

**QUARTERLY
ECONOMIC REVIEW**

**VOLUME 14 NO. 1
1ST QUARTER CALENDAR YEAR 1992**

JANUARY - MARCH 1992

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ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

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**ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTER
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, GOVERNMENT OF GUAM**

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GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

The Quarterly Economic Review is published by the Department of Commerce, Government of Guam. This report includes narrative analyses of prevailing economic conditions, information and local and world events that may be of interest to the reader. Public input is welcome. Manuscripts and editorial correspondence should be addressed to: Quarterly Economic Review, Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam, Suite 601, 6th. floor, GITC Building, 590 South Marine Drive, Tamuning, Guam 96911.

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Governor of Guam

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NOTES:

**** THIS PUBLICATION IS NOT FOR RESALE ****

* Calendar year is used unless otherwise specified.

* Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

P = Preliminary
R = Revised
N/A = Not Available
E = Estimate

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RECENT 12TH ISLAND CONFERENCE
ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

by

James T. Hutcherson

The 12th Island Conference on Public Administration was held on Thursday, November 14, 1991, at the Adelup Complex. The theme of this conference was "Managing Growth and Change in Guam, Micronesia and the Pacific". The following are some of the highlights of the speakers at this conference:

- a. "A Forecast of Life on Guam in the Year 2050" by Governor Joseph F. Ada. Governor Ada stated that the young generation will be the decision makers of the future. Today, we have access to everything but each parent's goal is to see that our children have the things we did not have. Today's children will be the future leaders and managers of Guam. The pursuit of policies which encourage island growth is very important to the island's future. Year 2050's economy will remain strong, dependent on Federal spending, tourism, or foreign investment. Guam must have the freedom to make its own decisions. How does Guam's economy stay strong today? It does so through hard work and determination by the people of Guam, through our free market system, and through local and foreign investment. As the United States, Japan and Asia grows, Guam will prosper, not by isolating itself from the rest of the world, but by opening up to the world.
- b. "Belau's Future Political Status vis-a-vis the United States and the World: What Do The People of Belau Really Want?" by Belau's Chief of Staff Mr. Bonifacio Basilius. The people of Belau favor the Compact of Free Association. Although Belau has been exploited by foreigners in the past, the people of Belau are confident that they will hold together. The Compact provides for the United States to be responsible for the Defense of Belau, for self government, and for free movement of its people to the United States. Belau can handle its own trade and can be a member of the United Nations. The Compact has not been accepted as yet. The objection to the Compact is the fact that the Belau Constitution prohibits nuclear materials in their waters and the United States ships carry nuclear weapons. In 1990, 72% of the voters

supported the Compact, however the Belau Supreme Court disallowed the vote as it did not attain the required 75%. The people of Belau desire democracy, economic development, and the development of a monetary system.

- c. "Is A Political Union of the Marianas (Guam and CNMI) Desirable and Possible in the Future?" by Governor Lorenzo I. DeLeon Guerrero.
1. Is it possible? Governor DeLeon Guerrero emphatically stated yes to the question, Unification of the Marianas Islands is possible because the people are united by family ties, by location, by common culture, by common economic prosperity, and by being a United States flag country. Politically and economically, both countries have come of age. A bicameral legislature would be necessary.
 2. Is it desirable? The people of both countries would be better off, however unification must produce a "State of the Marianas" of the United States of America to be successful. Statehood would advance the countries of the Marianas Islands.
 3. Do the people desire unification? In 1958, 1961, and 1963, the people of the Northern Marianas favored unification. In 1969, the people of Guam rejected unification with the Northern Marianas.
 4. How would people vote today? Governor DeLeon Guerrero believes that the people of the CNMI would favor unification for statehood. The United States would also like to see the Marianas Islands as a state. The islands north of Saipan are "money in the bank". Statehood would provide closer U.S. ties with the Asian Rim countries and this would be favorable to the United States.
- d. "Legislative Bodies on Guam and in the Western Pacific: Institutions for Positive Change and Development in the Region." by Senator Joe San Agustin. It is important to build regional ties with our neighbors. This is now

being accomplished through the Asian Pacific Parliamentary Union (APPU) and the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures (APIL).

1. The Asian Pacific Parliamentary Union consists of 19 Asian-Pacific countries whose priority is economic development. Their basic approach is to build relationships between nations and to encourage overseas investment and international flow of foreign capital. For example, Guam's political and economic framework provides stability and acceptance by investors. Nations are concerned over environmental waste and dumping in the Pacific Ocean.
 2. The Association of Pacific Legislatures consists of countries of the Pacific Basin existing for the purpose of promoting economic development. One of the successful ventures has been the Island Development Bank, however only 1/2 of those who agreed in its development have paid their share of the cost. Social issues such as hospitals, medical staff, and protection of our ocean resources are some of the questions asked. Senator San Agustin believes that we need to promote a Micronesian Common Market and develop greater cooperation of regional policies and strategies. Further, we should address social changes, i.e., drug abuse, society changes, transferring of another or nations' social problems to Guam.
- e. "Reforming the Philippine Bureaucracy to Support an Improved Quality of Life for the Filipino People: A Proposed Plan of Action by presidential Aspirant." by Mrs Miriam Defensor-Santiago. Dr. Santiago discussed statistics about the Philippines and some reforms necessary,, i.e., out of the 62 million people who live in the Philippines, 2/3's live at the poverty level, 27 million people are in the workforce.
- f. "The Increasing Effects of Surrounding Countries (Japan, Hong Kong, Korea, Taiwan, China, and the Philippines) on Guam." by Lt Governor Frank F. Blas. Some of the issues that effect Guam today is the easing of travel restrictions, new air routes to and from Guam, uncertainty in

the political status in countries surrounding Guam, the global village that exists today, and being a member of the world community. Why is there a concern over these issues? The island is a melting pot for many nationalities who call it their home. Longer life spans, capital inflow, better medical facilities, improved educational levels influence the outcome of economic prosperity. Although Guam works well with the rest of the world, we are vulnerable to outside influences, i.e., the Persian Gulf War, Japanese economic problems, etc. Guam must diversify its economy and not be dependent on Federal spending, tourism, or foreign investment. Guam must have the freedom to make it's own decisions. How does Guam's economy stay strong today? It does so through hard work and determination by the people of Guam, through our free market system, and through local and foreign investment. As the United States, Japan and Asia grows, Guam will prosper, not by isolating itself from the rest of the world, but by opening up to the world.

- g. "Casino Gambling: Anticipated Impact on the Future of Tinian and the CNMI: by Mr David Maritita. The island of Tinian has had very few developments over the years because of their limited funding and small population base. Historically, the population of Tinian are farmers and very little funding trickles down. There were 85% of the voters who voted for the casino operations. The voters wanted a world class casino gambling operation in Tinian. Since the island is 90 miles north of Guam and 3 miles off Saipan, the casinos will complement the tourist trade. All of the CNMI will share in the revenues, even the hotels in Guam will benefit, new airline operations will develop, banks will grow, and tourists will have an alternate destination to travel to.
- h. "Towards Less Government on Guam and in the Western Pacific: Is It Feasible? Is It Desirable?" by Senator Tommy V. C. Tanaka. The senator stated that the government that governs least governs best. Each person have their rights under the Constitution - a right to good health care, a right to have a good education, a right to have a home, and many other rights. His emphasis was on less government is the best government.
- i. "America's Failures in Micronesia" by Dr. Dirk A. Balendorf. Is Micronesia a Spoilt Child or a pawn of the United States? Spain, Germany, Japan, the United States all tend to induce a pattern of dependency on the mother country. The U.S. period was a more benevolent period others used Micronesia as a stop off point but the U.S. needed a military zone and therefore the control of Micronesia was for strategic military reasons. Micronesia was an embarrassment to the United States. Throwing money into an area to resolve its problems was not

successful.

- j. "The Importance of Citizens' Participation on Guam and in the Western Pacific: The Building up of Political Will and Consensus in the Islands" by Senator Martha C. Ruth. Historically, the Western Pacific has been faced with colonialism, militarism, racism, and authoritarianism. Recent years have given rise to a pattern of self government and a desire to control their future.
- k. "An Overview of Contemporary Trends in Public Administration Practices and Education in Asia and the Pacific" by Dr. Raul P. Guzman. Dr. Guzman divided his discussion into four (4) parts. They were:
 - 1. History. Developed countries have exploited developing countries as a way of life. The degradation of these countries resulted in damages to the environment and led to a concern towards economic conditions in these countries.
 - 2. Restructuring. The objective in restructuring a government is to reinforce democracy. There has been a move on to decentralize government power moving it to the grass roots. This has resulted in improving the self reliance of the people.
 - 3. Accountability in Government Service. Increased auditing programs and separation of powers minimizes the abuse of power through graft and corruption. Many countries have been faced with this dilemma.
 - 4. Summary. The generic term of the word Public refers to either people or government. The ethical standards expected of governments must be held in high esteem.
- 1. "Future Tax Policies and Revenue Alternatives for Guam: Anticipated Benefits (or, Taxation with Representation)" by Senator Carl T. C. Gutierrez. Guam mirrors the United States tax law and as such, any rewriting of the tax law must result in better conditions. Some of the conditions which must be met are: no double taxation, taxes must raise the same revenues in five years as it did in the previous five years, and taxes must not discriminate against any U.S. citizen. Guam will be allowed to tax income from whatever place the income is earned. In May 1990, A tax commission was established to develop a model of Guam's economy. The goals of this commission are to generate revenue, simplify the tax code, and provide equitable and efficient tax treatment at a minimum cost. Guam is desirous of "Taxation with Representation".

- m. "Federal-Territorial Relations: A Proposed Strategy for Enhancing Guam's Ability to Improve Federal Policies Impacting the Island" by Senator Marilyn Manibusan. She pointed out two (2) questions which need to be answered.

1. Why should Federal policies help us?
2. How should we consent to Federal policies?

Americans have the right to dissent. Should the Constitution be changed to give the people of Guam the full rights of the American people? The Commonwealth of Self Determination's goals are to: 1) end the Federal government's powers over Guam, 2) shift away from the paternalistic laws applied by the United States, 3) wrap these changes in a package, and 4) give the people of Guam the right to determine their own future. To generate changes in the Federal government's view of Guam will come about from our demonstration for better government.

- n. "Alternative Political Status Futures and Strategies for Guam" by Dr. Robert F. Rogers. Statehood was what the people originally wanted but the government realized that this was unattainable. It was realized that the avenue to statehood could be achieved through the Commonwealth route. In 1980, the then Governor Ricardo Bordallo, set the following direction to achieve the goal of Commonwealth status: 1) attain Commonwealth, 2) once achieved, write a Constitution for Guam to include those things not granted in the Commonwealth by the United States, 3) locally pass the draft of the Constitution and then send it to Congress for their approval. If the Congress did not approve the Guam Constitution, then seek the assistance of the Supreme Court of the United States, 4) once approved, seek reunification of the CNMI with Guam, and 5) become a state of the United States. Eleven years later, we have sidetracked from our original goal and pulled further away from the United States. Chamorro rights is a legitimate issue. The last administration did not follow the original Bordallo plan and consequently has encountered resistance from the United States. The current administration has given the United States government an ultimatum - accept what the Government wants or to reject the request.

- o. "An Assessment of Guam's Educational System and a Proposal for Reforms" by Senator Madeleine Z. Bordallo. Senator Bordallo pointed out that annually over \$5,000 is allocated per student in the Public schools and

\$8,000 is spent per student in the University of Guam. Yigo and Dededo have increased in population by 40% over the last few years. Guam will need 6 new schools by year 2000. The Department of Education must computerize [link] their operations, they must centralize funds, schools must be upgraded, dropouts reduced and they need an elected Board of Education wherein the Department of Education Director reports to the Board. Guam's educational problems have become more acute over the years.

- p. "The University of Guam's Expansion Plans in the Western Pacific and Asia" by Dr. Wilfred P. Leon Guerrero. With the large foreign investments in the island, Guam has entered the era of prosperity and is a member of the international world economy. Today foreign investment has exceeded Federal expenditures in the island. As a result, employment has risen, land prices have increased, and we have developed greater economic freedom from the outside world. The University's \$80 million expansion of the campus is scheduled to be completed by 1995. Today, we have improved our curriculum along with the faculty to teach it.

- q. "UOG's Role in Managing Growth and Change in Guam and the Western Pacific" by Dr. Robert A. Underwood. Dr. Underwood's theme was to confront issues and problems from a position of strength.

NEWSBRIEFS

The Department of Commerce receives a wide variety of publications for departmental use. These publications are available for public review. Publications are received periodically and filed in our library. The following is a listing of Directories that may be reviewed upon request.

1. 1989 BRISBANE-Telecom Yellow Pages
2. 1990 WORLDWIDE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY
3. 1984 Directory of Offices and Affiliates of Japanese Companies in the U.S. and Canada
4. 1989 National Directory of Addresses and Telephone Numbers
5. Western Samoa National Trade and Investment Directory-1986
6. 1988 White Pages Brisbane
7. GTE Hawaiian Tel Yellow Pages-1989
8. GTE Hawaiian Tel-1989
9. 1984 Fifteenth Edition U.S. Italy Trade Directory
10. 1984 California Manufacturers Register
11. 1990 Pacific Business Telephone Directory
12. FORTUNE-Investment Information Directory
13. 1984 SINGAPORE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY
14. 1990 National Directory of Addresses and Telephone Numbers
15. Hong Kong Trade Development Council-1988
16. FIJI Products Directory 1986/87 3rd Edition
17. FIJI Products Directory 1990-91
18. 1990 Korea Directory
19. 1988 Singapore Exporters
20. 1986 New Zealand Export Yearbook
21. AMERICAN EXPORT REGISTER 1990 Vol. I Indices/Products & Services
22. AMERICAN EXPORT REGISTER 1990 Vol. II Products & Services (Con't)/Company Profiles
23. Exports of the Republic of China 1988-89
24. Exports of the Republic of China 1989-90
25. U.S. Export Opportunities to Japan-1978
26. 1989 Hawaiian Agricultural and Food Products Export Directory
27. Investment New Zealand 1990
28. Buy & Sell in Spain-An industrial power. A market of endless possibilities 1988-89
29. Exports from South Australia 6th Edition 1990
30. Export Directory of Columbia 1989 Edition
31. ASIA 1990

For further information and a more complete listing, please feel free to contact the Department of Commerce, Business and Overseas Affairs Division at 646-5841/4.

STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Out of 46,970 people in the civilian labor force, 45,260 were employed in September, 1991, a decrease of 810 workers (1.7 percent) over June, 1991. The unemployment rate was 3.6 percent for September, 1991.

The number of public assistance recipients increased by 4.3 percent in March, 1992, compared to December, 1991. Expenditures decreased by 0.8 percent during the same period, to an average of \$157.04 per recipient.

There were 11,265 persons participating in the food stamp program in March, 1992, an increase of 1.8 percent from December, 1991 and of 12.3 percent compared to the same period one year ago. The total value of food coupons issued during the first quarter of 1992 was \$3,928,769, an increase of 1.1 percent (\$39,493) from the fourth quarter of 1991.

Preliminary figures show that total deposits increased by 6.6 percent or \$91.4 million in December, 1991 over September, 1991. Total loans increased 7.3 percent or \$118.5 million during the same period.

The Guam Consumer Price Index increased 8.9 percent in the first quarter of 1992 over the preceding quarter and increased by 16.2 percent compared to one year ago. The purchasing power of the consumer dollar is now \$.30, based on 1978 prices.

According to statistics released by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, there were a total of 10,316 foreign laborers (H-2 workers) in Guam as of December 31, 1991. Of the 10,316 workers, 3,162 were from the Philippines, 3,591 from Japan and Korea, 3,021 from the Peoples' Republic of China, 213 from Malaysia, 12 from Singapore, 219 from Thailand, 61 from India, 8 from New Zealand, 2 from Australia, 19 from Burma, 1 from the Netherlands, 5 from Sri Lanka, and 2 from Palau.

The number of building and construction permits issued during fiscal year 1991 totaled 2,535, for a value of \$852.9 million.

Hotel Occupancy Taxes totaled \$5,007,090 for the first quarter of 1992, a 30.9 percent increase over the same period one year ago.

Total Business Privilege Taxes increased by 17.6 percent over the preceding quarter, from \$44,229,915 to \$52,031,933. Further comparison shows a 22.2 percent increase from the first quarter of 1991.

Visitor air arrivals totaled 256,901 for the first quarter of 1992, a 66.5 percent increase over the same period one year ago.

Petroleum imports totaled 8,362,652 barrels for 1991 with a total value of \$174.3 million.

TABLES
QUARTERLY ECONOMIC REVIEW
FOR THE FIRST QUARTER 1992

TABLE 1
VITAL STATISTICS

EVENTS	1987	1988	1989
BIRTHS	3,355	3,548	3,565
Legitimate	2,254	2,405	2,325
Illegitimate	1,101	1,143	1,240
DEATHS 1/	486	492	544
Infant	25	35	44
Neonatal	12	17	25
Maternal	0	1	0
Other	461	456	500
Fetal	32	27	35
MARRIAGES	1,512	1,610	1,371
DIVORCES	1,257	1,379	1,147
ANNULMENTS	24	26	28

Note: Data for 1990 and 1991 is not yet available.

1/ Neonatal is a category of infant death. All neonatal deaths are already counted in infant deaths.

 Infant 0 - 1 year

 Neonatal 0 - 28 days

Fetal deaths are not included in the totals of all deaths; they are deaths to fetuses before birth.

Source: Department of Public Health & Social Services, Government of Guam.

TABLE 2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE-EXPENDITURES

PERIOD	OAA	AB	AFDC	APTD	GA	TOTAL
1990	\$1,423,089	\$6,671	\$6,544,146	\$299,192	\$692,647	\$8,965,745
1991	\$1,634,086	\$4,836	\$7,250,042	\$291,124	\$857,567	\$10,037,655
January	130,376	606	567,566	27,080	62,747	788,375
February	130,630	605	574,108	26,159	62,586	794,088
March	132,920	605	586,808	26,246	63,986	810,565
April	134,198	302	570,774	25,790	64,126	795,190
May	135,190	302	581,683	25,033	66,750	808,958
June	137,240	302	601,522	24,893	71,629	835,586
July	136,912	302	626,028	23,596	77,310	864,148
August	136,194	453	629,805	22,861	72,175	861,488
September	137,722	453	623,764	22,215	71,843	855,997
October	140,144	302	608,707	22,289	79,677	851,119
November	140,144	302	608,707	22,289	79,677	851,119
December	142,416	302	670,570	22,673	85,061	921,022
1992	\$433,992	\$906	\$1,941,783	\$67,638	\$248,012	\$2,692,331
January	141,878	302	648,570	22,176	72,448	885,374
February	146,043	302	638,250	22,827	85,418	892,840
March	146,071	302	654,963	22,635	90,146	914,117

Note: Does not include administrative costs.
Definition of categorical codes:

AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children
APTD - Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled
GA-General Assistance
OAA-Old Age Assistance
AB-Aid to the Blind

Source: Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam.

TABLE 3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE-RECIPIENTS

PERIOD	OAA	AB	AFDC	APTD	GA	TOTAL
1990 1/	657	3	4,191	148	335	5,335
1991 1/	677	2	4,178	129	425	5,412
January	685	3	4,018	142	354	5,202
February	685	3	4,076	140	449	5,353
March	692	3	4,182	139	361	5,377
April	658	2	3,998	135	361	5,154
May	681	2	4,095	132	368	5,278
June	689	2	4,135	132	372	5,330
July	683	2	4,268	127	512	5,592
August	666	3	4,290	121	409	5,489
September	670	3	4,235	119	402	5,429
October	682	2	4,259	119	532	5,594
November	648	2	4,259	119	532	5,560
December	683	2	4,326	120	453	5,584
1992 1/	686	2	4,469	119	463	5,740
January	678	2	4,449	119	472	5,720
February	692	2	4,419	120	446	5,679
March	689	2	4,539	119	472	5,821

Definition of categorical codes:

AFDC - Aid to Families with Dependent Children
 APTD - Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled
 GA - General Assistance
 OAA - Old Age Assistance
 AB - Aid to the Blind

1/ Monthly average number of recipients during the year.

Source: Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam.

TABLE 4
FOOD STAMPS

Period	Households	Persons	Dollar Bonus
1990	3,370 1/	11,268 1/	\$14,542,377
1991	3,358 1/	10,845 1/	\$14,291,142
January	3,191	10,538	1,131,961
February	3,246	10,747	1,173,071
March	3,079	10,035	1,096,243
April	3,592	10,890	1,140,044
May	3,558	10,764	1,177,808
June	3,230	10,556	1,137,237
July	3,332	11,013	1,189,091
August	3,378	11,137	1,197,233
September	3,310	10,739	1,159,178
October	3,484	11,301	1,316,682
November	3,473	11,344	1,306,938
December	3,420	11,071	1,265,656
1992	3,548 1/	11,374 1/	3,928,769
January	3,545	11,398	\$1,308,716
February	3,566	11,460	1,325,106
March	3,534	11,265	1,294,947

1/ Monthly average number of participants during the year.

Source: Department of Public Health and Social Services, Government of Guam.

TABLE 5

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX
Sep-91

SEX AND AGE	TOTAL CIVILIAN NON-INSTL POPULATION	PERCENT OF			CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYED			NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
		NUMBER	POPULATION	PERCENT OF LF	NUMBER	EMPLOYED PERCENT OF LF	NUMBER	PERCENT OF LF	NUMBER	PERCENT OF POP.			
BOTH SEXES													
Total 16 years and over	67,670	46,970	69.4	45,260	96.4	1,710	3.6	20,700	30.6				
16-17 years	4,160	720	17.3	600	83.3	120	16.7	3,440	82.7				
18-19 years	4,070	2,600	63.9	2,260	86.9	340	13.1	1,470	36.1				
20-24 years	8,230	6,390	77.6	5,950	93.1	440	6.9	1,840	22.4				
25-34 years	15,110	12,580	83.3	12,130	96.4	450	3.6	2,530	16.7				
35-44 years	13,970	11,840	84.8	11,650	98.4	190	1.6	2,130	15.2				
45-59 years	13,290	10,040	75.5	9,890	98.5	150	1.5	3,250	24.5				
60 years and over	8,840	2,800	31.7	2,780	99.3	20	0.7	6,040	68.3				
FEMALES													
Total 16 years and over	35,220	21,570	61.2	20,600	95.5	970	4.5	13,650	38.8				
16-17 years	2,030	320	15.8	300	93.7	20	6.3	1,710	84.2				
18-19 years	2,150	1,330	61.9	1,120	84.2	210	15.8	820	38.1				
20-24 years	4,370	3,040	69.6	2,810	92.4	230	7.6	1,330	30.4				
25-34 years	8,150	6,040	74.1	5,720	94.7	320	5.3	2,110	25.9				
35-44 years	7,510	5,590	74.4	5,510	98.6	80	1.4	1,920	25.6				
45-59 years	6,770	4,240	62.6	4,150	97.9	90	2.1	2,530	37.4				
60 years and over	4,240	1,010	23.8	990	98.0	20	2.0	3,230	76.2				
MALES													
Total 16 years and over	32,450	25,400	78.3	24,660	97.1	740	2.9	7,050	21.7				
16-17 years	2,130	400	18.8	300	75.0	100	25.0	1,730	81.2				
18-19 years	1,920	1,270	66.1	1,440	89.8	130	10.2	650	33.9				
20-24 years	3,860	3,350	86.8	3,140	93.7	210	6.3	510	13.2				
25-34 years	6,960	6,540	94.0	6,410	98.0	130	2.0	420	6.0				
35-44 years	6,460	6,250	96.7	6,140	98.2	110	1.8	210	3.3				
45-59 years	6,520	5,800	89.0	5,740	99.0	60	1.0	720	11.0				
60 years and over	4,600	1,790	38.9	1,790	100.0	0	0.0	2,810	61.1				

Note: Sums of details may not equal totals due to rounding.

Includes civilian non-institutional population 16 years of age and over, but excludes non-immigrant aliens and members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents living on military installations.

Source: Current Labor Force Survey (CLFS), Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

TABLE 6
HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

SELECTED CATEGORIES	Sept. 1989	Dec. 1989	March 1990	June 1990	Sept. 1990	Dec. 1990	March 1991	June 1991	Sept. 1991
Civilian Labor Force 1/	39,340	40,050	40,560	46,750	45,540	46,930	46,680	48,030	46,970
Total Employed	38,420	39,230	39,800	44,940	44,240	45,710	45,230	46,070	45,260
Adult women	14,860	15,350	15,070	17,330	17,890	18,630	18,770	19,050	19,180
Adult men	21,650	21,800	22,650	24,600	23,930	24,260	23,890	23,360	23,230
Teenagers	1,910	2,080	2,080	3,000	2,420	2,820	2,570	3,660	2,850
Household heads	17,510	17,710	17,720	20,460	20,290	19,730	19,980	19,280	19,790
Full-time workers	35,690	36,200	37,010	41,490	41,050	42,410	42,040	42,930	42,260
Part-time workers	2,730	3,030	2,792	3,440	3,190	3,310	3,180	3,140	3,000
U.S. citizens	31,820	33,030	33,780	38,000	37,400	38,200	37,800	38,130	38,150
Immigrant aliens	6,600	5,330	5,570	6,160	5,800	6,190	6,390	6,930	6,120
Veterans	3,710	3,840	3,550	3,990	4,020	4,810	4,740	4,740	4,640
Total unemployment	920	820	760	1,810	1,300	1,220	1,450	1,960	1,710
Unemployment Rate (Percent of Labor Force)									
All Workers	2.3	2.1	1.9	3.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	4.1	3.6
Adult women	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.7
Adult men	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.1
Teenagers	7.9	8.8	8.1	18.3	15.8	7.9	13.7	16.6	14.0
Household heads	1.8	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.6	2.1
Full-time workers	2.2	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.2
Part-time workers	3.6	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.1	4.7	8.8	10.7	9.6
U.S. citizens	2.3	2.0	1.9	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.3	4.6	3.5
Immigrant aliens	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.3	3.7
Veterans	1.1	0.0	3.1	4.3	3.0	4.0	2.5	3.4	1.3
Average weeks of unemployment	10.9	7.6	6.4	10.5	8.0	13.2	10.2	3.8	7.6

Note: Sums of details may not equal totals due to rounding.

1/ Includes civilians 16 yrs. of age and over excluding non-immigrant aliens and members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents living on military reservations.

Source: Current Labor Force Survey (CLFS), Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

TABLE 7

EMPLOYEES ON PAYROLL

INDUSTRY	March 1990 R	June 1990 R	Sept. 1990 R	Dec. 1990 R	March 1991 R	June 1991 R	Sept. 1991 R	Dec. 1991 P
AGRICULTURE	240	250	280	310	290	290	340	370
CONSTRUCTION	8,610	9,010	9,400	9,550	10,420	12,100	12,100	12,060
Building construction	6,960	7,350	7,370	7,450	7,850	9,390	9,390	9,300
Construction other than Building Construction	450	470	400	390	510	590	640	680
Special Trade Contractors	1,200	1,190	1,630	1,710	2,060	2,120	2,070	2,080
MANUFACTURING	1,870	1,940	1,940	1,800	1,950	1,980	1,980	1,960
Food and Kindred Product	480	500	500	510	560	540	540	550
Printing and Publishing	450	450	440	430	460	460	450	480
All other Manufacturing	940	990	1,000	860	930	980	990	930
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,520	3,650	3,630	3,670	3,700	3,710	3,560	3,570
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,710	1,830	1,780	1,910	1,850	1,900	2,000	1,970
RETAIL TRADE	9,560	9,960	9,910	10,680	10,550	11,180	11,140	11,330
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	2,240	2,320	2,360	2,350	2,450	2,520	2,520	2,580
SERVICES	10,100	9,980	10,070	10,270	11,860	12,170	12,420	12,830
Hotels and other lodging places	3,820	3,860	3,920	4,160	4,670	4,870	5,000	5,550
All other services	6,280	6,120	6,150	6,110	7,190	7,300	7,420	7,280
ALL INDUSTRIES PRIVATE	37,850	38,940	39,370	40,540	43,070	45,850	46,060	46,670
PUBLIC SECTOR								
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	6,950	6,880	6,840	6,840	6,730	6,890	6,950	7,060
TERRITORIAL GOV'T.	11,280	9,960	11,500	11,750	11,890	10,510	12,420	12,660
TOTAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT	56,080	55,780	57,710	59,130	61,690	63,250	65,430	66,390

R = Revised

P = Preliminary

Note: Data includes full-time & part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which included the 12th day of the survey months. The CES Survey counts any person employe by 2 or more establishments at each place of employment. Proprietors, self-employed unpaid family workers, domestic servants and military personnel are excluded.

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

TABLE 8

**HOURLY EARNINGS IN PRIVATE SECTORS
(Dollars)**

INDUSTRY	March 1990	June 1990	Sept. 1990	Dec. 1990	March 1991	June 1991	Sept. 1991	Dec. 1991
AGRICULTURE	5.48	5.54	5.70	5.36	5.97	6.25	6.77	6.60
CONSTRUCTION	8.88	9.39	9.18	9.74	9.82	9.85	9.98	10.06
Building construction	8.94	9.41	9.25	9.76	9.88	9.73	9.93	10.00
Construction other than building construction	8.76	9.23	7.41	9.89	9.26	9.54	9.98	9.84
Special trade contractors	8.58	9.30	9.25	9.46	9.55	10.67	10.31	10.41
MANUFACTURING	7.33	7.89	7.98	8.06	8.73	8.38	8.91	9.13
Food and kindred products	7.57	8.05	7.97	8.29	8.73	7.50	7.42	7.55
Printing and publishing	7.94	7.81	7.47	7.66	7.65	7.61	7.90	8.17
All other manufacturing	7.13	7.83	8.06	8.03	8.93	8.79	9.62	9.99
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	9.34	9.32	9.31	9.81	9.39	10.04	9.92	9.97
WHOLESALE TRADE	7.91	8.17	8.46	8.57	8.72	8.64	8.91	9.24
RETAIL TRADE	6.24	6.50	6.26	6.72	6.98	7.23	7.18	7.30
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7.70	7.66	7.79	8.04	8.03	8.49	8.57	8.38
SERVICES	6.29	6.21	6.29	6.32	6.72	6.88	7.05	7.03
Hotels and other lodging places	5.57	5.51	5.72	5.52	5.90	6.16	6.36	6.30
All other services	7.69	7.64	7.41	7.87	8.55	8.60	8.80	9.15
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	7.35	7.65	7.56	7.84	8.04	8.35	8.46	8.42

Note: Wage, hour & earning information is reported for production workers only. The earnings are "gross", that is, they reflect not only changes in basic hourly rates, but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work & shift differentials.

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

TABLE 9
WEEKLY HOURS IN PRIVATE SECTORS

INDUSTRY	March 1990	June 1990	Sept. 1990	Dec. 1990	March 1991	June 1991	Sept. 1991	Dec. 1991
AGRICULTURE	36.7	36.3	35.6	34.2	43.5	41.4	43.0	42.3
CONSTRUCTION	40.8	42.1	42.1	44.7	45.7	47.2	45.1	42.0
Building Construction	40.8	42.0	41.9	45.3	46.3	47.6	45.6	41.9
Construction other than Building Construction	38.5	42.6	46.1	38.2	42.2	41.0	38.0	38.8
Special trade contractors	41.7	42.9	41.9	42.6	42.2	46.6	44.2	43.3
MANUFACTURING	43.8	39.9	42.0	43.3	41.9	42.6	40.7	37.5
Food and kindred products	42.0	41.1	41.0	38.8	39.2	37.5	38.7	39.4
Printing and publishing	36.2	36.2	35.4	35.6	36.4	35.2	35.2	35.6
All other manufacturing	46.3	40.1	43.8	46.7	44.4	46.3	42.6	37.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	38.4	38.3	37.6	35.3	35.0	38.8	40.1	38.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	37.8	39.1	39.5	38.9	38.0	38.2	38.7	40.0
RETAIL TRADE	36.1	35.7	36.5	34.1	33.1	34.1	34.9	34.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	38.2	38.5	38.0	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.3	38.4
SERVICES	34.9	35.9	36.5	34.9	34.8	34.9	35.6	36.0
Hotels and other lodging places	35.6	37.0	37.0	34.9	34.8	35.0	36.2	36.8
All other services	33.7	33.9	35.6	35.0	34.7	34.5	34.2	34.0
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	37.6	38.1	38.4	37.5	37.5	38.8	38.8	37.7

Note: Wage, hour & earnings information is reported for production workers only. Average weekly hours information is different from standard or scheduled hours because of such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work and stoppages.

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES), Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Government of Guam.

TABLE 10
WEEKLY EARNINGS IN PRIVATE SECTORS

INDUSTRY	March 1990	June 1990	Sept. 1990	Dec. 1990	March 1991	June 1991	Sept. 1991	Dec. 1991
AGRICULTURE	201.13	201.18	202.94	183.69	259.82	258.84	291.06	279.40
CONSTRUCTION	362.37	395.81	386.44	435.84	448.39	465.52	450.26	422.52
Building construction	365.10	395.55	387.99	442.77	457.61	463.19	452.84	418.70
Construction other than building construction	337.69	392.81	341.92	377.68	391.04	391.56	379.29	382.00
Special trade contractors	358.03	399.58	387.93	403.31	403.50	497.12	455.85	450.91
MANUFACTURING	321.28	314.86	335.19	348.93	366.01	357.32	362.81	343.09
Food and kindred products	318.28	330.71	327.14	321.89	342.56	281.35	286.96	297.66
Printing and publishing	287.93	283.09	264.18	273.04	278.87	268.09	278.20	290.78
All other manufacturing	330.20	314.13	352.99	374.90	396.77	406.97	410.45	371.67
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	359.22	357.14	350.20	345.91	328.91	389.71	398.31	379.95
WHOLESALE TRADE	299.59	319.78	334.85	333.32	331.51	329.96	344.50	370.19
RETAIL TRADE	225.37	232.49	228.60	229.50	231.22	246.52	250.91	252.44
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	294.25	295.20	296.39	305.34	315.43	322.98	319.95	321.52
SERVICES	219.63	223.37	229.85	221.00	234.06	239.85	251.25	253.35
Hotels and other lodging places	198.47	204.10	212.16	192.99	205.49	215.89	230.50	231.89
All other services	259.30	258.95	263.80	275.59	296.98	296.43	300.92	311.08
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	276.48	291.43	290.75	294.39	301.50	324.37	328.71	317.87

Note: Wage, hour and earning information is reported for production workers only. Earnings are "gross", that is they reflect not only changes in basic hourly wage rates, but also such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials.

Source: Current Employment Statistics (CES), Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor Government of Guam.

TABLE 11

FOREIGN LABORERS UNDER SPECIAL PROGRAMS
(H-2 WORKERS INTO GUAM)

PERIOD	IN GUAM AT END OF REPORT PERIOD										DEPARTING									
	ADMITTED					DEPARTING					ADMITTED					DEPARTING				
	TOTAL	PHILIP- PINES	PACIFIC ISLANDS U.S. ADM.	JAPAN KOREA & OTHER COUNTRIES	PHILIP- PINES	PACIFIC ISLANDS U.S. ADM.	JAPAN KOREA & OTHER COUNTRIES	PHILIP- PINES	PACIFIC ISLANDS U.S. ADM.	JAPAN KOREA & OTHER COUNTRIES	TOTAL	PHILIP- PINES	PACIFIC ISLANDS U.S. ADM.	JAPAN KOREA & OTHER COUNTRIES	PHILIP- PINES	PACIFIC ISLANDS U.S. ADM.	JAPAN KOREA & OTHER COUNTRIES	DEPARTURE UNDER PROCEEDINGS		
1990																				
January	4,395	902	0	3,493	107	0	131	0	0	0	131	2	0	0	0	150	0	0		
February	4,455	1,059	0	3,396	184	0	111	0	0	0	111	27	0	0	0	208	0	0		
March	4,572	1,057	0	3,515	12	0	328	0	0	0	328	14	0	0	0	209	0	0		
April	4,603	1,141	0	3,462	100	0	215	0	0	0	215	16	0	0	0	268	0	0		
May	4,855	1,297	0	3,558	156	0	356	0	0	0	356	53	0	0	0	209	0	0		
June	4,982	1,169	0	3,813	97	0	205	0	0	0	205	31	0	0	0	144	0	0		
July	5,063	1,360	0	3,703	80	0	149	0	0	0	149	30	0	0	0	119	0	0		
August	5,028	1,393	0	3,635	102	0	90	0	0	0	90	69	0	0	0	158	0	0		
September	5,171	1,449	0	3,722	95	0	303	0	0	0	303	39	0	0	0	216	0	0		
October	5,342	1,498	0	3,844	77	0	236	0	0	0	236	28	0	0	0	114	0	0		
November	5,464	1,565	0	3,899	117	0	220	0	0	0	220	50	0	0	0	165	0	0		
December	5,728	1,625	0	4,103	147	0	444	0	0	0	444	87	0	0	0	240	0	0		
1991																				
January	6,124	1,772	0	4,352	225	0	413	0	0	0	413	78	0	0	0	164	0	0		
February	6,430	1,915	0	4,515	227	0	336	0	0	0	336	84	0	0	0	173	0	0		
March	6,987	2,274	0	4,713	420	0	342	0	0	0	342	61	0	0	0	144	0	0		
April	7,363	2,469	0	4,894	277	0	454	0	0	0	454	82	0	0	0	273	0	0		
May	7,936	2,676	0	5,260	260	0	550	0	0	0	550	53	0	0	0	184	0	0		
June	8,458	2,822	0	5,636	234	0	562	0	0	0	562	88	0	0	0	186	0	0		
July	8,744	2,895	0	5,849	203	0	461	0	0	0	461	130	0	0	0	248	0	0		
August	9,074	2,862	0	6,212	132	0	484	0	0	0	484	165	0	0	0	121	0	0		
September	9,551	2,889	0	6,662	185	0	603	0	0	0	603	158	0	0	0	153	0	0		
October	9,839	2,920	0	6,919	166	0	467	0	0	0	467	135	0	0	0	212	0	0		
November	10,163	3,067	0	7,096	220	0	310	0	0	0	310	73	0	0	0	133	0	0		
December	10,316	3,162	2	7,154	225	2	288	2	0	0	288	130	0	0	0	232	0	0		

Note: Data for the first quarter of 1992 is not yet available.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

TABLE 12

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
1978 = 100

GROUP	1990		1990		1991		1991		1991		1992	
	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.	1st. Qtr.	2nd. Qtr.	3rd. Qtr.	4th. Qtr.
ALL ITEMS	269.1	268.9	267.6	271.7	286.8	292.7	301.9 R	305.9	333.1			
Food & Beverages	393.4	390.7	404.0	404.4	439.5	460.7	489.4	496.4	516.8			
Housing	224.4	223.4	208.8	212.2	216.3	222.4	227.4 R	231.2	302.3			
Apparel & Upkeep	155.7	153.2	154.6	159.1	171.4	158.4	155.9	161.0	170.5			
Transportation	259.4	264.6	260.4	274.7	275.9	285.6	287.7	286.6	287.8			
Medical Care	320.2	320.4	322.1	320.8	339.7	335.4	329.7	350.2	363.8			
Entertainment	206.8	206.6	208.8	205.0	231.7	230.3	234.8	233.6	233.9			
Other Goods & Svcs.	238.5	238.9	240.5	243.5	261.4	250.5	258.4	259.1	259.6			
SPECIAL GROUP												
All Items Less Food	229.5	230.1	224.2	229.6	238.2	239.3	242.2 R	245.4	274.7			
Commodities Less Food	217.6	221.0	219.3	231.5	241.6	238.2	235.5	233.0	236.9			
Commodities	293.5	294.3	299.1	306.2	327.1	334.3	345.2	346.8	357.8			
Services	238.6	242.7	228.2	228.3	236.3	240.6	247.6 R	254.9	303.7			
Purchase Power of Consumer Dollar	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.34	0.33 R	0.33	0.30			

1/ The inflation rate for 1990 was 6.6 percent.

2/ The inflation rate for 1991 was 14.4 percent.

R = Revised.

Source: Cost of Living Office, Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

TABLE 13

BUSINESS PRIVILEGE TAX

KIND OF TAX	Jan-92			Feb-92			Mar-92			Total:	
	Cash Collected	Accounts Receivables Collected	Total	Cash Collected	Accounts Receivables Collected	Total	Cash Collected	Accounts Receivables Collected	Total	1st. Qtr. 1992	1992
Wholesale	\$916,795	\$2,612	\$919,407	\$182,971	\$0	\$182,971	\$286,919	\$0	\$286,919	\$1,389,297	\$1,389,297
Retail	4,688,769	54,225	4,743,014	4,057,876	31,307	4,089,183	5,088,963	25,996	5,114,959	13,947,156	13,947,156
Services	2,702,747	15,957	2,718,704	2,009,733	7,211	2,016,944	3,587,618	29,677	3,617,295	8,352,943	8,352,943
Real Property Rental	540,626	2,127	542,753	463,497	1,367	464,864	693,495	128	693,623	1,701,240	1,701,240
Rental - Others	410,821	582	411,403	370,453	1,106	371,559	440,829	208	441,037	1,223,999	1,223,999
Professional	233,916	1,002	234,918	173,046	850	173,896	299,921	6,366	306,287	715,101	715,101
Commissions	355,957	775	356,732	238,197	1,552	239,749	418,960	0	418,960	1,015,441	1,015,441
Insurance Premium	469,482	0	469,482	524,707	0	524,707	781,808	0	781,808	1,775,997	1,775,997
Contracting - Local	3,332,925	16,610	3,349,535	2,891,600	48,309	2,939,909	3,297,117	19,124	3,316,241	9,605,685	9,605,685
Contracting - U.S.	164,684	14,856	179,540	159,503	0	159,503	98,586	0	98,586	437,629	437,629
Amusement	30,966	0	30,966	38,180	0	38,180	38,036	0	38,036	107,182	107,182
Interest Earned	73,275	0	73,275	27,660	0	27,660	48,282	0	48,282	149,217	149,217
Other GRT	83,892	0	83,892	109,896	203	110,099	338,257	0	338,257	532,248	532,248
Interest & Penalties	113,511	6,591	120,102	65,331	7,465	72,796	79,839	46,460	126,299	319,197	319,197
Admission	40,880	0	40,880	17,787	0	17,787	16,644	0	16,644	75,311	75,311
Use Tax	82,656	691	83,347	164,654	235,542	400,196	246,853	0	246,853	730,396	730,396
Hotel Occupancy Tax	1,460,108	36	1,460,144	1,280,529	0	1,280,529	2,266,417	0	2,266,417	5,007,090	5,007,090
Cigarettes	50,154	0	50,154	41,790	0	41,790	95,896	0	95,896	187,840	187,840
Cigars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Tobacco	4,790	0	4,790	406	0	406	408	0	408	5,604	5,604
Distilled Spirits	128,959	0	128,959	108,549	0	108,549	139,225	0	139,225	376,733	376,733
Vinous Beverages	16,529	0	16,529	15,300	0	15,300	19,615	0	19,615	51,444	51,444
Malt & Fermented	133,085	0	133,085	8,940	0	8,940	215,154	0	215,154	357,179	357,179
Diesel Fuel	264,833	0	264,833	546,977	0	546,977	332,009	0	332,009	1,143,819	1,143,819
Jet Fuel	298,705	0	298,705	357,459	0	357,459	208,331	0	208,331	864,495	864,495
Other Fuel	655,331	0	655,331	706,961	0	706,961	597,398	0	597,398	1,959,690	1,959,690
Interest & Penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$17,254,416	\$116,064	\$17,370,480	\$14,562,002	\$334,912	\$14,896,914	\$19,636,580	\$127,959	\$19,764,539	\$52,031,933	\$52,031,933

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam.

TABLE 13

BUSINESS PRIVILEGE TAX
(Continued)

KIND OF TAX	Oct-91			Nov-91			Dec-91			Total:	
	Cash Collected	Accounts Receivables Collected	Total	Cash Collected	Accounts Receivables Collected	Total	Cash Collected	Accounts Receivables Collected	Total	4th Qtr. 1991	1991
Wholesale	\$753,597	\$0	\$753,597	\$347,269	\$0	\$347,269	\$298,568	\$0	\$298,568	\$1,399,434	
Retail	3,684,414	48,996	3,733,410	4,229,894	33,921	4,263,815	3,218,591	12,562	3,231,153	11,228,378	
Services	2,313,293	45,921	2,359,214	2,315,139	27,611	2,342,750	1,859,742	22,794	1,882,536	6,584,500	
Real Property Rental	547,137	0	547,137	567,389	168	567,557	582,263	260	582,523	1,697,217	
Rental - Others	347,600	300	347,900	430,674	384	431,058	281,389	435	281,824	1,060,782	
Professional	176,095	479	176,574	259,527	535	260,062	222,333	733	223,066	659,702	
Commissions	267,307	0	267,307	249,811	4,062	253,873	240,001	5,065	245,066	766,246	
Insurance Premium	460,393	0	460,393	393,180	0	393,180	546,026	0	546,026	1,399,599	
Contracting - Local	2,361,519	17,226	2,378,745	2,217,070	17,355	2,234,425	2,350,095	19,657	2,369,752	6,982,922	
Contracting - U.S.	144,030	0	144,030	129,082	0	129,082	87,169	0	87,169	360,281	
Amusement	34,696	0	34,696	35,156	0	35,156	29,106	0	29,106	98,958	
Intrest Earned	57,670	0	57,670	44,395	0	44,395	35,301	0	35,301	137,366	
Other GRT	76,302	0	76,302	72,308	0	72,308	62,142	0	62,142	210,752	
Interest & Penalties	32,556	22,430	54,986	60,180	19,084	79,264	28,044	9,243	37,287	171,537	
Admission	12,571	0	12,571	11,438	0	11,438	6,493	0	6,493	30,502	
Use Tax	336,069	54,664	390,733	132,862	83,408	216,270	145,090	37,290	182,380	789,383	
Hotel Occupancy Tax	1,542,675	12,112	1,554,787	1,320,295	8,435	1,328,730	1,220,936	8,035	1,228,971	4,112,488	
Cigarettes	51,179	0	51,179	41,506	0	41,506	76,135	0	76,135	168,820	
Cigars	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,186	0	1,186	1,186	
Other Tobacco	396	0	396	220	0	220	20,077	0	20,077	20,693	
Distilled Spirits	133,356	0	133,356	130,887	0	130,887	76,292	0	76,292	340,535	
Vinous Beverages	18,867	0	18,867	18,739	0	18,739	14,021	0	14,021	51,627	
Malt & Fermented	81,652	0	81,652	126,211	0	126,211	138,402	0	138,402	346,265	
Diesel Fuel	869,567	0	869,567	606,139	0	606,139	278,910	0	278,910	1,754,616	
Jet Fuel	1,045,077	0	1,045,077	274,642	0	274,642	232,640	0	232,640	1,552,359	
Other Fuel	845,209	0	845,209	787,536	0	787,536	671,022	0	671,022	2,303,767	
Interest & Penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	\$16,193,227	\$202,128	\$16,395,355	\$14,801,549	\$194,963	\$14,996,512	\$12,721,974	\$116,074	\$12,838,048	\$44,229,915	

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam.