

# **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
<b>FOOD &amp; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>8,105,459</b>	<b>14,646,954</b>	<b>80.70</b>
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
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>337,113</b>	<b>1,301,503</b>	<b>286.07</b>
Beer	162,126	748,055	361.40
Wine	123,168	173,490	40.86
Liquor	51,819	379,958	633.24
<b>TRANSPORTATION &amp; PARTS</b>	<b>2,885,863</b>	<b>10,648,102</b>	<b>268.97</b>
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
<b>HOME APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT &amp; OTHERS</b>	<b>449,447</b>	<b>1,754,502</b>	<b>290.37</b>
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
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>	<b>531,485</b>	<b>2,133,467</b>	<b>301.42</b>
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
<b>PLASTICS, LEATHER AND PAPER</b>	<b>7,604,750</b>	<b>3,635,638</b>	<b>-52.19</b>
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
<b>MENS'AND WOMENS' APPAREL</b>	<b>2,217,967</b>	<b>1,109,193</b>	<b>-49.99</b>
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)**

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>% Change</b>
<b>OTHER IMPORTS</b>	<b>7,374,035</b>	<b>6,801,827</b>	<b>-7.76</b>
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
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29,506,119</b>	<b>42,031,186</b>	<b>42.45</b>

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# **GUAM'S EXPORT DATA**

**Economic Research Center  
External Trade Section**

**CY 2002**

## **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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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**

<b>COMMODITY BY GROUP</b>	<b>CY 2001</b>	<b>CY 2002</b>	<b>% CHANGE</b>
<b>FOOD &amp; NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>32,454,348</b>	<b>22,469,872</b>	<b>-30.76%</b>
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%
<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES</b>	<b>2,640,405</b>	<b>1,530,745</b>	<b>-42.03%</b>
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%
<b>TRANSPORTATION AND PARTS</b>	<b>3,182,097</b>	<b>2,382,129</b>	<b>-25.14%</b>
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**

<b>COMMODITY GROUP</b>	<b>CY 2001</b>	<b>CY 2002</b>	<b>% CHANGE</b>
<b>PLASTICS LEATHERS &amp; PAPERS</b>	<b>3,036,816</b>	<b>2,201,966</b>	<b>-27.49%</b>
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%
<b>MENS' AND WOMENS' APPAREL</b>	<b>201,485</b>	<b>4,535,675</b>	<b>2151.12%</b>
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%
<b>HOME APPLIANCES, EQUIPMENT &amp; OTHERS</b>	<b>958,009</b>	<b>2,263,510</b>	<b>136.27%</b>
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**

<b>COMMODITY GROUP</b>	<b>CY 2001</b>	<b>CY 2002</b>	<b>% CHANGE</b>
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>	<b>1,504,654</b>	<b>497,754</b>	<b>-66.92%</b>
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%
<b>OTHER EXPORTS</b>	<b>16,840,705</b>	<b>13,842,430</b>	<b>-17.80%</b>
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**

<b>COMMODITY BY GROUP</b>	<b>CY 2001</b>	<b>CY 2002</b>	<b>% CHANGE</b>
<b>OTHER EXPORTS (continued)</b>			
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%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>60,818,519</b>	<b>49,724,081</b>	<b>-18.24%</b>

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Stress Integration

## 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 <sup>Sig</sup>uwatari 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
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13. Military - Military affairs — *BAV Veterans-office of Veterans Affairs*
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16. Summary and implications of gender differences -- Bureau of Woman's rep
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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:

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#### 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 <sup>the</sup> 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 <sup>survey</sup> 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) UFS,

#### 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 forms 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.

The yearbook should be "placed" in the State Data Center, since that organization coordinates statistical activities on Guam. However, the <sup>by</sup> ~~research section~~ of the Department of Labor <sup>Economic Research Center</sup> (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).

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, <sup>the printed</sup> this publication ceased a few years ago because of lack of funding. The tables, though, are important and useful. The government of Guam should consider continued <sup>development</sup> 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. <sup>Agencies in</sup> ~~Centralization at~~ the Bureau of Statistics and Plans will <sup>be the lead</sup> coordinate decennial census work, labor force and other surveys, and other statistical activities, including maintaining the soft and hard copies of the statistical yearbook.

- 2 months
- Monograph
- Organize HIES

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# 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.

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