Inarajan Village is considered to be the most culturally authentic area of Guam. The village's distance from the tourist center contributes to its authenticity, but negatively impacts economic development. There are few businesses in the area and many of the historical buildings have been abandoned or fallen into ruin.

The Inarajan Historic Architectural District Revitalization Plan seeks to preserve the District's aesthetic as it was defined in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. This study examines how Inarajan's long-term social vitality and economic success can benefit from a clear understanding of:

- community identity
- social capital
- Inarajan's place in Guam's village network

Community Identity is the combination of the intangible and built characteristics of a place. Introspection into the heart of a village can pinpoint attributes that set it apart. Residents feel a greater sense of unity and pride as a result. Inarajan is unique for several reasons:

- Historically-significant architecture
- Traditional practices
- Cultural preservation

Social Capital brings together important sociological concepts such as social support, integration and social cohesion. A strong social network allows for the efficient functioning of modern economies and is the foundation for cooperation across sector and power differences.

A survey identified 80 key stakeholders in the Revitalization Plan of Inarajan Village. Responses further organized the stakeholders into level of experience, hierarchical level, and access to ground-level information.

Village Networks develop cohesion between villages by identifying how they can work together as a whole to benefit the greater identity of the island.

Inarajan demonstrates how identifying a village's unique strengths can help it target other villages and tourist destinations with similar qualities. For example, the villages could work together to develop a historical architecture tour for groups or individual tourists.