

Guam

INTRODUCTION

This report includes statistics on the basic characteristics of the population including age, sex, race, nativity, country of birth, school enrollment, years of school completed, marital status, work in 1949, occupation, and industry for Guam.

The amount of detail presented in this bulletin is generally greater for the possession as a whole than for places within it, and data for earlier censuses on the subjects treated have been included for Guam only.

ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

The tables presented here are numbered consecutively beginning with table 33. Tables 33 to 35 published as tables 8 to 10 in the Series P-A report "Number of Inhabitants for American Samoa,

Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States" are repeated here.

Data for Guam are shown in detail by race, and data for earlier censuses are shown where comparable. Less detail is shown for municipalities.

AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

This bulletin presents practically all the statistics tabulated for Guam. Unpublished statistics can be made available, upon request, for the cost of transcription or tabulation, or consolidation. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, which will include an estimate of the cost of preparing the data.

POPULATION TRENDS

Population of Guam.—The population of Guam on April 1, 1950, according to the 1950 Census, was 59,498 (table 33). The total land area of Guam is 203 square miles. In 1950 the average number of inhabitants per square mile was 293 as compared with an average of 110 in 1940.

The Island of Guam was ceded by Spain to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Paris, signed December 10, 1898, and ratified in April 1899. Local censuses of population were taken by the naval governors in 1901 and 1910. In 1920, 1930, and 1940, the population of the island was enumerated in conjunction with the regular decennial censuses of the United States, the field work being done under the supervision of the naval governor in accordance with plans prescribed by the Director of the Census. Although the formal transfer of the administration of Guam from the Navy to the Department of the Interior did not take place until August 1, 1950, Carlton Skinner, the first civilian Governor of Guam, had been appointed before April 1950 and was in charge of taking the 1950 Census of Guam.

Municipalities.—Guam is divided into 15 municipalities, which are the principal administrative units of the island. Table 34 shows the population in 1950 and 1940 of these municipalities. Because of extensive redistricting between 1930 and 1940, however, it is impossible to show all comparative figures for 1930.

Cities and villages.—Table 35 shows the 1950 population of Agana city and the villages in Guam. In this table the places are arranged in alphabetical order, each followed by the name of the municipality in which it is located. In 1940 the municipalities of Guam were divided into towns and barrios, with the exception of Agana municipality, which was coextensive with Agana city. During World War II, most of the towns and villages (including Agana city) were either totally destroyed or severely damaged. In the reconstruction process, many of the communities were relocated and the division of municipalities into barrios was abandoned. As a result of all these changes, table 10 has been limited to 1950 data only.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The definitions of the major concepts used in the 1950 Census are given below. Several of these definitions differ from those used in 1940. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be adversely affected.

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with usual Census practice, each person enumerated in the 1950 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of residence or usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence or domicile, although in the vast majority of cases these different bases of classification would be identical.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Visitors found staying in private homes were not ordinarily interviewed there. Information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on it was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away and were also reported by their families at home.

Persons in the armed forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the area in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. In the 1950 Census, college students

living away from home were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college, rather than as persons temporarily absent from their parental homes as was the practice in 1940. In 1950 the crews of vessels of the American Merchant Marine were counted as part of the population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1950. In 1940 such persons were treated as part of the population of the port from which the vessel operated. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located; whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily have short stays, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. All persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

DATA FOR SMALL AREAS

Users of data for the smaller areas should bear in mind that the data for such areas represent the work of a very small number of enumerators (often only one or two). The misinterpretation by an enumerator of the instructions for a particular item may, therefore, have an appreciable effect in the statistics for a very small community, even though it would have a negligible effect upon the figures for the possession as a whole.

MEDIANS

The median, a type of average, is presented in connection with the data on age, and years of school completed. The median is the value which divides the distribution into two equal parts—one-half of the cases falling below this value and one-half of the cases exceeding this value.

RACE AND COLOR

Definitions

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationalities.

Race.—The population of Guam is classified according to race into white, Chamorro, Filipino, Chinese, and other races.

White.—This classification is used to designate members of the Caucasian race.

Chamorro.—In addition to full-blooded Chamorros, persons of mixed Chamorro and other blood (white or nonwhite) are classified as Chamorro.

Other races.—The group designated as "Other races" consists of Japanese, Koreans, Negroes, and other nonwhite races, not classifiable in the "Chamorro" category.

AGE

Definitions

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years. The enumerator was instructed to obtain the age of each person as of the date of his visit rather than as of April 1, 1950. In most cases the age reported would have been the same on either basis.

Assignment of Unknown Ages

When the age of a person was not reported, it was estimated on the basis of other available information such as marital status, school attendance, employment status, age of other members of the household, and type of household. This method of assigning unknown ages on the basis of related information was used for the first time in the 1950 Census of the Territories and possessions. In previous censuses, persons of unknown age were shown in a separate category.

NATIVITY

The population is classified according to two basic groups, native and foreign born. A person born in the United States or in any of its Territories or possessions is counted as native. Also included as native is the small group of persons, who although born in a foreign country or at sea, were American citizens by birth because their parents were American citizens. Since the Republic of the Philippines was established as an independent country in 1946, persons born in the Philippine Islands were classified as foreign born in the 1950 Census whereas in earlier censuses such persons had been classified as native. The small number of persons for whom place of birth was not reported were assumed to be native.

CITIZENSHIP

The classification of the population by citizenship embraces three major categories, citizens, nationals, and aliens. Citizens are subdivided into native and naturalized. All persons born in the United States, or one of its Territories or possessions other than Guam or American Samoa, are citizens by birth. Natives of Guam and American Samoa, at the time of the 1950 Census, were considered United States nationals and became citizens only when naturalized. In addition to the citizen, national, and alien categories, there is a fourth group, made up of foreign-born persons for whom no report on citizenship was obtained. Since it is likely that most of these persons are aliens, they are often included with "alien" in summary figures for total aliens. Data on citizenship are shown here for the total population and for the population 21 years old and over.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Definitions

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to the question, "Has he attended school at any time since February 1?" This question was asked of persons 5 to 24 years of age.

"Regular" schools.—In the instructions to the enumerators, enrollment was restricted to enrollment in "regular" schools only. Such schools are public, private, or parochial schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, either day or night, that is, those schools where enrollment leads to an elementary or high school diploma, or to a college, university, or professional school degree. Enrollment could be full or part time.

If a person was enrolled in such a school subsequent to February 1, 1950, he was classified as enrolled even if he had not actually attended school since that date. For example, he may not have attended because of illness.

If a person was receiving regular instruction at home from a tutor, and if the instruction was considered comparable to that of a regular school or college, the person was counted as enrolled. Enrollment in a correspondence course was counted only if the course was given by a regular school, such as a university, and the person received credit thereby in the regular school system.

Primer class.—Children enrolled in pre-primer or primer classes were reported separately in 1950, and were not counted as enrolled in school.

Schools excluded.—Persons enrolled in vocational, trade, or business school were excluded from the enrollment figures unless such schools were graded and considered a part of a regular school system. Persons receiving on-the-job training in connection with their work were not counted as enrolled in school. Persons receiving training by mail from any source other than that indicated above were not counted as enrolled in school.

Editing of 1950 Data

In 1950, as in prior censuses, persons for whom there was no report as to school enrollment are not shown separately. In general, persons 5 through 17 years of age not reporting on school enrollment were treated as enrolled, whereas those over 17 years old were considered not enrolled.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

In 1940 the question referred to the period from March 1 to the date of the enumeration, which began on April 1. In order to insure more complete comparability among areas in 1950, it was considered advisable to increase the reference period to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration.

College students were enumerated in 1950 at their college residence, whereas in previous years they were generally enumerated at their parental home. This change in procedure affected the comparability of 1950 and 1940 figures on school enrollment at college age. Most Guamanians in courses of higher education are enrolled either during the summer on Guam or during the regular academic year outside of Guam.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Definitions

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to the question, "What is the highest full grade of school that he has completed?" The question was asked of persons of all ages. In the present report, these data are shown only for the population 25 years old and over, practically all of whom had completed their formal education.

Highest grade of school completed.—The question called for the highest full grade of school completed, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades, rather than the number of full school years which the person had spent in school. The question on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools, as defined in the section on "School enrollment."

In the case of persons whose highest grade completed was in a foreign school system, the instructions were to obtain the approximate equivalent grade in the American school system, or if that was too difficult to determine, the number of years the person had attended school. Persons who attended an ungraded school were treated in similar fashion to those from foreign school systems. Persons whose highest level of training was by a tutor and whose training was regarded as qualifying under the "regular" school definition were also given the approximate equivalent in the regular school system.

Median School Years Completed

The median number of school years completed is expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years completed. For example, the completion of the first year of high school is indicated by 9 and the last year of college by 16.

MARITAL STATUS AND MARRIED COUPLES

Definitions

Marital status.—In the 1950 census, data on marital status are based on replies to the question, "Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or [has he] never [been] married?" The classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated or in common-law marriages are classified as married. Those with annulled marriages are classified as single.

Differences between the number of married males and the number of married females arise from spouses' having their usual residences in different areas and from errors of response and the processing methods used.

Married couple.—A married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household or quasi household. Married couples are classified as "with own household" if the husband is head of the household. Other married couples, classified as "without own household," may be living in households as relatives of the head or as lodgers or employees, or

they may be living in quasi households, such as large rooming houses or hotels.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The category "separated" was included in the question on marital status for the first time in 1950. Previously, the question included the categories, single, married, widowed, and divorced. This change may have made the number of persons reported as divorced somewhat smaller in 1950 than it would have been under the earlier procedure.

In 1950, as in previous censuses, marital status was not reported for a small number of persons. For such persons marital status was estimated in 1950 on the basis of age and the presence of spouse or children. In 1940 such persons for whom the status was not apparent from other information on the schedule were classified as single.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

Definitions

Household.—A household includes all the persons who occupy a house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes a dwelling unit. In general, a group of rooms occupied as separate living quarters is a dwelling unit if it has separate cooking equipment or if it constitutes the only living quarters in the structure. A household includes the related family members and also the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the dwelling unit. A person living alone in a dwelling unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling unit as partners, is counted as a household.

The count of households excludes groups of persons living as quasi households, that is, living in quarters not classified as dwelling units, for example, in houses with at least five lodgers, or in hotels, institutions, labor camps, or military barracks.

The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of households. It excludes persons living in quasi households.

Institutional population.—The institutional population includes those persons living as inmates in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care, homes for the aged, prisons, and jails. Staff members and their families are not included in the institutional population.

Comparability With Other Census Data

Minor changes in the instructions for identifying dwelling units in 1950 as compared with 1940 may have affected to a slight extent the increase in households between the two dates. In general, however, the number of households in the 1950 Census may be regarded as comparable with the number of private families as shown in the Census reports for 1940.

Figures on the institutional population included patients in tuberculosis sanatoria in 1950 but not in 1940.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Definition

The statistics on this subject are based on the respondent's answer to the question, "Where was he born?" The classification of the foreign born is based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States in April 1950. It is likely, however, that some respondents reported in terms of countries as they existed at an earlier time.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

In 1940 the classification of the population was based on the political boundaries of January 1, 1937.

WORK IN 1949

Definitions

Persons 14 years old and over were classified into three groups on the basis of answers to the question, "Last year (1949) did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house?"

1. *Worked as civilians in 1949.*—Persons are included in this group if they did any work as civilians for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business during the year 1949, whether on a full-time or part-time basis.

2. *In armed forces in 1949.*—This group comprises persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard during 1949.

3. *Other.*—All other persons 14 years old and over were classified in this category, including persons for whom information on work activity in 1949 was not obtained. The group of persons reporting they did not work at all in 1949 consisted primarily of those keeping house, students, the retired, those unable to work because of a long-term physical or mental illness or disability, and inmates of institutions.

The number of persons who worked as civilians in 1949 may be understated because there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment. Persons who worked as a civilian and were also in the armed forces in 1949 were classified on the basis of their last work in 1949.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The data on work activity in 1949 are not comparable with the statistics for gainful workers published for prior census years. The current statistics on work in 1949 are limited to persons 14 years old and over, whereas the data on gainful workers published for Guam pertain to persons 10 years old and over. Moreover, "gainful workers" were persons reported as customarily having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, without delineation of a specific time period. The 1950 Census data refer to activity during 1949.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

This report presents information on occupation, industry, and class of worker collected in the 1950 Census of Population of Guam for persons who worked in 1949. All three items relate to the last job held by the person. Persons in the armed forces in 1949 have been excluded from the data on occupation, industry, and class of worker.

The classification systems used for the occupation and industry data for Guam in the 1950 Census of Population are the same as those used for continental United States, and are described below. These systems were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, and government agencies, and, in particular, with the Joint Committee on Occupational Classification (sponsored by the American Statistical Association and the United States Bureau of the Budget). Information on the composition of the various categories in the classification systems is given in the publication, U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950.

Occupation

The occupation information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "What kind of work did he do?"

Classification system.—The occupational classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population consists of 469 items, 270 of which are specific occupation categories; the remainder are subgroupings (mainly on the basis of industry) of 13 of the occupation groups, which form the basis on which certain of the occupation data for Guam are presented in this report. Since many of the kinds of work done in continental United States are performed not at all in Guam, or are performed by such small numbers of persons that separate statistics on these occupations

are not very useful, the most detailed occupation list presented in this report (table 46) is limited to 73 items. These items represent selections and combinations of the 469 detailed items.

Relation to DOT classification.—The Population Census occupational classification is generally comparable with the system used in the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT).¹ The two systems, however, are designed to meet different needs and to be used under different circumstances. The DOT system is much more detailed than the Bureau of the Census system, and it also calls for many types of distinctions which cannot be met by Census information.

Industry

The industry information presented here was derived from answers to the question, "In what kind of business or industry did he work?"

Classification system.—The industrial classification system developed for the 1950 Census of Population consists of 148 categories, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since many of the industries in continental United States do not exist in Guam, or employ so few persons that separate statistics for those industries are not useful, the most detailed industry list presented in this report (table 47) is limited to 49 industry groups. These groups represent selections and combinations of the 148 industry categories.

The following list shows the 13 major industry groups and the 49 condensed industry groups. For each group whose title may not adequately indicate the inclusion of certain important components, a listing of such selected components is given. The numbers in parentheses shown in this list after each of the group titles are code designations of the Standard Industrial Classification; see paragraph below on "Relation to Standard Industrial Classification."²

- Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries* (01, 07 except 0713, 08, 09)
1. Agriculture (01, 07 except 0713)
 2. Forestry and fisheries (08, 09)
 3. *Mining* (10-14). Includes quarrying, and crude petroleum and natural gas extraction.
 4. *Construction* (15-17)
 5. *Manufacturing* (0713, 19-39)
 6. Durable goods (19, 24, 25, 32-39)
 7. Furniture, and lumber and wood products (24, 25)
 8. Metal industries (19 except 194, 33, 34)
 9. Machinery (35, 36)
 10. Transportation equipment (37)
 11. Other durable goods (194, 32, 38, 39). Includes stone, clay, and glass products; professional and photographic equipment, and watches; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
 12. Nondurable goods (0713, 20-23, 26-31)
 13. Food and kindred products (0713, 20)
 14. Printing and publishing (27)
 15. Other nondurable goods (21-23, 26, 28-31). Includes tobacco manufactures; textile mill products; apparel and other fabricated textile products; paper and allied products; chemicals and allied products; petroleum refining; footwear; leather; and petroleum, coal, rubber, and leather products.
 16. Not specified manufacturing industries³
 17. *Transportation, Communication, and Other Public Utilities* (40-49)
 18. Transportation (40-47)
 19. Trucking service and warehousing (42)
 20. Taxicab service (433)
 21. Water transportation (44)
 22. Air transportation (45)

¹ See U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*, Second Edition, Vols. I and II, Washington, D. C., 1949.

² See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, Vol. I, *Manufacturing Industries*, Part 1 (November 1945 edition); and Vol. II, *Nonmanufacturing Industries* (May 1949 edition).

³ In the Population Census system, separate "not specified" categories were set up within certain groups to take care of schedule returns which were not sufficiently precise for allocation to a specific category within the group.