

DOCUMENTATION
for
1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

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REPORT
on the
1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Part 1: Basic Information

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PREFACE

In 1974 the Government of American Samoa decided to conduct a census of the population to obtain current demographic, economic, and educational information. Peter Pirie of the East-West Population Institute was asked to help organize the census. Dr. Pirie worked with members of the various departments of the Government to design the census forms. The Development Planning Office in American Samoa assumed responsibility for the census, and I was asked to assist Dr. Pirie. The East-West Center was contracted to provide our services as consultants, and to edit the data set and run computer tabulations. Because of its interest in cooperative efforts, the Center also absorbed computer and publication costs.

The census could not have been successful without the excellent cooperation of the residents of American Samoa. Among the people whose participation was important in the census were Ed Marcus and Evelyn Gebauer, as well as the other members of the Development Planning Office; Chief Nikolai Pula and the members of the Department of Education; Jane Hyman and the staff of the Computer Center in Pago Pago; the Government Printing Office; students at the Community College of American Samoa who coded and checked census forms; several members of the Department of Education who graciously housed and fed me while I was training enumerators in Manu'a District; and the Hugo Gebauers who adopted me into their home and showed innumerable kindnesses.

Among those in Honolulu whose assistance was valuable were Carol Carlson and Minja Choe, EWPI Data Analysts; Control Data Corporation; Ieske Iehsi, Costello Tuilagi, and Mohner Esiel, who helped check preliminary tabulations; the administrators of the East-West Center and the East-West Population Institute; and Elizabeth Gould and Lois Bender of the EWPI Publications Office.

Michael J. Levin

I INTRODUCTION

The 1974 Census of American Samoa was conducted as of midnight on 25-26 September 1974. The enumerated population was 29,190, an increase of 1.6 percent per year since the 1970 enumeration. Since the census was a de facto enumeration, persons who were temporarily absent from American Samoa on census night were not counted.

The questionnaires were designed to give data which were easily codable for computer tabulations, using the U.S. Bureau of the Census CENTS package, and which would be comparable with tabulations of data collected in the censuses of 1956, 1960, and 1970. Changes and additions were made to previous questionnaires in order to obtain information needed for planning future educational and medical facilities and economic development. In particular, questions were added to help determine statistically the amount of American Samoan migration, educational attainment, economic activities, and fertility. A discussion of the methodology and organization of the census to obtain these data appears in Section II. The Enumerator's Instruction Book is discussed in Section III, and the questionnaires appear in Appendices I and II.

Edgar S. Marcus, Director of the Development Planning Office of the Government of American Samoa, appointed Evelyn Gebauer, Statistician, to coordinate the enumeration. Nikolai Pula, former Director of Education for American Samoa, served as census coordinator during the enumeration procedures. Peter Pirie and Michael J. Levin of the East-West Population Institute, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii, were consultants for the census.

The first provisional data, giving total population figures by sex and village, were published approximately one month after census night. Students at the Community College of American Samoa checked and coded the questionnaires.

Keypunching, editing, and tabulating

As enumeration districts (EDs) were coded and checked, they were sent in groups to the Computing Center in Utulei to be keypunched. Keypunching was done between 1 November 1974 and 15 March 1975. At the same time editing programs were developed by the consultant and by the Computing Center programmers to check various aspects of the data set for accuracy. A decision was made to have the data rekeypunched by Control Data Corporation in Hawaii. Rekeypunching was done between 15 October and 15 December 1975. The editing programs were rerun and corrections were made. Additional editing programs were developed to check for other problems in the data set. Preliminary tabulations were run in early January 1976 and final tabulations were run in February 1976.

II METHOD AND ORGANIZATION

Initial planning for the 1974 Census of American Samoa began during the summer of 1974. Preliminary census forms were developed and four supervisors and twelve assistant supervisors for the four census districts were trained in enumeration procedures. Three of the four districts—West, Central, and East—were on the island of Tutuila. The fourth, Manu'a District,

consisted of the three islands of Manu'a and Swain's Island. The supervisors assisted the census coordinators in determining the boundaries for 95 enumeration districts. Approximately 100 teachers were hired within the Department of Education to do the actual enumeration. The Enumerator's Instruction Book was written, and aids were developed to help in the enumeration.

There were three training sessions for the supervisors and assistant supervisors, and three training sessions for each of the Tutuila district enumerators. During the first session the two types of forms, Household and Individual, were explained in detail. Each enumerator then recorded information on sample census forms for his or her own family and for one other family in the enumeration district. These were checked before the second training session and returned to the enumerators for reference. Problems were explained and questions answered. Some persons who wanted more practice enumerated other households; these forms were checked and returned at the third session when all enumeration forms were distributed.

Each enumerator in Manu'a District was trained individually. After training, sample enumeration was done immediately and checked. Because Swain's Island was inaccessible and no enumerator was available for training, it was enumerated by the consultant on 30 August. Since all enumerators were teachers in the Department of Education and fairly well educated, a reasonably high level of accuracy was obtained.

The 1974 Census was a de facto census of the whole population taken by the enumerators who recorded the information from all persons sleeping in dwellings during the eight evenings prior to midnight on 25 September 1974. During the three days after census night, enumerators revisited all houses to ascertain which of the persons previously recorded were actually present on census night, crossing out the names of those who had died or gone away and adding those born or newly arrived. The forms were then delivered to the supervisors for spot checking and then to the census room at the Community College for collation and further checking.

Use of the forms

Each enumerator was equipped with 50 copies of the Household form and 300 copies of the Individual form. As the enumerator entered each house, he first recorded all household residents on the Household form, and then assembled a packet of Individual forms, one for each person in the house, and attached these to the Household form with a paper clip. All persons were assigned to one of three categories: males born in 1960 and before, females born in 1960 and before, and children born in 1961 and after. Males and children were asked all questions through the section on economic activity; females born in 1960 and before were asked questions about fertility in addition to the questions asked of others.

The forms were printed in English only. Since all of the enumerators were teachers and knew English, this presented few problems. All mimeographed enumeration aids and written press releases were also produced in English only. Publicity releases for the radio, however, were broadcast both in English and in Samoan. The forms were tested by the supervisors and assistant supervisors in mid-August. Small corrections were made, boxes for computer coding were added, and final forms were printed by the Government of American Samoa Printing Office in mid-September.

Coding

The advantage of using a single sheet for recording the information about each individual became apparent during the coding process. Since the raw data and coded information were on the same sheet, accuracy could be sight-checked easily. Thirty checkers and coders were trained in two training sessions at the Community College of American Samoa. Each coder practiced coding data from several sample households. Instructions for coders and instructions for checkers were photocopied and used as aids during the coding process. A consultant was available 50 percent of the time to answer any further questions and to make spot checks of the coding. Approximately 70 percent of the forms were sight checked by the consultant. All forms were processed between 4 October 1974 and 12 January 1975; coding was done in shifts for seven hours per day, six and a half days per week.

Postenumeration survey

Five percent of the households on Tutuila were selected randomly for re-enumeration to measure the completeness of the census. There were 1,269 persons in the sample. The supervisors for the census became the enumerators for the postcensus. A few of the supervisors had their enumerators recensus the households; most of the supervisors, however, did the recensus themselves, thus producing a reliable check. The results and analysis of the post-enumeration will appear in a later report.

Publicity

One of the consultants wrote publicity for the census and distributed it to the government-owned newspaper and radio station and to the two independent weekly newspapers. All newspapers carried the announcements as they were written. The radio station translated the announcements into Samoan as well. An interview with the consultant, during which all aspects of the census were explained, was broadcast by the television station. Since announcements were made during the enumerator training sessions, as well as immediately before and during the actual enumeration, very few people were uninformed about the census when the enumerator arrived.

III' ENUMERATOR'S INSTRUCTION BOOK

The Enumerator's Instruction Book, distributed with other enumeration materials before precensus week, summarized the information discussed during the training sessions and served as a reference for questions that arose during the enumeration. The summary that follows includes only the parts of the book that are needed for interpretation of the tables.

The first chapters of the book contained introductory material for the enumerators and a description of the procedures for conducting the census, including the purpose of the census, enumerators' duties and responsibilities, discussion of confidentiality, and description of materials. Subsequent chapters defined households and gave information about listing persons present in the household and which persons to list. Enumeration maps which had been prepared for use in determining census tracts were described and directions for drawing maps of all households within the district were given. The final sections were devoted to methods of conducting census and postcensus interviews.

Description and use of Household form

Two forms were used: the Household form and the Individual form. For the purpose of the census, a "household" was defined as "a group of people who normally sleep in the same house and share their meals. . . . A household may occupy a building which is intended primarily for business or nonresidential use, such as a warehouse for a watchman or the quarters of a shopkeeper in the back of his shop." Also, two families in a house who do not normally eat and live together were considered as two households. On the Household form (illustrated in Appendix I) the name, sex, and person number of each member of the household were recorded. The "household head" appeared first.

Only persons who were physically present in the household on census night were enumerated in the household. A person who was somewhere in the open air (fishing or hunting), however, or on night duty as a policeman or watchman, was considered in the household. A person who was visiting in another household for the night was counted in the household visited and not in the usual place of residence.

Description of Individual form

The section of the manual concerning the recording of personal information is necessary for an understanding of the tables. It has been reproduced below.

Question 4 Date of Birth

This question is one of the most important in the census, and may be one of the hardest to answer. You are likely to find many people who do not know their exact date of birth. In these cases, you will have to use your own patience and good sense to arrive at the best response.

The box should be filled in with month spelled out, the day in numbers if known, and year in full (4 numbers) e.g., January 19, 1931.

1. The best source of information will be birth certificates, or baptismal certificates. Ask if either of these is available for each person.
2. One reliable birthdate in the household may help others in the same household to remember their own birthdates more accurately. For example, if a wife's birthdate is known, it may be possible to work out the husband's approximate date if it is known that he is older or younger than his wife. If they were in the same grade at school, they would be close in age.
3. A Calendar of Historic Events will be provided to assist you in determining approximate dates of birth. Often parents or relatives will remember the birth or approximate age of a person at the time of some special event, e.g., the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific in December 1941. Someone who was a baby (not yet walking) when this occurred will have been born in 1940 or 1941. However, if someone is remembered to have been completing primary school at that time, it is likely that the person was born about 12 years before, that is, about 1928 or 1929. You will be able to think of many other examples on your own.
4. The appearance of the person being enumerated can help you judge the approximate age, and you can use the Calendar of Historic Events to fix the date of birth. For example, find an event which happened at some time when the person's age was known, or can be guessed fairly accurately, and work out the date of birth by subtracting the age at that time from the year of the event. It is important not to confuse remembering "an event which happened when I was X years old," and remembering *hearing* about an event after the event actually occurred.
5. To assist you and to save time, an Age to Birthdate Conversion Table is included in your kit. If persons know their age in years rather than their date of birth, the table can be used to find the year of birth corresponding to the age given.

6. You must have year of birth for *everyone* counted in the census. Where the day, month, and year of birth are known, e.g., from certificates or remembered birthdays, write these in the spaces provided. Where the birthdate must be estimated, write the year only. Do not write in the day or the month unless these are known.
7. Write all years using 4 figures, that is, 1921, 1872, etc. It is possible for persons to be born in either the 19th or the 20th century, and for a very few to be over 100 years old. Writing '72' where 1872 is meant rather than 1972 is confusing to the people who must read and code these forms.

Question 5 Place of Birth

The place (usually the village) of birth and the country of birth should be asked. Even if the place is not known the country should be written in. The mother's *usual village or place of residence* should be shown when she traveled in order to give birth in a place such as a hospital in town. The place where the mother was living just before the time of birth is the requested information. The place where the mother may have stayed in order to have her child is not required.

Question 6 Ethnic Origin

This question is related to a person's ancestry and the statement should normally be accepted. The most frequent one occurring will be "Samoan." There is no distinction to be made between American Samoan and Western Samoan as the ancestry is the same. Persons of other Pacific Island ancestry will be mostly Tongan or Niuean, but others such as Tokelauans, Cook Islanders, Tahitians, and Fijians may be found. A *papalagi* or European should be described as Caucasian. Persons of Asian descent should be described as Korean, Chinese, Japanese, etc. Where ancestry is mixed, but contains *any* Samoan, the person should be described as Part-Samoan. Samoan-Caucasian, Samoan-Chinese, and Samoan-Tongan are all considered Part-Samoan for census purposes. Persons of mixed ancestry without Samoan should have the parts listed briefly, e.g., Tongan-Caucasian, Caucasian-Chinese, etc.

Question 7 Marital Status

There are only four options in the answers to this question. You should ask if the person has *ever married*. Then, if the person has ever married, is he or she now *married* or *widowed* or *divorced*?

NM *Never married* is for a person who is not now and never has been married.

M *Married* applies to a person who is presently married and who normally lives with the spouse. The Census is not trying to find out who is *legally* married and who is not. No distinctions should be made between legally married couples and couples married by custom, living together as man and wife.

W *Widowed* is for a person, male or female, who has been married but whose spouse has died.

D *Divorced* or separated is for a person who has been married but has been divorced or separated, either legally or by custom, and who no longer thinks of the former partner as spouse. A person who is temporarily separated from a spouse who is away but who intends to return, should be marked "M."

Although it is possible to have been in each of these categories at one time, at the time of the census a person may be in only *one*.

Question 8 Religion

The question "What is your religion?" should be asked for each person. The statement given should be accepted as true. The larger congregations are shown with abbreviations, which may be used in the space provided, e.g., Congregational (CC), Catholic (RC), Methodist (M), or Mormon (LDS), but when a person has a religion which is not listed, its name should be written in the space provided. When persons say they have no religion, write "NONE"; if they do not wish to answer the question, write "REFUSE." Children may be assumed to have the religion of the Head of the Household unless questioning indicates otherwise.

Question 9 Matai title

Persons being enumerated who hold *matai* titles should be marked "M" in the space provided and the title name written in the next space. The village to which the title belongs should also be written in the marked space and "AS" for American Samoa and "WS" for Western Samoa in the next space. Untitled persons should be shown as "UT" in the appropriate place and the title name of their *matai* written in the next space. The village and the country, American Samoa or Western Samoa, where the title of their *matai* belongs should also be written in. For persons who do not live in an *aiga* headed by a *matai* or who do not recognize a *matai* as head of the family mark "NO MATAI" in the "Matai Name" space.

Questions 10 & 11 Own Father and Own Mother

"Own father" and "own mother" in this question mean the true (blood-related) parents of the person being enumerated, *not* parents who may have adopted the person being enumerated.

It is important to show the *country* as well as the place (village) where each parent was born, as the same place name can often be found in more than one country, e.g., Western Samoa or Tonga. "AS" can be written for American Samoa. Note that if the true parent of the person being enumerated is not living, the word "DEAD" should be written in the space instead of the place name.

Question 10.3 Mother's person number

Person number of mother if present in *this* household. This question allows "mothers" and their "own children" to be linked by person numbers in the one household. The person number of the mother of the person being enumerated should be marked in this box, if she is living within this household (i.e., has an Individual form).

Question 12 Usual residence

This question is designed to find out the place of usual residence of each person. (See definition of usual residence.) If the person being enumerated usually lives in the household write "Yes." If the person is temporarily visiting the household and does not usually live there, write "No," and give the *place* (village and/or country) where the person usually does live.

Question 13 Education

13.1 The question "Are you presently attending school?" should be asked for all young persons, and "Yes" or "No" written in the space shown for all persons. Attendance should be *full-time*.

13.2 Special care is being taken to find out about the schooling of the whole population. In this question, each school at which the person being enumerated spent *one school year* or more should be included in the list. For persons who went to more than five schools, use the back of the form and follow on each column below question 13.3. Write "over" beside the words "total years attended" to show that more schools are shown on the back of the sheet. "Schools" here includes primary, intermediate, secondary, high, senior high, community college, and university. Type of school (e.g., primary or high), location (village, town and/or country), and number of years attended should be written in for each school. The total number of years attended should be added up and written in the space provided below. All persons *at school* or who have *ever been at school* should answer these questions. If a person has never been to school, write "NONE" in the box provided for question 13.2. For persons who have been educated beyond high school, the *total years* beyond grade 12 should be used. An A.A. is worth 2 years beyond, i.e., 14; a Bachelor's 4 years beyond, i.e., 16; a Master's 6 years beyond, i.e., 18; and a Ph.D. 8 years beyond, i.e., 20. Qualifications other than these should be judged by the usual time required (e.g., graduation from the Central Medical, Fiji, is worth 5 years, i.e., 17 years).

Question 14 Employment

These questions are designed to cover *everyone* in the population, to show the way in which the country's manpower resources are presently used, and to indicate possible sources of manpower for future development.

All persons should fall into *at least one* of the five categories:

- I. Working in Communal or Commercial Agriculture;
- II. Working in Paid Employment (except Agriculture);
- III. Receiving "Other" income;
- IV. Dependents and working in Household; or
- V. Not Working.

I, II, III, or any combination of these three categories may be marked. If at least one of these is marked, IV may not also be marked. The opposite is also true. A person may occur in IV but not also in one of the first three categories. For example, a person may have a full-time job for which he receives wages (II, Working in Paid Employment except Agriculture), and be working in Agriculture (I) as a *matai* using communal land, or an owner or holder of freehold, leasehold, or registered land. It is *not* possible to be working in Paid Employment *and* to be a dependent at the same time. However, it is not possible to be classed as *full-time* (FT) in both categories I and II. Also, full-time students *cannot* also be working full-time.

I.A Working in agriculture

This question covers the two major types of agriculture practiced in American Samoa. If the person being enumerated answers "Yes" to Question A, *all* the questions under A are answered. If "No," none of the questions under A are answered, and the enumerator passes on to the questions under section II.

Communal agriculture involves using land held under Samoan custom, over which a *matai* holds the *pule*, and untitled members of the *aiga* may render service (*tautua*) in the form of labor and/or produce grown. This form of agriculture may be raising crops or livestock for either own subsistence or for sale, and is commonly a mixture of the two.

Non-communal agriculture involves freehold, leasehold, or individually registered land, which is used primarily for growing produce for sale. In this type of agriculture, the crop is "owned" and labor may be employed for wages. It may be difficult to decide in some cases which is "communal" and which is "non-communal"; in this case choose the type nearest, i.e., traditional Samoan or introduced *papalagi*.

Under this group there are *five* options of which only one should be chosen and *one* number (from 1 through 5) written in the box.

I.B Full-time or part-time

Full-time is classed as at least five days per week for at least seven hours per day or 35 hours per week, while part-time is classed as any time less than 35 hours. Where agriculture is a part-time activity, for instance, where the person has a full-time job in paid employment as well, the number of hours worked in agriculture should be estimated for the week before the census (19-25 September). This week comes within the pre-enumeration period, and it will be possible in many cases to warn persons working part-time in agriculture to keep a count of their hours. The week is used as a typical sample. In some cases, a person working in communal agriculture will not spend 35 hours actually working at agricultural tasks, but as long as there is no other occupation usually the person should be classed as full-time (FT), assuming that times such as travel to work, fishing, village maintenance, and other duties connected with the household or village are included.

I.C Sale of produce

Sale of produce includes any cash return for crops or livestock sold outside the household. This includes sales in the market or privately to persons, as long as cash is involved. The "past year" means since 26 September 1973.

I.D Principal source of income

This question is asked to give some idea of the place of agriculture in the economy of the country. "Yes" should be written in the box when agriculture is the major source of cash income (more than 50 percent). DO NOT take the value of food grown and eaten by the household into account for this question.

II.A Working in paid employment (except agriculture)

For all persons who have a job for which they receive pay, wages, or salary, part-time or full-time, write "YES" in the box and ask other questions under II. Persons answering "NO" should be asked if they have had paid employment previously, but are currently unemployed. If the person has had employment, list the occupation, village, and last employer; otherwise, the enumerator should pass on to the next section (III). These questions should also be answered for persons "temporarily" unemployed (Question 14. V.C).

- (1) **The kind of work done** should be shown in the space, whether the person is an employee or an owner. To assist you in identifying the range of occupations, see the list of occupations.
You should take some care in your description to give some indication of the level of skill or responsibility involved in the job where necessary, and what function is performed, e.g., "repairman" is not sufficient; it needs to be qualified by what kinds of things are repaired, "telephone repairman," "boat repairman," etc.
- (2) **Place of work (village).** Usually the village name is sufficient here. A full postal address is not necessary. The main office of the person working should be given if the job involves moving about.
- (3) **Name of employer.** The government department or division or the name of the commercial employer should be written. If an owner is being enumerated, the word "owner" should be written in this box. "Government" or "GAS" is *not* sufficient for public servants. The name of a supervisor, foreman, etc., who is in turn employed by the employer of the person being enumerated, should not be given, but only the employer to whom all employees are responsible.

II.B Full-time or part-time

Persons who work in paid employment should be shown as either full-time (FT) or part-time (PT). A full-time job is one which takes 35 hours or more of the employee's time per week, while a part-time job is classed as one taking less than 35 hours per week.

Persons answering "part-time" (PT) to this question should be asked the number of hours worked in the job *last week* (19-25 September). This week comes within the pre-enumeration period and it will be possible in cases where the number of hours worked varies from week to week to warn persons working part-time to keep count of their hours. The week used is taken to be a typical sample. Some persons may be found who have *two* positions of paid employment. Only *one* of these can be taken as full-time, and only this one can be shown on the form.

III. Receiving "other" income

This section is to be answered "Yes" by persons who receive a *regular* income but *not* from an employer for whom they now work. They may *also* work at paid employment in which case this should be described under Section II, or they may be engaged in agriculture in which case this should be described under Section I.

If they answer "Yes" to the question "Are you receiving cash income for which you do not presently work?" the type or types of income should be marked in the appropriate box. "Regular support from *aiga*" need not be income received at regular intervals, but should be income received from a relative or relatives who assume some responsibility for the continued support of the person being enumerated. "Private means" applies to income received from private investments (e.g., rentals, stocks, shares, or bonds) or other arrangements not covered in the other categories. *Boxes not marked should be left blank.*

IV. Dependents and working in household

In this section all persons not receiving income or support from other sources should be included. These will include: *preschool children, children at school*, persons who stay at home looking after the members of *aiga* who are employed (*tausi aiga*), *old people* without their own income, and persons who cannot work because of some disability, etc. They should be shown as dependent upon only *one* of the types of support. In some *aiga*, the household may be supported by more than one employed or self-supporting member. In these cases, the *major* support for the household only should be used. Where

- some doubt exists, give priority first to persons in full-time paid employment (including anyone in commercial agriculture, I. A (2), (3), or (5) and II), then to persons receiving "other" income III, then to persons working in communal agriculture, I. A (1) and (4). It is assumed that the persons on whom those in this class are dependent are employed in American Samoa. Remember that it is *not possible* to be classified under IV in addition to I, II, or III. If a person has been unemployed for more than one year (see question 14. V.A), he should be included here. The objective of this system is to be able to work out the size of the economic sectors of the whole population, i.e., all those who get their support from paid employment, all those who get their support by communal agriculture, etc.

V. *Not working*

These questions apply to all persons who are "unemployed" or "underemployed" in the *papalagi* meaning of these words or temporarily not working, such as persons on leave.

- A. Persons answering "Yes" to the question "Are you unemployed?" should have become unemployed within the past year and be looking for another job at the time of the census or have recently left school and are still looking for paid employment. All persons replying "Yes" to this question should have some work experience or suitable education which makes them eligible for the type of paid employment they are seeking. If a person has worked previously, the occupation, village, and employer should be filled in in Section II.
- B. Under this question, persons answering "Yes" should be supported already, engaged in communal agriculture [I. A (1) or (4)], working in the household (IV), or rendering service to their *matai*, but who could be more productively occupied in paid employment. They are not presently "unemployed" but may be said to be "underemployed" in a commercial sense.
- C. Persons who normally have paid employment but who are, at the time of the census, *on leave* of some kind, including sick leave, vacation leave, annual leave, maternity leave, leave without pay, temporarily laid-off, etc., but who will return to the *same job* they had before, should answer "Yes" to this question. They should *also* be included under the appropriate sections showing the nature of their usual employment (in I or II).

Question 15 Own children: for females born in 1960 or before ONLY

These questions are related to the fertility of the women of American Samoa, and it is very important that they are answered accurately. They are needed for accurate planning in such areas as education and health, and for population projections. The questions should be asked *only* of females who were born in 1960 or before. In all cases, it is *own children born* to the woman who should be counted, *not* including adopted children (who should be counted with the mother to whom they were born).

Number of children ever born alive includes all the children (of both sexes) born to each woman as long as they were alive at birth, including children who may have died soon after birth. Sometimes these are easily forgotten.

Number of children still living, born to each woman. This figure can only be the same as or less than the figure in 15.1, as it is different from 15.1 only because of deaths which have occurred within a mother's total number of children.

Age of mother at her first live birth. This includes only first children born alive. The mother's age at the time of this first birth should be shown in completed years.

Each woman should be asked the questions concerning the last live child born. These include the date of birth of the most recent child; the sex of that child; whether it is still alive (yes or no); and if the most recent child has died, the date of the death (write year only if the date is not known).

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V , LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Admin.	Administrative
Agri.	Agriculture
Am. Sam.	American Samoa
Amer.	American
Assemb.	Assembling
Bros.	Brothers
Calif.	California
Central T	Total persons in Central District of Tutuila Island
Co.	Company
Cong.	Congregational Church
Constr.	Construction Company
Corp.	Corporation
Dev. Plan. Off.	Development Planning Office
Distrib.	Distribution
Eastern T	Total persons in Eastern District
F	Female
Fabn., Fabrictn	Fabrication
G	Grade
H Head	Household Head
Inc.	Incorporated
Ind. Reg. Land, Indiv. Reg.	Individually registered land
Install	Installation
Is.	Island
M	Male
Managmt	Management
Managrl	Managerial
Manu'a T	Total persons in Manu'a District
Med	Medical
Misc.	Miscellaneous
N.E.C.	Not elsewhere classified
NS, N.S.	Not stated
Other Pac.	Other Pacific Islands
Pic	Pictures
Profes.	Professional
Sci	Scientific
Steno	Stenographers
T	Total Persons
Temp.	Temporarily
Thos.	Thomas
Trad.	Traditional
Tutuila-C	Central District (of Tutuila Island)
Tutuila-E	Eastern District
Tutuila-W	Western District
Unk	Unknown
Vets.	Veterans
West. Samoa	Western Samoa
Western T	Total persons in Western District

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799

THE 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

ENUMERATOR'S INSTRUCTION BOOK

Development Planning Office
Government of American Samoa
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

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THE 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

ENUMERATOR'S INSTRUCTION BOOK

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Chapter 1 - Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the Census

The purpose of the Special Census in 1974 is to obtain accurate information on the numbers and characteristics of the population of American Samoa to aid in future development. The census is sanctioned by the Office of Samoan Affairs. It is the first Census taken since the U.S. Census of 1970, and although comparable to that one in most ways, this census is designed to answer additional questions of local interest.

A Census is not just a count of people. Information is needed to show the make-up of the population, and how it has changed over the years. The questions on age, sex, marital status and own children are used to study present and future population patterns among various groups of residents. This information can be used by planning and research agencies in government, private business, and schools. Questions on education, work experience, and occupation tell what progress has been made in educating the population, and the extent to which people are utilizing their skills in employment. A secondary objective of the census is to collect additional information which is needed for the planning of school and community needs estimating manpower available for private and government programs and analyzing the economic and social effects of population growth and movements.

1.2 Enumerator's Duties and Responsibilities

You, as an Enumerator, have the most important role in the success of

the 1974 Census of American Samoa. Your Government and the people of American Samoa are relying upon you to perform as accurately, honestly, and efficiently as possible in obtaining all the information required for the Census.

1.3 General Overview

As you work with the Census materials please remember the following:

1. Advise your supervisor immediately if you are unable to do your work because of illness or other personal reasons.
2. Don't discuss information you get in the course of the Census or that you write on the Household and Individual Forms with anyone except with your own census supervisors. This includes other enumerators. If there are problems, show the forms to your supervisor later. Treat the information you receive as strictly confidential.
3. Check all the information carefully before you hand the completed forms to your supervisor and make sure that the enumeration of your District's complete, and that the forms have been fully filled in.
4. Do not leave blank spaces on the Individual Forms
If the question does not apply to the person you are enumerating, (e.g. for all males and for females born after 1960 do not answer question 15 on own children), put a cross line through the box or boxes. If the question does apply to that person, make sure that you find the right answer and write that down. If a respondent does not know the answer to a question and if there is no way to get an answer from another source, write down "unknown". This will indicate to the supervisor that you did not forget to ask the

question.

1.4 Materials

You will have the following Census forms and materials;

1. Blank Household and Individual Forms
2. Enumerator's Instruction Book
3. Map of the enumerator's Enumeration District
4. Enumerator District map (for drawing schematic representation with numbered households).
5. Calendar of Historic Events
6. List of occupations likely to be found in American Samoa
7. Certificate of Authority
8. Conversion table for years and ages.
9. Scratch Pad
10. Clipboard
11. Protector for Census materials
12. Pencils and paper clips

Chapter 2 - Households

Definition of Households:

The people of American Samoa will be enumerated on Household and Individual Forms. This means that you will have to determine the proper household for each person. For the purposes of this census, a Household is defined as a group of people who normally sleep in the same house and share their meals. As an example, take a family consisting of a father, mother and unmarried son, and a married son and his wife. If they share living arrangements, eat together, this group should be enumerated as one household.

A household may occupy a building which is intended primarily for business or non-residential use, such as a room in a warehouse for a watchman or the quarters of a shopkeeper in the back of his shop. An old bus may be converted to living quarters, or a boat tied to the dock or pulled up on the beach. The enumerator should look out for such dwellings and enumerate people there.

You might find TWO OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS IN ONE BUILDING. If there are two families who do not normally eat and live together, they should be considered as two separate households. Usually this implies that the two families are not closely related. You might also find that ONE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPIES more than one building. A family may have a separate building for eating and another one for sleeping. Or the boys of a family may sleep in another. In this case, as long as the family and the boys share meals they are still to be considered as one household. In doubtful cases instead of grouping people into one household who should perhaps be separated, it is better to use TWO households.

Chapter 3 - Where to list people

3.1 Official Census Date

The object of the census is to find the number of people in American Samoa at one particular point in time, i.e., the night of September 25, 1974, or to be exact, the last minutes before the 25th of September changes, at midnight, to the 26th. All persons who are alive on Census Night will be included. All those born after midnight on September 25, 1974 and all those who have died after that time will be excluded.

Since it is impossible for an enumerator to visit all households in his Enumeration District (ED) on Census Night, and people should not be counted too late at night, the enumeration must be spread over a longer period. So, visit the households at least once in the week before Census Night and then once after Census Night.

3.2 Present on Census Night

The term "present" should be considered as physically present in a household on Census Night. Each person actually there at that particular time should have an Individual Form filled out for him or her. The group of people present in a household may consist of persons who normally live in that household and persons who happen to be visitors or guests in the household for the night, for a few days or even for several weeks.

Persons not physically present in their household on Census Night are of two different types:

1. They are not staying in another household but are somewhere in the open air (fishing or hunting) or on night duty (policeman, engineer of power station). Consider these people present in their household.
2. They are staying in another household (e.g., a woman visiting her sister who lives on another island or a businessman staying in a hotel on a business trip). These people are NOT to be considered as present in their own household.

3.3 Definition of Usual Residence

For the purpose of this census, the place of usual residence is the place where the individual usually lives and eats regardless whether

he was there on the Census Night or not. For many people, this will be clear cut. For example, a man who is living with his family in his home for a long time and has a steady job in the place will be a usual resident there and so will the members of his family who regularly have their meals and sleep in that household.

However, there are two special cases:

1. Domestic Employees

Consider as usual residents of the household, maids, hired hands and other employees or tenants who live in the household

2. Persons in Institutions

Persons in institutions, such as jail and hospitals are enumerated in these institutions, but they are NOT considered usual residents of those institutions. They are usual residents of the places where they would normally live.

If you are not certain how to enumerate a person, ask your supervisor. If he cannot be reached, write all details on the back of the Individual Form.

Chapter 4 - Enumeration District and Map

4.1 Enumeration District Defined

Your Enumeration District (ED) is one of the small areas into which the island is divided for the purpose of census enumeration. The total census statistics result from combining the data collected in all 95 Enumeration Districts of the four major Census districts of American Samoa.

4.2 Divisions of American Samoa for Enumeration Purposes

For enumeration purposes American Samoa is broken down into the follow-

ing divisions:

1. Districts

These consist of four major Census Districts of American Samoa which are (1) Western Tutuila, (2) Central Tutuila, (3) Eastern Tutuila, and (4) Manu'a.

2. Enumeration Districts

These are smaller sub-divisions, established for this census only, which split a major Census District into smaller units. An Enumeration District may consist of more than one village depending on the size of the population involved, or a village may consist of one or more Enumeration Districts.

4.3 Enumeration District Boundaries

You will be given an ED map upon which the boundaries of your ED will be clearly outlined by heavy lines. The number of the ED will be shown on the map. It is essential that you know where the boundaries of your ED are, and that all Households within the area are visited and numbered in preparation for the census.

4.4 Drawing your Household Map

Your ED map is to be used as a guide only in the preparation of your own map on which all Households are located and numbered. You will need to know where every Household in your area is, even those which may be away from the main village area.

On a sheet of paper of suitable size, mark in first your ED boundaries and then any major features, such as streams, roads, tracks, major building such as Churches, Schools, etc. to help you locate the Households. Then begin to mark in each Household and number them in the

order you intend to interview them. There is no need to make this a true map, that is, to draw everything in scale. The scale at which your ED map is drawn is 1 inch on the map representing 200 yards on the ground. This is a "large scale" map on which each building is shown clearly and separately. It will be very helpful to you in making your own map, but it was made in 1971, and any buildings or other changes since that time will not be shown. Your own map must be up-to-date, and show all Households in use on census night. Your ED map has on it "contours" which are lines showing the height of the land above sea-level. These are useful for locating hills, valleys, ridges, etc., but they do not need to appear on your sketch map. Your map should be clear enough for other people to be able to find any household on the map if necessary. It will be handed in, with your completed Forms, to your Supervisor, so that he can use it in making checks on your enumeration if these are needed.

In making your Household Map, do not hesitate to ask the Pulenu'u of your village(s) for assistance. The Pulenu'u will know each Household in his area, and will be able to check your work. In the past, the Pulenu'u have done the annual censuses of their village for the Department of Samoan Affairs. This census is being done instead of the annual census and the Department of Samoan Affairs has offered us any assistance.

Chapter 5 - THE ENUMERATION - HOW TO CONDUCT THE INTERVIEW

5.1 Initial Preparations

Starting on September 18, make up your plan of action by breaking down the total area into daily workloads. This program should leave

several days free so that, in case of bad weather or other delays, the overall time schedule can still be adhered to.

You may tell people to expect your visit, and explain what you are going to do. You should not tell them to stay at home or not to take journeys, etc. You have no authority to do this. You should try to see that people will be happy to cooperate with you. People may be asked to have their documents available or to check birthdates in the village(s) and baptismal registers.

5.2 Enumeration Procedures, General

The following are the broad steps to be taken in carrying out the Enumeration and Post-Enumeration phases of the Census. Detailed instructions on the completion of the 15 questions are given in Chapter 7.

1. As soon as possible after you have completed the initial preparations outlined above, you should start work in accordance with your planned schedule. It is essential that you have your "protector" (to protect your forms and supplies from water, dirt and dust) with you at all times, and that you have sufficient materials. Also, always carry your certificate of authority.
2. Entering your first household, you should explain to the people present that you are working for the Census, and that you are an Enumerator and that it is your duty to ask some questions. Tell them in a few words what the purpose of the census is. Then ask who is the Head of the Household. After you have found out the name of this person, make sure that he or she is likely to be present in the Household on Census Night. If the person will probably be in the household at that time, write the name of that person by "HEAD" on the first Household Form. However, if it is pretty

certain that he or she will be absent from the household on Census Night, then ask who will act as head in his or her absence and write the name of the acting head instead. See the discussion of Head of Household in Chapter 7.

3. Then write the number of the household on the Household Form.
(See the discussion of Household Forms for completing the form).
Write the information for each person to be present on Census Night on the Household and Individual Forms using the detailed instructions given in Chapters 6 and 7.
4. Try to get information from each adult person in the household unless a particular question would tend to embarrass that individual. In that case, it is wiser to get the answer from one of the other members of the household.
5. Persons should be asked to show any official documents, such as identity cards, social security papers, etc., which will assist in obtaining correct information concerning names, place of birth, year of birth, etc.
6. If there is no responsible person at home during the pre-census visit, return at least once before Census Night. If, at this second pre-census visit, there is still nobody in the house who can reply to your questions, you should ask neighbors or relatives about the names of the household members and pencil in their names.
7. If a person refuses to answer questions or obviously makes false statements, quietly try to obtain cooperation by explaining the reasons for the census. If this is not sufficient to sway his opinion, you should report the incident to your Supervisor at the earliest opportunity (personally or by radio or phone). If he cannot be

reached, contact a local authority or appropriate matani and ask him to try to convince the unwilling respondents to realize the importance of the census.

5.3 Post Census Enumeration Procedures (General)

Make every effort to complete the Pre-Census Night enumeration visits before the night of September 25th.

1. On September 26th, you should begin re-visiting all households previously covered, adding to the Household Form the completed Individual Forms of new arrivals or new born babies who spent the Census Night in the Household and deleting all persons who died or departed between the first visit and Census Night.
2. Recheck information received during the Pre-Census Night visits, particularly if it was received from third parties. Data penciled in previously can be confirmed or re-written if more reliable statements are obtained. Any remarks concerning the households or respondents which will help the Coders and Checkers in the Census Office to understand the entries you have made should be written on the back of the person's Individual Form.
3. After completing the Post-Census visit to each household, count the persons enumerated in that household and write the totals as discussed in the directions for completing the Household Form.
4. After rechecking all data, for completeness and meaning, hand the completed Forms and your ED sketch maps to your Supervisor. Also give him all the cancelled and unused schedules and forms that were issued to you. Make an arrangement with your Supervisor where to meet him.

5. Some of the ED's in each major District will be selected at random. Supervisors will go into these areas directly after Census Night and re-enumerate the population. The Supervisor's enumeration will then be compared with that of the enumerator in order to assess the quality of the census. Make sure that your ED is enumerated correctly!

5.4 Detailed Post-Census Procedures

1. Death - Should a person have died in the household between your first visit and midnight on Census Night, put a line through the information for that person on his Individual Form and print clearly across the paper in large letters "DIED" and the date the person died. Also, cross the person off the Household Form.
2. Birth - If there has been a birth in the family use an additional Individual Form for the baby if it was in the Household on Census Night. If it was still in the hospital or elsewhere, the information about the baby will be recorded in the village where it spent the night, and should not be recorded in your ED. For Question 1 on the Individual Form, if the baby has not been given a name, just write "Baby". Also, record the baby on the Household Form.
3. Change in Marital Status - Should a marriage or divorce occur in the household since the first visit, the Individual Forms will have to be altered accordingly. If the husband or wife of a newly-married member of the household is now a resident of the household, additional information will be added for that person on both forms.
4. Arrivals - If anyone arrived in the household after your enumeration and stayed Census Night in the household, add him or her to your Forms.

5. Departures - If any person left the household after your first enumeration and before midnight Census Night, put a pencil line through his columns, and write across it in large letters "GONE TO VILLAGE" as instructed in discussion of Household Form.

name
6. Remember that your duty as a Census Enumerator is not over until your Supervisor is satisfied with your work. If your Forms are not complete, your Supervisor will require you to complete them before releasing you. If the questions are not all filled in you will be required to go back to that household and complete the information.

5.5 Relations with the Public

The following are some guidelines in dealing with the people in your ED.

1. Always carry your Certificate of Authority, since it shows your identity and your authority to ask census questions.
2. Let the people in your ED know when you are beginning the enumeration and when you expect to enumerate their household; also, advise them that you will be calling back after Census Night to verify the people actually within the household on that night.
3. It is important that both the Head of the Household and, if the Head is male, his wife, be interviewed on your first visit since the wife is more likely to know the ages of the children. Also, ask the mother to show you the children who are at home because she may forget to mention a young one who is quietly sleeping in the corner of the house. Experience has shown that in many Censuses, very young children are sometimes forgotten, so pay particular attention to getting all babies counted. You should try also to

question all other adults in the household.

4. Always try to gain the cooperation of the person who you question by being polite and explaining clearly what you are doing. If a person is unwilling to answer your questions or to answer them truthfully, you should try to find the reason for his unwillingness and overcome it. For example, he may not give information about the work he does because he thinks it will be used for taxation purposes; some may feel the information they give will be talked about with other people in their village; some women may be shy about answering questions about their babies' birthdates. Reassure people that the answers they give will be respected. Be tactful at all times.
5. You will probably be known by most of the people in the area you are enumerating, and this is usually of great advantage. However, it may also be that you or your family have a dispute with another family in your area, and your attempt to enumerate the family will lead to embarrassment and possibly misleading replies. If you have a dispute with any family in your ED that is likely to affect accuracy of information to be obtained from that family, inform the Supervisor in advance. If he thinks it necessary, he will arrange for another Enumerator to enumerate that particular family or perhaps, handle it himself.
6. It is very important that neither by your words or your acts do you allow the information on the Forms you have to be told to or seen by unauthorized persons. Always explain to the people that the information they give you is confidential - that you are not allowed to let any other person see it except the Supervisor, and he is not

allowed to give it to anyone else except the Census Coordinating Office. Also explain that the information on the questionnaires is transferred to cards, that all names are dropped after checks have been made to see everyone was counted. These cards are used to compile tables on which only totals are shown. It is only in this form that the information will be made public.

5.6 How to Conduct the Interview

Your success in collecting census information depends upon knowing what you may do in each household, and doing it quickly and efficiently. Here are some useful guides for interviewing:

Whom to Interview - Interview the Head of the Household, the wife or some other responsible household member who can answer accurately questions about other members who happen not to be home on your first visit. Do not interview children, servants, or neighbors of a household about other members of that household except to find out the best time to call back or if no responsible member has been available on the first two visits.

How to Interview

1. Never permit the person you are interviewing to examine a Form filled out for another household.
2. Do not reveal your opinion of the census questions. Do not show surprise or disapproval at any answers to your questions, either by the way you look or by the tone of your voice.
3. Maintain a friendly manner. Avoid getting into long controversial conversations or arguments. Remember that you have a lot of work to do and many people to interview in the time Forms.

4. Ask the census questions as if you expect an answer. Ask the questions in the exact order in which they appear on the Forms.

Chapter 6 - Household Form

Fill in Enumerators' Name, Enumeration District Number, Village Name Household Number, and the Names of each person who is to be enumerated on the night of September 25th. Identify the head of the household and list that person's name first. The Head is usually named by the household members, e.g., the matai, or the oldest male, but in some households the usual head may be absent, so that another person is to be named as head. Households may be headed by a woman or if the adults are temporarily away, by an older child. Newborn babies not yet named are written as "Baby". Visitors are listed last..

If there are more than 20 household members, use a second household form for the remaining persons. Cross out the word HEAD on the second household form, and cross out the "totals" information on the first household form. Add up the number of males and the number of females, and record the totals in the space provided. Then add the numbers of males and females and record that information in the box provided for "Persons in Households".

During the post-enumeration visit, the name of each person present on the census night is checked, and the name of any person not present on the night of September 25th is crossed out on the household form, and if it is known where the persons is, the village name is written. For example. The person's individual schedule is marked "gone to _____" and a diagonal line is drawn through the recorded

information. The names of persons who arrive after the pre-enumeration visit and who are present on the night of September 25th are added to the household form Individual forms are completed for them and attached to the other household and individual forms. Such persons will probably be picked up during the post-enumeration visit, the question "was there anyone else staying here on the night of September 25th?" is asked of each household. If persons were present on census night, but are not still there, it is necessary to find out the village they went to. (However, since they spent the night in your ED, they are primarily your responsibility. Cases like these are reported to the District Supervisor who will assist you in getting the information from the other enumerator involved).

It is very important that persons not be counted twice. If you suspect this may have happened, report to your supervisor, giving the village name where you think this may have happened. He will then check with the enumerator involved.

After the Household Forms has been corrected, the Individual Forms of late arrivals added, and the Forms of persons who were enumerated, but who left before the census night marked as directed, RE-Total numbers of males, females and total persons. Fill these in on the the Household Form. These totals should be equal to the total number of Individual Forms. Check to make certain the totals were correct. Attach the Individual Forms in their person number order to the Household Form.

Chapter 7 - Individual Forms

For each person in the household:

Fill in the Enumeration District Number,

Village Name

Household Number

Person Number (from the Household Form)

Question 1. Name

This question will be easily answered in almost all cases. It is asked for identification purposes; for example, checks can be made to make certain that the person is not counted twice.

Names should be written following the custom of the person being enumerated. Examples are: A Samoan matai should have his title(s) listed first, followed by his taule'ale'a or given names. An untitled persons should have the given name first, followed by the family. A Papalagi should have the given names first, followed by the family name.

Question 2. Relationship to Head of Household

This question is asked of everyone in the household to show how each is related to one key person, the Head, who should be identified first. Then all other persons in the Household are shown in the way they are related to the Head in the following way:

wife	of head of household
son	"
daughter	"
father	"
mother	"

brother	of head of household
sister	"
son's daughter	"
daughter's son	"
son's wife	"
daughter's husband	"
daughter's husband's mother	"

adopted son (adopted here means not the natural son of the head, but living with him or her as a son. Legal and customary adoption are not treated differently).

The same system applies to marriage. "Wife" and "husband" may mean married legally or by custom. The enumerator should not treat the two types differently.

Relatives who are not close, e.g., sister's son's son's wife (i.e. 4 parts or more) can be described as "relative". Persons who are not related and living in a household, (for example, friends, housekeepers, unrelated visitors), should be shown as "no relation".

Do not use English terms such as nephew, niece, uncle, aunt, or brother-in-law, mother-in-law, etc., but use the Samoan system translated into English, e.g. brother's son, sister's husband, wife's mother.

Question 3. Sex

This question should be answered for all persons with either an M for Males or an F for Females. In cases where the sex of the person being enumerated is not readily apparent, (e.g., very young children), the head of the Household or other responsible person should be questioned. It is important that this question is answered correctly, so do not

guess in doubtful cases.

Question 4. Date of Birth

This question is one of the most important in the census, and may be one of the hardest to answer. You are likely to find many people who do not know their exact date of birth. In these cases, you will have to use your own patience and good sense to arrive at the best response.

The box should be filled in with month spelled out, the day in numbers if known, and year in full (4 numbers) e.g., January 19, 1931.

1. The best source of information will be birth certificates, or baptismal certificates. Ask if either of these is available for each person.
2. One reliable birthdate in the household may help others in the same household to remember their own birthdates more accurately. For example, if a wife's birthdate is known, it may be possible to work out the husband's approximate date if it is known that he is older or younger than his wife. If they were in the same grade at school, they would be close in age.
3. A Calendar of Historic Events will be provided to assist you in determining approximate dates of birth. Often parents or relatives will remember the birth or approximate age of a person at the time of some special event, e.g., the outbreak of World War II in the Pacific in December, 1941. Someone who was a baby (not yet walking) when this occurred will have been born in 1940 or 1941. However, if someone is remembered to have been completing primary school at that time, it is likely that the person was born about

- (12) years before, that is, about 1928 or 1929. You will be able to think of many other examples on your own.
4. The appearance of the person being enumerated can help you judge the approximate age, and you can use the Calendar of Historic Events to fix the date of birth. For example, find an event which happened at some time when the person's age was known, or can be guessed fairly accurately, and work out the date of birth by subtracting the age at that time from the year of the event. It is important not to confuse remembering "an event which happened when I was X years old", and remembering hearing about an event after the event actually occurred.
 5. To assist you and to save time, an Age to Birthdate Conversion Table is included in your kit. If persons know their age in years rather than their date of birth, the table can be used to find the year of birth corresponding to the age given.
 6. You must have year of birth for everyone counted in the census. Where the day, month and year of birth are known, e.g., from certificates or remembered birthdays, write these in the spaces provided. Where the birthdate must be estimated, write the year only. Do not write in the day or the month unless these are known.
 7. Write all years using 4 figures, that is, 1921, 1872, etc. It is possible for persons to be born in either the 19th or the 20th century, and for a very few to be over 100 years old. Writing '72' where 1872 is meant rather than 1972 is confusing to the people who must read and code these forms:

Question 5. Place of Birth

The place (usually, the village) of birth, and the country of birth should be asked. Even if the place is not known the country should be written in. The mother's usual village or place of residence should be shown when she travelled in order to give birth in a place such as hospital in town. The place where the mother was living just before the time of birth is the requested information. The place where the mother may have stayed in order to have her child is not required.

Question 6. Ethnic Origin

This question is related to a person's ancestry and the statement should normally be accepted. The most frequent one occurring will be "Samoa". There is no distinction to be made between American Samoan and Western Samoan as the ancestry is the same. Persons of other Pacific Island ancestry will be mostly Tongan or Niuea, but others such as Tokelauans, Cook Islanders, Tahitians and Fijians may be found. A Papalagi or European should be described as Caucasian. Persons of Asian descent should be described as Korean, Chinese, Japanese, etc. Where ancestry is mixed, but contains any Samoan the person should be described as Part-Samoan. Samoan-Caucasian, Samoan-Chinese and Samoan-Tongan are all considered Part-Samoan for census purposes. Persons of mixed ancestry without Samoan should have the parts listed briefly, e.g., Tongan-Caucasian, Caucasian-Chinese, etc.

Question 7. Marital Status

There are only four options in the answers to this question. You should ask if the person has ever married. Then, if the person has ever married, is he or she now married or widowed or divorced?

N M Never married is for a person who is not now and never has been married.

M Married - This applies to a person who is presently married, and who normally lives with the spouse. The Census is not trying to find out who is legally married and who is not. No distinctions should be made between legally married couples and couples married by custom, living together as man and wife.

W Widowed is for a person, male or female, who has been married but whose spouse has died.

D Divorced or separated is for a person who has been married but has been divorced or separated, either legally or by custom, and who no longer thinks of the former partner as spouse. A person who is temporarily separated from a spouse who is away but who intends to return, should be marked M.

Although, it is possible to have been in each of these categories at one time, at the time of the census a person may be only in one.

Question 8. Religion

The question "What is your religion," should be asked for each person. The statement given should be accepted as true. The larger congregations are shown with abbreviations, which may be used in the space provided, e.g., Congregational (CC) Catholic (RC), Methodist (M) Mormon (LDS), etc. but when a person has a religion which is not listed, its name should be written in the space provided. When persons say they have no religion, write NONE; if they do not wish to answer the question, write "REFUSE". Children may be assumed to have the religion of the Head of the Household unless questioning indicated otherwise.

Question 9.

Persons being enumerated who hold matai titles, should be marked M in the space provided and the title name written in the next space. The village to which the title belongs should also be written in the marked space and AS for American Samoa and WS for Western Samoa in the next space. Untitled persons should be shown as UT in the appropriate place and the title name of their matai written in the next space. The village and the country, American Samoa or Western Samoa, where the title of their matai belongs should also be written in. For persons who do not live in an aiga headed by a Matai or who do not recognize a Matai as head of the family mark NO MATAI in the 'Matai Name' space.

Question 10 & 11. Own Father and Own Mother

"Own father" and "own mother" in this question means the true, (blood-related parents) of the person being enumerated, not parents who may have adopted the person being enumerated.

It is important to show the country as well as the place (village) where each parent was born as the same place name can often be found in more than one country, e.g., Western Samoa, Tongan, etc. AS can be written for American Samoa. Note that if the true parent of the person being enumerated is not living, the word DEAD should be written in the space instead of the place name.

Question 10.3

Person number of Mother if present in this household. This question allows "mothers" and their "own children" to be linked by person numbers in the one household. The person number of the mother of the person

being enumerated should be marked in this box, if she is living within this household (ie., has an Individual Form).

Question 12. Usual residence

This question is designed to find out the place of usual residence of each person. (See definition of usual residence). If the person being enumerated usually lives in the household write Yes. If the person is temporarily visiting the household and does not usually live there, write No, and give the place (village and/or country) where the person usually does live.

Question 13. Education

- 13.1 The question "are you presently attending school?" should be asked for all young persons, and Yes or No written in the space shown for all persons. Attendance should be full-time.
- 13.2 Special care is being taken to find out about the schooling of the whole population. In this question, each school at which the person being enumerated spent one school year or more, should be included in the list. For persons who went to more than 5 schools, use the back of the form and follow on each column below question 13.3. Write "over" beside the words "total years attended" to show that more schools are shown on the back of the sheet. "Schools: here includes primary, intermediate, secondary, high, senior high, community college and university. Type of school, e.g., Primary, High, etc., location (village, town and/or country), and number of years attended should be written in for each school. The total number of years attended should be added up and written in space provided below. All persons at school

or who have ever been at school should answer these questions.

If a person has never been to school, write NONE in the box provided for question 13.2. For persons who have been educated beyond High School, the total years beyond grade 12 should be used. An A.A. is worth 2 years beyond, i.e., 14., a Bachelor's 4 years beyond i.e., 16, a Master's 6 years beyond i.e. 18, and a Ph.D. 8 years beyond i.e., 20. Qualifications other than these should be judged by the usual time required (e.g, graduation from the Central Medical, Fiji is worth 5 years, i.e., 17 years).

Question 14. Employment

These questions are designed to cover everyone in the population, to show the way in which the country's manpower resources are presently used, and to indicate possible sources of manpower for future development.

All persons should fall into at least one of the five categories:

- I. Working in Communal or Commercial Agriculture
- II. Working in Paid Employment (except Agriculture)
- III. Receiving "Other" income
- IV. Dependents and working in Household
- V. Not Working

- (1) I, II, III or in any combination of these 3 categories maybe marked. If at least one of these is marked, IV may not also be marked. The opposite is also true. A person may occur in IV but not also in one of the first three categories. For example, a person may have a

full-time job for which he receives wages. (B. Working in Paid Employment except Agriculture), and be working in Agriculture (I), as a matai using communal land, or an owner or holder of freehold, leasehold or registered land. It is not possible to be working in Paid Employment and to be a dependent at the same time.

- (2) However, it is not possible to be classed as full-time (FT) in both categories I and II. Also, full-time students can NOT also be working full-time.

I. Working in Agriculture

Question A.

This question covers the two major types of agriculture practiced in American Samoa. If the person being enumerated answers Yes to Question A, All the questions under A are answered. If no, none of the questions under A are answered, and the enumerator passes on to the questions under section II.

- (a) Communal Agriculture involves using land held under Samoan custom, over which a matai holds the pule, and untitled members of the aiga may render service (tautua) in the form of labor and/or produce grown. This form of agriculture may be raising crops or livestock for either own subsistence or for sale, and is commonly a mixture of the two.
- (b) Non-communal agriculture, using land held under free-

hold, leasehold or on individually registered land, which is used primarily for growing produce for sale. In this type of agriculture, the crop is "owned" and labor may be employed for wages. It may be difficult to decide in some cases which is "communal" and which is "non-communal" in this case choose the type nearest, i.e. traditional Samoan or introduced Papalagi.

Under this group, there are five options, of which only one should be chosen, and one number (from 1 through 5) written in the box.

Question IB. Full-time or Part-time

Full-time is classed as at least five days per week for at least seven hours per day or 35 hours per week, while Part-time is classed as any time less than 35 hours. Where agriculture is a part-time activity, for instance, where the person has a full-time job in paid employment as well, the number of hours worked in agriculture should be estimated for the week before the census, (September 19 - 25). This week comes within the pre-enumeration period, and it will be possible in many cases to warn persons working part-time in agriculture to keep a count of their hours. The week is used as a typical sample. In some cases, a person working in communal agriculture will not spend 35 hours actually working at agricultural tasks but as long as there is no other occupation, usually the person should be classed as Full-time (FT), assuming that times such as travel to work, fishing, village maintenance, and other duties connected with the household or village are included.

Question IC. Sale of Produce

Sale of produce includes any cash return for crops or livestock sold outside the household. This includes sales in the market, or privately to persons, as long as cash is involved. The "past year" means since September 26, 1973.

Question ID.

This question is asked to give some idea of the place of agriculture in the economy of the country. Yes should be written in the box when agriculture is the major source of cash income (more than 50 percent). DO NOT take the value of food grown and eaten by the household into account for this question.

II. Working in Paid Employment (except Agriculture)

- A. For all persons who have a job for which they receive pay, wages or salary, part-time or full-time, write YES in the box, and ask other questions under II. Persons answering NO should be asked if they have had paid employment previously, but are currently unemployed. If the person has had employment, list the occupation, village, and last Employer, otherwise, the enumerator should pass on to the next section (III). These questions should also be answered for persons "temporarily" unemployed (Question 14.V.C).
1. The kind of work done should be shown in the space, whether the person is an employee or an owner. To assist you in identifying the range of occupations, see the list of occupations.

You should take some care in your description to give some indication of the level of skill or responsibility involved in the job where necessary, and what function is performed, e.g. "repairmen" is not sufficient; it needs to be qualified by what kinds of things are repaired, "telephone repairman", or "boat repairman", etc.

2. Place of work- (village)

Usually the village name is sufficient here. A full postal address is not necessary. The main office of the person working should be given if the job involves moving about.

3. Name of employer

The Government Department, or division, the commercial employer or in the case of an owner being enumerated, the words "owner" should be written in this box.

Government or GAS, is not sufficient for the case of Public Servants. The name of a supervisor, foreman, etc., who is in turn employed by the employer of the person being enumerated should not be given, but only the employer to whom all employees are responsible.

B. Full-time or part-time. Persons who work in paid employment should be shown as either Full-time (FT) or Part-time (PT). A full-time job is one which takes 35 hours or more of the employees time per week, while a part-time job is classed as one taking less than 35 hours per week.

Persons answering Part-time (PT) to this question should be asked the number of hours worked in the job last week. (September 19 - 25). This week comes within the pre-enumeration period and it will be possible in cases where the number of hours worked varies from week to week to warn persons working part-time to keep count of their hours. The week used is taken to be a typical sample. Some persons may be found who have two positions of paid employment. Only one of these can be taken as full-time, and only this one can be shown on the form.

III. Receiving "Other" income

This section is to be answered Yes by persons who receive a regular income but not from an employer for whom they now work. They may also work at paid employment in which case this should be described under Section II, or they may be engaged in agriculture in which case this should be described under Section I.

If they answer Yes to the question "Are you receiving cash income for which you do not presently work?" the type or types of income should be marked in the appropriate box. "Regular support from aiga" need not be income received at regular intervals, but should be income received from a relative or relatives who assume some responsibility for the continued support of the person being enumerated. "Private means" applies to income received from private investments (e.g. rentals, stocks, shares, bonds, etc.) or other arrangements not covered in the other categories.

Boxes not marked should be left blank

IV. Dependents and working in Household

In this section all persons not receiving income or support from other sources should be included. These will include: preschool children, children at school, persons who stay at home looking after the members of aiga who are employed (tausi aiga), old people without their own income and persons who cannot work because of some disability, etc. They should be shown as dependent upon only one of the types of support. In some aiga, the household may be supported by more than one employed or self-supporting member. In these cases, the major support for the household only should be used. Where some doubt exists, give priority first to persons in full-time paid employment (including anyone in commercial agriculture, IA 2,3,5 and II), then to persons receiving "other" income III, then to persons working in communal agriculture, (IA 1 and 4). It is assumed that the persons on whom those in this class are dependent are employed in American Samoa. Remember that it is not possible to be classified under IV in addition to I, II or III. If a person has been unemployed for more than one year (See question 14. V.A), they should be included here. The objective of this system is to be able to work out the size of the economic sectors of the whole population e.g., all those who get their support from paid employment, all those who get their support by communal agriculture, etc.

V. Not Working

These questions apply to all persons who are "unemployed" or

"underemployed" in the papalagi meaning of these word or temporarily not working, such as persons on leave.

A. Are you unemployed?

Persons answering Yes to this question should have become unemployed within the past year and be looking for another job at the time of the census or have recently left school and are still looking for paid employment. All persons replying "yes" to this question should have some work experience or suitable education which makes them eligible for the type of paid employment they are seeking. If a persons has worked previously, the occupation, village and employer should be filled in Section II.

B. Under this question, persons answering Yes should be supported already, engaged in communal agriculture, (IA 1 or 4) or working in the household (IV), or rendering service to their matai, but who could be more productively occupied in paid employment. They are not presently "unemployed" but may be said to be "under-employed" in a commercial sense.

C. Persons who normally have paid employment but who are, at the time of the census, on leave of some kind, including sick leave, vacation leave, annual leave, maternity leave, leave without pay, temporarily laid-off, etc., but who will return to the same job they had before, should answer Yes to this question. They should also be included under the appropriate sections showing the nature of their usual

employment. (in I or II).

Question 15. Own Children - For Females born in 1960 or before ONLY

These questions are related to the fertility of the women of American Samoa, and it is very important that they are answered accurately. They are needed for accurate planning in areas such as education and health, and for population projections. The questions should be asked only of Females who were born in 1960 or before. In all cases, it is own children born to the woman who should be counted, not including adopted children (who should be counted with the mother to whom they were born).

1. Number of children ever born alive includes all the children (of both sexes) born to each woman as long as they were alive at birth, not including children who may have died soon after birth. Sometimes these are easily forgotten.
2. Number of children still living, born to each woman. This figure can only be the same as or less than the figure in 15.1 as it is different from 15.1 only because of deaths which have occurred within a mother's total number of children.
3. Age of mother at her first live birth. This includes only first children born alive. The mother's age at the time of this first birth should be shown in completed years.

Last live child born

Each woman should be asked the questions concerning the child born most recently.

- a. The date of birth of the most recent child
- b. The sex of that child
- c. Whether it is still alive (yes or no)
- d. If the most recent child has died, the date of the death (write year only if the date is not known).

Some Answers to Some Questions

Question: Why is it important to give complete names on the forms?

Answer: When complete names are used, we are able to check up on people who moved from one enumeration area to another between the pre-census visit and the post-census visit. This allows us to make certain that each person has been counted once and only once. It is also important to make certain that the name is on the Household Form as on the Individual Form for the same reason.

Question: What if a person does not remember his date of birth?

Answer: If the person does not remember his date of birth, try to help determine an approximate year of birth by using the Calendar of Historic Events, your own knowledge of the family, or relative age of the person being enumerated to someone else in the household whose age is known. Each person must have a date of birth.

Question: What is the mother's person number in the household?

Answer: If the mother is present in the household on the night of the census, then put her person number (from the information in the upper right hand corner of her own Individual Form) on the box by question 10.3 on the Individual Forms of her own Biological Children who were present in the household on Census night. If a person's mother was not in the household but was in another household, put an X in the box by question 10.3, and go on to the next question. If the mother was not alive at the time of the census, put an X in the box of the Individual Form, and go to the next question. Only if an individual's mother is actually in the household can a number be put in the box. Make certain that you do not put the same number in the box by question 10.3 as in the place for person number in the upper right hand corner of an Individual Form; that would mean that the person is his own mother, and that is not possible.

Question: Can a person have a NO in question 14.I.A and a "Yes" for selling produce in the past year (14.I.C)?

Answer: No. A person who is marked NO for question 14.I.A., must be marked NO for all of the boxes under 14.I.

Question: Can a person be in full-time agriculture and in full-time paid employment?

Answer: NO. This is not possible since the person would have to work more than 70 hours per week. A person may be part-time

agriculture and full-time in paid employment, but not full-time in both. Also, a person who is a full-time student (yes in 13.1) may not be working full time in agriculture or in paid employment.

Question: Can a person be in paid employment and also be a dependent?

Answer: No. If a person is in agriculture or in paid employment or receives income from other sources, that person CANNOT also be a dependent. A person is a dependent Only if he or she is not receiving money directly for work, or in agriculture, or receiving other income. All children should be listed as dependents if they are not earning money of their own or receiving other income of their own. A wife is a dependent if she is not working or receiving "other" income of her own. A person who has been unemployed for more than 12 months is listed as a dependent; if the person has been unemployed for one year or less, he is listed in the section for persons Not Working.

Question: Who is listed as unemployed?

Answer: If a person has been working within the last year, but is not currently working, that person is listed as unemployed. If the person is unemployed, list the occupation, the village and the last employer in the section on Paid Employment. If the person is temporarily on leave, that person is NOT unemployed, and should not be listed as unemployed. Instead, mark 14.V.C. yes, and fill in the information for occupation, village and employer in the section on Paid Employment. If a person is currently working in agriculture BUT would take paid employment if a suitable job becomes available, mark Yes in the box in question 14.V.B. Students are NEVER listed as unemployed.

Question: Why do we fill out the information for Own Children if a woman hasn't had any children?

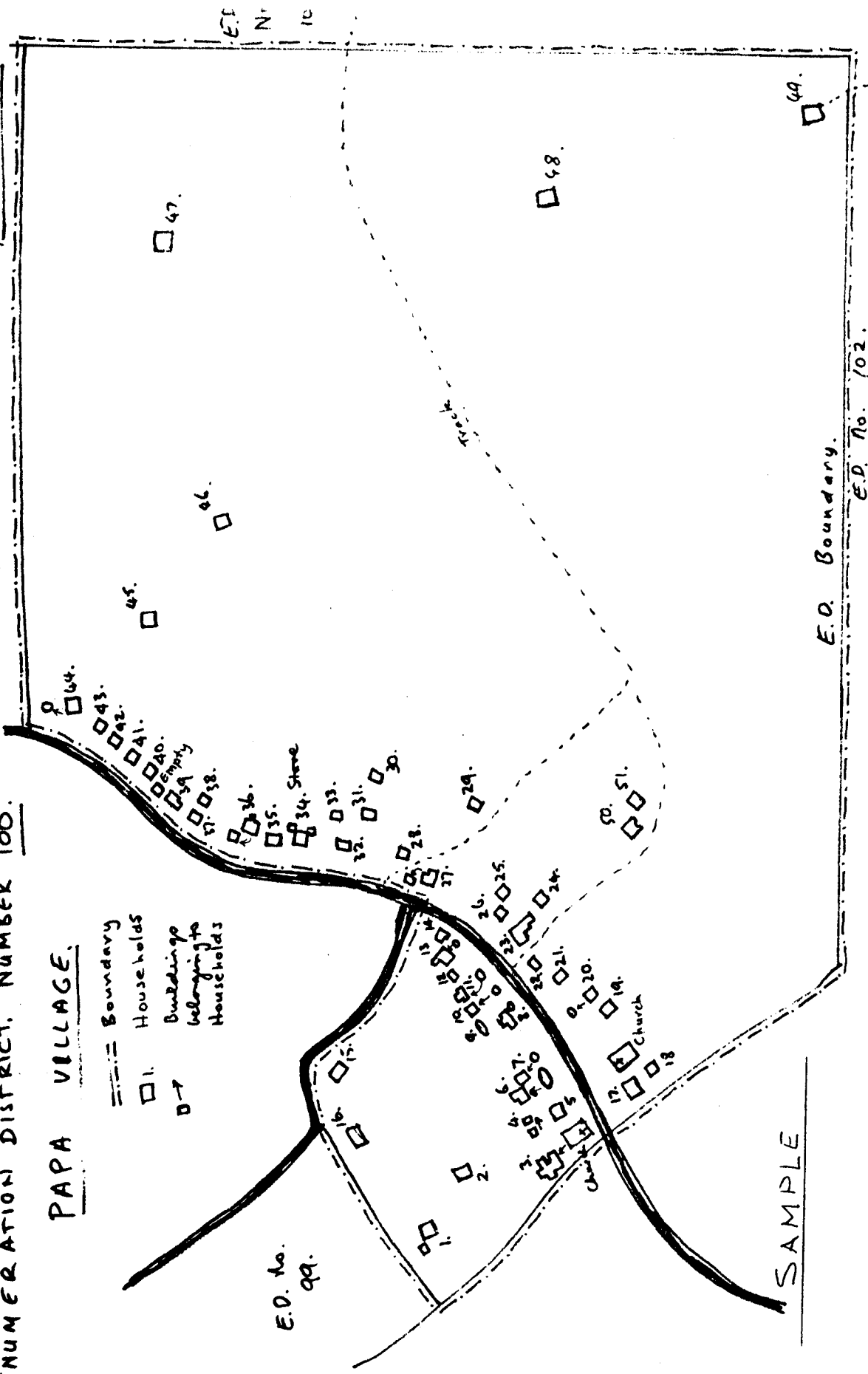
Answer: If a woman is born before 1961 and has had no children, simply write "0" in the box for number of children ever born, and cross out the other boxes. We need this information for all women to know how many women of different ages have had children, and how many have not. Make certain to fill in the information for all women born before January 1, 1961. Remember the last child may be EITHER male or female. Do not use only female children.

Your Name _____

ENUMERATION DISTRICT, NUMBER 100.

PAPA VILLAGE.

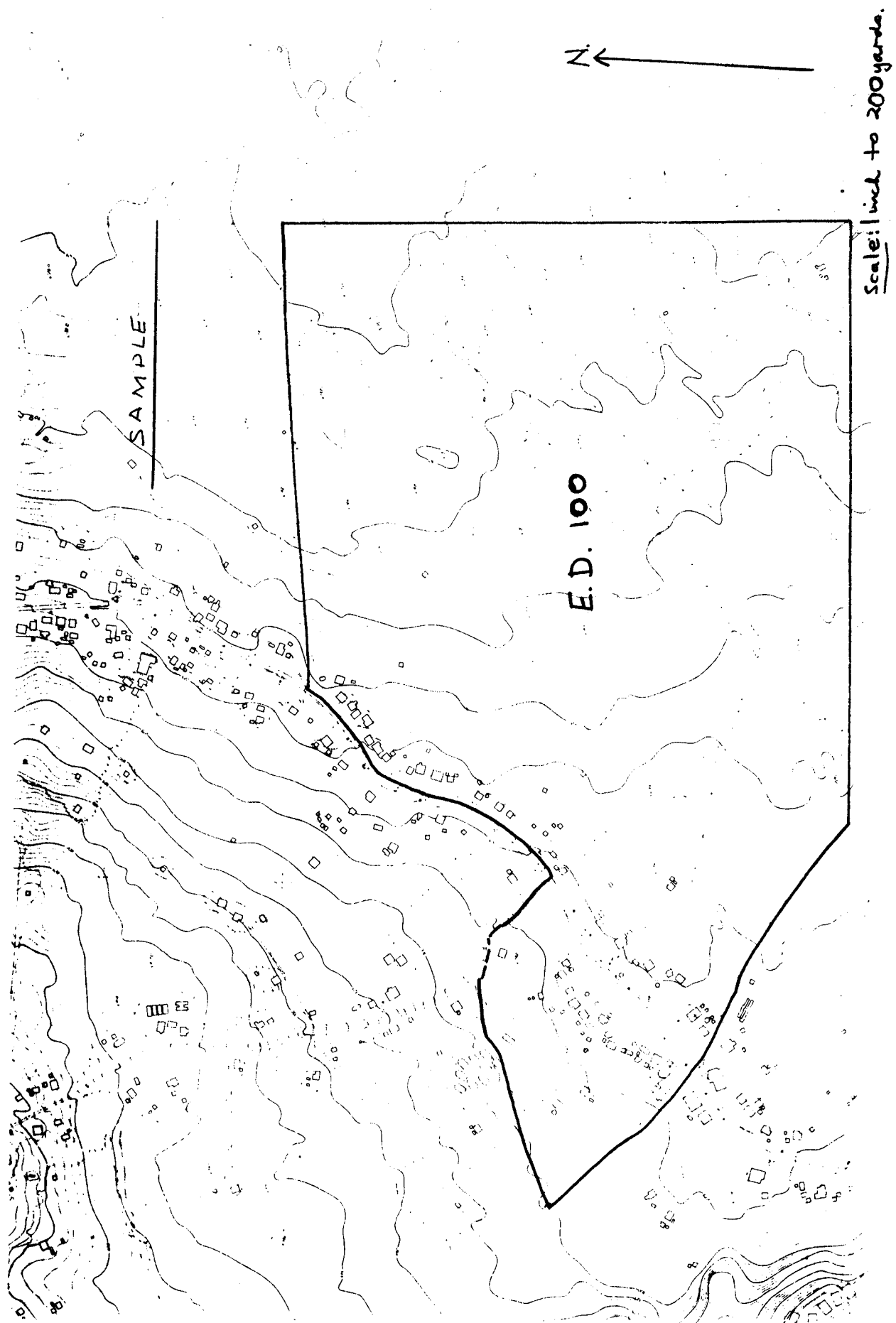
- Boundary
- 1. Households
- → Buildings belonging to Households



E.D. Boundary.

E.D. No. 102.

SAMPLE



Scale: 1 inch to 200 yards.

Checking Instructions

Population Census of American Samoa

I. MAP

1. Make sure that sketch maps and ED maps are returned with the package of Household and Individual Forms.
2. Check that no household is missed based on the sketch map. The number of the paper-clipped sets should equal the highest numbered household on the map and on the last Household Form. If there are any discrepancies, Household Forms and maps MUST BE renumbered to make them consecutive so there will be no missing numbers.
3. Check that the Enumerator worked within the correct boundaries of his ED.

II. HOUSEHOLD FORMS

1. Make sure that names of the Enumerator, Enumeration District Number, Village and Household numbers are entered and properly filled in on each Household Form.
2. Check that the ED number, village, household number and individual number of each person on the Household Form correspond to the information in the box on each Individual Forms. Check to make certain that for each person the name on the two forms is exactly the same.
3. Check that the number of respondents present by sex and total residents of each household correspond with the data shown on the Individual Forms.
4. When a person who is a resident of a household is crossed from the Household and Individual Forms, check for that person in the appropriate ED or EDs of the post-census residence. If, after a search, the person cannot be located, his information in the household where he was crossed out is re-entered in the first household.
5. If the household is continued on a second form, make certain that the information has been adjusted correctly.

III. INDIVIDUAL FORMS

Make sure that the information in the box in the upper right corner corresponds to the information on the Household Form.

1. Check that the Name is the same as on the Household Form.
2. Relationship
 - (a) Check that the correct relationship to the Head of the Household is filled in. Make certain that the relationship "Head", "husband", "Wife", will show only once in each household.
 - (b) Check that the Head is person 1.
 - (c) When the relationship to the Head of the household is not very clear and after all efforts have been made to find the correct relationship, the "Relative" is used unless "No relation" is possible.
 - (d) It is a rule that the wife or husband of a Relative of the Head is "No relation". However, the offspring of the marriage are

- (e) The husband or wife of a wife's brother or sister or husband's brother or sister is considered "No relation" to the Head of the household.
3. Sex - The sex of each person should be compatible with the name of the person (Q1), the relationship to the Head of the Household (Q2), and the Own Children information (Q15). Make sure that Q15 on Own Children is not filled in for a male.
 4. Date of Birth - See that the date is acceptable. Compare it with:
 - (a) Other information for the same person. A person born in 1965 can not be married or have children, can not have a college education, or be in full-time employment.
 - (b) Information on others in the same household. There is usually a relationship between the ages of husband and wife. It is unlikely (but not impossible) for a wife to be 20 years older than her husband.

There is also a direct relationship between the year of birth of mothers and their natural children. The difference should not be less than 15 years or more than 50 years. However, a person classified as son of the Head of the household may be a child of an earlier marriage of that Head. The age of that child is not related to the age of the present wife of the Head. The mother of the person, if in the household is indicated in Q10.3; this information may be helpful. Also, the information about Own Children can be used for checking the date of birth.

 - (c) Make sure that all dates of birth are filled in. If the month and day are not filled in the year only will be acceptable. The Date of Birth and the Sex of each person are the most important questions on the census, so make sure that these look accurate.
 5. Place of birth - Check to make certain that the hospital at Fagaalu is not given as place of birth; the mother's usual residence should have been given.
 6. Ethnic Origin - Make sure that the question is answered. We accept statements of persons of mixed parents (Samoan and Non-Samoan) who say they are Samoan, even though one of the parents is not Samoan. However, if a person is clearly non-Samoan (neither parent is Samoan), they are not listed as Samoan. The checkers, in this case, make the proper correction.
 7. Marital Status - Make certain that 'S', for single, is not recorded; change S to NM, W or D, depending on the individual.
 8. Religion - If this is blank, record "unknown" in the blank. For this question only this is an acceptable response.
 9. Matai - If the person is untitled (UT), the matai title and the village of the title should be recorded. If No Matai has been recorded, no village should be recorded.
 10. Own Mother - If the mother is Dead, no place should be recorded for current residence. Also, the mother should only be recorded as person number in the household (Q10.3), if her current residence is the same as the village of enumeration. (However, even if the current residence and the place of enumeration are the same, the mother could be in another household). Make sure that mother's person number is acceptable; it should belong to a female who has Own Children and is between 15 and 50 years older than the person enumerated.

11. Own Father - If the father is Dead, no place should be recorded for current residence.
12. Usual Residence - If the usual residence is the same as the place of enumeration, Yes should be recorded, and a line drawn through the second part of the box. If the usual residence is different from the place of enumeration, the second part of the box should have a village different from the place of enumeration.
13. Education - Every person should have a No or Yes recorded in Q13.1. If no response has been given, try to determine the correct response from the other information available on education and employment. A person cannot be full-time in agriculture or Paid Employment, and also have Yes in 13.1. Make certain that the response makes sense. No one who is older than 35 or 40 should be recorded Yes.
 - (a) For Q13.2 make certain that places of education are given as well as type of schooling (e.g., "High School" without a village is not acceptable). Make certain that the total years attended is possible for the age of the person; a person should be at least four years older than the total years of school attended. A person should not be older than 7 and still attending kindergarten or older than 24 (although there will be exceptions) and still attending High School.
 - (b) Make certain that the Highest Level completed (Q13.3) makes sense from the information given in Q13.2. A year of Church School is probably not equivalent to a year of regular school.
 - (c) Kindergarten and Early Childhood Education are NOT considered regular schooling for the purpose of this census. Whenever there is a case where a respondent states Yes and is attending pre-school, change this to "No" and make the highest level completed zero ('0').
14. Employment - This is the most complicated question.
 - (a) First check that either I.A., II.A., III or IV has been answered yes. At least one of these must have a yes. However, any or all of the first three may be answered yes, but if any of them is, IV must be answered No.
 - (b) A full-time student may not be full-time in either agriculture or Paid Employment. Make sure that there is not a Yes in 13.1, and also FT in either of the boxes for hours worked. Also, a full-time student is NOT listed as unemployed (Q14.V.A). The correct response is No in that box for full-time students. Also, very young children, who are not yet in student should NOT be recorded as unemployed.
 - (c) All children and students should be listed as Dependent (Q14.IV) unless they are actually working themselves, or are receiving 'other' income themselves (e.g., Social Security because the father died, or Veterans Benefit).
 - (d) If 14.I.A is checked Yes, then all of the other boxes should be answered in 14.I. If it is checked No, then none of the other boxes should be answered.
 - (e) If 14.II.A is checked yes, all of the other boxes should be answered in 14.II. If it is checked No, none of the other boxes should be answered.
 - (f) A person cannot be full-time in Agriculture and also full-time in Paid Employment. When a case of this occurs, use your judgment to determine the most appropriate combination.

- (g) If 14.V.A. is checked yes, make certain that the number of months is 12 or less. If it is more than 12, the person is a dependent, and you must adjust the information to reflect this fact, picking the most likely source of dependency. If unemployment has been less than 12 months, check to make certain that 14.II.A has been answered No, but the other parts of Paid Employment have been filled in. (NOTE: If the Tuna Canning Factories were closed at the time of the census - September 25, 1974 - people should have been listed as "employed" since the shutdown is not a normal event; so if a person is listed as unemployed for one month and the last employment was either Star Kist or Van Camp, change this to record that the person was employed at the time of the census. However, if unemployment is more than one month, DO NOT change this information).
 - (h) If 14V.B has been checked Yes, the respondent should have information recorded either under 14.I, Agriculture, or 14.IV, Dependent.
 - (i) For 14.V.C. if this has been checked yes, check to make certain that 14.II.A has been answered No, but the other parts of Paid Employment have been filled in.
15. Own Children - Check this question carefully since it is important in determining fertility.
- (a) Make certain that the question is NOT filled in for any males. Make certain that the question is filled in for ALL females born on December 31, 1960 and before. It is very important that all women have the information filled in, even if they have had No children.
 - (b) The number of children ever born should correspond to the number of children in the household who have this woman listed as their own mother (Q10.3). She should have at least as many children listed in 15.1 as there are individuals in the household who have her as mother. As you check through the household for this, note if there are any cases where 2 births happen in a year and the interval is less than 7 months; this would be impossible, and we should try to correct it.
 - (c) Look at the information in 15.3 for age of the mother at first birth, and the information for date of birth of last child. Make certain that the mother was older when the last child was born than when the first child was born, if she has had more than one child. Also, a woman should not have more than one child each year, so that total number of children ever born alive (15.1) should be less than the number of years between the first and last child ever born alive.
 - (d) Check that the number of surviving children does not exceed the number of children ever born alive.
 - (e) If no child has been born, only 15.1 should be filled in. The rest of the information should be crossed out.
 - (f) If the number of children ever born, and the number of children surviving is the same, the last child should be listed as alive now (Q3 under last live child born). If the child is alive, the box for "If dead now" (Q4) should not be filled in; if the child is dead, the box should be filled in, but the child should have a date of death which is after his date of birth.
 - (g) Always check date of birth of last born child for compatibility with mother's age. Mother must not be less than 15 years older and not more than 50 years older than the last child.

American Samoa Villages

Places	Districts	1970	1960	Percent Change	
101 Aasutuai - 1	1		120 Mapusagafou - 26	25	TW
102 Aasufou - 2	1		317 Masausi - 70	80	TE
103 Afao - 13	5		318 Masefau - 71	81-82	TE
301 Afono - 72	83		212 Matu'u - 36	38-39	C
104 Ajugulu - 10	4		121 Mesepa - 28	29-30	TW
302 Alao - 65	75-76				
401 Alaufau - 82	94		122 Hua - 12	5	TW
303 Alega - 53	69		213 Nu'uuli - 33	32-37	C
304 Alofau - 59	72-73		406 Ofu - 82	94	M
105 Amaluia - 15	6		407 Olosega - 50	93	M
106 Amanave - 7	2-3		319 Onenoe - 61	78	TE
305 Amata - 56	70		214 Pago Pago - 42	51-58	C
306 Amouli - 61	74-75		123 Pava'iai - 24	23-24	TW
201 Anasosopo - 47	66		124 Poloa - 6	2	TW
202 Anua - 43	61		320 Sa'ilele - 69	80	TE
307 Aoa - 68	79		125 Se'etaga - 11	4	TW
107 Aoloaifou - 27	26		408 Sili - 51	93	M
108 Asili - 14	5		409 Si'ufaga - 77	90	M
203 Atu'u - 44	61		410 Swains Island - 53	95	M
204 Aua - 46	63-66		321 Tafanana - 49	67	TE
308 Au'asi - 62	75		126 Tafuna - 29	31	TW
309 Aumi - 52	69		127 Taputimu - 18	15-16	TW
310 Aunu'u - 64	86-87		322 Tula - 66	76-77	TE
311 Auto - 55	70		215 Utulei - 40	42-45	C
312 Avaio - 54	69		323 Utumea - 63	75	TE
205 Avau - 34	37		128 Utumea - 9	4	TW
206 Faga'alu - 38	39-42		324 Utusia - 57	71	TE
313 Faga'itua - 58	71-72		129 Vailoatai - 17	13-14	TW
109 Fagali'i - 5	1		130 Vaitogi - 22	21-22	TW
110 Fagamalo - 3	1		325 Vatia - 73	84-85	TE
207 Faganeanea - 35	38		216 Vailoatai - 39		
208 Fagasa - 32	59-60		131 Malaelumi - 30		
209 Fagatogo - 41	46-50				
111 Failolo - 8	3				
402 Faleasao - 75	89				
112 Faleniu - 25	27-28				
210 Fatumafuti - 37	39				
314 Fogaau - 60	73				
113 Futiga - 24	18				
114 Ili'ili - 23	19-20				
115 Itua - 20	16-17				
315 Lauliifou - 50	67				
316 Lauliitua - 51	68				
211 Leloaloa - 45	62-63				
116 Leone - 16	7-12				
117 Lepine - 30	31				
403 Leusoali'i - 78	92				
404 Luna - 76	88				
405 Maia - 79	91				
118 Malaeloa - 19	17				
119 Maloata - 4	1				

Separate Listing I - Western Samoa Villages

501 A'ai-o-fiti (A)
 502 Afega (A)
 503 Afiamalu (A)
 504 Alafua (A)
 505 Alamagoto (A)
 601 Aleisa (U)
 602 Amaile (U)
 701 Aopo (S)
 506 Apia (A)
 603 Apolima (U)
 604 Apolima Fou (U)
 702 Asaga (S)
 703 Asau (S)
 704 Avula (S)
 705 Avata (S)
 507 Fa'atoialcmanu (A)
 706 Faga Fou (S)
 707 Fagamalo (S)
 605 Falecapuna (U)
 606 Faleasi'u (U)
 607 Falefa (U)
 708 Falelima (S)
 608 Falecula (U)
 609 Falevai (U)
 610 Falevao (U)
 611 Fasito'o Tai (U)
 612 Fasito'o Uta (U)
 709 Foailuga (S)
 710 Fogatuli (S)
 508 Fugalei (A)
 613 Fusi (U)
 711 Fusi (S)
 614 Fusi Fou (U)
 712 Gataivai (S)
 713 Iva (S)
 615 Lalomauga (U)
 509 Lalovaea (A)
 616 Lalovi (U)
 714 Lata (S)
 617 Lauli'i (U)
 618 Leauva'a (U)
 510 Leifiifi (A)
 511 Lelata (A)
 619 Lepea (U)
 512 Leone (A)
 715 Letui (S)
 513 Leufisa (A)
 620 Leulumoega (U)
 621 Lotofaga (U)
 514 Lotopa (A)
 622 Lotoso'a (U)
 623 Luatvanu'u (U)
 624 Magia (U)
 515 Magiagi (A)
 516 Magiagi Uta (A)
 625 Malaela (U)
 716 Malaelalu (S)
 626 Malie (U)
 517 Malifa (A)
 627 Malua (U)
 518 Malua Fou (A)
 628 Manono (U)
 519 Matafele (A)
 629 Matafufu (U)
 630 Matautu Tai (U)
 631 Matautu Uta (U)
 717 Matavai (S)

718 Mauga (S)
 632 Moamoa (U)
 520 Moata'a (A)
 521 Moto'otua (A)
 633 Mulifanua (U)
 522 Mulinu'u (A)
 523 Mulivai (A)
 634 Musumusu (U)
 635 Namua (U)
 524 Niue (A)
 636 Nofaoli'i (U)
 657 Nono'a (U)
 638 Nu'ulua (U)
 639 Nu'usafe'e (U)
 640 Nu'utele (U)
 719 Ologogo (S)
 720 Palo (S)
 525 Papauta (A)
 721 Patamea (S)
 526 Pesega (A)
 641 Piu (U)
 642 Piula (U)
 643 Poutasi (U)
 722 Pu'apu'a (S)
 644 Sa'aga (U)
 645 Sa'anapu Tai (U)
 646 Sa'anapu Uta (U)
 647 Safa'ato'a (U)
 723 Safune (S)
 724 Saipipi (S)
 725 Sala'ilua (S)
 648 Salamumu (U)
 649 Salani (U)
 726 Salcaula (S)
 650 Saleilua (U)
 651 Saleimoa (U)
 727 Salelologa (S)
 728 Salelologa Wharf (S)
 652 Salesatele (U)
 527 Saleufi (A)
 653 Salimu (U)
 729 Salimu (S)
 654 Saluafata (U)
 730 Samalaeulu (S)
 731 Samatau (S)
 732 Samatau Uta (S)
 655 Samusu Tai (U)
 656 Samusu Uta (U)
 657 Sapo'e (U)
 733 Sasina (S)
 658 Satalo (U)
 659 Sataoa Tai (U)
 660 Sataoa Uta (U)
 661 Satapuala (U)
 734 Sataua (S)
 662 Satitua (U)
 735 Sato'alepai (S)
 736 Satufia (S)
 528 Savalalo (A)
 737 Sili (S)
 529 Sinamoga (A)
 663 Si'upapa (U)
 738 Siunu (S)
 739 Siunui (S)
 530 Sogi (A)
 664 Solosolo (U)
 665 Suago (U)

740 Tafatafa (S)
 741 Tafua (S)
 742 Taga (S)
 531 Tanugamanono (A)
 743 Tanumalala (S)
 744 Tapuele'ele (S)
 532 Tauese (A)
 533 Taufusi (A)
 666 Tiavea (U)
 534 Tuacfu (A)
 535 Tuana'imato (A)
 745 Tuasivi (S)
 536 Tufuiopa (A)
 667 Tufulele (U)
 746 Tufutafo'e (S)
 537 Tuloto (A)
 668 Uafato (U)
 669 Utuali'i (U)
 538 Vaila (A)
 539 Vaiala Uta (A)
 747 Vaie'e (S)
 748 Vaie'e Fou (S)
 670 Vaigalu (U)
 671 Vailale (U)
 540 Vailima (A)
 672 Vailoa (U)
 749 Vailoa (S)
 541 Vaimea (A)
 542 Vaimoso (A)
 750 Vaiola (S)
 673 Vaipapa (U)
 751 Vaipouli (S)
 752 Vaipu'a (S)
 543 Vaipuna (A)
 753 Vaisala (S)
 544 Vaisigano (A)
 674 Vaitele (U)
 545 Vaitoloa (A)
 754 Vaitumaga (S)
 546 Vaivase (A)
 547 Vaoala (A)
 755 Vactupua (S)

Other Places

801 Tonga
 802 Niue
 803 Tokelau
 804 Cook Islands
 805 New Zealand
 806 Guam
 807 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
 808 Other Pacific Islands
 809 Korea
 810 China
 811 Other Asia
 812 Hawaii
 813 California
 814 Other U.S. Mainland
 815 Puerto Rico
 816 Other Places

SPECIAL LISTING II - EMPLOYERS

GOVERNMENT

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Admin. Services | 11. Fire Protection | 21. Planning and Budget |
| 2. Agriculture | 12. Governor's Office | 22. Police Protection |
| 3. Airport | 13. Immigration | 23. Port Administration |
| 4. Attorney General | 14. Internal Audit | 24. Public Defender |
| 5. Communications | 15. Manpower Resources | 25. Public Works |
| 6. Computer Center | 16. Marine Railway | 26. Samoan Affairs |
| 7. Court of Am.Sam. | 17. Marine Resources | 27. Samoan Information |
| 8. Customs | 18. Material Managmt | 28. Tax Office |
| 9. Dev. Plan. Off. | 19. Medical Services | 29. Tourism |
| 10. Education | 20. Museum | 30. Water Transport |
| | | 31. Other Government |

PRIVATE

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 32. American Can | 53. Korea House | 74. Soli's Restaurant |
| 33. Air New Zealand | 54. Kong Yung Constr. | 75. South Pacific Tours |
| 34. Bank of Hawaii | 55. Malaeimi Hotel | 76. South Pacific Traders |
| 35. Bill Satele | 56. Max Haleck | 77. Spencer's Inc. |
| 36. Burns Philip | 57. Max Haleck Theater | 78. Standard Oil of Calif. |
| 37. C.B.T. Ho-Ching | 58. Meadow Gold Samoa | 79. Star Kist Samoa |
| 38. Coca Cola | 59. Muao Mulivanu Constr. | 80. Te'o Bros. Bakery |
| 39. Frank Shimasaki | 60. Nia-Marie and Co. | 81. Thos. Guili Overseas |
| 40. G.H.C. Reid | 61. Norcoast-Beck | 82. Toko Groceries |
| 41. Galea'i Pomele | 62. Pacific Builders | 83. Toko Shimasaki Shipping |
| 42. Genco | 63. Pacific Time Corp. | 84. Transpac Corp. |
| 43. Golden Dragon | 64. Pago Bar | 85. Transpac Printing |
| 44. Grisard Marcel | 65. Americana Hotel | 86. Tropic Isle Shoppe |
| 45. Haleck Auto. | 66. Pago Pago Cinemas | 87. Tutuila Caterers |
| 46. Hartford Fire | 67. Pan Am Airways | 88. Van Camp of Samoa |
| 47. Hillside Variety | 68. Peter Reid Shipping | |
| 48. Ho-Ching/Annesley | 69. Ron Pritchard | 90. Peter J. Brennan |
| 49. Inshore Fisheries | 70. Sam Scanlan Inc. | |
| 50. John Patu Constr. | 71. Samoa Constr. | 97. OWNLR |
| 51. Kneubuhl, B.F. | 72. Samoa Transfer/Storage | 98. Other Private |
| 52. Kneubuhl Maritime | 73. Scanlan Service Station | 99. Unknown |

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES, DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

0 *PROF. GENERAL*

- 1 Professional technical and managerial occupations
- 2 Clerical and sales occupations
- 3 Service occupations
- 4 Farming, fishery, forestry and related occupations
- 5 Processing occupations
- 6 Machine trades occupations
- 7 Bench work occupations
- 8 Structural work occupations
- 9 Miscellaneous occupations

00

01 ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING

- 001 Architect
- 002 Aeronautical engineer
- 003 Electrical engineer
- 005 Civil engineer
- 007 Mechanical engineer
- 012 Industrial engineer
- 014 Marine engineer
- 017 Draftsman, n.e.c.*
- 018 Surveyor, n.e.c.
- 019 Architect and engineer, n.e.c.

02 MATHEMATICS & PHYSICAL SCIENCES

- 020 Mathematics
- 022 Chemistry
- 023 Physics
- 024 Geology
- 025 Meteorology
- 029 Mathematics & physical sciences, n.e.c.

04 LIFE SCIENCES

- 040 Agricultural sciences
- 041 Biological sciences
- 045 Psychology
- 049 Life sciences, n.e.c.

05 SOCIAL SCIENCES

- 050 Economics
- 051 Political science
- 052 History
- 054 Sociology
- 055 Anthropology
- 059 Social Sciences, n.e.c.

07 MEDICINE AND HEALTH

- 070 Physicians and surgeons
- 072 Dentist
- 073 Veterinarian
- 074 Pharmacist
- 075 Nursing
- 077 Dietitians
- 078 Medical and dental technology
- 079 Medicine and health, n.e.c.

09 EDUCATION

- 090 College and university education
- 091 Secondary School
- 092 Primary School and kindergarten
- 094 Education of handicapped
- 096 Home economics, agriculture and related education
- 097 Vocational education, n.e.c.
- 099 Education, n.e.c.

10 MUSEUM, LIBRARY & ARCHIVAL SCIENCES

- 100 Librarians
- 101 Archival science work
- 102 Museum curator and related work
- 109 Museum, library, archival sciences, n.e.d.

11 LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE

- 110 Lawyers
- 111 Judges
- 119 Law and jurisprudence, n.e.c.

12 RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

- 120 Clergyman
- 129 Religion and theology, n.e.c.

13 WRITING

- 130 Freelance writer
- 131 Writers and editors, radio and television
- 132 Writers and editors, publications
- 137 Interpreters and translators
- 139 Writing, n.e.c.

14 ART

- 141 Commercial artists
- 142 Designers
- 143 Photographers
- 144 Painters and related work
- 149 Art, n.e.c.

N.E.C. stands for not elsewhere classified

15 ENTERTAINMENT & RECREATION

- 151 Dancing
- 152 Music
- 153 Occupations in athletics & sports
- 159 Entertainment & recreation, n.e.c.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIZATION

- 160 Accountants and auditors
- 161 Budget & management analysis
- 162 Purchasing management
- 163 Sales and distribution management
- 166 Personnel & training administration
- 168 Inspectors & investigators, managerial and public service

18 MANAGERS & OFFICIALS, N.E.C.

- 180 Agriculture, forestry and fishing industry managers
- 182 Construction industry
- 183 Manufacturing industry
- 184 Transportation, communication and utilities industry
- 185 Wholesale and retail trade
- 186 Finance, insurance, and real estate
- 187 Service industry
- 188 Public administration
- 189 Misc. managers and officials, n.e.c.

19 MISC. PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL

- 191 Agents and appraisers, nec.
- 193 Radio operators
- 194 Sound recording, transcribing, and reproduction
- 195 Occupations in social & welfare work
- 196 Airplane pilots and navigators
- 197 Ship captains, mates, pilots, and engineers
- 199 Misc. professional, technical and managerial

20 STENOGRAPHY, TYPING, FILING, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

- 201 Stenographers
- 202 Stenographers
- 203 Typists
- 204 Correspondence clerks
- 205 Personnel clerks
- 206 File clerks
- 207 Indicating-machine operators
- 208 Misc. office machine operators
- 209 Stenography, typing, filing, and related occupations, n.e.c.

21 COMPUTING & ACCOUNT-RECORDING

- 210 Bookkeepers
- 211 Cashiers
- 212 Tellers
- 214 Billing-machine operators
- 215 Bookkeeping-machine operators
- 216 Computing-machine operators
- 217 Account-recording-machine operators, n.e.c.
- 219 Computing & account-recording n.e.c.

22 MATERIAL & PRODUCTION RECORDING

- 221 Production clerks
- 222 Shipping and receiving clerks
- 223 Stock clerks & related work
- 224 Weighers
- 229 Material & production recording, n.e.c.

23 INFORMATION & MESSAGE DISTRIBUTION

- 230 Messengers, errand boys, and office boys and girls
- 231 Mail clerks
- 232 Post office clerks
- 234 Mail-preparing and mail-handling-machine operators
- 235 Telephone operators
- 236 Telegraph operators
- 237 Receptionists & information clerks
- 239 Information & message distribution, n.e.c.

24 MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL

- 240 Collectors
- 241 Adjusters
- 242 Hotel clerks, n.e.c.
- 249 Miscellaneous clerical, n.e.c.

25 SALESMEN, SERVICES

- 250 Salesmen, insurance
- 251 Salesmen, securities
- 252 Salesmen, business & financial services
- 259 Salesmen, services, n.e.c.

26, 27 & 28 SALESMEN & SALESPERSONS, COMMODITIES

- 262 Salesmen and salespersons, food-stuffs, beverages, and tobacco
- 263 Salesmen and salespersons, textile textiles products & apparel
- 264 Leather and leather products
- 265 Paper and paper products

N.E.C. stands for not elsewhere classified

29 MERCHANDISING, EXCEPT SALESMEN

- 290 Sales clerks
- 299 Merchandising occupations, except salesmen, n.e.c.

30 DOMESTIC SERVICES

- 301 Day workers
- 303 Housekeepers, private family
- 304 Housemen and yardmen
- 305 Cooks, domestic
- 306 Maids, domestic
- 309 Domestic service, n.e.c.

31 FOOD & BEVERAGE PREPARATION AND SERVICES

- 310 Hostesses and stewards, food and beverage service, except ship stewards
- 311 Waiters, waitresses, and related food serving
- 312 Bartenders
- 313 Chefs & cooks, large hotels and restaurants
- 314 Chefs and cooks, small hotels and restaurants
- 315 Misc. cooks, except domestic
- 316 Meatcutters, except in slaughtering and packing houses
- 317 Misc. food & beverage preparation
- 318 Kitchen workers, nec.
- 319 Food & beverage preparation and service, n.e.c.

32 LODGING & RELATED SERVICES

- 321 Housekeepers, hotels and institutions
- 323 Maids and Housemen, hotels, restaurants and related establishments
- 324 Bellmen and related work
- 329 Lodging and related services, n.e.c.

33 BARBERING, COSMETOLOGY, AND RELATED SERVICES

- 330 Barbers
- 331 Manicurists
- 332 Hairdressers and cosmetologists
- 339 Barbering, cosmetology, and related services, nec.

34 AMUSEMENT & RECREATION SERVICES

- 340 Attendants, bowling alley and billard parlor
- 341 Attendants, golf course, tennis court
- 349 Amusement & recreation services, n.e.c.

N.E.C. not elsewhere classified

35 MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL SERVICES

- 350 Ship stewards and related work
- 352 Hostesses stewards, n.e.c.
- 354 Unlicensed midwives and practical nurses
- 355 Attendants, hospitals, morgues, and related health services
- 359 Miscellaneous personal services, n.e.c.

36 APPAREL & FURNISHING SERVICES

- 361 Laundering occupations
- 362 Dry cleaning occupations
- 369 Apparel and furnishings services, n.e.c.

37 PROTECTIVE SERVICES

- 372 Guards and watchmen, except crossing watchmen
- 373 Firemen, fire department
- 375 Policemen and detectives, public service
- 376 Policemen and detectives, except public service
- 377 Sheriffs and bailiffs
- 378 Soldiers, sailors, marines, airmen, and coast guardsmen, n.e.c.
- 379 Protective services, n.e.c.

38 BUILDING AND RELATED SERVICES

- 381 Porters and cleaners
- 382 Janitors

40 PLANT FARMING

- 403 Vegetable farming

41 ANIMAL FARMING

- 412 Poultry-farming occupations
- 413 Livestock farming occupations
- 419 Animal farming occupations, n.e.c.

43 FISHERY AND RELATED WORK

- 431 Net, seine, and trap fishermen
- 432 Line fishermen
- 433 Fishermen, miscellaneous gear
- 439 Fishery and related work, n.e.c.

42 MISCELLANEOUS FARMING & RELATED WORK

- 421 General farming occupations
- 429 Miscellaneous farming and related work, n.e.c.

44 FORESTRY OCCUPATIONS

449 Forestry occupations, n.e.c.

46 AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

467 Animal husbandry service occupations

469 Agricultural service occupations, n.e.c.

52 OCCUPATIONS IN PROCESSING OF FOOD, TOBACCO, AND RELATED PRODUCTS (Processing, Food and Related Prod.)

520 Mixing, compounding, blending, kneading, shaping, and related occupations

521 Separating, crushing, milling, chopping, grinding, and related occupations

522 Culturing, melting, fermenting, distilling, saturating, pickling, aging, and related occupations

523 Heating, rendering, melting, drying, cooling, freezing, and related occupations

524 Coating, icing, decorating, and related occupations

525 Slaughtering, breaking, curing, and related occupations

526 Cooking and baking occupations, n.e.c

529 Occupations in processing of food, tobacco, and related products, n.e.c

60 METAL MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

600 Machinists and related occupations

602 Gear machining occupations

603 Abrading occupations

609 Metal machining occupations, n.e.c

61 METALWORKING OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C

610 Hammer forging occupations

611 Press forging occupations

619 Miscellaneous metalworking occupations, n.e.c

620 Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics and repairmen

621 Aircraft mechanics and repairmen

623 Marine mechanics and repairmen

625 Engine, power transmission, and related mechanics

627 Printing and publishing mechanics and repairmen

628 Textile machinery and equipment mechanics and repairmen

629 Special industry machinery mechanics

630 General industry mechanics and repairmen

631 Powerplant mechanics and repairmen

633 Business and commercial machine repairmen

637 Utilities service mechanics and repairmen

638 Miscellaneous occupations in machine installation and repair

639 Mechanics and machinery repairmen, n.e.c

64 PAPERWORKING OCCUPATIONS

640 Paper cutting, winding, and related occupations

649 Paperworking occupations, n.e.c.

65 PRINTING OCCUPATIONS

650 Typesetters and composers

651 Printing press occupations

652 Printing machine occupations

653 Bookbinders and related occupations

659 Printing occupations, n.e.c

66 WOOD MACHINING OCCUPATIONS

660 Cabinetmakers

669 Wood machining occupations, n.e.c

70 OCCUPATIONS IN FABRICATION, ASSEMBLY, AND REPAIR OF METAL PRODUCTS, N.E.C.

700 Occupations in fabrication, assembly, and repair of jewelry, silverware, and related products

709 Miscellaneous occupations in fabrication, assembly, and repair of metal products, n.e.c.

71 OCCUPATIONS IN FABRICATION AND REPAIR OF SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL APPARATUS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

719 Occupations in fabrication and repair of scientific and medical apparatus, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks and related products, n.e.c

74 PAINTING, DECORATING, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

740 Painters, brush

749 Painting, decorating, and related occupations, n.e.c

75 OCCUPATIONS IN FABRICATION AND REPAIR OF PLASTICS, SYNTHETICS, RUBBER, AND RELATED PRODUCTS

750 Occupations in fabrication and repair of tires, tubes, tire treads, and related products

- 76 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF WOOD PRODUCTS
- 760 Bench carpenters and related work
- 769 Fabrication & repair of wood products, n.e.c.
- 78 FABRICATION & REPAIR OF TEXTILE, LEATHER, & RELATED PRODUCTS
- 786 Sewing machine operators, garment
- 787 Sewing machine operators, non-garment
- 789 Fabrication & repair of textile, leather, and related products, n.e.c.
- 79 BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
- 790 Preparation of food, tobacco, and related products, n.e.c.
- 799 Miscellaneous bench work occupation, n.e.c.
- 81 WELDING, FLAME CUTTING, AND RELATED WORK
- 812 Combination arc welders and gas welders
- 816 Flame cutters and arc cutters
- 819 Welders, flame cutters, and related occupations, n.e.c.
- 82 ELECTRICAL, ASSEMBLING, INSTALLING AND REPAIRING
- 820 Generators, motors, accessories, and related powerplant equipment
- 822 Wire communication, detection, and signaling equipment
- 823 Electronic communication, detection and signaling equipment
- 827 Large household appliances and similar commercial and industrial equipment
- 828 Electrical and electronic products, n.e.c.
- 829 Assembly, installation, and repair of electrical products, n.e.c.
- 84 PAINTING, PLASTERING, WATERPROOFING, CEMENTING, & RELATED WORK
- 840 Construction & maintenance painters and related work
- 844 Cement and concrete finishing and related work
- 849 Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing, and related work, n.e.c.
- 85 EXCAVATING, GRADING, PAVING, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS
- 859 Excavating, grading, paving, and related occupations, n.e.c.
- 86 CONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, N.E.C.
- 860 Carpenters and related occupations
- 861 Brick and stone masons and tile setters
- 862 Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, and related work
- 864 Floor laying and finishing work
- 866 Roofers and related work
- 869 Miscellaneous construction work, n.e.c.
- 89 STRUCTURAL WORK, N.E.C.
- 891 Structural maintenance, n.e.c.
- 899 Miscellaneous structural work occupations, n.e.c.
- 90 MOTOR FREIGHT OCCUPATIONS
- 900 Concrete-mixing-truck drivers
- 902 Dump-truck drivers
- 903 Truck drivers, inflammables
- 904 Trailer-truck drivers
- 905 Truck drivers, heavy
- 906 Truck drivers, light
- 909 Motor-freight occupations, nec.
- 91 TRANSPORTATION WORK, N.E.C.
- 911 Water transportation work
- 912 Air transportation
- 919 Miscellaneous transportation work, n.e.c.
- 92 PACKAGING & MATERIALS HANDLING
- 920 Packaging
- 929 Packaging & materials handling n.e.c.
- 95 PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION OF UTILITIES
- 950 Stationary engineers
- 951 Firemen and related work
- 952 Generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical light and power
- 954 Filtration, purification, and distribution of water
- 955 Disposal of refuse and sewage
- 957 Transmission of communications, n.e.c.
- 959 Production and distribution of utilities, n.e.c.

96 AMUSEMENT, RECREATION, AND MOTION
PICTURE WORK, N.E.C.

- 960 Motion picture projectionists
- 963 Radio and television production,
n.e.c.
- 969 Miscellaneous amusement, recrea-
tion, and motion pictures work,
n.e.c.

97 GRAPHIC ART WORK

- 970 Art work occupations, brush,
spray, or pen
- 971 Photoengraving occupations
- 972 Lithographers and related work
- 976 Darkroom occupations, n.e.c.
- 979 Occupations in graphic art work,
n.e.c.


```
F 88-LEVEL LINKAGE EDITOR OPTIONS SPECIFIED  NONE
DE=AULT OPTION(S) USED -  SIZE=(96256,43008)
***USERPRPG DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET
```

```

DE-AULT OPTION(S) USED - SIZE=(198256,43008)
***USERPRPG DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET

```

—

[illegible]

2944050101 91422 4071 2110 406 49999898 407998406

549444600102 2 2 3 121919 4061 2120 406 40699984
49444600103 3 2 3 12650 4061 1120 406 40640662 4074064

29440500104 3 1 4 ... 7 562 4061 ... 1120 406
29440500104 3 1 4 ... 7 562 4061 ... 1120 406
29440600105 3 1 4 ... 9 562 2141 ... 1120 406

[illegible]

4944060C108	3	2	4	92369	2141	1120	30699893	436214400
4944060C108	3	2	4	92369	2141	1120	30699893	436214400
4944060C107	3	1	4	92369	2141	1120	30699893	436214400
4944060C107	3	1	4	92369	2141	1120	30699893	436214400

009440500204 0 5.1
049440500109 3 1 4
4 270 2061 1120 496 40621498 40721444

98944060C201	1	1	2	101535	4091	—	2120	406	40259898	40799840
98944060C202	2	2	3	71139	4061	—	2120	406	40631098	31031040

[illegible]

29440600204	3	3	+	1	402	4981	1129	406	40640602
09440500205	3	2	4	6	2964	4061	1129	406	40640602

07994405CC207 3 2 4 71/67 4061 1120 406 4064C6C2 4024C64C0

4064040500208	3	2	4	21470	4061	1120	406	40640602	40240640
29940600209	3	1	4	9672	4061	1120	406	40640602	40240640

[illegible]

1794080331	112	02321	4001	1110	400	4003333	4003333
4094060302	223	11234	3251	2120	406	40681298	32599840

[illegible]

	9	467	2061	1120	406	32540602	4064C640
	3	1	4	959A406C03C5	3	1	4
	3	1	4	33944C6C03C6	3	1	4
	9	1671	2061	1120	406	325406C2	4064C640

00944060407	0	6	1	41220	4071	2110	406	40699898	40699840
40944050401	1	1	2						

51044050402	2	3	12123	4061	2120	406	40699898	40699840
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[illegible]

149440500405	3	2	3	6	960	4061	1120	406	40640602	40640640
09440600406	3	1	4	31064	4061	1120	406	40640622	40640640	

[illegible]

95944550409	4	1	4	8	869	4061	1120	406	81281298	40640640
33064050410	4	3	4	51371	2061	1120	406	40640608	52740640	

[illegible]

2899440500412	3	2	3	4	346	4061	—	2120	406	40640612	49640640
909440600413	4	1	4	12474	2061	—	1120	406	40640612	52740640	

009440600503 0 3 1 2120 215 49999808 40799840

33944050502	5	2	3	32531	4071	3120	215	49900898	40790840
40844050503	3	1	2	32160	4061	1120	215	40740662	40699840

[illegible]

119440000303	4 1 4	121782	4001	1120	215	40740601	49921549
999440500506	3 1 4	22465	2151	1120	215	40740601	49921549

00944060603 0 3 1
44944060601 1 1 2 102029 4 061 --- 2120 406 40699898 40699840

60944050602	2	2	3	8	534	4061	2120	406	40640698	81281240
194442600603	3	2	4	4	463	2151	1120	406	40640602	40640640

10944060604	3	1	4	92164	4061	1120	496	40640602	40640640
10944060605	3	2	4	5	758	4061	1120	40640602	40640640

80180193 80180140
+30 +30
1120 +30
2220 406
81731 8013
812
439440600606
0094+0000033 324
0094+0000033 324
+30 +30

009440500700 0 2 1 3 61616 3071 4120 406 4064C602 40699840

369440600702 6 2 3 6 588 4061 3120 406 40699898 40699840

EDITING PROCEDURES

Brief summaries of the abbreviations for various errors and the inconsistencies which were checked are being presented to aid persons interested in following the editing procedures for this census or adapting these checks for other census materials.

There are six checking programs for the American Samoa data set. Programs 1 and 4 check individual records for inconsistencies; program 1 was developed from the Specifications for Editing and Tabulating the 1974 Census of American Samoa, while program 4 was used to check inconsistencies which developed during the coding and editing. Program 2 compares household card against the information on the individual cards. Program 3 assists in setting up the data for Own Children analysis. Program 5 checks for illegal occupation codes, and program 6 checks all other columns for illegal information.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS

The following checks were made for individual records:

1. Age, sex, and card type.

SEX AND CARD TYPE. (Columns 12 and 13)

Sex and card type do not agree; male on female card type, or female on male card type.

AGE AND CARD TYPE. (Columns 13 and 18-19)

Age and card type do not agree. Persons either too young or too old for card type designation.

2. Birthdate.

BIRTHDATE. (Columns 14-19)

Printed for illegal birthdates. Either 0 or number greater than 31 but less than 99 for day, 0 or number greater than 12 but less than 99 for month, or 76 for year of birth was recorded.

UNKNOWN BIRTHDATE. (Columns 18-19)

Persons recorded as born in 1899 (code 99) or 1900 (code 00) who might have unknown birthdates (code 75).

BIRTH AFTER CENSUS. (Columns 14-19)

Person is recorded as being born after September 25, 1974, the date of the census.

3. Birthplace

ETHNICITY AND BIRTHPLACE. (Column 20-22 and 23)

Person is Tongan and not born in Tonga or other Pacific person not born in the Pacific region (codes 804-808), or Caucasian not born in the United States or other places (codes 812 and over).

BIRTHPLACE WRONG. (Columns 20-22 and 37-39)

All Type 4 cards are checked (persons born in 1961 and after) for birth-place. If the person was born in 1966 and before in Utulei and the mother's current residence is not Utulei, then the person is printed. If the person was born in 1967 and after in Faga'alu, but the mother's current residence is not Faga'alu, then the person is printed.

4. Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS. (Columns 13 and 24)

Person on card type 4 (child) listed as married, widowed or divorced.

UNMARRIED SPOUSE. (Columns 11 and 24)

Person is listed as SPOUSE to Household head, but not listed as married.

5. Matai

MATAI PROBLEMS. (Columns 26 and 60)

Person either listed as matai but doing communal agriculture not as a matai; or listed as a person doing communal agriculture as matai, but not a matai.

MATAI AND NO PLACE. (Columns 26 and 31-33)

The person is listed as UNTITLED, but has "NO MATAI" indicated as the place of Matai title (combination of 2 in column 26 and 998 in columns 31-33)

FEMALE MATAI. (Columns 12 and 26)

Female recorded as matai.

6. Own mother (for Own Children analysis)

DEAD MOTHER AND CHILDREN. (Columns 37-39 and 40-41)

The mother is listed as dead (998 in columns 37-39), but appears as an 'own mother' with a person number in columns 40-41.

7. Malaeimi check. The village of Malaeimi was originally not given a code because it was not identified as a village during the 1970 census. Since several codes were used for it, this check resolved conflicts.

MALAEIMI CHECK. (Columns 20-22, 31-33, 34-36, 37-39, 42-44, 45-47,
48-50, 52-54, 55-57, 68-70)

Person is listed if 399 is coded for a place. We are checking for Malaeimi people.

8. Ethnicity and parent's birthplace.

ETHNICITY AND PARENTS BIRTHPLACE. (Columns 23, 34-36 and 42-44)

Person is listed as Tongan, but both parents not born in Tonga; or Caucasian and both parents not born in places 812 and over; or Samoan and both parents not born in Samoa.

9. Education

SCH ATTEND AND AGE. (Columns 13, 51 and 58-59)

Listed for persons older than 15 but attending elementary school.

TOO MUCH SCHOOLING. (Columns 55-57 and 58-59)

The person has been in school for 8 years or more, but does not have a secondary school listed. The place of secondary school attendance should be added.

TOO LITTLE SCHOOLING. (Columns 55-57 and 58-59)

The person has been in school less than 7 years, but has a secondary school noted. No secondary school should appear.

YEARS OF SCHOOLING BUT NO PLACE. (Columns 52-54, 55-57 and 58)

The person has a number of years of schooling given in columns 58-59, but no place of primary or secondary school attendance given.

NO YEARS OF SCHOOLING, BUT PLACE. (Columns 52-54, 55-57 and 58-59)

The person has no years of schooling given in columns 58-59, but does have a place of primary or secondary school attendance given.

NON ATTENDANCE. (Columns 52-54 and 55-57)

Coding problem. The person has been listed as never attending primary school, but attending secondary school. Check original coding forms to determine change.

SCHOOL & FULL-TIME WORK. (Columns 51 and 61 or 73)

Person attending school but also has full-time work in agriculture or paid employment.

SCHOOL AND NOT EMPLOYED. (Columns 51 and 77)

Person attending school but also listed as unemployed.

EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION. (Columns 58-59 and 65-67)

Person is listed if he/she has less than 10 years of education, but is listed as a professional worker (columns 65-67 are 120 or less).

10. Employment.

NO EMPLOYMENT NOTED. (Columns 60, 64, 75 and 76)

None of the variables for employment activity have been coded.

AGRICULTURE. (Columns 60-63)

Discrepancy in agriculture information. If person not in agriculture, none of the agriculture variables should be coded. If person is in agriculture, all agriculture variables should be coded.

AGRICULTURE AND DPNT. (Columns 60 and 76)

Person is listed as working in agriculture, and also dependent.

FULL TIME WORK AND AGRI. (Columns 61 and 73)

Person is recorded working full-time both in agriculture and in paid employment.

WORK. (Columns 64-73)

Discrepancy in paid employment information. If person not in paid employment, none of the paid employment variables should be coded. If person is in paid employment, all paid employment variables should be coded.

WORK AND DEPENDENT. (Columns 64 and 76)

Person is working full-time, but also listed as dependent.

WORK AND UNEMPLOYED. (Columns 64 and 77)

Person is listed as working, but also unemployed.

WORK AND SICK. (Columns 64 and 78)

Person is working full time, but is also temporarily unemployed because of sickness or vacation.

NURSE OUTSIDE HOSPITAL. (Columns 65-67 and 71-72)

If the person is listed as nurse (columns 65-67 are 075 or 354), but the place of employment is not Medical Services, the person is printed.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE. (Columns 65-67 and 71-72)

All persons working in the development planning office are printed. Those listed as teachers in columns 65-67 should be changed to Department of Education (10 in columns 71-72).

OCCUPATION = EMPLOYER. (Columns 65-67 and 71-72)

Miscoding of employment information.

FISHERMAN. (Columns 65-67)

Checking for accuracy of codes for types of employment in tuna canneries.

OTHER INCOME AND DPNT. (Columns 75 and 76)

Person receives other income but is also dependent.

EMPLOYED AND TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED. (Columns 64 and 78)

Person is listed as employed in paid employment and temporarily unemployed.

IN SCHOOL AND TEMP. UNEM. (Columns 51 and 78)

Persons attending school should not be listed as temporarily unemployed.

HIGH SCHOOL GRAD UNEMPLOYED. (Columns 58-59, 60, 64, 77)

Person is high school graduate (12 years of schooling) but not employed at time of census.

0001	COMMON PAGE, 1L	
0002	DIMENSION ID(50), JD(10)	
0003	INTERGE=2 C1,C6,C9,C12,C13,C14,C16,C18,C24,C51,C58,C60,C61,C62, 1C64,C65,C68,C71,C73,C74,C76,C77,C79,C81,C83,C89,C91,C92,C93, 1C95,C26,C85,C78	
0004	1 FORMAT(12,3X,13,12,1X,211,312,4X,11,1X,11,24X,11,6X,12,311,1X,11, 1213,12,11,12,311,412,2X,12,211,212,11,2A1,3X,A3,A2,311,312,13, 2411,412,12,313,11,213,12,511,213,12,11,12,311,612,211,212) DATA JD/17,18,19,21,22,23,25,26,34/ 101 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE') 102 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, NON ATTENDANCE') 103 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, DEAD MOTHER AND CHILDREN') 104 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, TOO MUCH SCHOOLING') 105 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, TOO LITTLE SCHOOLING') 106 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, BIRTHPLACE WRONG') 350 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, YEARS OF SCHOOLING BUT NO PLACE') 351 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, NO YEARS OF SCHOOLING BUT PLACE') 107 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, NURSE OUTSIDE HOSPITAL') 108 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, MATAI AND NO PLACE') 109 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION') 110 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, ETHNICITY AND BIRTHPLACE') 3803 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, ETHNICITY AND PARENTS BIRTHPL') 111 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, UNMARRIED SPOUSE') 112 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, EMPLOYED AND TEMP UNEMPLOYED') 113 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, MALAEIMI CHECK') 114 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, HIGH SCHOOL GRAD UNEMPLOYED') 115 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, FEMALE MATAI') 116 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, UNKNOWN BIRTHDATE') 117 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, OCCUPATION = EMPLOYER') 118 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, FISHERMAN') 119 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, UNMARRIED PERSON WITH CH') 120 FORMAT(1X,2A1,1X,A3,2X,A2,2214,, IN SCHOOL AND TEMP. UNEM.')	
0005	1409 FORMAT(16,213,12,5X,314,78X,, BIRTHDATE')	
0006	1309 FORMAT(16,213,12,2X,13,90X,, SEX AND CARD TYPE')	
0007	1809 FORMAT(16,213,12,2X,13,314,78X,, AGE AND CARD TYPE')	
0008	1819 FORMAT(16,213,12,5X,314,78X,, BIRTH AFTER CENSUS')	
0009	2409 FORMAT(16,213,12,2X,13,12X,13,75X,, MARITAL STATUS')	
0010	2609 FORMAT(16,213,12,20X,13,6X,13,63X,, MATAI PROBLEMS')	
0011	5109 FORMAT(16,213,12,2X,13,8X,14,6X,213,66X,, SCH ATTEND AND AGE')	
0012	5119 FORMAT(16,213,12,23X,13,6X,13,15X,13,42X,, SCHOOL & FULL-TIME WORK	
0013	1')	
0014	5177 FORMAT(16,213,12,23X,13,33X,13,33X,, SCHOOL AND NOT EMPLOYED')	
0015	6009 FORMAT(16,213,12,29X,313,57X,, AGRICULTURE')	
0016	6019 FORMAT(16,213,12,29X,13,24X,13,36X,, AGRICULTURE AND DPNT')	
0017	6109 FORMAT(16,213,12,32X,13,15X,13,42X,, FULL TIME WORK AND AGRI')	
0018	6409 FORMAT(16,213,12,38X,13,15X,13,36X,, WORK AND DEPENDENT')	
0019	6509 FORMAT(16,213,12,38X,213,15X,13,33X,, WORK AND UNEMPLOYED')	
0020	6519 FORMAT(16,213,12,38X,213,18X,13,30X,, WORK AND SICK')	
0021	6529 FORMAT(16,213,12,39X,513,42X,, WORK')	
0022	7409 FORMAT(16,213,12,53X,213,36X,, OTHER INCOME AND DPNT')	
0023	7609 FORMAT(16,213,12,29X,13,6X,13,12X,213,36X,, NO EMPLOYMENT NOTED')	
0024	7981 FORMAT(16,213,12,65X,313,3X,313,3X,13,3X,, NO CHILDREN')	
0025	7982 FORMAT(16,213,12,65X,213,24X,, SURVIVED GT TOTAL')	
0026	8192 FORMAT(16,213,12,65X,213,12X,13,9X,, CH DEAD AND ALIVE')	
0027	8390 FORMAT(16,213,12,71X,13,3X,13,12X,13,, TOO MANY CHILDREN')	
0028	8399 FORMAT(16,213,12,71X,13,21X,, WRONG AGE FIRST CH')	

0130

IF (C61.NE.8) GO TO 500

0131

IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0132

WRITE(3,5119) ND.C1.C6.C9.C51.C61.C73

0133

IL = IL + 1

0134

500 IF (C73.NE.8) GO TO 510

C PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL AND *UNEMPLOYED* (STUDENTS SHOULD NOT
C BE LISTED AS UNEMPLOYED)

0135

IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0136

WRITE(3,5119) ND.C1.C6.C9.C51.C61.C73

0137

IL = IL + 1

0138

510 IF (C77.EQ.0) GO TO 520

0139

IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0140

WRITE(3,5177) ND.C1.C6.C9.C51.C77

0141

IL = IL + 1

C PERSONS OLDER THAN 33 YEARS ATTENDING HIGH SCHOOL

0142

520 IF (C13.NF.2.AND.C13.NE.3) GO TO 580

0143

IF (C18-41) 581,583,583

0144

583 IF (C18-76) 580,580,581

0145

581 IF (C58.GE.13) GO TO 580

0146

IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0147

WRITE(3,5109) ND.C1.C6.C9.C13.C18.C51.C58

0148

IL = IL + 1

0149

580 IAGE = C18 + C58 - 70

0150

IF (IAGE.LE.0) GO TO 599

0151

IF (C13.F0.4) GO TO 599

0152

IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0153

WRITE(3,5109) ND.C1.C6.C9.C13.C18.C51.C58

0154

IL = IL + 1

0155

599 CONTINUE

C PERSONS NOT IN AGRICULTURE, BUT HAVING CODED INFORMATION

0156

IF (C60) 600,600,601

0157

600 IF (C61) 605,604,605

0158

604 IF (C62) 605,610,605

0159

605 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0160

WRITE(3,6009) ND.C1.C6.C9.C60.C61.C62

0161

IL = IL + 1

0162

GO TO 610

C IN AGRICULTURE AND DEPENDENT

0163

601 IF (C76.EQ.0) GO TO 610

0164

IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD

0165

WRITE(3,6019) ND.C1.C6.C9.C60.C76

0166

IL = IL + 1

C FULL-TIME WORK IN BOTH AGRICULTURE AND WAGE EMPLOYMENT

0167

610 IF (C61.NE.8) GO TO 640

0168

IF (C73.NE.8) GO TO 640

0169 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
0170 WRITE(3,6109) ND,C1,C6,C9,C61,C73
0171 IL = IL + 1

C WORK AND DLDPEND
C

0172 640 IF (C64) 641,641,642
0173 642 IF (C76,EO,0) GO TO 763
0174 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
0175 WRITE(3,6409) ND,C1,C6,C9,C64,C76
0176 IL = IL + 1
0177 GO TO 763

C WORK AND *UNEMPLOYED*
C

0178 641 IF (C77) 645,645,644
0179 644 IF (C65,NE,0) GO TO 645
0180 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
0181 WRITE(3,6509) ND,C1,C6,C9,C64,C65,C77
0182 IL = IL + 1

C WORK AND *TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED*
C

0183 645 IF (C78,NE,2) GO TO 643
0184 IF (C65,NE,0) GO TO 763
0185 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
0186 WRITE(3,6519) ND,C1,C6,C9,C64,C65,C78
0187 IL = IL + 1
0188 GO TO 763

C NO WAGE LABOR AND HAVING CODED INFORMATION
C

0189 643 IF (C77,NE,0) GO TO 730
0190 IF (C78,NE,0) GO TO 730
0191 IF (C65,NE,0) GO TO 650
0192 IF (C68,NE,0) GO TO 650
0193 IF (C71,NE,0) GO TO 650
0194 IF (C73,NE,0) GO TO 650
0195 GO TO 730
0196 650 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
0197 WRITE(3,6529) ND,C1,C6,C9,C64,C65,C68,C71,C73
0198 IL = IL + 1

C RECEIVING INCOME AND DEPENDENT
C

0199 730 IF (C74) 741,741,742
0200 742 IF (C76,EO,0) GO TO 741
0201 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
0202 WRITE(3,7409) ND,C1,C6,C9,C74,C76
0203 IL = IL + 1
0204 741 CONTINUE

C CHECK TO MAKE CERTAIN SOME EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION IS NOTED
C

0205 IF(C76) 761,761,762
0206 761 IF(C60) 764,764,763

0207 764 IF (C64) 765,765,763
 0208 765 IF (C74) 766,766,763
 0209 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
 0210 WRITE(3,7609)ND,C1,C6,C9,C60,C64,C74,C76
 0211 IL = IL + 1
 0212 GU TO 763

C CHECK FOR EMPLOYMENT

0213 762 IF (C60) 767,767,768
 0214 767 IF (C64) 769,769,768
 0215 769 IF (C74) 763,763,768
 0216 768 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
 0217 WRITE(3,7609)ND,C1,C6,C9,C60,C64,C74,C76
 0218 IL = IL + 1
 0219 CONTINUE

C IF NO CHILDREN EVER BORN SHOULD BE NO FERTILITY INFORMATION

0220 IF (C13,NE,3) GO TO 10
 0221 IF (C79) 790,790,791
 0222 790 IF (C81) 789,770,789
 0223 770 IF (C83) 789,771,789
 0224 771 IF (C89) 787,772,789
 0225 772 IF (C91) 789,773,789
 0226 773 IF (C92) 789,774,789
 0227 774 IF (C95) 789,10,789
 0228 789 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
 0229 WRITE(3,7981) ND,C1,C6,C9,C79,C81,C83,C89,C91,C92,C95
 0230 IL = IL + 1

C MORE CHILDREN SURVIVING THAN EVER BORN

0231 791 IF (C81-C79) 793,793,792
 0232 792 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
 0233 WRITE(3,7982) ND,C1,C6,C9,C79,C81
 0234 IL = IL + 1

C NO CHILDREN SURVIVING, BUT LAST CHILD ALIVE

0235 793 IF (C81,NE,C) GO TO 794
 0236 IF (C92,EO,2) GO TO 794
 0237 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
 0238 WRITE(3,8192) ND,C1,C6,C9,C79,C81,C92
 0239 IL = IL + 1

C MOTHER YOUNGER THAN 15 OR OLDER THAN 50 WHEN FIRST CHILD BORN

0240 794 CONTINUE
 0241 IF (C83,EO,99) GO TO 799
 0242 IF (C83 - 15) 795,796,796
 0243 796 IF (C83 - 50) 799,799,795
 0244 795 IF (IL,GE,55) CALL HEAD
 0245 WRITE(3,8399) ND,C1,C6,C9,C83
 0246 IL = IL + 1

C MOTHER YOUNGER WHEN LAST CHILD BORN THAN WHEN FIRST CHILD BORN

C

```
0247 IF(C18.GT.75) C18=C18-100
0248 IAGE=C89-C18
0249 IF (IAGE - 15) 803,803,801
0250 IF (IAGE - 50) 804,804,803
0251 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
0252 WRITE(3,8918) ND.C1.C6.C9.C18.C89.IAGE
0253 IL = IL + 1
0254 IF (IAGE.GE.C83) GO TO 806
0255 IF (C83.EQ.99) GO TO 800
0256 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
0257 WRITE(3,8389) ND.C1.C6.C9.C83.IAGE
0258 IL = IL + 1
```

C MORE THAN ONE CHILD PER YEAR BORN

C

```
0259 806 IDIF=IAGE-C83
0260 IF (C79.EQ.1) GO TO 800
0261 JDIF = C79 - 1
0262 IF (IDIF.GE.JDIF) GO TO 800
0263 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
0264 WRITE(3,8390) ND.C1.C6.C9.C83.C89.IAGE
0265 IL = IL + 1
0266 800 CONTINUE
```

C ONE CHILD, ALIVE BUT NOT SURVIVING

C

```
0267 IF (C92-1) 950,920,921
0268 IF (C79.NE.1) GO TO 950
0269 IF (C81.EQ.1) GO TO 950
0270 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
0271 WRITE(3,9279) ND.C1.C6.C9.C79.C81.C92
0272 IL = IL + 1
0273 GO TO 950
```

C LAST CHILD DEAD, NOT GIVEN AS ALIVE IN MONTH AND YEAR OF DEATH

C

```
0274 921 ICHLD=C79-C81
0275 IF (C93 - 98) 915,910,915
0276 IF (C95 - 98) 914,910,914
0277 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
0278 WRITE(3,9609) ND.C1.C6.C9.C92.C93.C95
0279 IL = IL + 1
```

C CHILDREN BORN AND SURVIVING ARE EQUAL, BUT LAST CHILD LISTED AS DEAD

C

```
0280 914 IF(ICHLD) 922,922,950
0281 922 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
0282 WRITE(3,9279) ND.C1.C6.C9.C79.C81.C92
0283 IL = IL + 1
```

C LAST CHILD DIED BEFORE IT WAS BORN

C

```
0284 950 IF(C95-C89) 951,952,953
0285 951 IF (IL.GE.55) CALL HEAD
```

```

0286 WRITE(3,9589) ND,C1,C6,C9,C85,C89,C93,C95
0287 IL = IL + 1
0288 952 IF (C93-C85) 954,953,953
0289 954 IF (IL-GE.55) CALL HEAD
0290 WRITE(3,9589) ND,C1,C6,C9,C85,C89,C93,C95
0291 IL = IL + 1
0292 953 CONTINUE

C
C DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE AND TEACHING
C
0293 IF (ID(35) - 9) 5,4,5
0294 4 IF (IL-GF.57) CALL HEAD
0295 WRITE(3,101)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB),LB=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
0296 IL = IL + 1

C
C PRIMARY-SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION NOT ATTENDED
C
0297 5 IF (ID(25)-NE.998) GO TO310
0298 IF (ID(26) - 998) 9,310,9
0299 9 IF (IL-GE.57) CALL HEAD
0300 WRITE(3,102)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB),LB=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
0301 IL = IL + 1

C
C DEAD MOTHER WITH CHILDREN IN HOUSE
C
0302 310 IF (ID(19)-NE.998) GO TO 20
0303 IF (ID(20) - 98) 19,20,19
0304 19 IF (IL-GF.57) CALL HEAD
0305 WRITE(3,103)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB),LB=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
0306 IL = IL + 1

C
C PERSONS MORE THAN 8 YEARS SCHOOLING, BUT NO SECONDARY SCHOOL
C
0307 20 IF (ID(27)-LE.8) GO TO 30
0308 IF (ID(26) - 0) 30,21,22
0309 22 IF (ID(26) - 998) 30,21,30
0310 21 IF (IL-GE.57) CALL HEAD
0311 WRITE(3,104)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB),LB=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
0312 IL = IL + 1

C
C PERSONS LESS THAN 6 YRS SCHOOL, BUT WITH SECONDARY SCHOOL
C
0313 30 IF (ID(27)-GT.6) GO TO 36
0314 IF (ID(26)-EQ.0) GO TO 35
0315 IF (ID(26)-EQ.998) GO TO 35
0316 IF (IL-GE.57) CALL HEAD
0317 WRITE(3,105)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB),LB=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
0318 IL = IL + 1
0319 GO TO 40
0320 35 IF (ID(27)-EQ.0) GO TO 37
0321 36 IF (ID(25) - 0) 40,361,362

```



```

0360 IF (ID(33).GT.120) GO TO 80
0361 IF (ID(33).EQ.0) GO TO 80
0362 IF (ID(33).EQ.92) GO TO 80
0363 IF (ID(33).EQ.98) GO TO 80
0364 IF (ID(27) - 10) 71.AC.80
0365 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0366 WRITE(3,109)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1.(ID(LB),LB=25,28).(ID(LC),LC=32,35).ID(40)
IL = IL + 1
0367

```

C ETHNICITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

```

0368 IF (ID(12) - 3)3804.81.82
0369 IF (ID(11) - 801) 3800.90.3800
0370 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0371 WRITE(3,110)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1.(ID(LB),LB=25,28).(ID(LC),LC=32,35).ID(40)
IL = IL + 1
0372 IF (ID(21) - 8C1) 3800.3801.3800
0373 IF (ID(18) - 8C1) 3800.90.3800
0374 IF (ID(12) - 6) 90.83.84
0375 IF (ID(11) - 804) 85.86.86
0376 IF (ID(11).EQ.805) GO TO 90
0377 IF (ID(11) - 808) 84.84.85
0378 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0379 WRITE(3,110)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1.(ID(LB),LB=25,28).(ID(LC),LC=32,35).ID(40)
IL = IL + 1
0380 GO TO 90
0381 IF (ID(12).NE.8) GO TO 90
0382 IF (ID(11) - 812) 841.840.840
0383 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0384 WRITE(3,110)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1.(ID(LB),LB=25,28).(ID(LC),LC=32,35).ID(40)
IL = IL + 1
0387 IF (ID(21) - 812)3800.802.802
0388 IF (ID(18) - 812)3800.90.90
0389 IF (ID(12).NE.1) GO TO 90
0390 IF (ID(21) - 709) 805.805.3800
0391 IF (ID(18) - 709) 90.90.3800
0392 IF (ID(18).EQ.999) GO TO 90
0393 IF (ID(21).EQ.999) GO TO 90
0394 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0395 WRITE(3,38C3)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1).(ID(LB),LB=25,28).(ID(LC),LC=32,35).ID(40)
IL = IL + 1
0397

```

C UNMARRIED HUSBANDS AND WIVES

```

0398 IF (ID(5).NE.2) GO TO 200
0399 IF (ID(13) - 2) 91.200.91
0400 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0401 WRITE(3,111)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
1.(ID(LB),LB=25,28).(ID(LC),LC=32,35).ID(40)
IL = IL + 1
0402

```

13/38/43

DATE = 75322

MAIN

FORTAN IV G LEVEL 21

C TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED

0403 200 IF (ID(40).NE.2) GO TO 210
0404 IF (ID(32) - 0) 209,210,209
0405 209 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0406 WRITE(3,112)(ID(L).L=1,5),(ID(LA).LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M).M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB).LB=25,28),(ID(LC).LC=32,35),ID(40)
C407 IL = IL + 1

C MALAEIMI CHECK

0408 210 DO 211 I=1,10
0409 IX = JD(I)
0410 IF (ID(IX) - 399) 211,212,211
0411 211 CONTINUE
0412 GO TO 220
0413 212 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0414 WRITE(3,113)(ID(L).L=1,5),(ID(LA).LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M).M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB).LB=25,28),(ID(LC).LC=32,35),ID(40)
C415 IL = IL + 1

C HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE UNEMPLOYED

0416 220 IF (ID(27).LT.12) GO TO 230
0417 IF (ID(40).NE.0) GO TO 230
0418 IF (ID(27).EQ.99) GO TO 230
0419 IF (ID(24).EQ.1) GO TO 230
0420 IF (ID(28) - 1) 221,230,230
0421 221 IF (ID(32) - 1) 222,230,230
0422 222 IF (ID(39) - 1) 223,230,230
0423 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0424 WRITE(3,114)(ID(L).L=1,5),(ID(LA).LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M).M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB).LB=25,28),(ID(LC).LC=32,35),ID(40)
C425 IL = IL + 1
0426 230 CONTINUE

C PERSONS BORN IN 1899 OR 1900 FOR UNKNOWN DATES OF BIRTH

0427 IF (ID(10).NE.99) GO TO 3240
0428 241 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0429 WRITE(3,116)(ID(L).L=1,5),(ID(LA).LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M).M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB).LB=25,28),(ID(LC).LC=32,35),ID(40)
C430 IL = IL + 1
0431 GO TO 242
0432 3240 IF (ID(10)) 241,241,242

C CASES WHERE EMPLOYER AND OCCUPATION ARE THE SAME, AND FISHERMEN

0433 242 IF (ID(33)) 250,250,245
0434 245 IF (ID(33) - ID(35)) 250,246,250
0435 246 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0436 WRITE(3,117)(ID(L).L=1,5),(ID(LA).LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M).M=17,23)
1,(ID(LB).LB=25,28),(ID(LC).LC=32,35),ID(40)
C437 IL = IL + 1
0438 250 IF (ID(33) - 434) 253,251,251
0439 251 IF (ID(33) - 439) 252,252,253

```

0440 252 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0441 WRITE(3,118)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
0442 1.(ID(LR),LR=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
      IL = IL + 1

```

C PEOPLE UNMARRIED WITH CHILDREN

```

0443 253 IF (ID(13).NE.1) GO TO3260
0444 IF (ID(41).EQ.0) GO TO3260
0445 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0446 WRITE(3,119)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
0447 1.(ID(LB),LR=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
      IL = IL + 1

```

C TEMPORARILY UNEMPLOYED AND IN SCHOOL

```

0448 3260 IF (ID(24).NE.1) GO TO 270
0449 IF (ID(4C).EQ.0) GO TO 270
0450 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0451 WRITE(3,120)(ID(L),L=1,5),(ID(LA),LA=10,13),ID(15),(ID(M),M=17,23)
0452 1.(ID(LB),LR=25,28),(ID(LC),LC=32,35),ID(40)
0453 IL = IL + 1
0454 270 CONTINUE
0455 GO TO 10
0456 999 CONTINUE
0457 STOP
      END

```

0001 SURROUTINE HEAD
COMMON IPAGE, IL

0002 WRITE(3,4)

0003 WRITE(3,3)

0004 WRITE(3,5) IPAGE

0005 WRITE(3,4)

0006 WRITE(3,3)

0007

0008 3 FORMAT(1X,'ED HH PN PLN YR BTH ETH MS MAY AI MRP MRS MPN FBP

1FRS RES PRS SCS YRS AGR PEM OCC PPE EMP TUE')

5 FORMAT(1H1,' PROGRAM 1: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE',I4)

4 FORMAT(1X,'COUNT C1 C6 9SX CT MB DB YB MS MT 51 YS AG HR 62 WG

10C PW EM HR DE DP UE TU CB CS FB MR YB SR VB MD YD IA')

IL = 0

IPAGE = IPAGE + 1

RETURN

END

0011

0012

0013

0014

PROGRAM 1: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA: PAGE 1										COUNT C1 C6 P95X CR YB MS MT 51 YS AG HR 62 WG DC PW EM HR DE DP UF TU CB CS FB MR YR SR VB MD YD IA																							
COUNT	HH	CN	PLN	CR	YB	MS	MT	51	YS	AG	HR	62	WG	DC	PW	EM	HR	DE	DP	UF	TU	CB	CS	FB	MR	YR	SR	VB	MD	YD	IA		
24	37	3	8	1	26	738	998	2	213	738	998	98	738	998	213	517	998	8	0	1	439	203	79	0	FISHERMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	20	1	6	0	619	2	3	2	213	628	998	98	610	998	619	506	506	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	21	10	2	3	628	998	98	610	998	619	506	506	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	21	37	24	2	213	628	998	98	667	998	213	628	0	4	0	1	438	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	26	3	8	7	44	620	998	98	613	998	213	620	620	0	8	0	1	434	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	31	8	7	44	620	998	98	613	998	213	620	620	0	8	0	1	434	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	31	8	7	44	620	998	98	613	998	213	620	620	0	8	0	1	434	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	37	33	7	11	44	620	998	98	613	998	213	620	620	0	8	0	1	434	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	37	33	7	11	44	620	998	98	613	998	213	620	620	0	8	0	1	434	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	37	35	4	53	37	502	998	2	213	502	502	213	502	502	7	0	1	438	203	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	46	3	2	7	0	114	998	98	114	998	213	103	103	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	46	3	2	7	0	114	998	98	114	998	213	103	103	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	47	4	2	7	12	302	998	98	302	998	213	407	103	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	47	4	2	7	12	302	998	98	302	998	213	407	103	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	47	4	2	7	12	302	998	98																									

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHECKING FOR PROGRAM 2

This program checks to make certain that the information on the household cards corresponds to the collected data for individual cards.

These are some of the variables used:

IAGE: The year of birth (c. 18-19)

IZERO: A small array for the employment information. All persons on type 4 cards (youths) should have zeros in columns 61-75, and should be Dependent.

BLANK: Only women should have fertility information. This small array is used to test for this in columns 79-96. (The data variable 'B' is used for comparison.)

The arrays I and IN are made up of the following:

1. Enumeration District number (c. 1-2)
2. Village of residence (c. 3-5)
3. Household number (c. 6-8)
4. Person number (c. 9-10), but for card type 1 this gives the total males in household
5. Total females for card type 1, otherwise ignored (c. 11&12)
6. Sex, ignored for card type 1 (c. 12)
7. Card type (c. 13)

The following ERROR messages may occur:

SEXES. If the total males on the card type 1 is different from the males summed up within the household, then this message appears. The numbers given are the line number, all of array IN, the number of males (MALES) and the number of females (IFEM) for the summation. Similarly, this message is printed if the number of females is inconsistent.

NEW ED. When a New Enumeration District is found, this message is printed. This will be legal if an entered ED has been read and a new one is beginning, but illegal if this appears in the middle of an ED. By using the NEW ED messages which are legal, the illegal codes can be corrected. The line number, the new ED and the old ED are printed.

HOUSEHOLD: Similarly, when a household is out of order, this message is printed. The line number, I and IN are printed.

NO HEAD: If a household is read completely and no head is found, this message is printed. IX is set initially to '0'; when a head is found within the household, IX becomes 1. If, when a new household is started, IX is still '0' then no head was found. The line number and IN are printed.

CARD TYPE AND BLANKS. If a man or a youth has fertility (c. 79-96) information, or if a woman does NOT have fertility information, then this message is printed. The line number and the line are also printed.

CARD TYPE 4 AND EMPLOYED. A youth who is listed as employed is illegal. This message is printed. Columns 61-75 should be zero.

CARD TYPE 4 AND OLDER GENERATION. A youth should not be listed as related to household head in the first ascending generation (c. 11=6). This should be changed.

WRONG CARD TYPE. This message is printed if there is a number greater than 4 in column 13 (card type).

PERSON NUMBER. If a person number is out of order within a household, this message is printed. Refer to the original coding forms to correct this.

MORE THAN ONE HEAD. This message is printed when more than one head is found. More than one person in the household has column 11=1. Only the first person in the household should be head.

MORE THAN ONE SPOUSE. This message is printed when more than one spouse (husband or wife) is found. More than one person in the household has column 11=2. Only one person can be spouse.

YOUNGER GENERATION. This message is printed when someone in a younger generation (c. 11=3) is actually older than the household head. Sometimes these are legal, e.g. son-in-law, but sometimes they are illegal.

C PROGRAM 2. AMERICAN SAMOA CENSUS. THIS PROGRAM CHECKS TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT
C THE INFORMATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD CARDS CORRESPONDS TO THE COLLECTED DATA
C FOR INDIVIDUAL CARDS. SOME AIDS:

C IAGE IS THE YEAR OF BIRTH

C IZEPO IS USED TO CHECK TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT ALL YOUTHS ARE LISTED AS

C DEPENDENT (TYPE 4 CAPDS)

C BLANK IS USED TO CHECK THAT ONLY WOMEN HAVE CHILDREN

C I(1) IS ID NUMBER. I(2) IS VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE. I(3) IS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER.

C I(4) IS PERSON NUMBER IN HOUSE EXCEPT FOR CARD TYPE (CT) 1 WHERE IT IS

C NUMBER OF MALES IN THE HOUSE. I(5) IS FEMALES FOR CT1. OTHERWISE IGNORED.

C I(6) IS SEX, BUT IGNORED FOR CT1. I(7) IS CARD TYPE

C COMMON IPAGE. IL

C DIMENSION BLANK(5), IZERO(5), I(7), IN(7)

C DIMENSION Y(11)

C DATA R//

C DATA JZ//CCCC//

C DATA JZA//CC//

C 1 FORMAT(12,213,12,311,212,12,44,11,1,1,1,12A4,1X,2A2,4A4)

C 100 FORMAT(16,214,4X,415,36X, SEXES)

C 101 FORMAT(16,214,60X, NEW ED)

C 102 FORMAT(16,314,56X, HOUSEHOLD)

C 110 FORMAT(16,214,60X, NO HEAD)

C 122 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, CARD TYPE AND BLANKS)

C 143 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, CARD TYPE 4 AND EMPLOYED)

C 144 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, CARD TYPE 4 AND OLDER GENERATION)

C 151 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, WRONG CARD TYPE)

C 145 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, PERSON NUMBER)

C 103 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, MORE THAN ONE HEAD)

C 104 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,4A4,2A2, MORE THAN ONE SPOUSE)

C 105 FORMAT(16,314,20X,514,16X, YOUNGER GENERATION)

C IPAGE = 1

C CALL HEAD

C IERR=0

C K=0

C MALES=0

C IFEM=C

C DO 5 IZ = 1,7

C 5 IN(IZ)=0

C NATAI = 0

C IX = 0

C 11 READ((C,I,ERR=80,END=90) I,MM,MF,IAGE,Y(1),MS,Y(2),MT,(Y(12),IZ=3,

C 111), IZERO, BLANK

C K=K+1

C IF THERE IS A NEW TYPE 1 CARD, CHECK COLLECTED INFORMATION FOR MALES,

C FEMALES, PROPER FD, PROPER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER, AND FOR HEAD IN PREVIOUS HOUSE-

C HOLD (THERE SHOULD BE AT LEAST 1)

C IF (I(7).NE.1) GO TO 10

C IF (MALES - IN(4)) 6,7,6

C 7 IF (IFEM - IN(5)) 6,8,6

C 6 IF (ILGE.57) CALL HEAD

C WRITE(3,100) K,IN(1),IN(3),IN(4),IN(5),MALES, IFEM

C IL = IL + 1

C 8 IF (I(1) - IN(1)) 12,9,12

C 12 IF (ILGE.57) CALL HEAD

C WRITE(3,101) K,I(1),IN(1)

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MAIN

FORTAN IV G LEVEL 21

```
0041 9 IHH = IN(3) + 1
0042 IF (I(3) - IHH) 20,21,20
0043 20 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0044 WRITE(3,102) K,I(1),I(3),IN(3)
0045 IL = IL + 1
0046 21 IF (IX - 1) 22,23,22
0047 22 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0048 WRITE(3,110) K,IN(1),IN(3)
0049 IL = IL + 1
0050 23 MALES = 0
0051 IFEM = 0
0052 ISP = 0
0053 MATAI = 0
```

C ESTABLISH THE INFORMATION TO BE CHECKED AGAINST THE NEW HOUSEHOLD.

```
0054 IX = 0
0055 DO 2 J = 1,3
0056 2 IN(J) = I(J)
0057 IN(4) = MM
0058 IN(5) = MF
0059 ID = 0
0060 GO TO 11
0061 10 IF (I(7).GT.4) GO TO 150
0062 11 IF (I(7) - 3) 120,130,140
```

C PRINT IF THE CARD TYPE IS INCORRECT

```
0063 150 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0064 WRITE(3,151) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
0065 IL = IL + 1
0066 GO TO 11
0067 120 MALES = MALES + 1
```

C PRINT IF A MALE HAS FERTILITY INFORMATION

```
0068 DO 121 IY=1,5
0069 IF (BLANK(IY) - 8) 123,121,123
0070 121 CONTINUE
0071 GO TO 200
0072 123 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0073 WRITE(3,122) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
0074 IL = IL + 1
0075 GO TO 200
0076 130 IFEM = IFEM + 1
```

C PRINT IF A FEMALE HAS NO FERTILITY INFORMATION

```
0077 DO 131 IY = 1,5
0078 IF (BLANK(IY) - 8) 131,133,131
0079 131 CONTINUE
0080 GO TO 200
0081 133 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0082 WRITE(3,122) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
0083 IL = IL + 1
0084 GO TO 200
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```

0085 140 IF (I(6).EQ.1) MALES = MALES + 1
0086 IF (I(6).EQ.2) IFEM = IFEM + 1

```

```

C PRINT FOR A PERSON OF A YOUNGER GENERATION WHO IS OLDER
C

```

```

0087 IF (I(5) - 6) 137,136,137
0088 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0089 WRITE(3,144) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
0090 IL = IL + 1

```

```

C FOR YOUTH. PRINT IF THERE IS FERTILITY INFORMATION
C

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```

0091 137 DO 141 IY = 1,5
0092 IF (BLANK(IY) - B) 945,141,945
0093 141 CONTINUE
0094 GO TO 146
0095 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0096 WRITE(3,122) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
0097 IL = IL + 1
0098 146 CONTINUE

```

```

C MORE THAN ONE MATAI IN HOUSE
C

```

```

0099 IF (MT.NE.1) GO TO 170
0100 IF (MATAI - 1) 171,172,172
0101 171 MATAI = 1
0102 GO TO 170
0103 172 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0104 WRITE(3,173) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE
0105 173 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,20X,0 MORE THAN ONE MATAI IN HOUSE,0)
0106 IL = IL + 1

```

```

C MARITAL STATUS
C

```

```

0107 170 IF (I(5) - 1) 180,182,184
0108 182 IMS = MS
0109 GO TO 180
0110 184 IF (I(5) - 2) 180,185,180
0111 185 IF (IX - 1) 186,187,186
0112 186 WRITE(3,110) K,IN(1),IN(3)
0113 187 IF (IMS - 2) 188,180,188
0114 188 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0115 WRITE(3,189) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE
0116 189 FORMAT(16,314,20X,414,20X,0 SPOUSE OF UNMARRIED HEAD,0)
0117 IL = IL + 1
0118 180 CONTINUE

```

```

C PRINT FOR YOUTH EMPLOYED
C

```

```

0119 DO 142 IJ = 1,4
0120 IF (IZERO(IJ) - JZ) 160,142,160
0121 160 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0122 WRITE(3,143) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
0123 IL = IL + 1
0124 GO TO 200
0125 142 CONTINUE

```

```

C126 IF (IZERO(5) - JZA) 165,200,165
C127 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C128 WRITE(3,143) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
C129 IL = IL + 1

```

C CHECKS FOR MISCODING OF HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION WITH EACH HOUSEHOLD

```

C130 200 IF (I(3) - IN(3)) 208,209,208
C131 208 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C132 WRITE(3,102) K,I(1),I(3),IN(3)
C133 IL = IL + 1
C134 209 IF (I(1) - IN(1)) 210,211,210
C135 210 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C136 WRITE(3,101) K,I(1),IN(1)
C137 IL = IL + 1
C138 211 ID = ID + 1

```

C PRINT IF PERSON NUMRER IS OUT OF ORDER

```

C139 C
C140 IF (I(4) - ID) 212,213,212
C141 212 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C142 WRITE(3,145) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
C143 IL = IL + 1
C144 213 IF (I(5),GT,4) GO TO 11

```

C PRINT IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IS LISTED AS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

```

C145 C
C146 201 IF (IX - 1) 215,214,215
C147 214 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C148 WRITE(3,103) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
C149 IL = IL + 1
C150 215 JAGE = IAGE
C151 IF (JAGE,GT,76) JAGE = JAGE - 100
C152 IX = 1
GO TO 11

```

C PRINT IF MORE THAN ONE PERSON IS GIVEN AS SPOUSE

```

C153 C
C154 202 IF (ISP - 1) 217,216,217
C155 216 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C156 WRITE(3,104) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,IZERO,BLANK(1)
C157 IL = IL + 1
C158 217 ISP = 1
C159 GO TO 11

```

C PRINT FOR CHILDREN OLDER THAN PARENT

```

C160 C
C161 204 IF (IL,GE,57) CALL HEAD
C162 WRITE(3,105) K,I(1),(I(M),M=3,7),IAGE,JAGE
C163 IL = IL + 1
C164 GO TO 11
C165 80 IERP = IERP + 1
C166 GO TO 11
90 WRITE(3,91) IERR

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 21

HEAD

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PAGE 0001

0001 SUBROUTINE HEAD

0002 COMMON IPAGE, IL

0003 WRITE(3,4)

0004 WRITE(3,5) IPAGE

0005 WRITE(3,4)

0006 5 FORMAT(1H1, ' PROGRAM 2: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE', I4)

0007 4 FORMAT(1X, 'COUNT ED HH PN MALE FEML MLIH FLIH REL SEX CT YRS

1 EMPLOYMENT BLNK')

IL = 0

0008 IPAGE = IPAGE + 1

0009 RETURN

0010 END

0011

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DATE = 75322

MAIN

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 21

91 FORMAT(1X, ' NUMBER OF ERRORS =', I10, ' END OF DATA.')

0167

0168

0169

STOP

END

PROGRAM 2: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE 1

COUNT	ED	HH	PN	MALE	FEML	MLIH	FLIH	REL	SEX	CT	YRS	EMPLOYMENT	BLNK	NEW ED	NO HEAD	CARD TYPE	AND BLANKS	
117	37	13	6						5	2	3	3900000000000000000000					✓	
494	43	37																
494	43	37	60						7	2	4	6600000000000000000000				HOUSEHOLD		
565	43	9	13						1	1	2	42000013921201080000-				CARD TYPE	4 AND EMPLOYED ✓	
657	43	21	23														CARD TYPE AND BLANKS ✓	
677	43	24	23						1	1	2	28000018602031680000				PERSON NUMBER		
677	43	24	1						1	1	2	28000018602031680000				HOUSEHOLD		
677	43	24	23						2	2	3	2500001303215258000004				PERSON NUMBER		
678	43	24	2						2	2	3	2500001303215258000004				HOUSEHOLD		
678	43	24	23						3	1	2	46000018602031680000				PERSON NUMBER		
679	43	24	3						3	2	3	4800000000000000000000				HOUSEHOLD		
679	43	24	4						7	2	3	470000000000000000000004				PERSON NUMBER		
680	43	24	5						3	2	3	480000000000000000000000				HOUSEHOLD		
681	43	24	6						7	2	3	470000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER		
681	43	24	7						3	1	2	560000000000000000000000				HOUSEHOLD		
682	43	24	8						3	1	2	560000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER		
682	43	24	9						3	1	4	650000000000000000000000				HOUSEHOLD		
683	43	24	10						5	2	9	5				SEXES		
684	43	23	23													HOUSEHOLD		
684	43	23	25						3	2	4	630000000000000000000000				CARD TYPE	4 AND EMPLOYED ✓	
716	43	28	8						1	1	2	3300001078206198000000				CARD TYPE AND BLANKS ✓		
813	43	43	1														NEW ED	
819	44	1	43														HOUSEHOLD	
819	44	1	5						3	2	3	550000000000000000000000				CARD TYPE	AND BLANKS ✓	
824	44	1	4						4	2	3	650000000000000000000000				CARD TYPE AND BLANKS ✓		
837	44	3	4						4	8	2	1				SEXES		
842	44	4	4													HOUSEHOLD		
842	44	4	5						3	1	4	730000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER	✓	
843	44	4	4						4	8	1	0				SEXES		
844	44	4	4													HOUSEHOLD	✓	
844	44	4	4													NO HEAD		
845	44	4	7						7	2	3	570000000000000000000000				CARD TYPE	AND BLANKS ✓	
845	44	4	7						7	2	3	570000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER		
846	44	4	8						4	2	3	400000143420788000000002				PERSON NUMBER		
847	44	4	9						4	2	4	720000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER		
848	44	4	10						7	2	4	740000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER		
848	44	4	11						7	2	3	210000000000000000000000				CARD TYPE	AND BLANKS ✓	
849	44	4	11						7	2	3	210000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER	✓	
849	44	4	12						7	2	3	570000000000000000000000				CARD TYPE	AND BLANKS ✓	
850	44	4	12						7	2	3	570000000000000000000000				PERSON NUMBER		
850	44	4	4						4	3	0	6				SEXES		
851	44	4	4						7	2	3	540000000000000000000000				NO HEAD		
851	44	4	4													CARD TYPE	AND BLANKS ✓	
854	44	11	4													NEW ED		
1065	60	44	11													HOUSEHOLD		
1065	60	1	30						3	2	3	46	51			YOUNGER GFNERATION	✓	
1070	60	3	3						3	1	2	50	51			YOUNGER GENERATION		
1080	60	3	4													HOUSEHOLD		
1152	60	11	10						0	1	0	0				PERSON NUMBER		
1152	60	11	0						0	1	0	0				HOUSEHOLD		
1153	60	11	10						1	1	2	46000013722061980000				PERSON NUMBER		
1153	60	11	1						1	1	2	46000013722061980000				HOUSEHOLD		
1154	60	11	10						2	2	3	550000000000000000000001				PERSON NUMBER		
1154	60	11	2						MALE	FEML	MLIH	FLIH	REL	SEX	CT	YRS	EMPLOYMENT	BLNK
COUNT	ED	HH	PN	MALE	FEML	MLIH	FLIH	REL	SEX	CT	YRS	EMPLOYMENT	BLNK					

0167 91 FORMAT(1X,' NUMBER OF ERRORS =',110,' END OF DATA')

0168 STOP

0169 END

```
0001 SUBROUTINE HEAD
0002 COMMON IPAGE, IL
0003 WRITE(3,4)
0004 WRITE(3,5) IPAGE
0005
0006 5 FORMAT(1H1,' PROGRAM 2: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE',I4)
0007 4 FORMAT(1X,'COUNT ED HH PN MALE FEML MLIH FLIH REL SEX CT YRS
      1 EMPLOYMENT BLNK')
      IL = 0
0008 IPAGE = IPAGE + 1
0009 RETURN
0010
0011 END
```

INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHECKING FOR PROGRAM 3

Program 3 checks for accuracy of Own Children information:

OWN MOTHER IS SELF. This is printed when the individual's person number (c. 9-10) and the person number of the mother (c. 40-41), if she is in the household, are the same. This can only be corrected by going back to the original coding forms.

MONTH-LAST CHILD. This is printed when there is a child in the household who has a mother's person number in the household, but who was born in a different month from that noted on the mother's last child information. This compares columns 85-86 on the mother's form with columns 14-15 on the child's form.

DAY-LAST CHILD. This is printed when there is a child in the household who has a mother's person number in the household, but who was born on a different day from that noted on the mother's last child information. This compares columns 87-88 on the mother's form with columns 16-17 on the child's form.

SEX-LAST CHILD. This is printed when there is a child in the household who has a mother's person number, but who has the opposite sex from that noted on the mother's last child information. This compares column 91 on the mother's form with column 12 on the child's form.

LAST CHILD NOT ALIVE. This is printed if the information on the mother's card for the last child, and actual child's card agree, EXCEPT that on the mother's card the child is listed as 'not living' (column 92=2). The child should be alive (change column 92=1).

CHILD AFTER LAST CHILD. This is printed if there is a child in the household who has a 'mother's person number', but who was born after the last child indicated on the mother's card. Either the child should not have a mother's person number (e.g., the child was adopted), or the child should be indicated as the last child on the mother's card.

TOO MANY CHILDREN IN HOUSE. If the total number of individuals in a household having a particular 'mother's person number' indicated exceeds the total number of surviving children for that woman, this message is printed. The counter is the variable JC, the mother's surviving children are in columns 81-82 of her card.

LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE. If there is information for last child on a woman whose last child was born after 1960, then the last child should be in the household. The variable ILC is used to check for this, initially set to '0', but set to '1' when the last child is found. If no last child is found, this message is printed.

CHILDREN MISSING. If the mother's first child was born after 1960, then all children should be in the household. When all of the children (as calculated by the variable JC, since JC should equal the total number of surviving children) are not in the household, this message is printed. The variable IAGE is the year of birth of the first child. This is not necessarily a mistake since children may be living in other households.

MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD. If the child is listed as being born before the year of birth of the first child of the mother (her columns 83-84 converted to year of first birth by the variable IAGE), this message is printed. The child's year of birth is compared.

HAS MORE THAN 30 PEOPLE. If there are more than 30 people in a household, this program cannot be used. Then, the tests will have to be done by hand. Except for the hospital in Faga'alu, no cases should occur.

For each error message the following columns of information are also printed:

1. Enumeration District Number (c. 1-3)
2. Household number (c. 6-8)
3. Person number in house (c. 9-10)
4. Sex (c. 12)
5. Card type (c. 13)
6. Month of birth (c. 14-15)
7. Day of birth (c. 16-17)
8. Year of birth (c. 18-19)
9. Mother's person number (c. 40-41)
10. Number of children ever born (c. 79-80)
11. Number of children surviving (c. 81-82)
12. Age of mother at first birth (c. 83-84)
13. Month of last birth (c. 85-86)
14. Day of last birth (c. 87-88)
15. Year of last birth (c. 89-90)
16. Sex of last born (c. 91)
17. Vital status of last born (c. 92)

These are the subscripts of the linear array I, and also the columns of the two-dimensional array M. The rows of M are the individuals within the household.

PROGRAM 3. THIS PROGRAM CHECKS THE OWN CHILDREN INFORMATION. PLEASE
REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS TO CODERS TO DETERMINE WHICH COLUMNS AND
VARIABLES ARE USED. ALSO I WILL SEND AN ACCOMPANYING LETTER.

COMMON IPAGE, IL
DIMENSION M(30,17), I(17)
100 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' OWN MOTHER IS SELF',I10)
110 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' YEAR-LAST CHILD',I10)
120 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' DAY-LAST CHILD',I10)
130 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' MONTH-LAST CHILD',I10)
140 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' LAST CHILD NOT ALIVE',I10)
150 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' CHILD AFTER LAST CHILD',I10)
160 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' TOO MANY CHILDREN IN HOUSE',I10)
170 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE',I10)
180 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' CHILDREN MISSING',I10)
190 FORMAT (1H0,17I5, ' MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD',I10)
IC = 0

ILC = 0
IPAGE = 1
CALL HEAD

KNT=0
10 READ(10,1,END=90) I
KNT=KNT+1

1 FORMAT(12,3X,I3,I2,1X,2I1,3I2,20X,I2,37X,I2,5I2,2I1)

C CHECK FOR CARD TYPE 1

C
IF (I(5).EQ.1) GO TO 11
IC = IC + 1

C CHECK FOR TOO MANY PERSONS IN HOUSE. THIRTY IS LIMIT FOR THIS PROGRAM.

C
IF (IC.GT.30) GO TO 12
DO 20 IA = 1,17

20 M(IC,IA) = I(IA)

GO TO 10

12 WRITE (3,13) (I(J),J=1,3)

13 FORMAT (1H0,3I4, ' HAS MORE THAN 30 PEOPLE')

IL = IL + 2

IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

14 READ(1C,1) I

IF (I(5) - 1) 11,11,14

11 DO 30 J=1,IC

KOUNT = KNT - IC + J

IF (M(J,8) - 77) 51,52,52

51 IAGE = M(J,8) + M(J,12)

GO TO 53

52 IAGE = M(J,8) - 100 + M(J,12)

53 CONTINUE

C

C PRINT FOR INDIVIDUALS LISTED AS THEIR OWN MOTHERS. THEN USE ONLY CT3 AND
C WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD AT LEAST ONE CHILD SURVIVING.

C
IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

IF (M(J,3)-M(J,9)) 201,202,201

0040
0041

0042 WRITE(3,100)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),KOUNT

0043 IL = IL + 2

0044 IF (M(J,5).NE.3) GO TO 30

0045 IF (M(J,11).EQ.0) GO TO 30

0046 JC = 0

0047 DO 40 K=1,IC

C CHECK TO SEE IF THE CHILD HAS THE MOTHER'S PERSON NUMBER

0048 IF (M(K,9).NE.M(J,3)) GO TO 40

0049 JC = JC + 1

C CHECK FOR COMPATIBILITY IN DATES OF BIRTH

0050 IF (M(J,15) - M(K,8)) 41,42,43

C CHECK FOR CORRESPONDANCE IN YEAR, MONTH, DAY AND VITAL STATUS OF LAST

C CHILD

0051 42 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

0052 IF (M(J,15) - M(K,8)) 203,204,203

0053 WRITE(3,110)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),

1(M(K,KK),KK=1,17),KOUNT

0054 IL = IL + 3

0055 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

0056 IF (M(J,14) - M(K,7)) 205,206,205

0057 WRITE(3,120)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),

1(M(K,KK),KK=1,17),KOUNT

0058 IL = IL + 3

0059 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

0060 IF (M(J,13) - M(K,6)) 207,208,207

0061 WRITE(3,130)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),

1(M(K,KK),KK=1,17),KOUNT

0062 IL = IL + 3

0063 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

0064 IF (M(J,17) - 1) 209,210,209

0065 WRITE(3,140)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),

1(M(K,KK),KK=1,17),KOUNT

0066 IL = IL + 3

0067 ILC = 1

0068 GO TO 40

C PRINT IF MOTHER IS TOO YOUNG TO HAVE HAD THE CHILD

0069 43 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

0070 IF (M(K,8) - IAGE) 211,40,40

0071 WRITE(3,190)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),

1(M(K,KK),KK=1,17),KOUNT

0072 IL = IL + 3

C PRINT IF THERE IS A CHILD BORN AFTER THE LAST CHILD LISTED FOR MOTHER

0073 GO TO 40

0074 41 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD

0075 WRITE(3,150)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),

1(M(K,KK),KK=1,17),KOUNT

```

0076 IL = IL + 3
0077 40 CONTINUE
      C
      C NOTE IF THERE ARE TOO MANY CHILDREN HAVING THE WOMAN AS MOTHER IN THE HOUSE
      C
0078 IF (JC - M(J,11)) 212,212,213
0079 213 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0080 WRITE(3,160)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17),KOUNT
0081 IL = IL + 2
0082 212 CONTINUE
      C
      C NOTE IF THE LAST CHILD ON THE MOTHER'S CARD IS NOT IN THE HOUSE
      C
0083 IF (ILC.EQ.1) GO TO 46
0084 IF (M(J,15) - 60) 46,46,214
0085 214 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0086 WRITE(3,170)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17)
      1,KOUNT
0087 IL = IL + 2
0088 46 CONTINUE
0089 ILC = 0
      C
      C NOTE IF CHILDREN ARE MISSING
      C
0090 IF (IAGE.LE.60) GO TO 30
0091 IF (JC - M(J,11)) 215,30,30
0092 215 IF (IL.GE.57) CALL HEAD
0093 WRITE(3,180)(M(J,JJ),JJ=1,17)
      1,KOUNT
0094 IL = IL + 2
0095 30 CONTINUE
0096 DO 50 L = 1,30
0097 DO 50 LL = 1,14
0098 50 M(L,LL) = 0
0099 IC = 0
0100 GO TO 10
0101 90 CONTINUE
0102 STOP
0103 END

```



```

0001 SUBROUTINE HEAD
0002 COMMON IPAGE, IL
0003 WRITE(3,3)
0004 WRITE(3,2) IPAGE
0005 WRITE(3,3)
0006 2 FORMAT(1H1, PROGRAM 3: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE,14)
0007 3 FORMAT(1X, ED HH PN SEX CT MTH DAY YEAR MPN CHRD SURV
      1 AGFB MTH DAY YEAR SXLB VSLB)
      IL = 0
0008 IPAGE = IPAGE + 1
0009 RETURN
0010
0011 END

```

PROGRAM 3: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE 1

ED HH PN SEX CT MTH DAY YEAR MPN CHR D SURV AGFB MTH DAY YEAR SXLB VSLB

37	3	7	2	3	6	21	45	98	5	5	20	12	23	73	2	1	CHILDREN MISSING	24	
37	22	2	2	3	10	12	29	98	8	6	21	4	11	68	2	2	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	187	
37	27	2	2	3	7	30	43	98	7	5	21	4	21	73	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	232	
37	30	4	2	3	2	7	43	98	4	4	24	3	30	74	1	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	258	
37	30	4	2	3	2	7	43	98	4	4	24	3	30	74	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	258	
37	31	2	2	3	1	10	40	98	8	6	18	12	3	71	2	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	266	
37	31	8	2	3	6	18	44	98	2	2	24	4	14	73	2	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	272	
37	31	8	2	3	6	18	44	98	2	2	24	4	14	73	2	1	CHILDREN MISSING	272	
37	33	7	2	3	3	1	11	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	9	MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD	287	
37	33	2	2	3	7	27	49	7	2	2	21	8	13	72	2	1			
37	33	7	2	3	3	1	11	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	9	MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD	287	
37	33	5	1	2	5	12	51	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
37	33	7	2	3	3	1	11	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	9	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	287	
37	33	7	2	3	3	1	11	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	9	CHILDREN MISSING	287	
37	34	2	2	3	7	15	50	5	3	3	21	10	27	73	2	1	CHILDREN MISSING	291	
37	41	2	2	3	9	18	46	98	2	2	25	1	21	72	1	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	342	
37	41	2	2	3	9	18	46	98	2	2	25	1	21	72	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	342	
37	51	10	2	3	5	2	33	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	9	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	430	
37	51	10	2	3	5	2	33	98	99	99	99	99	99	99	9	9	CHILDREN MISSING	430	
37	53	2	2	3	6	17	48	98	4	3	22	8	16	73	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	444	
37	53	8	2	3	11	28	47	98	2	2	20	3	14	71	1	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	450	
37	53	8	2	3	11	28	47	98	2	2	20	3	14	71	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	450	
43	3	1	2	3	9	5	45	98	6	6	21	6	27	74	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	519	
43	8	2	2	3	2	6	32	98	4	4	30	1	9	69	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	549	
43	10	2	2	3	11	28	42	98	4	4	23	11	6	70	2	1	CHILDREN MISSING	569	
43	10	4	2	3	12	28	38	98	4	4	26	2	27	72	2	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	571	
43	10	4	2	3	12	28	38	98	4	4	26	2	27	72	2	1	CHILDREN MISSING	571	
43	10	9	2	3	1	22	49	98	3	3	20	4	6	74	2	1	CHILDREN MISSING	576	
43	15	10	2	3	1	26	47	2	7	6	18	3	20	74	1	1	LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE	612	
43	15	10	2	3	1	26	47	2	7	6	18	3	20	74	1	1	CHILDREN MISSING	612	

PROGRAM 3: 1974 CENSUS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, PAGE 2

ED	HH	PN	SEX	CT	MTH	DAY	YEAR	MPN	CHRD	SURV	AGFB	MTH	DAY	YEAR	SXLR	VSLB
43	18	4	2	3	3	30	45	98	4	4	20	5	12	73	1	1 CHILDREN MISSING 631
43	18	9	2	3	4	10	49	98	1	1	22	5	26	71	2	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 636
43	18	9	2	3	4	10	49	98	1	1	22	5	26	71	2	1 CHILDREN MISSING 636
43	18	13	2	3	10	10	47	98	2	2	25	3	12	73	1	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 640
43	18	13	2	3	10	10	47	98	2	2	25	3	12	73	1	1 CHILDREN MISSING 640
43	23	2	2	3	5	2	32	98	4	4	25	10	15	72	1	1
43	24	3	1	2	10	24	46	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD 672
43	23	2	2	3	5	2	32	98	4	4	25	10	15	72	1	1
43	24	4	2	3	7	9	48	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD 672
43	23	2	2	3	5	2	32	98	4	4	25	10	15	72	1	1
43	24	6	1	2	4	5	56	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 MOTHER TOO YOUNG FOR CHILD 672
43	23	2	2	3	5	2	32	98	4	4	25	10	15	72	1	1 TOO MANY CHILDREN IN HOUSE 672
43	24	2	2	3	1	1	25	98	4	4	21	6	28	65	1	1
43	23	3	2	4	9	11	67	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 CHILD AFTER LAST CHILD 679
43	24	2	2	3	1	1	25	98	4	4	21	6	28	65	1	1
43	23	4	1	4	7	1	69	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 CHILD AFTER LAST CHILD 679
43	24	2	2	3	1	1	25	98	4	4	21	6	28	65	1	1
43	23	5	1	4	11	21	70	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 CHILD AFTER LAST CHILD 679
43	24	2	2	3	1	1	25	98	4	4	21	6	28	65	1	1
43	23	6	1	4	10	15	72	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 CHILD AFTER LAST CHILD 679
43	24	2	2	3	1	1	25	98	4	4	21	6	28	65	1	1
43	23	2	2	3	1	1	25	98	4	4	21	6	28	65	1	1
43	24	5	2	3	10	27	47	98	4	4	20	2	23	73	2	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 682
43	24	5	2	3	10	27	47	98	4	4	20	2	23	73	2	1 CHILDREN MISSING 682
43	25	3	2	3	1	6	47	98	2	2	24	3	7	72	2	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 688
43	25	3	2	3	1	6	47	98	2	2	24	3	7	72	2	1 CHILDREN MISSING 688
43	27	2	2	3	12	20	39	98	7	7	24	6	19	72	2	1 CHILDREN MISSING 702
43	29	3	2	3	1	27	47	98	4	4	22	6	13	74	1	1 CHILDREN MISSING 725
43	29	7	2	3	2	29	29	98	5	5	18	9	4	61	1	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 729
43	30	6	2	3	6	18	45	98	3	3	22	3	4	74	1	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 737
43	30	6	2	3	6	18	45	98	3	3	22	3	4	74	1	1 CHILDREN MISSING 737
43	40	2	2	3	8	28	19	98	6	5	28	3	2	61	2	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 791
44	4	2	2	3	3	3	42	98	5	5	20	8	16	74	1	1 LAST CH SHOULD BE IN HOUSE 841

ED HH PN SEX CT MTH DAY YEAR MPN CHRD SURV AGFB MTH DAY YEAR SXLR VSLB

DIMENSION ID(51),LOW(17),HIGH(17)
DATA LOW /-1,131,199,216,299,325,399,410,499,547,599,674,699,755,
1799,816,899/
DATA HIGH/100,198,200,298,300,398,400,498,500,598,600,698,700,798,
1800,898,998/
1 FORMAT(12,213,12,311,312,13,411,14,313,12,313,11,
1213,12,511,213,12,611,612,211,212)

101 FORMAT(1X, 1- 2X,5110)

102 FORMAT(1X, 3- 5X,2X,5110)

103 FORMAT(1X, 11- 2X,5110)

106 FORMAT(1X, 12- 2X,5110)

107 FORMAT(1X, 13- 2X,5110)

108 FORMAT(1X, 14- 15X,2X,5110)

109 FORMAT(1X, 16- 17X,2X,5110)

110 FORMAT(1X, 18- 19X,2X,5110)

111 FORMAT(1X, 20- 22X,2X,5110)

112 FORMAT(1X, 23- 2X,5110)

113 FORMAT(1X, 24- 2X,5110)

114 FORMAT(1X, 25- 2X,5110)

115 FORMAT(1X, 26- 2X,5110)

116 FORMAT(1X, 27- 30X,2X,5110)

117 FORMAT(1X, 31- 33X,2X,5110)

118 FORMAT(1X, 34- 36X,2X,5110)

119 FORMAT(1X, 37- 39X,2X,5110)

120 FORMAT(1X, 40- 41X,2X,5110)

121 FORMAT(1X, 42- 44X,2X,5110)

122 FORMAT(1X, 45- 47X,2X,5110)

123 FORMAT(1X, 48- 50X,2X,5110)

124 FORMAT(1X, 51- 52X,2X,5110)

125 FORMAT(1X, 53- 54X,2X,5110)

126 FORMAT(1X, 55- 57X,2X,5110)

127 FORMAT(1X, 58- 59X,2X,5110)

128 FORMAT(1X, 60- 61X,2X,5110)

129 FORMAT(1X, 62- 63X,2X,5110)

130 FORMAT(1X, 64- 65X,2X,5110)

131 FORMAT(1X, 66- 67X,2X,5110)

132 FORMAT(1X, 68- 70X,2X,5110)

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134 FORMAT(1X, 73- 74X,2X,5110)

135 FORMAT(1X, 75- 76X,2X,5110)

136 FORMAT(1X, 77- 78X,2X,5110)

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141 FORMAT(1X, 87- 88X,2X,5110)

142 FORMAT(1X, 89- 90X,2X,5110)

143 FORMAT(1X, 91- 92X,2X,5110)

144 FORMAT(1X, 93- 94X,2X,5110)

145 FORMAT(1X, 95- 96X,2X,5110)

146 FORMAT(1X, 97- 98X,2X,5110)

147 FORMAT(1X, 99- 100X,2X,5110)

148 FORMAT(1X, 101- 102X,2X,5110)

149 FORMAT(1X, 103- 104X,2X,5110)

150 FORMAT(1X, 105- 106X,2X,5110)

151 FORMAT(1X, 107- 108X,2X,5110)

152 FORMAT(1X, 109- 110X,2X,5110)

153 FORMAT(1X, 111- 112X,2X,5110)

154 FORMAT(1X, 113- 114X,2X,5110)

155 FORMAT(1X, 115- 116X,2X,5110)

156 FORMAT(1X, 117- 118X,2X,5110)

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158 FORMAT(1X, 121- 122X,2X,5110)

159 FORMAT(1X, 123- 124X,2X,5110)

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161 FORMAT(1X, 127- 128X,2X,5110)

162 FORMAT(1X, 129- 130X,2X,5110)

163 FORMAT(1X, 131- 132X,2X,5110)

164 FORMAT(1X, 133- 134X,2X,5110)

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168 FORMAT(1X, 141- 142X,2X,5110)

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170 FORMAT(1X, 145- 146X,2X,5110)

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174 FORMAT(1X, 153- 154X,2X,5110)

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180 FORMAT(1X, 165- 166X,2X,5110)

181 FORMAT(1X, 167- 168X,2X,5110)

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183 FORMAT(1X, 171- 172X,2X,5110)

184 FORMAT(1X, 173- 174X,2X,5110)

185 FORMAT(1X, 175- 176X,2X,5110)

186 FORMAT(1X, 177- 178X,2X,5110)

187 FORMAT(1X, 179- 180X,2X,5110)

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289 FORMAT(1X, 383- 384X,2X,5110)

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291 FORMAT(1X, 387- 388X,2X,5110)

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294 FORMAT(1X, 393- 394X,2X,5110)

295 FORMAT(1X, 395- 396X,2X,5110)

296 FORMAT(1X, 397- 398X,2X,5110)

297 FORMAT(1X, 399- 400X,2X,5110)

298 FORMAT(1X, 401- 402X,2X,5110)

299 FORMAT(1X, 403- 404X,2X,5110)

300 FORMAT(1X, 405- 406X,2X,5110)

```
0054 READ (1,1,END=999) ID
0055 IF (ID(7).EQ.0) GO TO 1000
0056 IF (ID(1).EQ.0) IF (ID(1).EQ.99) WRITE(6,101)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(1)
0057 IF (ID(2)-100) 2,2,4
0058 IF (ID(2)-131) 20,20,6
0059 IF (ID(2)-200) 2,2,8
0060 IF (ID(2)-216) 20,20,10
0061 IF (ID(2)-300) 2,2,12
0062 IF (ID(2)-325) 20,20,14
0063 IF (ID(2)-400) 2,2,16
0064 IF (ID(2)-410) 20,20,2
0065 WRITE(6,102)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(2)
0066 IF (ID(5).EQ.0) WRITE(6,105)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(5)
0067 IF (ID(6).EQ.0) IF (ID(6).GT.2) WRITE(6,106)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(6)
0068 IF (ID(7).EQ.0) IF (ID(7).GT.4) WRITE(6,107)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(7)
0069 IF (ID(8).EQ.0) WRITE(6,108)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(8)
0070 IF (ID(8).GT.12) AND (ID(8).LT.99) WRITE(6,108)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(8)
0071 IF (ID(9).EQ.0) WRITE(6,109)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(9)
0072 IF (ID(9).GT.31) AND (ID(9).LT.99) WRITE(6,109)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(9)
0073 IF (ID(10).EQ.0) WRITE(6,110)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(10)
0074 DO 25 I=1,17
0075 IF (ID(11).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 23
0076 IF (ID(11).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(11).LE.HIGH(I)) WRITE(6,111)(ID(K),K=
1,4),ID(11)
0077 22 CONTINUE
0078 23 CONTINUE
0079 IF (ID(12).EQ.0) WRITE(6,112)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(12)
0080 IF (ID(13).EQ.0) WRITE(6,113)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(13)
0081 IF (ID(13).GT.4) AND (ID(13).LT.9) WRITE(6,113)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(13)
0082 IF (ID(14).EQ.0) WRITE(6,114)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(14)
0083 IF (ID(15).EQ.0) WRITE(6,115)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(15)
0084 IF (ID(15).GT.3) WRITE(6,115)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(15)
0085 IF (ID(16).NE.0) WRITE(6,116)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(16)
0086 IF (ID(17).EQ.998) GO TO 30
0087 DO 25 I=1,17
0088 IF (ID(17).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 30
0089 IF (ID(17).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(17).LE.HIGH(I)) WRITE(6,117)(ID(K),K=
1,4),ID(17)
0090 25 CONTINUE
0091 DO 30 I=1,17
0092 IF (ID(18).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 36
0093 IF (ID(18).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(18).LE.HIGH(I)) WRITE(6,118)(ID(K),K=
1,4),ID(18)
0094 35 CONTINUE
0095 IF (ID(19).EQ.998) GO TO 40
0096 DO 30 I=1,17
0097 IF (ID(19).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 40
0098 IF (ID(19).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(19).LE.HIGH(I)) WRITE(6,119)(ID(K),K=
1,4),ID(19)
0099 39 CONTINUE
0100 IF (ID(20).EQ.0) WRITE(6,120)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(20)
0101 IF (ID(20).GT.30) AND (ID(20).LT.98) WRITE(6,120)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(20)
0102 DO 45 I=1,17
0103 IF (ID(21).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 46
0104 IF (ID(21).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(21).LE.HIGH(I)) WRITE(6,121)(ID(K),K=
1,4),ID(21)
```

```
0105 CONTINUE
0106 IF (ID(22).EQ.998) GO TO 50
0107 DO 48 I=1,17
0108 IF (ID(22).LE.LOW(I)) GC TO 50
0109 IF (ID(22).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(22).LE.IHGH(I))WRITE(6,122)(ID(K),K=
11,4),ID(22)
0110 CONTINUE
0111 DO 52 I=1,17
0112 IF (ID(23).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 55
0113 IF (ID(23).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(23).LE.IHGH(I))WRITE(6,123)(ID(K),K=
11,4),ID(23)
0114 CONTINUE
0115 IF (ID(24).EQ.0)WRITE(6,124)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(24)
0116 IF (ID(24).GT.2.AND.ID(24).LT.9)WRITE(6,124)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(24)
0117 IF (ID(25).EQ.0.OR.ID(25).EQ.998) GO TO 60
0118 DO 58 I=1,17
0119 IF (ID(25).LE.LOW(I)) GC TO 60
0120 IF (ID(25).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(25).LE.IHGH(I))WRITE(6,125)(ID(K),K=
11,4),ID(25)
0121 CONTINUE
0122 IF (ID(26).EQ.7.OR.ID(26).EQ.998) GO TO 65
0123 DO 62 I=1,17
0124 IF (ID(26).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 65
0125 IF (ID(26).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(26).LE.IHGH(I))WRITE(6,126)(ID(K),K=
11,4),ID(26)
0126 CONTINUE
0127 IF (ID(27).GT.20.AND.ID(27).LT.99)WRITE(6,127)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(27)
0128 IF (ID(28).GT.5.AND.ID(28).LT.9) WRITE(6,128)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(28)
0129 IF (ID(30).GT.2.AND.ID(30).LT.9) WRITE(6,130)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(30)
0130 IF (ID(31).GT.2.AND.ID(31).LT.9) WRITE(6,131)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(31)
0131 IF (ID(32).GT.1.AND.ID(32).LT.9) WRITE(6,132)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(32)
0132 IF (ID(34).EQ.0) GO TO 70
0133 DO 67 I=1,17
0134 IF (ID(34).LE.LOW(I)) GO TO 70
0135 IF (ID(34).GT.LOW(I).AND.ID(34).LE.IHGH(I))WRITE(6,134)(ID(K),K=
11,4),ID(34)
0136 CONTINUE
0137 IF (ID(35).GT.88.AND.ID(35).LT.97) WRITE(6,135)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(35)
0138 IF (ID(37).EQ.9) WRITE(6,137)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(37)
0139 IF (ID(39).GT.4.AND.ID(39).LT.9)WRITE(6,139)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(39)
0140 IF (ID(40).GT.6.AND.ID(40).LT.9)WRITE(6,140)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(40)
0141 IF (ID(41).GT.2) WRITE(6,141)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(41)
0142 IF (ID(7).NE.3) GO TO 1000
0143 IF (ID(42).GT.20.AND.ID(42).LT.99) WRITE(6,142)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(42)
0144 IF (ID(43).GT.20.AND.ID(43).LT.99)WRITE(6,143)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(43)
0145 IF (ID(45).GT.12.AND.ID(45).LT.99)WRITE(6,145)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(45)
0146 IF (ID(46).GT.31.AND.ID(46).LT.99)WRITE(6,146)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(46)
0147 IF (ID(47).GT.74.AND.ID(47).LT.99)WRITE(6,147)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(47)
0148 IF (ID(48).GT.2.AND.ID(48).LT.9)WRITE(6,148)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(48)
0149 IF (ID(49).GT.2.AND.ID(49).LT.9)WRITE(6,149)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(49)
0150 IF (ID(50).GT.12.AND.ID(50).LT.98)WRITE(6,150)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(50)
0151 IF (ID(51).GT.74.AND.ID(51).LT.98)WRITE(6,151)(ID(K),K=1,4),ID(51)
GO TO 1000
999 CONTINUE
```

STOP
END

0154
0155

***USERPROG DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET

—

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
0001 DIMENSION I(92),J(92),K(92),JJ(92)
0002 DATA ISL,/,/,/
0003 DATA IZERO,/,/
0004 DATA IB,/,/
0005 L=0
0006 3 FORMAT(1X,12,3A1,13,12,86A1,/, 3 ,/)
0007 4 FORMAT(1X,12,3A1,13,12,86A1,/, 4 ,/)
0008 6 FORMAT(1X,12,3A1,13,12,86A1,/, 6 ,/)
0009 1 FORMAT(12,3A1,13,12,86A1)
0010 42 FORMAT(1H0,12,3A1,13,12,86A1,/, 1X,12,3A1,13,12,86A1)
0011 91 FORMAT(1H0,12,3A1,13,12,86A1,/, 1X,12,3A1,13,12,86A1,
1/,1X,12,3A1,13,12,86A1)
```

C READ FROM CORRECTION FILE

C

```
0012 5 READ(2,1,END=98) J
0013 IF (J(76)-ISL) 7,8,7
0014 8 DO 9 JSL=76,92
0015 9 J(JSL) = IZERO
0016 7 CONTINUE
0017 M=J(1)*10000 + J(5) * 100 + J(6)
0018 IF (L - M) 10,20,5
```

C READ FROM CENSUS FILE

C

```
0019 10 READ(1,1,END=99) I
0020 L = I(1)*10000 + I(5)*100 + I(6)
```

C COMPARE LINES

C

```
0021 IF (L - M) 15,20,5
```

C WRITE LINE IF NO CORRECTION

C

```
0022 15 CONTINUE
0023 WRITE(6,3) I
0024 GO TO 10
```

C MAKE CORRECTION

C

```
0025 20 DO 25 IZ=1,92
0026 IF (J(IZ) - IB) 27,26,27
0027 26 K(IZ) = I(IZ)
0028 GO TO 25
0029 27 IF (IZ.NE.75) GO TO 24
0030 IF (J(IZ).NE.ISL) GO TO 24
0031 DO 23 JJ=75,92
0032 23 K(JJ) = IB
0033 GO TO 25
0034 24 K(IZ) = J(IZ)
0035 25 CONTINUE
```

C CHECK TO SEE IF THERE ARE FURTHER CORRECTIONS

```
0036 37 READ(2,1,END=98) JJ
0037 IF (JJ(76) - ISL) 29,28,29
0038 28 DO 31 JSL=76,92
0039 31 JJ(JSL) = IZERO
```

CORRECTIONS

```
0040 29 CONTINUE
0041 N=JJ(1)*10000 + JJ(5)*100 + JJ(6)
0042 IF (M-N) 50,30,92
0043 30 DO 40 JB=1,92
0044 IF (J(JB) - IB) 36,32,36
0045 32 IF (J(JB) - IB) 34,40,34
0046 36 IF (J(JB) - IB) 38,40,38
0047 38 IF (J(JB)-EQ-JJ(JB)) GO TO 42
0048 WRITE(6,42) J,JJ
0049 GO TO 40
0050 34 K(JB) = JJ(JB)
0051 40 CONTINUE
0052 GO TO 37
```

C WRITE CORRECTED LINE

```
0053 50 CONTINUE
0054 WRITE(6,4) K
0055 DO 52 JB = 1,92
0056 52 J(JB) = JJ(JB)
0057 M = N
0058 GO TO 10
```

C NOTE MISTAKES IN RECCRD ORDER OF CORRECTION FILE

```
0059 90 WRITE(6,91) I,J
0060 GO TO 5
0061 92 WRITE(6,91) K,JJ
0062 GO TO 50
0063 98 READ(1,1,END=99) I
0064 GO TO 98
0065 99 CONTINUE
0066 ENDFILE 3
0067 WRITE(6,999)
0068 999 FORMAT(' END OF DATA $$$')
0069 STOP
0070 END
```

*****USER PROG DOES NOT EXIST BUT HAS BEEN ADDED TO DATA SET

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Geographical information and location

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

水

[illegible]

NEW VARIABLES

```
0001 DIMENSION I(30),NEW(4)
0002 EQUIVALENCE (LDM,I(25)),(LED,I(26)),(LRY,I(27))
0003 IX = 345896721
0004 IX2 = 432168745
0005 IX3 = 435434315
0006 100 READ(1,1,FMT=900) I,KOUNT,I
0007 1 FORMAT(3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2)
0008 2 FORMAT(1X,3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2,4I1,I5)
0009 5 FORMAT(1X,3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2,4I1,I5)
0010 6 FORMAT(1X,3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2,4I1,I5)
0011 7 FORMAT(3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2,4I1,I5)
0012 8 FORMAT(3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2,4I1,I5)
0013 9 FORMAT(3A4,I1,3I2,A3,15A4,A2,3I2,3A2,4I1,I5)
0014 DO 109 J=1,4
0015 199 NEW(J) = 0
```

DATA JBLK / 1 1 /

7 FORMAT(3A4,I1,2I2,79X,4I1,I5)

```
0016 IF (I(4) - 1) 601,601,200
0017 IF (I(7) - 74) 210,210,260
0018 200 NAG = 74 - I(7)
0019 210 NAG = 74 - I(7)
0020 215 IF (I(5) - 12) 240,240,220
0021 220 CALL IRAN(IX,IY)
0022 MHF = IY - (IY/24)*24
0023 IX = IY
0024 IF (MHF - 16) 300,300,230
0025 230 NAG = NAG - 1
0026 GO TO 300
0027 240 IF (I(5) - 9) 300,250,230
0028 250 IF (I(6) - 25) 300,300,230
0029 260 IF (I(7) - 75) 270,270,280
0030 280 NAG = 174 - I(7)
0031 GO TO 215
0032 300 IF (NAG.GT.96) NAG=96
0033 NEW(1) = NAG/10
0034 NEW(2) = NAG - NEW(1)*10
0035 GO TO 310
0036 270 NEW(1) = 9
0037 NEW(2) = 9
0038 310 CONTINUE
```

```
0039 C
0040 C
0041 C
0042 C
0043 C
0044 C
0045 C
0046 C
0047 C
0048 C
0049 C
0050 C
```

```
0038 IF (I(4) - 3) 602,500,602
0039 IF (I(27)) 510,510,520
0040 510 NEW(3) = 0
0041 NEW(4) = 0
0042 GO TO 600
0043 520 IF (I(27) - 74) 540,540,530
0044 530 NEW(3) = 9
0045 NEW(4) = 9
0046 GO TO 600
0047 IF (I(26) - 30) 550,550,541
0048 541 CALL IFAN(IX2,IY)
0049 IX2 = IY
0050 LBD = IY - (IY/30)*30
```


FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 21

IRAN

DATE = 75365

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0001
0002
0003
0004
0005
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0007

SUBROUTINE IRAN(IX,IY)
IY = IX * 65539
IF (IY) 5,6,6
5 IY = IY + 2147483647 + 1
6 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

SINGLE COLUMN ANALYSIS

FILE NNAME (CREATION DATE = 07/28/75)

07/28/75

PAGE

RELATION C II

REL	RELATION	CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
HEAD			1	60	16.2	16.2	16.2
SPOUSE			2	38	10.2	10.2	26.4
1ST DES			3	136	36.7	36.7	63.1
2ND DES			4	76	20.5	20.5	83.6
SAME GEN			5	6	1.6	1.6	85.2
1ST ASC			6	5	1.3	1.3	86.5
CTHER			7	46	12.4	12.4	98.9
NO			8	4	1.1	1.1	100.0
		TOTAL		371	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 371 MISSING CASES 0

SINGLE COLUMN ANALYSIS

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FILE NONAME (CREATION DATE = 07/28/75)

SEX

C-12

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	ADJUSTED FREQUENCY (PERCENT)	CUMULATIVE ADJ FREQ (PERCENT)
MALE	1	185	49.9	49.9	49.9
FEMALE	2	186	50.1	50.1	100.0
TOTAL		371	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES 371

MISSING CASES

0