

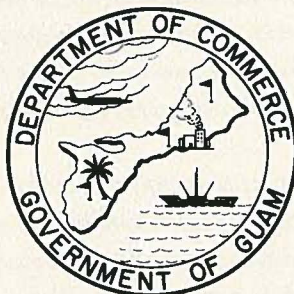
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BUREAU OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
P.O. BOX 2950
AGANA, GUAM 96910



GUAM 1972
CHALLENGING THE SEVENTIES

GUAM
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BUREAU OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
P.O. BOX 2950
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Prepared by
Shinkyung Kim, Ph. D.

Edited by
John D. Gilliam

Economic Research Center
Department of Commerce
Government of Guam
May 1972



CARLOS G. CAMACHO
GOVERNOR

TERRITORY OF GUAM
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AGAÑA, GUAM 96910
U.S.A.



MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the fourth edition of Guam's annual economic review, *Guam 1972 - Challenging the Seventies*. I am proud to commend the Department of Commerce and all contributors to this report for an excellent presentation of statistical data on important socio-economic facts and analyses vital to the economy of Guam.

Our economy has enjoyed another prosperous year in 1972, with activities expanding in both the private and public sectors. As this publication suggests, Guam's economy is rapidly being transformed into a self-sustaining economy. All who read these pages will be impressed with what has been accomplished. Likewise, such a review is a sobering experience, reminding all in government of the formidable tasks that lie ahead of us. It is high time that we assess our economic problems and challenges of the seventies with wisdom and as responsible servants of the people of Guam. In meeting this challenge, I invite all to join.

Looking forward to a better tomorrow, I dedicate this publication to the people of Guam, whose accomplishments are reflected here for all to see.

CARLOS G. CAMACHO



Department of Commerce
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
AGANA, GUAM 96910

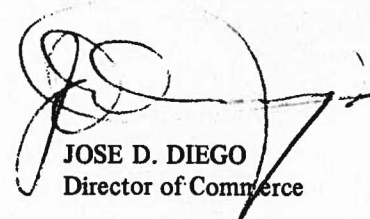
INTRODUCTION

The 1972 annual economic review entitled *Guam 1972 - Challenging the Seventies*, prepared and published by this department, serves to update *Guam 1971 - the Pacific's Growth Leader*. This report reflects substantial refinement and revision in a number of statistical series which have been accomplished as a result of statistical auditing undertaken since the last publication. As such, this report is offered as not only the most current but also the most accurate of all reports heretofore offered in the Annual Economic Review series. As in the past, this publication is offered as a public service to the people and businesses of Guam whose accomplishments are amply manifested in the findings which follow.

Growing with our economy is the increasing need for accurate information in all sectors of the economy. With this in mind, we have coordinated this report in a way that would satisfy all segments of the community. This publication is made possible by resources provided through an appropriation of the Eleventh Guam Legislature, which saw the need for such information and therefore funded its development. Needless to say, without legislative and administrative support this report would not have materialized.

Special recognition is due those individuals responsible for the substantial research reflected by these findings. I wish to thank Ms. Terry Unpingco of the Department of Labor for the employment force research statistics, Mr. Bonifacio DeGuzman of the Agricultural Department for the analysis of agricultural trends, Mr. Lorenzo Cerezo of the Department of Education, and all other departments and agencies of the Government of Guam who have materially contributed to the making of this report. In our own Department of Commerce, I wish to acknowledge Messrs. Joseph T. Flores, Joe Indalecio, Oscar Pablo, Ms. Margaret Macario, and all employees of the Economic Research Center, who have so generously contributed their own time and hard work to this effort. Special credit is due Mrs. Vivian Hamilton for her assistance in the editing and layout for final printing, Dr. Shinkyung Kim for preparing the text, and Mr. John D. Gilliam for overall supervision of research.

This report is the fourth of a regular annual economic series dealing with Guam and Micronesia. I commend all members of the Economic Research Center for a job well done.



JOSE D. DIEGO
Director of Commerce

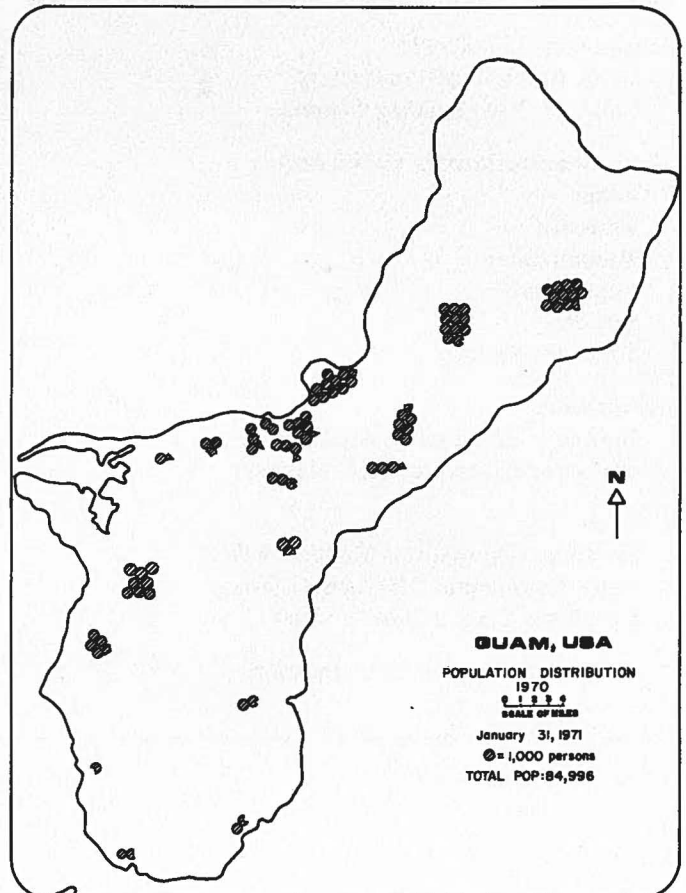
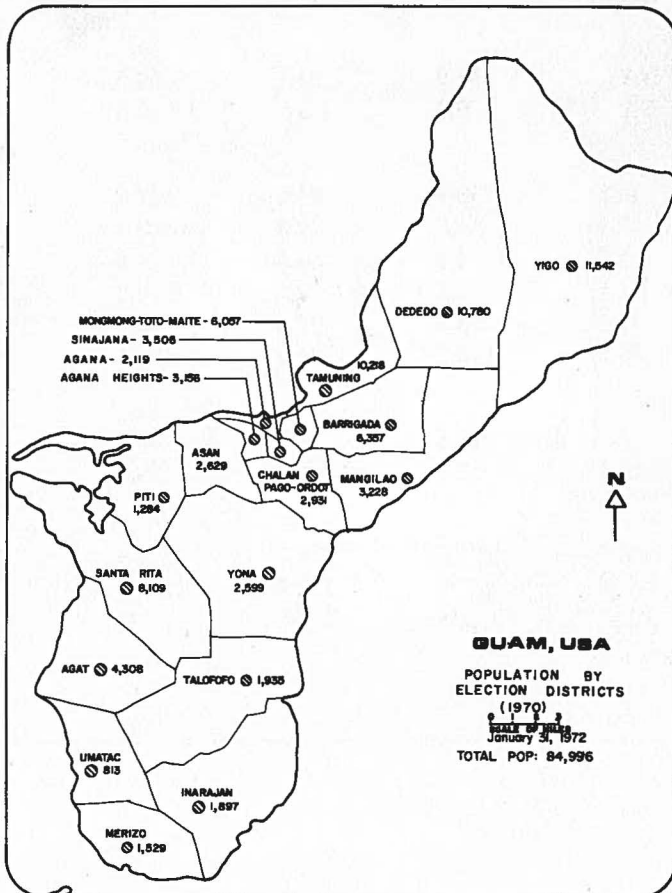
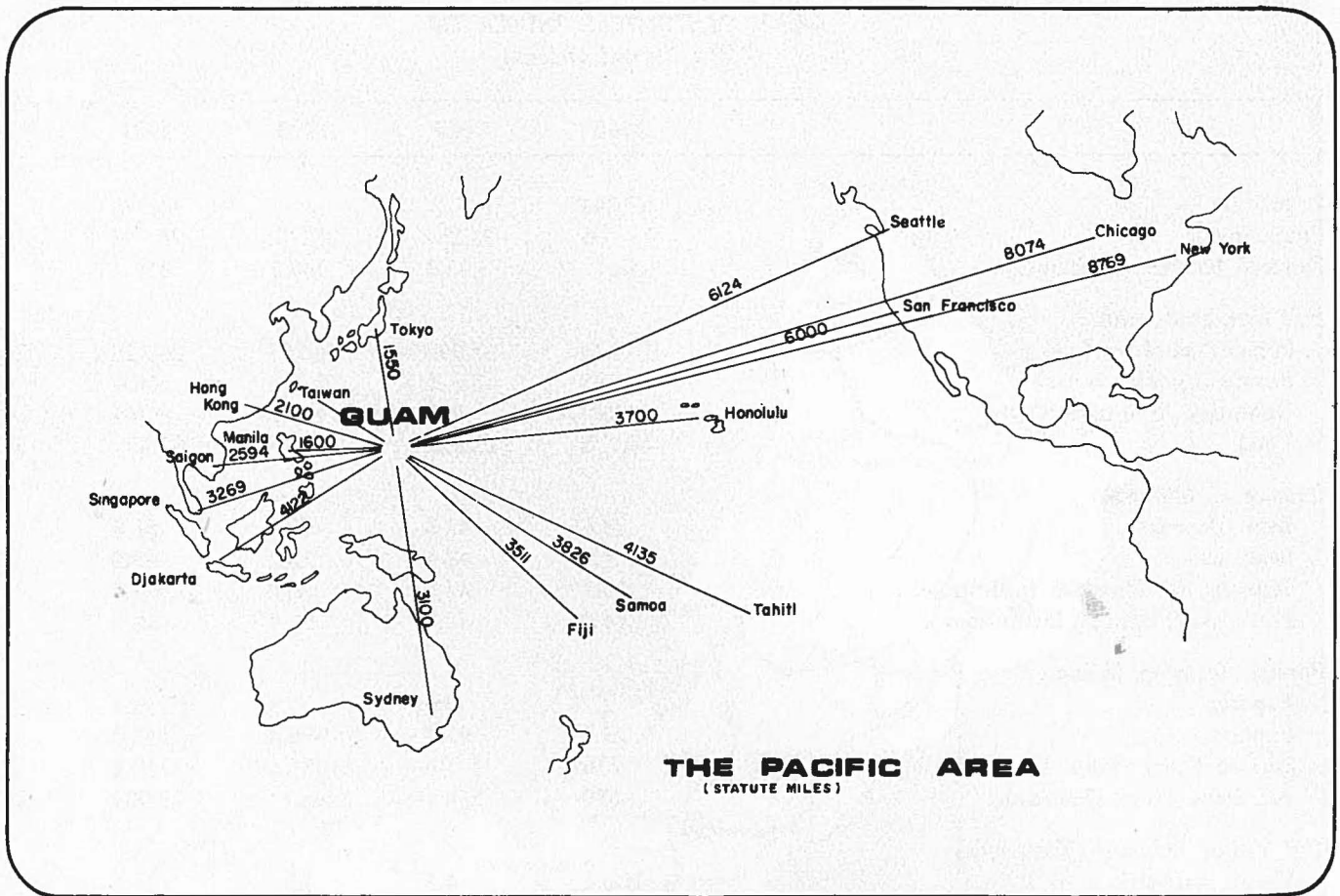
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GUAM STATISTICAL INDICATORS
(In Current Dollars)

	1960	1967	1970	1971	1972
Population	67,044			84,996	NA
Employment	17,208	21,257	25,340	26,753	30,365
Personal Income (\$ Millions)	43.1	91.1	142.1	156.1	NA
Full Time Enrollment					
Public School	13,646	18,953	24,757	26,329	26,922
Private School	4,285	5,020	5,391	5,404	4,817
University (Full-time)	239	757	1,383	1,744	2,051
Total	18,170	23,826	31,498	33,477	33,790
Finance (\$ Millions)					
Bank Deposits	23.6	42.8	60.9	81.8	148.0
Bank Loans	11.4	43.4	56.2	89.2	133.8
Deposits All Financial Institutions	25.1	45.9	70.2	87.4	154.5
Loans All Financial Institutions	14.0	48.7	96.4	96.5	144.0
Foreign Trade (\$ Millions)					
Exports	2.7	7.6	5.8	10.5	15.8
Imports	25.3	63.9	996.4	115.0	156.6
Surface Cargo (Tons Thousands)	236	275.2	485.5	719.2	739.0
Air Cargo (Lbs. Thousands)	630	5,011	8,614	12,004	16,878
The Visitor Industry (Thousands)					
Visitor Arrivals	NA	4.5	73.7	119.1	152.2*
Tourist Arrivals	NA	4.3	44.5	84.8	113.8*
Construction (\$ Millions)					
Gross Receipts of Contractors	NA	33.9	53.1	69.5	86.3
Value of New Building Permits	NA	9.9	23.7	36.8	84.8
Gross Business Income (\$ Millions)					
Retail ✓	34.9	58.9	91.1	107.9	162.4
Wholesale ✓	7.5	24.6	29.8	40.2	46.5
Manufacturing ✓	3.5	4.9	6.3	39.8	41.4
Amusements	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.5
Services ✓	42.6	58.3	97.4	132.8	169.3
Total All Sectors	89.6	148.2	226.8	323.4	423.0
Government					
Operating Revenues (\$ Millions)	16.1	28.6	57.7	68.6	75.0
Operating Expenditures (\$ Millions)	14.1	22.7	48.9	59.9	65.4
Utilities					
Electrical Consumption (Million KWH)	60.2	127.5	218.7	259.4	309.3
Water Consumption (Million Gallons)	1,166	1,770	2,585	2,885	3,981
Telephone Usage (Units In Use)	3,255	6,055	6,785	7,745	8,836

* January — October 1972 Inclusive



PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

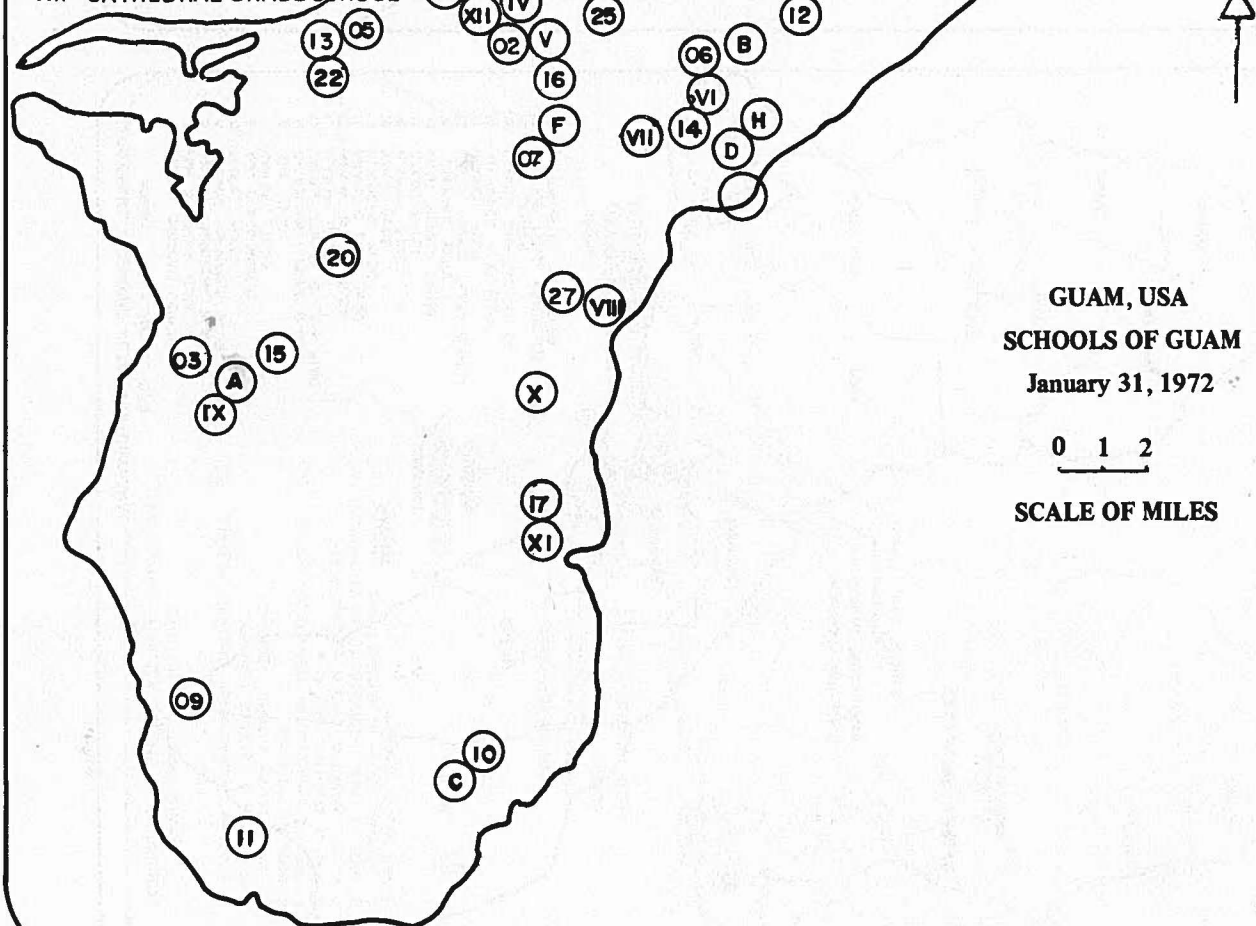
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| 01 ADELUP | 11 MERIZO | 21 YIGO INTERMEDIATE |
| 02 AGANA HEIGHTS | 12 P.C. LUJAN | 22 DEAF & BLIND |
| 03 AGAT | 13 NEW PITI | 23 BRODIE MEMORIAL |
| 04 ANDERSEN | 14 PRICE | 24 HARMON LOOP |
| 05 OLD PITI | 15 J.P. TORRES | 25 MONGMONG-TOTO |
| 06 B.P. CARBULLIDO | 16 C.L. TAITANO | 26 FINEGAYAN |
| 07 CHALAN PAGO | 17 TALOFOFO | 27 YONA |
| 08 M.A. ULLOA | 18 TAMUNING | |
| 09 F.O. SANCHEZ | 19 WETTENGEL | |
| 10 INARAJAN | 20 HARRY S. TRUMAN | |

SECONDARY

- A AGAT JR. HIGH
- 8 BARRIGADA JR. HIGH
- C INARAJAN JR. HIGH
- D GEORGE WASHINGTON SR. HIGH
- E JOHN F. KENNEDY SR. HIGH
- F GEORGE WASHINGTON JR. HIGH
- G DEDEDO JR. HIGH
- H GUAM VOCATIONAL TRADE & TECH.
- O UNIVERSITY OF GUAM

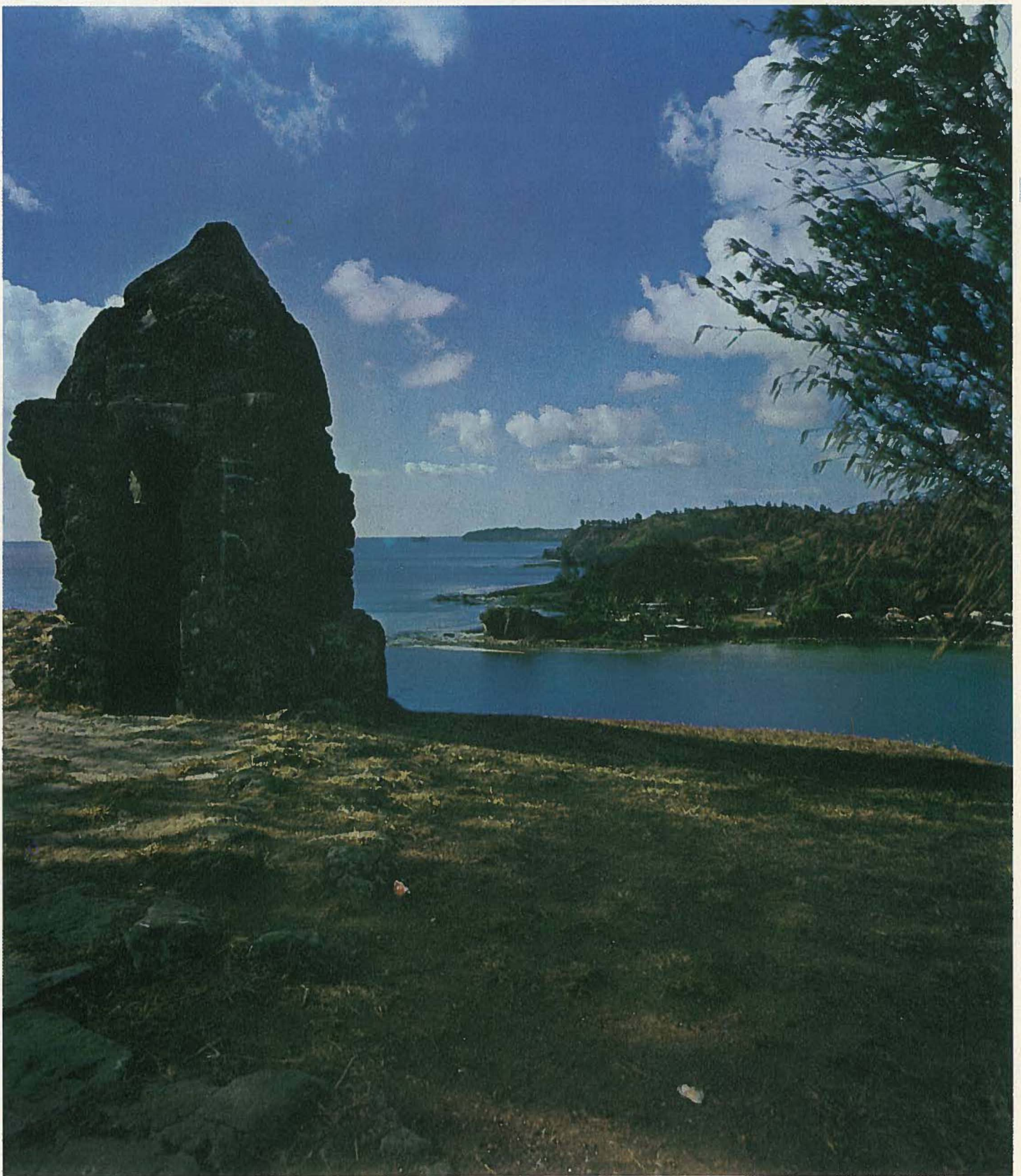
PRIVATE SCHOOLS

- I SANTA BARBARA
- II SAINT JOHN
- III SAINT ANTHONY
- IV ACADEMY OF OUR LADY
- V BAUMGARTNER JR. HI
- VI SAN VICENTE
- VII FATHER DUENAS MEMORIAL
- VIII SAINT FRANCIS
- IX MOUNT CARMEL
- X FAR EASTERN MISSION ACADEMY
- XI NOTRE DAME
- XII CATHEDRAL GRADE SCHOOL



GUAM, USA
SCHOOLS OF GUAM
January 31, 1972

0 1 2
SCALE OF MILES



Fort Soledad is a reminder of Guam's colorful past.

"The territory ceded to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris, December 10, 1898, and proclaimed April 11, 1899, and known as the island of Guam in the Mariana Islands, shall continue to be known as Guam." (Organic Act of Guam 1950)

GUAM 1972 – CHALLENGING THE SEVENTIES

Guam, a picturesque island, located in the Western Pacific as a gateway and crossroads to the Far East and Micronesia, is the largest and most populated island between Hawaii and the Philippines. It is approximately thirty miles long, ranging from four to eight and one half miles in width with an area of about 209 square miles.

Once a sleepy island, it has evolved into a commercial, financial and strategic military base in the Western Pacific. In addition, Guam has come to be regarded as a tourist mecca, particularly among Japanese honeymooners. It now enjoys a thriving business in tourism, construction, and other auxiliary activities. As a U.S. territory, it now is one of the most rapidly developing economies in the world today.

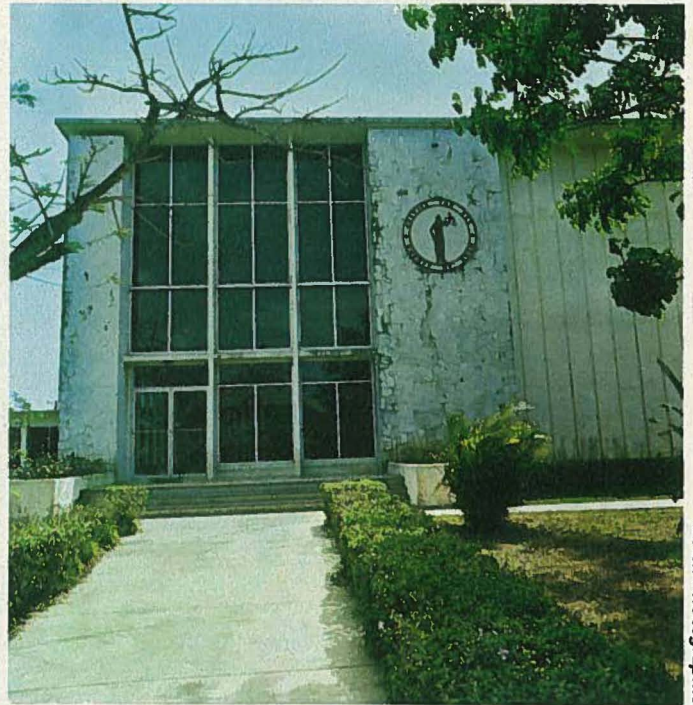
History

The original inhabitants of Guam were Chamorros. Guam was first discovered by the West in 1521 and subsequently claimed by Spain in 1565. Following the Spanish-American War in 1898, the island became a U.S. possession and came under the administration of the U.S. Navy until the enactment of the Organic Act of 1950 which placed the island under a civilian administration with a governor appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. With the first election held in November, 1970 for Governor and Lt. Governor, Guam now enjoys its own elected executive and legislative branches of government with full responsibility and autonomy for the improvement of welfare in the island.

Government

In January of 1971, the Honorable Carlos G. Camacho was inaugurated as Guam's first elected Governor. He was made responsible for the execution of the laws of Guam and those of the United States which are applicable in Guam. The unicameral Legislature consists of 21 Senators, each elected at large for a two-year term. It is responsible for the laws of Guam which pertain to the welfare of the Island, subject only to the Organic Act of 1950 and the Court of Guam, the Judge of which is appointed by the President for a term of eight years. The Court of Guam has the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in all cases arising under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States, regardless of the sum or value. This court also has jurisdiction in all other cases wherein the amount of the controversy exceeds \$5,000 and in all territorial matters wherein a felony has been committed. The Island Court consists of a Chief Judge, three island court judges, and a police court judge. Island Court Judges are appointed by the Legislature for a term of eight years from nominations submitted by the Judicial Council.

The Island Court handles domestic relations, probate cases, and all tax cases, excluding cases involving personal income tax. Guamanians, although American citizens since the Organic Act of 1950, do not vote in national elections and have had no representation in Congress until November of 1972, when Guam was authorized to elect a non-voting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives, with the Honorable Antonio B. Won Pat assuming this seat in January, 1973.



Court House

People

In spite of a major war, military paternalism, followed by direct seclusion under military law, and two major typhoons, or perhaps because of them, the people of Guam are proud, friendly, and patriotic. Once an isolated island, Guam now bears the features which characterize major cosmopolitan centers, largely due to its booming tourism. Yet the heritage of Guam has been preserved – the widely spoken Chamorro language, closely knit family ties, active religious devotion, and frequent family and village participation in fiestas, weddings, and wakes all play a major part in the lives of the Guamanian people. The Island of Guam, indeed, is a blending of many cultures, along with Western material well-being and traditional mores. This is what makes the island unique.



Walsh Photographics

Cathedral in Umatac

Living

Due to the tropical climate, as well as a culture that stems from American, Japanese, Spanish, South Seas, Filipino, and Chamorro traditions, life on Guam is casual and informal. The island is ideally suited for outdoor living and recreation. Temperatures range between 70 and 90 degrees with trade winds contributing to a comfortable living. Social life on the island is lively. Activities are plentiful, cosmopolitan, relaxed, and hospitable. Educational and medical facilities compare favorably with stateside communities of similar size. Entertainment ranges from color TV with five broadcast channels to dining and dancing. Guam is modernizing at a rapid pace as it emerges as America's showplace in the Western Pacific.



R.R. Hernandez

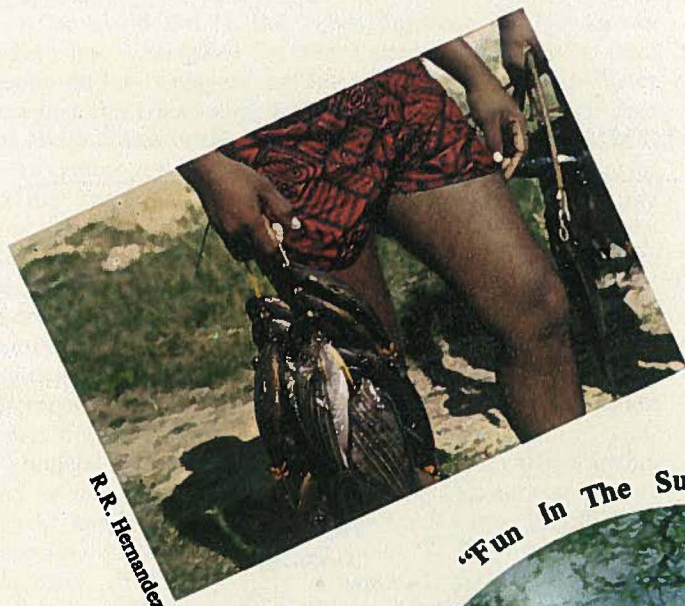
Population

The 1970 census places Guam's population at 84,966. It has been anticipated to reach 100,000 by 1975. Because of a high rate of in- and out-migration in the island, it is difficult to gauge accurately the population of today, but it is generally believed to have already reached the projected number of 100,000 for 1975.

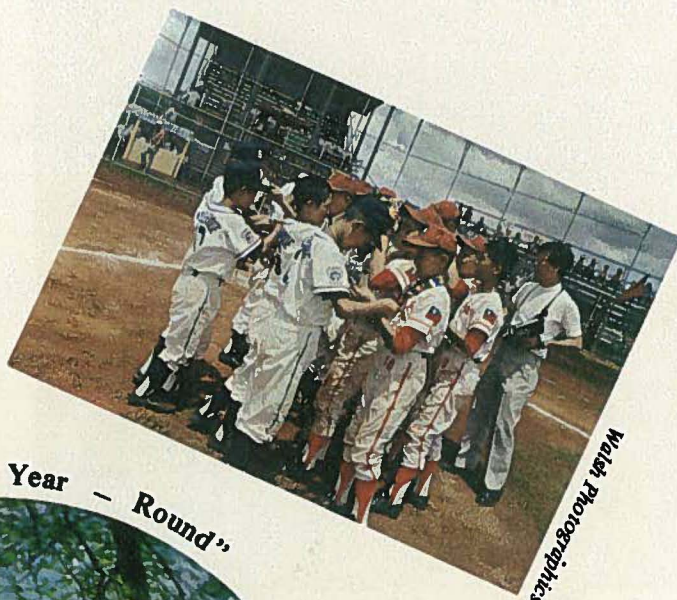
GUAM WEATHER FACTS

Month	Average Temperature			Precipitation		
	Maximum	Minimum	Monthly	Maximum	Minimum	Average
January	84.1	74.6	79.4	11.51	1.57	4.55
February	84.5	74.2	79.4	9.21	.31	2.71
March	85.0	74.4	80.0	7.49	.58	2.04
April	85.7	75.6	80.9	15.28	.51	3.86
May	86.1	76.2	81.4	16.02	.78	4.89
June	86.7	76.5	81.8	11.66	1.20	4.98
July	86.4	76.1	81.5	17.69	4.46	8.91
August	86.3	75.9	81.3	23.29	3.91	12.06
September	86.0	75.7	81.1	21.56	3.91	14.26
October	86.2	75.8	81.3	26.47	6.53	12.71
November	85.8	76.0	81.2	14.50	5.53	8.73
December	84.9	75.5	80.5	8.45	2.07	5.19

Source: Fleet Weather Central, U.S. Naval Force Marianas



R.R. Hernandez

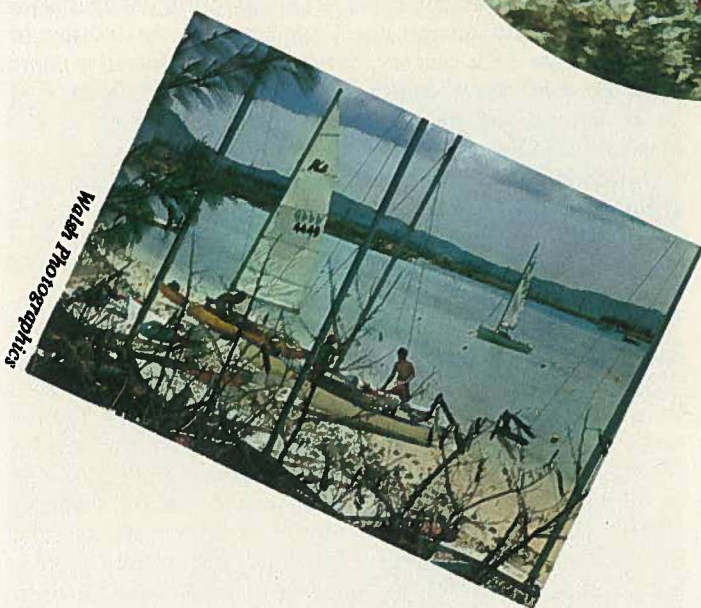


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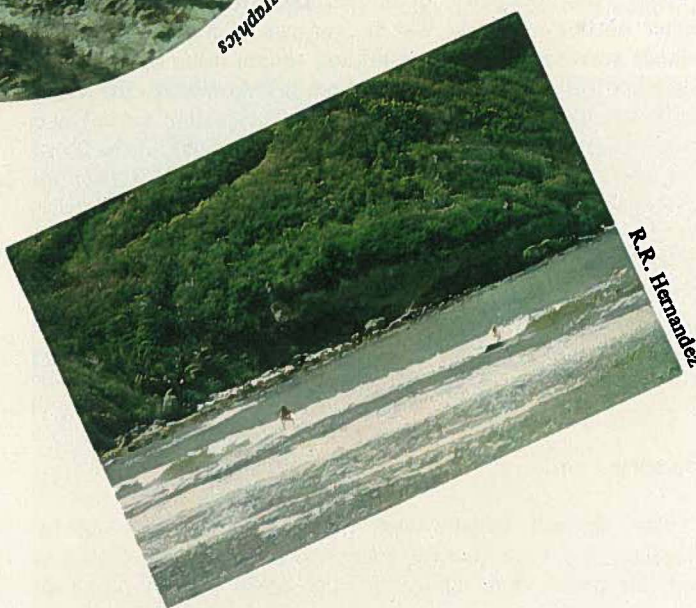
"Fun In The Sun Year - Round"



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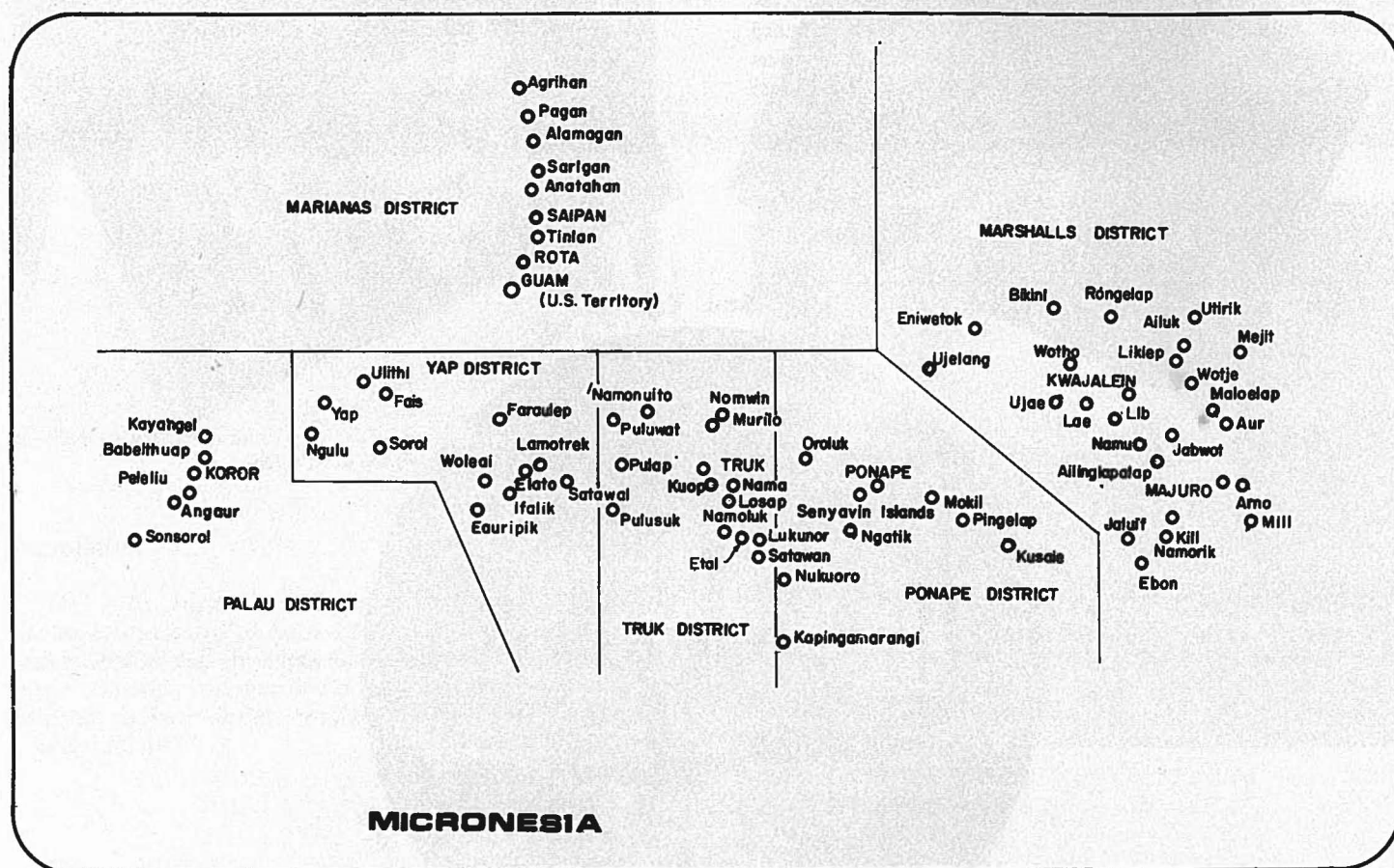
Walt Photographics



R.R. Hernandez

"(The administering authority) shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the trust territory toward self-government or independence as appropriate." (Article 6, Trust Agreement)

GUAM – GATEWAY TO MICRONESIA



The Trust Territory, or Micronesia, which was a scene of bitter battles of World War II, consists of more than 2,100 islands scattered over three million square miles of open sea. The Territory is divided into three archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marianas, and the Marshalls, comprising a total land mass of approximately 107,000 square miles. While the Trust Territory as a whole remains one of the most important strategic posts outside the United States, the Marianas District, consisting of six islands, has particular importance to the economy of Guam. The Marianas, together with Guam, is a viable economic region whose resources should be developed in the years to come. Guam is important as a distribution center for Micronesia and as a major link between these islands and the rest of the world.

History

The Mariana Islands were first discovered in 1520 by Magellan and subsequently colonized by Spain; the Carolines and Marshalls were added in the 19th century. Spanish

colonial policy was patterned after her other colonies with primary emphasis on bringing Christianity to the indigenous people. In the 19th century, development of a lucrative copra trade brought about conflict between Germany, Spain, and Great Britain, which resulted in German control of the Marshalls, and Spanish sovereignty over the Carolines.

Following the Spanish-American War in 1898, the U.S. acquired Guam by the Treaty of Paris. Spain, in the following year, sold the Carolines and the rest of the Marianas to Germany, who had earlier seized control over the Marshalls and withdrew from the Pacific. Under the German administration, the development of trade and copra production was encouraged and a limited public works program – the building of roads, harbors, canals, etc. – was also implemented. German control was abruptly terminated in 1914 by the outbreak of World War I when Japan took military possession of the Marshall, Carolines, and Marianas. Following the establishment of a Japanese civilian administration, Japanese citizens were encouraged to emigrate to Micronesia, and the islands prospered for the first time in history. Older Micronesians reminisce “the good old days” under Japanese

People

The people of the Trust Territory are generally thought to have their origins in Southeast Asia and Malaysia. The population of the Trust Territory was 107,054 in June, 1971. They are classified as Micronesians, with the exception of approximately 1,000 Polynesians in the Ponape District and a scattering of other racial groups. Differences in customs do

exist as a result of nine major languages corresponding to the six administrative districts of the Territory. However, there are basic similarities in general cultural characteristics such as good adjustment to life on a small tropical isle; a specialized technology using stone, shell fibers and other local materials; complex class distinctions; narrow political loyalties; close kinship ties; a cult of ancestors; and local leadership by chief. Most people in the Territory are engaged in subsistence activities but reliable statistics are not available.

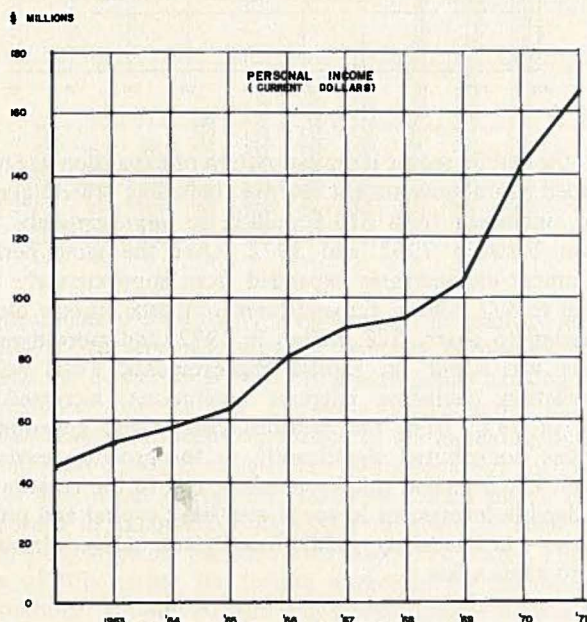


Children of the Yap District in an outrigger canoe.

GUAM – A DYNAMIC ECONOMY

The economy of Guam, now in its second development decade, the seventies, has enjoyed another prosperous year in 1972. As the various statistical indicators appended to this report show, the economy has been going through a dynamic growth process and has experienced continued upward trends in all sectors of the economy – private as well as governmental.

The civilian population of Guam increased by 61% between 1960 and 1970 and continues to increase. Today's population is youthful and growing, more mobile, and better educated than ever before, facing the challenges of the seventies, which demand increasingly more sophisticated human resources in greater number. While growing in number, resident inhabitants of Guam have also improved substantially their general level of living. Resident personal income has increased from \$43 million in 1962 to the level of \$142 million in 1970 and to a total of \$166 million in 1971. Guam has been called "the Pacific's Growth Leader" and for good reason. In the Western Pacific, there is more economic activity concentrated in Guam than there is in all of entire Micronesia.



Improvements in the standard of living are further evidenced by changes in the residential housing stock. Between 1960 and 1970 the number of housing units in Guam increased by 35.2%. The value of new building permits over the last five years increased eight-fold with 1972's value in excess of \$84.8 million. From Fiscal Year* 1971 to 1972, the number of new building permits increased 5%, while the value increased 130% with the market share of apartment and residential construction accounting for 54%.

The rapid economic expansion in Guam has not been achieved without the experience of "growing pains." In the face of rising income, the quality of life could indeed deteriorate. To achieve orderly economic growth without

* All data are collected on a fiscal year basis with the exception of the insurance, visitor and vital statistics (calendar year); and data pertaining to education (academic year).



damaging the quality of life continues to require massive investments in social capital.

As the private sector of the economy grows, Guam will invariably face mounting social, political, and economic problems – population, transportation, labor, education, health, housing, just to mention a few. Economic growth is, indeed, dear under any circumstances. The public should realize the high cost of development if it is to improve the quality of life and protect the resources with which it is so generously endowed. For the economy of Guam, the seventies may very well mean "a point of no return," for better or worse, in its transition.

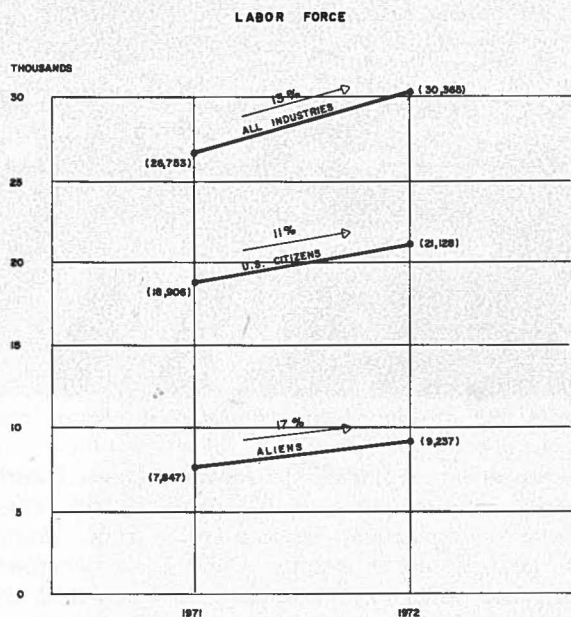


Walsh Photographics

Major Boom

The influx of private investment, largely due to the lifting of entrance requirements and to a generally improving business climate, has provided an impetus to further investment in industry and commerce. The government-oriented society is

gradually transforming into a diversified economy with tremendous growth in the private sector. The economy is still highly dependent upon external sources and riding on a tourism and construction boom. It appears, however, that the economy is at least heading in the right direction.



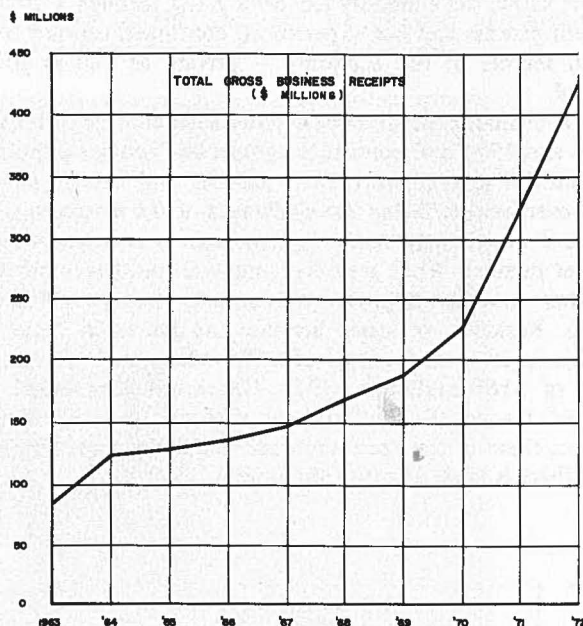
In the private sector, the labor force has expanded from 17,208 in 1962 to 30,365 in 1972, a gain of 76.5%. An addition of more than 13,000 new jobs during this period is an impressive record by any standard. The economy of Guam, however, is still facing an acute shortage of skilled labor, particularly in the construction industry, and hence a considerable "visiting labor force" of non-immigrant aliens exists.

Although employment in the construction industry continues to grow rapidly, the participation of the local labor force — U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens — in that industry is declining. However, the increase of 30.4% for construction workers in 1973 is in line with the 31% increase in construction projects. The "Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry" as it is referred to in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972*, U.S. Office of Management and Budget, has the highest rate of decrease of paid employees at 16.2%; although self-employed agents in this field have increased. The number of employed U.S. citizens is up 11% from 1972, while non-immigrant aliens employed have increased by 22.7% for the same period. The local labor force has shown an increase of 10.4%.

Because of Guam's heavy reliance on alien labor and generally depressed wage structure in the construction industry, it is highly unlikely that the labor market will correct itself in the foreseeable future. Only through rational, long-range planning, will the economy be in a position to satisfy its manpower needs of the future.

Although it is not an ideal measure of economic activity for the economy as a whole, gross business receipts provide a rough measure of the levels of economic activities in individual sectors. Between 1962 and 1972, the gross business receipts in all sectors multiplied by nearly 504%, from approximately \$70 million to more than \$423 million. The total gross receipts

figure increased by 31% in 1972 from the previous year, or by approximately \$100 million. Within the past five years, gross business receipts have averaged an increase of 23.8% annually. The major expansion has been in retail trade, services and construction.



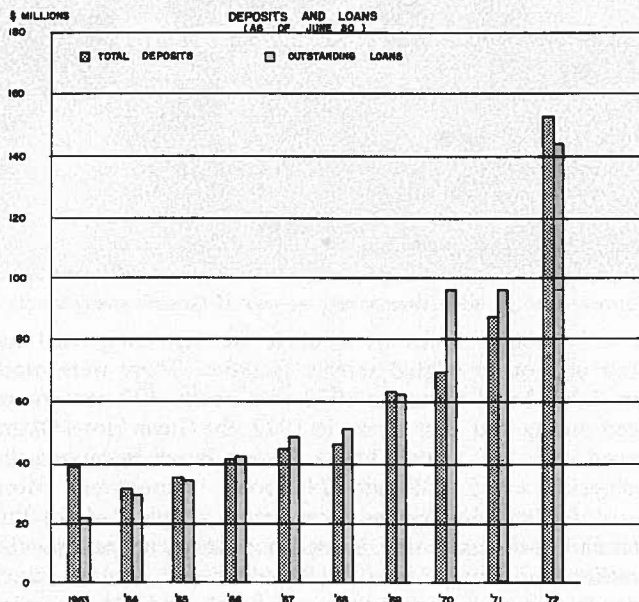
In the public sector a similar pattern of expansion has been recorded. Local government revenue, including federal grants-in-aid, increased from \$13.5 million to approximately \$75 million between 1962 and 1972. Over the same period, government expenditures expanded from approximately \$15 million to \$72 million. Expenditures for public schools, alone, amounted to nearly \$28 million in 1972, and more than \$4 million was spent on capital improvements. Total public construction, including religious institutions, increased by 128% in 1972 from the previous year. These government activities contributed significantly to the growing levels of resident employment, public spending, and to the creation of considerable investment in social over-head capital and public services — in education, public health, and utility infrastructure, to name a few.

Dramatic Change

As the above summary statistics on business receipts and government spending indicate, both consumer and investment spending increased dramatically over the years. The growing economy has contributed to an improved economic environment in which resident wants and needs are better met today than ever before. Furthermore, an economic base has been built from which the economy, when properly planned, may take off into the stage of sustained economic growth.

Clearly, an enviable record of performance has been achieved for all to see. As evidence of a booming modern economy, one only needs to see the economic activity associated with the recent performance of local financial institutions. In 1961 four financial institutions operated in Guam, only one of which was a bank. A decade later in 1971

eighteen such institutions were situated in Guam, five of which were banks, with consolidated deposits exceeding \$87.0 million and loans in force which exceeded \$96.8 million. In 1972, for the first time in Guam's history, a new bank, owned and managed by Guamanians, was established. Guamanians can indeed look to this bank with pride. In 1972 all financial institutions in Guam had consolidated deposits exceeding \$154.5 million and loans in force which exceeded \$144.0 million. In the period 1962-72, activity in loans expanded by approximately 800%, increasing by more than 49% from 1971 to 1972 alone. During the same period, deposits expanded by approximately 450%.



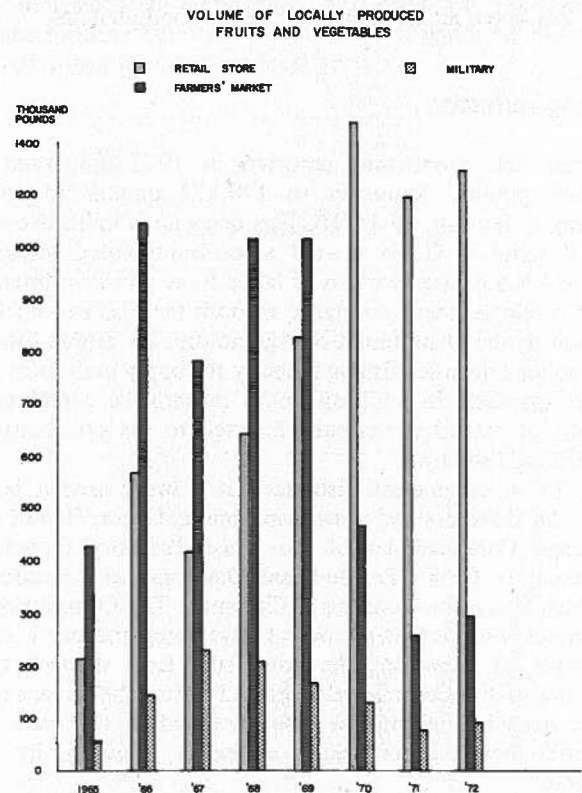
The financial community is now ready, in quantity as well as quality, to serve the growing need for convenience and services in domestic as well as international banking. The convenience and services of major international banking institutions are of much importance to the increasing number of American concerns using Guam as headquarters for Pacific region and Asian operations. Likewise, Guam serves as the crossroads of finance for increasing numbers of alien firms maintaining business relations with the United States. Transactions of this nature are further expedited by the excellent international communication and transportation network, of which Guam serves as the Western Pacific hub.

Agriculture

The outlook in the agricultural sector was considerably brighter in 1972 than it was in 1971. Between 1970 and 1971, the gross value of farm output declined by 16%. The declining activity in the agricultural sector during this period was attributed to crop failure associated with natural disaster and certain farm management problems developing in the poultry industry. This sector performed considerably better in 1972, registering a sharp increase of 35% in the gross value of output.

The impressive harvest of fruits and vegetables, when compared to 1971, might be attributed to more favorable conditions existing in 1972 than in the previous year. A

substantial reduction in the production of fruits and vegetables took place in 1971 primarily as a result of the extensive damage to crops brought on by Typhoon Amy in early May of that year. Total production in 1972 amounted to 2.5 million pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables, valued at \$478,000, compared to the previous year's 1.8 million pounds, valued at \$355,000, registering a gain of 35%. The principal crops were bananas, beans, cucumbers, melons, and tomatoes. In spite of the impressive increase over the previous year, the over-all expansion of fruits and vegetable production still remains less than desirable. As the most important primary industry in the economy of Guam, this sector needs to grow at a more rapid rate.



Despite the slaughter or processing of most of the island's old layer hens, coupled with a much reduced import of replacement birds, which took place in 1971, egg production showed an increase of 11% in 1972 from the previous year. It is estimated that 2.1 million dozen eggs were produced in 1972 compared to a record of 1.9 million dozens in 1971. At the close of 1972, the number of layers in production was 12.7% more than the previous year's level.

Hogs and cattle production remained relatively stable. Between 1970 and 1971, the local animal stock depleted significantly, largely due to home-use and "fiesta" slaughters. There were 5,800 and 8,750 head of cattle and hogs, respectively, in 1970, compared to 4,450 and 6,699 in 1971. In 1972 the number of cattle continued to decrease to 4,112 but the number of hogs increased significantly to 8,325, showing an increase of 24% from the previous year.

Guam's heavy reliance on imports continues to provide the justification for government emphasis on agricultural produc-

tion. The Department of Agriculture is presently directing considerable attention to commercially oriented types of farm operations, crop and animal breeding, insect pest and disease control, agricultural extension, marketing, and special functions relating to agricultural lease, crop insurance, farm loans and equipment rental services. The Hunt & Behrens Feedmill Company, which started operation in 1971, is certainly a welcome addition to local industry and is expected to stimulate the growth of the local poultry and livestock industries whose expansion is so vital for the economy's self-sufficiency. Earlier in 1970, the Department of Agriculture introduced the artificial insemination program in an effort to upgrade the local animal stock, especially of cattle. Imported semen from top quality bulls provide the genetic material for this artificial mating process. The continued effort along this line is an indispensable part of good planning.

Fishing Industry

Fresh fish production reported in 1972 amounted to 143,629 pounds compared to 170,577 pounds in 1971, showing a decrease of 15.9%. This decrease is indicative of a general trend in Guam toward a tourism-oriented economy into which a greater portion of labor force and investment is directed. Government programs, through the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Agriculture, are geared toward developing a deep-sea fishing industry to supply both local and export markets. In addition, more recently, a considerable amount of attention has been directed to the possibility of establishing fish farms.

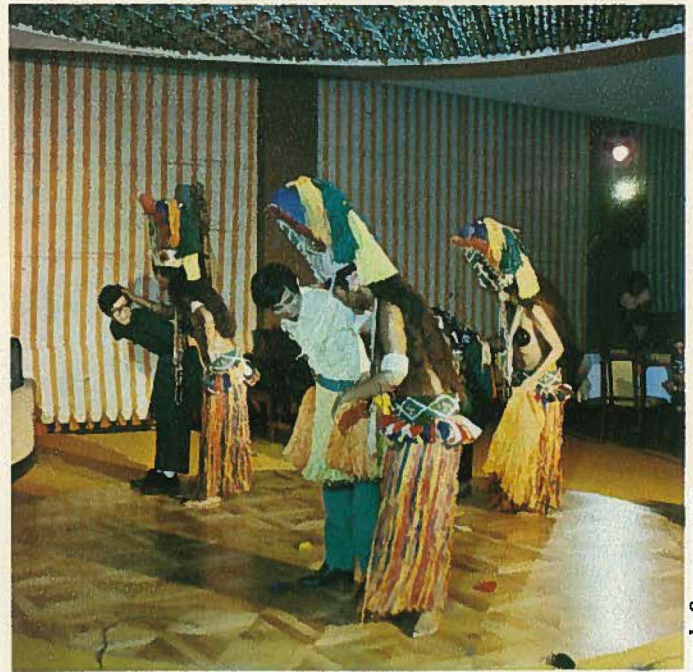
In 1970, commercial fisheries got a much-needed boost when the Governors of American Samoa, Guam, Hawaii and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory forged an agreement to form a Pacific Island Development Commission of which Governor Camacho is Chairman. The Commission is concerned with activities toward developing the purse seine technique of harvesting the potentially large skipjack tuna resources of the Central and Western Pacific. The various tuna stocks available within the operating radius of Guam are presently being commercially exploited primarily by the Japanese.

Visitor Industry

Guam is abundantly endowed with a variety of natural resources, a tropical climate ideally suited for development as a tourist center in the Western Pacific. In addition, Guam enjoys a favorable geographic location, serving an ever-increasing number of tourists. Guam is now served by four major airlines with 120 weekly flights to and from Guam.

Over the past several years, the visitor industry has grown at a fantastic rate. From a trickle of about 1,500 visitors in 1963, the island received 119,000 visitors in 1971 with the first ten months of 1972 showing 152,000 visitors of whom 114,000 are classified as tourists. Approximately 75% of all visitors to the island and 89% of the tourists came from Japan, with the young honeymooners dominating the scene. The United States ranked second with 15.5% of total visitors, followed by the Trust Territory and others with 4.2% and 5.7%, respectively.

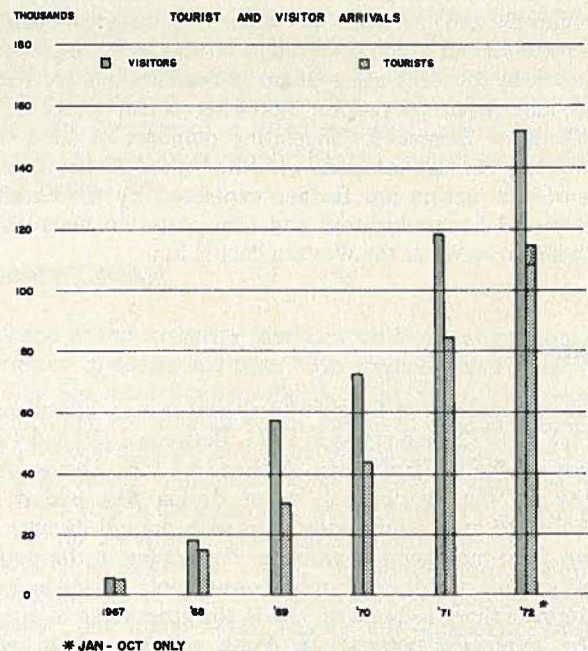
Needless to say, the influx of visitors has created a boom to

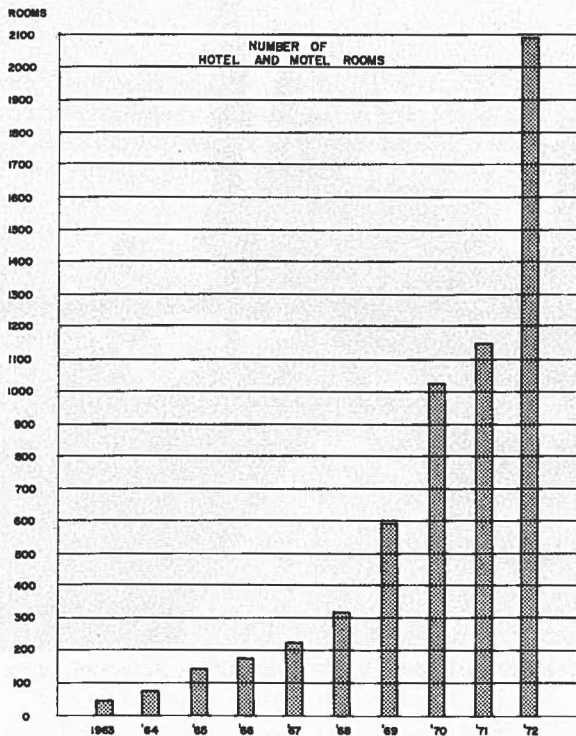


Walsh Photographics

Tourists join in with entertainers at one of Guam's many hotels.

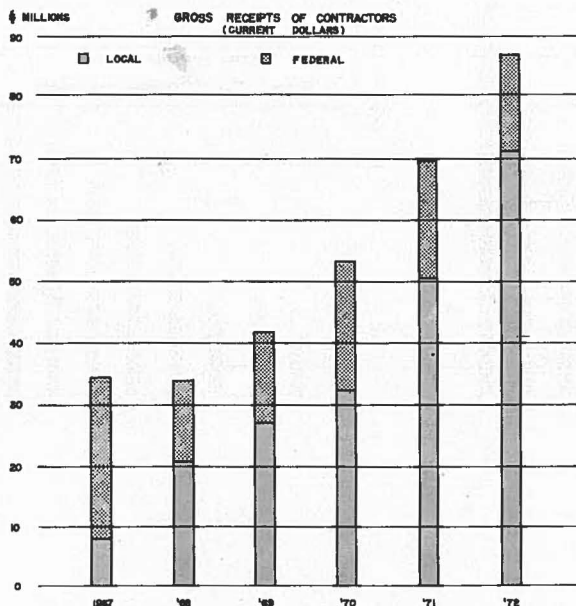
the construction industry, meeting the increasing need for hotels and other related service facilities. There were more than 2,000 hotel rooms in 1972 with nearly 400 new rooms added during that year alone. In 1972, the Guam Hotel Okura opened with 230 rooms; Fujita Tumon Beach Hotel and the Guamerica added 135 and 24 rooms, respectively. More tourist facilities are under construction or planned for this year. In less than a decade, the visitor industry has become the cornerstone of the growing private sector with assured future expansion in the construction of hotels and other service facilities, generating much needed income and employment for the local residents.



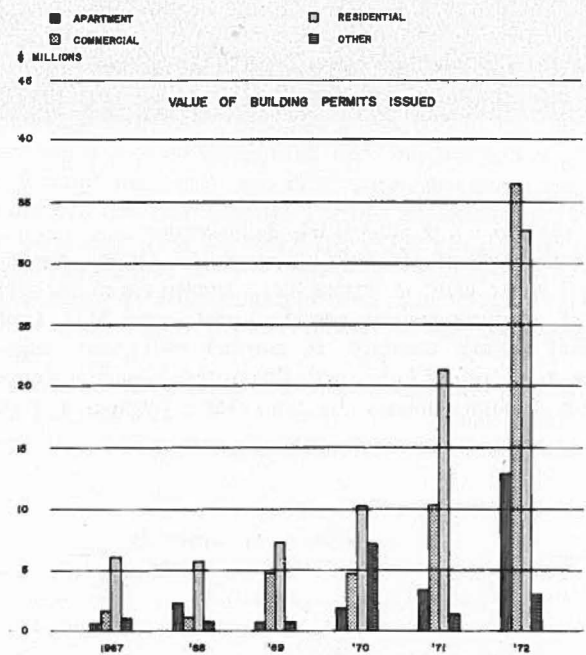


Construction

Not surprisingly, contract construction has been a leading industry in Guam for many years. The government rebuilding program after World War II, followed by the rehabilitation program after Typhoon Karen and the present construction boom in the private sector are responsible for continued growth in the construction industry. Today, construction is one of the leading employers in the economy with over 200 construction firms licensed in 1972.

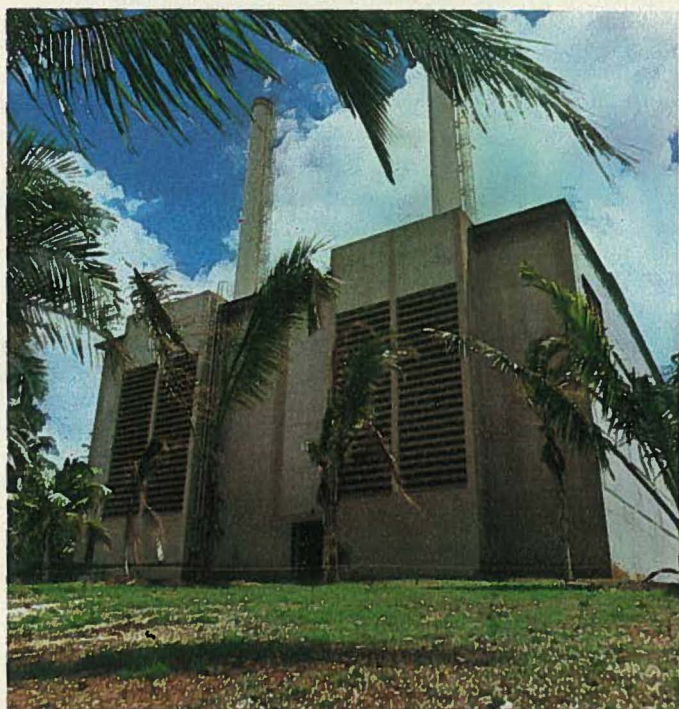


Gross receipts of contractors for 1972 amounted to \$86.3 million, \$71.4 million coming from the private sector and \$14.8 million from the public sector. This is an increase of 24% over the previous year. Building permits for new construction reached an all-time high in 1972, with 131 apartments, 1858 residential buildings, 97 commercial buildings, 5 hotels, 1 condominium, and 64 others for a total of 2155 valued at \$84.8 million. The number of apartment building permits alone rose from 46 (\$3.8 million) in 1971 to 131 (\$12.9 million) in 1972, an increase in value of \$9.1 million or 239% during this period. Residential construction increased by \$10.9 million to a total of \$32.4 million in 1972 or an increase of 51% from 1971. Building permits for additions to existing buildings totalled 2,474, valued at \$7.7 million. Based on building permits issued, the estimated cost for all residential, commercial, apartment and miscellaneous projects during 1972 was \$92.5 million, registering an increase of 104% over the previous fiscal year.



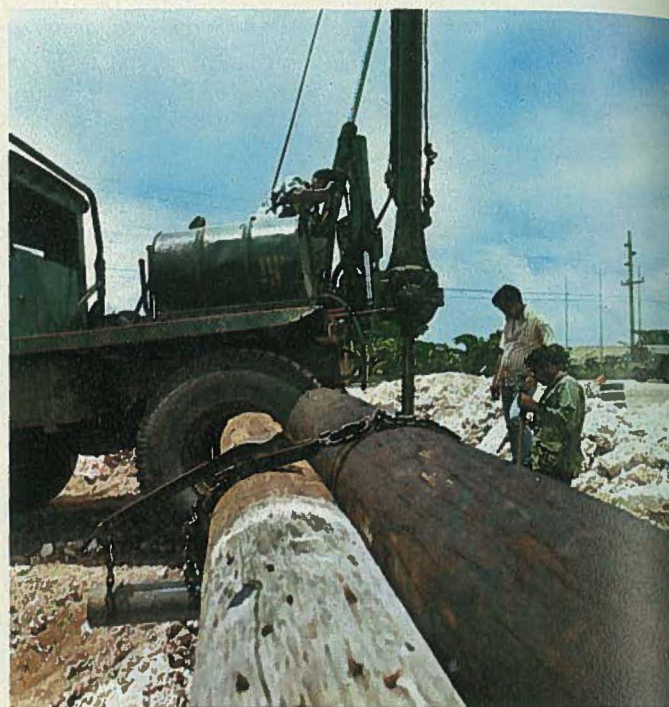
It is interesting to note the changing composition of construction. In 1968, the market share of apartment and residential construction and improvement was 85.5%. In subsequent years, the market share for apartment and residential construction had gradually declined, and in 1972 it accounted for 54% of the total, while commercial construction increased from 9% to 43% during this same period. On the positive side, this reflects considerable capital formation in the business sector. However, considering the substandard housing stock, the trend should be reversed or at least stabilized, if the local residents are to be adequately served.

Within the context of construction activity, dramatic increases in the consumption of related utility services have also been reported. Over the ten-year period from 1962 to 1971, electricity consumption has increased from 64.8 million KWH to 259.4 million KWH. In 1972 electricity consumption was 309.3 million KWH — an increase of 19% from the previous fiscal year. Similar increases were evident in water



Walsh Photographics

Tanguisson Power Plant



Walsh Photographics

Telephone poles being laid by Public Utility Agency of Guam.

consumption and the use of telephone services.

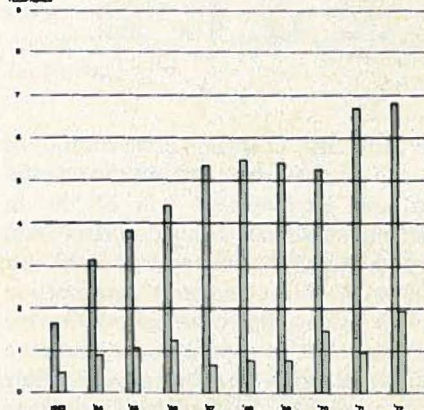
At the end of 1972, PUAG's (Public Utility Agency of Guam) water plant in service had a supply capability of 12.5 M.G.D. (million gallons per day) and a 6.6 M.G. (million gallons) storage capacity. In another two years, this will increase to 16.0 M.G.D., with the storage capacity increasing to 8.6 million gallons. In ten years, through a planned

program, there will be a supply source capability of 23.0 M.G.D. to provide domestic water to 230,000 population.

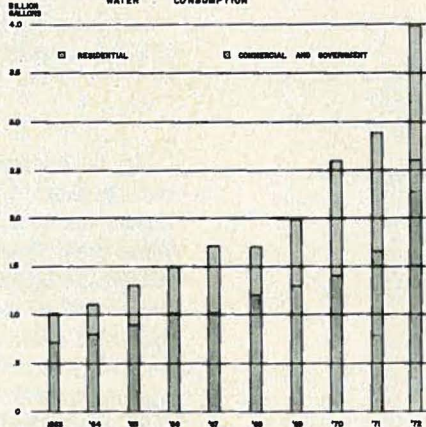
The present wastewater system in service is available to 30% of the northern district, 80% of the central district, and 70% of the western district. In two years, 60% of the southern district will be served. Eight years hence, prime wastewater facilities will be available island-wide.

TELEPHONES IN USE

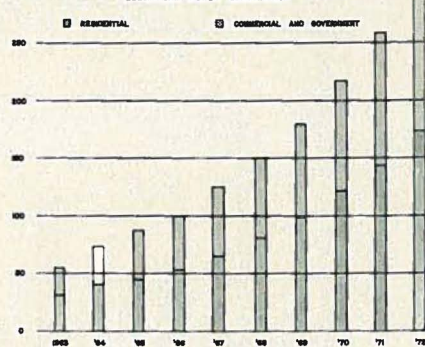
RESIDENTIAL
COMMERCIAL & GOVERNMENT



WATER CONSUMPTION



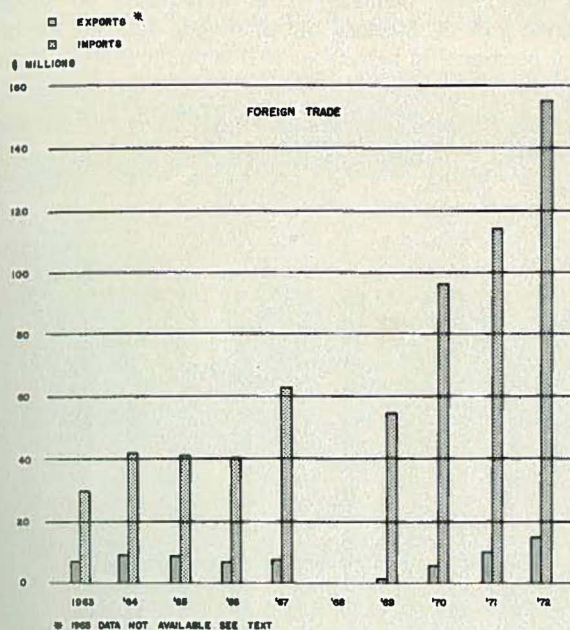
ELECTRICAL POWER CONSUMPTION



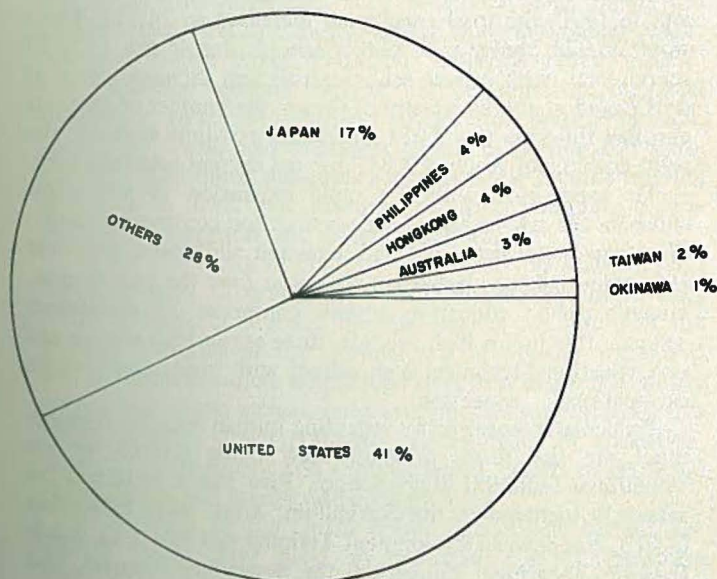
Foreign Trade

As a small island economy whose major industries are tourism and construction, Guam depends heavily on external sources for almost all commodities it needs for sustenance. Guam is a duty-free port and hence is not subject to the same restrictions as in the mainland. The balance of trade statistics illustrates the high degree of Guam's dependence on external sources.

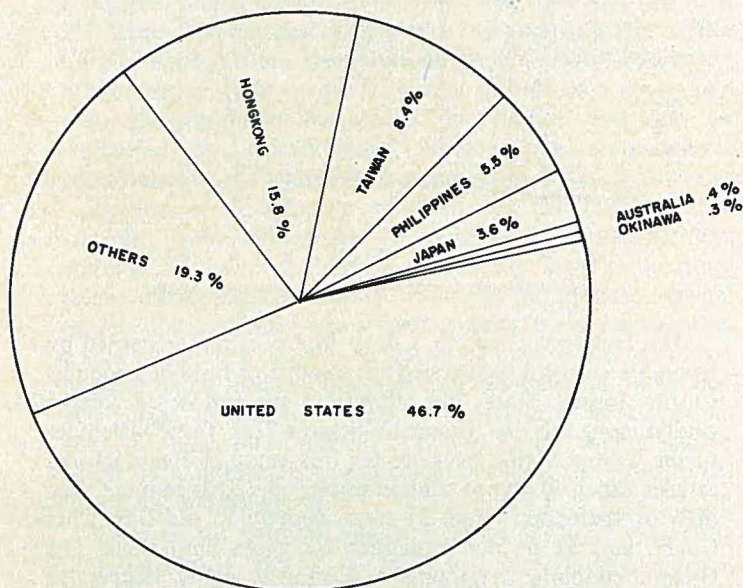
In 1962 civilian imports amounted to \$20.7 million. It climbed to \$115 million in 1971, showing an increase of



IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY
(FISCAL YEAR '72)



EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY
(FISCAL YEAR '72)



Walsh Photographics

Guam looks forward to the completion of the International Trade Center.

455%. Fiscal Year 1972 registered a total of \$156.5 million in civilian imports or an increase of 36% over the previous fiscal year. During the same period, exports also increased, but considerably less than imports, creating an increasingly larger trade imbalance. Over the ten-year period from 1962 to 1971, exports expanded from \$6.4 million to \$10.5 million, and to \$15.8 million in 1972, creating trade deficits of \$14.3 million, \$104.5 million, and \$140.8 million for the corresponding periods.

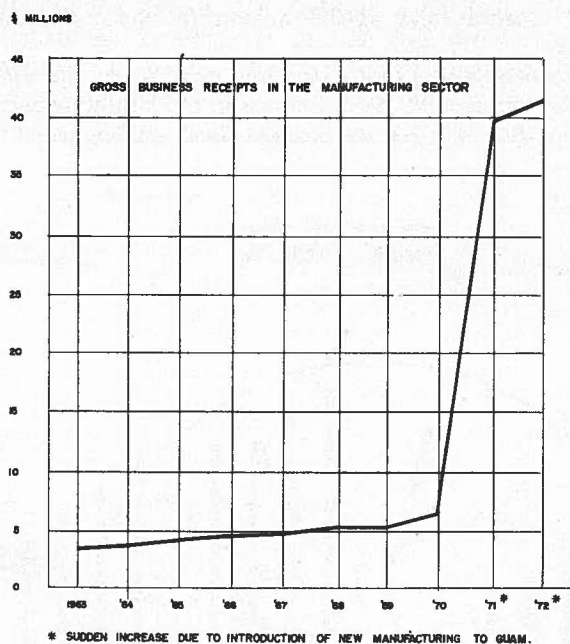
Percentage-wise, exports increased by 65% over the ten-year period, starting with 1962. Exports in 1972 show an increase of more than 50% over the previous fiscal year compared to an

increase of 36% in civilian imports, thereby creating a slightly favorable impact on the trade deficit. Guam to U.S. Mainland exports consist mainly of mineral fuels, watch movements and jewelry.

In 1971, imports, via surface and air cargo, by leading countries, was as follows: from U.S. — \$65.7 million, Japan — \$18.3 million, Hongkong — \$66 million, Philippines — \$3.6 million, Australia — \$2.5 million, Trust Territory — \$.3 million and others — \$18.0 million. Thus, the United States and Japan remain the largest suppliers for Guam, accounting for about 73% of the total imports. It is interesting to note that estimated per capita imports increased from \$471 in 1962 to \$2,227 in 1972 — an increase of 373%, indicating a high level of consumption and rising economic activities.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing in Guam in the sixties was of minimal importance. The main industries at that time were bakery products, dairy products, soft drinks, watch assembly and local handicrafts, with gross receipts reported well below \$8 million. In the seventies, the manufacturing industry began to expand rapidly with the emergence of an oil refinery, a brewery, a feed mill and more recently garment and textiles firms. At present, approximately 5% of the total labor force in Guam is employed by manufacturing industries. In addition to these established industries, new industries, such as plastics, cosmetics, carpets, and building materials are expected to develop in the near future.



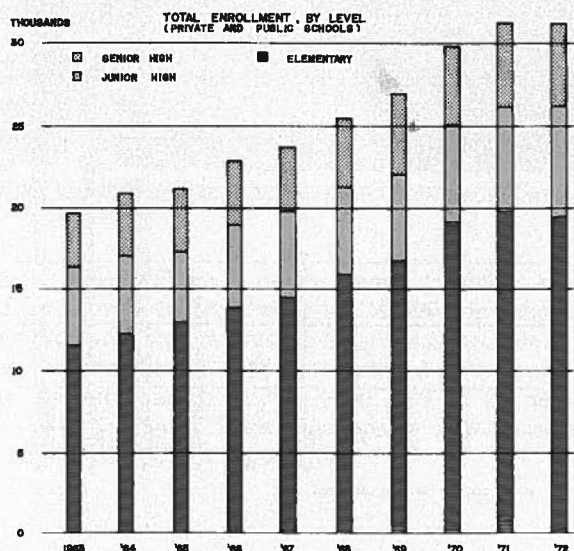
The fact that Guam is a duty free port and governed by favorable customs regulations for exports of finished products to the United States has stimulated the inflow of foreign capital along this line. General Headnote 3(a), Tariff Schedules of the United States, provides for free entry of manufactured articles which 1) do not contain foreign materials of more than 50% of their total value, 2) come directly to the U.S. from Guam, and 3) are not prohibited by quota limitations. The Guam Economic Development Authority assists prospective

industries, providing necessary information regarding the expansion of the local economy and doing business in Guam.

Manufacturing in Guam is expected to increase in value and importance, providing a much needed substitute for certain imports and expanding exports to the United States and the rest of the world.

Human Resources

Faced with a young, growing population, Guam's primary government resource commitment in recent years has been to manpower development. A well-coordinated long/and short range manpower planning is a prerequisite to sustained economic growth. Meeting the increasing demand for highly trained personnel in private, as well as public sectors, is one of the great challenges facing the economy in the seventies.



Guam's formal public school system first began in 1900 with its enrollment expanding at a steady rate over the decades. In 1950, 9,226 students were enrolled in grades one through twelve; in 1960, enrollment rose to 13,646 students; and in 1970, the total enrollment increased to 24,757. There were 26,922 students in public schools during the 1972-73 school year, with private school enrollment showing a total of 4,817, and at the University of Guam, the number of students enrolled full-time was 2,051. Including part-time students, the total enrollment reached 3,351 for the current academic year.

To keep pace with the rapid expansion of school-age children, the rate of classroom construction continues steadily. This growth has been met with constant addition of well over 100 public school classrooms each year over the past decade. Guam's public education system comprises 23 elementary schools, five junior high schools, three senior high schools and one vocational-technical high school with major emphasis on occupational education.

Particularly noteworthy regarding human resource development are the many programs now being offered by the Vocational-Technical High School. Five major programs are presently included in the curriculum; Adult Basic Education (ABE), Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA), Adult Evening Vocational Education, the Secondary Program, and

the Post Secondary Program. Adult Basic Education is designed for persons who have not yet completed their education and consists of courses in mathematics, English, citizenship and instruction for taking the General Education Development examination to secure a high school equivalency certificate. Short term training and retraining for the youth as dental aids, construction inspectors, cosmetologists, teletype operators, power plant operators, heavy equipment operators and both electrical and mechanical trainees are the objectives under the Manpower Development Training Act program. Approximately 1200 to 1300 students are enrolled each semester with the Adult Evening Vocational Education program, offering academic courses leading to a high school diploma together with opportunities in occupational training courses for adults of all ages.



Walsh Photographics

Vocational - Technical High School is offering this individual the opportunity to learn a skill.

Secondary and post-secondary programs, in addition to leading to high school diplomas, offer specialized training in one of the following fields: auto mechanics, small engine and marine repair, machine shop, welding, body and fender repair, masonry, engine repair, carpentry, electrical repair, graphic arts, drafting, general clerical, office practice, technical electronics, air conditioning and refrigeration, secretarial skills, accounting, radio and television repair, marketing and salesmanship. Additional programs added recently include training programs in food and cafeteria services, plumbing, heavy equipment operation, and diesel mechanics.

At the University of Guam, a wide variety of academic and career-oriented programs are being pursued by more than 3,000 students. In meeting the challenge of the seventies, the primary objective of the University is to develop managerial and technical resources with a high level of competence for the private and public sectors. Program priorities supported by this objective place direct emphasis on the fields of education, business, management and administration, health, medical and social service and marine and ecology.

In addition to the Guam public educational system, the United States Navy plays an important role in manpower training under the Navy Apprentice Program. Over the years, a

great many local residents have been trained in a wide variety of job skills under this program.

The Guam Consumer Price Index

The high cost of living in Guam continues to be one of the major economic problems. Despite the rapid economic changes which have taken place in recent years, the economy of Guam still remains a high cost-low income region, compared to the rest of the nation. The high disparity that exists between the high cost of living and low income in the economy of Guam — the pay/price gap — is of great concern to policymakers, the business community, and the general public. Because of Guam's high dependence on external sources, it is particularly important that all price movements prevailing here and abroad be monitored accurately. To accomplish this important task, the Guam Legislature appropriated a special fund for Fiscal Year 1972 to establish the Cost of Living Office, a section of the Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam. The Guam Consumer Price Index was made operational with the base price survey, conducted during the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1973.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is designed to measure changes in prices of commodities and services normally purchased by the consuming community, both families and single persons living alone. The Guam CPI, like the U.S. CPI, is based on the concept of a *representative* "market basket," a sample of all goods and services that consumers purchase. A total of approximately 200 items have been selected to *represent* the price movements of all goods and services that consumers normally buy. These items are divided into major groups and sub-groups, and indices are computed at different levels of aggregation. More than 740 price quotations are collected each quarter for computing the Guam CPI and related sub-indices. The total number of business outlets included in the construction of the CPI is approximately 110, ranging from grocery and department stores to a variety of service establishments.

The first price survey was conducted in September of 1972, which serves as the base period. The second price survey was conducted during the month of November, covering more than 200 items, 100 business outlets, and 742 price quotations. The Cost of Living Office, Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, reports quarterly price indices on a continuing basis, supplemented by special price series that may be warranted by extraordinary developments in economic conditions and the needs of the community.

Because of the shipping strike called by the Masters, Mates, and Pilot Union on October 25, which lasted over forty days and coincided with the second price survey, some of the items priced during the first survey could not be found in several outlets. Consequently, the second quarter indices are based on a smaller number of price comparisons than would have been possible under normal circumstances. Nevertheless, more than 700 price comparisons were obtained and served as an adequate basis for a reliable CPI. The future indices will be based on a broader sampling frame but with the basic model remaining unchanged.

Between the first and second quarters of Fiscal Year 1973 (July-December, 1972), the consumer price increased to an index of 102.34 (first quarter FY 1973 = 100), or 2.34%. This

increase is *equivalent* to a compound annual rate of 9.69%. However, equivalent compound annual rates *should not* be taken as projections or price forecasts. Compound annual rate statements simply represent numerical equivalents of quarterly price changes converted to a twelve-month basis to achieve uniformity in statistical expression. For example, the generalized electric power rate increase of approximately twenty-one (21) percent occurring in the second quarter is not expected to increase by like amounts in subsequent quarters of the current fiscal year. In making annual rate *projections* it is appropriate to exclude item price increases for subsequent quarters where no further increases are expected to occur. Holding the power rate constant for the remainder of the fiscal year and recomputing compound annual rates for all items, accordingly, results in an index of 107.46. Readers will note a difference of 2.23 percentage points in the two annual rates quoted is entirely attributable to the change in generalized electricity rate.

The food index shows a hefty increase of 2.96% or a compound annual rate of 12.38%. Much of this increase is attributable to drastic changes in the prices of fresh vegetables and fish, followed by a more modest price increase for meat and almost all other food items. The drastic increases in the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables observed in Guam during this period may be explained by the prolonged shipping strike and seasonal factors which contribute to higher fruit and vegetable prices during winter months. This pattern was also observed on the U.S. mainland during the same period.

The index for meat products registered an increase of 3.2%. This increase was led by a sharp rise in the prices of relatively expensive meat products such as roasts, steaks, pork roasts, etc. On the other hand, the total meat index was reduced considerably by a decline in the cost of cheaper meat products — mostly ground beef, lamb chops, and New Zealand meats. This might suggest a possible seasonal shift in consumer demand from inexpensive to relatively more expensive meat products.

The overall increase in the food index was also moderated to a large extent by decreases in the prices of cereals and bakery products, poultry, and processed fruits and vegetables. In general, the index for the sub-group, food at home, increased by 3.15% to an index of 103.15, while the index for food away from home, including restaurant meals and snacks, remained unchanged.

The most notable change in the housing component of the CPI was the index for gas and electricity, which rose to an index of 121.57, or approximately 22%. Of the total change for this component, more than 21% was due to the generalized

power rate increase effected by the Guam Power Authority on October 1, 1972. Sizable increases were also found in the other items such as maintenance and repair services, household appliances, and housekeeping supplies, furniture being the only item showing a slight price decrease. The overall price change for all components within the housing group resulted in an increase slightly in excess of 3%.

Of the five major commodity and service components of the CPI, the apparel and upkeep group showed the least price increase during this period. The index for this group climbed to 100.06, or 100.24 at a compound annual rate. The index for girls' apparel was the only component in this group showing a rather large increment, more than 8%, equivalent to an annual increase of 36.4%. During the month of November, many of the local stores had special sales on men's clothing and footwear over a prolonged period of time, reflecting favorably in the indices for these components.

The used car component of the CPI is not an insignificant part of consumer expenditure with the weight of more than 2.5%. For a meaningful price comparison over time, the selected items in the base period meeting a set of specifications must be priced again in subsequent quarters. However, because of the limited used car market in Guam and a somewhat arbitrary nature of pricing practice — such as the wide variance that normally exists between quoted prices and actual sale prices coupled with the "deals" on trade-in allowances and the like — a meaningful price comparison could not be made on used cars for the second quarter indexes. It was, therefore, decided that the used car component should be excluded from index computation until such time as a meaningful price comparison could be obtained from an expanded used car market. Excluding the used car component, the index for transportation was 102.35, reflecting an increase of 2.38% between pricing periods or 9.87% at an equivalent compound annual rate. This change was due to increases in new car prices and the cost of auto services.

Prices for health and recreation group have been stable with only one service component, women's hair care, showing an increase of 3.44%. All other components held steady during the period, resulting in the overall index of 100.25.

Thus, all in all, the Guam CPI for the second quarter of Fiscal Year 1973, excluding the used car component, registered an increase of 2.34% at a quarterly rate. This increase of 2.34% for a single quarter is alarming in light of the estimated national increase in the level of U.S. consumer prices approximating 1%, which, in itself, is a rate still higher than desired.

TABLE A
Consumer Price Index: Guam
(First Quarter, FY 1973 = 100)

Group	Relative Importance	Index for 2nd Qtr.	Equivalent Compound Annual Rates*
All Items	100.00	102.34	109.69
Food	30.34	102.96	112.38
Food at home	28.51	103.15	113.21
Cereals & Bakery Products	4.16	99.67	98.69
Cereals & grain products	2.31	98.60	94.52
Bakery products	1.85	101.01	104.10
Meats, poultry, and fish	12.07	104.16	117.17
Meats	8.52	103.21	113.43
Poultry	1.97	98.53	94.25
Fish	1.57	116.44	183.83
Dairy products	2.55	103.23	113.56
Fruits and vegetables	3.60	105.20	122.48
Fresh fruits	.91	103.62	115.29
Fresh vegetables	1.08	117.86	192.96
Processed fruits and vegetables	1.61	97.65	90.93
Other food at home	6.13	102.00	108.24
Eggs	1.37	100.00	100.00
Fats and oil	1.18	104.80	120.63
Sugar and sweets	.70	103.10	112.99
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.59	100.10	100.40
Prepared and partly prepared food	1.28	103.50	114.75
Food away from home	1.83	100.00	100.00
Housing	30.10	103.24	113.60
Shelter	19.79	100.32	101.29
Rent	1.61	100.67	102.71
Home Ownership	18.19	100.29	101.17
Purchase and finance	16.17	100.00	100.00
Taxes and insurance	.48	100.00	100.00
Maintenance and repairs	1.54	103.45	114.53
Commodities	.86	100.12	100.48
Services	.68	107.63	134.19
Fuel and utilities	5.15	113.91	168.36
Fuel oil	.13	100.00	100.00
Gas and electricity	3.27	121.57	218.43
Other utilities	1.76	100.70	102.83
Household furnishings and operation	5.15	103.76	115.91
Textile housefurnishings	.61	100.00	100.00
Furniture	.50	98.82	95.36
Floor coverings	.05	100.00	100.00
Appliances	1.69	107.37	117.37
Other housefurnishings	.22	100.00	100.00
Housekeeping supplies	1.53	104.00	104.00
Housekeeping services	.55	100.00	100.00

(Continued)

* Annual rates should not be taken as projections. Rather the Annual Rate column represents price changes converted to a twelve month (12) basis to achieve uniformity in statistics.

26
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 For the second quarter index
 Annual rates
 price changes converted
 (Continued)
 %
 0
 91

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(First Quarter, FY 1973 = 100)

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Bakery products	1.85	101.01	104.10
Meats, poultry, and fish	12.07	104.16	117.17
Meats	8.52	103.21	113.43
Poultry	1.97	98.53	94.25
Fish	1.57	116.44	183.83
Dairy products	2.55	103.23	113.56
Fruits and vegetables	3.60	105.20	122.48
Fresh fruits	.91	103.62	115.29
Fresh vegetables	1.08	117.86	192.96
Processed fruits and vegetables	1.61	97.65	90.93
Other food at home	6.13	102.00	108.24
Eggs	1.37	100.00	100.00
Fats and oil	1.18	104.80	120.63
Sugar and sweets	.70	103.10	112.99
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.59	100.10	100.40
Prepared and partly prepared food	1.28	103.50	114.75
Food away from home	1.83	100.00	100.00
Housing	30.10	103.24	113.60
Shelter	19.79	100.32	101.29
Rent	1.61	100.67	102.71
Home Ownership	18.19	100.29	101.17
Purchase and finance	16.17	100.00	100.00
Taxes and insurance	.48	100.00	100.00
Maintenance and repairs	1.54	103.45	114.53
Commodities	.86	100.12	100.48
Services	.68	107.63	134.19
Fuel and utilities	5.15	113.91	168.36
Fuel oil	.13	100.00	100.00
Gas and electricity	3.27	121.57	218.43
Other utilities	1.76	100.70	102.83
Household furnishings and operation	5.15	103.76	115.91
Textile housefurnishings	.61	100.00	100.00
Furniture	.50	98.82	95.36
Floor coverings	.05	100.00	100.00
Appliances	1.69	107.37	132.90
Other housefurnishings	.22	100.00	100.00
Housekeeping supplies	1.53	104.91	121.13
Housekeeping services	.55	100.00	100.00

(Continued)

* Annual rates should not be taken as projections. Rather the Annual Rate column represents numerical equivalents of quarterly price changes converted to a twelve month (12) basis to achieve uniformity in statistical expression.

TABLE A — continued

Group	Relative Importance	Index for 2nd Qtr.	Annual Rate
SPECIAL GROUP			
All items less Food	69.66	102.07	108.54
Commodities less Food	39.92	101.38	105.64
Commodities	69.26	102.10	108.67
Services	30.73	102.80	111.68
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar:			
First Quarter, FY 1973 = \$1.00		.98	.92

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

TABLE B
Percent Distribution of Quarterly Price Comparisons

Item	From 1st Qtr. to 2nd Qtr. FY '73 (percent of quotation)	
All items	100%	
Increases		12%
Decreases		3
No Change		85
All items less Food	100%	
Increases		5%
Decreases		2
No Change		93
Food at home	100%	
Increases		19%
Decreases		5
No Change		76
Commodities less Food	100%	
Increases		4%
Decreases		3
No Change		93
Commodities	100%	
Increases		13%
Decreases		4
No Change		83
Services	100%	
Increases		9%
Decreases		0
No Change		91

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

TABLE A -- continued

Group	Relative Importance	Index for 2nd Qtr.	Equivalent Compound Annual Rates*
Apparel and upkeep	5.88	100.06	100.24
Men's and boys' apparel	1.38	97.02	88.60
Men's apparel	1.02	95.99	84.90
Boys' apparel	.35	100.00	100.00
Women's and girls' apparel	2.62	102.99	112.51
Women's apparel	1.65	100.00	100.00
Girls' apparel	.97	108.07	136.40
Footwear	.77	99.17	96.72
Other apparel	1.12	97.53	90.48
Commodities	.97	97.17	89.15
Services	.14	100.00	100.00
Transportation	17.96	102.38	109.87
Private cars	17.65	102.42	110.04
Autos and related goods	15.81	102.43	110.08
Auto purchase	12.39	103.10	112.99
New	8.64	103.54	114.93
Used**	2.52		
Finance	1.23	100.00	100.00
Gas and oil	2.75	100.00	100.00
Auto parts	.67	100.00	100.00
Auto services	1.84	102.33	109.65
Public	.30	100.00	100.00
Health and Recreation	15.72	100.25	101.00
Medical care	5.03	100.00	100.00
Drugs and prescriptions	.75	100.00	100.00
Counter	.38	100.00	100.00
Prescriptions	.37	100.00	100.00
Professional services	1.43	100.00	100.00
Hospital services	.77	100.00	100.00
Health insurance	2.07	100.00	100.00
Personal goods and service	1.83	102.14	108.84
Toilet goods	.69	100.00	100.00
Services	1.14	103.44	114.49
Reading and recreation	2.57	100.00	100.00
Recreation	1.92	100.00	100.00
Recreational goods	.76	100.00	100.00
Recreational Services	1.16	100.00	100.00
Reading and education	.65	100.00	100.00
Other goods and services	6.29	100.00	100.00
Tobacco products	1.02	100.00	100.00
Alcoholic beverages	.79	100.00	100.00
Personal expenses	4.48	100.00	100.00

(Continued)

* Annual rates should not be taken as projections. Rather the Annual Rate column represents numerical equivalents of quarterly price changes converted to a twelve (12) basis to achieve uniformity in statistical expression.

** For the second quarter indexes, the used car component has been excluded. See Text.



Walsh Photographics

There is much beauty to be found in Guam.

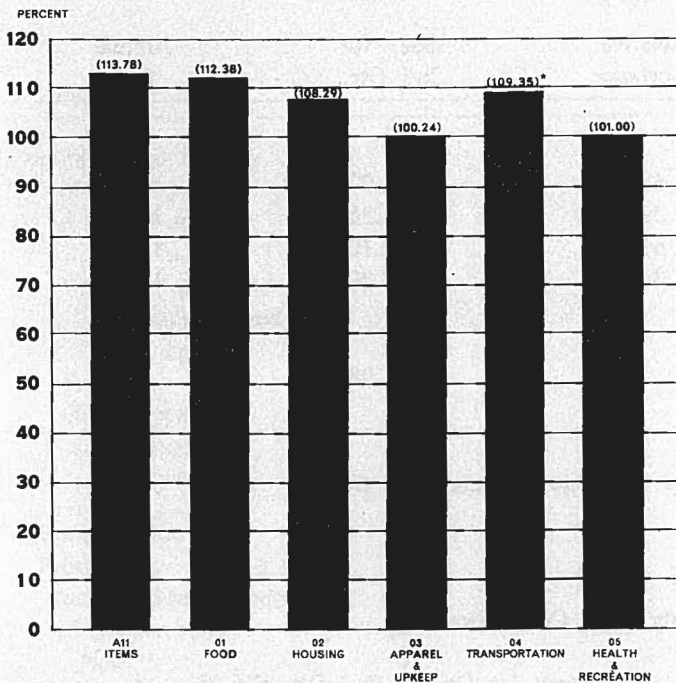


R.R. Hernandez



Walsh Photographics

PRICE INDEXES FOR MAJOR GROUPS: ANNUAL RATE
(1st Qtr., FY 1973 = 100)



* NOTE: INDEX FOR TRANSPORTATION LESS USED CARS, see text.

SOURCE: TABLE A

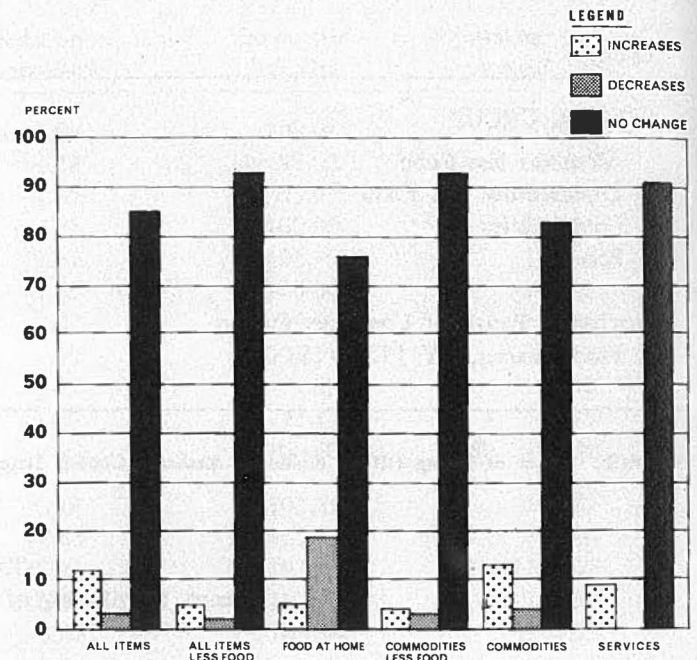
(FIGURE 1)

Conclusion

As the preceding presentation amply demonstrates, all sectors of the economy showed healthy growth in 1972. The people of Guam can be justly proud of their accomplishments.

As the private sector of the economy expands, the government sector faces a greater responsibility for providing the social goods and services that the community requires. For orderly, balanced growth, Guam can learn from the experiences of many other regions which have undergone similar economic changes.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF QUARTERLY PRICE COMPARISONS
BY SPECIAL COMMODITY GROUPS

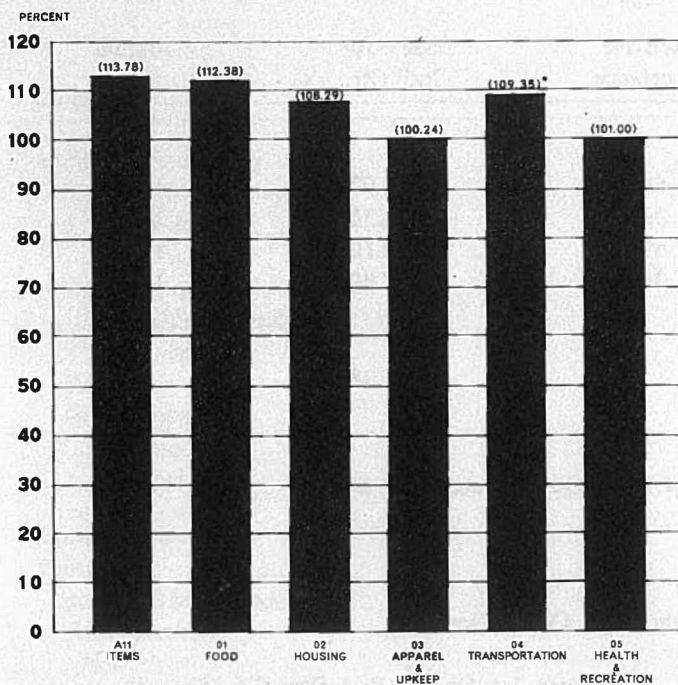


SOURCE: TABLE B

(FIGURE 2)

Despite the prosperity of the past years, there still remain many unsolved social and economic problems — the generally depressed labor market, uneven distribution of income, high cost of living, lack of trained human resources, public health, just to name a few. Only through the collective efforts of the community as a whole, can the development potential of Guam be fully realized without deteriorating the quality of life which other economies have so painfully experienced. In this spirit, the private and public sectors must join together in "Challenging the Seventies" in pursuit of prosperity for all.

PRICE INDEXES FOR MAJOR GROUPS: ANNUAL RATE
(1st Qtr., FY 1973 = 100)



* NOTE: INDEX FOR TRANSPORTATION LESS USED CARS, see text.

SOURCE: TABLE A

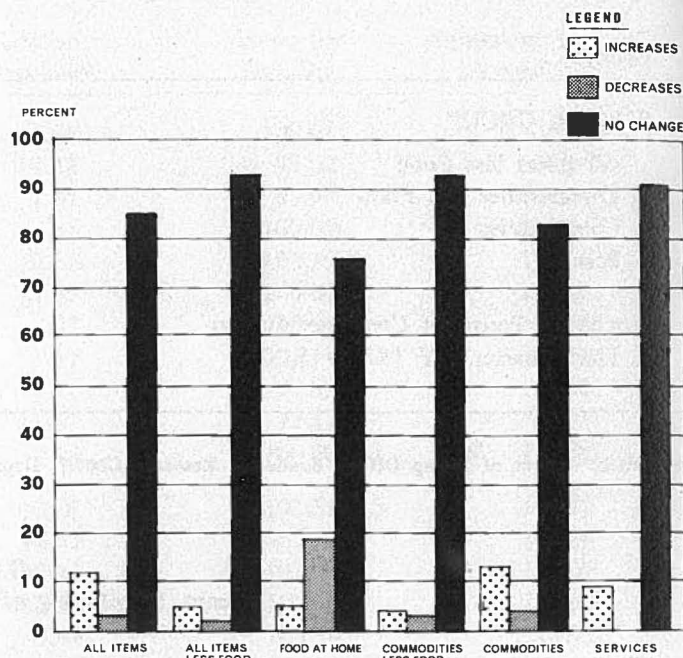
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Tables)

Demographic Information

No. 1 – Population

Year	(Base Areas) Military	Guamanians	Statesiders	Filipinos	Others	Total Local	Grand Total
1960	23,329 ¹	34,762 ¹	4,538 ¹	3,043 ¹	1,372 ¹	43,715 ¹	67,044 ¹
1961	23,300	36,372	4,684	3,220	1,572	45,748	69,048
1962	26,684 ³	38,049	4,720	3,406	1,700	47,875	74,559
1963	29,371 ³	39,428	4,961	3,750	1,948	50,087	79,458
1964	32,228 ³	41,362	5,102	3,900	2,067	52,431	84,659
1965	33,385 ³	43,100	5,210	4,275	2,284	54,869	88,254
1966	38,000	44,922	5,334	4,550	2,619	57,425	95,425
1967	38,000	46,782	5,650	4,825	2,833	60,090	98,090
1968	35,000	48,758	5,866	5,200	3,060	62,884	97,844
1969	21,768 ²	51,000	6,034	5,500	3,270	65,804 ²	87,572 ²
1970	19,037 ²	52,400	6,248	5,740	3,504	67,892 ²	86,929 ²
(1970 Actual)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(84,996) ⁴

NOTES:

- ¹ Agrees with figure appearing on Table NO. 5 of "Report on Determination-Capacity of the Territory of Guam to Raise Capital Funds by Issuance of General Obligation Bonds or Allied Type of Debt Instruments," prepared by Standard Research Consultants, Inc., 1968.
- ² Memo from Census Supervisor to Governor of Guam, July 22, 1970.
- ³ Based on revised data supplied to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Representatives by U.S. Department of Defense. (Note: The military population projection could be considerably altered as a result of U.S. withdrawals from Southeast Asia.)
- ⁴ U.S. Census of 1970.

PROCEDURES: 1960 data taken from previous report, as stated in Note¹, above. Data for Military, Total Local, and Grand Total for 1969 and 1970 taken from memo referred to in Note², above. Total Local column completed by applying an appropriate compound annual growth rate (approximately 104.65) to raise 43,715 to 65,804 over a period of 9 years. Distribution of population by classifications was estimated for intervening years, giving consideration to over-all growth rate, except Pilipino, which was conformed to data supplied by Department of Commerce, Guam.

SOURCE:

Preliminary Report Covering the Economic Growth of the Territory of Guam and Capital Requirements Necessary to Support Growth for Period 1971-1977, Standard Research Consultants, Inc., 1971. U.S. Census of Population: 1970 Report Issued November 1971.

No. 2 – POPULATION OF GUAM: EARLIEST CENSUS TO 1970

		Total	
		Change from preceding census	
	Population	Number	Percent
1970 (Apr. 1)	84,996	17,952	26.8
1960 (Apr. 1)	67,044	7,546	12.7
1950 (Apr. 1)	59,498	37,208	166.9
1940 (Apr. 1)	22,290 ¹	3,781	20.4
1930 (Apr. 1)	18,509	5,234	39.4
1920 (Jan. 1)	13,275	1,469	12.4
1910	11,806	2,130	22.0
1901	9,676	—	—

¹ Includes native men enlisted in U.S. Navy, but excludes United States Naval Station personnel (319).

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970

No. 3 – POPULATION AND LAND AREA OF ELECTION DISTRICTS: 1970

		1970 population							1970 population				
Urban and Rural	Land square mile, 1970	Total		Urban		Rural	Urban and Rural	Land area in square mile, 1970	Total		Urban		Rural
		Number	Per square mile	Total	Percent of total				Number	Per square mile	Total	Percent of total	
Guam	209	84,996	407	21,671	25.5	63,325	Merizo ¹	6	1,529	255	....	....	1,529
Agana	1	2,119	2,119	.....	.....	2,119	Mongmong-Toto-Maite ..	2	6,057	3,029	5,052	83.4	1,005
Agana Heights ..	1	3,156	3,156	3,156	100.0	.....	Piti	7	1,284	183	....	....	1,284
Agat	10	4,308	431	2,612	60.6	1,696	Santa Rita ...	17	8,109	477	....	....	8,109
Asan	6	2,629	438	.....	.....	2,629	Sinajana	1	3,506	3,506	2,621	74.6	885
Barrigada	9	6,356	706	.....	.....	6,356	Talofofo	17	1,935	114	....	....	1,935
Chalan Pago-Ordot	6	2,931	489	.....	.....	2,931	Tamuning ...	6	10,218	1,703	8,230	80.5	1,988
Dededo	30	10,780	359	.....	.....	10,780	Umatac	6	813	136	....	....	813
Inarajan	19	1,897	100	.....	.....	1,897	Yigo	35	11,542	330	....	....	11,542
Mangilao	10	3,228	323	.....	.....	3,228	Yona	20	2,599	130	....	....	2,599

¹ Includes Cocos Island.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970

No. 4 – POPULATION BY DISTRICT SUB-DIVISIONS

District Subdivisions			District Subdivisions		
	1970	1960	Percent Change		Percent Change
Guam	84,996	67,044	26.8	Merizo ¹	1,529
Agana	2,119	1,642	29.0	Mongmong-Toto-Maite	3,015
Agana Heights	3,156	3,210	-1.7	Piti	1,467
Agat	4,308	3,107	38.7	Santa Rita	12,126
Asan	2,629	3,053	-13.9	Sinajana	3,862
Barrigada	6,356	5,430	17.1	Talofofo	1,352
Chalan Pago-Ordot	2,931	1,835	59.7	Tamuning	5,944
Dededo	10,780	5,126	110.3	Umatac	744
Inarajan	1,897	1,730	9.7	Yigo	7,682
Mangilao	3,228	1,965	64.3	Yona	2,356

¹ Includes Cocos Island.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

No. 5 – POPULATION OF PLACES: 1970 AND 1960

Places	Districts	1970	1960	Percent change	Places	Districts	1970	1960	Percent change
Agana city	Agana	2,119	1,642	29.0	Mongmong village	Mongmong-Toto-Maite	5,052	2,285	121.1
Agana Heights village	Agana Heights	3,156	3,210	-1.7	Santa Rita village	Santa Rita	1,976	1,630	21.2
Asan village	Asan	755	543	39.0	Sinajana village	Sinajana	2,621	2,861	-8.4
Agat city ¹	Agat	2,612	2,596	0.6	Talofofo village	Talofofo	844	947	-10.9
Barrigada village	Barrigada	1,549	1,729	-10.4	Tamuning village	Tamuning	8,230	5,380	53.0
Dededo village	Dededo	2,386	2,247	6.2	Toto village	Mongmong-Toto-Maite	1,005	730	37.7
Inarajan village	Inarajan	614	761	-19.3	Umatac village	Umatac	423	393	7.6
Merizo village	Merizo	731	508	43.9	Yona village	Yona	1,006	1,105	-9.0

¹ Agat city returned as New Agat city in 1960.

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1970

Housing Census

HOUSING UNITS FOR GUAM, BY ELECTION DISTRICTS: 1970 AND 1960

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

Election Districts	1970	1960	Percent change, 1960 and 1970
GUAM	16,680	12,373	34.8
AGANA	515	331	55.6
AGANA HEIGHTS	669	689	-2.9
AGAT	819	587	39.5
ASAN	581	602	-3.5
BARRIGADA	1,307	1,110	17.7
CHALAN PAGO AND ORDOT	526	304	73.0
DEDEDO	2,295	1,176	95.2
INARAJAN	321	269	19.3
MANGILAO	740	355	108.5
MERIZO	271	234	15.8
MONGMONG, TOTO, MAITE	896	667	34.3
PITI	239	275	-13.1
SANTA RITA	1,610	1,356	18.7
SINAJANA	680	696	-2.3
TALOFOFO	350	208	68.3
TAMUNING	2,208	1,390	58.8
UMATAC	130	110	18.2
YIGO	2,056	1,539	33.6
YONA	467	475	-1.7

Source: U.S. Census of Housing, 1970

Income Configuration

No. 1 – PERSONAL INCOME DETERMINATION: 1962 – 1971 (In Current Dollars)

Year	Resident Personal Income (Thousands)	Per Cent Change
1962	43,174	
1963	53,337	23.5
1964	58,317	9.3
1965	64,484	10.6
1966	80,645	25.1
1967	91,100	13.0
1968	95,500	4.8
1969	105,000	9.9
1970	142,149	35.4
1971	166,205	16.9

Source: Years 1962 – 1965 actual, taken from Guam Personal Income Tax Returns. 1966 – 1969 estimated (based on income tax collections) by Dr. Ralph E. Badger, Associate Standard Research Corporation. 1970 – 1971 actual, taken from Guam Personal Income Tax Returns.

No. 2 – GOVERNMENT INCOME DETERMINATION (TOTAL REVENUES) GOVERNMENT OF GUAM: 1963 – 1972 (In Current Dollars)

Year	Total Revenues (\$ Millions)
1963	15.25
1964	17.34
1965	18.53
1966	20.81
1967	28.62
1968	37.14
1969	47.21
1970	57.69
1971	68.56
1972	75.00

Source: 1969 through 1966: Annual Reports, the Governor of Guam to the Secretary of the Interior.
1967 – 1968: Financial Statements, Government of Guam.
1969 – 1972: Government of Guam Accountants' Reports.

No. 3 – TOTAL GROSS BUSINESS RECEIPTS BY SECTOR*: FY 1963 – 1972 (\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Amusement	Service	Manufacturing	Wholesale	Retail	TOTAL
1963	899	29,688	3,196	14,019	35,166	82,968
1964	1,277	60,377	3,608	16,164	43,299	124,725
1965	1,400	60,225	4,106	17,988	44,383	128,102
1966	1,333	60,018	4,471	20,534	50,178	136,534
1967	1,526	58,284	4,898	24,599	58,897	148,204
1968	1,943	63,326	5,021	27,269	70,583	168,142
1969	2,509	77,106	5,151	29,711	74,668	189,145
1970	2,227	97,428	6,307	29,800	91,092	226,854
1971	2,661	132,780	39,833	40,232	107,834	323,391
1972	3,516	169,298	41,390	46,514	162,375	423,093

* A substantial number of revisions appear in this table, making individual reference impractical.

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation; 1969 – 72 adjusted by Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam.

Employment

Summary of Statistics on Business and Employment for First Quarter FY 1973

The figures presented here in tabular form represent an employment profile for private industries and governmental agencies in Guam, FY '73. Data for private firms were obtained from reports made to the Department of Labor during the months of June, July, August, and September as part of the business license clearance procedure. Two thousand twenty-one (2021) firms from the private sector made reports which were checked against an establishment survey and telephone follow-ups. Government agencies, also, submitted monthly employment reports.

Some significant changes in this year's report on employment and business are noteworthy. Employment in the construction industry continues to grow rapidly. The participation of the local labor force — U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens appears to be less. However, this figure does not reflect the changes in administrative policy, including strict enforcement of the 10% U.S. resident requirement, or the increase in wage rates. On the whole, the increase of 30.4% construction workers for FY '73 is in line with the 31.0% increase in construction projects according to Building Permit Division, Dept. of Public Works, Government of Guam. The Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate Industry has the highest rate of decrease of paid employees at 16.2%; although self-employed agents in this field has increased.

The number of U.S. citizens employed is up 11% from FY'72, while the number of non-immigrant aliens employed has increased by 22.7% for the same period. The number of the local labor force employed has increased by 10.4%. In summary, the total number of nine hundred fifty-five (955) firms with paid employees has increased by 19.7%, thus enhancing the total number of paid employees by 13.1%.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN EACH INDUSTRY

1.	DIVISION A:	
	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	17
2.	DIVISION C:	
	Contract Construction	199
3.	DIVISION D:	
	Manufacturing	55
4.	DIVISION E:	
	Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Service	106
5.	DIVISION F:	
	Wholesale & Retail	917
6.	DIVISION G:	
	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	123
7.	DIVISION H:	
	Services	598
	TOTAL (Private Sector)	2,015

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam

**No. 1 – TOTAL EMPLOYMENT OF ALL LICENSED BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, SEX, AND CITIZENSHIP
GUAM, FIRST QUARTER FY 1973**

Industry Division	Total Employment	Male	Female	U.S. Citizens		Aliens	
				Local Hire	Contract Hire ¹	Immigrant	Non-Immigrant ⁴
Total – All Industries	30,365	22,113	8,252	19,280	1,848	1,973	7,264
Total – Private Sectors	17,010	13,085	3,925	8,356	209	1,624	6,821
Agriculture	29	26	3	11	– 0 –	– 0 –	18
Construction	7,149	6,995	154	1,147	53	222	5,727
Manufacturing	996	698	298	620	9	90	277
Transportation, Communi- cation, Electric, Gas, &							
Sanitary Service	777	600	177	639	42	26	70
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,619	2,753	1,866	3,493	57	725	344
Finance, Insurance, &							
Real Estate	643	279	364	561	6	24	52
Service	2,797	1,734	1,063	1,885	42	537	333
Total – Government	13,355	9,028	4,327	10,924	1,639	349	433
Federal ²	6,087	5,061	1,026	4,610	828	213	436
Local ³	7,268	3,967	3,301	6,314	811	136	7

¹ U.S. Citizens hired from the States on a contract basis.

² Includes only civilian employees hired directly by federal agencies. Does not include the employees of private employers who are working under federal contracts.

³ Does not include summer trainees or casual employees of the Commercial Port. Includes Department of Education and University of Guam employees hired for the 1972-1973 school year.

⁴ Non-Immigrant aliens include H-2, Parolee, Intra-company transfers, and others.

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam

**No. 2 – PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL, MALE, AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION; AND, MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT WITHIN
EACH INDUSTRY DIVISION
GUAM, FIRST QUARTER FY 1973**

Industry Division	Percent Distribution			Percent of Total		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total – All Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	73.0	27.0
Agriculture	.1	.1	*	100.0	89.7	10.3
Construction	23.5	31.6	1.9	100.0	97.8	2.2
Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	3.6	100.0	70.0	30.0
Transportation, Comm., Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Service	2.6	2.7	2.1	100.0	77.2	22.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.2	12.5	22.6	100.0	59.6	40.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.1	1.3	4.4	100.0	43.4	56.6
Services	9.2	7.8	13.0	100.0	62.0	38.0
Total Government	44.0	40.8	52.4	100.0	67.6	32.4
Federal	20.0	22.9	12.4	100.0	83.1	16.9
Local	24.0	17.9	40.0	100.0	54.6	45.4

* Less than .1%

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam

**No. 3 – TOTAL FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OF ALL LICENSED BUSINESS
ESTABLISHMENTS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION,
GUAM, FIRST QUARTER FY 1973**

Industry Division	Total Employment	Full Time	Part- Time*	Percent of Total		
				Total	Full Time	Part- Time
Total – All Industries	30,365	28,772	1,593	100.0	94.8	5.2
Agriculture	29	29	0	100.0	100.0	—
Construction	7,149	7,037	112	100.0	98.4	1.6
Manufacturing	996	986	10	100.0	99.0	1.0
Transportation, Communi- cation, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Service	777	737	40	100.0	94.9	5.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,619	4,317	302	100.0	93.5	6.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	643	611	32	100.0	95.0	5.0
Service	2,797	2,589	208	100.0	92.6	7.4
Total Government	13,355	12,466	889	100.0	93.3	6.7
Federal	6,087	5,814	273	100.0	95.5	4.5
Local	7,268	6,652	616	100.0	91.5	8.5

* In most industries, less than 35 hours per week is considered part-time.

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam

**No. 4 – PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL, U.S. CITIZEN AND ALIEN EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION; AND, LOCAL HIRE, CONTRACT
HIRE, AND IMMIGRANT AND NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN
EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
WITHIN EACH INDUSTRY DIVISION
GUAM, FIRST QUARTER FY 1973**

Industry Division	Percent Distribution					Percent of Total				
	Total	U.S. Citizen ¹		Alien ²		Total	U.S. Citizen ¹		Alien ²	
		Local	Contract	Immigrant	Non-Immigrant		Local	Contract	Immigrant	Non-Immigrant
Total – All										
Industries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.5	6.1	6.5	23.9
Agriculture	.1	.3	—	—	.3	100.0	38.0	—	—	62.0
Construction	23.5	6.0	2.9	11.3	78.8	100.0	16.0	0.7	3.1	80.1
Manufacturing	3.3	3.2	.5	4.6	3.8	100.0	62.3	0.9	9.0	27.8
Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas & Sanitary Service	2.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	1.0	100.0	82.2	5.4	3.4	9.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.2	18.1	3.2	36.7	4.7	100.0	75.6	1.2	15.7	7.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.1	2.9	.3	1.2	.7	100.0	87.2	.9	3.7	8.1
Service	9.2	9.8	2.3	27.2	4.6	100.0	67.4	1.5	19.2	11.9
Government	44.0	56.7	88.7	17.7	6.1	100.0	81.8	12.3	2.6	3.3
Federal	20.0	23.9	44.8	10.8	6.0	100.0	75.7	13.6	3.5	7.2
Local	24.0	32.8	43.9	6.9	.1	100.0	86.9	11.2	1.9	.1

¹ Local includes all U.S. Citizens hired locally. Contract includes all U.S. Citizens Hired from the States on a contract basis.

² Immigrant aliens are permanent resident aliens; non-immigrant aliens include temporary workers such as H-2, Parolee, Intra-Company transfers, and others.

³ Less than .1%.

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam

**No. 5 — SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND ALL MAJOR GROUPS WITHIN EACH DIVISION;
AND TOTAL PAID EMPLOYEES AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS WITHIN EACH DIVISION AND MAJOR GROUP
GUAM, FIRST QUARTER FY 1973**

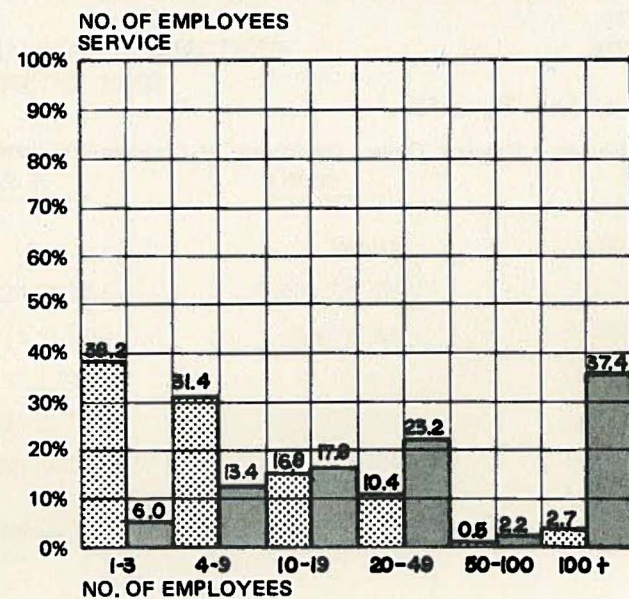
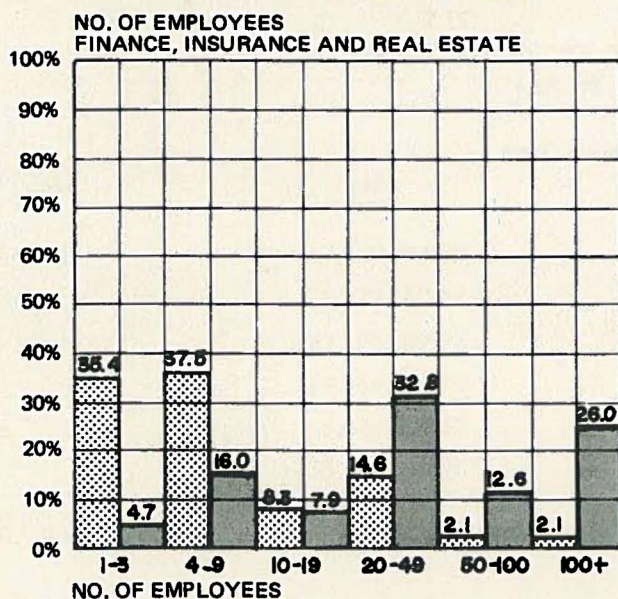
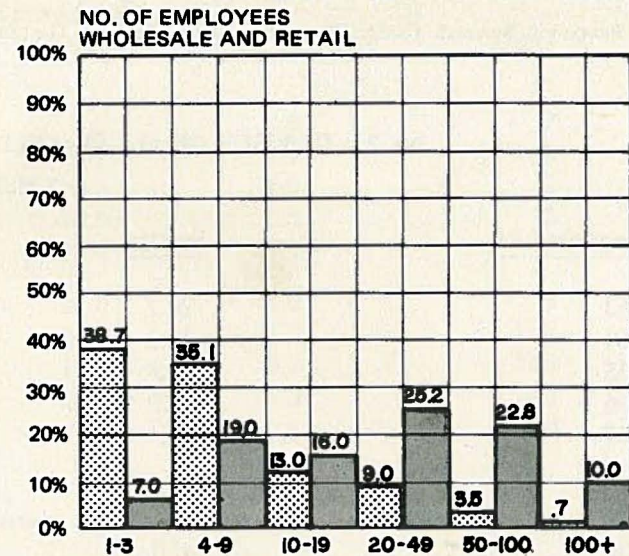
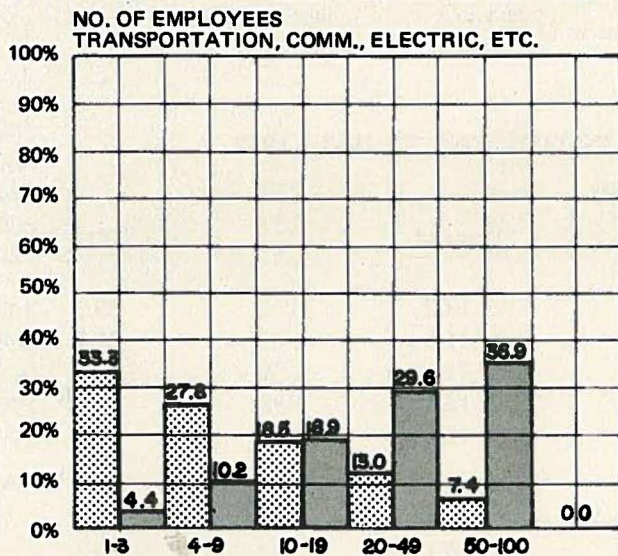
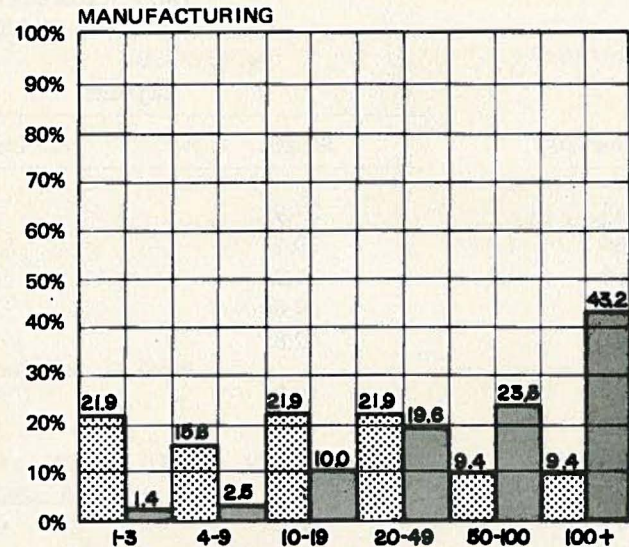
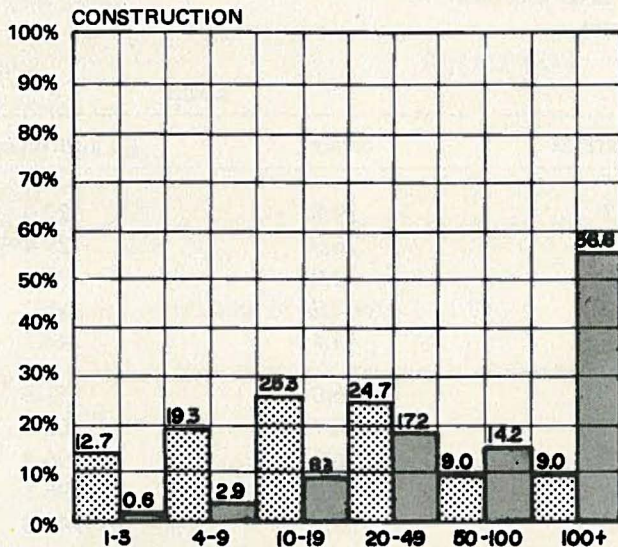
Industry Division and Major Groups	Total Establishments			Total No. of Firms	Unpaid Family Workers	Total Employment	
	With Employees	Pending Employment	Self- Employed			No. of Paid Employees	Total
Total, All Industries in Private Sector	955	310	756	2,021	312	30,365	30,677
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	3	2	12	17	12	29	41
Construction	166	24	15	205	8	7,149	7,157
General Contractors	151	—	—	151	7	6,674	6,680
Special Trade Contractors	15	24	15	54	1	475	476
Manufacturing	32	13	10	55	1	996	997
Food & Kindred Products	8	—	7	15	—	422	422
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete Products	4	3	1	8	—	197	197
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	6	2	—	8	—	145	145
Professional Inst., Photographic & Optical							
Goods, Watches & Clocks	6	—	—	6	—	86	86
All Others	8	8	2	18	1	146	147
Transportation, Communication, Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	54	26	26	106	4	777	781
Water Transportation (Marine Cargo Handling)	5	1	—	6	—	94	94
Transportation by Air	4	2	—	6	—	148	148
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	8	2	—	10	—	200	200
Communications	3	2	—	5	—	117	117
Transportation Services	27	16	6	49	4	129	133
All Others	7	3	20	30	—	89	89
Wholesale and Retail Trade	432	92	393	917	236	4,619	4,755
Eating and Drinking Places	89	7	16	112	7	1,004	1,011
Retail Trade — General Merchandise	65	25	296	386	159	579	738
Automobile Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	43	—	—	43	4	840	844
Wholesale Trade	65	35	15	115	12	596	608
Apparel & Accessory Stores	39	3	10	52	4	234	238
Food Stores	25	4	22	51	39	437	476
Furniture, Home Furnishings & Equipment Stores	32	7	7	46	—	255	255
All Others	74	11	27	112	11	674	585
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	48	19	56	123	5	643	698
Banking	13	2	3	18	5	416	421
Insurance Carriers	5	—	—	5	—	441	441
Real Estate	13	14	28	55	—	84	84
All Others	17	3	25	45	—	102	102
Service	220	134	244	598	46	2,797	2,843
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	14	4	—	18	—	1,139	1,139
Educational Services	13	3	8	24	—	104	104
Personal Services	42	8	55	105	12	237	249
Automotive Repair, Auto Services	25	21	18	64	15	250	265
Motion Pictures, Amusement	22	24	52	98	7	243	250
Medical Services	10	—	3	13	—	99	99
Legal Services	9	—	—	9	—	61	61
Miscellaneous Business Services	48	41	58	147	9	406	415
Miscellaneous Repair Services	16	17	20	53	3	94	127
All Others	21	16	30	67	—	164	164
Government	46	—	—	46	—	13,355	13,355
Federal	17	—	—	17	—	6,087	6,087
Local	29	—	—	29	—	7,268	7,268

Source: Department of Labor, Government of Guam

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FIRMS AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SUB-GROUPING OF PAID EMPLOYEES
GUAM, FIRST QUARTER FY'73

▨ FIRMS

■ EMPLOYEES



Finance

No. 1 – DEPOSITS AND LOANS (\$ Millions)

As of June 30	Deposits		Loans	
	Banks	All Institutions	Banks	All institutions
1963	37.9	39.3	19.8	22.8
1964	29.7	31.7	26.0	29.4
1965	33.2	35.3	30.0	34.6
1966	39.0	41.3	37.2	42.2
1967	42.8	45.9	43.4	48.7
1968	49.7	46.2	46.0	51.8
1969	42.3	63.5	48.7	62.7
1970	60.9	70.2	56.2	96.4
1971	81.8	87.4	89.2	96.5
1972	148.0	154.5	133.8	144.0

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

No. 2 – DEPOSITS OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: FY 1963 – 1972 (\$ Millions)

As of December 31	Savings	Demand	Total
1963	20.1	19.2	39.3
1964	20.2	11.5	31.7
1965	23.8	11.5	35.3
1966	27.9	13.4	41.3 ^R
1967	30.4	15.5	45.9
1968	28.1	18.1	46.2
1969	33.6	29.9	63.5
1970	45.1	25.1	70.2
1971	59.9	27.5	87.4
1972*	96.8	57.7	154.5

* As of June 30, 1972.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 3 – DEPOSITS, BY TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1972)**

<u>Types</u>	<u>Demand Deposits</u>	<u>Time Deposits*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Banks	57,720,075.71	90,296,081.46	148,016,157.17
Cr. Union			
Savings & Loan		6,504,267.24	6,504,267.24
Others	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
Total	57,720,075.71	96,800.70	154,520,424.41

* Includes certificates of deposits.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 4 – LOANS OF ALL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: FY 1963 – 1972
(\$ Millions)**

<u>As of Dec. 31</u>	<u>Commercial Installment</u>	<u>Consumer Installment</u>	<u>Conventional Mortgage</u>	<u>FHA Mortgage</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	7.2	9.9	3.9	1.6	.2	22.8
1964	8.8	11.8	6.7	1.9	.2	29.4
1965	10.2	13.4	9.0	1.8	.2	34.6
1966	12.2	16.5	10.7	2.6	.2	42.2
1967	13.2	19.8	12.9	2.6	.2	48.7
1968	16.6	23.1	10.0	2.0	.1	51.8
1969	20.5	26.3	14.0	1.7	.2	62.7
1970	22.2	26.9	13.1	6.3	27.9	96.4 ^R
1971	28.4	30.6	22.8	9.9	4.8	96.5 ^R
1972*	47.5	33.1	37.9	19.5	6.0	144.0

* As of June 30, 1972

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 5 – LOANS, BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1972)**

<u>Loan Types</u>	<u>Banks</u>	<u>Cr. Union & S & L</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
Commercial	47,460,604.09	- 0 -	4,264.34	47,464,868.43
Consumer	29,122,162.42	1,624,855.61	2,396,951.90	33,143,969.93
Conv. Mort.	32,193,399.73	5,615,511.00	55,542.45	37,863,453.18
FHA	19,349,110.34	152,178.00	- 0 -	19,501,288.34
Others	5,644,034.62	196,957.00	186,751.19	6,027,742.81
Total	133,768,311.20	7,589,501.61	2,643,509.88	144,001,322.69

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

Trade Statistics

* Negotiations in 1968 between the U.S. Department of Commerce and the Government of Guam resulted in a change in recording procedures. The Standard International Trade Code System in use by the United States has been adopted by Guam. The U.S. is no longer classified as a foreign port for export purposes. A second result of the 1968 negotiations was the failure to record export-import figures during that year.

No. 1 – TOTAL IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DOLLAR VALUE VIA AIR & SURFACE ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1971—GUAM, U.S.A.

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Description	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Trust Territory	United States	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	1,756,640	333,867	1,297,272	625,691	228,388	12,694,120	2,192,735	19,128,713
1	Beverages and tobacco	45,815	112,306	214,293	61,055	567	4,709,453	913,509	6,056,998
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	39,176	3,518	47,885	134,983	532	1,313,476	18,117	1,557,687
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	2,268	170,946	97,560	228,698	2,741	479,116	7,454,142	8,435,471
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0	0	7,107	3,656	0	251,220	0	261,983
5	Chemicals	10,333	117,185	676,568	121,661	5,273	4,003,595	168,913	5,103,528
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	264,017	651,734	3,408,508	1,373,056	8,806	14,698,694	3,740,220	24,145,035
7	Machinery and transport equipment	112,353	1,041,209	8,261,954	146,788	3,511	20,703,985	1,046,740	31,316,540
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	265,556	4,142,787	4,276,839	854,151	13,602	6,268,503	2,512,717	18,334,155
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	13,328	5,561	46,627	39,222	2,288	573,321	9,419	689,766
	SOURCE TOTALS:	2,509,486	6,579,113	18,334,613	3,588,961	265,708	65,695,483	18,056,512	115,029,876

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

No. 2 – TOTAL IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DOLLAR VALUE VIA SURFACE ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1971—GUAM U.S.A.

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Description	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Trust Territory	United States	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	1,756,640	333,672	561,178	155,264	103,223	12,644,077	2,137,312	17,691,366
1	Beverages and tobacco	45,220	108,452	214,205	56,950	0	4,707,225	912,030	6,044,082
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	39,176	2,371	32,915	133,593	532	1,310,115	16,884	1,535,586
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	2,268	170,365	97,518	228,647	2,741	474,372	7,454,142	8,430,053
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0	0	5,485	3,636	0	251,220	0	260,341
5	Chemicals	10,043	60,662	662,860	117,689	5,273	3,917,005	116,725	4,890,257
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	261,965	540,578	3,357,103	1,355,644	4,106	14,422,732	3,687,057	23,629,185
7	Machinery and transport equipment	101,409	1,031,884	8,085,335	141,411	321	19,678,507	943,183	29,982,050
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	241,833	1,855,755	3,520,764	640,529	3,001	5,677,831	680,972	12,620,685
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	157	2,353	7,838	33,219	850	559,814	1,804	606,035
	SOURCE TOTALS:	2,458,711	4,106,092	16,545,201	2,866,582	120,047	63,642,898	15,950,109	105,689,640

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

**No. 3 – TOTAL IMPORTS COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DOLLAR VALUE VIA AIR
ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1971—GUAM U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Description	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Trust Territory	United States	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	0	195	736,094	470,427	125,165	50,043	55,423	1,437,347
1	Beverages and tobacco	595	3,854	88	4,105	567	2,228	1,479	12,916
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	0	1,147	14,970	1,390	0	3,361	1,233	22,101
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	0	581	42	51	0	4,744	0	5,418
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0	0	1,622	20	0	0	0	1,642
5	Chemicals	290	56,523	13,708	3,972	0	86,590	52,188	213,271
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	2,052	111,156	51,405	17,412	4,700	275,962	53,163	515,850
7	Machinery and transport equipment	10,944	9,325	176,619	5,377	3,190	1,025,478	103,557	1,334,490
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23,723	2,287,032	756,075	213,622	10,601	590,672	1,831,745	5,713,470
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	13,171	3,208	38,789	6,003	1,438	13,507	7,615	83,731
	SOURCE TOTALS:	50,775	2,473,021	1,789,412	722,379	145,661	2,052,585	2,106,403	9,340,236

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

**No. 4 – PERCENT TOTALS OF IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPING AIR AND SURFACE
ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1971—GUAM, U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Description	Australia		Hongkong		Japan		Philippines		Trust Territory		United States		Other Countries		Division Total	
		Air	Surf	Air	Surf	Air	Surf	Air	Surf	Air	Surf	Air	Surf	Air	Surf	Air	Surf
0	Food and live animals	0.0	71.5	NS	8.1	41.1	3.4	65.1	5.4	85.9	86.0	2.4	19.9	2.6	13.4	15.4	16.7
1	Beverages and tobacco	1.2	1.8	.2	2.6	N.S	1.3	.6	2.0	.4	0.0	.1	7.4	.1	5.7	.1	5.7
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	0.0	1.6	NS	.1	.8	.2	.2	4.7	0.0	.4	.2	2.1	NS	.1	.2	1.5
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	0.0	.1	NS	4.1	NS	.6	NS	8.0	0.0	2.3	.2	.7	0.0	46.8	.1	8.0
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.1	NS	NS	.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	.4	0.0	0.0	NS	.2
5	Chemicals	.6	.4	2.3	1.5	.8	4.0	.6	4.1	0.0	4.4	4.2	6.1	2.5	.7	2.3	4.6
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	4.0	10.7	4.5	13.2	2.9	20.3	2.4	47.3	3.2	3.4	13.4	22.7	2.5	23.1	5.5	22.4
7	Machinery and transport equipment	21.6	4.1	.4	25.1	9.9	48.9	.7	4.9	2.2	.3	50.0	30.9	4.9	5.9	14.3	28.4
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	46.7	9.8	92.5	45.2	42.2	21.3	29.6	22.3	7.3	22.5	28.8	8.9	87.0	43	61.2	11.9
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	25.9	NS	1.1	.1	2.2	NS	.8	1.2	1.0	.7	.7	.9	.4	NS	.9	.6
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NS—Not significant

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 5 – PERCENT TOTALS OF IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPING (AIR PLUS SURFACE)
ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1971—GUAM, U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Description	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Trust Territory	United States	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	70.0	5.1	7.1	17.4	86.0	19.3	12.1	16.6
1	Beverages and tobacco	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.7	.2	7.2	5.1	5.3
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	1.6	NS	.3	3.8	.2	2.0	.1	1.4
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	.1	.6	.5	6.4	1.0	.7	41.3	7.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.0	0.0	NS	.1	0.0	.4	0.0	.2
5	Chemicals	.4	1.8	3.7	3.4	2.0	6.1	.9	4.4
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	10.5	9.9	18.6	38.2	3.3	22.4	20.7	21.0
7	Machinery and transport equipment	4.5	15.8	45.1	4.1	1.3	31.5	5.8	27.2
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10.6	63.0	23.8	23.8	5.1	9.5	13.9	16.0
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	.5	.1	.2	1.1	.9	.9	.1	.6
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NS—Not significant

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 6 – PERCENT TOTAL OF IMPORTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (AIR & SURFACE)
ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1971—GUAM, U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Description	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Trust Territory	United States	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	9.2	1.7	6.8	3.3	1.2	66.4	11.4	100.0%
1	Beverages and tobacco	.8	1.9	3.5	1.0	NS	77.7	15.1	100.0%
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	2.5	.2	3.1	8.7	NS	84.3	1.2	100.0%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	NS	2.0	1.2	2.7	NS	5.7	88.4	100.0%
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.4	0.0	95.9	0.0	100.0%
5	Chemicals	.2	2.3	13.3	2.4	.1	78.4	3.3	100.0%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	1.1	2.7	14.1	5.7	NS	60.9	15.5	100.0%
7	Machinery and transport equipment	.4	3.3	26.4	.5	NS	66.1	3.3	100.0%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.4	22.6	23.3	4.7	.1	34.2	13.7	100.0%
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	1.9	.8	6.8	5.7	.3	83.1	1.4	100.0%
	SOURCE TOTAL:	2.2	5.7	15.9	3.1	.2	57.2	15.7	100.0%

NS—Not significant

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 7 – TOTAL EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION AND DOLLAR VALUE (AIR & SURFACE)
ANNUAL REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 1971 – GUAM, U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Descriptions	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	0	28	3,222	2,457	425	6,132
1	Beverages and tobacco	0	2,470	23,892	5,118	35,364	66,844
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	67	27	220,313	8,887	21,139	250,433
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	0	0	1,088,640	566	902,123	1,991,329
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chemicals	0	0	2	4,258	0	4,260
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	0	41,494	195,071	44,189	8,521	289,275
7	Machinery and transport equipment	7,165	2,109	26,687	211,895	350,377	598,233
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	407	380,534	18,298	29,929	11,853	441,021
9	Commodities and transaction not classified according to kind	24,306	9,305	13,036	51,982	62,209	160,838
SOURCE TOTALS:		31,945	435,967	1,589,161	359,281	1,392,011	3,808,365

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

**No. 8 – PERCENT TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION (AIR & SURFACE)
ANNUAL REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 1971 – GUAM, U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Descriptions	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	0.0	.5	52.5	40.1	6.9	100.0%
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.0	3.7	35.7	7.7	52.9	100.0%
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	NS	NS	88.0	3.6	8.4	100.0%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	0.0	0.0	54.7	NS	45.3	100.0%
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
5	Chemicals	0.0	0.0	NS	100.0%	0.0	100.0%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	0.0	14.3	67.4	15.3	3.0	100.0%
7	Machinery and transport equipment	1.2	.3	4.5	35.4	58.6	100.0%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	.1	86.3	4.1	6.8	2.7	100.0%
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	15.1	5.8	8.1	32.3	38.7	100.0%
SOURCE TOTALS:		.8	11.5	41.7	9.4	36.6	100.0%

NS – Not significant

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

**No. 9 – PERCENT TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPING (AIR & SURFACE)
ANNUAL REPORT – FISCAL YEAR 1971 – GUAM, U.S.A.**

Commodity Groupings	Commodity Descriptions	Australia	Hongkong	Japan	Philippines	Other Countries	Division Total
0	Food and live animals	0.0	NS	.2	.7	NS	.2
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.0	.6	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.7
2	Crude materials, inedible except fuels	.2	NS	13.9	2.5	1.5	6.6
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products	0.0	0.0	68.5	.1	64.8	52.3
4	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Chemicals	0.0	0.0	NS	1.2	0.0	.1
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials	0.0	9.5	12.3	12.3	.6	7.6
7	Machinery and transport equipment	22.4	.5	1.7	59.0	25.2	15.7
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.3	87.3	1.1	8.3	.9	11.6
9	Commodities and transactions not classified according to kind	76.1	2.1	.8	14.5	4.5	4.2
SOURCE TOTALS:		100%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

NS – Not significant

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

BUREAU OF PLANNING
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM
P.O. BOX 2950
AGANA, GUAM 96910

No. 10 – CIVILIAN TRADE STATIONS¹
FISCAL YEAR 1963 – 1972

FY	Imports	Percent Change	Per Capita Import	Exports ²	Percent Change	Per Capita Export	Trade Balance-Surplus (Deficit)
1963	20,366,528	46.6	685	7,259,662	14.3	164	(23,106,866)
1964	41,978,958	38.2	935	9,106,011	25.4	203	(32,872,947)
1965	41,414,027	-9.3	865	9,323,356	2.4	195	(32,090,671)
1966	40,422,177	-2.4	812	6,741,683	-27.7	135	(33,680,494)
1967	63,688,219	57.6	1,185	7,616,788	13.0	142	(56,071,431)
1968 ³	63,099,961	.9	1,050	8,589,287	12.8	140	(54,510,674)
1969	55,594,080	-11.9	845	1,076,352	-87.5	16	(54,517,728)
1970	96,402,314	73.4	1,420	5,832,316	441.8	83	(90,569,998)
1971	115,029,871	19.3	1,653	10,494,743	79.9	157	(104,535,128)
1972	156,592,590	36.0	NA	15,800,085	50.6	225	(140,792,505)
Average		15.7	849		42.7	138	

¹ A substantial number of revisions appear in this table, making individual references impractical.

² Exports are revised to include exports to U.S. Mainland.

³ Projected & Estimated.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

Transportation

No. 1 – TOTAL REVENUE CARGO

Fiscal Year	Surface (Revenue Ton)				Fiscal Year	Air (Thousand Lbs.)		
	Unload	Loaded	Transhipped	Total		Unloaded	Loaded	Total
1963	139.5	39.9	14.3	193.7	1963	1,139	227	1,366
1964	178.5	45.6	22.8	246.9	1964	1,138	263	1,401
1965	190.7	71.2	24.7	286.6	1965	1,399	399	1,798
1966	192.8	62.8	19.4	275.0	1966	1,989	453	2,442
1967	199.8	56.3	19.1	275.2	1967	4,261	750	5,011
1968	228.7	60.0	24.6	313.3	1968	4,191	1,484	5,675
1969	266.2	53.5	20.1	339.8	1069	4,254	3,029	7,283
1970	406.7	70.1	8.7	485.5	1970	5,197	3,417	8,614
1971	616.2	84.8	18.2	719.2	1971	8,197	3,807	12,004
1972	596.0	117.3	25.7	739.0	1972	12,995	3,883	16,878

Source: Surface – Commercial Port of Guam.

Air – Guam International Air Terminal

No. 2 – SURFACE AND AIRCRAFT LANDINGS: FY 1963 – 1972

Fiscal Year	Ship Arrivals						Guam International Air Terminal		
	United States	Japanese	PACIFIC TRUST TERRITORY	Other Countries	Military	Total	Civilian	Military	Total
1963	53	34	81	114	77	359	1,010	2,338	3,348
1964	78	56	120	112	45	411	867	2,750	3,617
1965	71	39	159	126	55	450	816	1,436	2,252
1966	70	40	137	130	142	519	1,531	1,513	3,044
1967	48	57	121	124	183	533	1,894	1,537	3,431
1968	71	55	116	149	201	592	2,197	1,238	3,435
1969	57	76	101	148	177	559	2,470	1,359	3,829
1970	69	81	128	111	219	608	2,919	1,255	4,174
1971	72	129	140	169	249	759	4,301	1,025	5,326
1972	44	158	156	253	218	829	5,439	1,224	6,663

Source: Port Security Division, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 3 – AIRCRAFT LANDINGS GUAM INTERNATIONAL AIR TERMINAL: FY 1963 – 1972

Fiscal Year	Commercial	Non-Commercial	Total
1963	889	2,356	3,245
1964	894	2,155	3,049
1965	1,053	1,478	2,531
1966	1,784	1,471	3,255
1967	2,020	1,554	3,574
1968	2,313	1,140	3,453
1969	2,528	1,240	3,768
1970	3,651	1,146	4,797
1971	4,301	1,025	5,326
1972	5,439	1,224	6,663

Source: Port Security Division, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 4 – SURFACE CRAFT ARRIVALS, BY ORIGIN-COMMERCIAL PORT OF GUAM: FY 1963 – 1972

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Inter-Island</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	92	52	67	47	117	375
1964	150	44	83	56	126	459
1965	147	43	61	79	128	458
1966	124	44	62	168	117	515
1967	118	63	56	218	129	584
1968	120	68	72	172	151	583
1969	94	73	61	183	141	552
1970	128	81	69	219	111	608
1971	140	129	72	249	169	759
1972	156	158	44	218	253	829

Source: Port Security Division, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 5 – MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED ON GUAM: FY 1963 – 1972

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Taxicab</u>	<u>Cargo</u>	<u>Trailer</u>	<u>Motorcycle</u>	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Bus</u>	<u>Special Equip.</u>	<u>Military</u>	<u>Total</u>
1963	13,111	104	1,557	321	928	66	0	33	763	16,883 ^R
1964	13,713	144	1,824	323	834	85	0	72	708	17,703 ^R
1965	14,350	135	1,810	253	760	91	4	30	438	17,871
1966	16,875	141	2,050	275	1,505	75	9	41	748	21,719 ^R
1967	17,953	146	2,050	275	1,505	75	9	41	748	22,802 ^R
1968	20,371	152	2,409	263	1,324	82	22	23	1,021	25,667
1969	22,304	136	2,834	403	1,051	79	25	27	852	27,711
1970	25,086	127	3,645	431	1,301	96	25	35	725	31,471
1971	30,365	100	5,056	658	1,983	86	35	80	1,750	40,113
1972	41,407	148	7,976	922	3,466	112	70	146	1,758	56,005

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

Visitor Industry

No. 1 – VISITOR/TOURIST MARKET PROFILE 1971-72

Country/ Year	Total Market Share	Business		Pleasure/Tourist		Other ²	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Japan							
1971	70.5%	3.5%	.3%	36.2%	26.6%	2.8%	1.1%
1972 ¹	74.6	3.7	.4	38.5	28.5	2.6	.8
U.S.A.							
1971	16.6	3.9	.4	2.8	2.7	4.8	2.0
1972 ¹	15.5	4.2	.5	2.9	2.8	3.6	1.5
T.T.							
1971	6.2	1.0	.2	.6	.5	2.5	1.4
1972 ¹	4.2	.6	.1	.5	.4	1.6	1.0
Philippines							
1971	2.4	.6	.0 ³	.2	.1	1.0	.4
1972 ¹	1.5	.4	.1	.2	.1	.5	.2
Other							
1971	4.3	.5	.0 ³	2.1	1.0	.5	.1
1972 ¹	4.2	1.4	.1	.9	.5	1.0	.3

¹ All 1972 figures are based on visitor arrivals during the period January-October 1972.

² Included are visitors whose purpose of journey is both business and pleasure.

³ Less than .1%

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 2 – INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY IN GUAM

Year (Month)	Average Length of Stay	
	Visitor	Tourist
1971	5 days	4 days
1972		
January	6	4
February	5	4
March	4	4
April	5	4
May	5	4
June	7	4
July	7	4
August	5	3
September	6	3
October	5	3

NOTE: For 1972, weighted monthly averages are 5.36 and 3.66 days for visitors and tourists, respectively.

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

No. 3 – VISITOR ARRIVALS, 1967-1972
By Purpose and Country of Origin

Year	Total	Business	Pleasure	Other	Japan	United States	Pacific Trust Territory	Other
1967	4,500	99	4,284	117	20.5%	40.7%	18.3%	20.5%
1968	18,000	725	15,082	2,193	35.0	38.0	12.5	14.5
1969	58,265	14,264	30,810	13,191	50.0	32.0	9.0	9.0
1970	73,721	10,530	44,580	16,611	59.8	24.4	7.7	8.1
1971	119,174	13,325	84,885	20,964	70.5	16.6	6.2	6.7
1972*								
January	13,284	1,687	10,029	1,568	76.5	13.7	4.1	5.7
February	13,861	1,830	10,562	1,469	76.9	12.4	3.3	7.4
March	18,063	1,788	14,522	1,753	80.9	11.7	2.5	4.9
April	16,951	1,865	13,187	1,899	77.2	13.7	2.8	6.3
May	15,247	1,509	11,877	1,861	77.8	13.2	3.8	5.2
June	11,448	1,809	7,052	2,587	57.4	25.6	7.9	9.1
July	12,883	1,984	7,872	3,027	56.7	26.9	7.7	8.7
August	19,617	1,805	15,203	2,609	77.1	13.0	5.1	4.8
September	11,741	2,113	7,561	2,067	62.9	24.3	6.2	6.6
October	19,140	1,455	15,982	1,703	82.2	12.4	2.5	2.9

* November and December figures are not yet available.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 4 – MONTHLY VISITOR & TOURIST ARRIVALS
1970-72

1970	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Visitors	5,710	5,473	6,393	5,677	5,635	5,132	5,830	7,046	5,361	7,167	8,187	5,752	73,721
Tourists	3,592	3,503	4,505	3,559	3,415	2,258	2,648	3,925	2,701	5,044	5,686	3,745	44,580
1971													
Visitors	9,059	10,301	11,611	11,388	9,828	12,232	7,093	11,203	6,634	10,245	9,805	9,621	119,174
Tourists	6,016	7,463	8,557	8,471	7,469	8,088	4,503	7,056	4,054	8,278	7,801	7,129	84,855
1972													
Visitors	13,284	13,861	18,063	16,951	15,247	11,448	12,883	19,617	11,741	19,140			152,235*
Tourists	10,029	10,562	14,522	13,187	11,877	7,052	7,872	15,203	7,561	15,982			113,847*

* January-October, 1972 inclusive.

Source: Economic Research Center, Department of Commerce, Government of Guam

No. 5 — HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
As of December 1972

<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Prices U.S. \$</u>	<u>Number of Rooms</u>
CASA DE FLORES 772-6645	P.O. Box 216 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana Heights	\$19.80-24.00	29
CLIFF HOTEL 777-9771	P.O. Box 7 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana Heights	17.00-24.00	240
EARL'S HUT MOTEL 746-5878	P.O. Box 27 Agana, Guam 96910	Tamuning	15.00-26.00	27
FUJITA TUMON BEACH HOTEL 746-1811	P.O. Box FM Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	17.00-25.00	285
GUAM CONTINENTAL 746-5811	P.O. Box 2197 Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	18.00-26.00	203
GUAM DAI-ICHI HOTEL 746-5881	P.O. Box 3310 Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	19.00-28.00	202
GUAMERICA INN 772-8831	P.O. Box 144 Agana, Guam 96910	Mongmong	18.00-21.00	78
GUAM HILTON 746-1841	P.O. Box GPO Agana, Guam 96910	Ipao Beach	22.00-30.00	250
GUAM KANKO LODGE 746-5475	P.O. Box 2397 Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	5.00	8
GUAM HOTEL OKURA 746-6811	P.O. Box 1118 Tamuning, Guam 96911	Tumon Bay	21.00-29.00	230
SAKURA MOTEL 746-1957	P.O. Box 3429 Agana, Guam 96910	Tamuning	16.50-19.80	14
GUAM TOKYU HOTEL 746-3861	P.O. Box CN Agana, Guam 96910	Ipao Beach	22.00-24.00	251
HAFA ADAI LODGE 772-8389	P.O. Box CT Agana, Guam 96910	Maite	16.00-24.00	13
MAGELLAN HOTEL [†] 777-8825	P.O. Box 3337 Agana, Guam 96910	Anigua	16.00-21.00	30
MALESSO INN 828-8301	P.O. Box 6117 Merizo, Guam 96916	Merizo	14.00-22.00	27
MICRONESIAN HOTEL 777-8225	P.O. Box 3177 Agana, Guam 96910	Maite	8.00-14.00	100
POLYNESIAN HOTEL 746-2104	P.O. Box 1115 Agana, Guam 96910	Tamuning	20.00- 3.00 ea. Additional head	42
TONY'S TRAVELODGE 772-6221	P.O. Box 2902 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana	6.00	9
JAHAME VILLAGE MOTEL 745-5077	P.O. Box 1983 Agana, Guam 96910	Agat	26.00- 3.00 ea. additional head	15
HONG KONG HOTEL 772-2244	P.O. Box 1818 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana	9.90-13.20	9
BELMOND HEIGHTS HOTEL 777-9771	P.O. Box 7449 Tamuning, Guam 96911	Agana	15.00-24.00	31
			TOTAL:	2,093

Source: Guam Visitor's Bureau

No. 5 — HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
As of December 1972

<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Prices U.S. \$</u>	<u>Number of Rooms</u>
CASA DE FLORES 772-6645	P.O. Box 216 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana Heights	\$19.80-24.00	29
CLIFF HOTEL 777-9771	P.O. Box 7 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana Heights	17.00-24.00	240
EARL'S HUT MOTEL 746-5878	P.O. Box 27 Agana, Guam 96910	Tamuning	15.00-26.00	27
FUJITA TUMON BEACH HOTEL 746-1811	P.O. Box FM Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	17.00-25.00	285
GUAM CONTINENTAL 746-5811	P.O. Box 2197 Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	18.00-26.00	203
GUAM DAI-ICHI HOTEL 746-5881	P.O. Box 3310 Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	19.00-28.00	202
GUAMERICA INN 772-8831	P.O. Box 144 Agana, Guam 96910	Mongmong	18.00-21.00	78
GUAM HILTON 746-1841	P.O. Box GPO Agana, Guam 96910	Ipao Beach	22.00-30.00	250
GUAM KANKO LODGE 746-5475	P.O. Box 2397 Agana, Guam 96910	Tumon Beach	5.00	8
GUAM HOTEL OKURA 746-6811	P.O. Box 1118 Tamuning, Guam 96911	Tumon Bay	21.00-29.00	230
SAKURA MOTEL 746-1957	P.O. Box 3429 Agana, Guam 96910	Tamuning	16.50-19.80	14
GUAM TOKYU HOTEL 746-3861	P.O. Box CN Agana, Guam 96910	Ipao Beach	22.00-24.00	251
HAFA ADAI LODGE 772-8389	P.O. Box CT Agana, Guam 96910	Maite	16.00-24.00	13
MAGELLAN HOTEL 777-8825	P.O. Box 3337 Agana, Guam 96910	Anigua	16.00-21.00	30
MALESSO INN 828-8301	P.O. Box 6117 Merizo, Guam 96916	Merizo	14.00-22.00	27
MICRONESIAN HOTEL 777-8225	P.O. Box 3177 Agana, Guam 96910	Maite	8.00-14.00	100
POLYNESIAN HOTEL 746-2104	P.O. Box 1115 Agana, Guam 96910	Tamuning	20.00- 3.00 ea. Additional head	42
TONY'S TRAVELODGE 772-6221	P.O. Box 2902 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana	6.00	9
JAHOME VILLAGE MOTEL 745-5077	P.O. Box 1983 Agana, Guam 96910	Agat	26.00- 3.00 ea. additional head	15
HONG KONG HOTEL 772-2244	P.O. Box 1818 Agana, Guam 96910	Agana	9.90-13.20	9
BELMOND HEIGHTS HOTEL 777-9771	P.O. Box 7449 Tamuning, Guam 96911	Agana	15.00-24.00	31
			TOTAL:	2,093

Source: Guam Visitor's Bureau

AIRPORT AND TRANSFERS:

Guam — Agana Field: 3 miles from city center
Transfer by Taxi:

Allied Taxi: 50¢ for the first half mile plus 10¢ for each quarter mile thereafter. Phone: 777-8353 or 777-8558.

American Radio Cab: 80¢ for the first mile and 40¢ each mile after. Phone: 777-8206

Guam Radio Cab: 50¢ for the first half mile and 10¢ additional for each mile thereafter. Phone: 772-6255.

Keico Nex Taxi Service (Navy): 65¢ for the first mile and 10¢ for every one-third mile thereafter. Phone: 333-2971

AIRLINES:

Air Pacific Inc.: Operates an air taxi route to Saipan, Rota and Tinian and planes are available for charter by groups. Phone: 746-5871.

Continental/Air Micronesia: Provides daily service between Guam and Saipan and two flights a week to Honolulu through the district centers of the Trust Territory. Phone: 746-1861 and 746-1862.

Japan Airlines (JAL): Daily flights from and to Japan. Phone: 746-5806, 746-5807, 746-5808, and 746-5821 (downtown office).

Pan American Airlines: Provides daily service between Guam and the Mainland, stopping in Honolulu. Three flights weekly to Japan, four weekly flights to Manila and daily flights to and from Saigon. Phone: 777-8841.

Korean Airlines: Flights from Japan to Korea. Phone: 777-9020. (Arrangements through Sharp Travel Service)

Trans World Airlines (TWA): Two flights daily to the Mainland, stopping in Honolulu. Daily flights to Okinawa and Taipei. Two flights daily to Hong Kong. Phone: 746-1871, 746-1872, 746-1873, and 746-1874.

American Airlines: Flights from Hawaii to the East Coast and to Australia. (Arrangements through Sharp Travel Service) Phone: 777-9020.

AIRPORT AND TRANSFERS:

Guam — Agana Field: 3 miles from city center
Transfer by Taxi:

Allied Taxi: 50¢ for the first half mile plus 10¢ for each quarter mile thereafter. Phone: 777-8353 or 777-8558.

American Radio Cab: 80¢ for the first mile and 40¢ each mile after. Phone: 777-8206

Guam Radio Cab: 50¢ for the first half mile and 10¢ additional for each mile thereafter. Phone: 772-6255.

Keico Nex Taxi Service (Navy): 65¢ for the first mile and 10¢ for every one-third mile thereafter. Phone: 333-2971

AIRLINES:

Air Pacific Inc.: Operates an air taxi route to Saipan, Rota and Tinian and planes are available for charter by groups. Phone: 746-5871.

Continental/Air Micronesia: Provides daily service between Guam and Saipan and two flights a week to Honolulu through the district centers of the Trust Territory. Phone: 746-1861 and 746-1862.

Japan Airlines (JAL): Daily flights from and to Japan. Phone: 746-5806, 746-5807, 746-5808, and 746-5821 (downtown office).

Pan American Airlines: Provides daily service between Guam and the Mainland, stopping in Honolulu. Three flights weekly to Japan, four weekly flights to Manila and daily flights to and from Saigon. Phone: 777-8841.

Korean Airlines: Flights from Japan to Korea. Phone: 777-9020. (Arrangements through Sharp Travel Service)

Trans World Airlines (TWA): Two flights daily to the Mainland, stopping in Honolulu. Daily flights to Okinawa and Taipei. Two flights daily to Hong Kong. Phone: 746-1871, 746-1872, 746-1873, and 746-1874.

American Airlines: Flights from Hawaii to the East Coast and to Australia. (Arrangements through Sharp Travel Service) Phone: 777-9020.

Construction

No. 1 – GROSS RECEIPTS OF CONTRACTORS¹ (CURRENT DOLLARS)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Civilian</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Total²</u>
1963	NA	NA	17,818,059
1964	NA	NA	43,099,388
1965	NA	NA	40,555,491
1966	NA	NA	40,222,762
1967	7,924,487	26,015,654	33,940,141
1968	20,649,616	12,925,894	33,575,510
1969	27,127,941	14,558,868	41,686,809
1970	30,735,835	20,837,237	51,573,072
1971	48,125,245	18,179,712	66,304,957
1972 ³	29,894,284	5,564,416	35,458,700

¹ The gross receipts for contractors were not segregated between civilian and federal programs until FY 1967.

² There are 269 contractors registered as of March 7, 1972.

³ The first 6 months of FY 1972.

Source: Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam

No. 2 – VALUE AND NUMBER OF BUILDINGS, BY CHARGED BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED: FY 1963 – 1972

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>APARTMENT¹</u>		<u>COMMERCIAL</u>		<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>		<u>OTHER²</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>GRAND TOTAL³</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Value (\$ Thousand)</u>
1963			135	2,959,734	1,397	3,464,942	2	8,715	534	6,433,391	2,032	7,399
1964			122	2,107,464	1,493	8,089,203	1	— 0 —	1,616	10,196,667	1,742	10,212
1965			62	1,732,989	1,147	6,189,701	9	697,874	1,218	3,049,333	1,601	8,804
1966			49	1,309,792	743	5,954,204	16	463,065	808	7,727,061	1,542	9,281
1967	14	567,940	54	1,596,541	829	6,898,799	10	813,965	907	9,877,245	1,995	12,367
1968	30	2,034,212	29	872,082	869	6,438,502	14	570,180	942	9,914,976	2,063	13,016
1969	17	550,714	25	4,929,394	706	7,462,114	15	576,103	763	13,518,325	1,850	15,266
1970	36	1,704,605	47	4,637,067	841	10,331,153	70	7,042,757	994	23,715,582	2,475	36,081
1971	46	3,803,188	180	10,283,479	1,480	21,490,769	340	1,276,756	2,046	36,854,192	3,527	45,367
1972	131	12,886,626	102	36,405,365 ⁴	1,859	32,612,424	63	2,894,619	2,155	84,798,034	4,629	92,438

¹ Was not segregated until January, 1967.

² Includes industrial, religious & governmental buildings.

³ Values not otherwise included, such as plumbing, electrical, etc.

⁴ Commercial and residential construction include hotel and condominium respectively.

Source: Department of Public Works, Government of Guam

Agriculture

Statistical information compiled by the Department of Agriculture is gathered from various sources. Production statistics are basically derived from reports of the Extension Service Division and from volunteer information given by local farmers. Marketing data, particularly on fruits and vegetables are obtained from retail stores, roadside stands, hotels, restaurants, the Farmers' Market, and the military. The Economic Research Center of the Guam Department of Commerce supplies the statistics on agricultural imports.

Estimates on local fruit and vegetable production are largely based on the acreage and number of bearing trees harvested. These estimates are partly cross-checked by comparing them with the quantities or volume of produce delivered to various market and consumption outlets. The Consumer and Marketing Service Division conducts weekly spot-checks of small stores to arrive at an estimate of the quantities marketed. In the case of bigger outlets, including the military, appropriate forms are being issued to these entities to record their purchases of local produce. The information is collected monthly.

Poultry and livestock figures, on the other hand, represent only population estimates taken usually at the end of a fiscal period. Fish catch data are collected monthly by the Fish and Wildlife Division through fishermen interviews and through the reports of fish weir operators.

No. 1 – SELECTED COMMODITIES: PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS, FY 1966-1972

Item	Fiscal Year	PRODUCTION		IMPORTS ¹	
		Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
FRUITS & VEGETABLES: -----	1966	1,809,355	357,537	8,302,180	828,110
	1967	1,435,319	257,642	10,558,109	1,260,813
	1968	1,877,872	309,670	14,290,691	1,471,806
	1969	2,230,493	404,919	9,429,495	1,166,960
	1970	2,410,562	430,556	6,524,720 ²	1,235,686 ²
	1971	1,819,924	354,973	7,035,599 ²	1,529,444 ²
	1972	2,504,308	478,264		
BEEF: -----	1966	256,044	166,429	4,911,793	N/A
	1967	271,208	174,115	1,792,069	N/A
	1968	291,622	184,305	N/A	N/A
	1969	289,539	187,042	1,145,273	796,542
	1970	241,629	157,784	3,070,597	1,651,520
	1971	185,388	124,581	3,391,099	2,458,594
	1972	157,267	106,155		
PORK: -----	1966	390,500	292,875	430,546	N/A
	1967	497,000	372,750	295,193	N/A
	1968	536,600	402,450	N/A	N/A
	1969	560,900	420,675	1,005,909	466,023
	1970	411,800	308,850	1,640,852	912,304
	1971	436,909	327,682	1,754,176	898,072
	1972	449,464	336,649		
POULTRY: -----	1966	81,225	29,241	1,854,790	N/A
	1967	90,480	32,573	1,729,487	N/A
	1968	108,000	38,880	N/A	N/A
	1969	130,560	47,002	1,099,327	374,686
	1970	195,000	70,200	2,249,238	968,316
	1971	160,725	60,272	2,298,120	876,936
	1972	194,780	72,848		
EGGS ³ -----	1966	720,000	504,000	408,330	N/A
	1967	960,000	672,000	341,130	N/A
	1968	1,056,000	739,200	N/A	N/A
	1969	1,305,000	913,500	723,400	253,194
	1970	2,150,000	1,505,000	328,043	154,577
	1971	1,858,912	1,319,838	179,701	81,702
	1972	2,065,270	1,445,689		
FISH (fresh) -----	1966	279,000	126,000	999,698	N/A
	1967	248,000	124,000	883,337	N/A
	1968	343,500	172,000	N/A	N/A
	1969	326,498	163,250	303,683	92,213
	1970	151,000	98,150	708,855	321,502
	1971	170,577	110,875	472,737	210,709
	1972	143,629	93,359		

¹ Total imports for Fiscal Year 1972 is 156,592,590. Detailed breakdown is not available.

² Does not include imports for military use.

³ In dozens.

N/A Not available

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

**No. 2 – SELECTED COMMODITIES: LOCAL PRODUCTION IN RELATION
TO IMPORTATION, FY 1969-FY 1971**

(1,000 Pounds)

COMMODITY	FY 1969			FY 1970			FY 1971		
	Production	Total Imports	A:B Ratio	Production	Total Imports	A:B Ratio	Production	Total Imports	A:B Ratio
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
FRUITS & VEG.	2,230	9,429	1 : 4	2,411	6,525 ¹	1 : 3	1,820	7,035 ¹	1 : 4
BEEF	290	1,145	1 : 4	242	3,071	1 : 13	185	3,391	1 : 18
PORK	561	1,006	1 : 2	412	1,641	1 : 4	437	1,754	1 : 4
POULTRY	131	1,099	1 : 8	195	2,249	1 : 12	161	2,298	1 : 14
EGGS ²	1,305	723	2 : 1	2,150	328	7 : 1	1,859	180	10 : 1
FISH (fresh)	327	304	1 : 1	151	709	1 : 5	171	473	1 : 3

¹ Does not include imports for military use.

² In Dozens.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

**No. 3 – LOCAL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION, BY DOMESTIC OUTLETS :
FY 1965 – FY 1972**

Fiscal Year	Retail Stores		Farmers' Market		Military		All Outlets	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
1965	228,208	39,152	427,673	66,595	56,373	6,745	712,254	112,492
1966	571,320	118,968	1,089,473	216,734	148,562	21,835	1,809,355	357,537
1967	419,990	72,176	782,045	154,984	233,284	30,482	1,435,319	266,642 ^R
1968	640,653	99,576	1,026,689	180,633	210,530	29,461	1,877,872	309,670
1969	828,223	151,494	1,230,573	220,672	171,697	32,753	2,230,493	404,919
1970	1,481,645	256,176	474,526	93,614	131,869	22,589	2,088,040	372,379*
1971	1,197,080	230,504	258,858	53,473	81,363	16,273	1,537,301	300,250*
1972	1,293,840	274,850	297,990	69,020	94,552	28,849	1,686,382	372,719*

* May not tally with total production (preceding table) due to home consumption, wastage, etc.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam.

**No. 4 – CULTIVATED CROPS RANKED ACCORDING TO
THEIR SHARE IN THE TOTAL ANNUAL
VOLUME OF PRODUCTION**

(In Pounds)

Commodity	1969-1972 Annual Average	Percent of Annual Average Production
Bananas, eating & cooking	365,720	16.33
Watermelons	212,795	9.50
Tomatoes	183,027	8.17
Cucumbers	160,801	7.18
Tangerines	130,143	5.81
Melons, (cantaloupes, etc.)	124,025	5.54
Beans, green (all types)	111,540	4.98
Yams	105,220	4.70
Taro, including tips	103,510	4.62
Eggplant, long & round	97,284	4.34
Potatoes, sweet	55,561	2.48
Lemons & Limes	55,224	2.47
Peppers, hot & sweet	54,555	2.44
Corn, sweet & local variety	53,358	2.38
Cabbage, Chinese & head	51,828	2.31
Oranges	49,379	2.20
Papayas	47,733	2.13
Okra	41,308	1.84
Onions, green	37,135	1.66
All other crops	199,800	8.92
TOTAL	2,239,966	100.00

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

No. 5 – AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTION, GUAM: FY 1964-1972

Year	Fruits & Vegetables (1,000-Lbs.)	Poultry* (Number)	Eggs (Dozens)	Hogs (Head)	Cattle (Head)	Fish (Pounds)
1964	630	59,933	792,000	3,500	3,793	334,000
1965	712	59,760	504,000	6,200	5,700	262,000
1966	1,809	54,150	720,000	5,500	6,146	279,000
1967	1,435	60,325	960,000	7,000	6,510	248,000
1968	1,878	72,000	1,056,000	7,600	7,000	343,500
1969	2,230	87,050	1,305,000	7,900	6,950	326,498
1970	2,411	130,000	2,150,000	8,750	5,800	151,000
1971	1,820	107,150	1,858,912	6,699	4,450	170,577
1972	2,504	120,776	2,065,270	8,325	4,112	143,629

* Represents only laying chickens

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Guam

No. 6 – LOCAL FRUITS & VEGETABLES: MONTHLY PRODUCTION IN RELATION TO RAINFALL: FY 1970 – 1972

MONTH	RAINFALL*			PRODUCTION			1970-1972 AVERAGE	
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	Rainfall	Production
		Inches			1,000 Pounds		Inches	1,000 Pounds
JULY	9.45	7.67	19.24	138	133	157	12.12	143
AUGUST	10.57	11.30	16.03	136	131	136	12.63	134
SEPTEMBER	9.29	14.67	9.74	120	115	111	11.23	115
OCTOBER	21.56	10.32	8.68	68	63	84	13.52	72
NOVEMBER	9.45	9.57	8.30	122	113	146	9.11	127
DECEMBER	12.25	5.45	3.48	320	295	360	7.06	325
JANUARY	7.98	5.78	4.72	123	115	145	6.16	128
FEBRUARY	3.25	6.75	3.08	148	138	175	4.36	154
MARCH	2.59	11.13	9.14	329	307	364	7.62	333
APRIL	1.37	4.82	3.89	312	141	281	3.36	245
MAY	2.31	17.49	4.74	304	137	275	8.18	239
JUNE	5.15	8.02	6.72	291	132	270	6.63	231
TOTAL	95.22	112.97	97.76	2,411	1,820	2,504	101.98	2,246
MONTHLY AVERAGE	7.94	9.41	8.15	201	152	209	8.50	187

* Data obtained from rainfall measurements recorded at the Department of Agriculture.

Utilities

UTILITIES: FY 1963-72

FY	Electricity			Water		Telephone	
	Residential (KWH Millions)	Total (KWH Millions)	Revenue (\$ Thousands)	Consumption (Million Gallons)	Revenue (\$ Thousands)	In use (June 31)	Revenue (\$ Thousands)
1963	31.9	55.5	1,691	1,045	528	2,157	263
1964	40.9	73.6	2,213	1,139	602	4,067	406
1965	46.6	88.0	2,603	1,295	677	4,992	503
1966	53.0	100.5	2,940	1,457	754	5,663	572
1967	66.2	127.5	3,391	1,770	820	6,055	634
1968	80.0	150.9	3,902	1,730	897	6,223	687
1969	99.0	180.9	4,493	1,986	1,098	6,153	739
1970	121.2	218.7	5,458	2,585	1,475	6,785	798
1971	144.0	259.4	7,504	2,885	1,617	7,685	938
1972	173.1	309.3	9,521	3,981	1,738	8,836	1,263

Source: Electricity – Guam Power Authority; Water and Telephone – Public Utility Agency of Guam, Government of Guam

Education

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY LEVEL

Academic Year ¹	PUBLIC				PRIVATE					UNIVERSITY
	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total	Kindergarten	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	Total	Full-Time Total
1963-1964	8,863	3,458	2,712	15,033	209	2,705	1,360	627	4,901	1,008
1964-1965	9,436	3,594	3,110	16,140	222	2,883	1,280	667	5,052	1,256
1965-1966	10,012	3,041	3,286	16,939	228	3,057	1,216	619	5,120	1,426
1966-1967	10,736	3,882	3,407	18,025	208	3,066	1,273	585	5,132	1,542
1967-1968	11,484	4,673	3,396	18,953	101	3,065	1,310	544	5,020	1,762
1968-1969	12,536	4,015	3,721	20,272	116	3,366	1,344	602	5,428	1,943
1969-1970	13,418	4,421	3,942	21,781	125	3,348	1,207	713	5,393	2,207
1970-1971	16,002	4,672	4,083	24,757	279	3,191	1,304	584	5,358	2,615
1971-1972	16,698	5,141	4,490	26,329	341	3,179	1,260	624	5,404	3,072
1972-1973	16,907	5,597	4,418	26,922	398 ²	2,496	1,242	681	4,817	3,351

¹ Attendance is recorded in September of each year.

² Includes the following kindergarten schools: Infant of Prague; Maria Artero; Mercy Heights; NCS Sp. Services; Little Red School House.

Source: Department of Education, Government of Guam

Government of Guam Fiscal Activities

No. 1 – GOVERNMENT OF GUAM REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

As of June 30	Operating Revenues (\$ Millions)	Operating Expenditures (\$ Millions)	Capital Improvements (\$ Millions)
1963	15.2	17.2	1.1
1964	17.3	17.1	2.5
1965	18.5	18.9	1.7
1966	20.8	20.5	1.8
1967	28.6	22.7	3.9
1968	37.1	33.0	5.9
1969	47.2	37.4	5.8
1970	57.7	48.9	8.5
1971	68.6	59.9	3.6
1972	75.0	65.4	4.2

Source: Financial Statement & Auditor's Report, Government of Guam

No. 2 – GOVERNMENT OF GUAM: GENERAL FUND REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1963-1970¹
(\$ MILLIONS)

Revenues	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Income Taxes	7.72	9.71	10.13	11.63	18.08	19.82	25.70	34.30
Gross Receipts Tax	1.38	1.92	2.03	2.02	2.55	4.85	6.41	7.69
Real Estate Property Tax	.58	.62	.67	.77	.86	1.00	1.06	1.69
Other Local Taxes	1.31	1.41	1.58	1.89	2.34	2.97	2.79	3.27
Licenses and Permits	.55	.63	.63	.67	.74	.79	1.11	1.02
Court Fines and Forfeits	.08	.10	.12	.14	.13	.16	.21	.30
Use of Money and Property	.34	.29	.25	.15	.36	.69	.82	.27
Federal Grants-In-Aid.	1.46	1.53	1.75	2.24	3.10	3.99	4.40	6.26
Charges for Current Services	.65	.75	.84	1.09	.22	1.68	2.03	2.56
Other Revenues ²	1.23	.38	.53	.21	.24	1.19	2.68	.33
Total Revenues	15.25	17.34	18.53	20.81	28.62	37.14	47.21	57.69
Expenditures								
Department of Education	4.38	4.14	4.76	5.04	7.20	10.99	12.16	14.66
University of Guam	0	.45	.62	.72	.83	1.98	2.47	3.16
Hospital, Public, Health and Social Services	2.56	2.81	3.09	3.79	4.10	5.53	7.12	8.72
Public Works	2.32	1.91	2.34	2.40	2.70	4.15	4.07	3.76
Public Safety ⁴	.95	.94	1.10	1.14	1.34	2.61	3.14	3.62
Department of Finance	.93	.96	1.05	.98	.96	1.11	.26	³
Travel and Transportation	.82	.78	.68	.70	.96	1.22	1.36	1.24
General-Administrative and Legislative ⁵	5.27	5.14	5.27	5.71	4.63	5.42	6.84	13.78
Total Expenditures	17.23	17.13	18.91	20.48	22.72	33.01	37.42	48.94
Excess or (Deficit)	(1.98)	.21	(.38)	.33	5.90	4.13	9.79	8.75
Capital Improvements	1.06	2.48	1.71	1.83	3.93	5.94	5.76	4.23

¹ Old series; discontinued. For new series, see tables which follow.

² Includes Immigration Fees Collected.

³, ⁴, & ⁵ Changes in Departments pursuant to the provisions of Public Laws: ³ 9-228; ⁴ 9-208; ⁵ 9-268; 9-228, 9-238, 9-239.

Source: 1963 through 1966, Annual Reports, the Governor of Guam to the Secretary of the Interior. Financial statements and schedules 1967-1968 and 1970, Financial Statements, Government of Guam, 1969 Government of Guam Accountants' Reports

**No. 3 – GOVERNMENT OF GUAM GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971 AND 1972**

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Taxes		
Income		
Collected by the Government of Guam	\$27,150,624	\$34,361,262
Collected by the U.S. Government	10,408,940	9,753,496
Business Privilege	14,329,165	13,766,908
Real Property	1,596,728	2,114,636
Other	563,262	353,837
	<u>54,048,719</u>	<u>60,350,139</u>
Licenses and permits	1,223,771	450,553
Fines and forfeits	245,178	267,898
Use of money and property	182,318	85,401
Immigration fees	54,092	96,750
Charges for current services:		
Medical services	2,504,478	2,987,789
Education	404,125	493,366
Other	446,214	426,696
	<u>3,354,817</u>	<u>3,907,851</u>
Other, local revenue	525,104	258,161
Total local revenue	59,633,999	65,416,753
Federal grants-in-aid revenue earned	6,927,910	7,672,997
	<u>66,561,909</u>	<u>73,089,750</u>
Federal grants-in-aid appropriated receipts	2,012,573	1,897,341
	<u>\$68,574,482</u>	<u>\$74,987,091</u>

Source: Government of Guam Financial Statements and Supplementary Information Years Ended June 30, 1971 and June 30, 1972 with Reports of Certified Public Accountants.

