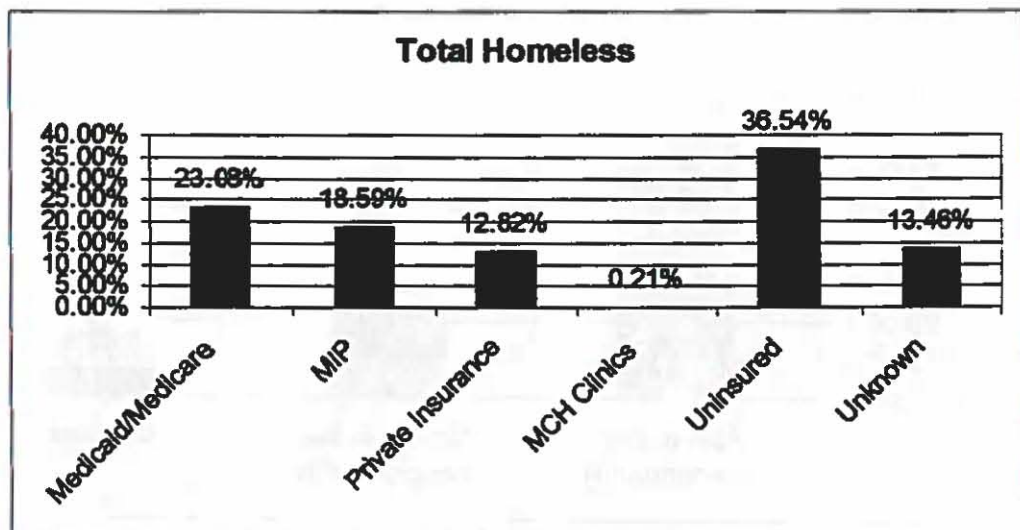
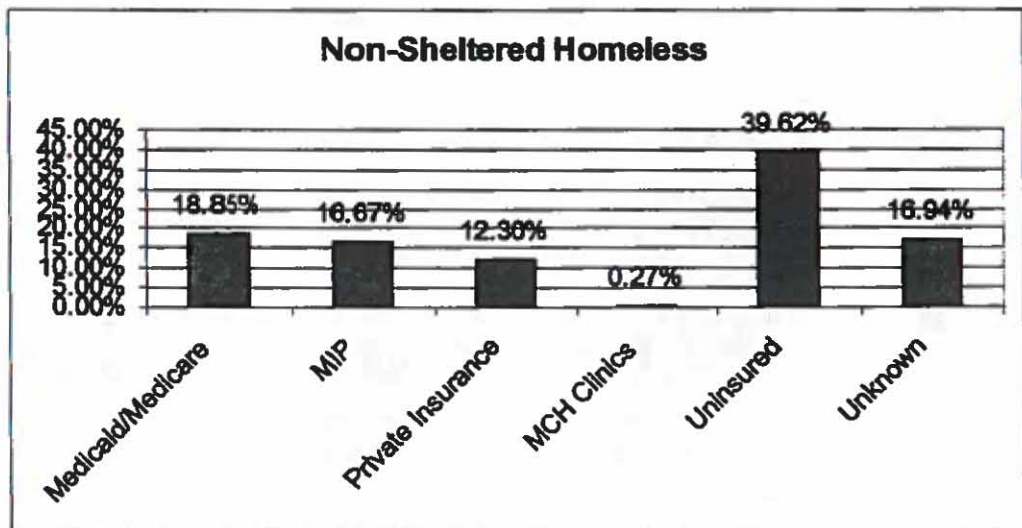
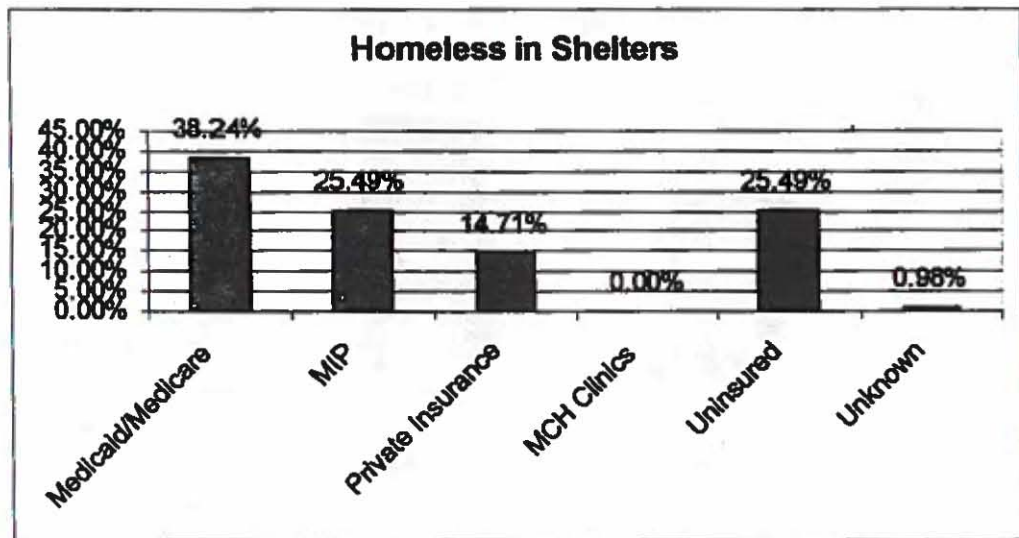
Seeking Work



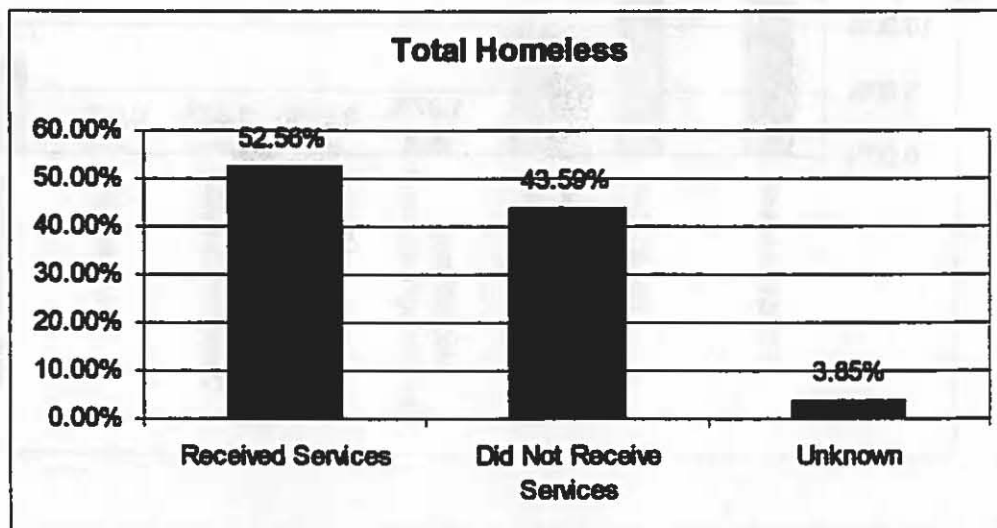
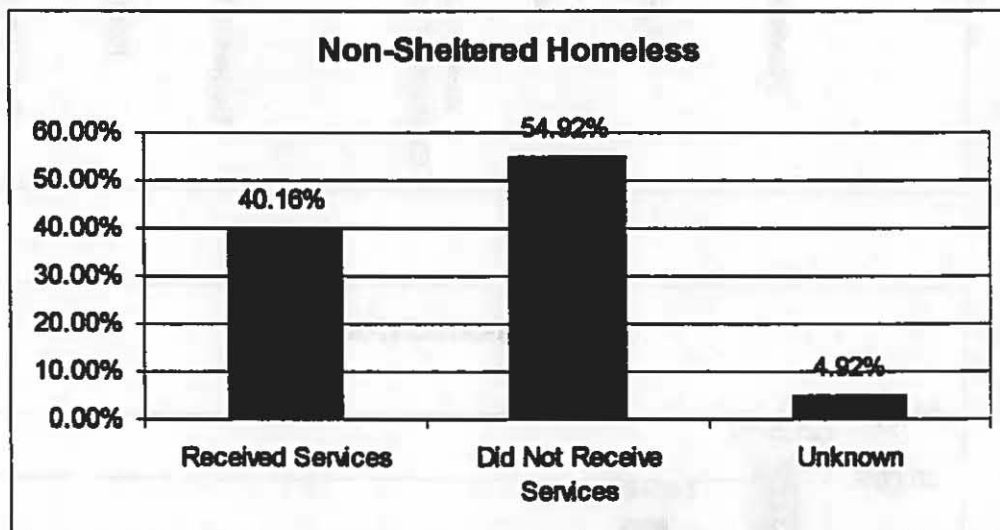
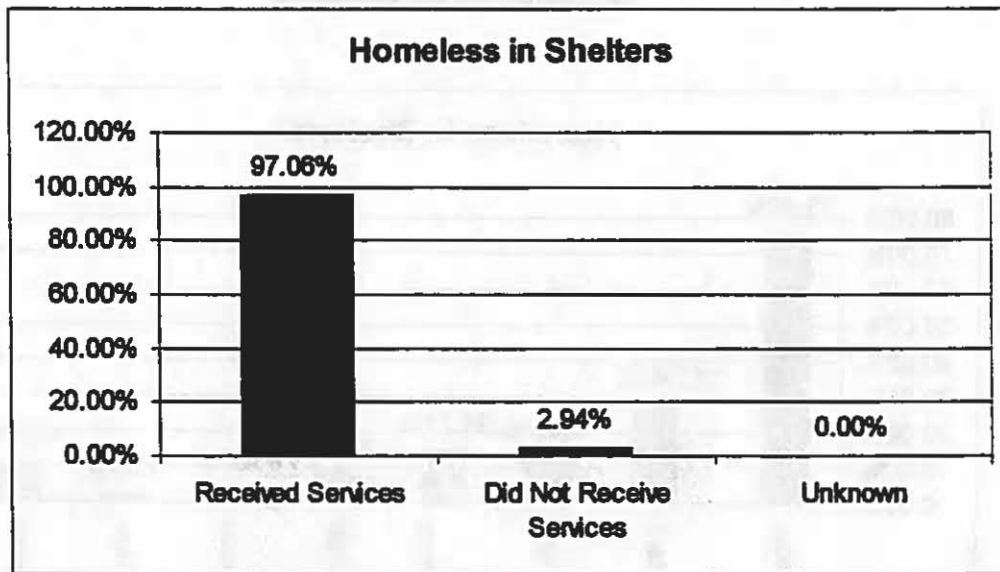
Independent Living



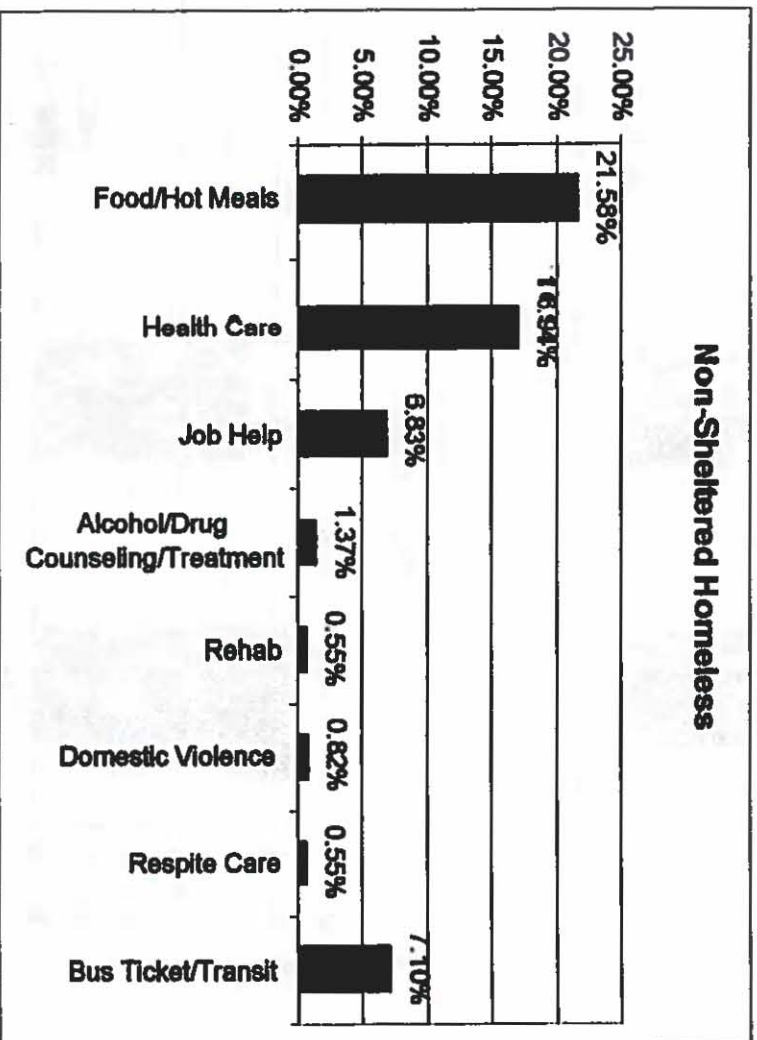
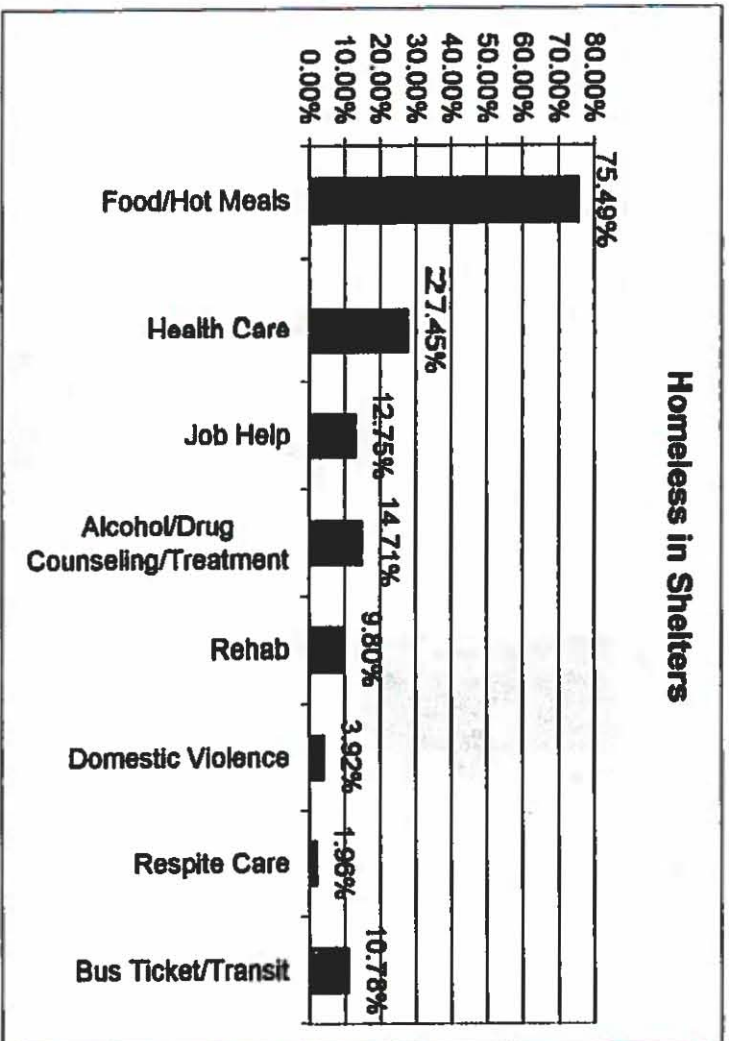
Healthcare



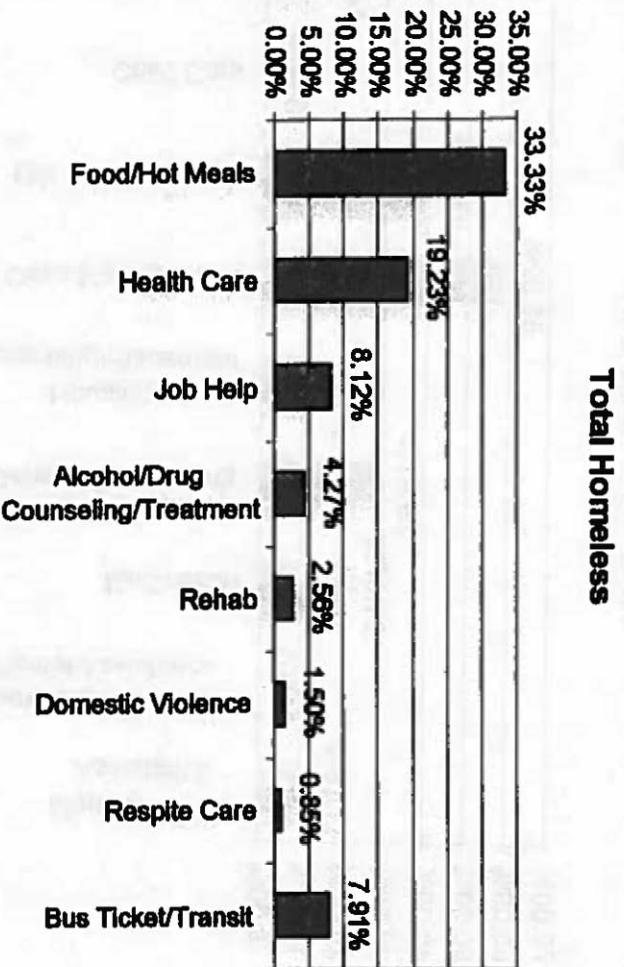
Services Received



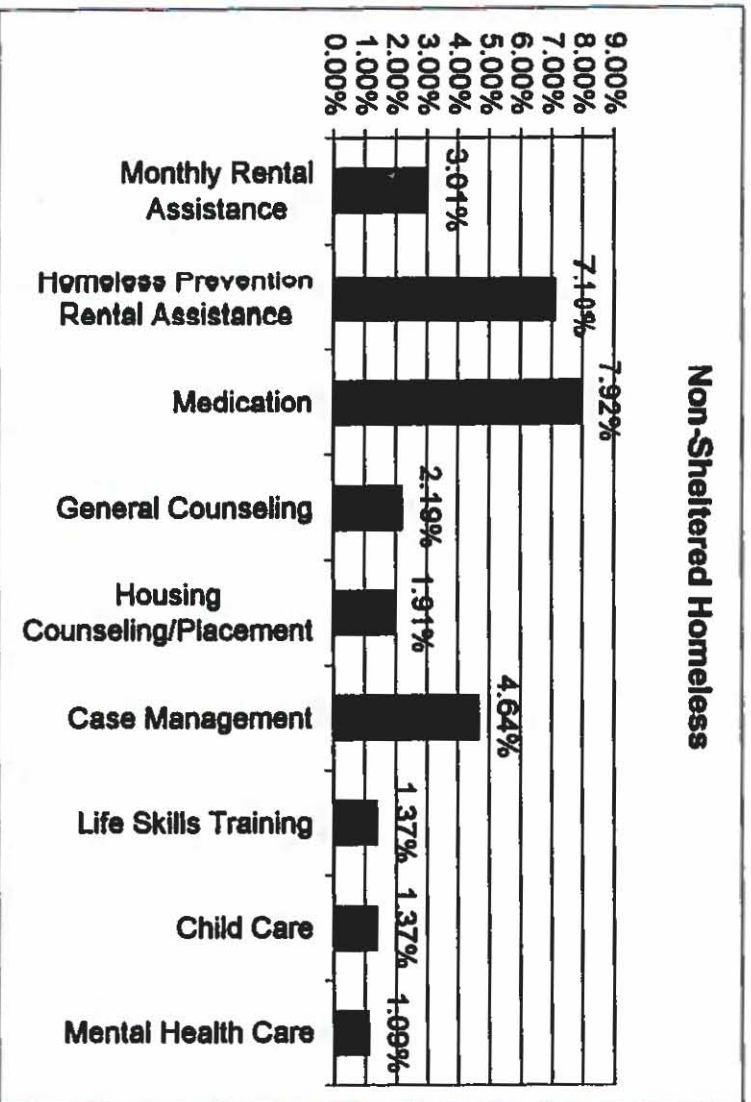
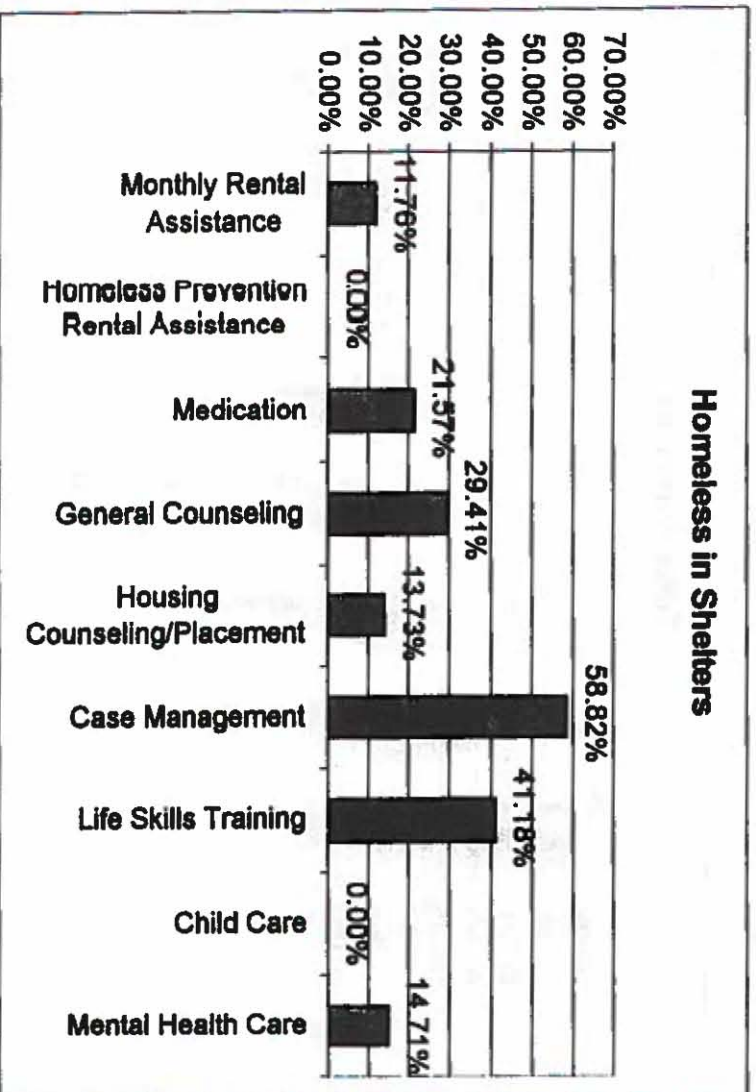
Services Received



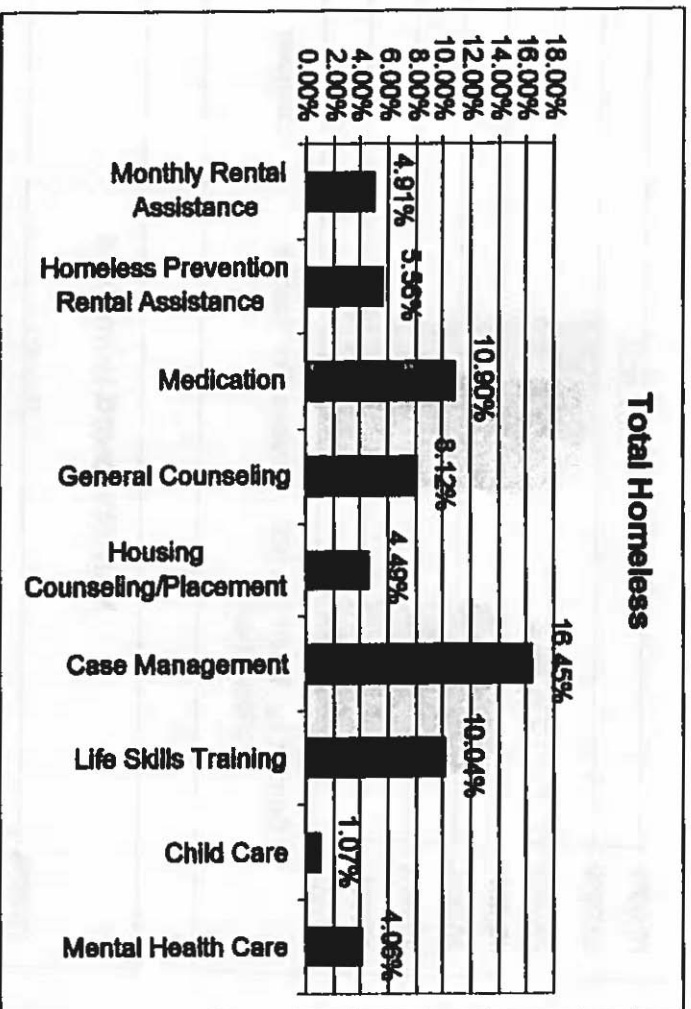
Services Received (Cont.)



Services Received



Services Received (Cont.)



Services Needed But Not Received

