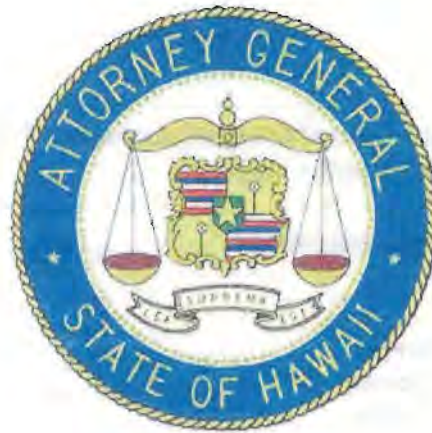


State of Hawaii
Department of the Attorney General



**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
Regular Session of 2009*

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

- (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

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

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.**

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.**

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.

- 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 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

- 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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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,

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 reply 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 of 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

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

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
	1	\$40.00	40	Design pilot 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
Data Entry Costs	6	\$25.00	200	entering 20,000 forms	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
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

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						
<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> </tr> </table>						
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 <i>strictly confidential</i> and will only be released in compiled form.	FORM ____ of ____	Supervisors' initials & date	Coordinator's initials & date
--	--	-------------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------

- 1. GUAM
- 2. CNMI
- 3. HAWAII
- 4. US MAINLAND
- 5. OTHER

4

/

____ 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
- 2. NO, less frequently than English
- 3. Both equally often
- 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
- 2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- 3. NO

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
- 2. NO, temporarily ill
- 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
- 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? \$

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
- 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.

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
- 1. 1st
- 2. 2nd
- 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:

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 ... 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.

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? \$ _____

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:
- 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
- 1. 1st
- 2. 2nd
- 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:

Movement	Month/Year went	Place went	How long spent (months or years or months and years)
1	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USMAINL <input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USMAINL <input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USMAINL <input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ 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
- 2. NO, less frequently than English
- 3. Both equally often
- 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
- 2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- 3. NO

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
- 2. NO, temporarily ill
- 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
- 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? \$ _____

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:
- 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.

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 <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USMAINL <input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USMAINL <input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII <input type="checkbox"/> 4. USMAINL <input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months

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.

<p><i>[Faint, illegible text in the left column of the form, likely representing a questionnaire or survey questions.]</i></p>	<p><i>[Faint, illegible text in the right column of the form, likely representing a response area or a continuation of the questionnaire.]</i></p>
--	--

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 English?
 1. YES, more frequently than English
 2. NO, less frequently than English
 3. Both equally often
 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
- 2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- 3. NO

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
 2. NO, temporarily ill
 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
 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? \$

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:
- 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.

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
- 1. 1st
- 2. 2nd
- 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 <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. USMAINL 5. OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	___ years ___ months

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.

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

4 /

- 1. GUAM
- 2. CNMI
- 3. HAWAII
- 4. US MAINLAND
- 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 English?
 1. YES, more frequently than English
 2. NO, less frequently than English
 3. Both equally often
 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
 2. YES, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 3. NO

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
 2. NO, temporarily ill
 3. NO, other reasons (in school etc.)
 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? \$

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
- 2. Spouse
- 3. Natural or adopted son/daughter
- 4. Stepson/stepdaughter
- 5. Brother/sister
- If not related to Person 1:
- 6. Father/mother
- 7. Grandchild
- 8. Other relative:
- 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
- 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
- 1. 1st
- 2. 2nd
- 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. US MAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months
2	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. US MAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months
3	/	1. GUAM 2. CNMI 3. HAWAII 4. US MAINL 5. OTHER	___ years ___ months

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.

Enumerator's signature:

Date

Appendix B

- 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.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1999. *The Meaning of a Disability: The Lived Experience of
Paralysis*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press.
- Robillard, Albert B. Editor. 1992. *Social Change in the Pacific Islands*. London: Kegan
Paul International.

- Robillard, Albert B. 1994. Book Review of Resources, Development and Politics in the Pacific Islands edited by Stephen Henningham, R.J. May, with Lulu Turner. *Pacific Studies*. Vol. 17, No 2:162-165.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1994. "Communication Problems in the Intensive Care Unit." *Qualitative Sociology*. Vol. 17, No 4:383-395.
- Kamakahi, Jeffrey J. and Albert B. Robillard. 1994. "Traversing Interethnic Social Change: Native Hawai'ian Song Collections." *Social Process in Hawai'i*. Vol. 35:213-230.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1993. Book Review: *Empty Meeting Grounds: The Tourist Papers*, by Dean MacCannell. *Theory, Culture & Society*. Vol. 10, No. 3:201-204.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1992. "A Social Semiotics of Nursing." In *Social Process in Hawai'i*. Vol. 34:70-93.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1989. Book Review of *Public Health in Papua New Guinea: Medical Possibility and Social Constraint, 1884-1984*, by Donald Denoon. *Contemporary Sociology*. Vol. 19, No. 3:456.
- McDermott, John F., Jr., Albert B. Robillard, Walter F. Char, Jing Hsu, Wen-Shing Tseng, and Geoffrey C. Ashton. 1983. "Reexamining the Concept of Adolescence: Differences Between Boys and Girls in the Context of Their Families." *American Journal of Psychiatry*. Vol. 54:1318-1321.
- McDermott, John F. Jr., Walter F. Char, Albert B. Robillard, Jing Hsu, Wen-Shing Tseng, & Geoffrey C. Ashton. 1983. "Cultural Variations in Family Attitudes and Their Implications for Therapy." *Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry* 22.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1982. Book Review of *Mental Retardation: A Phenomenological Approach*, by Jerry Jacobs. *Contemporary Sociology*. Vol. 11, No. 1:107-108.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1974. Book Review of *On the Beginning of Social Inquiry*, by Peter McHugh, Stanley Raffel, Daniel Foss, and Alan Blum. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. *Theory and Society*, Winter, 1975-76.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1974. Book Review of *Theorizing*, by Alan Blum. London: Heinemann. *Theory and Society*, Winter, 1975-76.

BOOK CHAPTERS

- Robillard, Albert B. 2006. "Paralysis" *Encyclopedia of Disability*, edited by Gary Albrecht. Sage.
- Robillard, Albert B. 2004. "The impact of diagnoses on social interactions: Communication problems in the intensive care unit," in *Diagnosis as Cultural Practice*, edited by Judith Felson Duchan and Dana Kovarsky. Mouton.

- Robillard, Albert B. 1999. "Living with Motor Neuron Disease." Western Japan ALS Society. Fukui, Japan.
- Robillard, Albert B. and Eric Ishiwata. 1999. "Living With ALS." Kinjo Gakuin University, Nagoya, Japan.
- Robillard, Albert B. and Eric Ishiwata. 1999. "Living With ALS." Chubu Gakuin University, Japan.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1999. "Living with ALS." Hawai'i Muscular Dystrophy Association.
- Ishiwata, Eric and Albert B. Robillard. 1999. "Local Line Organization." Presented at the 1999 Hawai'i Sociological Association.
- Pierson, Charon A., Albert B. Robillard, Anne Verderber. 1998. "The work of producing multidisciplinary collaborative rounds." Presented at Communication in Health Care, Amsterdam, June 11.
- Ishiwata, Eric, Albert B. Robillard. 1998. "Asian American Hapa Identity: An Interactional Achievement." Presented at the Asian American Studies Association Conference, Honolulu, June.
- Alipio, Ginette, Qian Miao, Matt Newland, Scott Okamoto, Divina Robillard, SueLyn Tran and Britt Robillard. 1997. "Everyone is an Ethnomethodologist." Presented at the Hawai'i Sociological Association Meeting, Honolulu, February 15.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1996. "Typically Filipino." Presented at the Asian American Studies Conference, Honolulu, March 26.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1996. "Some Issues in the Study of Interaction." Presented at the Hawai'i Sociological Association Annual Meeting, Honolulu, March 23.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1995. "Review of David Goode's A World Without Words: The Social Construction of Children Born Deaf and Blind." A paper presented at the Society for Phenomenology and the Human Sciences. Chicago, October 4.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1994. "Anger In-The-Social-Order." American Sociological Association meetings. Los Angeles, August.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1994. "Communication Problems in the Intensive Care Unit." Hawai'i Sociological Association meetings. Honolulu, March.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1993. "Intensive Care Unit." A paper for the Phenomenology and the Human Sciences conference, New Orleans, October.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1992. "Primitive Boat: Fascination with Indigenous Pacific Sailing." Presented at the Tenth Anniversary of Theory, Culture and Society. Pittsburgh, August.

- 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, United 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.
- Robillard, Albert B. 1976. "A Clinically Visible Social Science." A seminar presented to Health Services Research Center, School of Medicine, UCLA, October 6.
- 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.

- 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.

1911

University of Illinois
Department of Education
Chicago, Ill.

EDUCATION

For a full and complete description of the
various departments of the University of Illinois,
see the University of Illinois Catalogue for
1911-1912, which is published by the
University of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

The University of Illinois is a co-educational
institution, and admits students of both
sexes to all of its departments and courses.

The University of Illinois is a member of the
Association of American Universities, and
is one of the leading universities of the
United States. It is a member of the
International Association of Universities,
and is one of the leading universities of
the world. It is a member of the
Association of American Colleges and
Universities, and is one of the leading
universities of the United States.

The University of Illinois is a member of the
Association of American Universities, and
is one of the leading universities of the
United States. It is a member of the
International Association of Universities,
and is one of the leading universities of
the world. It is a member of the
Association of American Colleges and
Universities, and is one of the leading
universities of the United States.

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

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:

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

"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.

- "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 &

- "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, 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).

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

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

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

- 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]

Wei Zhang

Office Address:

Department of Sociology
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@Hawai'i.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

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.

- *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

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.

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

Eini Zinab Hassan

Address: 2724 Kolo Pl. Apt 301 Honolulu HI 96826

Telephone (Office): 808-944 7238

(Home): 808-947 6092

E-mail: eini@Hawai'i.edu

h_eini_z@yahoo.com

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

ATTACHMENT D

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.

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.

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.

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

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?

- 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

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.