

**GUAM HOMELESS COUNT
OCTOBER 2002**

**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**

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Introduction and Background

In the past three years, The Salvation Army has conducted four island-wide point-in-time counts of the homeless on Guam. As a result of those counts, the public has become more aware of this issue and taken more interest in how to address the problem. The continuation of data collection should prove to be helpful in finding solutions and preventing homelessness, as well as reducing the number of homeless on the island. Working together, agencies such as those within the Homeless Coalition, can use information collected from these counts to see the variety of needs homeless people have and find ways to meet those needs.

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 on that day. This number included 178 people staying in Guam shelters while 1317 homeless people were living in areas other than shelters.

In October of 2001 the third island-wide point-in-time count was conducted. At that time a total of 1327 individuals were found to be homeless. Of that number 175 were in shelters and 1152 were found in areas other than shelters. The total number represented 468 households.

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 toward 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. This 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 census 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

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 is 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.

Preparation for Count

Due to Typhoon Chata'an, which struck the island in July, and difficulties with personnel within The Salvation Army, preparations for the count were delayed and not carried through as well as it had been hoped. Only one meeting of the Homeless Survey Committee was held three weeks before the count. Agencies that previously made up the committee were asked to give their assistance by phone and e-mail. Input and suggestions were welcomed from all members of the Homeless Coalition.

The topic of the one Homeless Survey Committee meeting held was the survey itself and what questions should be included. Wording of the questions to be asked was discussed at length as many felt this was important if we were to get the answers that would give the desired information without offending the person being interviewed.

Recommendations for questions were given by various agencies based on information used by those agencies. The main focus of the final questions was to show providers how to better assist the homeless community.

Shelter providers were not separated and briefed on how the count should be carried out. This was something that, it was later realized, should have been done even though all the shelters had participated in the count in previous years.

We appreciate the support of the 11 agencies that participated in the count or its preparation. Agency collaboration is invaluable in such a project as this. A complete list of agencies and individuals who contributed to this effort can be found in the appendix.

Locating and identifying the homeless

As we have seen in previous counts, many homeless individuals and families are not properly sheltered, but stay on the beach, in caves, bus stops, abandoned buildings or other such places with public access. Those who are living in inadequate housing are also counted as homeless (see definition of homelessness), and this group makes up a large portion of the homeless population.

Enumerators were sent out in teams of two or three to locate all of these people. As the teams went out, they would look along the area they were driving or walking for inadequate homes or signs of someone living in the places that would be considered inadequate. Training was held to help them identify a person or family and ask questions to determine if the person did indeed fit the definition of homelessness.

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 Services, Sanctuary, clients from the Lighthouse Recovery Center and LIHENG Program, University of Guam Social Work students, and other interested individuals.

We recruited 84 enumerators and deployed 31 enumerator teams to the 19 municipalities of Guam. College students, homeless individuals and others who were not employed by agencies involved in the Guam Homeless Coalition received a stipend.

The Salvation Army hosted a half-day training session for enumerators on Oct. 26, 2002, at Catholic Social Services, with speakers from the Department of Mental health and Substance Abuse and the Lighthouse Recovery Center. We covered the following topics during this session: definition of homelessness, completion of data sheet, interviewing techniques, safety issues, mental health and substance abuse identifiers, and other procedural details. Enumerators received training on interviewing skills to obtain the information necessary to complete survey forms for each homeless household. Representatives from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse and the Lighthouse Recovery Center were speakers at this training.

During this training session, we furnished teams with village maps, descriptions of their target areas, and the names of village mayors with whom they would meet.

Pre-screening sites

Homeless count coordinators and team leaders pre-screened some of the sites before the actual day of the count, which helped to identify potential obstacles and safety issues. Team leaders were instructed to also contact the village mayors before the day of the count to assist in pre-screening.

Deployment

On Oct. 30, 2002, we deployed 31 teams to 19 municipalities to collect data. Some municipalities do not have a large number of homeless individuals, so some teams covered two villages in one day. Others required additional teams to cover the entire area.

Eight teams were assigned to the village of Dededo, five teams covered Yigo, three teams were sent to Mangilao and two teams were assigned to Barrigada. Two teams collected data in Yona because it covers such a large geographic area. To prevent count duplication, we assigned each team a specific area and instructed it to stay within a boundary. This proved difficult, however, due to the poor quality of the maps.

Each team member wore a vest and name badge for easy identification. We gave each team snacks, water and lunch money.

Teams were instructed to first check in at the mayors' offices to get an update from the mayors on the homeless in their municipalities. Teams then went to 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.

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.

In previous years there was a problem with teams running out of supplies and needing someone to bring more to them. While we did have people on standby at the administrative office to do any necessary running, the teams received ample supplies to last the day and so it was not necessary to send anyone out.

After interviewing all of the homeless people 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 in which there were people who could help in 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, each team had data sheets that were translated into Chamorro, Chuukese and Tagalog languages.

We deployed a special night team from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. to cover areas well known to attract 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 two or three 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 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 also shared safety tips and recommendations for the protection of all team members just prior to deployment on the day of the count.

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 to gather 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.

Summarizing the Results

Information from all survey forms collected was entered into a database. The database used was the same as what was used in previous counts, but had to be updated in order to include the additional information requested this year. This proved to be a somewhat complex task. Only information given by the individual or head of household being interviewed is included in the summary. Not all portions of the survey were completed in every case, but no information was assumed. Questions resulting in varied individual answers have been categorized and those with the highest percentages are included in the summary.

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	128	100.00%
Total Households	68	100.00%
Gender		
Male	37	54.41%
Female	31	45.59%
unknown	0	0.00%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	47	69.12%
Chuukese	5	7.35%
Caucasian	1	1.47%
Filipino	3	4.41%
Burmese	1	1.47%
Pohnpeian	2	2.94%
Kosraen	1	1.47%
Carolinian	1	1.47%
Marshallese	1	1.47%
Palauan	2	2.94%
Other	7	10.29%
Unknown	0	0.00%

Citizenship		
American	54	79.41%
Palauan	0	0.00%
Korean	2	2.94%
Filipino	1	1.47%
Marshallese	1	1.47%
FSM	9	13.24%
Veteran		
Veteran	4	5.88%
Non-veteran	64	94.12%
unknown	0	0.00%
Age Groups		
Children	51	39.84%
Adults	75	58.59%
unknown	2	1.56%
Under 18	3	2.34%
19-25	5	3.91%
26-35	16	12.50%
36-45	20	15.63%
46-62	17	13.28%
62+	4	3.13%
unknown	2	1.56%
Last grade completed		
1st - 5th	4	5.88%
6th - 8th	5	7.35%
9th - 11th	7	10.29%
12th	26	38.24%
college	5	7.35%
Disability		
Medical	8	11.76%
Physical	15	22.06%
Mental Health	9	13.24%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	7	10.29%
Developmental	25	36.76%
No Answer	22	32.35%
No income/homeless due to		
Job Loss	6	8.82%
Mental Illness	13	19.12%
Medical Problem/Costs	4	5.88%
Alcohol/Drugs	10	14.71%
Money Management Problems	10	14.71%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	13	19.12%
Domestic Violence	0	0.00%
Discharged from Institution	9	13.24%
Fire/Other Disaster	1	1.47%
Family Break-up	19	27.94%
Evicted for Other Reason	2	2.94%
Loss of welfare benefits (due to 5 yr. limit)	1	1.47%
Other Reason	5	7.35%
No Answer	12	17.65%

Primary reason for homelessness		
Land - purchase or farming	0	0.00%
Money	2	2.94%
Disaster - fire or typhoon	1	1.47%
Family problems	10	14.71%
Low or no income	8	11.76%
Job Loss	4	5.88%
Eviction or temporary situation ended	6	8.82%
Previous housing unsuitable	9	13.24%
Lack of care-taker	9	13.24%
How long homeless		
Less than 1 MO	10	14.71%
1-3 MOS	8	11.76%
4-12 MOS	12	17.65%
2-5 YRS	13	19.12%
5 YRS	22	32.35%
No Answer	2	2.94%
Where became homeless		
Dededo	14	20.59%
Yigo	11	16.18%
Mangilao	7	10.29%
Household Composition		
Single Male	31	45.59%
Single Female	16	23.53%
Couple	2	2.94%
Single Parent Family	12	17.65%
Two Parent Family	6	8.82%
No Answer	1	1.47%
Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	9	13.24%
Households With No Spouse	57	83.82%
No Answer	2	2.94%
Children		
Households with Children	18	26.47%
Households with No Children	48	70.59%
No Answer	2	2.94%
Housing preference		
Current situation	36	52.94%
Shelter	21	30.88%
Time needed in shelter		
2 months or less	11	16.18%
3 months to 2 years	19	27.94%
more than 2 years	30	44.12%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	0	0.00%
1 BDRM	28	41.18%
2 BDRM	8	11.76%
3 BDRM	12	17.65%
4+ BDRM	6	8.82%
No Answer	12	17.65%
Home that meets ADA Requirement	2	2.94%

Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	2	2.94%
Part-Time Employment	13	19.12%
Workmans Comp	0	0.00%
DPHSS Assistance	19	27.94%
Vocational Programs	2	2.94%
Relatives/Friends	11	16.18%
Social Security	11	16.18%
Disaster Assistance	0	0.00%
Other	8	11.76%
No Answer	8	11.76%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	23	33.82%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	38	55.88%
Live Independently		
Able to live independently	34	50.00%
Unable to live independently	29	42.65%
No Answer	5	7.35%
Health Care Payment		
Medicaid	20	29.41%
MIP	6	8.82%
Private Insurance	13	19.12%
Maternal & Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	20	29.41%
Services Received		
Received Services	32	47.06%
No Answer	36	52.94%
Food bank/groceries	17	25.00%
Hot Meals	21	30.88%
Health Care	18	26.47%
Shower	24	35.29%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	5	7.35%
Domestic Violence	2	2.94%
Respite Care	2	2.94%
Bus Ticket/Transit	7	10.29%
Monthly Rental Assistance	10	14.71%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	1	1.47%
Medication	18	26.47%
General Counseling	15	22.06%
Housing Counseling/Placement	11	16.18%
Case Management	30	44.12%
Life Skills Training	30	44.12%
Child Care	0	0.00%
Mental Health Care	10	14.71%

Waiting List		
Currently On Waitlist	17	25.00%
No Answer	51	75.00%
Food bank/groceries	5	7.35%
Hot Meals	6	8.82%
Health Care	6	8.82%
Shower	6	8.82%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	3	4.41%
Domestic Violence	5	7.35%
Respite Care	4	5.88%
Bus Ticket/Transit	7	10.29%
Monthly Rental Assistance	9	13.24%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	1	1.47%
Medication	6	8.82%
General Counseling	5	7.35%
Housing Counseling/Placement	5	7.35%
Case Management	5	7.35%
Life Skills Training	6	8.82%
Child Care	1	1.47%
Mental Health Care	7	10.29%
Assistance needed but not received		
Assistance needed but not received	17	25.00%
No Answer	51	75.00%
Food bank/groceries	5	7.35%
Hot Meals	4	5.88%
Health Care	12	17.65%
Shower	1	1.47%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	0	0.00%
Domestic Violence	2	2.94%
Respite Care	1	1.47%
Bus Ticket/Transit	7	10.29%
Monthly Rental Assistance	8	11.76%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	4	5.88%
Medication	7	10.29%
General Counseling	2	2.94%
Housing Counseling/Placement	8	11.76%
Case Management	1	1.47%
Life Skills Training	4	5.88%
Child Care	4	5.88%
Mental Health Care	1	1.47%

Homeless Residing in Non-Shelters		
Total Homeless Residing in Non-Shelters	1136	100.00%
Total Households	303	100.00%
Gender		
Male	127	11.18%
Female	176	15.49%
unknown	0	0.00%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	169	55.78%
Chuukese	69	22.77%
Caucasian	8	2.64%
Filipino	21	6.93%
Burmese	0	0.00%
Ponapeian	18	5.94%
Kosraen	1	0.33%
Carolinian	0	0.00%
Marshallese	0	0.00%
Palauan	9	2.97%
Other	8	2.64%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Citizenship		
American	195	64.36%
Palauan	6	1.98%
Korean	1	0.33%
Filipino	5	1.65%
Marshallese	0	0.00%
FSM	94	31.02%
Veteran		
Veteran	33	10.89%
Non-veteran	268	88.45%
unknown	2	0.66%
Age Groups		
Children	683	60.12%
Adults	453	39.88%
unknown	0	0.00%
Under 18	480	42.25%
19-25	33	2.90%
26-35	81	7.13%
36-45	78	6.87%
46-62	77	6.78%
63+	26	2.29%
unknown	5	0.44%
Last grade completed		
1st - 5th	4	1.32%
6th - 8th	5	1.65%
9th - 11th	7	2.31%
12th	26	8.58%
college	5	1.65%

Disability		
Medical	26	8.58%
Physical	61	20.13%
Mental Health	3	0.99%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	3	0.99%
Developmental	3	0.99%
No Answer	212	69.97%
No income/homeless due to		
Job Loss	53	17.49%
Mental Illness	4	1.32%
Medical Problem/Costs	9	2.97%
Alcohol/Drugs	10	3.30%
Money Management Problems	43	14.19%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	33	10.89%
Domestic Violence	10	3.30%
Discharged from Institution	0	0.00%
Fire/Other Disaster	31	10.23%
Family Break-up	9	2.97%
Evicted for Other Reason	8	2.64%
Loss of welfare benefits (due to 5 yr. limit)	14	4.62%
Other Reason	72	23.76%
No Answer	89	29.37%
Primary reason for homelessness		
Land - purchase or farming	31	10.23%
Money	25	8.25%
Disaster - fire or typhoon	32	10.56%
Family problems	13	4.29%
Low or no income	12	3.96%
Job Loss	28	9.24%
Eviction or temporary situation ended	21	6.93%
Previous housing unsuitable	13	4.29%
Lack of care-taker	0	0.00%
How long homeless		
Less than 1 MO	7	2.31%
1-3 MOS	31	10.23%
4-12 MOS	55	18.15%
2-5 YRS	70	23.10%
5 YRS	98	32.34%
No Answer	29	9.57%
Where became homeless		
Dededo	58	19.14%
Yigo	26	8.58%
Mangilao	23	7.59%
Household Composition		
Single Male	49	16.17%
Single Female	26	8.58%
Couple	21	6.93%
Single Parent Family	69	22.77%
Two Parent Family	129	42.57%
No Answer	9	2.97%

Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	150	49.50%
Households With No Spouse	143	47.19%
No Answer	10	3.30%
Children		
Households with Children	196	64.69%
Households with No Children	95	31.35%
No Answer	12	3.96%
Housing preference		
Current situation	195	64.36%
Shelter	74	24.42%
Time needed in shelter		
2 months or less	49	16.17%
3 months to 2 years	60	19.80%
more than 2 years	29	9.57%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	0	0.00%
1 BDRM	77	25.41%
2 BDRM	77	25.41%
3 BDRM	71	23.43%
4+ BDRM	56	18.48%
No Answer	22	7.26%
Home that meets ADA Requirement	0	0.00%
Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	76	25.08%
Part-Time Employment	51	16.83%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	2	0.66%
DPHSS Assistance	58	19.14%
Vocational Programs	3	0.99%
Relatives/Friends	42	13.86%
Social Security	25	8.25%
Disaster Assistance	31	10.23%
Other	54	17.82%
No Answer	50	16.50%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	128	42.24%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	112	36.96%
Live Independently		
Able to live independently	226	74.59%
Unable to live independently	55	18.15%
No Answer	22	7.26%
Health Care Payment		
Medicaid	65	21.45%
MIP	48	15.84%
Private Insurance	58	19.14%
Maternal & Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	109	35.97%

Services Received		
Received Services	94	31.02%
No Answer	209	68.98%
Food bank/groceries	45	14.85%
Hot Meals	21	6.93%
Health Care	24	7.92%
Shower	18	5.94%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	1	0.33%
Domestic Violence	1	0.33%
Respite Care	0	0.00%
Bus Ticket/Transit	9	2.97%
Monthly Rental Assistance	0	0.00%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	19	6.27%
Medication	12	3.96%
General Counseling	8	2.64%
Housing Counseling/Placement	4	1.32%
Case Management	11	3.63%
Life Skills Training	1	0.33%
Child Care	2	0.66%
Mental Health Care	1	0.33%
Waiting List		
Currently On Waitlist	93	30.69%
No Answer	210	69.31%
Food bank/groceries	21	6.93%
Hot Meals	12	3.96%
Health Care	27	8.91%
Shower	19	6.27%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	7	2.31%
Domestic Violence	2	0.66%
Respite Care	4	1.32%
Bus Ticket/Transit	12	3.96%
Monthly Rental Assistance	12	3.96%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	21	6.93%
Medication	16	5.28%
General Counseling	6	1.98%
Housing Counseling/Placement	6	1.98%
Case Management	6	1.98%
Life Skills Training	4	1.32%
Child Care	7	2.31%
Mental Health Care	4	1.32%

Assistance needed but not received		
Assistance needed but not received	134	44.22%
No Answer	169	55.78%
Food bank/groceries	61	20.13%
Hot Meals	39	12.87%
Health Care	68	22.44%
Shower	34	11.22%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	18	5.94%
Domestic Violence	17	5.61%
Respite Care	22	7.26%
Bus Ticket/Transit	30	9.90%
Monthly Rental Assistance	45	14.85%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	46	15.18%
Medication	46	15.18%
General Counseling	22	7.26%
Housing Counseling/Placement	30	9.90%
Case Management	25	8.25%
Life Skills Training	28	9.24%
Child Care	29	9.57%
Mental Health Care	22	7.26%

Total Homeless

Total Homeless	1264	100.00%
Total Households	371	100.00%
Gender		
Male	164	44.20%
Female	207	55.80%
unknown	0	0.00%
Ethnic Background		
Chamorro	216	58.22%
Chuukese	74	19.95%
Caucasian	9	2.43%
Filipino	24	6.47%
Burmese	1	0.27%
Pohnpeian	20	5.39%
Kosraen	2	0.54%
Carolinian	1	0.27%
Marshallese	1	0.27%
Palauan	11	2.96%
Other	15	4.04%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Citizenship		
American	249	67.12%
Palauan	6	1.62%
Korean	3	0.81%
Filipino	6	1.62%
Marshallese	1	0.27%
FSM	103	27.76%
Veteran		
Veteran	37	9.97%
Non-veteran	332	89.49%
unknown	2	0.54%
Age Groups		
Children	734	58.07%
Adults	528	41.77%
unknown	2	0.16%
Under 18	483	38.21%
19-25	38	3.01%
26-35	97	7.67%
36-45	98	7.75%
46-62	94	7.44%
63+	30	2.37%
unknown	7	0.55%
Last grade completed		
1st - 5th	8	2.16%
6th - 8th	10	2.70%
9th - 11th	14	3.77%
12th	52	14.02%
college	10	2.70%

Disability		
Medical	34	9.16%
Physical	76	20.49%
Mental Health	12	3.23%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	10	2.70%
Developmental	28	7.55%
No Answer	234	63.07%
No income/homeless due to		
Job Loss	59	15.90%
Mental Illness	17	4.58%
Medical Problem/Costs	13	3.50%
Alcohol/Drugs	20	5.39%
Money Management Problems	53	14.29%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	46	12.40%
Domestic Violence	10	2.70%
Discharged From Institution	9	2.43%
Fire/Other Disaster	32	8.63%
Family Break-up	28	7.55%
Evicted for Other Reason	10	2.70%
Loss of Welfare Benefits (5 yr. Limit)	15	4.04%
Other Reason	77	20.75%
No Answer	101	27.22%
Primary reason for homelessness		
Land - purchase or farming	31	8.36%
Money	27	7.28%
Disaster - fire or typhoon	33	8.89%
Family problems	23	6.20%
Low or no income	20	5.39%
Job Loss	32	8.63%
Eviction or temporary situation ended	27	7.28%
Previous housing unsuitable	22	5.93%
Lack of care-taker	9	2.43%
How long homeless		
<or= 1 MO	17	4.58%
1 - 3 MOS	39	10.51%
4 - 12 MOS	67	18.06%
2 -5 YRS	83	22.37%
>5 YRS	120	32.35%
No Answer	31	8.36%
Where became homeless		
Dededo	72	19.41%
Yigo	37	9.97%
Mangilao	30	8.09%
Household Composition		
Single Male	80	21.56%
Single Female	42	11.32%
Couple	23	6.20%
Single Parent Family	81	21.83%
Two Parent Family	135	36.39%
No Answer	10	2.70%

Spouse or Life Partner		
Households With Spouse	159	42.86%
Households With No Spouse	200	53.91%
No Answer	12	3.23%
Children		
Households with Children	214	57.68%
Households with No Children	143	38.54%
No Answer	14	3.77%
Housing preference		
Current situation	231	62.26%
Shelter	95	25.61%
Time needed in shelter		
2 months or less	60	16.17%
3 months to 2 years	79	21.29%
more than 2 years	59	15.90%
Bedroom Needed		
Studio	0	0.00%
1 BDRM	105	28.30%
2 BDRM	85	22.91%
3 BDRM	83	22.37%
4+ BDRM	62	16.71%
No Answer	34	9.16%
Home that meets ADA Requirement	2	0.54%
Sources of Income		
Full-Time Employment	78	21.02%
Part-Time Employment	64	17.25%
Unemployment Comp/SDI	2	0.54%
DPHSS Assistance	77	20.75%
Vocational Programs	5	1.35%
Relatives/Friends	53	14.29%
Social Security	36	9.70%
Disaster Assistance	31	8.36%
Other	62	16.71%
No Answer	58	15.63%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	151	40.70%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	150	40.43%
Live independently		
Able to live independently	260	70.08%
Unable to live independently	84	22.64%
No Answer	27	7.28%
Health Care Payment		
Medicaid	85	22.91%
MIP	54	14.56%
Private Insurance	71	19.14%
Maternal & Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	129	34.77%

Services Received		
Received Services	126	33.96%
No Answer	245	66.04%
Food bank/groceries	62	16.71%
Hot meals	42	11.32%
Health Care	42	11.32%
Shower	42	11.32%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	6	1.62%
Domestic Violence	3	0.81%
Respite Care	2	0.54%
Bus Ticket/Transit	16	4.31%
Monthly Rental Assistance	10	2.70%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	20	5.39%
Medication	30	8.09%
General Counseling	23	6.20%
Housing Counseling/Placement	15	4.04%
Case Management	41	11.05%
Life Skills Training	31	8.36%
Child Care	2	0.54%
Mental Health Care	11	2.96%
Waiting List		
Currently On Waitlist	110	29.65%
No Answer	261	70.35%
Food bank/groceries	26	7.01%
Hot meals	18	4.85%
Health Care	33	8.89%
Shower	25	6.74%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	10	2.70%
Domestic Violence	7	1.89%
Respite Care	8	2.16%
Bus Ticket/Transit	19	5.12%
Monthly Rental Assistance	21	5.66%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	22	5.93%
Medication	22	5.93%
General Counseling	11	2.96%
Housing Counseling/Placement	11	2.96%
Case Management	11	2.96%
Life Skills Training	10	2.70%
Child Care	8	2.16%
Mental Health Care	11	2.96%

Assistance needed but not received		
Assistance needed but not received	151	60.64%
No Answer	220	88.35%
Food bank/groceries	66	26.51%
Hot meals	43	
Health Care	80	32.13%
Shower	35	14.06%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	18	7.23%
Domestic Violence	19	7.63%
Respite Care	23	9.24%
Bus Ticket/Transit	37	14.86%
Monthly Rental Assistance	53	21.29%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	50	20.08%
Medication	53	21.29%
General Counseling	24	9.64%
Housing Counseling/Placement	38	15.26%
Case Management	26	10.44%
Life Skills Training	32	12.85%
Child Care	33	13.25%
Mental Health Care	23	9.24%

Strengths and Weaknesses

We held a debriefing on November 5, 2002. Most team leaders were in attendance as well as other participants. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the positive processes and outcomes of the count, as well as the barriers. Recommendations were also made. This proved to be a helpful exercise.

The following were listed as positive/strengths:

- First-time inexperienced workers got good field work experience for the next count.
- Homeless training before the actual count was encouraging. It addressed issues of child abuse and safety concerns.
- Good to visit mayors to identify homeless population. They identified homeless individuals and families in their village.
- Yigo II – Team leader visited previous site for three years, and showed a pattern of consistency. He was able to identify and assess the improvements of the homes each year. The houses were rebuilt and improved.
- It was good to use common words that the clients and consumer can comprehend. This was demonstrated in the role play during the training.
- The cell phone was useful for the safety and security of the teams.
- Handbooks and giveaways were useful in the count.
- It was good to have representatives of teams speaking different languages.
- Enumerators used the phrase “conducting a survey about homes” versus “conducting a homeless survey”
- The check box for identifying what conditions the screener considered homeless as per definition (irregular, not fix, and inadequate).
- Good assembly of project with limited time.
- Good advantage to have pre-site visits.

The following barriers were discussed:

- The Yigo mayor seemed unaware of a homeless population in his village. It is possible he did not classify the individuals and families as homeless.
- Mayors need to be familiar with the definition of homelessness.
- It is a stigma to use the word “homeless” – it creates a defensive reaction.
- Car problems – team leader’s vehicle got a flat tire and was overheating and needed to be rescued.
- Some cell phones were not charged.
- There was an outlet charger instead of a car charger in the cell phone packet.
- Needed more giveaways. This year there was no shortage of supplies.
- Base (Maria) needs to be provided with basic information.
- Coinciding major conference with the Homeless Count. Previous team leaders did not participate in this count because of their agencies job responsibility.
- Cell phones dead zones need to be identified; couldn’t get signal in South.
- A lot of people were not at home to conduct survey.
- Agat – Team members had difficulty communicating and filling out survey.
- Higher number of homeless population down south in this count than previous years.
- Maps - The team group crossed over. Chalan Pago group crossed over to Mangilao and Rititian Point group crossed over Machanao. However, they did not interview the same clients twice, so there was no duplication.

Recommendations for Future Counts

The following are recommendations to be considered for future counts:

- ❑ Get information from homeless themselves.
- ❑ Vehicle equipment should be checked. Must pass inspection.
- ❑ Emergency Crew Group Response Team - Might need a car mechanic and runner on standby with the project coordinator.
- ❑ The project coordinator should stay at the headquarters to coordinate the project.
- ❑ The team should ask the consumers or homeless person whether they were interviewed in previous homeless count.
- ❑ Team leaders should brief the team enumerator about the interviewing process and how they should approach the homeless person. A sample or test run should be encouraged.
- ❑ Team leaders must familiarize themselves with their member prior to count and assess strengths and weakness in interviewing. Assign what feels comfortable for the members to perform. For example, issuing out the gift bags or watching for dogs.
- ❑ Have brochures available and slip them under homeless persons door when they are not home.
- ❑ Have more handbooks and brochures to pass out; give extra per team. Giving more survey forms to the higher homeless village population than were assessed in previous homeless counts.
- ❑ Separate TSA brochure for specific TSA services.
- ❑ Car magnets – vehicle ID (The Salvation Army).
- ❑ Cell phones- car charger and dead zone maps should be provided.
- ❑ All team leaders should have a list of all team leaders cell phone numbers inserted in the package.
- ❑ Add toilet tissue for next years count. Gift items were great and appreciated. (Shampoo, lotion, soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, t-shirts, and blankets)
- ❑ Team groups should have reviewed packet prior to deployment.
- ❑ Have assigned volunteers to help with packet assembly.
- ❑ Make clarification during the training about the survey questions.
- ❑ Have team leaders conduct their pre-site visits and meet ahead of time to discuss maps and team leader responsibility
- ❑ Manual of survey – describes each question. Team interviewer needs to simplify survey words.
- ❑ Increase number of teams to ensure all small streets, courts, lane were scanned to identify homelessness in the area.
- ❑ Request more funding for volunteers.
- ❑ Cover south more thoroughly (Bet Malesso and Inarajan)
- ❑ A lot more preplanning – get cooperation from mayors and make sure they know definition. * Next year is village mayors election. We should request their full participation.
- ❑ Set the next homeless count to allow at least six months in preparation and to inform the Homeless Coalition about the date set to ensure that no conference is held on that day.
- ❑ More collaboration in preparation – more survey meetings, held earlier, keep agencies involved and motivated.
- ❑ Brief shelter providers to ensure accuracy and prompt return of surveys.

Summary

The number of homeless people counted in October 2002 was just slightly lower than the number counted in October 2001. The difference of 64 individuals could be a positive sign, yet certain facts should be taken into consideration.

Typhoon Chata'an, which struck Guam in July, did have an impact on the homeless population. The social service community generally agrees that the number of homeless should have increased as a result of the typhoon. Social service agencies are aware that many people who lost their homes as a result of the typhoon chose to move in with relatives at least temporarily. We would have no way to find people in such situations, yet they could be classified as homeless due to the fact their situation is temporary and they have no permanent or even semi-permanent dwelling.

Enumerators and team leaders who had participated in previous counts reported many differences in the areas surveyed before. Where there had been many homeless in certain areas, it was apparent dwellings had been destroyed by the typhoon and it was unknown where the residents had gone. At the same time, particularly in the south, certain areas had a significant increase in homeless.

In the process of interviewing, most notably in the south, it became evident that many people had acquired land, primarily from the Chamorro Land Trust. As a requirement of the acquisition they had to begin residing on or using the land in some way such as farming. As a result, people built temporary or inadequate shelters to stay in for short periods of time, either until funds could be found to build a proper house or to live in during a part of the week. Many of these people go back to their 'real home' on another part of the island during the other part of the week.

Several teams had the sense that they did not find all the homeless who were residing in their assigned area. However, those who were interviewed did fit the definition of homelessness, so we may say with confidence that Guam had at least 1264 homeless individuals on October 30, 2002.

Many of the percentages showed similar trends from 2001 to 2002, however some differences are noted below. Some information was collected for the first time this year, so we are not able to compare with previous counts. Of particular interest might be the primary cause of homelessness, given in the individuals own words or chosen from options given to them. This is also noted below.

- ❑ The percentage of Chamorro ethnicity, still the majority, jumped from 42.31% in 2001 to 58.22% in 2002. This could be due to the acquisition, or return, of land as described above.
- ❑ In 2001 the majority of homeless (14.74%) said they had been homeless 1-2 years. In 2002 the majority (32.35%) said they had been homeless 5 years or more.
- ❑ Over half (53.91%) of the homeless on Guam have no spouse. 214 households (57.68%) have children.
- ❑ Primary causes of homelessness were disaster, job loss, and land acquisition.

The Homeless Coalition can find valuable information in these statistics. They clearly show the most pressing needs and service gaps. They deserve further study and discussion so that specific actions and plans can be implemented to address these needs. In this way we can continue to work together toward the goal of 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

Special Thanks to all the Mayors allowing us to their villages.

Felix Ungacta	Mayor, Hagatna
Paul McDonald	Mayor, Agana Heights
Johnny Reyes	Mayor, Agat
Vicente Aguon	Mayor, Chalan Pago-Ordot
Scott Duenas	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
Robert Lizama	Mayor, Yigo
Vicente San Nicolas	Mayor, Yona
Tony Quinata	Mayor, Asan-Maina
Peter Aguon	Mayor, Barrigada
Daniel Sablan	Mayor, Sinajana

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Rebecca Borja
Planner

Catholic Social Services

John Chargualaf	Administrator, Maintenance Department
Pete Manibusan	Administrator, Guma Sagrada
Josephine Rosario	Administrator, Guma San Jose
Jesse Catahay	Administrator, Caridad
Sister Nora	
Jerry Crisostomo	Housing Counselor, Liheng Program
Nila Ronquillo	Social Worker, Liheng Program
Ef-Love Mailos	Social Worker, Guma San Jose
Sister Barbara Lambor-Hagel	Case Manager, Case Management Program

Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Mary Weakley	
Dr. Mei Balajadia	Clinical Supervisor
Pat McMakin	Intake Worker/Homeless Training Presenter
Reina Sanchez	

Sanctuary, Inc.

Greg Borja
Joe Quidachay
Hilary Toves

Guma Mami, Inc.

Anthony Cruz
Mike Tajalle

Case Manager

The Salvation Army

Capt. Dave Harmon
Capt. Linda Harmon
Nelson Pascua
Renata Bordallo
Dennis Penaflorida
Willam Swanson
Celestine Rewethin
Lourdes Cruz
Tony Benavente
Lander Slander
Barbara Eyres
Elisa Vicente
Albert Corbin
Maria Guzman
Irma Abwe
Sondra White
Louis Ross
Michael Lucero
Christine Swanson
Al Mendez

Corps Officer
Corps Officer
Special Project Coordinator
Director, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Counselor, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Counselor, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Counselor, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Office Manager, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Resident Manager, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Resident Staff, Lighthouse Recovery Center
Director, Family Services Center
Social Worker, Family Services Center
Information Specialist, Family Service Center
Intake Worker
Office Manager
Grant Writer
Property Director
Support Specialist
Spiritual Ministries Director
In-Kind Donation Manager

Habitat for Humanity

Terry Mortera
Kay North
Betsy Martinez
Julios Julius

Executive Director
Volunteer
Volunteer
Volunteer

VARO (Victim Advocate Reaching Out)

Coral Life Foundation

DPHSS

Charlene San Nicolas

Division of Social Service

Bureau of Women's Affairs

University of Guam

Gerhard Schwab
Christine Dionaldo
William Reyes

Professor, School of Social Work
Student
Student

Mary Zabala
Roy Ausec
Maria Vanessa Lampa
Rhoda Gaba
Nora Cadag

Student
Student
Student
Student
Student

Guam Police Department

Lt. Ricky Flores
Tom Tomasiak

Commander of Dededo Precinct
Dededo Precinct Officer/ Homeless Training
Presenter

Department of Public Works

Parent-Family-Community Outreach Program

Menang Diaz
Nilda Orendia
Chona Mesias

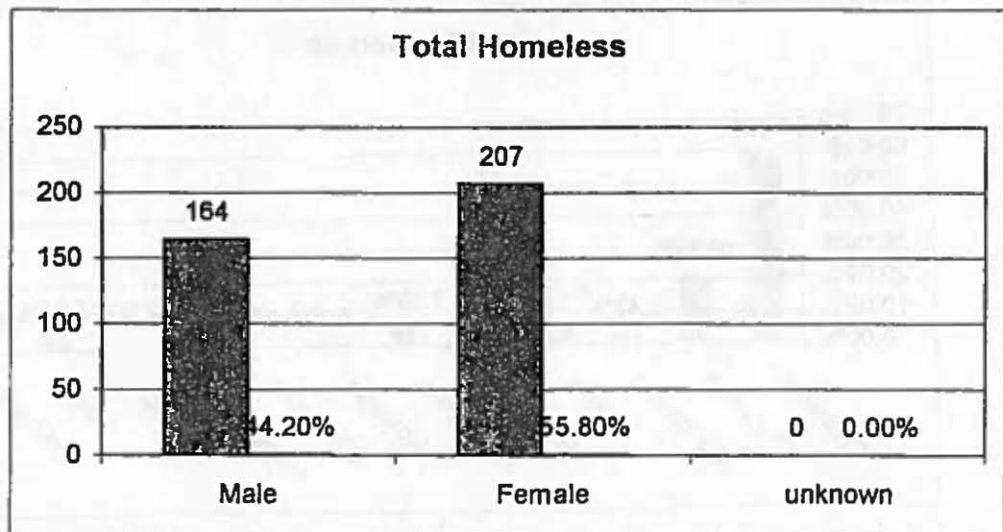
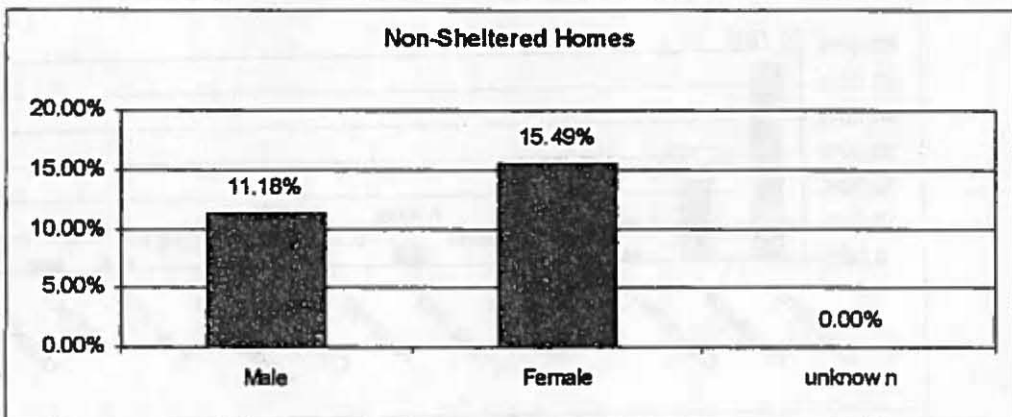
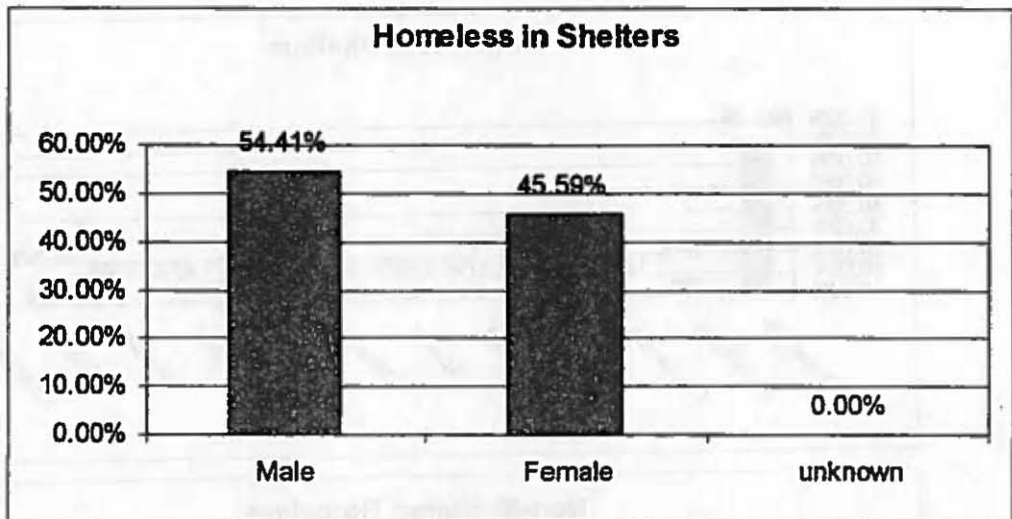
Program Coordinator
Outreach Worker
Outreach Worker

Other Workers

Eleanor Santos
Josephine Cortez
Joyce Yifith
Merrilyn Taimanglo
Doris Nededog
Benett Cruz
Julie Gadia
Arno Suda
Memorando Airam
Cinderella Suda
Clara Mendiola
Avibo Suda
Ritae Rapun
Nechiso Ruben
James Reyes
Herta Slander
Dasa Aguon
Santalina Chosa
Mary Ann Sony
Rine Moses
Makinita Harstad
Peter Raphael
Anthony McKee
Edward Jones
Kenneth Reyes
Vicki Gayer

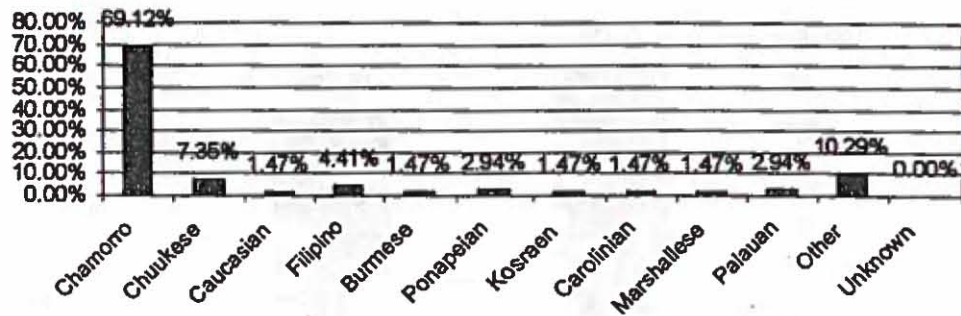
Joan Benavente
Meryleen Araba
Antonio Tedtaotao
Lance Osborn
Javir Run
Mary Alten
Greg Cruz
Randy Leonen
John Duenas
Jesse Leon Guerrero
Marcus Santos
Jonas Escuadra
Daniel Sablan
Jessica Ramirez
Ronald White
Jesse Baza
Ronald Jones
Ronald Babauta
Angela Nededog
Gina Marie Sablan
Teresita Martinez
Joseph Duenas
Ernest Ochoco
Jerlyn Deperus
Robert Torralba
Michael Meadows

Gender

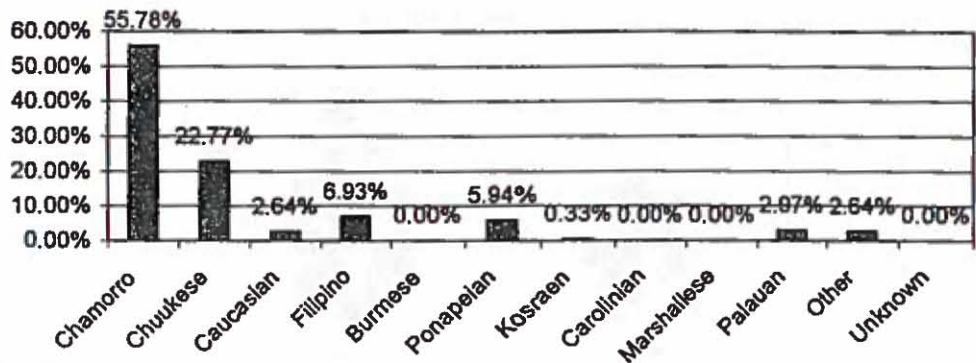


ETHNIC BACKGROUND

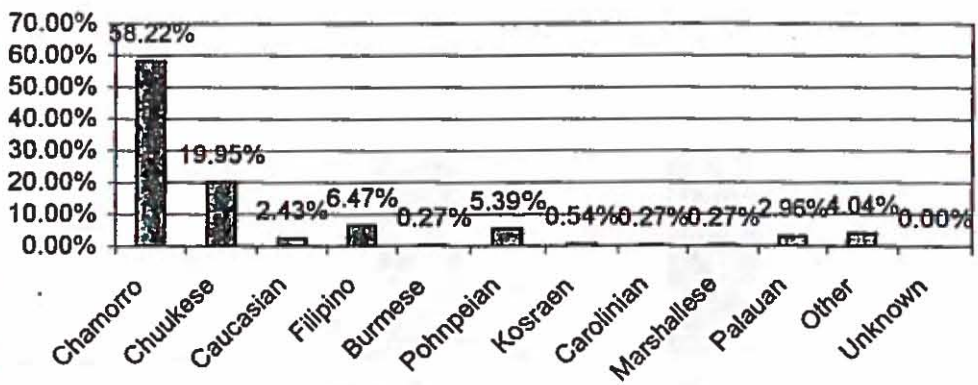
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

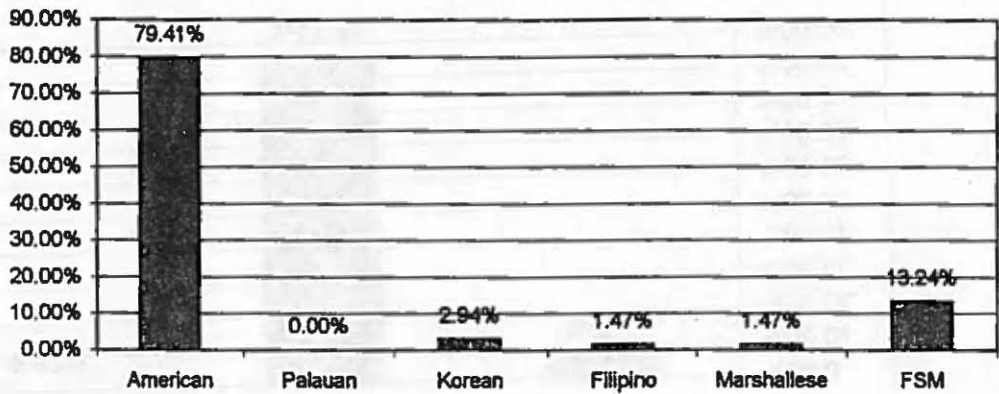


Total Homeless

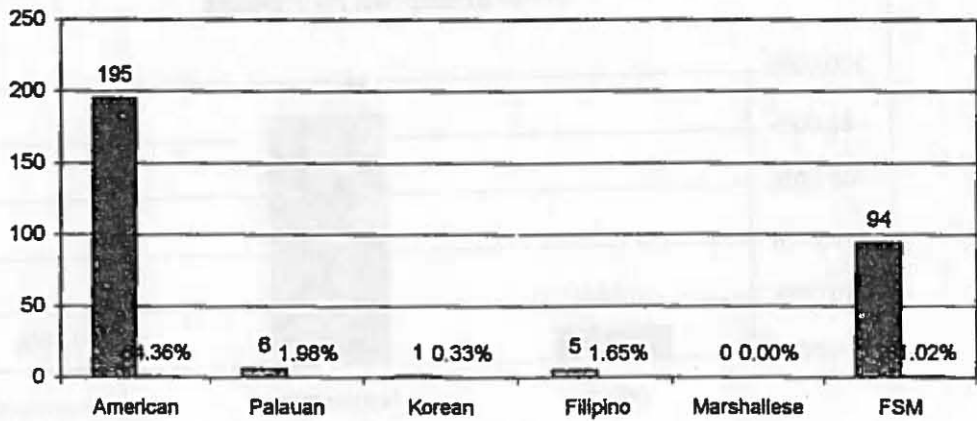


CITIZENS

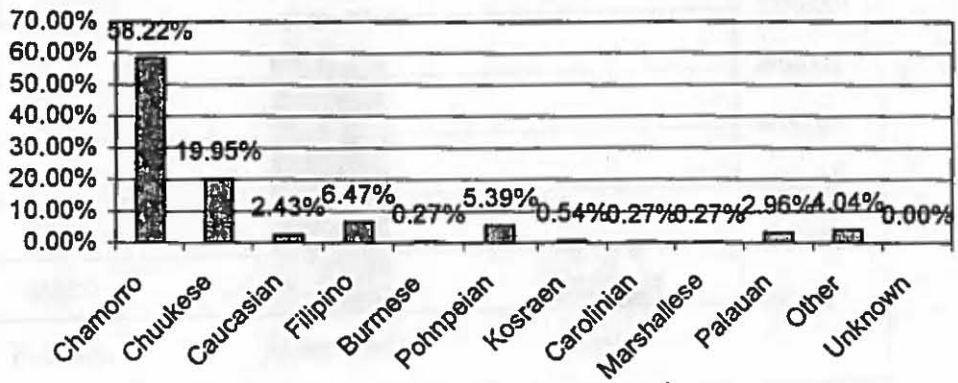
Homeless In Shelters



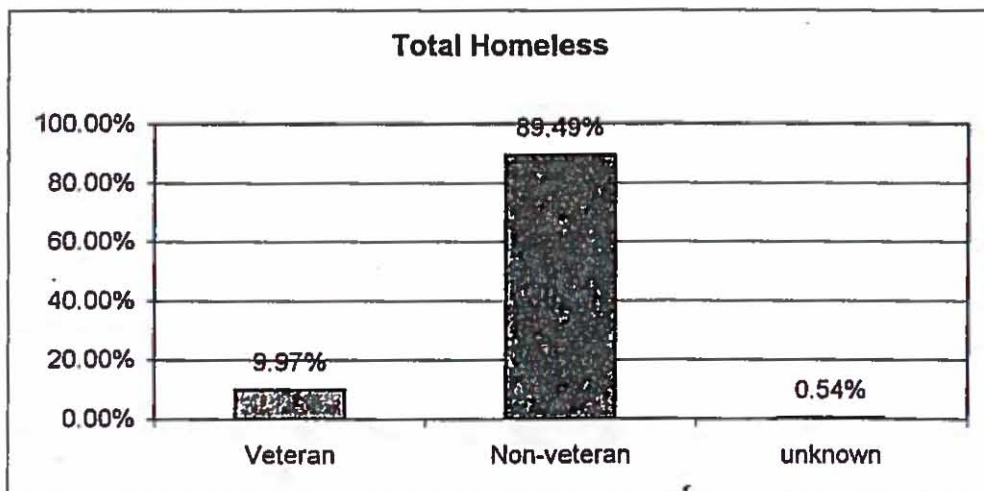
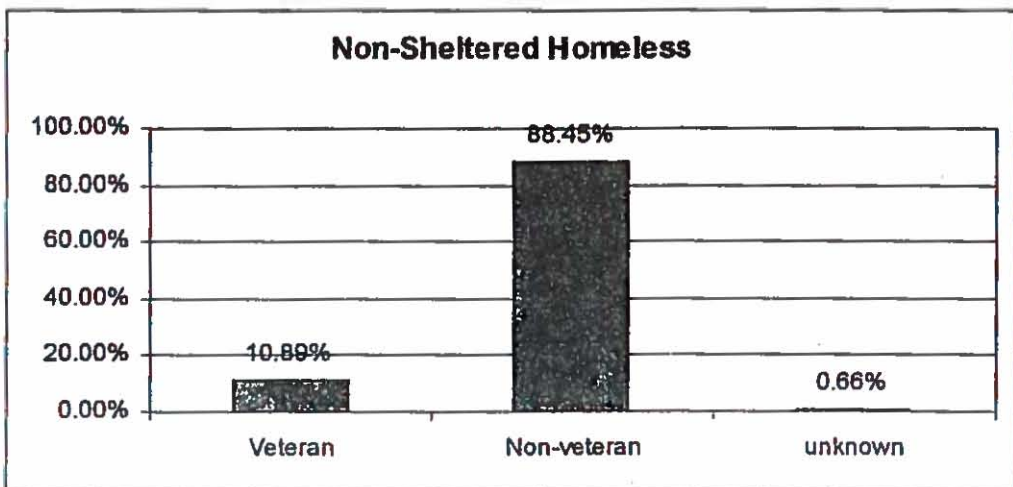
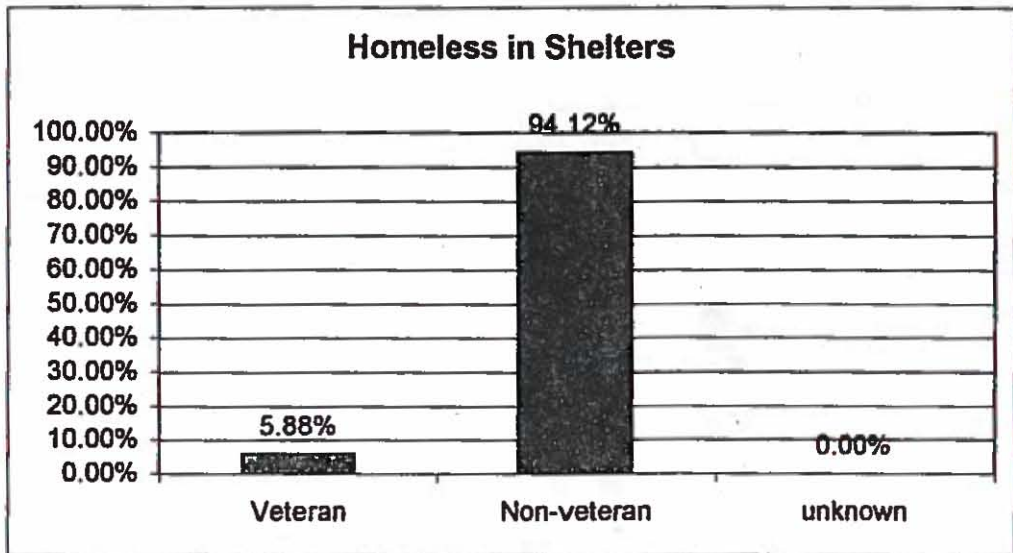
Non-Sheltered Homes



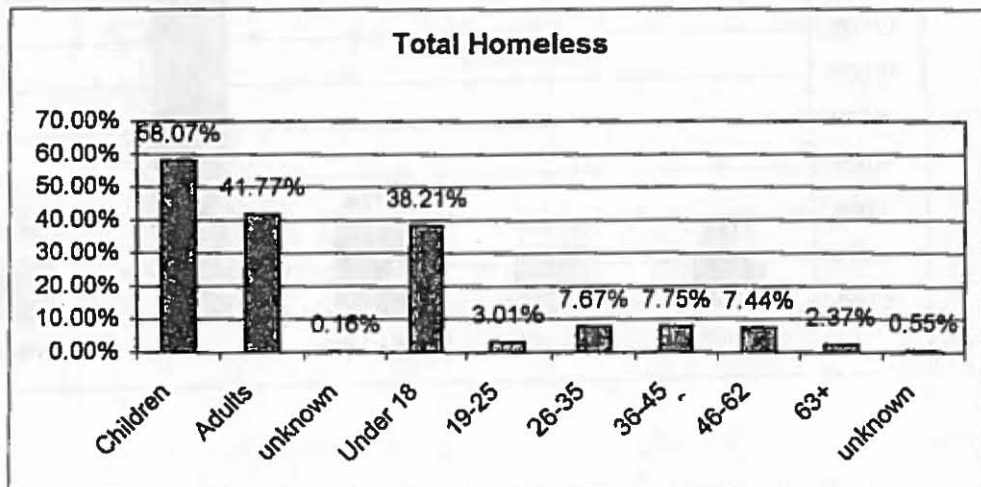
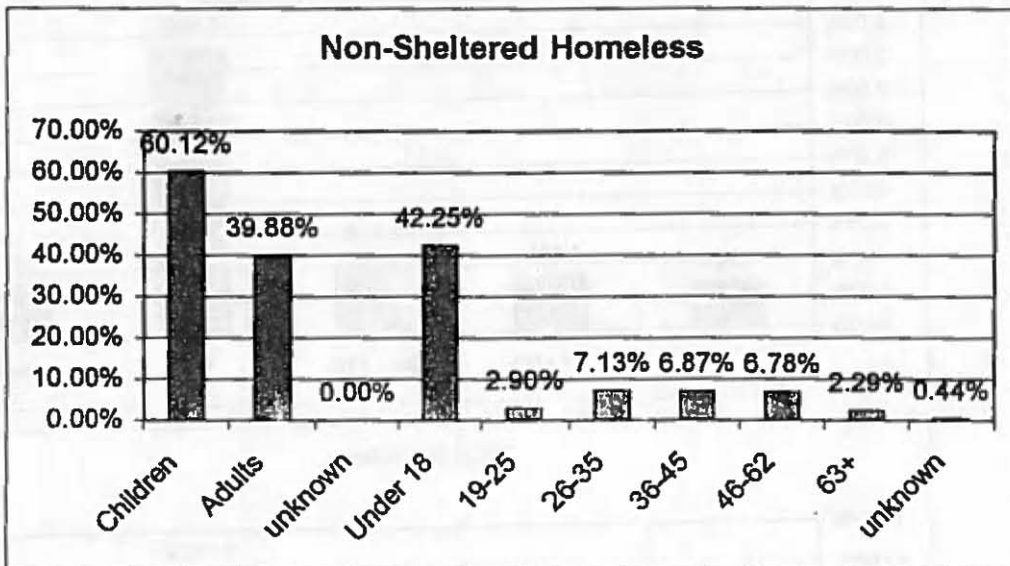
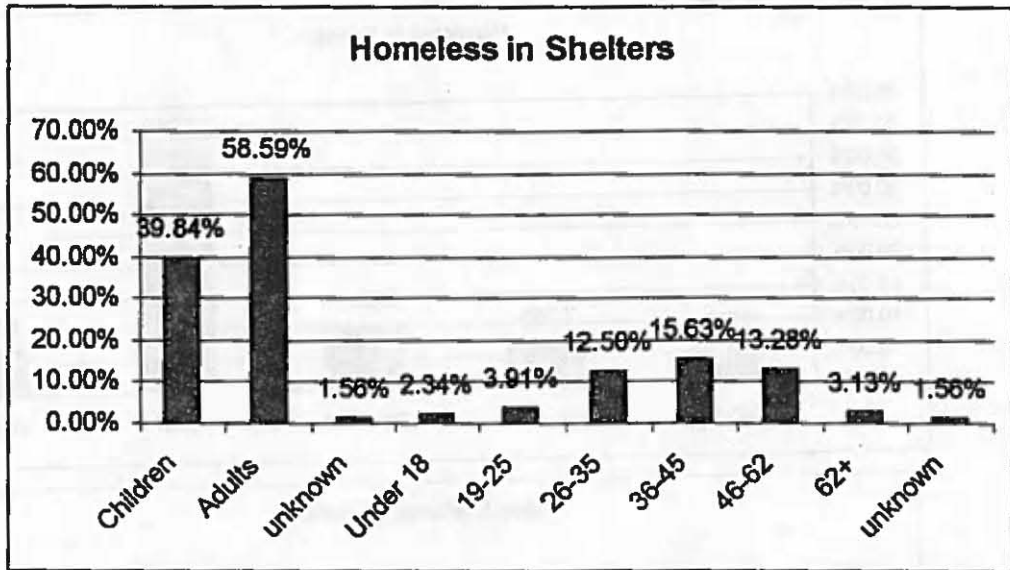
Total Homeless



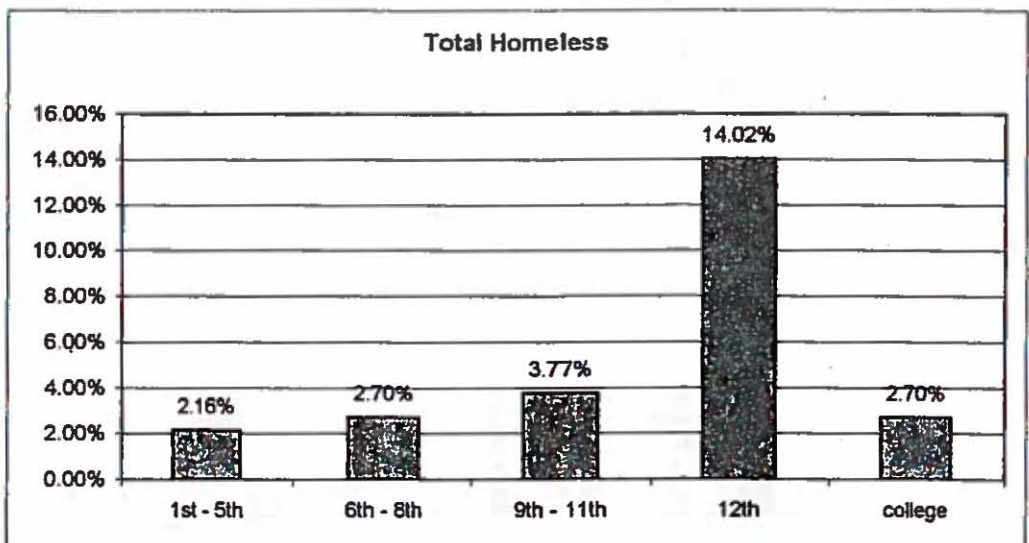
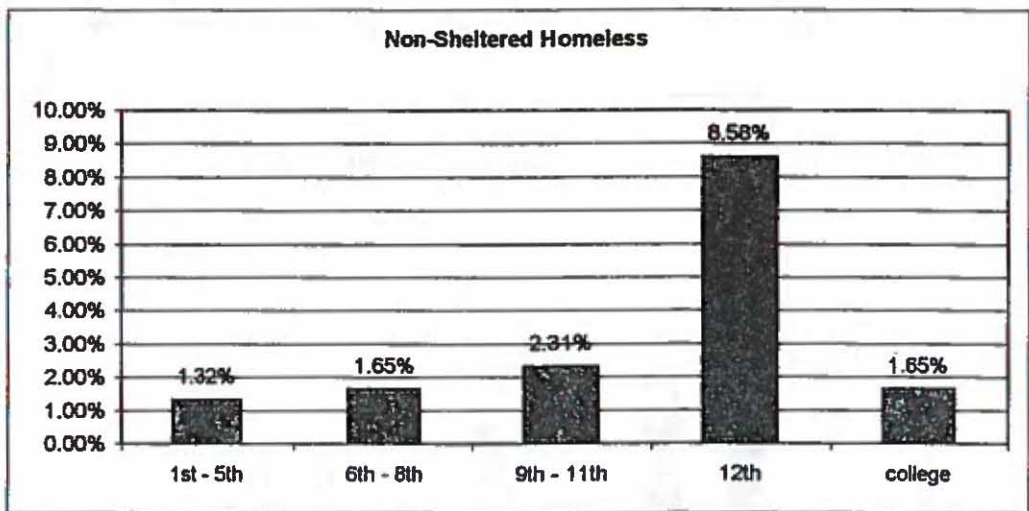
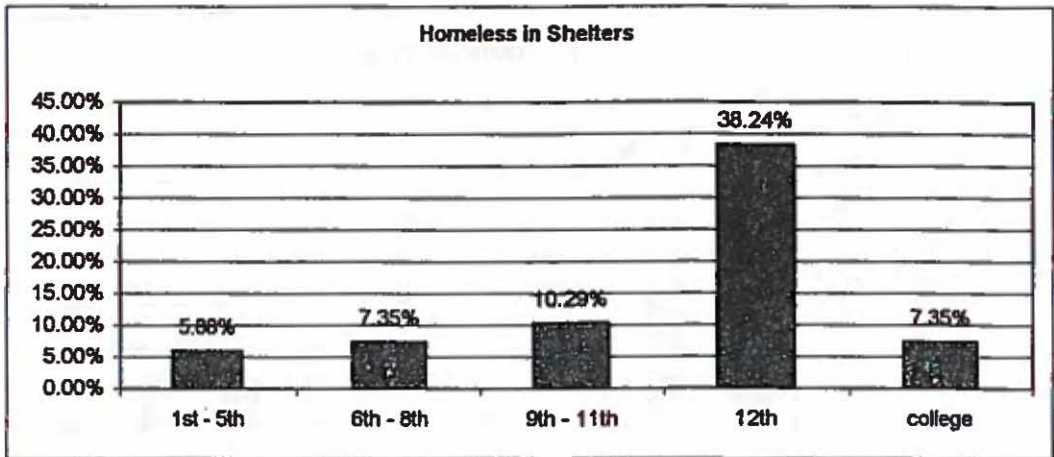
VETERAN



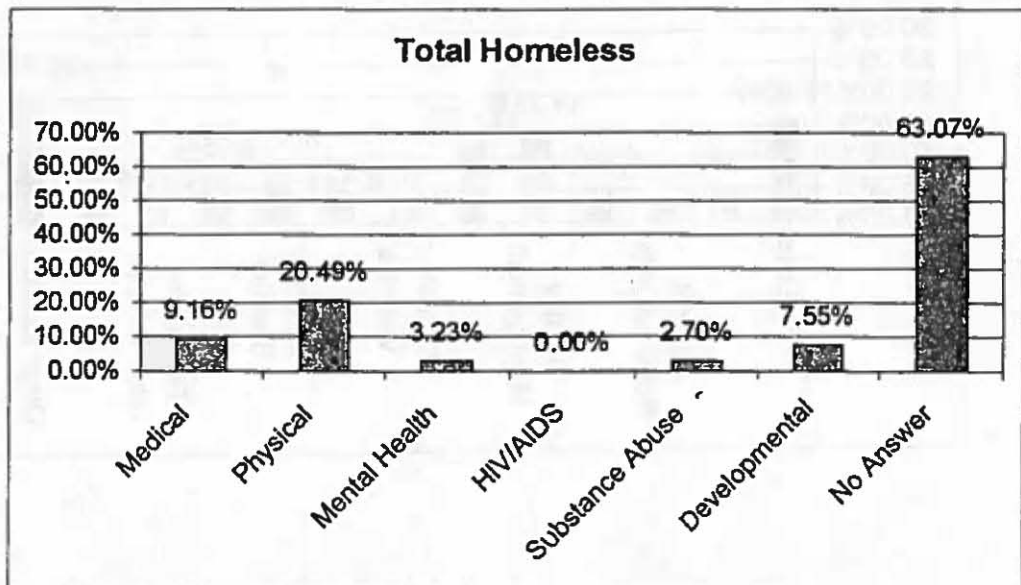
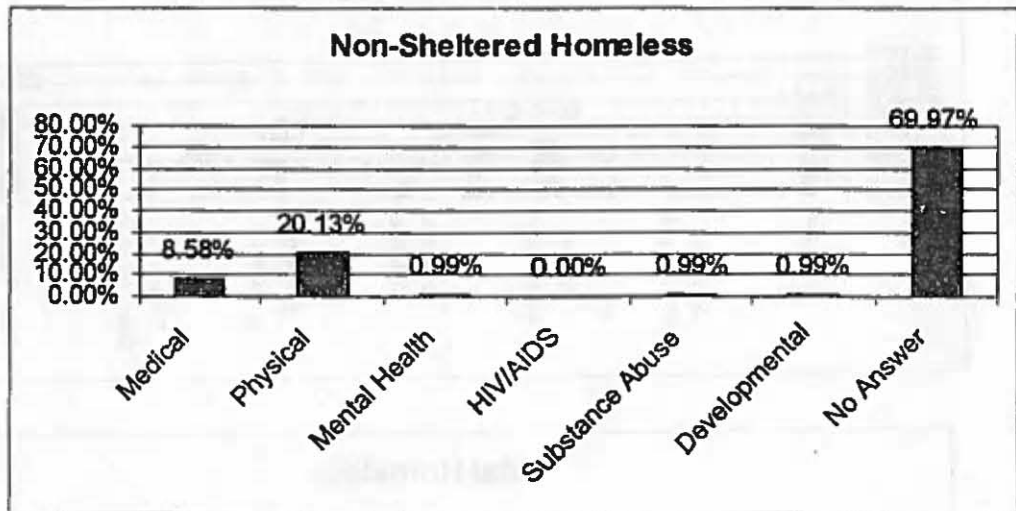
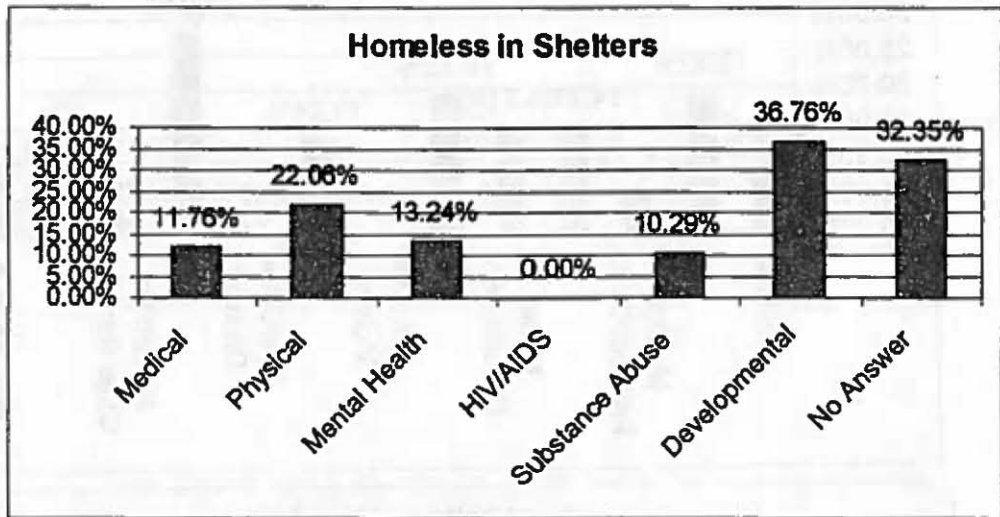
AGE GROUPS



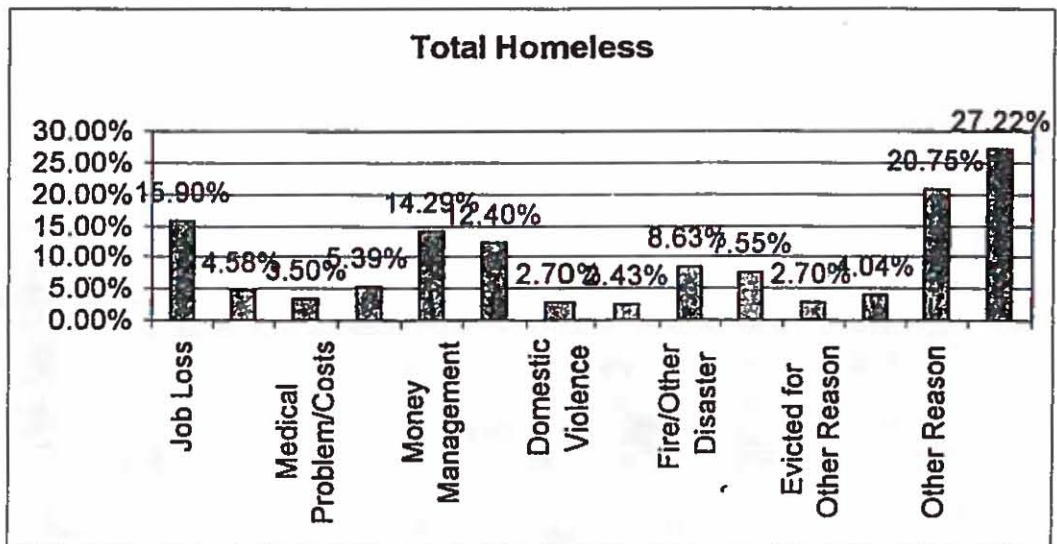
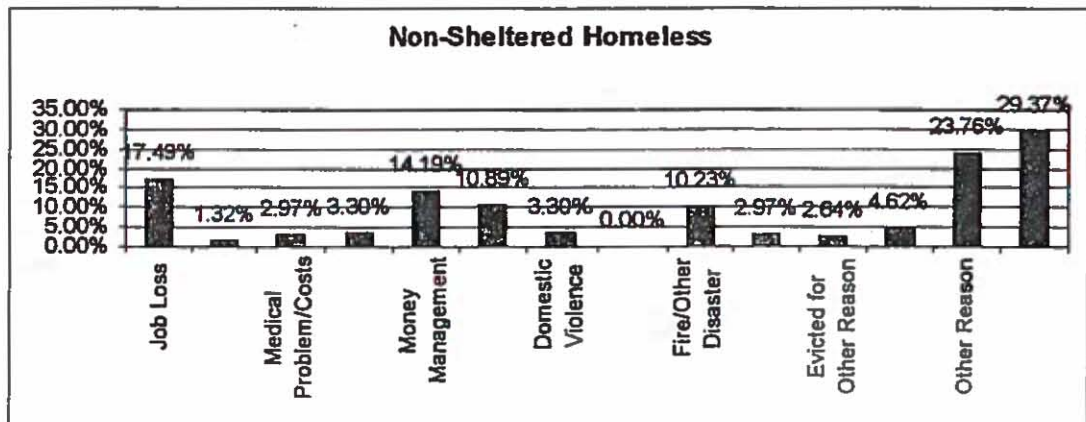
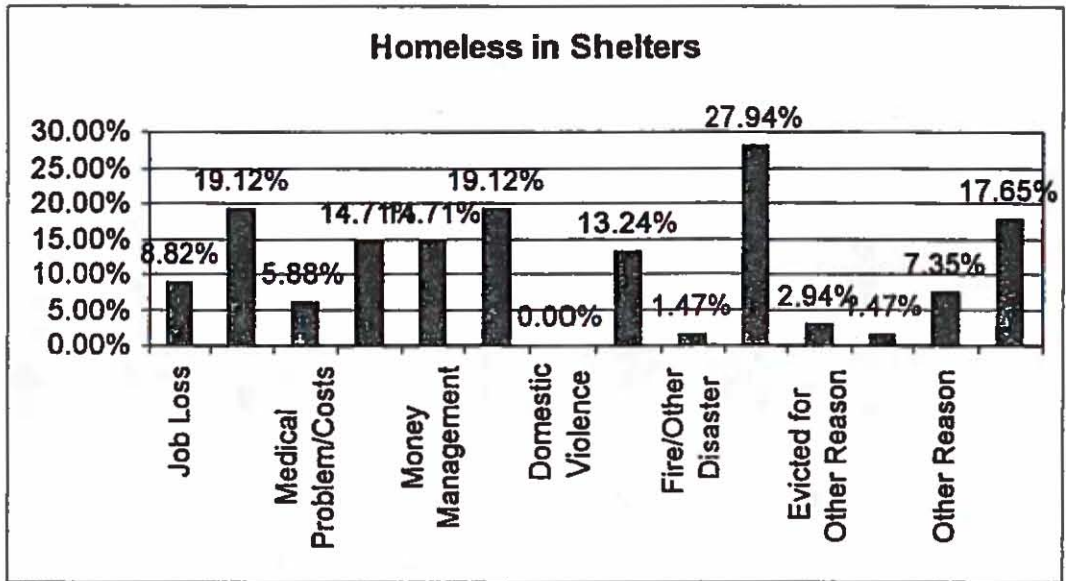
LAST GRADE COMPLETED



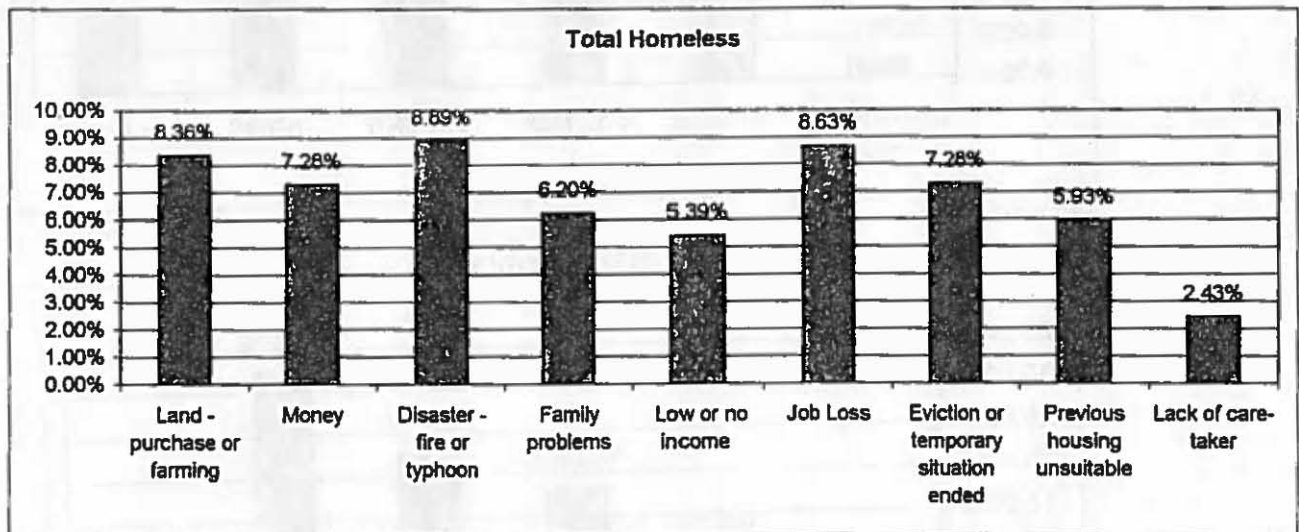
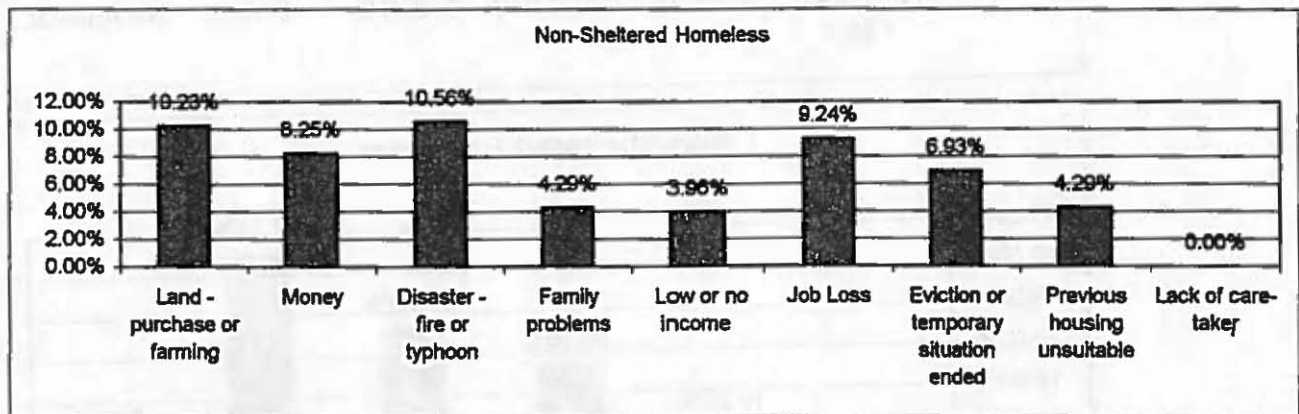
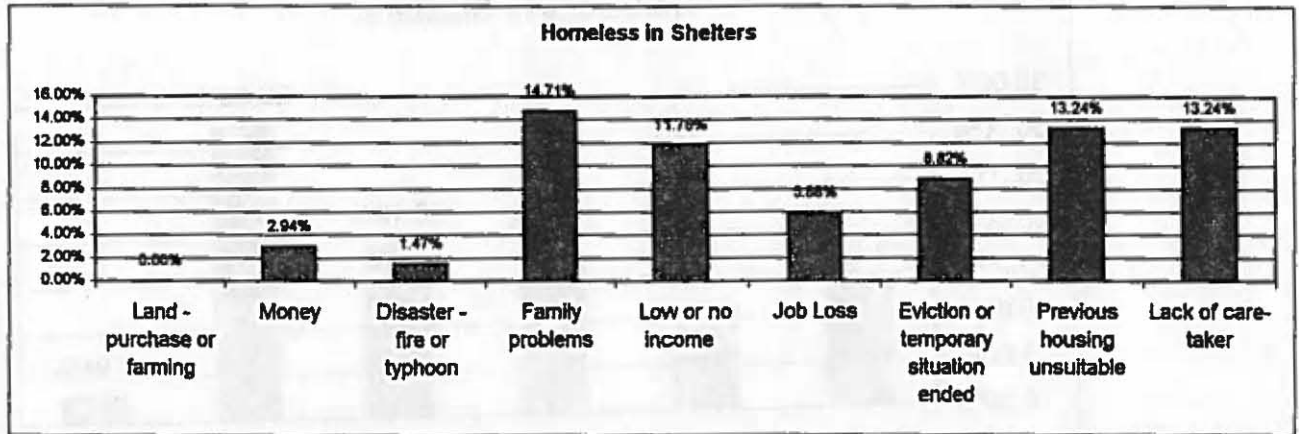
DISABILITY



NO INCOME/JOB LOSS DO TO

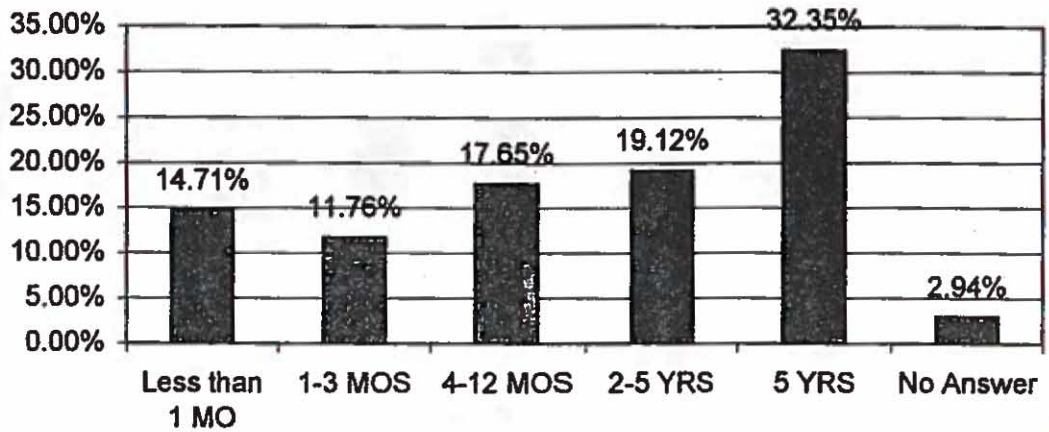


PRIMARY REASON FOR BEING HOMELESS

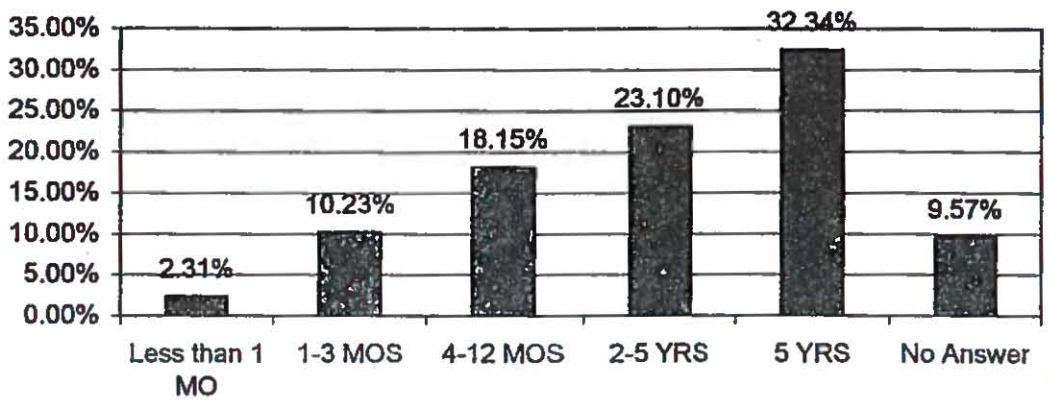


HOW LONG HOMELESS

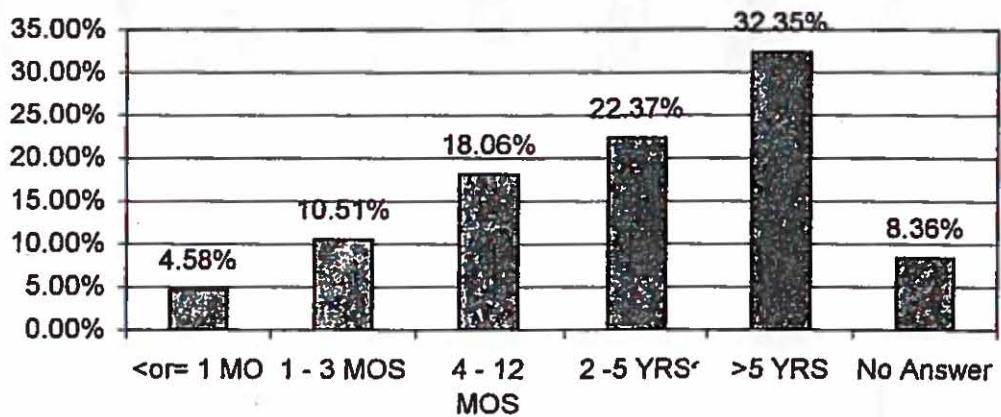
Homeless in Shelters



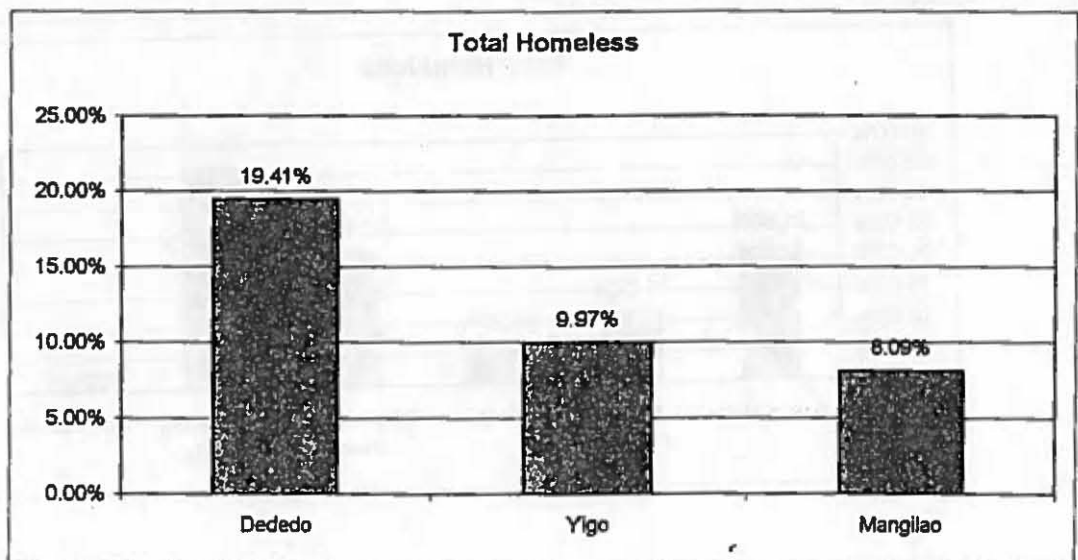
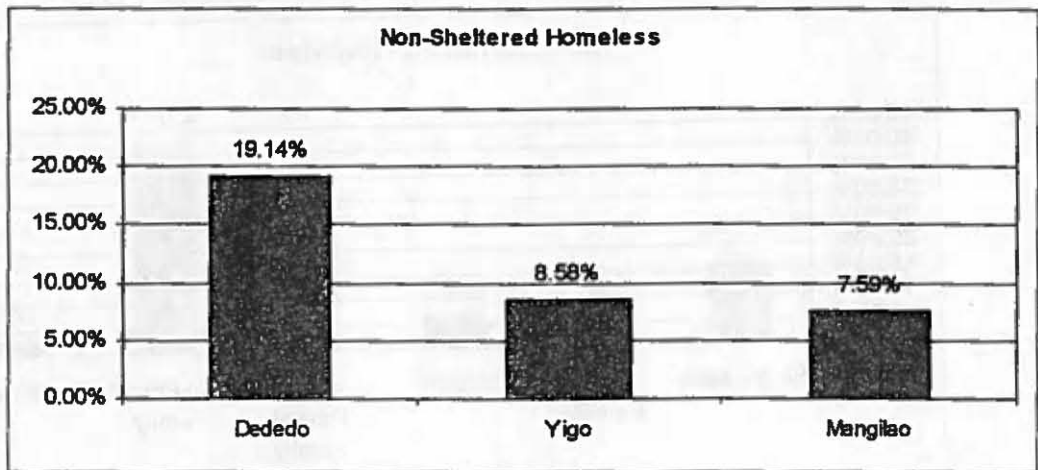
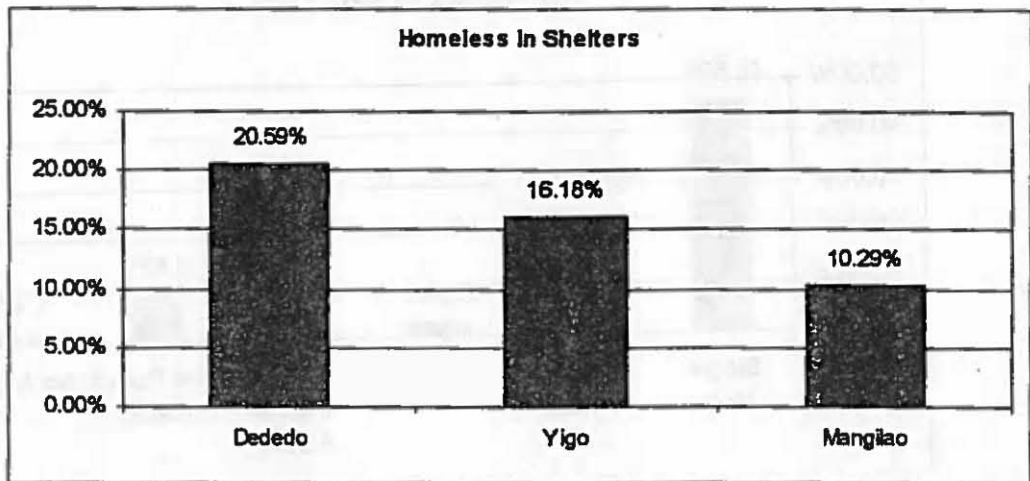
Non-Sheltered Homeless



Total Homeless

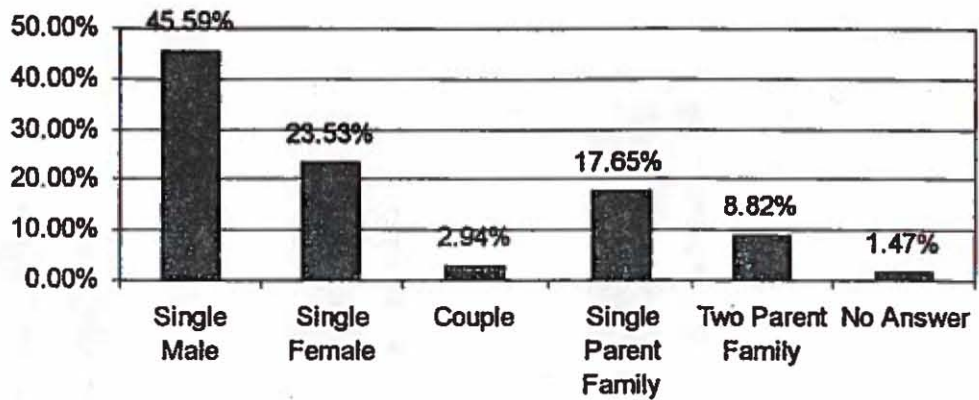


WHERE BECAME HOMELESS

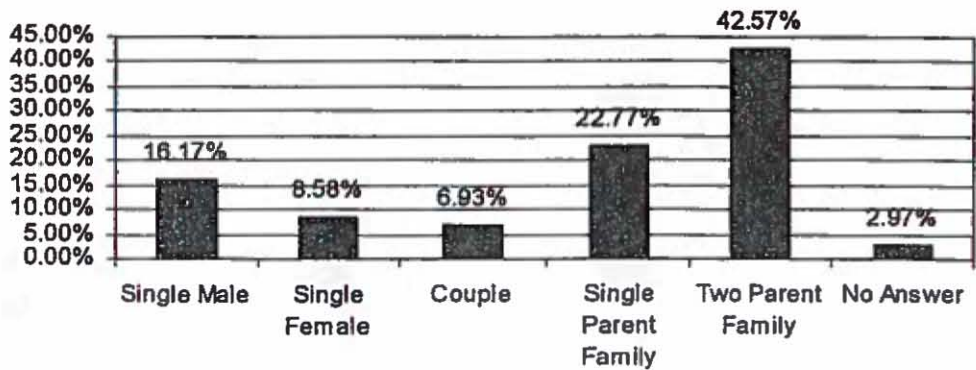


HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

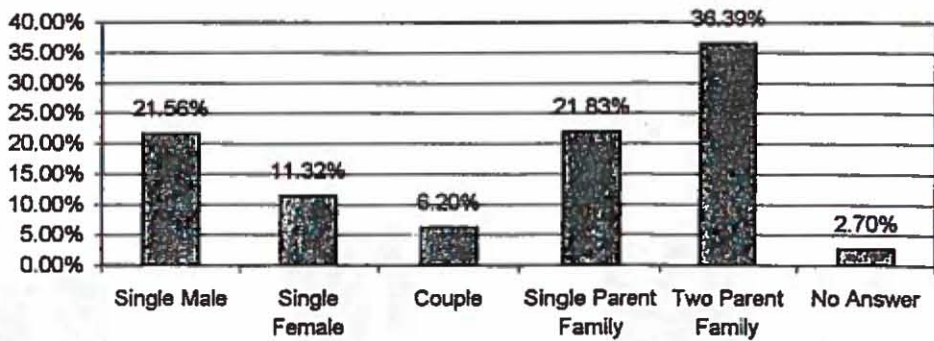
Homeless in Shelters



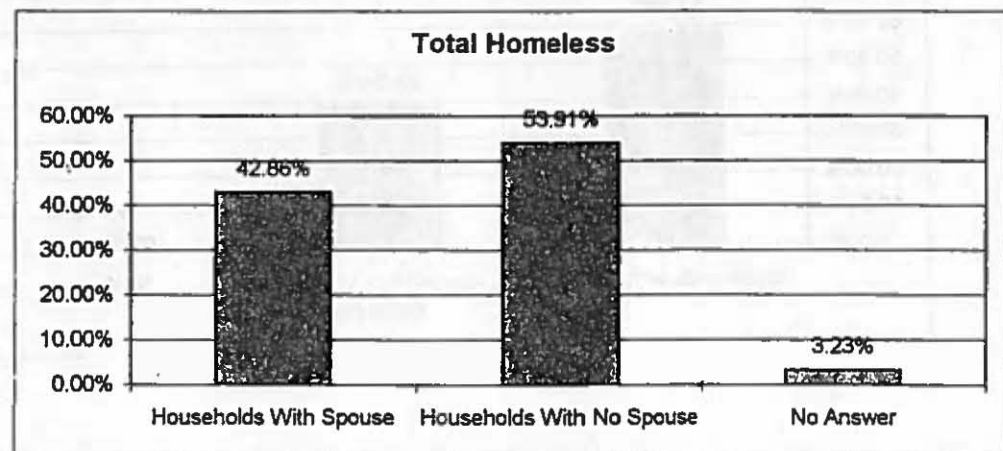
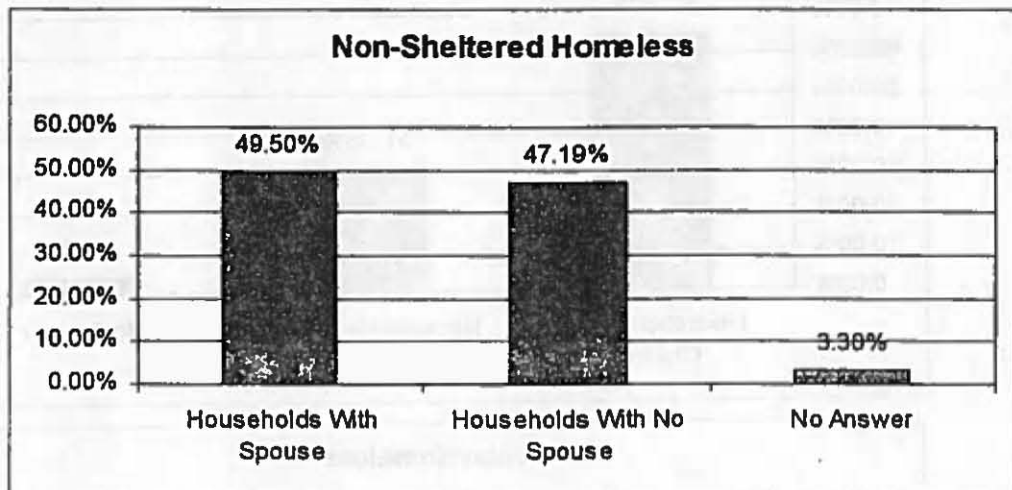
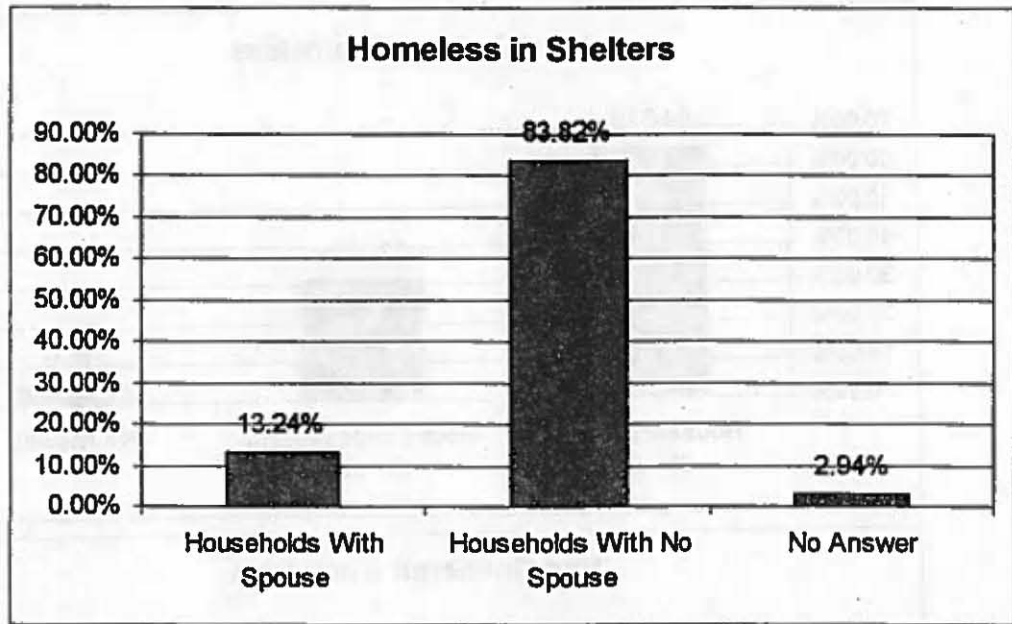
Non-Sheltered Homeless



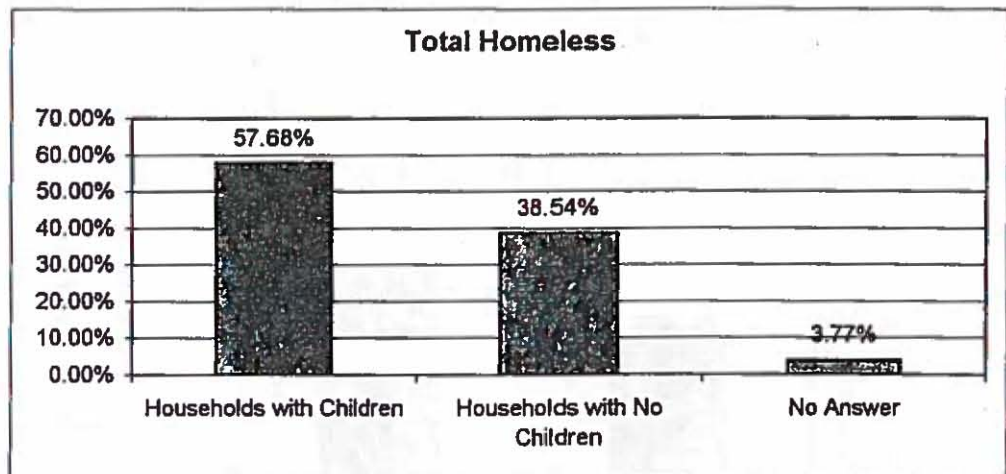
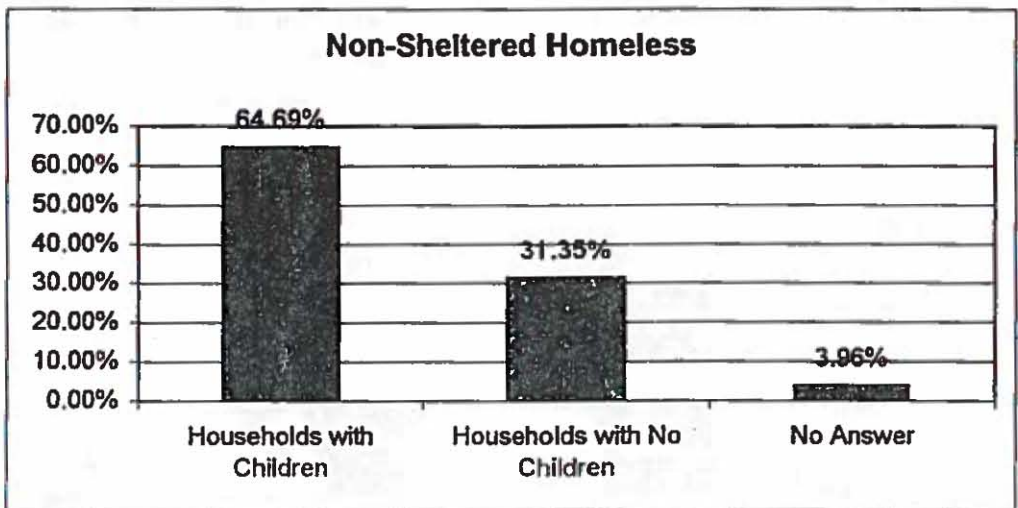
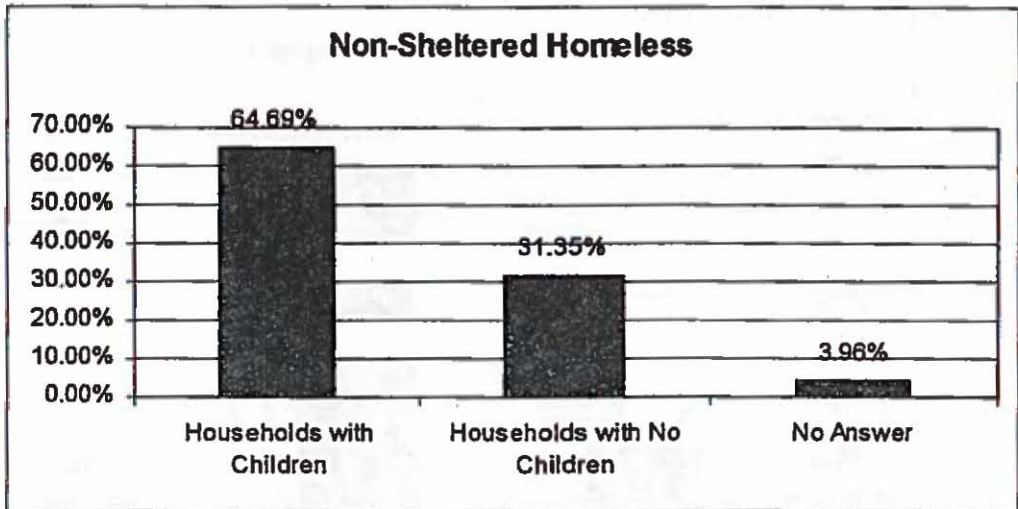
Total Homeless



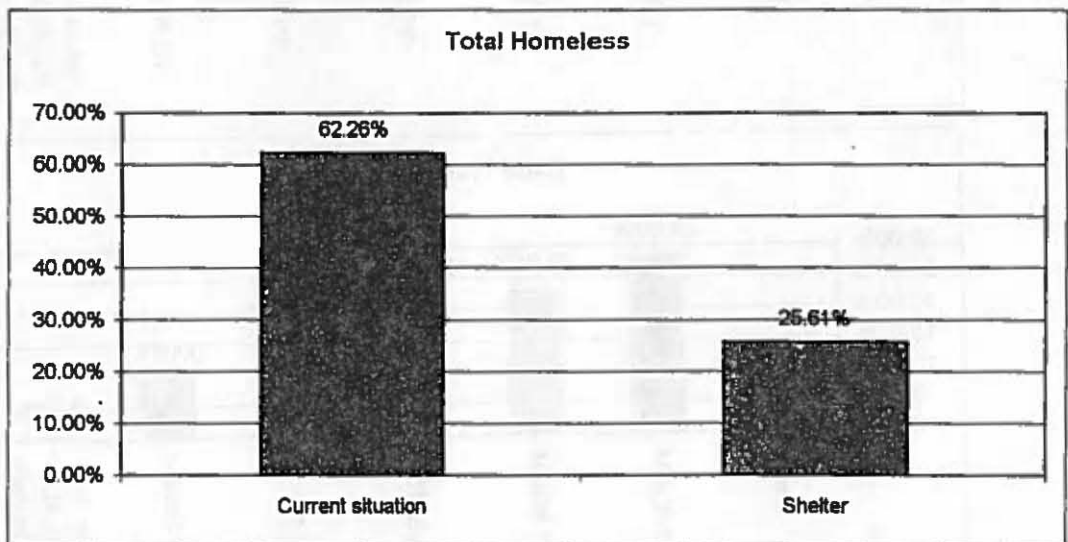
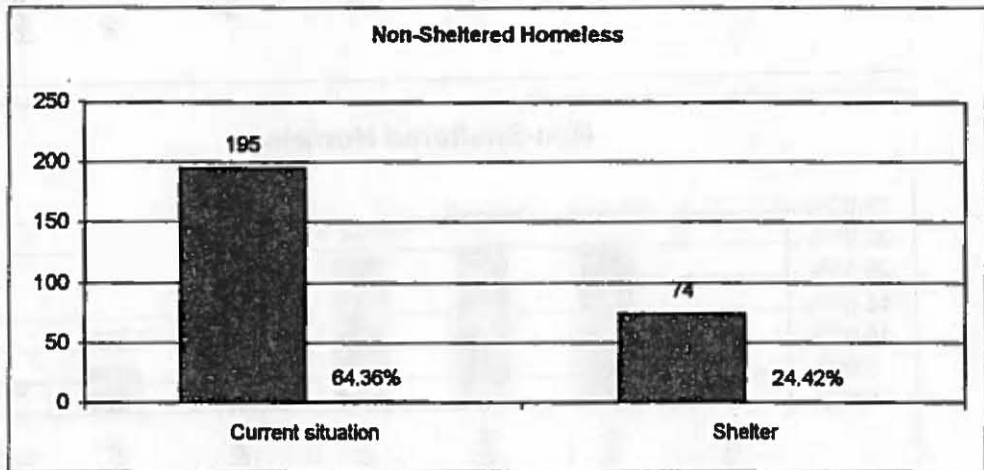
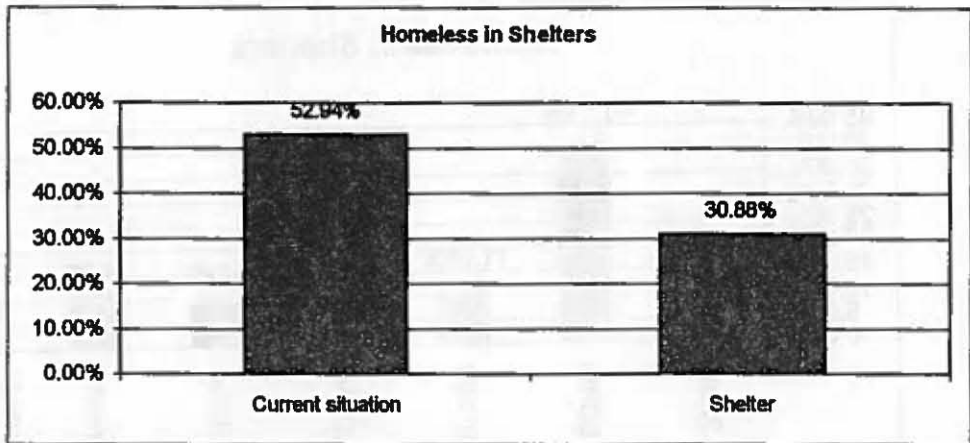
SPOUSE OF LIFE PARTNER



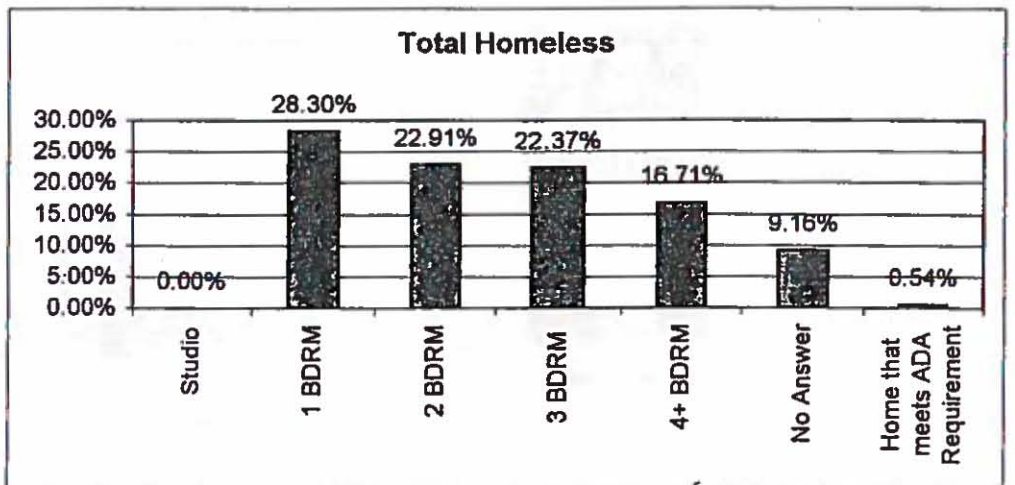
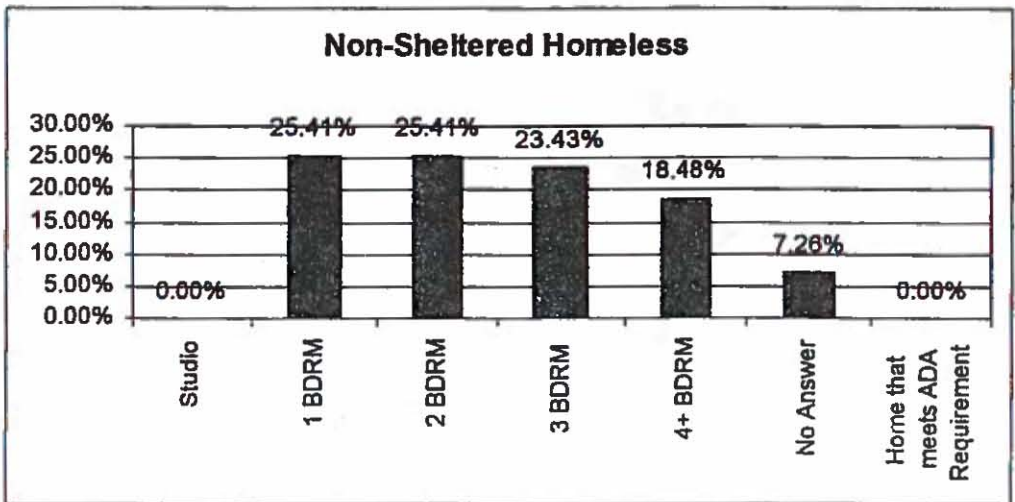
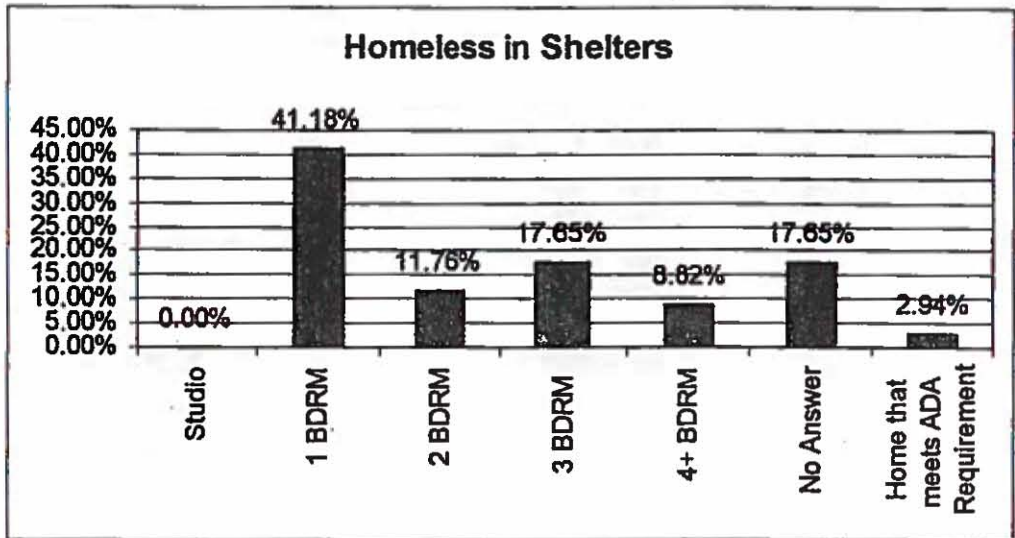
CHILDREN



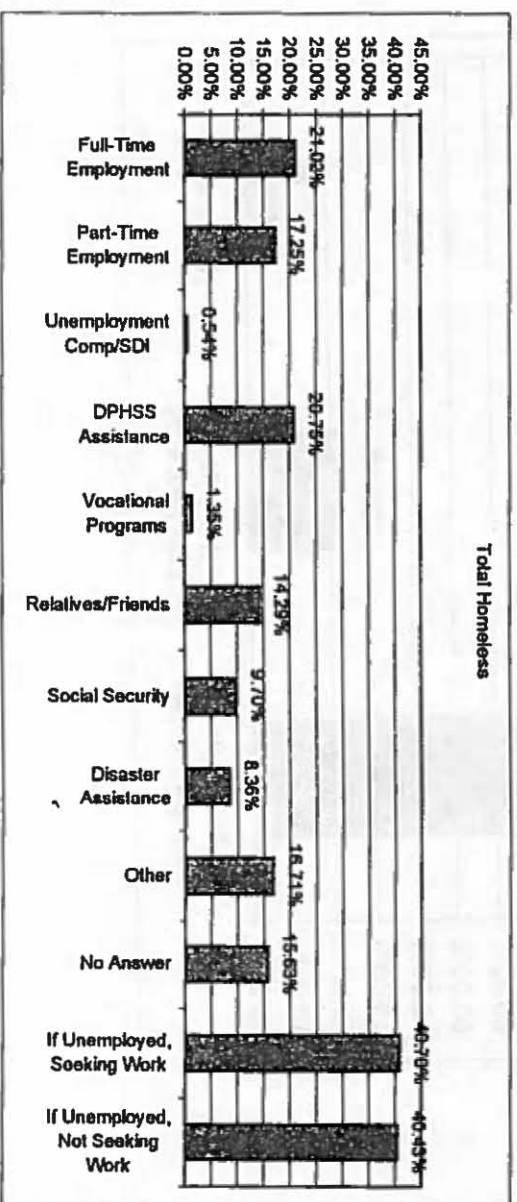
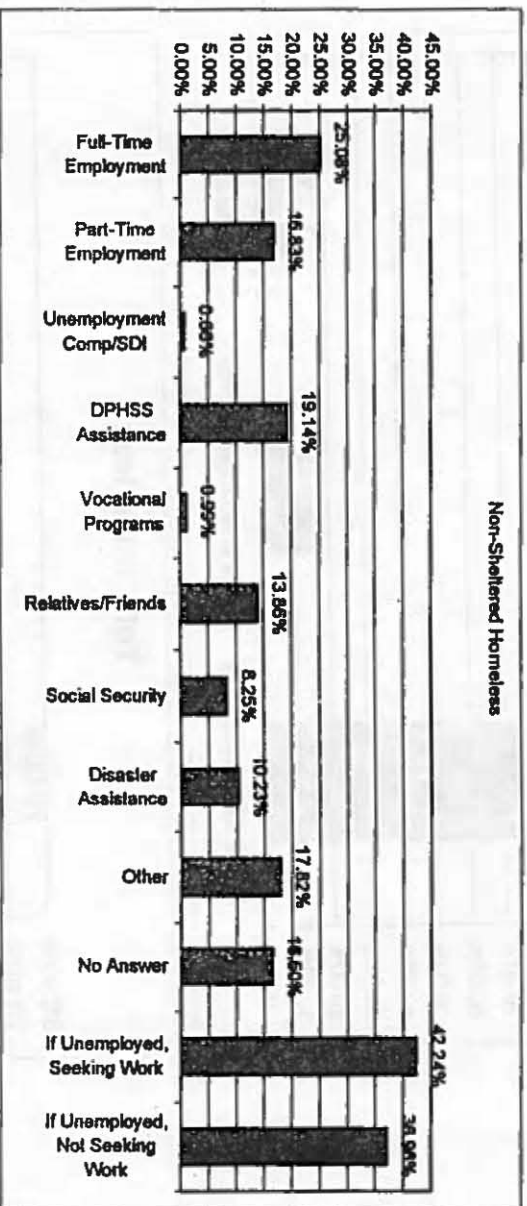
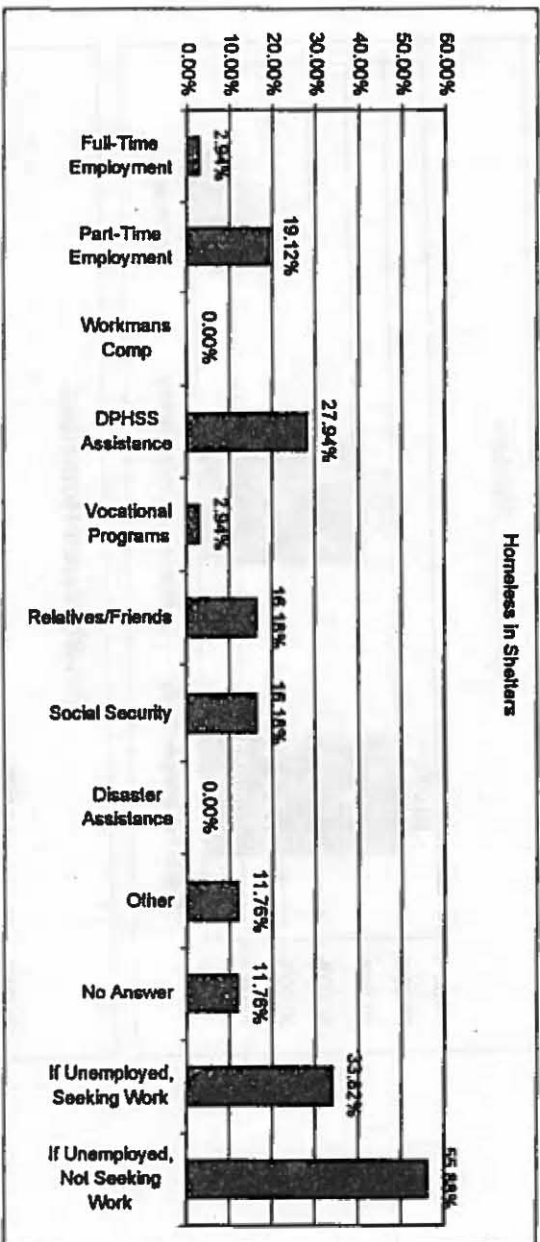
LIVING SITUATION



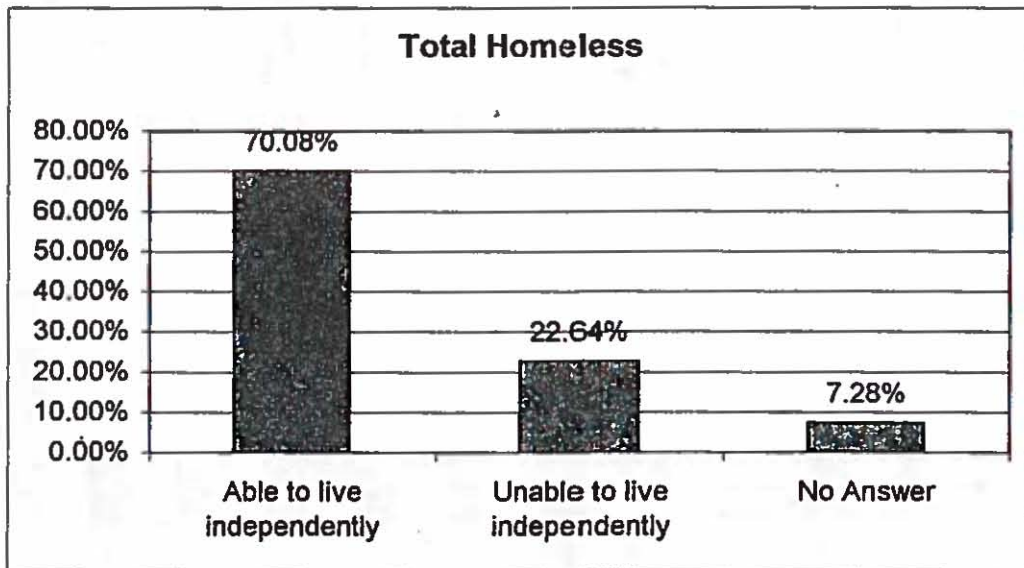
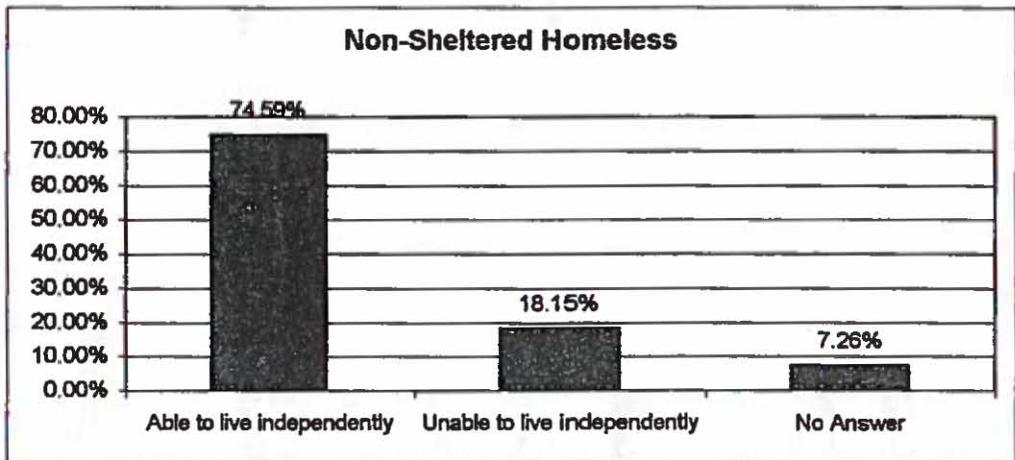
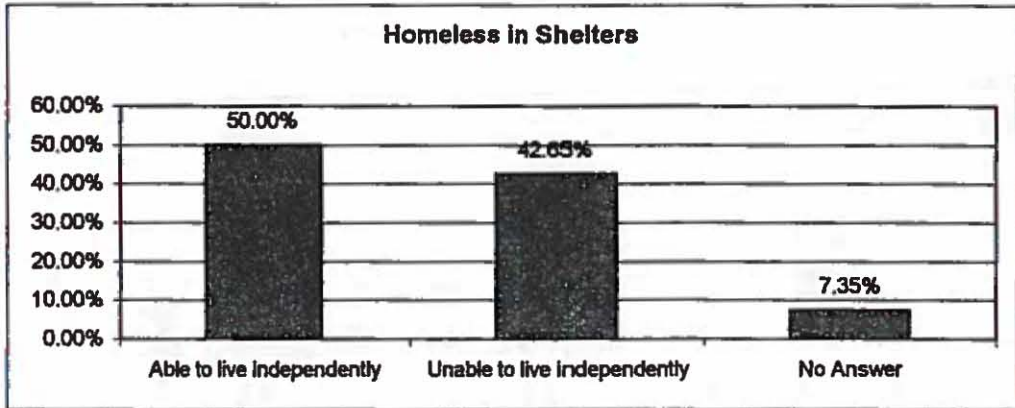
BEDROOM NEEDED



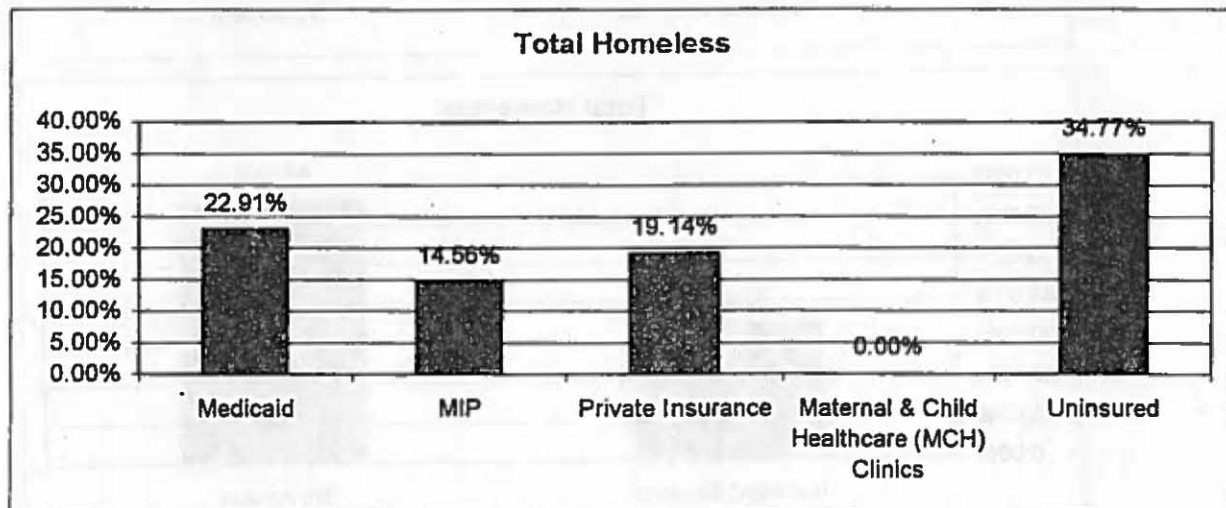
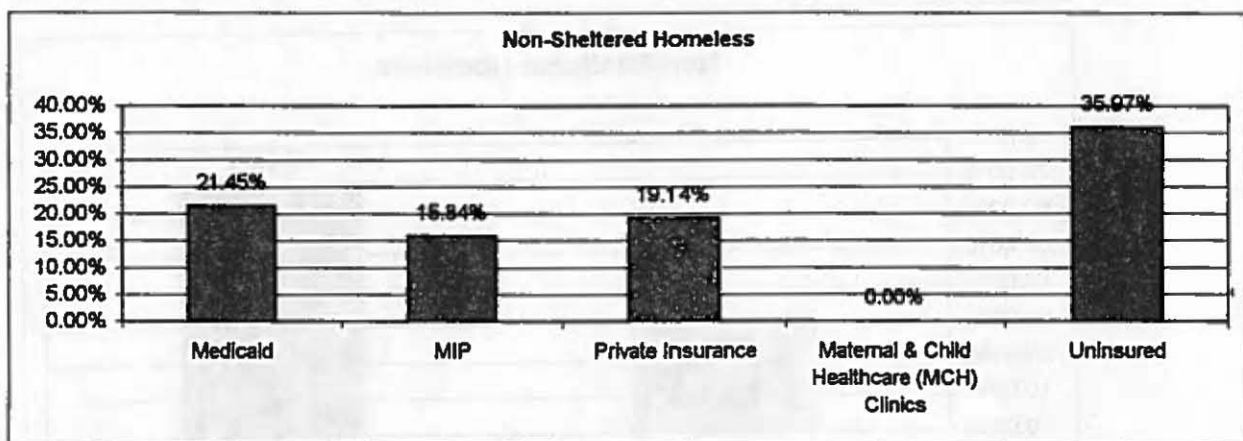
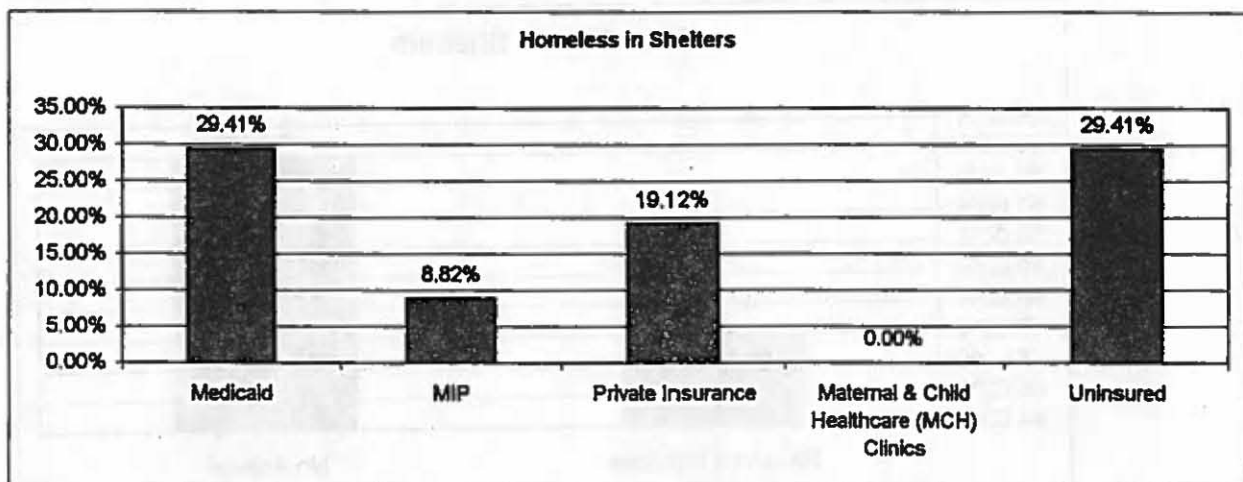
SOURCE OF INCOME



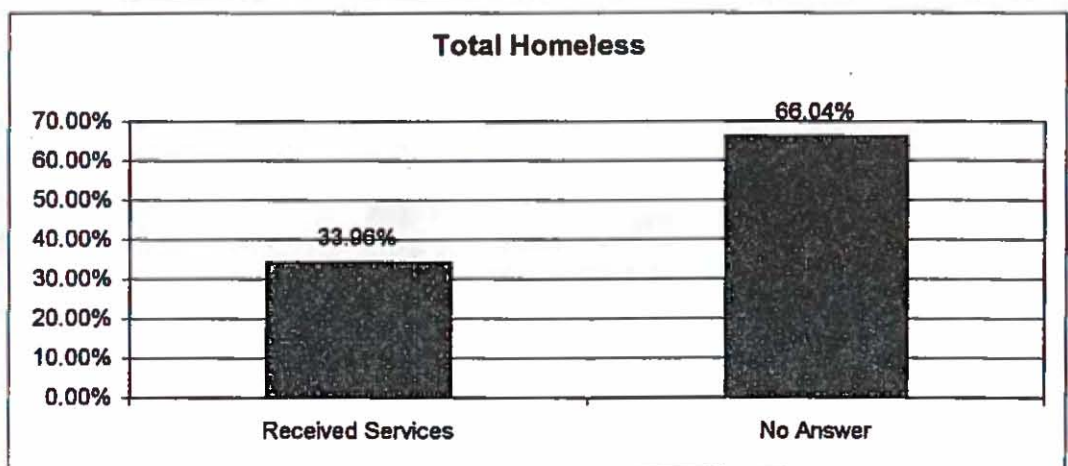
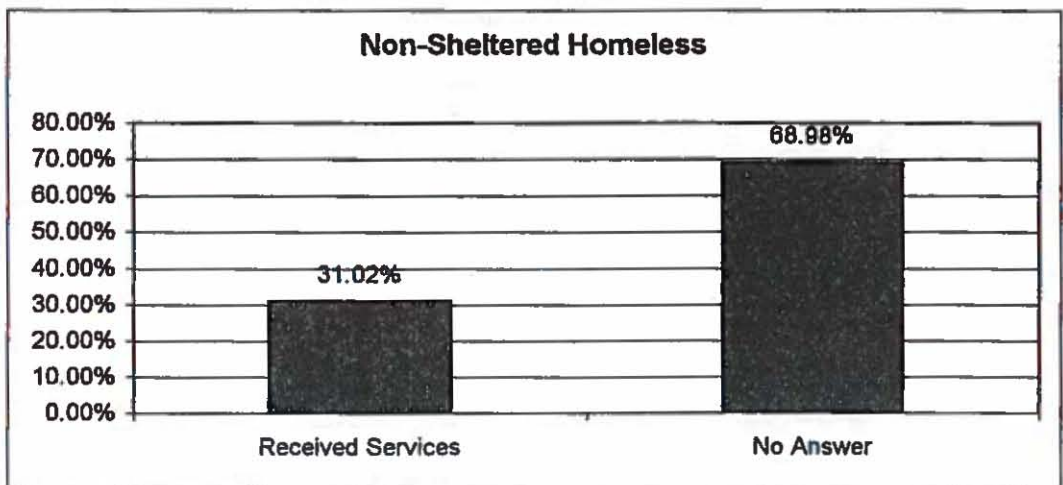
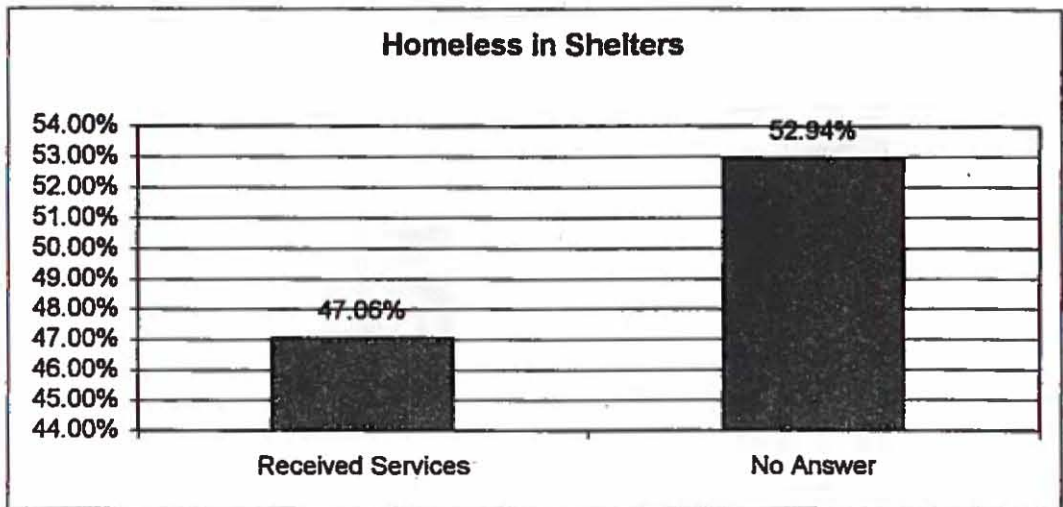
LIVE INDEPENDENTLY



HEALTH CARE PAYMENT

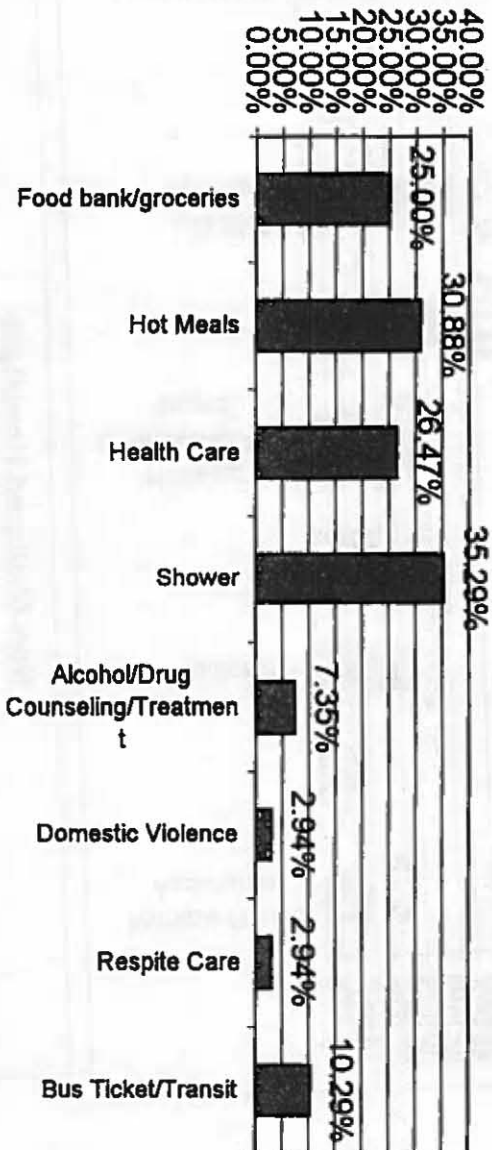


SERVICES RECEIVED

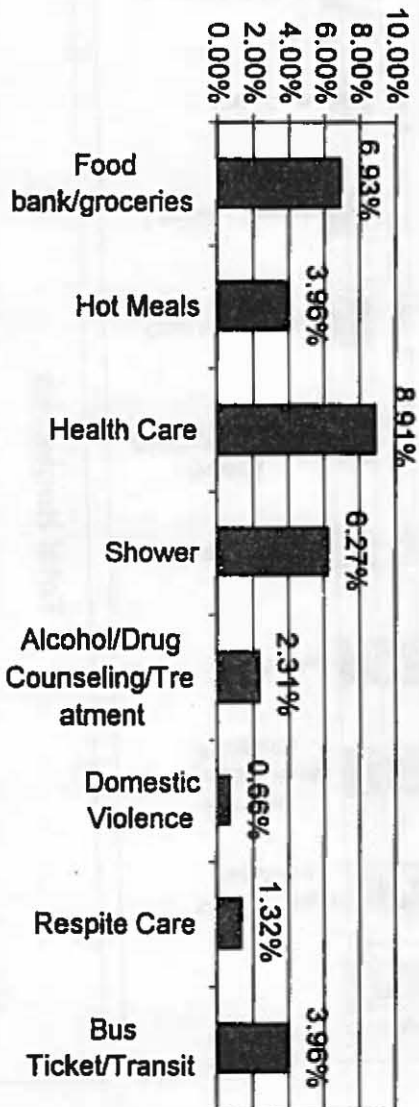


SERVICES RECEIVED

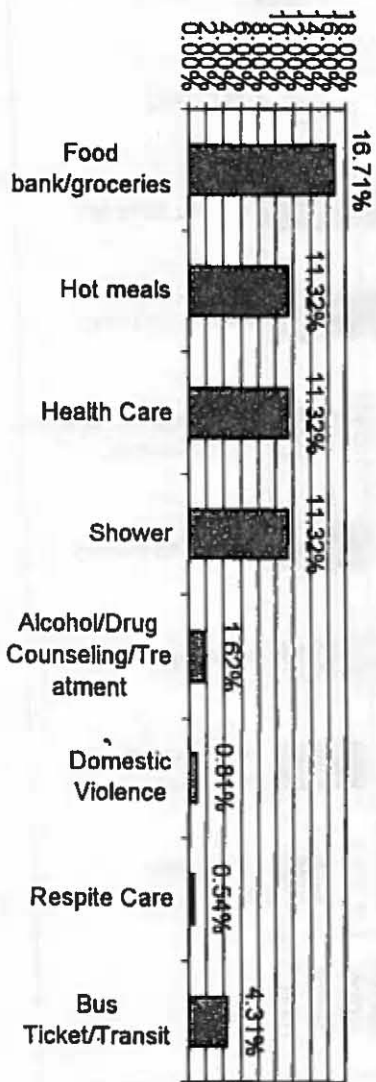
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

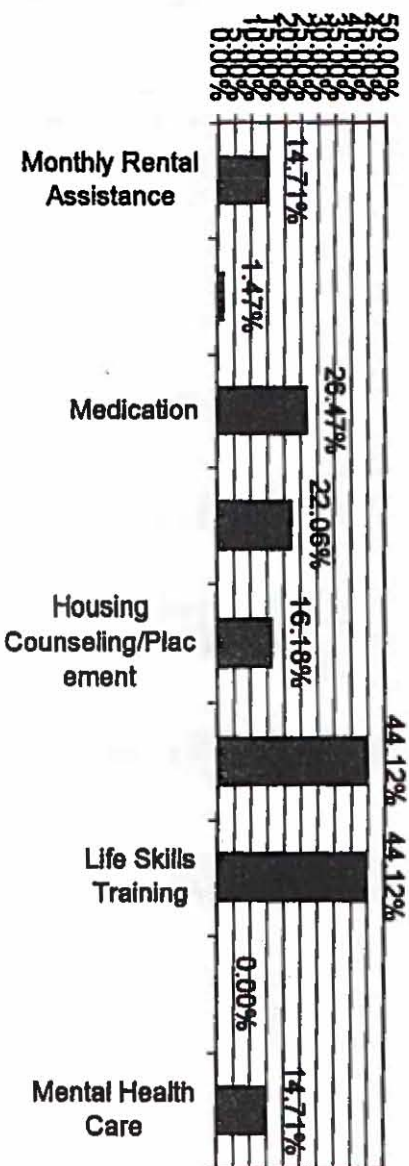


Total Homeless

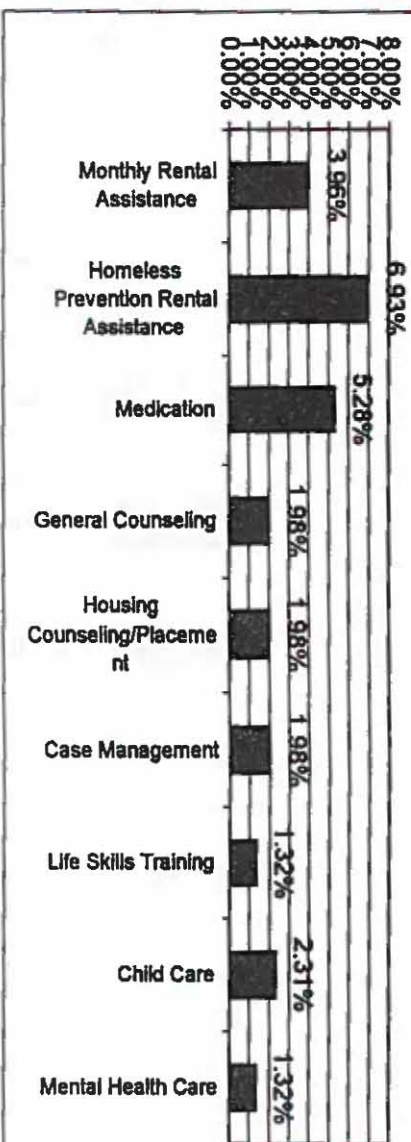


SERVICES RECEIVED

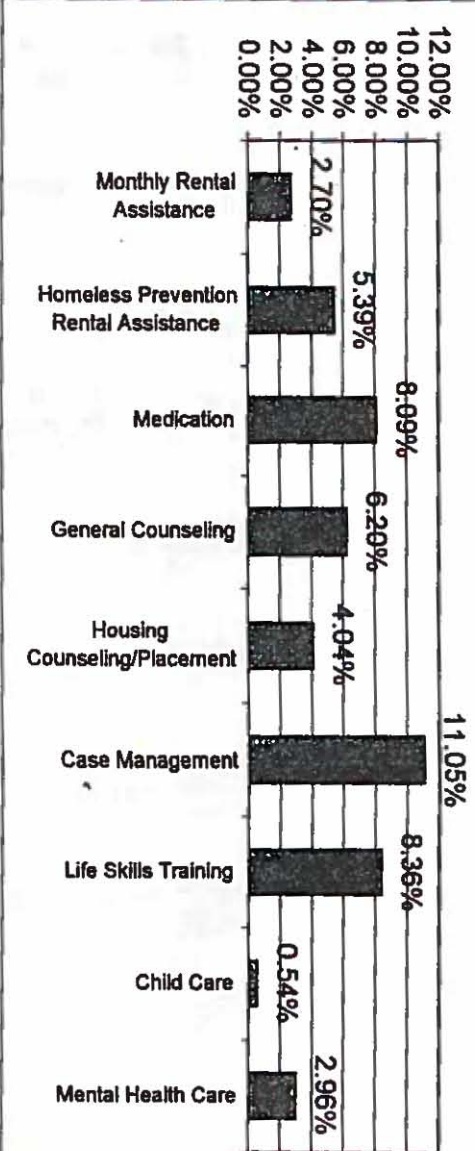
Homeless in Shelters



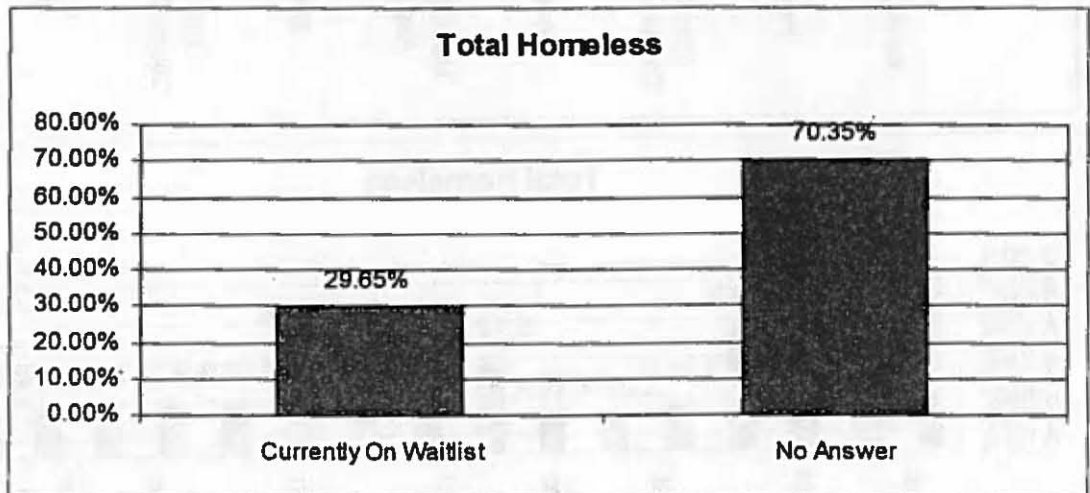
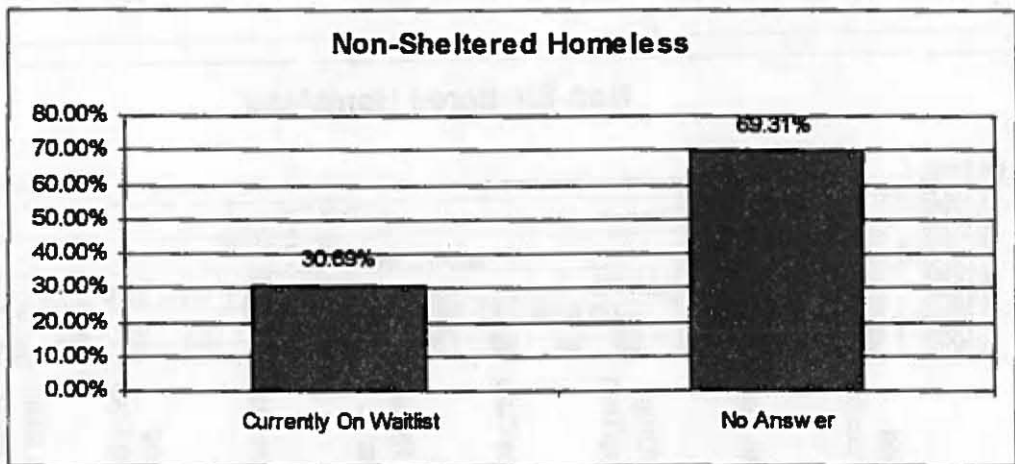
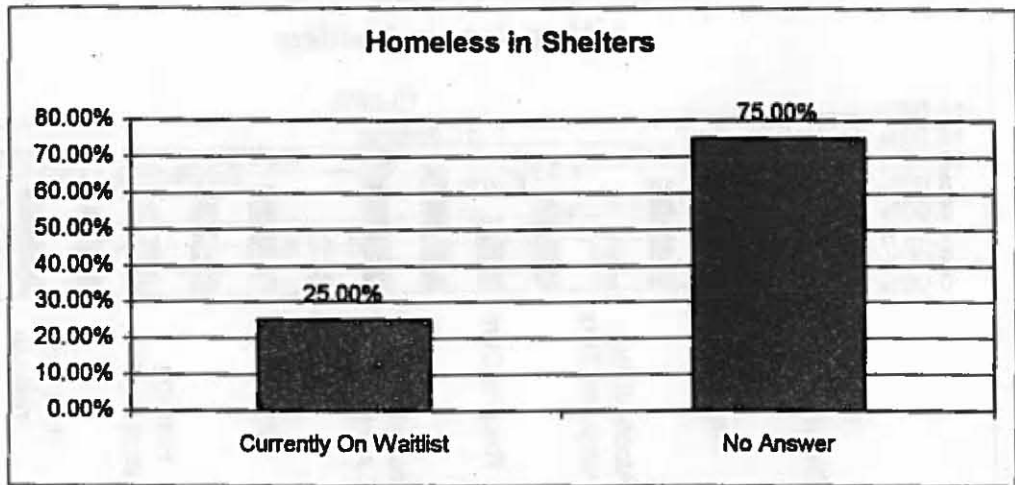
Non-Sheltered Homeless



Total Homeless

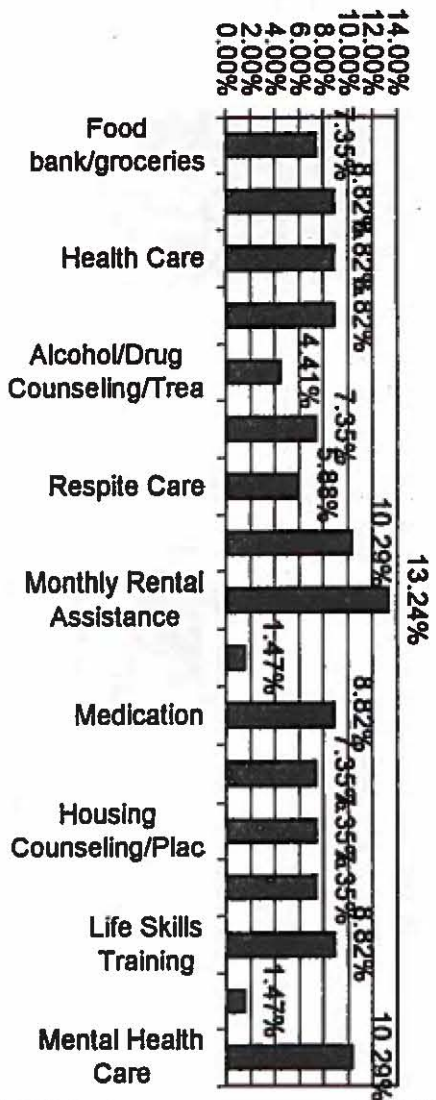


WAITING LIST

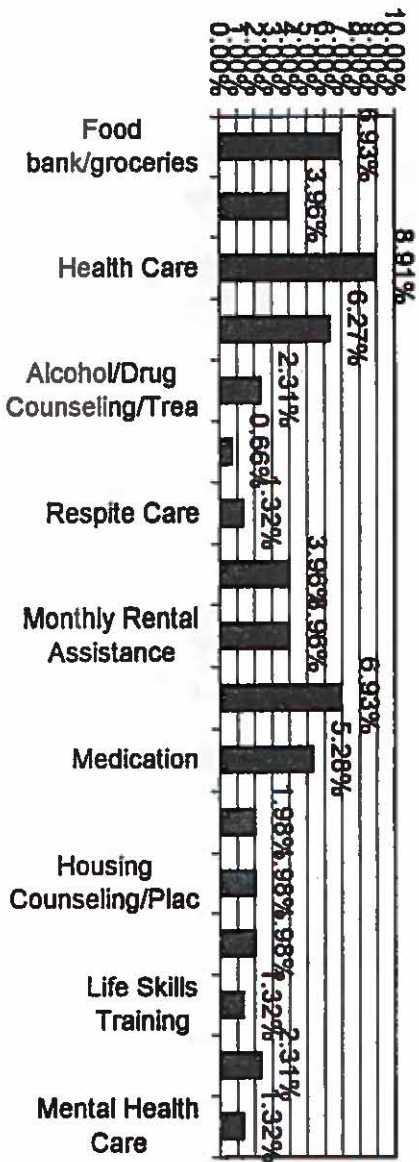


WAITING LIST

Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless



Total Homeless

