

State of Hawaii
Department of the Attorney General



**FINAL REPORT OF THE
COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION
TASK FORCE**

Pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 142, S.D. 1
Regular Session of 2007

*Submitted to
The Twenty-Fifth State Legislature
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Table of Contents

	Page
I. Introduction	1
II. Executive Summary	2
III. The Issues	4
A. Funding	4
1. Limited Federal Compact Assistance Funds	4
2. Federal Benefits Programs	5
Funding Recommendations	6
B. Census	7
1. Background	7
2. 2003 Census	7
3. 2008 Census	7
Census Recommendations	8
C. Services	9
1. COFA Migrant Leadership Development	9
2. Coordinated Service Delivery Infrastructure With Language Assistance	9
3. Development of Resources in the COFA Nations	10
4. Planning and Development of Resources for Increased COFA Migration	10
Services Recommendations	11
IV. Related Activities	14
V. Conclusion	14
ATTACHMENT A - State of Hawaii Compact Impact, Summary of Reported State Agency Costs for 2006	
ATTACHMENT B - State of Hawaii Compact Impact, Summary of Reported State Agency Costs for 2007	
ATTACHMENT C - COFA Task Force 2008 Agency Specific Recommendations	
ATTACHMENT D - A Proposal to do the 2008 Census of Micronesians in Hawaii	

ATTACHMENT E – Summary of Census Bureau Proposal for 2008 Census of COFA Migrants

ATTACHMENT F – Follow-up to COFA Task Force Mtg. w/ Census Bureau and OIA on May 22, 2008, regarding proposed 2008 Enumeration

ATTACHMENT G – COFA Task Force 2008 Related Activities

Final Report of the Compacts of Free Association Task Force

I. Introduction

This report is made pursuant to Senate Resolution No. 142, S.D. 1, adopted during the regular session of 2007, which requested that the Attorney General convene a task force to investigate and coordinate the provision of medical and social services to migrants from Freely Associated States, and further requested that the task force carry out the following activities:

- (1) Consult with the Department of the Interior's Office of Insular Affairs in Hawaii regarding what federal funds and services are available to assist Freely Associated States citizens in Hawaii;
- (2) Research whether a current census exists regarding the number of Freely Associated States citizens living, working, and attending school in Hawaii, and if no data exists, consult with the United States Census Bureau on obtaining this information in future national or regional census; and
- (3) Investigate the medical, educational, housing, and social services needs of migrants from Freely Associated States including the impact these services needs have on schools, and make recommendations regarding how to plan for and coordinate the provision of services to this population.

The members of the task force, as designated in S.R. No. 142, include representatives of:

- (1) The Department of Health;
- (2) The Department of Human Services;
- (3) The Department of Education;
- (4) The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations;
- (5) The University of Hawaii - Manoa, John A. Burns School of Medicine;
- (6) The Micronesian Community Network;
- (7) Micronesians United;
- (8) The Institute for Human Services; and
- (9) The University of Hawaii - West Oahu.

In addition to the members designated pursuant to S.R. No. 142, the task force has included the participation of other public and private agencies, and individuals who have an interest or expertise in the issues, including but not limited to (in no particular order) representatives from:

- (1) Offices of the members of Hawaii's Congressional delegation;
- (2) Members of the State Legislature;
- (3) The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia;
- (4) The Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands;
- (5) The Government of the Republic of Palau;
- (6) The U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs;
- (7) The State of Hawaii Judiciary, Office of Equality and Access to the Courts;
- (8) The Nations of Micronesia health committee;
- (9) The East-West Center;
- (10) Central Union Church;
- (11) The Legal Aid Society of Hawaii;
- (12) The Hawaii Public Housing Authority;
- (13) Catholic Charities Hawaii;
- (14) The City and County of Honolulu, Department of Community Services;
- (15) The University of Hawaii - Manoa;
- (16) The Pacific Island Health Officers Association;
- (17) Waianae Community Outreach;
- (18) The State Office of Language Access;
- (19) The U.S. Department of Homeland Security;
- (20) The Ethnic Education Foundation;
- (21) The State Department of the Attorney General;
- (22) The U.S. Public Health Service;
- (23) The U.S. Centers for Disease Control & Prevention;
- (24) The Pacific Islander American Health Forum;
- (25) Shriner's Hospital;
- (26) Goodwill Industries, Hawaii;
- (27) Family Promise of Hawaii;
- (28) Trinity Church-Central Oahu;
- (29) The Hawai'i Disability Rights Center; and
- (30) Private members of the community without group affiliation.

The task force met monthly throughout the year, hosting speakers, holding discussions, and gathering information and materials regarding all the issues addressed in this report. The task force was requested to provide this final report no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the 2009 regular session.

II. Executive Summary

In 1986, the United States entered into a Compact of Free Association (COFA or Compact) with the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) that created a unique relationship between the United States of America and the COFA nations. See the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, Public Law (P.L.) 99-239. In 1994, the United States entered into a similar compact with the Republic of Palau (Palau). See the Compact of Free Association with Palau Act of 1989, P.L. 101-219. The Compact with FSM and RMI was renegotiated and amended in

2003. See Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003, P.L. 108-188. The Compact with Palau is currently being renegotiated.

The terms of the Compacts set out mutually beneficial rights and obligations in several areas, including economic development and defense. One right established by the Compacts that has particular significance for the State of Hawaii is the right of citizens from the COFA nations to freely travel to, and work and reside in, the United States without durational limit, as a "qualified nonimmigrant," which means "a person, or their children under the age of 18, admitted or resident pursuant to [the Compacts] as of a date referenced in the most recently published enumeration [who] is a resident of an affected jurisdiction." See P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(2)(B).

COFA migrants in the State often arrive with serious medical needs, and because of the right to freely travel to the United States, there is no provision for requiring health screening prior to entry or upon entry in the State. In addition a significant number of COFA migrants may need financial assistance or housing assistance, because of the relative lack of resources they have available. The State provides services to address the social services, education, public safety, and medical needs of COFA citizens who legally reside in the State, just as it provides them to other legal residents. The State has consistently reported increasing costs each year for the services provided to COFA migrants, the majority of which were not reimbursed by the federal government.

In 2006, the cost reported by the State agencies to provide services for COFA migrants was over \$91,000,000, while the federal assistance to the State was approximately \$10,600,000. See Attachment A. In 2007, the cost reported was \$101,163,113, while the federal assistance remained the same as the prior year. See Attachment B. The task force believes that the number of COFA migrants and the associated costs will continue to increase for the duration of the Compacts.

Congress explicitly stated in the Compacts that this federally created relationship with the COFA nations was not intended to have an adverse impact on the State of Hawaii, thus the Compacts provided authorization for appropriations to assist the State of Hawaii with any financial impact that might arise from the in-migration of citizens from the COFA nations to Hawaii. See P.L. 108-188, section 104. Despite that authorization, Congress rarely exercised its authority to provide Compact Impact assistance to Hawaii prior to the 2003 amendments to the Compacts.

Although this report cites a lack of funding as a problem in adequately meeting the needs of COFA migrants exercising their right to travel, work, and reside in the State, the task force does not mean to imply that the COFA migrants themselves are a problem. Rather the task force recognizes that COFA migrants, like many other residents, face challenges in their lives for which they need assistance, and these challenges are complicated by being non-citizens in a foreign country. The convening of this task force is a recognition of the increasing population of COFA migrants in the State, and the limited resources available to the service providers that assist them. It provides an

opportunity for the State and private agencies to attempt to address the needs of this migrant community in a comprehensive and coordinated manner.

The sections that follow provide background on the issues identified by S.R. No. 142 and the task force's recommendations in each of the three areas. In addition to the recommendations to be addressed by coordinated efforts across agencies, there were a number of recommendations that were specific to the Department of Health, the Department of Education, and the University of Hawaii, which are set forth in Attachment C.

Among the recommendations listed, the task force recognizes that two broad issues directly affect all the others, and should be given greater attention by policymakers looking to prioritize resources: obtaining increased federal funding, and improving language assistance.

The task force would also point out that many of the recommendations are generalizable to the broader population of persons who are in need of services, particularly other newcomers who may have language assistance needs. Although the focus of this report is the COFA migrant population, the task force believes implementing many of these recommendations would have a positive benefit for the community as a whole.

III. The Issues

The issues presented by S.R. No. 142 were reviewed and expanded upon by the task force to include some information that goes beyond the three specific questions set forth in the resolution. The task force has redefined the questions to encompass three general areas, and created subcommittees to address each area, including: (1) funding; (2) census; and (3) services (another subcommittee was created within the services subcommittee to specifically address education related issues).

A. Funding.

1. Limited Federal Compact Impact Assistance Funds.

When the Compacts were initially executed, Congress recognized there could be a significant effect on the resources of the places to which the COFA citizens migrated and stated that "it is not the intent of Congress to cause any adverse consequences for an affected jurisdiction." P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(1). For purposes of the Compacts, "the term 'affected jurisdiction' means American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the State of Hawaii." P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(2)(A).

The Compacts thus authorize federal money to be spent "for grants to affected jurisdictions to aid in defraying costs incurred by affected jurisdictions as a result of

increased demands placed on health, educational, social, or public safety services or infrastructure related to such services.” P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(3). The money is intended to be “used only for health, educational, social, or public safety services, or infrastructure related to such services, specifically affected by qualified nonimmigrants.” P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(3)(B).

When the Compacts with FSM and RMI were renegotiated, Congress included a permanent appropriation for twenty years, of \$30,000,000 per year from 2004 to 2023, to be shared by the affected jurisdictions. P.L. 108-188, Section 104(e)(3). This Compact Impact assistance is to be allocated to each affected jurisdiction proportionally, based on the most recent census, by dividing the number of migrants in each jurisdiction by the total number of migrants in all the affected jurisdictions. P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(5). Hawaii's share of the annual assistance is approximately \$10,600,000, based on the 2003 census.

In addition to this Compact Impact assistance funding, the Compacts authorize other money to be appropriated specifically for health programs. P.L. 108-188, section 104(m). Further, the Compacts authorize money for non-governmental entities specifically for additional “sums to reimburse health care institutions” for certain health-related costs. P.L. 108-188, section 104(e)(6).

In a meeting of the task force, the United States Department of the Interior (DOI) Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) clarified that the DOI itself cannot increase the \$30,000,000 appropriation amount without a statutory amendment, and there are currently no plans by DOI to request increased funding, but that Congress may attempt to increase it at any time. The DOI did not take a position on whether the Compact Impact assistance should be increased. As to other funding that might be available, the DOI has not specified other available funding at this time, but is willing to work with the State to explore other funding options.

2. Federal Benefits Programs.

In 1997, Congress passed the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), a groundbreaking piece of legislation that reformed the welfare system. See P.L. 104-193. With the enactment of PRWORA, most non-citizens in the United States, with some limited exceptions, became ineligible for federally funded welfare programs including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Food Stamps, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). See P.L. 104-193, sections 401-412. COFA migrants were among the non-citizen groups excluded, and not included as one of the exceptions, despite the fact that they are legal residents in the United States, and are more like citizens than immigrants or other legally resident non-citizens, in terms of their ability to reside, work, and attend school in the United States. The State has continued to make the services available through equivalent State-funded services.

The federal government created the relationship with these nations that allows their citizens to freely reside in the United States with few limitations. The task force believes that denying federal assistance to the COFA migrants severely compromises the intent of the COFA. Providing federal assistance for COFA migrants would fulfill a moral obligation to COFA citizens, as well as alleviate much of the burden on the State's budget.

In 2007, Senators Daniel Akaka and Daniel Inouye introduced a bill into the United States Senate, S. 1676, which would extend the above-mentioned federal benefits to the COFA migrants. Representatives Neil Abercrombie and Mazie Hirono also introduced a companion bill in the United States House of Representatives, HR. 4000. The DOI did not take a position regarding the bills. At the time of this report, the bills had been referred to committee, but there was no further action by the Congress during 2008.

FUNDING RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. Make direct appeals for Congress to raise the total amount of funding in the appropriation for Compact Impact assistance, above the current \$30,000,000, to cover the actual costs. Work to persuade DOI to get the President's administration involved and supportive of the goal.**
- b. Request assistance from the DOI in finding additional money, outside of the Compact Impact assistance, as well as from other Federal agencies that have grants that may be applied to health, education, and human services issues of the COFA migrants in Hawaii. Many of these may be project specific, and could be submitted by State agencies or private agencies or individuals.**
- c. Support the Federal legislation introduced by Hawaii's Congressional delegates to extend eligibility for federal benefits to COFA migrants in the United States through continued lobbying by the Governor and her administration, concurrent resolutions by the State Legislature, and lobbying by private agencies and community groups. This should be a concerted effort and should include further engagement with the COFA nations' governments, as well as other states that are beginning to see COFA migration in their jurisdictions recently, such as Arkansas, California, Oregon, Missouri, and Washington. As with the issue of raising the direct Compact Impact assistance, efforts should be made to persuade DOI to get the President's administration involved and supportive of the goal.**
- d. Review the allocation and use of the Compact Impact assistance the State receives from DOI, to determine if there is a way to spend it that would have a more effective long-term impact.**

B. Census

1. Background.

The DOI is mandated by the Compacts to conduct a periodic enumeration, often referred to as a census, of the COFA migrants in each affected jurisdiction, no less than every five years, beginning in 2003. See P.L. 108-188, section 104(e). The enumeration is to be supervised by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *or such other organizations as DOI may select*. *Id.* After 2003, the census is to be funded by DOI by deducting such sums as are necessary, but not to exceed \$300,000, as adjusted for inflation per enumeration, from funds appropriated for Compact Impact assistance to the affected jurisdictions. *Id.* In December 2007, the DOI informed the task force that the Census Bureau is estimating a cost of \$1,300,000 to conduct the required enumerations for all the affected jurisdictions in 2008. The amount in excess of the \$300,000 authorized by the Compact will not reduce the Compact Impact assistance to the affected jurisdictions, but it will be taken from technical assistance funds that would otherwise go to the COFA nations directly.

2. 2003 Census.

The Census Bureau conducted the first census pursuant to the Compacts in 2003. See *The Status of Micronesian Migrants in the Early 21st Century*, by Michael J. Levin, U.S. Census Bureau, 2004 (Levin Report). The enumeration counted 8,357 persons from the COFA nations in Hawaii, but reported that only 7,297 of those were actually present under the terms of the Compacts. See Levin Report, page 16. The Levin Report acknowledges that the number of COFA migrants in Hawaii was largely undercounted, for several reasons. See Levin Report, page 43. Because of the limitations of the 2003 enumeration as identified by the Census Bureau, the Task Force believes a more thorough enumeration is necessary both for purposes of allocating the Compact Impact assistance more fairly, as well as for obtaining data that can be used to plan and coordinate the provision of services to COFA migrants in the future.

3. 2008 Census.

Based in part on the shortcomings of the 2003 census results, a group from the University of Hawaii (UH) at Manoa, proposed to conduct the enumeration of COFA migrants in Hawaii scheduled for 2008. UH proposed that a full enumeration be conducted on all the islands, organized by the Department of Sociology at UH-Manoa, and utilizing resources and personnel from the other UH and community college campuses on each island, to the greatest extent possible. See Attachment D. The proposal included provisions for coordinating the enumeration in Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), so that each jurisdiction would conduct its own surveys, following a common methodology.

The task force shared with the DOI, at a task force meeting in December 2007, that UH was proposing to conduct the enumeration. The DOI representatives were not aware whether the Census Bureau was considering the UH proposal, or if the Census

Bureau would use its own resources or select another entity to conduct the enumeration. The Task Force requested that DOI consult with the Census Bureau to ensure that the Census Bureau considers the State's interests in deciding how to conduct the enumeration.

Congressman Neil Abercrombie arranged a meeting between representatives of the DOI Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) and the Census Bureau in Washington, D.C., and members of the task force in Honolulu, in a videoconference on May 22, 2008. It was anticipated that there would be discussion of the UH proposal that was shared with the participants prior to the meeting. In fact, the meeting consisted almost entirely of the several Census Bureau employees explaining their proposal for the enumeration, and attempting to answer questions from the task force. A summary of the Census Bureau proposal is provided in Attachment E. It was apparent at the meeting that none of the OIA or Census Bureau representatives were familiar with the UH proposal.

Following the meeting, the task force learned that the OIA had gone forward with the Census Bureau proposal despite the misgivings expressed by the task force. In response, the task force developed an objection with several concerns and questions about the Census Bureau proposal that was subsequently transmitted to the D.C. participants by Representative Abercrombie. See Attachment F. The Census Bureau responded to Representative Abercrombie several months later without adequately addressing the concerns raised by the task force.

Despite having already signed an agreement with the Census Bureau some time between May and July 2008, the Director of Insular Affairs, in a meeting with Governor Lingle in August, responded to her request for consideration of the UH proposal by indicating that he would consider it again, if the Governors of Guam and CNMI would both agree to the proposal. At that time, according to the Director, the Census Bureau still had not progressed beyond the planning stages for the enumerations in Guam and CNMI. After several communications between Governor Lingle and the Governors of Guam and CNMI, the Governor of CNMI indicated that he would prefer the Census Bureau's proposal, thereby foreclosing any further consideration of the UH proposal. The task force remains skeptical that the results of the enumeration in 2008 will be accurate or reliable, because of the concerns expressed in the objections.

CENSUS RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. Meet to discuss and critique the results of the 2008 enumeration when the results are provided by the Census Bureau.**
- b. Assist the UH-Manoa group to coordinate a proposal for the 2013 enumeration with the DOI and Census Bureau. The proposal should be presented soon after the 2008 enumeration is released publicly.**

- c. **Request that the DOI and the Census Bureau provide adequate funding to ensure an accurate and thorough enumeration, including all the islands and all communities.**
- d. **Explore funding to conduct an alternative assessment of the number of COFA migrants in the state, collecting as much demographic information as possible regarding the need for and utilization of services by COFA migrants, beyond the simple estimated population that the Census Bureau will produce.**

C. Services.

The task force subcommittee on services continued to investigate the medical, educational, housing, and social services needs of the COFA migrants, and was able to develop a sense of what the basic needs are through the community partners and participants in the task force meetings, without conducting a formal needs assessment. The task force believes that more information on the actual use of services would be helpful in planning for expected increases in the population over the life of the Compacts.

The task force also has a sense that the migrant population generally has access to necessary services, but that the delivery of services can be improved, coordinated, and made more effective. Recognizing the contributions that any new migrant group has to offer our multicultural community in Hawaii, the task force strives to keep the following core values in mind as we consider development of service delivery strategies to new community members from the COFA nations, including: (1) internal empowerment of the COFA migrant community; (2) cultural sensitivity to preferred communication modalities; (3) trust-building between this "newcomer" population and other Hawaii residents; (4) practicality of strategies considered; and (5) ultimate goal of integration into the local community and long term self-sufficiency.

With the core values in mind, the task force has developed four guiding principles to organize the service delivery strategies: (1) COFA migrant leadership development; (2) coordinated service delivery infrastructure with language assistance; (3) development of resources in the COFA nations; and (4) planning and development of resources for increased COFA migration.

1. COFA Migrant Leadership Development.

In order to effectively work with the COFA migrant population, the task force believes the public and private agencies providing services will need to better promote the local leadership of community and government members. The COFA migrants may be more likely to engage in activities that are presented or supported by representatives of their own migrant community.

2. Coordinated Service Delivery Infrastructure With Language Assistance.

Even though the COFA migrants may be utilizing available services, the task force believes that it is necessary to develop better-coordinated service delivery infrastructure with appropriate language assistance.

3. Development of Resources in the COFA Nations.

The task force feels it is important to coordinate and encourage the development of resources in the COFA nations in order to address certain medical and social issues prior to the COFA migrants arrival in Hawaii. This engagement "back home" would have the dual effect of providing important information and services to persons who migrate to Hawaii to better prepare them for culture differences and reduce the need for them to seek health and social services in Hawaii, as well as improve the health of those who remain in the COFA nations.

The task force explored the role the DOI has in the development of resources in the COFA nations, and looked at how the State can actively participate in developing those resources to the mutual benefit of the State and the COFA citizens. The DOI already administers grants to the COFA nations, including money that is designated for health care. The DOI does not have a particular role in providing information to COFA citizens who plan to or may migrate to the United States. The task force is also aware that other United States agencies may have funding or programs that the State could utilize or partner with to develop resources in the COFA nations. The State or private agencies would need to identify projects or activities that would fit into a particular area, then contact the individual federal agencies to see if there is interest and available funds.

The task force believes that the United States government and the COFA nations' governments may be interested in and willing to implement some programs in the COFA nations on a voluntary basis. There may also be interest in requiring participation in certain programs, for instance health screening for persons entering the United States, which would involve amendments to the Compacts that would require the agreement of the COFA nations' governments and the United States government.

4. Planning and Development of Resources for Increased COFA Migration.

The task force believes that while there is some understanding of the needs and challenges faced by the COFA migrants in Hawaii, additional information may be essential to adequately prepare for the anticipated increase in migration over the life of the Compacts. An increase in population will likely result in an increase in service utilization that will require ever more funding and capacity to deliver services. In its interim report the task force was hopeful that the census would provide a unique opportunity to gather demographic information beyond a simple enumeration, that would be useful in planning and policy development. As seen earlier in the discussion of the Census, the opportunity was lost when the Department of the Interior went forward with its plans for the Census Bureau's proposal.

In addition, the task force is aware of the particular challenge of providing services in a culturally meaningful way, including the need for translation and interpretation for persons with limited English proficiency, and the difficulty with providing translation in six major languages (Marshallese, Chuukese, Kosraean, Pohnpeian, Yapese, and Palauan), and multiple distinct dialects. Unlike immigrant groups in the past, COFA migrants have a more transitory relationship with the State, and thus may not assimilate the language and culture as readily as earlier immigrant populations. The ability to travel freely between the United States and the COFA nations allows them to retain more of the language and traditions of their home countries, and so the need for language assistance may not decrease over time, even for persons who have lived in the State for long periods.

While interpretation services may help gain initial access to services, a basic understanding of English, which is spoken by a majority of the general population in Hawaii, would help COFA migrants to have more ready access to available services over time. In addition, developing broad access to language education, and encouraging COFA migrants to participate, would help them more easily engage with the broader community.

The State may need to continue discussions between the different agencies, beyond this task force, to incorporate planning for the inevitable increased migration into the overall budget and policy decisions for the State.

SERVICES RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. Identify and encourage COFA migrants in Hawaii to take leadership in efforts to empower members of their community, including developing a pool of interpreters from within the migrant community.**
- b. Focus on supporting development of skills necessary for accessing resources, networking, community-building, and leadership.**
- c. Apply a mentoring model to develop a trusting relationship between COFA leadership and the migrant community at-large.**
- d. Establish a cultural center model in order to standardize the service delivery process and promote accessibility through a number of designated sites statewide. Intake sessions at one of these cultural centers may include standardized assessments, presentation of materials, and review of services available. The centers would be culturally sensitive and may take on one or more formats such as: virtual service centers with public access to electronic information; multi-purpose outreach service centers; centers in existing public housing community centers, health clinics, or shelters; or mobile service delivery centers.**

- e. **As an alternative to the center-based model described in the previous recommendation, provide coordinated case-management so that a client would have assistance in navigating the often confusing bureaucracy of the State agencies that provide social services, such as the Department of Health and the Department of Human Services. In addition to the individual workers assigned to a client within each agency, a separate case manager would be assigned, so that the client would have one point of contact who would assist the client in communicating with the different offices and help expedite the client completing required forms or submitting appropriate verifying documents necessary for that client to receive assistance. (The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Office of Community Services, is in the process of developing a request for proposals to procure this as a service in the coming year.)**
- f. **Develop case managers within the community by training a group of COFA migrants to assist others with acculturation and self-sufficiency services. Case managers may, among other things: develop service plans targeting competencies that are likely to promote successful community integration and independence; provide intake and assessment for referral to social services; provide access to improved health services (including communicable disease screening, and alcohol abuse prevention and intervention); assist with child education; and provide support with literacy goals.**
- g. **Utilize the expertise of current service providers within the State in lieu of developing new centers. Some potential providers that work with immigrant and migrant populations that the Task Force has already identified include: the Enterprise and Development Resources for the Pacific (formerly Samoan Service Provider); the Goodwill Industries Hawaii; Catholic Charities Immigrant Services; the Susannah Wesley Center; and Pacific Gateway Center.**
- h. **Develop co-op housing based in existing housing developments.**
- i. **Develop and implement an acculturation program to better inform COFA migrants of resources available to them. Utilize multi-media campaigns to communicate information needed to increase chances of success in Hawaii, for instance through brochures disseminated by community or church groups, or public service announcements on KNDI Radio in the FSM, which currently hosts three COFA language radio stations including Marshallese, Chuukese, and Pohnpeian, as well as Olelo programming.**
- j. **Expand distribution of the acculturation booklet that was developed through a collaborative effort of State and private agencies, and**

include it as part of the acculturation efforts described in the previous recommendation. The booklets should be interpreted into all the several languages as soon as possible. They should be distributed widely and should be made available throughout the State and in the COFA nations. For more details on the development of the booklet, see the related activities listed in Attachment G.

- k. Develop and implement a health screening and treatment program, in the COFA nations, with Federal and COFA governmental partners to address health issues, particularly regarding communicable diseases such as TB, cholera, Hansen's disease, hepatitis B, and STDs, for persons in the COFA nations and those who may migrate to the United States.
- l. Develop a long term sustainable plan to build the necessary resources needed to deal with the projected increase in COFA migration in all following areas: housing; education; employment; and health.
- m. Develop coordinated language translation and interpreter resources that are generally accessible and can be utilized by all the State and private agencies and service providers. This may be coordinated by the State OLA, or another designated agency. The effort should include recruiting members of the migrant community to develop the necessary language skills to act as interpreters and translators. It may also include providing scholarships for persons interested in becoming interpreters and translators, and providing scholarships for bilingual COFA migrants to enter education leading to careers that directly work with the COFA communities, and where a critical need exists for language assistance, such as health and human services professions.
- n. Strengthen English language education for children and adults by providing, among other things: enhanced curricula including individualized instruction, possibly through computer-based one-on-one programs; enhanced education for English as a Second Language instructors with cultural components; and enhancing mentorship programs for COFA migrant students in Department of Education schools.
- o. Co-locate state services to the greatest extent possible. For instance, the Department of Health and the Department of Human Services could establish full-time offices or part-time clinics at public housing or emergency shelter housing sites, where a client would be able to have access to services from both agencies in one place.

- p. Partner with Guam and CNMI to address health emergencies in the Pacific, develop resources, and present common position to Federal agencies to get them to assume more responsibility for health care in the COFA nations.**

IV. Related Activities

Many of the agencies and individuals who participated in the task force, and many more who did not, were actively engaged throughout the year in activities that related to the COFA migrant community. Some of the activities were in response to the recommendations of the interim report of the task force or directly addressed the concerns identified by the task force, and show the utility of the communication between groups that the task force was able to facilitate. See Exhibit G for a non-inclusive list of some of the activities.

V. Conclusion

Although there was never an intent to burden the State when the Compacts of Free Association were first conceived, the unexpected level of mass migration to the U.S. under the Compacts has clearly resulted in "adverse consequences" to the State in terms of stretching already thin financial resources to provide services to the ever-growing number of COFA migrants. Addressing the issues identified in this report will require more than the State is capable of doing alone. While the State continues coordinating the efforts to provide services to the people with its limited resources, the United States government and the governments of the Freely Associated States must take more responsibility to ensure that the people coming into the United States are better prepared to meet the challenges they face here.

STATE OF HAWAII COMPACT IMPACT

SUMMARY OF REPORTED STATE AGENCY COSTS FOR 2006

DOE Department of Education	\$ 45,765,686
DHS Department of Human Services	39,230,578
DOH Department of Health	3,074,892
UH University of Hawaii	1,422,376
DLIR/OCS Department of Labor and Industrial Relations/Office of Community Services	951,200
PSD Public Safety Division	629,100
DBEDT Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism	279,000
JUD The Judiciary	70,723
DOD Department of Defense	19,511
TOTAL	\$ 91,443,066

COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR THE COFA TASK FORCE 2007

STATE OF HAWAII COMPACT IMPACT

SUMMARY OF REPORTED STATE AGENCY COSTS FOR 2007

DOE Department of Education	\$ 53,586,418
DHS Department of Human Services	37,116,012
DOH Department of Health	6,829,020
UH University of Hawaii	1,958,627
PSD Public Safety Division	839,500
DLIR/OCS Department of Labor and Industrial Relations/Office of Community Services	717,360
JUD The Judiciary	82,796
DOD Department of Defense	21,130
PD Office of the Public Defender	12,250
TOTAL	\$101,163,113

COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR THE COFA TASK FORCE 2008

COFA TASK FORCE 2008
AGENCY SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH:

- Make clinics more accessible by locating them within communities with large migrant populations.
- Partner with private agencies and community health centers to provide clinics in rural areas.
- Educate QUEST workers on availability of services for the COFA migrants.
- Alert all providers and primary care physicians to screen for TB when they have a new incoming resident from COFA nation, or someone who has recently traveled to one of those countries.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION:

- Extend data collection and reporting (by school, complex, and state) to include:
 - Country of origin, including reporting by states within the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), rather than as conglomerate by country.
 - Subgroups of COFA students in English Language Learner education (ELL), Special Education (SPED), and disadvantaged populations.
 - Information on the additional costs for educating immigrant Micronesian students.
 - Providing the data at least twice times a year, and make them publicly available, for instance through the DOE website.
- Develop capacity for ELL and other school staff:
 - Hire additional bilingual staff and staff interpreters.
 - Train ELL and regular staff on Micronesian and other cultures.
 - Establish a central office to coordinate provision of interpreter services.
 - Develop capacity to find and train bilingual teachers to meet “highly qualified teacher status.”
 - Create more full-time bilingual positions, with benefits:
 - ◆ Develop more public/private partnerships.
 - ◆ Combine part-time positions, and ask principals to use their flexibility.
 - ◆ Develop partnerships with other state agencies, such as DHS with social workers.
- Encourage increased parental involvement and participation of Micronesian families:
 - Provide more orientation and support for Micronesian parents of students enrolled in Hawaii schools.

- Make orientation sessions for parents mandatory, or at least strongly encouraged, or have home visits by school personnel.
- Collaborate with churches to approach parents about education.
- Hold separate orientations for each language group, in their own languages.
- Develop a pool of parents and other volunteers who can assist with orientation or other education programs.
- Hire additional bilingual home assistants.
- Encourage adult education and expand outreach for adult education in the COFA community.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII :

- Allow COFA migrants to pay resident tuition when they satisfy same requirements as citizens who establish residency.
- Provide more scholarships to COFA migrant students and apply the scholarships at the time of payment, to alleviate hardship on students to pay upfront and wait for reimbursement.
- Provide targeted outreach within the COFA migrant community, such as at cultural festivals and fairs or church activities. Establish a point of contact at the Administration level for community groups to invite participation by UH.
- Establish a central location for the collection and dissemination of data on school enrollment.
- Encourage second language studies to collaborate with college of education, and provide more attention at the elementary and secondary education level.
- Encourage UH School of Education to train more English as a Second Language (ESL) teachers.
- Encourage UH Department of ESL to take a greater interest in applied work, especially in high schools.
- Encourage more Learning Center involvement, modeled on HCC and UHH which provide a 2-year focus on college-level English.
- Make it easier for Micronesian students to enroll.
- Help Micronesians make career choices which could positively impact their own community (education, nursing, social work).
- Obtain statistics from various programs on the number of Micronesians in adult education courses.

A Proposal to do the 2008 Census of Micronesians in Hawai`i

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Abstract

A census taking project is proposed to count the number of Micronesians in Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI), and American Samoa. The 2003 census taking form will be modified to include items generated by the housing, education, health services of the governments named above. Other interested parties, above all, the Micronesian political groups and governments, will be consulted.

A snowball sampling technique is proposed for each government jurisdiction. This will require traveling to the inner islands, the metropolitan centers, and the outer islands. The 2003 effort only counted Micronesians in the urban centers and estimated the number living on the peripheral islands. Whether true or not, this urban-based sampling and rural estimation have led to charges of undercounting the number of Micronesians in each jurisdiction.

The project will hire local Micronesians as census takers, guided by demography fellows at the East-West Center. The demography fellows have had extensive experience with analyzing and generating population data. The two fellows are Azeema Faizunnisa and Hassan Eini Zinab.

The project will be guided by two faculty from the Department of Sociology and the Center for Pacific Islands Studies. Albert Britton Robillard is Professor of Sociology and a member of the Center for Pacific Islands Studies. D. Bill Wood is Professor of Sociology and Chair of the Department. Both have years of experience and residence in the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Belau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Guam, the CNMI, and American Samoa. They have followed the immigration of Micronesians to Hawaii, Guam, Saipan, and American Samoa for twenty years.

Americans in Micronesia ¹

For those of us who are historically informed, we remember the battles of Peleliu, Tarawa and Kwajalein, the aerial assault on the Truk lagoon, the mass suicides on Saipan, and the extended resistance of Japanese soldiers on Guam. However, America's relationship with the tiny islands of Micronesia began much earlier.

America was involved in a minor way in the China trade from 1790 to 1820. The British and American ships encountered the Western Micronesian islands, as they sailed from Europe to Guangzhou (Canton) and back. They sailed by Palau, Yap, Guam, and Saipan, only stopping in case of emergencies.

But, these encounters were sporadic and very brief. The China trade was very expensive, risky and encountered some resistance by the Chinese government. The real American impact came when whaling ships ported in Pohnpei and Kosrae in the 1850s. The American whalers contributed to the drastic depopulation of these islands by passing on diseases for which Micronesians had little immunity.

The Americans introduced a trading culture to both Pohnpei and Kosrae. Ships out of Massachusetts and other places in the Northeast reprovisioned for water, root plants, and pigs at both islands. Goods became commoditized, meaning they could be purchased for money.

The ship hands also enjoyed the pleasures of Micronesian women. A few men abandoned ship and became full time residents. A very few married and stayed. Some ships did not have a full crew to sail away from Pohnpei.

Americans and Europeans introduced disease to Micronesia in the form of sexuality transmitted diseases, tuberculosis, influenza, smallpox, etc. There was no treatment then and many died or were disfigured for life.

The whaling trade was brought to a close by the discovery of kerosene and the eventually electricification of America and Europe. As quickly as the whaling ships appeared they disappeared. The next chapter in America's relationship with Micronesia was in the Christianization of the islands.

Starting with the advent of whaling, native Hawai'ian Protestant ministers were sent to Micronesia. White ministers and their families soon succeeded the native Hawai'ian ministers and their families. By the time of the intense copra trade in the late 1800s, the Protestants had spread their influence to the more friendly islands of Pohnpei and Kosrae and even to the Chuuk lagoon and to the Mortlocks, as well as to the atolls of the Marshall Islands. Heretofore, Chuuk and the Marshals were considered too fierce and Westerners were warned to avoid these destinations. Christianity expanded the political space for Westerners in Micronesia.

¹ The history is derived from the books, articles, and DVDs of Francis Hezel and the work of the Micronesian Seminar. We are responsible for the interpretation of Hezel's work.

When whaling began to wane in the 1860s in Micronesia, it was quickly replaced by the growing and harvesting of copra. Copra is the dried coconut meat, the white part of the interior of the coconut. The dried meat is used for creating soaps, skin creams and cleansers, and perfumes. There is also some use of copra in industrial lubricants.

The third use of copra is for animal feed. Coconut meat is high in fat and protein. It is a cheap way to fatten up livestock.

By the time of the Spanish American War in 1898, the copra industry in Micronesia was fully in the hands of Europeans. The Spanish controlled the Caroline Islands and the Marianas from 1521, when Magellan claimed them for the Spanish king. The Germans bought the Caroline Islands, the Marianas and the Marshalls from Spain in 1886.

By the end of World War I, the Germans were focused to withdraw from the islands in 1914 and were rapidly replaced by Japanese warships and businessmen. It had been the policy of Japan to populate Micronesia with its citizens since 1855. By 1917 the Japanese gained formal control of Micronesia through Article 119 of the Treaty of Versailles².

Parallel to Germany's interest in Micronesia, Japanese families started to move to the islands. The most famous family is that of Koben Mori. He moved to Chuuk, married into a traditionally powerful family and established what the Truk Trading Company is now. The Mori family remains an important factor in Chuuk. Like so many Japanese families in the South Seas, (Nan Yo) they were here to mainly trade, establishing small mom and pop stores. These stores covered the Philippines, Micronesia, Polynesia, and Melanesia. After World War II, these stores largely disappeared.

The Germans slowly acceded to Japanese commercial interests. To speed up our narrative, World War II will be skipped.

Post WWII

Nevertheless, the United States wound up in 1945 with possession of the Marshall Islands, the Caroline Islands, and the Marianas Islands. The Gilbert Islands, part of Micronesia, reverted to Britain. The Gilbert Islands are now called Kiribati.

At the end of the Second World War, the United States did not want colonies. It was very sensitive to the charge that it had colonized the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The Philippines gained its independence in 1946. Puerto Rico remains the sole acquisition from the Spanish-American War.

The Micronesian Islands were administered as a trust territory of the newly created United Nations. The assumption was that the United States would administer the territory until the islands gained independence. The United States fostered the idea of independence in education and the grooming of political leaders. The United States held

² American Journal of International Law, Vol. 16, No. 2, Supplement: Official Documents (Apr. 1922), pp. 94-98

various political forums to determine the wishes of the islanders as to what the political units would be for Micronesia.

In 1945 the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) was administered by the United States Navy. In 1950 the administration of the territory was transferred to the United States Department of Interior, Office of Insular Affairs and based in Saipan, CNMI.

The history of America's administration of these islands is uneven. It ranges from "benign neglect and an anthropological zoo" to intensive capital development. There is no escaping the fact the Marshalls were used for 66 atomic denotations. This vaporized many atolls and islets, poisoning the land and sea.

The atomic testing was awful but the really big changes were instituted by the imposition of American institutions. Universal education, universal health care, an independent judiciary, an elected representative government, and a competence-based government employment system are some of the revolutionary elements.

The United States installed a representative political government, cash economy and an education system. Electoral politics "officially" replaced the traditional chiefs. Both undermined the traditional political economy and drove the island inhabitants outward. In the 1960s, students started to attend colleges in Hawai'i or on the U.S. mainland. Outer islanders were particularly attracted to going to the United States for college.

Micronesians established small communities on the U.S. mainland, Hawai'i, and Guam. There was an historic community of Caroline people on Saipan. This community grew larger when Saipan initially became the headquarters of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Island administration and then became the capitol of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Compacts of Free Association (COFA)

Around the time of the initial establishment of Micronesian communities in the United States, the actual home islands, began to start declaring their political independence. By the early 1980s, the Compacts of Free Association with the United States were completed for Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in 1986 (Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei, and Kosrae) and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) was completed also in 1986. The Republic of Belau (Palau) compact went into effect in 1994.

The Compacts of Free Association give complete internal independence to each island nation. As to foreign relations, the United States retains a consultative relationship and the US military retains a provision to station troops, planes, and ships in island waters.

The United States has agreed to support the Micronesian governments. These governments are the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Belau. The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas

Islands decided to become a Commonwealth of the United States. Guam remained as a territory of the United States.

The problems of achieving fiscal independence for the Micronesian governments have been immense. The cash economy has been reliant on public sector employment. But these support payments have been “stepped down,” with the ideal of being phased out. However, the time between the conception of the Compacts of Free Association and today’s political economy in Micronesia have changed in serious dimensions.

As part of the Compacts of Free Association, Micronesian passport holders have free entry and residence in the United States. The Office of Insular Affairs knew this would have an initial impact on human services costs in the states where the Micronesians settled. The Department of Interior is supposed to reimburse the states for the service costs to Micronesians. Currently, the Hawai’i Attorney General estimates the yearly costs at \$92 million. The reimbursement from the Department of Interior has been minimal.

Every five years, the Office of Insular Affairs, as part of the Compact of Free Association, is to fund a census of the Micronesians in the impacted states. There is a substantial community of Micronesians in various states. A partial list appears below.

Portland, OR	Pasadena, CA (largely Chuukese)
Corsicana TX (outer island Chuukese and Yapese)	Gate Harbor and Malolo OR (near LaGrande, mostly outer islanders)
Salem OR (and through the Willamette Valley)	Kansas City, MO (Pohnpeian plus others)
Costa Mesa CA (mostly Marshallese)	Tempe AR
Springdale, Arkansas (mostly Marshallese)	Omaha NE (perhaps outer island Yapese)
Neosho, MO (largely Pohnpeian)	San Leandro CA (near Oakland, largely Yapese)
Reno, NV (Pohnpeians)	Tempe, AR (Marshallese)
Seattle, WA	San Diego CA
Dubuque, IO (Chuukese largely)	Urban Honolulu, HI
Orlando and Clearwater FL (Pohnpeians mostly)	Big Island, HI
Guam	Saipan

Source: Micronesian Seminar, Pohnpei.

2003 Census

The five-year Micronesian impact censuses have been done by the Census Bureau and by private contractors and by a combination of both. The 2003 Census of Micronesians in Hawai’i was executed by the Council for Pacific Island Development, a private corporation. They hired a consultant from the United States Census Bureau.

Because of budgetary restrictions, the 2003 census of Micronesians in Hawai’i was solely based on the number counted in O’ahu and an estimate living on the neighbor islands. The estimate was based on the general census of 2000 census. The basic problem is the 2003 census did not catch the dynamic movement of Micronesians to the Big Island, Maui and Kaua’i. Even though there were occasional stories in the *Honolulu Advertiser* and *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, reporting the problems Micronesian immigrants were

presenting to state agencies, the principals in the last census neither met with state agencies nor traveled to the neighbor islands.

Not only did the principal investigators not meet with personnel from the state agencies serving Micronesians (health, education, and housing), they did not meet with the nascent Micronesian political groups. One such group is Micronesians United.

The Development Council people did meet with the offices of the various Micronesian governments in Honolulu. They used Micronesian young people as census takers. They met with the Hawai'i Attorney General. They developed an excellent interview schedule for Micronesians. This form is found in Appendix A.

The 2003 census was well intended but the development of history since then has turned an innocent and objective effort into an object of complaint. The Hawai'i Department of Health has been complaining about the 2003 census because they were not consulted and they claim they have important planning and budgetary needs in servicing Micronesians. The Department of Health, as it turns out, serves the total health needs of the Micronesians in Hawai'i. The Department of Education complains about not being consulted and they say they need planning data. Public Housing agencies state Micronesians are disproportionately using public housing and homeless shelters and they need more funding and they need more planning data.

To sum up, the 2003 census was under budgeted and overcome by history. Although the principals in the 2003 census had a sense the argument was being assembled for the public space that Micronesians were overwhelming public funded services, they did not meet with the various political constituencies of the census of a minority population.

To be fair, what is apparent in 2007, was barely apparent in 2003. A lot has happened in the public space between 2003 and 2007.

In the 1970's and 1980's, the Census Bureau received a lot of criticism for undercounting minority populations. The criticism has been intense when enumeration has been linked to government funding of programs targeting minorities.

2008 Census

This census effort started out in a different place in history. Dr. Ann Pobutsky of the Hawai'i Department of Health emailed Professor Robillard in late spring of 2007. The topic was the upcoming census of Micronesians in Hawai'i and the disparate need for current data on Micronesians for the Department of Health. In a meeting in Professor Robillard's office, she illustrated the problems the Micronesians presented in planning and budgeting clinical services.

Dr. Pobutsky asked for a meeting with Francis Hezel, SJ, and Richard Salvador, a politically active Micronesian. Francis Hezel is the head of Micronesian Seminar in Pohnpei. He was in Honolulu for a conference. We three met in Robillard's office at the

University of Hawai'i. It was a meeting where the decision was made that the University of Hawai'i would submit a proposal to do the 2008 Census of Micronesians in Hawai'i.

We met weekly to plan the census. Pobutsky said the Deputy Attorney General of Hawai'i, James Walther, was very interested in designing a census taking form that would generate data that state service departments would need for planning budgets and services.

Walther called Robillard and asked to meet at the University. The meeting included Robillard, Richard Salvador, Azeema Faizunnisa, Hassan Eini Zinab, Ann Pobutsky, and Bill Wood, a sociologist who had spent years in Micronesia. Wood is also chair of Sociology. Walther asked the University to do the actual census and he told the Group he would form, on behalf of the governor, Linda Lingle, a Task Force on Micronesia. He asked the Group to join the Task Force.

Walther wanted to include Micronesians in the Task Force. He invited Richard Salvador to be in charge of the census operation. Salvador is a Palauan. Salvador had worked with Robillard before.

The Task Force was composed of representatives from state agencies most heavily impacted by the Micronesian immigration to Hawai'i. The agencies were health, education, social services, state and city housing, and voluntary private social services. Then, there were Micronesian representatives.

The Task Force has been meeting monthly since late summer of 2007. At least two members of the University of Hawai'i, Sociology Department, have attended the monthly meetings. The Task Force has received a first draft of this proposal and has given their feedback.

The University of Hawai'i Group plan to modify the census taking form found in Appendix A, using the suggestions from state and city service agencies, the comments of the political Micronesian groups, and the official Micronesian representative offices in Honolulu. The University of Hawai'i Group is grateful for the form and advice from Michael Levin, formerly of the U.S. Census Bureau and now of the Population Studies Center at Harvard University.

The University of Hawai'i Group knows census taking is a political act, just like most human activity. The Group realizes wants to build consensus about the census taking form, the conduct of the census and the representation of the data. We are very aware of the charges that the last census undercounted Micronesians in Hawai'i. Whether that charge is true or not is a political matter. By meeting with all constituencies, the University of Hawai'i Group plans to avoid the experiential basis for similar charges.

The Two Co-Principal Investigators

Albert Britt Robillard is Professor of Sociology and a participating faculty in the Center for Pacific Island Studies, where he teaches social change in the Pacific Islands. He spent from 1982 to 1987 in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands working on the training and deployment of mental health workers. He is the author of an evaluation of the Guam mental health service. He is the editor of *Social Change in the Pacific Islands*, 1992, London. He earlier edited a book with Anthony Marsella, *Contemporary Issues in Mental Health Research in the Pacific Islands*, Honolulu. His latest book is a monograph, *Meaning of a Disability: The Lived Experience of Paralysis*, 1999 and paperback 2001, Philadelphia. He serves as associate editor of *Body & Society* and *Theory Culture & Society*.

D. William Wood is Professor and Chair of the Department of Sociology at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. Bill served as Interim Dean of the UH School of Public Health for five years during which he also served as the interim executive officer of the Pacific Island Health Officer Association in Honolulu. The School of Public Health trained over 80% of the health officers and senior health staff of the health departments of all of the American jurisdictions in the Pacific and is well known throughout the islands. He has provided technical assistance on the islands for the US Public Health Service, the World Health Organization and the Asian Development Bank. In addition Bill has conducted many research projects throughout the Pacific ranging from studies of substance abuse to the conducting of the first Behavioral Risk Factor Surveys in Guam. Bill is an internationally recognized Pacific Island researcher.

Other Researchers

Richard Salvador is a PhD candidate in the Department of Political Science at the University of Hawai'i. He is a former research assistant to Professor Robillard. He is a member of Micronesians United, a political group. Richard is from Palau.

Wei Zhang is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Her major areas of expertise include medical sociology and social epidemiology, religion and health, social gerontology, and quantitative research methods. She graduated from the University of Texas at Austin where she obtained the M.S. degree in Statistics and Ph.D. degree in Sociology. Her dissertation examines joint and contingent effects of educational attainment and religious/spiritual practices on mental and physical health among the "oldest old" citizens of the People's Republic of China. She is also co-authoring several studies on religion and health in the US (with Christopher Ellison), with particular attention to negative or maladaptive aspects of religious practice and experience. Currently she teaches statistics and medical sociology. She will serve as project statistician.

Azeema Faizunnisa is a doctoral student in the University of Hawai'i, Manoa, Department of Sociology, pursuing her degree with a fellowship from the East West Center, Hawai'i. The main focus of her dissertation is youth of Pakistan as a potential for economic and social development. Before coming to Hawai'i she worked with the World

Population Foundation (WPF), Islamabad for a year. There she was mainly involved with the monitoring and evaluation of their life skills for health program, which was administered in 4 districts of Pakistan for 8th grade students in selected private and public schools. Before that she was affiliated with the Population Council Pakistan Office for ten years, in various capacities-- ranging from support/admin and data dissemination to research design and data analysis of various population surveys. In the Council Pakistan office she was part of the core research teams on "National Survey on Adolescents and Youth of Pakistan 2001-02" and "Investigating Post Abortion-Care in Pakistan 2004."

Hassan Eini-Zinab is a Ph.D. student in sociology at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa and a Research Project Assistant in Population and Health Studies at the East-West Center. Before coming to the United States, he worked on reproductive health and fertility issues in Iran at the Population Studies Center. Mr. Eini-Zinab has the experience of analyzing large scale , nationally representative surveys like Iran Demographic and Health Survey (2000), Philippines Demographic and Health Survey (1993, 1998, and 2003), and Indian National Family Health Survey (1993 and 1998-99).

Methodology

Under the terms of the second Compact of Free Association (Compact II), censuses³ of Micronesian migrants to Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Hawai'i, and American Samoa are to be taken at no less than 5 year intervals, by the Census Bureau or a similar organization. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), Department of the Interior (DOI), is the lead agency for this activity. This project proposes a census of Micronesian migrants to CNMI, Guam and Hawai'i with a possible richer survey include service use patterns and service needs assessment data to fulfill the requirements of Compact II with a goal of providing Micronesian migrants better social and medical services. We will conduct the Micronesian censuses in State of Hawai'i, Guam, and CNMI to better understand their socio-demographic characteristics, population size, living and working conditions, health status and other governmental services, and their expressed needs for other services not already used. We propose and expect three major products from this project: (1) masked SPSS data sets capturing respondents' socio-demographic/economic characteristics; (2) a masked spatial database that links the geographical characteristics of Micronesian migrants with non-spatial survey data; and (3) a web-based masked database of the Micronesian censuses and surveys with public accessibility.

The central problem in the methodology related to this project is that of trying to find a needle in a pile of needles. There is no easy way to identify Micronesians within the population of the State of Hawai'i for several reasons. No incentive exists to encourage Micronesians to come forward and be counted. In fact it is quite the contrary. The 1996 Federal Welfare Reform Act, while not totally applicable to Micronesian migrants

³ A census is a complete count of all persons or housing units or agriculture holdings in a defined place. A survey is less than a full count. The snowball method, while the only financially feasible method to enumerate Micronesian migrants, is unlikely to enumerate all migrants since some either have lived in the area too long and are forgotten, or do not want to be enumerated for one reason or another, or are simply missed. Hence, while we call these censuses, they are actually surveys.

because they are not immigrants in the context of the Act, is believed by many Micronesians to apply to their use of health and social benefits in America. Under the terms of the Act, if immigrants use federal services within their first five years of being in the U.S. not only are they ineligible for federal health and human services, they can be deported. The unfounded fear of that possible outcome has made many Micronesian reluctant to be identified in anything that resembles an “official” program or form. That situation, coupled with the previously mentioned awareness networks among persons from the same islands, states or communities makes the finding of perhaps as many as 25,000 persons within a population base of over 1,000,000 a daunting task.

This project will try to overcome the problem by employing several methods of data collection that have been used in similar situations elsewhere. The U.S. Census of the Deaf, conducted by a team of researchers led by Dr. Jerome Schein⁴ developed a methodology based loosely on the “capture-recapture” methodologies of the natural sciences. They collected lists of known deaf persons across the nation, removed redundant entries from those lists, and used the lists as a start point to collect data and new names for their list from known deaf persons. For every deaf person on their original lists that were found, the subject was considered a “true case”. For every deaf person who was not on the list but was discovered through the data collection effort, they were added to the list and considered as part of the “under estimation error” for the lists. For every deaf person on the original list but not found when sought at the address or locator included on the list, they were left on the list and considered as “potential over estimation error.” Then a carefully drawn random sample was generated and the searching effort continued. The same criteria as the list verification effort was employed leaving at the end of the day a count of known deaf persons, and estimation of the extent of the under count of deaf persons and an estimation of the over count of deaf persons included in the hybrid list. In that way an estimated population of deaf with parameters for over and under estimation error was generated.

Additional issues to be addressed by the methodology of this project include the use of “snowball” sampling and the ways in which this sort of survey method can be strengthened. The assurance of comparability to both the 2003 Census of Micronesians and the 2000 and 2010 U.S. Censuses needs to be assured to allow for population change comparisons over time. And most importantly, the ways in which the privacy and other rights of Micronesians included and sought for inclusion in this census can be assured.

Censuses in Samoa, CNMI, and Guam

American Samoa

According to the American Samoa Statistical Yearbook, 2006⁵ there were 200 “Pacific Islanders” living in American Samoa at the time of the 2000 Census. The growth of 100

3 Schein, Jerome (1968). *The Deaf Community Studies in the Social Psychology of Deafness*. Gallaudet University Press: Washington, DC

4 Government of American Samoa, Department of Commerce 2007, *Statistical Yearbook, 2006*. The department: Pago Pago, American Samoa.

5 Coverage for All in American Samoa Project (2006), *American Samoa 2005 Health Survey*. CAAS Project, SSRI, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, HI.

percent from the count at the time of the 1990 Census is remarkable but still represents very few people. It is believed, from studies conducted in 2005⁶ that no significant change in this segment of the population has occurred since 2000. If funding is provided, Vai Filiga, Chief Statistician for American Samoa, will be contacted to verify that the number of Micronesians remains small by performing specific analyses of the 2008 American Samoa Census. If a survey of Micronesians in American Samoa is needed, chief statisticians in Palau, FSM, and the Marshall Islands will be contacted to ascertain whether initial sets of names can be obtained for use with the snowball method. If the snowball method can be used, OIA may be contacted about providing additional funds, or rearranging current funding; if the snowball cannot be used, then the results of the 2000 Census, the 2005 Health Survey, and the 2008 American Samoa Census will be used until results of the 2010 Census are available.

2008 Micronesian Migrant Census of CNMI

The 1993, 1998, and 2003 Micronesian Migrant Censuses were done through CNMI's Central Statistics Division. This relationship works well, and should be continued. Interior would fund the actual enumeration directly through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CNMI government. The project team from the Department of Sociology at University of Hawai'i (UH) at Mānoa would assist in the expansion of the core census collection instrument to include issues of local community interest and importance and in the general preparation, implementation, and processing of the census data collection and census data analyses.

2008 Micronesian Migrant Census of Guam

The 1992, 1997, and 2003 Micronesian Migrant Censuses were done through various agencies on Guam. These relationships worked well, particularly the 2003 survey that was done through the University of Guam's Extension Service for enumeration and the Bureau of Statistics and Plans for integration, and should be continued. Interior would fund the actual enumeration directly through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Guam government. Dr. Robillard and his team would assist in the expansion of the core census collection instrument to include issues of local community interest and importance and in the general preparation, implementation, and processing of the census data collection and census data analyses.

2008 Census of Micronesians in Hawai'i

Census data were collected in 1997, 1999, and 2003 in Hawai'i, all of which were sufficiently robust for use in program and policy but were not without problems. Problems for Hawai'i included, among other issues, (1) a non-government counterpart agency without a vested interest in the final product, (2) weak leadership for certain FAS geographic areas, (3) lack of proper publicity, making a complete count difficult as many Micronesians either refused to respond the questions or avoided the survey altogether,

and (4) (and most crucially) lack of funding to do appropriate enumeration on the neighbor islands.

To overcome these difficulties, we propose the following strategies in 2008 censuses and surveys in Hawai'i: (1) to seek collaboration from various interested parties such as the Department of Health (DOH), the Department of Education (DOE), Micronesian Communities and organizations, Micronesian Churches, etc. in Hawai'i by taking into account their concerns and inquiries into the development of data collection instrument for the census and related data; (2) to appropriately use publicity and the influence of community leaders to mobilize maximum participation; (3) to efficiently train supervisors and enumerators with language proficiencies, cultural familiarities, and communication excellence, and (4) to develop a full pilot survey to alleviate some of the potential problems regarding enumeration and follow-up on the Neighbor Islands. Dr. Robillard and his team have already contacted with government agencies, Universities, community leaders, churches, media, etc. to seek resources, cooperation, and support. Hawai'i, much more than Guam and CNMI, must be fully funded at a higher per capita base because of the extraordinary costs involving transportation, mobilization, training, and various facility expenditures. Dr. Robillard and colleagues will prepare, implement, and conduct the census and the subsequent analyses of the data and its reporting.

For Hawai'i, all phases of the enumeration need to be protested in a pilot survey. We suggest selecting one area of the state, perhaps the Big Island, and use a prototype data collection instrument, manuals and forms to enumerate as many of the migrants within that area as possible. The collection would generate approximately 100 completed census forms for analysis. These forms would be coded and keyed, and processed to make sure that procedures, as developed, are working. The test would occur as early in 2008 as possible, approximately eight or nine months before the actual census to duplicate, as much as possible, the conditions expected when the enumeration would actual take place. All aspects of the protocol would be evaluated and participants would be included in focus groups to look at the actual collection of the data, the processes involved in securing cooperation to complete the data collection, and general opinion of the process.

Study Design

Given that the Micronesian population in Hawai'i is hard to reach, we will apply a two-stage strategy. We will begin by developing an unduplicated name list of Micronesians from various organizations, on the basis of which a follow-up snowball method is applied to extend the initial name list into a master list while collecting the census data.

The Master List. Sources of lists of names of Micronesians in Hawai'i are many and varied. Information needed from the lists, because of its intended purpose, includes name, address, telephone, family information (relations in Hawai'i). The largest of these lists probably lies with the Department of Education who have identified all Micronesian children in the public schools. That list will carry one additional piece of information,

namely the school that the indexed child is attending. Another major list will come from the health care system however, that information may be more seriously restricted because of the rules associated with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 which severely inhibits the ability of health providers to share information with others. If the identifying information cannot be released then we will have to rely on a much more cumbersome way of finding our population through the health care system by advertising for them to place themselves on a list at the health centers emergency rooms and hospitals of the state. The use of the QUEST (Quality, U?, E?, S?, T?) Hawai'i's section 1115 Medicaid waiver program, health insurance lists would have similar restrictions in terms of releasing the actual names and information we need. Again, this issue may have to be solved through the state agency contacting its subscribers and seeking their permission to release the information or having them contact the project directly. The importance of religion and church in the lives of all Micronesians creates a moment of opportunity to add names to the master list. The churches approached so far are more than willing to assist by providing us with names and addresses of their parishioners. Each of the COFA nations and many of their states have liaison offices in Hawai'i because of the need to assist in the seeking and receiving health services for which the various Micronesian governments have sent nationals through programs of medical evacuation where services are not available in the home country health system. These offices however, are usually only involved with their nationals for shorter periods and when and if the national returns to their homeland are not always known to the liaison offices. Micronesian service organizations (Nations of Micronesia, Micronesians United, etc.) have also come forward to offer their assistance in this effort.

The master list will have duplications throughout it. By carefully comparing and using key information for that purpose, an unduplicated list will be produced. That list will be the basis for the initiation of census data collection. A snowball method will be applied to enlarge the name list while collecting census data from those on the existing master list. Individuals on this list will be the source on new names and addresses for the list which will be continually updated and cleaned with new contacts then being interviewed and hopefully new names again added to the list. We will continue to use 2003 questionnaire as the core instrument for census data collection with modifications based on identified missing and needed data.

In the manner of Schein's Census of the Deaf, we expect and seek detail on two types of errors expected in the enumeration. During field work, if the interviewed Micronesians provide additional names that are not on our list, we will count these extra people as "positive errors". On the other hand, if we fail to locate individuals that are on our list, we will otherwise overestimate the Micronesian population and make "negative errors". The final counts of Micronesian population will be a range, suggested by the counts in the master list, adding and subtracting the above two types of errors (Micronesian population = numbers in the master name list \pm errors).

One product of the census is a new valid name list, that is, the master name list subtracting negative errors (Valid list = master name list - negative error). The valid name list must be treated with the utmost of confidentiality procedures. Its purpose was

to collect administrative and related data for a Census of Micronesians. The data file collected will be purged of all direct identifiers so that no individual can be identified. This will be an invaluable research resource on Micronesians in Hawai'i. Because we will also ask each respondent if they would be willing to be contacted about participating in future research a subset of the original and protected master list will be created for additional surveys. Since the dataset will include the geo-code addresses of Micronesian migrants, eventually, spatial and socioeconomic data sets will be able to be linked in a spatial database so that end-users can efficiently query, visualize, and analyze migrants' information.

File Maintenance

The initial questionnaires, interview tapes, and records will be locked with respondents' identification information removed or even destroyed such that no individual or party will be able to track down any Micronesian migrant afterwards. The final data sets only contain respondents' record ID. Department of Sociology at UH Manoa will apply IRB approval and be the place of storing various original files, tapes, documents, and materials.

Enumerator Recruitment and Data Collection

Language diversity, high rate of illiteracy, and unwillingness of participation among Micronesians in Hawai'i make the recruitment of well-educated enumerators with language proficiency, communication skills, and supporting techniques an urgent necessity. Branches of UH, UH Hilo in particular, with high Micronesian enrollment, and Micronesian community leaders provide major sources of enumerators.

We will first develop a list of Micronesian villages, communities, or neighborhoods from previous censuses. Then we will recruit Micronesian college students, community leaders, and "village guiders" who understand the culture and language of these places for enumeration. For those isolated neighborhoods and places, interview equipments with video- and audio-recording functions will be used to assist communication. We expect approximately 4000 Micronesian households in Hawai'i, so at least 40-50 enumerators and five to six months are needed to locate and find individuals indicated in the master list and to finish interviews in different islands of Hawai'i.

Data Analysis and Release

Socio-demographic responses will be appropriately translated, keyed, and coded into numerical data in SPSS formats while geographical information will be stored in the shape file of ArcGIS. Analysis reports from censuses and surveys will be described and summarized into various graphs and tabulations (e.g. cross-tabulations) to serve different purposes.

Data in SPSS formats can be stored in CDs upon request. We also propose to develop a webpage of Micronesian censuses and surveys to: (1) store data sets and the corresponding codebooks, (2) present descriptive as well as analytical tables and graphs, (3) provide online query, and (4) make the updated information accessible to public in a timely manner.

UH MANOA'S ROLE

Department of Sociology at UH Manoa, with its convenient geographical location and first-class Micronesian experts scholars such as Dr. Robillard and his colleagues, will (1) provide guidance for study design as well as staffs for technical assistance and training; (2) organize publicity and mobilize maximum participation; and (3) assist data collection, organization and analyses.

Budget and Cost Estimates

Introduction: This document is a work in progress. It begins with the estimation of the cost of developing, collecting, processing, analyzing, and writing of a Census of Micronesians as of 2008 for the jurisdictions of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, and Hawai'i. The cost estimates for CNMI and Guam are preliminary and global and are not substantiated in a detailed budget since the jurisdictions themselves may have different priorities and costs will be locally derived. A budget place marker is inserted in the estimates for these two areas for the Fiscal Year 2008 and 2009 (October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2009). For CNMI that amount is \$20,000 for FY2008 and \$8,000 for FY2009. For Guam the respective amounts are \$25,000 for FY2008 and \$10,000 for FY2009.

The Hawai'i Census of Micronesians is by far the most complex of the three surveys. The need to enumerate on all major islands plus the small size of the Micronesian population relative to the general population makes the finding of cases a challenge. The estimated costs for the Hawai'i survey would be \$160,000 for FY2008, \$135,000 for FY2009, and \$55,000 for FY2010.

Total project costs then would be spread over 3 fiscal years with the funds needed as follows by Fiscal Year: FY2008 \$205,000; FY2009 \$153,000; and FY2010 \$55,000 or a total of \$413,000 for the three years and the full project.

Hawai'i Census of Micronesians 2008: The estimated budget for the Hawai'i project includes the three major components discussed as important for the overall goals of the project. First is the actual count of the Micronesians with basic demographic information collected. This effort will include no information on service use nor will it include any needs assessment information such as health, employment or educational needs or detail on migration history or extended family relationships.

For the core effort plus the service use data, collected from respondents through supplemental questions The added complexity in the analyses of the data accounts for a

great deal of the extra costs with the added enumerator time at collection accounting for the bulk of the remainder (some additional development costs, printing costs, and data entry costs account for the balance).

For the core data set plus the service use data plus the needs assessment data, assuming that the service use data are collected. Again, increased complexity in analyses will take more analyst time, added costs of preparing, printing, and entering the data will occur, and finally, additional enumerator collection time will be required. It is important to point out however, that part three is only possible if parts one and two are already included because much of the part two data will be used in the part three analyses.

Summary: The 2008 Census of Micronesians would include the three impacted areas of CNMI, Guam, and Hawai'i. For the first two areas, internal budgeting will have to be worked out by the respective jurisdictions. For the Hawai'i project, costs are spread over three fiscal years with the bulk of the costs in FY2009. The options presented allow for: the simple collection of counts of Micronesians in Hawai'i; counts of Micronesians in Hawai'i with service use information; and counts of Micronesians in Hawai'i with service use information and planning needs assessment data. Indirect costs are not included in these estimates and several key assumptions are made in the estimates⁷

⁷ Assumes that other UH system community and four year colleges participate in the project through the training of their social science research methods courses, that adequate space for the project can be obtained at UH Manoa, and that PI and Co-PI are available at the time of the project.

Item	Number	Unit cost/hour	Number of Units	function	Cost	Total
IRB Preparation and presentation						
Co-Investigator	1	\$62.96	20	Prepare CHS Submission	\$1,259.20	\$1,259.20
	1	\$62.96	120			
	1	\$62.96	60	Write up Pretest	\$3,777.60	\$3,777.60
	1	\$62.96	120	Prepare protocol	\$7,555.20	\$7,555.20
	1	\$62.96	120	Prepare case find search	\$7,555.20	\$7,555.20
	1	\$62.96	150	Supervise field Ops	\$9,444.00	\$9,444.00
Student/Clerical Support	1	\$12.00	40	Collect lists	\$480.00	
		\$12.00	80	Enter lists	\$960.00	
		\$12.00	40	Merge lists	\$480.00	
		\$12.00	40	Prepare Master list	\$480.00	
	Sum of List collection				\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
Co-Investigator/Analyst	1	\$40.00	60		\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
	1	\$40.00	40		\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00
				Design pilot		
	1	\$40.00	40	questionnaire	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
	1	\$40.00	60	Analyze Pretest results	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00
	1	\$40.00	120	Prepare Analysis Syntax	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
	1	\$40.00	120		\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
	1	\$40.00	120	Write up Pretest	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00
	1	\$40.00	240	Supervise Field Ops	\$9,600.00	\$9,600.00
Translation costs	1	\$50.00	25	Translate into Palauan	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
	1	\$50.00	25	Translate into Pohnpeian	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
	1	\$50.00	25	Translate into Chuukese	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
	1	\$50.00	25	Translate into Chamorro	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
Transportation costs		\$350.00	5	Trips to Maui	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00
		\$350.00	5	Trips to Kauai	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00
		\$500.00	5	Trips to Hilo	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
		\$500.00	5	Trips to Kona	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
		\$2,500.00	2	Trips to Saipan	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
		\$2,500.00	2	Trips to Hatgana	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
		\$2,500.00	2	Trips to Pago Pago	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
		\$2,000.00	1	Transport on Oahu	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
		\$2,000.00	2	Trips to Washington DC	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
				entering 20,000 forms	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
Data Entry Costs	6	\$25.00	200			
Enumerator costs	60	\$15.00	400		\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
Enumerator travel		\$2,000.00	1	4000 miles	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
Data analysis costs	3	\$25.00	500	900 hours of analysis	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00
write up costs	4	\$50.00	500		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Subcontracts to CCs	1	\$10,000.00	1	American Samoa	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	1	\$10,000.00	1	Kauai	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	1	\$10,000.00	1	Maui	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	1	\$10,000.00	1	CNMI	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	1	\$10,000.00	1	Guam	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
	5	\$10,000.00	5	Oahu	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
Subtotal						\$257,346.40
Contingency @ 20%						\$53,000.00
Indirect Costs @ 40%						\$102,938.56
Total Costs						\$413,284.96

ATTACHMENT D

Appendix A

2003 CENSUS



OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS

Palau

Chuuk

Pohnpei

Marshall Islands

Kosrae

Yap

B. Island:

C. City/village:

D. Household #:

E. Enumerator name:

F. Address or location description: AA or ZIP

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G. Respondent's name:

H. Phone number:

The 2003 Census of Micronesian Migrants counts each person at his or her "usual residence." The usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who were staying here on June 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, June 1, 2003, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member.

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, ask Where do these people usually live?
Write their address here:

DOI Office of Insular Affairs and
Governments of the Federated States
of Micronesia, Republic of the
Marshall Islands, and the Republic of
Palau.

All responses are *strictly confidential*
and will only be released in compiled
form.

FORM _____ of _____

Supervisors'
initials & date

Coordinator's
initials & date

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

01

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child
10. Housemate, roommate
11. Unmarried partner
12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married
2. Consensually married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married

7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

1. YES – born in Palau, FSM or RMI
2. YES – naturalized citizen of Palau, FSM or RMI
3. YES – dual national of FAS and US
4. NO – US citizen because born in US
5. NO – US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area
6. NO – naturalized US citizen
7. NO – not FAS or US, specify:

9. If migrated here from another place, ask -

Why did ... migrate here?

1. Employment
2. Spouse of employed person
3. Dependent of employed person
4. Family subsistence/unpaid activities
5. Family business (including commercial agriculture)
6. Missionary activities
7. Medical reasons
8. Visiting/vacation
9. Other, specify below:

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

1. NO
2. YES, current active duty or reserves
3. YES, but in the past

11a. Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11b. Where is ...'s mother now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11d. Where is ...'s father now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

1. NO, has not attended since February 1
2. YES, public school, public college
3. YES, private school, private college

13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

31. No school completed
32. Nursery school
33. Kindergarten
3. 3rd
4. 4th
5. 5th
6. 6th
7. 7th
8. 8th
9. 9th
10. 10th
11. 11th
12. 12th, no diploma
13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - DIPLOMA or equivalent (GED)
14. Some college but no degree
15. Associate degree in college - Occupational program
16. Associate degree in college - Academic program
17. Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
18. Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MSW, MBA)
19. Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
20. Doctorate degree (For example: Phd, EdD)

IF IN COLLEGE: 13b. Does ... have Pell Grant?

13c. Does ... have SEOG/SSIG?

13d. Does ... have college work study?

IF ... HAS AA/AS or more:

13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15
2. YES - skip to 15
3. NO

14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

1. Guam
2. CNMI
3. Hawai'i
4. US Mainland
5. Other

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month a year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

Movemen t	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months

4	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. US MAIN 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?
 1. YES – Skip to 20
 2. NO

19b. What language does ... speak?

19c. Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than Eng
 1. YES, more frequently than English 3. Both equally often
 2. NO, less frequently than English 4. Doesn't speak English

If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON

20a. If this person is female, ask - How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - If none, skip to 21a

20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

20c. Date of birth of the last child (month/day/year)?
 / /

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.
 1. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did NO subsistence activity
 2. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did subsistence activity
 3. YES, did subsistence activity only - Skip to 23
 4. NO - Skip to 23

21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked

22. Hourly pay last week? \$ ____ . ____
 Take home pay, last check? \$ ____ . ____
 Period of last check?
 1. ____ days 2. ____ weeks 3. Two-weeks 4. ____ months
 Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask- Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?
 1. YES, on layoff 3. NO
 2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
 1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If "No," ask - For what reason?
 1. NO, already has a job 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
 2. NO, temporarily ill 4. YES could have taken a job

25. In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? If Never worked, "Never worked".
 If Never worked, or last worked in 1996 or earlier, skip to 30

26-28. The following questions ask about the job worked last week.

26. For whom did ... work? If now on active duty, write "Armed Forces"; otherwise, print the name of the company, business or other employer.

27. What kind of work was ... doing?

28. Was ... employee of:
 1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions
 2. Government
 3. Self employed
 4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
 1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

29c. During the weeks WORKED in 2002, how many hours did ... usually work each week? Hours ==>

The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ _____

30b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ _____

30c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ _____

30d. How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ _____

30e. How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ _____

30f. How much did ... receive from remittances from abroad (outside of this island/state)? \$ _____

30g. How much did ... receive from remittances from inside this island/state? \$ _____

30h. How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ _____

31. Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was ...'s total income in 2002? \$ _____

If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours.
If ... didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1996.

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

02

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Householder | 6. Father/mother |
| 2. Spouse | 7. Grandchild |
| 3. Natural or adopted son/daughter | 8. Other relative: |
| 4. Stepson/stepdaughter | |
| 5. Brother/sister | |
| If not related to Person 1: | |
| 9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child | 11. Unmarried partner |
| 10. Housemate, roommate | 12. Other non-relative |

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Now married | 4. Divorced |
| 2. Consensually married | 5. Separated |
| 3. Widowed | 6. Never married |

7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. YES - born in Palau, FSM or RMI | |
| 2. YES - naturalized citizen of Palau, FSM or RMI | |
| 3. YES - dual national of FAS and US | |
| 4. NO - US citizen because born in US | |
| 5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area | |
| 6. NO - naturalized US citizen | 7. NO - not FAS or US, specify: |

9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Employment | 6. Missionary activities |
| 2. Spouse of employed person | 7. Medical reasons |
| 3. Dependent of employed person | 8. Visiting/vacation |
| 4. Family subsistence/unpaid activities | 9. Other, specify below: |
| 5. Family business (including commercial agriculture) | |

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

- | |
|---|
| 1. NO |
| 2. YES, current active duty or reserves |
| 3. YES, but in the past |

11a. Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11b. Where is ...'s mother now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11d. Where is ...'s father now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

- | |
|--|
| 1. NO, has not attended since February 1 |
| 2. YES, public school, public college |
| 3. YES, private school, private college |

13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 31. No school completed | 3. 3rd | 8. 8th |
| 32. Nursery school | 4. 4th | 9. 9th |
| 33. Kindergarten | 5. 5th | 10. 10th |
| 1. 1st | 6. 6th | 11. 11th |
| 2. 2nd | 7. 7th | 12. 12th, no diploma |
13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - DIPLOMA or equivalent (GED)
14. Some college but no degree
15. Associate degree in college - Occupational program
16. Associate degree in college - Academic program
17. Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
18. Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, Med, MSW, MBA)
19. Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
20. Doctorate degree (For example: Phd, EdD)

IF IN COLLEGE: 13b. Does ... have Pell Grant?

- | |
|--|
| 13c. Does ... have SEOG/SSIG? |
| 13d. Does ... have college work study? |

IF ... HAS AA/AS or more:

13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15 |
| 2. YES - skip to 15 |
| 3. NO |

14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Guam | 2. CNMI | 3. Hawaii | 4. US Mainland | 5. Other |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------------|----------|

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month and year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

Movement	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months

If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

4

/

1. GUAM
2. CNMI
3. HAWAII
4. US MAIN
5. OTHER

____ years ____ months

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?

1. YES – Skip to 20
2. NO

19b. What language does ... speak?

19c. Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than Eng

1. YES, more frequently than English 3. Both equally often
2. NO, less frequently than English 4. Doesn't speak English

If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON

20a. If this person is female, ask - How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - If none, skip to 21a

20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

20c. Date of birth of the last child (month/day/year)?

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

1. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did NO subsistence activity
2. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did subsistence activity
3. YES, did subsistence activity only - Skip to 23
4. NO - Skip to 23

21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked

22. Hourly pay last week? \$ ____ . ____

Take home pay, last check? \$ ____ . ____

Period of last check?

1. ____ days 2. ____ weeks 3. Two-weeks 4. ____ months
Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask- Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

1. YES, on layoff 3. NO
2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If "No," ask - For what reason?

1. NO, already has a job 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
2. NO, temporarily ill 4. YES could have taken a job

25. In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? If Never worked, "Never worked".

If Never worked, or last worked in 1996 or earlier, skip to 30

26-28. The following questions ask about the job worked last week.

26. For whom did ... work? If now on active duty, write "Armed Forces"; otherwise, print the name of the company, business or other employer.

27. What kind of work was ... doing?

28. Was ... employee of:

1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions
2. Government
3. Self employed
4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

29c. During the weeks WORKED in 2002, how many hours did ... usually work each week? Hours ==>

The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ ____

30b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ ____

30c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ ____

30d. How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ ____

30e. How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ ____

30f. How much did ... receive from remittances from abroad (outside of this island/state)? \$ ____

30g. How much did ... receive from remittances from inside this island/state? \$ ____

30h. How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ ____

31. Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was ...'s total income in 2002? \$ ____

If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours.
If ... didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1996.

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

03

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child
10. Housemate, roommate
11. Unmarried partner
12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married
2. Consensually married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married

7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

1. YES - born in Palau, FSM or RMI
2. YES - naturalized citizen of Palau, FSM or RMI
3. YES - dual national of FAS and US
4. NO - US citizen because born in US
5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area
6. NO - naturalized US citizen
7. NO - not FAS or US, specify:

9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

1. Employment
2. Spouse of employed person
3. Dependent of employed person
4. Family subsistence/unpaid activities
5. Family business (including commercial agriculture)
6. Missionary activities
7. Medical reasons
8. Visiting/vacation
9. Other, specify below:

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

1. NO
2. YES, current active duty or reserves
3. YES, but in the past

11a. Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11b. Where is ...'s mother now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

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12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

1. NO, has not attended since February 1
2. YES, public school, public college
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13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

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1. 1st 6. 6th 11. 11th
2. 2nd 7. 7th 12. 12th, no diploma
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14. Some college but no degree
15. Associate degree in college - Occupational program
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IF IN COLLEGE: 13b. Does ... have Pell Grant?

13c. Does ... have SEOG/SSIG?

13d. Does ... have college work study?

IF ... HAS AA/AS or more:

13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15
2. YES - skip to 15 3. NO

14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

1. Guam 2. CNMI 3. Hawai'i 4. US Mainland 5. Other

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month a year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

Movemen t	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months

If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

4

/

1. GUAM
2. CNMI
3. HAWAII
4. USMAINL
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____ years ____ months

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?

1. YES – Skip to 20
2. NO

19b. What language does ... speak?

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1. YES, more frequently than English 3. Both equally often
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20a. If this person is female, ask - How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - If none, skip to 21a

20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

20c. Date of birth of the last child (month/day/year)?

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

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3. YES, did subsistence activity only - Skip to 23
4. NO - Skip to 23

21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked

22. Hourly pay last week? \$ ____

Take home pay, last check? \$ ____

Period of last check?

1. ____ days 2. ____ weeks 3. Two-weeks 4. ____ months
Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask - Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

1. YES, on layoff 3. NO
2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

If "No," ask - For what reason?

1. NO, already has a job 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
2. NO, temporarily ill 4. YES could have taken a job

25. In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? If Never worked, "Never worked".

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3. Self employed
4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

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The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ ____

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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

04

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child
10. Housemate, roommate
11. Unmarried partner
12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married
2. Consensually married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated
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7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

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3. YES - dual national of FAS and US
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5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area
6. NO - naturalized US citizen
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9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

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1. NO
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13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

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4

/

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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

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21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

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27. What kind of work was ... doing?

28. Was ... employee of:

1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions
2. Government
3. Self employed
4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

29c. During the weeks WORKED in 2002, how many hours did ... usually work each week? Hours ==>

The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ _____

30b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ _____

30c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ _____

30d. How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ _____

30e. How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ _____

30f. How much did ... receive from remittances from abroad (outside of this island/state)? \$ _____

30g. How much did ... receive from remittances from inside this island/state? \$ _____

30h. How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ _____

31. Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was ...'s total income in 2002? \$ _____

If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours.
If ... didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1996.

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

05

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
If not related to Person 1:
9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child
10. Housemate, roommate
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
11. Unmarried partner
12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married
2. Consensually married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married

7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

1. YES - born in Palau, FSM or RMI
2. YES - naturalized citizen of Palau, FSM or RMI
3. YES - dual national of FAS and US
4. NO - US citizen because born in US
5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area
6. NO - naturalized US citizen
7. NO - not FAS or US, specify:

9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

1. Employment
2. Spouse of employed person
3. Dependent of employed person
4. Family subsistence/unpaid activities
5. Family business (including commercial agriculture)
6. Missionary activities
7. Medical reasons
8. Visiting/vacation
9. Other, specify below:

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

1. NO
2. YES, current active duty or reserves
3. YES, but in the past

11a. Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11b. Where is ...'s mother now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11d. Where is ...'s father now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

1. NO, has not attended since February 1
2. YES, public school, public college
3. YES, private school, private college

13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

31. No school completed 3. 3rd 8. 8th
32. Nursery school 4. 4th 9. 9th
33. Kindergarten 5. 5th 10. 10th
1. 1st 6. 6th 11. 11th
2. 2nd 7. 7th 12. 12th, no diploma
13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - DIPLOMA or equivalent (GED)
14. Some college but no degree
15. Associate degree in college - Occupational program
16. Associate degree in college - Academic program
17. Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
18. Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, Med, MSW, MBA)
19. Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
20. Doctorate degree (For example: Phd, EdD)

IF IN COLLEGE: 13b. Does ... have Pell Grant?

13c. Does ... have SEOG/SSIG?

13d. Does ... have college work study?

IF ... HAS AA/AS or more:

13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15
2. YES - skip to 15 3. NO

14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

1. Guam 2. CNMI 3. Hawai'i 4. US Mainland 5. Other

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month a year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

Movement	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months

If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

4

/

1. GUAM
2. CNMI
3. HAWAII
4. USMAINL
5. OTHER

____ years ____ months

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?

1. YES – Skip to 20
2. NO

19b. What language does ... speak?

19c. Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than Eng

1. YES, more frequently than English 3. Both equally often
2. NO, less frequently than English 4. Doesn't speak English

If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON

20a. If this person is female, ask - How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - If none, skip to 21a

20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

20c. Date of birth of the last child (month/day/year)?

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

1. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did NO subsistence activity
2. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did subsistence activity
3. YES, did subsistence activity only - Skip to 23
4. NO - Skip to 23

21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked

22. Hourly pay last week? \$ ____ . ____

Take home pay, last check? \$ ____ . ____

Period of last check?

1. ____ days 2. ____ weeks 3. Two-weeks 4. ____ months
Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask - Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

1. YES, on layoff 3. NO
2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If "No," ask - For what reason?

1. NO, already has a job 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
2. NO, temporarily ill 4. YES could have taken a job

25. In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? If Never worked, "Never worked".

If Never worked, or last worked in 1996 or earlier, skip to 30

26-28. The following questions ask about the job worked last week.

26. For whom did ... work? If now on active duty, write "Armed Forces"; otherwise, print the name of the company, business or other employer.

27. What kind of work was ... doing?

28. Was ... employee of:

1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions
2. Government
3. Self employed
4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

29c. During the weeks WORKED in 2002, how many hours did ... usually work each week? Hours ==>

The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ ____

30b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ ____

30c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ ____

30d. How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ ____

30e. How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ ____

30f. How much did ... receive from remittances from abroad (outside of this island/state)? \$ ____

30g. How much did ... receive from remittances from inside this island/state? \$ ____

30h. How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ ____

31. Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was ...'s total income in 2002? \$ ____

If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours.
If ... didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1996.

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

06

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder

2. Spouse

3. Natural or adopted son/daughter

4. Stepson/stepdaughter

5. Brother/sister

If not related to Person 1:

9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child

10. Housemate, roommate

6. Father/mother

7. Grandchild

8. Other relative:

11. Unmarried partner

12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year)

5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married

2. Consensually married

3. Widowed

4. Divorced

5. Separated

6. Never married

7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

1. YES - born in Palau, FSM or RMI

2. YES - naturalized citizen of Palau, FSM or RMI

3. YES - dual national of FAS and US

4. NO - US citizen because born in US

5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area

6. NO - naturalized US citizen

7. NO - not FAS or US, specify:

9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

1. Employment

2. Spouse of employed person

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5. Family business (including commercial agriculture)

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7. Medical reasons

8. Visiting/vacation

9. Other, specify below:

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

1. NO

2. YES, current active duty or reserves

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11a. Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11b. Where is ...'s mother now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

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12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

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13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15

2. YES - skip to 15

3. NO

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16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

1. Guam 2. CNMI 3. Hawai'i 4. US Mainland 5. Other

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month a year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

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3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. US MAINLAND 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months

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4

/

1. GUAM
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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

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Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask- Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

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24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

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24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

If "No," ask - For what reason?

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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

07

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
If not related to Person 1:
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12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married
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7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

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14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year did ... first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

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3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. US MAINLAND 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months

If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

4

/

1. GUAM
2. CNMI
3. HAWAII
4. US MAINL
5. OTHER

____ years ____ months

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?

1. YES – Skip to 20
2. NO

19b. What language does ... speak?

19c. Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than Eng

1. YES, more frequently than English 3. Both equally often
2. NO, less frequently than English 4. Doesn't speak English

If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON

20a. If this person is female, ask - How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - If none, skip to 21a

20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

20c. Date of birth of the last child (month/day/year)?

/ /

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

1. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did NO subsistence activity
2. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did subsistence activity
3. YES, did subsistence activity only - Skip to 23
4. NO - Skip to 23

21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked

22. Hourly pay last week? \$ ____ . ____

Take home pay, last check? \$ ____ . ____

Period of last check?

1. ____ days 2. ____ weeks 3. Two-weeks 4. ____ months
Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask - Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

1. YES, on layoff 3. NO
2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

If "No," ask - For what reason?

1. NO, already has a job 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
2. NO, temporarily ill 4. YES could have taken a job

25. In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? If Never worked, "Never worked".

If Never worked, or last worked in 1996 or earlier, skip to 30

26-28. The following questions ask about the job worked last week.

26. For whom did ... work? If now on active duty, write "Armed Forces"; otherwise, print the name of the company, business or other employer.

27. What kind of work was ... doing?

28. Was ... employee of:

1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions
2. Government
3. Self employed
4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

29c. During the weeks WORKED in 2002, how many hours did ... usually work each week? Hours ==>

The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ ____

30b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ ____

30c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ ____

30d. How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ ____

30e. How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ ____

30f. How much did ... receive from remittances from abroad (outside of this island/state)? \$ ____

30g. How much did ... receive from remittances from inside this island/state? \$ ____

30h. How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ ____

31. Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was ...'s total income in 2002? \$ ____

If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours.
If ... didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1996.

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

08

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
11. Unmarried partner
12. Other non-relative

If not related to Person 1:

9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child
10. Housemate, roommate

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

1. Now married
2. Consensually married
3. Widowed
4. Divorced
5. Separated
6. Never married

7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

1. YES - born in Palau, FSM or RMI
2. YES - naturalized citizen of Palau, FSM or RMI
3. YES - dual national of FAS and US
4. NO - US citizen because born in US
5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area
6. NO - naturalized US citizen
7. NO - not FAS or US, specify:

9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

1. Employment
2. Spouse of employed person
3. Dependent of employed person
4. Family subsistence/unpaid activities
5. Family business (including commercial agriculture)
6. Missionary activities
7. Medical reasons
8. Visiting/vacation
9. Other, specify below:

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

1. NO
2. YES, current active duty or reserves
3. YES, but in the past

11a. Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11b. Where is ...'s mother now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11d. Where is ...'s father now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

1. NO, has not attended since February 1
2. YES, public school, public college
3. YES, private school, private college

13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

31. No school completed
32. Nursery school
33. Kindergarten
3. 3rd
4. 4th
5. 5th
6. 6th
7. 7th
8. 8th
9. 9th
10. 10th
11. 11th
12. 12th, no diploma
13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - DIPLOMA or equivalent (GED)
14. Some college but no degree
15. Associate degree in college - Occupational program
16. Associate degree in college - Academic program
17. Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
18. Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MSW, MBA)
19. Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
20. Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

IF IN COLLEGE: 13b. Does ... have Pell Grant?

13c. Does ... have SEOG/SSIG?

13d. Does ... have college work study?

IF ... HAS AA/AS or more:

13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15
2. YES - skip to 15
3. NO

14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

1. Guam
2. CNMI
3. Hawai'i
4. US Mainland
5. Other

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month and year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

Movement	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months

If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

4

/

1. GUAM
2. CNMI
3. HAWAII
4. USMAINL
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____ years ____ months

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS -- POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?

1. YES - Skip to 20
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20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

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/ /

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

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21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

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22. Hourly pay last week? \$ ____

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24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

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3. Self employed
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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

09

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

1. Householder
2. Spouse
3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
4. Stepson/stepdaughter
5. Brother/sister
- If not related to Person 1:
9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child
10. Housemate, roommate
6. Father/mother
7. Grandchild
8. Other relative:
11. Unmarried partner
12. Other non-relative

4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

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1. Now married
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7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

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4

/

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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

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2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1): 1b. Person Number (from list, page 1):

10

2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female

3. How is ... related to (Person 1)?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Householder | 6. Father/mother |
| 2. Spouse | 7. Grandchild |
| 3. Natural or adopted son/daughter | 8. Other relative: |
| 4. Stepson/stepdaughter | |
| 5. Brother/sister | |
| If not related to Person 1: | |
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4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?

4a. What is ...'s religion?

5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) 5b. Age

6. What is ...'s marital status?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Now married | 4. Divorced |
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7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

8. Is ... a CITIZEN of a Freely Associated State?

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. YES - born in Palau, FSM or RMI | |
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| 4. NO - US citizen because born in US | |
| 5. NO - US citizen born in CNMI, Guam or other US area | |
| 6. NO - naturalized US citizen | 7. NO - not FAS or US, specify: |

9. If migrated here from another place, ask - Why did ... migrate here?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Employment | 6. Missionary activities |
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| 5. Family business (including commercial agriculture) | |

10. Was ... ever a member of the US Armed Forces or the Reserves?

- | |
|---|
| 1. NO |
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11c. Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

11d. Where is ...'s father now? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

12. At any time since February 1, 2003, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask - Public or private?

- | |
|--|
| 1. NO, has not attended since February 1 |
| 2. YES, public school, public college |
| 3. YES, private school, private college |

13a. How much schooling has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 31. No school completed | 3. 3rd | 8. 8th |
| 32. Nursery school | 4. 4th | 9. 9th |
| 33. Kindergarten | 5. 5th | 10. 10th |
| 1. 1st | 6. 6th | 11. 11th |
| 2. 2nd | 7. 7th | 12. 12th, no diploma |
13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - DIPLOMA or equivalent (GED)
14. Some college but no degree
15. Associate degree in college - Occupational program
16. Associate degree in college - Academic program
17. Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
18. Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEd, MSW, MBA)
19. Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
20. Doctorate degree (For example: Phd, EdD)

IF IN COLLEGE: 13b. Does ... have Pell Grant?

13c. Does ... have SEOG/SSIG?

13d. Does ... have college work study?

IF ... HAS AA/AS or more:

13e. What was the major field of study?

14a. Did ... live in this house or apartment 10 years ago (on June 1, 1993)?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Born after June 1, 1993 - Go to 15 | 3. NO |
| 2. YES - skip to 15 | |

14b. Where did ... live 10 years ago? Print the name of the island in FSM or RMI, the State in Palau, Village in Hawai'i, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below.

15. If ... has not always lived here, ask - In what month and year first leave ...'s home island or area? (Month/Year)

16. Which of these places did ... go to at that time?

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|----------------|----------|
| 1. Guam | 2. CNMI | 3. Hawai'i | 4. US Mainland | 5. Other |
|---------|---------|------------|----------------|----------|

17. If the named place is not the current residence, ask - In what month a year did ... first come here to stay? (Month/Year)

18. Since ... first arrived on this island, where did ... go and how long did ... spend in each of the following places:

Movement	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINLAND 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINLAND 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINLAND 5. OTHER	____ years ____ months

If deceased, write "died" and code 96 in the box.

4

/

1. GUAM
2. CNMI
3. HAWAII
4. US MAIN
5. OTHER

____ years ____ months

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

19a. If ... is age 5 or older, ask - Does ... speak only English at home?

1. YES – Skip to 20
2. NO

19b. What language does ... speak?

19c. Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than Eng

1. YES, more frequently than English 3. Both equally often
2. NO, less frequently than English 4. Doesn't speak English

If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON

20a. If this person is female, ask - How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - If none, skip to 21a

20b. Of these babies, how many are still alive?

20c. Date of birth of the last child (month/day/year)?

/ /

21a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time?

Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes.

1. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did NO subsistence activity
2. YES, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business AND did subsistence activity
3. YES, did subsistence activity only - Skip to 23
4. NO - Skip to 23

21b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs?

Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked

22. Hourly pay last week? \$ _____

Take home pay, last check? \$ _____

Period of last check?

1. ____ days 2. ____ weeks 3. Two-weeks 4. ____ months
Skip to 26-28

23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No" ask - Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

1. YES, on layoff 3. NO
2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

24a. Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 25

24b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

If "No," ask - For what reason?

1. NO, already has a job 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
2. NO, temporarily ill 4. YES could have taken a job

25. In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? If Never worked, "Never worked".

If Never worked, or last worked in 1996 or earlier, skip to 30

26-28. The following questions ask about the job worked last week.

26. For whom did ... work? If now on active duty, write "Armed Forces"; otherwise, print the name of the company, business or other employer.

27. What kind of work was ... doing?

28. Was ... employee of:

1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions
2. Government
3. Self employed
4. Working without pay

29a. Last year (2002), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1. YES 2. NO - Skip to 30

29b. How many weeks did ... work in 2002? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? Weeks ==>

29c. During the weeks WORKED in 2002, how many hours did ... usually work each week? Hours ==>

The following questions are about income received during 2002. If exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.

30a. How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ _____

30b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ _____

30c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ _____

30d. How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ _____

30e. How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ _____

30f. How much did ... receive from remittances from abroad (outside of this island/state)? \$ _____

30g. How much did ... receive from remittances from inside this island/state? \$ _____

30h. How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ _____

31. Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was ...'s total income in 2002? \$ _____

If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours.
If ... didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1996.

2003 CENSUS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS - HOUSING

H1. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

1. A one-family house detached from any other house
2. A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- A building with:
3. 2 apartments
4. 3 or 4 apartments
5. 5 to 9 apartments
6. 10 to 19 apartments
7. 20 or more apartments
8. A boat or houseboat
9. Other

☐

H2. Is this (house/apartment)

1. Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
2. Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage?)
3. Rented for cash rent?
4. Occupied without payment of cash rent?

☐

H3a. If this house is RENTED ask - What is the monthly rent?

\$ _____

H3b. If this is gov't housing, what is the monthly allotment?

\$ _____

H4. Do you get water from

1. A public system only?
2. A public system and cistern?
3. A cistern, tanks, or drums only?
4. A public standpipe?
5. Some other source like an individual well or a spring?

☐

H5a. Do you have a television set? 1. YES 2. NO

☐

H5b. If yes, Do you have cable? 1. YES 2. NO

☐

H6. Do you have air conditioning?

1. YES, a central air-conditioning system
2. YES, 1 individual room unit
3. YES, 2 + room units
4. NO

☐

H7a. Do you have a telephone in this unit?

1. YES
2. NO

☐

H7b. Do you use the internet in this unit?

1. YES
2. NO

☐

H8. Which of the following health services do you use? (check box)

Women, infants & children (WIC)	"Immigrant" clinic
Immunization clinics	Medicare
Public health nurses	QUEST
Emergency rooms	STD/AIDS service

H9a. Has anyone in this house visited a private doctor in the last 6 months?

☐

H9b. Has anyone in this house purchased medicines in the last 6 months?

☐

H9c. Does anyone in this household have health insurance?

☐

H9d. Does anyone in this household have life insurance?

☐

H10a. Did anyone in this household use food stamps last month?

☐

H10b. Did anyone in this household receive welfare payments last month?

☐

H11. Did anyone send any remittances off-island during the last 12 months? If yes - ask the following:

Place remittances sent	Recipient's relation to head	Amount sent
		\$
		\$
		\$
		\$

In order to get a complete count of Freely Associated States people on this island, we need to know all the people from your home island, State, or Area but living on this island. Please give me the information for each person or family you know about from your home island who is living on this island.

NAME	ADDRESS or location. Draw a map if necessary.	Phone #	Best time to call
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			

CERTIFICATION - I certify the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to my knowledge.

Enumerator's signature:	Date
-------------------------	------

Appendix B

Albert Britton Robillard

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EDUCATION

1974 University of California, Los Angeles, Ph.D., Sociology
1973 University of California, Los Angeles, MA, Sociology
1968 California State University, San Jose, MS, Corrections
1966 California State University, San Jose, Bachelor of Arts, Philosophy

APPOINTMENTS

1986 – Present	Faculty Member, Pacific Island Studies Program, University of Hawai'i
1986 - 2006	Director, Health and Social Science Project, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawai'i
1985	Fulbright Research Professor, Institute of Philippine Culture, Ateneo De Manila University
1983 - Present Hawai'i	Associate and Professor of Sociology, University of Hawai'i
1981 – 1983	Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Hawai'i
1974 - 1981	Assistant and Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics and Human Development, Michigan State University

AWARDS

1985 Olbiil Era Kelulau (Palau National Congress) Resolution of Appreciation for
Service to Belau
1997 State of Hawai'i Muscular Dystrophy Association, Personal Achievement
Award

EDITORIAL AND ADVISORY POSITIONS

ATTACHMENT D

- 2001 Reviewer, *Qualitative Inquiry*.
- 1996 Associate Editor, *Body & Society*.
- 1994 Associate Editor, *Theory, Culture & Society*.
- 1989 Editorial Reader, University of Hawai'i Press.
- 1987 Member, Social Science Research Institute Monograph Series Committee
- 1985 Member, Hawai'ian Health Needs Task Force, Alu Like
- 1984 Member, Research Advisory Committee, Division of Mental Health,
Department of Health, State of Hawai'i

TEACHING INTERESTS

Ethnomethodology
 Social Theory
 Medical Sociology
 Social Change: The Pacific Islands
 Language and Social Structure

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Disabilities
 Story Telling and Social Structure
 Micronesian Migration to Guam and Hawai'i

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association for Social Anthropology in Oceania
 American Sociological Association
 Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences
 Hawai'i Sociological Association

BOOKS

- Robillard, Albert B. 2000. *Meaning of a Disability: The Lived Experience of Paralysis*.
Paperback.
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Paralysis*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
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- Robillard, Albert B. 1997. "Communication Problems in the Intensive Care Unit." pp. 252-264 In *Reflexivity and Voice*, edited by Rosanna Hertz. London: Sage Publications.
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- Pierson, Charon and Albert B. Robillard. 2000. "Discursive Practices Among Health Professionals in Multidisciplinary Hospital Rounds." 4th International Conference on Organizational Discourse: Word-views, Work-views and World-views. The Management Centre, University of London, July 26-28.

- Robillard, Albert B. 1999. "Living with Motor Neuron Disease." Western Japan ALS Society. Fukui, Japan.
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- Robillard, Albert B. and Divina T. Robillard. 1990. "Aspects of Social Control in Nursing in Hawai'i." Presented at the meetings of the Hawai'i Sociological Association in April 1990.
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- Robillard, Albert B. and Geoffrey White. 1982. "Doctor Talk and Hawai'ian 'Talk Story': Conversational Organization of a Clinical Encounter. 10th World Congress of Sociology, Mexico City, August 16-21.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1981. "Ethnomethodology of Patient Care." Colloquium for Department of Sociology, University of Hawai'i.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1981. "Culturally Focused Interactional Analysis of Doctor-Patient Interaction." Advanced Cultural Psychiatry Seminar, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawai'i.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1981. "The Hyperactive Child in Clinical Interaction." Talk to the Department of Psychiatry, University of Hawai'i, March 10.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1981. "Conversational Formats of Direct Patient Care." Colloquium for the Culture Learning Institute, East West Center, Honolulu, January 6.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1979. "The Health Care Encounter: The Development of Forms of Interactional Competence." A paper for the International Conference on Psychology and Medicine, University College Swansea, UK, July.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1979. "Properties of an Applied Ethnomethodology." Boston University, August.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1979. "Applied Social Science of Human Service Professions." American Sociological Association, Visual Sociology Section.

- Robillard, Albert B. 1978. "Medical Ethics and Social Sciences." Michigan Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics, Annual Meeting, Boyne Mountain, MI.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1977. "Issues in Evaluation and Performance in Pediatric Residency Training." A paper presented to a conference on Theory and Practice in Applied Phenomenology, Graduate School Management, UCLA, January 22.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1977. "Interactional Competence Hyperkinesis: Ideology in Pediatric Diagnosis." A paper presented to a conference on Culture and Communication, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA, March 11.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1977. "Models for Participation of Professional and Client." Nutrition Assessment of Children and Youth Workshop, Unites States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Region V, Lansing, Michigan, May 4.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1977. "Videographic Analysis of Communication Behavior in Health Care Settings." A workshop course in How to do Ethnomethodological Studies, Boston University Summer Session, June 27-29.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1977. "Postural Units of Participation: The Organization of Hospital Teaching Rounds Behavior." A paper presented to the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Houston, Texas, November 29 - December 3.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "Sequential Structure of Conversational Interaction Among Mentally Retarded Adults and Rehabilitation Counselors." Presented at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, Toronto, March 19.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "The Use of Videotape in the Analysis of the Sequential Structure of Conversational Interaction." Presented to the Department of Sociology, Ohio State University, Spring.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "Professional Work: The Recognition of Clinical Specificity." A paper presented at the 1976 annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, New York, September.
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- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "Behavioral Science Aspects of Education at Michigan State University." Presented to the Association for Behavioral Sciences and Medical Education meetings, Boiling Springs, PA, October 24.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "Primary Care and the Behavioral Sciences." Presented to the Association for Behavioral Sciences and Medical Education Biannual Meetings, Boiling Springs, October 24.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "Body Motion Locus of Clinical Work." Presented to the Department of Sociology, York University, Toronto, November.

Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "Context Sensitivity and the Detection of Aberrant Behavior." Presented to the School Law, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, November 19.

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GRANTS & CONTRACTS

1997 Radtke, Richard, Jim Skouge, and Albert Robillard. "An Ocean of Potentiality: Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Science, Engineering, and Mathematics." A grant submitted to the National Science Foundation.

1993 Robillard, Albert B. and Divina Robillard. "Assisting the Employee Caregiver." A grant from the Elderly Affairs Division, Department of Human Resources, City and County of Honolulu.

1993 Brochures and Audio Tapes for Employee Caregivers, Division of Elderly Affairs, City and County of Honolulu. Albert B. Robillard, Principal Investigator.

1990 Provision of Maternal & Child Health Epidemiological Analysis & Research Activities. Department of Health, Maternal & Infant Services Section. Albert B. Robillard, Principal Investigator.

1989 Political Economy of the Hawai'i State Division of Mental Health. University of Hawai'i Research Relations Fund. Albert B. Robillard and Deane E. Neubauer, Principal Investigators.

1989 Job Sharing Among Nurses in Hawai'i. Office of the Legislative Auditor. Principal Investigator.

1988 Expert System for Cross-Cultural Mental Health Services. With Jerry Brennan. University of Hawai'i Research Council. Principal Investigator.

- 1988 Entry into Nursing Practice Survey. Board of Nursing, Hawai'i Department of Commerce. Principal Investigator.
- 1988 Nursing Retention, Career Development and Administration in the Department of Health. Hawai'i Department of Health. Principal Investigator.
- 1988 Native Hawai'ian Library Assessment. Alu Like. Principal Investigator.
- 1987 Hale Ole o Ho'opakolea Mental Health Evaluation, T393991286, Alu Like, Inc., and NIMH, Principal Investigator.
- 1987 Native Hawai'ian Vocational Needs Assessment (Health), #R91990386, Alu Like, Inc., and US Department of Education, Principal Investigator.
- 1986 Pacific Islander Mental Health Research Conference, #1R13 MH40167-02, National Institute of Mental Health, Principal Investigator.
- 1985 Network for Pacific Island Mental Health Workers, #1T24 MH18247-02, National Institute of Mental Health, Principal Investigator.
- 1983 Pacific Islander Mental Health Counselor Training Program, MH 170301, National Institute of Mental Health. Grant author and Co-Program Director.
- 1983 Pacific Islander Alternative Mental Health Services, National Institute of Mental Health. Grant author and Co-Principal Investigator.
- 1983 Asian-Pacific Mental Health Research Training, MH 17123, National Institute of Mental Health. Grant author and Co-Program Director.
- 1981 Doctor-Patient Interaction in Hawai'i, Hawai'i Committee on the Humanities. Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Doctor-Patient Interaction in a Multi-Cultural Setting, University of Hawai'i/East-West Center grant, G. White, T. Maretzki and A. Robillard, Investigators.
- 1982 Michigan State University Affiliated Hospitals, Primary Care Residency in Internal Medicine and Pediatrics, A Health Manpower Training Grant #1 D28 E 15198, DHEW, College of Human Medicine, Michigan State University. Grant author and Program Director.
- 1977 Speech Habitation of the Mentally Retarded, Biomedical Research Support Grant, United States Public Health Service, College of Human Medicine, Michigan State University.

- 1973 Sociologist Member, Forensic Psychiatry Training Program, Neuro-Psychiatric Institute, UCLA. Supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

GRANT AND CONTRACT REPORTS

- Robillard, Albert B., Divina T. Robillard and David B. Johnson. 1989. Job Sharing Among Nurses: A Survey of Hawai'i Licensed Nurses. A Report Submitted By The Health and Social Sciences Project, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawai'i, to the Office of the Legislative Auditor, State of Hawai'i.
- Robillard, Albert B., Divina T. Robillard and David B. Johnson. 1989. Entry Into Nursing Practice: A Survey of Hawai'i Licensed Nurses. A Report Submitted by The Health and Social Sciences Project, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawai'i, to the Board of Nursing, State of Hawai'i, Professional & Vocational Licensing Division, Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs.
- Robillard, Albert B., Divina T. Robillard and David B. Johnson. 1989. Retention of Nurses in the Hawai'i Department of Health. A Report Submitted By The Health and Social Sciences Project, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawai'i, to the Hawai'i State Department of Health.
- Robillard, Albert B., Divina T. Robillard and David B. Johnson. 1987. Study of Mental Health Services for Native Hawai'ians in a Community-Based Program. A Report Submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health.
- Robillard, Albert B., Divina T. Robillard and David B. Johnson. 1987. Native Hawai'ian Vocational Education Needs Assessment Report: Phase I (Health Education Section). For Alu Like, Inc. and the US Department of Education.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1984. "Mental Health Services Development in a Third World Context: The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." Honolulu: Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawai'i.
- Robillard, Albert B., Divina T. Robillard and Donald H. Rubinstein. 1984. Pacific Islander Alternative Mental Health Services. A final report submitted to Special Services for Groups, Los Angeles for "Mental Health Treatment of Pacific/Asian Americans," (NIMH Grant # RO1 MH32148).
- Robillard, Albert B. 1984. Pacific Island Mental Health Counselor Training Program. National Institute of Mental Health.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1979. "Prototype Primary Care Residency Program: Internal Medicine and Pediatrics." A final report for National Center for Health Services Research.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1977. "Issues in Evaluation and Performance in Pediatric Residency Training. A Conference on Theory and Practice in Applied Phenomenology. University of California Graduate School of Management, Los Angeles.

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EDUCATION:

1964 to 1968 B.A. Economics and Sociology, University of
Saskatchewan
1978 to 1979 M.P.H. Health Services Administration and Planning,
University of Hawai'i at Manoa
1978 to 1980 M.A. Sociology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa
1980 to 1983 Ph.D. Sociology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

WORK EXPERIENCE:

August 2006 – Current: Chair, Department of Sociology. I have been nominated and confirmed by the University as the Chair of the Department of Sociology from August 1, 2006 through July 31, 2009.

July 2000 - Current: Professor of Sociology. With the closure of the School of Public Health at the University of Hawai'i, I transferred to the Department of Sociology. I have responsibilities in the Department for teaching, advising and counseling students, doing research and performing community service within the university, the general community and the discipline. My teaching includes courses in program evaluation, medical sociology, statistics and research methods, with occasional workshops and training sessions in the community. My research and consultation responsibilities include community program evaluation, consultation with health agencies and Pacific governments regarding their health information systems and data, substance abuse surveys, and the creation and monitoring of systems to track social phenomena such as the methamphetamine epidemic in Hawai'i, the uninsured in American Samoa, and aging in Hawai'i.

August 2002 – July 2003: Visiting Professor, University of Victoria, Departments of Sociology and School of Health Information Sciences. This being my sabbatical year, I spent my time with faculty and students in these two academic units learning about distance education, computer driven decision software, and the Canadian Health Care System. I taught several sessions for each of the departments and participated in two research projects – one in Health Informatics and the other in distance learning. I also provided consultation to a medical clinic in financial difficulty and helped them understand Relative Based Value Systems.

July 1999 – July 2001: Professor of Public Health, Health Services Administration and Planning specialization. I was teaching courses in public health planning and public health budgeting and fiscal management however, with the closure of the School and my transfer to Sociology I am only involved with the completion of masters and doctoral student degrees in public health. As of this date my last doctoral student graduated at the last convocation from Public Health.

December 1998 - present: Cooperating Graduate Faculty, Urban and Regional Planning, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. This appointment recognizes my expertise in Urban and Regional Planning and willingness to work closely with the graduate students in Urban and Regional Planning.

September 1998 - January 2000: Interim Executive Director, Pacific Island Health Officers Association (PIHOA), School of Public Health, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. As Interim Director I served the Board of the PIHOA as their Chief Executive Officer transacting the business on behalf of the Association, arranging for meetings of the Association, and managing and executing the various grants and contracts of the Association. The PIHOA represents the principal health officers of the U.S. Associated Pacific Island jurisdictions of American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

February 1996 – July 1, 2000: Cooperating Graduate Faculty, Sociology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. This appointment recognizes my expertise in Sociology and willingness to work closely with the graduate students in Sociology.

October 1995-June 1999: Interim Dean, School of Public Health, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. As Interim Dean I was appointed to provide leadership and stewardship for the School of Public Health. The time frame for this service to the School and University was not determined. In my capacity as Interim Dean I carried all the powers and authorities of a regular dean that involved fiscal, personnel, academic and planning control of the unit. An accreditation self study and site visit was completed in 1995-96 and again in 1998-99. The Board of Regents for the University upon request by the President of the University decided to close the School effective July 2000.

1985 to October 1995: Faculty, Health Services Administration and Planning specialization, School of Public Health, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Initially hired as an Assistant Professor of Public Health in 1984, I was tenured and promoted to Associate Professor in 1989 and promoted to Full Professor in 1995. I have headed the Health Services Administration and Planning program for several of the years I have been with the School. My teaching area has been primarily that of planning and information systems development although I also teach in the behavioral sciences areas of public health. I am a member of the Graduate Faculty of the University and am on the faculty of the Doctorate in Public Health Program at the School.

1990 to 1994: Director, International Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, School of Public Health, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, Hawai'i. I was appointed as Director of the School of Public Health's International Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research with the award of the first year of a three-year grant from the Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention of which I was the Principal Investigator. The Center received core funding from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta and was actively involved in research directed towards mental and physical health problems of Hawai'i, the Pacific and Asia. Research grants for the Center exceeded 2.5 million dollars over the four years I served as Director.

1994 to 1997: Research Associate, Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Beginning in April of 1994, I have become a Research Associate of the Kapiolani Health Care System with a mandate to expand their research productivity, develop outcomes research potential and facilitate research with their newly created Research Institute.

1991 to 1994, 1995: Senior Research Investigator, Hawai'i Medical Service Association Foundation (HMSAF). From January 1991 through January 1994, and again from March 1995, I served as Senior Research Investigator to the HMSAF. In that capacity, I provided technical consultation to program areas of HMSA regarding program evaluation and basic operational research as well as monitor an external health service research program involving the University of Arizona's Center for Pharmaceutical Economics and the University of Washington's Center for Health Policy Analysis. This work focuses on the development of a new Worksite Wellness program, a diabetes education program, the development of a research data base within the HMSA claims data, the preparation of a health data book on Hawai'i, research into asthma and diabetes as well as dental and mental health service programs.

1985 to 1989: Health Research Scientist and Health Systems Research and Development Coordinator, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Honolulu, Hawai'i. During this period, I served as the liaison between the Veterans Administration and the School of Public Health for the purpose of promoting and assisting in the submission of collaborative research proposals.

1982 to 1984: Associate Director, Health Care Research Unit and Assistant Professor of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada. As Associate Director of the unit, I shared responsibility for all activities of the unit with the Executive Director. I had direct supervisory responsibility for research projects and research staff, responsibility for preparing research reports, proposals, and requests for funding, developing data collection instruments, designing strategies for data analysis and interpreting results on unit and personal projects, providing consultation to community agencies in keeping with the unit mandate, and act as Director in the absence of the Executive Director.

1979 to 1982: Teaching Assistant, Department of Sociology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Responsibilities included: teaching courses in Senior Social Statistics (Sociology 476) and Computer Applications (SPSS), co-teaching a graduate level course in Health Program Planning and Evaluation at the School of Public Health (PH 707).

Concurrently: Doctoral candidate in the Department of Sociology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa. Dissertation topic: Mental Health, Crime, and Social Welfare Rates: a view of human attrition in Alberta, Canada from the perspective of the community.

1973 to 1978: Coordinator of Rehabilitation Services, Government of Yukon, Whitehorse, Yukon. Responsibilities included the establishment and operation of a program of rehabilitation for the physically and mentally handicapped throughout the Yukon; the establishment of a rehabilitation center and related residential treatment services for the handicapped; the repatriation of institutionalized persons from the Yukon; liaison with provincial, territorial, and federal governments regarding cost-sharing and other inter-governmental agreements.

1971 to 1973: Vocational Rehabilitation Officer, Corrections Division, Social Services, Government of Saskatchewan. Responsibilities included the screening of inmates for acceptance into the Community Corrections Program, Regina; the negotiation of training agreements for inmates taken into the community through this program; inmate supervision.

1969 to 1971: Social Services Worker, Social Services, Government of Saskatchewan. Responsibilities included the administration of a general caseload in four rural municipalities of the province, including the provision of public assistance, child welfare and protection, adult probation, and vocational rehabilitation services. The work included coverage of eight Indian reservations within the area, liaison with Canada Manpower and other governmental agencies.

AWARDS:

1979 Pauline Stitt Award - University of Hawai'i at Manoa as Outstanding Graduate in Public Health
1979 Dean's List
1979 Outstanding Young Men of America
1982 Pacific Sociological Association Student Paper Award
1989 Delta Omega Society - Honor Society in Public Health
1999 Vicki Lianne Moritsugu Memorial Award in Public Health
2000 State of Hawai'i, Senate Certificate of Appreciation

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS:

- Canadian Public Health Association
- Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association
- American Public Health Association
- American Sociological Association
- Hawai'i-Pacific Evaluation Association
- Hawai'i Public Health Association
- Hawai'i Sociological Association
- National Council for International Health
- UH School of Public Health Alumni Association
- University of Hawai'i Alumni Association

PRESENTATIONS:

"Energy Self-Sufficiency: Who Gives a Microwatt?" (with P. Canan), an invited presentation at International Human Side of Energy Conference, Edmonton, August 1981.

"Differential Manifestations of the Perception of Severity in Two Disability Groups," (with B. Gail Frankel and Sandy Nuttall) Canadian Sociological and Anthropology Meetings, Vancouver, June 1983.

"Differential Manifestations of 'Wellness' in Two Disability Groups: Explorations of an Explanatory Model," (with Sandy Nuttall and B. Gail Frankel) The Society for the Study of Social Problems, Detroit, August 1983.

"Where To Send Your Proposal and the Review Process," Ontario Public Health Association conference on "Research Opportunities in Local Health Agencies," Toronto, Ontario, January 30-31, 1984.

"Problems in the Delivery of Mental Health Services to Small Communities," Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association, Guelph, Ontario, June 1984.

"Adolescent Motherhood: The Dimensions of Unscheduled Parenting in Canada," (with Sandy Nuttall) Canadian Sociological and Anthropological Association, Guelph, Ontario, June 1984.

"The Prevalence of Physical Disability in a Community Sample," (with R. Jay Turner), Canadian Public Health Association, Calgary, Alberta, June 1984.

"Community Adjustment Among the Physically Disabled: The Psychological Dimension," (with R. Jay Turner and D. Levin), American Sociological Association, San Antonio, Texas, August 1984.

"Depression Among the Physically Disabled: Somatic and Psychological Contributions," (with S. Noh and R. Jay Turner) American Public Health Association, Anaheim, California, November 1984.

"Operations Research for Child Survival," I was invited as faculty for this Asia Pacific Academic Consortium for Public Health sponsored one week workshop involving researchers, faculty, and health department members from Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand, June 1987.

"Seminar in Public Health Practice," sole faculty for a one-month, half-day seminar for Department of Health management entering the Executive MPH program. Content of the seminar included an introduction to statistics, epidemiology, and a series of discussions around various public health issues. (Summer 1988 and 1989)

"The Health Information Systems of the Pacific," Pacific Island Health Officers Association meeting, Honolulu, Hawai'i, October 1988.

"Social Context Phenomena Influencing Developmental Aspects of Health Behavior," (with J. Raymond), the American Cancer Society's Human Behavior and Cancer Risk Reduction, Working Conference on Research Needs, Bloomington, Indiana, August 8-11, 1989.

"Public Health Dentistry Advocacy in a Public Health Arena," an invited presentation made to the American Association of Public Health Dentists annual meeting, Honolulu, Hawai'i, November 1989.

"Health Information Systems Development - PH 709," Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand, July 2-14, 1990.

"Who Will Insure the Children?," American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, New York, New York, October 1990.

"Workshop on Information in Human Resource Planning," participated as technical advisor and faculty in this WHO workshop in Sydney, NSW, Australia, August 5-16, 1991.

"The SHIP Sets Sail" presented at the American Public Health Association Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, November 1991.

"Views on the Hawai'ian Experience" an invited presentation for the Blue Cross of Southern California's 1991 Symposium on Health Care in the 90's. Learning from Innovative State Programs Symposium in Los Angeles, California, November 14, 1991.

"Science, Policy and Practice: The Establishing of Collaborative Relationships with Health Departments: The Hawai'i Experience" at the Prevention 92 Conference in Baltimore, Maryland, March 1992.

"Tracking Hawai'i's Uninsured" at Workshop on Hawai'i State Health Insurance Program, Ilikai Hotel, Honolulu, Hawai'i, March 1992.

"The Scope of the Problem of Addiction: Epidemiology and Demography" at the Culture of Addiction Conference in Honolulu on March 5, 1992.

"Data Systems Development for Human Resources Planning by Pacific Regional Health Systems," International Conference on Information for Community Health, Victoria, B.C., Canada, October 18, 1992.

"The Measurement of Quality in Health Information Systems in the American Pacific", at the American Public Health Association Annual General Meeting, Washington, DC, November 8-11, 1992.

"Problems Encountered in Health Status Measurement in Multi-Cultural Settings", at the Prevention Centers Coordinating Conference, Tucson, Arizona, February 5, 1993.

"Providing Leadership to Help Federal Agencies Develop Effective Worksite Health Promotion Programs" at Prevention 93, St. Louis, Missouri, April 20, 1993.

"Reproductive Health Status of Asians and Pacific Islanders in Hawai'i" (with C. Chen, S. Sutter, L. Morris, B. Wood, L. Stringfellow, C. Uyeda) American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California, October 25, 1993.

"Will It Work Across Cultures: The Transfer of Management Skills Across Cultures" at American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, San Francisco, California, October 25, 1993.

"Evaluation for Managers in the Papua New Guinea, Department of Health" - an invited WHO symposium of three days in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, May 30 - June 1, 1994.

"An Overview, the Methodology, and Summary Findings: The 1992 Hawai'i Reproductive Health Survey" - at Women's Reproductive Health, a workshop held in Honolulu, Hawai'i, September 30, 1994.

"Betel Nut Use in Guam", a paper presented to the 123rd annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in San Diego, California, October 1995.

"Ice Epidemiology in Hawai'i, 1990-1995" presented at Annual Meeting, Hawai'i Psychological Association, Honolulu, Hawai'i on January 25, 1996.

"Crystal Methamphetamine Use in Hawai'i", presented at Grand Rounds, Queen's Medical Center, Honolulu, Hawai'i, April 26, 1996.

"Managed Care" presented at Summer Program for College Students in Medicine from Kanazawa Medical University, Center for Asia-Pacific Exchange, Honolulu, Hawai'i, August 12, 1998.

"Managed Care in the Oncology Setting" presented at The Hawai'i (Oahu) Oncology Nursing Society Chapter, Hawai'ian Regent Hotel, Honolulu, Hawai'i, August 21, 1998.

"The Epidemiology of Crystal Methamphetamine Use in Hawai'i," Violence Coalition, Honolulu, Hawai'i, April 30, 1999.

"Public Health - Everyone's Kuleana," an Olelo Hawai'i Television production, September, 1999.

"Ice in the Tropics: An Epidemiologic Review of the Use of Crystal Methamphetamine in Hawai'i and the Northern Pacific," a presentation to the Hawai'i Regional Methamphetamine Conference, Kapolei, Hawai'i, December 6, 1999.

"Ice in Hawai'i: An Overview," Town Hall Meeting, State Capitol, Honolulu, Hawai'i December 8, 1999.

"In the Afterglow of Managed Care," International Year 2000 Nursing Leadership Conference, Center of Asia Pacific Exchange, Honolulu, August 2000.

"Is There a Place for Traditional/Complementary Medicine?" International Year 2000 Nursing Leadership Conference, Center for Asia Pacific Exchange, Honolulu, August 2000.

"Substance Abuse and Treatment Need Among Women of Child Bearing Age in Hawai'i (1999), (with Baruffi and Gartrell)" March of Dimes Annual Research Conference, April, 2001.

"The Impact of Being Uninsured in Hawai'i – 2002-2003" (with C. Murry and H.Y. Leslie), presented to the HRSA Coverage for All Technical Workshop, May 28, 2003, East West Center, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, HI.

"Working but Uninsured" (with C. Murry and HY Leslie), presented at the HRSA Coverage for All Technical Workshop, September 26, 2003, East West Center, University of Hawai'i, Honolulu, HI.

"Statistics on Ice", Testimony before the joint House and Senate Task Force on Substance Abuse in Hawai'i, August 27, 2003, State Legislature, Honolulu, HI

"What the Uninsured & Providers Want" (with C. Murry and HY Leslie), presented at the HRSA Coverage for All Conference, October 29, 2003, Hilton Hawai'ian Village, Honolulu, HI.

"Uncovered Workers" Seeking Solutions" (with C. Murry), presented at the 132nd Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 9, 2004, Washington, DC

"Ice in the tropics: Methamphetamine use and abuse in Hawai'i and the Pacific", presented at the 132nd Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 10, 2004, Washington, DC

"We're #1! – Policy Responses to Ice in Hawai'i," Harm Reduction Project: First National Conference on Methamphetamine, HIV and Hepatitis, 2005, August 19-20, 2005, Salt Lake City, UT

"Containing the Spread of Methamphetamine in the Pacific," accepted for presentation at the 134th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 4-7, 2006, Boston, MA.

"Policy development for health coverage in American Samoa: Involving traditional leaders to build territorial plan," (with C. Murray, P. Galea'i, and T. Tuiteleleapaga) accepted as a poster presentation at the 134th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, November 4-7, 2006, Boston, MA.

NON-REFEREED PAPERS AND REPORTS:

"A Report on the Prevalence of Impairments in Hawai'i 1981- 1983," prepared for the Rehabilitation Research and Training Program, Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific, August 1986 (48 pages).

"Report on Phase I and Phase II: An Epidemiological Assessment of Disabled Veterans in Guam, American Samoa, and Hawai'i," (with C. Chemtob) in Rehabilitation R &

D Reports, 1987, Veterans Administration, Department of Medicine and Surgery (page 440).

"Final Report: Workplace Drug Abuse Assistance Programs" (with R. Chung, D.A. Masi, and A. Marsella), a report on research funded by the Office of Safety and Health Administration, May 1989 (150 pages).

"A Comparison of 1987 and 1988 Morbidity Data for the American Pacific," (with H. Feeney and J. Raymond), Pacific Morbidity and Mortality Monthly Report, July 1989 (page 5).

"The Neighbor Island Veteran's Health Needs: A report to the Veterans Administration Regional Office Honolulu on the Outreach Clinics located on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawai'i." Submitted to the VA, July 1990 (48 pages).

"Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group," December 1990, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 126-138.

"The Uninsured School Children Project," submitted to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Public Health Committee and the G.F. Straub Trust, March 1991 (42 pages).

"Interim Report on the Evaluation of the State Health Insurance Program," completed with the Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research and the Hawai'i Medical Services Association (HMSA) Foundation, submitted to the Hawai'i State Department of Health, March 1991 (276 pages).

"Canadian Public Health Training," Letter to the Editor, Canadian Journal of Public Health, (May/June, 1991) 82:114.

"Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group," June 1991, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 122-138.

"Pacific Island Mental Health and Substance Abuse: A Supplement to 'A Reevaluation of Health Services in U.S. Associated Pacific Island Jurisdictions', 1989" Submitted to the U.S. Public Health Service, Region IX, June 1991 (96 pages).

"Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group," December 1991, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 133-140.

"Health Risk Behaviors: Guam 1991, Volume I - Telephone Survey," submitted to the Government of Guam and the Centers for Disease Control, January 1992 (124 pages).

"The State Health Insurance Program of Hawai'i: From Legislative Priority to Reality" completed with Kaiser Permanente Center for Health Research and the Hawai'i Medical Services Association (HMSA) Foundation, submitted to the Department of Health, March 1992 (324 pages).

"Hawai'i Behavioral Health Survey, 1991" submitted to the State of Hawai'i Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, June 1992 (604 pages).

"Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group," June 1992, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 137-146.

"Health Risk Behaviors: Guam 1991, Volume II – Face-to-Face Survey", submitted to Government of Guam and the Centers for Disease Control, September 1992 (126 pages).

"Mission Report: Planning and Management Systems Support in Papua New Guinea", submitted to World Health Organization, September 1992 (42 pages).

"Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group," December 1992, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 141-161.

"Final Report: Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors of State Health Department Employees", submitted to the Department of Health, Honolulu, December 1992 (168 pages).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 1993, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 149-170.

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 1993, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 152-173).

"Mission Report: Technical Assistance and Fact Finding - Human Resources Development in Papua New Guinea". December 1993 (32 pages).

"Diabetes in Hawai'i, 1993," a monograph prepared for the Community Epidemiology Work Group on Diabetes, ICHPDPR, Honolulu, February 1994 (148 pages).

Reproductive Health in Hawai'i 1992: A report on a survey. International Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research, Honolulu, February 1994 (182 pages).

"Mission Report: Evaluation and In-service Training as part of Management Systems Support in Papua New Guinea", submitted to World Health Organization, June 1994 (128 pages).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 1994, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, pages 86-98.

"Final Report: Project Preparatory Technical Assistance on Human Resource Development in the Health Sector of Papua New Guinea", submitted to Asian Development Bank, July 1994 (174 pages).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 1994, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 62-75).

“Final Report: Project on National Health Planning in the Federated States of Micronesia”. Submitted to the World Health Organization, August 1995 (35 pages).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 1995, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, (pages 1-16).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 1995, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 82-89).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 1996, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, (pages 1-11).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 1996, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, (pages 76-91).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, Volume II, June 1997, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, (pages 102-116).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 1997, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, (pages 83-96).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 1998, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC, (pages 104-121).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 1998, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 105-117).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 1999, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC.

“Mission Report: Mid-Point Evaluation of the National and State Plans of the Federated States of Micronesia”, World Health Organization, July, 1999 (22 pages).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December, 1999, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC .

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 2000, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC.

“Measuring the Number of Uninsured Children and Youth in Hawai'i, Year One Report,” submitted to the Hawai'i Covering Kids project, August 2000. (18 pages)

“YO: A program for Run-away and Throw-away Youth,” submitted to the Waikiki Health Center, December 2000 (55 pages).

“Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December, 2000”,
National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC.

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 2001, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC.

“CROSSROADS: An Evaluation of a Parole Violator, Relapse Prevention Program,”
(with J. Leon and A Tagayuna), submitted to Department of Public Safety, Honolulu,
Hawai‘i, July 2001 (102 pages).

“Measuring the Number of Uninsured Children and Youth in Hawai‘i, Year Two Report”
submitted to the Hawai‘i Covering Kids project, August 2001. (22 pages)

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 2001, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages.62-67).

Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children, “Women’s Center Evaluation – the
first decade”, with Sociology 701 members, December 2001.

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June 2002, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 77-84).

“A Focus Group Study of Uninsured Children in Hawai‘i” (with Market Trends Pacific,
Inc.), submitted to the Hawai‘i Covering Kids Project, August 2002. (26 pages)

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 2002, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 78-89).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 2003, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 83-92).

“Measuring the Number of Uninsured Children and Youth in Hawai‘i, Final Report,”
submitted to the Hawai‘i Covering Kids project, July, 2003. (24 pages)

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, December 2003, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 63-72).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 2004, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 79-89).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, January, 2005, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 83-95).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 2005, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (pages 96-105).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, January, 2006, National
Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (Pages 92-105).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 2006, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (Pages 85-96).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, January, 2007, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (Page 76).

Honolulu Report: Community Epidemiological Work Group, June, 2007, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Washington, DC (in press).

Final Report: Hawai'i State Treatment Needs Assessment Survey, under review for release August, 2007. Hawai'i Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Honolulu

REFEREED PUBLICATIONS AND CHAPTERS:

"Psychological Distress Among the Physically Disabled in the Community," (with R. Jay Turner). In Greenley (editor), Research in Community Mental Health, Volume V, Greenwich: JAI Press, 1985, pp.77-109.

"The Prevalence of Physical Disability in a Community Sample," (with R. Jay Turner), Canadian Journal of Public Health 76(4): 262-265. July/August 1985.

"Further Analysis of Sex-Ethnic Marriage in Hawai'i," (with Joseph J. Leon) International Journal of Sociology of the Family, Supplement, Fall 1985.

"Emergency Room Use in a Small Rural Hospital," (with P. Englert), Canadian Family Physician, 33:743-748 (March 1987).

"Adolescent Motherhood: The Dimensions of Unscheduled Parenting in Canada," (with Sandy Nuttall), The Social Worker / Le Travailleur, 55(4):160-164 (Winter 1987).

"Improving Infant and Child Survival Through Operational Research: A 'Training the Trainers' Program," (with Swing Suwan), Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health, 2(3):198-201 (1988).

"Psychology Doctoral Training in Work and Health", (with Jonathan S. Raymond and Walter K. Patrick), American Psychologist, pp. 1159-1161 (October 1990).

"Asia-Pacific Prevention Research: Challenges, Opportunities, and Implementations" (with Jonathan S. Raymond and Chin S. Chung), American Psychologist, pp. 528-531 (May 1991).

"Trends in Prevalence of Behavioral Risk Factors: Recent Hawai'i Experience," (with C.S. Chung, A. Villafuerte, and R. Lew), American Journal of Public Health, 82(11):1544-1546 (November 1992).

"Characteristics of Health Promotion Programs in Federal Worksites: Case Study Findings from the FEW Project" (with Carter, William B.; Martin, Mona; Omenn, Gilbert S.; Vuturo, Anthony; Breslow, Lester; Towns, Belinda; Landis, Marilyn; Wood, D.

William; Crump, Carolyn; Kozma, Chris; Williams, O. Dale; Gottlieb, Nell; Grunbaum, Jo Anne, and Labarthe, Darwin R.), 1994, American Journal of Health Promotion.

Deep Pockets or Blueprint for Change: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) Proactive Strategy. (with S. Pohl, S. Lawler, and G. Okamoto) Hawai'i Medical Journal (Special Issue on Brain Injury), September 1998, Vol. 57, No. 9: 611-615.

"Promoting Health in Pacific Islander Populations: Case Studies", (with Claire K. Hughes) in Promoting Health in Multicultural Populations: A Handbook for Practitioners, pp.449-470. Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, CA, 1999

"Melanesians and Micronesian Public Health," Encyclopedia of Public Health, Macmillan Reference USA, 2000.

OTHER RESEARCH ACTIVITIES (for which I was Principal Investigator):

External Evaluation: Nā Hoa Ho'ōla Project, an evaluation of progress and process, Pacific Resources for Education and Learning, (\$25,000 per year), January 2005 – December 2007.

Report on the Hawai'i State Treatment Needs Assessment project, Hawai'i State Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (\$24,999), April 2006-October 2006.

S.T.E.P. II Program Evaluation, Hale O Ulu School, Child and Family Service Hawai'i, (\$10,000), March 2005- September 2005.

Coverage for All in American Samoa, Government of American Samoa, Health Resource and Services Administration Special Planning Grant funding (\$1,385,000). I serve as Co-Principal Investigator for the research portion of this project (\$1,500,000) from September 2004-August 2007.

Project REACH. Sponsored by the State of Hawai'i, Executive Office on Aging, January 2004 – June 2005 (\$42,000)

CROSSROADS Program Evaluation. Sponsored by the Hawai'i State Department of Safety, Honolulu. May 2001 – July 2001 (\$25,000.00) Hawai'i Covering Kids Data Project. Sponsored by the Hawai'i Medical Services Association Foundation, Honolulu, September 1999 – July 2003 (\$150,000)

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program. A National Institute of Justice program for which I serve as the Hawai'i project director. The project collects questionnaire data as well as urine samples from detainees in the police cell block to determine what drugs are being used by this population within Honolulu. (\$125,000 per year for 3 years 1/1/2000 - 1/6/2003)

Evaluation of "Covering Kids", a Robert Wood Johnson initiative. This three year evaluation is to determine the efficacy of the Hawai'i State Primary Care Association in securing health insurance for uninsured children in the State of Hawai'i. The award for

the evaluation is from the Hawai'i medical Service Association Foundation. (\$135,000.00 over 3 years beginning 10/1/99)

Treatment Needs Assessment. (1997-1999) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division. This three-year family of studies is intended to create data that will be useful to plan Hawai'i's treatment programs for substance abuse. (\$495,000.00)

Federal Employees Worksite. (1994-1997) Office of Personnel Management. This is a two-year project focusing on the development of culturally sensitive model health promotion modules for minority populations in Hawai'i and was funded for \$124,750.00.

Prevention Research Centers. (1990-1994) Centers for Disease Control. This grant totals in excess of \$2,500,000.00 over the four-year period.

Reproductive Health Survey – Hawai'i (1991-1992) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Reproductive Health. Survey of 2250 females of reproductive age regarding their reproductive health behaviors and was funded for \$200,000.

Behavioral Health Survey. (1990-1991) Hawai'i State Department of Health. This was a community Survey of 2200 households regarding alcohol and drug use in Hawai'i and was funded for \$202,000.00.

Community Youth Activity Program Evaluation. (1990-1994) Hawai'i State Department of Health and Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (DHHS). This was a three-year \$150,000.00 project to evaluate the efficacy of the operation of this community based drug prevention program.

Federal Worksite Fitness and Health Programs. (1989-1994) Office of Personnel Management and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This was a 60-month multi-site Federally funded evaluation of the efficacy of the Federal Government's Fitness and Health Centers and was funded for \$1,500,000. Hawai'i received approximately \$250,000.00.

Veteran's Affairs, Honolulu Office. (1985 to 1989) Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). As Health Services Research and Development Coordinator I was appointed on a Interagency Professional Agreement and acted as liaison between University of Hawai'i faculty and VA staff for the development of funded research proposals. This effort was funded for a total of \$40,000 over the 4 years.

Epidemiological Assessment of Disabled Veterans on Hawai'i, Guam, and American Samoa - Phases I and II. (1987-1988) Veterans Administration. I was Co-Investigator on this study. This study was funded in the amount of \$130,000.

Effective Workplace Drug Abuse Assistance Program for Minorities. (1988-1989) Occupational Safety and Health Administration. I was Co-principal Investigator of this examination of drug abuse, employee assistance programs. This study was funded in the amount of \$58,000.

Epidemiological Index for Disabled Veterans in Hawai'i and the American Pacific, Phase III. Veterans Administration. I was Principal Investigator of this study to develop one of the most comprehensive data set on veterans in the United States. The project was funded for \$125,000.

Re-Evaluation of Pacific Health Systems. (1988-1991) Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. I was initially Co-investigator of this project and ended the project as Principal Investigator. The project was to reexamine the status of health care delivery systems throughout the American Pacific. This grant was of three years duration and was funded for \$350,000.

Assessment of Mental Health Services in the Pacific. (1988-1991) Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. I was Principal Investigator of this project to assess the accessibility, availability, and accommodation of these programs to population needs. The project was funded for \$58,000.00.

Health Information Systems Development Project. (1987-1990) Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. I was Co-investigator of this project to provide technical support to the ten jurisdictions in the American Pacific for developing quality data systems in the Pacific. The project was funded \$198,000.

The Uninsured School Children of Hawai'i. (1988-1989) Department of Health (Hawai'i) and Hawai'i Community Foundation) I was Principal Investigator of this research project to determine the extent of the problem and to establish a listing of uninsured school children. The project was funded for \$12,000.

Assessment of the Impact of the State Health Insurance Program. (1989-1991) Hawai'i State Department of Health. I was Co-principal investigator of this project that brings together researchers from Kaiser Permanente's Center for Health Research in Portland, Oregon, the Hawai'i Medical Services Association Foundation, and the University of Hawai'i. This \$200,000 three year project established the necessary protocols to evaluate the impact of Hawai'i's Health Insurance Program and to prepared the one-year evaluation report to the legislature.

Rehabilitation Research Training Program. I acted as a consultant to the RRTP with responsibility for the development of a report on the trends in impairment rates in Hawai'i.

RECENT CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES:

Co-Chair Hawai'i Drug Information Network, a grant funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Special Planning Framework, Statistical Indicators Grant to the State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Alcohol an Drug Abuse Division, 2006-2011.

Child and Family Services, Hale O Ulu, Step II program. To consult on the strengthening of the services offered by this program. (January 2005 – March 2005).

Market Trends Pacific, in contract with Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division of the State of

Hawai'i. To develop, implement, analyze and report on the substance abuse treatment needs of the people of Hawai'i. January 2004 – June 2005.

Continued Service as a reviewer for the Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and National Institute on Drug Abuse (2000 – present)

School of Health Information Sciences, University of Victoria, consultation and methods support for a computer driven decision support system for the Ministry of Health in British Columbia, Canada.(2002-2003)

Public Housing Drug Eradication Program Evaluation, Consultant and methods expert for this Federally mandated project. (2002)

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Expert Review Panel member (2000-current) – Two panels of review thus far in 2001.

Health Resources Services Administration. Expert Review Panel Member (2001)

World Health Organization, Manila and Pohnpei, FSM. (June 1999) Evaluation of mid-point progress on the FSM National Health Plans including Yap State, Chuuk State, Pohnpei State, and Kosrae State.

Adjunct Professor, University of Alaska Anchorage. (June 1998) Taught PH 605, Principles of Financial Management for Health Services, as part of an affiliation with the University of Alaska.

Adjunct Professor, University of Alaska Anchorage. (January 2-10, 1998) Taught PH 605, Principles of Financial Management for Health Services, as part of an affiliation with the University of Alaska.

Healthy and Ready To Learn, Hawai'i Child and Family Services, Honolulu. (February 1997) This six-month consultation will result in the creation of a business plan for Healthy and Ready to Learn.

World Health Organization, Manila and Pohnpei, FSM. (February 1996) Continued collaboration and consultation on the FSM National Health Plan.

Adjunct Professor, University of Alaska Anchorage. (July 12-16, 1995) Taught PH 602, Fundamentals of Health Administration, as part of an affiliation with the University of Alaska.

World Health Organization, Manila and Pohnpei, FSM. (November 1995) Continuation of previous collaboration on National Health Plan.

World Health Organization, Manila and Pohnpei, FSM. (July 1995) To begin the process of creating a five-year National Health Plan to face the impending down turn in the available Federal Funds for 2001.

Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Community Mental Health Services, Guam. (February 1995) To begin the development of Pacific plans for Mental Health and Substance Abuse services.

Adjunct Professor, University of Alaska Anchorage. (July 1994) Co-Instructor of a course on Public Policy Development in Health.

Asian Development Bank, Manila and Papua New Guinea. (June - July 1994) I continued my service as consultant for the Human Resources Development. This time the effort was directed at providing project preparatory technical assistance to the Government of Papua New Guinea, Department of Health. This consultation will result in a loan of approximately 20 million US dollars.

World Health Organization, Manila and Papua New Guinea. (May-June 1994) During this one-month assignment I examined the evaluation systems of the Department of Health, reviewed the evaluation needs of the Department, and prepared and delivered an in-service workshop to senior executive staff of the Department of Health on the topic of evaluation.

Asian Development Bank, Manila and Papua New Guinea. (November-December 1993) I served as a consultant for two separate projects. The Human Resources Development, Technical Fact Finding Consultation involved a review of existing HRD Planning and Training capacity and needs for the Department of Health in Papua new Guinea. This consultation will result in a loan of approximately 20 million US dollars. The other consultation was with respect to the establishment of a planning activity for the 1996-2000 National Health Plan in Papua New Guinea. This activity resulted in a grant to the Department of Health of about 400,000 US dollars to the Government of PNG in June of 1994.

Kapiolani Healthcare System, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (November 1993-present) I have been advising the Kapiolani Healthcare System on the establishment of a Health Research Institute. That Institute was approved by the system in February, 1994.

Adjunct Professor, University of Alaska Anchorage. (May 1993) Co-Instructor of a course on Public Policy Development in Health. This course will be repeated in July of 1994.

American Diabetes Association, Hawai'i Affiliate, Honolulu, Hawai'i. Facilitator for development of strategic plan 1993-1998 (March 1993).

Department of the Interior, Washington, DC. (1992) I served as consultant to the Department of the Interior on a project regarding Health Insurance options for American Samoa.

World Health Organization, Papua New Guinea, Ministry of Health. In addition to a Human Resources Development workshop in Australia in 1991 and an Expert Working Group meeting in Fiji to create a Human Resources Development Plan for the Pacific, I spent five weeks in Papua New Guinea in May and June, 1992, developing and beginning

the implementation of training for the Ministry of Health in evaluation and program monitoring.

World Health Organization. (December 1-18, 1991) Expert Working Group on Human Resources Planning in the Pacific, Suva, Fiji. Member, Expert Working Group.

World Health Organization. (August 1-20, 1991) Workshop on Human Resources Planning, Sydney, Australia. Technical Consultant.

State of Hawai'i, Director's Office. (May-July 1991) Three-month consultation on the data collection systems of the State Health Department was completed in conjunction with the practicum work of several of the students in the Executive MPH program.

State of Hawai'i, Director's Office. (June-August 1990) Three-month consultation on the Policy Legislative and Development process of the State Health Department was completed in conjunction with the practicum work of several of the students in the Executive MPH program.

State of Hawai'i, Director's Office. (May-July 1989) Three-month consultation on the development of a process of revision of program indicators for the Program Planning Budget System (P.P.B.S.) operational in the State Health Department was completed in conjunction with the practicum work of several of the students in the Executive MPH program.

Government of Guam, Department of Public Health and Social Welfare. (June 1989-September 1993) A one-month consultation in which a Centers for Disease Control Grant Proposal for the performance of a Behavioral Risk Factor Survey in Guam was written and implemented.

Ministries of Health, Republic of Palau, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Federated States of Micronesia. I have served as technical consultant to these jurisdictional health departments in the development of their health information systems. The purpose of the development project was to incorporate the information systems into the health planning and management efforts of the jurisdictions.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

- Appointed, Oahu Regional Board, Hawai'i Health Systems Corporation [2007-2009]
- Chair, Oahu Regional Public Health Facility Management Advisory Committee [2002]
- Chair, Behavioral Science Committee on Human Studies, University of Hawai'i [2001-2003]
- Member, Committee on Human Subjects, University of Hawai'i – [2000-2001, 2005-7]
- Vice President, UH School of Public Health Alumni Association [1999-2001]
- Member, Development Committee, Waikiki Health Center, [1999-2003]
- Member, Personnel Committee, Waikiki Health Center, [2001-2003]
- Member, Program and Planning Committee, Waikiki Health Center, [2001-2003]
- Member, Board Governance Committee, Waikiki Health Center, [2001-2003]

- Member, Board of Directors, Waikiki Health Center, [2001-2003]
- Member, Board of Trustees, Le Jardin Academy, Kailua, Hawai'i [1993-2000]
- Chair, Education Committee, Le Jardin Academy, Kailua, Hawai'i [1996-2000]
- Member Hawai'i State Primary Care Association [1999-2001]
- Member, Hawai'i Coalition for Health [5/99-5/2000]
- Member, President's Committee on International Programs, University of Hawai'i [1998-1999]
- Vice-chairperson, Oahu Regional Public Health Facility Management Advisory Committee [1998-2001]
- Member, Oahu Regional Public Health Facility Management Advisory Committee [1998-2002]
- Member, Board of Directors, Craine Neuropsychiatry Institute [1999- 2001]
- Member, Advisory Committee for Center for Best Practices at Queen's, [1997-2000]
- Member, Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library, Resource Advisory Committee on Health Profession [1989-1998]
- Secretary, American Diabetes Association, Hawai'i Affiliate [1995-1996]
- Member, American Diabetes Association, Hawai'i Affiliate Board of Directors (Chair, Long-Range Planning Committee) [1994-1997]
- Member, Board of Directors, Ke Ola O Hawai'i [1995-1999]
- Member, State Mental Health Services Research Advisory Committee [1993-1995]
- Vice President, Board of Trustees, Le Jardin Academy, Kailua Hawai'i [1993-1999]
- Member, University Program Review Committee, Student Health Service [1994]
- Member, Tenure and Promotion Review Panel (Specialists), University of Hawai'i at Manoa [1993]
- Vice President, Board of Trustees, Windward Preparatory School [1992-1993]
- Member, President's Wellness Committee, University of Hawai'i [1992-1994]
- Member, Board of Directors, Waikiki Health Center [1989-2004]
- Chair, Strategic Planning Committee, Waikiki Health Center [1989-1990]
- Member, State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Functional Health Plan Advisory Committee [1988-1991]
- Member of the Hawai'i Medical Services Association Foundation Research and Development Advisory Council [1987-1990]
- Associate Editor of the Canadian Journal of Rehabilitation [1987]
- Chair, Registration Committee for the Annual General Meeting of the Hawai'i Public Health Association [1987, 1988]
- Affiliate Representative for the Hawai'i Public Health Association to the Governing Council of the American Public Health Association [1987-1990]
- Member, Action Board, American Public Health Association [1990-1994]
- Member, Research and Development Committee, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Honolulu [1987-1992]
- Vice Chairman of the Executive Office on Aging Standing Committee on the Establishment of Common Standards for Hawai'i's Elderly [1987-1991]
- Chairman, of the Tobacco Use of Health Task Force, Governor's Committee on Implementation of the 1990 Objectives for the Nation, Department of Health, State of Hawai'i [1987-1990]
- Chair, School of Public Health Research Council [1986-1987]

- President, University of Hawai'i School of Public Health, Faculty Senate [1985-1987]
- Member, School of Public Health Policy Council, University of Hawai'i [1985-1987]
- Member, Council of Faculty Senates, University of Hawai'i [1985-1987]
- Member, Center on Aging, Graduate Certificate in Gerontology Subcommittee, University of Hawai'i [1986-1987]
- Member of the Board of Directors of the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel [1983-1984]
- Member of the Graduate Studies Committee, Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Western Ontario [1983-1984]
- Member of the Scientific Review Committee for the Health Care Systems Research Program of the Ministry of Health, Government of Ontario [1982-1984]

Wei Zhang

Office Address:

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University of Hawai'i, Manoa
2424 Maile Way, Saunders 204
Honolulu, HI 96822

Home Address:

3029 Lowrey Ave. Apt. D-1113
Honolulu, HI 96822

Cell Phone: (510) 717-9837

Email: weizhang@Hawaii.edu

EDUCATION

2002-2007, Ph.D., Sociology, The University of Texas, Austin
2003-2005, M.S., Statistics, The University of Texas, Austin
2000-2002, M.A., Sociology, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China
1996-2000, B.A., Sociology, Nanjing University, Nanjing, China

ACADEMIC INTERESTS

My research interests cover sociological methodology, Statistics, aging, medical sociology, and religion & health. In particular, I am interested in examining: (1) social determinants of health and illness with a particular focus on socioeconomic status and well-being in both U.S. and China; (2) implications of religious involvement for mental health, physical health, and mortality; and (3) important roles of environmental and social factors in the emergence of epidemic diseases in China.

WORKING EXPERIENCES

2007- Present	Assistant Professor (limited-term), Department of Sociology, University of Hawai'i, Manoa.
2006-2007	Junior Specialist, School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley.
2006 summer	Research Assistant, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin
2005-2006	Teaching Assistant, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin
2005 summer	Research Assistant, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin
2002-2005	Teaching Assistant, Department of Sociology, The University of Texas at Austin

ATTACHMENT D

AWARDS and HONORS

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2006 | Jack Shand Research Award, Society for the Scientific Study of Religion (SSSR) (\$3000) |
| 1999 | People's Fellowship, Nanjing University |
| 1998 | People's Fellowship, Nanjing University |
| 1997 | People's Fellowship, Nanjing University |

PUBLICATIONS

Referred or Accepted Paper

- Ross, C. and W. Zhang (equal co-authors). "Education and Psychological Distress among the Oldest-Old in China." *Journal of Aging and Health*, forthcoming.
- Ye, C. and W. Zhang. 2001. "Model theory study of Xiaotong Fei." *Jiangsu Reform*: 1(12).
- Zhang, W. 2001. "Problems and Solutions in Reform." *Modern Science of Management* Vol.11.

Submitted or in Preparation

- Ellison, C., W. Zhang, N. Krause, and J. Marcum. "Does Negative Interaction in Church Undermine Psychological Well-Being? Evidence from a Nationwide Survey of Presbyterians." Revised and Resubmitted to *Sociology of Religion*.
- W. Zhang. "Religious Participation and Mortality Risk among the Oldest-Old in China" (Submitted to *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*).
- W. Zhang. "Religion, Sex Differences, and Cognitive Functioning among Elderly Chinese" (Submitted to *Journal of Aging and Health*).
- W. Zhang and C. Ellison. "How Does Religion Affect Health and Well-Being of the Elderly Chinese?" (To be submitted to *Sociology of Religion*).
- W. Zhang and V. Ta. "Immigration, Social Support, and Self-Reported Health among Asian Americans" (To be submitted to *Social Science and Medicine*).
- W. Zhang. "How Do Socioeconomic Status and Religion Interact to Affect Health of the Elderly Chinese?" (In preparation).
- Ellison, C. and W. Zhang. "Social Sources of Religious Doubting." (In preparation)
- Ellison, C. and W. Zhang. "Mellowing with Age? Exploring Age Variations in Anger toward God." (In preparation)

Book Chapter

Ellison, C. and W. Zhang. "Additive Effects of Received Support, Anticipated support, and Provided Support on Psychological Well-being" Book Chapter in *Spirituality and Health*, edited by Amy Ai.

Conference Presentation

1. "Social Sources of Religious Doubt" (with Christopher G. Ellison) at the meetings of Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Rochester, New York, November 2005.
2. "Mellowing With Age? Exploring Age Variations in Anger toward God" (with Christopher G. Ellison) at the meetings of Association for the Sociology of Religion, Montreal, Canada, August 2006.
3. "Does Negative Interaction in Church Undermine Psychological Well-Being? Evidence from a Nationwide Survey of Presbyterians" (with Christopher G. Ellison, Neal Krause, and Jack Marcum) at the meetings of Society for the Scientific Study of Religion, Portland, Oregon, October 2006.
4. "How Does Religion Affect Health and Well-Being the Oldest-Old in China?" at the meetings of the Pacific Sociological Association, Oakland, California, March 2007.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

2007. 9- present Project statistician, 2008 Micronesians Census in Hawai'i by Albert B. Robillard and William Wood

- Develop sampling strategies; organize enumeration; and analyze, maintain, and update data base.

2006. 9-2007.5, Junior Specialist (School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley), Re-emergence of Schistosomiasis in China (NIH project)

- Quantify multi-dimensions of social connectivity in relation to the likelihood of disease transmission.
- Develop person to place transmission theories and models.

2006. 5-2006.8, Research Assistant, Social, Support, Negative Interaction, and Depression by Christopher Ellison

- Examine different types of social support—provided, received and anticipated support, and their different implications to psychological well-being.
- Examine the effects of negative interactions on depression over time by using 1997-1999 longitudinal data of PCUSA.

2005.9-2005.12, Research Collaborator (with Catherine Ross), Education and Mental Health among the Oldest-Old Chinese Project

- Applied Western theories and mechanisms within Asian context.
- Discovered unique distress patterns and pathways linking education and distress among elderly Chinese.
- Detected accumulative effects of education on mental health in late life.

2005. 5-2005.9, Research Assistant, Education and Economics Project by Robert Woodberry

- Data translation, collection and management on world missionary stations and missionaries.
- Examined how the local economic development is related to missionary work including their investment in local school, hospitals and government.

2005. 5-2005.9, Research Assistant, Religious Doubting Project by Christopher Ellison

- Applied two parallel measures of religious doubting.
- Discovered six sets of social causes of religious doubt by using national representative sample (GSS).
- Examined denominational differences in religious subculture and religious doubting.
- Provided the doubting profile including age, race and gender combination, individual religious socialization, religious solidarity and religious involvement.

2000.7-2000.8, Research Assistant, Floating Population Analysis in Yangtze River Delta, Jiangsu Province Government Foundation

- Examined the origins, numbers, working and living conditions of rural migrants who went to the metropolitan areas to make a living.

2001.4, Research Collaborator, Driven Forces of Economic Development in Suzhou, China, Suzhou Government Foundation.

- Collected first hand data in Shengze, a famous silk market in China, on the developing history of town enterprises, which are regarded as the economic model back to 1980s and have tremendous contemporary implications.
- Conducted In-depth interviews with enterprisers and employees to get information on their working conditions, welfare and leisure activities.

2002.7, Co-principle Investigator, Natural Religion and Economic Development, Taiwan Zhongliu-Himalaya Foundation.

- Conducted in-depth interviews with villagers in Nongpao, Guizhou Province, China, in order to get a comprehensive understanding of their religious beliefs and practice.
- Conducted participant observations to examine their rituals and taboos.

2002.4-2002.6, Principle Investigator, Survey Research on the Private Car Owners in Suzhou, China, Master Thesis at Nanjing University, China.

- Combined quantitative and qualitative methods together to get a detailed sketch of the private car owners in Suzhou, including their occupations, socioeconomic profile, their motivations of buying the cars, and other characteristics.

TEACHING EXPERIENCES

- *Social Statistics (SOC476)*, Department of Sociology, U.H. Manoa. 2007 Fall.
- *Medical Sociology (SOC 354)*, Department of Sociology, U.H. Manoa. 2008 Spring.

TEACHING ASSISTANT EXPERIENCES

- *Introduction to Social Research*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin. 2006.1-2006.5.
- *Introduction to Social Research*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin. 2005.9-2005.12.
- *Criminal Justice*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin. 2005.1-2005.5
- *Sociology of Health and Illness*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin, 2004.1-2004.5
- *Sociology of Religion*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin, 2003.8-2003.12
- *Introduction to the Study of Society*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin, 2003.1-2003.5
- *Introduction to the Study of Society*, Department of Sociology, U.T. Austin, 2002.8-2002.12

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP

- American Sociological Association (ASA)
- Pacific Sociological Association (PSA)
- Association for the Sociology of Religion (ASR)
- Society for the Scientific Study of Religion (SSSR)

SOFTWARE

- Statistical software: SAS, SPSS, STATA, Excel, Amos, S-Plus
- Other technique: ArcGIS, Access

AZEEMA FAIZUNNISA

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Fax: 808-956-3707

ACADEMIC HISTORY

2005 – present	Doctorate in Sociology (3 rd year) University of Hawai'i, USA (major: population and health)
2002	Masters of Population Studies Australian National University, Canberra, Australia
1996	Bachelor of Arts (Major: Sociology and Political science) Punjab University, Lahore, Pakistan

WORK EXPERIENCE AS A STUDENT

August 2005-Present
Course Assistant in Sociology Department, University of Hawai'i
August 2007-Present
Research Assistant in Women's Center, University of Hawai'i, working on Evaluation of "Bridge to Hope" Program
January 2007-Present
PhD Intern for East West Center, Hawai'i, *Wednesday Evening Seminar Series*

Summer 2007
Consultant with Population Council Pakistan Office, Islamabad (June-July)
Short term Researcher for JHUCCP/USAID project on maternal health, Islamabad, Pakistan. Conducted focus group discussions with married women to evaluate two television drama scripts, analyzed the data and prepared the report
Research Internship with TARSHI (Talking About Reproductive And Sexual Health), Delhi, India analyzed their help-line dataset comprising about 50,000 calls for reproductive and sexual health problems; and prepared a briefing paper on the findings. (July-August)

Summer 2006
Consultant with Population Council Pakistan Office, Islamabad (May-August)
worked on the USAID funded Safe Motherhood, project entitled PAIMAN

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

July 2004-July 2005
Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, World Population Foundation, Islamabad
Designing and implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities for all WPF projects and programs: I was Involved with "Enhancing Health Life Skill

ATTACHMENT D

for Adolescents, a school based program for 8th grade students, in 4 districts (in 4 different provinces) of Pakistan

Proposal development: developed a proposal for a online survey of *premarital sexual activities among the young people of Pakistan*

Need assessment: involved in data collection, compilation, analysis and report writing for “*National Life Skills project*” need assessment phase

Dec 2002- June 2004

Program Officer, Population Council, Islamabad

Responsibilities included:

- Analysis and report writing for the following research studies:
 1. Transitions to adulthood: Education, work and marriage among adolescents and youth in Pakistan (A national study of around 8,000 adolescents)
 2. Investigating post-abortion care in Pakistan
- Literature review: ‘Status of reproductive health and poverty in Pakistan’
- Development of questionnaires: ‘Safe Motherhood’ operations research project in Dera Ghazi Khan
- Dissemination of research findings for evidence based decision making: worked on developing briefing papers, posters and other forms of utilization of research for the “Transitions to adulthood” data

November 2003 – present

Owner-Moderator of the Email-group ‘*South Asian Reproductive and Sexual Health Forum*’ (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/saforumrsh>)

Jan-Dec 2002 *Sabbatical leave*

Jan 1999 – Jan 2002

Chief Information Services, Population Council, Islamabad

- Facilitated a Working Group on Gender and Population, including a email information list
- Conceptualized and developed a new series based on translation of population and development topics in summarized form, *Aap Ke Liye* (For you); (Distributed to more than 1,500 readers in Pakistan)
- Developed and designed the initial design for web site for the “Population Association of Pakistan;” web address: <http://www.pap.org.pk>
- Oversaw the management of the library, printing of Council publication and their distribution; and developed selected IEC materials
- Organized seminars and workshops, and initiated linkages with local and international organizations, including administration of the official addresses database

May 1996 - Dec 1998

Dissemination Officer, Population Council, Islamabad

Major role was dissemination of Council Pakistan’s publications to a wide array of audiences and support in literature search to staff and visitors.

During this period, I was also part of the research team on "developing a research agenda for Pakistani adolescents." Assisted in the guideline development, conducting the focus group discussions (FGDs), transcription, translation into English and analysis of the FGDs. (1998 only)

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

2005	Sexuality and Rights Institute, Pune India, workshop on Sexuality & Rights
2004	NGO Resource Center, Karachi. Workshop on <i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
2003	World Population Foundation, Islamabad. Workshop on <i>Life Skills for Adolescents</i>
2003	Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, USA. Summer Seminar on <i>Research Methods in Reproductive Health</i>
2001	Save the Children, Islamabad. Workshop on <i>Positive Deviance</i>
2001	Shirkat Gah, Lahore. Workshop on <i>Reproductive Health, Gender Equity and Reproductive Rights</i>
1997	East-West Center, Hawai'i, USA. Workshop on <i>Communicating Health and Research Findings to Policy Makers</i>

AUTHORSHIP

Contribution in Reports/Publications

Azeema Faizunnisa., Zeba A. Sathar. 2006. Women, Gender and Health and Population Planning Policies and Practices: South Asia. *Encyclopedia of Women in Islamic Cultures*. Brill Academic Publishers.

Azeema Faizunnisa., Population Council staff . 2005. Abortion and Post-Abortion Complications in Pakistan: Report from Health Care Professionals and Health Facilities. Population Council: Islamabad.

Azeema Faizunnisa., Population Council staff . 2003. Adolescents and youth in Pakistan 2001-02. Islamabad: 2003. Population Council: Islamabad.

Azeema Faizunnisa., Minhaj ul Haque. 2003. A gender sensitive perspective from two generations: Movers and seekers of reproductive health knowledge. Paper published in *Towards adulthood: Exploring the sexual and reproductive health of adolescents in South Asia*, World Health Organization: Geneva.

Azeema Faizunnisa. 2002. Pakistan's Population: 2002 Statistical Profile (with Atif Ikram). Published by the Population Association of Pakistan.

Azeema Faizunnisa. 2006. The Poverty Trap: Levelling the Playing Field for Young People. *Policy Briefs*, Population Council, Islamabad.

Journal Publications

Azeema Faizunnisa., Atif Ikram. 2004. Shifting paradigms and emerging trends in employment among urban pakistani women. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies* Vol. 12.

Azeema Faizunnisa., Atif Ikram. 2004. Determinants of development for young people in Pakistan *Lahore Journal of Economics*, Vol. 9 No. 2.

Azeema Faizunnisa., Minhaj ul Haque. 2003. Reproductive health of Pakistani adolescents: The role of agency and autonomy. *Population and Development Review* Vol. 42 No. 4 Part I.

Conference papers

Coming of age in Pakistan: The opportunities and constraints. Presented in a panel on Youth Across Asia, in the East West Center Alumni Conference, 7-10 December, 2006, Hanoi, Vietnam

Conception and Contraception: Seeking explanations for dealing with unwanted pregnancies in Pakistan. Paper presented in the 10th International Women and Health Meeting, Delhi 21-25 Sept. 2005 (with Munawar Sultana)

Sexual behaviour of male students of Islamabad, Pakistan: is it a matter of concern? Paper presented in the Annual population conference of the Population Association of Pakistan, December 2004, Karachi (with Atif Ikram)

Reshaping the lives of young mothers in Pakistan. Paper presented in the Annual Population Conference of the Population Association of Pakistan, December 2004 (with Munawar Sultana and Minhaj ul Haque)

What is the female labour force participation rate in Pakistan? Proceedings of the Annual Conference of Population Association of Pakistan, 2003 (with Atif Ikram)

Women's health and poverty in Pakistan. Proceedings of the Annual Conference of Population Association of Pakistan, 2003 (co-author with Zeba A. Sathar and Arshad Mehmood)

Decision making in the context of seeking medical care for child birth: findings of a qualitative assessment in Khuzdar District, Balochistan. Proceedings of the Annual Conference of Population Association of Pakistan, 2001 (co-author with Ali Mohammad Mir, Farid Midhet and Minhaj-ul-Haq)

Posters

Seeking reproductive health knowledge in Pakistan: mapping the networks of communication for youth. Poster presented in the 2nd Asia Pacific Reproductive Sexual Health Conference on "Reproductive Health and Rights in the Asia and Pacific," 6-10 October 2003, Bangkok. (With Minhaj ul Haque)

What makes you a happy worker: Job satisfaction in Australia. Presented in the Annual conference of Population Association of Australia, Sydney 1-4 October 2002

Adolescents' reproductive health in Pakistan. Presented in a national conference "Body, Mind and Spirit" organized by Aahung, in Islamabad from 13-15 Feb 2001 (With

Minhaj ul Haque).

DISTINCTIONS

- 2001 Won Australian Development Scholarship to do a Masters degree in Population Studies from Australian National University, Canberra.
- 2002 Won second prize in the poster competition of the Australian Population Association in the annual conference, Sydney.
- 2005 Received East-West Center Degree Fellowship to undertake doctoral level studies from the University of Hawai'i, USA.

CORE COMPETENCIES

- Social science research and evaluation: developing proposals, questionnaires and manuals; data analysis using SPSS
- Information management: organizing, streamlining, sharing and archiving information
- IEC development: briefing papers, websites, posters, brochures, visuals, and other items for presentation
- Event management: Organizing workshops, seminars, meetings, dialogues etc.

COMPUTER LITERACY

Analysis:	Proficient in SPSS, working knowledge of STATA and Ethnograph/AtlasTi
MS-Office:	Proficient in MS Word; MS-Excel, and PowerPoint; working knowledge of MS Access
Publishing & web:	Working knowledge of Corel Draw and MS Front Page

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EDUCATION

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1997 – 2001 | B.A in Social Sciences Research from Tabriz University in Tabriz, Iran. |
| 2001 – 2003 | M.A in Population and Development from Shiraz University in Shiraz, Iran. |
| 2005 – present | Ph.D. Student, Department of Sociology, University of Hawai'i at Manoa, USA. |

WORK EXPERIENCES

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 2003-2005 | Population Studies and Research Center for Asia and the Pacific (PSRC), Tehran-Iran. Job Title: Associate Researcher. |
| 2006-Present | East West Center, Population and Health Department, Honolulu, HI Job Title: Research Project Assistant. |

SPECIAL SKILLS

Data Analysis using softwares like: SAS, STATA, SPSS, LISREL, MLwiN, PAS, Spectrum, POPMAP.
Applied Research Methods

RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

Parental Cultural Capital and Educational Attainment: A Case Study in Health Network Officers of Shabestar District in East Azerbaijan Province, Iran., 2001, B.A. Thesis, Department of Social Sciences, Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran.

Evaluation of the Impact of Family Planning Program on Fertility in East Azerbaijan Province (Iran): A Multilevel Modeling Approach, 2003, M.A. Thesis, Department of Sociology, Shiraz University, Shiraz, Iran (Accepted for Oral Presentation at the 12th Biennial Conference of the Australian Population Association to be held in Canberra from 15-17 September 2004)

Evaluation of the Impact of Family Planning Program on Fertility: Using Prevalence Model in Selected Districts of Iran-2001, presented in

European Population Conference-2003, 26-30 August, Warsaw, Poland.
The revised version of this paper also presented and awarded as the best essay presented by young scholars at the first Population Association of Iran (PAI) conference in 2003.

A Demographic Analysis of Abortion and Contraception in Iran – 2000, (Under the supervision of Dr. Jalil Iranmahboob), Presented in British Society for Population Studies (BSPS) Annual Conference – 2003, 10-12 September, University of Bristol, UK.

Teenagers in Iran: Marriage, Contraception, Pregnancy and Childbearing.
(Presented at Second National Conference of Population Association of Iran, Shiraz University, May 12-13, 2004).

Determinants of Contraceptive Method Choice in Iran, 2003.

Demographic and Socio-Economic Determinants of Birth Interval Dynamics in Iran: A Survival Analysis. Paper Presented at 5th East-West Center International Graduate Student Conference, February 2006, Honolulu, HI.

Multivariate Analysis of the Parity Progression-based Total Fertility Rate and its Components in Iran, Paper Presented at 6th East-West Center International Graduate Student Conference, February 2007, Honolulu, HI.

PUBLICATIONS

1) Peer Reviewed:

Aghajanian, A., A. H. Mehryar, B. Delavar, S. Kazemipour, and H. Eini Zinab. 2007. Continuing use of withdrawal as a contraceptive method in Iran. *Canadian Studies in Population* 34: 179-190.

2) Others (selected):

Eini-Zinab, Hassan, (2003), “Evaluation of the Impact of Family Planning Program on Fertility: Using Prevalence Model in Selected Districts of Iran-2001” In: Recent Changes and the Future of Iran’s Population; Proceedings, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tehran 18-19 February.

Mehryar, Amir H. and Hassan Eini-Zinab, (2004), “Teenage Marriage, Pregnancy, Contraception and Fertility in the Islamic Republic of Iran”, Population Studies and Research Center, Working Papers No.1, Tehran, Iran.

Mehryar, Amir H., Hassan Eini-Zinab and Bahram Delavar, (2004), “Non-Users in a High Contraceptive Prevalence Setting: Iran”, Population Studies and Research Center, Working Papers No.14, Tehran, Iran.

Mehryar, Amir H., Hassan Eini-Zinab and Bahram Delavar, (2004), “Pregnancy Wastage in Iran: A Retrospective Cross-sectional Study of

Extent and Major Correlates”, Population Studies and Research Center,
Working Papers No.12, Tehran, Iran.

Mehryar, Amir H., Shahla Kazemi-Pour, Hassan Eini-Zinab and Bahram
Delavar, (2004), “Migration and Reproductive Health in Iran”,
Population Studies and Research Center, Working Papers No.11,
Tehran, Iran.

SUMMARY OF CENSUS BUREAU PROPOSAL FOR 2008 CENSUS OF COFA MIGRANTS

2008 Estimates of Qualified Nonimmigrants Project For American Samoa, CNMI, Guam, and Hawaii

Existing data will be used, as available and when feasible, to reduce costs and increase efficiency of producing the 2008 estimates of qualified nonimmigrants.

1. Special Tabulations

Hawaii:

- Use data from the 2005-2007 American Community Survey (ACS) to produce a three-year average estimate of the number of qualified nonimmigrants in Hawaii in 2008.
- Expected coefficient of variation for the three-year average estimate $\approx 15\%$

American Samoa:

- Use the number of qualified nonimmigrants from Census 2000 as the estimate of qualified nonimmigrants in American Samoa in 2008.
- There is no coefficient of variation as this estimates is the result of complete enumeration.

CNMI (excluding Saipan)

- Use the number of qualified nonimmigrants from Census 2000 as the estimate of qualified nonimmigrants CNMI (excluding Saipan) in 2008.
- There is no coefficient of variation as this estimates is the result of complete enumeration.

2. 2008 Survey of Qualified Nonimmigrants

Overall:

- Conduct the Survey of Qualified Nonimmigrants in Guam and Saipan, CNMI to produce an estimate of the number of qualified nonimmigrants in these areas in 2008.
- Use Census 2000 block estimates of people who were born in the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau to group blocks into four strata (high, moderate, low, none)
- Select a sample of the blocks within each stratum, using a higher sampling rate in the high stratum and decreasing the rate for each subsequent stratum.
- List/enumerate all the addresses in sample.
- The expected coefficient of variation $\approx 15\%$ in order to make the Saipan estimate of qualified nonimmigrants comparable to the ACS estimate in Hawaii.
- To save on field costs in larger sample blocks, list all the addresses in the block, sub-sample, and interview only the sub-sampled addresses.

Guam:

- Select approximately 45 sample blocks totaling about 3,300 sample addresses to interview.

Saipan, CNMI:

- Select approximately 30 sample blocks totaling about 2,000 sample addresses to interview.

Follow-up to COFA Task Force Mtg. w/ Census Bureau and OIA
On May 22, 2008, regarding proposed 2008 Enumeration

I. Census Bureau Proposal

- A. As presented by Census Bureau and OIA:
 - 1. Selected by OIA because independent, "no dog in the fight"
 - 2. Cost of \$1.3 Million (approx. \$1million more than authorized by law)
 - 3. Extra taken from OIA technical assistance funds
- B. Proposal based on 4 guiding principles:
 - 1. Use existing data where available
 - 2. Use OMB approved methodology
 - 3. Data should be comparable across studies
 - 4. Use standard methods for collecting, analyzing, and processing data
- C. Different methods for each Jurisdiction:
 - 1. American Samoa -
 - Use Census 2000 data to extrapolate 2008 figure
 - 2. Hawaii -
 - Estimate based on American Community Survey data
 - ACS data collected in 2005, 2006, 2007
 - 3. Guam -
 - Independent survey
 - Similar to ACS survey done in U.S.
 - Sample size limited by reasonable cost
 - Compare to figure derived from Census 2000 data
 - Sample of about 3300 households
 - 4. CNMI -
 - Hybrid methodology
 - Independent survey for Saipan, similar to Guam survey
 - Other areas, extrapolate from Census 2000 data
 - Sample of about 2,000 households
- D. ACS:
 - 1. Privacy notice to each person
 - 2. Includes homeless shelters
 - 3. Mailing, telephone, in-person visit
 - 4. Non-response rate overall low (95-98%)
 - 5. Non-response due to language issues low
 - 6. Not collect country of citizenship; use country of birth
 - 7. 2-month residency requirement

II. Concerns and questions raised by COFA Task Force:

A. In 2003, Census Bureau utilized Guam and CNMI government resources, and are expected to do so again. In Guam, the Guam Department of Labor and University of Guam were utilized, and in CNMI, the Central Statistics Division was used. In Hawaii, OIA insisted on using a private agency in 2003, and it is unclear what resources were used in the ACS data collection for Hawaii. That is exactly why Hawaii asked to have some input and offered for Census Bureau to use State resources after the 2003 count. The other jurisdictions do, in fact, "have a dog in the fight."

B. ACS will necessarily be undercount because of shallow sampling; they would need to oversample because of the small relative population.

C. Is the response rate of 95-98% for Hawaii specifically or for the ACS across the U.S. generally?

- Hawaii response rate is believed to be the lowest in the country
- Response rate in Hawaii likely lower because of language and culture, especially this population
- Survey sent in English.
- Privacy notice sent in English.
- Follow-up by telephone may be an issue, due to non-availability of land-lines, or because of higher cell-phone use
- Follow-up in person may be an issue (resistance to government intrusion)
- It is not clear whether the migrants will identify by specific group, island, race, ethnicity, and language, and whether the ACS controlled for that, so the response will be skewed.

D. Two month residency requirement not reasonable.

- Excludes people moving here specifically to reside
- The population is transient, so many may be here more than two months a year, but not for the prior two consecutive months
- Excludes people who come for medical reasons, and are here longer than 2 months, utilizing State resources, but who don't state an intent to "reside" here

E. Census Bureau said the ACS was done in the COFA languages, but we are not aware of anyone in the COFA community who has been contacted to do work on the ACS.

No attempt was made in Hawaii for the ACS to use enumerators from the target populations, nor to use interpreters who knew the languages. This may also be the case in the surveys to be done in Guam and CNMI.

F. Population of COFA migrants is relatively small compared to overall population of Hawaii.

- Only 2.5% of entire population was sampled for ACS
- Population of COFA migrants in Hawaii may be less than 2%
- 1% of people in Hawaii are homeless
- 12% of COFA migrants are homeless
- ACS did not collect "group quarters" data until 2006, so homeless population won't be included in the Hawaii data for 2005
- ACS provides aggregate data; should be disaggregated for small population

G. OMB standards and the ACS sampling methodology are not applicable in this situation.

- The ACS surveys were not designed to provide an enumeration of COFA migrants;
- We are looking at a specific population trying to be counted, rather than trying to find average characteristics about a general population
- The Census Bureau proposal does not satisfy the intent of the Compact requirement to have an enumeration of the qualified non-immigrants present in each jurisdiction
- OMB approval is important, but they have approved other methods in the past and don't prohibit any particular methodology outright
- This population is not spread homogenously throughout the broader community, the populations are relatively very small, and the people often do not want to be found.
- The purpose is to design a method that accurately compares the three jurisdictions, and not to have a one-size-fits-all method that could be used across the United States for different purposes.

Differs from prior studies, in past enumerations:

- OIA wanted complete comparability between jurisdictions and studies.
- It was expected that efforts would be made to contact all targeted persons.
- The enumerators would collect data in the local vernacular.
- The enumerators would be people from the targeted populations.

H. "Averaging" the ACS data from prior years won't reflect the recent perceived change in migration between 2007 and 2008.

I. ACS identifying by country of birth rather than by citizenship will exclude children of COFA migrants born in the United States, who are nonetheless present in the United States pursuant to the Compacts. Children of migrants have to be included in the count regardless of where they were born.

The term "qualified non-immigrant" is defined in the Compacts, to include "a person, or their children under the age of 18, admitted or resident pursuant to section 141."

J. Will there really be comparability between jurisdictions with different methodologies being employed in each?

- Sample size of proposed surveys in Guam (3300) and CNMI (2000) not comparable to ACS sample in Hawaii, as a percentage of the total population
- ACS data on communities with populations less than 20,000 will not be collected until several years from now; this excludes many of the areas in which there is likely a high concentration of COFA migrants in Hawaii (i.e., rural areas on neighbor islands, such as Kau)
- Data should be comparable across jurisdictions, and across studies over time. The methodology proposed by Census bureau will not be comparable in either way, making it nearly impossible to compare results between the jurisdictions or do any trend analysis with prior surveys.

K. The cost of \$1,300,000 estimated by Census is exorbitant given the amount of actual work being proposed, and the relative lack of information the count will provide. In Hawaii, the physical work is done for all intents and purposes, and the Census job will be purely analysis, yet the proposal is almost half a million more than what the University of Hawaii proposes. And because the excess over \$300,000 will be taken from the OIA technical assistance fund, it will have a direct impact on the COFA nations themselves. They would get more benefit from the increased data collected by the University of Hawaii.

L. Will there be any verification of the validity of the figures by cross-checking for consistency with other data, such as records maintained by the State DOE, homeless shelters, or DHS?

M. Can someone from the Census Bureau or OIA carefully read and comment on the UH proposal? Highlights include:

- Same methodology proposed for each jurisdiction
Lack of similar methodology would mean less comparability between the counts in each jurisdiction, regardless of adjustments for sampling errors.
- "Local" resources used for each jurisdiction
Under the Census Bureau proposal, no local resources were or will be utilized in Hawai'i, while local resources will presumably be utilized in Guam and CNMI.
- Less expensive (\$860,000, and spread over three years to reduce budget impact)

In comparison, the cost of the Census Bureau Proposal is far greater, and would provide less information, and require less actual work to be done, particularly in Hawaii, where no data collection will be done. This paper review of past data already collected in

Hawaii cannot possibly be more costly than an actual survey, which even a conservative estimate would place at approximately \$450,000.

N. The snowball methodology proposed by the UH team is valid in this situation, and recommended by GAO for this particular type of count, despite the reluctance of the Census Bureau to utilize it. The snowball method was used in the earlier surveys, and would therefore lead to better comparative analysis of the data collected this year with the past surveys.

The OMB does not exclude the use of the snowball method, and it is better for the type of enumeration required by the Compacts. This type of enumeration is more closely related to a true census, which counts everyone in the possible "pool" of persons to be counted as much as possible, rather than a survey in which a sample of the broader community is taken to estimate the number of target persons in the bigger population. In fact this methodology was suggested as the most appropriate for this particular purpose by the Government Accounting Office. In October 2001, the GAO issued a report (#02-40) entitled "Migration from Micronesian Nations has had significant impact on Guam, Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands." The section on methodology includes the following:

In order to count and characterize Micronesian migrants in Guam, Hawaii and the CNMI between the 1990 and 2000 U.S. population censuses, OIA utilized the services of U.S. Census Bureau staff to survey U.S. island area Micronesian migrant populations in 1992, 1993, 1997, and 1998. The Census official leading the survey used a survey tool referred to as the "snowball" method of surveying special populations. The OIA survey administrator selected and trained FAS migrants, who had received at least high school diplomas and had passed special tests, to serve as "enumerators" to collect data on other migrants in each U.S. area. In Guam, Hawaii, and the CNMI, enumerators from each of the FAS countries identified and interviewed all migrants they knew of from their own countries, then asked these interviewees to identify all migrants from their home country they knew of living in the area, continuing on in this manner until no "new" migrants were identified. For example, Marshallese enumerators only interviewed Marshallese migrants. While the goal of the OIA surveys was to identify 100 percent of the migrants from each FAS nation living in the three U.S. areas, the Census Bureau official involved with the surveys acknowledged that a snowball count inevitably yields less than 100 percent of the actual population. Of note, the snowball data represent a "snapshot" of the FAS migrant communities living in Guam and Hawaii and the CNMI at the time of the surveys. The data do not represent all FAS migrants who ever lived in a U.S. island area, as some of these migrants may have moved elsewhere by the time of the survey and may have different characteristics from migrants who remained in U.S. areas.

Experts whom we interviewed agree that this snowball methodology is the most appropriate strategy to enumerate FAS migrants living in U.S. areas in the Pacific. The snowball methodology generally yields higher quality information than a traditional census, and is reportedly less expensive.

The advantages of the snowball methodology include: (1) distinguishing FAS subgroups from the larger population (as well as from one another); (2) providing the ability to shape the survey instrument to obtain desired information; and (3) minimizing the extent to which ethnic/racial bias and language barriers undermined the quality of the survey since the migrant enumerators were of the same ethnicity as the migrants they interviewed.

(Emphasis added.)

O. There are no appropriate accommodations made by the Census Bureau for cultural, social and language differences, and the population of COFA migrants is being treated like any other randomly sampled group. This ignores the history of the population, the relative size of the population, and the disproportionate problems they face which makes a thorough evaluation of the location and needs of the people important, beyond the count, and beyond the State's boundaries. The information will be equally important to the COFA nations and the U.S. government for policy and planning considerations.

P. An agreement between OIA and Census was apparently signed the last week of May, after the meeting, under the mistaken impression that there were no serious concerns. This is in contradiction of what actually happened at the meeting, and the expectations with which we left the meeting. Even if the Census bureau mobilized quickly, the amount of work done to date shouldn't prohibit a change, to cancel that agreement and proceed with the UH proposal. In fact, the work proposed in Guam and CNMI could dovetail between the two proposals, by modifying the work started in those countries (if any) with the survey and methodology proposed by UH.

III. Additional Information Requested to be provided to COFA Task Force:

In addition to any answers or information regarding the questions raised above, the Task Force also would request to review the following:

- ACS microdata for Hawaii 2005, 2006, 2007
- Sample of Questionnaires used by ACS in Hawaii for 2005, 2006, 2007
- Sample of Questionnaire proposed for Guam, CNMI
- Individuals or organizations used to conduct the ACS surveys in Hawaii
- Languages of the Interviewers
- Interpreters who might have been used
- What are the OMB standards and why would they apply to this situation?

COFA TASK FORCE 2008 **RELATED ACTIVITIES**

Many of the agencies and individuals who participated in the Compacts of Free Association task force in 2008, and many more who did not, were actively engaged throughout the year in activities that related to the COFA migrant community. Some of the activities were in response to the recommendations of the interim report of the task force or directly addressed the concerns identified by the task force, and show the utility of the communication between groups that the task force was able to facilitate.

- Governor Linda Lingle contacted each of the members of the Hawaii Congressional delegation in 2007 to request and support the extension of federally funded benefits to COFA migrants.
- The Governor contacted the United States Secretary of the Interior in 2007 and 2008, to report on the Compact Impact costs, and to request that the DOI encourage the Census Bureau to utilize the State's resources, i.e. the University of Hawaii, to conduct the 2008 enumeration. The Governor also requested that additional funds be provided to the State to cover the actual costs of providing services to the COFA migrants residing in the State.
- The Governor proposed a plan for health screening and assessments and treatment in the COFA nations that would address certain health issues before a COFA citizen leaves his or her country and enters the United States. This would improve the health of citizens in the COFA nations, and help reduce the impact on the State's medical and social services.
- The State Department of Health (DOH), on behalf of the Governor and in conjunction with the Task Force, contacted the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the U.S. Center for Disease Control (CDC) and the U.S. Surgeon General in 2007, to initiate a plan for the proposed health screening program.
- The DOH and the Hawai'i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) are meeting three times a year to educate and train housing staff on health issues, particularly TB. The HPHA is making available three locations for DOH outreach to operate in the housing development.
- The DOH hosted an in-service training on in August 2008 to look at Hawaii's approach and coordination regarding exposure to and transmission of Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis (MDR TB).
- The Pacific Island TB Controllers Association held a conference in Honolulu for all U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands programs, in December 2008.

- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and the World Health Organization sponsored a Regional Diabetes Summit in the CNMI in September 2008. Representatives from the U.S. Affiliated Pacific Islands, including the John A. Burns School of Medicine, were invited to discuss the nature of the increasing incidents of diabetes and other lifestyle illnesses and conditions, such as heart disease, cancer, strokes, and obesity, in the Pacific Region.
- A committee of health professionals within the DOH meets monthly as the Nations of Micronesia (NOM), to discuss and plan health care services for COFA migrants in Hawaii.
- The NOM and the UH John A. Burns School of Medicine hosted a video conference for health care professionals in Hawaii and Chuuk State, FSM, on Vitamin A Deficiency in Micronesia in June 2008.
- The NOM presented a program entitled Sexual Violence Prevention Plan for Micronesian Communities on February 12, 2008.
- The U.S. Department of the Interior hosted a Pacific Island health care conference, entitled "Health Care in the Insular Areas: A Leader's Summit," in Honolulu on September 29-30, 2008, that was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the U.S. Department of Defense, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Representatives from all the U.S. affiliated Pacific Islands (including the State of Hawai'i) attended and participated in presentations and discussions on the health needs in the region. The four federal agencies formed a task force that will study the issues and develop proposals for the coordination of services to address the identified needs. More information can be found at the DOI Office of Insular Affairs website: www.doi.gov/oia/Firstpginfo/health_summit/HS_report.html
- The Micronesian Community Network, a grassroots community organization, sponsored a Micronesian Townhall meeting on February 8, 2008.
- The University of Hawaii at Manoa Center for Pacific Islands Studies hosted a two-day conference entitled "Micronesian Voices in Hawaii" in April 2008, with over 300 people in attendance. The conference featured Micronesian community leaders and professionals discussing the challenges that COFA migrants face in the areas of education, health, housing and employment, and some of the programs being developed in the community to address these challenges. Attendees also learned about some of the factors in the COFA nations that are spurring emigration. The conference produced eight major policy recommendations, which were forwarded to the Legislature in June 2008. The report and recommendations can be found at the "Micronesian Voices" website at www.hawaii.edu/cpis/2008conf/april2008resources.htm. The report points out the overlap of the conference recommendations and the interim report of this task

force, which "strengthens the recommendations of both reports." The task force encourages the reader to refer to that report and its source materials for further understanding of the issues.

- The DLIR Office of Community Services (OCS) organized a videoconference for the task force to meet with representatives from the states of Arkansas and Oregon, including several government officials and members of private agencies, to discuss common interests in COFA-related federal legislation, and share demographic information on the COFA migrant population in each state. The Arkansas Department of Human Services reported a large and growing community of Marshall Islanders, many of whom had moved to Arkansas specifically to work in the Tyson chicken processing plant. Representatives of the Jones Family Center in Arkansas described programs they provide in the area that focus on newcomer acculturation and family planning.

The Oregon participants reported a growing population of COFA migrants in the eastern part of their state, most of whom are moving there to attend college or to work in the agricultural sector. Arkansas and Oregon representatives reported that while they are dealing with some of the same health care issues the COFA migrants present in Hawaii, such as TB, those states do not see the same issues of homelessness or joblessness in their states. The participants from all three states agreed that collaboration on advocacy for reinstating federal benefits and developing federal funding streams would be mutually beneficial.

- The Waipahu Community Coalition hosted more than 400 people for an Ohana Day Event in August 2008.
- The Chuuk Constitution Day Committee sponsored a Chuukese Constitution Day Event in December 2008.
- The Department of the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations Office of Community Services, the DOH, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for the City and County of Honolulu, Goodwill Industries of Hawaii, Inc., and Parents and Children Together Hawaii (PATCH) Parent Information Resource Center (PIRC) collaborated to produce an acculturation handbook for services providers to use as a training tool in their work with COFA migrants and other newcomers to Hawaii. The full color illustrated booklet, entitled "Voyaging Together to a New Life: A Handbook for Newcomers to Hawaii," was printed in English, Chuukese, and Marshallese versions in its initial printing. Other language versions are expected to follow as funding becomes available. The booklet was introduced in November 2008, at an acculturation training for 280 people representing service providing agencies, COFA leaders, churches, criminal justice, law enforcement, health, and other government agencies that work with COFA migrants.

The collaborating agencies will continue to partner to provide another acculturation training on the island of Hawaii in January 2009. The group also plan to distribute the book at a training for health workers on the Big Island of Hawaii in January 2009, and are looking to secure additional funding for reprinting the book for distribution to COFA migrants at their point of entry or before, i.e. back home in the COFA nations prior to their departure. The booklet can be found on the web at the following links: www.hawaii.gov/labor/ocs, www.hawaiiipirc.org/handbook/english/, and www.hawaii.gov/ag/.

- The Department of the Attorney General and the DLIR Office of Community Services met with members of the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) and the FSM Consulate General in December 2008. The meeting included, among other things, a presentation and discussion of the acculturation booklet and the possibility of having the FSM government provide funding and establishing locations for distribution of the booklet.
- The State Office of Language Access (OLA) and the Judiciary Office of Equality and Justice to the Courts conducted training workshops for Micronesian interpreters in 2008, and also co-sponsored Statewide workshops for court interpreters as part of the court certification process in January and February 2008, with participation by several Micronesian interpreters.
- The OLA, the Hawaii Community Foundation, and the UH Center for Interpretation and Translation Studies co-sponsored the first Hawaii Statewide Conference on Language Access in March 2008, to promote and increase public awareness about language access, with participation by several Micronesian interpreters.
- The Governor designated September 2008 as Language Access Month. As part of the Language Access Month activities in September 2008, the OLA, the UH School of Law, and the UH Matsunaga Peace Institute co-sponsored a Language Access Forum at the University of Hawaii.
- The OLA, the Hawaii State Civil Defense Division, and the Interagency Council on Immigrant Services conducted a Language Access Community Fair at the State Capitol rotunda in September, and distributed language identification and emergency cards in sixteen languages, including Chuukese, Marshallese, Kosraean, and Pohnpeian, to individuals with limited English proficiency.
- The OLA hosted radio spots on LEP rights, in sixteen languages including Chuukese and Marshallese, on local radio stations in January and September 2008.
- The Marshallese Education Committee hosted a Marshallese Education Day in April 2008.

- A UH - West Oahu professor of anthropology offered an online course in "Micronesian Cultures" for the Summer term in 2008. In addition, the professor recently presented papers on "Micronesians in Hawaii Schools" and "Pohnpeians in Hawaii: Refashioning Identity in Diaspora."
- UH West Oahu offered Service Learning options to seven students during the Fall 2008 term; six worked as volunteer mentors for immigrant students, including COFA migrants, at Waipahu Elementary School, and one worked with the Pohnpeian congregation at Union Central Church. In addition to the Service Learning offered again in the Spring 2009 term, a practicum student is scheduled to work with the immigrant population at Waipahu Elementary.
- A professor at UH - Manoa will be offering a course in "Social Change in the Pacific" for the Spring 2009 term.