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Guam Homeless Coalition and

The Guam Housing and Urban

Renewal Authority



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Introduction

Background

As the collaborative applicant for Guam's Continuum of Care (CoC), GHURA is responsible for the administration of CoC funds and provides technical assistance and guidance on its use. GHURA oversees the development of the Consolidated Plan in consultation with the CoC to gather information to establish priority needs and goals to prevent and reduce homelessness. GHURA continues to consult with the CoC to collaborate on strategies for effective use of funds, as well as coordinate the monitoring of program implementation and performance.

Guam's Continuum of Care

As the local CoC, the GHC plans and coordinates housing and services for homeless individuals, families and youth in Guam. The GHC is comprised of Government of Guam agencies, non-profit organizations, businesses and individuals who work together to prevent and end homelessness. They work to quickly re-house homeless individuals and families while minimizing the trauma and displacement it creates, promote access to and effect utilization of mainstream programs, and optimize self-sufficiency among individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

Purpose of the PIT Count

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) mandates that all jurisdictions receiving Continuum of Care (CoC) Program grant funds conduct a Homeless PIT Count every odd year. However, the GHC continues to conduct an annual PIT Count on the last Friday in January to fulfill the HUD requirement for federal funding for a variety of homeless housing and supportive services through the CoC. The PIT Count also helps the GHC understand the changing trends, extent, and nature of homelessness in Guam. A survey tool is used to determine the number of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons in Guam on a single night and gather information directly from individuals and families experiencing homelessness about their needs. Information is used to identify specific characteristics of our island's homeless population to include ethnicity, gender, reasons for becoming homeless, barriers to obtaining employment, and sources of income. Specific subpopulations are also identified including veterans, chronic homeless individuals and families, victims of domestic violence, those suffering from chronic substance abuse, and those with severe mental illness. The PIT Count results and data gathered from CoC service providers is then used to inform the strategic planning efforts of the GHC to address identified needs of the homeless population and make progress toward goals to reduce, end, and prevent homelessness. This year's Guam Homeless PIT Count was conducted on January 25, 2019.

Point-in-Time Count Summary

Summary data on the number of homeless persons identified on the day of the PIT Count is categorized by total households and persons who are unsheltered or are residing in shelters, nighttime residence of unsheltered homeless, age, ethnicity, employment status, homeless veterans, village of unsheltered homeless, and as a final point, the summary data of households and persons in emergency shelters on island.

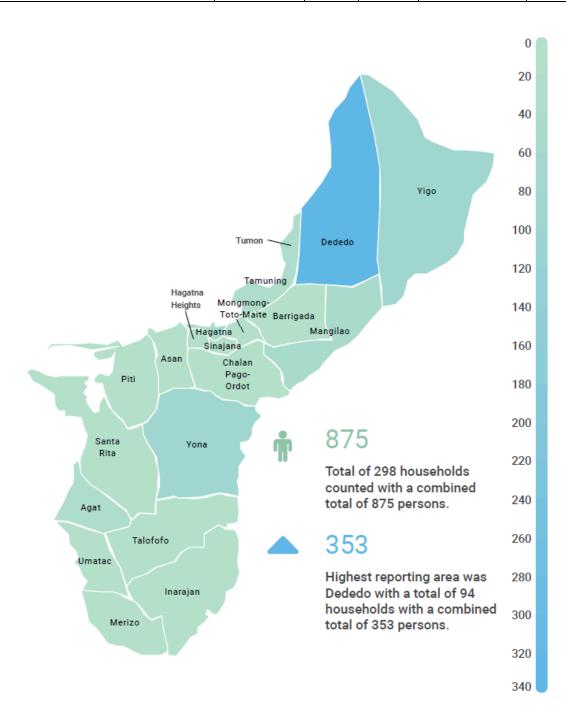
Minor revisions were made to the survey tool. The University of Guam Institutional Review Board (IRB) then reviewed and approved the revised 2019 PIT Count Survey which can be found in Appendix V of this report.

Homeless Households & Persons

The 2019 PIT Count reported a total of 298 households with a combined total of 875 adults and children. Figure 1 reflects the summary of household composition. Of the 298 homeless households, 184 households or 61.7% were comprised of adults only with a total of 256 individuals. There were 112 households or 37.6% were comprised of families with both adults and children with a total of 617 individuals. The remaining two households or 0.7% were comprised of only children with 2 individuals below age 17.

Figure 1: 2019 Summary of Households & Persons							
Total Households & Dowsons	Unsheltered		Total				
Total Households & Persons	Unsheitered	ES	TH	Total ES & TH	Total		
Households with Adults only	161	18	5	23	184		
Persons in Households with Adults only	230	21	5	26	256		
Households with Adults and Children	91	20	1	21	112		
Persons in Households with Adults and Children	534	79	4	83	617		
Households with only Children	0	2	0	2	2		

Figure 1: 2019 Summary of Households & Persons						
Total Hayaahalda (Dayaana	Uwahaltawad	Sheltered			T-4-1	
Total Households & Persons	Unsheltered	ES	TH	Total ES & TH	Total	
Persons in Households with only Children	0	2	0	2	2	
Total Households	252	40	6	46	298	
Total Persons	764	102	9	111	875	



Nighttime Residence of Homeless Households

Of the 252 unsheltered homeless households, 102 or 40% lived in structures that were defined as "not adequate" due to missing walls, roof, floor, door, and/or windows. Figure 2 reflects the number of households with a male or female head of household, and the number of lacking structural parts. The remaining 150 households were street homeless who lived in areas not meant for human habitation.

Figure 2: 2019 Detail of Nighttime Residence by Households							
Description of Nighttime Residence	Male Head of Household	Female Head of Household	Transgendered Male to Female Head of Household	Gender Non- Conforming Household	Total		
Not Adequate	44	58	0	0	102		
Missing Walls	16	23	0	0	39		
Missing Roof	17	31	0	0	48		
Missing Floor	15	19	0	0	34		
Missing Door	27	29	0	0	56		
Missing Windows	35	31	0	0	66		
Description of Nighttime Residence	Male Head of Household	Female Head of Household	Transgendered Male to Female Head of Household	Gender Non- Conforming Household	Total		
Not Meant for Human Habitation	92	58	0	0	150		
Tent/Canopy	13	16	0	0	29		
Park	23	8	0	0	31		
Bus Stop / Shelter	9	5	0	0	14		
Stairwell	1	1	0	0	2		
Vehicle	4	5	0	0	9		
Container	4	5	0	0	9		
Abandoned Building	20	9	0	0	29		
Beach	2	1	0	0	3		
Workplace	1	0	0	0	1		
Cave	0	0	0	0	0		
Other	16	7	0	0	23		

Homeless Persons by Age

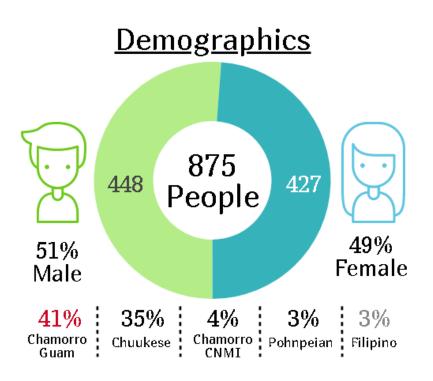
According to the 2019 PIT Count, 334 individuals or 38% of all persons counted were below the age of 18. Of those below the age of 18, 15% were between the ages from birth to 5 years old. The total number of individuals over the age of 24 was 446 or 51%. Of those above the age of 24, 7.5% were over the age of 60.

Figure 3: 2019 Homeless Persons by Age						
Homeless by Age	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total			
Total Under 18	282	52	334			
0 to 5	99	31	130			
6 to 10	85	11	96			
11 to 15	65	8	73			
16 to 17	33	2	35			
Total Between 18 and 24	84	11	95			
18 to 20	28	6	34			
21 to 24	56	5	61			
Total Over 24	398	48	446			
25 to 30	58	11	69			
31 to 35	47	7	54			
36 to 40	61	6	67			
41 to 45	39	6	45			
46 to 50	55	4	59			
51 to 55	36	7	43			
56 to 60	38	5	43			
61 to 65	29	0	29			
66 +	35	2	37			
Total	764	111	875			

Homeless Persons by Ethnicity

Chamorros from Guam represented the highest number of homeless persons at 40% of the total count, continuing the trend from 2018. In addition, homeless persons from the ethnicities of the Freely Associated States represented 42% of the total count. These include the islands of Chuuk, Pohnpei, Yap, Kosrae and Palau.

Figure 4: 2019 Homeless Persons by Ethnicity						
Ethnic Groups	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total			
CHAMORRO-GUAM	331	23	354			
CHUUKESE	255	48	303			
POHNPEIAN	30	0	30			
OTHER	57	7	64			
PALAUAN	4	0	4			
CHAMORRO-CNMI	27	12	39			
YAPESE	25	0	25			
FILIPINO	20	7	27			
KOSRAEAN	2	0	2			
CAUCASIAN	4	8	12			
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	3	1	4			
AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	1	2	3			
KOREAN	3	1	4			
HAWAIIAN	1	0	1			
CAROLINIAN	0	2	2			
VIETNAMESE	0	0	0			
JAPANESE	1	0	1			
MARSHALLESE	0	0	0			
CHINESE	0	0	0			
TOTAL	764	111	875			



Unsheltered Homeless by Village

The villages of Dededo, Yona, Yigo, Hagåtña and Mangilao, respectively, were the top five villages with the highest count of total unsheltered homeless persons. Dededo and Yona, respectively, topped the list of the villages with the highest count of unsheltered homeless households with children. Dededo and Hagåtña, respectively, topped the list of villages with the highest count of households without children. Figure 5 provides a detailed breakdown of the various household categories and total number of individuals in each category by village.

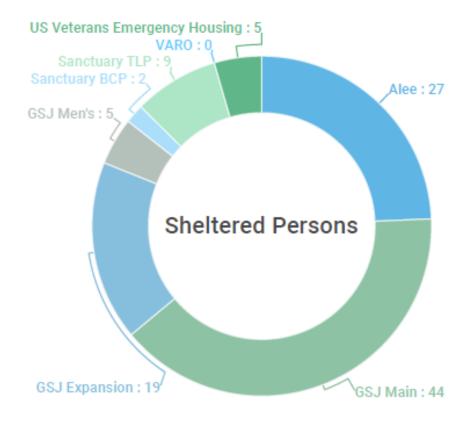
Figure 5: 20:	Figure 5: 2019 Unsheltered Homeless Households & Persons by Village							
Village	Households (HH) Without Children	Total Persons	HH with Children	Total Persons in HH with Children	Total Households	Total		
Anigua	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Hagåtña	42	49	0	0	42	49		
Agana Heights	2	3	2	12	4	15		
Agat	9	12	3	12	12	24		
Asan	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Barrigada	1	1	1	4	2	5		
Chalan Pago / Ordot	2	3	1	6	3	9		
Dededo	47	84	47	269	94	353		
Inarajan	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Mangilao	4	5	8	42	12	47		
Merizo	0	0	1	3	1	3		
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	1	2	1	7	2	9		
Piti	1	1	2	15	3	16		
Santa Rita	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Sinajana	1	3	1	7	2	10		
Talofofo	2	3	0	0	2	3		
Tamuning	21	27	0	0	21	27		
Tumon	12	15	0	0	12	15		
Harmon	1	1	0	0	1	1		
Umatac	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Yigo	13	18	10	67	23	85		
Yona	2	3	14	90	16	93		
Total	161	230	91	534	252	764		

Sheltered Homeless by Site

Figure 6 provides a detailed breakdown of the number of households and the total number of sheltered homeless at each of the island's emergency homeless shelters that provide temporary housing. These emergency shelters include the following:

- Alee Shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence;
- Guma San Jose Emergency Homeless Shelters for women and families with no specific subpopulation such as substance abuse, disability or youth; for single men with no specific subpopulation; as well as for households with children whose shelter stay is extended for up to six months with no specific sub-population;
- Sanctuary's COED Emergency Shelter houses the Basic Center Program, which is designed for homeless, runaway youth (ages 12-17) including but not limited to youth survivors of any form of abuse and/or violence for up to 21 days. The Basic Center Program is funded by the Family and Youth Services Bureau Administration for Children and Families.
- Sanctuary's Transitional Living Program is also funded by the Family and Youth Services
 Bureau Administration for Children and Families. It is an 18-month program designed for homeless, runaway youth (ages 16-22) including pregnant or parenting youth with up to 3 dependents (ages 0-9) who are looking to gain independence and self-sufficiency.
- Victim Advocates Reaching Out provides free, confidential and voluntary services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault/abuse, and other violent or traumatic events including emergency shelter for 3 to 5 days.
- US Veterans Initiative Emergency Housing for single male veterans only.

Figure 6: 2019 Sheltered Homeless by Site					
Emergency Shelters	Total Households	2019 Total Persons			
Alee	10	27			
Guma San Jose Homeless Shelters:					
Guma San Jose Main (Individuals)	5	8			
Guma San Jose Main (Families)	9	36			
Guma San Jose Expansion	4	19			
Guma San Jose Men's	5	5			
Sanctuary Basic Center Program	2	2			
Sanctuary Transitional Living Program	6	9			
Victim Advocates Reaching Out (VARO)	0	0			
US Veterans Initiative Emergency Housing	5	5			
TOTAL	46	111			



Homeless Veterans

Of the 23 homeless veterans identified this year, 15 or 65% were Chamorro. The remaining were Caucasian, Black, Native American and Other. 11 of the 18 unsheltered veterans, or 61%, were over the age 50 years.

Figure 7: 2019 Categories of Homeless Veterans						
Ethnic Breakdown of Homeless Veterans	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total			
Chamorro – Guam	15	0	15			
Chamorro – CNMI	0	0	0			
Chuukese	0	0	0			
Pohnpeian	0	0	0			
Yapese	0	0	0			
Hawaiian	0	0	0			
Palauan	0	0	0			
Carolinian	0	0	0			
Kosraean	0	0	0			
Marshallese	0	0	0			
Filipino	0	0	0			
Japanese	0	0	0			
Korean	0	0	0			
Vietnamese	0	0	0			
Chinese	0	0	0			
Caucasian	1	0	1			
Black or African American	1	0	1			
American Indian / Alaskan Native	0	2	2			
Other	1	3	4			
Total	18	5	23			

Sub Population of Veterans	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Severe Mental Illness	1	0	1
Substance Abuse	2	0	2
HIV	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0

Comparative Analysis

This section provides a comparative analysis of PIT Count data from 2016 through 2019 to identify demographics of Guam's homeless, potential trends and contributing factors that influence the outcome of the PIT survey.

Homeless Households and Persons by Year

The total number of homeless households identified in 2019 increased from 2018, as well as the total number of homeless persons. The total number of households with only children remains the same as the previous year with 2.

Figure 9a: 2019 Comparison of Total Homeless Households and Persons by Year						
2016 2017 2018 2019						
Total Households	317	259	265	298		
Total Persons	1085	852	854	875		
Percentage Difference from the Previous Year	15.23%	21.47%	.23%	2.46%		

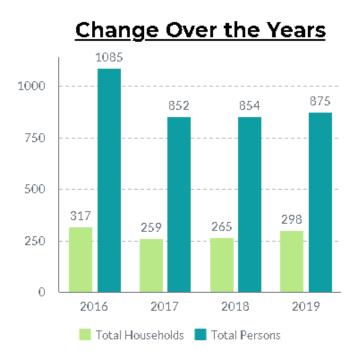


Figure 9b: Comparison of Total Households with Only Children by Year							
2016 2017 2018 2019							
Households with Only Children	1	0	2	2			
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	0	2	2			
Of These Persons Number Below Age 18	1	0	2	2			

Households with Adults and Children by Year

The 2019 PIT Count identified 112 households with adults and children representing is a 6.6% decrease from the number identified in 2018. These households continue to represent approximately 37.5% of the total homeless households in 2019. The total number of persons in households with adults and children was 617 in 2019, with 332 or 53.8% comprising minor children below age 18. This percentage represents a 7.5% decline in the number of children below the age of 18 from the previous year.

Figure 10: 2019 Comparison of Total Households with Adults and Children by Year							
2016 2017 2018 2019							
Households with Adults and Children	158	117	120	112			
Persons in Households with Adults and Children		637	645	617			
Of these Persons, Number of Below Age 18	469	350	359	332			

Households with Adults Only

The 2019 PIT Count identified 184 households with adults only, representing a 28.6% increase from 2018. In 2019, households with adults only represented 61.7% of the total identified households; individuals within these households represented 29% of the total identified homeless persons. A majority of this population comprises street homeless individuals. Figure 19 shows the results of self-reported factors contributing to the adults-only homeless population.

Figure 11: 2019 Comparison of Households with Adults Only by Year								
Total Households & Persons 2016 2017 2018 2019								
Households with Adults only (Single/Couple)	158	142	143	184				
Persons in Households with Adults only	226	215	207	256				



Homeless Persons by Gender Identification

Since 2016, HUD has included transgendered identification in the homeless count. In 2017, HUD added an option wherein individuals surveyed can opt not to identify as either male, female or transgender. To date, the Guam Homeless Coalition (GHC) has successfully complied with U.S. Housing and Urban Development's guidance on sheltering LGBTQI individuals. GHC members implement appropriate measures, including anti-discrimination policies and accommodations to account for safety and protection of LGBTQI homeless individuals.

Figure 12: 2019 Homeless by Gender Identification						
	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Male	555	442	455	448		
Female	529	409	399	427		
Transgendered Male to Female	1	0	0	0		
Transgendered Female to Male	0	0	0	0		
Transgender	0	1	0	0		
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	N/A	N/A		
Gender Non-conforming	N/A	N/A	0	0		
Unknown	0	0	0	0		
Totals	1085	852	854	875		

Homeless Persons by Ethnicities

The highest number of homeless persons by ethnicity continues to be Chamorros from Guam followed by Chuukese. The number of identified homeless Chamorro individuals from Guam has increased by 4% from 2018 to 2019. The number of identified homeless Chuukese individuals continues its upward trend from 2017 with an increase of 4.8% in 2019 from the previous year.

Figure 13: 2019 Com	parison of Ho	meless Person	s by Ethnicity	
Ethnicity	2016	2017	2018	2019
Chamorro – Guam	354	370	340	354
Chuukese	454	208	289	303
Multi-Racial/Other?	52	73	54	64
Pohnpeian	88	46	67	30
Filipino	71	33	14	27
Yapese	33	33	17	25
Chamorro – CNMI	26	33	17	39
Palauan	42	25	19	4
Caucasian	9	13	9	12
Kosraean	1	11	9	2
Black or African American	4	3	8	4
Korean	3	2	5	4
Japanese	2	1	0	1
Vietnamese	1	1	1	0
Carolinian	5	0	1	2
Marshallese	0	0	0	0
Hawaiian	0	0	4	1
Chinese	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native			0	3
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	1085	852	854	875

Unsheltered Homeless by Village

In 2019, the villages of Dededo, Yona and Yigo ranked as the top three villages with the highest number of unsheltered homeless individuals. This year, Yona saw a 57.6% percent increase in unsheltered homeless persons from 2018, propelling the village to the second highest

spot. Dededo, with 353 unsheltered homeless individuals and a 43% increase from the previous year, is ranked first. Rounding out the top 5 are Hagåtña and Tamuning, respectively.

	Figure 14: 2019 Comparison of Top Five Villages for Unsheltered Homeless							
2	2016	2	2017	2	2018	2019		
Village	Households / Persons	Village	Households / Persons	Village	Households / Persons	VILLAGE	Households / Persons	
Yigo	81 / 384	Dededo	87 / 377	Dededo	61 / 246	Dededo	94/353	
Dededo	72 / 306	Yigo	25 / 113	Yigo	19 / 96	Yona	16/93	
Hagåtña	41 / 51	Hagåtña	36 / 54	Hagåtña	46 / 75	Yigo	23/85	
Agat	17 / 48	Mangilao	12 /41	Mangilao	20 /71	Hagåtña	42/49	
Barrigada	7 / 31	Agat	15 / 40	Yona	11 / 59	Tamuning	21/27	

Sheltered Persons

Guam saw a 12.5% decrease in the number of identified sheltered homeless persons in 2019 from 2018. This year's Count recorded 111 sheltered homeless individuals, down from 127 in 2018. In 2019, Guma San Jose (Main and Ordot shelters) saw a 28% drop in the number of sheltered persons from 68 in 2018 to 49 in 2019. VARO, which housed 9 individuals last year, had no one in shelter at the date of the PIT Count.

Figure 15: 2019 Yearly Comparison of Sheltered Homeless by Site								
Emergency Shelters	2016	2017	2018	2019				
Alee	17	19	25	27				
Guma San Jose Main & Ordot Shelters	55	44	68	49				
Guma San Jose Expansion Shelters	27	21	17	19				
Sanctuary COED	1	0	0	0				
Sanctuary Basic Center Program	0	0	2	2				
US Vets	5	3	3	5				
Victim Advocates Reaching Out (VARO)	N/A	N/A	9	0				
Sanctuary TLP	N/A	N/A	3	9				

Figure 15: 2019 Yearly Comparison of Sheltered Homeless by Site								
Emergency Shelters 2016 2017 2018 2019								
Oasis Empowerment Center (TH)	4	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Lighthouse Recovery Center (TH)	3	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Lighthouse Recovery Center VA Grant Per Diem (GPD) (TH)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				
TOTAL	112	87	127	111				

Figure 16: Yearly Comparison of Sheltered Persons						
Year	Sheltered PIT Count					
2016	112					
2017	87					
2018	127					
2019	111					

Chronically Homeless

In this report, the HUD definition of chronically homeless for the PIT Count is used. This definition includes:

- An individual who is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe
 haven, or in an emergency shelter; and has been homeless and living or residing in a place
 not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for
 at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years;
- An individual who can be diagnosed with one or more of the following conditions: substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, post-traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability;
- An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including a jail,
 substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for

fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria of this definition before entering that facility; or

A family with an adult head of household (or if there is no adult in the family, a minor head
of household) who meets all of the criteria above, including a family whose composition
has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

The chronically homeless population in Guam continues to consist primarily of Chamorros from Guam and Chuukese ethnicities. In 2019, the number of identified chronically homeless individuals increased by 117%, with the largest increases seen among Chamorros and Chuukese. In that same period, the number of persons in chronically homeless families increased by 7%.

Figure 17: 2019 Ethnic Breakdown of Chronically Homeless Persons									
	2016		20	17	20	18	2019		
Ethnic Groups	Individuals	Persons in Families							
Chamorro-Guam	6	14	10	36	7	26	9	31	
Chamorro-CNMI				1			4	0	
Chuukese	6	20	7	1	2	17	11	18	
Filipino	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Chinese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pohnpeian	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Yapese	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	
Caucasian	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Black / African American	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Multi-Racial	0	4	0	5	2	0	0	9	
Native American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Palauan	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	
Carolinian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Korean	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Japanese	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	15	40	20	44	12	54	26	58	
Total Chronic Homeless	5	55	6	4	6	6	8	4	

Homeless Subpopulations

The homeless subpopulation is a subset of individuals who self-reported current conditions of diagnosis of severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse, or HIV/AIDS, or who self-identified

as a veteran or victim of domestic violence. The subset of individuals with mental illness, substance abuse, and veterans have in general varied substantially over the four-year period. In 2018, the PIT Count did not include several homeless shelters due to significant changes HUD implemented in 2017 in the PIT Count methodology.

The 2019 PIT Count revealed the following:

- The number of identified persons with severe mental illness increased by 114% in 2019 compared to 2018.
- The number of persons with chronic substance abuse issues increased 129% in 2019 compared to 2018.
- One person was reported with HIV/AIDS in 2019.
- The number of identified victims of domestic violence decreased by 20% in 2019 compared to 2018.
- The number of identified veterans increased 64% in 2019 from 2018.

Figure 18: Comparison of Subpopulations for Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons												
	2	2016		2017		2018			2019			
Sub Populations	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total									
Severely Mentally Ill	4	15	19	2	12	14	1	6	7	3	12	15
Chronic Substance Abuse	8	31	39	1	43	44	0	7	7	2	14	16
Persons with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Victims of Domestic Violence	12	15	27	9	5	14	11	9	20	11	5	16
Veterans	6	15	21	4	20	24	4	10	14	5	18	23

Homeless Veterans

Guam continues its work toward ending veteran homelessness. The Guam Homeless Coalition reported an increase in homeless veterans, both sheltered and unsheltered, despite efforts to engage this subpopulation. Service providers for veterans actively participate in outreach events and in the Homeless Outreach Team. Guam remains in receipt of HUDVASH vouchers and the Continuum of Care-funded program, Housing First and the ESG Program, which serve homeless veterans who are ineligible for other programs.

Barriers to Ending Homelessness

This next section highlights some of the barriers facing homeless individuals as reported by homeless individuals.

Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

The figure below reflects self-reported reasons of homelessness by 315 individuals surveyed. Respondents were allowed to cite multiple reasons in the survey. These reasons range from financial problems to unemployment to personal choice. The most common reason cited for homelessness was financial problems. The Guam Homeless Coalition works closely with partner organizations such as the Family Services Center, a recipient of the Emergency Solutions Grant funds, to provide homeless prevention services in the form of utility assistance, arrears assistance, and down payment assistance.

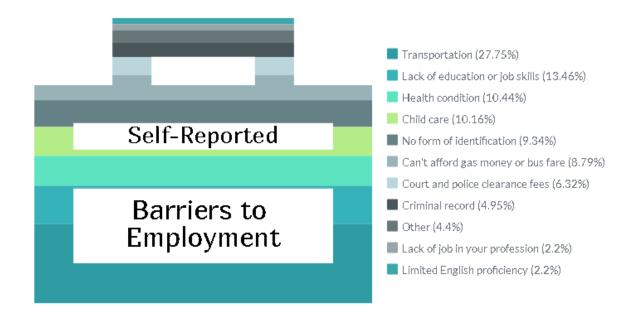
Figure 19: 2019 Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness (all households)							
Reason	Total	Reason	Total				
Financial Problems	102	Domestic Violence	16				
Personal Choice	91	Drug / Alcohol Abuse	8				
Unemployment	71	Mental Health Needs	8				
Other Reason for Homelessness	67	Fire / Disaster	4				
Eviction	32	HIV / AIDS	1				
Medical Needs	22						



Barriers to Employment

Figure 20 below reflects self-reported barriers to employment as identified by 298 respondents. Respondents were allowed to cite multiple reasons in the survey. The most common barrier to employment identified was lack of transportation, which reflects the same concern from the 2018 Count. Health, followed by lack of skills, were the next common barriers to employment cited.

Figure 20: Self-Reported Barriers to Employment								
Reason	Total	Reason	Total					
Transportation	123	Other reason for unemployment	18					
Child Care	37	No form of identification	40					
Can't afford gas money or bus fare	48	Lack of jobs in your profession	26					
Health condition	71	Limited English proficiency	24					
Lack of education or job skills	47	Criminal record	14					
Court and police clearance fees	32							



Strategic Planning

As Guam's Continuum of Care, the Guam Homeless Coalition (GHC) mirrors HUD's goals of creating greater coordination among homeless assistance programs. Using meaningful data from the PIT Count, the GHC member organizations undertake measured activities with the aim of achieving its stated objectives. This includes addressing the needs of population-specific targets such as veterans, people with disabilities, families with children, unaccompanied youth, and victims of domestic abuse.

While the PIT Count provides an opportunity to collect the best available data to estimate homelessness during a specific time, the GHC recognizes the limitations of the exercise. Moving forward, the GHC will analyze the findings of this report to improve upon the planning and execution of the 2020 PIT Count and ensure that it is gathering the data needed to more effectively implement its strategic plan.

The GHC acknowledges the key role that community engagement contributes to the overall success of the PITC Count and remains committed to its community partnerships to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the PIT Count. Moreover, the GHC understands the essential role that community engagement plays in carrying out the strategies and objectives toward ending homelessness. The valuable data collected from the PIT Count will assist various sectors of the community who have a stake in these issues - service providers who tackle the causal factors of homelessness; program planners who determine how best to allocate scarce resources; and public policy decision-makers who will shape legislation on homelessness in the year to come.

Appendix I: Homeless Programs

Guam continues to implement its permanent supportive housing programs funded through CoC Homeless Assistance Program grant. The Coordinated Entry System prioritizes response actions to homeless individuals and homeless families based on the VISPDAT assessment tool ranking. Programs will then follow up with referrals to confirm eligibility and placement. If there are no beds available, homeless individuals/families are referred to Family Serviced Center's Emergency Solutions Grants that provides rental and utilities assistance. Furthermore, emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent housing programs providing services to families with children under the age of 18 are not separated upon entering housing. These children and youth continue to attend the schools they are enrolled in to avoid disruption and further trauma. Additionally, program participants are provided supportive services to help in stabilizing housing and recovery for those with substance abuse issues.

- Homeless Management Information System The Salvation Army manages this information management system which is a shared database, designed to collect and deliver timely, credible, quality data about information and services of people experiencing homelessness; an integral component in which service providers will have the ability to utilize data for accurate referral, placement, and effective case management.
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Homeless individuals and families can access services through the ESG program. The Salvation Army currently manages this program to provide rental and utilities assistance. Homeless individuals/families coming directly from the street or from emergency shelters are rapidly re-housed and are provided supportive services such as

case management. Persons who are at-risk of becoming homeless are assisted through the ESG homeless prevention program to avoid eviction or relocate to another permanent home while receiving support services such as case management. These support services are provided to ensure individuals and families who are receiving assistance through the ESG maintain housing stability when assistance ends.

FEMA Emergency Food & Shelter Program (EFSP) – Guam receives more than \$100,000 to provide lodging in a mass shelter or hotel, food in the form of served meals or groceries, rental or mortgage payment, utility payment, and equipment necessary to feed or shelter people.
Organizations who successfully apply for FEMA EFSP can utilize funds to provide up to one month's rent or mortgage payment to prevent eviction or foreclosure. (Note: ESG funds cannot be utilized to provide mortgage assistance.)

Services for Veterans

➢ HUD VASH – Homeless veterans identified through the Coordinated Entry System are immediately referred to the Veteran Affairs (VA) office in Guam for the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) Homeless Program which currently provides homeless Vets with HUD-VASH services. Those who are eligible for HUD-VASH are immediately assisted to obtain a voucher, if such voucher is available. Guam has in its inventory a total of 50 HUDVASH vouchers, and will see an increase in 5 additional vouchers in the next fiscal year. The Veteran Affairs currently partners with GHURA to process and distribute vouchers to Veteran's who qualify. Although GHURA manages the housing assistance payments, the VA is responsible for the referral and support services. The program continues to provide on-going clinical case management to assist Veterans to live independently in the community and work towards self-sufficiency and sustainability.

Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) – WestCare Pacific Islands (WestCare) assists Guam's local veterans and their families through SSVF program to include outreach services, case management, and other benefits through the Department of Veterans Affairs such as health care, transportation, legal services, financial planning, and other services as deemed fit for eligible veterans. For vets who do not meet the minimum requirements of the HUDVASH, the VA office refers them to the SSVF program. If they have not reached housing stability, the SSVF works in conjunction with other housing providers through the CoC, the ESG program, and other subsidized housing programs to identify permanent housing placement. Therefore, WestCare provides other services to assist in the efforts of sustainability in permanent housing. The program addresses other key issues such as high-risk factors for homelessness with an eviction notice, sudden loss of income, and others who may be facing condemned housing.

Emergency Shelters

- Guma San Jose (GSJ) Emergency Homeless Shelters These first of these shelters was established in June of 1990. Shelter is provided for 24-hours up to a maximum of 180. Food, case management, housing assistance, employment assistance and transportation are provided. There is a shelter for single women and families as well as a shelter for single men. Both provide emergency housing for 24-hours up to a maximum of 180 days. A third shelter provides emergency housing for households with children whose shelter stay is extended for up to six months. This program is managed by *Catholic Social Services*.
- ➤ US Veterans Initiative Emergency Housing This Emergency Shelter is a 5- bed facility which provides temporary housing for up to 90 days for adult homeless male veterans who have been honorably discharged from the military. The Guam facility was established in

December 2014. Veterans are assisted with case management and other supports necessary to obtain permanent housing upon exit from the shelter. This program was established in December 2014 and is managed by the *U.S. Vets, Hawaii*.

- ▶ Basic Center Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth Sanctuary Incorporated. received a grant from the Family and Youth Services Bureau for \$127,000 to operate the Basic Center Program for FY2016-2017. The Basic Center Program is designed to address the immediate needs of runaway and homeless youth and families. Youths 18 and under are the target population. The program provides food clothing, counseling and healthcare referrals. Shelter is provided for up to 21 days. Sanctuary has 4 beds dedicated to the BCP program.
- ➤ Victim Advocates Reaching Out This nonprofit organization provides services to victims and families of domestic violence, sexual assault, abuse, violent crime and traumatic events. Victim services include intervention/advocacy, emergency shelter for 3 to 5 days, food, clothing, transportation, personal hygiene, and other services.

Transitional Housing

➤ Transitional Living Program -Housing for Runaway and Homeless Youth -Sanctuary

Incorporated operates this program that houses up to 6 youth ages 16-22 who are
homeless, runaway, including unaccompanied pregnant/parenting youth with up to 3 children ages 0-9.

Other Affordable Housing

Public Housing & Housing Choice Voucher Program – GHURA continues to administer over 2,500 Housing Choice Vouchers, or commonly known as Section 8, and 751 public housing units to include 49 project-based units to qualified low-and moderate-income families.
These programs are commonly sought after for low-income housing and are preferable due to its subsidized design where families pay rent according to their annual gross income less deduction.

- Non-subsidized rental units Individual and family households seeking affordable housing also have access to non-subsidized rental units. These rental units include:
 - Renaissance Rentals (managed by GHURA)
 - Lada Gardens, As Atdas, & Sagan Linahyan (managed by Guam Housing Corporation)
 - Summer Green, Summer Homes, & Summer Towns (managed by Guam Facilities
 Foundation Inc.)
 - Ironwood Heights (managed by Ironwood Heights, LLC)

Continuum of Care Permanent Supportive Housing Programs

Housing First Rental Assistance Program – provides Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TRA) to homeless adults with disabilities and their families. Under the TRA, homeless adults and their families will have the opportunity to choose affordable rental housing of their choice and will utilize available supportive services to include case management, housing counseling and placement, dental, mental health care, vocational rehabilitation training, and job placement services. This program is managed by the *Guam Housing & Urban Renewal Authority*.

➤ Guma Hinemlo – provides a group home for seven homeless adults with serious mental illness. Services include case management services, counseling, psychiatric, psychological, behavior analyst, and other therapeutic services, such as occupational and physical therapy management to assist its residents develops skills and strength in areas of coping and problem solving. The program also provides educational and vocational training and assistance in finding main stream housing. This program is managed by the *Guam Behavioral Health & Wellness Center*.

- Empowered Together provides four apartment units for homeless, disabled women with children, as well as supportive services and case management. The program addresses the issues of homelessness and recovery among women by dealing with the issues contributing to addiction such as helping clients obtain & remain in permanent housing, overcome addiction, promoting health and stabilization leading to greater self-determination. This program is managed by the *Elim Pacific Ministries*.
- ➤ Y' Jahame Permanent Housing Program permanent housing program for homeless individuals and/or families with disabilities, with priority given to those with the longest histories of homelessness. Support services and assistance based on disability is also provided. This program is managed by the *Catholic Social Services*.
- ➤ Gai Animas provides emergency sheltering and short-term housing for victims fleeing domestic violence. This program was funded in 2019 and is managed by the *Catholic Social Services*.
- Project Inayek provides support services to assist persons with developmental disabilities and assists their family to access available resources in the community. Project Inayek provides rental assistance and supportive services for up to five homeless

participants with disabilities who are victims of domestic violence. Services include comprehensive case management for program participants. This program was funded in 2019 and is managed by *Guma Mami*.

❖ Residential Treatment Programs

- ➤ Oasis Empowerment Center Residential treatment program which provides up to six-months of residential treatment for homeless women seeking recovery. This program is managed by the *Elim Pacific Ministries*.
- ➤ Lighthouse Recovery Center provides four to six months of residential treatment for men suffering from substance use disorder. Approximately 70 men with low-to-moderate income inclusive of approximately 12-14 homeless men are served annually. In addition, the Lighthouse Recovery Center provides social detoxification for men and outpatient services for men and women. The program is managed by *The Salvation Army*.

Appendix II: Other Support Services in Community

Support services are provided to the homeless population by various community agencies and organizations to include the following:

Department of Education (DOE)

The Guam DOE has committed resources to meet the requirements of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and support homeless families with children from preschool through grade 12. Coordination with the Guam Department of Education (GDOE) system is an important part of the CoC process to ensure homeless children who are assisted through the coordinated entry system are enrolled in early childhood education or in school, and are connected to appropriate services within the community. The appropriate GDOE divisions work together to address the issues faced by any identified homeless children in enrolling, attending and succeeding in school.

In addition, a CoC member serves as the Representative for Homeless Children on the GDOE Guam Advisory Panel for Students with Disabilities (GAPSD) which focuses on policies related to provision of services to students with disabilities and as the Homeless Children & Youth Representative on the Guam Interagency Coordinating Council (GICC) for Early Intervention Services to Young Children birth to 5 years old which works to ensure coordinated services for those with or at risk for disabilities.

DOE Guam Head Start Program

The Guam Head Start Program is a comprehensive preschool program of the Guam DOE. Head Start assists in the prevention of homelessness as they aim to increase parent engagement with the goal of positive child and family outcomes to include school readiness. In order to reach those most in need of services, Head Start makes focused efforts to actively locate and recruit

homeless families with age-eligible children and then encourage and assist them in applying for admission to the program. These vulnerable children are considered categorically eligible for Head Start and thus, are prioritized for enrollment. As part of their eligibility determination, Head Start will consider a child eligible with the submission of a homeless verification from provider of direct services to the homeless. Head Start will then work the family to ensure that any other requirements are met and address any potential barriers to the full participation of the homeless child and family. A family assessment is conducted at the beginning of the year to prioritize the needs for services and support. Needs and goals are identified for parents and children to include health referrals, referrals for parents to obtain their GED, parenting skills, referrals to housing and other mainstream services.

DOE Student Parent Community Engagement (SPCE) Project

The SPCE Project is a district-wide program of the Guam DOE which aims to assist at-risk students and their families by providing social service supports, promoting parent engagement activities, implementing the Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports Framework and behavior intervention practices and supporting Positive Learning Centers. Within the SPCE Project, there are Support Services & Outreach Teams (SSOT) which are composed mainly of a social worker and a community program aide. The team networks with other SSOT teams, school and district level personnel, and community partners to coordinate social services, as well as provide information to families to utilize towards improving the quality of their lives. Teams service all GDOE Schools and special program sites throughout the island by providing case management and necessary support services to ensure the academic success of homeless children as permanent housing solutions are being developed.

Guam Police Department (GPD)

The GPD is the local law enforcement organization on the island of Guam. The GPD is headquartered in Tiyan, Barrigada and has four major precincts, Hagåtña, Dededo, Agat and Tumon. GPD has partnered with the GHC for many years providing safety training for the PIT Count volunteers. They have also provided officers to support PIT Count Volunteers in high risk areas. GPD has partnered with the GHC in other major homeless outreach events such as the Passport to Services.

Department of Public Health and Social Services (DPHSS)

DPHSS is the public sector agency responsible for public health, child welfare, public assistance, environmental health and aging services. Its focus is wide-ranged and encompasses assistance of tangible benefits to eligible patients and clients as well as a regulatory function to ensure the safety standards for the citizenry. Programs active in the homeless mission includes immunizations, communicable disease services, protective services and child welfare services.

Department of Labor (DOL)

DOL is the public sector agency responsible for job development and employment services for job seekers, and employer assistance. DOL also coordinates skill training programs to improve the marketability of job seekers. DOL's participation in the Coalition is to assist with addressing barriers that prevent gainful employment.

Department of Integrated Services for Individuals with Disabilities (DISID)

DISID is a public sector agency tasked with providing comprehensive planning and case management services to individuals with various disabilities and supports for their families. It also performs a regulatory function for enforcing ADA requirements and compliance.

University of Guam (UOG)

As Guam's oldest institution of higher learning, UOG is a valued partner of the GHC. UOG's School of Nursing and Health Sciences and School of Social Work has assisted with the PIT Count for the last nine years and faculty have even served as trainers for the event. Student involvement extends to other GHC outreach events as part of a practical component of the SNHS curricula for exposure to patient populations.

Guam Community College (GCC)

GCC is another one of Guam's institution of higher learning and a much-valued partner of the GHC. The Allied Health department has provided the GHC with much needed volunteers for the past nine years. Allied Health instructors have even lent a hand to conduct training sessions for the PIT Count.

Micronesian Resource Center One-Stop Shop/ Mañelu

The Micronesian Resource Center One Stop Shop is a special project of Mañelu. The purpose of the One-Stop Resource Center is to provide informational and educational resources to assist migrants from compact states as they transition to a new life in Guam. The Micronesian Resource Center One-Stop Shop will provide a range of services to empower migrants to achieve their goals and to create opportunities to contribute to the community. Services at the One-Stop Shop are delivered from their office in the Harmon Industrial Park and through the Mobile Access to Information (MAI) Van that will make its way to various neighborhoods and villages. The One-Stop Shop focus services in the following areas:

 Assistance to new arrivals through orientation services general orientation, information services on public health and public education systems

 Workforce development training and employment services utilizing DOL resources, softskills training, resume writing & interview skills training

 Family support initiatives that address cultural and social challenges such as youth mentoring, literacy programs, parenting classes, financial literacy classes, domestic violence prevention, health & wellness information

The MRCOSS has partnered with the GHC for the past three years. They have provided multilingual staff to assist with the PIT Counts. They have also participated in the annual GHC outreach, Passport to Services. They continue to assist the GHC with special projects, notably the Governor's safe housing task force.

Appendix III: HUD Definitions

The following reflects the criteria used by HUD for defining homeless:

Category 1	Literally Homeless	(1) Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:
		(i) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;
		(ii) Is living in a publicly or privately-operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or
		(iii) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution
Category 2	Imminent Risk of	(2) Individual or family who will imminently lose their primary nighttime residence, provided that:
	Homelessness	(i) Residence will be lost within 14 days of the date of application for homeless assistance;
		(ii) No subsequent residence has been identified; and
		(iii) The individual or family lacks the resources or support networks needed to obtain other permanent housing
Category	Homeless	(3) Unaccompanied youth under 25 years of age, or families with
3	under other Federal	children and youth, who do not otherwise qualify as homeless
	statutes	under this definition, but who:
		(i) Are defined as homeless under the other listed federal statutes;
		(ii) Have not had a lease, ownership interest, or occupancy agreement in permanent housing during the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application;
		(iii) Have experienced persistent instability as measured by two moves or more during in the preceding 60 days; and
		(iv) Can be expected to continue in such status for an extended period of time due to special needs or barriers

Category	Fleeing /	(4) Any individual or family who:
4	Attempting to Flee DV	(i) Is fleeing, or is attempting to flee, domestic violence;
	TICC DV	(ii) Has no other residence; and
		(iii) Lacks the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing.

Appendix IV: Homeless Count and Survey Methodology

The PIT Count included the count of unsheltered homeless persons, and a count of all individuals residing in a homeless shelter on the day the PIT Count was conducted. A planning committee of GHC member organizations was established and began meeting regularly from November 2018 through January 2019. Guam Dept. of Education spearheaded the Planning Committee and provided leadership in the PIT Count coordination. The Planning Committee was responsible for all aspects of the PIT Count including: volunteer recruitment and training, team assignments, survey review and revision, solicitation of donations, public relations for the event, and review of sites to be surveyed.

GHC members reviewed the list of sites surveyed during the prior PIT Count and provided updates. Village mayors, GHC member organizations and other service providers with knowledge of homeless sites around the island gave input on the survey sites. Veterans and formerly homeless individuals and youth also provided updates. As the homeless population migrates, new sites are found, necessitating updates to the survey sites. The Planning Committee has found that using an updated listing is key to making team assignments that can effectively reach as many homeless individuals as possible on the day of the Count.

Additionally, the listing of homeless shelters to be surveyed is based on the HUD Homeless Inventory Count (HIC).

Survey Instrument

The planning committee members in consultation with the GHC membership updates the survey instrument each year. In 2019, minor changes were made to the form, which is reviewed annually by the University of Guam Institutional Review Board (IRB) for approval.

Since 2016, the PIT Count survey includes referral services for such programs as housing assistance, employment, substance abuse treatment, among others. The referral form was implemented as an additional step in the Count process to provide further assistance to homeless individuals and families. In 2019, the only referrals made were to Child Protective Services. A total of 5 referrals were made.

Recruitment and Training

GHC member organizations helped recruit PIT Count volunteers. Recruitment also took place via media advertisements in radio, television, and the local newspapers. The volunteer coordinator emailed all former volunteers to request their continued participation. The Planning Committee promoted the training schedules through press releases in local media, through email lists of GHC members and former volunteers, and through social media. Catholic Social Service hosted the trainings in the large conference room in Barrigada. The Planning Committee coordinated the scheduling of trainings with the volunteers on their preferred dates. Training occurred on Jan. 15, 16, 17 and 18. An additional training was held for Dept. of Education employees. Team leaders also attended a special training on Jan. 22. Trainers and facilitators came from the Guam Dept. of Education, Catholic Social Service, University of Guam, The Salvation Army, the Guam Police Department and GHURA. Training followed previous year's formats and included:

• Purpose and importance of the PIT Count

- Definitions of homelessness by HUD
- Team member roles and responsibilities
- Personal safety
- Completion of the survey tool
- Completion of the referral form
- Appropriate attire
- Supplies needed
- Reporting of child and/or adult abuse

A thorough review of the survey tool was provided by HMIS, with focus on the importance of accuracy in completion of the tool. Common errors from previous PIT Counts were discussed, as well as the definition of homelessness. A training activity included a comprehensive review of the survey instrument. Volunteers were given the opportunity to practice interview techniques and completion of the survey tool through role-playing. Feedback was provided to volunteers. An additional Team Leader Training was held on January 22, 2019. The emphasis was on definitions, survey tool, sites to be surveyed, and team assignment and management. Final team listings were distributed, along with site maps. The Planning Committee encouraged Team Leaders to survey their assigned areas prior to the day of the Count.

Assembling PIT Count Teams

Teams were formed during the month of January, with many teams formed through GHC member organizations/agencies. Other teams were set up during the training days. Team leader recruitment continued to be a challenge, however returning volunteers were asked to assist as Team Leaders. Each team was assigned a team leader, driver, and members. Teams were assigned 5 to 8 members and provided contact information. All teams were encouraged to meet prior to the

Count, and to review the survey tool, and site listings. The start times of each team were provided to Team Leaders during the Team Leader Training. Social media chat groups were established for each team to enhance communication between team members and Home Base.

Sites with known homeless individuals and families were identified using previous site listings. Village mayors and GHC member organizations familiar with homeless sites were sent the listing with a request to provide updated sites. The PIT Count planning committee ensured all sites were assigned to a team. Areas identified that need more surveyors during the previous Counts were provided with more teams to ensure adequate coverage.

PIT Count Procedures

The Salvation Army office in Tiyan served as Home Base for the January 25 PIT Count. Volunteers reported to Home Base at their designated start times beginning at 4 a.m. Team start times were staggered based on the location of the sites. Areas such as parks and beaches with street homeless were visited before homeless individuals leave their sites at sunrise. Staggered start times assisted in preventing overcrowding at Home Base. Teams signed in, received supplies including the bags for the homeless, flashlights, clipboard, GHC car magnet, security vests, and survey forms. Teams assembled and left to their assigned sites. Checkout at Home Base was an efficient process.

Staff at Home Base assisted teams in the field as needed. Home Base communicated on a regular basis with all teams through phone or WhatsApp chat. All teams were encouraged to check in once an hour. Home Base sent staff with supplies to teams in the field periodically. After surveying their assigned sites, teams reported back to Home Base or went to other areas if teams needed support. All teams returned to Home Base and submitted their survey and referral forms. Referrals to service providers were facilitated when teams debriefed at Home Base. Site maps

were updated if teams found homeless in areas not previously identified or no homeless in identified sites.

Home Base volunteers and staff reviewed surveys. Each Team Leader was responsible for reviewing the surveys with HMIS staff at Home Base. Some surveys were not completed properly and Team Leaders assisted HMIS by communicating with team members. A recommendation at the Debrief was to have all team members return to Home Base to check out and to ensure forms are completed appropriately.

The count of Sheltered Homeless was conducted on the same day. The staff in the shelters were trained and were responsible for completing the surveys. The completed forms were submitted to the HMIS staff for data input.

Debriefing

The Guam Homeless Coalition held a debriefing session on February 8, 2019 with volunteers and staff who participated in the 2019 PIT Count. The session was held at the Salvation Army Family Services Center in Tiyan. Overall the feedback was positive, with volunteers providing recommendations for improvement for the next PIT Count. A summary of the comments is provided below.

SUCCESSES

- Participants appreciated having several training dates available to them.
- Participants felt that there was good team work.
- Having experienced volunteers helped ease the anxiety of new volunteers.
- Overall, participants felt the event was well organized.

CHALLENGES: PIT COUNT DAY

 The island experienced inclement weather during the PIT Count. Many volunteers came unprepared and did not have wet weather gear.

- Volunteers reported that they often encountered dogs in the neighborhoods, which hampered some of their efforts.
- Volunteers felt that the allotted time a day was insufficient amount of time to conduct the survey.
- Volunteers suggested that the Count could benefit from having additional translators on the teams. There were 5 translators that day from the Micronesian Resource Center.
- The maps of neighborhoods were outdated and needed updating.
- The Planning Committee, who prepared the maps and survey sites, did not receive much input
 from community partners on the survey sites. Community partners should be more engaged
 when it comes to identifying the sites and reviewing the maps.
- Some teams had trouble finding their assigned sites. It is recommended that team leaders scope out assigned areas ahead of the PIT Count.
- Some teams were confused about where to get their PIT Count supplies although this was covered at the Team Leader training.
- While it would have been ideal to have experienced volunteers serve as PIT Count Team
 Leaders, this was not always the case. In particular, experienced volunteers were needed to
 assist with the night count. Recruitment for experienced volunteers for the night count has
 proven challenging.

 The WhatsApp chat groups were created to monitor the teams; however, some teams did not check in regularly. It is recommended that a non-driving team member be designated to check in with Home Base periodically.

ACTION ITEMS FOR 2020 PIT COUNT

- Volunteers will be reminded to bring wet-weather gear.
- Team Leaders will be reminded about where to get their supplies.
- Improvements to team formation include the following:
 - a. Build teams to include both experienced volunteers with first-time volunteers
 - b. Assign Team Leaders prior to the PIT COUNT training
 - c. Recruit more volunteers for night time and northern counts
 - d. Cap the size of teams for small sites
 - e. Some flexibility is required to expect last-minute volunteer additions and drop-outs

Appendix V: 2019 Point-In-Time Survey Tool

One form per household POINT IN TIME COUNT SURVEY 2019										
1) Interviewer:			Village:		Shelter:					
2) Have you been interviewed f	or this survey to	day? 🗆 Yes 🗆 No	When?		☐ Food/Hygiene Bag					
3) Describe your nighttime resid	3) Describe your nighttime residence: (Choose from ONE category only – A or B)									
A. Not Fixed / Not Meant for Ho Tent / Canopy Park Stairwell Vehicle Building Beach Other:	uman Habitation:		one):	e: "house" Mis	oor Doors Windows					
4) Sex: Male Female Conforming	□ Transgender	□ Gender Non-	5) Age:	6) Head	of Household: ☐ Yes ☐ No					
☐ (2) Chamorro — CNMI Native ☐ (3) Chuukese	that apply) (5) Yapese (6) Hawaiian (7) Palauan (8) Carolinian	☐ (9) Kosraean ☐ (10) Marshallese ☐ (11) Filipino ☐ (12) Japanese	☐ (13) Korea☐ (14) Vietr☐ (15) Chin☐ (16) Cauc	namese (17) Black or African American 18) American Indian/Alaskan 19) Other:					
8) What is your Ethnicity? N Hispanic/Latino	Ion-Hispanic/Non	-Latino 🗆	9) Can you [Speak □ Read	d or Urite in English?					
10) Are you a U.S. military veter ☐ Served as an Active Duty ☐ Served in an active capac	member of the U	S armed forces	☐ Receiving V	A Benefits - Hea A Benefits - Ho						
11) Is anyone else living with y	-				-					
12) Is this your first time living here? ☐ Yes ☐ No	answer #14			☐ less than	ns or more, skip #14. If not, a a month \Box 1 – 3 months \Box 4 –					
14) Have you lived in similar conditions or in an emergency shelter in the past 3 years? No Yes If YES, how many times in the past 3 years? If four or more times in the past 3 years, does the total time equal to at least 12 months? Yes										
15) Are you struggling with any apply: ☐ Alcohol ☐ Serious Mental Health Iss ☐ Chronic Physical Illness ☐ Other Disabling Condition	ues	issues? Check all that Illegal Drugs Developmental Disabili None	take care of personal matters? ☐ No ☐ Yes Examples: taking care of yourself, taking medications a							
16) What are your reasons for li		ck all that apply)								
☐ (a) Drug / Alcohol abuse☐ (b) HIV / AIDs☐ (c) Fire / Other disasters☐ (d) Mental Health needs☐	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	☐ (e) Fleeing Domest Dating Violence Assault, or Stalk ☐ (f) Medical needs ☐ (g) Unemployment	, Sexual ing	(h) Financial(i) Eviction(j) Personal(k) Other:						

17) \	Vhat	services do you currently have or	need? (Ch	eck all the	at apply)			
Have	Nee	ed	Have	Need		Have	Nee	ed
		Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatme Health Care/Medication Mental Health Care/ Medication Food stamps/SNAP VA Services		☐ Trans ☐ Hous ☐ Inter	loyment Services sportation sing preter Services - (Public Assistance)			DOE: Head Start DOE: Special Education DOE: Student Parent Community Engagement (SPCE) DOE: Student Support
		MIP Medicaid Legal Assistance	w	r/Disabilitie □ Dome Violer	ces for Persons es estic Violence/Dating nce/ Sexual llt/Stalking Services			GED/Adult Education Other:
	f YES,	u currently working? ☐ Yes ☐ N . how much did you earn in the pa 			if NO, would you be in Are you actively seekii			ork? Yes No No Applicable
		•		2 (2)				
]]]	(a) (b) (c) (d)	are your sources of income in the Full-Time Employment Part-Time Employment Self-Employed Vocational Programs Relatives / Partners / Friends		(f) Work (g) Socia (h) Publi	man's Comp I Security / SSDI c Assistance oyment Pension		I) No	ousal Support Income ther:
20) V	/hat t	types of barriers do you face in ob	taining a jo	b? (Check	all that apply)			
[(a) Transportation							ited English Proficiency
		u currently going to school? ☐ No	22) Did you □ No	drop out	of school?		-	u ever received special education □ □ Yes □ No
24) N	lame	e(s) of school and last grade atten	ded:				_	
25) \	Vhat	challenges do you face in keeping	g you or you	ır childrer	n in school? (Check all	l that app	ly)	
fro	ovidir om pr ovidir	ng academic records	-	ord)	Attendance / Success Homework assista Providing school u Providing school s Transferring to cui	ince / Tut iniform upplies	oring	☐ Transportation to and from last school attended ☐ Other:

	POIN	T IN T	IME CO	DUNT S	SURVI	EY 2019)			
1	Household Members	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Age									
3	*Sex									
4	*Relation to Head of Household									
5	*Ethnicity									
6	*Race									
7	Can you □Speak □Read □Write in English?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No
8	Are you a US military veteran?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
9	1:Active Duty 2: Active Reserve / National Guard	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2	□1 □2
10	Are you receiving VA □Health or □Housing Services	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
11	Is this your first time homeless? (#11-13b – for Head of Household only)	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No
12	*How long have you been staying here?									
13a	Number of times living in similar conditions or in an emergency shelter in the last 3 years									
13b	Does the total length of time equal to 12 months or more?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
14	Do you have a Physical Disability?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
15	Do you have a Developmental Disability?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
16	Do you have a Severe Mental Illness?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
17	Do you have a problem with: 1.Alcohol 2.Drugs 3.Both Alcohol & Drugs									
18	Do any of items 14-17 limit your ability to get or keep a job or take care of personal matters?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
19	Do you have HIV/AIDS?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
20	Are you fleeing Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
21	Are you currently working?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No			
22	If NO on #21, are you interested in working?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	Yes 🗆 No	⊃Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No
23	*What are your sources of income?									
24	Income past 30 days – specify amount	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

25	*What are	-	rriers to										
26	Are you cu	ırrently g	oing to schoo	ol?	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ N	lo □ Yes □ N	o□ Yes □ No	Yes No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No
27	Did you dr	op out o	f school?		□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ N	lo □ Yes □ N	o□ Yes □ No	Yes No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No
28	Have you education		ived special		□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ N	lo □ Yes □ N	o□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No
29	Name of s	chool and	d last grade										
(3) Sex Answer Key:		(4) Relati	Key:		er Key:		ver Key:		Filining	ı		(12) Ler	essness
1) Male 2) Female 3)Transgend 4)Gender No	ler	HOH-Hea Househo GD-Gran DA-Daug	ld ddaughter	Non-L	oanic /	2) Cl 3) Cl	iamorro - G iamorro – G iuukese ihnpeian	NMI 12) 13) C	Filipino Japanese Chinese Korean			2) 1-3 n	than a month
Conforming		GS-Grand SO-Son OT-Othe SP-Spous	dson r			5) Ya 6) Ha 7) Pa 8) Ca 9) Ko	pese nwaiian Ilauan Irolinian Israean Marshallese	15) \ 16) \ 17) \ 18) \ 19) \	/ietnamese Caucasian Black/Africa American Ind Other			4) 12 -2 5) 2-3 y 6) 4 + y	3 months rears
(23) Sources Answer Key: 1) FT-Employ 2) PT-Employ 3) Self-Employ 4) Vocationa 5) Relative/F	yment yment oyment al Program	7) 8) 9)	Workman's C Social Securii Public Assist) Child Suppo I) Employmen	ty/SSD ance rt	I		ousal Suppo Income ther	Answer 2) Chil 3) Edu 4) Can	nsportation	Skill /bus fare	6) H 7) Co 8) C e 9) N	Criminal Re No Form of Limited Eng	e Clearance ecord
He with at leas	ousehold st 1 adult 8	t 1 child	Hou withou	seholo t Child				sehold ly children	ı	Parentin		g Youth Ho	
# of persons u			Total persons: # of persons a				ccompanied		er age 18:				uth (under 18):
# of persons a	ige 18-24:		Total persons	_		# of unaccompanied children under age 18: # of unaccompanied youth (age 18-24): # of Children with par							
# of persons o	over age 24:				*** □		FICIAL U	SE ONI V	/ ***				
□ Emerger (Individual		(Individ	ual/Family)				r (Individu			nanent S	upportive	Housing	
Chronic □ Referral	Homeless	Individua ate:	a <u>l</u>		Chronic F		=	to :	□ Othe				
OBSER	VATIO	NS/C	ОММЕ	NTS)								

GUAN		MELESS COA RRAL FORM	
Interviewer:			location of the household on the map and/or provident of the location on the back of this form.)
Head of Household (HH) Information			
Last Name	 _ First Name		1.I. Date of Birth
Gender: □ Male □ Female □ Tra	nsgender 🗆 Gende	r Non-Conforming	
Racial Group:			
☐ Chamorro - Guam	☐ Hawaiian	☐ Filipino	☐ Caucasian
□ Chamorro – CNMI	□ Palauan	☐ Japanese	☐ Black/African American
□ Chuukese	☐ Carolinian	☐ Korean	☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native
□ Pohnpeian□ Yapese	☐ Kosraean☐ Marshallese	☐ Vietnamese☐ Chinese	□ Other:
Contact Information:	Iviai silaliese	□ Cililese	
Home/Cell Number	Work Number	Other Cont	act Number
AA 31: A 1 1	- 1A11		
Mailing Address	Email Address	Other Addr	ess
What services would you like to be re			
☐ Alcohol/Drug Counseling/Treatment	• •		DOE: Head Start
☐ Health Care/Medication	☐ Transportat	tion	□ DOE: Special Education
☐ Mental Health Care/Medication	☐ Housing		□ DOE: Student Parent Community
☐ Food stamps/SNAP☐ VA Services	☐ Interpreter Services☐ TANF (Public Assistance)		Engagement (SPCE)
□ MIP	☐ Services for	•	DOE: Student Support Services
□ Medicaid	Disabilities	r CI SUIIS WILLI	☐ GED/Adult Education
☐ Legal Assistance	☐ Domestic V	iolence/ Dating Sexual Assault/ Stalking	□ Other:
Pageon for referrel/some	JEI VICES		
Reason for referral/comments:			

		NFORMATIO	V
I	(Print	t name of Head i	of Household) give my permission for the Guam
			m with available programs in the community
			ns provided by these respective programs.
Head of Household Signature: _			
Date:			
es co	GUAM HOMELE	ESS COALITION	
	REFERRA		
OUAM.			
OU AM	REFERRA		
NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:	REFERRA MAP TO RI	ESIDENCE	
NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:	REFERRA MAP TO RI	ESIDENCE	
NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: HOME/CELL NUMBER:	REFERRA MAP TO RI	ESIDENCE	OTHER:
	REFERRA MAP TO RI	ESIDENCE	
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN	WORK NUMBER: — — —	ESIDENCE	OTHER:
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN	WORK NUMBER: — — —	ESIDENCE	
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN A. Not fixed/Not Meant for Human	WORK NUMBER: ———————————————————————————————————	B. Not Adequa	OTHER:
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN A. Not fixed/Not Meant for Human I Tent/Canopy Vehicle	WORK NUMBER: ———————————————————————————————————	B. Not Adequa	OTHER:
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN A. Not fixed/Not Meant for Human in the component of the	WORK NUMBER: WORK NUMBER: CE: Habitation Cave Bus stop/Shelter Abandoned Building	B. Not Adequa Walls Doors Roof	OTHER:
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN A. Not fixed/Not Meant for Human Tent/Canopy Vehicle Workplace Park	WORK NUMBER:	B. Not Adequate Walls Doors Roof Windows	OTHER:
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN A. Not fixed/Not Meant for Human Tent/Canopy Vehicle Workplace Park Container	WORK NUMBER: WORK NUMBER: CE: Habitation Cave Bus stop/Shelter Abandoned Building	B. Not Adequa Walls Doors Roof	OTHER:
HOME/CELL NUMBER: DESCRIPTION OF NIGHTIME RESIDEN A. Not fixed/Not Meant for Human Tent/Canopy Vehicle Workplace Park	WORK NUMBER: WORK NUMBER: CE: Habitation Cave Bus stop/Shelter Abandoned Building Stairwell Beach	B. Not Adequate Walls Doors Roof Windows Floor	OTHER:

Please draw a map below:	
Date received:	Received by:
☐ Initial Referral ☐ Follow-up Referral	

Acknowledgements

The Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA) and the Guam Homeless Coalition (GHC) would like to thank the many individuals, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and the Government of Guam agencies who contributed their time and resources to ensuring the success of Guam's 2019 Point-In-Time (PIT) Count. These partnerships are critical to the success of the Count, from the planning stages, to the day of the Count, and the development of this report.

Planning Stages

GHURA and the GHC would like to recognize the following agencies that assisted in the planning of this year's PIT Count: Catholic Social Service, Department of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Public Health and Social Services, Bureau of Statistics and Plans, Guam Community College, Guam Legal Services, Guma Mami Inc., Elim Pacific Ministries, Mañelu, Sanctuary Inc., The Salvation Army (TSA), the University of Guam, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, and WestCare Pacific Islands. We especially thank the Department of Education for serving as the Lead Agency in planning the PIT Count.

We extend our thanks to Catholic Social Service for the use of their facility as a training center for volunteers, and to the following training facilitators: Catholic Social Service, Guam Police Department, the Department of Education, University of Guam, TSA and GHURA.

The PIT Count is made possible through the generosity of TSA, which served as the base of operations on the day of the PIT Count. The committee is also grateful to TSA for overseeing the compilation of data.

PIT Count Day

We thank everyone who volunteered their time, energy, and personal vehicles towards this endeavor. In total, there were 225 volunteers.

Lastly, we thank the following individuals, businesses and organizations that donated various items – from food items and hygiene products for homeless persons to refreshments and beverages for PIT Count volunteers.

PIT COUNT DONORS

- Adacao Elementary
- Benavente Middle School
- Catholic Social Service
- Cost-U-Less
- Ms. Diana Calvo
- Ms. Joann Camacho
- Foremost
- Guam Department of Labor
- GDOE Child Nutrition Program
- Hafaloha
- Hammond Family

- Kloppenburg Enterprises Inc.
- Liguan Elementary School
- Price Elementary School
- IP&E
- Sanctuary Inc.
- The Boss 104.3 FM
- The Salvation Army
- Tamuning Elementary School
- Triple J Distributors
- WestCare Pacific Islands

PIT COUNT TRAINERS

- Angelina-Marie Cruz, Guam Head Start Program, Department of Education
- Diana Calvo, Catholic Social Service
- Dr. Margaret Hattori-Uchima, UOG
- Juan Trinidad, The Salvation Army (HMIS)

- Julieann Santos, The Salvation Army (HMIS)
- Sgt. Joe Jasmin, Guam Police Department
- Terry Mortera, Catholic Social Service
- Vanessa Estella, GHURA

PIT COUNT VOLUNTEERS

Action Aiashy	Anna Joy Mendez	Bertha Gordon
Adam George-Estes	Anna Perez	Beverly Jo Torres
Adrian Medina	Anthon Edward	Bill Gordon
Aja Ramos	Anthony Cruz	Brandon Cobb
Alan Cruz	April Manibusan	Briana Dela Cruz
Alethia Bordallo	Ariane Sagun	Camarin S. Santos
Alexa Tiro	Arnold R. Marcus	Carmen Garrido
Alina Butler	Aubriana Perez	Carmen Sigrah
Alisia Barcinas	Audrea Mendiola	Carmylu Pasana
Allen C Bayot	Barbara Benavente	Cathleen Moylan
Allen Gagarin	Barbara P. Hattori	Cera Taguacta
Amber Uncangco	Barsen Adelbai	Chanelle Ramiro
Amor Say	Beaudy Marea G. Camacho	Chauntae Quichocho
Andrew Terlaje	Belinda Calip Rosario	Chelsea Guiang
Angel Palisoc	Bella Fagota	Cheyenne M. Songsong
Angela Toves	Benalyn Naputi	Chloe Jane Z. Mortes
Angelina Cruz	Benjamin Beatima	Chloe Suva
Anita Cruz	Bernadette Llegado	Chris Francisco

Chris Grantham Esther Camacho Jady Andrea Perez

Christian Haas Eugenia George James Tatogmai Jr.

Christina Aflague Eva Camacho Jamie Javellana

Christina Cruz Eva D. Losbanes Jamie Taitingfong

Christopher Anderson Evangeline Helgenberger Jan Goldhorn

CJ Urquico Evangeline Iglesias Janay Green

Clariann Clark Figure-eightmina Kepwe Janna Malig-on

Clarissa Leon Guerrero Francis T. Susuico Jared Pangindian

Clarizza Bao Francisco C. Blas, Jr. Jaysleen Lainos

Colleen San Agustin Frank Palomo Jenine Cabrera

Daime Rivera Frank Taijeron Jennifer Killion

David Asombrado Franklin Fejeran Jerry Sablan

Dawn Cruz Fred S. Jerry Toves

Devin Frazier Genevey H. Kloulubak Jesse Pangelinan

Dexter Fullo Genevieve Pantorilla Joanie Siguenza

Diana Calvo Geraldine D. Quejado Joaquin Delos Santos

Dianarose Cruz Geraldine Tajalle JoBeth S.N. Aquino

Dolores San Nicolas Gerika Paulino Jocelyn Aguon

Don Goldhorn Grace Aneko Joe Caprini

Dores Z. Centeno Graciella Jimenez John F. Blas

Doris Bukikosa Gregorio Calvo John Meno

Douglas R. Gwendolyn Mansapit John San Nicolas

Edimund Wengu Ha'ani Limtiaco Jojo Tyquiengco

Eduardo Biala, Jr. Helen Nishihira Joleen Baza

Elijel S. Dorion Ianthe Porras Jon Fernandez

Eric Borja Irma Abwe Jonathan Nguyen

Erlinda C. Toves Isa Baza JR Gaylord Gallen

Juan K Martin Lerma Duarosan Nadine Calvo

Juan Trinidad Leticia Piper Natasha Charfauros

Julie Taitano Lina Hammond Natasha ND Cruz

Julieann Santos Lolita Leon Guerrero Nenita Padilla

Justin Castro Lou Hongyee Patricia Krise

Kaleb San Nicolas Lourdes Mattin Patrick Callang

Kaleb San Nicolas Lovelle Castro Patrick Camacho

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Kat Uchima Ma. Gwen Yanesa Paula Perez

Kathleen Nace Marcia Diego Perciejun Sta Maria

Kay Toves Marcus Van Poonam Hemlani

Keani Ann Taitague Margaret Hattori-Uchima Rachel Yatar

Keilani Simmons Margaret Manalisay Raeni Duenas

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Leona Blas Morgan Acfalle Rosemary Laigeluw

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Ruth Cuenco Sherry Sanchez Therese James

Ryan Aguigui Sonia Siliang Tiara Babauta

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Sarita Ilesugam Swerthea Soriano Veronica Alave

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