

**Guam Homeless Count
October 15, 2003**

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

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

**Guam Homeless Count
October 15, 2003**

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

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



Introduction and Background

Homelessness on Guam has been a major issue within the island's community and the need to find solutions and resources to solve this problem may be endless. As a start, a group of agencies known as the Homeless Coalition was established to target this problem directly.

The coalition was formed during the Base Realignment and Closure Commission meeting in May 1994, with attendance from Gov. Guam, non-profit organizations, and the U.S. Military. The main issue of that meeting was the use of excess property to meet the needs of the homeless. Working together with Herminia Dierking elected as Chairperson at the time, they began to establish strategies to address homeless issues. In 1997 GHURA took over with Jason Guerrero as Chairperson, and with the participation of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Continuum of Care (COC) began.

In response to a request by GHURA with Rebecca Borja as Chairperson in the year 2000, The Salvation Army conducted a point-in-time survey throughout the island's population of homeless. The point-in-time survey was done on April 20, 2000 with a homeless population of 495 individuals. A few months later, a "shelter only" survey showed 158 individuals, including 40 families with children, were homeless. Since then, an annual point-in-time survey was conducted and is now known as the Homeless Count. The actual purpose of this count is to gather information and data from the homeless population itself so that agencies within the Homeless Coalition, along with GHURA and other organizations, may find better means and resources to assist these families and individuals. This information and data collected is also used by various agencies to help determine what types of services and assistance are needed by a homeless individual or family to become more self-sufficient, therefore improving housing situations and living standards for a better way of life.

Included in this report is the definition of homeless as defined by the "Stewart B. McKinney Act" which was passed by Congress in 1987 and also served as a tool to classify homelessness throughout this survey.

The process of solving the homelessness issues on our island may seem endless with some solutions harder to find than others, but it's gratifying to know we are all making a difference and an improvement in the lives of individuals and families everyday. May God bless all who took part in this survey and continue to work together as one voice to help end homelessness on our island.

Definition of Homelessness

In 1987, U.S. 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 following are terms of homeless as defined by the McKinney Act. These definitions were used to conduct the survey.

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 for that type of institution;
 - c. a public or private place or area not designed for, or not ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

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

The above-mentioned definition was applied to the following;

- 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 were placed there temporary basis
- families and individuals housed in motels/hotels due to a crisis
- families and individuals on the streets, beaches, parks, caves, bus shelters and jungle areas
- families and individuals living in abandon buildings and homes not meant for human habitation
- families and individuals who lack a fixed or regular nighttime residence

Methodology

Point-in-Time

The Homeless Count was conducted as a "point-in-time" survey. The term "point-in-time" indicates that the numbers of people surveyed were all those to be found on a particular date or point in time. The survey was conducted in one day, no counting or surveying was done before or after October 15. Selection of the date was made according to consideration of the approximate time the count was done in previous years, when the majority of homeless were likely to be found (not at the beginning of the month when food stamps come out), and scheduling of participating agencies. The count consisted of two parts conducted simultaneously; a count within homeless shelters, and a count of those outside the shelters.

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 twelve different shelters. Each shelter was responsible for conducting the surveys with those in their program. 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.	6 units 45 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 San Jose	Provides emergency shelter for families and individuals.	15 beds 60 days	Case management, counseling, transportation, education workshops, food pantry, clothing, and 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
Department of Mental Health – Drop In Center/Adult Day Treatment	Drop in center open from 8 am to 2:30 pm daily for mentally ill		Observation by mental health professionals, medication, activities and classes
Department of Mental Health - Guma Ifil	Transitional living program for adults suffering from chronic mental illness.	12 beds Length of stay varies – up to 2 years	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.	18 beds 30 days	Case management, transportation, substance abuse treatment, supportive counseling, personal care, and mental health care.
Sanctuary Transitional Living Program	Provides transitional shelter for runaway, homeless, abused, and troubled teens.	20 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.
Guma Mami – Guma Hinemlo	Permanent supportive housing for mentally ill	7 beds	
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 Outside Shelters

The majority of homeless on Guam are not found in shelters. Therefore, it was requested that a large number of people assist in going around the island to look for homeless. Volunteers were divided into teams of three and a specific area of the island was designated for each team to canvas. The teams would drive around the designated area, up each passable road and even walking into areas that appeared to have someone living there. Teams were taught to identify signs of people living in areas not meant for human habitation such as caves, bus stops, along the beach, abandoned buildings, vehicles, tents, or make-shift shelters. This year the definition of homeless was more focused and our key phrase was "not meant for human habitation". With this in mind, sub-standard housing was not included in the survey.

Preparation

The Homeless Coalition agreed that this year preparations should begin very early. The survey itself is something that can be discussed at any time and many people have ideas or information they would like to request at various points throughout the year. These ideas were complied on an on-going basis. The first Survey Committee meeting was held on March 18, 2003. Committee meetings were open to any Coalition members who wished to attend. The primary focus at the meetings was development of the survey. Much thought and discussion went into wording the questions in a proper way to get the desired information and yet be simple enough to be clearly understood.

Methodology was also discussed and training was always a topic. The Committee stressed repeatedly that proper training of enumerators would be key. The issue of the gift bags was also discussed and it was felt that as much information as possible needed to be included in what was handed out to the people as this was the best way for us to help them.

Team Recruitment

A majority of the teams recruited for this years count were returnees from previous counts. Although most returning volunteers have had previous training experience, the team leader had to have knowledge and experience in social work and outreach. In addition to that, each team was assigned volunteers of different nationality to eliminate any conflicts in language and speech.

Team Arrangement

In order to conduct an island-wide survey in one day, teams had to be organized and the island was divided into sections with a team designated to cover each section of the island. Sections were made up mainly of entire villages, but due to population and area, some villages were divided into several sections. Team assignments to particular sections were made based on team members' knowledge of the area or previous experience in surveying the area. Language ability was also a consideration in which section was designated to a particular team. A total of thirty teams were organized.

Each team consisted of three individuals with one of those individuals a designated team leader. Safety was the main purpose of having three per team. Each member was assigned a specific duty to ensure safety and security within their team.

Each individual team member was given a personal supply of drinks and snacks for the day, as well as a lunch stipend. All those not representing an agency as a regular employee received stipends for the day. Mileage reimbursement was provided to those team members who used their personal vehicles.

Each agency of the Homeless Coalition was asked to support the Homeless Count by allowing one or more of their employees to participate. The agencies running shelters participated by conducting the survey within the shelter, but some also participated in the count outside the shelters.

Team Leader/ Volunteer Training

The training sessions for team leaders and volunteers were scheduled on separate days both within the same week before the count. The purpose for this was to allow team leaders to focus only on their duties and responsibilities for the count during their training. Attendance of team leaders during the volunteer training sessions was primarily to meet their team members. The team leaders received training on how to conduct the survey in order to achieve the needed information and data. Rebecca Borja also presented clarification on the definition of homelessness from GHURA.

Team safety was an important issue throughout this count therefore; a representative from the Guam Police Department (GPD) was on hand for the volunteer training session. The officer who performed the safety training, Sgt. Maurice Sayama, provided useful tips in safety and environmental awareness as well as what to expect in un-common situations that may arise throughout the survey process and how to deal with them.

All employees and volunteers of The Salvation Army are mandated reporters and are obligated to report any types of mental or physical abuse to children in any way. Representatives from Child Protective Services (CPS) were also on hand for both training sessions to further explain related issues on the subject along with useful tips and information. CPS provided the teams with information on the proper ways to approach a possibly abused or neglected child and how to report it without jeopardizing the situation.

Pre-screening Sites/Locating Homeless

Village mayors were notified of the project and that they would be contacted by those conducting the count. Mayors were also asked to provide a map of their villages. Each team member was encouraged to contact the major of the village where they would be conducting their surveys. Mayors were quite helpful in locating homeless and helping team leaders to find their way around. Team leaders were also encouraged to drive around the area they were assigned to before the day of the count. During this time they could not only find their way around the area but also find certain parts of the area to target and thus save time on the day of the count.

Deployment

On the day of the count, each team member reported to The Salvation Army building to meet with their respective teams and gather the items they would need for the day. Vests and name badges were provided for each team member to identify himself or herself. Magnetic shields were also given to team leaders driving their personal vehicles for additional identification. Each team carried with them 10 gift bags to be given to those they surveyed as well as survey forms in English, Chuukese, Chamorro, and Tagalog. Additionally, each team was issued a cell phone and list of phone numbers in case of emergency or if they needed any type of assistance. All items were returned to The Salvation Army at the end of the day.

A special team was assigned to target massage parlors and other establishments in Tamuning, Agana, and Anigua where homeless stay but are not usually found out in the open or on the streets. The team was put together at the request of a worker who became aware of the situation of people, primarily women, who were staying in these establishments, designed for business, not human habitation. The people have no other place to live. This is the first time such a team has been sent out and the team found a number of individuals who fall under the definition of homelessness.

Another special night team was deployed from 5:30pm to 10:00pm. This team was present at the dinner served nightly at Kamalen Karidat. The team also visited Ypao Beach and other beach areas from Tamuning to Anigua. Abandoned buildings and public/park areas were searched as well.

Gift Bags

It has become a tradition since the first Homeless Count in April 2000 to include gift giveaways for the individuals and families willing to participate in the survey. Each individual gift bag contained items that a person or persons would find useful to their everyday life such as dry goods and toiletries. Giving of the gift bags encouraged people to participate in the survey and is a way that we can provide practical assistance to them. The following is a list of items for the gift bags this year:

- shampoo
- lotion
- shaving razors
- soap bars
- shaving cream
- toothpaste
- toothbrush
- **resource booklet** (a directory of agencies and organizations that list what types of services/ assistance are offered by that agency and how to contact them)

Collecting Data

The survey used to collect information from all those interviewed during the Homeless Count can be found in the appendix section of this report. Most of those interviewed were helpful and willingly provided information they were asked for, but some chose not to give answers to certain questions as is their right. Although it was explained that no names would be shared, some people still preferred not to disclose certain information. There may have been times when information given was not correct, yet we have to take each person at his/her word and so the results are based on answers given to the enumerator.

Surveys were translated into Chuukese, Chamorro, and Tagalog, but very few were of those versions were used. This does not mean that all interviews were conducted in English, but those conducting the interview may have been translating and simply filling out the English survey form.

Compiling the data is a rather lengthy and somewhat complicated process. The data from each survey is entered into a database that is then formatted to calculate the results. The database and formulas are checked and re-checked to ensure accurate results. You will see the results listed on the following pages.

Results

The following tables contain the results of the Homeless Count conducted on October 15, 2003. In most cases the count given is based on the information given by the head of household so would either refer to that person as an individual or the household as a whole. In those cases, the percentage refers to the percent of total households. Counts and percentages of gender was done both by head of household and individuals. The categories of "Age Groups" and "Age Breakdown" were also calculated according to individuals. For clarity, the shaded lines that list the category also indicate "I" for individuals or "HH" for head of household.

It should be noted that at times those being interviewed were allowed to give more than one answer, therefore, the totals and percentages for the category may not add up to the total household number or 100%.

Results published here are according to information requested by members of the Homeless Coalition. Should additional results be requested, they may be obtained by contacting either The Salvation Army Family Services Center or Rebecca Borja at GHURA.

Homeless Residing in Shelters

Total Homeless Residing in Shelters	145	100.00%
Total Households	61	100.00%
Interviewed in previous years	6	9.84%
Gender		HH/I
Male Head of Household	40	65.57%
Female Head of Household	21	34.43%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Adult Males	9	6.21%
Adult Females	11	7.59%
Male Children (under 18)	57	39.31%
Female Children (under 18)	25	17.24%
Total Males	98	67.59%
Total Females	47	32.41%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Ethnic Background		HH
Chamorro	37	60.66%
Chuukese	4	6.56%
Caucasian	3	4.92%
Filipino	5	8.20%
Other	12	19.67%
Unknown	0	0.00%

Primary Spoken Language		HH
English	46	75.41%
Chamorro	6	9.84%
Chuukese	1	1.64%
Other	8	13.11%
Primary Language Read		HH
English	48	78.69%
Chamorro	3	4.92%
Chuukese	0	0.00%
Other	10	16.39%
Primary Written Language		HH
English	45	73.77%
Chamorro	4	6.56%
Chuukese	0	0.00%
Other	12	13.11%
Veteran		HH
Veteran	4	6.56%
Non-veteran	56	91.80%
Unknown	1	1.64%
Last Grade Completed		HH
1st-6th	0	0.00%
7th-11th	30	49.18%
12th	10	16.39%
College	11	18.03%
Unknown	10	16.39%
Spouse or Life Partner		HH
Households With Spouse	13	21.31%
Households With No Spouse	48	78.69%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Children		HH
Households with Children	18	29.51%
Households with No Children	43	70.49%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Ages Group		I
Children	82	56.55%
Adults	63	43.45%
Unknown	0	0.00%

Age Breakdown		I
Children 1-4 years	16	11.03%
Children 5-11 years	15	10.34%
Children 12-14 years	29	20.00%
Children 15-18 year	22	15.17%
Adults 62 and over	8	5.52%
Others	55	37.93%
Disability		HH
Physical/Medical	7	11.48%
Mental Health	3	4.92%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	19	31.15%
Developmental	8	13.11%
Other	0	0.00%
No Answer	34	55.74%
Factors Contributing to Homelessness		HH
Domestic Violence	7	11.48%
Discharged from Institution	0	0.00%
Fire/Other Disaster	6	9.84%
Family Break-up	20	32.79%
Evicted for Other Reason	10	16.39%
Job Loss	7	11.48%
Lost of welfare benefits	1	1.64%
Temporary living situation ended	4	6.56%
Mental Illness	1	1.64%
Medical Problem/Costs	7	11.48%
Alcohol/Drugs	15	24.59%
Money Management Problems	15	24.59%
Other Reason	10	16.39%
No Answer	7	11.48%
Length of Homelessness		HH
Less than 1 MO	7	11.48%
1-3 MOS	1	1.64%
4-12 MOS	31	50.82%
2-5 YRS	17	27.87%
5 YRS	2	3.28%
No Answer	3	4.92%

Frequency of Homelessness		HH
First Time	49	80.33%
2nd time in 3 years	3	4.92%
3rd time in 3 years	4	6.56%
More than 3 times in 3 years	0	0.00%
No Answer	5	8.20%
Shelter Preference		HH
Prefer current situation	25	40.98%
Would prefer shelter	24	39.34%
No Answer	12	19.67%
Shelter Needs		HH
Up to 2 months	0	0.00%
3-24 months	16	26.23%
More than 2 years	17	27.87%
No Answer	28	45.90%
Sources of Income		HH
Full-Time Employment	10	16.39%
Part-Time Employment	8	13.11%
Workman's Comp	0	0.00%
DPHSS Assistance	5	8.20%
Vocational Programs	0	0.00%
Relatives/Friends	9	14.75%
Disaster Assistance	1	1.64%
Social Security	5	8.20%
Other	23	37.70%
None	13	21.31%
No Answer	2	3.28%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	20	32.79%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	34	55.74%
No Answer	5	8.20%
Live independently		HH
Able to live independently	30	49.18%
Unable to live independently	28	45.90%
No Answer	3	4.92%
Health Care		HH
Medicaid	13	21.31%
MIP	15	24.59%
Private Insurance	13	21.31%
Maternal & Child Healthcare Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	18	0.00%
No Answer	3	4.92%

Services Received		HH
Received Services	47	77.05%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling Treatment	26	42.62%
Health Care & Medication	20	32.79%
Mental Health Care/Medication	4	6.56%
Dental	5	8.20%
Respite Care	1	1.64%
Domestic Violence	1	1.64%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	21	34.43%
Housing Counseling/Placement	12	19.67%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	2	3.28%
Monthly Rental Assistance	1	1.64%
Food/Groceries	14	22.95%
Hot Meals	17	27.87%
Mail/Phone	21	34.43%
Shower/Laundry	18	29.51%
Bus Ticket/Transit	1	1.64%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	0	0.00%
Job Placement/Job Training	1	1.64%
Child Care	0	0.00%
Other	0	0.00%
Services Needed But Not Received		HH
Need But Not Received	42	68.85%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	0	0.00%
Health Care/Medication	21	34.43%
Mental Health Care/Medication	13	21.31%
Dental	27	44.26%
Respite Care	13	21.31%
Domestic Violence	16	26.23%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	27	44.26%
Housing Counseling/Placement	21	34.43%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	19	31.15%
Monthly Rental Assistance	26	42.62%
Food bank/Groceries	14	22.95%
Hot Meals	2	3.28%
Mail/Phone	8	13.11%
Shower/Laundry	8	13.11%
Bus Ticket/Transit	18	29.51%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	16	26.23%
Job Placement/Job Training	25	40.98%
Child Care	20	32.79%
Other	0	0.00%

Homeless Residing in Non-Shelters

Total Homeless	862	100.00%
Total Households	237	100.00%
Interviewed in previous years	29	12.24%
Gender		HH/I
Male	98	41.35%
Female	134	56.54%
Unknown	5	2.11%
Adult Males	150	17.40%
Adult Females	91	10.56%
Male Children (under 18)	144	16.71%
Female Children (under 18)	185	21.46%
Total Males	388	45.01%
Total Females	407	47.22%
Unknown	67	7.77%
Ethnic Background		HH
Chamorro	126	53.16%
Chuukese	41	17.30%
Caucasian	18	7.59%
Filipino	8	3.38%
Other	42	17.72%
Unknown	2	0.84%
Primary Spoken Language		HH
English	123	51.90%
Chamorro	44	18.57%
Chuukese	31	13.08%
Other	39	16.46%
Primary Language Read		HH
English	132	55.70%
Chamorro	32	13.50%
Chuukese	23	9.70%
Other	50	21.10%
Primary Written Language		HH
English	133	56.12%
Chamorro	30	12.66%
Chuukese	22	9.28%
Other	52	21.94%
Veteran		HH
Veteran	22	9.28%
Non-veteran	206	86.92%
Unknown	9	3.80%

Last Grade Completed		HH
1st - 6th	9	3.80%
7th - 11th	109	45.99%
12th	81	34.18%
College	4	1.69%
Unknown	34	14.35%
Spouse or Life Partner		HH
Households With Spouse	97	40.93%
Households With No Spouse	140	59.07%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Children		HH
Households with Children	105	44.30%
Households with No Children	126	53.16%
No Answer	6	2.53%
Age Groups		I
Children	329	38.17%
Adults	466	54.06%
Unknown	67	7.77%
Age Breakdown		I
Children 1-4 years	113	13.11%
Children 5-11 years	133	15.43%
Children 12-14 years	37	4.29%
Children 15-18 years	46	5.34%
Adults 62 and over	30	3.48%
Others	503	58.35%
Disability		HH
Physical	48	20.25%
Mental Illness	16	6.75%
HIV/AIDS	1	0.42%
Substance Abuse	35	14.77%
Developmental	16	6.75%
Other	0	0.00%
No Answer	125	52.74%

Factors Contributing to Homelessness		HH
Domestic Violence	19	8.02%
Discharged from Institution	57	24.05%
Fire/Other Disaster	50	21.10%
Family Break-up	30	12.66%
Evicted for Other Reason	16	6.75%
Job Loss	54	22.78%
Lost of welfare benefits (5 yr limit)	16	6.75%
Temporary living situation ended	32	13.50%
Mental Illness	8	3.38%
Medical Problem/Costs	16	6.75%
Alcohol/Drugs	30	12.66%
Money Management Problems	33	13.92%
Other Reason	54	22.78%
No Answer	39	16.46%
Length of Homelessness		HH
Less than 1 MO	20	8.44%
1-3 MOS	23	9.70%
4-12 MOS	89	37.55%
2-5 YRS	53	22.36%
More than 5 YRS	25	10.55%
No Answer	27	11.39%
Frequency of Homelessness		HH
First time	109	45.99%
2nd time in 3 years	18	7.59%
3rd time in 3 years	4	1.69%
More than 3 times in 3 years	21	8.86%
No Answer	85	35.86%
Shelter Preference		HH
Prefer current situation	152	64.14%
Would prefer shelter	53	22.36%
No Answer	32	13.50%
Shelter Needs		HH
Up to 2 months	19	8.02%
3 -24 months	43	18.14%
More than 2 years	21	8.86%
No Answer	154	64.98%

Sources of Income		HH
Full-Time Employment	57	24.05%
Part-Time Employment	35	14.77%
Workman's Comp/SDI	3	1.27%
DPHSS Assistance	37	15.61%
Vocational Programs	0	0.00%
Relatives/Friends	28	11.81%
Social Security	13	5.49%
Disaster Assistance	12	5.06%
Other	62	26.16%
None	10	4.22%
No Answer	30	12.66%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	97	40.93%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	77	32.49%
No Answer	52	21.94%
Live Independently		HH
Able to live independently	144	60.76%
Unable to live independently	67	28.27%
No Answer	26	10.97%
Health Care		HH
Medicaid	61	25.74%
MIP	39	16.46%
Private Insurance	38	16.03%
Maternal & Child Healthcare Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	92	38.82%
No Answer	26	10.97%

Total Homeless

Total Homeless in Shelter & Non-Shelter	1007	100.00%
Total Households	298	100.00%
Interviewed in previous years	35	11.74%
Gender		HH
Male	138	46.31%
Female	155	52.01%
Unknown	5	1.68%
Adult Males	159	15.79%
Adult Females	102	10.13%
Male Children (under 18)	201	19.96%
Female Children (under 18)	210	20.85%
Total Males	486	48.26%
Total Females	454	45.08%
Unknown	67	6.65%
Ethnic Background		HH
Chamorro	163	54.70%
Chuukese	45	15.10%
Caucasian	21	7.05%
Filipino	13	4.36%
Other	54	18.12%
Unknown	2	0.67%
Primary Spoken Language		HH
English	169	56.71%
Chamorro	50	16.78%
Chuukese	32	10.74%
Other	47	15.77%
Primary Language Read		HH
English	180	60.40%
Chamorro	35	11.74%
Chuukese	23	7.72%
Other	60	20.13%
Primary Written Language		HH
English	178	59.73%
Chamorro	34	11.41%
Chuukese	26	8.72%
Other	64	21.48%
Veteran		HH
Veteran	26	8.72%
Non-veteran	262	87.92%
Unknown	10	3.36%
Last Grade Completed		HH
1st-6th	9	3.02%
7-11th	139	46.64%
12th	91	30.54%
College	15	5.03%
Unknown	44	14.77%

Services Received		HH
Received Services	97	40.93%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	10	4.22%
Health Care & Medication	46	19.41%
Mental Health Care/Medication	17	7.17%
Dental	21	8.86%
Respite Care	4	1.69%
Domestic Violence	4	1.69%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	15	6.33%
Housing Counseling/Placement	7	2.95%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	3	1.27%
Monthly Rental Assistance	7	2.95%
Food bank/Groceries	15	6.33%
Hot Meals	13	5.49%
Mail / Phone	15	6.33%
Shower Laundry	18	7.59%
Bus Ticket/Transit	4	1.69%
Gas Money/Vehicle repair	4	1.69%
Job Placement/Training	7	2.95%
Child Care	1	0.42%
Other	18	7.59%
Services Needed But Not Received		HH
Needed but not received	197	83.12%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	38	16.03%
Health Care & Medication	107	45.15%
Mental Healthcare/Medication	107	45.15%
Dental	99	41.77%
Respite Care	20	8.44%
Domestic Violence	20	8.44%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	71	29.96%
Housing Counseling/Placement	96	40.51%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	86	36.29%
Monthly Rental Assistance	98	41.35%
Food bank/Groceries	107	45.15%
Hot Meals	63	26.58%
Mail / Phone	62	26.16%
Shower Laundry	44	18.57%
Bus Ticket/Transit	75	31.65%
Gas Money/Vehicle repair	69	29.11%
Job Placement/Training	122	51.48%
Child Care	48	20.25%
Other	200	84.39%

Spouse or Life Partner		HH
Households With Spouse	110	36.91%
Households With No Spouse	188	63.09%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Children		HH
Households with Children	123	41.28%
Households with No Children	169	56.71%
No Answer	6	2.01%
Age Groups		I
Children	411	40.81%
Adults	529	52.53%
Unknown	67	6.65%
Age Breakdown		I
Children 1-4 years	129	12.81%
Children 5-11 years	148	14.70%
Children 12-14 years	66	6.55%
Children 15-18 years	68	6.75%
Adults 62 and over	38	3.77%
Others	558	55.41%
Disability		HH
Physical/Medical	55	18.46%
Mental Health	19	6.38%
HIV/AIDS	1	0.34%
Drug Alcohol Abuse	54	18.12%
Developmental Disability	24	8.05%
Other	0	0.00%
No Answer	159	53.36%
Factor Contributing to Homelessness		HH
Domestic Violence	26	8.72%
Discharged from Institution	57	19.13%
Fire/Other Disaster	56	18.79%
Family Break-up	50	16.78%
Evicted for Other Reason	26	8.72%
Job Loss	61	20.47%
Loss of Welfare Benefits	17	5.70%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	36	12.08%
Mental Illness	9	3.02%
Medical Problem/Costs	23	7.72%
Alcohol or other drug use	45	15.10%
Money Management Problems	48	16.11%
Other Reason	64	21.48%
No Answer	46	15.44%
Length of Homelessness		HH
Less than 1 MO	27	9.06%
1 - 3 MOS	24	8.05%
4 - 12 MOS	120	40.27%
2 - 5 YRS	70	23.49%
>5 YRS	27	9.06%
No Answer	30	10.07%

Frequency of Homelessness		HH
First Time	158	53.02%
2nd time in 3 years	21	7.05%
3rd time in 3 years	8	2.68%
More than 3 times in 3 years	21	7.05%
No Answer	90	30.20%
Shelter Preference		HH
Prefer current situation	177	59.40%
Would prefer shelter	77	25.84%
No Answer	44	14.77%
Shelter Needs		HH
Up to 2 months	19	6.38%
3-24 months	59	19.80%
More than 2 years	38	12.75%
No Answer	182	61.07%
Sources of Income		HH
Full-Time Employment	67	22.48%
Part-Time Employment	43	14.43%
Workman's Comp. (SDI)	3	1.01%
DPHSS Assistance	42	14.09%
Vocational Programs	0	0.00%
Relatives/Friends	37	12.42%
Disaster Assistance	14	4.70%
Social Security	17	5.70%
Other	85	28.52%
None	23	7.72%
No Answer	32	10.74%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	117	39.26%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	111	37.25%
No Answer	70	23.49%
Live Independently		HH
Able to live independently	174	58.39%
Unable to live independently	95	31.88%
No Answer	29	9.73%
Health Care		HH
Medicaid	74	24.83%
MIP	54	18.12%
Private Insurance	51	17.11%
Maternal & Child Healthcare Clinics	0	0.00%
Uninsured	110	36.91%
No Answer	29	9.73%

Services Received		HH
Received Services	144	48.32%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	36	12.08%
Health Care/Medication	66	22.15%
Mental Health Care	21	7.05%
Dental	26	8.72%
Respite Care	5	1.68%
Domestic Violence	5	1.68%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	36	12.08%
Housing Counseling/Placement	19	6.38%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	5	1.68%
Monthly Rental Assistance	8	2.68%
Food Bank/Groceries	29	9.73%
Hot meals	30	10.07%
Mail/Phone	36	12.08%
Shower/Laundry	36	12.08%
Bus Ticket/Transit	5	1.68%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	4	1.34%
Job Placement/Job Training	8	2.68%
Child Care	1	0.34%
Other	18	6.04%
Services Needed But Not Received		HH
Need but not received	239	80.20%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	38	12.75%
Health Care/Medication	128	42.95%
Mental Health Care	120	40.27%
Dental	47	15.77%
Respite Care	33	11.07%
Domestic Violence	36	12.08%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	47	15.77%
Housing Counseling/Placement	96	32.21%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	105	35.23%
Monthly Rental Assistance	124	41.61%
Food Bank/Groceries	121	40.60%
Hot meals	65	21.81%
Mail/Phone	70	23.49%
Shower/Laundry	52	17.45%
Bus Ticket/Transit	93	31.21%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	85	28.52%
Job Placement/Job Training	147	49.33%
Child Care	68	22.82%
Other	200	67.11%

Summary

The total count of homeless on Guam in 2003 was significantly lower than the count of 2002. The total number of individuals counted dropped from 1264 in 2002 to 1007 in 2003, a difference of 257. The difference in the number of households was 73 between the two years. While seeing such a drop gives us hope that we are making progress in our efforts to end homelessness, there are some facts that we should remember. The greatest of efforts have been made to reach everyone, however we can be sure that we did not find every homeless person on the island. Several teams reported finding areas where people appeared to be living, but no one was around at the time the team was there. Weather can also play a part, as it is harder to find people on rainy days like we had in 2003. Due to two typhoons in a one-year period, another consideration is that people may have scattered more or are now doubled up in homes of relatives or friends temporarily. Also, teams this year followed a clearer definition of homelessness and did not count many sub-standard 'houses' as they had in the past.

Unfortunately, the agencies serving the homeless do not report a decline in numbers of those seeking assistance. However, this could indicate that homeless are now making more of an effort to get themselves into a better situation or simply that they are learning what resources are available. It is our hope that the drop in numbers this year is an indication that improvements are being made in the lives of homeless people and the services provided to them.

Some interesting facts to note from the count:

- ❑ Only 11.74% of those interviewed in 2003 had been interviewed in previous years.
- ❑ Chamorros remain the ethnic group making up the highest percentage of homeless.
- ❑ Veterans make up only 8.72% of the homeless population. This is down from 9.97% in 2002.
- ❑ While 30.54% of the homeless head of households have completed 12th grade, the majority did not go past 11th grade in school.
- ❑ Children (under 18 years) make up 40.81% of all homeless people.
- ❑ Fourty-four of the non-sheltered households interviewed and 2 of the sheltered households interviewed listed a typhoon as a factor contributing to their homelessness.
- ❑ The majority, 53.02%, of those interviewed stated this was their first time to be homeless. While 30.20% gave no answer to the question regarding frequency of homelessness, only 7.05% claimed to be homeless more than 3 times in 3 years (these could be considered chronically homeless).
- ❑ 59.40% of the homeless interviewed prefer their current situation to a shelter.
- ❑ Only 7.72% of the households claimed to have no income. The 'other' category of income made up 28.52% of total households while 22.48% had full-time employment.
- ❑ Of the total households, 36.91% have no medical health insurance of any kind. 24.83% are under Medicaid and 18.21% are under MIP.
- ❑ Just under half, 48.32%, of homeless head of households were receiving some kind of services at the time of the count. Those saying they had a need for services they were not receiving made up 80.20% of the households interviewed.

Debriefing

On Thursday, October 23rd, a debriefing session was held for team leaders to discuss the outcome of the homeless count. This debriefing gave the team leaders the opportunity to express the positive and negative issues that they faced in all aspects of the survey. All team members as well as team leaders were also asked to complete an evaluation after the count. This allowed opportunity for them to express their thoughts and ideas regarding the count and how it was conducted. Results of the debriefing and evaluations are listed below.

Positive Observations

- ❑ Several families who had been interviewed in previous years had made improvements in their situation.
- ❑ People didn't seem as greedy or in need as in previous times.
- ❑ Families were grateful for the attention they were given.
- ❑ Many people were content with their current situations. While they were homeless, some were not landless.
- ❑ It was helpful to have knowledgeable people on the team.
- ❑ Mayors were helpful in showing where the homeless were.
- ❑ Police, especially in Tamuning, were also helpful.
- ❑ The police officer making a presentation at the training did well.
- ❑ Handouts from CPS were good.
- ❑ Having team leaders choose teams was appreciated.

Improvements That Could Be Made

- ❑ Training from GHURA and the social services side should include more information on help in finding housing.
- ❑ Community Partners in Recovery should be included in the social services resource book.
- ❑ More brochures from other agencies could be distributed.
- ❑ Need 2 groups for Tamuning/Tumon.
- ❑ One team should be assigned to cover Tiyan.
- ❑ It was unclear if the area between Leo Palace and Yona, mostly boonies, was covered.
- ❑ Rather than papers with numbers, especially of Family Services Center, a laminated card should be printed and distributed as it would be less likely to be ruined or lost.
- ❑ Prior to the training, the count project should be more clearly described to presenters such as CPS so the presentations relate specifically and will be more appropriate in length.
- ❑ During the training all presenters should continue to point back to the main idea of the count.
- ❑ Presentations should be made at the training by shelters and other helping agencies.
- ❑ Enumerators should be screened for eligibility (i.e. reading/writing/communicating skills as well as physical stamina).

- ❑ Team leaders could be responsible for signing in teams on the day of the count.
- ❑ For sign-in and distributing stipend on the day of the count, teams should be called as a group to the front.
- ❑ If possible paperwork and documentation should be done ahead of time or improvements should be made to speed up the process.
- ❑ Planning and organization should be done as a team.
- ❑ Teams should call before visiting mayors' offices.
- ❑ Be sure resource books in ample supply are available to everyone.
- ❑ Ensure that setting of training is appropriate, including microphone if the room calls for it. It was hard for some to hear.
- ❑ Handout to go with the surveys were not distributed.

Additional comments from the written evaluations:

- ❑ More detail confirmation should be given to the teams. There should be more time for the teams to interact and feel comfortable with each other and what they were doing.
- ❑ It was suggested that teams be made up of 2 rather than 3.
- ❑ Comments were made that organization was good, but other comments stated that more organization was needed, primarily on the day of the count.
- ❑ If possible all documents should be completely filled out before the day of the count.
- ❑ ID badges could be distributed before or at the training.
- ❑ Service directories (resource booklets) did not get distributed to all.
- ❑ At least one team ran out of gift bags.
- ❑ More than one suggestion was made to start the day earlier.
- ❑ It would be good to provide a way to follow up with the homeless individuals should they request it.
- ❑ Add a can opener to the gift bag.

Appendix

The following is a list of agencies and individuals who took part in assisting and planning for the 2003 Homeless Count Project.

SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL WHO PARTICIPATED.

Mayors

Mayor Robert Lizama/ Yigo
Mayor Felix Ungacta/ Hagatna
Mayor Paul McDonald/ Agana Heights
Mayor Johnny Reyes/ Agat
Mayor Vicente Aguon/ Chalan Pago-Ordot
Mayor Scott Duenas/ Dededo
Mayor Franklin Taitague/ Inarajan
Mayor Nonito Blas/ Mangilao
Mayor Rita Tainatongo/ Merizo
Mayor Andrew Villagomez/ MTM
Mayor Isabel Haggard/ Piti
Mayor Joseph Wesley/ Santa Rita
Anthony Leon Guerrero/ Talafofo
Mayor Concepcion Duenas/ Tamuning
Mayor Vicente San Nicolas/ Yona
Mayor Tony Quinata/ Asan-Maina
Mayor Peter Aguon/ Barrigada
Mayor Daniel Sablan/ Sinajana

Guam Housing Urban Renewal Authority

Rebecca Borja/ Planner

Guam Police Department

Sgt. Kim Santos
Officer Maurice Oyama

Child Protective Services

Mara San Nicholas
Rose Santos
Bobbie Guerrero

Translators

Ronald Laguana
Isabel Gawel

Guamcell Communications

Maria LeonGuerrero

Kathy Perez

The Salvation Army

Captain Dave Harmon/Corps Officer

Captain Linda Harmon/Corps Officer

CSM Wayne Gillespie/Business Administrator

Louis Ross/Property Director

Irma Abwe/Office Manager

Jun Mendez/Support Specialist

Regina Iramk/Accountant

Ding David/Finance Administrative Assistant

Donna Kloppenberg/Public Relations Director

Christina Swanson/Spiritual Ministries Director

Family Services Center

Barbara Eyres/Director

Michael Lucero/Special Projects Coordinator

Julie Woolery/Social Worker

Margaret Imaizumi/Social Worker

Gilbert Almajose/Communications Specialist

Maria Guzman/Intake Worker

Lighthouse Recovery Center

Renata Bordallo/Director

Lou Cruz/Office Manager

Anthony Benavente/Recovery Counselor

Dennis Penaflorida/Recovery Counselor

Nelson Pascua/Recovery Counselor

Lander Slander/Assistant Resident Manager

Joven DeOcampo/Resident Manager

Peter Cruz/Activities Director

James Fathal/Relief Worker

Frank Taijeron/Relief Worker

Thrift Store

Will Swanson/Director

Candido Diaz/Logistics Specialist

Maminta Sop/Store Clerk

Sally Fukuda/Store Clerk

Catholic Social Services

Liheng

Peter Ada/Project Director
Chona Morales/Caseworker
Alette Managa/Job Training Worker
Rose Villo/Job Training Worker

Alee Shelter

Sister Brigid Perez/Program Director
Annette Meno/Supervisor Children's Shelter
Lucille Guerrero/Record Manager

Guma San Jose

Josephine Rosario/Project Director
EF-love Mailof/Case Worker
Glenn Meno/Intake Clerk
Jeffrey Dizon/Housing Manager
Susan Kundy/Shelter Worker
Melanie Mangubat/Shelter Worker
David Fejeran/Shelter Worker
Gil Bilon/Shelter Worker
Carmelita Topasna/Shelter Worker
Angelo Sajo/Shelter Worker

Guma Mami

Guma Hinemlo

Herbert Quichocho

Mary Clare Home

Sam Ilesugam
Jean Quichocho

Sanctuary

Hilary Toves
Jesse Jesus

Department of Mental Health

Guma Ifil

Violetta Garcia
Roswell Garcia
Fortunato Pico

University Of Guam

Tricia Lizama/Professor

Sandra Santos

Lisa Vicente

Alex Ngiraingasar

Maeleen Delgado

Ervin Santiago

Kathlina Martin

Eileen Escalera

Norma Jean Lizama

Nora Cadag

Roy Ausec

Maria Vanessa Lampa

Rhoda Gaba

George Rusko

Community Partners in Recovery (CPR)

Anna Marie Kenney

Lyann Iglesias

Laddie Hubbard

Marie Babauta

Angie Sanchez

Debbie Cruz

Ernie Gimen

Other Volunteers

Michael Adams

Elisa Afa

Cristobal Aguon

Anthony Arriola

Lenny Borja

John Buck

Ruth Cabrera

Patricia Castaneda

David Castro

Josephine Cortez

Joseph Cruz

Ann Cundiff

Carmen Damian

Gerardo Damian

Marleen Delgado

Eileen Escalero

Valerie Guerrero

Ivan Gumataotao

Makinita Harstad

Ronald Jones

Santalina Josa
Charles Little
Anthony McKee
GinaRae Manglona
Maliakai Marar
Kathlina Martin
Francis Moses
Laila Nueva Almajose
Peter Mimmy
Roland Prog
Annette Reyes
Daniel Sablan
Gina Marie Sablan
Antonio Santos
Miguel Santos
Sandra Santos
Avibo Suda
Arleena Suda
Arno Suda
Aronif Suda
Berenson Suda
Cinderella Suda
Orisoy Suda
Junior Suda
Marilyn Taimanglo
Joseph Tarayama
Darcy Toves
Brian Woolery
John Villoria
Joanne Benavente
Bennette Cruz
Vicki Gayer
Randy Leonen
James Reyes
Ray Chrisostomo

2003 Homeless Count Team Assignment / Area

Team Leader	Enumerator	Area
1. Barbara Eyres (FSC)	Ron Jones Avido Suda	Yigo IV
2. Margaret Imaizumi (FSC)	Arlina Suda David Castro	Yigo V
3. Gilbert Almajose (FSC)	Laila Nueva Gina Sablan	Dededo II
4. Julie Woolery (FSC)	Brian Woolery	Asan\Piti
5. Irma Abwe (Admin.)	Malnakai Marar	Chalan Pago\Ordot
6. Nelson Pascua (LRC)	Gerardo Damain Aronif Suda	Dededo III
7. Tony Benavente (LRC)	Joe Cruz Michael Adams	Yigo II\East M. Drive
8. Dennis Penaflorida (LRC)	John Buck Anthony McKee	Tamuning\Tumon
9. Lou Cruz (LRC)	Maggie Hartsad CJ	Yigo III\North Area
10. Latte Hubbard (CPR)	Edward Zamora Brenda Towolski	Agat I
11. Renata Bordallo (LRC)	Fusae Bakin Cristobal Aguon	Dededo V\NCS
12. Capt. Dave Harmon (Admin.)	Marilyn Taimanglao Ruth Cabrera	Merizo
13. Randy Leonen	Peter Mimmy John Abalos	Yigo I\Cliffside
14. Peter Cruz (LRC)	Miguel Santos Lenny Borja	Mangilao I\Pagat
15. Candy Diaz (Thrift Store)	Peter Santos Junior Orisay Suda	Yona I\Cross Island Road
16 Jun Mendez (Admin.)	Joe Tarayama Patricia Castaneda	Dededo I
17. Angie Sanchez (CPR)	Arno Suda Marie Babauta	Dededo IV

18. Vanessa Lampa (UOG Student)	Eileen Escalera Valerie Guerrero	Barrigada I
19. Lisa Vicente (UOG Student)	Rusko George	Barrigada II
20. Louis Ross (Admin.)	Daniel Sablan	Umatac
21. Rhoda Gaba (UOG Student)	Carmen Damain Katalina Martin	Dededo VIII\Ritidian
22. Hilary Toves (Sanctuary)	Malnakai Marar Pearl Falipo\Gina Rae	
23. James Reyes	Antonette Reyes Santalina Josa	Inarajan\Talalfofo
24. Joanne Benavente	MatinJuan Darcy Toves	Dededo VI
25. Barbara Caoile (CPR)	Debra Cruz Josie Cortez	Dedede VII\Macheche
26. Benett Cruz (DPH)	Sally Fukuda Cinderella Suda	Agat II
27. Ris Ausec	Sandra Santos Maeleen Delgado	Agana\MTM
28. Francis Susuico (AHRD)	Alex Ngiraingasar Herta Sop	Mangilao III
29. Vicki Gayer	Rebecca Borja Anthony Arriola	Santa Rita
30. Lyann Iglesias (CPR)		Agana Hgts. Sinajana
31. Anna Marie Kenney (CPR)	John Viloria Rosita Taitano	

Survey 2003

Have you been interviewed
for this survey before?
Yes_____ No_____

Please answer the following questions about your situation:

- 1) Are you: ___Female ___Male
- 2) What is your ethnicity? Check the appropriate box
Chamorro Filipino Chuukese Caucasian Other_____
- 3) What is your Citizenship? American Palauan Korean Filipino Taipeian FSM Other
- 4) What is the primary language you speak? _____
read? _____
write? _____
- 5) Last grade completed? _____
- 6) Are you a veteran? ___Yes ___No (*A Veteran is anyone who has been on active military duty.*)
- 7) What is your marital status? Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed Common Law
- 8) How old are you? _____ Age of spouse or life partner? _____
- 9) List the ages of those living with you.
Males_____ Females_____
- 10) Do you or anyone living with you have issues in the following areas?

___(A) Physical Disability (<i>specify</i>)_____	___(D) Drug or Alcohol Abuse
___(B) Mental Illness	___(E) Developmental Disability
___(C) HIV/AIDS	(i.e., Mental Retardation, Learning Disability)
- 11) What factors keep you homeless?_____
- 12) Factors contributing to becoming homeless:

___(A) Domestic violence	___(H) Temporary living situation ended
___(B) Discharged from institution	___(I) Mental illness
___(C) Fire/other disaster destroyed my house	___(J) Medical problems/costs
___(D) Family break-up	___(K) Alcohol or other drug use
___(E) Evicted for other reason	___(L) Money management problems
___(F) Job loss	___(M) Others:_____
___(G) Loss of welfare benefits (due to 5 yr limit)	_____
- 13) How long have you been homeless or without adequate housing?
___Less than a month ___1 to 3 months ___4 months to 1 yr ___2 yrs to 5 yrs ___5 yrs +
- 14) Is this your first time to be homeless? ___Yes ___No
If no, how many times have you been homeless in the last 3 years? _____
- 15) Would you prefer to continue to live where you are now or would you be willing to live in a shelter?
___Where I live now Why not a shelter?_____

___In a shelter How long would you need to be in a shelter to help you get back on your feet or become self-sufficient? ___up to 2mos ___3mos to 2 yrs ___more than 2yrs

16) What have your sources of income been in the last 6 months? Check all that apply.

- ☐ (A) Full Time Employment ☐ (E) Vocational Programs ☐ (I) Other sources of
☐ (B) Part Time Employment ☐ (F) Relatives/partners/friends income: _____
☐ (C) Workman's Comp (SDI) ☐ (G) Social Security
☐ (D) DPHSS (Government Cash Assistance) ☐ (H) Disaster Assistance

17) Last job held _____ Date work ended _____

18) If unemployed, are you seeking work? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: _____

19) Are you able to live independently? ☐ Yes ☐ No

20) How do you pay for health care?

- ☐ (A) Medicaid ☐ (C) Private Insurance ☐ (E) Uninsured
☐ (B) Medically Indigent Program (MIP) ☐ (D) Maternal and Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics

21) What services are you currently using or do you need? Check as many as apply.

	Using	Need But Not Received
(A) Alcohol / Drug Counseling or Treatment		
(B) Health Care & Medication		
(C) Mental Health Care/Medication		
(D) Dental		
(E) Respite Care (services for adults with disabilities)		
(F) Domestic Violence		
(G) Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training		
(H) Housing Counseling and Housing Placement		
(I) Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance (The Salvation Army or Catholic Social Services)		
(J) Monthly Rental Assistance (Sect.8 & Public Housing)		
(K) Food bank / Groceries		
(L) Hot Meals		
(M) Mail/Phone		
(N) Shower/Laundry		
(O) Bus Ticket/ Transit		
(P) Gas money or Vehicle Repair		
(Q) Job Placement/Job Training		
(R) Child Care		
(S) Other		

For Screener Use Only: ☐ Not Fixed ☐ Not Regular ☐ Not Adequate ☐ No Shelter ☐ Questionable (Remarks: (

Interviewer: _____

Village: _____

Survey Handout

The Salvation Army in cooperation with Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) and the Guam Homeless Coalition is conducting a Homeless Count and Survey today, October 15, 2003. We are asking questions that will help us better understand this population and their needs so that we can look for the best way possible to provide help.

Our definition of "homeless" comes from the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act passed by Congress in 1987. It states that a "homeless" person is:

"an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence"

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.

The definition also includes an individual living in a shelter or institution or *"a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings"*.

No names will be taken as part of the survey so information collected is not tied to any one individual. People being interviewed for this survey have the right to refuse to answer any question. **It is important to understand that by answering the questions honestly, a person will help us to help people in these hard situations.**

If you have any comments or questions about this survey, please contact The Salvation Army at 477-3528.

Survey Guide
Homeless Count
October 15, 2003

Introduction

For the past 4 years The Salvation Army Family Services Center has been responsible to conduct island-wide counts of homeless. The purpose of this guide is to help you become more familiar with this project and the purpose behind it so that you will be more comfortable and better equipped to assist us with these important events.

The Salvation Army took on the responsibility for the Homeless Count at the request of Guam Housing and Urban Renal Authority (GHURA) as the lead agency of Guam's Homeless Coalition. The first point-in-time count was conducted in April 2000. That being the first count, it is probable that many areas and many people were un-reached, yet the count still revealed at least 495 homeless people. In October of the same year a shelter only count was conducted. In March of 2001 the second point-in-time count was held, and this time there were 1495 individuals counted. In October of 2001 the third point-in-time count was held and the number counted was 1327. Last October 2002, we held the fourth point-in-time count and the number dropped again to 1264.

Gathering Information

The number of homeless people changes from day to day. A person has a home one day, and the next is homeless. It is for this reason that our count is a 'point-in-time'. The goal is to see how many people were homeless on one given day. Shelter providers will be conducting the survey in their own facility while teams go out around the island to find others. Conducting surveys all on the same day will also help us to avoid duplication in counting individuals.

It is important that our counts be as accurate as possible. The information gathered in these counts is used primarily to assist us in better serving the homeless and working toward ending homelessness and leading people down the road to self-sufficiency. Results of the count allow us to see where our services are lacking and give us a sense of what the population is looking for in assistance. Data gathered also is useful to social service agencies in requesting grants or other funding to provide the needed programs.

We cannot promise anyone that they will see immediate results – a person may say he needs housing, but we may not be able to help him that day. We do want people to know, however, that information collected is used and in time results will be seen.

While our main objective of the day is to collect information, we also want to offer some form of assistance if possible. A gift bag is available for those we speak to, whether they answer questions or not. Included with the bag is a booklet that lists resources. It is best to hand the booklet to the individual and see that they understand how to use it to find the assistance they

need. Unfortunately, time will not allow us to hear every story or do real case management, but referrals may be made if the team leader feels it is appropriate.

Team Leaders/Members

The main responsibility of the team leader is to make final decisions on who should be approached (whether a person falls under the definition of homeless), to guide the team within the designated location, and to conduct or oversee the interviews. Team members may support the leader by 'spotting' a homeless individual, providing extra observation for safety purposes, translating, speaking with other family members or those around so that the survey may be conducted without distraction, and providing additional information.

What to say

Introductions can sometimes be uncomfortable. Be friendly and polite, respecting people's space. Be sure one of the first things said is an introduction. Use the name of The Salvation Army and if you choose you may use your first name.

"Hi, we are working for The Salvation Army today to conduct a survey and were wondering if you could take a few minutes to talk with us."

Before beginning the survey be sure that you hand the individual the half-sheet of paper that describes the survey. Briefly state what is written on the paper.

"This paper will tell you a little more about what we are doing. It explains to you that you have the choice not to answer questions, but that your answers will help us to learn how to better help you in the future."

Once the survey has been completed, don't forget to thank the person and give them their gift bag. Also hand them the resource book.

"Thank you very much for answering our questions. We have a gift for you and this booklet lists some agencies that might be able to assist you if you need it. The name, phone number, and location of each agency is listed under the kind of assistance you might be looking for. For example, if you look under food and clothes you see all the agencies that help with that."

You may also remind the person that if they have further questions they may call The Salvation Army. The phone number is on the half sheet used in the introduction.

The Survey

Following is the survey that will be used with a brief explanation in italics under each question.

Be sure one of the first questions asked is whether or not they have already spoken to someone and participated in the survey on this day. If they have spoken to someone, thank them and move on. We would also like to know if they were interviewed for the survey in previous years. That is the answer to mark in the box.

Survey 2003

Have you been interviewed for this survey before? Yes_____ No_____
--

Please answer the following questions about your situation:

13) Are you: ___Female ___Male

Many of the questions asked are to collect basic statistical information on the type of people needing assistance.

14) What is your ethnicity? Check the appropriate box

Chamorro Filipino Chuukese Caucasian Other_____

Ethnicity refers to a person's cultural background. For example a person could be Filipino but raised on Guam and a US citizen.

15) What is your Citizenship? American Palauan Korean Filipino Taipeian FSM Other

Citizenship is a legal matter. You may ask a person where their passport is from or what country they would get it from.

16) What is the primary language you speak?_____

read?_____

write?_____

Note that we are asking for the primary language, meaning the one they use most or feel most comfortable with. This helps us to know if documents need to be translated.

17) Last grade completed? _____

This will tell us if education is an issue that needs to be considered.

18) Are you a veteran? ___Yes ___No (A Veteran is anyone who has been on active military duty.)

Do not skip this question. Include anyone in the household who might be a veteran.

19) What is your marital status? Single Married Divorced Separated Widowed Common Law

Questions 7,8,and 9 are basic statistical questions.

20) How old are you? _____ Age of spouse or life partner? _____

21) List the ages of those living with you.

Males_____Females_____

Include children and adults, but do not include the person being interviewed or their spouse or life partner as they were listed in question 8.

22) Do you or anyone living with you have issues in the following areas?

- ☐ (A) Physical Disability (specify) _____
☐ (B) Mental Illness
☐ (C) HIV/AIDS
☐ (D) Drug or Alcohol Abuse
☐ (E) Developmental Disability
 (i.e., Mental Retardation, Learning Disability)

This question is also very important as it relates to specific issues needing to be addressed or areas of service needed. We want to determine the need for these kinds of specialized services.

23) What factors keep you homeless? _____
 Allow the person you are interviewing to come up with his or her own answers to this question. Focus on the primary reasons. Note that this question focuses not as much on how they got into the situation, but what keeps them in the current situation.

24) Factors contributing to becoming homeless:

- ☐ (A) Domestic violence
☐ (B) Discharged from institution
☐ (C) Fire/other disaster destroyed my house
☐ (D) Family break-up
☐ (E) Evicted for other reason
☐ (F) Job loss
☐ (G) Loss of welfare benefits (due to 5 yr limit)
☐ (H) Temporary living situation ended
☐ (I) Mental illness
☐ (J) Medical problems/costs
☐ (K) Alcohol or other drug use
☐ (L) Money management problems
☐ (M) Others: _____

After having question 11 answered, ask this question providing some possible responses. This question is not about the current situation, but what brought them to this situation in the first place.

13) How long have you been homeless or without adequate housing?

- ☐ Less than a month ☐ 1 to 3 months ☐ 4 months to 1 yr ☐ 2 yrs to 5 yrs ☐ 5 yrs +

Another way to ask this question is how long have you been in the current situation, however, if you say it that way, you will also need to ask what they were doing before as they may have moved from one homeless situation to another.

14) Is this your first time to be homeless? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, how many times have you been homeless in the last 3 years? _____

Note that we are not asking for a time frame, but want to determine if they are chronically homeless.

15) Would you prefer to continue to live where you are now or would you be willing to live in a shelter?

A shelter could be one of the places currently in existence on Guam or a new shelter. It means anything that is not the person's own home or that of a friend or family member.

- ☐ Where I live now Why not a shelter? _____
☐ In a shelter How long would you need to be in a shelter to help you get back on your feet or become self-sufficient? ☐ up to 2mos ☐ 3mos to 2 yrs ☐ more than 2yrs

This answer will help determine the need for shelters and let us see what types of shelters may be needed.

16) What have your sources of income been in the last 6 months? Check all that apply.

Be sure that everything that applies is checked. For example, a person may have had full time and part time employment.

- ☐ (A) Full Time Employment
☐ (B) Part Time Employment
☐ (E) Vocational Programs
☐ (F) Relatives/partners/friends
☐ (I) Other sources of income: _____

☐ (C) Workman's Comp (SDI) ☐ (G) Social Security
☐ (D) DPHSS (Government Cash Assistance) ☐ (H) Disaster Assistance

17) Last job held _____ Date work ended _____

List type of employment, i.e. 'carpenter'. List the company worked for only if it is offered.

18) If unemployed, are you seeking work? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: _____

Allow the person to give any comments on their own, but do not encourage too much discussion on this as it could cause your interview to become too long. Look for the simple answer.

19) Are you able to live independently? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Independently would mean without being supported by other family or agencies. This means basically being self-sufficient.

20) How do you pay for health care?

☐ (A) Medicaid ☐ (C) Private Insurance ☐ (E) Uninsured
☐ (B) Medically Indigent Program (MIP) ☐ (D) Maternal and Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics

21) What services are you currently using or do you need? Check as many as apply.

This part can be rather lengthy, but is quite important so be sure to take the time to go through it. You may want to tell the person that you will name a type of service and they should respond by saying, "using" or "need".

	Using	Need But Not Received
(A) Alcohol / Drug Counseling or Treatment		
(B) Health Care & Medication		
(C) Mental Health Care/Medication		
(D) Dental		
(E) Respite Care (services for adults with disabilities)		
(F) Domestic Violence		
(G) Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training		
(H) Housing Counseling and Housing Placement		
(I) Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance (The Salvation Army or Catholic Social Services)		
(J) Monthly Rental Assistance (Sect.8 & Public Housing)		
(K) Food bank / Groceries		
(L) Hot Meals		
(M) Mail/Phone		

(N) Shower/Laundry		
(O) Bus Ticket/ Transit		
(P) Gas money or Vehicle Repair		
(Q) Job Placement/Job Training		
(R) Child Care		
(S) Other		

For Screener Use Only: ☐ Not Fixed ☐ Not Regular ☐ Not Adequate ☐ No Shelter ☐ Questionable(Remarks):

Use this area to show what it was that made you determine this person was homeless. Make any comments or remarks you think would be important.

Interviewer: _____

Village: _____

Please write legibly.

Homeless Count 2003

Evaluation

Thank you for participating in the Homeless Count this year! In order for us to see how the count needs to be run each year, please answer the following questions and give us any comments that might be helpful in our planning for next year.

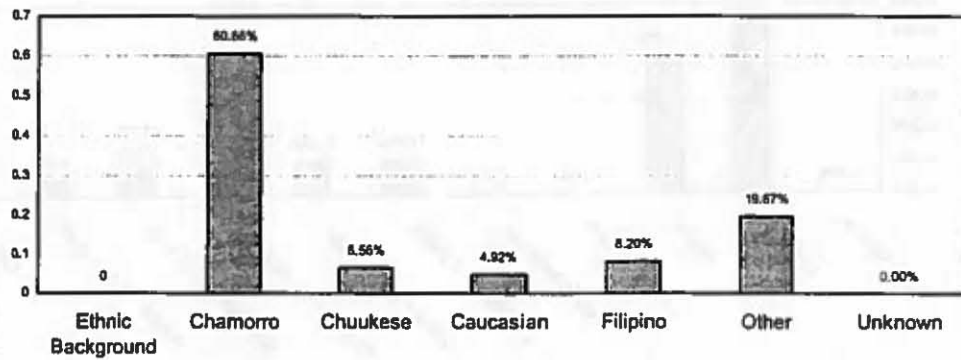
1. What do you think went very well about the count this year?
2. What changes would you recommend we make next year?
3. If you had been on the count in previous years, what changes did you notice? Would you say they were positive or negative?
4. Did you feel the training was sufficient and was it necessary? Was it set at a good time for you?
5. Were you given all the supplies you needed?
6. Are there any further comments that you would like to make?

Name (optional) _____

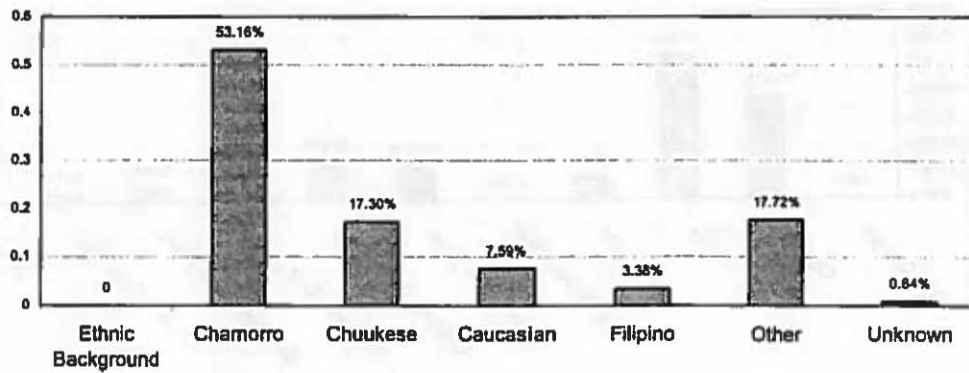
If you would like to speak to anyone directly about the Homeless Count, you may call Mike or Barbara at 477-3528.

Ethnic Background

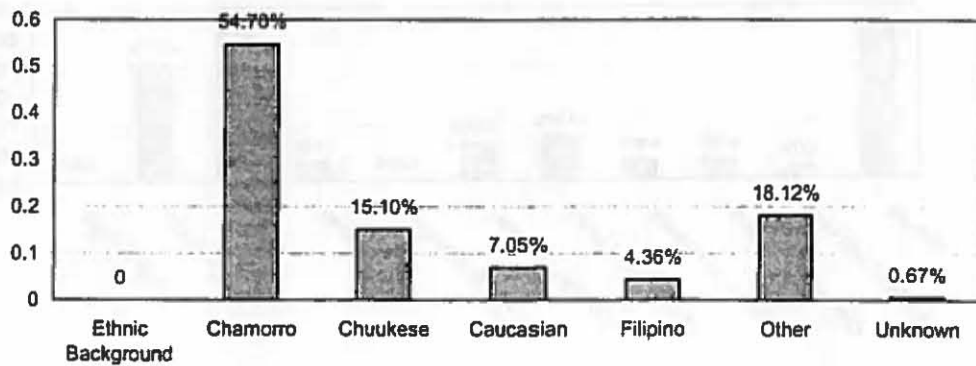
Homeless In Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

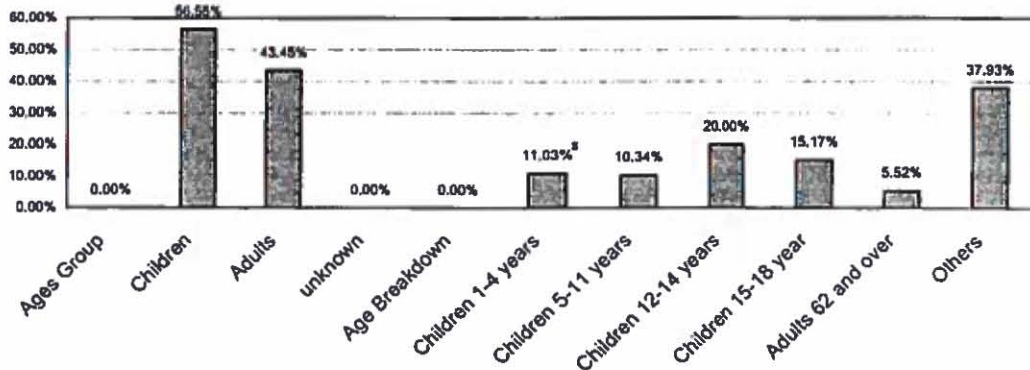


Total Homeless

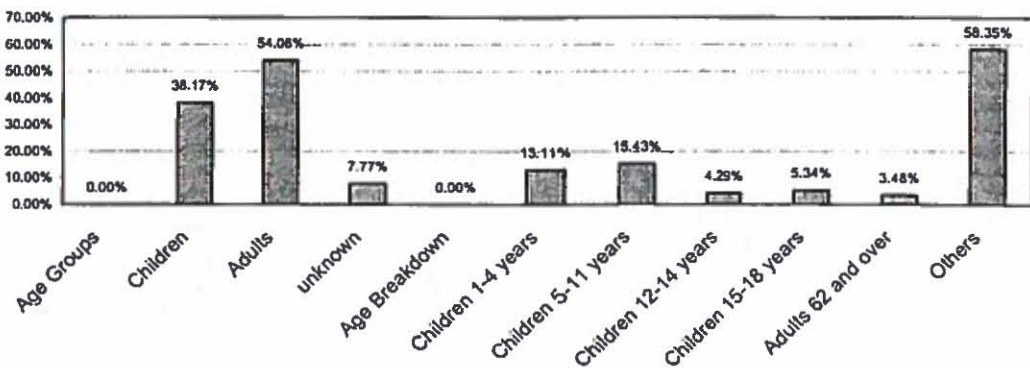


Age Group

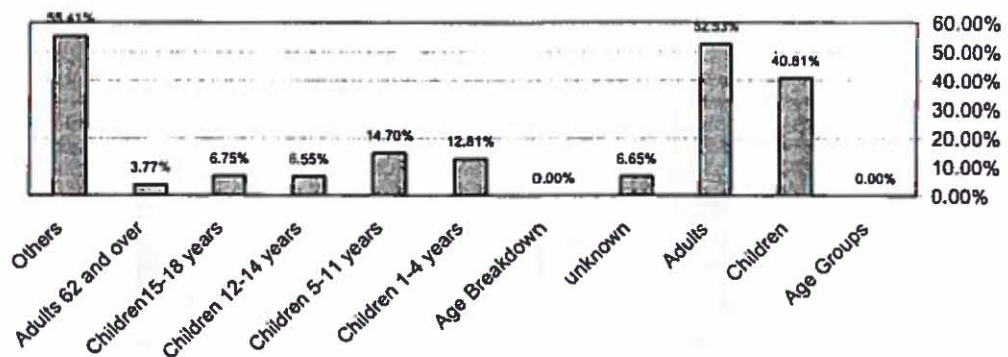
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

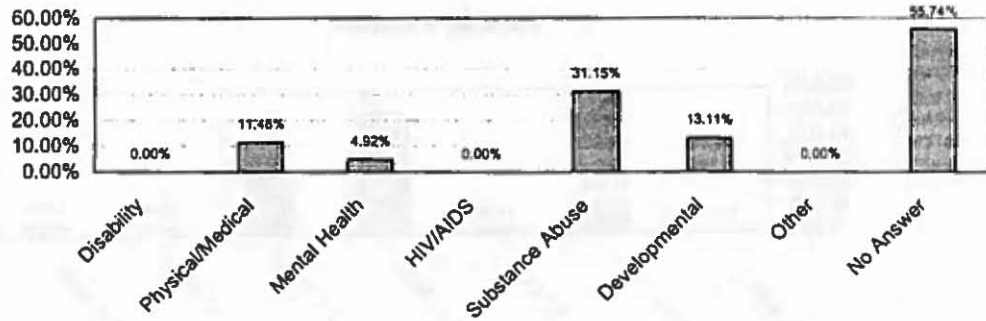


Total Homeless

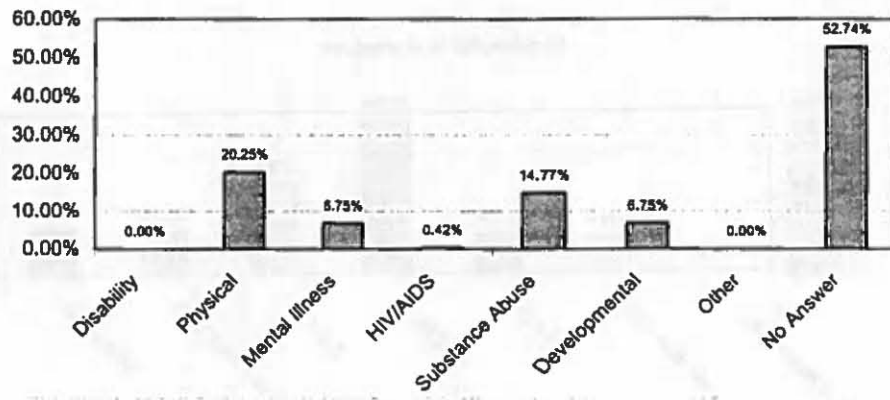


Disability

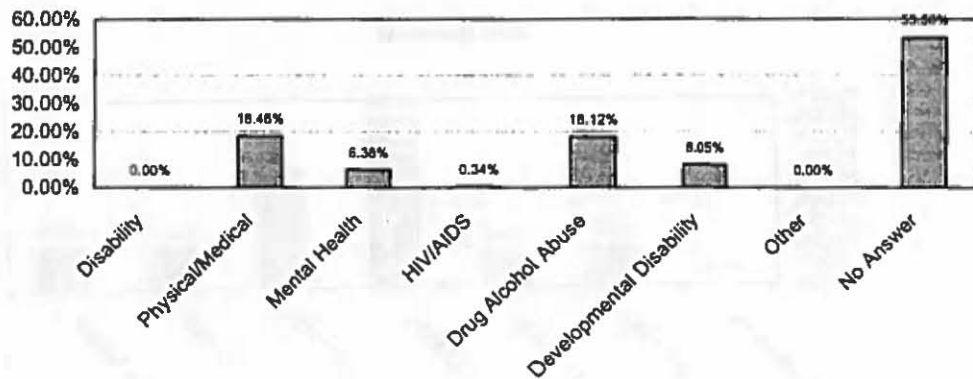
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

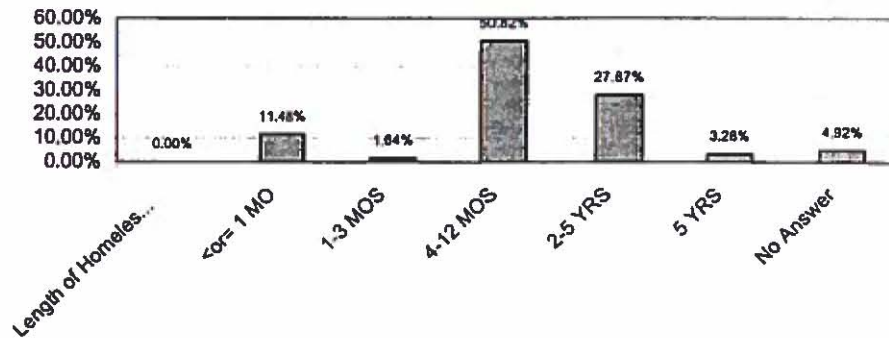


Total Homeless

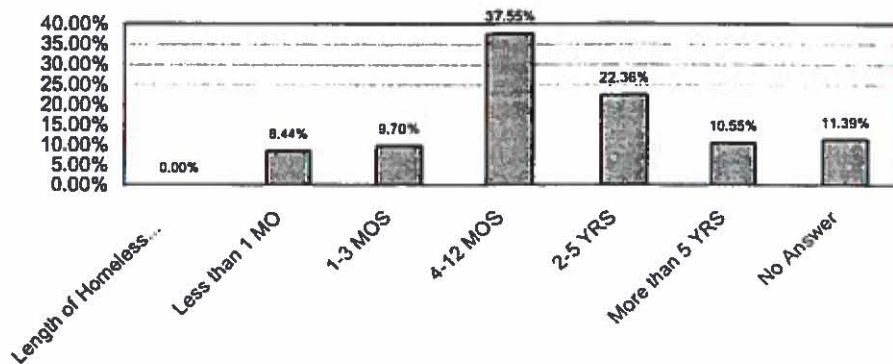


Length of Homelessness

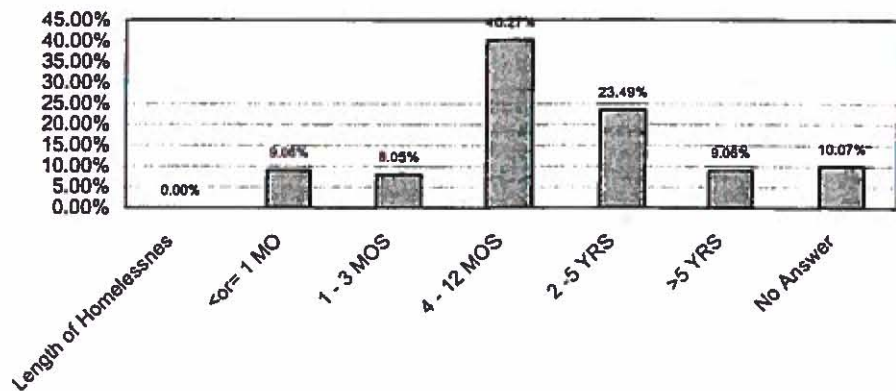
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Shelter in Homeless

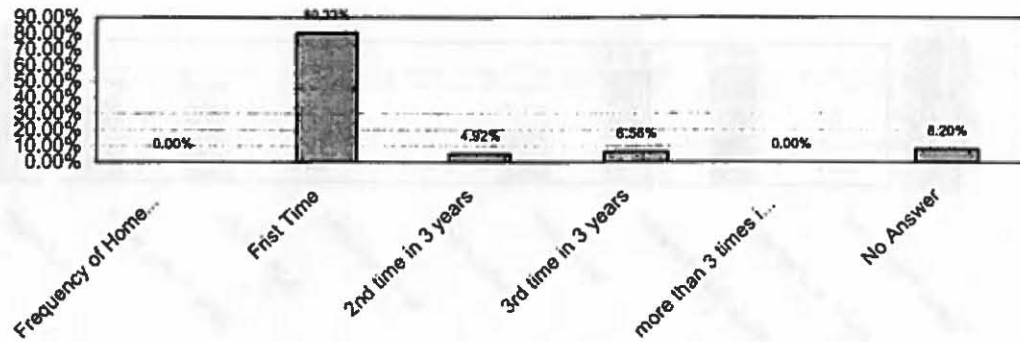


Total Homeless

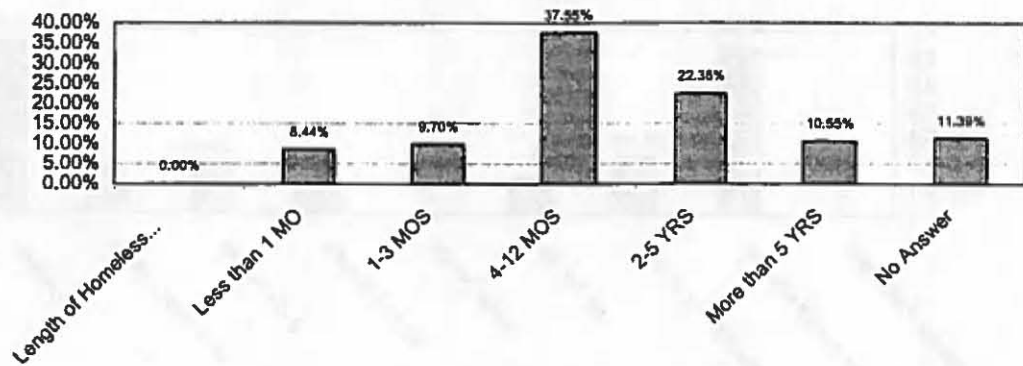


Frequency of Homelessness

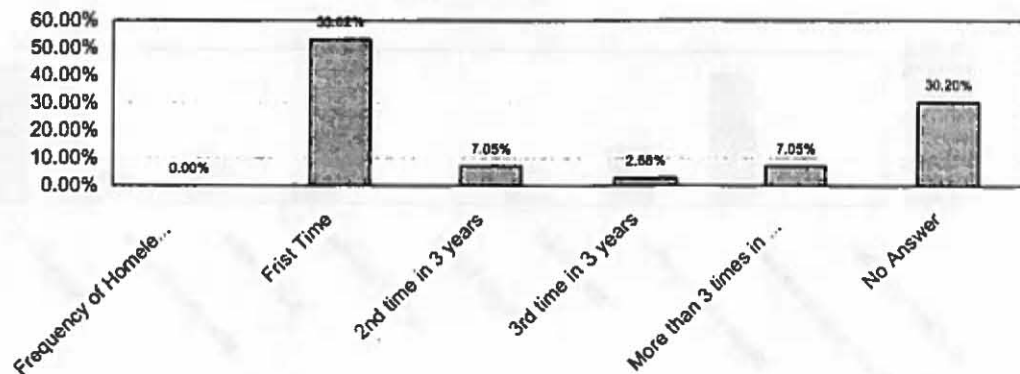
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Shelter in Homeless

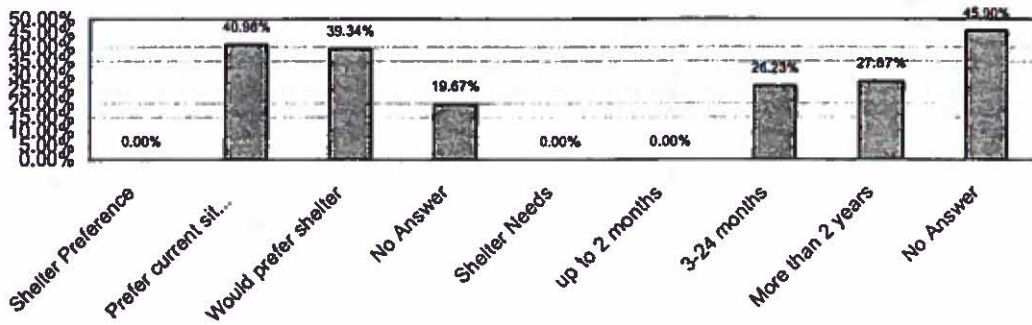


Total Homeless

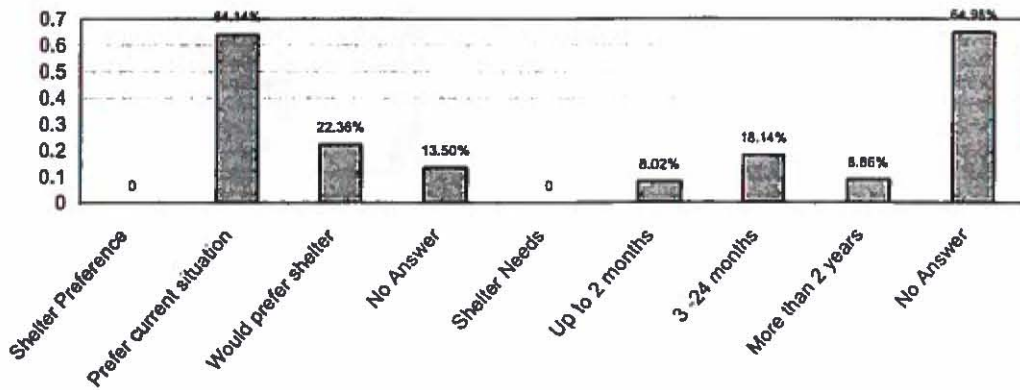


Shelter Preference

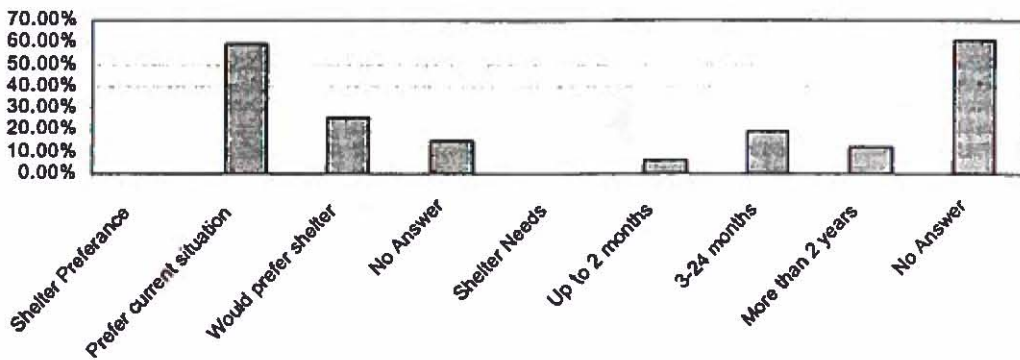
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Shelter in Homeless

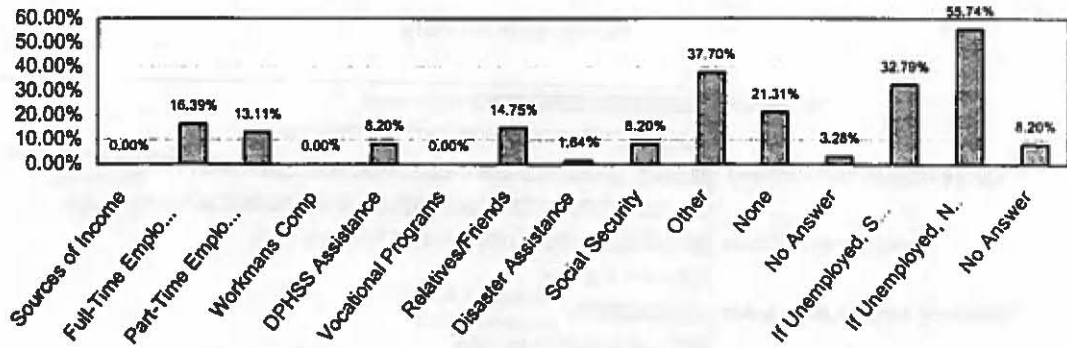


Total Homeless

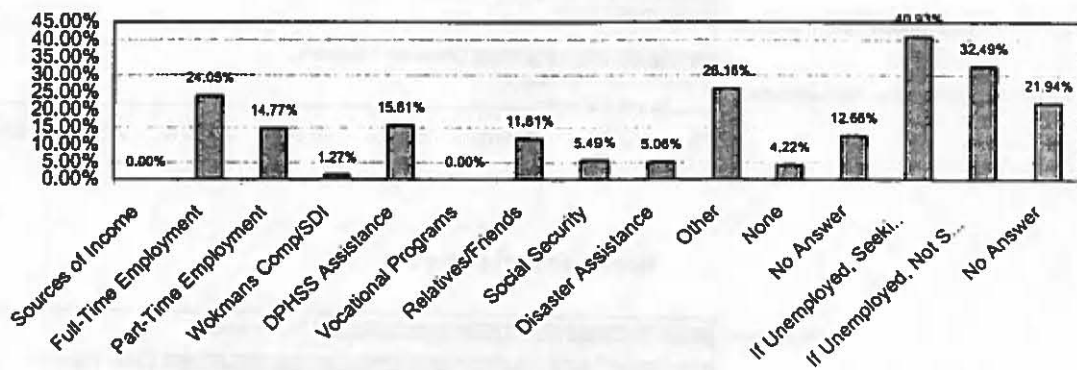


Sources of Income

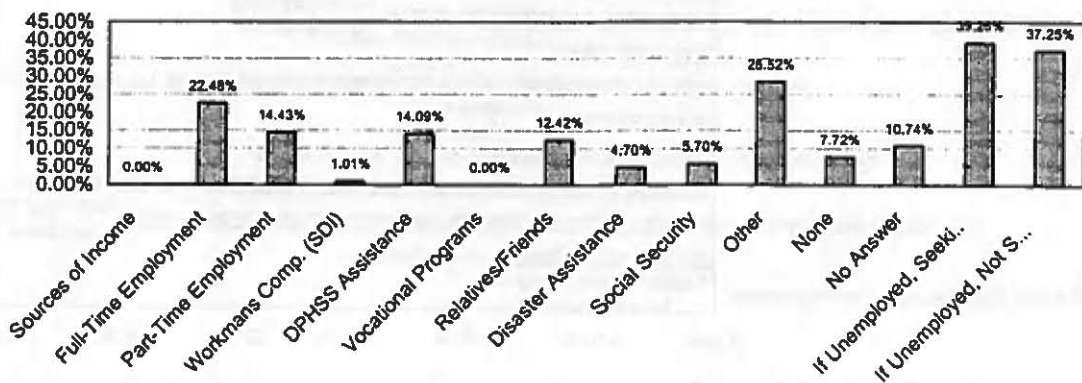
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

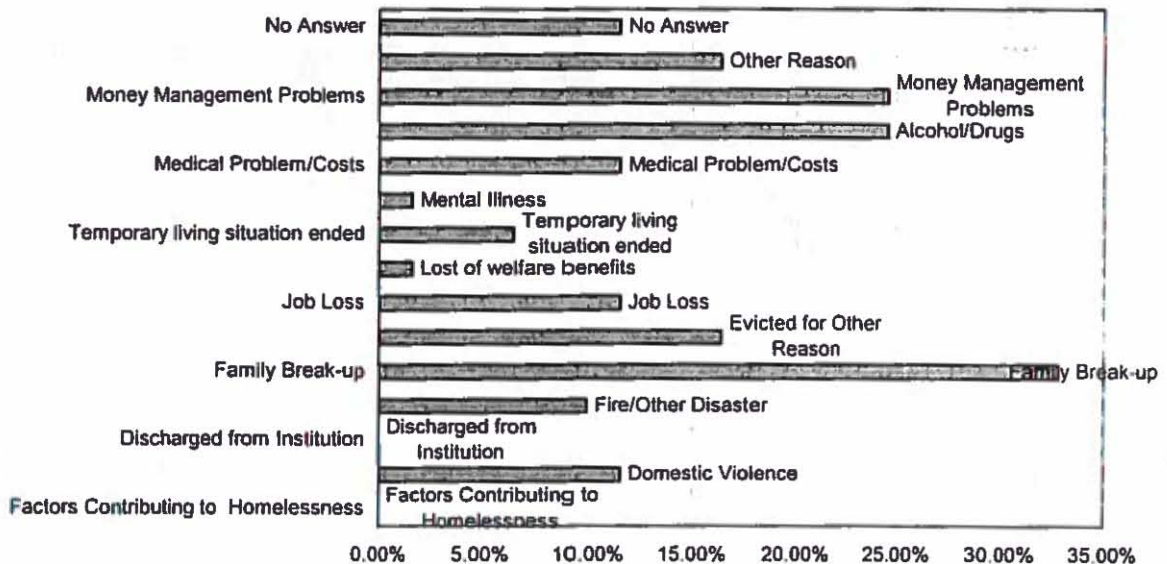


Total Homeless

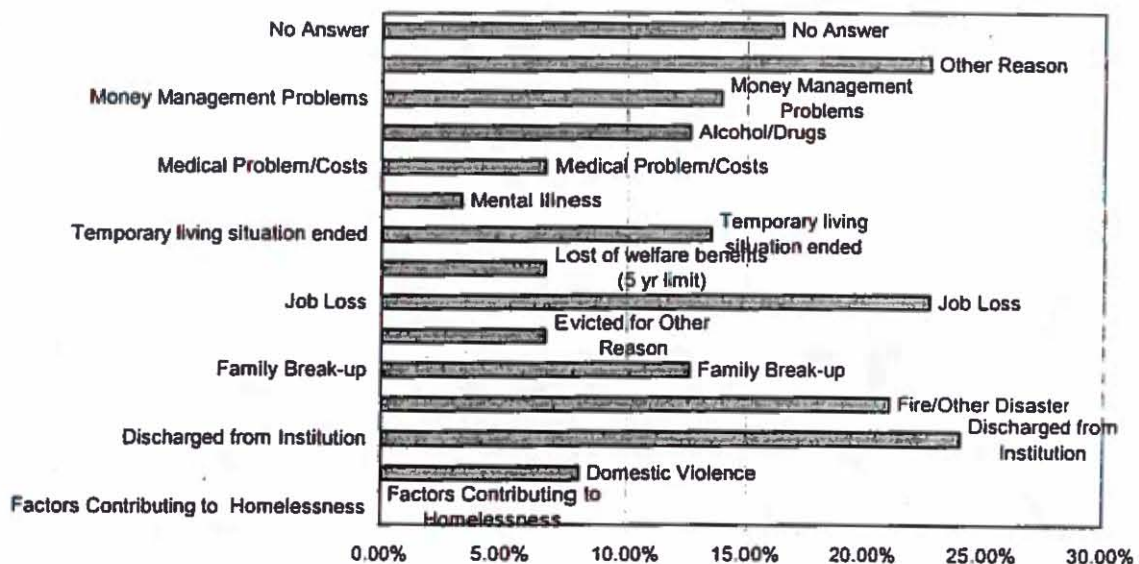


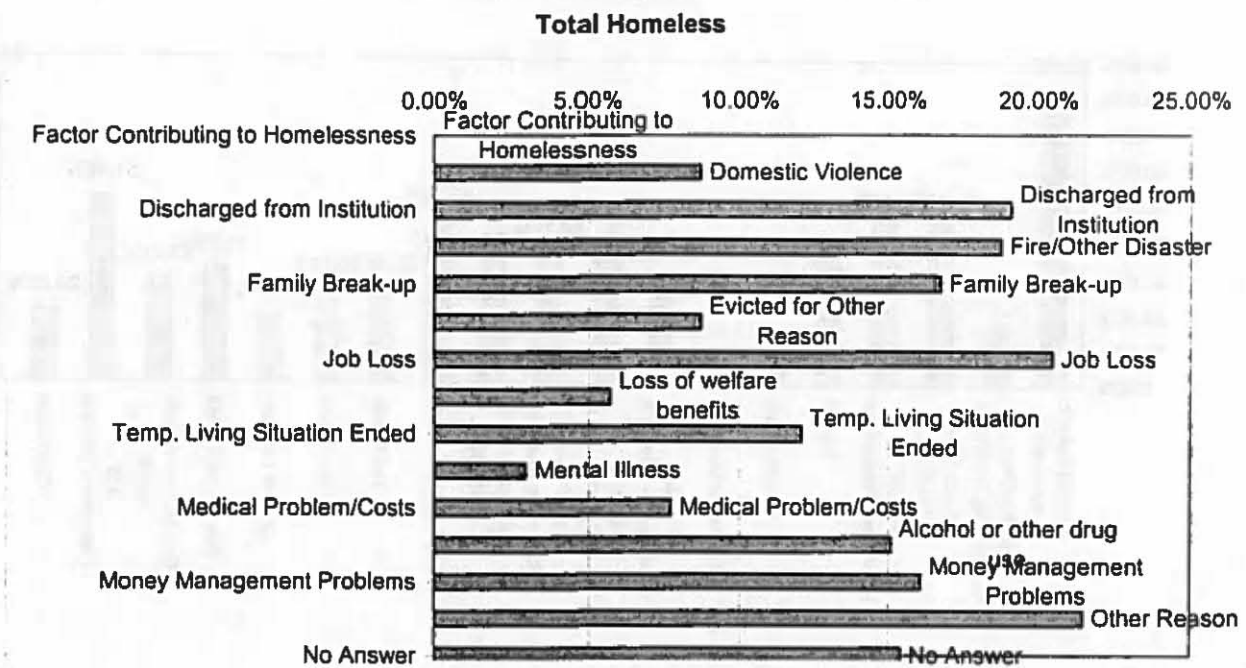
Factors Contributing to Homelessness

Homeless in Shelters

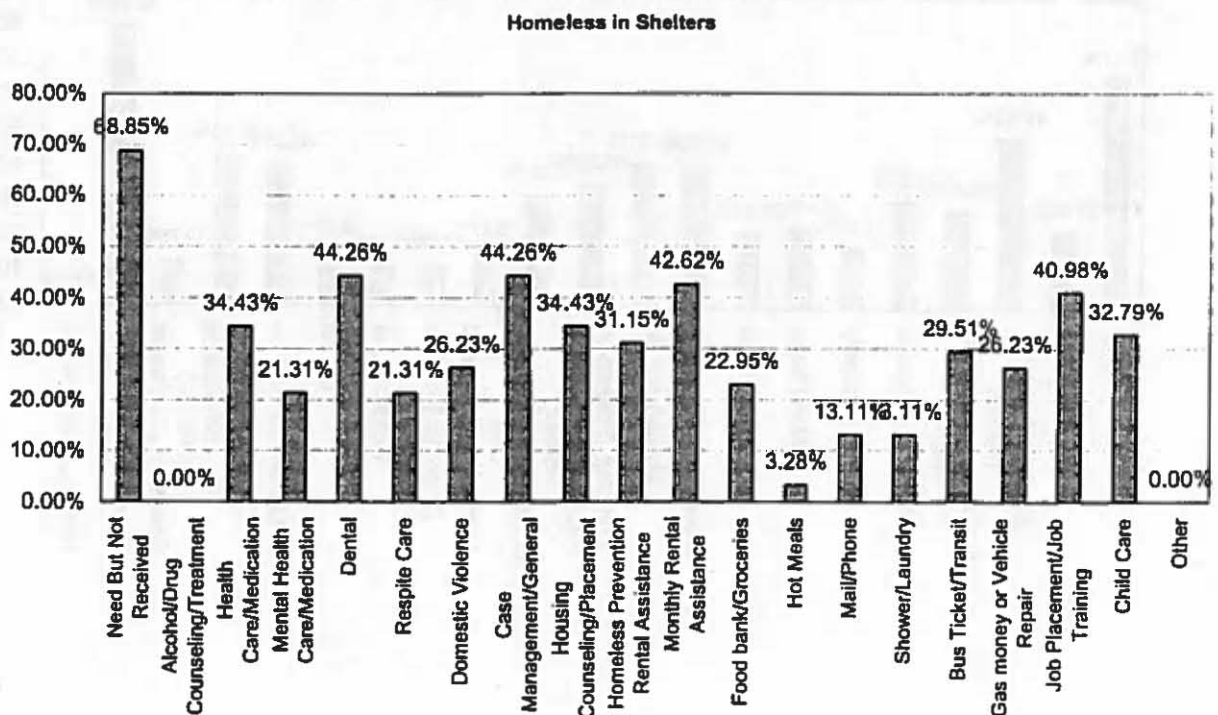


Non-Sheltered Homeless

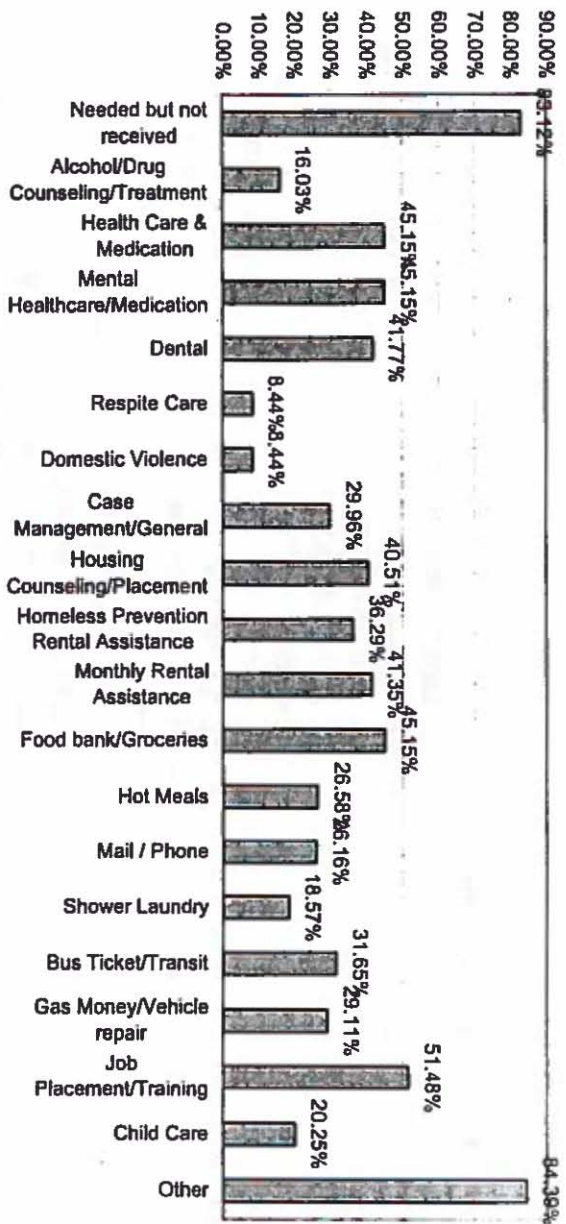




Services Needed But Not Received



Non-Sheltered Homeless



Total Homeless

