



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
TERRITORY OF GUAM

JAN 27 1999

Allen P. Stayman  
Director, Office of Insular Affairs  
United States Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Stayman:

Thank you for requesting the views of the Government of Guam pertaining to "The Impact of the Compacts of Free Association on the United States Territories." As you are aware, the Compacts represent a federal mandate that Guam provide education and social services to the peoples of Micronesia upon their request. Though this mandate is unfunded, the Compacts contains a provision authorizing the expenditure of funds to cover the costs associated with increased demands for education and social services resulting from immigration from the Compact nations. The education of Compact students in Guam's public schools alone costs more than \$9 million per year.

The Compacts have been in effect now for 12 years. Recent censuses funded by your Office show unacceptably high levels of poverty for Compact migrants, with poverty of 66 percent for FSM migrants and 70 percent for their Guam-born children. The new federal welfare reform is likely to increase future poverty levels even higher.

I hope that you will work with me to try to decrease the poverty experienced by this population. The implementation of nondiscriminatory limitations on the entry of persons into Guam who are unable to support themselves or their families is a necessary step in this direction.

In addition, increased funding to offset the yearly expenditures for education and social services is needed. President Clinton recently personally promised the people of Guam that he would ask Congress to more than double the existing yearly funding of \$4.58 million. Increased funding would greatly assist us in the task of meeting the education and health needs of those who come to Guam to live and work and build better lives for their families. I hope I can count on your support.

Sincerely yours,

CARL T.C. GUTIERREZ  
Governor of Guam

Government of Guam  
Compact Impact Report  
January 14, 1998

Section 104(e)(6) of P.L.99-239, states that "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1985, such sums as may be necessary to cover the costs, if any, incurred by ... Guam ... resulting from any increased demands placed on educational and social services by immigrants from the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia." The Government of Guam has measured increased demand to each of its agencies and departments and has provided several expenditure reports to OIA between FY1989 and FY1995. A private consultant is currently preparing a FY 1997 report through an OIA technical assistance grant.

Section 104(e)(2) requires OIA to prepare a report annually identifying adverse consequences resulting from the Compacts, including recommendations for corrective action to eliminate those consequences. The reports are to pay special attention to matters relating to trade, taxation, immigration, labor laws, minimum wages, social systems and infrastructure, and environmental regulation.

Activities During 1998

1. Census of Micronesians, conducted June 1997:

The Department of Interior provided a technical assistance grant to conduct a census of Micronesians living on Guam in 1997. Processing of the data was completed in 1998. The demographic information supplements Guam's 1980 and 1990 U.S. censuses of population and housing and prior Micronesian censuses funded by DOI in 1992 and 1995.

Summary of 1997 FSM Census Findings (extracted from Attachment #1 "Micronesian Islanders on Guam: 1997," Bureau of Planning):

The 1997 FSM census counted a total of 6,860 persons of Chuukese, Yapese, Kosraean, and Pohnpeian primary ethnicity; this number includes 5,503 migrants from the FSM, 1,254 Guam-born children of FSM migrant parents, and 103 persons who migrated from other areas, primarily the Northern Mariana Islands. This population represented around 5 percent of Guam's civilian population in 1997, a growth of 1,400 persons since 1992. The Government of Guam estimates that the number of FSM migrants and their children living in Guam will increase to about 7,500 by the year 2000, up from 273 in 1980.

Briefly, recent data found that migrant families continue to struggle financially: The data show low labor force participation, high unemployment, high poverty rates, large households, low levels of educational attainment, and low homeownership rates.

Comparable Islandwide demographic data for the FSM census are available only through

the 1990 decennial U.S. Census of Guam. The 1990 census data continue to provide an Islandwide benchmark and are provided in Attachment #2, "The Foreign Born Population on Guam: 1990," Bureau of Planning, with a comparative summary in Table 1.

Table 1. The Foreign Born

	FSM Born 1997	Foreign Born 1990
Number	5,503	36,310
Percent arrived before 1980	0.6	34.4
Percent naturalized	0.1	44.9
Percent high school graduates 25 years and over	50.3	71.1
Labor force participation rate	59.1	72.0
Percent in poverty	66.7	15.7
Median Age	25.1	36.5
Homeownership rate	4.4	47.1

Source: The Foreign Born Population on Guam: 1990, Bureau of Planning, 1998; Micronesian Islanders on Guam: 1997, Bureau of Planning, 1998

Most FSM migrants are recent arrivals to Guam, compared to all migrants. Nearly 35 percent of the total foreign born arrived on Guam before 1980; in comparison, less than 1 percent of FSM migrants arrived on Guam before 1980.

FSM migrants are exceptionally transient compared to all the foreign born. Among the total foreign born, about 45 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens, while less than 1 percent of FSM migrants were naturalized citizens.

Possibly because of recency of arrival and the intended temporary nature of their stay on Guam, FSM migrants appear to have a more difficult adjustment than other foreign born persons. FSM migrants were less likely to have a high school diploma (57.2 percent of FSM migrants compared to 72.1 percent of the foreign-born), were less likely to be in the labor force (52.2 percent compared to 72 percent), were more likely to be in poverty (66.7 compared to 15.7 percent), were younger (median age 25.1 years compared to 35.6 years), and were less likely to be homeowners (4.4 percent compared to 47.1 percent).

#### Summary of 1997 Palau Census Findings:

The 1997 Palau census recorded 1,167 Palauans living on Guam in 1997, barely one-half of the 2,146 persons of Palauan ethnicity counted in a census of Palauans conducted on Guam in 1995. Other sources of data for Guam's Palauan community show 1,858 Palauans living on Guam in 1990 and 1,335 in 1980. Because there has been no indication of a massive exodus of Palauans from Guam in recent years, we assume the 1997 census resulted in a large undercount of the Palauan community.

The total number of persons of Palauan ethnicity is at least 2,146 persons. Many are permanent resident aliens and naturalized U.S. citizens according to censuses of Palauans conducted in 1980, 1990, and 1995.

The Government of Guam does not believe that there has been a significant demand for government services by Compact migrants from Palau since the implementation of the Palau compact in 1994. No request for reimbursement for services provided to Palau migrants has been requested by the Government of Guam in any year.

#### Summary of 1997 Marshall Islands Census Findings:

The 1997 Marshallese census counted 129 Marshallese, compared to 150 persons counted 5 years earlier (1992). The local Marshallese community estimates that at least 500 Marshallese persons currently live on Guam, based on membership in the grassroots based Marshallese Community Association.

Because of the 1997 undercount compared to the number counted in 1992, no analysis of the data was conducted by the Government of Guam. The number of persons of Marshallese citizenship that request government services has been minimal since implementation of the Marshall Islands compact, and reimbursement has been sought only for those persons utilizing services as citizens of the Marshall Islands.

#### 2. Technical Assistance to Assess Increased Demands for Social Services and Education

The Government of Guam has measured the amount of demand placed upon education and social services by Compact migrants between 1989 and 1995. In 1994, OIA released guidelines for Guam to follow in computing costs. The guidelines were followed as closely as possible, however, in some instances OIA's guidelines showed that OIA did not understand the methodology used by the Government of Guam in determining expenditures.

Most notably, in the case of Guam's Department of Public Health and Social Services, OIA's guidelines state incorrectly that Guam utilizes data on service visits by FSM/RMI citizens multiplied by the average cost of such visits. In fact, for the larger welfare programs, the Department's records were searched for expenditures of FSM migrants and their families, as identified in the Department's financial database. Only for the smaller health programs was the percentage of the number of visits by FSM citizens at each individual program summed and applied to total expenditure for that program.

In 1997, the Department of Interior agreed to provide a technical assistance grant to a local accounting firm to complete the first non-government assessment of expenditures. The scope of the technical assistance project includes public education, public health and social services, and correctional facilities.

Preliminary results of the project show a total cost of about \$17 million in local funds expended for FY 1997. The findings are currently under review by the Government of Guam. The amount

expended is expected to be somewhat less than in prior years because of changes in eligibility of non-immigrant aliens for federal welfare programs matched by the local government.

### 3. Habitual Residence

The immigration law of September 28, 1996 provides that: "not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization shall issue regulations governing rights of 'habitual residence' in the United States under the terms of [the compacts]." On June 4, 1998 (Federal Register p. 30415), INS published and requested comments on its proposed regulations on the rights and limitations of habitual residence in the territories and possessions of the United States.

In view of the continuing impact of FSM migration, the unfunded federal expectation of Guam's service provision, and the overlay of a provision that allows for nondiscriminatory limitations on FSM migration under the Compact agreements, such proposed rules are appropriate.

However, there are several items that require further delineation before the rules can be reasonably implemented. These include minimum income levels that are in accordance with the provision of the Compact agreements, and implementation of a registration system to ensure compliance with the Compact agreements and the proposed rule. The full text of Guam's comments and concerns on the proposed regulations are included as Attachment #3. Until these concerns are addressed, we do not believe that the proposed rules can be enforced with any degree of success.

#### Trends of Immigration (Permanent U.S. Residence) and Migration (Temporary U.S. Residence)

Normal channels of immigration have accounted for great changes in Guam's population structure since World War II. In 1985, nearly 2,000 persons were admitted to Guam as permanent immigrants by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and an additional 1,200 were naturalized in Guam. By 1990, fully 45 percent of Guam's total foreign born population were naturalized, more than 16,000 persons.

In relation to the total amount of immigration occurring on Guam prior to 1986, immigration of persons from the FSM areas was nearly non-existent. By 1997, only 7 persons born in the FSM were naturalized U.S. citizens, a result of normal immigration channels available to TTPI and FSM citizens for the past 50 years. At that rate, normal pre-Compact immigration channels would not have led to substantial numbers of immigrants at any time in the future. We cannot estimate the amount of illegal immigration to Guam from the TTPI, however, illegal immigrants did not place a noticeable demand on education or social services for which they were not eligible.

Migration, unlike immigration, is a temporary status. In 1985, INS issued a total of 16,043 non-immigrant visas into Guam for all purposes other than visitors and transit passengers. Visas issued to TTPI citizens were among the total number of visas issued in 1985, most commonly student (F-1) and parolee (R-3). The R-3 visa was issued to persons paroled into the U.S. for legal or medical reasons. Medical care was available to TTPI citizens through the Navy Regional

Medical Center on Guam.

The temporary nature of non-immigrant visas is of great significance because the number of temporary visa holders do not accumulate over time the way immigrant visa holders would be expected to do. Non-immigrant visas set strict time limits on length of stay in the U.S., and disallow participation in public welfare, medical, and housing programs.

Under terms of the Compact, FSM citizens are exempt from all temporary visas requirements, which has allowed a tremendous amount of movement between Guam and Micronesia. In 1997 alone, over 2,700 persons reported to Guam Customs officials their intention to become new residents of Guam ("Guam's Newest Residents: 1997," Bureau of Planning, 1998). Not only does Guam see a large number of new residents, there were more than 20,000 arrivals of visitors and returning residents from Micronesia in 1997. This extraordinary amount of easy travel to and from Micronesia has perhaps led to public perception of a much larger FSM resident population than actually exists. On the other hand, any Compact citizen can apply for a Guam drivers license or Guam identification card, creating a huge potential for fraud and abuse in public services. Such abuse was especially noted after Typhoon Paka in December 1997, when FEMA officials expressed grave concern about applications for disaster relief filed by persons who may not have been Guam residents.

Between 1986 and 1992, the Government of Guam estimates that as many as 1,000 persons migrated to Guam yearly from the FSM for the purpose of continuous residence, unrelated to normal immigration channels. Since 1992, resident migration has declined to an average of 280 persons per year. The lack of growth in Islandwide employment opportunities, and layoffs in many businesses, have probably been the major cause of decreased migration, especially in the past 2 years. Another factor has been federal welfare reform legislation and changes in HUD rules and regulations that have excluded non-immigrant aliens from participation. It may be that FSM citizens are deciding not to migrate, or it may be that other U.S. destinations are more attractive.

In addition to the 280 persons who migrated to Guam each year, migrant mothers give birth to a total of about 500 children annually (Vital Statistics Office, Department of Public Health and Social Services). The 1997 FSM census showed, however, that most of the children born on Guam between 1992 and 1997 did not reside here in 1997. It is probable that these children will return at some future time to attend public school as U.S. citizens, most likely in either Guam or Hawaii.

#### Guam's Response to Recommendations

1. OIA's 1997 report to Congress, titled "The Impact of the Compacts of Free Association on the United States Territories and Commonwealths and on the State of Hawaii," January 1998, comments that: "The migration of citizens of the freely associated states under section 104(a) of each Compact has created a significant burden on the provision of education and social services by the Governments of Guam ... This additional burden has been dealt with through federal grant

programs in education and social services and through Congressional appropriations totalling \$30 million through fiscal year 2001 for Guam."

OIA needs to provide a detailed listing of new or expanded federal grant programs that have been implemented to deal with the increased demands-for services by Compact migrants.

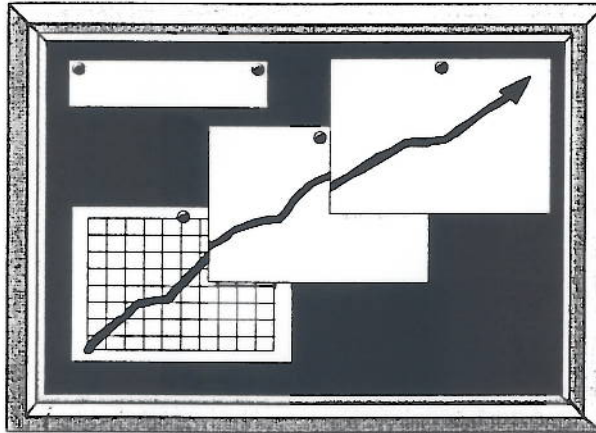
\$30 million in new funds is a welcome addition to Guam's resources, averaging \$2 million per year over the 1986 to 2001 period. There are strings attached to the expenditure of these funds: they must be used solely for capital improvement projects.

President Clinton, in an address to the people of Guam on November 23, 1998, made the following remarks:

"..., we must work together to fulfill America's compact with the freely associated states. Thousands of Micronesians have come to Guam to live and work and build better lives for their families. In my next balanced budget, I will ask Congress to more than double funds to assist Guam in the task of meeting the education and health needs of these newcomers."

Doubling annual impact funds from \$4.58 million to \$9.16 million more closely approaches the amount of local education funds expended for FSM citizen children, but does not take into consideration other expenditures necessary for health and law enforcement.

2. Nondiscriminatory limitations must be implemented and enforced in order to maintain the intent of the immigration provisions of the Compacts. Guam has no control over migration or immigration, and therefore the sole responsibility for this action must be the federal government.
3. Continued cooperation with OIA to document the amount of migration and increased demands for services will be maintained. We hope that OIA will use the information gained to assist Guam with additional federal funding.



# *Micronesian Islanders on Guam: 1997*

**Population Bulletin 3  
Government of Guam  
November 1998**

**Planning Information Program  
Bureau of Planning**



In June 1997, the Micronesian Islander population in Guam was estimated at 6,860, up from 5,453 in 1992.

This population accounted for about 4.81 percent of Guam's civilian population in 1992, increasing to 5.35 percent in 1997.

Guam's civilian population increased at about 2.5 percent per year between 1992 and 1997: Since 1992, the Micronesian Islander population has grown at a faster rate, about 4.7 percent per year. Natural increase (ie, births minus deaths) accounted for most of the growth (about 57 percent). The rest was due to net immigration (ie, the difference between the number who arrived on Guam and the number who left between 1992 and 1997). By the year 2005, this population is projected to reach 8,575 and represent about 5.57 percent of the civilian population.

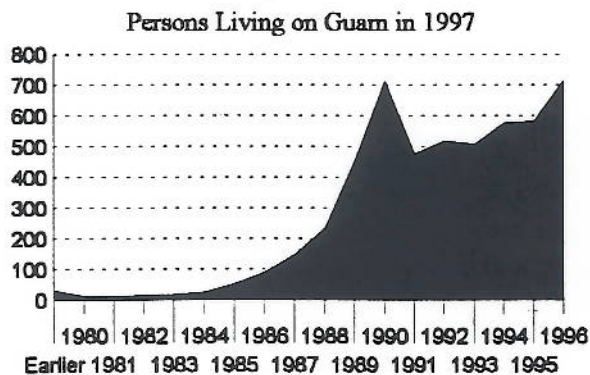
The Micronesian Islander population is a heterogeneous group, consisting of Chuukese, Yapese, Kosraean, and Pohnpeian. They differ in language, culture, and history, though they belong to one nation, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), in Free Association with the United States. The terms of a 1986 treaty with the U.S. permit migrants to live, work and attend school in the status of unvisaed nonimmigrant aliens in the United States. Travel between Guam and Micronesia is unrestricted under terms of the Compact agreements.

Birthplace	1992	1997	Number Growth	Percent
Total .....	5,453	6,860	1,407	100.0
FSM .....	4,934	5,495	561	39.9
Guam .....	454	1,254	800	56.9
Other .....	65	111	46	3.3

Most children born on Guam return to their home islands before their 6th birthday; 963 children under the age of 6 years lived on Guam in 1997 compared to the 2,459 born here during the same period. Children born on Guam are free to leave and return at any time as U.S. citizens.

The majority of Micronesian Islanders on Guam were foreign born (80.2 percent), and of those, more than 95 percent came to Guam after 1985. Fewer than 20 percent were born in Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, or a U.S. state, and virtually none were second generation Americans.

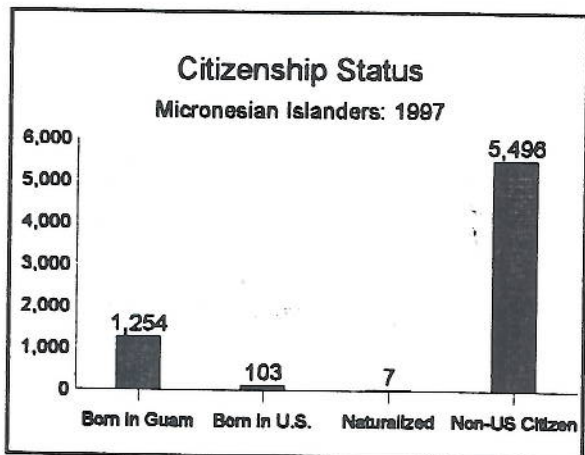
### Year of Migration to Guam



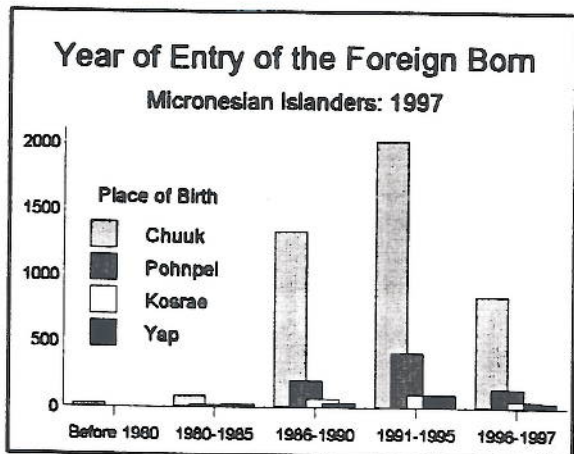
Ethnicity	1980	1990	1992	1997	Projected 2000	Projected 2005
Total .....	273	2,808	5,453	6,860	7,524	8,575
Chuukese .....	97	1,919	4,030	5,353	5,871	6,691
Yapese .....	67	199	331	288	316	360
Pohnpeian .....	69	589	872	947	1,039	1,184
Kosraean .....	40	101	220	272	298	340
Percent of civilian population .....	0.32	2.60	4.81	5.35	5.46	5.57

**Citizenship and Year of Entry**

Nearly 20 percent of persons of Micronesian Islander descent were U.S. citizens in 1997: 18.3 percent were born in Guam, 1.5 percent were born in a U.S. state or the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and 0.1 percent were naturalized U.S. citizens.



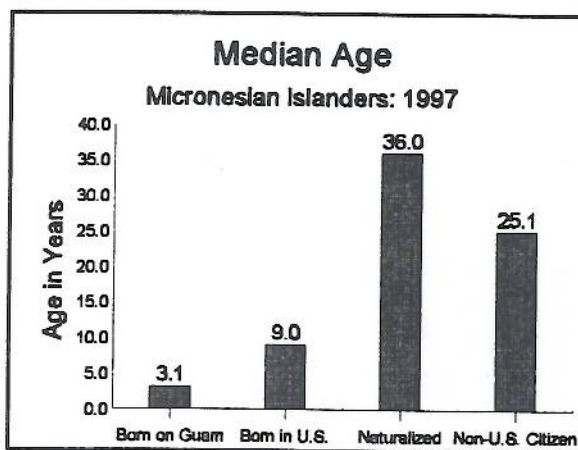
The majority of Micronesian Islander migrants arrived between 1991 and 1997 (67.3 percent), 29.6 percent arrived between 1986 and 1990, and 3.1 percent lived on Guam prior to the implementation of the Compact agreements.



The foreign born Micronesian Islander population was primarily born in Chuuk (78 percent). The next largest senders of Micronesian Islander migrants was Pohnpei (14 percent), followed by Yap (4.1 percent) and Kosrae (3.6 percent).

**Age**

About 27.2 percent of Micronesian Islanders were under the age of 10 years in 1997; 95 percent of those born on Guam, compared to 11.2 percent of migrants were in that age category. Because of the youthful age of Micronesian Islanders born on Guam, none were heads of households, and few were in Guam's labor force.



**Reason for Living on Guam**

Nearly 99 percent of Micronesian Islanders born on Guam maintained residence in Guam to pursue an education. Among migrants, about 44.6 percent lived on Guam for employment purposes, while 31.6 were spouses and dependent children of employees, and 4.5 percent were obtaining an education.

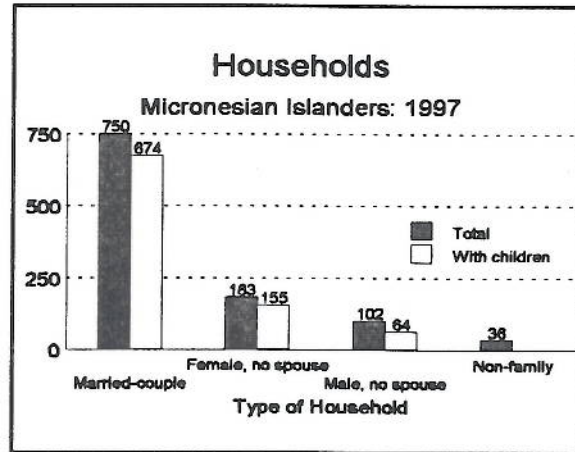
**Residence by Village**

According to the 1997 survey, 8 of every 10 of the 1,071 households headed by Micronesians resided in the five villages of Dededo (22.8 percent), Tamuning (17 percent), Yigo (13.1 percent), Mangilao (12.8 percent), and Mongmong-Toto-Maite (12.6 percent). These villages are among Guam's employment, residential, and education centers.

**Village of Residence: 1997**

Village	Total	Percent
Households .....	1,071	100.0
Agana Heights .....	22	2.1
Agat .....	27	2.5
Asan .....	7	0.7
Barrigada .....	47	4.4
Chalan Pago-Ordot .....	28	2.6
Dededo .....	244	22.8
Hagatna .....	18	1.7
Inarajan .....	7	0.7
Mangilao .....	137	12.8
Merizo .....	7	0.7
Mongmong-Toto-Maite .....	135	12.6
Piti .....	5	0.5
Santa Rita .....	5	0.5
Sinajana .....	14	1.3
Talofofu .....	11	1.0
Tamuning .....	182	17.0
Umatac .....	12	1.1
Yigo .....	140	13.1
Yona .....	23	2.1

understanding that customary forms of marriage in the home islands may not be legally recognized in Guam. More than 86 percent of families headed by Micronesians contained children under the age of 18 years, and children could be found in 90 percent of married-couple families.

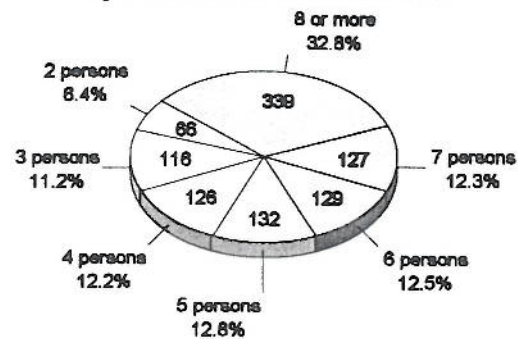


Two in three children under 18 years old lived with both parents (67.2 percent); nearly the same percentage of Guam born children (67.5 percent) and foreign born children (67.0 percent). Migrant children who lived on Guam before 1986 were more likely than recent arrivals to live with both parents: about 75 percent of children who lived on Guam before 1986 lived with both parents, compared to 58 percent who came to Guam in 1996 or 1997.

**Families and Households**

More than 96 percent (1,035) of the 1,071 households headed by Micronesians were families in 1997; among those, about 72.5 percent were married-couple families (750), 17.7 percent (183) were families headed by women with no spouse present and 9.9 percent (102) were families headed by men with no spouse present. Marital status was self-reported by the respondent with the

**Family Size, Families Headed by Micronesians: 1997**



The average family headed by a Micronesians held 6 persons in 1997; 93.6 percent of families had three or more persons, and 32.8 percent had eight or more.

Three in four persons in the labor force worked full-time (35 or more hours per week). Full-time employment was higher among long-term migrants: 61.3 percent of Micronesians who migrated in 1996 or 1997 worked full-time, compared to 76 percent who migrated between 1991 and 1995, and about 80 percent of those who migrated before 1991.

**Class of Worker and Occupations**

Over 97 percent of employed Micronesians worked in the private sector in 1997, 2.2 percent were in the government sector and 0.5 percent were self employed. Employment in the public sector increased with length of residence on Guam, rising to 15.8 percent for those who came to Guam before 1980.

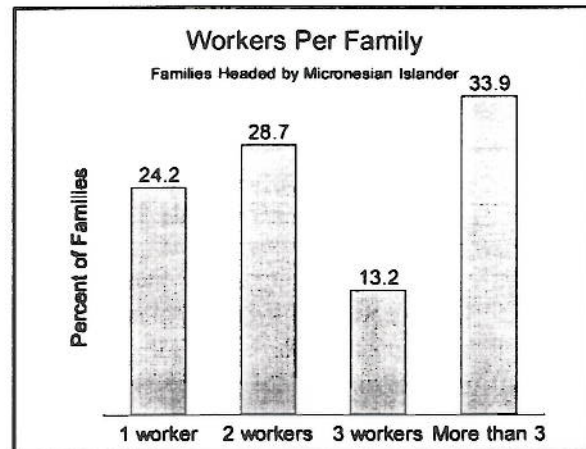
The highest proportion of Micronesians worked in food and beverage preparation and service, manual occupations, and helpers for mechanics and repairers in 1997 (22.7, 10.8 and 9.3 percent, respectively). Micronesians worked predominantly in food and beverage preparation and service (46 percent), and sales occupations (12.7 percent).

**Work Status Last Year**

About 1,939 Micronesians 16 years of age and older had paid employment in 1996 (45.6 percent). Of those, 64.1 percent worked full-time, year-round (defined as employment 50 to 52 weeks during the year and 35 or more hours per week), about 67 percent of employed men and 59 percent of employed women.

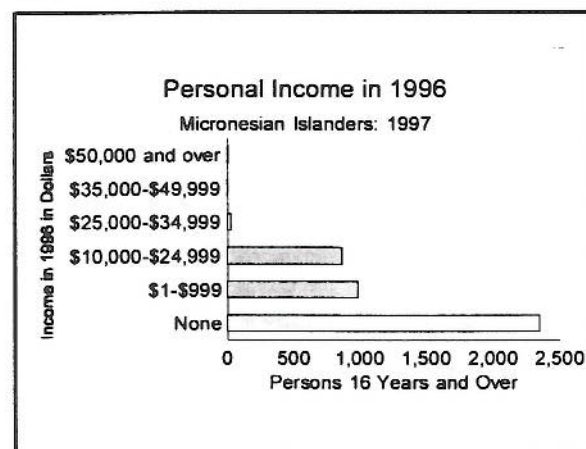
The average family headed by a Micronesians had nearly 3 workers in 1997. One person worked in about 24.2 percent of all families

headed by Micronesians, 28.7 percent had 2 wage earners, and 13.2 percent had 3 workers. Over one in three families headed by Micronesians (33.9 percent) contained 4 or more wage earners.



**Personal Income Last Year**

The majority (55.2 percent) of Micronesians 16 years and older had no income in 1996; of those with income, about 52 percent earned under \$10,000, 45.5 percent earned \$10,000 to \$24,999, and the remainder (2.5 percent) earned \$25,000 or more.



Among Micronesian Islanders 16 years and older with employment in 1996, median earnings was \$9,983; \$10,495 for men and \$9,159 for women, for a female-to-male earnings ratio of 0.87. The earnings ratio between men and women increased to 0.96 among migrants 25 years and older who worked full-time, year-round (\$10,414 for men and \$10,004 for women, respectively.)

Long-term Micronesian Islander residents were more likely to have an income and were more likely to have a higher income in comparison to newer arrivals. About 38.7 percent of Micronesian Islander migrants 16 years and over who lived on Guam since 1980 had no income in 1996; in comparison, 74.6 percent of migrants who arrived in 1996 or 1997 had no income in 1996. Median 1996 earnings for Micronesian Islander migrants 16 years and older was \$8,666 for new arrivals, rising to \$13,850 for migrants who came to Guam before 1980.

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### Personal Poverty in 1996

The majority of Micronesian Islanders were below the federal poverty level in 1996 (66.7 percent). Those most impacted by poverty were Micronesian

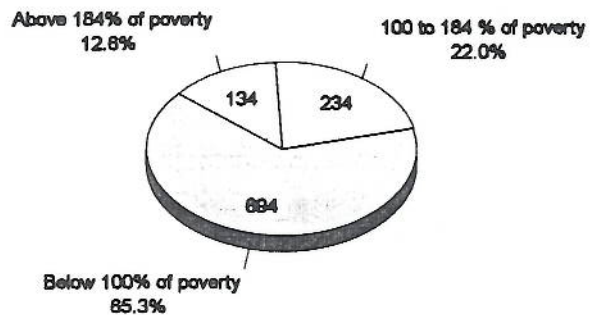
Islanders born on Guam (69.4 percent - primarily children under the age of 10 years old) and recent migrants (70.7 percent). Poverty levels fell as duration of stay rose, but the rate failed to dip below 50 percent, even for those migrants who lived on Guam longer than 10 years.

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### Family Poverty in 1996

Despite an average of nearly 3 wage earners per family, the poverty rate among families headed by Micronesian Islanders was 65.7 percent in 1996, and just 12.6 percent of families were above 184 percent of poverty.

Family Poverty Rates: 1996



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### Sources of Data

Most of the data for this report were extracted from a 1997 household survey funded by the U.S. Department of Interior as part of its ongoing efforts to monitor and document the impact of migration from the Freely Associated States to Guam. The survey design was developed by Dr. Michael Levin of the Department of Interior. The survey was conducted and data entry completed by Ms. Kathy Taijeron of the Guam Department of Labor, and the data file was edited by Mr. Michael Stroot, U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Programs Center (IPC). Other data sources include the Annual Reports of the Office of Vital Statistics, Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services, and "Population Forecast, Guam: 1990 to 2018", April 1998, Bureau of Planning. Tabulations and analysis for this report were prepared by Ms. Susan Ham and Ms. Monica Guerrero of the Guam Bureau of Planning.

Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population								
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Citizenship			Year of Entry					
				Total	Natural-ized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997	
<b>Total Persons</b>	6,860	1,254	103	5,503	7	5,496	31	139	1,630	2,624	1,079	
Male	3,505	644	44	2,817	3	2,814	18	86	892	1,292	529	
Female	3,355	610	59	2,686	4	2,682	13	53	738	1,332	550	
<b>Age in Years, Persons</b>												
0 to 4 years	1,051	848	27	176	0	176	0	0	0	80	96	
5 to 9 years	816	343	31	442	0	442	0	0	71	288	83	
10 to 14 years	626	38	21	567	0	567	0	5	190	277	95	
15 to 19 years	626	13	15	598	1	597	0	3	153	264	178	
20 to 24 years	969	5	4	960	1	959	1	3	188	515	253	
25 to 29 years	918	4	1	913	0	913	2	15	277	480	139	
30 to 34 years	625	0	1	624	1	623	3	46	232	262	81	
35 to 39 years	459	1	1	457	1	456	7	43	195	172	40	
40 to 44 years	297	0	1	296	2	294	12	11	134	108	31	
45 to 49 years	211	0	1	210	1	209	3	12	86	74	35	
50 to 54 years	92	1	0	91	0	91	1	0	48	33	9	
55 to 59 years	69	0	0	69	0	69	1	0	34	25	9	
60 to 64 years	46	0	0	46	0	46	0	1	13	21	11	
65 years and over	55	1	0	54	0	54	1	0	9	25	19	
Median Age	21.0	3.1	9.0	25.1	36.0	25.1	42.0	34.0	28.0	23.0	21.0	
<b>Ethnicity, Persons</b>												
Chuukese	5,353	950	79	4,324	4	4,320	24	84	1,341	2,027	848	
Pohnpeian	947	180	17	750	2	748	3	19	187	401	140	
Kosraean	272	71	4	197	0	197	1	24	34	98	40	
Yapese	288	53	3	232	1	231	3	12	68	98	51	
<b>Place of Birth, Persons</b>												
Chuuk	4,301	0	9	4,292	3	4,289	24	86	1,329	2,012	841	
Pohnpei	772	0	1	771	2	769	3	17	198	410	143	
Yap	226	0	1	225	1	224	3	11	65	97	49	
Kosrae	196	0	0	196	0	196	1	23	35	98	39	
CNMI	61	0	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guam	1,254	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United States	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	18	0	0	18	0	18	0	2	3	7	7	
<b>Mother's Place of Birth, Persons</b>												
Chuuk	5,302	940	71	4,291	3	4,288	24	85	1,321	2,015	846	
Pohnpei	974	193	14	767	2	765	3	17	199	406	142	
Yap	271	42	3	226	0	225	3	12	64	98	49	
Kosrae	253	54	4	195	0	195	1	23	35	96	40	
CNMI	8	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Guam	18	16	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	
United States	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	26	6	0	20	0	20	0	2	10	8	1	
<b>Reason for Migration, Persons</b>												
Employment	2,457	0	5	2,452	3	2,449	11	52	843	1,111	435	
Spouse of employee	374	0	2	372	0	372	5	8	124	190	45	
Dependent of employee	1,431	0	69	1,362	2	1,360	1	8	368	726	259	
Family subsistence	116	0	1	115	0	115	0	0	21	53	41	
Visiting or vacation	27	0	0	27	0	27	0	0	5	8	14	
Education	1,487	1,238	3	246	2	244	1	4	32	94	113	
Other	968	16	23	929	0	929	13	67	237	442	172	
<b>Relationship, Persons in Families</b>												
Householder	6,772	1,253	102	5,417	7	5,410	32	139	1,618	2,573	1,056	
Spouse	1,035	0	3	1,032	4	1,028	22	78	461	389	82	
Own/step child	752	2	1	749	1	748	5	33	297	356	59	
Other relative	2,556	978	74	1,504	1	1,503	1	8	426	822	247	
Non-relative	2,331	270	23	2,038	1	2,037	4	19	419	960	636	
Other	98	3	1	94	0	94	0	1	15	46	32	

Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population							
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Citizenship		Year of Entry					
				Total	Naturalized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997
<b>Educational Attainment, Persons 25 Years and Over</b>											
Persons 25 Years and Over	2,772	7	5	2,760	5	2,755	30	128	1,028	1,200	374
Less than high school	1,375	3	1	1,371	1	1,370	6	22	489	640	214
High school	775	3	2	770	1	769	7	27	311	337	88
Some college	566	1	2	563	2	561	13	64	209	212	65
College degree	56	0	0	56	1	55	4	15	19	11	7
<b>Educational Attainment, Males 25 Years and Over</b>											
Males 25 Years and Over	1,469	5	3	1,461	3	1,458	18	81	579	588	195
Less than high school	667	1	1	665	0	665	4	15	270	279	97
High school	424	3	0	421	0	421	2	16	170	183	50
Some college	342	1	2	339	2	337	10	39	129	119	42
College degree	36	0	0	36	1	35	2	11	10	7	6
<b>Educational Attainment, Females 25 Years and Over</b>											
Females 25 Years and Over	1,303	2	2	1,299	2	1,297	12	47	449	612	179
Less than high school	708	2	0	706	1	705	2	7	219	361	117
High school	351	0	2	349	1	348	5	11	141	154	38
Some college	224	0	0	224	0	224	3	25	80	93	23
College degree	20	0	0	20	0	20	2	4	9	4	1
<b>Labor Force Status, Persons 16 Years and Older</b>											
Persons 16 years and over	4,256	22	20	4,214	7	4,207	31	134	1,332	1,929	788
In the labor force	2,513	13	9	2,491	3	2,488	22	86	874	1,098	411
Employed	2,197	13	8	2,176	3	2,173	21	78	790	980	307
At work	1,972	10	7	1,955	3	1,952	19	70	718	879	269
35 or more hours	1,886	9	7	1,870	3	1,867	18	69	696	835	252
With a job, but not at work	225	3	1	221	0	221	2	8	72	101	38
Unemployed	316	0	1	315	0	315	1	8	84	118	104
Not in the labor force	1,693	7	11	1,675	4	1,671	9	47	451	797	371
Not stated	50	2	0	48	0	48	0	1	7	34	6
<b>Labor Force Status, Males 16 years and Older</b>											
Males 16 years and over	2,189	12	11	2,166	3	2,163	18	83	730	933	402
In the labor force	1,535	9	6	1,520	3	1,517	15	60	540	642	263
Employed	1,391	9	5	1,377	3	1,374	14	57	504	597	205
At work	1,266	7	5	1,254	3	1,251	13	52	464	544	181
35 or more hours	1,223	7	5	1,211	3	1,208	12	52	454	522	171
With a job, but not at work	125	2	0	123	0	123	1	5	40	53	24
Unemployed	144	0	1	143	0	143	1	3	36	45	58
Not in the labor force	632	2	5	625	0	625	3	22	187	276	137
Not stated	22	1	0	21	0	21	0	1	3	15	2
<b>Labor Force Status, Females 16 Years and Older</b>											
Females 16 years and over	2,067	10	9	2,044	4	2,044	13	51	602	996	386
In the labor force	978	4	3	971	0	971	7	26	334	456	148
Employed	806	4	3	799	0	799	7	21	286	383	102
At work	706	3	2	701	0	701	6	18	254	335	88
35 or more hours	663	2	2	659	0	659	6	17	242	313	81
With a job, but not at work	100	1	1	98	0	98	1	3	32	48	14
Unemployed	172	0	0	172	0	172	0	5	48	73	46
Not in the labor force	1,061	5	6	1,050	4	1,046	6	25	264	521	234
Not stated	28	1	0	27	0	27	0	0	4	19	4
<b>Employment Last Year (1996), Persons 16 Years and Over</b>											
With employment	1,939	9	6	1,924	3	1,921	19	74	728	889	214
Employed full-time	1,243	5	6	1,232	3	1,229	13	52	474	566	127
Without employment	2,317	13	14	2,290	4	2,286	12	60	604	1,040	574
<b>Employment Last Year (1996), Males 16 Years and Over</b>											
With employment	1,223	5	4	1,214	3	1,211	12	54	464	547	137
Employed full-time	817	3	4	810	3	807	9	41	311	365	84
Without employment	966	7	7	952	0	952	6	29	266	386	265

Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population							
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Total	Citizenship		Year of Entry				
					Naturalized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997
<b>Educational Attainment, Persons 25 Years and Over</b>											
Persons 25 Years and Over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	49.6	42.9	20.0	49.7	20.0	49.7	20.0	17.2	47.6	53.3	57.2
High school	28.0	42.9	40.0	27.9	20.0	27.9	23.3	21.1	30.3	28.1	23.5
Some college	20.4	14.3	40.0	20.4	40.0	20.4	43.3	50.0	20.3	17.7	17.4
College degree	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	20.0	2.0	13.3	11.7	1.8	0.9	1.9
<b>Educational Attainment, Males 25 Years and Over</b>											
Persons 25 Years and Over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	45.4	20.0	33.3	45.5	0.0	45.6	22.2	18.5	46.6	47.4	49.7
High school	28.9	60.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	28.9	11.1	19.8	29.4	31.1	25.6
Some college	23.3	20.0	66.7	23.2	66.7	23.1	55.6	48.1	22.3	20.2	21.5
College degree	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	33.3	2.4	11.1	13.6	1.7	1.2	3.1
<b>Educational Attainment, Females 25 Years and Over</b>											
Females 25 Years and Over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than high school	54.3	100.0	0.0	54.3	50.0	54.4	16.7	14.9	48.8	59.0	65.4
High school	26.9	0.0	100.0	26.9	50.0	26.8	41.7	23.4	31.4	25.2	21.2
Some college	17.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	17.3	25.0	53.2	17.8	15.2	12.8
College degree	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	16.7	8.5	2.0	0.7	0.6
<b>Labor Force Status, Persons 16 Years and Older</b>											
Persons 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the labor force	59.0	59.1	45.0	59.1	42.9	59.1	71.0	64.2	65.6	56.9	52.2
Employed	87.4	100.0	88.9	87.4	100.0	87.3	95.5	90.7	90.4	89.3	74.7
At work	78.5	76.9	77.8	78.5	100.0	78.5	86.4	81.4	82.2	80.1	65.5
35 or more hours	75.0	69.2	77.8	75.1	100.0	75.0	81.8	80.2	79.6	76.0	61.3
With a job, but not at work	9.0	23.1	11.1	8.9	0.0	8.9	9.1	9.3	8.2	9.2	9.2
Unemployed	12.6	0.0	11.1	12.6	0.0	12.7	4.5	9.3	9.6	10.7	25.3
Not in the labor force	39.8	31.8	55.0	39.7	57.1	39.7	29.0	35.1	33.9	41.3	47.1
Not stated	1.2	9.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.8
<b>Labor Force Status, Males 16 years and Older</b>											
Males 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the labor force	70.1	75.0	54.5	75.0	54.5	70.1	54.5	70.1	75.0	54.5	70.1
Employed	90.6	100.0	83.3	90.6	100.0	90.6	93.3	95.0	93.3	93.0	77.9
At work	82.5	77.8	83.3	82.5	100.0	82.5	86.7	86.7	85.9	84.7	68.8
35 or more hours	79.7	77.8	83.3	79.7	100.0	79.6	80.0	86.7	84.1	81.3	65.0
With a job, but not at work	8.1	22.2	0.0	8.1	0.0	8.1	6.7	8.3	7.4	8.3	9.1
Unemployed	9.4	0.0	16.7	9.4	0.0	9.4	6.7	5.0	6.7	7.0	22.1
Not in the labor force	28.9	16.7	45.5	28.9	0.0	28.9	16.7	26.5	25.6	29.6	34.1
Not stated	1.0	8.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.6	0.5
<b>Labor Force Status, Females 16 Years and Older</b>											
Females 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In the labor force	47.3	40.0	33.3	47.3	0.0	47.3	53.8	51.0	55.5	45.8	38.3
Employed	82.4	100.0	100.0	82.3	0.0	82.3	100.0	80.8	85.6	84.0	68.9
At work	72.2	75.0	66.7	72.2	0.0	72.2	85.7	69.2	76.0	73.5	59.5
35 or more hours	67.8	50.0	66.7	67.9	0.0	67.9	85.7	65.4	72.5	68.6	54.7
With a job, but not at work	10.2	25.0	33.3	10.1	0.0	10.1	14.3	11.5	9.6	10.5	9.5
Unemployed	17.6	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	17.7	0.0	19.2	14.4	16.0	31.1
Not in the labor force	51.3	50.0	66.7	52.7	100.0	51.2	46.2	49.0	43.9	52.3	60.6
Not stated	1.4	10.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.0
<b>Employment in 1996, Persons 16 Years and Over</b>											
With employment	45.6	40.9	30.0	45.7	42.9	45.7	61.3	55.2	54.7	46.1	27.2
Employed full-time	64.1	55.6	100.0	64.0	100.0	64.0	68.4	70.3	65.1	63.7	59.3
Without employment	54.4	59.1	70.0	54.3	57.1	54.3	38.7	44.8	45.3	53.9	72.8
<b>Employment in 1996, Males 16 Years and Over</b>											
With employment	55.9	41.7	36.4	56.0	100.0	56.0	66.7	65.1	63.6	58.6	34.1
Employed full-time	66.8	60.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.6	75.0	75.9	67.0	66.7	61.3
Without employment	44.1	58.3	63.6	44.0	0.0	44.0	33.3	34.9	36.4	41.4	65.9

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Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population							
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Citizenship		Year of Entry					
				Total	Naturalized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997
<b>Employment Last Year (1996), Females 16 Years and Over</b>											
With employment	716	4	2	710	0	710	7	20	264	342	77
Employed full-time	426	2	2	422	0	422	4	11	163	201	43
Without employment	1,351	6	7	1,338	4	1,334	6	31	338	654	309
<b>Occupations of Persons in the Labor Force</b>											
Sales	150	1	1	148	0	148	0	5	48	79	16
Office	57	0	1	56	0	56	3	3	30	13	7
Administrative Support	98	0	0	98	0	98	1	8	40	41	8
Protective Service	140	0	0	140	1	139	0	6	43	67	24
Food/Beverage and Service	798	4	2	792	0	792	3	16	272	377	124
Farm Operators and Managers	51	0	0	51	0	51	0	2	21	20	8
Mechanic and Repair Occupations	93	2	0	91	1	90	2	5	34	38	12
Construction Trades	54	0	0	54	0	54	1	2	25	24	2
Helpers for Mechanics and Repairers	159	2	1	156	0	156	1	2	67	63	23
Manual Occupations	176	2	0	174	0	174	3	5	54	80	32
<b>Occupations of Males in the Labor Force</b>											
Sales	26	0	0	26	0	26	0	3	8	12	3
Office	22	0	1	21	0	21	1	1	10	5	4
Administrative Support	80	0	0	80	0	80	1	5	32	36	6
Protective Service	125	0	0	125	1	124	0	6	38	59	22
Food/Beverage and Service	348	2	2	344	0	344	0	7	114	158	65
Farm Operators and Managers	50	0	0	50	0	50	0	2	21	19	8
Mechanic and Repair Occupations	91	2	0	89	1	88	2	5	32	38	12
Construction Trades	51	0	0	51	0	51	1	2	23	23	2
Helpers for Mechanics and Repairers	142	2	1	139	0	139	1	2	62	54	20
Manual Occupations	166	2	0	164	0	164	3	5	53	77	26
<b>Occupations of Females in the Labor Force</b>											
Sales	124	1	1	122	0	122	0	2	40	67	13
Office	35	0	0	35	0	35	2	2	20	8	3
Administrative Support	18	0	0	18	0	18	0	3	8	5	2
Protective Service	15	0	0	15	0	15	0	0	5	8	2
Food/Beverage and Service	450	2	0	448	0	448	3	9	158	219	59
Farm Operators and Managers	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mechanic and Repair Occupations	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Construction Trades	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	1	0
Helpers for Mechanics and Repairers	17	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	5	9	3
Manual Occupations	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	1	3	6
<b>Class of Worker, Employed Persons</b>											
Employed Persons	1,972	10	7	1,955	3	1,952	19	70	718	879	269
Private company	1,919	10	6	1,903	1	1,902	16	63	694	864	266
Government	44	0	1	43	2	41	3	7	19	11	3
Self-employed	9	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	5	4	0
<b>Workers in Families, Families</b>											
0 workers	1,035	0	3	1,032	4	1,028	22	78	461	389	82
1 worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 workers	250	0	1	249	0	249	6	16	142	66	19
3 workers	297	0	1	296	1	295	0	23	132	116	25
4 workers	137	0	1	136	1	135	7	4	45	63	17
5 workers	147	0	0	147	0	147	3	14	51	67	12
6 or more workers	111	0	0	111	2	109	2	10	50	44	5
93	0	0	93	0	93	4	11	41	33	4	
<b>Tenure, Households</b>											
Households	1,071	1	4	1,066	4	1,062	22	77	462	398	89
Owned	47	0	0	47	0	47	4	5	23	13	2
Cash rent	931	1	3	927	3	924	16	67	403	362	79
No cash rent	73	0	1	72	1	71	2	5	36	23	8

Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population							
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Total	Citizenship		Year of Entry				
					Naturalized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997
<b>Employment Last Year (1996), Females 16 Years and Over</b>											
With employment	34.6	40.0	22.2	34.7	0.0	34.7	53.8	39.2	43.9	34.3	19.9
Employed full-time	59.5	50.0	100.0	59.4	0.0	59.4	57.1	55.0	61.7	58.8	55.8
Without employment	65.4	60.0	77.8	65.3	100.0	65.3	46.2	60.8	56.1	65.7	80.1
<b>Occupations of Persons in the Labor Force</b>											
Sales	6.0	7.7	11.1	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.8	5.5	7.2	3.9
Office	2.3	0.0	11.1	2.2	0.0	2.3	13.6	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.7
Administrative Support	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	4.5	9.3	4.6	3.7	1.9
Protective Service	5.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	33.3	5.6	0.0	7.0	4.9	6.1	5.8
Food/Beverage and Service	31.8	30.8	22.2	31.8	0.0	31.8	13.6	18.6	31.1	34.3	30.2
Farm Operators and Managers	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.9
Mechanic and Repair Occupations	3.7	15.4	0.0	3.7	33.3	3.6	9.1	5.8	3.9	3.5	2.9
Construction Trades	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.9	2.2	0.5
Helpers for Mechanics and Repairers	6.3	15.4	11.1	6.3	0.0	6.3	4.5	2.3	7.7	5.7	5.6
Manual Occupations	7.0	15.4	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	13.6	5.8	6.2	7.3	7.8
<b>Occupations of Males in the Labor Force</b>											
Sales	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.0	1.5	1.9	1.1
Office	1.4	0.0	16.7	1.4	0.0	1.4	6.7	1.7	1.9	0.8	1.5
Administrative Support	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.3	6.7	8.3	5.9	5.6	2.3
Protective Service	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	33.3	8.2	0.0	10.0	7.0	9.2	8.4
Food/Beverage and Service	22.7	22.2	33.3	22.6	0.0	22.7	0.0	11.7	21.1	24.6	24.7
Farm Operators and Managers	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.9	3.0	3.0
Mechanic and Repair Occupations	5.9	22.2	0.0	5.9	33.3	5.8	13.3	8.3	5.9	5.9	4.6
Construction Trades	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.4	6.7	3.3	4.3	3.6	0.8
Helpers for Mechanics and Repairers	9.3	22.2	16.7	9.1	0.0	9.2	6.7	3.3	11.5	8.4	7.6
Manual Occupations	10.8	22.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	10.8	20.0	8.3	9.8	12.0	9.9
<b>Occupations of Females in the Labor Force</b>											
Sales	12.7	25.0	33.3	13	0.0	12.6	0.0	7.7	12.0	14.7	8.8
Office	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	28.6	7.7	6.0	1.8	2.0
Administrative Support	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	11.5	2.4	1.1	1.4
Protective Service	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.4
Food/Beverage and Service	46.0	50.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	46.1	42.9	34.6	47.3	48.0	39.9
Farm Operators and Managers	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Mechanic and Repair Occupations	0.2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Construction Trades	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Helpers for Mechanics and Repairers	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.0
Manual Occupations	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	4.1
<b>Class of Worker, Employed Persons</b>											
Employed Persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private company	97.3	100.0	85.7	97.3	33.3	97.4	84.2	90.0	96.7	98.3	98.9
Government	2.2	0.0	14.3	2.2	66.7	2.1	15.8	10.0	2.6	1.3	1.1
Self-employed	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0
<b>Workers in Families, Families</b>											
0 workers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1 worker	24.2	0.0	33.3	24.1	0.0	24.2	27.3	20.5	30.8	17.0	23.2
2 workers	28.7	0.0	33.3	28.7	25.0	28.7	0.0	29.5	28.6	29.8	30.5
3 workers	13.2	0.0	33.3	13.2	25.0	13.1	31.8	5.1	9.8	16.2	20.7
4 workers	14.2	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	14.3	13.6	17.9	11.1	17.2	14.6
5 workers	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.8	50.0	10.6	9.1	12.8	10.8	11.3	6.1
6 or more workers	9.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	18.2	14.1	8.9	8.5	4.9
<b>Tenure, Households</b>											
Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owned	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	18.2	6.5	5.0	3.3	2.2
Cash rent	86.9	100.0	75.0	87.0	75.0	87.0	72.7	87.0	87.2	91.0	88.8
No cash rent	6.8	0.0	25.0	6.8	25.0	6.7	9.1	6.5	7.8	5.8	9.0

Selected Characteristics	Total Population	Native U.S. Citizen		Foreign Born Population							
		Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Citizenship		Year of Entry					
				Total	Naturalized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997
<b>Household Type</b>											
Families .....	1,035	0	3	1,032	4	1,028	22	78	461	389	82
Non-families .....	36	1	1	34	0	34	0	0	9	18	7
<b>Family Type</b>											
With children under age 18 .....	893	0	3	890	4	886	15	70	415	327	64
Married-couple families .....	750	0	3	747	4	743	15	64	355	263	50
With children under age 18 .....	674	0	3	671	4	667	11	59	326	230	46
Female households, no spouse present ..	183	0	0	183	0	183	6	8	78	78	13
With children under age 18 .....	155	0	0	155	0	155	3	7	68	65	12
Male households, no spouse present .....	102	0	0	102	0	102	1	6	28	48	19
With children under age 18 .....	64	0	0	64	0	64	1	4	21	32	6
<b>Persons in Families, Families</b>											
2 persons .....	66	0	0	66	0	66	4	5	21	30	6
3 persons .....	116	0	0	116	1	115	1	8	37	50	20
4 persons .....	126	0	0	126	0	126	2	8	56	52	8
5 persons .....	132	0	0	132	1	131	4	7	57	56	8
6 persons .....	129	0	0	129	1	128	2	11	64	43	9
7 persons .....	127	0	2	125	1	124	4	10	56	45	10
8 or more persons .....	339	0	1	338	0	338	5	29	170	113	21
<b>Children Under 18 Years</b>											
Living with both parents .....	1,898	1,238	90	1,495	0	1,495	0	8	352	799	336
Not living with both parents .....	925	402	30	493	0	493	0	6	261	540	195
<b>Household Income, Households</b>											
None .....	283	0	1	282	0	282	5	26	119	98	34
\$1 to 4,999 .....	81	0	0	81	0	81	0	7	34	31	9
\$5,000 to 9,999 .....	95	0	0	95	0	95	0	3	45	38	9
\$10,000 to 19,999 .....	227	1	2	224	0	224	4	13	96	94	17
\$20,000 to 29,999 .....	160	0	1	159	1	158	3	11	65	70	10
\$30,000 to 39,999 .....	96	0	0	96	1	95	4	11	38	37	6
\$40,000 to 49,999 .....	50	0	0	50	1	49	3	3	24	19	1
\$50,000 to 74,999 .....	49	0	0	49	0	49	3	3	29	12	2
\$75,000 and over .....	30	0	0	30	1	29	0	1	20	8	1
<b>Personal Income</b>											
Persons 16 years and over .....	4,256	22	20	4,214	7	4,207	31	134	1,332	1,929	788
None .....	2,349	14	14	2,321	3	2,318	12	61	606	1,054	588
\$1 to 9,999 .....	991	4	2	985	0	985	3	29	307	511	135
\$10,000 to 24,999 .....	868	4	4	860	3	857	15	39	395	349	62
\$25,000 to 34,999 .....	30	0	0	30	1	29	1	3	16	8	2
\$35,000 to 49,999 .....	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	2	3	1	1
\$50,000 and over .....	11	0	0	11	0	11	0	0	5	6	0
<b>Median Income, Persons 16 Years and Over With Employment in 1996</b>											
Median .....	\$9,979	-	-	\$9,983	-	\$9,996	\$13,850	\$10,100	\$10,460	\$9,383	\$8,661
Male .....	\$10,493	-	-	\$10,495	-	\$10,497	\$12,000	\$11,000	\$10,933	\$10,092	\$8,850
Female .....	\$9,165	-	-	\$9,159	-	\$9,159	\$14,070	\$10,000	\$9,800	\$8,625	\$8,150
<b>Median Income, Persons 25 Years and Over With Full-Time, Year-Round Employment in 1996</b>											
Median .....	\$10,405	-	-	\$10,405	-	\$10,405	\$12,000	\$10,995	\$10,883	\$10,047	\$9,800
Male .....	\$10,481	-	-	\$10,483	-	\$10,486	\$12,050	\$11,040	\$11,550	\$10,409	\$9,800
Female .....	\$10,054	-	-	\$10,050	-	\$10,050	-	\$10,405	\$10,472	\$9,400	\$9,800
<b>Poverty Level, Families</b>											
In poverty .....	680	0	3	677	0	677	9	51	306	249	62
Not in poverty .....	355	0	0	355	4	351	13	27	155	140	20
<b>Poverty Level, Persons For Whom Poverty Has Been Determined</b>											
In poverty .....	4,568	868	82	3,618	1	3,617	16	86	1,018	1,737	761
Not in poverty .....	2,280	383	21	1,876	6	1,870	15	53	611	882	315

Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population								
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Citizenship			Year of Entry					
				Total	Natural-ized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1980	1980 to 1985	1986 to 1990	1991 to 1995	1996 to 1997	
<b>Household Type</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Families .....	96.6	0.0	75.0	96.8	100.0	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	92.1
Non-families .....	3.4	100.0	25.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	7.9	
<b>Family Type</b>												
With children under age 18 .....	86.3	0.0	100.0	86.3	100.0	86.2	68.2	89.7	90.0	84.1	78.0	
Married-couple families .....	72.5	0.0	100.0	72.4	100.0	72.3	68.2	82.1	77.0	67.6	61.0	
With children under age 18 .....	65.1	0.0	100.0	65.1	100.0	64.9	50.0	75.6	70.7	59.1	56.1	
Female households, no spouse present ..	17.7	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.0	17.8	27.3	10.3	16.9	20.1	15.9	
With children under age 18 .....	15.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.1	13.6	9.0	14.8	16.7	14.6	
Male households, no spouse present ...	9.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	9.9	4.5	7.7	6.1	12.3	23.2	
With children under age 18 .....	6.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	6.2	4.5	5.1	4.6	8.2	7.3	
<b>Persons in Families, Families</b>												
2 persons .....	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	6.4	18.2	6.4	4.6	7.7	7.3	
3 persons .....	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	25.0	11.2	4.5	10.3	8.0	12.9	24.4	
4 persons .....	12.2	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	12.3	9.1	10.3	12.1	13.4	9.8	
5 persons .....	12.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	25.0	12.7	18.2	9.0	12.4	14.4	9.8	
6 persons .....	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	12.5	9.1	14.1	13.9	11.1	11.0	
7 persons .....	12.3	0.0	66.7	12.1	25.0	12.1	18.2	12.8	12.1	11.6	12.2	
8 or more persons .....	32.8	0.0	33.3	32.8	0.0	32.9	22.7	37.2	36.9	29.0	25.6	
<b>Children Under 18 Years</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living with both parents .....	67.2	67.5	66.7	67.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	75.0	74.1	67.6	58.0	
Not living with both parents .....	32.8	32.5	33.3	33.0	0.0	33.0	0.0	25.0	25.9	32.4	42.0	
<b>Household Income, Households</b>												
None .....	26.4	0.0	25.0	26.5	0.0	26.6	22.7	33.3	25.3	24.1	38.2	
\$1 to 4,999 .....	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	7.6	0.0	9.0	7.2	7.6	10.1	
\$5,000 to 9,999 .....	8.9	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	8.9	0.0	3.8	9.6	9.3	10.1	
\$10,000 to 19,999 .....	21.2	100.0	50.0	21.0	0.0	21.1	18.2	16.7	20.4	23.1	19.1	
\$20,000 to 29,999 .....	14.9	0.0	25.0	14.9	25.0	14.9	13.6	14.1	13.8	17.2	11.2	
\$30,000 to 39,999 .....	9.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	25.0	8.9	18.2	14.1	8.1	9.1	6.7	
\$40,000 to 49,999 .....	4.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	25.0	4.6	13.6	3.8	5.1	4.7	1.1	
\$50,000 to 74,999 .....	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	4.6	13.6	3.8	6.2	2.9	2.2	
\$75,000 and over .....	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	25.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	4.3	2.0	1.1	
<b>Personal Income</b>												
Persons 16 years and over .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None .....	55.2	63.6	70.0	55.1	42.9	55.1	38.7	45.5	45.5	54.6	74.6	
\$1 to 9,999 .....	23.3	18.2	10.0	23.4	0.0	23.4	9.7	21.6	23.0	26.5	17.1	
\$10,000 to 24,999 .....	20.4	18.2	20.0	20.4	42.9	20.4	48.4	29.1	29.7	18.1	7.9	
\$25,000 to 34,999 .....	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	14.3	0.7	3.2	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.3	
\$35,000 to 49,999 .....	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	
\$50,000 and over .....	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	
<b>Median Income, Persons 16 Years and Over With Employment in 1996</b>												
Median .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Median Income, Persons 25 Years and Over With- Full-Time, Year-Round Employment</b>												
Median .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Poverty Level, Families</b>												
In poverty .....	65.7	0.0	100.0	65.6	0.0	65.9	40.9	65.4	66.4	64.0	75.6	
Not in poverty .....	34.3	0.0	0.0	34.4	100.0	34.1	59.1	34.6	33.6	36.0	24.4	
<b>Poverty Level, Persons For Whom Poverty Has Been Determined</b>												
In poverty .....	66.7	69.4	79.6	65.9	14.3	65.9	51.6	61.9	62.5	66.3	70.7	
Not in poverty .....	33.3	30.6	20.4	34.1	85.7	34.1	48.4	38.1	37.5	33.7	29.3	