

**Guam Homeless Coalition
Point-in-Time Homeless Count
January 25, 2007**

The Salvation Army Family Services Center
15503 Corsair Ave.
Tiyana, Guam 96921
(671) 477-3528

Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority
117 Bien Venida Ave.
Sinajana, Guam 96926
(671) 477-9851

Introduction

In the past few 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 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 eight island-wide, point-in-time counts have been conducted, the most recent being January 25, 2007. One additional shelter-only count was also conducted in October 2000. As more direction is given by HUD, the process and timing of conducting the counts is being refined and improved. Initially, the homeless count was conducted annually; however, since 2003, it has been held every two years.

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. 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:

Date	Sheltered	Non-Sheltered	Total
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
January 25, 2007	193	891	1084

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. No counting or surveying was done before or after January 25. 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 U.S. to conduct homeless counts during the last week of January.

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.

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 fit 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 considered 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 – 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 up to 60 days	Case management, transportation, individual and family counseling, referral services.	4
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).	0
Catholic Social Service - CARIDAD	Caridad I - group home for disabled children and adolescents age 5-17; Caridad II – group home for adults with significant disabilities	Caridad I - 8 beds Caridad II - 6 beds	24-hour residential placement and supportive services	8
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.		Personal care, hot meals, case management.	0
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.	47
Catholic Social Service - LIHENG	Provides transitional housing for homeless	30 units 60	Case management, outreach, life skills	50

	families/individuals.	bedrooms 82 beds 2 years	training, job skills training, counseling, job placement assistance	
DMHSS/Guma Mami – Guma Hinemlo	Permanent supportive housing for mentally ill	7 beds		12
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.	12
DMHSS – Sagan Mami				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.	6
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.	14
Oasis	Residential recovery oriented treatment and supportive services for women breaking free from any life-controlling problem.	4 bedrooms 6 beds		6
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.	0
Sanctuary – Transition Living Program	Provides transitional shelter for runaway, homeless, abused, and troubled teens.	20 beds 18 months	Life skills training, education.	0
The Salvation Army – Lighthouse Recovery Center	Provides transitional housing for homeless men with substance abuse issues	16 beds + 4 beds for detox 180 days	Counseling services, life skills training, addiction and recovery classes, information and referral.	22

Count Outside Shelters

Capturing information on homeless in shelters is relatively easy; however, those in shelters only made up approximately 17% of the total number of homeless that were found this year. The remaining 83% of the total homeless population were living outside the shelters. Teams were sent around the island to look for homeless where they stay.

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 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; without a roof, window, door, walls and a floor.

It was a huge task for each team to cover their areas within the given timeframe. A few of the teams reported not being able to completely cover their areas. Additionally many teams stated that they saw evidence of where homeless people were staying but 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.

Results

The following tables contain the results of the Homeless Count conducted January 25, 2007. 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 if the interviewee has a type of disability, but doesn't for each individual family member. In these cases, the characteristic has been ascribed to the household, and the counts and percentages are indicated with "Head of Household".

The survey instrument does provide for the identification of the age, gender, relationship, and ethnicity of each member of the household. This data we have indicated with "Household Members".

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 Amor Say at GHURA.

(Head of Household) by Village				
Village	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Agana	48	36	12	0
Agana Heights	2	2	0	0
Agat	4	0	4	0
Asan/Maina	6	5	1	0
Barrigada	3	0	3	0
Chalan Pago/Ordot	14	4	10	0
Dededo	84	40	44	0
Inarajan	0	0	0	0
Mangilao	36	18	18	0
Merizo	1	1	0	0
Mongmong/Toto/Maite	9	5	4	0
Piti	6	0	6	0
Santa Rita	2	2	0	0
Sinajana	1	0	1	0
Talafofo	4	1	3	0
Tamuning	36	16	20	0
Umatac	0	0	0	0
Yigo	44	23	19	2
Yona	20	4	16	0
Unknown	6	1	5	0
Total	326	158	166	2

(Head of Household) by Ethnicity								
Ethnicity	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%
Chamorro	160	49.08%	70	21.47%	89	27.30%	1	0.31%
Filipino	21	6.44%	15	4.60%	6	1.84%	0	0.00%
Caucasian	10	3.07%	3	0.92%	7	2.15%	0	0.00%
Palauan	12	3.68%	10	3.07%	2	0.61%	0	0.00%
Chuukese	53	16.26%	25	7.67%	28	8.59%	0	0.00%
Pohnpeian	10	3.07%	6	1.84%	4	1.23%	0	0.00%
Yapese	15	4.60%	10	3.07%	5	1.53%	0	0.00%
Japanese	1	0.31%	0	0.00%	1	0.31%	0	0.00%
Korean	9	2.76%	0	0.00%	9	2.76%	0	0.00%
Vietnamese	1	0.31%	0	0.00%	1	0.31%	0	0.00%
Carolinian	1	0.31%	0	0.00%	1	0.31%	0	0.00%
Hawaiian	1	0.31%	0	0.00%	1	0.31%	0	0.00%
Other Pacific Islander	1	0.31%	0	0.00%	1	0.31%	0	0.00%
Hispanic	3	0.92%	3	0.92%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown	28	8.59%	16	4.91%	11	3.37%	1	0.31%
Total	326	100.00%	158	48.47%	166	50.92%	2	0.61%

(Total Household) by Ethnicity								
Ethnicity	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	Unknown	%
Chamorro	494	45.57%	253	23.34%	240	22.14%	1	0.09%
Filipino	31	2.86%	20	1.85%	11	1.01%	0	0.00%
Caucasian	12	1.11%	3	0.28%	9	0.83%	0	0.00%
Palauan	34	3.14%	24	2.21%	10	0.92%	0	0.00%
Chuukese	172	15.87%	85	7.84%	78	7.20%	9	0.83%
Pohnpeian	48	4.43%	23	2.12%	25	2.31%	0	0.00%
Yapese	47	4.34%	23	2.12%	24	2.21%	0	0.00%
Japanese	1	0.09%	0	0.00%	1	0.09%	0	0.00%
Korean	11	1.01%	2	0.18%	9	0.83%	0	0.00%
Vietnamese	1	0.09%	0	0.00%	1	0.09%	0	0.00%
Carolinian	2	0.18%	1	0.09%	1	0.09%	0	0.00%
Hawaiian	1	0.09%	0	0.00%	1	0.09%	0	0.00%
Other Pacific Islander	1	0.09%	0	0.00%	1	0.09%	0	0.00%
Hispanic	3	0.28%	3	0.28%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unknown	226	20.85%	29	2.68%	28	2.58%	169	15.59%
Total	1084	100.00%	466	42.99%	439	40.50%	179	16.51%

HUD Ethnicity Group		
	Total	%
White	12	1.11%
Black/African American		0.00%
Asian	44	4.06%
American Indian/Alaskan Native		0.00%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1025	94.56%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White		0.00%
Asian & White		0.00%
Black/African American & White		0.00%
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American		0.00%
Other multi-racial	3	0.28%
Total	1084	100.00%

(Head of Household) by Living Conditions				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Not Fixed	28	17	11	0
Tent / Canopy	17	10	7	0
Vehicle	11	7	4	0
Not Regular	38	16	22	0
Space in Someone Else's Home	17	6	11	0
Move House to House	21	10	11	0
Not Adequate	118	52	64	2
Missing Walls	42	20	21	1
Missing Roof	40	21	17	2
Missing Floor	54	23	30	1
Missing Door	53	23	30	0
Missing Window	77	32	45	0
Not Meant for Human Habitation	59	34	25	0
Workplace	3	3	0	0
Abandoned Building	9	6	3	0
Container	12	3	9	0
Cave	0	0	0	0
Beach	2	1	1	0
Bus Stop Shelter	0	0	0	0
Park	14	12	2	0
Other	19	9	10	0
Unknown	267	124	141	2

(Head of Household) by Language				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Does Not Speak	6	2	4	0
English	165	75	89	1
Chamorro	43	22	21	0
Palauan	6	5	1	0
Korean	10	0	10	0
Tagalog	12	8	4	0
Carolinian	1	0	1	0
Pohnpeian	6	3	3	0
Chuukese	50	25	25	0
Yapese	12	9	3	0
Puerto Rican	2	1	1	0
Unknown	13	8	4	1
Total	326	158	166	2

(Head of Household) Veteran				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Yes	18	16	2	0
No	308	142	164	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	326	158	166	2

(Head of Household) Age 5 Year Group				
Age 5 Year	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
18 - 19 Years	4	2	2	0
20 - 24 Years	20	8	12	0
25 - 29 Years	30	10	20	0
30 - 34 Years	39	18	21	0
35 - 39 Years	57	32	25	0
40 - 44 Years	56	28	28	0
45 - 49 Years	43	20	23	0
50 - 54 Years	27	15	12	0
55 - 59 Years	21	10	11	0
60 - 64 Years	6	4	2	0
65 - 69 Years	7	1	6	0
70 - 74 Years	4	3	1	0
75 - 79 Years	1	1	0	0
Unknown	11	6	3	2
Total	326	158	166	2

(Head of Household) Live with someone else				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Yes	175	64	111	0
No	67	40	27	0
Unknown	84	54	28	2
Total	326	158	166	2

(Household Members) Age, Relationship				
	Total	Male	Female	No Answer
Age 10 year				
0 - 9 years	187	92	92	3
10 - 19 years	177	96	81	0
20 - 29 years	66	33	33	0
30 - 39 years	52	27	24	1
40 - 49 years	44	29	15	0
50 - 59 years	25	15	10	0
60 - 69 years	13	5	8	0
70 - 79 years	4	3	1	0
80 - 89 years	0	0	0	0
90 - 99 years	0	0	0	0
No Answer	190	8	9	173
Total	758	308	273	177
Relationship				
Householder	6	4	2	0
Spouse	81	47	34	0
Son / Daughter	285	151	132	2
Brother / Sister	15	10	5	0
Father / Mother	11	3	8	0
Grandchild	30	19	11	0
In-Law	14	6	8	0
Other Relative	25	12	13	0
Unmarried Partner	26	16	10	0
Other Non-Relative	12	6	6	0
No Answer	253	34	44	175
Total	758	308	273	177

(Head of Household) by Homeless Status				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
First Time of Homeless				
Yes	133	70	63	0
No	117	58	59	0
Unknown	76	30	44	2
Total	326	158	166	2
Times Homeless in 3 Years				
First Time	13	7	6	0
2nd Time	23	11	12	0
3rd Time	12	5	7	0
More than 3 Times	20	9	11	0
Unknown	258	126	130	2
Total	326	158	166	2
Length of Homeless				
Less than a month	15	9	6	0
1 to 3 Months	47	27	20	0
4 Months < 2 Year	70	39	31	0
2 to 3 Years	109	51	58	0
Unknown	85	32	51	2
Total	326	158	166	2

(Head of Household) by Type of Disability				
Type of Disability	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Physical / Medical	28	14	14	0
Mental Illness	35	18	17	0
HIV / AIDS	0	0	0	0
Substance Abuse	7	7	0	0
Developmental	3	2	1	0
No Known Disability	204	94	110	0
Refused	49	23	24	2
Total	326	158	166	2

**(Household Members Residing in Shelters)
Age 10 year, Relationship, Ethnicity by Gender**

	Total	Male	Female	No Answer
Age 10 year				
0 - 9 years	25	19	6	0
10 - 19 years	11	7	4	0
20 - 29 years	1	0	1	0
30 - 39 years	3	2	1	0
40 - 49 years	1	0	1	0
50 - 59 years	0	0	0	0
60 - 69 years	0	0	0	0
70 - 79 years	0	0	0	0
80 - 89 years	0	0	0	0
90 - 99 years	0	0	0	0
No Answer	69	0	0	69
Total	110	28	13	69
Relationship				
Householder	1	1	0	0
Spouse	2	1	1	0
Son / Daughter	32	23	9	0
Brother / Sister	0	0	0	0
Father / Mother	0	0	0	0
Grandchild	2	2	0	0
In-Law	1	0	1	0
Other Relative	1	0	1	0
Unmarried Partner	2	1	1	0
Other Non-Relative	0	0	0	0
No Answer	69	0	0	69
Total	110	28	13	69
Ethnicity				
Chamorro	17	13	4	0
Palauan	2	1	1	0
Chuukese	17	10	7	0
Pohnpeian	3	2	1	0
Korean	2	2	0	0
No Answer	69	0	0	69
Total	110	28	13	69

(Household Members Not in Shelters)
Age 10 year, Relationship, Ethnicity by Gender

	Total	Male	Female	No Answer
Age 10 year				
0 - 9 years	162	73	86	3
10 - 19 years	166	89	77	0
20 - 29 years	65	33	32	0
30 - 39 years	49	25	23	1
40 - 49 years	43	29	14	0
50 - 59 years	25	15	10	0
60 - 69 years	13	5	8	0
70 - 79 years	4	3	1	0
80 - 89 years	0	0	0	0
90 - 99 years	0	0	0	0
No Answer	121	8	9	104
Total	648	280	260	108
Relationship				
Householder	5	3	2	0
Spouse	79	46	33	0
Son / Daughter	253	128	123	2
Brother / Sister	15	10	5	0
Father / Mother	11	3	8	0
Grandchild	28	17	11	0
In-Law	13	6	7	0
Other Relative	24	12	12	0
Unmarried Partner	24	15	9	0
Other Non-Relative	12	6	6	0
No Answer	184	34	44	106
Total	648	280	260	108
Ethnicity				
Chamorro	317	170	147	0
Filipino	10	5	5	0
Caucasian	2	0	2	0
Black	0	0	0	0
Palauan	20	13	7	0
Chuukese	102	50	43	9
Pohnpeian	35	15	20	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0
Yapese	32	13	19	0
Marshallese	0	0	0	0
Japanese	0	0	0	0
Chinese	0	0	0	0
Korean	0	0	0	0
Thai	0	0	0	0
Vietnamese	0	0	0	0
Carolinian	1	1	0	0

Hawaiian	0	0	0	0
Samoaan	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific Islanders	0	0	0	0
Other Asian	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0	0
No Answer	129	13	17	99
Total	648	280	260	108

(Head of Household) Sources of Income (Last 6 Months)				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Full-time Employment	67	33	34	0
Vocational Programs	2	0	2	0
Disaster Assistance	14	6	8	0
Part-time Employment	55	25	30	0
Relatives/Partners/Friends	70	34	36	0
Workman's Comp (SDI)	2	1	1	0
Social Security	24	10	14	0
DPHSS	85	34	51	0
Other	39	18	21	0

(Head of Household) Work Status & Need of Additional Training				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Working Status				
Yes	98	55	43	0
No	208	91	117	0
Unknown	20	12	6	2
Total	326	158	166	2
Need of Additional Training				
Yes	148	67	81	0
No	116	63	53	0
Unknown	62	28	32	2
Total	326	158	166	2

(Head of Household) by Services Currently Used				
	Total	% of 326	Male	Female
Alcohol / Drug Counseling or Treatment	29	8.90%	21	8
Health Care / Medication	33	10.12%	14	19
Mental Health Care / Medication	28	8.59%	18	10
Foodstamps	157	48.16%	60	97
MIP	73	22.39%	39	34
Medicaid	85	26.07%	25	60
Hot Meals from Kusinan Kamalen Karidat	6	1.84%	4	2
Other	31	9.51%	12	19

(Head of Household) Reasons for Homelessness				
	Total	Male	Female	Unknown
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	44	27	17	0
Domestic Violence	23	5	18	0
Mental Health Problem	37	22	15	0
Unemployment	121	54	67	0
Family Problems	78	46	32	0
Medical Problems	18	4	14	0
Fire / Other Natural Disaster	8	5	3	0
Other	68	31	37	0

Reasons for Homelessness Comparison			
	Year 2005	Year 2007	% increase
Drug/Alcohol Abuse	15	44	193.33%
Domestic Violence	12	23	91.67%
Mental Health Problem	18	37	105.56%
Unemployment	13	121	830.77%
Family Problems	24	78	225.00%
Medical Problems	7	18	157.14%
Fire / Other Natural Disaster	5	6	20.00%
Other	12	68	

(Head of Household) by Shelter			
Shelter	Total	Male	Female
Alee Family Violence	2	0	2
Alee Shelter for Abused Children	0	0	0
Guma Sagrada	0	0	0
Guma San Jose	17	7	10
Sanctuary Emergency Shelter	0	0	0
Caridad II	0	0	0
Liheng I	5	1	4
Liheng II	5	1	4
Liheng III	8	5	3
Guma Ifil	6	5	1
Mary Clare	7	2	5
Transitional Living Program	0	0	0
Lighthouse Recover Center	11	11	0
Oasis	3	0	3
Caridad Supportive Services Program	4	1	3
Guma Hinemlo	6	4	2
Lighthouse Aftercare Housing Project	0	0	0
Guma Mami Independent Group Home	3	2	1
Guma Isa	6	2	4
Total in Shelter	83	41	42

(Household Members) by Shelter				
Shelter	Total	Male	Female	No Answer
Alee Family Violence	2	0	0	2
Alee Shelter for Abused Children	0	0	0	0
Guma Sagrada	0	0	0	0
Guma San Jose	30	12	6	12
Sanctuary Emergency Shelter	0	0	0	0
Caridad II	0	0	0	0
Liheng I	12	9	2	1
Liheng II	5	0	0	5
Liheng III	15	7	5	3
Guma Ifil	6	0	0	6
Mary Clare	7	0	0	7
Sanctuary Transitional Living Program	0	0	0	0
Lighthouse Recover Center	11	0	0	11
Oasis	3	0	0	3
Caridad Supportive Services Program	4	0	0	4
Guma Hinemlo	6	0	0	6
Lighthouse Aftercare Housing Project	0	0	0	0
Guma Mami Independent Group Home	3	0	0	3
Guma Isa	6	0	0	6
Total in Shelter	110	28	13	69

(Total Household) by Shelter					
Shelter	Total	%	Male	Female	No Answer
Alee Family Violence	4	2.07%	0	2	2
Alee Shelter for Abused Children	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Guma Sagrada	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Guma San Jose	47	24.35%	19	16	12
Sanctuary Emergency Shelter	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Caridad II	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Liheng I	17	8.81%	10	6	1
Liheng II	10	5.18%	1	4	5
Liheng III	23	11.92%	12	8	3
Guma Ifil	12	6.22%	5	1	6
Mary Clare	14	7.25%	2	5	7
Sanctuary Transitional Living Program	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Lighthouse Recover Center	22	11.40%	11	0	11
Oasis	6	3.11%	0	3	3
Caridad Supportive Services Program	8	4.15%	1	3	4
Guma Hinemlo	12	6.22%	4	2	6
Lighthouse Aftercare Housing Project	0	0.00%	0	0	0
Guma Mami Independent Group Home	6	3.11%	2	1	3
Guma Isa	12	6.22%	2	4	6
Total in Shelter	193	100.00%	69	55	69

Summary

The 2007 Point-in-Time Homeless Count identified a total of 1,084 homeless individuals on Guam, an increase of 99 individuals over the January 2005 count of 985. The total number of Heads of Households interviewed also increased to 326, up from 312 in 2005.

A few key changes were made to the way the point-in-time count was conducted this year. One change was to focus more teams on villages that were known to have higher concentrations of homeless people. Villages were chosen for extra coverage based on feedback from the 2005 count, input from Continuum of Care agencies and village mayors, and findings from the Salvation Army's monthly street outreach. Although some team leaders felt that they may not have reached all of the homeless in their assigned areas, the majority were of teams assigned to villages believed to be lower density.

Another change was substantially shortening the length of the survey, reducing the number of questions from 21 to 14. This was based on a recommendation from the HUD 2007 Point-in-Time Webcast. This change allowed enumerators to shorten their interviews and have time to cover a larger area.

While these two changes likely contributed to the increase of the total number of homeless persons identified during the count, the Homeless Count Planning Committee still feels that the numbers in this report are conservative. Many enumerators reported finding evidence of dwellings where no person was found to interview.

Below are some highlights from the results:

- *Reasons for homelessness.* "Unemployment" was cited most often as the reason for the current episode of homelessness, with 121 or 37% of respondents. Only 13 of those surveyed in 2005 cited unemployment as a reason for homelessness. "Family problems" was the second most cited reason, chosen by 78, or 24% of respondents. (Participants could select more than one answer.)
- *Episodes of homelessness.* Over 40% of Heads of Households (133) reported that this was their first episode of homelessness, a decrease of 32% over the 2005 count. Another 6% or 20 Heads of Households reported that they had been homeless more than three times in the past three years.
- *Ethnicity.* Chamorro remains the ethnic group with the greatest representation, at 49%.
- *Employment.* Nearly one-third (29%) of Heads of Households reported that they are currently employed, while 45% reported that they are in need of additional training in order to work.
- *Medical Coverage.* While 26% of those surveyed reported receiving Medicaid and 22.4% were under MIP, over 48% of homeless households were uninsured.
- *Household Composition.* One-third of the 1,084 individuals identified during the count are 19 and under. Heads of Households reported family members totaling 187 children 0-9 years old, and 177 persons 10-19 years old.

Debriefing

A debriefing session was held on February 2, 2007 at The Salvation Army Family Services classrooms. 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 25 out of approximately 100 people involved in the count came to the meeting. Some team leaders were contacted later by telephone. Results of the debriefing and evaluations are listed below.

Positive observations/successes:

- Gift bags
- Homeless individuals provided helpful information
- Mayors' assistance—providing places of individuals who may qualify as homeless
- Check out and check in was smooth
- UOG Social Work students provided a lot of help and were well trained
- Scope out village prior to count
- Volunteers were qualified and enthusiastic
- Individuals who were homeless were friendly
- Shortened surveys allowed for more time to do count
- Content of survey was helpful/user friendly
- Teams were allowed to be flexible (i.e. pick up gift bags prior) with their schedules
- Program for statistical input
- Base site volunteers (interpreters)
- Phone numbers to contact other teams in case of needed assistance
- Meeting people in the community
- Availability of teams to provide assistance to other teams
- Individuals surveyed were appreciative of gifts and information provided

Improvements to make for next time:

- Need Mayors to inform teams of areas that could pose a threat
- Better clarification of maps
- Some Team Leaders did not show or call
- Better clarification of what qualifies a person as homeless
- More intense training especially for substandard housing and survey forms
- Need more time to put teams together
- Need more teams in bigger villages to ensure all areas are covered
- Team Leaders' training should be separate
- Some volunteers left too early
- Other agencies need to assist The Salvation Army collect donations
- Ensure teams have members who are familiar with their assigned villages

- Some individuals that have been homeless for many years do not consider themselves homeless; certain parts of the survey form are not clear, inappropriate, or not applicable to individuals that were surveyed
- More role playing during training
- Ensure that team leaders/team members complete the training
- Provide gifts for children
- Provide flashlights since the count starts before sunrise
- Stipends/incentives
- Ensure that drivers are aware of road conditions and agree to utilize their vehicles
- Ensure enumerators do not use names of homeless people

Acknowledgments

The Salvation Army Family Services Center would like to thank the Guam Homeless Coalition and all the wonderful volunteers who made the 2007 Homeless Count possible. There were 29 teams and 100 volunteers that participated this year.

Point In Time Count/Survey 2007

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

Interviewer: _____	Village: _____	Shelter: _____
Describe nighttime residence: ___ 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		
___ Park ___ other (describe): _____		

- 1) Sex: ___ 1. Male ___ 2. Female
- 2) What is your ethnicity? ___ (See codes on ethnicity on a separate page)
- 3) What is your primary language: _____ speak read write
- 4) Are you a veteran? ___ Yes ___ No (*A Veteran is anyone who has been on active military duty.*)
- 5) How old are you? _____
- 6) Are you living with someone else? (If yes, list age, gender, relationship of each individual)
Age ___ Sex ___ Relationship _____ Ethnicity _____
Age ___ Sex ___ Relationship _____ Ethnicity _____
Age ___ Sex ___ Relationship _____ Ethnicity _____
- 7) Is this your first time to be homeless? ___ Yes ___ No If No: # ___ times homeless in 3 years
- 8) How long have you been homeless? Less than a month 1 to 3 months 4 months to 1 yr 2 yrs to 3 yrs
- 9) Do you have any type of disability? (If yes, indicate type of disability) _____
- 10) What are your sources of income in the last 6 months? (Check all that apply)
___ (A) Full Time Employment ___ (D) Part Time Employment ___ (G) Social Security
___ (B) Vocational Programs ___ (E) Relatives/partners/friends ___ (H) DPHSS
___ (C) Disaster Assistance ___ (F) Workman's Comp (SDI) ___ (I) Other (Specify _____)
- 11) Are you currently working? ___ Yes ___ No
- 12) Would you need additional training? ___ Yes ___ No
- 13) What services are you currently using? (Check all that apply)
___ (A) Alcohol / Drug Counseling or Treatment ___ (D) Food Stamps MIP Medicaid
___ (B) Health Care / Medication ___ (E) Hot Meals from Kusinan Kamalen Karidat
___ (C) Mental Health Care/Medication ___ (F) Other (Specify)
- 14) Reasons for homelessness (Check all that apply)
___ Drug/Alcohol Abuse ___ Mental Health Problem ___ Medical Problem
___ Domestic Violence ___ Unemployment ___ Fire/Other Disaster
___ Family Problem ___ Other (Please specify) _____

Enumerator's Comment/Observation/Referral

Homeless Count



**January 25th, 2007
5:00am– 9:00am**

If you are homeless and would like to be counted or surveyed for services that are available to you please contact your local Mayors office, or The Salvation Army at 477-3528. All information gained will be kept confidential!!

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:

- an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and
- an individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is 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)
- an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended for that type of institution;
- 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.

"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."