

Guam Homeless Count

**Salvation Army
January 26, 2005**

**Guam Homeless Count
January 26, 2005**

By:

**The Salvation Army
Family Services Center
15503 Corsair Ave.
Tiyán, Guam 96921**

For:

Guam Homeless Coalition

Led by:

**Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
117 Bien Venida Ave.
Sinajana, Guam 96926**

Introduction and Background

In the past 2 years more emphasis has been placed on the issue of homelessness within American communities thanks to the direction of government agencies such as Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The island of Guam has been included in such actions as a Homeless Policy Academy, formation of a Council on Homelessness, and development of a strategic plan to end homelessness. These efforts to learn more about the problem of homelessness and to find solutions to the problem are reliant on activities such as the annual Homeless Count to identify specifics about the problem.

Guam's first homeless count was held on April 20, 2000. The count was conducted in response to a request by the Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA), as lead agency in the Homeless Coalition. Since that time six island-wide, point-in-time counts have been conducted, the most recent being January 26, 2005. One additional shelter-only count was also conducted in October of 2000. As more direction is given by HUD, the process and timing of conducting the counts is being refined and improved.

Information taken from these counts shows some variation from count to count, but many consistencies can also be seen. The information must be carefully analyzed and compared from one count to another. The time has now come that such a comparison can be beneficial. It is the sincere desire of those conducting this count, that the information will be used for the greatest benefit of those who serve the homeless and, especially, the homeless themselves.

Representatives of The Salvation Army continue to believe that information collected and distributed through the process of conducting the Homeless Count is worth the massive effort required to complete the project. The collaboration of participating organizations is appreciated. Together we can continue to work at finding solutions for the homeless of our island and improve lives in the process of the betterment of our community.

Comparison of Homeless Count Results:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sheltered</u>	<u>Non-Sheltered</u>	<u>Total</u>
April 20, 2000	142	353	495
October 20, 2000	150	N/A	150
March 2, 2001	178	1317	1495
October 17, 2001	175	1152	1327
October 30, 2002	128	1136	1264
October 15, 2003	145	862	1007
January 26, 2005	194	791	985

Definition of Homelessness

Each of the previous Homeless Counts has been conducted using the definition of homelessness as presented in the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, passed in U.S. Congress in 1987. The following is that definition:

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 Guam Homeless Coalition as a group decided to add clarification to the above definition. By the clarified definition, a person is homeless if he/she does not have a nighttime residence that is:

- ❑ Fixed – something that cannot be moved (a car is not 'fixed' even if it doesn't run)
- ❑ Regular – a place used every night, there is no question where he/she will stay
- ❑ Adequate – according to the Census Bureau and the Homeless Coalition, a 'house' has a roof, walls, door, window, and floor
- ❑ Meant for human habitation – these are examples of places not meant for people to live – workplace, abandoned building, container, cave, beach, bus stop

Additionally included were those who were staying in shelters of any type as well as transitional housing.

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 January 26. The count consisted of two parts conducted simultaneously: a count within homeless shelters, and a count of those outside the shelters.

Selection of the date was made in accordance with a request from HUD for all communities within the US to conduct homeless counts during the last week of January. The times for conducting the count (6:00am – 2:00pm and 5:00pm – midnight) were chosen in an effort to find as many homeless as possible in the area where they sleep. The aim was to be early enough to catch those that might go to work before they left and in the evening to find those who were coming back to the location where they would sleep.

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 16 different shelters or programs. It should be noted that surveys in each shelter were only counted if an individual or family in the shelter fits the definition of homeless. For example, those in a permanent housing program are not considered to be homeless. Information gathered from such programs where people are not homeless will be used for other purposes. Staff of The Salvation Army worked with each shelter to train them how the survey was to be conducted. 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 Type	# of beds/length of stay	Services Provided	# of surveys counted
Catholic Social Service – Aleo 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 up to 60 days	Case management, transportation, individual and family counseling, referral services.	0

Catholic Social Service – Alee Shelter for Abused Children	Provides emergency shelter for abused and at risk children.	16 beds (exceptions allowed)	Transportation, personal care (case management provided by CPS).	4
Catholic Social Service - CARIDAD	Caridad I - group home for disabled children and adolescents age 5-17 (not counted due to status as “wards of the state”); Caridad II – Permanent supportive housing for adults with significant disabilities	Caridad II: 8 beds	24-hour residential placement and supportive services	8 (Caridad II)
Catholic Social Service - Guma Sagrada/Emergency Receiving Home	Provides temporary shelter to elderly sixty years of age or older and adults with disabilities age eighteen years or older and who are victims of abuse.	6 beds 45 days	Personal care, hot meals, case management.	2
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.	10
Catholic Social Service - LIHENG	Provides transitional housing for homeless families/individuals.	30 units 2 years	Case management, outreach, life skills training, job skills training, counseling, job placement assistance	26
DMHSS/Guma Mami – Guma Hinemlo	Permanent supportive housing for mentally ill	7 beds	Crisis intervention, advocacy, referral and linkages, accessing services, personal management, mobility training.	3

DMHSS – 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.	5
DMHSS – Sagan Mami	Offers activities for adults with mental illness who are homeless or at risk of being homeless.	Open Mon – Fri, 5 PM – 9PM		0
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.	0
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.	5
Oasis	Residential recovery oriented treatment and supportive services for women breaking free from any life-controlling problem.	4 beds 6 months	Case management, recovery counseling (individual and group).	5
Sanctuary - COED	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.	5
Sanctuary – Transition Living Program	Provides transitional shelter for runaway, homeless, abused, and troubled teens.	20 beds 18 months	Life skills training, education.	3

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.	7
---	--	---------------------	--	---

Count Outside Shelters

Capturing information on homeless in shelters is relatively easy, however those in shelters only made up approximately 20% of the total number of homeless that were found this year. We were challenged, therefore, to find the other 80% who are outside the shelters. To do this, teams were sent around the island to look for homeless where they stay. It takes a large number of people to do this. Volunteers and employees of various social service agencies were divided into teams of three and a specific area of the island was designated for each team to canvas. The teams drove around the designated areas, up each passable road, and even walked 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. Using the definition mentioned earlier, a checklist was developed and included on the survey form so team leaders could clearly identify the specific characteristics that made them interview those they found and considered homeless. It should also be noted that, possibly for the first time, this year no surveying was done based merely on sub-standard housing. Anyone who had a 'house-type' structure was not interviewed unless the 'house' was incomplete.

Even with the island being divided, and some villages having multiple teams, it was a huge task for each team to cover their areas within the given timeframe. Many of the teams reported not being able to completely cover their areas. Additionally almost every team stated that they saw evidence of where homeless people were staying but they did not have time to stop and interview them or they were unable to find the person who was staying there. That gives evidence, then, to the fact that those homeless who were found outside the shelters are actually just a sampling, or representation, of the total number of homeless staying outside of shelters around the island.

Preparation

Preparation for the count was done a bit differently this year than in previous years, primarily due to the timing of the count. The biggest difference was that The Salvation Army did not have one specific person whose sole responsibility was to manage the Homeless Count as has been done previously. Director of the Family Services Center together with the Director of the Lighthouse Recovery Center worked out a task list

including responsibilities to be divided between employees of The Salvation Army. Preparation and planning began months before the date of the count.

The Homeless Coalition had been consulted a number of times throughout the year leading up to the Count and the Homeless Survey Committee did meet, although not on a regular basis. The primary goal of the Survey Committee was to confirm the survey form itself. It was agreed to leave the survey form much the same as the previous form used. A few wording changes were made, but the most significant change was the addition of the check boxes to determine if a person was to be considered homeless. The definition of homelessness was determined in a Homeless Coalition meeting rather than a committee meeting. Input on the process of the count was welcomed from any coalition member at any time.

Team Recruitment and Arrangement

Organizing the teams has been a challenge each year the count has been conducted. As preparations were made for this count, the primary goal in team organization was to have three members per team, each with a specific responsibility and background. For team leaders we looked for social workers or someone with similar experience, such as pastors. Each member organization of the Homeless Coalition was asked to give support by providing at least one employee of theirs to serve as a team leader. Additionally, other agencies or individuals known to the planners of the count were contacted for participation requests.

In addition to a team leader, each team needed an assistant and a driver. In the assistant's position we looked for someone that was bi-lingual and/or homeless, formerly homeless, or someone familiar with homelessness to help find and communicate with the individuals to be interviewed. The drivers needed at least a license and preferably their own vehicles with current registration and insurance. The vehicles needed to be in good running order and able to go off road. To fill those two positions almost anyone who fit the position was recruited. A number of volunteers had called in after seeing articles in the newspaper on homelessness in the months before the count. Many volunteers were found by word being passed around. Individuals who had volunteered in the past were contacted. Students, especially in the social work field, were recruited from the University of Guam. The mayors' offices were also asked to provide staff members if any were available.

The responsibilities of each team member were as follows:

- Team Leaders – determine homelessness, conduct interviews, responsible for paperwork, cell phone, and ensuring that team was in the right location
- Assistant – help find and identify homeless, assist team leader by speaking with family members or otherwise preventing distractions so interview can be conducted, translate if needed, observing surroundings to help ensure safety, distribute gift bags
- Driver – study the area to be surveyed and drive the vehicle to the appropriate places, observe surroundings as interview is being conducted to help ensure safety, hold cell phone during interview to answer calls or be prepared to make calls should one be needed

Thirty-one teams were identified to work during the day and five teams were scheduled for the evening shift. One team on special assignment worked part of the day and part of the evening. Thirty-seven teams were deployed in all.

Each volunteer participating in the count was given a supply of drinks and snacks for the day as well as a lunch stipend. An additional stipend was allocated to those who were not employees being paid for that day by an agency providing support to the count. Team members who used their personal vehicles to transport their team received mileage reimbursement.

Team Training

Two different training sessions were held, one for the team leaders only and one for all those who would participate. The team leader training was held first. In order to give team leaders time to look at their maps and better prepare, the training was held on a Friday a week and a half before the day of the count. This timing also eased the burden to employers that were providing personnel for the count. The goal of the team leader training was to teach the leaders how to conduct the survey. Each leader was given a survey guide that described the reason for asking each question and further explained what information was being asked for. Additionally the leaders were given maps of their areas and told which members would be on their teams and what each member's responsibility would be. Time was also spent discussing how and where to find homeless and the definition of homelessness.

The joint training session was held on the Friday following the team leader training, five days before the count. The main goal was to let the teams meet with each other and understand what each person's role would be. The procedure for the count day was also discussed. The Guam Police Department provided an officer to assist with the training by discussing safety issues and giving tips for remaining vigilant while in the field. A representative of Child Protective Services also spoke at the training. While the purpose of the Homeless Count is not to discover cases of child abuse, all employees and volunteers of The Salvation Army are mandated reporters. Therefore, it was important to provide some preparation in the event that the teams observed obvious signs of abuse.

Designating Areas

Dividing the island into areas to be covered is not as easy as looking at a map and dividing into villages. In past years it has repeatedly come to our attention that, due to the population, several villages need multiple teams in order to cover the entire village. Those making the decisions on dividing the areas need to be aware of things like this in order to determine if a team will be able to completely cover the area assigned to them. This has not yet been successfully done on any count.

One major challenge is to find maps that are clear and show as many roads as possible. Though several options have been explored in the past to find the most accurate maps, the 'best' maps have not yet been found, although improvements have been made. Again this year the maps used were originally those found in the phone

book. However, staff took the maps to a professional copy company and had them enlarged for easier reading. The maps were also marked more clearly this year by staff so that area boundaries would be discernible.

For this count a committee worked together to make area divisions and assign teams to the areas. Consideration was given to population as well as physical space to be covered, always with the question in mind of whether a team could cover the area assigned to them. When assigning a particular team to an area, consideration was given to whether or not someone on the team was familiar with the area and also the linguistic capabilities of the people on the team. All northern teams were made up of at least one Chuukese-speaking person and it was the aim of those making the assignments that southern areas would have a Chamorro-speaking person. Southern areas typically cover more space while northern areas have less space, but a larger population to survey.

Times specified for the count had been divided between day and evening shifts. The entire island was to be covered during the day shift and then 5 areas were identified for the evening shift to survey again. The evening shift areas were all centrally located focusing primarily in the Agana and Tamuning/Tumon areas, including beaches.

One team was given a special assignment of going into massage parlors and other similar establishments. Many of the workers in such establishments have no place to sleep other than their workplace and are, therefore, homeless, yet not visible unless one knows where to look and how to get in to speak to them. A team made up of individuals who had been assigned the same area in the previous count was sent out. The timing of that team's surveys was left to the discretion of the team leader and they conducted the survey partially during the day and partially during the evening to accommodate the work hours of those they were surveying.

Village Mayors

As an election had recently been held and some villages were to have new mayors starting their terms within weeks before the homeless count, special attention was given to contact the mayors early, before the terms changed. A presentation was made at the mayors council meeting in December 2004. In the past, most mayors have proven a sincere interest in helping to support the count, and the cooperation they provided this year was a significant improvement. Mayors collected information on homeless within their villages and were helpful about helping the teams to contact those people. Some mayors this year provided staff members to assist on the day of the count.

Publicity

In previous years it had been decided not to publicize the count before it was conducted, particularly the date, as it was felt that some people might be 'in hiding' on that day, not wanting to be found. This year a different approach was taken. The newspaper had printed a series on homelessness a couple of months before the count

and it was noted in that series that a count would be taken in January. Within the week before the count another announcement was made through the paper as to when the count would be conducted.

The Homeless Coalition also made the decision that flyers should be posted in mayors' offices and in public restrooms that homeless individuals might frequent. The decision was made with the idea that if homeless knew we were coming and that this was being done in order to help them, they might be less fearful and even make themselves known which would save the time of people going to search for them. Guma Mami representatives took responsibility for creating and copying the flyer, then The Salvation Army Lighthouse Recovery Center distributed the flyers. It is not known how many read the flyers, but it was recommended that flyers be used again in the next count. It was also suggested they should be prepared and distributed at an earlier time in the planning in order to reach more people.

Deployment

On January 26, 2005 those participating in the daytime count met together at The Salvation Army Family Services Center building at 6:00am. It was hoped that teams could be out starting to survey by 7:00am. This was a reasonable goal and most teams were out by that time.

Calling one team at a time, supplies were distributed to the team before they left. Supplies included lunch stipend, survey forms in English, Chuukese, and Chamorro, a list of phone numbers, a cell phone, i.d. badges, magnetic identification for vehicles, vests, snacks, and gift bags and blankets. All items not consumed or distributed were returned to The Salvation Army at the end of the day.

Teams were told to call in to the office in the middle of the shift to check in. They were also instructed to call with any problems or questions and to inform the home base personnel when they were finished with their area. Because they were given a phone list, each team was also able to call another team if questions of boundaries or other needs might arise. If a team finished early, they were asked to help with another team, however, there were very few who did complete surveying the assigned area in time to help elsewhere.

Everyone was to return to The Salvation Army Family Services Center at 2:00pm.

Those working with the evening/night teams went through the same process, but met together at 5:00pm to leave by 6:00pm and returned at midnight. While no one was stationed at the Family Services office during that time, all teams stayed in communication with the director via cell phone.

Gift Bags

As the people being interviewed for the Homeless Count were, obviously, in need, a gift bag was given containing toiletry items. Many were very thankful for such a gift and it helped provide a more relaxed relationship among those conducting the survey and

those being interviewed. The following items, donated to The Salvation Army, were used in the gift bags:

- shampoo
- soap bars
- toothpaste
- lotion
- shaving cream
- toothbrush
- powder

Blankets were also available to be given.

Possibly the most important item given, however, was a resource book listing various agencies and organizations on Guam, services they provide, and how to contact them. Team leaders and members were also to familiarize themselves with this book so they could point out services the individual might be looking for.

Collecting Data

The survey questionnaire used in this year's count may be found in the appendix section of this report. Most of those interviewed were helpful and willingly providing the information for which they were asked. Although all those interviewed were assured that no names would be shared or used in any report, some people declined to answer certain questions on the survey. If some of the answers seemed inconsistent with nonverbal data, teams were instructed to record the answers given.

Survey forms in Chuukese and Chamorro were provided this year, but only a few Chuukese surveys were used and the rest were taken on the English versions. This does not mean that all interviews were conducted in English, as some enumerators may have conducted interviews in a non-English language and translated on the spot.

The results from the surveys were entered into a database so that the data could be calculated and organized. Every effort has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data. The results are given in the following pages.

Results

The following tables contain the results of the Homeless Count conducted on January 26, 2005. As the interviews were conducted with only one member of the household, in some categories we have information concerning that individual only, and not for each individual member of the household. For example, the survey instrument asks for the ethnicity of the interviewee, but not for each individual family member. In these cases, the characteristic has been ascribed to the household, and the counts and percentages are indicated with "HH". In the case of a family in which the husband is Chuukese and the wife is Chamorro, and the husband was the one interviewed, the family would be counted as a Chuukese family. It should be noted that some questions, such as veteran status and disabilities, were worded to include anyone within the household.

The survey instrument does provide for the identification of the age of each member of the household, so in the "Age Groups" and "Age Breakdown" categories we were able to calculate by individual. This data we have indicated with "I". For clarity, the shaded category labels 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	194	100.00%
Total Households	83	100.00%
Interviewed in previous years	14	16.87%
Head of Household's Gender		HH
Male	46	55.42%
Female	34	40.96%
unknown	3	3.61%
Adult Males	61	31.44%
Adult Females	62	31.96%
Male children (under 18)	34	17.53%
Female children (under 18)	31	15.98%
Total Males	95	48.97%
Total Females	93	47.94%
unknown	6	3.09%
Ethnic Background		HH
Chamorro	36	43.37%
Chuukese	14	16.87%
Caucasian	6	7.23%
Filipino	9	10.84%
Other	16	19.28%
Unknown	2	2.41%
Primary Spoken Language		HH
English	46	55.42%
Chamorro	5	6.02%
Chuukese	0	0.00%
Korean	3	3.61%
other	19	22.89%
Primary Language Read		HH
English	42	50.60%
Chamorro	3	3.61%
Chuukese	0	0.00%
Korean	3	3.61%

other	20	24.10%
Primary Written Language		HH
English	41	49.40%
Chamorro	3	3.61%
Chuukese	0	0.00%
Korean	3	3.61%
other	20	22.89%
Veteran		HH
Veteran	5	6.02%
Non-veteran	71	85.54%
unknown	7	8.43%
Last Grade Completed		HH
1st-6th	63	75.90%
7th-11th	6	7.23%
12th	1	1.20%
College	13	15.66%
Unknown	0	0.00%
Spouse or Life Partner		HH
Households With Spouse	11	13.25%
Households With No Spouse	63	75.90%
No Answer	9	10.84%
Children		HH
Households with Children	29	34.94%
Households with No Children	54	65.06%
No Answer	0	0.00%
Ages Group		I
Children	73	37.63%
Adults	114	58.76%
unknown	7	3.61%
Age Breakdown		I
Children 1-4 years	26	13.40%
Children 5-11 years	27	13.92%
Children 12-14 years	7	3.61%
Children 15-18 year	16	8.25%
Adults 62 and over	5	2.58%
Others	113	58.25%
Disability		HH
Physical/Medical	18	21.69%
Mental Illness	11	13.25%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	14	16.87%

Developmental	18	21.69%
No Disability	32	38.55%

Factors Contributing to Homelessness		HH
Domestic Violence	12	14.46%
Discharged from Institution	14	16.87%
Fire/Other Disaster	5	6.02%
Family Break-up	24	28.92%
Evicted for Other Reason	16	19.28%
Job Loss	13	15.66%
Loss of GHURA assistance	9	10.84%
Lost of welfare benefits	4	4.82%
Temporary living situation ended	23	27.71%
Mental Illness	18	21.69%
Medical Problem/Costs	7	8.43%
Alcohol/Drugs	15	18.07%
Money Management Problems	28	33.73%
Other Reason	12	14.46%
Length of Homelessness		HH
Less than 1 MO	6	7.23%
1-3 MOS	17	20.48%
4-12 MOS	22	26.51%
2-5 YRS	13	15.66%
5 YRS	10	12.05%
No Answer	15	18.07%
Frequency of Homelessness		HH
First Time	48	57.83%
2nd time in 3 years	10	12.05%
3rd time in 3 years	1	1.20%
more than 3 times in 3 years	2	2.41%
No Answer	22	26.51%
Shelter Preference		HH
Prefer current situation (non-shelter)	50	60.24%
Would prefer shelter	23	27.71%
No Answer	10	12.05%
Shelter Needs		HH
up to 2 months	6	7.23%
3-24 months	21	25.30%
More than 2 years	2	2.41%
No Answer	6	7.23%

Sources of Income		HH
Full-Time Employment	21	25.30%
Part-Time Employment	9	10.84%
Workman's Comp/SSDI	1	1.20%
DPHSS Assistance	18	21.69%
Vocational Programs	3	3.61%
Relatives/Friends	11	13.25%
Social Security	11	13.25%
Disaster Assistance	0	0.00%
Other	13	15.66%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	36	43.37%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	39	46.99%
No Answer	8	9.64%
Live independently		HH
Able to live independently	53	63.86%
Unable to live independently	23	27.71%
No Answer	7	8.43%
Health Care		HH
Medicaid	17	20.48%
MIP	24	28.92%
Private Insurance	13	15.66%
Maternal & Child Healthcare Clinics	2	2.41%
Uninsured	22	0.00%
No Answer	5	6.02%
Services Received		HH
Received Services		
Alcohol/Drug Counseling Treatment	24	28.92%
Health Care & Medication	34	40.96%
Mental Health Care/Medication	24	28.92%
Dental	8	9.64%
Respite Care	7	8.43%
Domestic Violence	1	1.20%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	40	48.19%
Housing Counseling/Placement	22	26.51%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	16	19.28%
Monthly Rental Assistance	5	6.02%
Food/Groceries	19	22.89%
Hot Meals	19	22.89%
Mail/Phone	30	36.14%

Shower/Laundry	39	46.99%
Bus Ticket/Transit	10	12.05%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	5	6.02%
Job Placement/Job Training	14	16.87%
Child Care	0	0.00%
Other	1	1.20%
Need But Not Received		HH
Need But Not Received		0.00%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	2	2.41%
Health Care/Medication	19	22.89%
Mental Health Care/Medication	7	8.43%
Dental	43	51.81%
Respite Care	5	6.02%
Domestic Violence	3	3.61%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	18	21.69%
Housing Counseling/Placement	28	33.73%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	14	16.87%
Monthly Rental Assistance	35	42.17%
Food bank/Groceries	13	15.66%
Hot Meals	2	2.41%
Mail/Phone	10	12.05%
Shower/Laundry	2	2.41%
Bus Ticket/Transit	8	9.64%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	17	20.48%
Job Placement/Job Training	25	30.12%
Child Care	12	14.46%
Other	5	6.02%

Homeless Residing in Non-Shelters

Total Homeless	791	100.00%
Total Households	229	100.00%
Interviewed in previous years	39	17.03%
Gender-Head of Household		HH
Male	102	44.54%
Female	127	55.46%
unknown	0	0.00%
Adult Males	222	28.07%
Adult Females	216	27.31%
Male children (under 18)	167	21.11%
Female children (under 18)	151	19.09%
Total Males	389	49.18%
Total Females	367	46.40%
unknown	35	4.42%
Ethnic Background		HH
Chamorro	114	49.78%
Chuukese	35	15.28%
Caucasian	15	6.55%
Filipino	6	2.62%
Other	55	24.02%
Unknown	4	1.75%
Primary Spoken Language		HH
English	131	57.21%
Chamorro	18	7.86%
Chuukese	30	13.10%
Korean	26	11.35%
other	24	10.48%
Primary Language Read		HH
English	146	63.76%
Chamorro	7	3.06%
Chuukese	28	12.23%
Korean	26	11.35%
other	22	9.61%
Primary Written Language		HH
English	148	64.63%
Chamorro	5	2.18%
Chuukese	28	12.23%
Korean	25	10.92%
other	56	24.45%

Veteran		HH
Veteran	21	9.17%
Non-veteran	198	86.46%
unknown	10	4.37%
Last Grade Completed		HH
1st - 6th	6	2.62%
7th - 11th	112	48.91%
12th	71	31.00%
College	29	12.66%
Unknown	11	4.80%
Spouse or Life Partner		HH
Households With Spouse	92	40.17%
Households With No Spouse	128	55.90%
No Answer	9	3.93%
Children		HH
Households with Children	103	44.98%
Households with No Children	120	52.40%
No Answer	6	2.62%
Age Groups		I
Children	313	39.57%
Adults	438	55.37%
unknown	40	5.06%
Age Breakdown		I
Children 1-4 years	88	11.13%
Children 5-11 years	124	15.68%
Children 12-14 years	45	5.69%
Children 15-18 years	62	7.84%
Adults 62 and over	10	1.26%
Others	462	58.41%
Disability		HH
Physical	60	26.20%
Mental Illness	18	7.86%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Substance Abuse	54	23.58%
Developmental	17	7.42%
No Disability	109	47.60%

Factors Contributing to Homelessness		HH
Domestic Violence	39	17.03%
Discharged from Institution	18	7.86%
Fire/Other Disaster	53	23.14%
Family Break-up	66	28.82%
Evicted for Other Reason	21	9.17%
Job Loss	66	28.82%
Loss of GHURA assistance	21	9.17%
Lost of welfare benefits (5 yr limit)	26	11.35%
Temporary living situation ended	47	20.52%
Mental Illness	8	3.49%
Medical Problem/Costs	23	10.04%
Alcohol/Drugs	39	17.03%
Money Management Problems	62	27.07%
Other Reason	42	18.34%
Length of Homelessness		HH
Less than 1 MO	9	3.93%
1-3 MOS	22	9.61%
4-12 MOS	55	24.02%
2-5 YRS	69	30.13%
More than 5 YRS	62	27.07%
No Answer	12	5.24%
Frequency of Homelessness		HH
First time	148	64.63%
2nd time in 3 years	12	5.24%
3rd time in 3 years	4	1.75%
More than 3 times in 3 years	27	11.79%
No Answer	38	16.59%
Shelter Preference		HH
Prefer current situation	162	70.74%
Would prefer shelter	50	21.83%
No Answer	17	7.42%
Shelter Needs		HH
Up to 2 months	7	3.06%
3 -24 months	36	15.72%
More than 2 years	11	4.80%
No Answer	175	76.42%

Sources of Income		HH
Full-Time Employment	69	30.13%
Part-Time Employment	54	23.58%
Workman's Comp/SDI	1	0.44%
DPHSS Assistance	30	13.10%
Vocational Programs	2	0.87%
Relatives/Friends	73	31.88%
Social Security	10	4.37%
Disaster Assistance	4	1.75%
Other	64	27.95%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	105	45.85%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	99	43.23%
No Answer	25	10.92%
Live Independently		HH
Able to live independently	181	79.04%
Unable to live independently	32	13.97%
No Answer	16	6.99%
Health Care		HH
Medicaid	50	21.83%
MIP	25	10.92%
Private Insurance	24	10.48%
Maternal & Child Healthcare Clinics	3	1.31%
Uninsured	109	47.60%
No Answer	18	7.86%
Services Received		HH
Received Services		0.00%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	8	3.49%
Health Care & Medication	29	12.66%
Mental Health Care/Medication	4	1.75%
Dental	16	6.99%
Respite Care	1	0.44%
Domestic Violence	2	0.87%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	2	0.87%
Housing Counseling/Placement	4	1.75%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	3	1.31%
Monthly Rental Assistance	1	0.44%
Food bank/Groceries	13	5.68%
Hot Meals	18	7.86%
Mail / Phone	11	4.80%

Shower Laundry	17	7.42%
Bus Ticket/Transit	4	1.75%
Gas Money/Vehicle repair	6	2.62%
Job Placement/Training	6	2.62%
Child Care	1	0.44%
Other	0	0.00%
Services Needed But Not Received		HH
Needed but not received		0.00%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	47	20.52%
Health Care & Medication	112	48.91%
Mental Healthcare/Medication	25	10.92%
Dental	10	4.37%
Respite Care	10	4.37%
Domestic Violence	26	11.35%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	76	33.19%
Housing Counseling/Placement	62	27.07%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	61	26.64%
Monthly Rental Assistance	79	34.50%
Food bank/Groceries	107	46.72%
Hot Meals	51	22.27%
Mail / Phone	77	33.62%
Shower Laundry	53	23.14%
Bus Ticket/Transit	59	25.76%
Gas Money/Vehicle repair	77	33.62%
Job Placement/Training	124	54.15%
Child Care	27	11.79%
Other	37	16.16%

Total Homeless

Total Homeless in Shelter & Non-Shelter	985	100.00%
Total Households	312	100.00%
Interviewed in previous years	53	16.99%
Gender		HH
Male	148	47.44%
Female	161	51.60%
unknown	3	0.96%
Adult Males	283	28.73%
Adult Females	278	28.22%
Male children (under 18)	201	20.41%
Female children (under 18)	182	18.48%
Total Males	484	49.14%
Total Females	460	46.70%
unknown	41	4.16%
Ethnic Background		HH
Chamorro	150	48.08%
Chuukese	49	15.71%
Caucasian	21	6.73%
Filipino	15	4.81%
Other	71	22.76%
Unknown	6	1.92%
Primary Spoken Language		HH
English	177	56.73%
Chamorro	23	7.37%
Chuukese	30	9.62%
Korean	29	9.29%
Other	43	13.78%
Primary Language Read		HH
English	188	60.26%
Chamorro	10	3.21%
Chuukese	28	8.97%
Korean	29	9.29%
Other	42	13.46%
Primary Written Language		HH
English	189	60.58%
Chamorro	8	2.56%
Chuukese	31	9.94%
Korean	25	8.01%
Other	76	24.36%
Veteran		HH
Veteran	26	8.33%
Non-veteran	269	86.22%
unknown	17	5.45%

Last Grade Completed		HH
1st-6th	69	22.12%
7-11th	118	37.82%
12th	72	23.08%
College	42	13.46%
Unknown	11	3.53%
Spouse or Life Partner		HH
Households With Spouse	103	33.01%
Households With No Spouse	191	61.22%
No Answer	18	5.77%
Children		HH
Households with Children	132	42.31%
Households with No Children	174	55.77%
No Answer	6	1.92%
Age Groups		I
Children	386	39.19%
Adults	552	56.04%
unknown	47	4.77%
Age Breakdown		I
Children 1-4 years	114	11.57%
Children 5-11 years	151	15.33%
Children 12-14 years	52	5.28%
Children 15-18 years	78	7.92%
Adults 62 and over	15	1.52%
Others	575	58.38%
Disability		HH
Physical/Medical	78	25.00%
Mental Illness	29	9.29%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.00%
Drug Alcohol Abuse	68	21.79%
Developmental Disability	35	11.22%
No Disability	141	45.19%
Factor Contributing to Homelessness		HH
Domestic Violence	51	16.35%
Discharged from Institution	32	10.26%
Fire/Other Disaster	58	18.59%
Family Break-up	90	28.85%
Evicted for Other Reason	37	11.86%
Job Loss	79	25.32%
Loss of welfare benefits	30	9.62%
Temp. Living Situation Ended	30	9.62%
Mental Illness	70	22.44%
Medical Problem/Costs	26	8.33%
Alcohol or other drug use	30	9.62%
Money Management Problems	54	17.31%
Other Reason	90	28.85%

No Answer	54	17.31%
-----------	----	--------

Length of Homelessness		HH
Less than or 1 MO	15	4.81%
1 - 3 MOS	39	12.50%
4 - 12 MOS	77	24.68%
2 -5 YRS	82	26.28%
5 YRS or more	72	23.08%
No Answer	27	8.65%
Frequency of Homelessness		HH
First Time	196	62.82%
2nd time in 3 years	22	7.05%
3rd time in 3 years	5	1.60%
More than 3 times in 3 years	29	9.29%
No Answer	60	19.23%
Shelter Preference		HH
Prefer current situation	212	67.95%
Would prefer shelter	73	23.40%
No Answer	27	8.65%
Shelter Needs		HH
Up to 2 months	13	4.17%
3-24 months	57	18.27%
More than 2 years	13	4.17%
No Answer	181	58.01%
Sources of Income		HH
Full-Time Employment	90	28.85%
Part-Time Employment	63	20.19%
Workman's Comp. (SDI)	2	0.64%
DPHSS Assistance	48	15.38%
Vocational Programs	5	1.60%
Relatives/Friends	84	26.92%
Disaster Assistance	21	6.73%
Social Security	4	1.28%
Other	77	24.68%
If Unemployed, Seeking Work	141	45.19%
If Unemployed, Not Seeking Work	138	44.23%
No Answer	33	10.58%
Live independently		HH
Able to live independently	234	75.00%
Unable to live independently	55	17.63%
No Answer	23	7.37%
Health Care		HH
Medicaid	67	21.47%
MIP	49	15.71%
Private Insurance	37	11.86%

Maternal & Child Healthcare Clinics	5	1.60%
Uninsured	131	41.99%
No Answer	23	7.37%

Services Received		HH
Received Services	0	0.00%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	32	10.26%
Health Care/Medication	63	20.19%
Mental Health Care	28	8.97%
Dental	24	7.69%
Respite Care	8	2.56%
Domestic Violence	3	0.96%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	42	13.46%
Housing Counseling/Placement	26	8.33%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	19	6.09%
Monthly Rental Assistance	6	1.92%
Food Bank/Groceries	32	10.26%
Hot meals	37	11.86%
Mail/Phone	41	13.14%
Shower/Laundry	56	17.95%
Bus Ticket/Transit	14	4.49%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	11	3.53%
Job Placement/Job Training	20	6.41%
Child Care	1	0.32%
Other	1	0.32%
Need but not received		HH
Need but not received	0	0.00%
Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	49	15.71%
Health Care/Medication	131	41.99%
Mental Health Care	32	10.26%
Dental	53	16.99%
Respite Care	15	4.81%
Domestic Violence	29	9.29%
Case Management/General Counseling/Life Skill Training	94	30.13%
Housing Counseling/Placement	90	28.85%
Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance	75	24.04%
Monthly Rental Assistance	114	36.54%
Food Bank/Groceries	120	38.46%
Hot meals	53	16.99%
Mail/Phone	87	27.88%
Shower/Laundry	55	17.63%
Bus Ticket/Transit	67	21.47%
Gas money or Vehicle Repair	94	30.13%
Job Placement/Job Training	149	47.76%
Child Care	39	12.50%
Other	42	13.46%

Summary

The total number of Homeless individuals found was 985, slightly lower than the 1007 found during the 2003 Homeless Count. This is only a decrease in the total number by 22, but when the results are carefully studied, significant changes may be seen when comparing certain needs and services received from year to year.

It is important to note that the majority of the Team Leaders and Volunteers felt that they did not reach all the homeless in their assigned area. Numerous reports came back of not having enough time to search completely and of observing numerous dwellings where someone resided but was not available for comment. The Planning Committee felt that the total number may be noticeably less in 2005 due to the more specific definition of "sub-standard housing" that was used in determining homelessness. But, as there was not a significant change in the total number, it can be assumed that many on our island are still living in such conditions and have not been able to improve their situation.

It is obvious that changes have been made since the 2003 Count in relation to the services that are being utilized by the homeless. Nearly every category in the "services received" question saw increases from the 2003 statistics. In that same category, it is essential to recognize that many of the "services needed but not received" also saw an increase in numbers. While many more are receiving the services available, it seems that even more are still in need of these vital support systems in the journey towards self-sufficiency.

Some interesting facts to note from the results:

- While the total number of homeless individuals decreased from 1007 to 985, the total number of households increased slightly with 312 in 2005, compared to 298 in the 2003 count.
- Those that had been interviewed in previous years rose from 11.74% to 16.99% of the total population.
- Chamorros remain the ethnic group making up the largest percentage of homeless.
- The majority of children in homeless families are between the ages of 1 and 11 years old.
- 13.46% of homeless Head of Households recorded having some college experience. This was an increase from the 5.03% found in 2003.
- An increase from 2002 was seen in those claiming a disability, such as mental illnesses, persons with drug and alcohol abuse, and developmental disabilities.
- In the "Factors contributing to Homelessness", the following increases were seen from 2003:
 - Domestic Violence: 2003-8.72% 2005-16.35%
 - Family Break-up: 2003-16.78% 2005-28.85%
 - Mental Illness: 2003-3.02% 2005-22.44%
- An increase was seen in the number of homeless Head of Households who hold full or part-time employment, but the number of those receiving income from relatives and friends increased from 12.42% in 2003 to 26.92% in 2005.
- A tremendous decrease was seen in Mental Health Care that was considered needed but not received. In 2003 40.27% of those surveyed felt that they needed mental health care, but only 10.26% recorded this concern in 2005.

- In 2003 only 15.77% of those surveyed recorded a need for case management/ general counseling/ life skills training. This number rose to 30.13% in the 2005 count.
- While 21.47% indicated they receive Medicaid and 15.71% were under the MIP program, 41.99% of the homeless families were uninsured.
- 67.95% of those surveyed prefer their current living situation as opposed to living in a shelter.
- 196 Head of Households claimed that this was their first time to be homeless, but 29 answered that they have been homeless more than 3 times in the last 3 years.

Improvements from 2003 Count

Since this was the seventh Homeless Count that has been conducted on Guam, it was essential that the planning committees reflect on the previous year's report and discuss ways to improve our procedures. Therefore, the suggestions from the 2003 Debriefing Session were taken into account and the following is a list of improvements that were made for the 2005 Count:

- Tiyan area was covered by one of the night teams.
- The presenters at the training were more well-informed and gave presentations that included applicable information for the volunteers.
- The majority of the Interviewers were chosen for their social work experience.
- A better deployment system was implemented on the day of the count.
- All paperwork relating to payroll and mileage reimbursements was completed prior to the day of the count.
- There was an ample supply of resource books, gift bags, and survey forms.
- A sound system was used in the training.
- Team building activities were included in both training sessions.
- The count hours of operation began earlier in the day.

Debriefing

A debriefing session was held on Friday, February 4, at The Salvation Army Lighthouse Recovery Center. This meeting was open to all team leaders and volunteers that participated in the Homeless Count. The Salvation Army Family Services Center Director led the group in a general discussion of positive aspects of the count and considerations for improvement in the following years. The participants were then asked to fill out a written evaluation. Although all the volunteers were contacted about the debriefing session, only 26 out of approximately 115 people involved in the count came to the meeting. Team Leaders that were not present at the debriefing session were later contacted by phone to give any additional comments concerning the

count and improvements that could be made. Results of the debriefing and evaluations are listed below.

Positive Observations

- ❖ It helped to have a team member that was a resident of the village being surveyed.
- ❖ There was better interaction when serving with team members that are familiar with each other.
- ❖ The leaders didn't have to drive.
- ❖ It was helpful to have a team member who knows the language of those being surveyed.
- ❖ The Mayors helped by providing people to assist with the count.
- ❖ The leaders were social workers (this could also be negative).
- ❖ The boundaries on the maps were good.
- ❖ Vehicle checks went smoothly.
- ❖ Mayors knew the hidden homeless.
- ❖ Familiarization with survey prior to day of count.
- ❖ Handout with introduction was helpful.
- ❖ Gift bags were a positive aspect.
- ❖ The deployment process went smoothly.
- ❖ There was better communication between the teams.
- ❖ Beneficial to have cell phones.
- ❖ Good weather on the day of the count.
- ❖ Time of day was good.
- ❖ Resource book was useful.
- ❖ Checklist for homelessness was practical and informative.

Improvements That Could Be Made

- ✓ Make sure that every team has 3 people.
- ✓ Make sure that every team has at least one male and one female.
- ✓ Add more backups – especially drivers.
- ✓ Need more support from other Homeless Coalition agencies.
- ✓ Send notices earlier.
- ✓ Contact service clubs for involvement.
- ✓ Need more teams.
- ✓ More training on where to look/how to find homeless.
- ✓ Ask Mayors for volunteers.
- ✓ More pre-count surveying.
- ✓ Better coordination between day and night teams.
- ✓ Not all roads were pictured on the maps.
 - Work earlier with Bureau of Planning
 - Satellite photos?
 - Contact Marianas Cablevision
- ✓ Give notices to churches and the Fire Department.
- ✓ Training speakers need to know more about the project (GPD).
- ✓ GPD presentation was frightening.

- ✓ More involvement from GPD on day of count; contact public safety division or cadets.
- ✓ Save survey demo for leader training only.
- ✓ Use overhead projector to show how to mark answers on survey.
- ✓ Have leaders practice conducting survey with each other.
- ✓ Have supplies together in one place.
- ✓ The blankets were difficult to manage.
- ✓ The shampoo in the gift bags was leaking.
- ✓ Include food in the gift bags.
- ✓ Some of the cell phones didn't work. Also had problems with batteries and not enough range.
- ✓ Deployment of night team needed more organization.
- ✓ Set up a system to make notes about homeless or other situations on maps.
- ✓ Add flashlights and 1st aid kits.
- ✓ Give a longer time for the day teams to conduct the count.

Additional Comments: Evaluations and Phone Follow-up

- Needed more teams in the Northern villages
- Earlier start time was positive
- The leaders had a more accurate idea of whom to survey
- Provide umbrellas for the teams.
- Only use later-model vehicles in "boonie" areas.
- The day teams should brief the night teams before they are sent out.
- Working day should be 10 hours instead of 8 hours.
- Needed bigger team at Kamalen Karidat and Chamorro Village.

Appendix

The following is a list of agencies and individuals who took part in assisting and planning for the 2005 Homeless Count Project.

SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL WHO PARTICIPATED.

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority

Rebecca Borja – Planner

Amor Say – Planner

The Salvation Army

Maj. Dave Harmon – Corps Officer

Maj. Linda Harmon – Corps Officer

Irma Abwe – Office Manager

Stacy Cruz – Grant Writer

Ding David – Finance Administrative Assistant

Regina Iramk – Accountant

Donna Kloppenburg – Public Relations Director

Louis Ross – Property Director

Christina Swanson – Spiritual Ministries Director

Family Services Center:

Barbara Lucero – Director

Gilbert Almajose – Communications Specialist

Samuel Crawford – Social Worker

Maria Guzman – Intake Worker

Julie Woolery – Social Worker

Lighthouse Recovery Center:

Renata Bordallo – Director

Roy Ausek – Assistant Resident Manager

Anthony Benavente – Recovery Counselor

Lou Cruz – Office Manager

Peter Cruz – Activities Director

Joven DeOcampo – Resident Manager

Dennis Penaflorida – Recovery Counselor

Nelson Pascua – Recovery Counselor

Thrift Store:

Will Swanson – Director

JoAnn Benavente – Store Clerk

Vince Cepeda – Support Specialist

Americorps

Adrian Almazan
Clarita Bueno
John Camacho
Matthew Grover
Rosalinda Nicdao
Carlos Villagomez
Celina Villagomez

Catholic Social Services

Liheng:

Peter Ada – Project Director
Dan Cortez
Tanya Holt
Lillie Paulino
Jesse Perez
Ann Sahagon

Alee Shelter:

Sister Brigid Perez – Program Director

Guam San Jose:

Josephine Rosario – Project Director
Ef-Love Mailos – Case Worker
Glenn Meno – Case Worker

Guma Sagrada (Emergency Receiving Home):

Pete Manibusan
Mildred Nagallo

Caridad:

John Payne – Director
Barsen Adelbai
Jerry Pura
Frank Santos

Child Protective Services

Cil Mendiola
Kate Thomas

Department of Mental Health and Social Services

Bernie Grajek
Kathy Paulino
Fortunado Pico
Reina Sanchez

Sonya Ulalia

Guam Center for Independent Living
Rodney Priest

Guam Police Department
Sgt. Joe Carbullido - Crimestoppers spokesperson

Guma Mami
Joe Cruz
Tria Paulino
Elizabeth San Nicolas

ITE Communications
Bobbie Jean Fejeran
Marvilyn Tablante

<u>Mayors</u>	
Agana Hts.	Paul McDonald
Agat	Carol Tayama
Asan-Maina	Vicente San Nicolas
Barrigada	Jessie Palican
Chalan Pago-Ordot	Pedro Borja
Dededo	Melissa Savares
Hagatna	John Cruz
Inarajan	Franklin Taitague
Mangilao	Nonito Blas
Merizo	Rita Tainatongo
MongMong-Toto-Maite	Andrew Villagomez
Piti	Vicente Gumataotao
Santa Rita	Joseph Wesley
Sinajana	Roke Blas
Talofofo	Pedro Paulino
Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon	Franciso Blas
	Louise Rivera, Vice Mayor
Umatac	Daniel Sanchez
Yigo	Robert Lizama
Yona	Jose Terlaje

Oasis:
Rob Zimmermann
Anna Marie Kenney
Josie Martos

Parent Family Community Outreach
Eva Camacho

Erlinda Cruz
Anthon Edward
Therese Flores

Sanctuary

Kate Aguon
Jonathan Castro
Jeff Jesus
Peter Marriott
Leinani Naholowaa
Sarah Thomas Nededog
Melinda Rojas
George Salas
Hilary Toves

Translators

Isabel Gawel
Ronald Laguana

University of Guam

Norma Lizama
Kathlina Martin
Andrea Pamintuan
Hope Pangelinan
Dr. Gerhard Schwab

Volunteers

Joseph Aguon
Marie Babauta
Arie Bualuay
Nora Cadag
Rosemarie Camacho
Dave Castro
Adeline Cepeda
Sue Chapman
Josephine Cortez
Ed Crisostomo
Brian Cruz
Debra Cruz
Maria Cruz
Lynn Diego
Patrick Fiti
Hillary Frank
Hersita Frederick
Bill Graham
Justina Hartman

Hyenan Hwang
Melphina Jacob
Dave Johnson
Ron Jones
Mercedes Joseph
Marilyn Knudson
Michael Lucero
Anthony McKee
Mike Meadows
Francis Moses
Tammy Naputi
Karuo Oster
Mara Oster
Herman Palacios
Mimmy Peter
Frank Quinata
June Sabian
Stephen Salas
Verna Sasamoto
Senoleen Sigrah
Sirene Siren
Sita Siren
Memorina Sonmak
Takio Sonmak
Marninta Sop
Arlina Suda
Florida Suda
Ana Toves
Darcy Toves
John Vilorio
Lorenza Wasan
Brian Woolery

Team Assignments

	TEAM LEADER	ASSISTANTS	AREA
1	Julie Woolery – D (TSAFSC)	Ron Jones Erta Sop	Yigo 1 Machananao
2	Marie Babauta-D	Mimmy Peter Tammy Naputi	Dededo 1 Finegayan
3	Ana Toves (Ded. Mayor)	Gilbert Almajose– D Verna Sasamoto	Dededo 2 Astumbo
4	Maria Cruz (Oasis)	Josie Martos-D Hyenan Hwang	Dededo 3 Ysengsong/Swamp Rd.
5	Nora Cadag	Andrea Pamintuan-D Karuo Oster	Dededo 4 Ysengsong/Wusstig Rd.
6	Debra Cruz	Ed Crisostomo-D Memorina Sonmak	Yigo 2
7	Barbara Lucero-D (TSAFSC)	Kathlina Martin Mike Lucero	Yigo 3
8	Maj. Dave Harmon – D (TSA)	Florida Suda Melphina Jacob	Yigo 4
9	Kate Aguon (Sanctuary)	Peter Cruz – D Hillary Frank	Mangilao 1 Back Road
10	Nelson Pascua (TSALRC)	Josephine Cortez Joe Aguon	Dededo 5 Macheche
11	Jeff Jesus (Sanctuary)	Mercedes Joseph– D Justina Hartman	Dededo 6 Upper Tanguisson
12	Brian Woolery-D	Jonathan Castro Dave Johnson	Lower Tanguisson Beach
13	Dennis Penaflorida–D (TSALRC)	Anthony McKee Dave Castro	Tumon
14	Peter Marriott (Sanctuary)	Melinda Rojas-D Hersita Frederick	Harmon
15	Rosemarie Camacho	<i>Tamuning V. Mayor will drive</i> Adelin Cepeda	Tamuning
16	Bernie Grajek (DMH/Guma Mami)	Vincent Cepeda - D Lorenza Wasan	Barrigada 1
17	Hilary Toves (Sanctuary)	Cil Mendiola-D Senoleen Sigras	MTM 1
18	Kathy Paulino	Rosalinda Nicdao-D	MTM 2

	(DMH)	Lynn Diego	
19	Erlinda Cruz (PFCO)	Eva Camacho – D Mara Oster	Mangilao 2 MaiMai/Veteran's HWY
20	Anthon Edward (PFCO)	Therese Flores-D Arie Bualuay	Mangilao 3
21	Renata Bordallo (TSALRC)	Herman Palacios Selina Villagomez-D	Agana Hts/Sinajana
22	Roy Ausek - D (TSALRC)	Matthew Grover Darcy Toves	Hagatna/Anigua
23	Rebecca Borja (GHURA)	Reina Sanchez-D	Piti/Asan
24	Lou Cruz (TSALRC)	Irma Abwe Brian Cruz-D	Ordot Chalan Pago
25	Sam Crawford - D (TSAFSC)	Arlina Suda JoAnn Benavente	Santa Rita
26	Dr. Gerhard Schwab (UOG)	Mike Meadows June Sablan – D	Agat 1
27	Will Swanson - D (TSA)	Bill Graham	Talofofo
28	Frank Quinata	Louis Ross – D	Umatac/Agat 2
29	Leinani Naholowaa-D (Sanctuary)	Marilyn Knudson – D Takio Sonmak	Inarajan
30	Sarah Thomas Nededog-D	Patrick Fiti	Merizo
31	Chrissy Swanson-D (TSA)	Stephen Salas Sita Siren	Yona
	Anna Kenney	Joe Viloria-D Sue Chapman	Parlors
	NIGHT TEAMS		
1	Anna Kenny (Oasis)	John Viloria– D Sue Chapman	Parlors
2	George Salas - D (Sanctuary)	Clarita Bueno Adrian Almazan Hope Pangelinan	Agana
3	Jesse Perez – D (Liheng)	Norma Lizama Sirene Siren	Tiyan
4	Dan Cortez (Liheng)	John Camacho-D Amor Say Francis Moses	Harmon
5	Ef-Love Mailos (Guma San Jose)	Lillie Paulino Carlos Villagomez-D	Beaches – Tumon, Anigua, Agana



Homeless Count

January 26, 2005

6:30 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

and

5:00 p.m. - 12:00 midnight

The purpose of the Count is to inform service providers about the needs of individuals and families who are homeless or inadequately housed. We will also use information from the Count to apply for funding to provide more housing choices and services for those in need.

If you are homeless and would like to be counted or would just like information please contact your Mayor's Office, the Salvation Army Family Service Center at 477-3528, or the Light House Recovery Center at 477-7671

All information gained will be confidential!

No names!

"Funding for the homeless count is provided by Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority through a Community Development Block Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development."



Layout and printing courtesy of Guma' Mami Inc.

Survey 2005

Interviewer: _____ Village/shelter: _____
 Describe nighttime residence: ☐ No Shelter ☐ Not Fixed _____ tent/canopy _____ vehicle
☐ Not Regular _____ space in someone else's home (not permanent) _____ move house to house
☐ Not Adequate: 'house' missing _____ walls _____ roof _____ floor _____ door _____ window
☐ Not meant for human habitation _____ workplace _____ abandoned building _____ container _____ cave _____ beach
 _____ bus stop/shelter _____ condemned

Have you already been interviewed for this survey today? Yes _____ No _____

Have you been interviewed for this survey in the past? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, when? _____

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? ☐ U.S. ☐ Palauan ☐ Korean ☐ Filipino ☐ Chinese ☐ FSM ☐ Other

4) What is the primary language you: speak? _____

read? _____

write? _____

5) Last grade completed? _____ College _____

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 face any of the following challenges?

____ (A) Physical Disability (specify) _____

____ (B) Mental Illness

____ (C) HIV/AIDS

____ (D) Drug or Alcohol Abuse

____ (E) Developmental Disability

(i.e., Mental Retardation, Learning Disability)

11) What factors keep you homeless? _____

12) 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) Loss of GHURA assistance

____ (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) Job loss

____ (N) Others: _____

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) Are you presently seeking work? ____ Yes ____ No Would you need additional training? ____ Yes ____ No

Comments: _____

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

20) Are you under any of these health care programs?

____ (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		

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, January 26, 2005. 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" is a combination from the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act passed by Congress in 1987, Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Guam Homeless Coalition. By our definition, a person is homeless if he/she does not have a nighttime residence that is:

- ☐ Fixed – something that cannot be moved (a car is not 'fixed' even if it doesn't run)
- ☐ Regular – a place used every night, there is no question where you will stay
- ☐ Adequate – according to the Census Bureau and the Homeless Coalition, a 'house' has a roof, walls, door, window, and floor
- ☐ Meant for human habitation – these are examples of places not meant for people to live – workplace, abandoned building, container, cave, beach, bus stop

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
January 26, 2005

Introduction

For the past 5 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 Renewal 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. October 2002 we held the fourth point-in-time count and the number dropped again to 1264. The last point-in-time count was in October of 2003 and the number counted dropped again to 1007.

Gathering Information

The number of homeless people changes from day to day. A person has a home one day, and the next may be 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 facilities 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 Leader/Members

The main responsibilities of the team leader are to make final decisions on who should be approached (whether a person falls under the definition of homeless), and to conduct the interviews. It may also fall to the team leader to guide the team to a designated location.

The driver will have responsibilities of not only driving, but observing. Once the vehicle has stopped and the team leader and assistant get out, the driver is to stay by the car and observe what is going on around the area. This will provide more safety as those involved in interviewing might not see potential dangers or negative situations, such as a person approaching who is intoxicated or even the approach of a dog. The driver should do whatever possible to intervene with these interruptions or dangers and see that the other team members stay safe and un-distracted from the interview. The driver should hold the cell phone/radio as the others talk with people.

Team assistants will have multiple tasks. The assistant is to be an observer at all times and should help to 'spot' those to be interviewed. He/she will carry the bags and give them to those who have been interviewed. He/she will also support the leader by translating or speaking with other family members or those around so that the survey may be conducted without distraction.

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."

Do not ever hand the survey to the individual to fill out unless they do not speak English and you have no translator but do have a survey in their language. 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 and be sure they understand what it is and how to use it.

"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.

Please write legibly!

Survey 2005

Interviewer: _____ Village/shelter: _____
Describe nighttime residence: ☐ **No Shelter** ☐ **Not Fixed** _____ tent/canopy _____ vehicle
☐ **Not Regular** _____ space in someone else's home (not permanent) _____ move house to house
☐ **Not Adequate:** 'house' missing _____ walls _____ roof _____ floor _____ door _____ window
☐ **Not meant for human habitation** _____ workplace _____ abandoned building _____ container _____ cave
_____ beach _____ bus stop/shelter _____ condemned

Fill out the box before you ever get out of the car. It is important that your name and the village you are in are on every form in case they get separated. You should be able to mark one of the lines to tell what it is that determines this person as being homeless. If they do not fit in one of these categories, do not interview them.

Have you already been interviewed for this survey today? Yes _____ No _____
If the answer is yes, thank them and move on, do not continue the interview.

Have you been interviewed for this survey in the past? Yes _____ No _____ If yes, when? _____
If yes, list all the times they remember being interviewed (should not be more than 5)

Please answer the following questions about your situation:

13) Are you: _____ Female _____ Male

Even though it may be obvious, ask this question. Explaining that all questions need to be asked will prevent any embarrassing situations. Mark the answer they give even if they appear to be a different gender.

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? ☐ U.S. ☐ Palauan ☐ Korean ☐ Filipino ☐ Chinese ☐ 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? _____ College _____

If the person says they have completed 12th grade, ask if he/she went to college. If so, write on the line either the number of years of college or the degree received.

18) Are you a veteran? ____ Yes ____ No (A Veteran is anyone who has been on active military duty.)
This is an important question. If anyone in the household is a veteran, mark yes.

19) What is your marital status? ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated ☐ Widowed ☐ Common Law
Questions 7,8,9 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 face any of the following challenges?

- | | |
|--|---|
| ____ (A) Physical Disability (specify) _____ | (D) Drug or Alcohol Abuse |
| ____ (B) Mental Illness | (E) Developmental Disability |
| ____ (C) HIV/AIDS | (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. It could be easy at this point to get carried away with talking and hearing the person's story, but try to stay to the questions.

24) 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) Loss of GHURA assistance | ____ (M) Job loss |
| ____ (G) Loss of welfare benefits (due to 5 yr limit) | ____ (N) 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. If the person states that loss of welfare benefits (G) was a contributing factor, ask if it was due to the 5 yr. limit. If so, circle it, if not just mark a check in the blank.

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.

☐ (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

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

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) Are you presently seeking work? ☐ Yes ☐ No Would you need additional training? ☐ 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. Additional training could refer to schooling or any type of skill.

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

Independently would mean without being supported by other family or agencies or an aid of any type. This means basically being self-sufficient.

20) Are you under any of these health care programs?

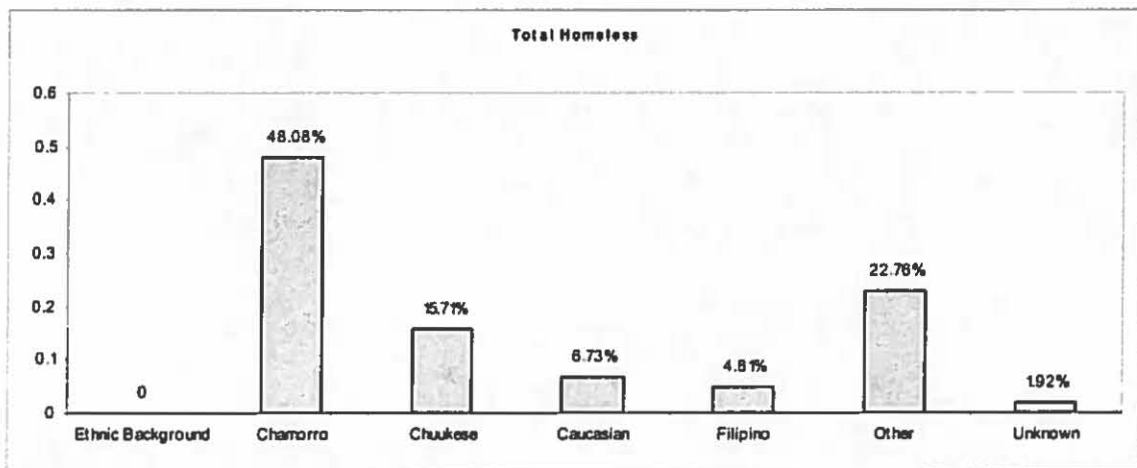
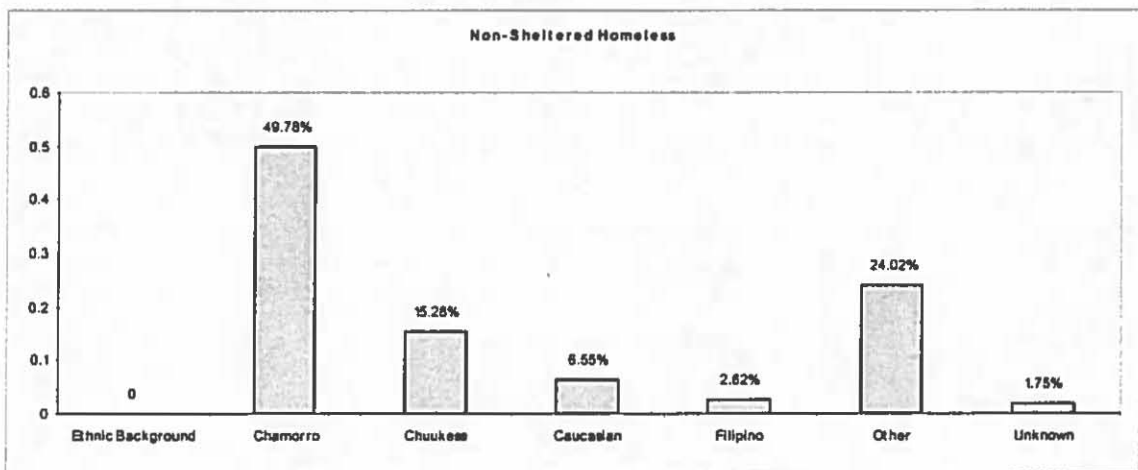
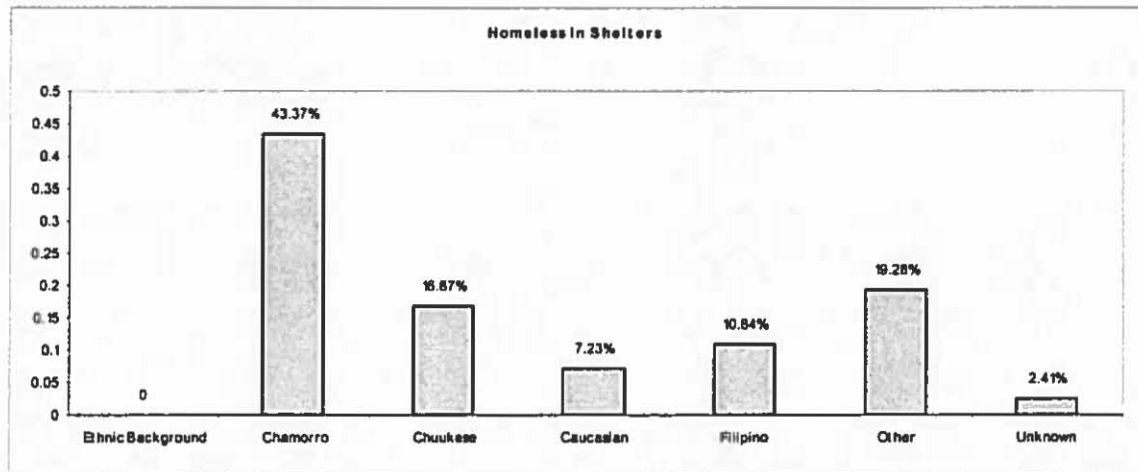
☐ (A) Medicaid ☐ (C) Private Insurance ☐ (E) Uninsured
☐ (B) Medically Indigent Program (MIP) ☐ (D) Maternal and Child Healthcare (MCH) Clinics

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

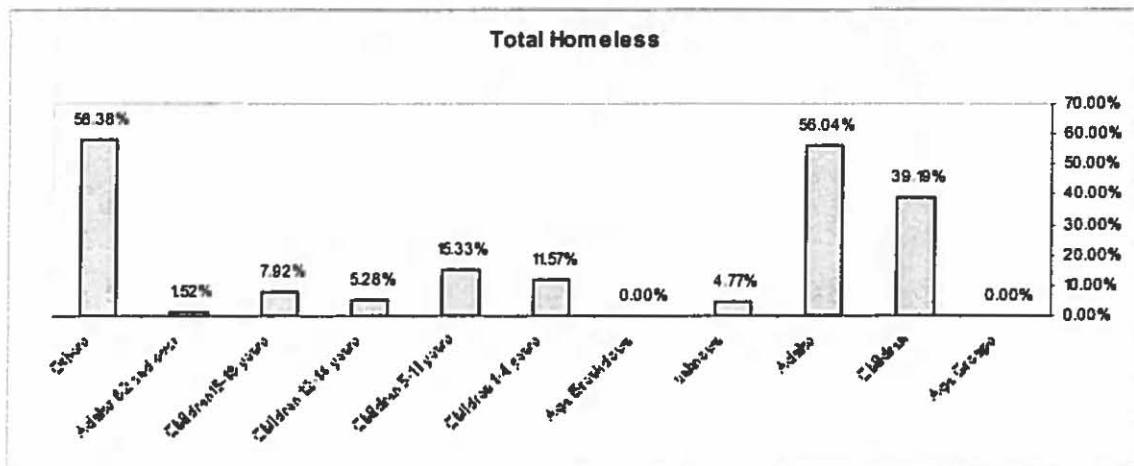
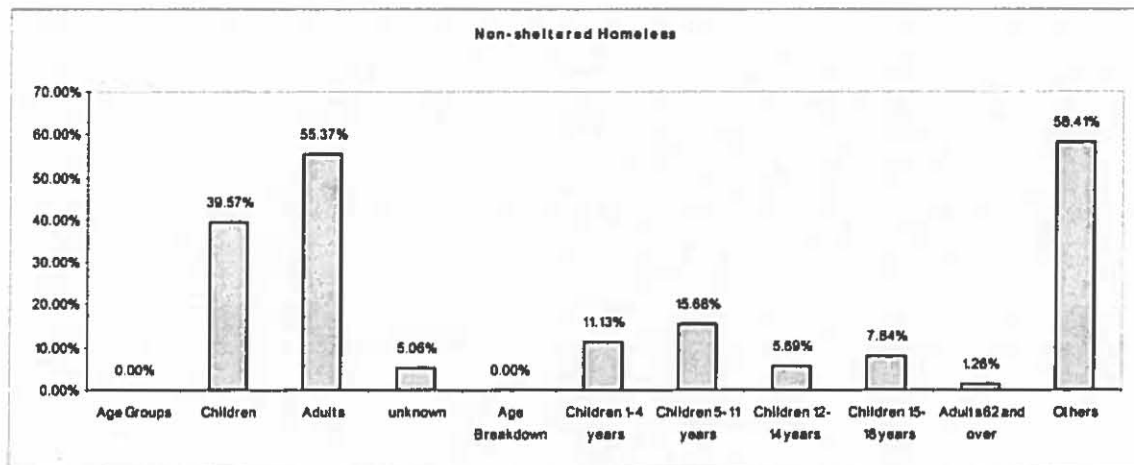
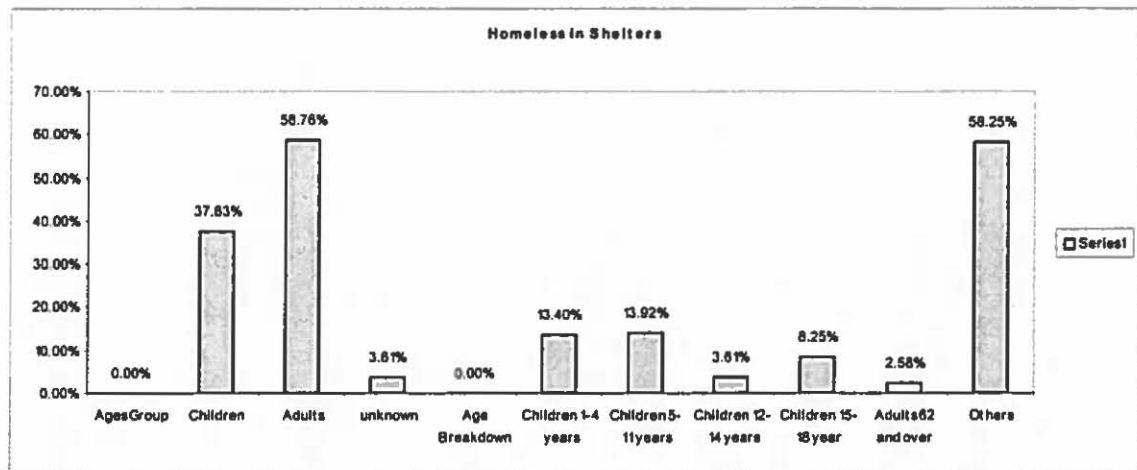
This part can be rather lengthy, but is quite important so be sure to take the time to go through it. You may want to tell the person that you will name a type of service and they should respond by saying, "using" or "need".

	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		

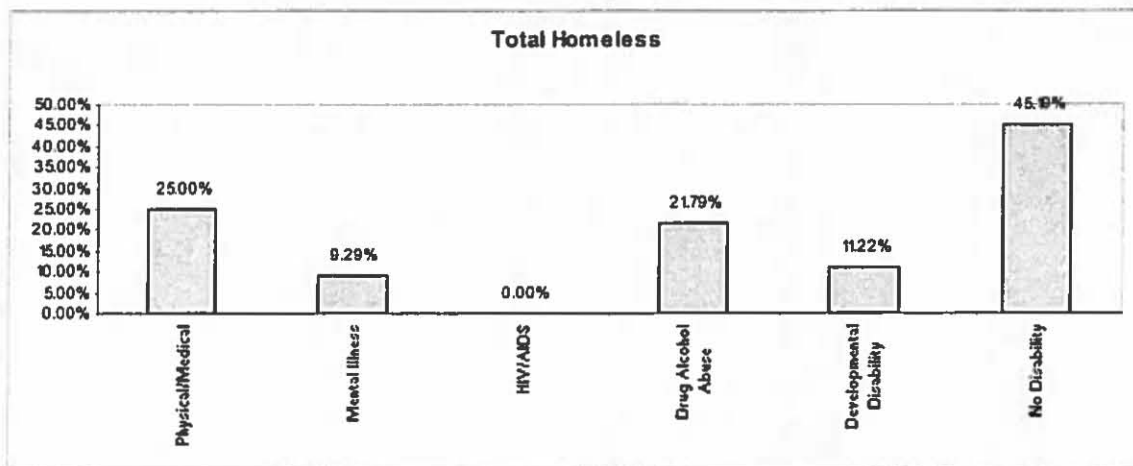
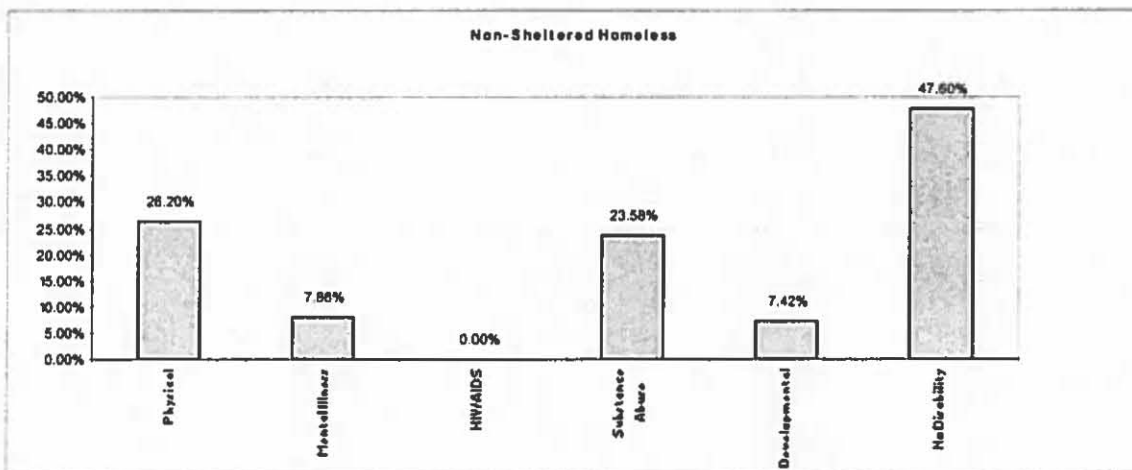
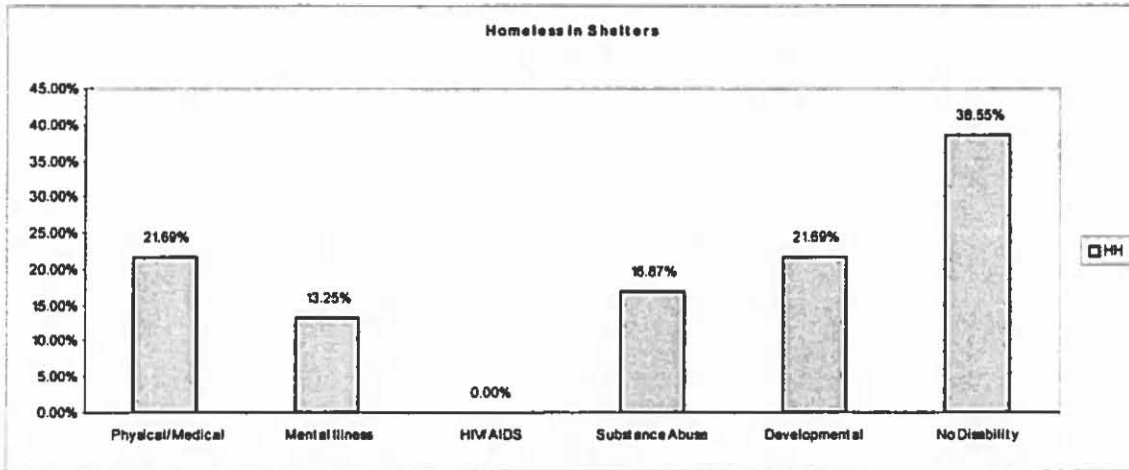
Ethnic Background



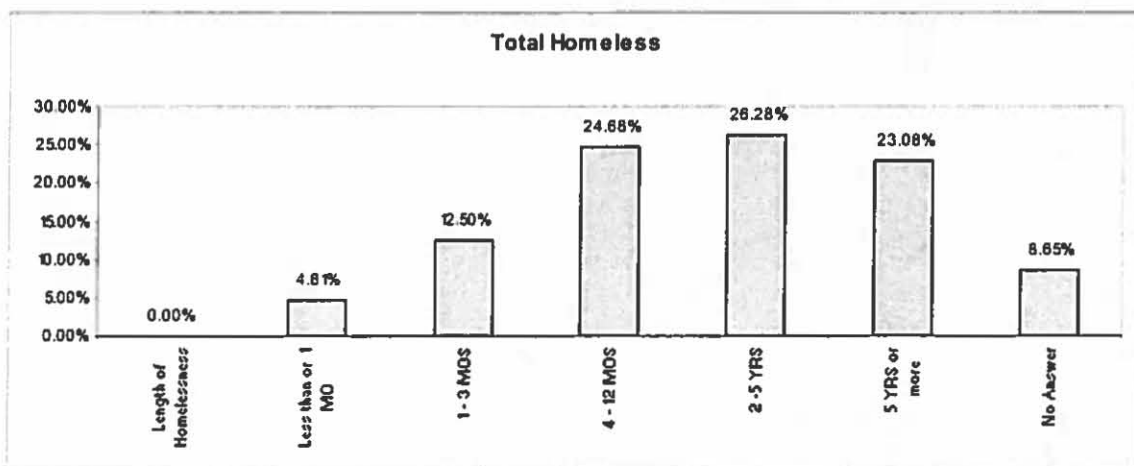
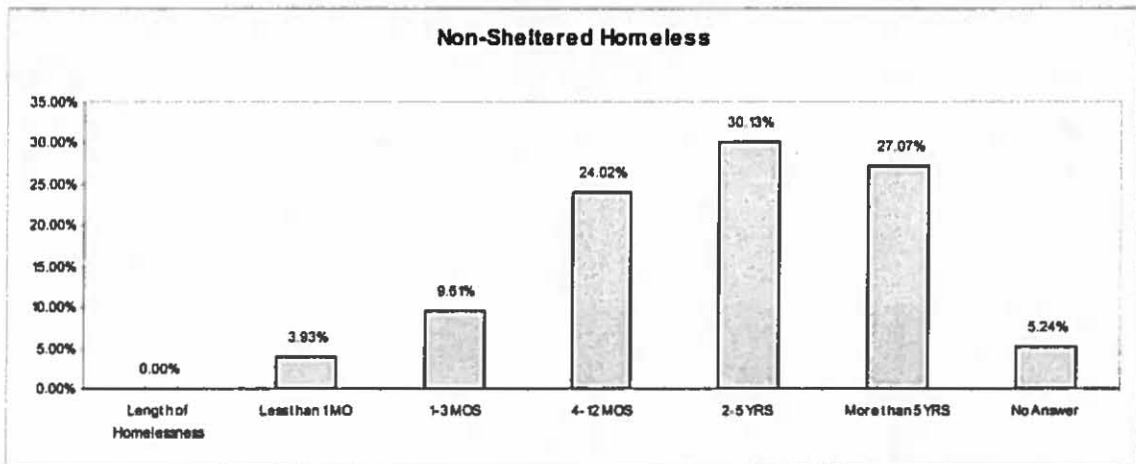
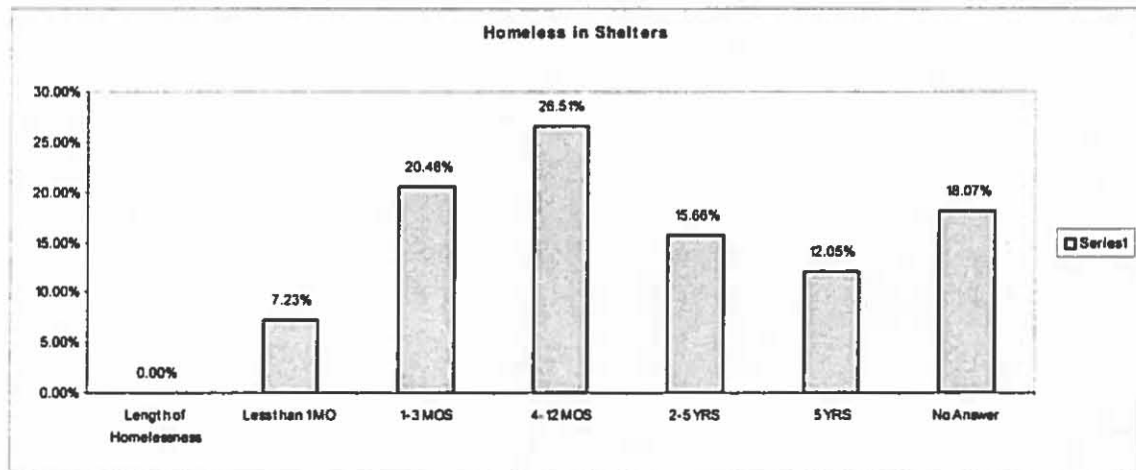
Age Group



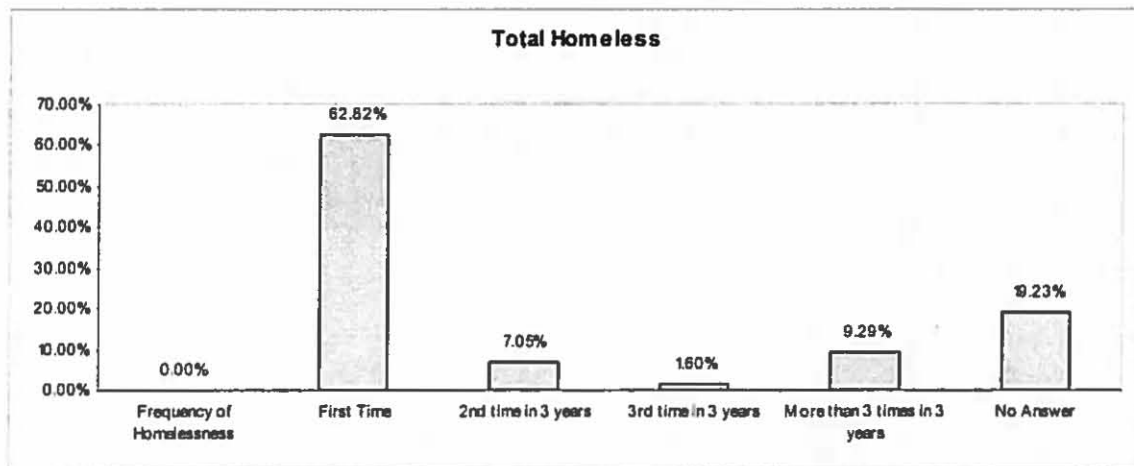
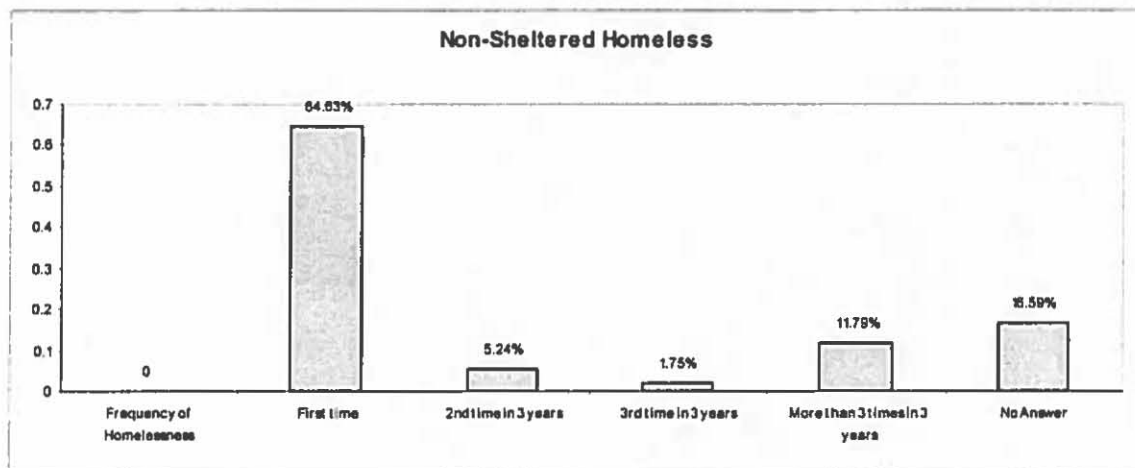
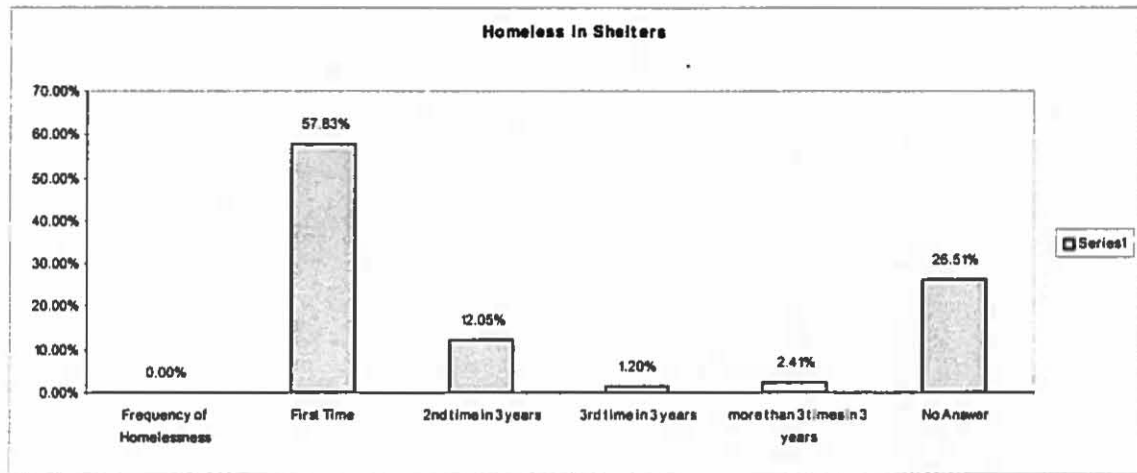
Disability



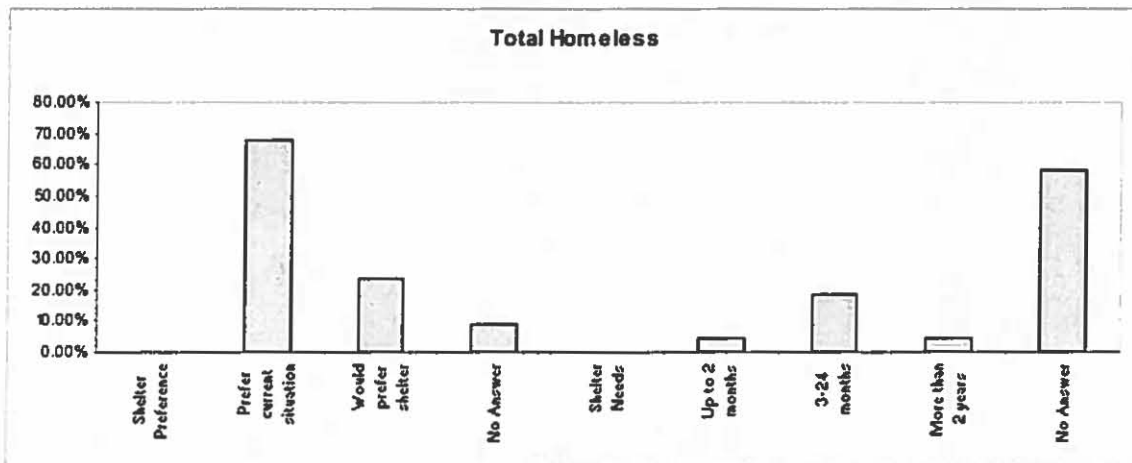
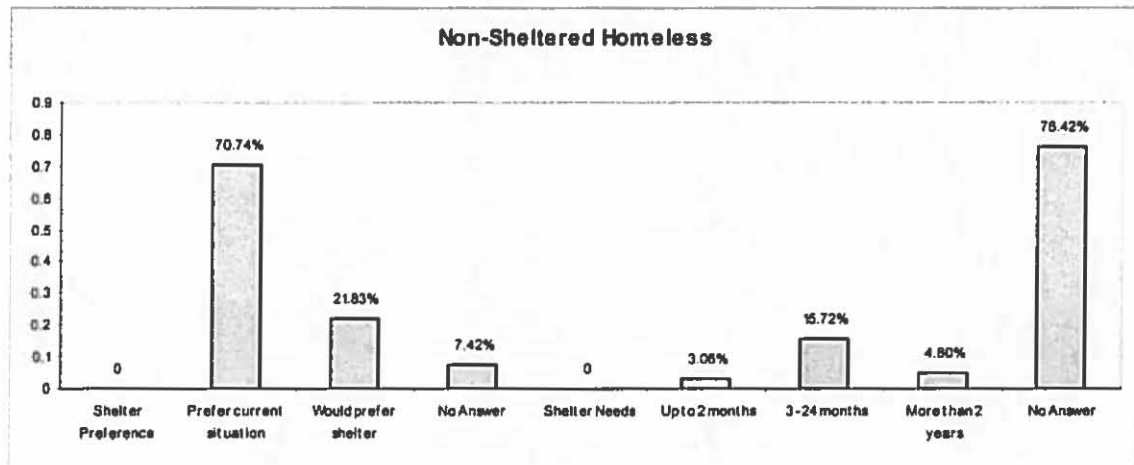
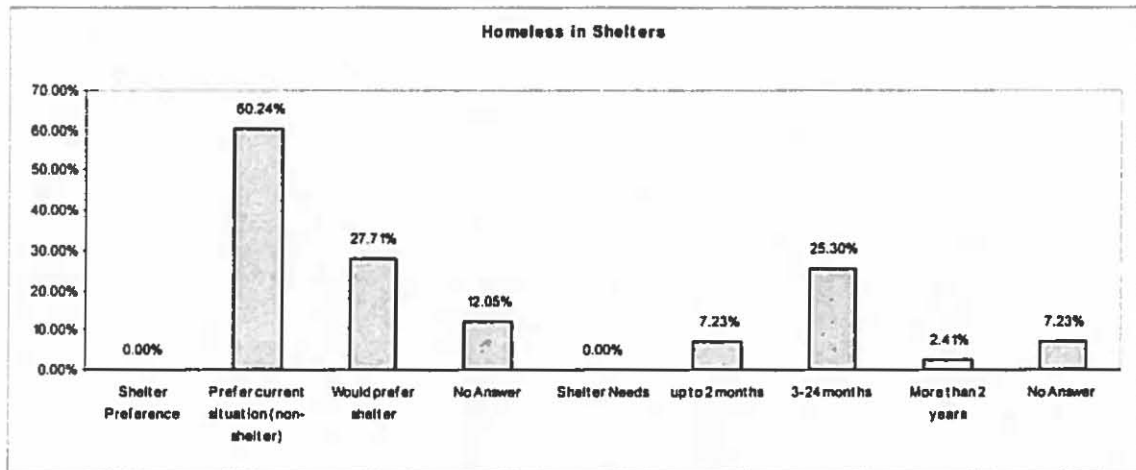
Length of Homelessness



Frequency of Homelessness

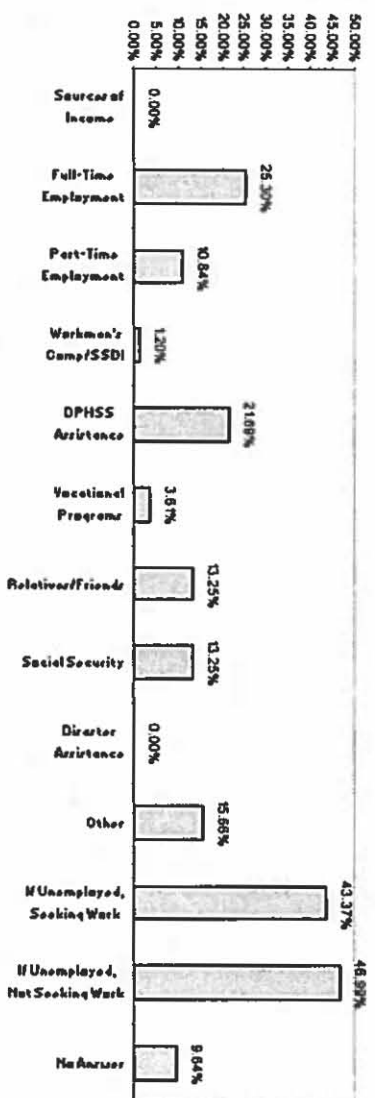


Shelter Preference

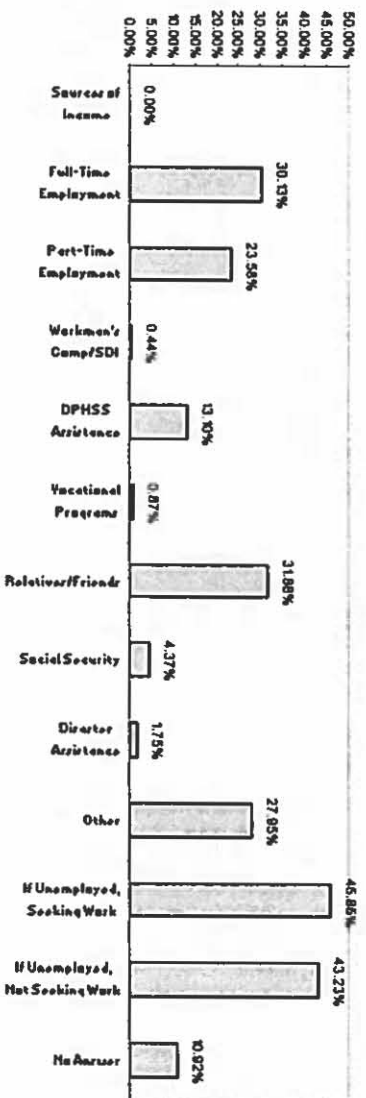


Sources of Income

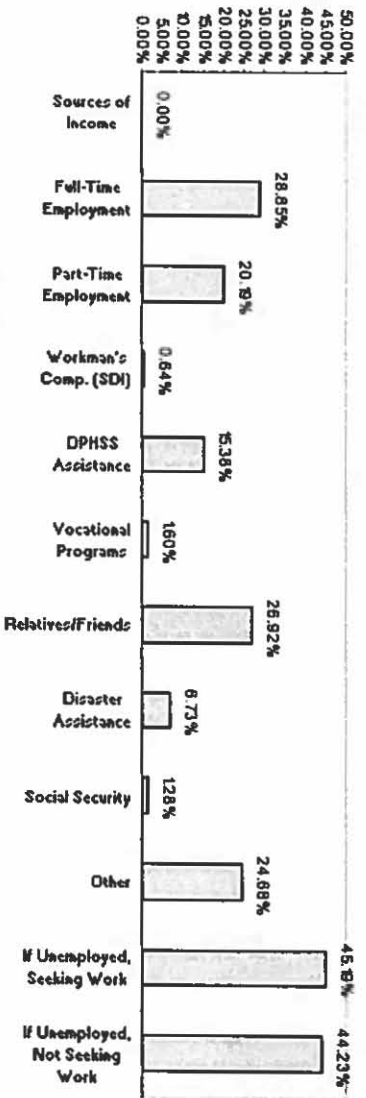
Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless

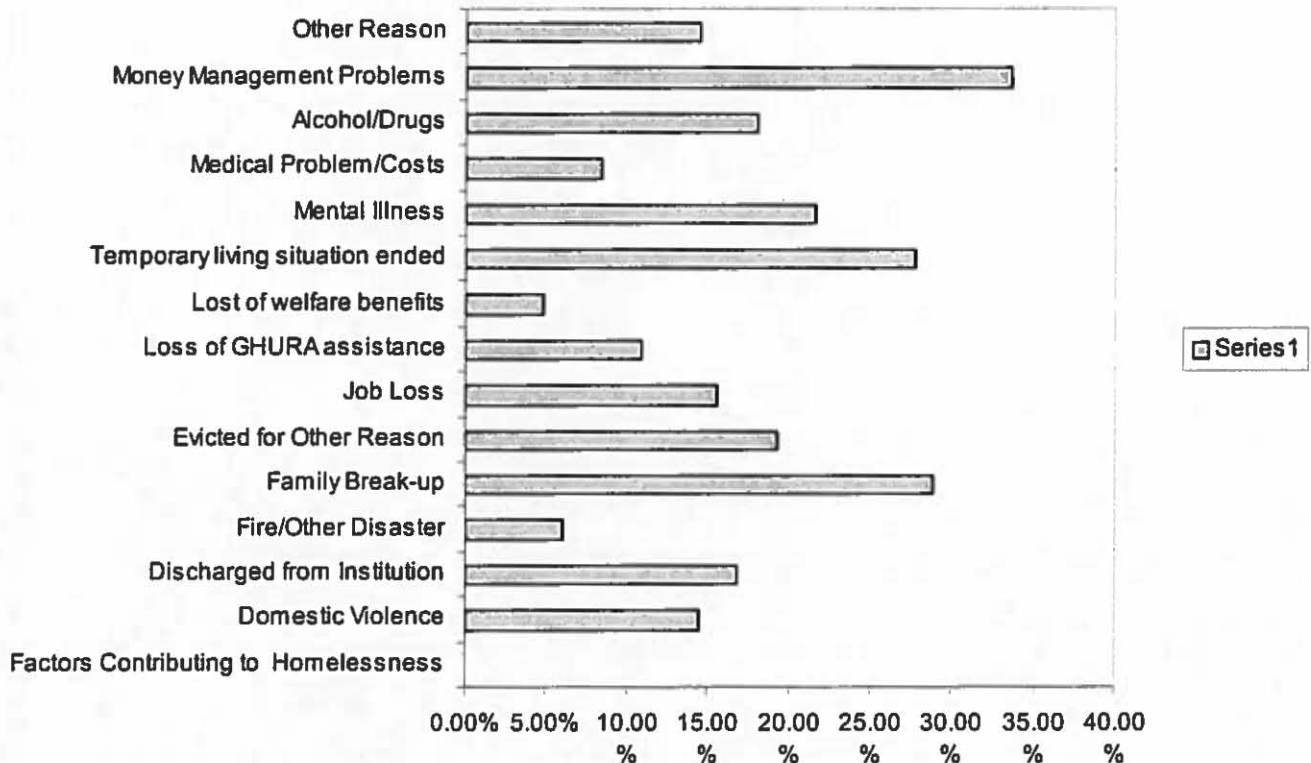


Total Homeless

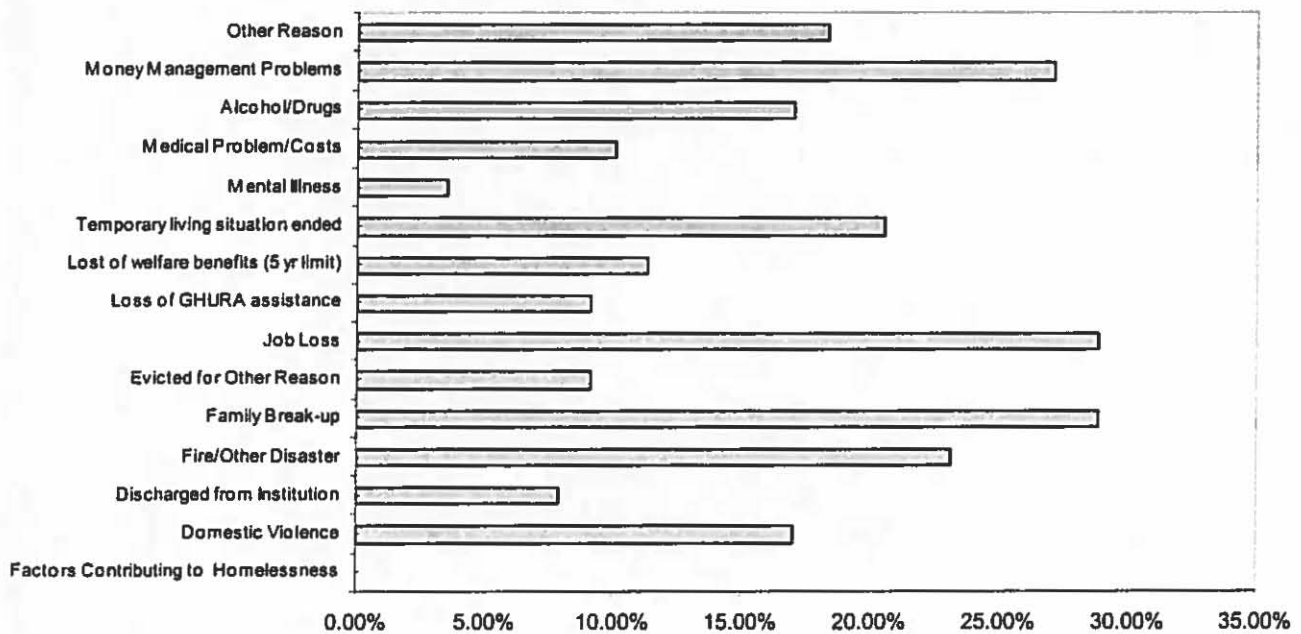


Factors Contributing to Homelessness

Homeless in Shelters



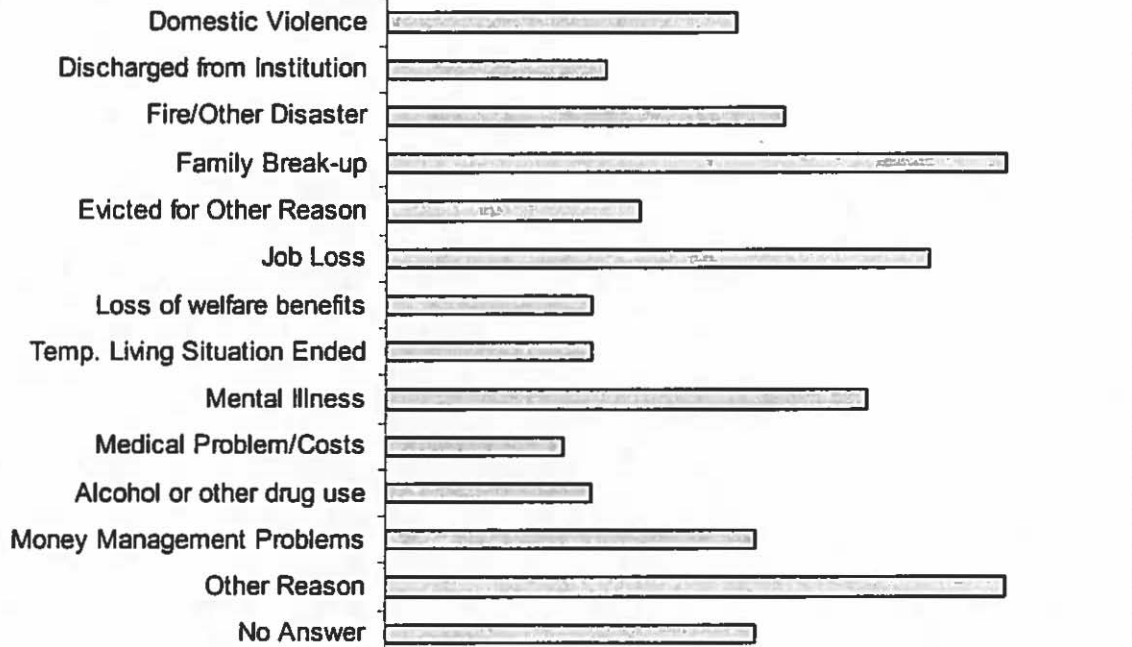
Non-Sheltered Homeless



Total Homeless

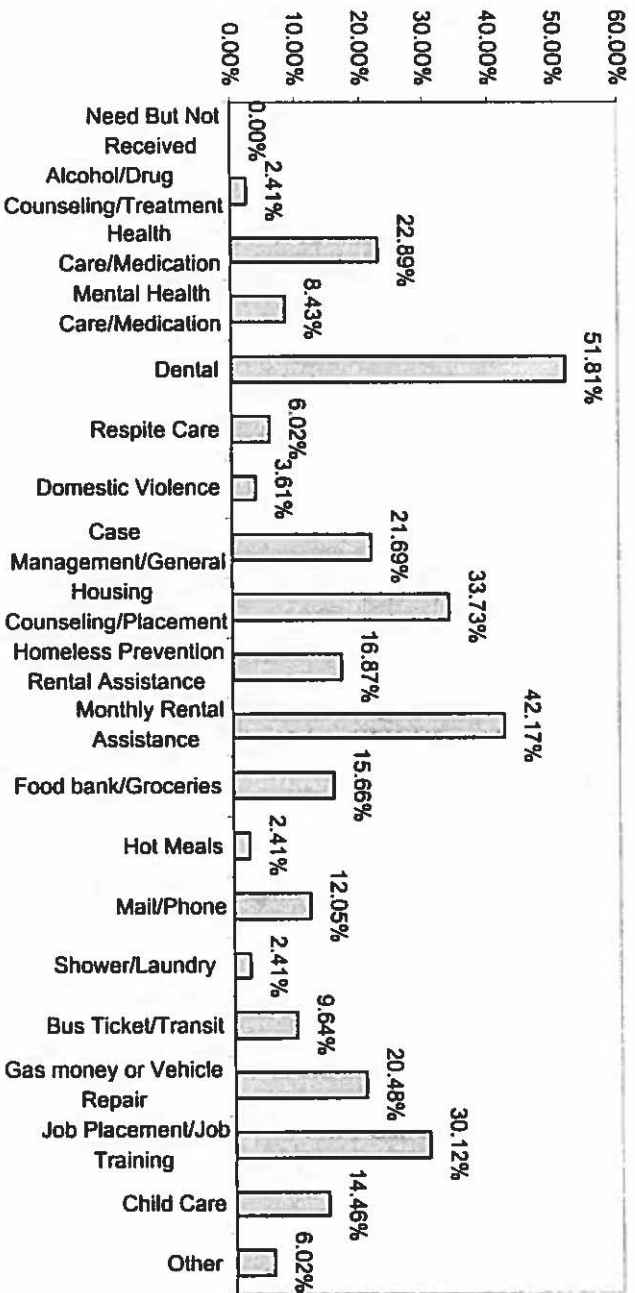
0.00% 5.00% 10.00% 15.00% 20.00% 25.00% 30.00% 35.00%

Factor Contributing to Homelessness

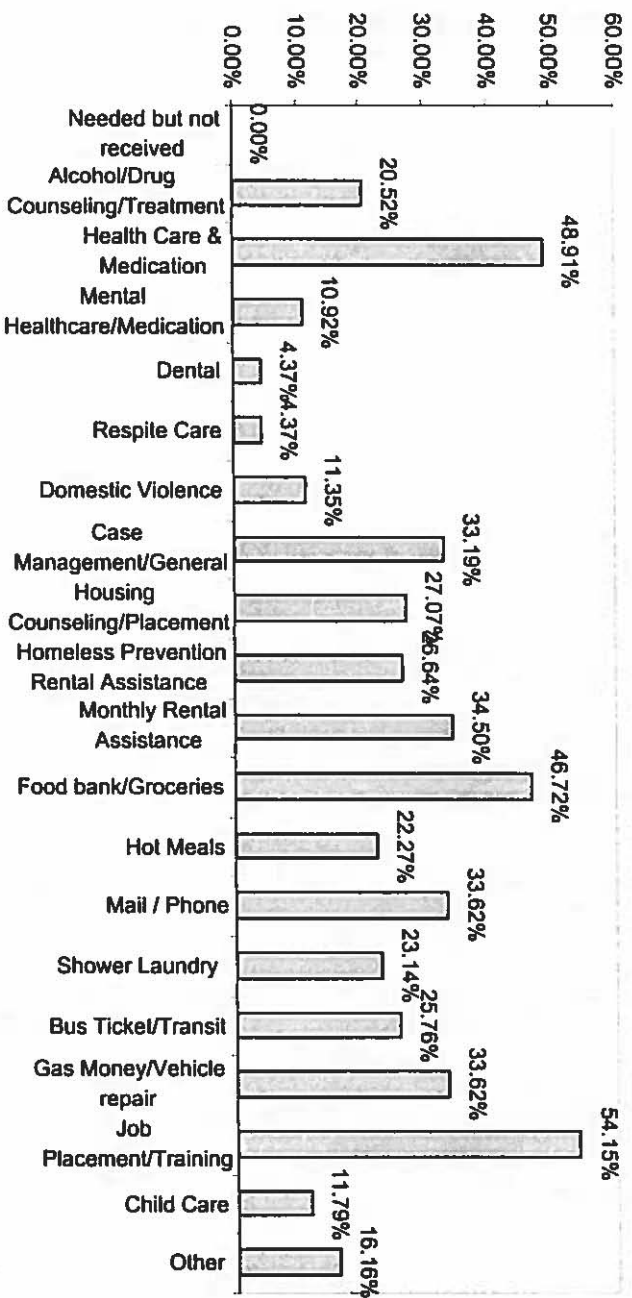


Services Needed But Not Received

Homeless in Shelters



Non-Sheltered Homeless



Total Homeless

