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GUAM

Population Agriculture

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE • WASHINGTON • 1941

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., Price 10 cents

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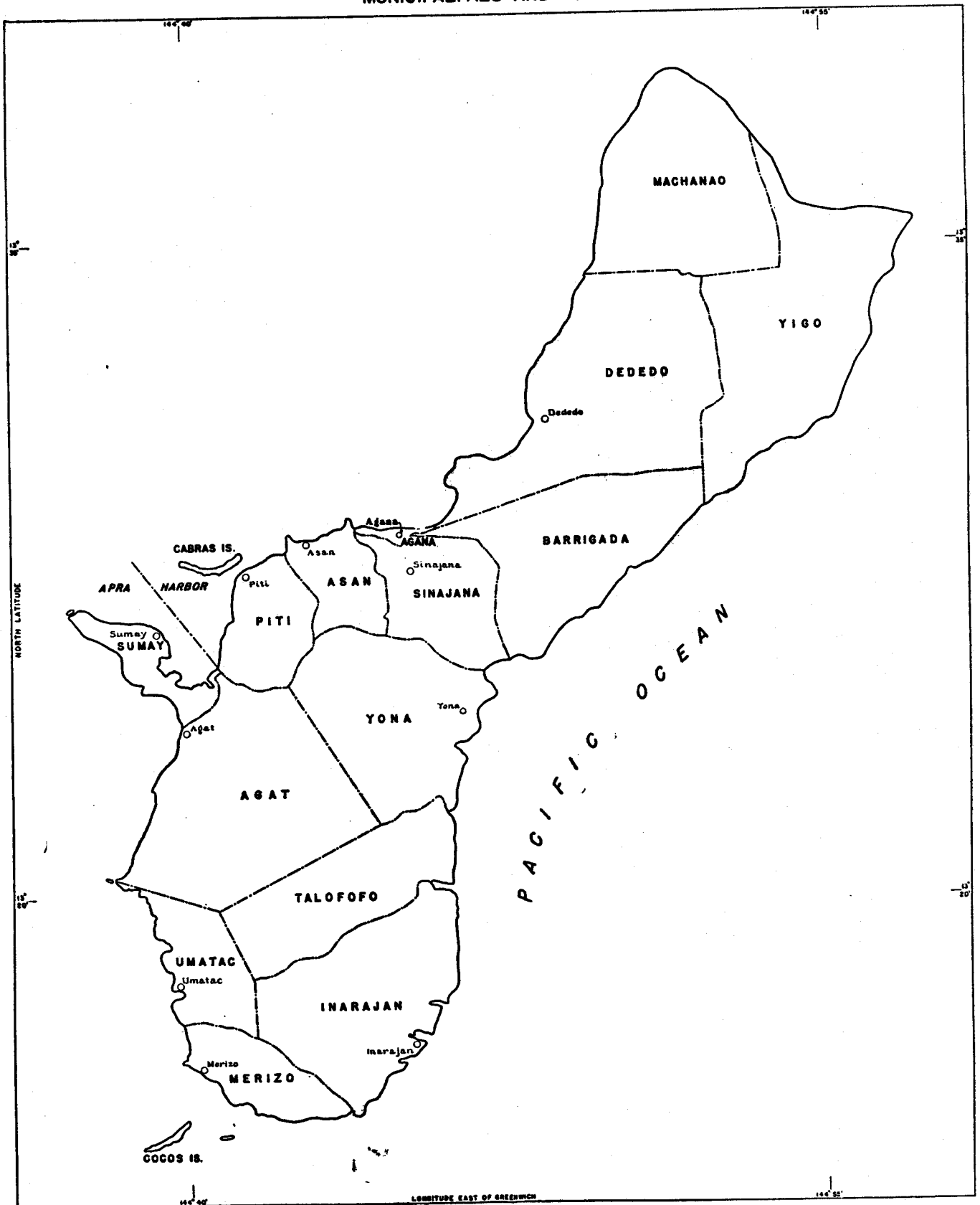
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GUAM

MUNICIPALITIES AND TOWNS



GUAM

Introduction

Acquisition by United States.—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.

Location and area.—Guam, the southernmost and largest of the Marianas Islands, lies in the West Pacific Ocean, approximately 1,500 miles east of Manila and about 3,300 miles from Honolulu in a direction somewhat south of west. Its area is 206 square miles.

Earlier censuses.—Local censuses of population

were taken by the naval governors in 1901 and 1910. Federal censuses of population were taken in 1920, 1930, and 1940; of livestock, in 1920; and of agriculture (crops and livestock), in 1930 and 1940. The field work on each of these Federal censuses was done under the supervision of the naval governor in accordance with plans prescribed by the Director of the Census. Capt. James T. Alexander, United States Navy, who was the Governor in April 1940, was in charge of the Sixteenth Census canvass of Guam.

POPULATION

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 shows the population growth of Guam from census to census since 1901, and of Agaña city since 1920, the earliest year for which data are available; table 2 gives municipality totals for 1940 in comparison with 1930; and table 3 presents the 1940 figures for barrios and other minor civil divisions.

TABLE 1.—POPULATION OF GUAM, 1901 TO 1940, AND OF AGAÑA CITY, 1920 TO 1940

CENSUS YEAR	Population	INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS	
		Number	Percent
Guam:			
1940.....	¹ 22,290	3,781	20.4
1930.....	² 18,509	5,234	39.4
1920.....	³ 13,275	1,469	12.4
1910 ⁴	11,806	2,130	22.0
1901 ⁴	9,676		
Agaña city:⁵			
1940.....	10,004	1,314	15.1
1930.....	8,690	1,258	16.9
1920.....	7,432		

¹ Includes 213 reported on U. S. naval vessels in Apra harbor.

² Includes 1,118 reported on U. S. naval reservations and on U. S. naval vessels stationed at Guam.

³ Includes native men enlisted in U. S. Navy, but excludes U. S. naval station personnel, numbering 309.

⁴ Census taken by naval governor.

⁵ No data available for years prior to 1920.

TABLE 2.—POPULATION, BY MUNICIPALITIES: 1940 AND 1930

MUNICIPALITY	1940	1930 ¹	Percent of increase, 1930-40
Agaña ²	10,004	13,018	26.0
Asan ³	656		
Barrigada ⁴	875		
Dededo ⁵	1,196		
Machanao ⁶	275		
Piti ⁷	1,175		
Simajana ⁷	1,236		
Yigo ⁸	324		
Yona ⁹	656		
Agat ⁹	1,068			3,164	23.1
Inarajan ¹⁰	1,076		
Merizo ¹¹	866		
Talofofo ¹²	456		
Umatac ¹³	430		
Sumay.....	¹⁴ 1,997	1,209	1547.6

¹ The difference between the sum of the 1930 figures in this table (17,391) and the 1930 total for Guam as given in table 1 (18,508) is due to the inclusion, in the total in table 1, of 1,118, the number of persons enumerated on U. S. naval reservations, etc. (See footnote 2, table 1.) These persons were not included in the population of any municipality.

² Part of Agaña as constituted in 1930; now coextensive with Agaña city.

³ Parts of Agaña and Yona annexed to Asan and part of Asan annexed to Piti after Apr. 1, 1930.

⁴ Organized from part of Agaña after Apr. 1, 1930.

⁵ Organized from part of Dededo after Apr. 1, 1930.

⁶ Part of Asan annexed after Apr. 1, 1930.

⁷ Organized from part of Barrigada after Apr. 1, 1930.

⁸ Part annexed to Asan after Apr. 1, 1930.

⁹ Part of Inarajan annexed after Apr. 1, 1930.

¹⁰ Part of Inarajan as constituted in 1930.

¹¹ Part of Inarajan annexed and part of Merizo taken to form Umatac after Apr. 1, 1930.

¹² Organized from part of Inarajan after Apr. 1, 1930.

¹³ Part of Merizo in 1930.

¹⁴ Includes 213 reported on U. S. naval vessels in Apra harbor.

¹⁵ Represents increase from 1,209 to 1,784, not including 213 reported on naval vessels. (See note 14.)

TABLE 3.—POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, BY MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS: 1940

MUNICIPALITY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	Popu-lation	MUNICIPALITY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	Popu-lation	MUNICIPALITY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	Popu-lation	MUNICIPALITY AND MINOR CIVIL DIVISION	Popu-lation
Agaña municipality, total.	10,004	Barrigada municipality—Continued.		Machanao municipality, total.	275	Sumay municipality, total	1,997
Agaña city, total.....	10,004	Machauti and Toto barrios.....	22	Alucanao barrio.....	14	Sumay town.....	1,388
Anigua district.....	698	Maga barrio.....	83	As-Panta barrio.....	6	U. S. Marine Corps Reserva- tion (included above).....	122
Doctor Sargent district.....	778	Manglao barrio.....	43	As-Tobias barrio.....	16	Aba barrio.....	21
Julale district.....	980	Nalao barrio.....	110	Caiguat barrio.....	21	Apra barrio.....	25
Padre Palomo district.....	653	Tiyan barrio.....	24	Chaguian barrio.....	5	Atotdan barrio.....	25
San Antonio district.....	1,924	Ungaguan barrio.....	238	Finaguayoc barrio.....	34	Botadero barrio.....	50
San Ignacio district.....	774			Kayon Tramaho barrio.....	11	Cabeyan barrio.....	50
San Nicolas district.....	1,656	Dededo municipality, to- tal.....	1,196	Magua barrio.....	26	Changchang barrio.....	25
Naval hospital (included above).....	64	Dededo town.....	240	Napsan barrio.....	2	Dada barrio.....	75
San Ramon district.....	565	Ague barrio.....	30	Piga barrio.....	10	Orote barrio.....	50
Santa Cruz district.....	1,733	Aparguan barrio.....	111	Ritidian barrio.....	16	Taipilan barrio.....	25
Togae district.....	244	Chandia barrio.....	25	Sabanán Fadan barrio.....	23	Tepalao barrio.....	50
		Dungca's Beach barrio.....	68	Tafalog barrio.....	15	U. S. naval ships.....	213
Agat municipality, total.	1,068	Fanigayen barrio.....	180	Tailala barrio.....	5		
Agat town.....	791	Gogna and Natan barrios.....	14	Y-Ledisong barrio.....	71	Talofoto municipality, to- tal.....	456
Fena barrio.....	86	Hilaan barrio.....	7			As-Lucas barrio.....	124
Inaso barrio.....	37	Ihsang barrio.....	25	Merizo municipality, to- tal.....	866	Mata barrio.....	256
Mapao barrio.....	15	Ipapao barrio.....	23	Merizo town.....	506	Talofoto barrio.....	76
Salinas barrio.....	66	Isengsong barrio.....	25	Merizo (rural).....	360		
Santa Rosa barrio.....	37	Liguan barrio.....	26	Piti municipality, total.....	1,175	Umatac municipality, to- tal.....	430
San Vincente barrio.....	36	Macheche barrio.....	51	Piti town.....	564	Umatac town.....	342
		Mogfog barrio.....	73	Sinengsong barrio.....	223	Umatac (rural).....	88
Asan municipality, total.	656	Saucio barrio.....	25	Tepungan barrio.....	388		
Asan town.....	596	Tamaning barrio.....	17			Yigo municipality, total.....	324
Libugon barrio.....	60	Tumon barrio.....	145	Sinajana municipality, to- tal.....	1,236	As-Atdas barrio.....	34
		Ueudu barrio.....	111	Sinajana town.....	199	Yigo (rural).....	290
Barrigada municipality, to- tal.....	875			Didige barrio.....	84		
Adacao barrio.....	48	Inarajan municipality, to- tal.....	1,076	Mongmong barrio.....	192	Yona municipality, total.....	656
Asmuyao and Songiabo barrios.....	30	Inarajan town.....	753	Ordot barrio.....	141	Yona town.....	73
Canada Leyang barrio.....	29	Agá barrio.....	33	Pago barrio.....	43	Manengone barrio.....	77
Guacé and Sabanan Pagat bar- rios.....	29	As-Abman barrio.....	47	Tutujan barrio.....	416	Yona (rural).....	506
Jalaguac and Maite barrios.....	103	Attate barrio.....	13	Sinajana (rural).....	128		
Lalo and San Antonio barrios.....	116	Malolos barrio.....	98				
		Ono barrio.....	59				
		Talofoto barrio.....	73				

COMPOSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Definitions

This section presents statistics for the population of Guam, classified according to sex, race, nativity, age, school attendance, literacy, ability to speak English, family relationship, tenure of homes, marital status, and place of birth, and includes occupation statistics for gainfully employed persons.

Race.—The population of Guam is classified according to race as (1) Chamorro, (2) white, (3) Filipino, (4) Japanese, (5) Chinese, and (6) Negro. A person of mixed white and nonwhite blood is classified as of the race of the nonwhite parent; a person whose parents were of different nonwhite races other than Negro is classified as of the race of the father; and a person having any Negro blood, on either the paternal or the maternal side, is classified as Negro.

Age.—The age classification is based on the age at the last birthday prior to April 1, 1940. Thus a person who was born on April 1, 1910, was classified in the 25-29 age group, since he was 29 years old on his last birthday prior to April 1, 1940. Similarly, an infant born on April 1, 1939, was classified as under 1 year of age.

School attendance.—The school-attendance figures in table 7, for persons 5 to 24 years of age, refer to per-

sons who, at any time within the month of March 1940, attended or were enrolled in vocational schools, or in public, private, or parochial grade schools, or in any other units of the regular school system. The figures in table 8 for persons 25 years of age and older represent the numbers of years of attendance in any of these classes of schools.

Illiteracy.—For census purposes, all persons 10 years of age and older who are unable to read and write any language (not necessarily English) are classified as "illiterate." The enumerators were instructed to report all persons who had attended school 4 years or more as able to read and write; in the cases of persons who had attended school less than 4 years, to inquire specifically as to their ability to read and write; and to report as illiterate all persons who were able to read but were not able to write.

The instructions in effect in 1930 were less specific, but the enumerators were cautioned not to report a person as literate simply because he was able to write his name. Possibly because of this change in the instructions, the Sixteenth Census enumerators appear to have been somewhat more conservative than the Fifteenth Census enumerators in their interpretation of the illiteracy question; and as a result the 1940 percentage of illiteracy for the 10-to-20-year age group in the

Chamorro population and for both age groups in the Filipino and Chinese populations are higher than the corresponding percentages for 1930. As it seems unlikely that the degrees of illiteracy in these elements of the population were actually lower in 1930 than in 1940, no comparative figures for the earlier year are given in table 9.

Nativity.—All persons born within the present limits of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, Guam, and American Samoa (including persons born in these areas prior to their acquisition by the United States) are classified as "native," and all others are classified as "foreign-born." Persons born at sea or in foreign countries, of parents who were citizens of the United States, are classified as "native."

Family relationship.—The term "private family" is used to designate—

(1) A group consisting of husband and wife, or husband, wife, and children, or husband, wife, children, and other relatives, or any other group of persons related by blood or by marriage, living together as a single household.

(2) A group consisting in part of related persons and in part of other persons, such as lodgers (not exceeding four in number), servants, etc., living together as a single household.

(3) A person living alone.

(4) Two or more persons, not related by blood or by marriage and not members of a "quasi-family group," who live together as a single household.

The head of the family is the person regarded as such by the members of the family—whether husband or father, widow, or unmarried person of either sex. A person living alone is classified, for census purposes, as the head of a family.

The term "quasi-family group" is applied to a group of persons living in a hotel, or in a lodginghouse having five or more lodgers, or in the dormitory of an educational institution, or in a prison or a jail, or in an

almshouse, a hospital, or other institution in which the inmates are likely to remain for considerable periods of time; or to the personnel of a military post or a naval station, or the members of a camp or barracks of laborers.

Home tenure.—The figures for home tenure relate to "private families," and do not include data for the home tenure of "quasi-family groups."

Occupations of gainfully employed persons.—All persons (including those temporarily unemployed at the time the census was taken) who usually work for pay (in the form of salaries, wages, fees, commissions, etc.) or for profit (in their own businesses, professions, etc., or on farms that they own or rent) are classified as "gainfully employed." Persons engaged in unpaid family labor—e. g., women doing housework in their own homes and children working at home on general household work or chores—are not thus classified.

TABLE 4.—POPULATION, BY SEX, BY RACE AND NATIVITY: 1940 AND 1930

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1; sex ratio not shown where base is less than 100]

RACE AND NATIVITY	NUMBER		PERCENT		1940		1930		MALES PER 100 FEMALES	
	1940	1930	1940	1930	Male	Female	Male	Female	1940	1930
	Total population	22,290	18,509	100.0	100.0	11,300	10,990	9,630	8,879	102.8	108.5
Native.....	22,114	18,300	99.2	98.9	11,197	10,917	9,485	8,815	102.6	107.6
Foreign-born.....	176	209	.8	1.1	103	73	145	64	.....	.....
Chamorro	20,177	16,402	90.5	88.6	9,999	10,178	8,128	8,274	98.2	98.2
Native.....	20,089	16,319	90.1	88.2	9,961	10,128	8,068	8,231	98.4	98.3
Foreign-born.....	88	83	.4	.4	38	50	40	43	.....	.....
White	785	1,205	3.5	6.5	581	204	997	208	284.8	479.3
Native.....	740	1,139	3.3	6.2	552	188	946	193	293.6	490.2
Foreign-born.....	45	66	.2	.4	29	16	51	15	.....	.....
Philippine	569	365	2.6	2.0	321	248	216	149	129.4	145.0
Native.....	568	364	2.6	2.0	320	248	216	148	129.0	145.9
Foreign-born.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Japanese	326	297	1.5	1.6	179	147	172	125	121.8	137.6
Native.....	288	240	1.3	1.3	147	141	119	121	104.3	98.3
Foreign-born.....	38	57	.2	.3	32	6	53	4	.....	.....
Chinese	324	203	1.5	1.1	170	154	99	104	110.4	95.2
Native.....	322	202	1.4	1.1	168	154	98	104	109.1	94.2
Foreign-born.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Negro	109	37	.5	.2	50	59	18	19	.....	.....
Native.....	107	36	.5	.2	49	58	18	18	.....	.....
Foreign-born.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....

