

**IMPACTS OF MIGRATION
FROM
THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION STATES
ON
PUBLIC AND SELECTED PRIVATE AGENCIES OF GUAM**

IMPACTS OF MIGRATION
FROM
THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION STATES
ON
PUBLIC AND SELECTED PRIVATE AGENCIES OF GUAM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Paulette M. Coulter

Micronesian Language Institute, University of Guam
Mangilao, Guam 96923 • (671)734-0140 • FAX (671) 734-0143

1993

IMPACTS OF MIGRATION
FROM
THE COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION STATES
ON
PUBLIC AND SELECTED PRIVATE AGENCIES OF GUAM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Paulette M. Coulter

Micronesian Language Institute, University of Guam

In 1986, the United States signed Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RM FSM and RMI citizens to freely enter, live, and work in the United States and its insular areas. This study is part of the *Compact Impact Needs Assessment Study (CINAS)* undertaken by the Micronesian Language Institute (MLI) of the University of Guam (UOG) for the U.S. Department of Interior and the Guam Bureau of Planning. The purposes of the study are twofold:

1. To document and describe the impact that immigration from the Compact of Free Association (CFA) states has on the missions of agencies of the Government of Guam and selected private agencies, and on their abilities to provide service to the people of Guam.
2. To identify areas of impact requiring federal or local assistance, gathering information to support requests for assistance.

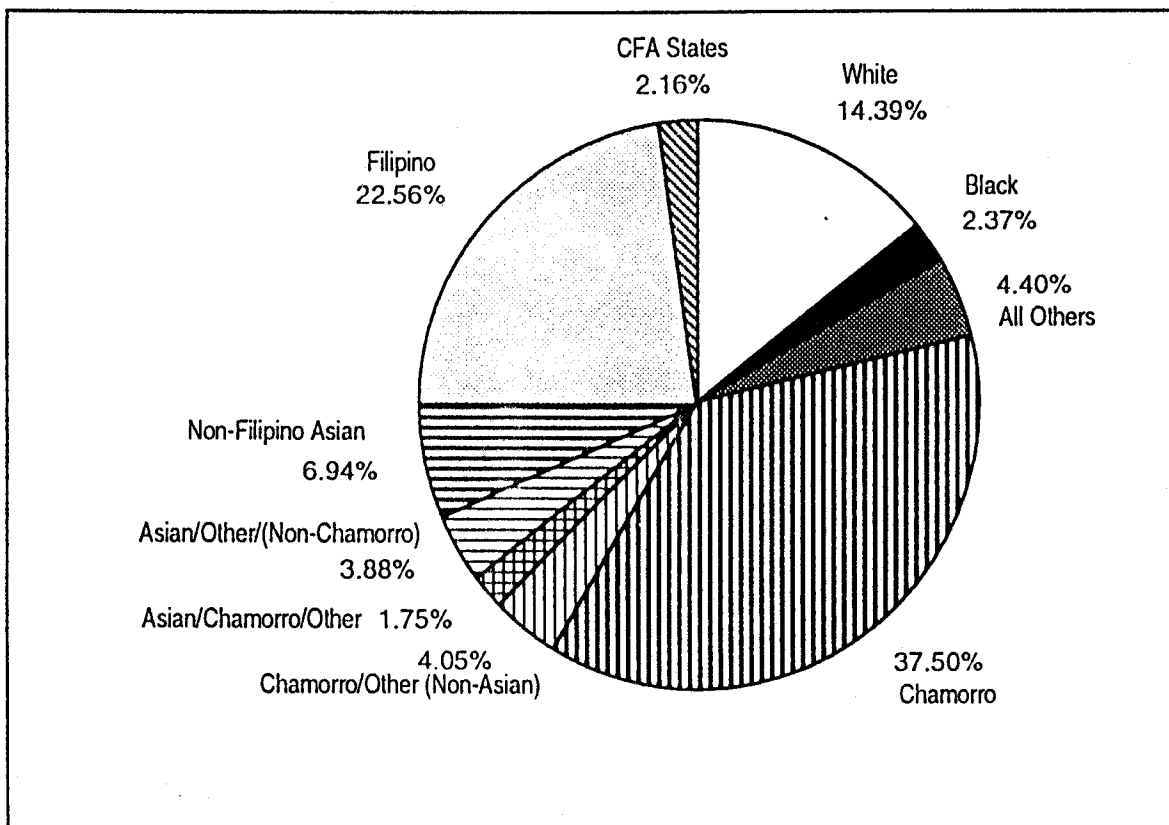
The study was conducted in two stages: A brief survey of the Guam Mayors' Council, and a longer survey of Guam agencies, mayors of impacted villages, and selected private agencies.

Characteristics of Guam's Population

Guam's population characteristics as reported in the 1990 Census (U. S. Department of Commerce, 1992), and some CFA population data obtained from the 1992 census of Micronesians on Guam (Rubinstein and Levin, in preparation), were used as reference points. Figure 1 illustrates the ethnic complexity of Guam. In the 1990 Census, CFA ethnicity is claimed by 2,879 persons, or 2.16% of the population of Guam. On the basis of place of birth, 3,052 claimed CFA status. Chamorro ethnicity (full = 37.5%; partial = 5.79%) is claimed by 43.29% of the population; 22.56% claim Filipino ethnicity; 6.94% claim other single Asian ethnicities; and 5.62%

claim Asian and other ethnicities. The overlap of the *Chamorro and Other* and *Asian and Other* categories of multiple ethnicity is about 1.75%.

Throughout this report, the figure 2.16% will be used as the population estimate of CFA immigrants on Guam. The 1990 Census total for Guam, 133,152, will be used in discussing the total population. Population projections are only used if specifically provided by agencies in their own data.



Data Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, Guam, Table 11 (Ethnic Origin).

Figure 1. Ethnic Composition of Guam's Population, 1990.

Guam's population is not evenly distributed; nor is the impact of migration from the CFA states experienced equally throughout the island, as Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate. Two villages with the largest population--Dededo and Tamuning-Tumon-Harmon--also have large numbers of immigrants. The concentration of immigrants in these areas is less than 2.5%. In the villages of Yigo, Mangilao, and Mongmong-Toto-Maite, however, the concentration of immigrants ranges