

# Guam

## INTRODUCTION

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

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

### ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES

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

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

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

### AVAILABILITY OF UNPUBLISHED DATA

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 Unpublished statistics can be made available, upon request, for the cost of transcription or tabulation, or consolidation. Requests for such unpublished statistics, addressed to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., will receive a prompt reply, which will include an estimate of the cost of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

## POPULATION TRENDS

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

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

### USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

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

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

#### DATA FOR SMALL AREAS

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

#### MEDIANS

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

#### RACE AND COLOR

##### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

#### AGE

##### Definitions

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

##### Assignment of Unknown Ages

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

#### NATIVITY

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

#### CITIZENSHIP

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

#### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

##### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### Editing of 1950 Data

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

### Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

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

### YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

#### Definitions

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

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

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

#### Median School Years Completed

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

### MARITAL STATUS AND MARRIED COUPLES

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

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

### HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

#### Definitions

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

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

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

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

### Comparability With Other Census Data

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

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

### COUNTRY OF BIRTH

#### Definition

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

### Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

## WORK IN 1949

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

## Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

## OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

## Occupation

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

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

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

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

## Industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Transportation, Communication, and Other Public Utilities* (40-49)—Con.

18. *Transportation* (40-47)—Con.  
Other transportation (40, 41, 43 except 433, 46, 47). Includes railroads; street railways and bus lines; petroleum and gasoline pipe lines; and services incidental to transportation.
19. *Telecommunications* (48). Includes telephone and telegraph, both wire and radio.
20. *Utilities and sanitary services* (49)
21. Electric light and power (491)
22. Water supply (494)
23. Sanitary services (495)
23. • Other and not specified utilities<sup>3</sup> (492, 493, 496, 497)
- Wholesale and Retail Trade* (50-59)
24. Wholesale trade (50, 51)
24. Retail trade (52-59)
25. Food and dairy products stores, and milk retailing (54)
26. General merchandise stores and five and ten cent stores (53)
27. Apparel and accessories stores (56)
28. Motor vehicles and accessories retailing (55 except 554)
29. Gasoline service stations (554)
30. Eating and drinking places (58)
31. Other retail trade (52, 57, 59)
32. Not specified retail stores<sup>3</sup>
33. *Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate* (60-67). Includes banks, credit agencies, and investment companies.
- Business and Repair Services* (73, 75, 76)
34. Business services (73). Includes advertising, accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services.
35. Automobile repair services and garages (75)
36. Miscellaneous repair services (76)
- Personal Services* (70, 72, 88)
37. Private households (88)
38. Hotels and lodging places (70)
39. Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services (721, 722, 7271,<sup>4</sup> 7272)
40. Miscellaneous personal services (723, 724, 725, 726, 7271,<sup>4</sup> 729)
41. *Entertainment and Recreation Services* (77-79). Includes radio broadcasting, television, theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.
- Professional and Related Services* (80-82, 84, 86, 89)
42. Medical and other health services, except hospitals (80 except 806)
43. Hospitals (806)
44. Educational services (82, 84)
45. Welfare, religious, and membership organizations (86)
46. Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services (81, 89)
- Public Administration* (90)<sup>5</sup>
47. Postal service
48. Public administration, except postal service
49. *Industry Not Reported* (99)

**Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.**—The list presented in the preceding paragraph shows for each Population Census group the code designation of the similar group or groups in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). This relationship is presented here for general information purposes only and does not imply complete comparability. The SIC, which was developed under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget, is designed for the classification of industry reports from establishments. These reports are, by their nature and degree of detail, considerably different from reports obtained from household enumerations such as the Population Census. As a result, many distinctions called for in the SIC cannot be observed in the Population Census. Furthermore, the needs which the Population Census data are designed to meet frequently differ from the needs which the establishment data meet. Perhaps the most basic difference between the two systems is in the allocation of government workers. The SIC classifies all government

<sup>1</sup> In the Population Census system, separate "not specified" categories were set up within certain groups to take care of scheduled returns which were not sufficiently precise for allocation to a specific category within the group.

<sup>2</sup> Dressmaking shops are classified separately from the rest of SIC category 7271, which is included in "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services."

<sup>3</sup> See text for explanation of basic difference between SIC and Population Census in classification of government workers.

agencies in a single major group, whereas the Population Census industrial classification system allocates them among the various groups according to type of activity, as explained in the next paragraph.

**Definition of "Public administration."**—The major group "Public administration" includes only those activities which are uniquely governmental functions, such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. For example, persons employed by a hospital are classified in the "hospitals" category, regardless of whether they are paid from private or public funds. The total number of government workers appears here in the data on class of worker.

**Relation to certain occupation groups.**—In the Population Census classification systems, the industry category "Agriculture" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "Farmers and farm managers" and "Farm laborers and foremen." The industry category includes, in addition to all persons in these two major occupation groups, (a) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper, and (b) persons engaged in agricultural activities other than strictly farm operation, such as crop spraying and landscape gardening. Similarly, the industry category "Private households" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "Private household workers." In addition to the housekeepers, laundresses, and miscellaneous types of domestic workers covered by the major occupation group, the industry category includes persons in occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary, if they are employed by private families.

#### Class of Worker

The class-of-worker information, as noted above, refers to the same job as does the occupation and industry information. The allocation of a person to a particular class-of-worker category is basically independent, however, of the occupation or industry in which he worked. The classification by class of worker consists of four categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers.*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

2. *Government workers.*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on.

3. *Self-employed workers.*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftsmen and professional men, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own. Persons paid to manage businesses owned by other persons or by corporations, on the other hand, are classified as private wage and salary workers (or, in some few cases, as government workers).

4. *Unpaid family workers.*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

The relatively small number of employed persons for whom class of worker was not reported has been included among private wage and salary workers unless there was evidence on the census schedule that they should have been classified in one of the other class-of-worker categories.

#### Quality of Data

A factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that enumerators sometimes returned occupation and industry designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise allocation. One cause may have been the enumerator's carelessness or his lack of knowledge of how to describe a particular job on the census schedule. Another possible cause was lack of adequate knowledge about the worker's job on the part of the housewife or other person from whom the enumerator obtained the information. Indefinite occupation and industry returns can frequently be

assigned, however, to the appropriate category through the use of supplementary information. For example, in the case of occupation, the industry return on the census schedule is often of great assistance. In the case of indefinite industry returns, helpful information can frequently be obtained from outside sources regarding types of industrial activity in the given area. The basic document used in the allocation of the schedule returns of occupation and industry to the appropriate categories of the classification systems is the publication, U. S. Bureau of the Census, *1950 Census of Population, Alphabetical Index of Occupations and Industries*, Washington, D. C., 1950.

#### COMPARABILITY WITH EARLIER CENSUS DATA

The occupation data shown in earlier Census reports are not entirely comparable with the 1950 data presented here. One element of incomparability is the difference in defining the economically active population, as explained in the section on "Work in 1949." Another element of incomparability is the difference in classification systems. Although the data necessary to adjust for the classification changes are mostly unavailable, some further information on this problem can be obtained by writing to the Bureau of the Census.

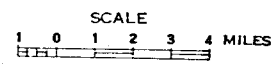
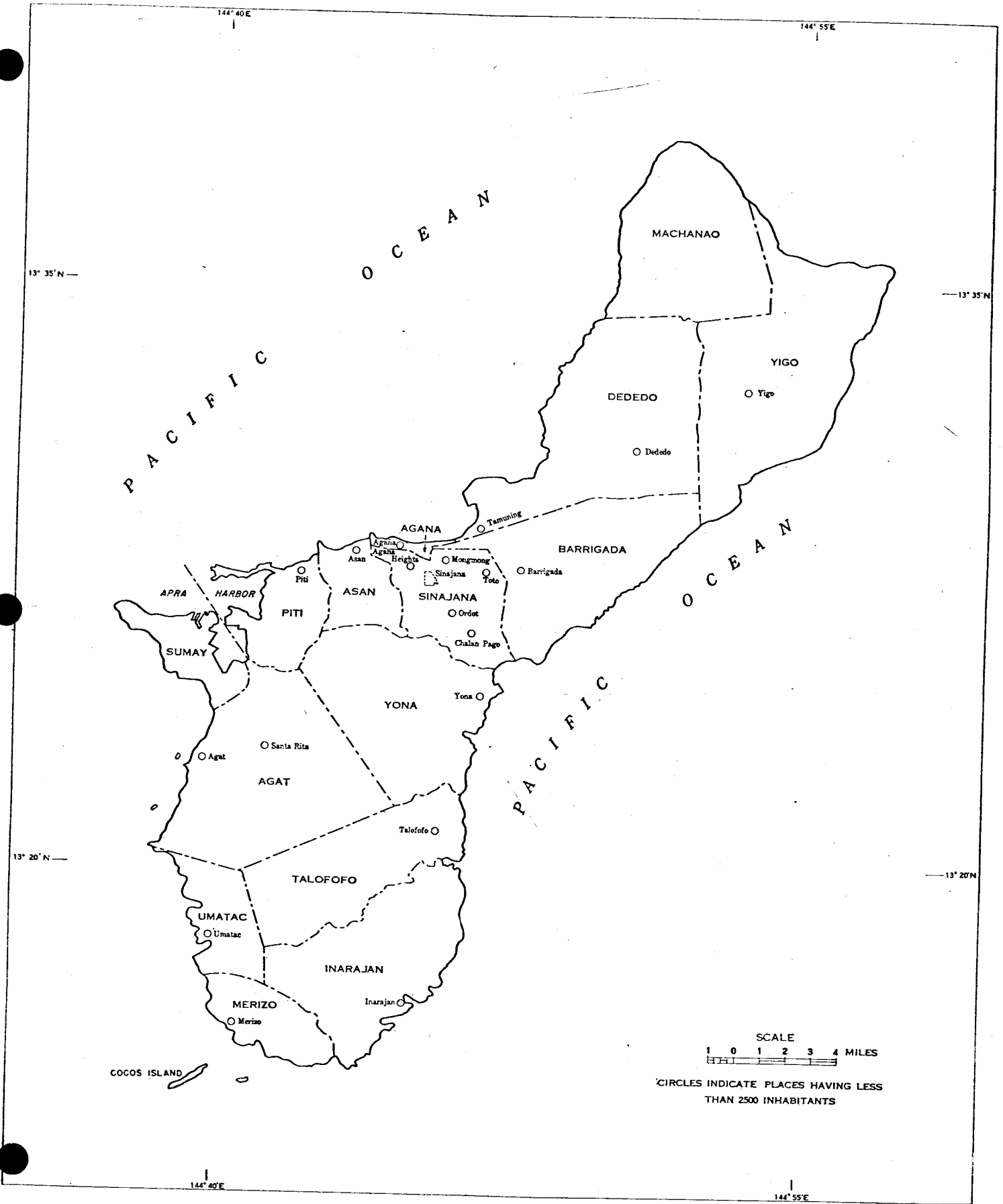
# Guam

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# GUAM



CIRCLES INDICATE PLACES HAVING LESS THAN 2500 INHABITANTS



Table 33.—POPULATION OF GUAM, 1901 TO 1950, AND OF AGANA CITY, 1920 TO 1950

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

Census date	Popula- tion	Increase over pre- ceding census		Census date	Popula- tion	Increase over pre- ceding census	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
<b>Guam:</b>				<b>Agana city:</b>			
1950 (Apr. 1)	59,498	37,208	166.9	1950	1,330	-8,674	-86.7
1940 (Apr. 1)	122,290	3,781	20.4	1940	10,004	1,314	15.1
1930 (Apr. 1)	18,509	5,234	39.4	1930	8,690	1,258	16.9
1920 (Jan. 1)	13,273	1,469	12.4	1920	7,432		
1910	11,806	2,130	22.0				
1901	-9,676						

1 Includes 213 persons on United States naval vessels in Apra Harbor.  
 2 Includes 1,118 persons on United States naval reservations and on United States naval vessels stationed at Guam.  
 3 Includes native men enlisted in U. S. Navy, but excludes United States naval station personnel (319).

Table 34.—AREA AND POPULATION OF GUAM, BY MUNICIPALITIES: 1930 TO 1950

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

Municipality	Land area in square miles, 1950	Population					
		1950		1940	1930	Percent increase	
		Total	Per square mile			1940 to 1950	1930 to 1940
<b>Guam</b>	203	59,498	293	22,290	118,509	166.9	20.4
Agana 1	1	800	800	10,004	11,042	-92.0	-9.4
Agat	25	4,682	187	1,068	887	338.4	20.4
Asan	5	3,090	618	656	559	371.0	17.4
Barrigada	18	11,534	641	875		1,218.2	
Dededo	27	6,441	239	1,196		438.5	
Inarajan	19	1,490	78	1,076	1,176	38.5	-8.5
Machanao	20	684	34	275		148.7	
Merizo	7	1,086	155	866	1,101	25.4	-21.3
Piti	7	1,902	272	1,175	928	61.9	26.6
Sinajana 2	6	9,169	1,528	1,236		641.8	
Tamuning	4	6,718	1,680	1,997	1,209	236.4	65.2
Talofoto	14	913	65	456		100.2	
Umatac	7	580	83	430		34.9	
Yigo	25	9,022	361	324		2,684.6	
Yona	18	1,387	77	656	489	111.4	

1 Includes 1,118 persons on United States naval reservations and United States naval vessels stationed at Guam, not included in the total for any municipality.  
 2 Part of Agana municipality annexed to Sinajana municipality in 1947.

Table 35.—POPULATION OF CITIES AND VILLAGES IN GUAM: 1950

City or village	Municipality	1950	City or village	Municipality	1950
Agana city	Agana	1,330	Merizo village	Merizo	511
	Asan		Mongmong village	Sinajana	663
	Barrigada		Ordot village	Sinajana	273
	Dededo		Piti village	Piti	777
	Sinajana		Santa Rita village	Agat	1,410
Agana Heights village	Sinajana	858	Sinajana village	Sinajana	3,069
Agat village	Agat	1,340	Talofoto village	Talofoto	618
Asan village	Asan	620	Tamuning village	Dededo	1,053
Barrigada village	Barrigada	1,666	Toto village	Sinajana	526
Chalan Pago village	Sinajana	424	Umatac village	Umatac	387
Dededo village	Dededo	997	Yigo village	Yigo	411
Inarajan village	Inarajan	812	Yona village	Yona	997

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Table 36.—RACE BY NATIVITY AND SEX, FOR GUAM: 1920 TO 1950  
 [Percent not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than 100]

Census year, nativity, and sex	All races	White	Chamorro	Filipino	Chinese	Other races	Percent by race					Percent by nativity							
							White	Chamorro	Filipino	Chinese	Other races	All races	White	Chamorro	Filipino	Chinese	Other races		
<b>TOTAL</b>																			
1950.....	59,498	22,920	27,124	7,258	91	2,105	38.5	45.6	12.2	0.2	3.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Native.....	51,459	22,560	26,521	403	78	1,897	43.8	51.5	0.8	0.2	3.7	86.5	98.4	97.8	5.6	-----	-----	-----	90.1
Foreign born.....	8,039	360	603	6,855	13	208	4.5	7.5	85.3	0.2	2.6	13.5	1.6	2.2	94.4	-----	-----	-----	9.9
1940.....	22,290	785	20,177	569	324	435	3.5	90.5	2.6	1.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Native.....	22,114	740	20,089	568	322	395	3.3	90.8	2.6	1.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	176	45	88	1	2	40	25.6	50.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	99.2	94.3	99.6	99.8	-----	-----	-----	90.8
1930.....	18,509	1,205	16,402	365	203	334	6.5	88.6	2.0	1.1	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	90.8
Native.....	18,300	1,139	16,319	364	202	276	6.2	89.2	2.0	1.1	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	9.2
Foreign born.....	209	66	83	1	1	58	31.6	39.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	98.9	94.5	99.5	99.7	-----	-----	-----	82.6
1920.....	13,275	1,280	12,216	396	74	309	2.1	92.0	3.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	17.4
Native.....	13,111	235	12,186	394	68	228	1.8	92.9	3.0	0.5	1.7	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	162	44	29	2	6	81	27.2	17.9	1.2	3.7	50.0	1.2	83.9	99.8	99.5	-----	-----	-----	73.8
<b>MALE</b>																			
1950.....	40,485	18,248	13,403	7,009	54	1,771	45.1	33.1	17.3	0.1	4.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Native.....	32,976	18,004	13,055	237	43	1,637	54.6	39.6	0.7	0.1	5.0	81.5	98.7	97.4	3.4	-----	-----	-----	7.6
Foreign born.....	7,509	244	348	6,772	11	134	3.2	4.6	90.2	0.1	1.8	18.5	1.3	2.6	96.6	-----	-----	-----	92.4
1940.....	11,300	581	9,999	321	170	229	5.1	88.5	2.8	1.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Native.....	11,197	552	9,961	320	168	196	4.9	89.0	2.9	1.5	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	103	29	38	1	2	33	28.2	36.9	1.0	1.9	1.8	99.1	95.0	99.6	99.7	-----	-----	-----	85.6
1930.....	9,630	997	8,128	216	99	190	10.4	84.4	2.2	1.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	14.4
Native.....	9,485	946	8,088	216	98	137	10.0	85.3	2.2	1.0	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	145	51	40	1	1	53	35.2	27.6	2.3	0.7	1.4	98.5	94.9	99.5	100.0	-----	-----	-----	72.1
1920.....	6,490	176	5,837	237	48	192	2.7	89.9	3.7	0.7	3.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	27.9
<b>FEMALE</b>																			
1950.....	19,013	4,672	13,721	249	37	334	24.6	72.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Native.....	18,483	4,556	13,466	160	35	260	24.6	72.9	0.9	0.2	1.4	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	530	116	255	83	2	74	21.9	48.1	15.7	0.4	14.0	2.8	97.5	98.1	66.7	-----	-----	-----	77.8
1940.....	10,990	204	10,178	248	154	206	1.9	92.6	2.3	1.4	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	22.2
Native.....	10,917	188	10,128	248	154	199	1.7	92.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	73	16	50	1	7	7	1.7	92.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	99.3	92.2	99.5	100.0	-----	-----	-----	96.6
1930.....	8,879	208	8,274	149	104	144	2.3	93.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	3.4
Native.....	8,815	193	8,231	148	104	139	2.2	93.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0
Foreign born.....	64	15	43	1	5	5	2.2	93.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	99.3	92.8	99.5	99.3	-----	-----	-----	96.5
1920.....	6,785	104	6,379	159	26	117	1.5	94.0	2.3	0.4	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	3.5
<b>MALES PER 100 FEMALES</b>																			
1950.....	212.9	390.6	97.7	2,814.9	-----	530.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Native.....	178.4	395.2	96.9	142.8	-----	629.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign born.....	1,416.8	210.3	136.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940.....	102.8	284.8	98.2	129.4	110.4	111.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Native.....	102.6	293.6	98.4	129.0	109.1	98.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign born.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930.....	108.5	479.3	98.2	145.0	95.2	131.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Native.....	107.6	490.2	98.3	145.9	94.2	98.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign born.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920.....	95.7	169.2	91.5	149.1	-----	164.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1 Includes 1 white person born at sea; and 1 Chamorro not reporting place of birth.  
 2 Nativity not available by sex for 1920.

Table 37.—AGE BY RACE AND SEX, FOR GUAM: 1930 TO 1950

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100. Males per 100 females not shown where number of females is less than 100]

Age, race, and sex	Population			Percent by age			Age, race, and sex	Population			Percent by age		
	1950	1940	1930	1950	1940	1930		1950	1940	1930	1950	1940	1930
<b>ALL RACES</b>							<b>WHITE</b>						
Total, all ages.....	59,498	22,290	18,509	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total, all ages.....	22,920	785	1,205	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	7,568	3,746	3,171	12.7	16.8	17.1	Under 5 years.....	1,678	58	57	7.3	7.4	4.7
Under 1 year.....	1,611	832	703	2.7	3.7	3.8	Under 1 year.....	219	9	12	1.0	1.1	1.0
5 to 9 years.....	4,453	3,261	2,447	7.5	14.6	13.2	5 to 9 years.....	911	41	54	4.0	5.2	4.5
10 to 14 years.....	4,084	2,827	2,153	6.9	12.7	11.6	10 to 14 years.....	367	20	23	1.6	2.5	1.9
15 to 19 years.....	7,162	2,228	1,931	12.0	10.0	10.4	15 to 19 years.....	3,653	33	160	15.9	4.2	13.3
20 to 24 years.....	11,378	1,870	1,820	19.1	8.4	9.8	20 to 24 years.....	5,954	168	337	26.0	21.4	28.0
25 to 29 years.....	7,275	1,719	1,506	12.2	7.7	8.1	25 to 29 years.....	3,288	149	216	14.3	19.0	17.9
30 to 34 years.....	5,452	1,455	1,188	9.2	6.5	6.4	30 to 34 years.....	2,721	125	142	11.9	15.9	11.8
35 to 39 years.....	4,044	1,203	1,794	6.8	5.4	9.7	35 to 39 years.....	1,726	7	7	7.5	9.7	11.4
40 to 44 years.....	2,761	946	1,794	4.6	4.2	9.7	40 to 44 years.....	1,122	46	137	4.9	6.1	11.4
45 to 49 years.....	2,014	812	1,181	3.4	3.6	6.4	45 to 49 years.....	801	22	56	3.5	2.8	4.6
50 to 54 years.....	1,216	599	850	2.0	2.7	4.6	50 to 54 years.....	417	15	17	1.8	1.9	1.4
55 to 59 years.....	810	501	850	1.4	2.2	4.6	55 to 59 years.....	184	10	17	0.8	1.3	1.4
60 to 64 years.....	483	435	366	0.8	2.0	2.0	60 to 64 years.....	62	11	5	0.3	1.4	0.4
65 to 69 years.....	346	291	366	0.6	1.3	2.0	65 to 69 years.....	20	7	1	0.1	0.9	0.4
70 to 74 years.....	204	210	102	0.3	0.9	0.6	70 to 74 years.....	9	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
75 years and over.....	248	174	102	0.4	0.8	0.6	75 years and over.....	7	1	1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Median age.....	22.8	17.9	18.8				Median age.....	24.1	27.4	24.6			
<b>Male, all ages.....</b>	<b>40,485</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Male, all ages.....</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under 5 years.....	3,885	1,945	1,633	9.6	17.2	17.0	Under 5 years.....	873	25	31	4.8	4.3	3.1
Under 1 year.....	848	428	358	2.1	3.8	3.7	Under 1 year.....	117	4	7	0.6	0.7	0.7
5 to 9 years.....	2,286	1,734	1,234	5.6	15.3	12.8	5 to 9 years.....	470	24	31	2.6	4.1	3.1
10 to 14 years.....	2,129	1,463	1,090	5.3	12.9	11.3	10 to 14 years.....	189	14	14	1.0	2.4	1.4
15 to 19 years.....	5,583	1,092	1,053	13.8	9.7	10.9	15 to 19 years.....	3,545	29	146	19.4	5.0	14.6
20 to 24 years.....	9,613	885	1,066	23.7	7.8	11.1	20 to 24 years.....	5,489	153	318	30.1	26.3	31.9
25 to 29 years.....	5,231	897	813	12.9	7.9	8.4	25 to 29 years.....	2,312	111	183	12.7	19.1	18.4
30 to 34 years.....	3,812	743	640	9.4	6.6	6.6	30 to 34 years.....	1,998	83	106	10.9	14.3	10.6
35 to 39 years.....	2,850	621	951	7.0	5.5	9.9	35 to 39 years.....	1,259	52	90	6.9	9.0	9.9
40 to 44 years.....	1,859	504	951	4.6	4.5	9.9	40 to 44 years.....	841	38	90	4.6	6.5	9.9
45 to 49 years.....	1,380	402	680	3.4	3.6	6.0	45 to 49 years.....	666	16	49	3.6	2.8	4.9
50 to 54 years.....	793	300	504	2.0	2.7	6.0	50 to 54 years.....	368	9	14	2.0	1.5	1.4
55 to 59 years.....	492	231	373	1.2	2.0	3.9	55 to 59 years.....	163	10	14	0.9	1.7	1.4
60 to 64 years.....	243	199	373	0.6	1.8	3.9	60 to 64 years.....	47	11	5	0.3	1.9	1.4
65 to 69 years.....	157	119	163	0.4	1.1	1.7	65 to 69 years.....	16	5	5	0.1	0.9	0.5
70 to 74 years.....	84	83	34	0.2	0.7	0.4	70 to 74 years.....	7	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
75 years and over.....	98	71	34	0.2	0.6	0.4	75 years and over.....	5	1	1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Median age.....	23.3	17.3	19.1				Median age.....	23.7	27.0	24.3			
<b>Female, all ages.....</b>	<b>19,013</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>8,879</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>Female, all ages.....</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Under 5 years.....	3,683	1,801	1,538	19.4	16.4	17.3	Under 5 years.....	805	33	26	17.2	16.2	12.5
Under 1 year.....	763	404	345	4.0	3.7	3.9	Under 1 year.....	102	5	5	2.2	2.5	2.4
5 to 9 years.....	2,167	1,527	1,213	11.4	13.9	12.7	5 to 9 years.....	441	17	23	9.4	8.3	11.1
10 to 14 years.....	1,955	1,364	1,063	10.3	12.4	12.0	10 to 14 years.....	178	6	9	3.8	2.9	4.3
15 to 19 years.....	1,579	1,136	878	8.3	10.3	9.9	15 to 19 years.....	103	4	14	2.3	2.0	6.7
20 to 24 years.....	1,765	985	754	9.3	9.0	8.5	20 to 24 years.....	465	15	19	10.0	7.4	9.1
25 to 29 years.....	2,044	822	693	10.8	7.5	7.8	25 to 29 years.....	976	38	33	20.9	18.6	15.9
30 to 34 years.....	1,640	707	648	8.6	6.4	6.2	30 to 34 years.....	723	42	36	15.5	20.6	17.3
35 to 39 years.....	1,194	582	843	6.3	5.3	9.5	35 to 39 years.....	467	24	38	10.0	11.8	18.3
40 to 44 years.....	902	442	843	4.7	4.0	9.5	40 to 44 years.....	281	10	24	6.0	4.9	18.3
45 to 49 years.....	634	410	601	3.3	3.7	6.8	45 to 49 years.....	135	6	7	2.9	2.9	3.4
50 to 54 years.....	423	299	477	2.2	2.7	5.4	50 to 54 years.....	49	6	3	1.0	2.9	1.4
55 to 59 years.....	328	270	477	1.7	2.5	5.4	55 to 59 years.....	21	3	3	0.4	0.4	1.4
60 to 64 years.....	240	236	203	1.3	2.1	2.3	60 to 64 years.....	15	2	1	0.3	0.3	0.5
65 to 69 years.....	189	172	68	1.0	1.6	0.8	65 to 69 years.....	4	2	1	0.1	1.0	0.5
70 to 74 years.....	120	127	68	0.6	1.2	0.8	70 to 74 years.....	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.1
75 years and over.....	150	103	68	0.8	0.9	0.8	75 years and over.....	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.1
Median age.....	20.3	18.5	18.6				Median age.....	26.7	28.6	27.0			
<b>Males Per 100 Females</b>							<b>CHAMORRO</b>						
All ages.....	212.9	102.8	108.5				Total, all ages.....	27,124	120,177	16,402	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years.....	105.5	108.0	106.2				Under 5 years.....	5,596	3,437	2,947	20.6	17.0	18.0
Under 1 year.....	111.1	105.9	103.8				Under 1 year.....	1,297	768	664	4.8	3.8	4.0
5 to 9 years.....	105.5	113.6	101.7				5 to 9 years.....	3,414	3,005	2,252	12.6	14.9	13.7
10 to 14 years.....	108.9	107.3	101.7				10 to 14 years.....	3,617	2,611	1,984	13.3	12.9	12.1
15 to 19 years.....	353.6	96.1	119.9				15 to 19 years.....	2,984	2,059	1,666	11.0	10.2	10.2
20 to 24 years.....	544.6	89.8	141.4				20 to 24 years.....	2,328	1,578	1,405	8.6	7.8	8.6
25 to 29 years.....	255.9	109.1	117.3				25 to 29 years.....	1,705	1,487	1,238	6.5	7.4	7.5
30 to 34 years.....	232.4	105.8	116.8				30 to 34 years.....	1,528	1,259	1,004	5.6	6.2	6.1
35 to 39 years.....	238.7	106.7	112.8				35 to 39 years.....	1,355	1,057	865	5.0	6.2	9.7
40 to 44 years.....	206.1	114.0	112.8				40 to 44 years.....	1,168	865	657	4.4	4.3	9.7
45 to 49 years.....	217.7	98.0	96.6				45 to 49 years.....	943	754	1,074	3.5	3.7	6.5
50 to 54 years.....	187.5	100.3	96.6				50 to 54 years.....	691	558	591	2.5	2.8	4.9
55 to 59 years.....	147.0	85.6	78.2				55 to 59 years.....	591	490	804	2.2	2.3	2.1
60 to 64 years.....	101.3	84.3	80.3				60 to 64 years.....	405	401	318	1.5	2.0	2.1
65 to 69 years.....	83.1	80.2	80.3				65 to 69 years.....	318	270	346	1.2	1.3	2.1
70 to 74 years.....	70.0	65.4	80.3				70 to 74 years.....	185	198	95	0.7	1.0	0.8
75 years and over.....	65.3	68.9	80.3				75 years and over.....	236	165	95	0.9	0.8	0.6
Median age.....							Median age.....	16.6	17.5	18.1			

1 Includes a small number of persons for whom age was not reported.