

GUAM'S IMPORT DATA

**Economic Research Center
External Trade Section**

JANUARY 2003

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Government of Guam

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The U. S. government adopted the Harmonized System on January 1, 1989 as the direct basis for its new export and import classification systems. **Guam**, as well as most of the nations of the world, adopted this system in January 1, 1988. Many of the local businesses have already noticed that the commodity classification code appears on incoming invoices, bills of lading or airway bills.

The Guam Department of Commerce promulgated administrative rules and regulations under the authority of title VLIV, Chapter 1, section 47064 of the Government code of Guam. These rules and regulations concern the collecting of socio-economic information from businesses and individuals.

The Guam Department of Commerce is now using a simplified Harmonized System. We have identified some basic demands for the statistics from three sectors: business, research and government. We have combined these three demands, edited data and designed a new form which includes 223 items instead of 1,500 items in the current system.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GUAM'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES

Guam's Import of Commodities for January 2003, Totaled at \$42,031,186 an increase of 42.45% from 2002's total of \$29,506,119.

Our major import commodities that shows an increases from January 2003 are:

Motor Vehicles for Transport of Person	1036.81%
Water Containing Sugar	166.07%
Meat and Edible Offal of Beef	87.65%

Our major import commodities that shows a decreases from January 2003 are:

Trunk, Suitcase, Handbags of Leather	67.44%
Watches	12.87%

GUAM'S IMPORT DATA

January 2002

Commodity	2002	2003	% Change
FOOD & NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	8,105,459	14,646,954	80.70
Meat & Edible Offal of Beef	77,932	1,459,801	1773.17
Meat and Edible Offal of Pork	167,793	683,528	307.36
Meat and Edible Offal of Poultry	463,241	643,629	38.94
Fish, Live, Chilled or Frozen	302,685	371,630	22.78
Fish, Dried, Salted	13,709	16,127	17.64
Crustaceans	567,719	663,933	16.95
Mollusks	51,380	27,127	-47.20
Milk & Cream, not Containing Sugar	147,290	388,168	163.54
Milk & Cream, Containing Sugar	27,825	63,026	126.51
Buttermilk	29,919	43,652	45.90
Butter	120,580	95,261	-21.00
Cheese	106,660	151,810	42.33
Eggs	127,673	173,254	35.70
Vegetables	621,947	864,306	38.97
Nuts	18,526	18,048	-2.58
Fruits	453,408	718,059	58.37
Coffee	101,569	166,239	63.67
Tea	28,082	208,791	643.50
Spices	15,681	52,610	235.50
Rice	173,345	443,703	155.97
Flour	33,417	94,645	183.22
Oil	86,990	195,368	124.59
Sausages	128,627	146,130	13.61
Meat, Prepared or Preserved	419,959	989,134	135.59
Fish, Prepared or Preserved	144,912	155,795	7.51
Crustaceans, Mollusks & Other Aquatic Invertebrates	37,532	79,288	111.25
Sugar	17,988	64,085	256.27
Sugar Confectionary	284,119	119,036	-58.10
Chocolate	170,300	80,398	-52.79
Malt Extracts, Flour (Cake Mixes)	15,011	75,778	404.82
Pasta	140,456	387,563	175.93
Cereals	74,635	201,098	169.44
Bread, Pastries, Cakes	486,713	1,067,201	119.27
Vegetables, Prepared	259,327	345,301	33.15

GUAM'S IMPORT DATA

January 2003

(continued)

Commodity	2002	2003	% Change
Fruits, Prepared	154,868	413,050	166.71
Juices	101,034	422,199	317.88
Extracts, Essences, Coffee, Tea	11,922	15,729	31.93
Sauces, Mixed Condiments, Sesoning	303,023	387,167	27.77
Soups and Broths	77,037	128,664	67.02
Ice Cream	99,827	7,488	-92.50
Other Food Preparations	128,506	141,387	10.02
Water, not Containing Sugar	61,295	405,292	561.22
Water, Containing Sugar	544,182	1,451,338	166.70
Vinegar	6,915	21,118	205.39
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	337,113	1,301,503	286.07
Beer	162,126	748,055	361.40
Wine	123,168	173,490	40.86
Liquor	51,819	379,958	633.24
TRANSPORTATION & PARTS	2,885,863	10,648,102	268.97
Motor Vehicles for Transport of Persons	755,171	8,584,887	1036.81
Vehicles for Transport of Goods	1,065,377	1,134,109	100.00
Motor Vehicle Parts	817,309	685,354	-16.15
New Pneumatic Tires	248,006	243,752	-1.72
HOME APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT & OTHERS	449,447	1,754,502	290.37
Video Recordings	14,581	31,683	117.29
Records, Tapes	37,788	102,894	172.29
Radios	1,667	16,206	0.00
Televisions	22,452	35,907	59.93
Air Conditioners	122,952	1,205,030	880.08
Refrigerators	0	133,976	100.00
Washers and Dryers	0	61,481	100.00
Electrothermic Appliances	22,377	82,122	266.99
Line Telephony	199,505	33,535	-83.19
Turntables, Record Players	23,227	33,684	45.02
Photographic Cameras	4,898	17,984	267.17

GUAM'S IMPORT DATA

January 2002

(Continued)

Commodity	2002	2003	% Change
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	531,485	2,133,467	301.42
Lumber	102,394	419,800	309.98
Cloth Grill of Iron or Steel	340	19,763	5712.65
Aluminum Waste	0	71,524	100.00
Tubes, Pipes, of Plastic	0	0	0.00
Plywood	20,622	446,404	2064.70
Builders Joinery of Wood	79,500	36,671	-53.87
Other Wooden Articles	22,834	81,267	255.90
Ceramic Tiles	9,798	232,974	2277.77
Ceramic Tablewares	1,039	283	-72.76
Pipe Fittings of Iron or Steel	49,766	216,287	334.61
Structures of Iron or Steel	21,363	196,045	334.61
Cement	24,808	0	-100.00
Aluminum Doors, Windows	169,707	0	-100.00
Copper Waste and Scrap	1,335	275	-79.40
Paint	27,979	412,174	1373.15
PLASTICS, LEATHER AND PAPER	7,604,750	3,635,638	-52.19
Articles for the Conveyance of Plastics	1,939	8,480	337.34
Tableware, Kitchenware, of Plastics	496	20,466	4026.21
Other Articles of Plastic	34,096	139,072	307.88
Trunks, Suitcases, Handbags of Leather	6,490,548	2,112,899	-67.45
Articles of Apparel of Leather	648	69,284	10591.98
Paper Towels, Napkins	315,671	627,632	98.82
Carton Boxes of Paper	100,983	38,214	-62.16
Footwear of Rubber or Plastics	14,207	205,394	1345.72
Footwear of Leather	646,162	414,197	-35.90
MENS' AND WOMENS' APPAREL	2,217,967	1,109,193	-49.99
T-Shirts	0	7,219	100.00
Mens' and Boys' Apparel	1,000,776	450,188	-55.02
Womens' and Girls' Apparel	609,280	427,293	-29.87
Shawls, Scarves, Mufflers	260,814	96,331	-63.07
Ties, Bowties and Cravats	347,097	128,162	-63.08

GUAM'S IMPORT DATA

January 2002

(continued)

Commodity	2002	2003	% Change
OTHER IMPORTS	7,374,035	6,801,827	-7.76
Gymnastics, Sports	381	16,638	4266.93
Pens, Pencils, Crayons	20,239	31,749	56.87
Cigarette Lighters	1,915	2,799	46.16
Cigars and Cigarettes	1,897,584	1,121,325	-40.91
Petroleum Products	93,254	335,648	259.93
Vitamins	17,068	184,372	980.22
Medicaments	1,297,217	493,684	-61.94
Fertilizers	10,065	2,367	-76.48
Soap	264,129	487,042	84.40
Cut Flowers	93,801	46,495	-50.43
Organic Surface Active Agents	81,173	213,528	163.05
Spectacles	61,241	88,354	44.27
Bed, Table Linen	136,273	63,174	-53.64
Jewelry Articles	1,088,873	1,169,263	7.38
Imitation Jewelry	219,255	163,777	-25.30
Watches	1,526,248	1,329,728	-12.88
Furniture	237,100	508,936	114.65
Lamps and Light Fittings	24,784	103,469	317.48
Toys	59,066	58,743	-0.55
Cells and Batteries	20,073	238,080	1086.07
Automatic Data Processing Machines	117,275	139,427	18.89
Automatic Data Processing Parts	107,021	3,229	-96.98
GRAND TOTAL	29,506,119	42,031,186	42.45

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GUAM'S EXPORT DATA

**Economic Research Center
External Trade Section**

CY 2002

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The Guam Department of Commerce promulgated administrative rules and regulations under the authority of title VLIV, Chapter 1, section 47064 of the Government code of Guam. These rules and regulations concern the collecting of socio-economic information from businesses and individuals.

Specifically, all documents submitted to the Guam Customs and Quarantine for release of cargo must contain the information as outlined in Section 3005.1, 3005.2 and 3005.3 of the Department of Commerce Administrative Rules and Regulations. Section 3005.1 defines imports and exports of goods and sets up guidelines to insure certain information is included on each official import and export document.

In the case of exported goods the following information is required.

- the commodity's trade name;
- the commodity's value stated in U.S. dollars;
- the commodity's volume in the commodity's international standard of measurement;
- the country from which the commodity is being shipped, and;
- the commodity's identifying code number under the Schedule B Statistical Classification of Domestic and Foreign Commodities Exported from the United States. (The Schedule B Classification Code is also known as the Harmonized System).

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GUAM'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES

Guam's Export of Commodities for 2002, Totaled \$49,724,081 a -18.24% decrease from 2001'S total of \$60,818,519

Our major export commodities that shows an increases from 2002 are:

Perfumes & Toilet Water	28.12%
Blouse, Nightdresses & Other Clothing	4,187%
Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Dresses	8,103%

Our major export commodities that shows a decreases 2002 are:

Fish, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried & Salted	31.29%
Trunk,Suits & Other Similar Bags	27.25%

**EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2001 & 2002**

COMMODITY BY GROUP	CY 2001	CY 2002	% CHANGE
FOOD & NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	32,454,348	22,469,872	-30.76%
Meat and Edible Meat Offal	217,873	115,551	-46.96%
Fish, Chilled, Fresh, Frozen, Dried and Salted	31,253,046	21,472,578	-31.29%
Mollusks, Live, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, Dried and Salted	83,810	63,993	-23.65%
Milk and Cream	0	197,266	100.00%
Prepared or Preserved Meat or Blood	44,185	59,338	34.29%
Sugar Confectionary	3,040	4,080	34.21%
Chocolate and Other Food Preparations Containing Cocoa	65,620	38,503	-41.32%
Pasta Whether or not Cooked	2,920	0	-100.00%
Bread, Pastry, Cakes and Other Bakery Products	25,942	55,083	112.33%
Fruits, Nuts, & Other Edible Parts of Plants	3,120	80,712	2486.92%
Extracts, Essences, Concentrate of Coffee, Tea or Mate	61,778	40,321	-34.73%
Ice Cream	0	0	-
Rice	2,790	0	-100.00%
Salt	0	0	-
Food Preparations not Elsewhere Specified	326,398	57,901	-84.09%
Water, Including Mineral and Aerated Water	363,826	284,546	-21.79%
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES	2,640,405	1,530,745	-42.03%
Beer Made From Malt	640,610	555,055	-13.36%
Ethyl Alcohol, Undenatured, Liqueurs and Other Beverages	587,385	517,083	-11.97%
Wine	1,412,410	458,607	-67.53%
TRANSPORTATION AND PARTS	3,182,097	2,382,129	-25.14%
Motor Cars Designed for Transport of Persons	2,829,450	1,904,237	-32.70%
Vehicles for Transport of Goods	0	0	-
Tractors	8,000	5,000	-37.50%
Motorcycles	0	0	-
Derricks, Cranes, Fork Lifts	173,200	0	-100.00%
Rotary Internal Combustion Piston Engines	32,876	0	-100.00%
Trailers	0	0	-
Aircraft	0	274,338	100.00%
Yachts, Boats & other Vessels and Parts	54,384	113,296	108.33%
New Pneumatic Tires or Rubber	84,187	85,258	1.27%

**EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2001 & 2002**

COMMODITY GROUP	CY 2001	CY 2002	% CHANGE
PLASTICS LEATHERS & PAPERS	3,036,816	2,201,966	-27.49%
Floor Coverings, other Plastic Articles	18,442	0	-100.00%
Trunks, Suitcases & other Similar Bags	2,713,799	1,974,260	-27.25%
Paper & Paperboard	191,670	67,387	-64.84%
Footwear, with Soles of Rubber or Plastic	112,905	160,319	41.99%
MENS' AND WOMENS' APPAREL	201,485	4,535,675	2151.12%
Other Woven Fabrics of Cotton	65,604	14,852	-77.36%
Suits, Ensembles, Jackets for Boys	0	0	-
Suits, Ensembles, Jackets, Dresses	25,914	2,125,731	8103.02%
Shirts, T-Shirts, Vests, for Men & Boys	42,819	275,934	544.42%
Blouses, Nightdresses & other Clothing	49,196	2,108,870	4186.67%
Shawls, Scarves, Mufflers, Ties, Bowties & Cravats	17,952	10,288	-42.69%
HOME APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT & OTHERS	958,009	2,263,510	136.27%
Air Conditioning Machines	86,694	97,761	12.77%
Refrigerators, Freezers, & Similar Equipment	87,399	38,317	-56.16%
Machines, Dryers, Spraying Liquids	2,685	0	-100.00%
Washing Machines	0	0	-
Microphones, Loudspeakers & Similar Apparatus	8,000	7,880	-1.50%
Video Recording Apparatus	0	0	-
Television Receivers	0	6,132	100.00%
Taps, Cocks, Valves & Similar Appliances	0	0	-
Cameras, Flashlights & Projectors	0	12,800	100.00%
Navigational Instruments, Compasses, Surveying Instruments	0	28,000	100.00%
Breathing Appliances, Measuring Instruments	0	18,000	100.00%
Sewing Machines	15,178	0	100.00%
Wrist Watches & Parts	744,141	1,990,701	-16%
Musical Instruments	0	0	-
Lamps, Portable	0	0	-
Fans; Table, Floor & Window	8,576	0	-100.00%
Pumps for Liquids & Vacuums	5,336	0	-100.00%
Sunglasses	0	55,392	100.00%
Stoves, Ranges & Other Electric Appliances	0	8,527	100.00%

**EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2001 & 2002**

COMMODITY GROUP	CY 2001	CY 2002	% CHANGE
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	1,504,654	497,754	-66.92%
Iron, Non-Alloy Steel Bars & Rods	676,901	3,416	-99.50%
Tubes, Pipe Fittings of Iron or Steel	0	2,652	100.00%
Structures of Iron or Steel	0	106,909	100.00%
Screws, Bolts, Nuts & other Similar Articles	0	0	-
Paints & Varnishes	100,420	29,319	-70.80%
Glaziers, Putty, Caulking Compounds	0	0	-
Tubes, Pipes, Hoses & Fittings of Plastics	0	0	-
Plywood, Wood Sawn, Sliced	71,205	45,809	-35.67%
Aluminum Waste, Scraps, Tubes or Fittings	613,671	303,409	-50.56%
Ceramic Articles	38,375	6,240	-83.74%
Glass, Paving Blocks & Fibers	4,082	0	-100.00%
OTHER EXPORTS	16,840,705	13,842,430	-17.80%
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes & Cigarillos	3,534,729	3,116,722	-11.83%
Petroleum Oils and Gases	3,759,225	1,395,679	-62.87%
Hydrogen, Carbides & Acrylic Hydrocarbons	0	19,904	100.00%
Medicaments	9,944	31,111	212.86%
Perfumes & Toilet Waters	3,666,681	4,697,770	28.12%
Soap & Organic Surface Active Products	25,452	0	-100.00%
Printed Books, Brochures & other Printed Materials	0	0	-
Twine Cordage or Rope	0	37,299	100.00%
Jewelry Articles of Precious Metal	2,879,863	1,624,373	-43.60%
Imitation Jewelry	50,737	144,782	185.36%
Bed, Table & Kitchen Linen	0	0	-
Pearls, Natural or Cultural	72,997	49,705	-31.91%
Printing Machinery	33,264	0	-100.00%
Ferrous Waste & Scrap of Iron or Steel	107,050	55,820	-47.86%
Chain & Parts	0	0	-
Machine Tools	32,510	33,631	3.45%
Typewriters and Calculators	4,750	4,000	-15.79%

**EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS
JANUARY - DECEMBER 2001 & 2002**

COMMODITY BY GROUP	CY 2001	CY 2002	% CHANGE
OTHER EXPORTS (continued)			
Automatic Data Processing Machines	219,225	0	-100.00%
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances	41,340	226,188	447.14%
Electric Motors, Transformers, Accumulators	1,471,062	835,415	-43.21%
Line Telephony & other Apparatus	97,040	0	-100.00%
Transmission Apparatus for Radio Telephony	0	0	-
Signalling, Safety or Traffic Control Equipment	0	0	-
Electrical Apparatus for Switching, Circuits	8,380	721,323	8507.67%
Diodes, Transistors, other Electrical Conductors	96,978	0	-100.00%
Furniture and Parts	77,588	377,492	386.53%
Lamps, Lights and Parts	34,943	0	-100.00%
Gymnastics, Athletics, other Sports	14,979	2,565	-82.88%
Fishing Rods and other Line Fishing Tackle	9,318	0	-100.00%
Pens, Ballpoints, Fountain Pens	0	6,481	100.00%
Slide Fastner & Parts	0	7,780	100.00%
Painting Drawing, Sculpture	20,600	11,630	-43.54%
Machinery Plant Equipment	109,309	0	-100.00%
Carpets and other Textiles	9,000	5,000	-44.44%
Machinery Apparatus for Soldering	0	11,000	100.00%
Cells and Batteries	2,650	0	-100.00%
Machines for Balancing	0	0	-
Regulating or Controlling Instruments	0	0	-
Copper, Stranded Wire, Waste and Scrap	288,767	216,979	-24.86%
Boiler, Super Water Boilers	0	0	-
Welding Machines	0	0	-
Musical Instruments	0	0	-
Dog or Cat Food	2,850	0	-100.00%
Cement	63,170	2,756	-95.64%
Engines, Parts, Outboard Motors	45,807	207,025	351.95%
Fire Extinguishers	0	0	-
Surveying Equipment	0	0	-
Medical Instruments	0	0	-
Meters, Parts and Accessories	50,500	0	-100.00%
GRAND TOTAL	60,818,519	49,724,081	-18.24%

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SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING STATISTICAL REPORTING ON GUAM

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Honorable Felix Camacho, Governor of Guam, this informal note presents some thoughts on current statistical activities on Guam. Statistical organizations in nations, states, and territories should have integrated statistical systems. These integrated systems require three parts: censuses, surveys, and administrative records. The Census Bureau's contact for its statistical work on Guam is the State Data Center; Guam's State Data Center is located in the Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

COMPLETION OF 2000 CENSUS

Considerations: The 2000 Decennial Census on Guam was collected as on April 1, 2000, and counted more than 150,000 people. The production of tables, and electronic products, has been somewhat delayed. However, most of the 2000 Census products – demographic profiles, a summary file, a 10 percent public use microdata file, and a printed report, have now arrived on Guam. Only cross-tabulations similar to those produced by the Census Bureau in 1980 and 1990 remain.

Suggestions: The State Data Center, and Guam's statistical community in general, should urge completion of the cross-tabulations for the 2000 Guam Census. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans' Calvin ^{3/4} Suwatari has already produced an impressive number of user-friendly tables, and he, and others, should be encouraged to make full use of the data from the demographic profiles, summary files, PUMS, volume 4, and the cross tabulations to look at 2000 data, as well as statistical trends.

In particular, the State Data Center should closely monitor progress on the 2000 Cross-tabulations to make sure they are finished in a timely, comprehensive manner, and that users will soon have the data for somewhat delayed use in planning and policy formation.

(currently at PITSS)
Census monograph. One important activity connected with the 2000 Census should be completion of the 2000 Census Monograph. After the 1980 Census, Peter Barcinas, then Director of Guam's Department of Commerce, coordinated, with Cindy Naval, then of his office, the writing of the 1980 Census Monograph Guam's People: A Continuing Heritage. The monograph summarizes both historical and current trend and cross-tabular information from Guam's censuses. Unfortunately, Guam did not repeat the

and this author

exercise after the 1990 Census. With the 2000 Census results almost finished, Guam should consider having the Bureau of Statistics and Plans coordinate the writing of a revised monograph, to include 1990 and 2000 Census data.

1. Introduction, with history of Guam's population - from 1980 volume
2. Geographic distribution (Election districts, North-Central-South) - Bureau of Statistics and Plans
3. Housing conditions - GHURA
4. Age and sex structure, population dynamics - Public Health
5. Fertility - Public Health
6. Mortality - Public Health
7. Migration, short-term and long-term - Customs, Impact office
8. Ethnicity - UOG Sociology Department
9. Disability - Developmental Disabilities council
10. Language - Micronesian language center, University of Guam (???)
11. School attendance and educational attainment - Department of Education
12. Labor force participation, employment & unemployment - Department of Labor
13. Military - Military affairs — *BAV Veterans-office of Veterans Affairs*
14. Industry and occupation/class of worker - Department of Labor
15. Income and poverty -- Department of Labor
16. Summary and implications of gender differences -- Bureau of Woman's rep
17. Aged — *Division of Senior citizens*
18. Estimates and projections -- Department of Public Health

STATE DATA CENTER

The State Data Center is usually geographically located in a non-political agency. Usually this agency is the Department of Commerce because the U.S. Census Bureau is located in the U.S. Department of Commerce. However, since Guam's Department of Commerce was abolished several years ago, the agency's functions were divided into several other agencies. Unfortunately, Guam has yet to come to a good fit among all of the various agencies providing statistics.

The State Data Center has been placed in the Bureau of Statistics and Plans, which is the Lead Agency. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is the appropriate agency because of the length and breadth of statistical activities of its staff members. The State Data Center's main function for the decennial census is to distribute products as they are sent from Washington. In order to disseminate information to many public and private sector agencies, the Census Bureau and the Guam Data Center have affiliate agencies. For Guam, these agencies are (1) Department of Labor, (2) Department of Public Health and Social Services, (3) Department of Life Sciences, University of Guam, (4) Robert F. Kennedy Library, University of Guam, (5) Community College of Guam library, and (6) Guam Public Library. *Guam (CCLC)*

The State Data Center affiliate agencies are dissemination agencies, and so not necessarily technical agencies. In the late 1980s, as part of the preparation for the 1990

Decennial Census, Guam created an Interagency Population Committee. That committee reviewed questionnaires and manuals, and tabulation and dissemination plans as part of its mandate. Unfortunately, the committee dissolved after the 1990 Census.

It is suggested that Guam reconstitute the Interagency Population Committee. The functions would be to review all materials connected with preparations for the 2010 census, and statistical work connected with the labor force surveys, other surveys, and issues concerning any other regular statistical work on Guam. One of the first major focuses should be on developing a first-class comprehensive yearbook that could be used to showcase Guam's public and private activities and accomplishments, and assist the Governor, the Legislature, Guam agencies, and the private sector in achieving better planning and policy formation. Some or all of the following should be members of the committee:

1. Monica Guerrero, State Data Center Coordinator
2. Calvin ~~Servatari~~ ^{Bureau}, Department of Statistics and Plans
3. Gary Hiles, Chief Economist, Department of Labor
4. Cindy Naval, Demographer, Department of Public Health and Social Services
5. Gil Suguitan, Diabetes Program, Department of Public Health and Social Services
6. Lee Yudin, Life Sciences, University of Guam
7. Ike Santos, Department of Education
8. Debbie Phillips, Guam Visitors Bureau
9. Leo Espia, chief planner, ~~Military Affairs~~ ^{Civil Defense}
10. Joe Flores, Disability Program
11. Rebecca Borja, GHURA
12. Private Sector representative 1 (Chamber of Commerce)
13. Private Sector representative 2
14. Others

QUARTERLY LABOR FORCE SURVEYS

Considerations: Between the early 1970s and 1998, Guam conducted quarterly labor force surveys to provide counts and characteristics of the labor force and the unemployed. About 5 percent of Guam's housing units were included in each survey. Updated mapping was continuous by one staff member of the Department of Labor; however, this updating stopped in 2002. Starting in 1998, Legislative funding decreased, so only about one survey per year. Quarterly surveys are important because, although Guam does not have seasons, it does have seasonality.

Suggestions: Make every effort to reinstitute quarterly surveys. These surveys will assist both the public sector and the private sector in making informed short-term and longer-term decisions. Because the sample size is relatively large, numbers of characteristics of people living in various areas of Guam will assist in determining expanding power needs (like more phone lines for internet service, the internet service itself, more air conditioners in use, more vehicles, etc.), social characteristics (like needs for bilingual

education, location of FAS for social and educational services), economic characteristics, and so forth.

In order to implement appropriate sampling, on-going mapping continues to be needed. Guam needs to have at least one person continuously updating ^{the} maps, whether formally (through GPS) or informally, as has been done in the past, through sketch maps. This activity will assure that as the housing and population increase or decrease, that appropriate samples are drawn.

The Bureau of St & Plans Land Use Program may already be covering this.

The Department of Labor continues to be the appropriate agency of contact. However, the recent 2003 Census of Micronesian Migrants proved that the University of Guam's Extension Service is an appropriate agency for recruitment of enumerators, implementation and monitoring of the enumeration, and coding and keying of questionnaires, under the direction of experienced Department of Labor personnel. It is strongly suggested that this relationship continue for future surveys.

These surveys would include the reinstated labor force survey as well as other surveys. The government of Guam should consider moving to an American Community Survey-like questionnaire to take advantage of obtaining more comprehensive data for planning, and to more closely agree with data obtained in the States. Other surveys, like the 2004 Household Income and Expenditures (taken, in part, to obtain a revised Current Price Index) could also be done collaboratively.

Consideration should also be given to enhancing computer processing capabilities in the government of Guam. In recent years, the labor force ^{survey} data were processed in the Department of Labor and what is now the Department of Statistics and Plans. Other surveys are processed at the Census Bureau's International Programs Center. Guam should consider either centralized processing of the surveys (and some of the administrative records), or working with the Office of Insular Affairs' Statistical Enhancement Program to train a larger group of programmers on Guam.

(e.g. Household Income and Expenditures Survey)

(like US Stats statistics)
LFS,

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Considerations: Guam does not produce an independent Statistical Yearbook. Instead, what is the equivalent of the Statistical Yearbook appears as appendices to the Guam Economic Review. This procedure is not the best method of providing statistics to other government agencies and the general public.

Suggestions: The yearbook is not comprehensive since many agencies' data are not included. Others suffer from either substance or form. Consider comparing the Guam statistical yearbook with those of American Samoa and CNMI, and you will find ~~both~~ some sections more favorably displayed for Guam, and many less favorably displayed. Consider going through, section by section, and table by table, to decide what would be the best look for the yearbook. And, then remove the yearbook from the Guam Economic review and publish it separately.

if funds are available,

Actually, most countries are moving to the internet for distribution of the yearbook. By developing webpages for the yearbook elements – chapters and parts of chapters – users can pull individual tables, sets of tables, or the whole yearbook, on a real time basis. An on-line yearbook would require continuously updating of tables as data become available, but Guam's statistical organizations would look very good because they would be delivering data on as timely and comprehensive basis as possible. The government could decide that on September 30 of each year, the yearbook would close for that fiscal year, and some hard copies ~~could~~ be printed for members of the Guam Legislature and heads of relevant agencies.

could

Economic Research Center

The yearbook should be "placed" in the State Data Center, since that organization coordinates statistical activities on Guam. However, the ~~research section~~ of the Department of Labor ~~(a section that used to be in the old Department of Commerce)~~ publishes a quarterly statistical report; this kind of reporting should be encouraged and the results showcased by the government on a continuing basis. The quarterly reports should be issued in the Department of Labor; the Bureau of Statistics and Plans should make an annual report bringing the four quarters together, with other, non-quarterly information (like estimates and projections, census and survey data, and others).

Public Health and/or

The Department of Public Health and Social Services used to publish the only annual report on births and deaths in any of the Insular Areas. As far as I know, ~~this publication~~ ^{the printed} ceased a few years ago because of lack of funding. The tables, though, are important and useful. The government of Guam should consider continued ~~development~~ ^{development} of the tables on an annual basis, with the whole set being placed on the Statistical website. Then, selected appropriate tables should be placed in the Guam Statistical Yearbook, either directly or through links to the Health Statistics Yearbook.

Other agencies should be encouraged to produce a full range of statistics for their subject areas, with whole reports placed in Guam's statistical webpages, and with links to the Guam Statistical Yearbook.

The Guam Economic Review should continue in its present form, with appropriate tables pulled from the agency webpages and the Guam Yearbook.

CONCLUSION

Guam already has more agencies producing statistics than any of the other Insular Areas. However, ~~Guam's~~ presentation and user access is much more limited on Guam than in most of the other Areas. By keeping Guam's general framework, a fairly loose group of statistical workers in various agencies can provide extensive data for planning by public and private sector employees. ~~Centralization at the Bureau of Statistics and Plans will~~ coordinate decennial census work, labor force and other surveys, and other statistical activities, including maintaining the soft and hard copies of the statistical yearbook.

Agencies in

be the lead

- 2 months
- Monograph
- Organize HIES

17	39

1
2
3

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING STATISTICAL REPORTING ON GUAM

Michael J. Levin
International Programs Center
U.S. Census Bureau
Washington, D.C. 20233-8860

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Honorable Felix Camacho, Governor of Guam, this informal note presents some thoughts on current statistical activities on Guam. Statistical organizations in nations, states, and territories should have integrated statistical systems. These integrated systems require three parts: censuses, surveys, and administrative records. The Census Bureau's contact for its statistical work on Guam is the State Data Center; Guam's State Data Center is located in the Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

COMPLETION of 2000 CENSUS

Considerations: The 2000 Decennial Census on Guam was collected as on April 1, 2000, and counted more than 150,000 people. The production of tables, and electronic products, has been somewhat delayed. However, most of the 2000 Census products – demographic profiles, a summary file, a 10 percent public use microdata file, and a printed report, have now arrived on Guam. Only cross-tabulations similar to those produced by the Census Bureau in 1980 and 1990 remain.

Suggestions: The State Data Center, and Guam's statistical community in general, should urge completion of the cross-tabulations for the 2000 Guam Census. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans' Calvin Saruwatari has already produced an impressive number of user-friendly tables, and he, and others, should be encouraged to make full use of the data from the demographic profiles, summary files, PUMS, volume 4, and the cross tabulations to look at 2000 data, as well as statistical trends.

In particular, the State Data Center should closely monitor progress on the 2000 Cross-tabulations to make sure they are finished in a timely, comprehensive manner, and that users will soon have the data for somewhat delayed use in planning and policy formation.

Census monograph. One important activity connected with the 2000 Census should be completion of the 2000 Census Monograph. After the 1980 Census, Peter Barcinas, then Director of Guam's Department of Commerce, coordinated, with Cindy Naval, then of his office and currently at the Department of Public Health and Social Services, and this author, the writing of the 1980 Census Monograph: *Guam's People: A Continuing Heritage*. The monograph summarizes both historical and current trend and cross-tabular

information from Guam's censuses. Unfortunately, Guam did not repeat the exercise after the 1990 Census. With the 2000 Census results almost finished, Guam should consider having the Bureau of Statistics and Plans coordinate the writing of a revised monograph, to include 1990 and 2000 Census data.

1. Introduction, with history of Guam's population – from 1980 volume
2. Geographic distribution (Election districts, North-Central-South) – Bureau of Statistics and Plans
3. Housing conditions – GHURA
4. Age and sex structure, population dynamics – Public Health
5. Fertility – Public Health
6. Mortality – Public Health
7. Migration, short-term and long-term – Customs, Impact office
8. Ethnicity – UOG Sociology Department
9. Disability – Developmental Disabilities council
10. Language – Micronesian language center, University of Guam (???)
11. School attendance and educational attainment – Department of Education
12. Labor force participation, employment & unemployment – Department of Labor
13. Military – Military affairs/Office of Veterans' Affairs
14. Industry and occupation/class of worker – Department of Labor
15. Income and poverty -- Department of Labor
16. Summary and implications of gender differences -- Bureau of Woman's rep
17. Aged – Division of Social Services
18. Estimates and projections -- Department of Public Health

STATE DATA CENTER

The State Data Center is usually geographically located in a non-political agency. Usually this agency is the Department of Commerce because the U.S. Census Bureau is located in the U.S. Department of Commerce. However, since Guam's Department of Commerce was abolished several years ago, the agency's functions were divided into several other agencies. Unfortunately, Guam has yet to come to a good fit among all of the various agencies providing statistics.

The State Data Center has been placed in the Bureau of Statistics and Plans, which is the Lead Agency. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans is the appropriate agency because of the length and breadth of statistical activities of its staff members. The State Data Center's main function for the decennial census is to distribute products as they are sent from Washington. In order to disseminate information to many public and private sector agencies, the Census Bureau and the Guam Data Center have affiliate agencies. For Guam, these agencies are (1) Department of Labor, (2) Department of Public Health and Social Services, (3) Department of Life Sciences, University of Guam, (4) Robert F. Kennedy Library, University of Guam, (5) Guam Community College (GCC) library, and (6) Guam Public Library.

The State Data Center affiliate agencies are dissemination agencies, and so not necessarily technical agencies. In the late 1980s, as part of the preparation for the 1990 Decennial Census, Guam created an Interagency Population Committee. That committee reviewed questionnaires and manuals, and tabulation and dissemination plans as part of its mandate. Unfortunately, the committee dissolved after the 1990 Census.

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Suggestions: Make every effort to reinstitute quarterly surveys. These surveys will assist both the public sector and the private sector in making informed short-term and longer-term decisions. Because the sample size is relatively large, numbers of characteristics of people living in various areas of Guam will assist in determining expanding power needs (like more phone lines for internet service, the internet service itself, more air

conditioners in use, more vehicles, etc.), social characteristics (like needs for bilingual education, location of FAS for social and educational services), economic characteristics, and so forth.

In order to implement appropriate sampling, on-going mapping continues to be needed. Guam needs to have at least one person continuously updating the maps, whether formally (through GPS) or informally, as has been done in the past, through sketch maps. The Bureau of Statistics and Plans Land Use Program may already be doing this. This activity will assure that as the housing and population increase or decrease, that appropriate samples are drawn.

The Department of Labor continues to be the appropriate agency of contact. However, the recent 2003 Census of Micronesian Migrants proved that the University of Guam's Extension Service is an appropriate agency for recruitment of enumerators, implementation and monitoring of the enumeration, and coding and keying of questionnaires, under the direction of experienced Department of Labor personnel. It is strongly suggested that this relationship continue for future surveys.

These surveys would include the reinstated labor force survey as well as other surveys. The government of Guam should consider moving to an American Community Survey-like questionnaire to take advantage of obtaining more comprehensive data for planning, and to more closely agree with data obtained in the States. Other surveys, like the 2004 Household Income and Expenditures (taken, in part, to obtain a revised Current Price Index) could be done collaboratively.

Consideration should also be given to enhancing computer-processing capabilities in the government of Guam. In recent years, the labor force data were processed in the Department of Labor. Other surveys (e.g., Household Income and Expenditures Survey) are processed at the Census Bureau's International Programs Center. Guam should either (1) centralize processing of the surveys (and some of the administrative records, like Visitors' statistics, the labor force survey), or (2) work with the Office of Insular Affairs' Statistical Enhancement Program to train a larger group of programmers on Guam.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Considerations: Guam does not produce an independent Statistical Yearbook. Instead, what is the equivalent of the Statistical Yearbook appears as appendices to the Guam Economic Review. This procedure is not the best method of providing statistics to other government agencies and the public.

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Other agencies should be encouraged to produce a full range of statistics for their subject areas, with whole reports placed in Guam's statistical webpages, and with links to the Guam Statistical Yearbook.

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CONCLUSION

Guam already has more agencies producing statistics than any of the other Insular Areas. However, presentation and user access is much more limited on Guam than in most of the other Areas. By keeping Guam's general framework, a loose group of statistical workers in various agencies can provide extensive data for planning by public and private sector employees. Continued integration of the statistical systems on Guam will serve to enhance statistics within and between agencies, and provide more and better data for planning and policy formation.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND PLANS
(Bureau of Planning)
Government of Guam

Felix Perez Camacho
Governor of Guam

Kaleo Scott Moylan
Lieutenant Governor

P.O. Box 2950 Hagåtña, Guam 96932
Tel: (671) 472-4201/3
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Manuel Q. Cruz
Director

FEB 09 2004

Memorandum

To: Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans
From: Planner III, Planning Information Program
Subject: FY2004 Statistical Enhancement Program - Trip Report

Attached please find the detailed travel report outlining the events of my trip to Washington, D.C. from January 18 to 31, 2004. The U.S. Census Bureau brought together U.S. insular area representatives from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and the Virgin Islands to meet with federal government officials from the Census Bureau, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the State Data Center to discuss and identify potential statistical enhancement programs for the insular areas for fiscal year 2004.

Highlights of the meetings are as follows:

- 1) **2002 Economic Census, Guam** - The Economic Census Branch are currently performing data editing and review of data collected from the businesses. Table layouts and tabulation specification are also being reviewed. Anticipated release date for the 2002 Economic Census for Guam is Summer 2004. Economic census results for each of the insular areas will be issued on printed reports, the internet, and CD-ROM.
- 2) **2002 Census of Agriculture, Guam** - Mr. Roger Beinhart, U.S. Department of Agriculture International Programs Officer, discussed data collection procedures and operations in conducting the agriculture census for the insular areas. Anticipated release for Guam's 2002 Census of Agriculture is Summer 2004.
- 3) **2000 Guam Census of Population and Housing, Cross tabulations** - Mr. Charles Louis Kincannon, Director, U.S. Census Bureau met with insular area representatives to discuss existing and pending census-related issues for the island areas. Areas representatives have urged release of the 2000 detailed cross tabulations, similar to those produced by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1980 and 1990 censuses.

- 4) **American Community Survey (ACS)** – The American Community Survey was designed to replace the decennial census long form by the year 2010. Administered monthly in the United States, the ACS provides up-to-date socio-economic information on households, population, employment, income, etc. taken from a sample of the nation's population. Presently, the island areas are not participating in the American Community Survey and have urged Census Bureau and Interior officials to include the insular areas in the surveys.
- 5) **2004 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)** - Mr. Brian Hannon, Survey Statistics consultant, met with insular area representatives to discuss the development of the 2004 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. The HIES is scheduled to take place in Guam and the CNMI in July 2004 while American Samoa and the Virgin Islands will conduct the HIES in 2005.
- 6) **Gross Domestic Product** – Mr. Marc Rubin, U.S. Census Bureau Senior Economist, will be conducting a 3-day on-island workshop (from March 1 to 3, 2004) for the purpose of developing the Guam's GDP estimates. Government of Guam and private sector agencies that collect economic and financial information are expected to participate.
- 7) **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)** - Presentations were made by BLS officials on the types of statistics collected and provided a calendar of product releases including the Occupational and Health Statistics, the Consumer Price Index, Employment and Unemployment data, and measurements of poverty.
- 8) **State Data Center** – Insular area representatives pointed out that the Census Bureau has not produced census products to meet the insular area needs, namely, the detailed housing and population cross tabulations, and the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa. Insular area representatives urged the State Data Center to closely monitor and encouraged the release of the 2000 cross tabulations. Representatives also discussed the annual State Data Center meetings acknowledging that attendance at the meetings has been infrequent due to lack of funding. The Office of Insular Affairs informed insular area representatives that funding will be provided to attend the October 2004 meeting.
- 9) **Population Projections and Estimates** – Mr. Wannall encouraged insular area representatives to provide the latest birth and death data in order to produce reliable population estimates. Mr. Wannall requests receipt of births and deaths data by April 1 of each year. Any data submitted after April will be used for the following year's estimates.
- 10) **Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)** – The U.S. Census Bureau has made available the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data file to Guam, receiving 10% housing and population sample for the 2000 Census. The PUMS data files allow Guam to process specific housing and population tables to serve policymaking and planning purposes. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands currently do not have the PUMS data files for their areas. The American Samoa and CNMI

representatives have requested the Census Bureau to make available the PUMS data files for use in planning and research purposes.

- 11) **Census Monograph** – Mr. Michael Levin recommended the reformulation of the Interagency Committee on Population to update and complete writing the 2000 Census Monograph. The monograph will provide a housing and population trend analysis based on present and prior Guam censuses. Once the 2000 census cross tabulations becomes available, Mr. Levin recommended that the Bureau of Statistics and Plans coordinate with respective agencies to update the monograph to include 1990 and 2000 census data.
- 12) **Office of Insular Affairs** – Mr. Richard Miller from the Office of Insular Affairs met with the insular area representatives to discuss areas of mutual concern and to identify statistical projects that should be undertaken in FY 2004. Insular area representatives stressed the importance of the American Community Survey and the need to publish the 2000 detailed cross tabulations.
- 13) **Meeting with Congressional Delegate** – requested the congresswoman's support in encouraging the U.S. Department of Commerce to release the 2000 Census of housing and population cross tabulations and to encourage the insular areas participation in the American Community Survey that the states currently are afforded.

Thank you for granting me the opportunity to participate at the meetings with federal government officials to develop a program plan for the insular areas. The meetings proved beneficial in strengthening relations with the federal counterparts to effectively address the needs of the community and to promote statistical enhancement programs for Guam and the insular areas.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, I am more than happy to meet with you at your convenience.



MONICA J. GUERRERO

Attachment

FY 2004 Statistical Enhancement Program Meetings
International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau
January 18-31, 2004

Summary of Discussions

Submitted by: Monica J. Guerrero

1) **2002 Economic Census, Guam**

Mr. Lee Wentela, Chief, Economic Census Branch, and Ms. Lillyana Najafzede, Census Specialist met with insular area representatives to discuss the purpose and use of conducting an economic census. The economic census provides the government, businesses, and the general public with a comprehensive detail of statistics (collected from the censuses of businesses) and reports an account of economic activity and changes in economic conditions in the island areas. Updated every five years, the 2002 Economic Census uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and replaces the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system used in 1997 and earlier censuses. Mr. Wentela stated that the NAICS identifies more industries that contribute to the economy, specifically services.

Ms. Najafzede explained how the economic census was conducted for each of the areas and iterated that consultation and coordination were made with the island area representatives to promote the economic census. For Guam, the economic census was conducted from December 2002 through March 2003 through the mail-out form. In attempts to improve the response rate, mail and telephone follow-ups were conducted from March 2003 to May 2003. Mr. Wentela reported that employer response rates for the insular areas were excellent: American Samoa (97%), CNMI (98%), Guam (93%), and the Virgin Islands (92%).

Currently, the Economic Census Branch staff are performing data editing and review of the information collected from the businesses. Table layouts and tabulation specifications are also being reviewed. Anticipated 2002 Economic Census publication release dates are as follows: American Samoa (October/November 2004), the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (March 2003), Guam (Summer 2004), and the Virgin Islands (October/November 2004). Census results for each island area will be issued on printed reports, Internet, and CD-ROM.

Mr. Wentela stated that Guam Department of Labor will receive the printed reports and CD-ROMs. Copies will also be made available to the Guam State Data Center.

2) **2002 Census of Agriculture, Guam**

Mr. Roger Beinhart, U.S. Department of Agriculture International Programs Officer, discussed data collection procedures and operations in conducting the agriculture census for the insular areas. Mr. Beinhart stated that the U.S. Department of Agriculture originally planned to start on-site collection of agriculture production and characteristics on Guam in January 2003. However, due to the onset of Typhoon Pongsona, data collection was delayed. Data collection was conducted from June to July 2004. Mr. Beinhart stated that his office is using the CSPRO statistical software package for data entry and editing. Mr. Beinhart mentioned that data results for Guam is expected to drop due to the two natural disasters in 2002 (Typhoon Chata'an and Typhoon Pongsona). Mr. Beinhart will review the data and work with the insular areas to agree on the official numbers for release.

Mr. Beinhart reported that unlike the Census Bureau whereby all census data is retained at the Bureau, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will release the agriculture data to the insular areas. Once the data is keyed, reviewed, and finalized, the island areas will receive and have access the actual data set. The insular areas, therefore, will be able to perform special tabulations in their offices as needed. Mr. Beinhart noted, however, that any special tabulations generated must be cleared with the U.S. Department of Agriculture before release of the information.

Mr. Beinhart stated that first release of the data will be posted on the Internet, followed by the printed reports. Mr. Beinhart stated that the CNMI's 2002 Census of Agriculture is near completion and is expected to be released in March 2004. Anticipated release dates for all other areas is Summer 2004.

3) **2000 Guam Census of Population and Housing, Cross tabulations**

Mr. Charles Louis Kincannon, Director, U.S. Census Bureau met with insular area representatives to discuss existing and pending census-related issues for the island areas. Areas representatives stated that they are still awaiting release for the 2000 detailed cross tabulations, similar to those produced by the U.S. Census Bureau for the 1980 and 1990 censuses. Representatives stated that they were informed that the cross tabulations are still under review and that a final review must be made by the Disclosure Review Board before release of the information. Area representatives urged the completion of the cross tabulations for the 2000 Census.

Mr. Kincannon stated that he will look into the matter regarding the delay and how and when the information will become available. Since our meeting with Mr. Kincannon, we received word that detailed cross tabulations should become ready by Summer 2004. For Guam, the housing tables are complete and that the population tables are under review.

4) **American Community Survey (ACS)**

The Census Bureau uses the decennial census long form questionnaire to obtain and report key social and economic information from all households enumerated. The American Community Survey was designed to replace the decennial census long form by the year 2010. Administered monthly in the United States, the ACS provides up-to-date socio-economic information on households, population, employment, income, etc. taken from a sample of the nation's population. Presently, the island areas are not participating in the American Community Survey.

For Guam, the last Current Labor Force Survey was conducted in March 2002, reporting an unemployment rate of 11 percent. This is an important measure in assessing the employment situation of the island's labor force. However, the information is outdated. Through the technical assistance and financial support from the Department of Interior, Office of Insular Affairs, the implementation of the ACS could very well replace the Current Labor Force Survey and provide timely, detailed demographic, social, and economic information on a monthly, quarterly, or at the very least, annual basis.

5) **2004 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)**

The U.S. Department of Interior's Office of Insular Affairs is providing funds to revise the existing Household Income and Expenditure Survey Questionnaire and Diary forms. Mr. Brian Hannon, Survey Statistics consultant, met with insular area representatives to discuss the development of the 2004 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. The HIES is scheduled to take place in Guam and the CNMI in July 2004 while American Samoa and the Virgin Islands will conduct the HIES in 2005. The last HIES was conducted on Guam in 1995. The Guam 2004 HIES (5 percent household sample) will be used to update the Consumer Price Index and contribute to the development of the Gross National Product. Insular area representatives reviewed the survey instrument and included new items that were not addressed in prior years (such as cell phones, digital cameras, water dispensers, CD burners, generators, etc.). Area representatives were asked to standardize the form to collectively address the needs for the insular areas; this benefits interviewer training and data processing as all the forms will be the same. A pilot test of about 400 to 500 households will be conducted in Palau in late February 2004.

6) **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) is currently undertaking a major effort to get national income and product accounts (NIPA) for the United States territories. As part of this effort, the Office of Insular Affairs is providing funding to the U.S. Census Bureau to provide technical assistance to develop the GDP for each of the insular areas. Presently, this effort is already in place in American Samoa. For Guam, we have not begun a formal effort. Mr. Gary Hiles, Senior Economist for the Guam Department of Labor, has received data assessments to complete. This assessment is designed to determine what information is available and what needs to be developed.

Mr. Marc Rubin, U.S. Census Bureau Senior Economist, will be conducting a 3-day on-island workshop (from March 1 to 3, 2004) for the purpose of developing the Guam's GDP estimates. Government of Guam and private sector agencies that collect economic and financial information are expected to participate.

7) **Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)**

Ms. Darlene Forte, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Senior Statistician, discussed the functions and organizational structure of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Presentations were made on the types of statistics the BLS collects and provided a calendar of releases including the Occupational and Health Statistics, the Consumer Price Index, Employment and Unemployment data, and measurements of poverty.

8) **State Data Center**

Ms. Renee Jefferson Copeland and Mr. Frank Ambros discussed the State Data Center's function in making available easy access to census bureau products and census-related information through a network of lead and affiliate agencies in the states and outlying areas. Ms. Copeland stated that training is available to participating State Data Centers on how to effectively use the American Factfinder and the Summary File on the internet to search and browse for census information. Ms. Copeland stated that arrangements can be made with them on scheduling a workshop.

Insular area representatives pointed out that the Census Bureau has not produced census products to meet the area needs, namely, the detailed housing and population cross tabulations, and the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa. Insular area representatives urged the State Data Center to closely monitor and encouraged the release of the 2000 cross tabulations. With regard to the PUMS file, Ms. Copeland mentioned that CNMI and American Samoa do not meet the minimum population threshold requirement of 100,000 persons. Because of the small population size and to protect confidentiality of information, American Samoa and CNMI cannot receive the PUMS for their areas.

Representatives also discussed the annual State Data Center meetings acknowledging that attendance at the meetings has been infrequent due to lack of funding. Representatives were informed that the Office of Insular Affairs will provide funding to attend the annual meeting.

9) **Population Projections and Estimates**

Mr. William Wannall, U.S. Census Bureau Analyst, reported that the Census Bureau would like to release population estimates every year in July. Mr. Wannall uses internationally accepted migration methods for population estimates. Mr. Wannall stated that in order to produce reliable population estimates, each island area must provide latest births (by age of mother by 5 year age groups) and deaths (by age and sex by 5 year age

groups) data. Mr. Wannall also stated that secondary sources may be used in determining population estimates. This includes school enrollment data, labor force surveys, housing starts. Mr. Wannall requests receipt of the data by April 1 of each year. Any data submitted after April will be used for the following year's estimates.

10) **Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)**

In a meeting with Mr. Charles L. Kincannon, Director, U.S. Census Bureau, the American Samoa and CNMI representatives have requested the Census Bureau to make available the PUMS data files for their areas for planning and research purposes. American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands pointed out to Mr. Charles L. Kincannon that they currently do not receive the PUMS data files, unlike Guam and the Virgin Islands. Mr. Kincannon acknowledged that current confidentiality and population threshold requirements prevents American Samoa and CNMI from receiving the PUMS data.

11) **Census Monograph**

I met with Mr. Mike Levin of the International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, to discuss updating Guam's Census Monograph. Guam's latest published census monograph was the 1980 Census Monograph: *Guam's People: A Continuing Heritage*. He recommended the reformulation of the Interagency Committee on Population to update and complete writing the 2000 Census Monograph. The monograph will provide a housing and population trend analysis based on present and prior Guam censuses. Once the 2000 census cross tabulations becomes available, Mr. Levin recommended that the Bureau of Statistics and Plans coordinate with respective agencies to update the monograph to include 1990 and 2000 census data.

12) **Office of Insular Affairs**

Mr. Richard Miller from the Office of Insular Affairs met with the insular area representatives to discuss areas of mutual concern and to identify statistical projects that should be undertaken in FY 2004. Insular area representatives stressed the importance of the American Community Survey and the need to publish the 2000 detailed cross tabulations. Other discussions included funding to attend the annual State Data Center meetings, the development of the Gross Domestic Product, and the development of the Consumer Price Index through the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Mr. Richard Miller and Mr. Mike Levin will develop a budget plan for FY 2004 to address the statistical needs for the insular areas.

13) **Meeting with Congressional Delegate**

Insular area representatives met with their respective congressional delegates to inform them of the status of the meetings and the statistical projects that will take place in the coming year. I met with Congresswoman Madeleine Z. Bordallo and briefed her on the above mentioned issues. I requested the congresswoman's support in encouraging the

U.S. Department of Commerce to release the 2000 Census of detailed housing and population cross tabulations and to encourage insular areas participation in the American Community Survey that the states currently are afforded. Congresswoman Bordallo applauded the efforts of the insular areas to meet with their federal counterparts to address and improve the statistical needs of our island areas. Congresswoman Bordallo stated that she and her staff will look into these concerns and consult with the other congressional members from the insular areas.

Summary

From March 1 through March 3, 2004, Rubin conducted a three-day workshop in Guam to train local staff in the methods of national income accounting as practiced in the United States. Feedback from participants indicates that the educational objectives were all met. By the close of the workshop, objectives and timetables were developed to move the NIPA project forward to the next stage. The text below contains a day-by-day account of the training sessions; spreadsheets used to illustrate the calculation of Guam GDP; and a list of "to do" items.

Guam Workshop 3/1/04

The first day of the Guam workshop opened with a series of introductions followed by Rubin's overview of the NIPA project as it has evolved over the last five years in American Samoa and CNMI. Participants, some 25 + staff representing all the major government agencies, were given a tour of the basic methodologies and data sets needed to set up the NIPA accounts as well as the resource commitments in staff time and money that must be made for the project to succeed. In addition to the likely core staff, representatives from the Bank of Guam (Joe Bradley) University of Guam (David O'Brien), Gary Hiles (BLS), DOI (Wali Osman) and the Guam Senate (Senator Frank Aguon) were in attendance to provide input and guidance to the discussions based on their observations about economic activity and data in Guam. In a sidebar discussion with Rubin, the Senator Aguon mentioned that he would support using "Compact" monies to support the NIPA project if OIA were unable to provide full funding. To gauge preparedness for a NIPA initiative, Wali Osman queried the class about their training in economics. By a show of hands, it was determined that more than half of the participants had taken freshman macroeconomics, and probably one quarter had had intermediate macroeconomics. This meant that the seminar could move at a quicker pace when the subject was well understood, or slow down to deal with some of the really fine points of NIPA measurement. According to the topic being discussed, students were constantly being prodded to think about the data sets available in Guam and whether or not they fit into the NIPA template. Gary Hiles and Joe Bradley were very helpful in bringing Rubin up to speed on this availability issue. The afternoon session ended with a request that students bring specific data on personal income, taxes, expenditures etc. so that the Wednesday workshop could be devoted to preliminary estimation of GDP.

Guam Workshop 3/2/04

The second day of the workshop went into the nuts and bolts of the CNMI estimation of value added, and the particulars of measuring American Samoa GDP using the income and expenditure methods. Students acknowledged that some of the pitfalls encountered in CNMI and American Samoa were likely to be problems in Guam. Gerard Aflague from "Customs" was concerned about data capture, and wondered whether DOI would support

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the purchase and training on software, such as *PC Trade (or Ascuida)*, to correct the problems in the trade figures. Rubin indicated that all four insular areas were slated to receive assistance. Questions about deflation of the final expenditure aggregates indicated that there may be some complications in using the CPI to deflate personal consumption expenditures at a detailed level. On the other hand, the information could be aggregated to a higher level to bypass the problem. The afternoon session ended with exhortations to bring in live data for preliminary analysis and estimation of GDP on Wednesday morning.

Guam Workshop 3/3/04

The Wednesday workshop focused on illustrating the NIPA methodology with Guam data for 2000 and 2001. Specifically, BLS data along with supplementary information from the 2000 Population Census and the CPI were put into a spreadsheet to produce a ballpark estimate of GDP. When provision is made for cost of living adjustment, the real GDP may have declined some 7.7% from \$2.477 billion in 2000 to \$2.296 billion. At the same time, employment fell a comparable amount from 55,000 to 51,000. Participants felt that the final numbers were a reasonable approximation to reality, and could easily be refined and improved on. Following the workshop, Rubin met with Hiles, Bradley and Osmon to plan next steps and map out some strategy. The political realities in Guam and Washington were discussed in terms of opportunities and threats. Everyone agreed that the time was right to press the NIPA agenda aggressively. Rubin asked for advice on the assignment of staff responsibilities and for input into the development of a list of near term goals (next 4-5 months). Hiles felt that Guam needed to fill out the NIPA template i.e. complete the data assessment/inventory exercise before any other data initiatives/actions were taken. Hiles also mentioned the need to receive technical assistance on the CPI sampling methodology to correct for known distortions in the index. Finally, Hiles wanted to get support to improve the process of reporting and recovering tax information on the 1040 forms. This may require a direct request from the Governor/Legislature to OIA/IRS to get the ball rolling. Regarding Rubin's request for good information on monetary flows "off island," Bradley mentioned that he could ask the banking community to provide more data on the flow of remittances, but for institutions outside of this circle, there might be a need for a formal legislative request.

Guam "To Do" List

- 1) Obtain PPI's (producer price/export price indexes) from major trading partners other than US.
- 2) Obtain measures for values of benefits as a fraction of salary.
- 3) Complete "red dot/green dot" data inventory and assessment.
- 4) Begin IBT (indirect business tax) assignment based on demand elasticities and market concentration statistics.
- 5) Identify key staff that need title 13 clearance from the Census Bureau.
- 6) Inspect trade data time series for excessive volatility.
- 7) Create CIF (cost, insurance, freight) scale up factors that are industry specific.
- 8) Begin to fill in the NIPA template tables with data going back to 1998.

GDP Illustration 2000

Guam GDP Estimate for 2000			
	Basic Financials	OLI	
Mean household \$ income	45091		
# households	38769		
Approximate Personal Income (PY)	1748132979		
Government salaries	217333662		
%pensions contribution	0.17	36946722.5	
%health insurance contribution	0.05	10866683.1	per capita health benefit 835.8987
Private sector wages and salaries	1014000000		
social security contribution	76050000	76050000	
contribution to health insurance*	23405163.6	23405163.6	
401K contribution	11700000	11700000	
Other Labor Income (OLI)		158968569	
Assumed Personal Income Tax (PYT)	180000000		
BEA Personal Inome (BEA PY)		1831051548	
personal savings (0% of BEA PY)**		0	
personal savings (5% of BEA PY)		91552577.4	
Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE)			
PCE (0% personal savings rate (PSR))***		1651051548	
		1559498971	
GDP (0% PSR)		\$2,476,577,322	
GDP (5% PSR)		\$2,339,248,456	

Note*: Of the 40,000 employed in the private sector, only 28,000 are thought to have health benefits. These benefits are provisionally set equal in value to those provided by government.

Note**: BEA is the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. It is the agency responsible for calculating U.S. GDP. Personal savings were probably negative in 2000 and 2001. Thus, the estimate of PCE is understated using zero and five percent savings.

Note***: PCE is assumed to be two-thirds of GDP estimated as final expenditures.

GDP Illustration 2001

Guam GDP Estimate for 2001			
	Basic Financials	OLI	
Mean household \$ income	40877		
# households	39107		
Approximate Personal Income (PY)	1598576839		
Government salaries	200615688		
%pensions contribution	0.17	34104666.96	
%health insurance contribution	0.05	10030784.4	per capita health benefit 771.5988
Private sector wages and salaries*	74880000		
social security contribution	5616000	5616000	
contribution to health insurance**	21064647.2	21064647.2	
401K contribution	8424000	8424000	
Other Labor Income (OLI)		79240098.56	
Assumed Personal Income Tax (PYT)	164600653.7		
BEA Personal Income (BEA PY)		1672200938	
personal savings (0% of BEA PY)***		0	
personal savings (5% of BEA PY)		83610046.88	
Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE)			
PCE (0% personal savings rate (PSR))****		1507600284	
PCE (5% personal savings rate (PSR))		1423990237	
GDP (0% PSR) (2000\$ =100)		\$2,295,794,349	
GDP (5% PSR) (2000\$ =100)		\$2,168,471,825	

Note*: By assumption, wages for production workers drop from \$375 to \$300 per week; for managers the fall is proportionately identical, falling from \$750 to \$600 per week.

Note**: Of the 39,000 employed in the private sector, only 27,300 are thought to have health benefits. These benefits are provisionally set equal in value to those provided by government.

Note***: BEA is the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis. It is the agency responsible for calculating U.S. GDP. Personal savings were probably negative in 2000 and 2001. Thus, the estimate of PCE is understated using zero and five percent savings.

Note****: PCE is assumed to be two-thirds of GDP estimated as final expenditures

Participant List

List of Attendees		
Organization	Participant	Title
1. Bank of Guam	Mr. Joe Bradley	V.P. Economic Statistics
2. Bureau of Budget and Research Management	Ms. Nancy L. Mesa	Budget and Management Analyst IV
3. Bureau of Budget and Research Management	Mr. Stephen J. Guerrero	Budget and Management Analyst Supervisor
4. Bureau of Budget and Research Management	Mr. Gener Deliquina	General Accounting Supervisor
5. Bureau of Budget and Research Management	Mr. Arthur Mariano	Budget and Management Analyst IV
6. Bureau of Statistics & Plans	Ms. Monica J. Guerrero	Planner III
7. Bureau of Statistics & Plans	Mr. Calvin A. Saruwatari	Planner III
8. Bureau of Statistics & Plans	Ms. Janet A. Quitugua	Planner III
9. Department of Administration	Mr. Kenneth Borja	Acting Management Analyst IV
10. Department of Administration	Mr. Gaudencio Rosario	Acting General Accounting Supervisor
11. Department of Customs & Quarantine	Mr. Gerard V. Aflague	Lieutenant
12. Department of Customs & Quarantine	Mr. Glenn C. Paulino	Customs Officer II
13. Department of Labor	Mr. Gary Hiles	Chief Economist
14. Department of Labor	Mr. Albert Perez	Program Coordinator IV
15. Department of Labor	Ms. Janett Gozalo	Statistician II
16. Department of Labor	Mr. Edwin Verzosa	Statistician II
17. Department of Public Works	Mr. Ed Borja	Chief Building Inspector
18. Department of Revenue & Taxation	Ms. Reine T.L. Salas	Appeals Officer
19. Department of Revenue & Taxation	Mr. Patrick A. Judicpa	Business Tax Specialist
20. Guam Economic Development and Commerce Authority	Ms. Melissa Sablan	Compliance & Internal Auditor Supervisor
21. Guam Economic Development and Commerce Authority	Mr. Dave Silva	Industry Development Specialist
22. Guam International Airport Authority	Mr. Ron Dela Rosa	Program Coordinator III
23. Guam International Airport Authority	Mr. Daniel B. San Nicholas	Administrative Officer
24. Guam Port Authority	Mr. Herman T. Paulino	Research & Statistics Analyst
25. Guam Power Authority	Ms. Elenita Florencio	Accountant II
26. Guam Telephone Authority	Mr. Benjamin I. Limtiaco	Accountant I
27. Guam Waterworks Authority	Mr. Prudencio Aguon	Planner II
28. University of Guam	Mr. David O'Brien	V.P. Administration & Finance
29. University of Guam	Mr. Michael Sablan	Comptroller