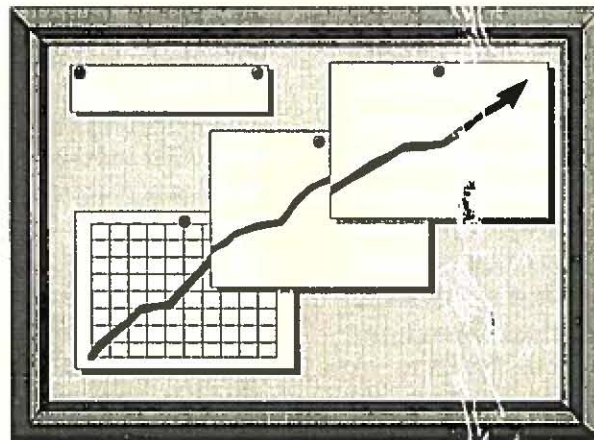




The Foreign Born Population on Guam: 1990

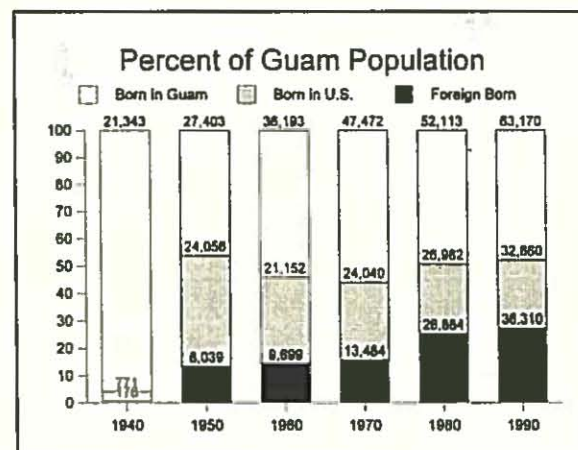
**Population Bulletin '1
Government of Guam
February 1998**

**Planning Information Program
Bureau of Planning**

Number and Percent Foreign-Born

During this century, the most dramatic change in Guam's population structure occurred during the 1940s, as a result of World War II. Prior to World War II, 95 percent of Guam's population was born here; fewer than 1,000 persons were born elsewhere. The War effort resulted in as many as 100,000 U.S. armed forces personnel and civilian civil service workers being assigned to Guam. Most U.S. military personnel left the island at the War's end. Nonetheless, Guam's population structure was forever altered by a continuing large military presence and the requirement of that presence for skilled labor. The proportion of persons born outside Guam rose from 5 percent in 1940 to 55 percent in 1990.

Those born outside Guam are comprised of the foreign born and persons born in the United States. The number of U.S. born rose from 771 persons in 1940 (3.5 percent of the total) to 32,860 persons in 1990 (24.8 percent). During the 1940 to 1990 period, the number of foreign born expanded from 170 persons (less than 1 percent) to 36,310 persons (27.4 percent).



Country of Origin

In 1990, 87.2 percent of all foreign-born persons living here were born in Asia, 65.5 percent of

the foreign born were born in the Philippines and nearly 10 percent were born in Korea. Another 9.1 percent of the foreign born were born in one of the islands of Micronesia.

A notable shift in immigration patterns occurred after 1985, when exclusions to immigration law facilitated the ability of persons born in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) to enter the United States. Foreign born persons from the FSM were less than one percent of the foreign born who entered Guam prior to 1985 and were 11 percent of the foreign born who entered Guam in 1989 and 1990.

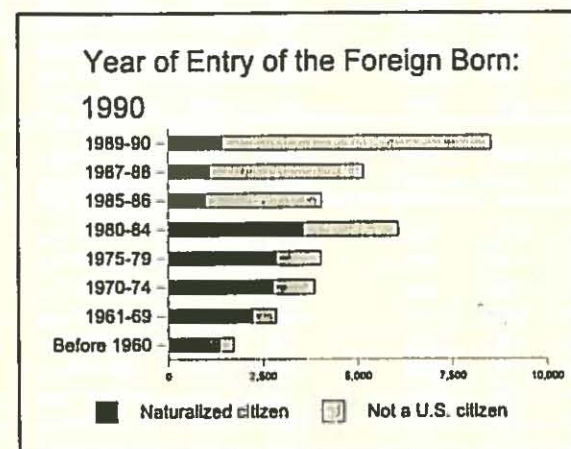
Country of Birth of the Foreign Born: 1990		
Country of Birth	Number	Percent
Total	36,310	100.0
Asia	31,670	87.2
Philippines	23,770	65.5
Korea	3,570	9.8
Japan	2,320	6.4
China	1,100	3.0
Taiwan	380	1.0
Vietnam	210	0.6
Thailand	180	0.5
Hong Kong	140	0.4
Micronesia	3,320	9.1
FSM	2,200	6.1
Palau	1,120	3.1
Europe	330	0.9
Germany	270	0.7
England	60	0.2
Elsewhere	990	2.7

Year of Entry and Citizenship

Nearly one-half of the foreign born came to Guam between 1985 and 1990 (23.5 percent in 1989 and 1990, and 25.4 percent between 1985 and 1988). Another 38.5 percent entered the previous 15 years. The remaining 12.6 percent have been here more than 20 years.

Foreign born persons over the age of 18 can

become "naturalized citizens" of the United States after they have lived in the U.S. for a minimum of 5 years and have passed a citizenship exam. Spouses of U.S. citizens (and certain others) can become naturalized after 3 years and children who immigrate generally become citizens when their parents are naturalized.



About 44.9 percent of the foreign born living on Guam are naturalized citizens. The rate of naturalization increases with the length of residence. While only 18.5 percent of those who entered during the prior 5 years are naturalized citizens, the rate increases to 45.0 percent for those who came between 1980 and 1985, to 71.3 percent for those who came during the 1970s, and to 78.6 percent for those who entered before 1970.

The citizenship rate for the most recent arrivals (16.9 percent) is low for several reasons. Some of these people are temporary residents such as college students and persons on temporary business or work visas who will return to their home country. Others have not been residents long enough to be eligible for naturalization or may have no intention of becoming U.S. citizens.

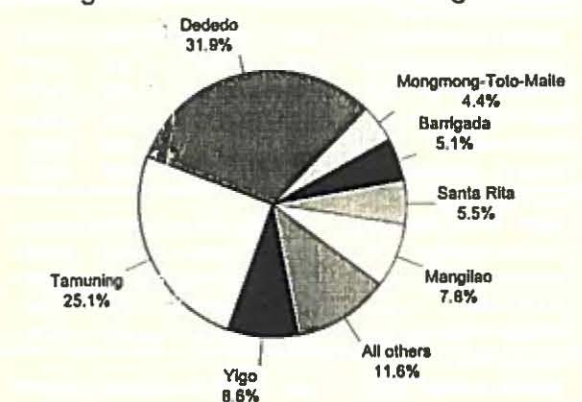
Foreign born Filipinos have higher rates of naturalization (56.8 percent), while Micronesian

islanders, Guam's newest immigrant group, have the lowest naturalization rate (3.6 percent for Chuukese, and 2 percent for Pohnpeians). Though recency of arrival may a factor in the low naturalization rate, persons from Micronesia are permitted by U.S. law to remain in the United States indefinitely without an immigrant visa; it is therefore anticipated that few persons from Micronesia will naturalize regardless of length of stay in the United States.

Village of Residence

The foreign born population is not distributed evenly throughout the island. The northern villages of Tamuning, Dededo, and Yigo contain nearly two-thirds of the foreign born population. The highest concentration of the foreign born live in Guam's largest village, Dededo, which contains 31.9 percent of the foreign born.

Village of Residence of the Foreign Born: 1990



Age

Foreign born persons are older on average, with a median age of 36.5 years, compared to 17.6 years for persons born on Guam and 24.3 years for persons born in the United States. Both the foreign born population who are naturalized citizens and those who are not naturalized are older than the native born - 40.4 years for naturalized citizens and 33.6 years for non-citizens. The foreign born who have lived on

THE FOREIGN BORN
POPULATION ON GUAM:
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Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population									
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Citizenship			Year of Entry						
				Total	Natural- ized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1970	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1984	1985 to 1988	1989 to 1990		
Age													
Total, all ages	132,340	63,170	32,860	36,310	16,320	19,990	4,580	7,900	6,080	9,210	8,540		
Under 5 years	14,070	10,530	2,970	570	90	480	0	0	0	190	380		
5 to 14 years	25,100	17,030	5,690	2,380	690	1,690	0	150	460	1,100	670		
15 to 19 years	12,490	7,370	2,690	2,430	1,040	1,390	0	540	700	700	490		
20 to 24 years	14,120	4,980	5,830	3,310	1,340	1,970	120	530	750	1,150	760		
25 to 29 years	12,860	4,110	4,590	4,160	1,510	2,650	190	600	810	1,280	1,280		
30 to 34 years	11,670	3,910	3,680	4,080	1,580	2,500	130	570	650	1,390	1,340		
35 to 44 years	18,930	6,540	4,540	7,850	3,690	4,160	800	2,360	910	1,710	2,070		
45 to 64 years	17,970	6,520	2,320	9,130	5,050	4,080	2,440	2,620	1,420	1,320	1,330		
65 years or more	5,130	2,180	550	2,400	1,330	1,070	900	530	380	370	220		
Median age (years)	25.1	17.6	24.3	36.5	40.4	33.6	55.4	41.8	32.4	31	32.6		
Sex													
Male	71,270	31,720	19,920	19,630	19,630	11,080	2,900	3,950	2,850	4,600	5,330		
Female	61,070	31,450	12,940	16,680	7,770	8,910	1,680	3,950	3,230	4,610	3,210		
Race/Ethnicity													
White	19,180	1,120	17,730	330	160	170	30	70	10	120	100		
Black	3,350	130	3,190	30	10	20	0	0	0	10	20		
Chamorro	57,700	51,910	5,440	350	190	160	100	60	90	50	50		
Asian	42,910	8,590	3,220	31,100	14,960	16,140	4,080	7,230	5,440	7,590	6,760		
Chinese	1,620	110	80	1,430	420	1,010	20	260	180	240	730		
Japanese	2,590	200	240	2,150	350	1,800	120	580	190	610	650		
Korean	3,900	360	50	3,490	660	2,830	30	500	510	890	1,560		
Filipino	30,520	6,670	1,240	22,610	12,850	9,760	3,830	5,490	4,260	5,580	3,450		
Palauan	1,640	540	100	1,000	130	870	190	230	160	250	170		
Chuukese	1,390	160	120	1,110	40	1,070	0	40	70	500	500		
Pohnpeian	530	10	30	490	10	480	0	0	30	150	310		
Educational Attainment													
Total 25 years and over	66,560	23,260	15,680	27,620	13,160	14,460	4,460	6,680	4,170	6,070	6,240		
Not a high school graduate	17,500	8,240	1,290	7,970	2,830	5,140	1,470	1,750	1,080	1,640	2,030		
High school graduate	22,090	9,380	4,830	7,880	3,760	4,120	1,230	2,030	1,140	1,670	1,810		
Some college	15,050	3,560	5,650	5,840	3,020	2,820	1,010	1,130	1,020	1,360	1,320		
Bachelor's degree	9,180	1,570	2,480	5,130	3,040	2,090	660	1,500	810	1,220	940		
Graduate or professional degree	2,740	510	1,430	800	510	290	90	270	120	180	140		
Labor Force Status													
Civilian 16 years and over	79,340	33,740	13,550	32,050	14,780	17,270	4,530	7,600	5,400	7,540	6,980		
In civilian labor force	53,840	21,330	9,440	23,070	11,020	12,050	3,190	5,620	3,680	5,450	5,130		
Employed	51,460	20,140	9,030	22,290	10,740	11,550	3,130	5,500	3,580	5,200	4,880		
Unemployed	2,380	1,190	410	780	280	500	60	120	100	250	250		
Not in the labor force	25,500	12,410	4,110	8,980	3,760	5,220	1,340	1,980	1,720	2,090	1,850		
Income in 1989													
Total 16 years and over	91,050	34,240	23,850	32,960	15,360	17,600	4,580	7,690	5,460	7,830	7,400		
Without income	17,760	8,070	2,420	7,270	2,240	5,030	470	1,400	1,390	1,760	2,250		
With income	73,290	26,170	21,430	25,690	13,120	12,570	4,110	6,290	4,070	6,070	5,150		
\$1 to \$9,999	23,980	9,010	5,840	9,130	3,740	5,390	1,040	1,770	1,520	2,480	2,320		
\$10,000 to \$24,999	33,710	11,410	10,800	11,500	6,020	5,480	1,770	2,830	1,910	2,920	2,070		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8,130	3,320	2,070	2,740	1,790	950	680	910	330	390	430		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4,580	1,610	1,590	1,380	930	450	410	440	170	150	210		
\$50,000 or more	2,890	820	1,130	940	640	300	210	340	140	130	120		
Median Income	\$14,102	\$14,057	\$14,623	\$13,589	\$15,333	\$12,008	\$17,583	\$15,519	\$12,750	\$11,685	\$12,068		
Poverty Status													
In poverty	19,930	11,710	2,690	5,530	168	3,850	440	840	820	1,310	2,120		
Not in poverty	105,720	50,890	25,050	29,780	1,443	15,350	4,120	6,990	5,200	7,670	5,800		
Home Ownership													
Households	31,500	11,110	9,700	10,690	6,310	4,380	2,680	3,000	1,630	2,010	1,370		
Owner occupied	14,360	7,280	2,050	5,030	3,910	1,120	2,120	1,850	650	280	130		
Renter occupied	17,140	3,830	7,650	5,660	2,400	3,260	560	1,150	980	1,730	1,240		

THE FOREIGN BORN
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Selected Characteristics	Native U.S. Citizen			Foreign Born Population								
	Total Population	Born In Guam	Born in U.S.	Total	Citizenship		Year of Entry					
					Natural- ized Citizen	Not a U.S. Citizen	Before 1970	1970 to 1979	1980 to 1984	1985 to 1988	1989 to 1990	
Age												
Total, all ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	10.6	16.7	9.0	1.6	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.5	
5 to 14 years	19.0	27.0	17.3	6.6	4.2	8.5	0.0	1.9	7.6	11.9	7.8	
15 to 19 years	9.4	11.7	8.2	6.7	6.4	7.0	0.0	6.8	11.5	7.0	5.7	
20 to 24 years	10.7	7.9	17.7	9.1	8.2	9.9	2.6	6.7	12.3	12.5	8.9	
25 to 29 years	9.7	6.5	14.0	11.5	9.3	13.3	4.1	7.6	13.3	13.9	15.0	
30 to 34 years	8.8	6.2	11.2	11.2	9.7	12.5	2.8	7.2	10.7	15.1	15.7	
35 to 44 years	14.3	10.4	13.8	21.6	22.6	20.8	17.5	29.9	15.0	18.6	24.2	
45 to 64 years	13.6	10.3	7.1	25.1	30.9	20.4	53.3	33.2	23.4	14.3	15.6	
65 years or more	3.9	3.5	1.7	6.6	8.2	5.4	19.7	6.7	6.3	4.0	2.6	
Sex												
Male	53.9	50.2	60.6	54.1	52.4	55.4	63.3	50.0	46.9	49.9	62.4	
Female	46.1	49.8	39.4	45.9	47.6	44.6	36.7	50.0	53.1	50.1	37.6	
Race/Ethnicity												
White	14.5	1.8	54.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.2	
Black	2.5	0.2	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
Chamorro	43.6	82.2	16.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.6	
Asian	32.4	13.6	9.8	85.7	91.7	80.7	89.1	91.5	89.5	82.4	79.2	
Chinese	1.2	0.2	0.2	3.9	2.6	5.1	0.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	8.5	
Japanese	2.0	0.3	0.7	5.9	2.1	9.0	2.6	7.3	3.1	6.6	7.6	
Korean	2.9	0.6	0.2	9.6	4.0	14.2	0.7	6.3	8.4	9.7	18.3	
Filipino	23.1	10.6	3.8	62.3	78.7	48.8	83.6	69.5	70.1	60.6	40.4	
Palauan	1.2	0.9	0.3	2.8	0.8	4.4	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.0	
Chuukese	1.1	0.3	0.4	3.1	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	5.4	5.9	
Pohnpeian	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.6	
Educational Attainment												
Total 25 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not a high school graduate	26.3	35.4	8.2	28.9	21.5	35.5	33.0	26.2	25.9	27.0	32.5	32.5
High school graduate	33.2	40.3	30.8	28.5	28.6	28.5	27.6	30.4	27.3	27.5	29.0	29.0
Some college	22.6	15.3	36.0	21.1	22.9	17.5	22.6	16.9	24.5	22.4	21.2	21.2
Bachelor's degree	13.8	6.8	15.8	18.6	23.1	14.5	14.8	22.5	19.4	20.1	15.1	15.1
Graduate or professional degree	4.1	2.2	9.1	2.9	3.9	2.0	2.0	4.0	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.2
Labor Force Status												
Civilian 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labor force	67.9	63.2	69.7	72.0	74.6	69.8	70.4	73.9	68.1	72.3	73.5	73.5
Employed	64.9	59.7	66.6	69.5	72.7	66.9	69.1	72.4	66.3	69.0	69.9	69.9
Unemployed	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	3.6	3.6
Not in the labor force	32.1	36.8	30.3	28.0	25.4	30.2	29.6	26.1	31.9	27.7	26.5	26.5
Income in 1989												
Total 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Without income	19.5	23.6	10.1	22.1	14.6	28.6	10.3	18.2	25.5	22.5	30.4	30.4
With income	80.5	76.4	89.9	77.9	85.4	71.4	89.7	81.8	74.5	77.5	69.6	69.6
\$1 to \$9,999	26.3	26.3	24.5	27.7	24.3	30.6	22.7	23.0	27.8	31.7	31.4	31.4
\$10,000 to \$24,999	37.0	33.3	45.3	34.9	39.2	31.1	38.6	36.8	35.0	37.3	28.0	28.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8.9	9.7	8.7	8.3	11.7	5.4	14.8	11.8	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5.0	4.7	6.7	4.2	6.1	2.6	9.0	5.7	3.1	1.9	2.8	2.8
\$50,000 or more	3.2	2.4	4.7	2.9	4.2	1.7	4.6	4.4	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Poverty Status												
In poverty	15.9	18.7	9.7	15.7	10.4	20.1	9.6	10.7	13.6	14.2	26.8	26.8
Not in poverty	84.1	81.3	90.3	84.3	89.6	79.9	90.4	89.3	86.4	85.4	73.2	73.2
Homeownership												
Households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	45.6	65.5	21.1	47.1	62.0	35.6	79.1	61.7	39.9	13.9	9.5	9.5
Renter occupied	54.4	34.5	78.9	52.9	38.0	74.4	20.9	38.3	60.1	86.1	90.5	90.5

Guam at least 10 years increase in age on average, from 41.8 years for those who arrived during the 1970s decade, to 55.4 years for those who arrived before 1970.

Race and Ethnicity

Guam's population is exceptionally heterogeneous - no single ethnic group or race dominates. When the native and foreign born are examined separately, however, strong ethnic divisions appear. The foreign born consists of a majority of Filipinos (62.3 percent); the native born population has a majority of Chamorro persons (82.2 percent); and the U.S. born population contains a majority White (54 percent).

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment of the foreign-born population is correlated with citizenship. Foreign born persons 25 years and over are more likely than those born on Guam to have a college degree (21.5 percent compared with 9.0 percent). Naturalized citizens are more likely to have college degrees (27 percent) than either foreign born persons who are not citizens (16.5 percent) or those born in the U.S. (24.9 percent).

Foreign born persons as a group are also more likely to have graduated from high school than the Guam born. About 28.9 percent of foreign born persons over the age of 25 do not have a high school degree, compared with 35.4 percent of persons born on Guam.

When educational attainment of the foreign born is disaggregated by year of entry, those who came to Guam during the 1970s have the highest percentage of persons with college degrees (26.5 percent), and the highest percentage with graduate or professional degrees (4.0 percent).

Labor Force Status

The foreign born population as a whole had a lower unemployment rate than either the Guam born or the U.S. born (2.4 percent for the foreign born compared with 3.5 percent of the Guam born, and 3 percent of the U.S. born). The unemployment rate of naturalized citizens was just 1.9 percent, and foreign born people who arrived before 1970 have a lower unemployment rate (1.3 percent) than more recent arrivals.

In addition to having a much lower unemployment rate than other Guam residents, the foreign born also have a much higher percentage of persons in the labor force - 72 percent, compared to 63.2 percent for the Guam born, and 69.7 percent for those born in the U.S.

Income in 1989

Foreign born persons as a group had a lower median income in 1989 than others (\$13,589, compared to \$14,057 for those born in Guam and \$14,623 for those born in the United States). The foreign born who are not U.S. citizens had the lowest median income (\$12,008). Even though foreign born people who came to Guam before 1970 are older, and include larger numbers of retirees, the median income for those entering before 1970 (\$17,583) is higher than for those who arrived later and for those born in Guam or the U.S.

Poverty Status

The foreign born as a whole had a slightly lower poverty rate than the Guam born (15.7 percent compared to 18.7 percent), and a higher poverty rate than those born in the U.S. (9.7 percent), and the most recent arrivals had the highest poverty rate (26.8 percent). Only persons who arrived prior to 1970 are less likely than the U.S. born to be in poverty (9.6 percent).

Homeownership

Homeownership is one indicator of economic well-being. While nearly two-thirds of household heads who were born on Guam owned their own home in 1990 (65.5 percent), less than one-half of household heads who were foreign born owned the home in which they lived (47.1 percent). Homeownership among

immigrants increases with length of residence. Only 9.5 percent of recent immigrants were homeowners, but the rate rises to 79.1 percent for immigrants who moved to Guam before 1970. A high homeownership rate may be a reflection of their older age structure and higher average income rather than a direct result of the length of time they have been in Guam.

Source of the Data

The U.S. Census of Population and Housing for Guam is the source of this report. Published data is used for 1940 through 1980. For 1990, the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) was used by the Bureau of Planning to produce customized, non-published, data. The microdata file is a stratified sample drawn from a universe which is defined as all occupied housing units, including all occupants, vacant housing units, persons in institutions and other group quarters in Guam. The PUMS is accessible to the public via personal computer. The total population in the PUMS file is 132,340 persons compared to 133,152 persons in the published data.

In 1990, information on "Citizens or nationals" was obtained from Question 8 "Is ... a citizen or national of the United States." U.S. citizens responded in one of these four categories of citizenship: (1) born in this area (Guam), (2) born in the United States or another U.S. Territory or Commonwealth, (3) born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents, or (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization.

Persons "Not a citizen or national" were foreign born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census. These included persons who resided "permanently" in the area and those who resided only "temporarily" in the area.

Limitation of the Data

Comparability between census periods is affected by changes in the definition of native born and foreign born. Most recently, persons from the Northern Mariana Islands living on Guam (2,052 persons in 1980, including 875 naturalized citizens) were moved from the foreign born category to the native born citizen category in 1990 after being granted U.S. citizenship legislatively through the Covenant of the Northern Mariana Islands.

The PUMS file is subject to sampling error, as well as non-sampling error such as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, data processing mistakes, and under coverage. The Census Bureau has taken steps to minimize errors in the form of quality control and editing procedures to reduce errors made by respondents, coders and interviewers. A description of the calculations of standard errors can be found in the "Technical Documentation of the Public Use Microdata Samples, Guam", May 1993.