

POPULATION AND HOUSING IN AMERICAN SAMOA

A Study Based on the Results of the 2000 Census

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PREFACE

This monograph was written in response to the need to assess the usefulness of published and unpublished data from the 2000 Census of American Samoa. These data permit development of analyses for planning and public policy, and data from early censuses and vital registration data provide historical and contemporary trends. Although the Bureau of the Census produced an enormous amount of data after the 2000 census, particularly cross-tabulations of social and economic characteristics of the population of American Samoa, these data did not arrive in American Samoa until the end of 2004, almost 5 years after the census. Also, the cells contain rounded data, so that summing cells rarely equal the stated sum. Nonetheless, the data are not finally available, so this document displays some of the useful information derived from the 2000 Census.

Results from the 2000 Census appeared as (1) a Demographic Profile, (2) a published volume crossing the geography by the various population and housing variables, (3) a summary file of compiled information down to low levels of geography, and (4) the cross-tabulations. While Guam and the Virgin Islands also received 10 percent public use samples (PUMS) of their data for further analysis, the U.S. Census Bureau does not provide PUMS to American Samoa, only analysis from the compiled data is included here.

This monograph has the following form: we will look at the Population and Housing topics by topics, with a short text explaining how the data were collected, some definitions, and appropriate tables and text. Reference will be made to the published and unpublished tabulations from 2000, as well as published tabulations from previous censuses.

Overall coordination of the monograph was provided by Vai Filiga, American Samoa's Chief Statistician, Department of Commerce. The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA), Department of the Interior, is partially funding the writing of this monograph. OIA's Statistical Enhancement Program is coordinated by Diego Sasamoto. He and Herman Tewasimal and Robinson Tawerimal assisted in developing many of the 2000 tables. Previous coordinator Ben Graham and John Masiwemai, in his role as webmaster for the www.pacificweb.org site, also contributed. Sulu Petaia developed the charts and map interface and contributed to the writing. Michael J. Levin developed the remainder of the text.

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Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The territory of American Samoa consists of six inhabited and one uninhabited island: the main island of Tutuila where the capital Pago Pago is located, Aunu'u off the coast of Tutuila, the islands of Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u constituting the Manu'a group, and Swains island in the Tokelau group (which became part of American Samoa in 1923). Rose Island is uninhabited and is an atoll preserved for birds and other wildlife. All inhabited islands except Swains are very rugged and mountainous where village settlements are easily identified, scattered along coastal areas.

The population of American Samoa has increased by more than 1000 percent since 1900 with an annual average growth rate of about 2.2 percent. The United States Naval Administration took several censuses of population between 1900 and 1912. American Samoa has been included in the United States decennial census program since 1920. Special censuses were held in 1956 and 1974 by the local government. Table 1.1 provides enumerated populations of American Samoa by district since 1900, intercensal, and annual percent change.

Table 1.1 Population by District, Change, and Annual Growth: 1900 to 2000

Census date		Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains Isl.	Index 1900= 100	Percent Change
Apr. 1,	2000	57,291	23,441	32,435	1,328	37	1008.8	22.5
Apr. 1,	1990	46,773	21,175	23,868	1,714	16	823.6	44.8
Apr. 1,	1980	32,297	17,311	13,227	1,732	27	568.7	10.6
Sept. 26,	1974	29,190	16,828	10,520	1,808	34	514.0	7.5
Apr. 1,	1970	27,159	15,955	9,018	2,112	74	478.2	35.4
Apr. 1,	1960	20,051	11,137	6,113	2,695	106	353.1	-0.5
Sept. 25,	1956	20,154	11,405	5,902	2,767	80	354.9	6.4
Apr. 1,	1950	18,937	10,624	5,330	2,819	164	333.5	14.8
	1945	16,493	9,338	4,610	2,406	139	290.4	27.8
Apr. 1,	1940	12,908	6,733	3,431	2,597	147	227.3	28.4
Apr. 1,	1930	10,055	5,032	2,777	2,147	99	177.1	14.7
	1926	8,763	4,221	2,395	2,060	87	154.3	8.7
Jan. 1,	1920	8,058	3,777	2,408	1,873	...	141.9	11.1
	1912	7,251	3,186	2,268	1,797	...	127.7	6.9
	1908	6,780	3,018	1,907	1,855	...	119.4	15.1
	1903	5,888	2,441	1,752	1,695	...	103.7	5.8
	1901	5,563	2,342	1,618	1,603	...	98.0	-2.0
June 1,	1900	5,679	2,221	1,702	1,756	...	100.0	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications.

Note: Swains Island became an American possession in 1923.

Although the growth rate has averaged about 2.2 percent per year between 1900 and 1980, the population did not grow at a uniform rate throughout the period. From 1900 to 1908, the annual rate was about 3 percent. It slowed down in 1912 then moved up, reaching almost 5 percent annually in 1945. The U.S. military installation in one of the naturally protected harbors in the Pacific triggered this high increase as more and more people sought employment with the Navy or joined the *Fitafita* guard.

The growth rate continued but at a much slower pace in the 50s and 60s. The change over of the administration in 1951 from the Navy to the Department of the Interior marked the beginning of another era in population change of the islands. The Navy moved out along with Samoan *fitafita* and families, mostly to Hawaii, accelerating the emigration of Samoans to the United States. Today, the military still plays a significant role in the out-migration of young Samoans as high school graduates enlist in the military services. The censuses of 1970, 1974, and 1980 reflected an upward rather slow growth of the population which continued in the 1990 and 2000 censuses.

DISTRICTS

The population distribution can be divided into three geographical levels: district, county, and village. Table 1.2 shows enumerated population since 1900 for the four legally established districts – Eastern, Western and Manu’a and Swains Island.

Table 1.2 Population Distribution by District: 1900 to 2000

Census Year	District					Percent				
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains Isl.	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains Isl.
2000	57,291	23,441	32,435	1,328	37	100.0	40.9	56.6	2.5	0.1
1990	46,773	21,175	23,868	1,714	16	100.0	45.3	51.0	3.7	0.0
1980	32,297	17,311	13,227	1,732	27	100.0	53.6	41.0	5.4	0.1
1974	29,190	16,828	10,520	1,808	34	100.0	57.6	36.0	6.2	0.1
1970	27,159	15,955	9,018	2,112	74	100.0	58.7	33.2	7.8	0.3
1960	20,051	11,137	6,113	2,695	106	100.0	55.5	30.5	13.4	0.5
1956	20,154	11,405	5,902	2,767	80	100.0	56.6	29.3	13.7	0.4
1950	18,937	10,624	5,330	2,819	164	100.0	56.1	28.1	14.9	0.9
1945	16,493	9,338	4,610	2,406	139	100.0	56.6	28.0	14.6	0.8
1940	12,908	6,733	3,431	2,597	147	100.0	52.2	26.6	20.1	1.1
1930	10,055	5,032	2,777	2,147	99	100.0	50.0	27.6	21.4	1.0
1926	8,763	4,221	2,395	2,060	87	100.0	48.2	27.3	23.5	1.0
1920	8,058	3,777	2,408	1,873	...	100.0	46.9	29.9	23.2	...
1912	7,251	3,186	2,268	1,797	...	100.0	43.9	31.3	24.8	...
1908	6,780	3,018	1,907	1,855	...	100.0	44.5	28.1	27.4	...
1903	5,888	2,441	1,752	1,695	...	100.0	41.5	29.8	28.8	...
1901	5,563	2,342	1,618	1,603	...	100.0	42.1	29.1	28.8	...
1900	5,679	2,221	1,702	1,756	...	100.0	39.1	30.0	30.9	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications.

Western district is the largest of these four districts, and continues to grow rapidly. It is the only one for the Districts with a large, flat plain to allow for an expanding population. It held 57 percent of the 2000 population of American Samoa, and was 15 times as large in 2000 as in 1900. Its annual growth rate was about 2 percent between 1920 and 1930, but increased to the 4 percent level per year between 1960 and 1980, and then continued rapidly to more than 32,000 in 2000. This rapid influx of people to this district was due mainly to internal movement from East to West where most of the land is available for individual ownership in the Tafuna plain area. Also, the rapidly expanding buildup of the economic infrastructure motivated business-oriented persons to relocate. Since 1980, major developments underway in Tafuna have included expansion of the industrial park area, the construction of apartment-type housing, and build-up of major church centers.

Eastern District was traditionally the largest district, partly because of its being the seat of the government, and partly because of the need to be close to the tuna canneries. However, in recent years, because of the Tafuna land area, and the generally better availability of flat land in Western District, that latter district has become larger. In 2000, Eastern District made up 41 percent of the population, its lowest percentage since 1903. As recently as 1980, more than half the population lived in Eastern District.

Manu'a district grew only slightly between 1900 and 1950 and it decreased after that. Between 1960 and 1970, Manu'a decreased by 22 percent from 2,695 to 2,112 persons. There was another decline of 14 percent from 1970 to 1974,. In the census of 2000, Manu'a constituted less than 3 percent of the total population of the Territory. Migration (not necessarily permanent out-migration) played a significant role in the dramatic population decline in Manu'a. Manu'ans went into military services, sought employment opportunities and attended higher education at the Community College, causing the population to decrease.

Swains island's population also decreased after 1960. The largest population recorded was in 1950 with 164 people but by 2000, only 37 inhabitants were recorded.

Table 1.3 provides the changes in district population in numbers and annual growth. As can be seen, the largest growth in the territory in recent years occurred between 1980 and 1990 when the territory experienced explosive growth due mostly to immigration. Migration slowed considerably in relative terms during the 1990s, but in absolute terms, the territory saw an increase of more than 10,000 people during the decade.

Table 1.3 Population Intercensal Change by District: 1990 to 2000

District	1990- 2000	1980- 1990	1974- 1980	1970- 1974	1960- 1970	1956- 1960	1950- 1956	1945- 1950	1940- 1945
Total	10,517	14,476	3,107	2,031	7,108	-103	1,217	2,444	3,585
Eastern	2,265	3,864	483	873	4,818	-268	781	1,286	2,605
Western	8,567	10,641	2,707	1,502	2,905	211	572	720	1,179
Manu'a	-299	-18	-76	-304	-583	-72	-52	413	-191
Swains Island	-16	-11	-7	-40	-32	26	-84	25	-8

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES

Total	2.2	4.5	1.1	0.7	3.5	-0.1	0.6	1.5	2.8
Eastern	1.1	2.2	0.3	0.5	4.3	-0.2	0.7	1.4	3.9
Western	3.6	8.0	2.6	1.7	4.8	0.4	1.1	1.6	3.4
Manu'a	-1.7	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-2.2	-0.3	-0.2	1.7	-0.7
Swains Island	-10.0	-4.1	-2.1	-5.4	-3.0	3.3	-5.1	1.8	-0.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications.

The territory grew about 2.2 percent per year during the 1990s, down from 4.5 percent annually during the 1980s. Western District, however, increased by 8 percent per year during the 1980s and by 3.6 percent per year during the 1990s. Most of the new development is occurring in Western District. Swains population is too small to analyze. But, the prospects for reviving Manu'a's economic fortunes are dim; Manu'a has lost population between censuses since 1950.

COUNTIES

Table 1.4 on population distribution by county provides enumerated populations of districts and their counties since 1930. In 2000, Tualauta county was by far the largest county, at more than 22,000, almost twice as big as the next largest county – Ma'oputasi – which was itself, at 11,695, more than twice as large as the next largest county, Lealataua. As recently as the 1980 census, Ma'oputasi was the largest county. And, as if to highlight Manu'a's declining population, the sum of the populations of its 5 counties is less than the smallest county on Tutuila – Sa'ole, with 1,768 people.

Table 1.4 Population Distribution by County: 1930-2000

County	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
Total	57,291	46,773	32,297	29,190	27,159	20,051	18,937	12,908	10,055
Eastern	23,441	21,175	17,311	16,828	15,955	11,137	10,624	6,733	5,032
Ituau	4,312	3,655	3,543	3,128	2,884	1,887	1,796	1,012	750
Ma'oputasi	11,695	10,640	8,495	8,518	7,886	5,340	5,467	3,361	2,559
Sa'ole	1,768	1,643	1,359	1,279	1,295	1,105	844	678	471
Sua	3,417	3,116	2,455	2,365	2,336	1,500	1,325	881	622
Vaifanua	2,249	2,121	1,459	1,538	1,554	1,305	1,192	801	630
Western	32,435	23,868	13,227	10,520	9,018	6,113	5,330	3,431	2,777
Lealataua	5,684	5,106	3,581	3,418	3,145	2,393	2,201	1,625	1,256
Leasina	1,739	1,470	620	739	637	571	447	335	272
Tualatai	2,987	2,568	2,171	1,684	1,565	1,008	844	527	437
Tualauta	22,025	14,724	6,855	4,679	3,671	2,141	1,838	944	812
Manu'a	1,378	1,714	1,732	1,808	2,112	2,695	2,819	2,597	2,147
Faleasao	135	246	263	253	288	345	368	340	279
Fitiuta	358	454	407	441	492	596	559	494	402
Ofu	289	353	345	374	412	605	576	500	466
Olosega	216	225	249	250	380	429	545	509	438
Ta'u	380	436	468	490	540	720	771	754	562
Swains Island	37	16	27	34	74	106	164	147	99

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Table 1.4a shows the percentage distribution over time. As recently as 1970, Eastern District had 57 percent of the populations, and Ma’oputasi had 3 in every 10 inhabitants. In 2000, about 4 in every 10 people in American Samoa lived in Tualauta county, followed by about 2 in 10 in Ma’oputasi. These two counties accounted for about 6 in every 10 inhabitants in the territory.

On the other hand, only about 2 percent of the population lived in Manu’a, with no county in Manu’a having as much as one percent of the population.

Table 1.4a Population Distribution by County – Percents: 1930-2000

County	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
Total	57,291	46,773	32,297	29,190	27,159	20,051	18,937	12,908	10,055
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Eastern	40.9	45.3	53.6	57.6	58.7	55.5	56.1	52.2	50.0
Ituau	7.5	7.8	11.0	10.7	10.6	9.4	9.5	7.8	7.5
Ma’oputasi	20.4	22.7	26.3	29.2	29.0	26.6	28.9	26.0	25.5
Sa’ole	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.3	4.7
Sua	6.0	6.7	7.6	8.1	8.6	7.5	7.0	6.8	6.2
Vaifanua	3.9	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3
Western	56.6	51.0	41.0	36.0	33.2	30.5	28.1	26.6	27.6
Lealataua	9.9	10.9	11.1	11.7	11.6	11.9	11.6	12.6	12.5
Leasina	3.0	3.1	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7
Tualatai	5.2	5.5	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.0	4.5	4.1	4.3
Tualauta	38.4	31.5	21.2	16.0	13.5	10.7	9.7	7.3	8.1
Manu’a	2.4	3.7	5.4	6.2	7.8	13.4	14.9	20.1	21.4
Faleasao	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.8
Fitiuta	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.0
Ofu	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.6
Olosega	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.4
Ta’u	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.6	4.1	5.8	5.6
Swains Island	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0

Source: U.S. Census reports

POPULATION DENSITY

The population density is the population divided by the area of a place – although most of the world has switched to showing density as population per square mile, the United States uses population per square mile, as we do here. The population density for the whole territory in 2000 was 744 people per square mile (Table 1.5). The population density in 1930 was 130 per square mile, and, since American Samoa has not acquired any more land since then, the density has continued to increase over time.

Western District had the highest population density in 2000 with 1160 persons per square mile while the Eastern’s density was just slightly less. As noted earlier, Western District is experiencing most of the growth in American Samoa, with the population, and, therefore, the density, doubling between 1980 and 2000. The table again shows the depopulation of the Manu’a islands, which had the second largest land area of 25 square miles but with only about 55 persons per square mile in 2000. Swains Island has an area of 1 square mile, so it had 37 persons per square mile.

Table 1.5 Population Density by District: 1930 to 2000

Census Year	Persons Per Square Mile				
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
2000	744.0	1065.5	1158.4	55.1	37.0
1990	607.4	962.5	852.4	68.6	16.0
1980	419.4	786.9	472.4	69.3	27.0
1974	379.1	764.9	375.7	72.3	34.0
1970	352.7	725.2	322.1	84.5	74.0
1960	260.4	506.2	218.3	107.8	106.0
1956	261.7	518.4	210.8	110.7	80.0
1950	245.9	482.9	190.4	112.8	164.0
1940	167.6	306.0	122.5	103.9	147.0
1930	130.6	228.7	99.2	85.9	99.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Note: Total area (77 sq. miles), Eastern district (22 sq mi), Western district (28 sq mi), Manu'a district (25 sq. miles), Swains Island (1 sq mi)

VILLAGES

Villages are scattered along the shoreline of American Samoa and on the Tafuna plain. Most village settings can easily be identified by their location in valleys along the shorelines.

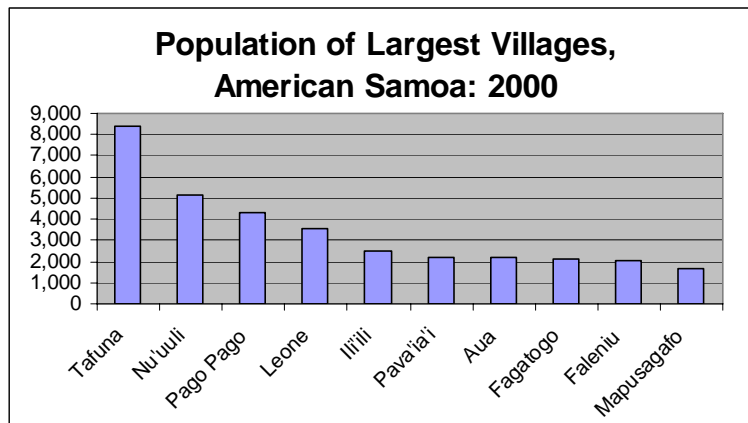
The following tables show data for the largest villages in American Samoa. We are showing data for villages here, but because of space limitations, won't be showing them in the rest of the monograph. Tafuna was the largest village in the 2000 Census, with more than 8,400 people. Nu'uuli was second in size, at 5,154, followed by Pago Pago (4,278), Leone (3,568), and Ili'ili (2,513) – so, 5 villages with more than 2,500 people. Of these, only Pago Pago is in Eastern District, the other 4 all being in Western District. As we have noted previously, most of the population growth in American Samoa is occurring in Western District, and these data bear this out.

The next largest villages were Pava'ia'i (2,200), Aua (2,193), Fagatogo (2,096), Faleniu (2,056), and Mapusagafou (1,643). Of these, Aua and Fagatogo were in Eastern District, the other three in Western District. Hence, of the 10 largest villages, 7 were in Western District.

Table 1.6. Demographic Characteristics of Largest Villages, American Samoa: 2000

Election District	Numbers			Males per 100 females	Median age	Total households	Average hhold size	Percent		Children 1,000 women 35 to 44
	Total	Male	Female					High School Graduate	Bachelor's Degree	
American Samoa	57,291	29,264	28,027	104.4	21.3	9,349	6.05	66.1	7.4	3,585
Tafuna	8,409	4,160	4,249	97.9	22.0	1,362	5.93	68.8	11.7	3,385
Nu'uuli	5,154	2,693	2,461	109.4	22.1	868	5.82	70.8	7.7	3,383
Pago Pago	4,278	2,086	2,192	95.2	21.7	708	6.04	65.8	5.7	3,443
Leone	3,568	1,791	1,777	100.8	20.7	577	6.15	63.2	9.2	3,445
Ili'ili	2,513	1,302	1,211	107.5	22.2	423	5.93	70.5	9.1	3,500
Pava'ia'i	2,200	1,115	1,085	102.8	20.8	357	6.16	63.0	8.2	3,779
Aua	2,193	1,119	1,074	104.2	20.6	347	6.31	65.0	4.2	3,747
Fagatogo	2,096	1,105	991	111.5	22.7	351	5.83	60.4	7.0	3,246
Faleniu	2,056	1,065	991	107.5	18.5	308	6.68	61.6	3.8	4,444
Mapusagafo	1,642	863	779	110.8	20.5	272	6.04	56.2	7.5	4,333
Vaitogi	1,347	713	634	112.5	22.0	228	5.91	56.6	8.1	3,200
Malaeimi	1,067	518	549	94.4	20.1	179	5.96	69.7	6.4	3,506
Faga'alu	1,006	513	493	104.1	24.4	195	5.16	73.5	9.1	2,547
Vailoatai	989	515	474	108.6	20.8	158	6.26	66.7	5.6	4,052
Lauli'i	937	473	464	101.9	22.6	153	6.12	66.8	5.7	3,654
Fagasa	900	462	438	105.5	18.8	130	6.92	70.6	6.2	4,125
Utulei	807	409	398	102.8	21.7	141	5.72	65.7	6.0	3,477
Aoloua	778	411	367	112.0	20.2	136	5.72	61.5	4.2	3,917
Futiga	731	360	371	97.0	22.7	104	7.03	69.4	7.5	3,093
Vatia	648	322	326	98.8	20.6	101	6.42	67.2	5.6	4,051
Taputimu	640	329	311	105.8	16.9	97	6.60	67.2	7.7	4,233
Malaeloa/I	627	327	300	109.0	19.6	86	7.29	66.5	4.3	3,939
Malaeloa/A	597	332	265	125.3	21.7	90	6.63	54.7	6.4	3,136
Leloalua	534	257	277	92.8	21.7	81	6.57	64.6	5.3	3,682
Afono	530	278	252	110.3	17.7	90	5.89	67.7	1.8	3,222
Alao	528	268	260	103.1	20.7	93	5.68	57.1	0.9	4,000
Amouli	520	279	241	115.8	21.7	74	7.03	58.7	6.5	3,870
Aoa	507	269	238	113.0	19.2	83	6.11	61.2	4.3	3,742

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile



The numbers of males and females in villages were pretty evenly divided, as would be expected. American Samoa has about 104 males for every 100 females, partly attributable to the immigration of males to work. Of the 10 largest villages, only Tafuna and Pago Pago had more females than males – for Pago Pago, in fact, only 95 males were

present for every 100 females. But the other large villages were male, with Mapusagafou having 110 and Nu'uuli having 109 males for every 100 females. The median age for all of American Samoa was 21.3, as noted elsewhere, this half-way point – half younger and half older – has been increasing over successive censuses. The median age in Mapusagafou was only 18.5 years, about 3 years than the average for all of American Samoa, while most of the other villages were closer to the median for the whole territory.

The number of households roughly corresponded to the number of people, as would be expected. Of the 9,249 households in American Samoa's largest villages, 1,362 (14.7 percent – or about 1 in every 7) lived in Tafuna. Nu'uuli, Pago Pago, and Leone all had more than 500 households as well. The average household size for the largest villages – 6.05 – was about average as well for the 10 largest villages. Faleniu had almost 6.7 people per household compared to 5.8 for Nu'uuli and Fagatogo.

For education attainment, 66 percent, or about 2/3rds of the total American Samoa population 25 years and over were high school graduates, and 7 percent were college graduates (had a Bachelor's degree or more education). More than 70 percent of the adults in Nu'uuli and Ili'ili were high school graduates, compared to only 56 percent of those in Mapusagafou. On the other hand, almost 12 percent of Tafuna's adults were college graduates, with only Leone and Ili'ili of the largest villages having more than 9 percent being college graduates. Only 4 percent of the adults in Aua and Faleniu were college graduates.

About 57 percent of the people in the largest villages were born in American Samoa compared to about 31 percent born in Western Samoa. Almost 62 percent of those living in Aua were born in American Samoa compared to only 49 percent of those living in Tafuna, home to many immigrants. By contrast, more than 40 percent of Mapusagofou residents were born in Western Samoa, compared to less than 30 percent of those born in Nu'uuli and Pava'ia'i. Tafuna had the largest number of foreign born of any village – 2,664 – followed by Nu'uuli (1,891), Pago Pago (1,532), and Leone (1,273); no other village had as many as 1,000 foreign born.

Table 1.7. Migration, Social, and Economic Characteristics of Largest Villages, American Samoa: 2000

Election District	Percent Born in		Foreign Born	Same house in 1995 (Percent)	Speaking Samoan (%)	Speaking English (%)	Veterans Percent	Labor force participation 16+ (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Management occupations (%)	Manufact. Industries (%)	Educ, Health Industries (%)	Private wage (%)
	American Samoa	Western Samoa											
	American Samoa	56.7												30.9	20,660	75	90.6	2.9	3.4	52	5.2	24.8	35.3	17.1	67.9
Tafuna	48.7	34.2	3,664	67.4	84.7	4.9	3.3	55	2.6	24.4	38.1	14	73.6
Nu'uuli	56.2	29.6	1,891	72.1	87	3.8	3.1	51.2	4.6	22	30.3	13.2	71.4
Pago Pago	57.6	32.4	1,532	71.2	93.5	1.9	2.7	54.7	3.1	24.2	42.9	13.2	71.9
Leone	54.5	32.8	1,273	71.6	92.4	3.7	4.1	50.2	6	26.5	28.4	20.6	63.2
Ili'iili	54.6	31.1	910	69.8	90.9	4.4	4.8	52.5	7.5	30.4	25.7	18.2	63.3
Pava'ia'i	52.2	29.5	893	73.4	81.1	5.1	3.6	52	6.4	22.3	31.2	14.7	69
Aua	61.6	30.3	710	81.2	95.1	1	3.1	54.8	6.8	18.1	47.6	14.1	70.3
Fagatogo	54.5	34.2	827	76.9	89.3	3.7	3	56	5	23	42.9	9.9	76.5
Faleniu	48.6	34.7	990	68.4	76.2	1.1	1.1	48.5	6.1	11.4	44.2	8	80.8
Mapusagafo	49.6	40.7	731	81.6	93.2	2.3	2	52.4	4.6	19.1	41.5	14.2	79.2
Vaitogi	57.8	31.4	473	72	91	4.2	3.7	43.8	5.2	28.9	30.9	19.1	65.3
Malaeimi	50.6	35.7	453	67.5	87.9	4	2.7	56	3.6	20	36.6	15.7	79.4
Faga'alu	59.9	24.1	306	74.5	87.9	5.4	3.7	53.6	2.3	28.4	24.6	26	61.4
Vailoatai	57.6	32.9	331	79.5	97.7	1.1	5	47.1	7.1	30	37.3	18.5	57.7
Lauli'i	58.7	34.2	363	87.9	95.4	1	3.4	48.2	6.2	37	40.1	21	71.6
Fagasa	64.4	29.7	271	85.5	99.5	0.1	1.9	47.6	6.7	31.8	28.3	28.7	45.7
Utulei	63.2	27.4	249	78.4	93.1	3.2	4.6	48.1	3.8	21	29.7	17.9	58.5
Aolouau	59.4	33.7	265	78.6	99	0.9	3.9	50.6	5.8	22.2	45.8	18.9	73.1
Futiga	56.2	32.6	254	77.4	94.5	1.8	3.8	56.8	6.4	23	38.7	19.6	66
Vatia	69.1	25.5	166	81.2	99.1	0.5	2.3	49.1	5.5	27.9	35.5	27.3	51.7
Taputimu	63.8	28.6	198	86.2	93.5	1.9	5.3	42.8	5.6	25.4	21.6	20.9	57.5
Malaeloa/I	52.5	38.3	255	69.3	97.5	1.1	2.7	53.7	12.8	21.1	39.2	14.6	73.1
Malaeloa/A	58	32.8	194	80.2	96.4	1	2.9	46.9	1.7	27.1	30	18.8	65.3
Leloaia	54.9	34.8	212	76.8	93.8	2.7	2.7	58.3	1.1	18.6	32.8	12.4	79.1
Afono	64.2	28.7	150	88.3	98.7	0.9	2.7	46.5	4.6	39.2	39.2	24	58.4
Alao	66.5	24.6	129	87.9	99.8	0.2	2.8	45.6	0	29.9	50	17.2	61.9
Amouli	61.9	29.2	158	78.9	98.2	0	5.8	50	7.1	31.9	35.4	29.2	56.9
Aoa	63.7	32.1	165	84.3	98	1.4	0.4	45.6	0	21.7	56.6	22.5	67.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

About 3 in every 4 people over 5 years old and in the largest villages in American Samoa in 2000 had lived in the same unit in 1995. More than 4 in every 5 Aua and Mapusagofou villagers lived in the same house in both years, compared to about 2 of every 3 in Tafuna.

While 91 percent of American Samoa's population spoke Samoan at home in 2000, areas with more migrants naturally had a smaller proportion of Samoan speakers, with Faleniu having only 76 percent and Pavi'ia'i having only 81 percent speaking Samoan; More than 95 percent of those in Aua spoke Samoan at home. Similarly, while generally few people in American Samoa in 2000 spoke English at home – less than 3

percent of those living in the largest villages – about 5 percent of those in Tafuna and Pava'ia'i spoke English at home, compared to only 1 percent of those in Aua and Faleniu.

About 3.4 percent of American Samoa's civilian population 18 years and over were veterans. Of the ten largest villages, Ili'ili had the largest percentage – at almost 5 percent, while only 1 percent of those in Faleniu were in this category. As for labor force participation, about 52 percent of the population 16 years and over were in the labor force, with about 56 percent of those in Fagatogo, but only 48 percent of those in Faleniu. The unemployment rate, as noted elsewhere, was artificially low because of the way the U.S. Census Bureau defines unemployment – all people doing only subsistence activities are placed in the category “not in the labor force” so appear in neither the numerator nor the denominator for the unemployment rate calculation. About 5.2 percent of the adult population in 2000 were unemployed in the week before the census, ranging, for the 10 largest villages, from 7.5 percent unemployed in Ili'ili to 2.6 percent in Tafuna.

Users need to go to the various publications from the 2000 census to obtain information about all occupations and industries reported in the 2000 census. Here we only look at one from each item. About 1 in every 4 workers – 25 percent – were in management occupations, ranging from a low of 11 percent in Faleniu to 30 percent for Ili'ili. Of course, where people live – which the census collects – and they work are not necessarily the same places. For industry, about 35 percent of the workers were in manufacturing, mostly the tuna processing plants, with percents ranging from 48 percent in Aua, a village very near the plants, to 26 percent in Ili'ili, far to the west. About 17 percent of the workers were in “education and health” industries, but, again the range was great – from more than 21 percent for Leone to less than 10 percent Fagatogo and Faleniu.

Until recent decades, except for the tuna canneries, the government was the largest employer in American Samoa. While this situation remains, to a certain extent, much more private sector employment has developed in recent years. About 68 percent of the workers in American Samoa in 2000 were private wage and salary workers – about 80 percent in Faleniu and Mapusagafou compared to 73 percent in Leone and Ili'ili.

The median household income in all of 1999 for the largest villages was _____, ranging from 13,750 in Faleniu to more than \$21,000 in Tafuna, Ili'ili, and Leone. The year 1999 is used because it is the last full calendar year before the 2000 census. The median household income is that income in the middle – half the households in a place bring in more than that amount, half bring in less than half. The mean income, on the other hand, is the aggregate amount of income of all households in a place divided by the number of households in that place; so the mean is much more susceptible to extreme values at either end – a few people making a lot of money can influence the mean much more than the median. Mean income values are usually higher than median values. For the ten largest villages, the mean household income ranged from about \$20,000 in Faleniu to more than \$31,000 for Ili'ili and Tafuna. Family incomes, with family being defined as households with at least two related people, had similar ranges.

Family incomes tend to be higher than household incomes because a household can have a single person, but a family has to have at least two people.

The per capita income is the average or mean income for a population, obtained by aggregating all the income, from all sources, and dividing by the sum of all the people. The per capita income for 1999 for the ten largest villages ranged from about \$3,000 for Faleniu to more than \$5,000 for Tafuna and Ili'ili.

As would be expected, males continue to earn more than females. Among full-time year-round workers, Males in Ili'ili had a median income of more than \$11,000 compared to \$9,000 for females. The other villages showed less discrepancy, although males earned more than females in every case.

Finally, poverty, as defined by United States standards, is very prevalent in American Samoa. More than 4 of every 5 families in Faleniu based on 1999 income figures were in poverty. More than half the population in all of the largest villages were in U.S. defined poverty. Similar high levels of individuals fell under the poverty thresholds.

[WALLY: TOTALS IN TABLE BELOW AREN'T CORRECT]

Table 1.8. Income Characteristics of Largest Villages, American Samoa: 2000

Village	Median hhold income (\$)	Mean hhold income (\$)	Median family income (\$)	Mean family income (\$)	Per capita income (\$)	Median earnings (dollars): Male full-time, year-round workers	Female full-time, year-round workers	Families in poverty (%)	Percent in Poverty Individuals in poverty (%)
	0	504177	694149	505134	689639	112964	258166	246982	
Tafuna	21,000	31,897	20,839	30,893	5,245	9,851	8,928	52.9	58.3
Nu'uuli	18,066	26,022	18,047	26,560	4,414	9,347	8,145	59	61.8
Pago Pago	19,146	26,848	20,119	27,693	4,446	9,375	8,547	54.4	55.7
Leone	21,360	28,437	21,680	28,908	4,610	9,361	9,012	51.4	54.9
Ili'ili	21,118	31,281	20,278	30,678	5,370	11,571	9,135	54	57.7
Pava'ia'i	18,807	27,094	18,920	26,446	4,397	9,683	8,611	57.7	62.4
Aua	20,057	26,152	20,380	26,396	4,138	9,773	8,792	53.8	57.2
Fagatogo	16,528	24,157	17,000	24,477	4,933	8,885	7,425	58.1	58.3
Faleniu	13,750	20,094	13,300	17,649	3,010	8,872	7,373	81.4	84.4
Mapusagafo	14,554	21,876	14,663	21,563	3,624	8,225	7,702	68.9	74.5
Vaitogi	16,136	23,854	16,250	23,884	4,038	9,375	10,982	60.6	63.1
Malaeimi	16,250	22,538	15,714	21,763	3,781	8,177	8,672	63.5	68.1
Faga'alu	18,977	29,330	20,714	31,114	5,685	11,552	10,441	47.7	50
Vailoatai	17,750	24,857	17,875	25,032	3,971	8,690	9,917	56.3	59
Lauli'i	17,917	23,160	17,308	22,641	3,782	8,867	8,942	60.4	60.7
Fagasa	16,979	21,152	16,600	20,602	3,055	9,293	7,841	68.8	70.3
Utulei	18,295	23,953	18,375	23,973	4,185	10,000	9,250	55.7	61.8
Aoloau	14,524	18,661	14,464	18,706	3,262	8,300	8,214	70.2	73.4
Futiga	22,250	31,380	22,250	30,936	4,465	10,417	9,643	46	44.7
Vatia	15,417	21,598	15,781	21,783	3,366	8,750	8,875	62.9	60.3
Taputimu	15,250	20,988	14,688	20,518	3,181	9,167	10,313	69.3	70.8
Malaeloa/I	21,250	24,872	20,750	24,327	3,411	8,816	7,298	54.2	56.1
Malaeloa/A	21,667	27,945	22,500	28,045	4,213	10,938	11,429	51.2	49.1
Leloaaloa	19,063	28,233	19,688	27,068	4,305	9,464	8,036	53.4	58.5
Afono	14,583	19,977	15,000	20,616	3,392	7,266	9,375	59.5	60.8
Alao	15,804	19,172	16,058	19,692	3,377	8,750	7,969	62.9	69.3
Amouli	22,500	30,453	20,000	29,294	4,334	8,026	8,875	62.2	64.3
Aoa	15,179	18,168	15,893	18,382	2,974	7,375	7,240	72.2	77.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

These figures show some of the information the 2000 American Samoa census obtained for villages in American Samoa. Appendix ___ shows all the villages, with characteristics described in the preceding paragraphs. We won't be discussing village data in the rest of the monograph.

In summary, the overall growth of the population of American Samoa during the 20th century was extremely high considering the fact that land suitable for habitation comprises less than half of the total land area. The overall population density of 744 persons per square mile and an average annual growth rate of 2 percent could pose serious problems for future development efforts in the territory. The depopulation of Manu'a district and the faster growth of the Western District must be evaluated to foster balanced development efforts for the better, future prosperity of the people of American Samoa.

Chapter 2

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

This chapter looks at the age and sex distributions of American Samoa's population, over time for trends, and considerable detail from the 2000 Census.

AGE

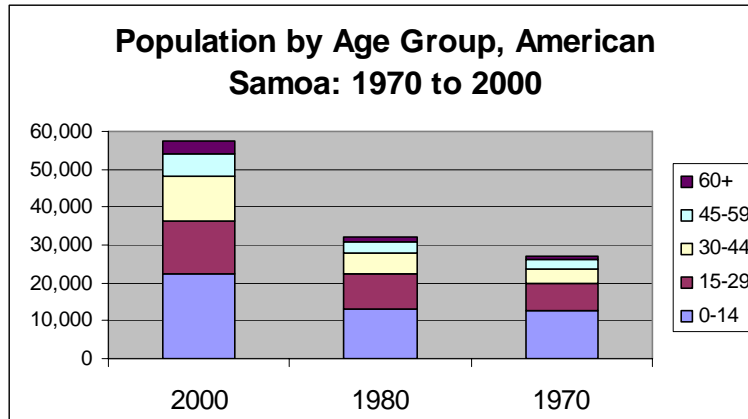
The population of American Samoa has been young throughout the period from 1940 to 2000¹ (Table 2.1). The age group 0-14 years has decreased from 46 percent of the population in 1940 to 39 percent in 2000 – the percentage increased between 1990 and 2000 which could be showing slightly increased fertility (although the age group is very broad for making this kind of statement). One of the factors behind the trend in decline in the younger ages is the decline in fertility which will be discussed in chapter 4.

Table 2.1 Population by Broad Age Groups, American Samoa: 1940 to 2000

Census Year	Broad Age Groups					
	Total	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
2000	57,290	22,215	14,055	11,710	6,210	3,100
1990	46,773	17,821	13,543	8,480	4,394	2,535
1980	32,297	13,207	9,294	5,179	3,037	1,580
1974	29,103	13,096	7,504	4,531	2,771	1,201
1970	27,159	12,879	6,938	3,934	2,379	1,029
1960	20,051	9,946	4,780	2,951	1,587	787
1956	20,154	9,768	5,130	2,887	1,539	830
1950	18,937	8,763	5,317	2,781	1,369	707
1940	12,908	5,966	3,521	1,953	993	475
Percent						
2000	100.0	38.8	24.5	20.4	10.8	5.4
1990	100.0	38.1	29.0	18.1	9.4	5.4
1980	100.0	40.9	28.8	16.0	9.4	4.9
1974	100.0	45.0	25.8	15.6	9.5	4.1
1970	100.0	47.4	25.5	14.5	8.8	3.8
1960	100.0	49.6	23.8	14.7	7.9	3.9
1956	100.0	48.5	25.5	14.3	7.6	4.1
1950	100.0	46.3	28.1	14.7	7.2	3.7
1940	100.0	46.2	27.3	15.1	7.7	3.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

¹ The 1980 American Samoa Census monograph included definitions and explanations at the beginning of each chapter. However, for the current monograph, all definitions and explanations appear in Appendix A.



As the population has aged, increasing numbers (and percentages) are appearing in the older age groups. The percentage aged 45 to 59 increased from 7.7 percent in 1940 to 10.8 percent in 2000, while the percentage 60 years and older increased from 3.7 percent to 5.4 percent during the period. While those 15 to 29 remained at about the same percentages throughout the period, those in the 30 to 44 age group increased, partly because of the aging of the American Samoa population, and partly because of increased immigration.

Table 2.2 shows the category 60 years and over divided into two categories – 60 to 74 years and 75 years and over for recent censuses. The data show that the older elderly – those 75 years and over are growing in number, and that, eventually, some thought may have to be given for caring for some of them outside the home.

Table 2.2 . Population by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2000

Age Group	Numbers					Percents				
	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970
Total	57,290	46,773	32,297	29,103	27,159	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 14 years	22,215	17,821	13,207	13,096	12,879	38.8	38.1	40.9	45.0	47.4
15 to 29 years	14,055	13,543	9,294	7,504	6,938	24.5	29.0	28.8	25.8	25.5
30 to 44 years	11,710	8,480	5,179	4,531	3,934	20.4	18.1	16.0	15.6	14.5
45 to 59 years	6,210	4,394	3,037	2,771	2,379	10.8	9.4	9.4	9.5	8.8
60 to 74 years	2,550	2,014	1,285	1,025	832	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.1
75 and over	550	521	295	176	197	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

While economic conditions in the territory have improved significantly, another pattern in the population structure has emerged – a pattern of age-sex selective migration, the emigration of young American Samoans to the United States and the immigration of those from Western Samoa. However, while emigrants probably outnumbered immigrants with age-sex proportions being replaced by the immigrants, no major irregularities in the percent distribution of age groups have been seen.

The age distribution by district since census of 1960 provides the historical distribution of broad age group proportions (Table 2.3). The changes seen here show the

population is growing older but at a slower pace. In addition, the decline in total fertility contributed to a decline in proportion of younger ages.

Table 2.3 Broad Age Groups by District: 1960-2000

Census Year	Number	Total	Broad Age Groups -- Percents				
			0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Eastern:							
2000	23,445	100.0	38.3	24.8	20.4	10.8	5.7
1990	21,175	100.0	37.1	29.7	17.9	9.7	5.6
1980	17,311	100.0	40.0	29.4	16.3	9.6	4.7
1974	16,781	100.0	44.1	26.6	15.8	9.4	4.2
1970	15,955	100.0	46.6	26.4	14.8	8.5	3.7
1960	11,137	100.0	48.5	24.9	15.1	7.9	3.6
Western:							
2000	32,435	100.0	39.0	24.6	20.6	10.8	5.0
1990	23,868	100.0	38.9	28.7	18.7	9.0	4.8
1980	13,227	100.0	41.3	29.3	16.4	8.6	4.4
1974	10,482	100.0	45.0	26.4	15.9	9.2	3.6
1970	9,018	100.0	48.3	25.3	14.3	8.7	3.3
1960	6,113	100.0	51.1	23.7	14.0	7.4	3.7
Manu'a:							
2000	1,405	100.0	42.0	17.1	17.4	12.5	11.0
1990	1,714	100.0	39.8	23.2	13.1	11.0	12.8
1980	1,732	100.0	46.1	18.9	10.5	14.1	10.3
1974	1,840	100.0	53.4	15.2	12.1	12.7	6.7
1970	2,112	100.0	49.7	20.5	12.9	10.7	6.2
1960	2,695	100.0	50.5	20.3	14.7	8.8	5.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

The following series of tables shows the American Samoa population by 5 year age group and by sex over time – from the 1970 through the 2000 Censuses. These data also provide the input for population pyramids which graphically show what the age and sex of the structure looks like.

Table 2.4 shows the total population by age over time, including both numbers and percents. As with the broad age groups, it is clear that the population is aging as the youngest groups decrease in percentage (although not in absolute numbers) while the older groups increase as a proportion of the whole population.

Table 2.4. Population by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2000

Age Group	Numbers					Percents				
	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970
Total	57,290	46,773	32,297	29,103	27,159	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4 yrs	7,820	6,952	4,786	4,640	4,691	13.6	14.9	14.8	15.9	17.3
5 to 9 yrs	7,790	5,640	4,218	4,545	4,415	13.6	12.1	13.1	15.6	16.3
10 to 14 yrs	6,605	5,229	4,203	3,911	3,773	11.5	11.2	13.0	13.4	13.9
15 to 19 yrs	5,225	4,718	3,849	3,146	3,088	9.1	10.1	11.9	10.8	11.4
20 to 24 yrs	4,475	4,664	3,057	2,287	2,170	7.8	10.0	9.5	7.9	8.0
25 to 29 yrs	4,355	4,161	2,388	2,071	1,680	7.6	8.9	7.4	7.1	6.2
30 to 34 yrs	4,350	3,513	2,066	1,758	1,526	7.6	7.5	6.4	6.0	5.6
35 to 39 yrs	4,060	2,721	1,610	1,492	1,244	7.1	5.8	5.0	5.1	4.6

40 to 44 yrs	3,300	2,246	1,503	1,281	1,164	5.8	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.3
45 to 49 yrs	2,660	1,779	1,184	1,160	934	4.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.4
50 to 54 yrs	2,075	1,522	1,077	857	820	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.0
55 to 59 yrs	1,475	1,093	776	754	625	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3
60 to 64 yrs	1,205	923	635	483	361	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3
65 to 69 yrs	790	667	413	305	322	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
70 to 74 yrs	555	424	237	237	149	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
75 and over	550	521	295	176	197	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Table 2.5 shows the male population over time. As would be expected the changing distributions for males are not that different from the population as whole. It is useful to note, though, that in the middle years, immigration into American Samoa is seen, although this is partly offset by young men leaving the islands for the military, schooling, and jobs in Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland.

Table 2.5. Male Population by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2000

Age Group	Numbers					Percents				
	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970
Total	29,265	24,023	16,384	14,692	13,682	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4 yrs	4,010	3,598	2,486	2,380	2,386	13.7	15.0	15.2	16.2	17.4
5 to 9 yrs	4,060	2,924	2,156	2,402	2,214	13.9	12.2	13.2	16.3	16.2
10 to 14 yrs	3,390	2,812	2,256	2,026	1,877	11.6	11.7	13.8	13.8	13.7
15 to 19 yrs	2,750	2,396	1,878	1,505	1,602	9.4	10.0	11.5	10.2	11.7
20 to 24 yrs	2,325	2,301	1,390	951	1,012	7.9	9.6	8.5	6.5	7.4
25 to 29 yrs	2,215	1,986	1,152	1,006	864	7.6	8.3	7.0	6.8	6.3
30 to 34 yrs	2,165	1,807	1,033	949	776	7.4	7.5	6.3	6.5	5.7
35 to 39 yrs	1,980	1,359	880	787	622	6.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.5
40 to 44 yrs	1,650	1,178	806	673	566	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.1
45 to 49 yrs	1,330	974	638	568	475	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.5
50 to 54 yrs	1,075	835	521	431	445	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.3
55 to 59 yrs	820	598	388	418	346	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.5
60 to 64 yrs	635	467	333	248	189	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4
65 to 69 yrs	405	324	215	169	162	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
70 to 74 yrs	230	223	122	113	68	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
75 and over	225	241	130	66	78	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Table 2.6 shows the distribution for females over time. The distributions, once again, mirror those for the whole population.

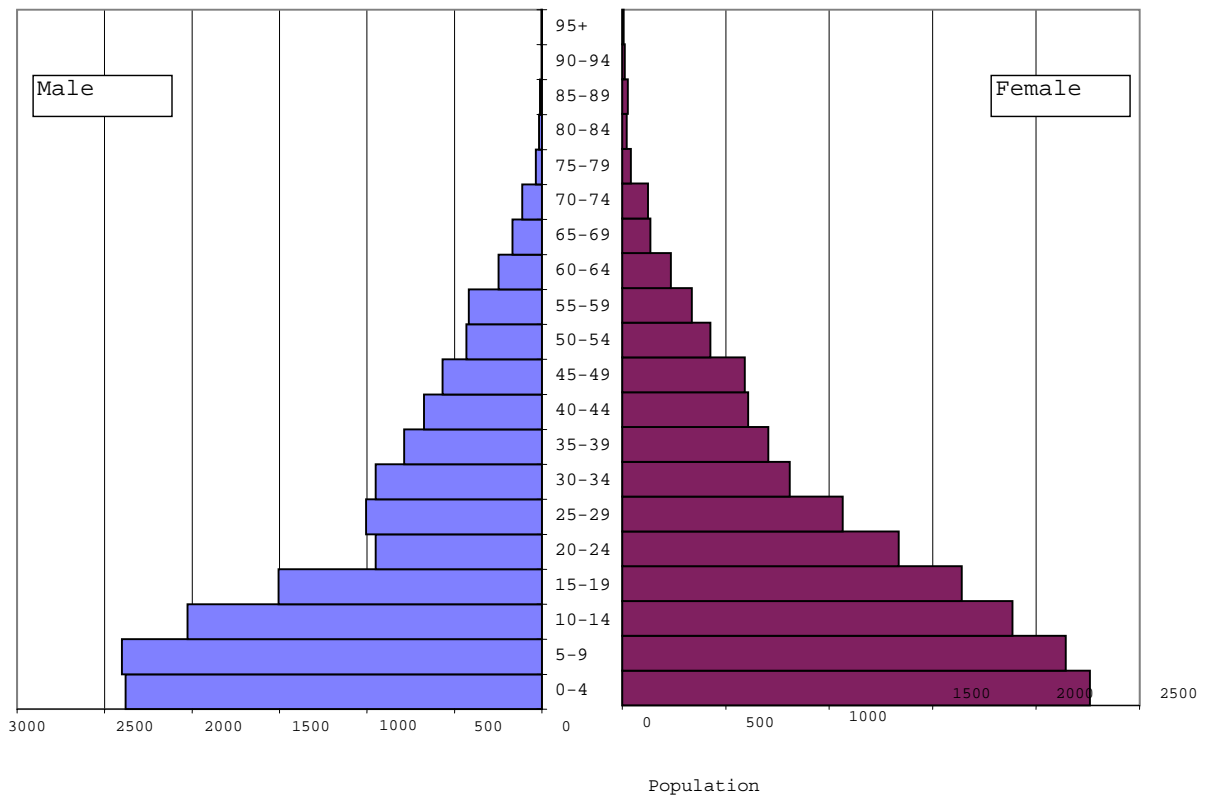
Table 2.6. Female Population by Age and Sex: 1970 to 2000

Age Group	Numbers					Percents				
	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970
Total	28,025	22,750	15,913	14,411	13,477	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 to 4 yrs	3,810	3,354	2,300	2,260	2,305	13.6	14.7	14.5	15.7	17.1
5 to 9 yrs	3,730	2,716	2,062	2,143	2,201	13.3	11.9	13.0	14.9	16.3
10 to 14 yrs	3,215	2,417	1,947	1,885	1,896	11.5	10.6	12.2	13.1	14.1

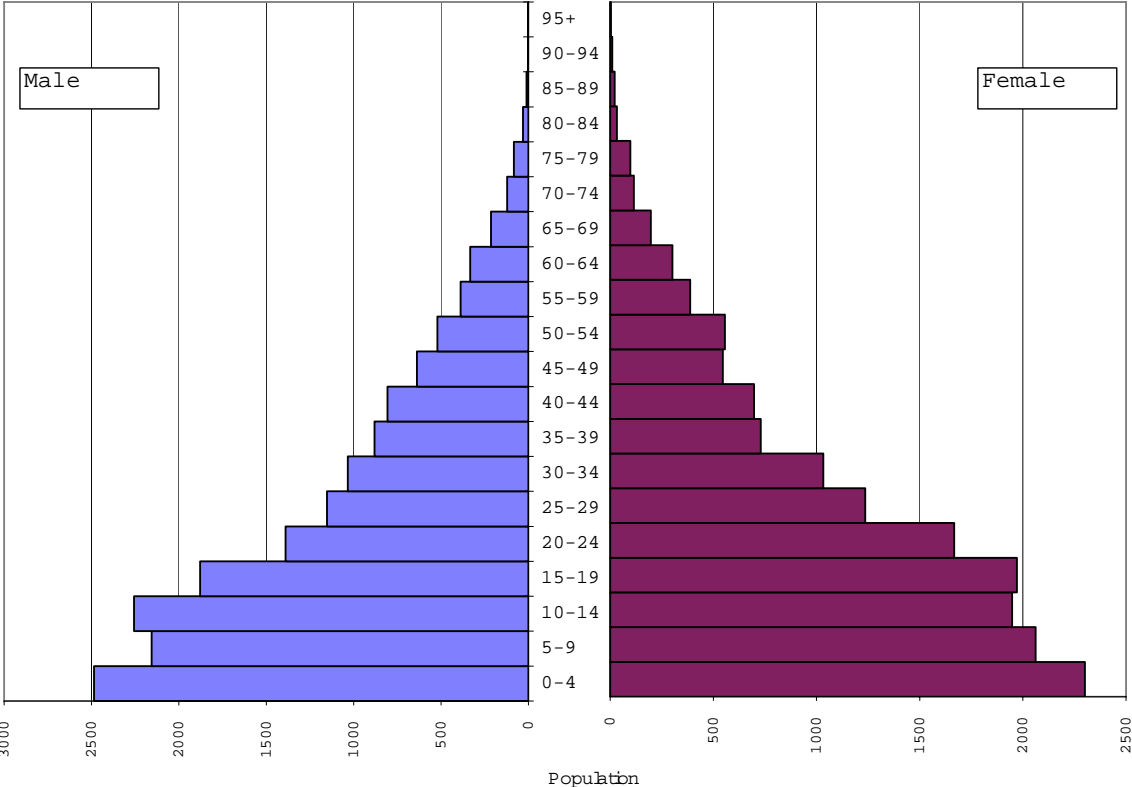
15 to 19 yrs	2,475	2,322	1,971	1,641	1,486	8.8	10.2	12.4	11.4	11.0
20 to 24 yrs	2,150	2,363	1,667	1,336	1,158	7.7	10.4	10.5	9.3	8.6
25 to 29 yrs	2,140	2,175	1,236	1,065	816	7.6	9.6	7.8	7.4	6.1
30 to 34 yrs	2,185	1,706	1,033	809	750	7.8	7.5	6.5	5.6	5.6
35 to 39 yrs	2,080	1,362	730	705	622	7.4	6.0	4.6	4.9	4.6
40 to 44 yrs	1,650	1,068	697	608	598	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4
45 to 49 yrs	1,330	805	546	592	459	4.7	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.4
50 to 54 yrs	1,000	687	556	426	375	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.8
55 to 59 yrs	655	495	388	336	279	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1
60 to 64 yrs	570	456	302	235	172	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3
65 to 69 yrs	385	343	198	136	160	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2
70 to 74 yrs	325	201	115	124	81	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
75 and over	325	280	165	110	119	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

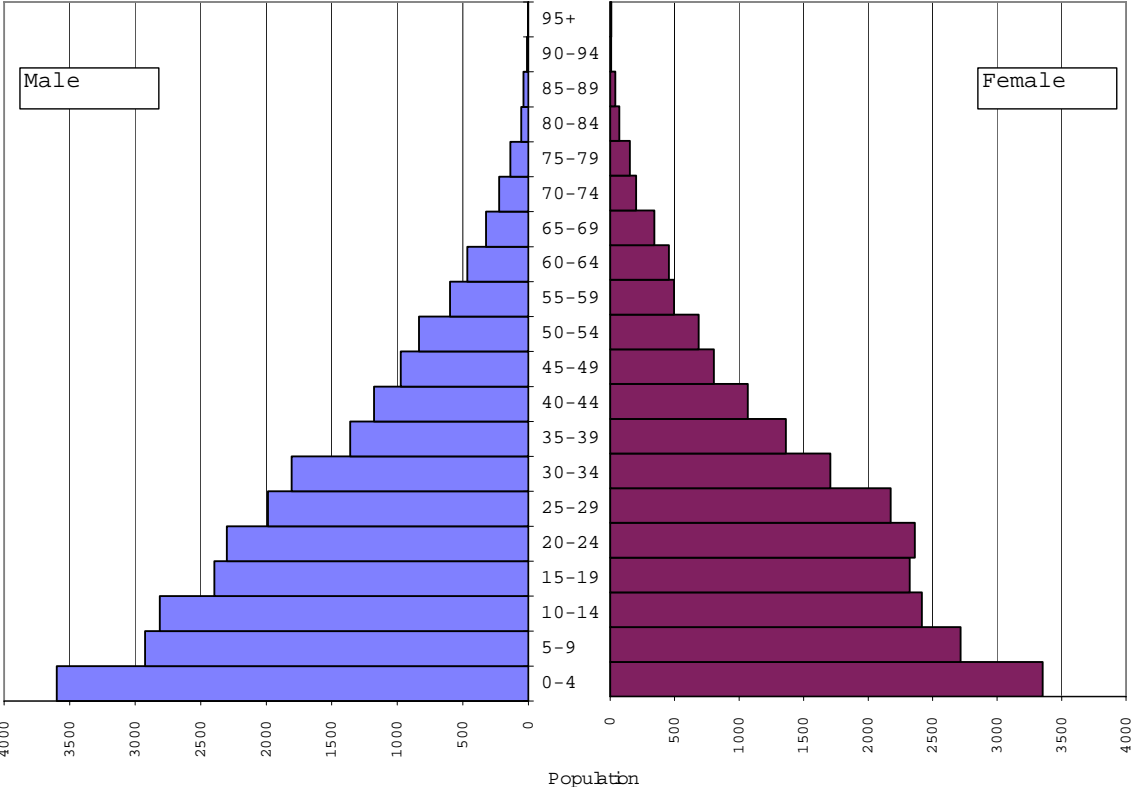
Figure 2.1 American Samoa Pyramid: 1974



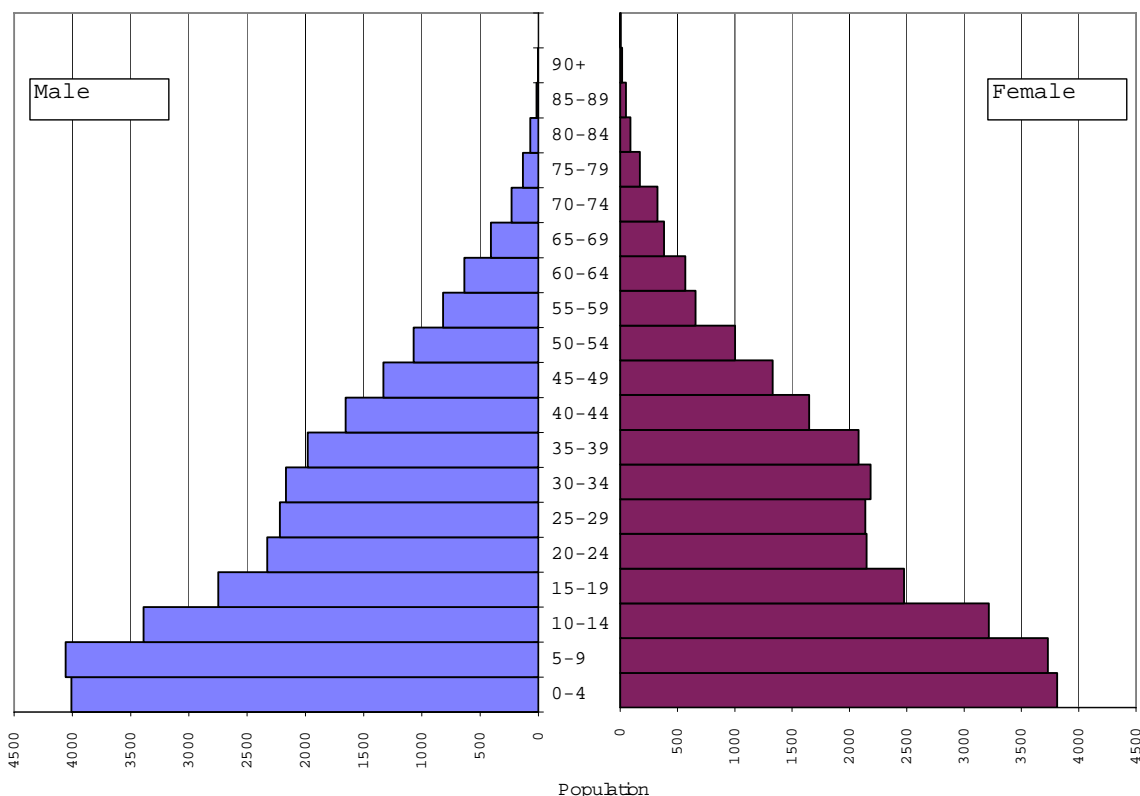
American Samoa: 1980



American Samoa: 1990



American Samoa: 2000



SEX AND SEX RATIOS

The population distribution by sex and the surplus of males over females since 1908 is given in Table 2.7. The number of males exceeded females by more than 400 in 1908 and 1912 (probably due to selective female undercount in these earlier censuses), but the difference decreased to less than a 100 in 1956. The excess males then started to go up in 1960, increasing to more than 1,200, where it remained in 2000. The last column in the table shows the males per 100 females, a measure frequently called the sex ratio. The sex ratio was 104 in 2000, meaning 104 males for every 100 females. The sex ratio has remained above 100 throughout the period of census taking in American Samoa, so that every census showed more males than females enumerated in each census.

Table 2.7 Population by Sex: 1908 to 2000

Census Year	Males	Females	Excess of males	Males Per 100 Females
2000	29,265	28,025	1,240	104
1990	24,023	22,750	1,273	106
1980	16,384	15,913	471	103
1974	14,747	14,443	304	102
1970	13,682	13,477	205	102

1960	10,164	9,887	277	103
1956	10,107	10,047	60	101
1950	9,818	9,119	699	108
1945	8,565	7,928	637	108
1940	6,612	6,296	316	105
1930	5,208	4,847	361	107
1926	4,494	4,269	225	105
1920	4,092	3,966	126	103
1912	3,836	3,415	421	112
1908	3,619	3,161	458	114

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

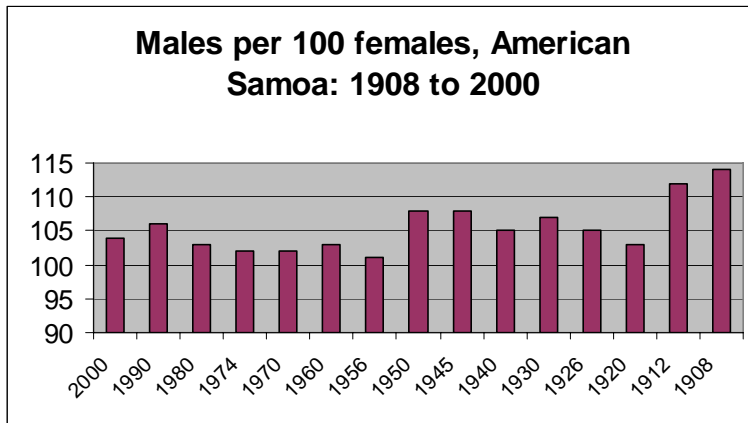


Table 2.8 shows the sex ratio by District over time, from 1950 through 2000. While all of American Samoa had a surplus of males in every census, a few anomalies occurred in some Districts – Manu’a had a sex ratio of 98 in 1974, Western had a sex ratio of 98 in 1970, and Manu’a in 1960 and Eastern and Western in 1956 had ratios below 100. However, the Manu’a ratio of 94 in 2000 was a marked departure from previous ratios, showing out migration of males for school, work, and possibly the military.

Table 2.8 Sex Ratio by District: 1950 to 2000

Census Year	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
2000	104.4	104.9	104.5	93.8
1990	105.6	103.9	107.4	100.9
1980	103.0	103.8	102.3	100.9
1974	102.1	101.9	103.2	97.6
1970	101.5	103.1	98.1	103.1
1960	102.8	103.4	103.0	99.9
1956	100.6	99.0	99.7	102.0
1950	107.7	109.1	106.9	105.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

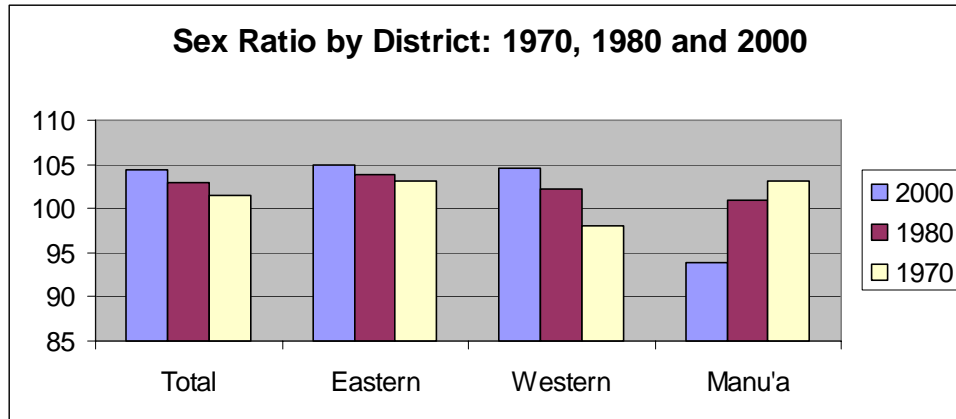


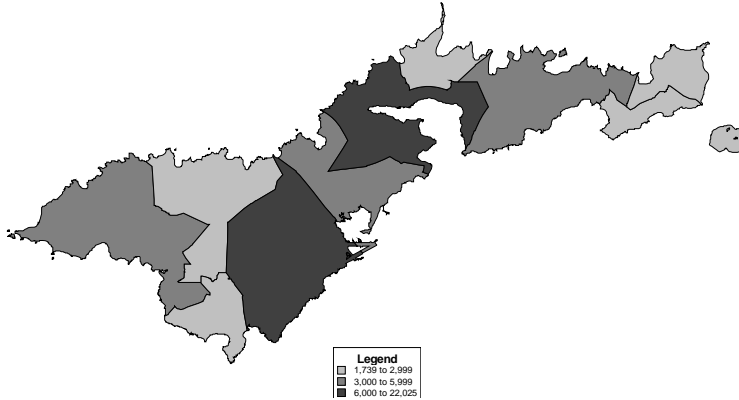
Table 2.9 shows the distribution of the population by sex for Districts and counties in 2000. As would be expected, the distribution of each sex across the Districts is roughly the same, modeling the whole population. For all of American Samoa, the sex ratio was 104.4 in 2000, indicating about 104 males for every 100 females in the population. This ratio, of course, shows a surplus of males; this surplus of males does not usually occur in natural populations since males usually die younger than females (as is seen in the life tables presented in Chapter 5), but sometimes either females are undercounted (very unlikely in American Samoa censuses) or surplus of males is due to selective migration – we will discuss selective migration in Chapter 6.

Table 2.10. Sex by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

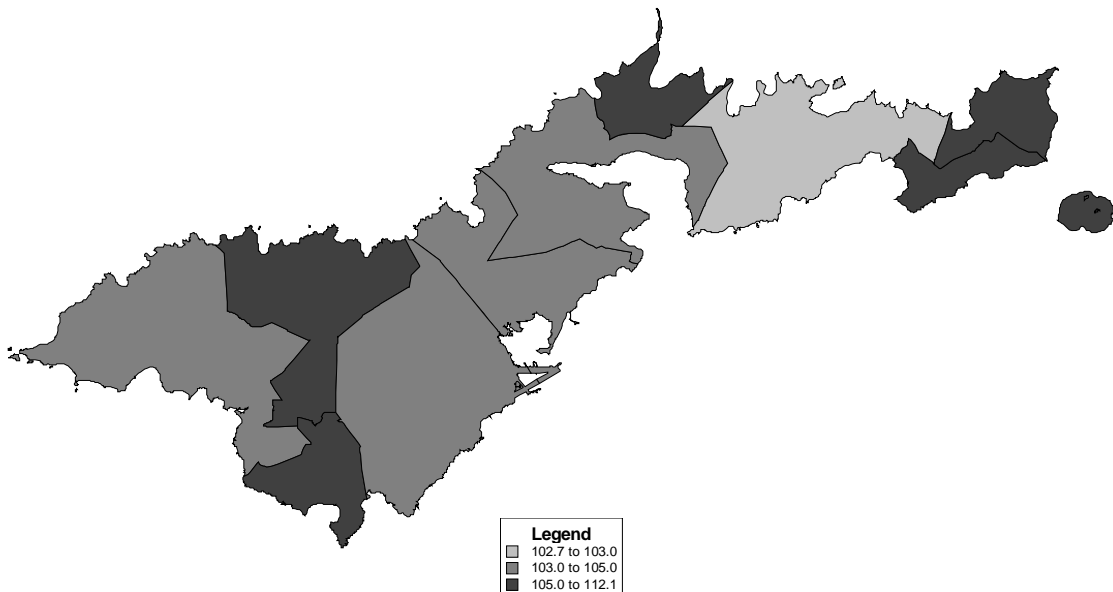
[Total population]							
District	Numbers			Percents			Males per 100 females
County	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	57,291	29,264	28,027	100.0	100.0	100.0	104.4
Eastern District	23,441	12,001	11,440	40.9	41.0	40.8	104.9
Manu'a District	1,378	669	709	2.4	2.3	2.5	94.4
Swains Island	37	18	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	94.7
Western District	32,435	16,576	15,859	56.6	56.6	56.6	104.5
COUNTIES							
Ituau	4,312	2,206	2,106	7.5	7.5	7.5	104.7
Ma'oputasi	11,695	5,983	5,712	20.4	20.4	20.4	104.7
Sa'ole	1,768	921	847	3.1	3.1	3.0	108.7
Sua	3,417	1,731	1,686	6.0	5.9	6.0	102.7
Vaifanua	2,249	1,160	1,089	3.9	4.0	3.9	106.5
Faleasao	135	63	72	0.2	0.2	0.3	87.5
Fitiuta	358	171	187	0.6	0.6	0.7	91.4
Ofu	289	151	138	0.5	0.5	0.5	109.4
Olosega	216	108	108	0.4	0.4	0.4	100.0
Ta'u	380	176	204	0.7	0.6	0.7	86.3
Swains Island	37	18	19	0.1	0.1	0.1	94.7
Lealataua	5,684	2,898	2,786	9.9	9.9	9.9	104.0
Leasina	1,739	919	820	3.0	3.1	2.9	112.1
Tualatai	2,987	1,531	1,456	5.2	5.2	5.2	105.2
Tualauta	22,025	11,228	10,797	38.4	38.4	38.5	104.0

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Total Population by County, American Samoa: 2000



Males per 100 females - American Samoa



Eastern and Western Districts both had more than 104 males per 100 females. For Manu'a and Swains, though, the situation was reversed with less than 95 males for every 100 females.

Table 2.11 shows the distribution of the population by age for the Districts in 2000. The population was fairly evenly distributed throughout the territory, although Manu'a had a larger proportion of elderly, as noted earlier. The median age for the total population of 21.3 was not that different from the Districts, with Eastern and Manu'a Swains having a slightly higher median age, Western a slightly lower median age.

Table 2.11. Age by District, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Manu'a/				Manu'a/			
	Total	Eastern	Swains	Western	Total	Eastern	Swains	Western
Total	57,291	23,441	1,415	32,435	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 yrs	7,820	3,178	192	4,450	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.7
5 to 9 yrs	7,788	3,154	203	4,431	13.6	13.5	14.3	13.7
10 to 14 yrs	6,604	2,641	195	3,768	11.5	11.3	13.8	11.6
15 to 19 yrs	5,223	2,086	92	3,045	9.1	8.9	6.5	9.4
20 to 24 yrs	4,476	1,906	73	2,497	7.8	8.1	5.2	7.7
25 to 34 yrs	8,707	3,619	162	4,926	15.2	15.4	11.4	15.2
35 to 44 yrs	7,361	2,987	162	4,212	12.8	12.7	11.4	13.0
45 to 54 yrs	4,733	1,893	130	2,710	8.3	8.1	9.2	8.4
55 to 59 yrs	1,474	642	46	786	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.4
60 to 64 yrs	1,204	519	41	644	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.0
65 to 74 yrs	1,345	581	77	687	2.3	2.5	5.4	2.1
75 to 84 yrs	465	191	35	239	0.8	0.8	2.5	0.7
85 yrs and over	91	44	7	40	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1
Median	21.3	21.7	21.7	21.1	...	...	...	...

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

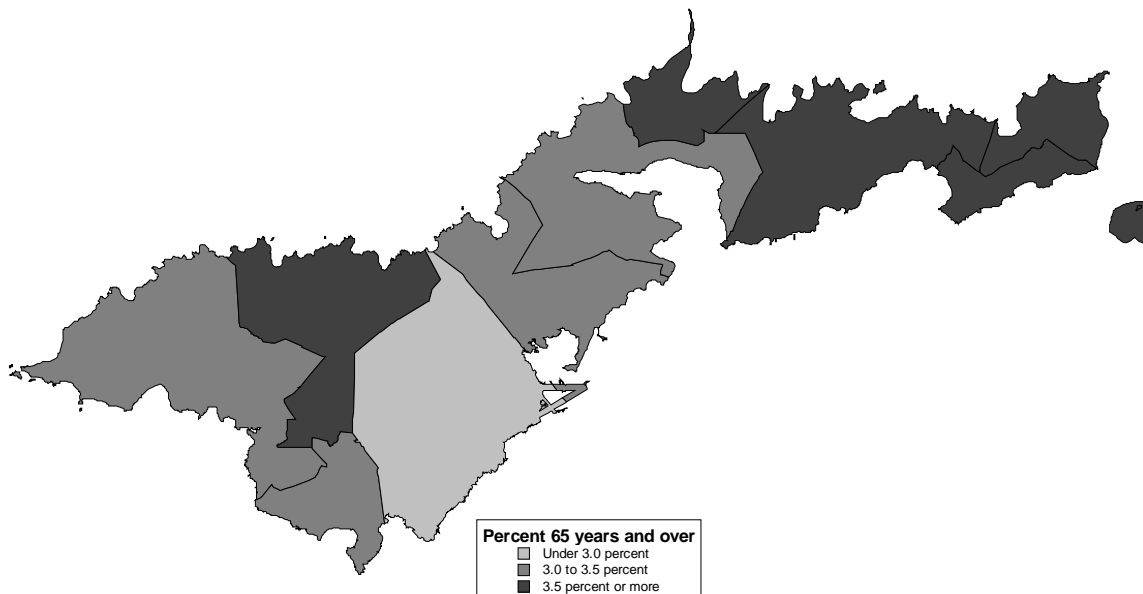
Table 2.12 shows the age distribution for the Districts and counties based on the 2000 Census in broad age groups. More detail is available in the 2000 Census reports.

Table 2.12. Age by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

[Total population]							
District	Total	Under 15 years	15 to 34 years	35 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	Median age
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	57,291	22,212	18,406	12,094	2,678	1,901	21.3
Eastern District	23,441	8,973	7,611	4,880	1,161	816	21.7
Manu'a District	1,378	575	316	283	86	118	22.0
Swains Island	37	15	11	9	1	1	21.3
Western District	32,435	12,649	10,468	6,922	1,430	966	21.1
COUNTIES							
Ituau	4,312	1,659	1,374	938	207	134	21.5
Ma'oputasi	11,695	4,400	3,951	2,408	548	388	21.9
Sa'ole	1,768	686	554	368	81	79	21.6
Sua	3,417	1,337	1,030	722	198	130	20.9
Vaifanua	2,249	891	702	444	127	85	21.0
Faleasao	135	45	32	31	10	17	29.5
Fitiuta	358	162	79	66	15	36	17.4
Ofu	289	108	74	61	28	18	24.8
Olosega	216	99	38	42	17	20	20.7
Ta'u	380	161	93	83	16	27	19.5
Swains Island	37	15	11	9	1	1	21.3
Lealataua	5,684	2,227	1,738	1,269	274	176	20.9
Leasina	1,739	678	551	370	80	60	20.3
Tualatai	2,987	1,183	938	657	109	100	20.2
Tualauta	22,025	8,561	7,241	4,626	967	630	21.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent 65 years and over by County, American Samoa: 2000



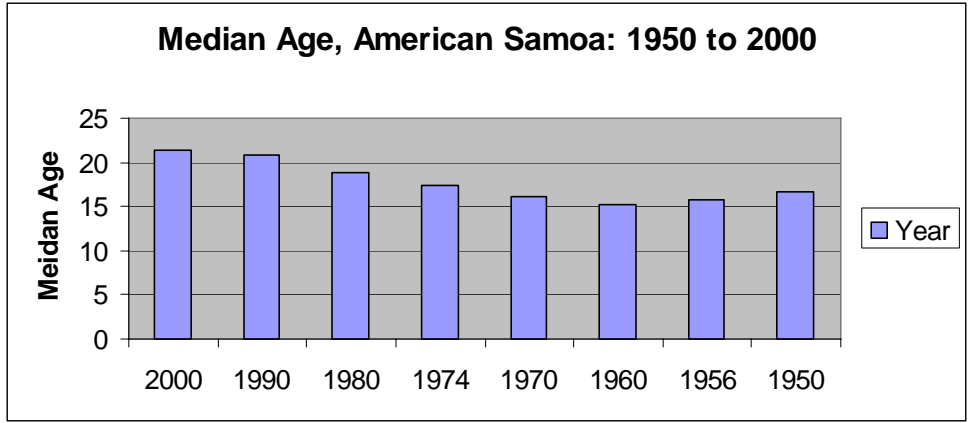
MEDIAN AGE

Changes in the median age of the population of American Samoa since 1950 are given in Table 2.13. The median age is a demographic indicator for age since half of the population is above and half is below this particular age. The median age in 1950 was 17.0 years with females being slightly older. The median ages for both sexes rose continuously throughout the period, with the exception of the 1956 census, which showed a decline in the median for the total and for males. In each census year, females always had higher median ages than males. The median ages in 2000, then, were the highest recorded in any recent census.

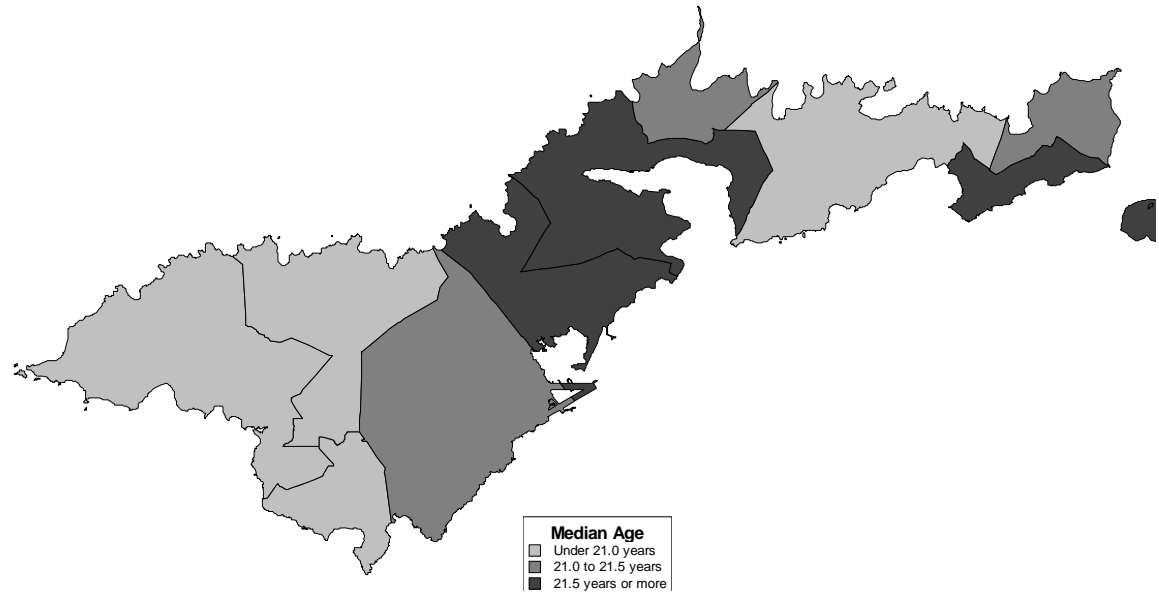
Table 2.13 Median Age by Sex: 1950 to 2000

Year	Total	Males	Females
2000	21.3	20.9	21.7
1990	20.9	20.6	21.2
1980	18.8	18.3	19.2
1974	17.4	16.8	17.8
1970	16.1	16.1	16.1
1960	15.2	14.6	15.8
1956	15.7	15.0	16.4
1950	16.6	16.3	17.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.



Median age by County, American Samoa: 2000



DEPENDENCY RATIO

Table 2.14 presents the age dependency ratios for the population of American Samoa and its districts since the 1960 census. The dependency ratio is determined by dividing the sum of persons 0-14 years plus those 65 years and over by all persons 15-64 years (and multiplying by 100). [Sometimes the ratio is determined using 15 to 59 as the working age population, but we use 64 as the upper limit since 65 is the usual retirement age in the United States.]

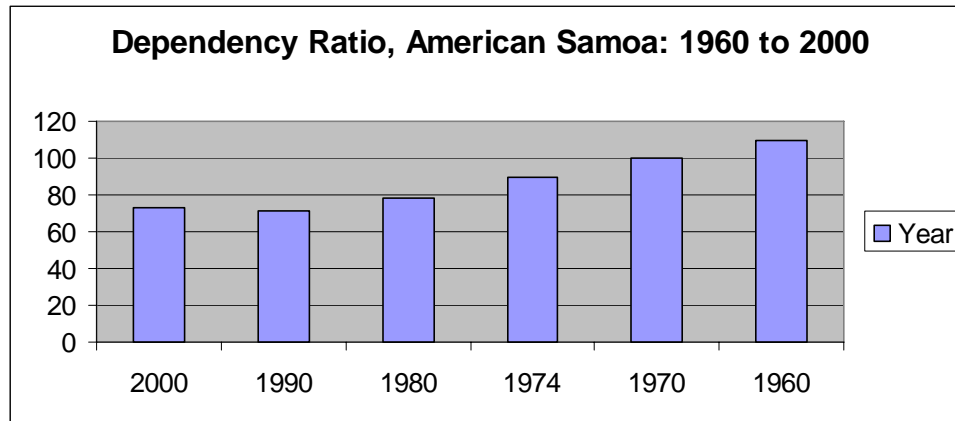
Table 2.14 Dependency Ratio by District: 1950 to 2000

Census Year	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
2000	73	72	72	101
1990	71	68	72	94
1980	78	75	79	109

1974	90	87	89	137
1970	100	96	102	118
1960	110	104	116	118

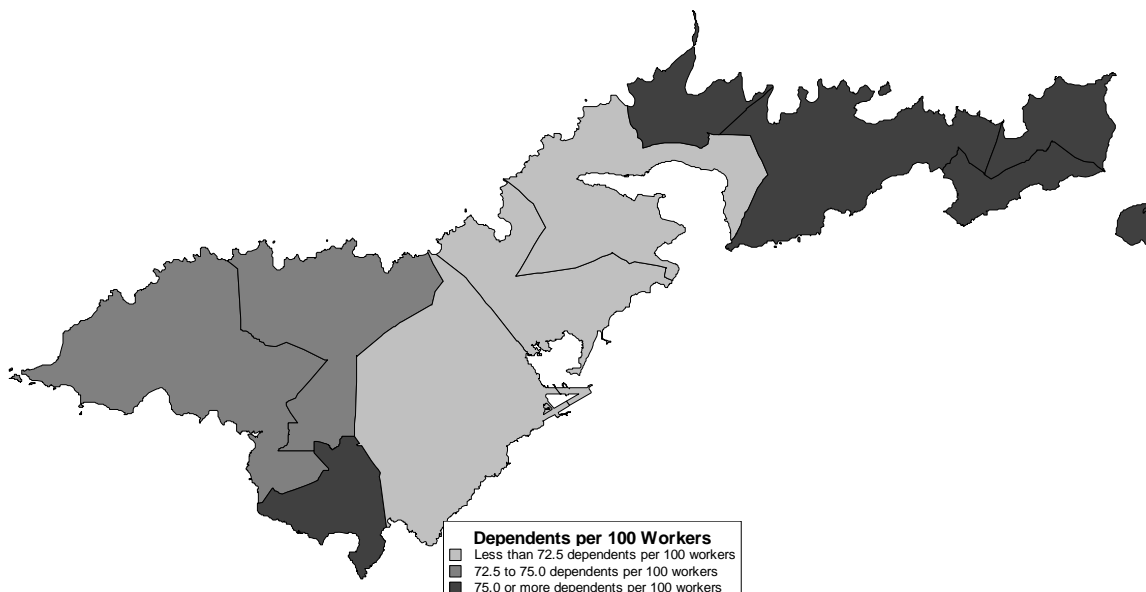
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Note: Figures are persons 0-14 and 65 years and over divided by those 15-64 years



A ratio of 100 – as was seen in 1970 – means that the population has equal numbers of “dependents” – those less than 15 and 65 years and over – as “providers” – those 15 to 64 years old. A value below 100 means that the population has more potential providers than dependents, and a value above 100 means that the population has a surplus of dependents to workers. Since 1974, American Samoa has had dependency ratios below 100, showing a surplus of workers – often immigrants – over dependents. Declining fertility has contributed to these values, and, with this, a general aging of the population into the provider ages – the fertility rate remained high for many years, so that the baby boomers and subsequent generations are still working their way through the dependency ratio over time. The ratios on Tutuila were generally lower than those in Manu’a with the exception of 1990 on Manu’a.

Dependency ratio by County, American Samoa: 2000



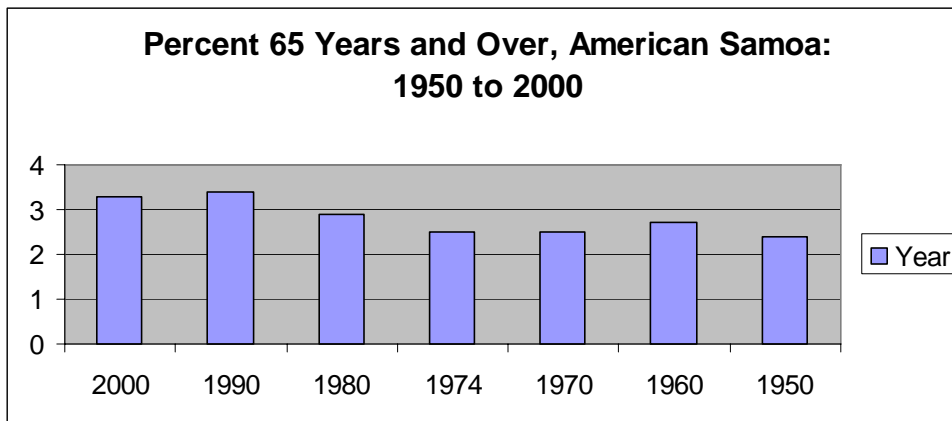
SELECTED AGE GROUPS

Table 2.15 shows the numbers and percentage of the population 65 years and over by District from 1950 to 2000. The percentage of elderly has increased steadily throughout the period, although the small numbers create some fluctuations. Manu'a has the largest percentage of elderly since it experiences little in-migration. In 1990, Manu'a had at most 9 percent of its population 65 years and over, although that decreased somewhat in 2000. The other Districts had much lower levels of elderly.

Table 2.15 Persons 65 Years Old and Over by District: 1950 to 2000

Census Year	District				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
2000	1,900	815	965	115	3.3	3.5	3.0	8.1
1990	1,612	731	732	149	3.4	3.5	3.1	8.7
1980	945	479	357	106	2.9	2.8	2.7	6.1
1974	718	425	210	83	2.5	2.5	2.0	4.5
1970	668	382	191	94	2.5	2.4	2.1	4.5
1960	540	283	154	98	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.6
1950	454	215	119	114	2.4	2.0	2.2	4.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.



Recent censuses have identified greater proportions of elderly people in the territory. These changes could very well have resulted from better medical care on the island resulting in longer lives, or significant numbers of American Samoans have returned to their homeland. Internal movement of the older population should also have a relative impact on these increases, particularly in Manu'a where the elderly proportion already had constituted about 6 percent of its population in 1980.

The school age population over time is given in Table 2.16, showing the “would be in school” proportions of the population since 1950. It is very important for educational planners to know the would be education stock in order to prepare enrollment projections, facilities required, future teaching staffing and budgets. The table shows that the percentage of this population living in Manu'a has decreased throughout the period,

while that of Western District is now considerably more than 50 percent of the total. These numbers have serious implications for where schools will be built and maintained.

Table 2.16 Persons 5 to 19 Years Old by District: 1950 to 2000

Census Year	District				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
2000	19,620	7,880	11,245	490	100.0	40.2	57.3	2.5
1990	15,587	6,945	8,054	580	100.0	44.6	51.7	3.7
1980	12,270	6,518	4,971	781	100.0	53.1	40.5	6.4
1974	11,602	6,539	4,227	836	100.0	56.4	36.4	7.2
1970	11,276	6,443	3,786	1,047	100.0	57.1	33.6	9.3
1960	8,419	4,594	2,639	1,186	100.0	54.6	31.3	14.1
1950	7,386	4,107	2,088	1,191	100.0	55.6	28.3	16.1

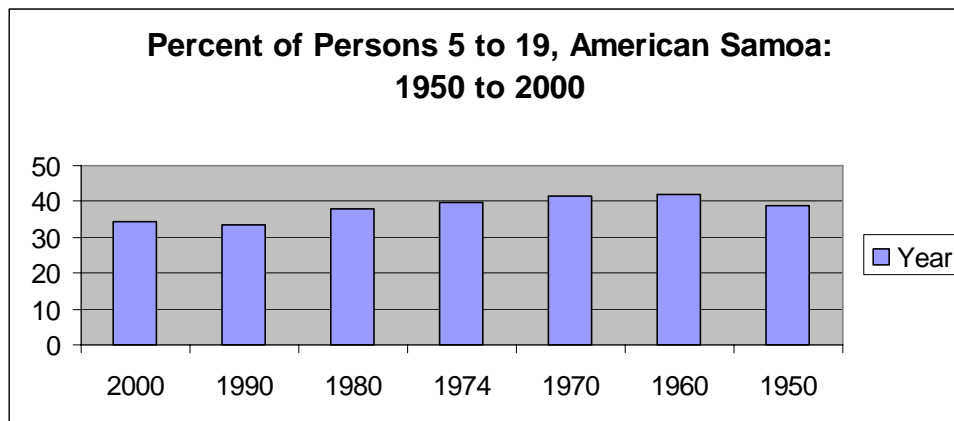
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Table 2.17 shows the percentage that this group is of the total population of the territory and of its Districts. The general trend is downward, at least it was until 1990, when a slightly upward trend occurred in 2000, indicating both some increased fertility and some immigration of younger people, some as part of immigrant families.

Table 2.17 Persons 5 to 19 Years Old by District: 1950 to 2000

Census Year	District				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
2000	19,620	7,880	11,245	490	34.2	33.6	34.7	34.6
1990	15,587	6,945	8,054	580	33.3	32.8	33.7	33.8
1980	12,270	6,518	4,971	781	38.0	37.7	37.6	45.1
1974	11,602	6,539	4,227	836	39.9	39.0	40.3	45.4
1970	11,276	6,443	3,786	1,047	41.5	40.4	42.0	49.6
1960	8,419	4,594	2,639	1,186	42.0	41.2	43.2	44.0
1950	7,386	4,107	2,088	1,191	39.0	38.7	39.2	42.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.



The age and sex distributions of the population of American Samoa have undergone significant changes in the 20th century. A sudden shift in the age-sex structures in the 50's and 60's was caused by the change in the administration, followed by a refilling since the early 1970s as more migrants from around the Pacific have come to enjoy the economic wealth of this only U.S. territory in the south of the equator.

Chapter 3

MARITAL STATUS AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Marital characteristics are important indicators of a population's social, cultural, and environmental existence and also identify relationships with other characteristics. For instance, age at first marriage affects the fertility (the number of children) a woman will have. Household and family characteristics give both direct and indirect measures of social status and can also be viewed as a measure of social stability as the society is bombarded by modern technology and attempts at economic development. For centuries, Samoan identity has always been concentrated on the *aiga* or the extended family system. The heart of this system is the unity of the extended family, the basic unity where almost all family matters are discussed, argued, dismembered, supported and decided. We will not discuss the distinctive stratifications of the Samoan society but merely try to show changes in marital status and household and family composition as the territory has undergone significant cultural and economic change.

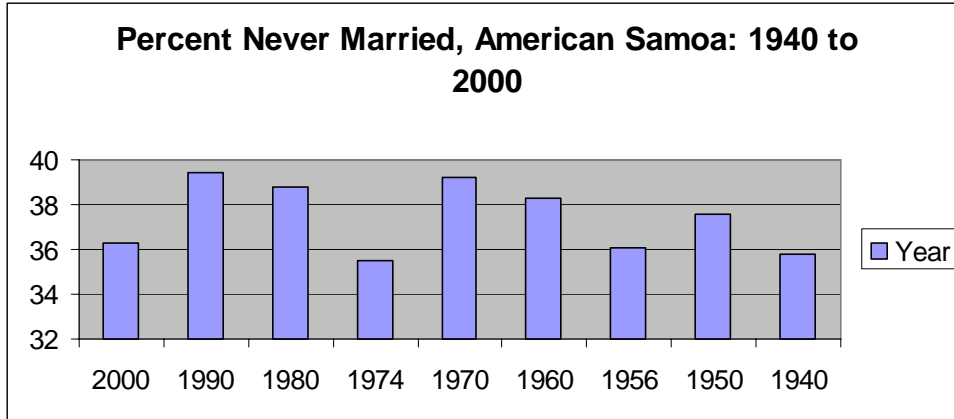
MARITAL STATUS

Historical data on marital status of the population of American Samoa since 1940 are given in Table 3.1. The percentage distribution by marital status has remained relatively constant since 1940. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of never married people decreased, while the percentages of now married, widowed, and divorced increased. The widowhood rate went up as part of a generally aging population described in the last chapter. The divorce rate is at its highest level since the 1956 census.

Table 3.1 Marital Status for Persons 15 Years and Over: 1940 to 2000

Census Year	Total	Percents	Never Married	Now Married	Widowed	Divorced
2000	35,080	100.0	36.3	56.9	4.5	2.3
1990	28,952	100.0	39.4	55.1	3.9	1.6
1980	19,090	100.0	38.8	55.4	4.2	1.6
1974	16,077	100.0	35.5	59.4	3.2	1.9
1970	14,925	100.0	39.2	55.0	4.1	1.6
1960	10,684	100.0	38.3	54.4	5.8	1.4
1956	10,386	100.0	36.1	54.5	6.2	3.1
1950	10,596	100.0	37.6	55.0	7.5	NA
1940	7,281	100.0	35.8	54.2	10.0	NA

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.



The change in the age structure has affected the marital status composition. The proportion of never married persons has remained relatively constant in the upper 30s over time. From 1940 to 1970, 14 years old and over was used while in all subsequent censuses, 15 years and over was used. The percent of those now married also remained the same at around 55 percent. The widowed population declined significantly from 10 percent in 1940 to only 4 percent in 2000, and the divorced population decreased from 3 percent in 1956 to about 2 percent between 1960 and 1990, before increasing again.

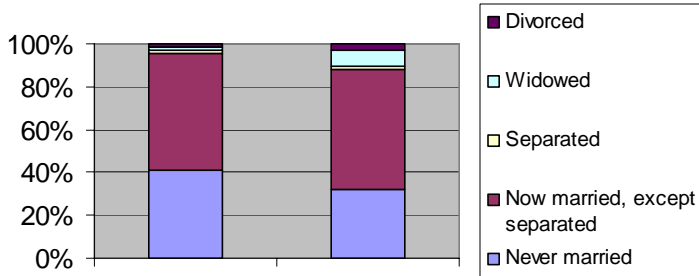
Table 3.2 shows changing marital status by sex. Females tend to marry younger, and more likely to be widowed because of lower male life expectancy, and these figures are seen in the table. As would be expected, the numbers in each category tend to go up over time since American Samoa's whole population is increasing numerically.

Table 3.2. Marital Status by Sex, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

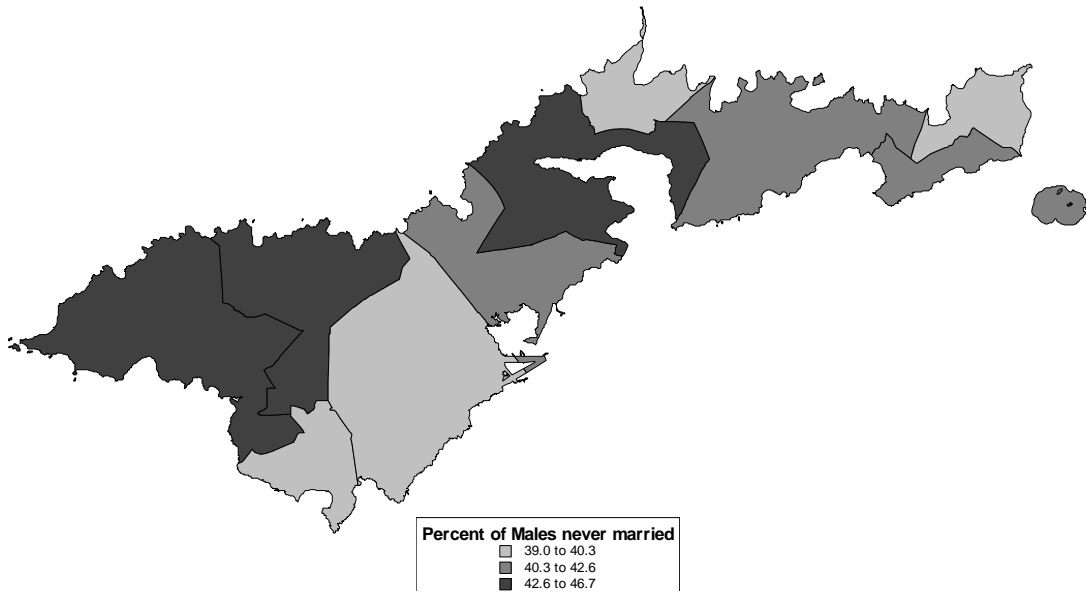
Marital Status	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Males 15 years and over	17,809	100.0	15,673	100.0	14,689	100.0	9,486	100.0
Never married	7,249	40.7	6,152	39.3	6,307	42.9	3,990	42.1
Now married, except separated	9,821	55.1	8,850	56.5	7,916	53.9	5,183	54.6
Separated	174	1.0	161	1.0	107	0.7	69	0.7
Widowed	268	1.5	213	1.4	193	1.3	132	1.4
Divorced	297	1.7	182	1.2	166	1.1	112	1.2
Females 15 years and over	17,270	100.0	16,115	100.0	14,263	100.0	9,604	100.0
Never married	5,492	31.8	5,403	33.5	5,105	35.8	3,416	35.6
Now married, except separated	9,698	56.2	8,783	54.5	7,771	54.5	5,230	54.5
Separated	263	1.5	192	1.2	164	1.1	89	0.9
Widowed	1,302	7.5	1,196	7.4	923	6.5	676	7.0
Divorced	515	3.0	395	2.5	300	2.1	193	2.0

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

Marital Status for Persons 15 Years and Over, American Samoa: 2000



Percent of Males never married, American Samoa: 2000



Percent of Females never married, American Samoa: 2000

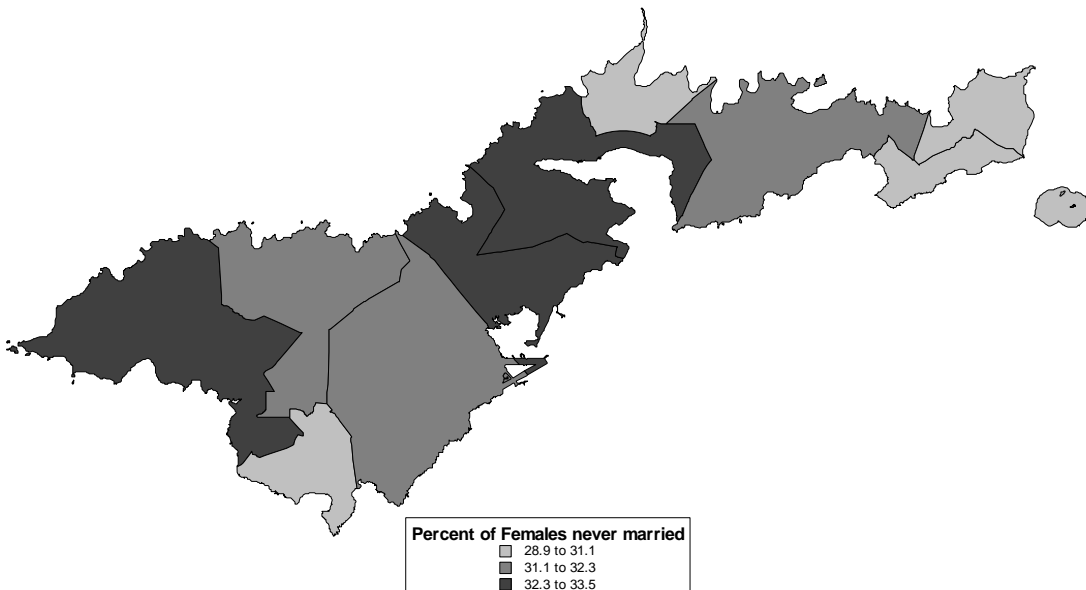


Table 3.3 shows the distribution of marital status for Districts and counties. These data roughly correspond to the distribution for all of American Samoa.

Table 3.3. Marital Status by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Males, 15 years and over						Females, 15 years and over					
	Total	Never married	Now married	Sepa- rated	Wid- owed	Divorced	Total	Never married	Now married	Sepa- rated	Wid- owed	Divorced
DISTRICTS												
American Samoa	17,809	7,249	9,821	174	268	297	17,270	5,492	9,698	263	1,302	515
Eastern District	7,380	3,118	3,961	82	112	107	7,088	2,261	3,909	106	594	218
Manu'a District	377	92	261	9	10	5	426	102	257	12	47	8
Swains Island	11	5	6	-	-	-	11	3	6	-	2	-
Western District	10,041	4,034	5,593	83	146	185	9,745	3,126	5,526	145	659	289
COUNTIES												
Ituau	1,316	549	714	16	17	20	1,337	448	715	19	111	44
Ma'oputasi	3,760	1,644	1,952	38	56	70	3,535	1,141	1,931	59	283	121
Sa'ole	561	229	301	9	17	5	521	159	299	8	43	12
Sua	1,059	427	598	12	13	9	1,021	318	569	11	94	29
Vaifanua	684	269	396	7	9	3	674	195	395	9	63	12
Faleasao	45	17	26	1	1	-	45	12	22	2	8	1
Fitiuta	90	18	64	4	3	1	106	24	66	1	13	2
Ofu	87	24	55	2	3	3	94	25	56	5	7	1
Olosega	51	8	39	2	2	-	66	12	40	2	11	1
Ta'u	104	25	77	-	1	1	115	29	73	2	8	3
Swains Island	11	5	6	-	-	-	11	3	6	-	2	-
Lealataua	1,769	754	931	16	26	42	1,688	565	916	26	134	47
Leasina	563	263	268	5	16	11	498	155	274	2	52	15
Tualatai	909	363	512	10	9	15	895	271	506	24	65	29
Tualauta	6,800	2,654	3,882	52	95	117	6,664	2,135	3,830	93	408	198

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

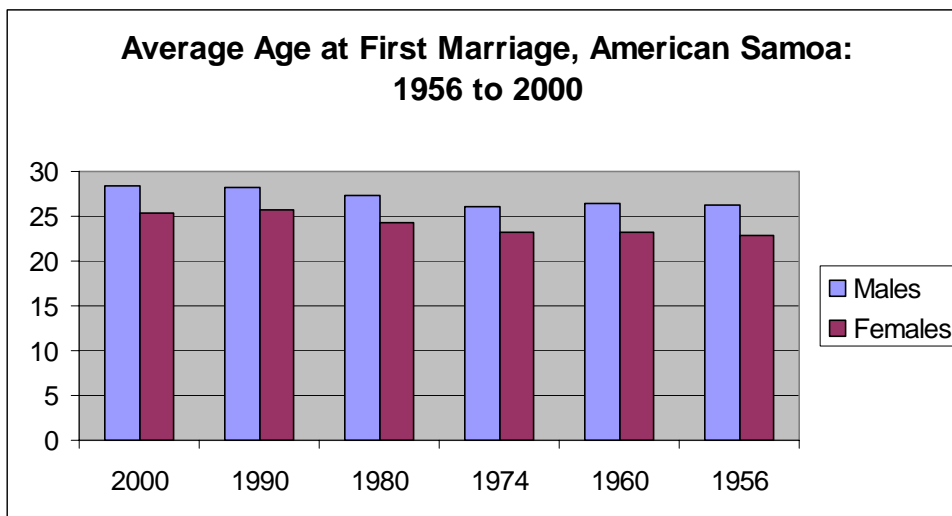
The Simulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM), determined by Hajnal's indirect method (1954), provides an indirect measure of the average age at first marriage in a population. The method uses the proportions never married in 5 year age cohorts to determine the age at which approximately half are married for the first time – that is no longer “never married”. The SMAM for males increased only slightly during the 44 years of censuses shown in table 3.4, from about 26.3 in 1956 to 28.4 in 2000. For females, the increase was slightly more, from 22.9 years in 1956 to 25.3 years, an increase of about 2 ½ years. The difference in age between males and females remained about the same during the period, starting with grooms about 3.4 years older than brides in 1956, decreasing only slight to 3.2 years in 2000.

Table 3.4. Average Age at First Marriage, American Samoa: 1974 to 2000

Census	Males	Females	Difference
2000	28.4	25.3	3.2
1990	28.3	25.7	2.6
1980	27.3	24.3	3.0
1974	26.1	23.3	2.8

1960	26.5	23.2	3.3
1956	26.3	22.9	3.4

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau unpublished tables



The trend over time of the marital status has not been the same throughout census years and certainly not by sexes. The changes to age structures of earlier years, the effect of sex-selective migration and the change in definitions of censuses have somewhat accounted for irregularities shown in the marital patterns. At the same time, there have been some changes in the cultural behavior of the population. The increase in age at first marriage is an indication of change in the socio-cultural patterns in Samoan society. Widowhood has been on the decline since 1940, and divorce is not a common problem. The female population who had traditionally been confined to family obligations only, are now exploring to new social, economic and cultural levels in society.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

Of the 57,291 individuals recorded in the 2000 American Samoa census, almost 99 percent lived in households (Table 3.5). The other 735 individuals lived in group quarters. Of the group quarters people, 112 (15 percent) were institutionalized, in the jail and other enforced places, and 623 lived in places like barracks.

About 16 percent of those in households were householders (or, the more traditional, household heads). The largest number of relatives were children, at 42 percent, still very high by Western – although not Pacific – standards. Another 26 percent were “other” relatives, including parents, grandchildren, cousins, and so forth.

Table 3.5. Type of Living Quarters and Relationship, American Samoa: 2000

Relationship	Number	Percent	Percent of Type
Total population	57,291	100.0	...
In households	56,556	98.7	100.0
Householder	9,349	...	16.5
Spouse	6,596	...	11.7

Child	24,022	...	42.5
Own child under 18 years	17,653	...	31.2
Other relatives	15,038	...	26.6
Under 18 years	7,514	...	13.3
Nonrelatives	1,551	...	2.7
Unmarried partner	148	...	0.3
In group quarters	735	1.3	100.0
Institutionalized population	112	...	15.2
Noninstitutionalized population	623	...	84.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 3.6 shows the distribution of household members for the Districts and counties. The distributions is heavily affected by household size, with large families influencing the patterns the most. However, the distribution for Manu'a, for example, shows out-migration of children to other areas – more householders, more spouses, fewer “other” and “non-“ relatives.

Table 3.6. Relationship by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Total population]

District County	Total	In households						
		Total	Percent	House- holder	Spouse	Child	Other relatives	Other Nonrelative
DISTRICTS								
American Samoa	57,291	56,556	100.0	16.5	11.7	42.5	26.6	2.7
Eastern District	23,441	23,173	100.0	16.6	11.3	41.1	28.1	2.9
Manu'a District	1,378	1,366	100.0	20.0	13.5	40.8	25.0	0.7
Swains Island	37	37	100.0	18.9	13.5	48.6	16.2	2.7
Western District	32,435	31,980	100.0	16.3	11.8	43.6	25.6	2.7
COUNTIES								
Ituau	4,312	4,312	100.0	16.5	11.7	41.9	26.3	3.6
Ma'oputasi	11,695	11,427	100.0	16.7	11.0	40.1	29.2	3.0
Sa'ole	1,768	1,768	100.0	16.0	10.7	40.2	30.3	2.8
Sua	3,417	3,417	100.0	16.6	11.7	42.9	26.6	2.3
Vaifanua	2,249	2,249	100.0	16.8	12.2	42.4	26.6	2.0
Faleasao	135	135	100.0	21.5	9.6	33.3	35.6	0.0
Fitiuta	358	358	100.0	15.9	12.6	44.7	26.5	0.3
Ofu	289	284	100.0	22.2	15.1	37.0	24.6	1.1
Olosega	216	216	100.0	23.1	13.4	38.9	23.1	1.4
Ta'u	380	373	100.0	19.8	14.5	44.0	20.9	0.8
Swains Island	37	37	100.0	18.9	13.5	48.6	16.2	2.7
Lealataua	5,684	5,664	100.0	16.2	11.2	42.2	27.0	3.4
Leasina	1,739	1,739	100.0	15.9	10.6	45.7	25.7	2.1
Tualatai	2,987	2,987	100.0	14.9	11.0	44.2	27.6	2.3
Tualauta	22,025	21,590	100.0	16.6	12.2	43.7	24.9	2.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Note: The 735 people in group quarters appear in the total, but not in the distributions

Table 3.7 shows the distribution of types of households and relationships by birthplace within the Districts. About half the institutionalized population were

American Samoa born and the other half were Western Samoa born; very few of the non-institutional population were born in either American or Western Samoa.

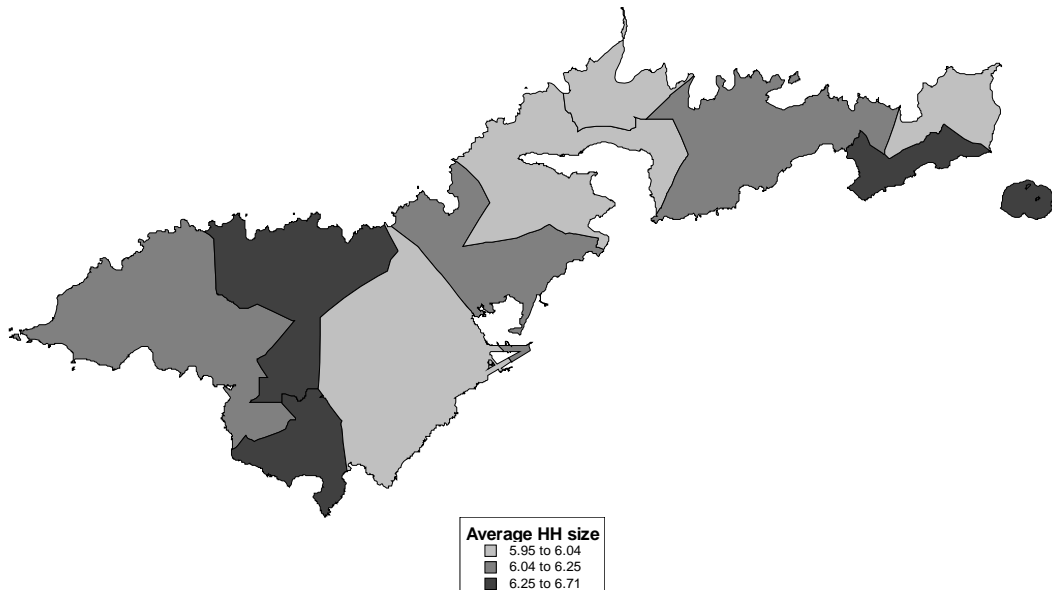
Table 3.7. Relationship and Persons per Household and Family by District and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth and District	American Samoa			Eastern District		Western District			Manu'a	
	Total	AmSamoa born	Samoa born	Total	AmSamoa born	Samoa born	Total	AmSamoa born		Samoa born
Total population	57,290	32,470	17,710	23,440	14,180	6,710	32,435	17,140	10,865	1,415
In households	56,560	32,390	17,570	23,170	14,180	6,700	31,980	17,060	10,740	1,400
Family householder:										
Male	6,790	2,490	3,270	2,690	1,140	1,220	3,910	1,200	2,010	190
Female	1,920	970	780	870	490	320	980	420	450	60
Nonfamily householder:										
Male	440	150	120	190	70	60	230	60	60	20
Female	210	90	50	90	40	30	110	40	20	10
Spouse	6,600	2,280	3,440	2,630	1,030	1,320	3,780	1,090	2,090	190
Child	24,020	18,040	3,620	9,520	7,510	1,210	13,930	10,030	2,390	580
Parent	290	120	150	130	70	60	150	40	90	10
Other relatives	14,750	7,900	5,280	6,390	3,680	2,080	8,020	3,960	3,160	330
Nonrelatives	1,550	360	870	670	160	400	880	200	470	10
In group quarters	740	80	140	270	-	10	460	80	130	10
Institutional population	110	50	50	-	-	-	110	50	50	-
Noninstitutional population	620	40	90	270	-	10	340	40	80	10
Average number of people per household	6.05	8.77	4.16	6.03	8.15	4.09	6.12	9.86	4.23	5.00
per family	6.24	6.08	6.72	6.24	6.29	6.53	6.29	5.94	6.85	5.42

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

The average household size in American Samoa in 2000 was 6.05 people. Households include single person units, as well as those where the householder is not related to anyone else in the house, even if the other people are related to each other. Hence, the average family size was 6.34 people. However, among American Samoa householders [WALLY – this needs to be redone ... can't be correct]

Average HH size, American Samoa: 2000



Average family size, American Samoa: 2000

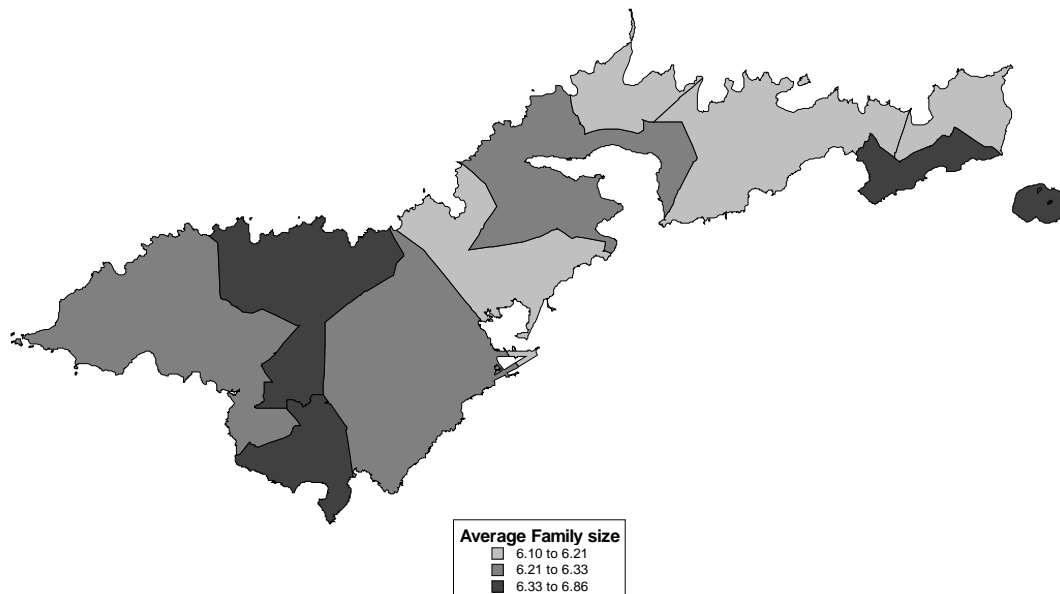


Table 3.8 shows households by type and whether the household had children 0 to 17 years old. American Samoa had 9,349 households in 2000 – and, so had 9,349 householders or household heads. Of these, 93 percent were family households – at least two related people in the household (the others were mostly single person households.) About 2/3rds of all the households in American Samoa in 2000 were family households with own children (that is, children of the householder were present).

About 7 in every 10 households were what are called married-couple families. Married couple families contain the householder and his or her spouse, with or without children. In the case of American Samoa in 2000, 56 percent of all households – more than half – were married-couple families with own children.

A family still exists if only one parent is present, and the Census Bureau tallies these separately. About 15 percent of the families in American Samoa in 2000 were “female householder, no husband present” households, and about 7 percent of households in American Samoa consisted of a female householder with no husband present, but with own children 0 to 17 years old.

In general, Western District was not likely than Eastern District to have own children in the household, except for female householder, no husband present households, where the percentages were about the same. But, Eastern was more likely than Western to have households with female householder, no husband present. In general, the family structure is very, very strong in American Samoa.

Table 3.8. Households by Type and Own Children by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Total house- holds	Family households (families)		Married-couple families		Female householder, no husband present	
		Total	With OC	Total	With OC	Total	With OC
			0-17 yrs		0-17 yrs		0-17 yrs
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	9,349	93.1	67.4	70.6	56.3	15.0	6.8
Eastern District	3,845	92.7	64.6	68.3	53.6	16.5	7.0
Manu'a District	273	90.1	52.0	67.4	42.9	15.0	5.5
Swains Island	7	85.7	57.1	71.4	57.1	14.3	0.0
Western District	5,224	93.6	70.2	72.4	58.9	13.8	6.8
COUNTIES							
Ituau	712	93.7	65.0	70.9	56.6	16.0	5.9
Ma'oputasi	1,906	91.0	62.9	66.1	51.4	16.4	7.2
Sa'ole	283	95.1	64.0	66.8	50.9	17.0	7.8
Sua	566	94.7	69.4	70.5	57.2	17.7	8.5
Vaifanua	378	94.7	66.1	72.5	56.1	15.9	5.6
Faleasao	29	86.2	34.5	44.8	20.7	34.5	13.8
Fitiuta	57	96.5	59.6	78.9	54.4	10.5	1.8
Ofu	63	92.1	54.0	68.3	41.3	14.3	7.9
Olosega	50	84.0	40.0	58.0	32.0	20.0	4.0
Ta'u	74	89.2	59.5	73.0	51.4	8.1	4.1
Swains Island	7	85.7	57.1	71.4	57.1	14.3	0.0
Lealataua	916	93.4	66.8	69.0	55.2	16.0	6.8
Leasina	276	96.0	71.0	67.0	55.8	17.8	10.1
Tualatai	445	94.8	71.0	74.2	61.1	14.8	6.5
Tualauta	3,587	93.3	70.9	73.4	59.8	12.8	6.6

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 3.9 shows more characteristics of households in American Samoa for the Districts and counties. About 7 percent of the households were non-family households – either single people living alone, or units without people related to the householder directly. Eastern District was more likely than Western to have this type of household, which could be showing widows or other single people living alone. Evidence is shown in the column “householder 65 years and over” where Eastern District has 1 percent of households living this way compared to only 0.4 in Western District.

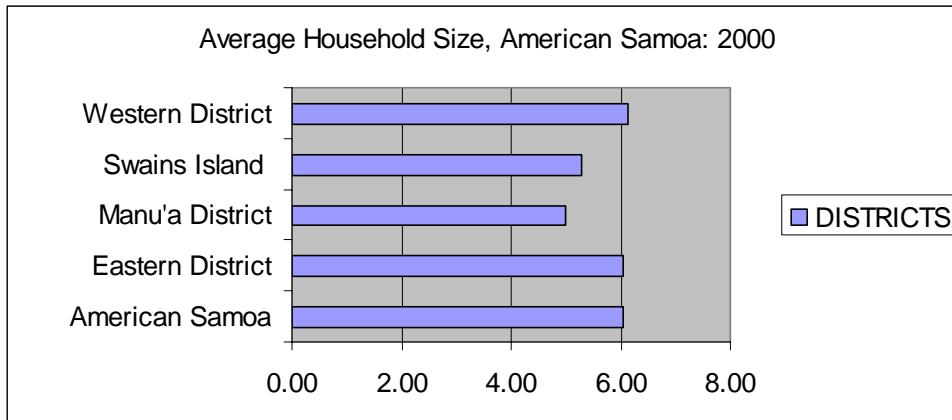
Eastern District (18 percent) also had a larger percentage of people 65 years and over living in its unit than Western District (15 percent). But Western District had a larger percentage of households with children 0 to 17 years old.

Finally, as noted earlier, the average household size in American Samoa was 6.05 people in 2000, and average family size was 6.24 people. Households in Western District were larger – 6.12 persons – compared to the 6.03 in Eastern Districts, but, households in American Samoa, in general, are much larger than in the United States and other “Western” places.

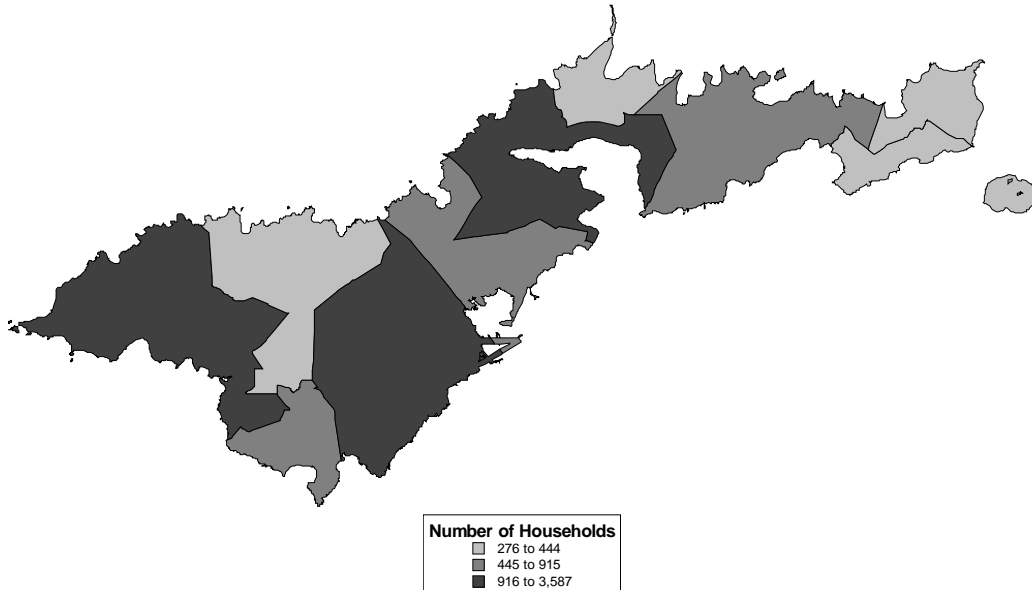
Table 3.9. Households by Type and Average Household and Family Size by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Total house- holds	Non- family hholds	Hholder living alone	Hholder 65 years and over	Households with people		Ave. hhold size	Ave. family size
					0-17 yrs	65 + yrs		
DISTRICTS								
American Samoa	9,349	6.9	5.7	0.7	81.3	17.0	6.05	6.24
Eastern District	3,845	7.3	5.9	1.0	80.0	18.1	6.03	6.24
Manu'a District	273	9.9	9.5	2.6	72.2	32.2	5.00	5.40
Swains Island	7	14.3	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	5.29	5.83
Western District	5,224	6.4	5.3	0.4	82.7	15.4	6.12	6.29
COUNTIES								
Ituau	712	6.3	4.6	0.8	79.9	16.7	6.06	6.17
Ma'oputasi	1,906	9.0	7.2	1.0	77.5	17.0	6.00	6.29
Sa'ole	283	4.9	4.9	1.4	84.1	23.7	6.25	6.33
Sua	566	5.3	4.4	0.9	84.3	19.4	6.04	6.18
Vaifanua	378	5.3	5.0	1.1	83.6	19.8	5.95	6.10
Faleasao	29	13.8	13.8	0.0	65.5	41.4	4.66	5.24
Fitiuta	57	3.5	3.5	0.0	82.5	45.6	6.28	6.45
Ofu	63	7.9	7.9	1.6	68.3	23.8	4.51	4.76
Olosega	50	16.0	16.0	6.0	64.0	30.0	4.32	4.88
Ta'u	74	10.8	9.5	4.1	75.7	27.0	5.04	5.48
Swains Island	7	14.3	0.0	0.0	85.7	14.3	5.29	5.83
Lealataua	916	6.6	5.0	0.5	82.5	16.4	6.18	6.32
Leasina	276	4.0	3.3	0.0	87.7	18.1	6.30	6.38
Tualatai	445	5.2	4.0	0.7	83.8	19.3	6.71	6.86
Tualauta	3,587	6.7	5.6	0.4	82.2	14.5	6.02	6.21

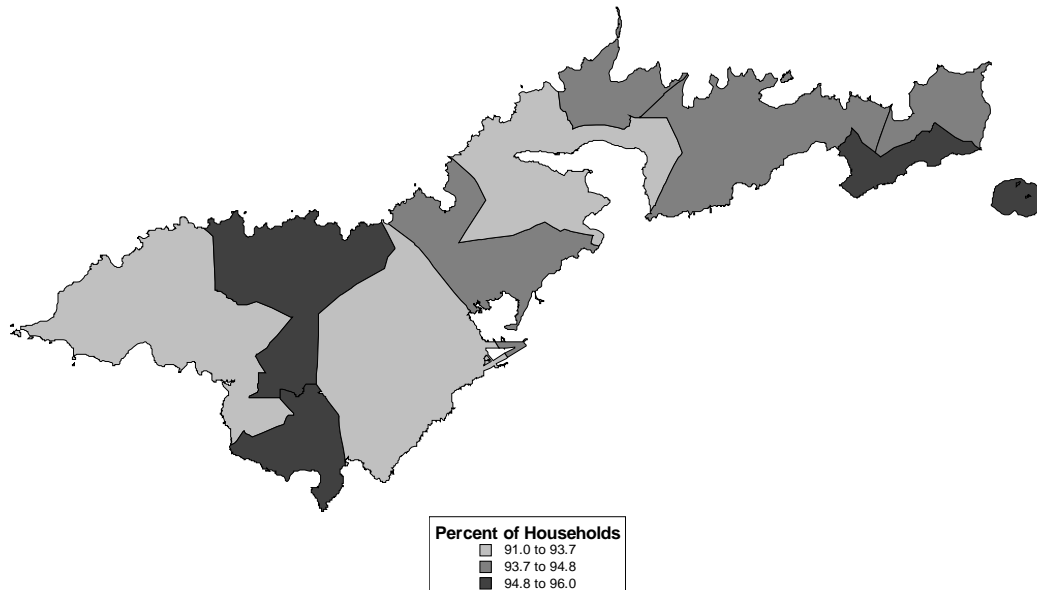
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile



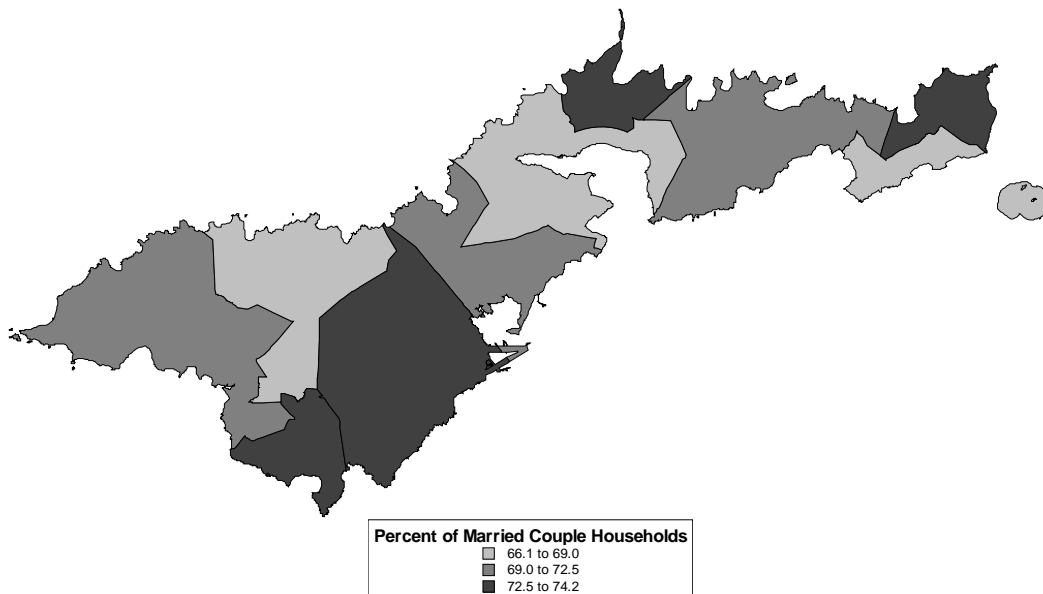
Number of Households, American Samoa: 2000



Percent of Family Households, American Samoa: 2000



Percent Married Couple Households, American Samoa: 2000



GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS

The U.S. Census obtained information on Grandparents as caregivers for the first time in 2000. The results for American Samoa showed 3,889 grandparents in the territory (Table 3.10). Of those, 2,761 (71 percent) were caregivers. The majority (58 percent) of the grandparent caregivers had provided that service for 5 years or more. Grandparents on Manu'a were most likely to be caregivers, and were most likely to have provided the service for a long period of time.

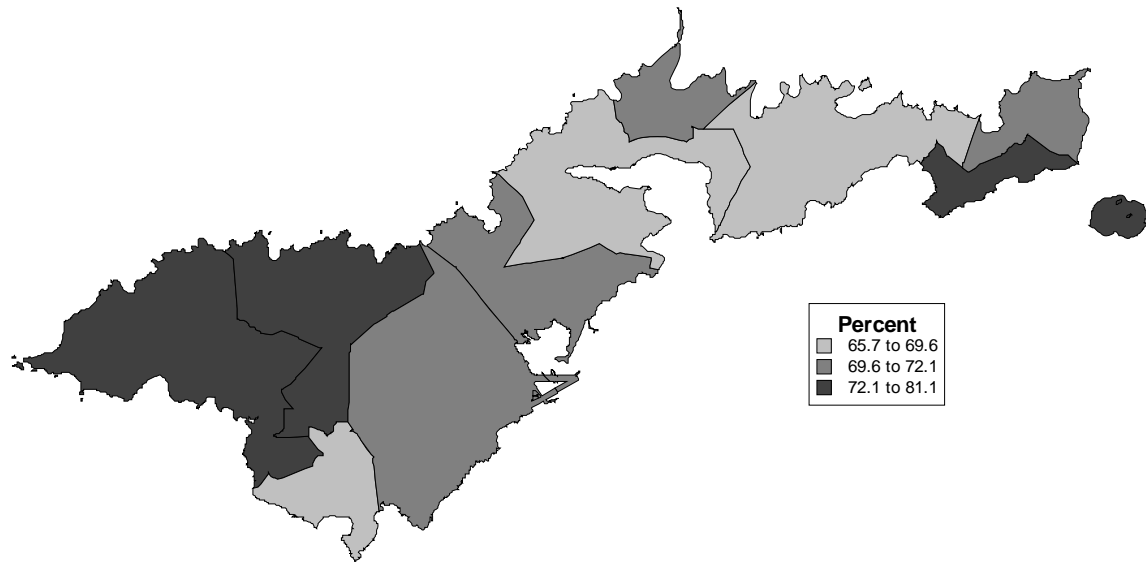
Table 3.10. Grandparents as Care Givers by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Grandparents living with one or grandchild under 18 years]

District	Total	Grandparent responsible for grandchild							
		Total	Percent of Grandparents	Total Caregivers	Less than 6 months	6 to 11 months	1 or 2 years	3 or 4 years	5 years or more
DISTRICTS									
American Samoa	3,889	2,761	71.0	100.0	4.2	5.2	17.1	15.8	57.7
Eastern District	1,622	1,126	69.4	100.0	4.0	4.3	13.9	15.9	61.9
Manu'a District	144	118	81.9	100.0	0.8	4.2	12.7	9.3	72.9
Western District	2,122	1,517	71.5	100.0	4.7	6.0	19.8	16.2	53.3
COUNTIES									
Ituau	283	197	69.6	100.0	5.6	5.1	10.7	24.4	54.3
Ma'oputasi	772	535	69.3	100.0	3.6	5.2	15.9	14.4	60.9
Sa'ole	147	106	72.1	100.0	4.7	0.0	6.6	3.8	84.9
Sua	234	154	65.8	100.0	1.3	1.3	10.4	19.5	67.5
Vaifanua	186	134	72.0	100.0	6.0	6.0	20.9	14.9	52.2

Faleasao	21	20	95.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	90.0
Fitiuta	40	26	65.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.8	84.6
Ofu	28	27	96.4	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	22.2	70.4
Olosega	23	22	95.7	100.0	4.5	0.0	27.3	18.2	50.0
Ta'u	32	23	71.9	100.0	0.0	21.7	8.7	0.0	69.6
Lealataua	387	296	76.5	100.0	1.0	4.4	16.2	20.9	57.4
Leasina	122	99	81.1	100.0	12.1	3.0	37.4	14.1	33.3
Tualatai	204	134	65.7	100.0	3.7	9.7	18.7	12.7	55.2
Tualauta	1,409	988	70.1	100.0	5.2	6.3	19.3	15.4	53.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent of Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren, Tutuila: 2000



The demographic data and significant changes given, particularly those of fertility, marriage and migration showed dynamic and dramatic trends which should have an impact on the household structure in the territory. As noted earlier, the decline in fertility is an indication of smaller families, the singulate mean age at first marriage increased from 23.3 in 1980, and the continuous migration from Western Samoa and neighboring islands to American Samoa and to the United States should be linked to modifications in household and family structures. Since there have been few changes between censuses of 1974 and 1980, the single most striking feature of the household structure in American Samoa has been its stability. Again, the stability of households and families was due to Samoa's cultural heritage. Children and their parents and relatives are strongly bound together by this family unity with many children staying with their parents even after marriage.

Chapter 4

FERTILITY

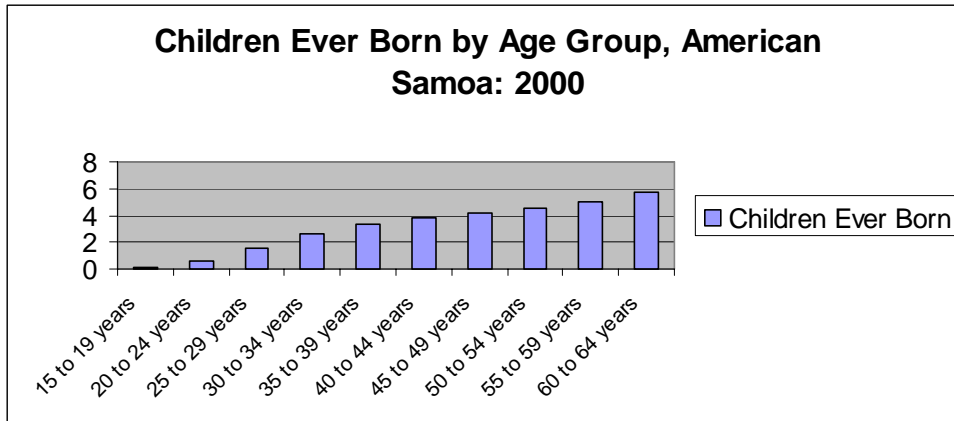
Fertility information on children ever born (CEB) and children still alive (CS) has been collected in censuses in American Samoa between 1956 and 1980, but only number of children ever born was collected in recent decennial censuses. The 1956 census was organized by Norma McArthur as part of a Pacific-wide attempt to start measuring demographic measures in a systematic manner. Although the 1960 and 1970 U.S. censuses did not collect comparable information, the special census of 1974 collected extensive fertility information (CEB, CS, and birth date, sex, and vital status of last child), and the 1980 census collected information on CEB, CS, and whether a child was born in the year before the census.

Data from available censuses for children ever born and children still alive are presented in Table 4.1. For women with completed fertility, we see an increase in number of children ever born and children surviving between the 1956 and 1974 censuses, probably due to better health facilities causing less infant and childhood mortality, and thus increasing the total fertility for the women; but a decrease occurred after that, probably due to introduction of family planning, and the decline continued at least until 2000, as seen in the census results. The children per woman decreased from over 6 to around 5.

Table 4.1 Children Ever Born and Children Still Alive, American Samoa: 1956 to 2000

Age Group	Children Ever Born				Children Still Alive			
	2000	1990	1980	1974	1956	1980	1974	1956
15 to 19 years	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.06
20 to 24 years	0.64	0.61	1.03	0.68	1.03	1.01	0.67	0.96
25 to 29 years	1.57	1.67	2.65	2.17	2.90	2.63	2.12	2.63
30 to 34 years	2.61	2.71	4.24	3.57	4.32	4.15	3.46	3.83
35 to 39 years	3.37	3.64	5.17	4.92	5.67	5.05	4.75	4.83
40 to 44 years	3.85	4.21	6.45	6.03	5.99	6.23	5.74	4.90
45 to 49 years	4.14	4.88	6.77	6.27	6.79	6.50	5.90	5.49
50 to 54 years	4.54	5.39	7.04	6.49	6.05	6.70	5.87	4.74
55 to 59 years	5.00	6.17	6.99	6.41	6.36	6.52	5.54	4.63
60 to 64 years	5.73	6.13	7.09	6.63	5.33	6.58	5.73	3.67

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and 1974 Census of American Samoa



When only ever-married women are considered, that is, when we assume there is no fertility before first marriage, the trend is similar, at least for the older women (Table 4.2). For the oldest age group of women – those 35 to 44 – the average woman had 3.6 children, down from 5.9 in 1980, that is, a decrease of more than two children in completed families over the two decades. Marital fertility also decreased, from 6.1 children to 4.0 children. Marital fertility is only for women who have ever been married, and so is higher since never married women have fewer children than ever married women.

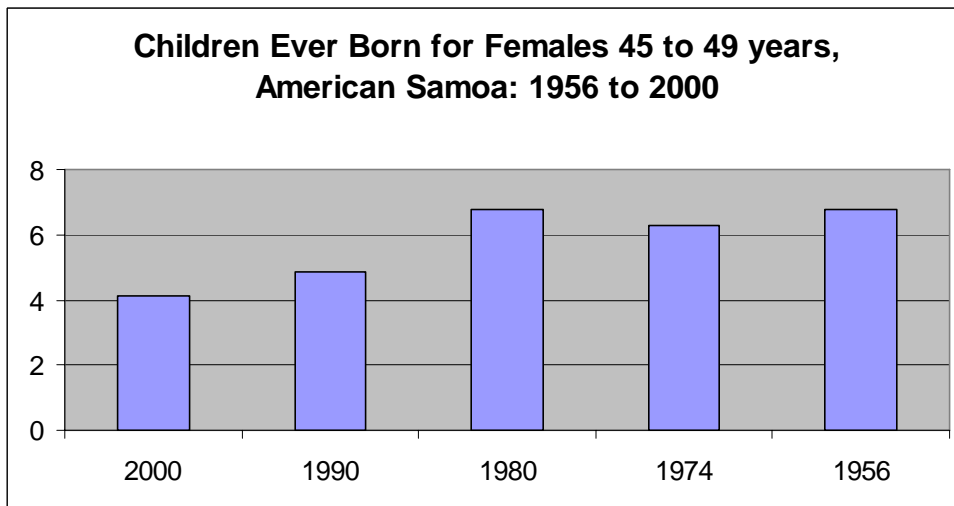


Table 4.2. Children Ever born by Age and Marital Status of Mother, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Fertility	2000	1995	1990	1980
Women 15 to 24 years	4,624	4,768	4,685	3,638
Children ever born	1,538	1,337	1,605	4,860
Per 1,000 women	333	280	343	1,336
Women ever married	988	962	937	810
Children ever born	1,225	1,160	1,343	1,860
Per 1,000 women	1,240	1,206	1,433	2,296
Women 25 to 34 years	4,322	4,124	3,881	2,269

Children ever born	9,049	8,726	8,260	8,174
Per 1,000 women	2,094	2,115	2,128	3,602
Women ever married	3,190	2,959	2,859	1,843
Children ever born	8,511	8,164	7,883	7,611
Per 1,000 women	2,668	2,759	2,757	4,130
Women 35 to 44 years	3,727	3,068	2,430	1,427
Children ever born	13,363	11,850	9,451	8,397
Per 1,000 women	3,585	3,862	3,889	5,884
Women ever married	3,249	2,839	2,212	1,343
Children ever born	12,937	11,710	9,305	8,244
Per 1,000 women	3,982	4,125	4,207	6,138

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

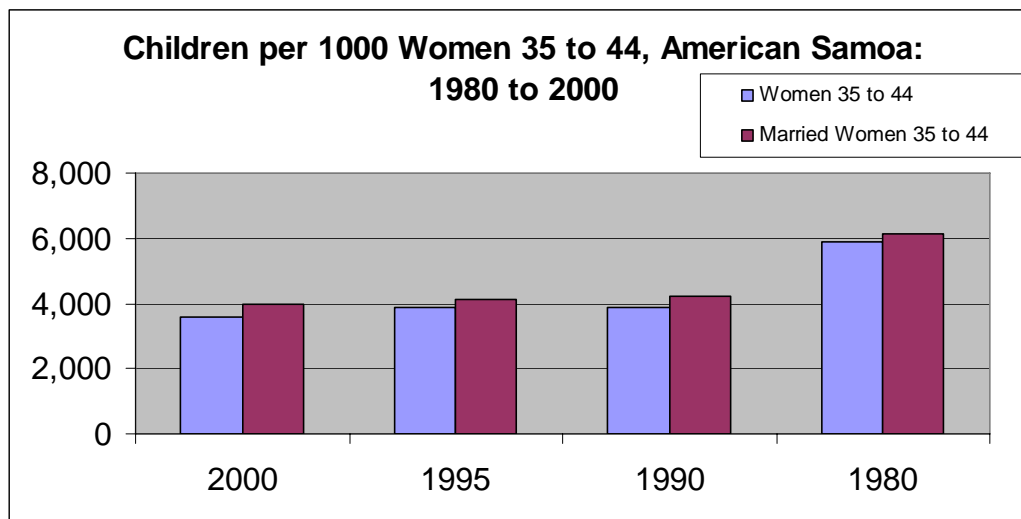


Table 4.3 shows parity – the number of children born – born to females in census years from 1980 to 2000. The percentage of women 35 to 44 years old having no children increased from 9 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 2000, generally showing a trend similar to that seen in other countries as women move into the labor force and put off having children, sometimes putting them off altogether. At the other end of spectrum, the percentage of women having 5 or more children decreased from 54 percent in 1980 – more than half – to only 34 percent in 2000 – about 1 in 3.

Table 4.3 . Number of Children for Women 35 to 44 Years, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Children	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Women 35 to 44 years	3,727	100.0	3,068	100.0	2,430	100.0	1,427	100.0
No children	500	13.4	400	13.0	280	11.5	125	8.8
1 child	389	10.4	229	7.5	176	7.2	81	5.7
2 children	486	13.0	380	12.4	284	11.7	112	7.8
3 children	520	14.0	400	13.0	342	14.1	150	10.5
4 children	550	14.8	416	13.6	375	15.4	182	12.8
5 or more children	1,282	34.4	1,243	40.5	973	40.0	777	54.4

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

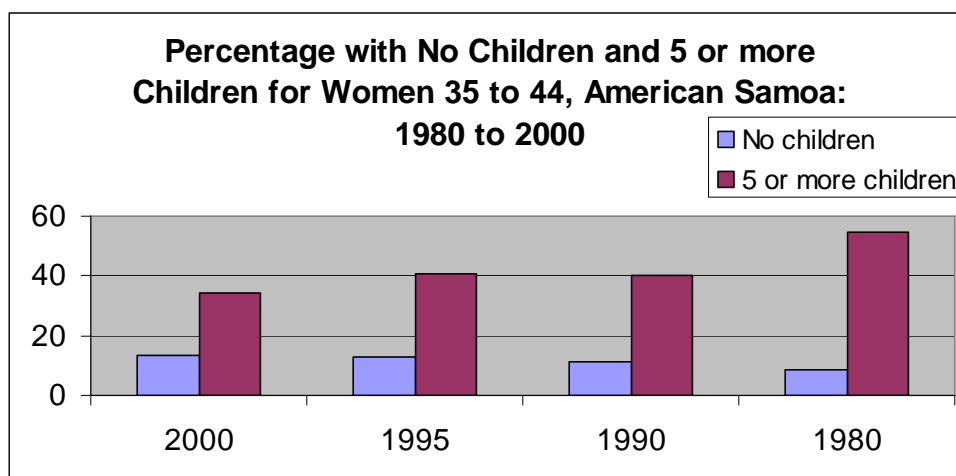


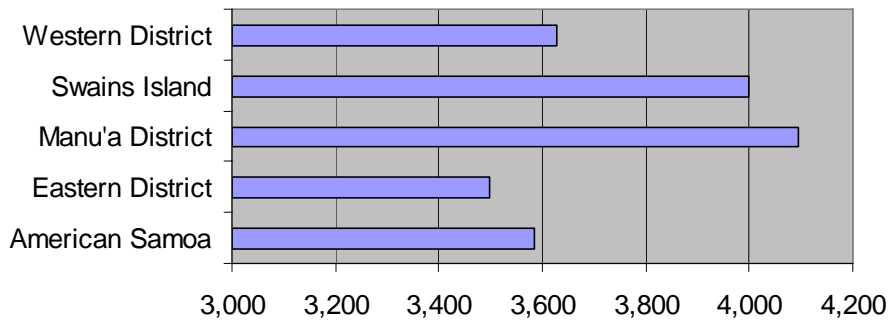
Table 4.4 shows more detail for 2000 only, for Districts and Counties in American Samoa. Fertility was highest in Manu'a and Swains (although the numbers of women and children were very, very small), at about 4 children per woman. Eastern District had about 3.5 children per woman, and Western District about 3.6. Manu'a counties had the highest fertility, as would be expected – again, the numbers are so small that the numbers should be interpreted with caution. The counties in Tutuila showed remarkable consistency in their rates – all being less than 4 but more than 3.4.

Table 4.4 . Fertility for Women 35 to 44 years by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Females 35 to 44 years]

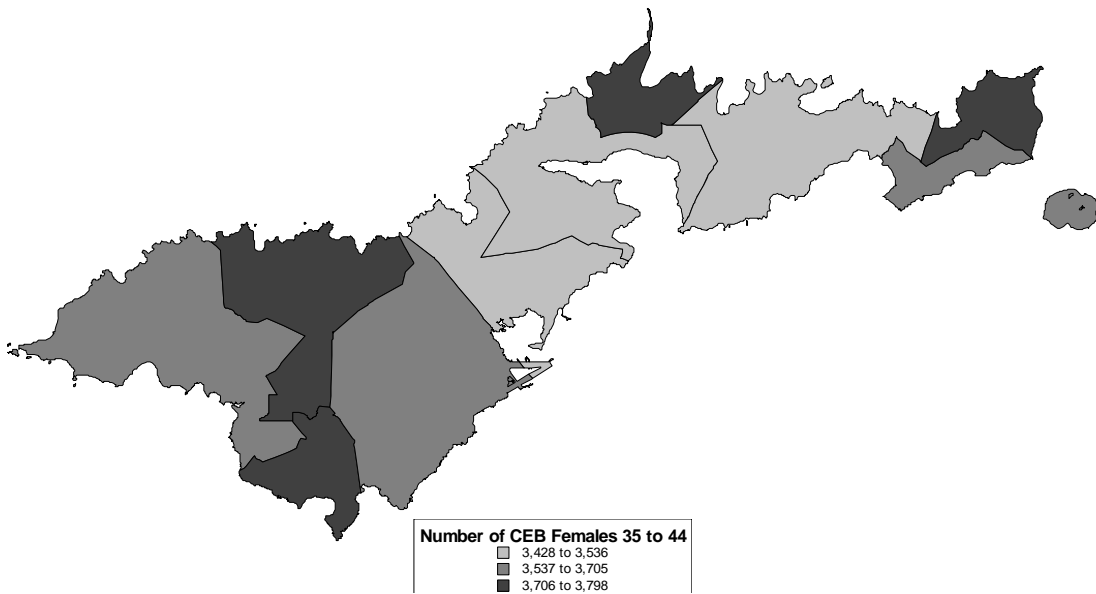
District County	Women 35 to 44 years	Children ever born	Per 1,000 women	Parity						Women ever married	Children ever born	Per 1,000 women
				No children	1 child	2 child- ren	3 child- ren	4 child- ren	5 or more children			
DISTRICTS												
American Samoa	3,727	13,363	3,585	500	389	486	520	550	1,282	3,249	12,937	3,982
Eastern District	1,523	5,327	3,498	227	158	197	219	205	517	1,303	5,116	3,926
Manu'a District	83	340	4,096	14	9	7	5	6	42	67	322	4,806
Swains Island	2	8	4,000	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	4,000
Western District	2,119	7,688	3,628	259	222	282	296	337	723	1,877	7,491	3,991
COUNTIES												
Ituau	304	1,042	3,428	52	30	43	46	37	96	260	1,011	3,888
Ma'oputasi	764	2,643	3,459	105	92	99	116	91	261	644	2,507	3,893
Sa'ole	103	378	3,670	17	5	12	15	17	37	92	377	4,098
Sua	226	786	3,478	36	20	27	27	42	74	198	762	3,848
Vaifanua	126	478	3,794	17	11	16	15	18	49	109	459	4,211
Faleasao	14	47	3,357	2	3	1	2	-	6	9	42	4,667
Fitiuta	18	79	4,389	1	3	3	2	1	8	16	76	4,750
Ofu	17	68	4,000	5	-	1	-	1	10	12	63	5,250
Olosega	15	57	3,800	3	1	1	1	2	7	12	52	4,333
Ta'u	19	89	4,684	3	2	1	-	2	11	18	89	4,944
Swains Island	2	8	4,000	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8	4,000
Lealataua	417	1,475	3,537	57	37	66	54	62	141	360	1,407	3,908
Leasina	126	467	3,706	12	11	15	22	22	44	109	441	4,046
Tualatai	188	714	3,798	21	17	23	23	36	68	173	704	4,069
Tualauta	1,388	5,032	3,625	169	157	178	197	217	470	1,235	4,939	3,999

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

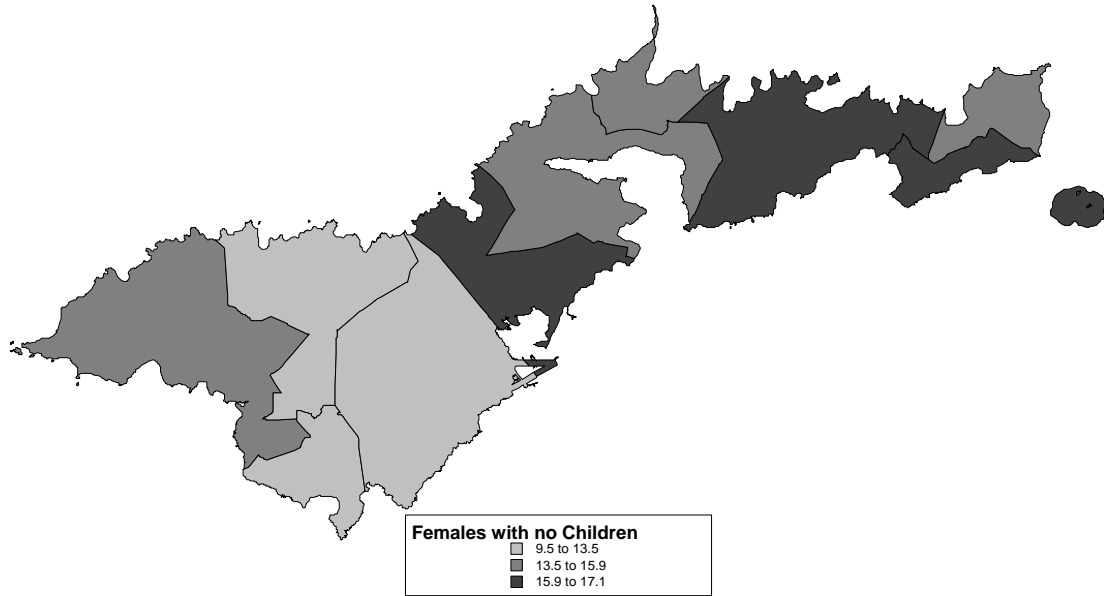
**Children per 1000 Women 35 to 44 by District,
American Samoa: 2000**



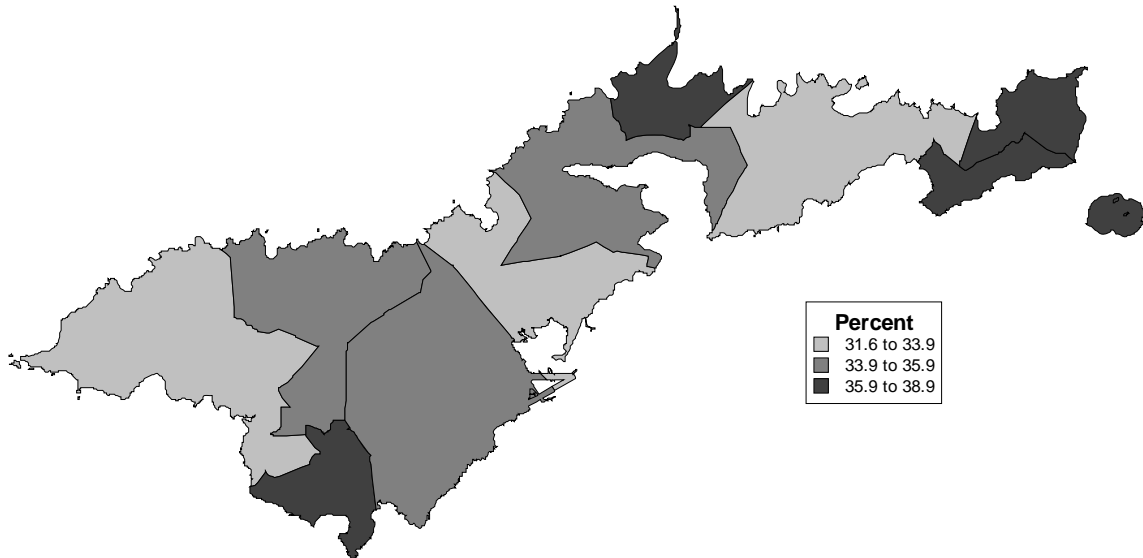
CEB Females 35 to 44, American Samoa: 2000



Number of Females 35 to 44 with no children, American Samoa: 2000



Percent of Females with 5 or More Children, Tutuila: 2000



Breaking down the age groups into 5-year cohorts reveals more about current fertility. By the time women enter the last cohort shown in Table 4.5, they have usually ended or are near the end of their reproductive time, so that cohort is usually the best one to look at. The others also provide useful information about whether females are waiting to start have children as they also start their careers. The data in the table show that Manu'a and Swains had the highest fertility – at more than 4.7 children per woman aged 45 to 49; Sa'ole and Ituau counties had the lowest at 3.9.

Table 4.5. Children per 1,000 Women by County of Residence, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Eastern District							Western District					Manu'a/ Swains
	Total	Total	Ituau	Ma'o patasi	Sa'ole	Sua	Vai- fanua	Total	Leala- taua	Lea- sina	Tuala- tai	Tuala- uta	
15-19	63	81	86	102	57	63	105	52	60	53	71	47	80
20-24	644	632	657	652	500	500	706	648	684	833	625	631	750
25-29	1,565	1,573	1,455	1,505	1,667	1,808	1,750	1,564	1,629	1,545	1,895	1,517	1,625
30-34	2,609	2,631	2,833	2,495	2,667	2,833	2,533	2,574	2,632	2,250	2,783	2,536	3,100
35-39	3,365	3,335	3,156	3,303	3,417	3,542	3,500	3,361	3,400	3,700	3,450	3,316	4,556
40-44	3,855	3,733	3,690	3,672	3,889	3,476	4,333	3,953	3,641	3,800	4,056	4,059	3,625
45-49	4,135	4,086	3,917	4,191	3,875	4,143	4,364	4,137	4,037	4,167	4,529	4,097	4,750

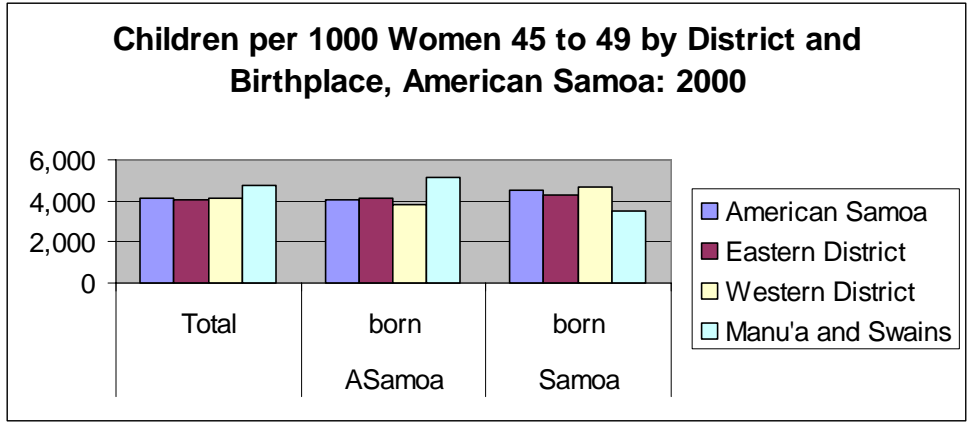
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations, Table 1-02

Table 4.6 shows number children ever born by birthplace and district, comparing American Samoa-born and Western Samoa-born women. The oldest cohort had about 4.1 children per woman, but only 4.0 for American Samoa born women compared to 4.5 for Western Samoa born women. Manu'a and Swains had the highest level, as noted previously, while Eastern and Western Districts were close to the norm. In Western District, American Samoa born women had a smaller number of children per woman – 3.8 but Western Samoa born had a much higher number(4.7). Eastern District looked much more like American Samoa as a whole.

Table 4.6. Children per 1,000 Women by Birthplace and District, American Samoa: 2000

Age	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains		
	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born
15-19	63	53	81	81	70	89	52	43	77	80	100	-
20-24	644	765	588	632	773	526	648	753	623	750	667	1,000
25-29	1,565	1,714	1,558	1,573	1,629	1,552	1,564	1,828	1,563	1,625	1,333	5,000
30-34	2,609	2,674	2,675	2,631	2,662	2,655	2,574	2,650	2,669	3,100	3,000	4,000
35-39	3,365	3,551	3,460	3,335	3,554	3,400	3,361	3,455	3,474	4,556	4,286	5,000
40-44	3,855	3,728	4,123	3,733	3,739	3,942	3,953	3,706	4,287	3,625	4,000	2,000
45-49	4,135	4,040	4,535	4,086	4,109	4,313	4,137	3,837	4,650	4,750	5,167	3,500

Source: 2000 American Samoa Cross-tabulations, table 4-02.

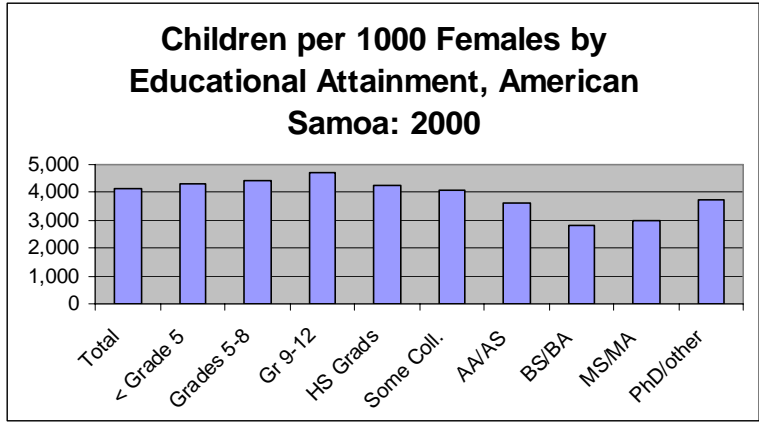


As would be expected, women with higher education tend to have fewer children than those with less education (Table 4.7). Again, while the average number of children were woman aged 45 to 49 was 4.1, the average for those with education to grades 9 to 12 was 4.7. Women with a Bachelor's Degree were having less than 3 children per woman. Women with high level degrees (above Master's) had higher fertility than those with only a Bachelor's degree, but very few women fell in this category.

Table 4.7 Children per 1,000 Women by Educational Attainment, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Total	Less than 5th grade	5th to 8th grade	To 9 th Grade no diploma	High school grad or GED	Some College, no degree	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's Degree	PhD or professional degree
25-29	1,565	813	1,400	1,762	1,696	1,700	1,190	647	400	400
30-34	2,609	1,455	2,308	2,695	2,833	2,700	2,258	1,500	1,333	1,000
35-39	3,365	2,500	3,750	3,577	3,549	3,194	3,038	2,316	1,600	2,500
40-44	3,855	4,000	4,526	4,323	3,824	3,811	3,192	3,188	3,167	2,500
45-49	4,135	4,286	4,421	4,741	4,278	4,053	3,600	2,789	3,000	3,750

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations, Table 10-02.



Fertility and labor force participation is given in Table 4.8. While all females 16 years and over had 2.8 children on average, those in the labor force had 2.6. Females doing subsistence only had the highest number of children ever born – 3.3 children per woman – followed by those doing paid employment and also doing subsistence (3.2). Unemployed women had the lowest fertility, at 2.2 children per women.

Table 4.8. Children Ever Born by Employment Status, American Samoa: 2000

Employment Status	Total	In the Labor Force								Not in the Labor Force		
					Civilian Labor Force					Armed Forces	Total	Subsistence Activity only
					Employed		Unemployed					
		Number	Percent	Total	Total	Also subsi-	Number	Percent	Forces	Total	only	
Females 16 + years	16,755	7,335	43.8	7,330	6,915	1,055	415	5.7	4	9,420	1,195	
Children ever born	47,035	19,375		19,365	18,465	3,375	900		10	27,660	3,915	
No children	5,270	2,085	39.6	2,080	1,930	240	150	7.2	4	3,190	330	
One child	1,955	985	50.4	985	925	110	60	6.1	4	970	115	
Two children	1,850	955	51.6	955	895	125	60	6.3	-	895	130	
Three children	1,710	865	50.6	865	835	135	30	3.5	4	845	105	
Four children	1,620	765	47.2	765	730	135	35	4.6	4	855	125	
Five children	1,345	635	47.2	635	605	100	30	4.7	-	710	95	
Six children	980	395	40.3	395	375	60	20	5.1	-	580	85	
Seven children	745	285	38.3	285	270	65	10	3.5	-	465	75	
Eight children	500	175	35	175	170	40	4	2.3	-	325	45	
Nine children	315	90	28.6	90	90	20	4	4.4	-	225	35	
Ten or more children	455	95	20.9	95	95	20	4	4.2	-	360	45	
Mean	2.8	2.6		2.6	2.7	3.2	2.2		2.5	2.9	3.3	

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

OWN CHILDREN ESTIMATES

As part of a larger project, fertility estimates for American Samoa have been determined for the 1974, 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses using the own children method. Estimates from the 1974 and 1980 censuses appear in Levin and Retherford, 1986.

The own children method is a census or survey-based reverse-survival technique for estimating age-specific birth rates for years previous to a census or household survey. In most applications, enumerated children are first matched to mothers within households on the basis of response to questions on age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of

household (or householder), and number of children still living. For both the 1974 and 1980 censuses of American Samoa, however, matching was based on a special question on mother's line number or person number in the household schedule, if the mother was present. (The 1990 and 2000 Censuses did not obtain information on mother's person number so we used relationship codes to match mothers and children.) These matched (i.e., own) children, classified by child's age and mother's age, are reverse-survived to estimate numbers of births by age of mother in previous years. After adjustments are made for incorrect enumeration and unmatched (non-own) children, age-specific birth rates are calculated by dividing the number of births by the number of women. Estimates are not computed further back than 15 years because births must then be asked on children at ages 15 or older at enumeration, a large proportion of whom do not reside in the same household as their mother and hence cannot be matched. All calculations are done initially by single years of age and time (years before the census). Estimates for groups of ages or groups of calendar years are obtained by appropriately aggregating numerators and denominators of single-year rates and then dividing the aggregated numerator by the aggregated denominator.

The non-own factors for American Samoa for the censuses and for two surveys collected by the American Samoa government in 1985 and 1995 are shown in Table 4.9. The proportion of non-own children by age is very large for American Samoa because of the large amount of adoption in American Samoa, and particular migration patterns by sex and age discussed in Chapter 5. The 1990 Census obtained the best match; adoption, movements between households, and migration all affect the proportion of non-own children obtained.

Census date	Years before the census														
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1974	11.9	13.4	15.5	14.7	16.0	17.3	15.0	17.0	16.6	16.9	17.9	19.5	17.4	21.6	21.6
1980	36.3	33.2	31.0	30.1	29.6	28.0	25.5	25.1	24.4	22.6	23.3	22.6	22.4	23.5	22.9
1985	25.9	30.4	27.1	24.1	26.1	20.8	19.5	27.3	24.6	26.6	21.9	25.0	24.9	23.8	25.0
1990	14.4	14.7	14.4	13.9	14.6	12.6	13.4	12.0	12.2	13.0	12.6	12.3	15.1	13.4	16.3
1995	21.0	20.8	19.0	18.8	15.7	16.1	18.6	18.9	18.1	17.6	16.7	18.8	17.8	18.2	19.5
2000	26.9	25.4	23.7	22.8	21.4	20.3	21.1	21.9	21.6	23.0	22.1	21.6	22.3	22.4	23.9

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished tables

Non-own (unmatched) children are allocated to mothers by multiplying each age-specific category of own (matched) children, specified by mother's age, by the corresponding age-specific ratio of all children. Thus the number of own children at a given age is adjusted upward by the same factor regardless of mother's age, thereby introducing some error in the fertility estimates since the proportionate distribution of non-own children by age of mother generally differs somewhat from the proportionate distribution of own children by age of mother. It is, of course, impossible to specify non-own adjustment factors by mother's age, since the mother of an unmatched child is by definition not in the household. Since older women are usually in more stable household situations than younger women, the nature of the error from not specifying non-own

adjustment factors by mother's age is usually to reallocate erroneously a certain proportion of non-own children of a given age from younger mothers to older mothers. This error, for American Samoa, seems to be having more of an effect than it does in other situations since it may be producing an age pattern of fertility that is too low at younger ages and too high at the older ages. Although the error would be minor if the adjustment factors or non-own children are low, here the factors are quite high, so the effect is greater.

Several factors are involved here. For example, an older woman, rather than a younger woman, is more likely to adopt, particularly if she is infertile or of low fecundity. At the other end, the enumerators would be reluctant to ask, and the respondent would be reluctant to answer fertility questions of younger women (particularly those in the youngest age groups) about their fertility histories since there is a sensitivity about this issue within the cultural setting. Also, if a younger, unmarried woman did happen to give birth, her own mother would likely adopt the child (to hide what might be considered a shameful event), thus decreasing the numerator for younger women, and increasing the numerator for older women, where the age specific and total fertility rates are particularly affected.

By means of a method developed by Brass (1975), the child survivorship information can be used to obtain estimates of child mortality that in turn can be matched to the appropriate level of the Coale-Demeny Model West life table family (Coale and Demeny 1946). Life tables obtained from the Census Bureau's International Data Base were used for the recent censuses.

Constant mortality was used to determine the estimates. These mortality estimates may be too low (life expectancy too high), as discussed in Chapter 5, so the estimates will also be affected.

FINDINGS

The estimates of life expectancy are high, in fact, higher than would be expected when compared to other areas of the Pacific. However, almost all persons have access to the hospital for good medical care which decreases both infant and general mortality, as well as decreasing morbidity. In theory this allows women to have greater numbers of children, with the likelihood that those children will live to reproduce. Also, as noted in Chapter 6 on migration, partly because of substantial net out-migration to Hawaii and the United States mainland, the population growth rate is moderate, at about 1.8 percent annually. Sex ratios are now within the normal range, indicating that this out-migration is no longer excessively sex-selective. Myer's Index indicates considerable improvement in the age reporting throughout the period. Again, non-own factors are high but not unusual for Pacific countries. The Singulate Age at Marriage (SMAM) as noted in Chapter 3, has been fairly high also, and rising, thus influencing the downward trend in total fertility rates.

Total fertility rates have been dropping fairly steadily since the mid-1960s (Table 4.10 and Figure 4.1). The TFR decreased from about 6.5 to slightly less than 4 children per woman by 2000. The age-specific rates show similar declines (Table 4.10 and Figure 4.2).

Census	Reference Period	Age Specific Fertility Rates							Total Fertility
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
1974	1970-74	46.8	235.6	287.2	236.4	177.6	92.0	27.7	5,517
	1965-69	49.3	254.0	333.6	312.7	244.1	114.2	28.9	6,685
	1960-64	45.6	242.9	342.6	326.2	241.7	110.6	19.0	6,643
1980	1975-79	17.5	134.5	273.3	252.1	187.6	108.8	63.0	5,184
	1970-74	27.5	185.7	263.9	241.9	204.5	115.2	60.0	5,493
	1965-69	46.7	207.5	311.2	315.2	240.6	126.7	41.6	6,448
1985	1980-84	8.0	114.1	216.1	176.7	157.4	85.1	69.9	4,137
	1975-79	40.5	170.3	217.9	245.0	165.5	95.5	39.9	4,873
	1970-74	50.5	212.8	294.7	194.8	170.1	77.7	35.2	5,178
1990	1985-89	33.2	161.2	226.5	188.2	128.8	73.7	45.8	4,287
	1980-84	40.7	158.2	228.3	191.3	122.3	65.0	31.7	4,189
	1975-79	49.5	188.2	244.8	211.5	148.7	87.1	48.4	4,891
1995	1990-94	40.6	167.5	227.2	233.4	145.5	71.0	36.6	4,610
	1985-89	31.8	158.1	243.6	192.5	139.1	53.4	32.0	4,252
	1980-84	35.8	196.7	243.9	194.8	99.3	66.7	24.5	4,308
2000	1995-99	27.4	146.6	202.2	195.1	125.6	62.4	29.6	3,945
	1990-94	39.8	164.4	240.4	198.7	122.7	49.7	22.6	4,192
	1985-89	38.8	167.6	231.9	184.0	116.2	49.6	18.5	4,033

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau unpublished tables

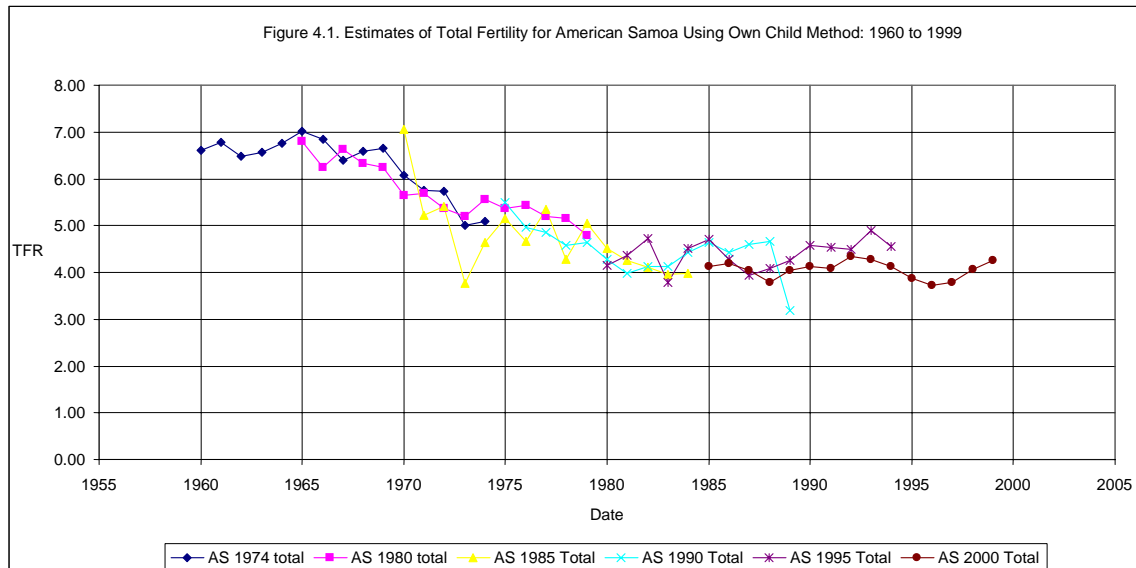
Note: Estimates based on Own Children analysis.

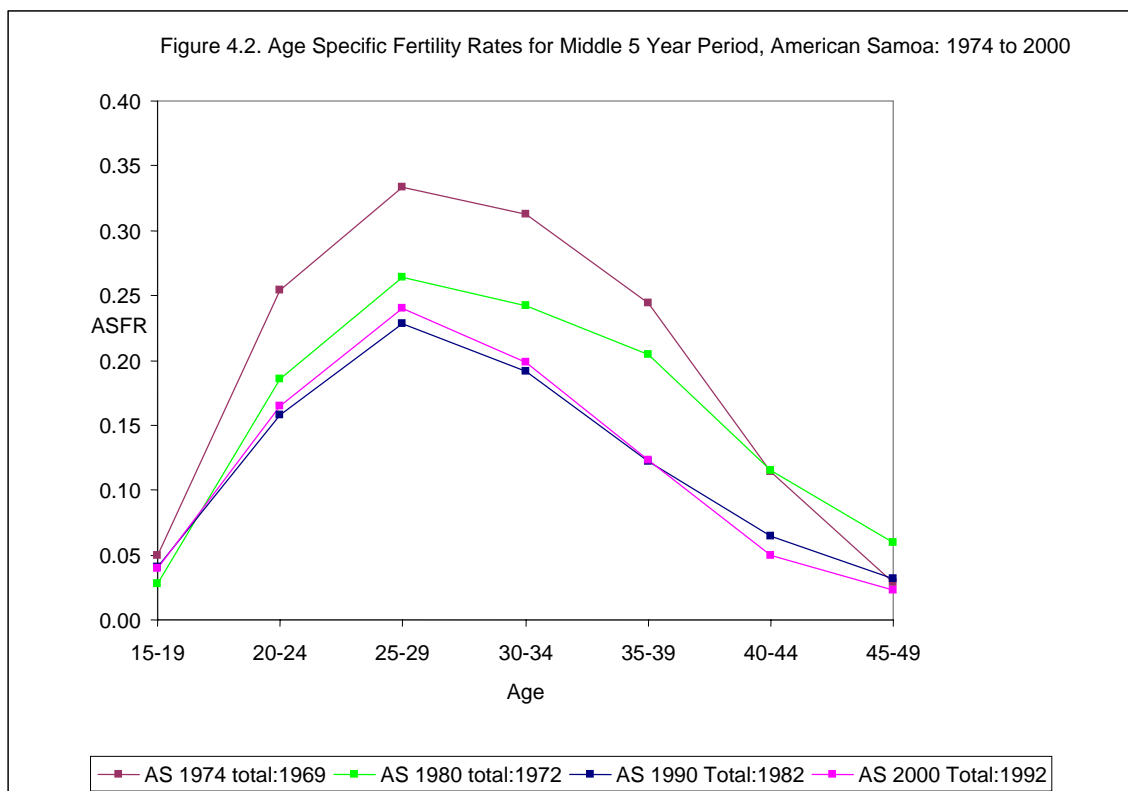
Table 4.11 shows year by year total fertility rate estimates for each of the censuses and the two surveys. These rates are illustrated in Figure 4.1. A general downward trend is seen for each census and survey, and the overlapping periods are fairly consistent, in most cases.

Table 4.11. Total Fertility Rates for years before the census, American Samoa: 1974 to 2000

Years before census	Census Date					
	1974	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
0	5,098	4,794	3,969	3,184	4,567	4,265
1	5,007	5,156	3,952	4,661	4,905	4,070
2	5,731	5,187	4,108	4,608	4,486	3,776
3	5,756	5,432	4,246	4,436	4,525	3,718
4	6,074	5,361	4,511	4,634	4,580	3,869
5	6,657	5,572	5,048	4,421	4,250	4,133
6	6,584	5,197	4,270	4,119	4,092	4,282
7	6,397	5,367	5,351	4,123	3,940	4,349
8	6,837	5,681	4,659	3,981	4,271	4,080
9	7,005	5,637	5,150	4,278	4,705	4,121
10	6,769	6,253	4,632	4,642	4,509	4,037
11	6,566	6,322	3,766	4,579	3,786	3,782
12	6,479	6,637	5,415	4,850	4,718	4,045
13	6,791	6,241	5,218	4,963	4,365	4,183
14	6,611	6,810	7,053	5,494	4,156	4,131

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, unpublished tables





In Table 4.12, own-children fertility estimates of fertility agree rather well with estimates based on vital registration, although the rates based on own children are slightly higher, particularly at the older reproductive ages. The comparatively high own-children estimates of fertility at the older reproductive ages may be due largely to adoption, which tends to distort the age patterns of the fertility estimates based on vital registration. The TFR for 2000 is almost identical, but the heaping at older ages in the own children method is clear. The 1990 comparisons show more discrepancies.

Table 4.12. Comparison of Own Children Fertility Estimates with Vital Registration, American Samoa: 1990 and 2000

Year	Source	TFR	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
2000	VS	4012.3	56.2	199.1	238.3	180.3	101.9	26.7	0.0
	OC	3945.0	27.4	146.6	202.2	195.1	125.6	62.4	29.6
1990	VS	4652.0	57.7	239.1	282.8	206.9	106.5	37.5	0.0
	OC	4287.0	33.2	161.2	226.5	188.2	128.8	73.7	45.8

Sources: American Samoa Vital Statistics, 1990 and 2000 Census results, Own Children fertility estimates

Note: Own Children (OC) estimates based solely on Census results; Vital Statistics have actual births as numerator, census denominators.

For American Samoa, the own-children fertility estimates are also biased by migration. American Samoa has experienced massive immigration, particularly from Western Samoa, and massive out-migration to Hawaii and the U.S. mainland. If before moving, the migrants have about the same age-specific birth rates as the non-migrants, and if the migrants take their children with them, then the own-children estimates of age-

specific fertility for earlier years, based on non-migrants present at the time of the census, should be about the same as if the migrants had actually been present. If women who migrate leave their children behind in the temporary care of relatives, however, the own-children fertility estimates will be biased upward or downward, depending on the numerators and denominators created by the selective migration of women and children. The children of migrants, if they remain in the population, are treated as non-own children and allocated to reverse-survived nonmigrant women. However, in the case of American Samoa, where the “m” indices for the two censuses overlap extremely well, this close agreement seems to indicate that migration, as well as other sources of error such as age misreporting, is not a serious source of bias.

Although fertility in American Samoa was very high starting in the 1960s as the first part of this series, the rates have been dropping rapidly, mostly as a response to economic development. Whereas large families were economically profitable in earlier years when families needed large numbers of children to work the plantations, in a money economy large numbers of children create a drain on scarce resources, and are therefore economically unattractive. We expect to see continued fertility decline in American Samoa over the next few years.

Chapter 5

MORTALITY

Population change is measured by the differences of the population size in various censuses. While some data were collected in censuses and survey (fertility and migration), one important element of population change – mortality – can only be collected indirectly from a census or survey. Direct measures of mortality come only from another source, such as vital registration.

Mortality in the territory since 1900 (Table 5.1) shows a sharp decline in the proportions of the population dying (Park 1979). The crude death rate ranged from 20 to 40 per thousand in the period 1910 to 1930 and from 10 to 18 per thousand in the period 1931 to 1950. The crude death rate continued to decline since then and went as low as 4 per thousand in the 1980's. One factor contributing to the decline in the death rate earlier in the century was the improvement in local health environment and control of communicable diseases. Despite epidemics (like measles in 1911), which recorded the highest number of deaths in those years, the most dreaded disease was filariasis, locally known as the *mumu* (a disease carried by mosquitoes). However, through the progression of the Naval Administrations of the island government, much effort was put on the control of the filariasis, with ground spray teams and aerial spraying with DDT being carried out.

Table 5.1 Crude Death Rates (CDR), American Samoa: 1910 to 2000

Year	Crude Death Rate	Year	Crude Death Rate
1910-1919	33-39	1968-1972	5.4
1920-1929	24-30	1973-1977	4.6
1930-1937	17.5	1978-1982	4.3
1938-1942	16.6	1983-1987	4.0
1948-1952	10.8	1988-1992	4.5
1954-1958	9.8	1993-1997	4.5
1958-1962	6.5	1998-2002	4.3

Source: Park, 1979, and American Samoa Statistical Digests

The vital registration system in the territory with respect to deaths is fairly complete since 1930, although still done manually. Family members, village mayors (*pulenuu*) or district medical personnel report deaths outside the hospital to the main office for recording and issuance of death certificates.

Apart from widespread diseases and the lack of medicine, which resulted in the higher crude death rates earlier in the century, migration also played a role that affected death rates. For instance, while the crude death rate was lower during the time of the Naval Administration, this was also a period of much in-migration, particularly for young and middle aged persons seeking employment with the Navy. This age selective migration very much affected statistical ratios such as the crude death rate since the

denominator will be increased accordingly, by the number of immigrants, thus lowering the rate. Likewise, much movement occurred between American Samoa and Western Samoa, of mass visitations of family members visiting their relatives in American Samoa. These events could also affect the level of mortality in the territory. However, because of the unavailability of vital registration data and migration data from those years, it was impossible to make any comparable analysis.

The crude death rate continued to decline, from 6.5 per thousand after 1962 to about 5.0 in 1970. The present mortality level in the territory is very low, between 4 and 5 per 1000. The low crude death rates are due both to economic growth and modernization in the territory, but also to the fact that the population in the territory is very young. As indicated in the Age and Sex chapter, the population 0 to 19 years of age in 1980 still constitutes a large proportion of the population. The infant mortality rate had declined and proportions of the old age population at risk of dying from old age is small.

Another explanation to lower mortality rates was due to shift in cause-of-death patterns from infectious diseases to degenerative and man-made diseases (Crews, 1987). Crews states that “This mortality change frequently had been referred to as an epidemiological transition. The final stage of such transition is a shift from infectious as the major cause of death to degenerative and man-made diseases”. Crews concluded that the epidemiological transition in American Samoa was neither as rapid nor as simple as a tabulation underlying cause of death might suggest.

The decline of mortality in 1960 to the late 1970s was related to a sharp decline in infant mortality (Crews, 1986). Crews also stated that survivorship among Samoans improved more in females than males. Among females, not only did infant and childhood survival improve but there was a substantial improvement in survival throughout adulthood, particularly at childbearing years.

In a population as small as American Samoa, one factor affecting mortality trends is population mobility, particularly migrants from Western Samoa and other Pacific countries. In the epidemiological transition mentioned earlier, it may be of interest to know whether a change in the mortality patterns was due to a substantial increase/decrease in deaths from infections or degenerative diseases of a single migrant group. Likewise, what changes will be seen in American Samoa born mortality pattern if foreign born deaths are excluded?

Park (1979) looked at life expectancy in American Samoa in 1959-1961 and 1969-1971 and found it to be 65 years for males and 70 years for females based on mortality experiences during that period. These life expectations at birth were higher in American Samoa than Western Samoa. Again, higher life expectancy in American Samoa suggests improved living conditions and satisfactory degrees of modernization in the territory.

Similar levels of higher life expectation appear when determined from model life tables (Levin and Retherford, 1986). By means of method developed by Brass (1975), the child survivorship information from census was used to obtain estimates of child mortality that were in turn matched to the appropriate level of the Coale-Demeny Model West life tables family (Coale and Demeny, 1966). The model life tables derived for American Samoa in the last two censuses were West 22.7 in 1974 and West 23.1 in 1980, giving life expectancy at birth of 74.2 and 75.3 years, respectively.

Tables 5.2 and 5.3 show current life tables developed by the Population Studies Branch, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau. These show about the same levels as in previous years – life expectancy at birth of about 74 for females, and 69 for males. While these are a little lower than levels for the United States, they are much higher than those found in most other Pacific Islands areas.

Table 5.2. Abridged Life Table Based on Deaths and Population for Females, American Samoa: 2000

Age Group	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	0.00844	0.075	0.00837	100,000	837	99,226	0.99021	7,492,369	74.92
1 - 4	0.00078	1.510	0.00312	99,163	309	395,881	0.99791	7,393,144	74.56
5 - 9	0.00016	2.500	0.00079	98,854	78	494,073	0.99861	6,997,263	70.78
10 - 14	0.00040	2.500	0.00199	98,776	197	493,387	0.99711	6,503,189	65.84
15 - 19	0.00076	2.500	0.00378	98,579	373	491,962	0.99611	6,009,803	60.96
20 - 24	0.00080	2.500	0.00399	98,206	392	490,051	0.99513	5,517,840	56.19
25 - 29	0.00115	2.500	0.00575	97,814	563	487,664	0.99596	5,027,789	51.40
30 - 34	0.00047	2.500	0.00232	97,252	226	485,693	0.99514	4,540,125	46.68
35 - 39	0.00149	2.500	0.00740	97,026	718	483,332	0.98869	4,054,433	41.79
40 - 44	0.00307	2.500	0.01524	96,307	1,468	477,866	0.98482	3,571,101	37.08
45 - 49	0.00305	2.500	0.01512	94,839	1,434	470,611	0.97758	3,093,234	32.62
50 - 54	0.00606	2.500	0.02982	93,405	2,786	460,061	0.96540	2,622,623	28.08
55 - 59	0.00806	2.500	0.03953	90,619	3,582	444,142	0.95219	2,162,563	23.86
60 - 64	0.01162	2.500	0.05644	87,037	4,912	422,906	0.90836	1,718,421	19.74
65 - 69	0.02757	2.500	0.12895	82,125	10,590	384,151	0.85963	1,295,515	15.77
70 - 74	0.03325	2.500	0.15348	71,535	10,979	330,228	0.80936	911,364	12.74
75 - 79	0.05314	2.500	0.23454	60,556	14,203	267,272	0.54009	581,137	9.60
80 +	0.14768	6.771	1.00000	46,353	46,353	313,865		313,865	6.77

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau

nMx = Age-specific central death rate.

nax = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n

nqx = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate)

lx = Number of survivors at age x.

ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n.

nLx = Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n.

5Px = Survival ratio for persons aged x to x+5 surviving 5 years to

ages x+5 to x+10 = $5Lx+5/5Lx$ (first 5Px = $5L0/510$,

second 5Px = $5L5/5L0$, last 5Px = $Tx+5/Tx$).

Tx = Number of person-years lived after age x.

ex = Life expectancy at age x.

Table 5.3. Abridged Life Table Based on Deaths and Population for Males, American Samoa: 2000

Age Group	nMx	nax	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	5Px	Tx	ex
0	0.01523	0.086	0.01502	100,000	1,502	98,627	0.98358	6,902,359	69.02
1 - 4	0.00088	1.608	0.00351	98,498	346	393,163	0.99689	6,803,733	69.07
5 - 9	0.0004	2.5	0.00202	98,152	198	490,263	0.99739	6,410,569	65.31
10 - 14	0.00064	2.5	0.00321	97,953	314	488,981	0.99464	5,920,307	60.44
15 - 19	0.00151	2.5	0.00752	97,639	734	486,359	0.99342	5,431,326	55.63
20 - 24	0.00113	2.5	0.00563	96,905	546	483,159	0.99254	4,944,967	51.03
25 - 29	0.00187	2.5	0.00929	96,359	895	479,557	0.99261	4,461,807	46.3
30 - 34	0.0011	2.5	0.00547	95,464	522	476,014	0.99119	3,982,250	41.71
35 - 39	0.00245	2.5	0.01217	94,942	1,156	471,818	0.9854	3,506,236	36.93
40 - 44	0.00344	2.5	0.01706	93,786	1,600	464,928	0.97471	3,034,418	32.35
45 - 49	0.00685	2.5	0.03366	92,186	3,103	453,171	0.95968	2,569,490	27.87
50 - 54	0.00967	2.5	0.04721	89,083	4,205	434,900	0.94466	2,116,319	23.76
55 - 59	0.0132	2.5	0.06387	84,877	5,421	410,833	0.91079	1,681,419	19.81
60 - 64	0.02469	2.5	0.11628	79,456	9,239	374,182	0.85243	1,270,586	15.99
65 - 69	0.04028	2.5	0.18299	70,217	12,849	318,962	0.80151	896,404	12.77
70 - 74	0.0488	2.5	0.21746	57,368	12,475	255,651	0.6972	577,441	10.07
75 - 79	0.10373	2.5	0.41184	44,893	18,489	178,241	0.44609	321,790	7.17
80 +	0.18394	5.437	1	26,404	26,404	143,548		143,548	5.44

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau

Chapter 6

MIGRATION

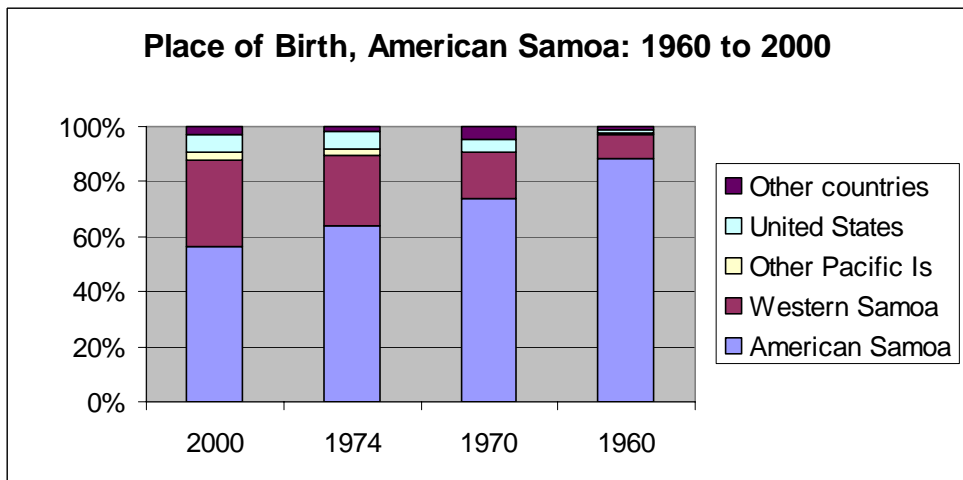
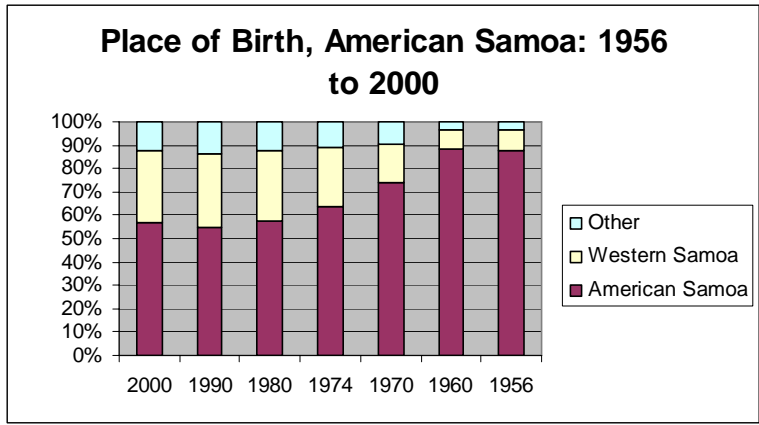
The 2000 census of American Samoa included several items which can assist us in analyzing migration, particularly from Western Samoa to American Samoa, and from American Samoa to Hawaii and the mainland United States. The United States end of the migration stream is being explored in another paper, but the American Samoa migration is discussed here. The 2000 census questions for migration were person's birthplace, citizenship and year of entry, mother's birthplace, father's birthplace, and residence 5 years before the census.

The proportion of the American Samoa population actually born in American Samoa decreased steadily from 1956 until 1990, and then increased by about 2 percentage points between 1990 and 2000 (Table 6.1). For example, although 88 percent of the population was born in American Samoa for the 1956 and 1960 censuses, that proportion dropped to 74 percent in 1970, to 64 percent in 1974, 57 percent in 1980, and 55 percent in 1990, before rebounding to 57 percent in 2000. The percentage of Western Samoa born, by contrast, increased steadily from 1956 and 1960 (9 percent) to about 30 percent in the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses. The United States born population also increased through the period; some of this group are *papalagi* born in the United States, but others are Samoans who were either born in Hawaii or the mainland while their parents were in the military or working, or are retired military or civilian. Also the percentage of Pacific Islanders increased from less than 2 percent to more than 3 percent during the period (and 4 percent in 1990).

Table 6.1 Place of Birth for American Samoa Population: 1956 to 2000

Place of Birth	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	1960	1956
Total	57,291	46,773	32,297	29,190	27,159	20,051	20,154
American Samoa	32,470	25,573	18,586	18,680	20,075	17,732	17,692
Western Samoa	17,712	14,714	9,686	7,384	4,535	1,704	1,729
Other Pacific Is	1,816	1,922	1,012	809	0	198	360
United States	3,592	3,519	2,189	1,845	1,211	232	182
Other countries	1,701	1,045	555	457	1,338	185	191
Not reported	0	0	269	15	0	0	0
Percents	2000	1990	1980	1974	1970	1960	1956
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Samoa	56.7	54.7	57.5	64.0	73.9	88.4	87.8
Western Samoa	30.9	31.5	30.0	25.3	16.7	8.5	8.6
Other Pacific Is	3.2	4.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	1.0	1.8
United States	6.3	7.5	6.8	6.3	4.5	1.2	0.9
Other countries	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	4.9	0.9	0.9
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Sources: American Samoa Census Reports



Throughout the period, a larger percentage of females than males were born in American Samoa (Table 6.2). The percentages for both sexes born in Western Samoa remained similar throughout the period.

Table 6.2 Place of Birth by Sex, American Samoa: 1956-2000

Place of Birth	2000	1990	1980	1974	1960	1956
Males	29,265	24,023	16,384	14,747	10,164	10,107
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Samoa	56.1	53.6	56.5	63.0	87.7	86.7
Western Samoa	31.0	31.5	30.1	25.1	8.6	8.4
Other Pacific Is	3.1	4.2	3.3	2.9	1.2	1.9
United States	6.4	7.7	6.9	6.8	1.5	1.1
Other countries	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.9
Not reported	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Females	28,025	22,750	15,913	14,428	9,887	10,047
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Samoa	57.3	55.8	58.6	65.0	89.2	88.9
Western Samoa	30.8	31.4	29.9	25.5	8.4	8.7
Other Pacific Is	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	1.7
United States	6.1	7.3	6.6	5.8	0.8	0.7
Other countries	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.0
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: U.S. Census Reports, 1956 and 1974 Census Reports

Table 6.3 includes information from the 1995 American Samoa Household Survey to provide mid-decade information. The 1995 survey was a 20 percent sample, so some sampling variability is expected. These data show the percentage born in American Samoa at 64 percent, which seems high, given the other figures – it is likely that American Samoa born were more likely to respond to the survey than were foreign born, the figures are presented for comparative purposes.

The percentage of foreign born remained the same in the various censuses, but the number and percentage of Asia born increased through the two decades. By 2000, almost 1,500 Asians were living in American Samoa, with the 664 Philippines being the largest group. As noted earlier, more and more U.S. born were counted in the censuses over time.

Table 6.3. Place of birth, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Place of Birth	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	57,291	100.0	52,884	100.0	46,773	100.0	32,297	100.0
Born in American Samoa	32,470	56.7	33,722	63.8	25,573	54.7	18,586	57.5
Born outside American Samoa	24,821	43.3	19,099	36.1	21,200	45.3	13,711	42.5
Fiji	153	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	NA
New Zealand	230	0.4	187	0.4	238	0.5	--	NA
Samoa	17,712	30.9	14,165	26.8	14,714	31.5	9,686	30.0
Tokelau	27	-	26	0.0	30	0.1	--	NA
Tonga	1,146	2.0	811	1.5	1,308	2.8	796	2.5
Other Pacific Island	260	0.5	250	0.5	311	0.7	24	0.1
Asia	1,459	2.5	660	1.2	735	1.6	268	0.8
China	165	0.3	99	0.2	37	0.1	--	NA
Korea	183	0.3	130	0.2	202	0.4	142	0.4
Philippines	664	1.2	369	0.7	380	0.8	38	0.1
Taiwan	187	0.3	--	--	63	0.1	23	0.1
Vietnam	204	0.4	--	--	1	0.0	--	NA
United States	3,592	6.3	2,808	5.3	3,519	7.5	2,189	6.8
California	1,494	2.6	946	1.8	1,622	3.5	842	2.6
Hawaii	1,171	2.0	816	1.5	1,076	2.3	541	1.7
Elsewhere	242	0.4	192	0.4	310	0.7	287	0.9

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

Table 6.4 shows foreign born only. Western Samoa born made up about 7 in every 10 foreign born in each census, and 3 of 4 in the 1995 survey. Asia born increased from 2 percent in 1980 to 6 percent in 2000 while Tonga born decreased slightly, from 6 percent in 1980 to about 5 percent in 2000. While the numbers of United States born increased through the decades, the percentage did not – decreasing from 16 percent in 1980 to 14.5 percent in 2000.

Table 6.4. Place of birth, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Place of Birth	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Born outside American Samoa	24,821	100.0	19,099	100.0	21,200	100.0	13,711	100.0
Samoa	17,712	71.4	14,165	74.2	14,714	69.4	9,686	70.6
Fiji	153	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	230	0.9	187	1.0	238	1.1	--	--
Tokelau	27	0.1	26	0.1	30	0.1	--	--
Tonga	1,146	4.6	811	4.2	1,308	6.2	796	5.8
Other Pac								
ific Island	260	1.0	250	1.3	311	1.5	24	0.2
Asia	1,459	5.9	660	3.5	735	3.5	268	2.0
China	165	0.7	99	0.5	37	0.2	--	--
Korea	183	0.7	130	0.7	202	1.0	142	1.0
Philippines	664	2.7	369	1.9	380	1.8	38	0.3
Taiwan	187	0.8	--	--	63	0.3	23	0.2
Vietnam	204	0.8	--	--	1	0.0	--	--
United States	3,592	14.5	2,808	14.7	3,519	16.6	2,189	16.0
California	1,494	6.0	946	5.0	1,622	7.7	842	6.1
Hawaii	1,171	4.7	816	4.3	1,076	5.1	541	3.9
Elsewhere	242	1.0	192	1.0	310	1.5	287	2.1

Source: American Samoa Census Reports

Table 6.5 . Birthplace by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Total	Born in American Samoa	Born outside American Samoa									Else- where
			Total	Samoa	Tonga	Other Pacific Island	Asia		United States		Else- where	
							Total	Phili- ppines	Total	Cali- fornia			Hawaii
DISTRICTS												
American Samoa	57,291	32,470	24,821	17,712	1,146	260	1,459	664	3,592	1,494	1,171	652
Eastern District	23,441	14,179	9,262	6,710	250	83	669	236	1,354	576	450	196
Manu'a District	1,378	1,130	248	132	9	3	4	3	90	46	21	10
Swains Island	37	19	18	3	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3
Western District	32,435	17,142	15,293	10,867	887	168	786	425	2,142	872	697	443
COUNTIES												
Ituau	4,312	2,605	1,707	1,165	65	11	153	114	278	103	114	35
Ma'oputasi	11,695	6,731	4,964	3,554	137	59	478	114	624	269	184	112
Sa'ole	1,768	1,189	579	416	7	3	5	-	136	58	38	12
Sua	3,417	2,170	1,247	974	32	9	30	8	173	88	53	29
Vaifanua	2,249	1,484	765	601	9	1	3	-	143	58	61	8
Faleasao	135	107	28	18	-	1	-	-	7	5	1	2
Fitiuta	358	317	41	28	1	1	-	-	11	7	3	0
Ofu	289	223	66	33	-	-	-	-	28	8	9	5
Olosega	216	182	34	18	-	1	-	-	15	13	2	0
Ta'u	380	301	79	35	8	-	4	3	29	13	6	3
Swains Island	37	19	18	3	-	6	-	-	6	-	3	3
Lealataua	5,684	3,199	2,485	1,852	66	22	47	40	456	195	143	42
Leasina	1,739	1,032	707	585	7	2	10	7	96	45	37	7
Tualatai	2,987	1,718	1,269	986	16	4	24	19	200	84	78	39
Tualauta	22,025	11,193	10,832	7,444	798	140	705	359	1,390	548	439	355

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 6.5 shows the distribution by birthplace for the Districts and Counties in 2000. The numbers show that while American Samoa born predominate, they still make only somewhat more than half the population of American Samoa. Almost 18,000 people living in American Samoa were born in Western Samoa, and almost 2/3rds of

these were living in Western District, mostly in Tualauta county. About 1 in every 3 of those born in the United States were in living in Tualauta county, also, as well as about half the Asians. Large numbers of Asians also lived in Ma’oputasi county.

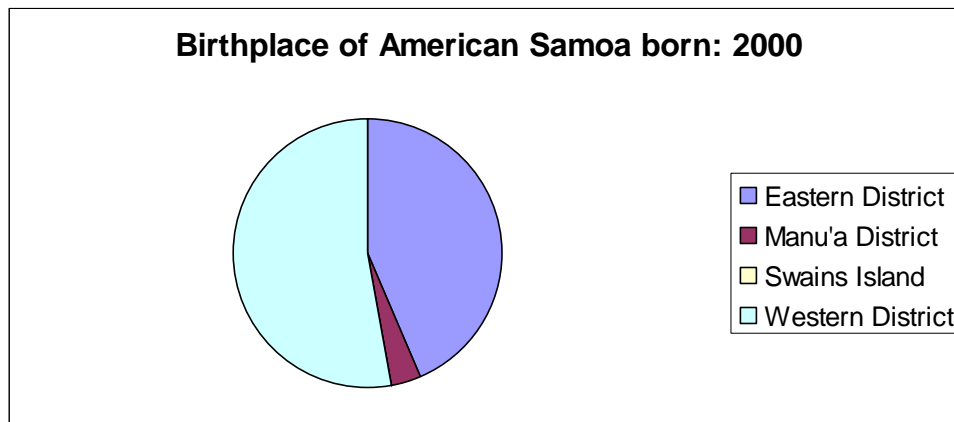


Table 6.6 shows the distribution of American Samoa born and Western Samoa born by District and county. As would be expected, Manu’a had the largest percentage American Samoa born, at 82 percent, and, except for Swains Island, the smallest percentage Western Samoa born, at 10 percent. About 60 percent of Eastern District’s population was bon in American Samoa, compared to 53 percent of Western District’s; more than 1 in every 3 people in Western District were born in Western Samoa.

Also, table 6.6 shows that Western Samoa born made up 71 percent of all foreign born in American Samoa – and about the same proportions in Western and Eastern Districts. The counties in Western District each had about one-third of their populations born in Western Samoa, much more than Eastern District counties, in general.

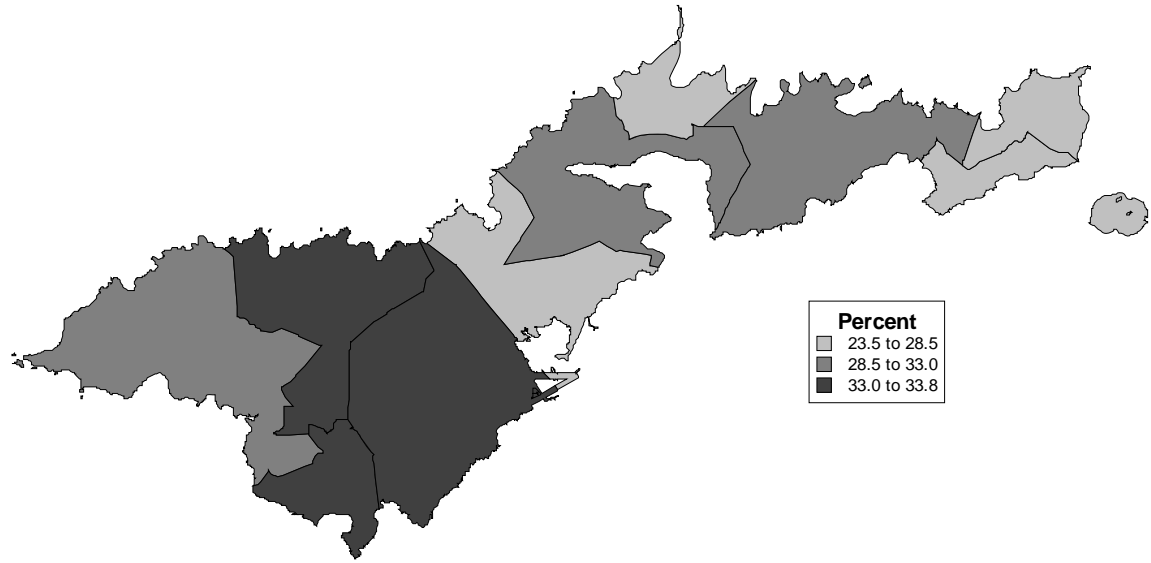
Table 6.6. American and Western Samoa born for Districts and Counties, American Samoa: 2000

District	County	Total	Born in American Samoa		Born outside American Samoa			Percent of Foreign born
			Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent of Total	
DISTRICTS								
American Samoa		57,291	32,470	56.7	24,821	17,712	30.9	71.4
Eastern District		23,441	14,179	60.5	9,262	6,710	28.6	72.4
Manu'a District		1,378	1,130	82.0	248	132	9.6	53.2
Swains Island		37	19	51.4	18	3	8.1	16.7
Western District		32,435	17,142	52.9	15,293	10,867	33.5	71.1
COUNTIES								
	Ituau	4,312	2,605	60.4	1,707	1,165	27.0	68.2
	Ma'oputasi	11,695	6,731	57.6	4,964	3,554	30.4	71.6
	Sa'ole	1,768	1,189	67.3	579	416	23.5	71.8
	Sua	3,417	2,170	63.5	1,247	974	28.5	78.1
	Vaifanua	2,249	1,484	66.0	765	601	26.7	78.6
	Faleasao	135	107	79.3	28	18	13.3	64.3
	Fitiuta	358	317	88.5	41	28	7.8	68.3
	Ofu	289	223	77.2	66	33	11.4	50.0
	Olosega	216	182	84.3	34	18	8.3	52.9
	Ta'u	380	301	79.2	79	35	9.2	44.3

Swains Island	37	19	51.4	18	3	8.1	16.7
Lealataua	5,684	3,199	56.3	2,485	1,852	32.6	74.5
Leasina	1,739	1,032	59.3	707	585	33.6	82.7
Tualatai	2,987	1,718	57.5	1,269	986	33.0	77.7
Tualauta	22,025	11,193	50.8	10,832	7,444	33.8	68.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile

Percent Western Samoa Born, Tutuila: 2000



Percent American Samoa Born, Tutuila: 2000

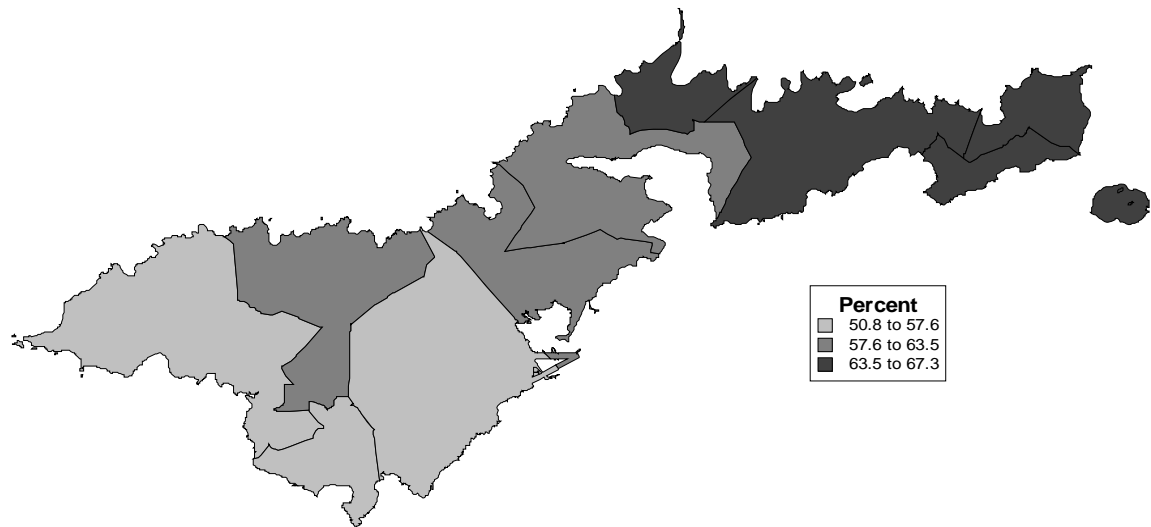


Table 6.7 shows the distribution by age and birthplace of the American Samoa population in 2000. The following tables look at the percentages and sex ratios. Note that, as noted in the chapter on age above, the median age is very low, so comparatively large numbers of the population were less than 15, and most of these were American Samoa born, as would be expected.

The median age for American Samoa 21.3 years in 2000. As noted earlier, this figure is very low by U.S. standards. But, for American Samoa born, the median was even less, at 12.5, half of the American Samoa born population was younger than 12.5 years, while only half was older than 12.5 years. The median for foreigners was much higher – 33.4 for Western Samoa born, 33.2 for Tonga, 34.9 for all Asia born, and 38.9 for Philippines born. The median for U.S. born was less, at 18.1 years.

Table 6.7. Birthplace by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	American	Pacific Islands			Asia		United States	Else-where
		Samoa	Total	Samoa	Tonga	Total	Philippines		
Total population	57,290	32,470	19,470	17,710	1,145	1,460	665	3,590	295
Under 5 years	7,820	6,935	495	440	20	15	10	365	15
5 to 9 years	7,790	6,600	635	555	25	25	15	495	30
10 to 14 years	6,605	5,210	765	650	50	35	20	550	40
15 to 19 years	5,225	3,255	1,275	1,165	80	80	30	590	20
20 to 24 years	4,475	1,710	2,180	2,015	130	215	30	355	15
25 to 29 years	4,355	1,370	2,510	2,310	150	180	50	285	15
30 to 34 years	4,350	1,235	2,680	2,445	170	185	85	230	20
35 to 39 years	4,060	1,125	2,505	2,270	160	190	105	210	30
40 to 44 years	3,300	945	2,015	1,850	105	165	100	155	20
45 to 49 years	2,660	965	1,415	1,285	85	145	90	110	25
50 to 54 years	2,075	885	970	900	40	105	60	95	20
55 to 59 years	1,475	625	695	630	45	70	45	70	15
60 to 64 years	1,205	570	555	505	40	35	10	35	15
65 to 69 years	790	415	330	295	30	15	10	20	4
70 to 74 years	555	290	240	220	10	4	4	15	4
75 years and over	555	335	200	180	4	4	4	15	4
Median age (years)	21.3	12.5	33.4	33.4	33.2	34.9	38.9	18.1	32.6

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Report

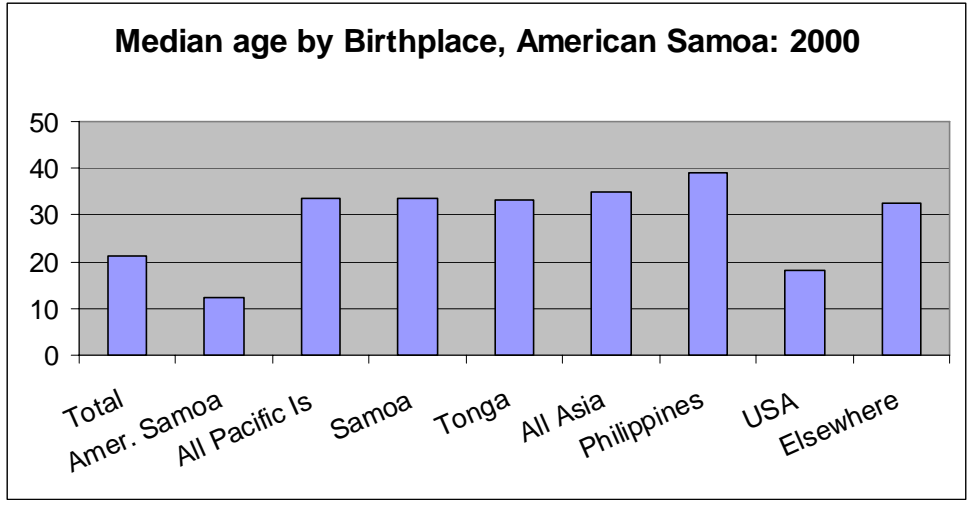


Table 6.8 shows the percentage distribution of ages for each of the selected birthplaces. While 39 percent of the total population of American Samoa was less than 15 years old, this was true for 58 percent of those born in American Samoa – that is, the median age for American Samoa born was less than 15! About 39 percent of the United States born were less than 15 indicating that Samoans were either going to Hawaii or the mainland to give birth, or they were living there when their children were born, and they brought them back to American Samoa.

Since 57 percent of the American Samoa born were less than 15 years old, small percentages were seen in the other age groups. More than 1/3rd of the Pacific Islanders and Asians were 30 to 44 years, showing high immigration of workers, with 44 percent of the Philippines born in this category.

Table 6.8. Birthplace by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	American	Pacific Islands			Asia	United States	Elsewhere	
		Samoa	Total	Samoa	Tonga	Total			Philippines
Total population	57,290	32,470	19,470	17,710	1,145	1,460	665	3,590	295
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 years	38.8	57.7	9.7	9.3	8.3	5.1	6.8	39.3	28.8
15 to 29 years	24.5	19.5	30.6	31.0	31.4	32.5	16.5	34.3	16.9
30 to 44 years	20.4	10.2	37.0	37.1	38.0	37.0	43.6	16.6	23.7
45 to 59 years	10.8	7.6	15.8	15.9	14.8	21.9	29.3	7.7	20.3
60 to 74 years	4.5	3.9	5.8	5.8	7.0	3.7	3.6	1.9	7.8
75 years and over	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Report

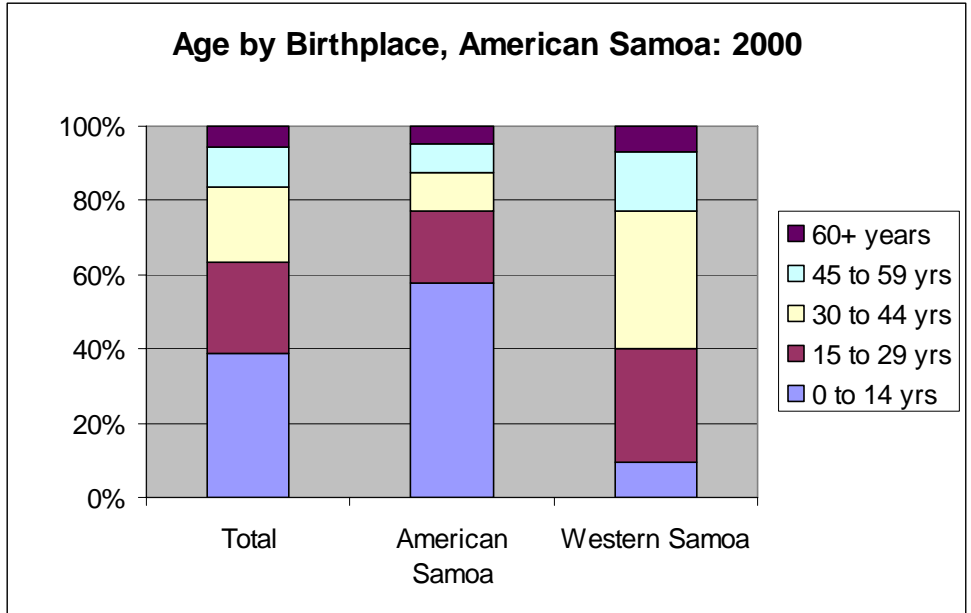


Table 6.9 shows the percentage distribution for each age group across the birthplaces. Only 28 percent of the people 30 to 44 years old were actually born in American Samoa, while more than 56 percent were born in Western Samoa. Also, less than half of those 45 to 59 years old were born in American Samoa. For the oldest and youngest age groups, the more traditional pattern applied, with more American Samoa than other birthplaces.

Table 6.9. Birthplace by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	Percent	American	Pacific Islands			Asia		United States	Elsewhere
			Samoa	Total	Samoa	Tonga	Total	Philippines		
Total population	57,295	57,290	32,470	19,470	17,710	1,145	1,460	665	3,590	295
Less than 15 years	22,215	100.0	84.4	8.5	7.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	6.3	0.4
15 to 29 years	14,055	100.0	45.1	42.4	39.1	2.6	3.4	0.8	8.8	0.4
30 to 44 years	11,710	100.0	28.2	61.5	56.1	3.7	4.6	2.5	5.1	0.6
45 to 59 years	6,210	100.0	39.9	49.6	45.3	2.7	5.2	3.1	4.4	1.0
60 to 74 years	2,550	100.0	50.0	44.1	40.0	3.1	2.1	0.9	2.7	0.9
75 years and over	555	100.0	60.4	36.0	32.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.7	0.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Report

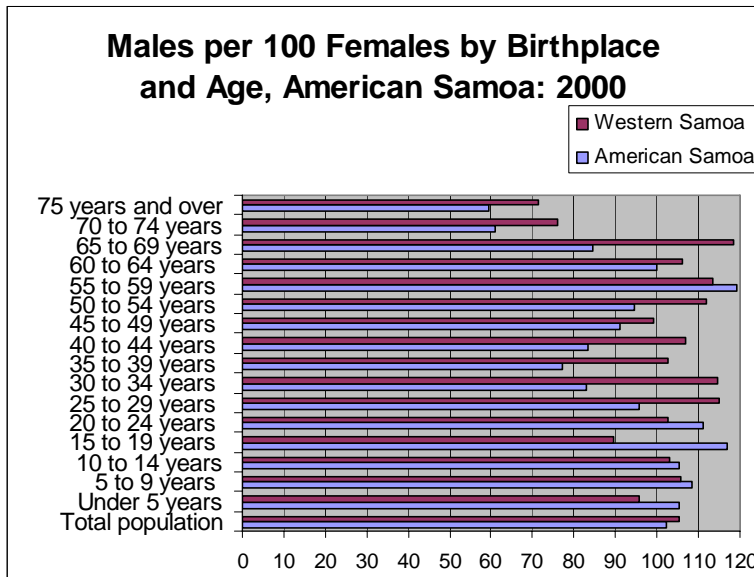
Table 6.10 shows males per 100 females – the sex ratio – for birthplaces by age. Although American Samoa had about 104 males for every 100 females, the ratio for American Samoa born was about 102. Although more Philippines born females were in the territory than males, the overall ratio for Asia born was overwhelmingly male. Tonga and the united also had ratios skewed high to males.

Because of high emigration rates for males for schooling, jobs, and military, sex ratios in the middle years tend to be more female in the middle years. This phenomenon is seen in the data in Table 6.10. The age group 35 to 39 years had only 77 males for every 100 American Samoa born females. Because of this small number of males, the overall rate of 95 reflected the strong outward migration, a migration not offset by immigrants entering American Samoa for jobs.

Table 6.10. Males per 100 Females by Birthplace and Age, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	American	Pacific Islands			Asia	United States	Elsewhere	
		Samoa	Total	Samoa	Tonga	Total			Philippines
Total population	104.4	102.2	105.7	105.3	110.1	121.2	98.5	108.7	156.5
Under 5 years	105.2	105.2	102.0	95.6	400.0	50.0	150.0	108.6	275.0
5 to 9 years	108.8	108.5	104.8	105.6	66.7	150.0	275.0	115.2	200.0
10 to 14 years	105.4	105.5	101.3	103.1	100.0	75.0	100.0	103.7	166.7
15 to 19 years	111.1	117.0	90.3	89.4	100.0	220.0	100.0	118.5	100.0
20 to 24 years	108.1	111.1	102.8	102.5	100.0	152.9	100.0	108.8	50.0
25 to 29 years	103.5	95.7	114.5	114.9	100.0	71.4	66.7	78.1	275.0
30 to 34 years	99.1	83.0	111.0	114.5	88.9	94.7	88.9	70.4	100.0
35 to 39 years	95.2	77.2	103.7	102.7	113.3	100.0	90.9	100.0	200.0
40 to 44 years	100.0	83.5	105.6	106.7	90.9	120.0	100.0	106.7	400.0
45 to 49 years	100.0	91.1	102.1	99.2	183.3	141.7	100.0	100.0	525.0
50 to 54 years	107.5	94.5	110.9	111.8	100.0	162.5	100.0	137.5	400.0
55 to 59 years	125.2	119.3	113.8	113.6	125.0	133.3	125.0	366.7	275.0
60 to 64 years	111.4	100.0	113.5	106.1	300.0	250.0	150.0	775.0	275.0
65 to 69 years	105.2	84.4	120.0	118.5	200.0	275.0	150.0	400.0	0.0
70 to 74 years	70.8	61.1	84.6	76.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	275.0	0.0
75 years and over	65.7	59.5	73.9	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	275.0	0.0

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Report



CITIZENSHIP

We show several tables on citizenship here. The question on citizenship, as noted in the definition section in the appendix, was modified for American Samoa to include U.S. Nationals. Nonetheless, because of the way the U.S. Census Bureau collects data on citizenship, interpreting the results in American Samoa is often difficult. People born in American Samoa are not automatically Citizens, although usually no appropriate category – U.S. National – appears in the displays. For purposes of most tabulations, American Samoans can certainly be considered “Native”, but native to the U.S. Census Bureau, usually is used interchangeably with “citizen” as is seen in table 6.11 below.

Nonetheless, we find that about 64 percent in all three censuses were reported as native – with the percentages born in American Samoa only slightly lower. Year of immigration did not appear in the 1980 census. The data for 1990 and 2000 show the

migration of non-citizens (note that for 1990 some people, natives born outside American Samoa appear in two categories). For non-citizens, about half the foreign born in 2000 arrived within the 10 years before the census; for 1990, for all foreign born, most had arrived more than 10 years before the census. The two data sets are not completely comparable, however.

Table 6.11. Nativity, Citizenship Status and Year of Entry, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Nativity, Citizenship Status, and Year of Entry	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	57,291	100.0	52,884	100.0	46,773	100.0	32,297	100.0
Native	36,631	63.9	36,603	69.2	29,742	63.6	20,775	64.3
Born in American Samoa	32,470	56.7	33,722	63.8	25,573	54.7	18,586	57.5
Born in United States	3,592	6.3	2,808	5.3	3,543	7.6	2,189	6.8
Born abroad of U.S. parent(s)	544	0.9	73	0.1	455	1.0	--	--
Foreign born	20,660	36.1	19,162	36.2	21,200	45.3	--	--
Within 10 years of census	9,969	17.4	4,960	9.4	4,019	8.6	--	--
More than 10 years of census	10,691	18.7	14,203	26.9	17,181	36.7	--	--
Naturalized citizen	409	0.7	140	0.3	171	0.4	--	--
Within 10 years of census	146	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 10 years of census	263	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not a citizen	20,251	35.3	14,836	28.1	17,031	36.4	--	--
Within 10 years of census	9,823	17.1	3,271	6.2	--	--	--	--
More than 10 years of census	10,428	18.2	11,563	21.9	--	--	--	--

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

Table 6.12 shows the distribution of citizenship for Districts and counties. As noted above, Western District had a larger percentage of foreign born. Western District counties showed similar distributions.

Table 6.12. Citizenship by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

[Total population]

District	Total	Native					Foreign born
		Total	Born in American Samoa	Born in United States	Born in P. R. or Insular Area	Born abroad of U.S. parent(s)	
County	Total	Total	Born in American Samoa	Born in United States	Born in P. R. or Insular Area	Born abroad of U.S. parent(s)	Foreign born
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	57,291	36,631	32,470	3,592	25	544	20,660
Eastern District	23,441	15,752	14,179	1,354	11	208	7,689
Manu'a District	1,378	1,233	1,130	90	1	12	145
Swains Island	37	26	19	6	-	1	11
Western District	32,435	19,620	17,142	2,142	13	323	12,815
COUNTIES							
Ituau	4,312	2,904	2,605	278	-	21	1,408
Ma'oputasi	11,695	7,493	6,731	624	9	129	4,202
Sa'ole	1,768	1,335	1,189	136	-	10	433

Sua	3,417	2,378	2,170	173	2	33	1,039
Vaifanua	2,249	1,642	1,484	143	-	15	607
Faleasao	135	114	107	7	-	-	21
Fitiuta	358	330	317	11	-	2	28
Ofu	289	254	223	28	-	3	35
Olosega	216	198	182	15	1	-	18
Ta'u	380	337	301	29	-	7	43
Swains Island	37	26	19	6	-	1	11
Lealataua	5,684	3,743	3,199	456	3	85	1,941
Leasina	1,739	1,153	1,032	96	1	24	586
Tualatai	2,987	1,949	1,718	200	-	31	1,038
Tualauta	22,025	12,775	11,193	1,390	9	183	9,250

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

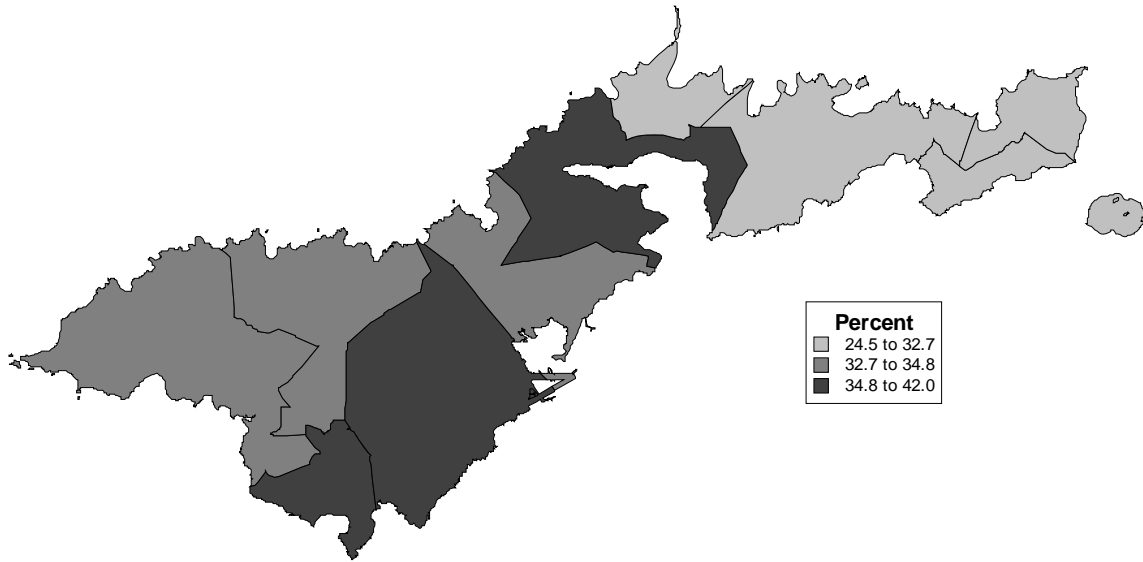
Table 6.13 shows the distribution of year of entry for foreign born. It is important to note that people born in the United States or another U.S. territory will not be included in this table. As seen above, about half the foreign born entered before 1990 and about half entered in 1990 to 2000. Larger proportions of those arriving and living in both Eastern and Western Districts in 2000 arrived before 1990. The counties showed similar results.

Table 6.13. Year of Entry and Citizenship for Foreign Born by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Foreign-born population]

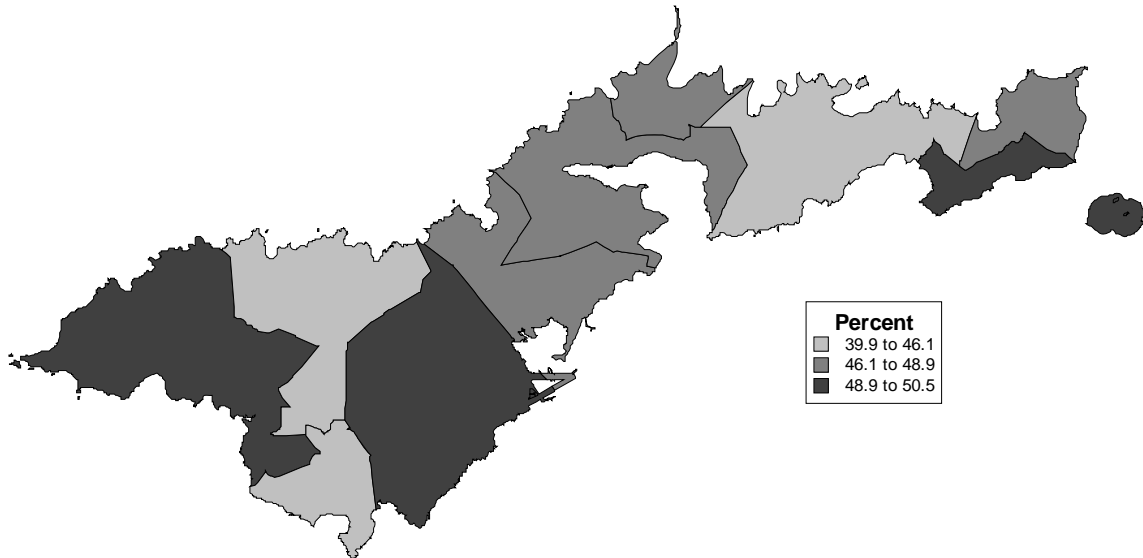
District County	Foreign born			Naturalized Citizen			Not a citizen		
	Total	Entered 1990 to 2000	Entered before 1990	Total	Entered 1990 to 2000	Entered before 1990	Total	Entered 1990 to 2000	Entered before 1990
DISTRICTS									
American Samoa	20,660	9,969	10,691	409	146	263	20,251	9,823	10,428
Eastern District	7,689	3,584	4,105	168	53	115	7,521	3,531	3,990
Manu'a District	145	70	75	4	1	3	141	69	72
Swains Island	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
Western District	12,815	6,304	6,511	237	92	145	12,578	6,212	6,366
COUNTIES									
Ituau	1,408	665	743	33	14	19	1,375	651	724
Ma'oputasi	4,202	2,012	2,190	81	23	58	4,121	1,989	2,132
Sa'ole	433	212	221	8	2	6	425	210	215
Sua	1,039	415	624	31	7	24	1,008	408	600
Vaifanua	607	280	327	15	7	8	592	273	319
Faleasao	21	8	13	1	-	1	20	8	12
Fitiuta	28	14	14	-	-	-	28	14	14
Ofu	35	20	15	1	1	-	34	19	15
Olosega	18	11	7	-	-	-	18	11	7
Ta'u	43	17	26	2	-	2	41	17	24
Swains Island	11	11	-	-	-	-	11	11	-
Lealataua	1,941	950	991	28	12	16	1,913	938	975
Leasina	586	248	338	17	5	12	569	243	326
Tualatai	1,038	434	604	15	9	6	1,023	425	598
Tualauta	9,250	4,672	4,578	177	66	111	9,073	4,606	4,467

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Foreign Born, Tutuila: 2000



Percent of Emigrants who Entered 1990 to 2000, Tutuila: 2000



PARENTAL BIRTHPLACE

Birthplaces of mother and father provide generational migration. Table 6.14 shows the trends for birthplace of mother and father from the 1980 to 2000 Censuses, and

including the 1995 household survey. The percentages of mother's having been born in American Samoa decreased during the 20 years (and, excluding the 1995 household survey, which, once again seems to give anomalous information), from about half the population to only about one-third. [WALLY: the following table isn't correct]

Table 6.14. Parental Birthplace, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Parental Birthplace	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH								
Total population	57,291	100.0	52,884	100.0	46,773	100.0	32,297	100.0
Born in American Samoa	18,884	33.0	21,778	41.2	18,302	39.1	15,478	47.9
Born in United States	2,010	3.5	1,310	2.5	1,394	3.0	1,047	3.2
Born elsewhere	36,383	63.5	338	0.6	344	0.7	275	0.9
FATHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH								
Total population	57,291	100.0	52,884	100.0	46,773	100.0	32,297	100.0
Born in American Samoa	18,194	31.8	21,382	40.4	17,814	38.1	15,264	47.3
Born in United States	1,924	3.4	1,357	2.6	1,511	3.2	1,121	3.5
Born elsewhere	37,144	64.8	551	1.0	443	0.9	320	1.0

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

Table 6.15 shows the distribution of mother's and father's place of birth for Districts and counties in 2000. These data are presented to show generational migration trends. While Eastern District had more mother's born in American Samoa than Western District, even though the latter was much more heavily populated, about 9,000 more people living in Western than Eastern had mother's born "elsewhere". Many of

Table 6.15. Parental Place of Birth by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

[Total population]

District County	Mother's Place of Birth					Father's Place of Birth				
	Total	Born in American Samoa	Born in the U.S.	Born in PR/ Insular Area	Born elsewhere	Total	Born in American Samoa	Born in the U.S.	Born in PR/ Insular Area	Born elsewhere
DISTRICTS										
American Samoa	57,291	18,884	2,010	14	36,383	57,291	18,194	1,924	29	37,144
Eastern District	23,441	9,132	704	7	13,598	23,441	8,503	692	9	14,237
Manu'a District	1,378	1,053	29	1	295	1,378	1,015	29	-	334
Swains Island	37	20	3	-	14	37	19	-	-	18
Western District	32,435	8,679	1,274	6	22,476	32,435	8,657	1,203	20	22,555
COUNTIES										
Ituau	4,312	1,664	161	-	2,487	4,312	1,610	146	-	2,556
Ma'oputasi	11,695	3,946	356	7	7,386	11,695	3,757	370	4	7,564
Sa'ole	1,768	1,002	33	-	733	1,768	859	50	4	855
Sua	3,417	1,432	99	-	1,886	3,417	1,323	70	1	2,023
Vaifanua	2,249	1,088	55	-	1,106	2,249	954	56	-	1,239
Faleasao	135	99	-	-	36	135	94	7	-	34
Fitiuta	358	298	3	-	57	358	268	7	-	83
Ofu	289	220	10	-	59	289	215	11	-	63
Olosega	216	149	14	1	52	216	174	2	-	40
Ta'u	380	287	2	-	91	380	264	2	-	114
Swains Island	37	20	3	-	14	37	19	-	-	18
Lealataua	5,684	1,877	242	-	3,565	5,684	2,029	207	81	3,447
Leasina	1,739	580	39	1	1,119	1,739	601	29	2	1,107
Tualatai	2,987	1,054	75	-	1,858	2,987	977	67	-	1,943
Tualauta	22,025	5,168	918	5	15,934	22,025	5,050	900	17	16,058

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

these mothers were born in Western Samoa, of course, giving more evidence of the large influx of first and second generation immigrants to Western District. The county data also bear this out, as do the data for father's birthplaces.

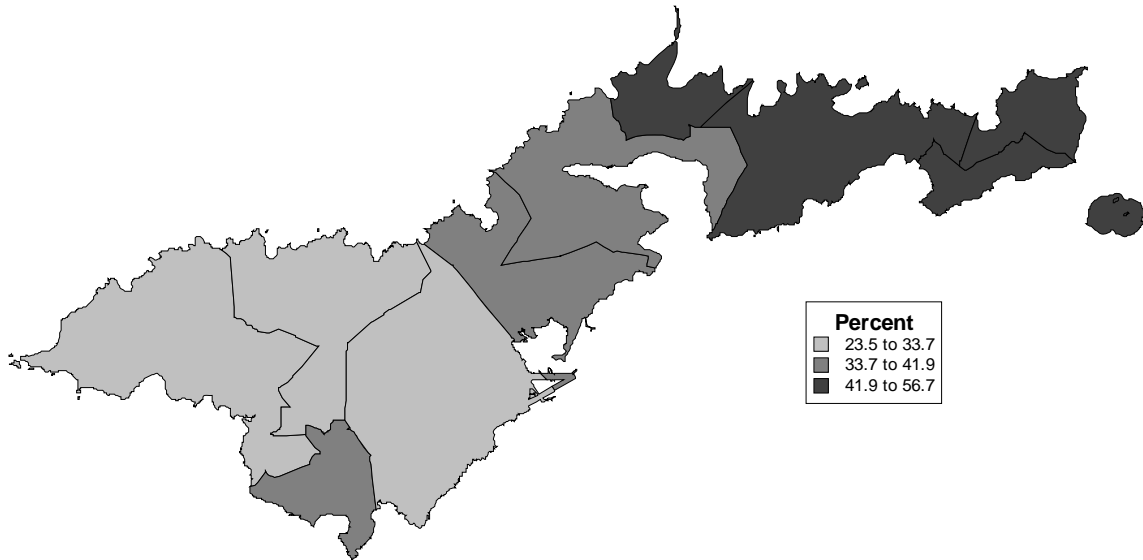
Table 6.16 gives more information on mother's birthplace for individual places of birth. About 15,570 or American Samoa's 57,290 residents in 2000 (about 27 percent) were born in American Samoa and had mother's also born in American Samoa. But 14,460 of the 32,470 American Samoa born (44 percent) had mother's born in Western Samoa compared to 47 percent for American Samoa born mothers. The 31,555 Western Samoa born mothers represented 55 percent of the total population of American Samoa in 2000. Obviously, since so many of the mothers were born in Western and American Samoa, few mothers were born in other places.

Table 6.16. Mother's Birthplace by Own Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Mother's Place of Birth	Own Birthplace							United States	Else- where
	Total	American Samoa	Pacific Islands			Asia			
			Total	Samoa	Tonga				
Total population	57,290	32,470	19,470	17,710	1,145	1,460	3,590	295	
American Samoa	18,885	15,570	1,140	1,070	4	10	2,095	70	
Samoa	31,555	14,460	16,660	16,485	15	10	380	45	
Tonga	2,095	920	1,150	25	1,115	-	25	4	
New Zealand	165	75	85	15	4	4	10	4	
Other Pacific Islands	565	210	340	45	4	-	10	4	
Asia	1,730	225	40	30	4	1,435	30	-	
United States	2,010	960	35	30	4	4	1,000	10	
Born elsewhere	290	55	20	15	-	4	50	160	

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-Tabulations

Percent of Mothers of Respondents American Samoa Born, Tutuila: 2000

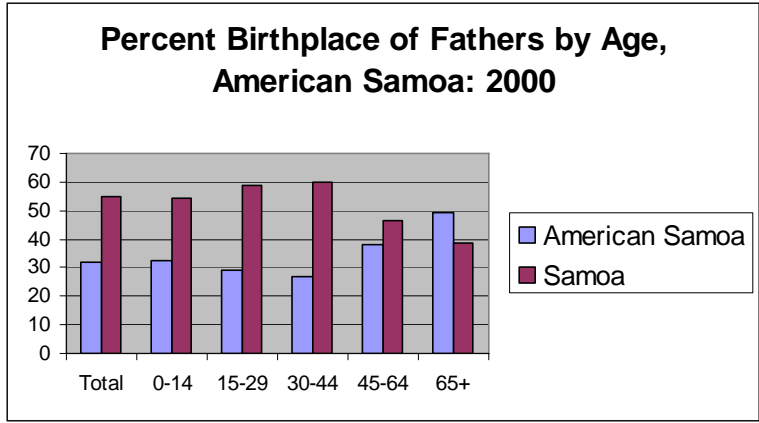


As noted above, and in Table 6.17, about 33 percent of all mothers were born in American Samoa and 55 percent in Western Samoa. By age, the groups between 15 and 44 were the most Western Samoa, at nearly 6 in every 10 people, that is, these were people with Western Samoa born mothers. But even in the youngest age group, those less than 15, a majority had mothers born in Western Samoa. Only in the oldest group, those 65 years and over, were there more American Samoa than Western Samoa born mothers.

Table 6.17. Mother's Birthplace by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Mother's Birthplace	Total	Percent	Less than 15 years	15 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Total population	57,290		22,215	14,055	11,710	7,415	1,900
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Samoa	18,885	33.0	35.1	29.1	27.6	38.1	49.5
Samoa	31,555	55.1	52.9	60.3	59.9	47.7	40.8
Tonga	2,095	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.8	2.9	2.6
New Zealand	165	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Pacific Islands	565	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.1
Asia	1,730	3.0	1.3	3.6	4.6	4.9	1.6
United States	2,010	3.5	5.2	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.4
Born elsewhere	290	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Crosstabulations



The data on father's birthplace differs somewhat. As with the mothers, the American Samoa had more fathers born in Western Samoa (31,530) than in American Samoa (18,195). For people born in American Samoa, slightly more had American Samoa than Western Samoa born fathers. But, for almost all of the people born in Western Samoa themselves had Western Samoa born fathers.

Table 6.18. Father's Birthplace by Own Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Father's Place of Birth	Total	Own Birthplace					United States	Elsewhere
		American Samoa	Pacific Islands			Asia		
			Total	Samoa	Tonga			
Total population	57,290	32,470	19,470	17,710	1,145	1,460	3,590	295
American Samoa	18,195	14,795	1,290	1,220	10	15	2,025	70
Samoa	31,530	14,645	16,365	16,180	20	10	465	40
Tonga	2,135	965	1,150	40	1,105	-	20	4
New Zealand	145	55	70	10	4	4	20	4
Other Pacific Islands	740	335	385	90	4	-	15	4
Asia	2,160	600	100	90	-	1,425	30	4
United States	1,925	900	55	40	4	4	945	15
Born elsewhere	460	175	55	40	4	-	70	165

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-Tabulations

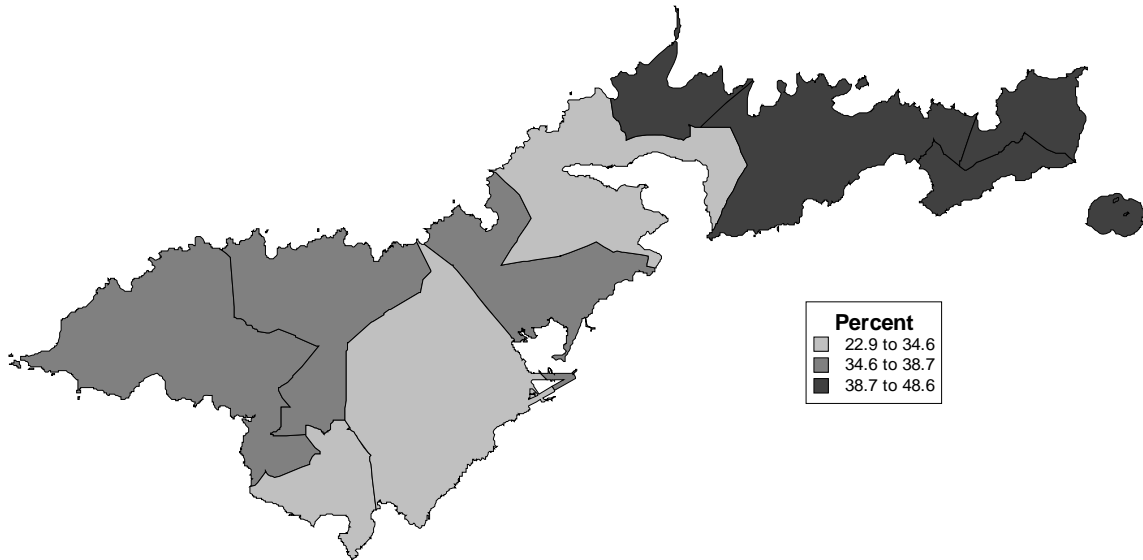
The percentage distributions by age for father's birthplaces were similar to those for mother's birthplace (Table 6.19). More than half of all those aged less than 44 had fathers born in Western Samoa. Those 45 to 64 year old had more Western than American Samoa fathers, although not a majority because of other fathers' birthplaces, and almost half of all people 65 years and over had fathers born in American Samoa.

Table 6.19. Father's Birthplace by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Father's Birthplace	Total	Percent	Less than	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 64	65 years
			15 years	years	Years	years	and over
Total population	57,290		22,215	14,055	11,710	7,415	1,900
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
American Samoa	18,195	31.8	32.4	29.1	26.9	38.0	49.2
Samoa	31,530	55.0	54.4	58.9	59.8	46.3	38.4
Tonga	2,135	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	2.8	2.4
New Zealand	145	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other Pacific Islands	740	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.8	2.6
Asia	2,160	3.8	2.7	4.1	4.8	5.1	2.4
United States	1,925	3.4	4.5	2.5	1.8	4.2	3.2
Born elsewhere	460	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Crosstabulations

Percent of Fathers of Respondents American Samoa Born, Tutuila: 2000



The data on parental birthplace show the very strong ties between American and Western Samoa and show the very strong pull of American Samoa to the Western Samoa relatives looking for a better, richer, life style.

YEAR OF ENTRY

Of the 24,820 people born outside American Samoa in 2000, about 1,475 (about 6 percent) arrived in the first three months of 2000, before the Census (Tables 6.20 and 6.21). Another 2,765 came during 1999 (11 percent), and 1,425 (another 6 percent) in 1998, so almost 1 in 4 immigrants arrived in the 2 years before the census. The largest group, however, was those arriving before 1985 – so resident for 15 years or more; this group comprised about 35 percent of the immigrants.

Table 6.20. Year of Immigration by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Total	2000	1999	1998	1997	1995 or 1996	1990 to 1994	1985 to 1989	Before 1985
Born outside American Samoa	24,820	1,475	2,765	1,435	1,175	1,840	3,870	3,500	8,760
Less than 5 years	885	160	305	170	115	130	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	1,185	65	180	115	125	230	465	-	-
10 to 14 years	1,395	55	145	100	75	150	445	415	-
15 to 19 years	1,970	190	285	160	90	145	335	415	350
20 to 24 years	2,770	310	525	240	175	290	325	280	620
25 to 29 years	2,985	215	410	215	180	295	595	365	715
30 to 34 years	3,115	165	310	140	140	200	580	665	920
35 to 44 years	5,290	145	345	195	165	235	715	850	2,640
45 to 54 years	2,885	90	150	65	60	110	255	315	1,840
55 to 64 years	1,485	45	75	25	30	25	105	140	1,040
65 years and over	860	30	35	15	10	20	55	55	640

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

The largest age group was the group of 35 to 44 year olds, although this is a 10 year group, compared to the 30 to 34 5 year group. Nonetheless, it is these “middle” ages who constitute the bulk of the immigrants, since the come to American Samoa to work, with or without their families.

Table 6.21. Birthplace by Year of Immigration, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	Percent	2000	1999	1998	1997	1995	1990	1985	Before 1985
							or 1996	to 1994	to 1989	
Born outside Am Samoa	24,820	100.0	5.9	11.1	5.8	4.7	7.4	15.6	14.1	35.3
Pacific Islands	19,470	100.0	5.2	9.4	5.4	4.3	6.7	14.7	14.3	40.1
Samoa	17,710	100.0	5.0	9.3	5.4	4.3	6.7	14.5	14.0	40.9
Tonga	1,145	100.0	6.1	8.3	3.9	3.5	6.1	17.0	19.2	35.8
Asia	1,460	100.0	17.1	28.1	5.8	6.5	5.5	13.4	11.3	12.3
Philippines	665	100.0	6.8	18.8	6.0	10.5	7.5	21.1	17.3	11.3
Other Asia	795	100.0	25.8	35.8	5.7	3.1	3.8	6.9	6.3	13.2
United States	3,590	100.0	5.7	12.8	7.8	6.3	11.4	21.2	14.8	20.1
California	1,495	100.0	4.7	11.7	7.0	6.4	11.7	21.4	16.1	21.1
Hawaii	1,170	100.0	5.1	12.4	8.1	5.1	10.7	20.5	15.0	23.5
Elsewhere	295	100.0	6.8	20.3	6.8	5.1	15.3	16.9	10.2	18.6

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

RESIDENCE 5 YEARS BEFORE THE CENSUS

Residence 5 years before the census shows short term migration, in contrast to birthplace, which shows lifetime migration. Also, because the censuses are taken every 10 years, residence 5 years before the census gives some insight into the population half-way between censuses. Each of the recent censuses and surveys asked questions about residence 5 years before the census. Except for the 1995 household survey, the results are fairly consistent – a fairly large proportion of American Samoa’s population does not move very much over time (Table 6.22).

Table 6.22. Residence 5 Years Before the Census, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Residence 5 yrs before	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	49,471	100.0	44,600	100.0	39,821	100.0	27,511	100.0
Same house	37,103	75.0	41,314	92.6	30,759	77.2	18,198	66.1
Different house in American Samoa	5,763	11.6	1,664	3.7	2,763	6.9	2,787	10.1
Same county	2,805	5.7	582	1.3	1,152	2.9	1,658	6.0
Different county	2,958	6.0	1,082	2.4	1,611	4.0	1,129	4.1
Outside American Samoa	6,605	13.4	1,622	3.6	6,299	15.8	5,837	21.2
Samoa	3,637	7.4	572	1.3	3,415	8.6	3,448	12.5
Tonga	209	0.4	26	0.1	383	1.0	307	1.1
Other Pacific Island	274	0.6	120	0.3	97	0.2	3,812	13.9
Asia	723	1.5	--	--	281	0.7	139	0.5
Philippines	220	0.4	--	--	159	0.4	18	0.1
Vietnam	201	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	NA

United States	1,663	3.4	650	1.5	1,781	4.5	1,639	6.0
California	621	1.3	--	--	846	2.1	698	2.5
Hawaii	500	1.0	--	--	528	1.3	394	1.4
Elsewhere	99	0.2	229	0.5	204	0.5	205	0.7

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

*2000 has Residence in 1995, 1995 has Residence in 1990, 1990 has Residence in 1985, & 1980 has Residence in 1975

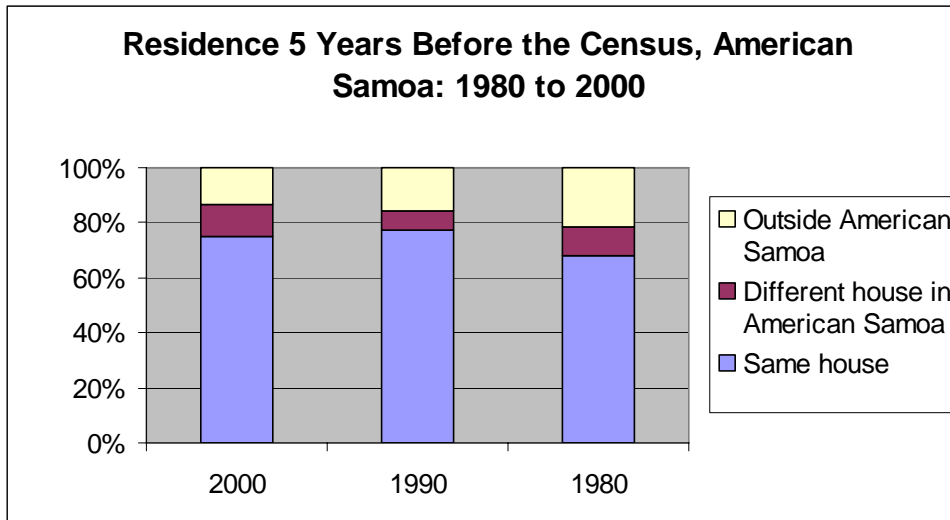


Table 6.22 shows that about 3 in every 4 individuals in American Samoa 5 years and over in 2000 had lived in the same house in 1995, up from about 2 in every 3 in 1980 (for 1975). About the same percentage – 12 percent for the 2000 Census, 10 percent for the 1980 census – lived in a different house in American Samoa 5 years before the enumeration. These “different house” people were roughly evenly divided between those who lived in the same county and those who lived in a different county. But the percentage who lived outside American Samoa decreased considerably during the period.

Table 6.23 shows residence in 1995 for the Districts and counties. As noted above, about 75 percent of the population 5 years and over lived in the same house in 1995 as 2000. About 84 percent of those in Manu’a lived in the same house 5 years before the census as did 79 percent of those in Eastern District; “only” 72 percent of those living in Western District, however, lived in the same house in both years, indicating immigration from abroad, and in-migration from Manu’a and elsewhere within American Samoa.

Of those who lived elsewhere, about the same number lived in another house in American Samoa as lived outside American Samoa. Of those living in a different house in American Samoa, the census divided them into those living in the same county and those living in a different county. It is important to note that the definition of “different” house requires that the house be in a different location; if a family tears down a house in a place and rebuilds in the same exact location, this is not considered a different house.

About 49 percent – approximately half – of those living in a different house in American Samoa 5 years before the census lived in the same county. The percentage was

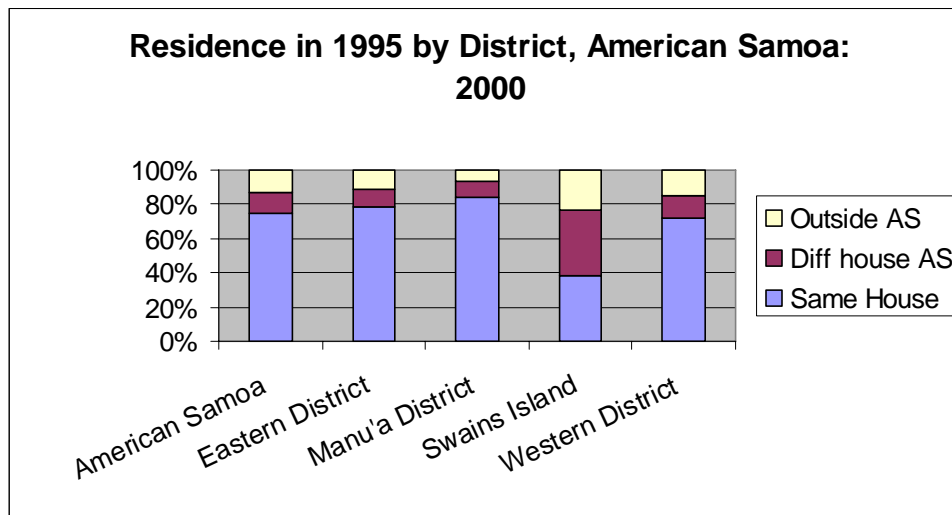
larger for Eastern District, smaller for Western District, meaning that people were not likely to move from farther away to Western District house sites.

The patterns for the counties roughly followed the patterns for the Districts.

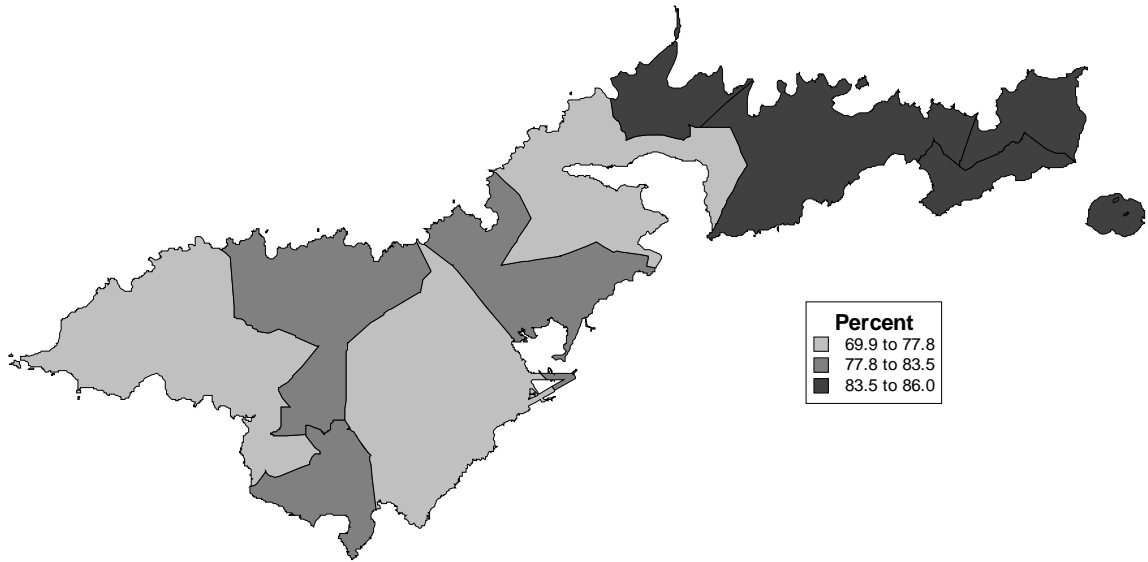
Table 6.23. Residence in 1995 by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Population 5 years and over]

District County	Total, 5 years and over	Same house		Different house in Am Samoa			Outside American Samoa	
		Number	Percent	Total	Same county			Different County
					Number	Percent		
DISTRICTS								
American Samoa	49,471	37,103	75.0	5,763	2,805	48.7	2,958	6,605
Eastern District	20,263	15,918	78.6	2,025	1,093	54.0	932	2,320
Manu'a District	1,189	1,002	84.3	107	26	24.3	81	80
Swains Island	34	13	38.2	13	0	0.0	13	8
Western District	27,985	20,170	72.1	3,618	1,686	46.6	1,932	4,197
COUNTIES								
Ituau	3,692	2,871	77.8	422	167	39.6	255	399
Ma'oputasi	10,083	7,520	74.6	1,244	828	66.6	416	1,319
Sa'ole	1,555	1,298	83.5	87	10	11.5	77	170
Sua	2,978	2,561	86.0	180	67	37.2	113	237
Vaifanua	1,955	1,668	85.3	92	21	22.8	71	195
Faleasao	125	107	85.6	11	3	27.3	8	7
Fitiuta	310	277	89.4	24	7	29.2	17	9
Ofu	245	199	81.2	18	8	44.4	10	28
Olosega	183	148	80.9	23	2	8.7	21	12
Ta'u	326	271	83.1	31	6	19.4	25	24
Swains Island	34	13	38.2	13	0	0.0	13	8
Lealataua	4,933	3,690	74.8	508	221	43.5	287	735
Leasina	1,503	1,201	79.9	114	25	21.9	89	188
Tualatai	2,596	2,030	78.2	251	70	27.9	181	315
Tualautau	18,953	13,249	69.9	2,745	1,370	49.9	1,375	2,959

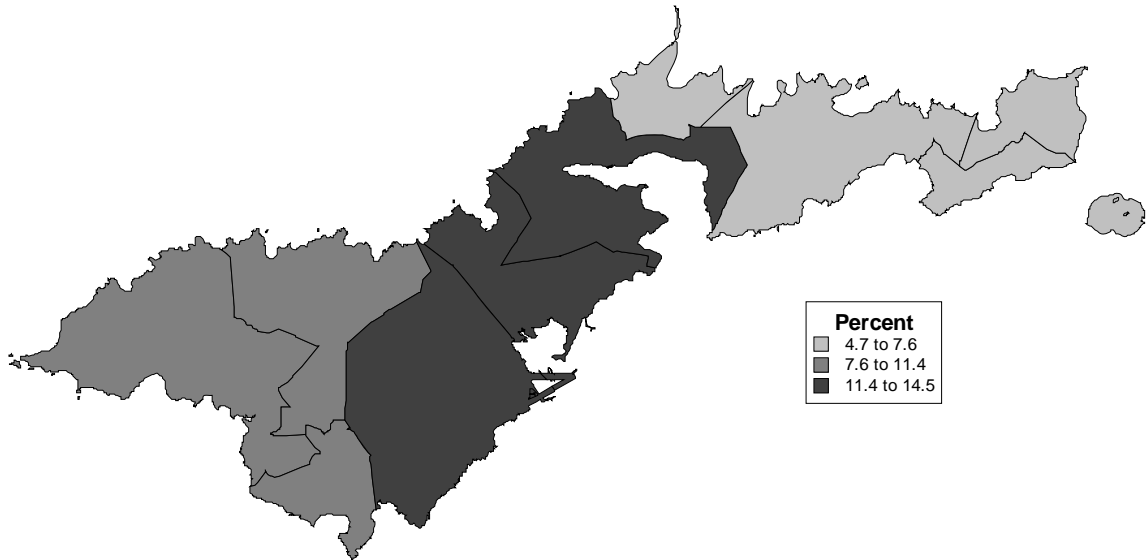
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile



Percent in Same House in 1995, Tutuila: 2000



Percent in Different House in American Samoa in 1995, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Outside American Samoa in 1995, Tutuila: 2000

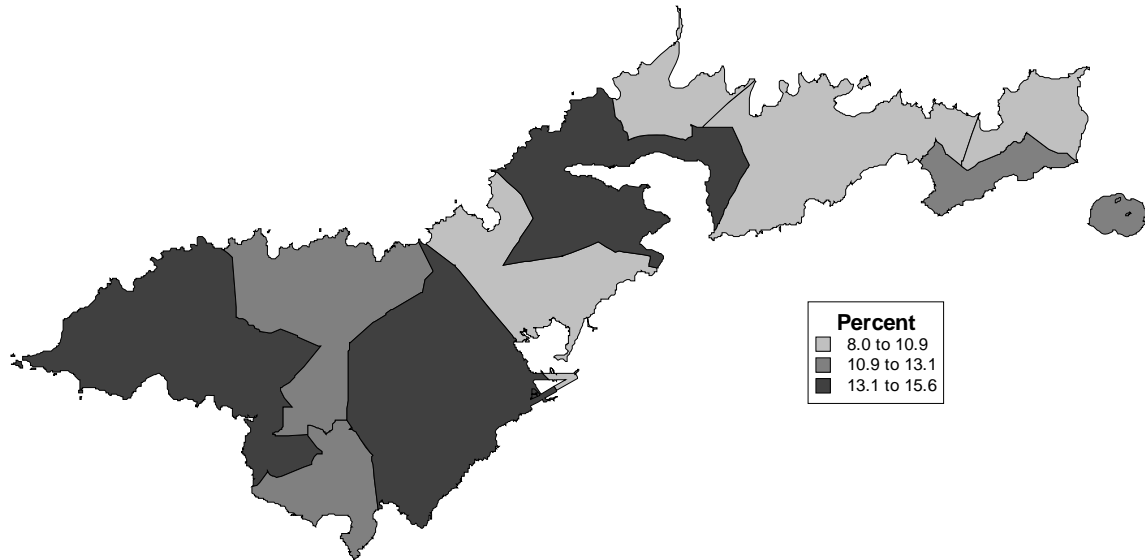


Table 6.24 shows more detail for people living outside American Samoa in 1995, but in American Samoa in 2000 – specifically, where they were living 5 years before the census. As would be expected, the majority of the movers were from Western Samoa, approximately 55 percent of all outside movers. The second largest category was people moving from the United States – some of this phenomenon was retirees (both civilian and military) returning to American Samoa to live, and some of it was people moving to American Samoa for contracts or other work. About 10 percent of the movers were Asians, and 3 percent were Tongans.

Table 6.24. Residence in 1995 Outside American Samoa by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Population 5 years and over]

District County	Outside American Samoa								
	Total	Percent	Samoa	Tonga	Asia	United States			Else- where
						Total	California	Hawaii	
DISTRICTS									
American Samoa	6,605	100.0	55.1	3.2	10.9	25.2	9.4	7.6	5.6
Eastern District	2,320	100.0	56.4	1.4	13.7	23.5	8.8	7.6	5.0
Manu'a District	80	100.0	22.5	2.5	0.0	67.5	23.8	22.5	7.5
Swains Island	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	25.0	12.5
Western District	4,197	100.0	55.0	4.2	9.7	25.2	9.5	7.2	6.0
COUNTIES									
Ituau	399	100.0	54.6	3.0	11.5	27.6	12.0	10.3	3.3
Ma'oputasi	1,319	100.0	53.5	1.4	19.9	18.6	6.2	5.5	6.5
Sa'ole	170	100.0	64.1	0.0	2.4	32.9	9.4	11.2	0.6
Sua	237	100.0	64.6	0.0	1.7	27.8	11.0	9.3	5.9
Vaifanua	195	100.0	63.1	0.5	0.0	35.4	16.9	11.8	1.0
Faleasao	7	100.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	57.1	14.3	0.0
Fitiuta	9	100.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	55.6	11.1	33.3	0.0
Ofu	28	100.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	7.1	35.7	0.0

Olosega	12	100.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	75.0	58.3	16.7	16.7
Ta'u	24	95.8	12.5	8.3	0.0	62.5	20.8	8.3	12.5
Swains Island	8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	25.0	12.5
Lealataua	735	100.0	61.2	2.7	2.2	31.0	12.2	8.7	2.9
Leasina	188	100.0	66.5	2.1	3.2	25.0	13.3	4.3	3.2
Tualatai	315	100.0	60.3	0.3	2.5	30.5	13.0	13.0	6.3
Tualauta	2,959	100.0	52.2	5.1	12.7	23.1	8.1	6.4	6.9

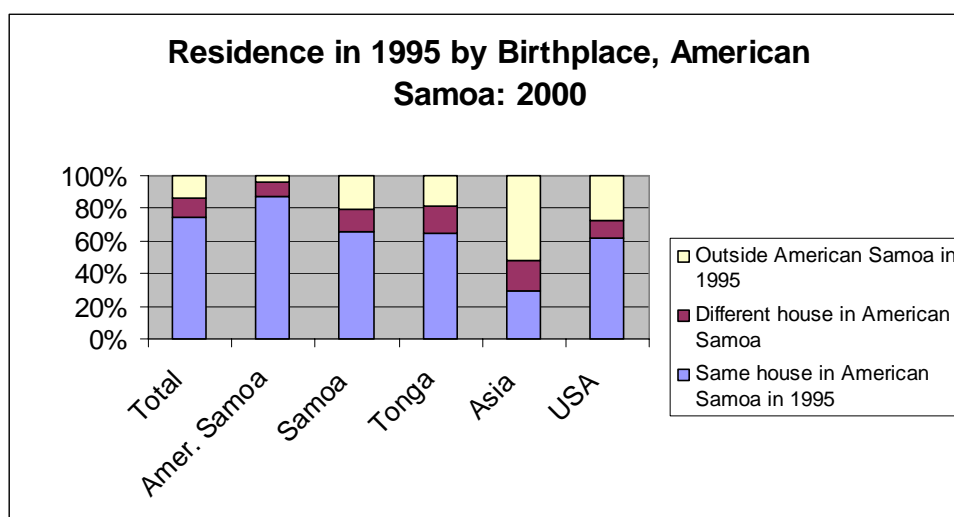
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 6.25 shows residence in 1995 by place of birth. As noted above, approximately 75 percent of the population lived in the same house in 1995 as 2000. When looking at where people were born compared to where they were living in 1995, we find that 87 percent of the people born in American Samoa were living in the same house in 1995 as 2000. This does not mean, of course, that they were necessarily born in that same house, although for young people, this could well be true. About 65 percent of those born in Western Samoa and Tonga were living in the same house in 1995 as 2000, and about 62 percent of those born in the United States. Asians, however, were more likely to have made more moves.

Table 6.25. Residence in 1995 by Place of Birth, American Samoa: 2000

Residence in 1995	Total	American Samoa			Pacific Islands		Asia	United States	Elsewhere
		Total	Samoa	Tonga	Total	Samoa			
Population 5 years and over	49,470	25,535	18,975	17,270	1,125	1,445	3,230	285	
Same house in American Samoa in 1995	37,105	22,190	12,360	11,315	730	420	2,005	125	
Percent of population	75.0	86.9	65.1	65.5	64.9	29.1	62.1	43.9	
Different house in American Samoa	5,765	2,460	2,665	2,390	190	280	325	35	
Percent of population	11.7	9.6	14.0	13.8	16.9	19.4	10.1	12.3	
Same County	2,805	1,180	1,300	1,160	105	140	165	20	
Percent of different house	48.7	48.0	48.8	48.5	55.3	50.0	50.8	57.1	
Different County	2,960	1,280	1,365	1,230	85	140	155	15	
Outside American Samoa in 1995	6,605	885	3,950	3,570	205	745	900	125	
Percent of population	13.4	3.5	20.8	20.7	18.2	51.6	27.9	43.9	
Samoa	3,635	160	3,450	3,420	4	4	15	10	
Tonga	210	4	200	4	195	-	4	-	
Other Pacific Island	150	30	95	15	4	4	15	4	
Asia	725	4	4	4	-	710	4	-	
United States	1,665	665	105	80	10	20	840	35	
Elsewhere	220	20	95	50	-	4	25	75	

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



About 12 percent of American Samoa's population 5 years and over in 2000 lived in a different house in American Samoa in 1995. However, while 10 percent of those born in American Samoa lived in a different house in 1995 than 2000, about 14 percent of Western Samoa born lived in a different house in American Samoa in the two years, and about 19 percent of the Asians. Finally, about 13 percent of the whole population 5 years and over lived outside American Samoa 5 years before the census, but only about 4 percent of those born in American Samoa. About 20 percent of the Western Samoa born lived outside 5 years before the census, presumably in Western Samoa. About 28 percent of those born in the United States lived outside, as did more than half of the Asians.

Table 6.26 shows percentages going the other way. Of all those who lived in the same house in 1995 as 2000, about 6 in 10 were born in American Samoa, compared to about 3 in 10 of the Western Samoa born, and 1 in 10 for everyone else. Of those living in a different house in American Samoa in 1995 and 2000, about equal numbers were born in American Samoa and Western Samoa (slightly more than 4 in 10 in each case). But for those living outside American Samoa in 1995, more than half had been born in Western Samoa.

Table 6.26. Residence in 1995 by Percentage Distribution of Birthplaces, American Samoa: 2000

Residence in 1995	Total	Percent	American	Pacific Islands			Asia	United States	Else-where
			Samoa	Total	Samoa	Tonga			
Population 5 years and over	49,470	100.0	51.6	38.4	34.9	2.3	2.9	6.5	0.6
Same house in American Samoa in 1995	37,105	100.0	59.8	33.3	30.5	2.0	1.1	5.4	0.3
Different house in American Samoa	5,765	100.0	42.7	46.2	41.5	3.3	4.9	5.6	0.6
Same County	2,805	100.0	42.1	46.3	41.4	3.7	5.0	5.9	0.7
Different County	2,960	100.0	43.2	46.1	41.6	2.9	4.7	5.2	0.5
Outside American Samoa in 1995	6,605	100.0	13.4	59.8	54.0	3.1	11.3	13.6	1.9
Samoa	3,635	100.0	4.4	94.9	94.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Tonga	210	100.0	1.9	95.2	1.9	92.9	0.0	1.9	0.0
Other Pacific Island	150	100.0	20.0	63.3	10.0	2.7	2.7	10.0	2.7
Asia	725	100.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	97.9	0.6	0.0
United States	1,665	100.0	39.9	6.3	4.8	0.6	1.2	50.5	2.1
Elsewhere	220	100.0	9.1	43.2	22.7	0.0	1.8	11.4	34.1

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

The migration problem in American Samoa should be considered seriously by administrators, planners and policy makers. From these data given above, it is quite clear that there is still a large amount of migration into American Samoa from Western Samoa and the rest of the Pacific, and from American Samoa on to the United States.

Efforts should be geared towards providing more employment opportunities in the territory in order to retain the out-migration to Hawaii and the U.S. mainland, and at the same time enforcing stringent regulations to control the inflow of immigrants to the territory.

REASON FOR MIGRATION

Table 6.27 shows reason for migration to American Samoa. This item is only asked of people who were not born in American Samoa and is a notoriously weak measure of actual motivations for moving. Note that the table shows that about 1 in

every 5 immigrants did not report any specific reason for migrating. Nonetheless, as noted, while 57 percent of American Samoa’s population was born in the territory, the other 43 percent of the population were born elsewhere.

Of these 24,800 people, about 1 in every 4 came to American Samoa initially for employment – 28 percent of the males and 19 percent of the females. The largest category, however, was “moved with spouse or parent” at 47.5 percent, about half of all responses.

Table 6.27. Reason for Migration to American Samoa by Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Reason for Migration	Number			Percents			Males per 100 females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Total population	57,290	29,265	28,025	...	...	...	104.4
Born in American Samoa	32,470	16,410	16,060	...	...	...	102.2
Percent	56.7	56.1	57.3	...	...	...
Born outside American Samoa	24,820	12,855	11,965	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.4
Employment	5,860	3,555	2,305	23.6	27.7	19.3	154.2
Military	30	26	4	0.1	0.2	0.0	650.0
Subsistence activities	525	280	245	2.1	2.2	2.0	114.3
Missionary activities	470	255	215	1.9	2.0	1.8	118.6
Moved with spouse or parent	11,795	5,505	6,290	47.5	42.8	52.6	87.5
To attend school	810	415	395	3.3	3.2	3.3	105.1
Medical	25	10	15	0.1	0.1	0.1	66.7
Housing	390	205	185	1.6	1.6	1.5	110.8
Other	4,915	2,605	2,310	19.8	20.3	19.3	112.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Corss-tabulations

While two of the three components of population change – births and deaths – are easy to enumerate because they are events that occur only once, migration is much more difficult to tackle, and requires several measures to get a full picture. As seen in this chapter, we look at own birthplace to give life time migration, parent’s birthplace to show generational migration, and residence 5 years before the census to obtain short-term migration. Year of entry also provides information about migration flows. As American Samoa plans for its short term and long term development, it needs to understand and prepare policy based on all of these figures.

Ethnicity and Language

The population of American Samoa throughout the last four decades has remained relatively homogeneous in terms of race, despite the variety and concentration of activities early on during the Naval Administration. However, in this chapter we will specifically look at the issue of ethnicity alone since the race question was never asked in any census of the territory, but can be indirectly determined by other characteristics such as ethnic origin and birthplace.

In the census of 1974 which was conducted locally, the question on ethnicity was self-defined while the question was open-ended in 1980 and in subsequent censuses. The 1974 Census noted an ethnic group or origin for each person in American Samoa. Those of unmixed Samoan ancestry were coded as Samoan. When a person had both Samoan and non-Samoan ancestors, he or she was classified as part-Samoan. Tonga, Niuean, and Tokelauan ethnicities were coded separately. If all ancestors were from other Pacific Islands, the person was coded as “Other Pacific Islander”. Codings were also provided for Caucasians and Koreans. Persons with all other ancestries were coded as “Other”. In the 2000 Census, for the first time two ethnicities were reported and tabulated.

The ethnic distribution of the American Samoa population by districts for 1974 through 2000 is given in Table 7.1, clearly reflection the domination of the Samoan and part-Samoan groups with 90 or more percent of the total population. The category Samoan, although suggesting significant increases between 1974 and 1980, was affected by differences in definitions used in the two censuses, and by how the question was

Table 7.1. Ethnic Origin and Race, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Ethnic Origin and Race	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	57,291	100.0	52,884	100.0	46,773	100.0	32,297	100.0
One ethnicity or race	54,882	95.8	51,848	98.0	45,430	97.1	31,799	98.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander[1]								
Samoan	52,486	91.6	50,227	95.0	43,554	93.1	30,489	0.0
Niuean	50,545	88.2	48,896	92.5	41,444	88.6	29,301	90.7
Tokelauan	18	-	73	0.1	51	0.1	--	NA
Tongan	45	0.1	62	0.1	68	0.1	--	NA
Fijian	1,598	2.8	1,050	2.0	1,726	3.7	892	2.8
Other Pacific Islander	80	0.1	47	0.1	--	--	--	NA
Asian	200	0.3	99	0.2	265	0.6	296	0.9
Chinese	1,631	2.8	794	1.5	824	1.8	373	1.2
Filipino	310	0.5	114	0.2	85	0.2	--	NA
Japanese	792	1.4	468	0.9	415	0.9	50	0.2
Korean	16	-	10	0.0	28	0.1	46	0.1
Asian Indian	294	0.5	166	0.3	224	0.5	181	0.6
Other Asian	7	-	5	0.0	--	--	--	NA
White	212	0.4	31	0.1	72	0.2	323	0.0
Black or African American	565	1.0	754	1.4	903	1.9	6	0.0
Some other race or ethnic group	19	-	73	0.1	10	0.0	--	NA
	181	0.3		0.0	139	0.3	--	NA
Two or more races or ethnic groups								0.0
Samoan and other group(s)	2,409	4.2	770	1.5	1,341	2.9	1	0.0
Asian and other group(s)	1,991	3.5	739	1.4	1,196	2.6	--	NA
White and other group(s)	803	1.4	5	0.0	373	0.8	1	0.0
	458	0.8	26	0.0	391	0.8	--	NA

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

worded. The open-ended version used in 1980 probably obtains different results. It could be that the enumerators were not instructed in the same way as in 1974, or that the enumerator determined a person's ethnicity by observation rather than through questioning. Ethnicity can be a sensitive issue, particularly to offspring of intermarried couples or children born to unmarried women, and an enumerator might not probe for the proper response. On the other hand, because of feelings of shame, such a respondent might say "Samoaan" although he or she might only be part Samoaan.

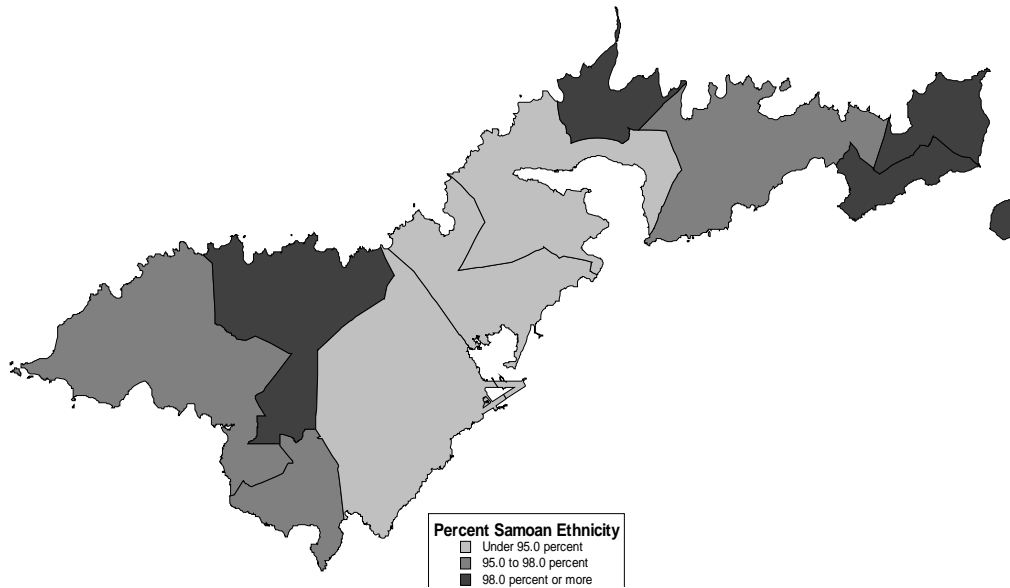
Table 7.2 shows the distribution of Samoaans and others based on the 2000 Census. In 2000, the census collected information for up to two ethnic groups, so if an individual reported Samoaan only, they were recorded and tabulated as "single" origin Samoaan. But if they said "Part-Samoaan" or Samoaan-Chinese or Samoaan-Tongan, they were recorded as multiple ethnicity. Although more than 50,500 people were reported as single ethnicity Samoaan, another 2,000 were reported as Samoaan and other. About half of the reports on multiple ethnicity reporting were in Western District.

Table 7.2. Ethnic Origin or Race by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Total population]

District County	Total	Samoaans			Tongan	Asian	Others
		Total	Single	Mult.			
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	57,291	52,536	50,545	1,991	1,598	1,631	1,526
Eastern District	23,441	21,959	21,141	818	296	748	438
Manu'a District	1,378	1,341	1,319	22	9	2	26
Swains Island	37	13	13	0	0	0	24
Western District	32,435	29,223	28,072	1,151	1,293	881	1,038
COUNTIES							
Ituau	4,312	3,917	3,745	172	96	201	98
Ma'oputasi	11,695	10,763	10,288	475	154	504	274
Sa'ole	1,768	1,744	1,701	43	6	5	13
Sua	3,417	3,315	3,221	94	33	35	34
Vaifanua	2,249	2,220	2,186	34	7	3	19
Faleasao	135	135	133	2	0	0	0
Fitiuta	358	352	337	15	0	0	6
Ofu	289	276	274	2	0	0	13
Olosega	216	216	216	0	0	0	0
Ta'u	380	362	359	3	9	2	7
Swains Island	37	13	13	0	0	0	24
Lealataua	5,684	5,447	5,274	173	67	46	124
Leasina	1,739	1,714	1,702	12	4	8	13
Tualatai	2,987	2,874	2,795	79	17	29	67
Tualauta	22,025	19,188	18,301	887	1,205	798	834

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Samoan Ethnicity by County, American Samoa: 2000



So, as Table 7.3 shows, about 92 percent of population reported Samoan ethnicity – about 88 percent of the total population reporting Samoan only, and another 3.5 percent reporting Samoan with other groups. Only about 3 percent reported Tongan, another 3 percent reported Asian, and a final 3 percent reported other ethnic origins. As expected, Swains was the least “Samoan” since most of the people there are from the Tokelau islands (Swains itself is physically located in the Tokelau area.) For the other Districts, Manu’a was the most “Samoan”, Western District the least, with “only” 86.5 percent reporting Samoan alone.

Table 7.3. Ethnic Origin or Race by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
[Total population]

District County	Total		Samoans			Tongan	Asian	Others
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Single	Mult.			
DISTRICTS								
American Samoa	57,291	100.0	91.7	88.2	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
Eastern District	23,441	100.0	93.7	90.2	3.5	1.3	3.2	1.9
Manu'a District	1,378	100.0	97.3	95.7	1.6	0.7	0.1	1.9
Swains Island	37	100.0	35.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.9
Western District	32,435	100.0	90.1	86.5	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.2
COUNTIES								
Ituau	4,312	100.0	90.8	86.9	4.0	2.2	4.7	2.3
Ma'oputasi	11,695	100.0	92.0	88.0	4.1	1.3	4.3	2.3
Sa'ole	1,768	100.0	98.6	96.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
Sua	3,417	100.0	97.0	94.3	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vaifanua	2,249	100.0	98.7	97.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Faleasao	135	100.0	100.0	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fitiuta	358	100.0	98.3	94.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.7
Ofu	289	100.0	95.5	94.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.5
Olosega	216	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ta'u	380	100.0	95.3	94.5	0.8	2.4	0.5	1.8
Swains Island	37	100.0	35.1	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.9
Lealataua	5,684	100.0	95.8	92.8	3.0	1.2	0.8	2.2
Leasina	1,739	100.0	98.6	97.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7

Tualatai	2,987	100.0	96.2	93.6	2.6	0.6	1.0	2.2
Tualauta	22,025	100.0	87.1	83.1	4.0	5.5	3.6	3.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Because the vast majority of American Samoa’s population remains Samoan, we are not describing breakdowns by age, education, labor force participation, and so forth here. The individual chapters below will some times make reference to ethnic differences.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

One quite important pattern in the ethnic composition of a population is its relationship to languages spoken at home. In 1980, only about 4 percent of all persons aged 5 and above spoke English all the time and 3 percent did not speak English at all (Table 7.4). These numbers changed very little over time (although the 1995 household survey shows anomalous results. The percentages speaking Samoan did not change over time. However, the frequency of English use among Samoans did show increases; the category for “more frequently than English” decreased from about 84 percent in 1980 to 75 percent in 2000 – a decrease of 9 percentage points. Almost all of the change went into the category “speak both equally often”, meaning that the among of English speaking in the territory has increased, but not because of abandonment of Samoan language.

Table 7.4. Language Spoken at Home, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Language Spoken at Home	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	49,471	100.0	44,600	100.0	39,821	100.0	27,511	100.0
English only	1,440	2.9	3,146	7.1	1,203	3.0	1,077	3.9
Language other than English	48,031	97.1	41,454	92.9	38,618	97.0	26,434	96.1
Speak other language:								
Less frequently than English	1,861	3.8	1,014	2.3	1,134	2.8	643	2.3
Equally often with English	7,579	15.3	6,427	14.4	3,461	8.7	1,730	6.3
More frequently than English	37,123	75.0	32,178	72.1	33,196	83.4	23,145	84.1
Does not speak English	1,468	3.0	1,836	4.1	827	2.1	916	3.3
Samoan	44,833	90.6	39,998	89.7	36,208	90.9	24,512	89.1
Tongan	1,204	2.4	796	1.8	1,179	3.0	--	NA
Other Pacific Island languages	1,035	2.1	--	--	118	0.3	816	3.0
Asian languages	769	1.6	--	--	828	2.1	42	0.2

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

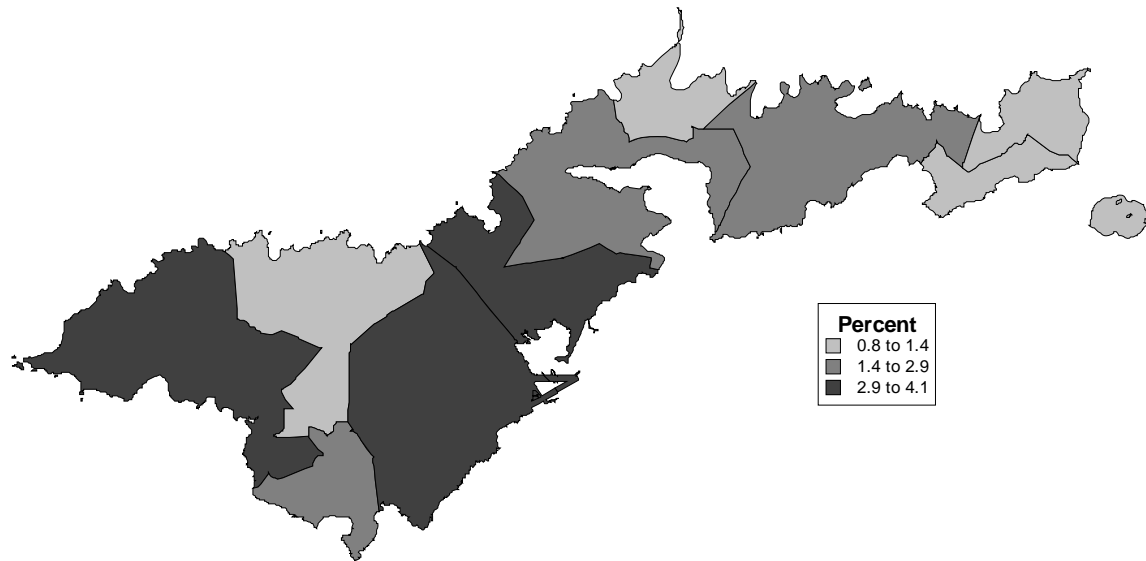
Table 7.5 shows the relationship between ethnic origin and language spoken at home for the 2000 Census. As would be expected, the relationship is very strong. Only 1.3 percent of Samoans by ethnicity spoke English at home (compared to 4 percent of the Asians and 73 percent of the Whites). Of those speaking other languages, for Samoans by ethnicity, about 80 percent spoke the language more than English, compared to 53 percent for Asians by ethnicity, and 20 percent for Whites. The multiple ethnic reporting is not analyzed here, but will be in another, separate paper.

Table 7.5. Frequency of Language Spoken at home by Ethnic Origin or Race, American Samoa: 2000

Ethnic Origin or Race	Total	Single Ethnic Origin				Multiple origins	
		Samoan	Tonga	Asian	White	Total	Samoa
Population 5 years and over	49,470	43,565	1,385	1,530	630	1,930	1,595
Speak only English at home	1,440	585	4	65	460	235	155
Percent	2.9	1.3	0.3	4.2	73.0	12.2	9.7
Speak other language at home	48,030	42,980	1,380	1,465	175	1,690	1,440
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
More frequently than English	77.3	79.7	77.2	52.9	20.0	47.3	45.1
Both equally often	15.8	14.6	19.6	21.8	22.9	34.6	36.8
Less frequently than English	3.9	3.0	1.8	7.2	54.3	16.6	17.0
Does not speak English	3.1	2.7	1.8	18.0	2.3	1.2	1.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Percent Speaking English at Home, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Speaking a Language Other than English at Home, Tutuila: 2000

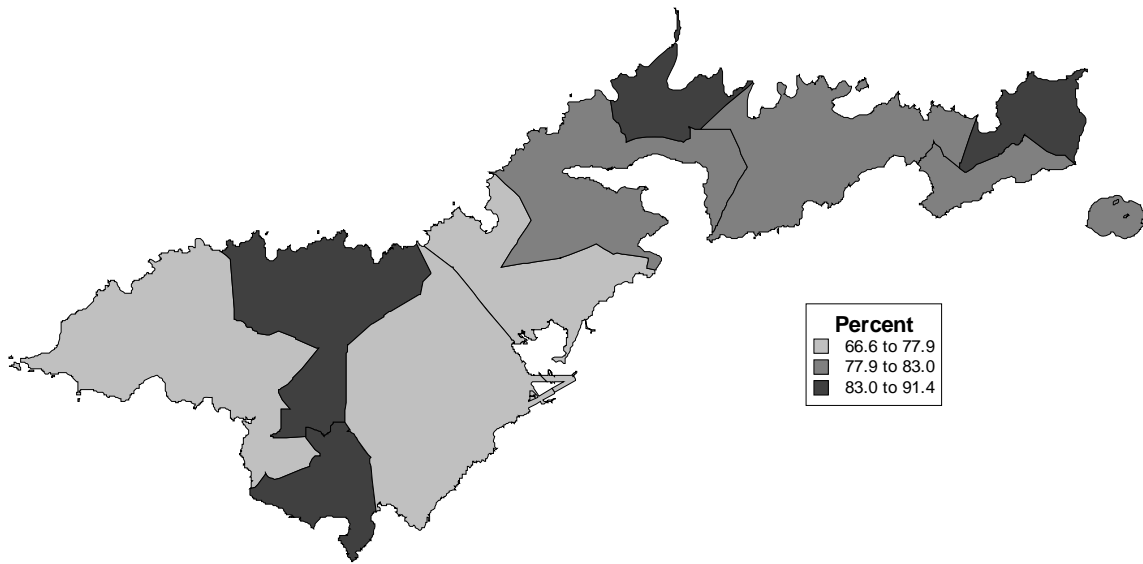


Table 7.6 shows language spoken at home for Districts and Counties in 2000. About 3 percent of the total population spoke English at home, a smaller percentage in Manu'a and Eastern District, a slightly higher percentage in Western District. About 97 percent of Manu'a's population spoke Samoan at home compared to only 35 percent in Swains, where most of the population is Tokelauan, and so speak that language. The counties also showed some diversity, with some counties having no English speakers, and others, like Tualauta, having more than 4 percent. All of Olegesa's population spoke only Samoan at home, but less than 90 percent of Itu'au and Tualauta's populations spoke Samoan at home.

Table 7.6. Language Spoken at Home by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District	Total, 5 years and over	English		Samoan		Tongan	Other languages
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	49,471	1,440	2.9	44,833	90.6	1,204	1,994
Eastern District	20,263	459	2.3	18,754	92.6	201	849
Manu'a District	1,189	18	1.5	1,157	97.3	8	6
Swains Island	34	0	0.0	12	35.3	0	22
Western District	27,985	963	3.4	24,910	89.0	995	1,117
COUNTIES							
Ituau	3,692	117	3.2	3,308	89.6	71	196
Ma'oputasi	10,083	254	2.5	9,124	90.5	106	599
Sa'ole	1,555	14	0.9	1,527	98.2	7	7
Sua	2,978	54	1.8	2,868	96.3	13	43
Vaifanua	1,955	20	1.0	1,927	98.6	4	4
Faleasao	125	1	0.8	124	99.2	0	0
Fitiuta	310	2	0.6	308	99.4	0	0

Ofu	245	9	3.7	236	96.3	0	0
Olosega	183	0	0.0	183	100.0	0	0
Ta'u	326	6	1.8	306	93.9	8	6
Swains Island	34	0	0.0	12	35.3	0	22
Lealataua	4,933	143	2.9	4,655	94.4	50	85
Leasina	1,503	12	0.8	1,476	98.2	4	11
Tualatai	2,596	37	1.4	2,493	96.0	19	47
Tualauta	18,953	771	4.1	16,286	85.9	922	974

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Speaking Samoan, Tutuila: 2000

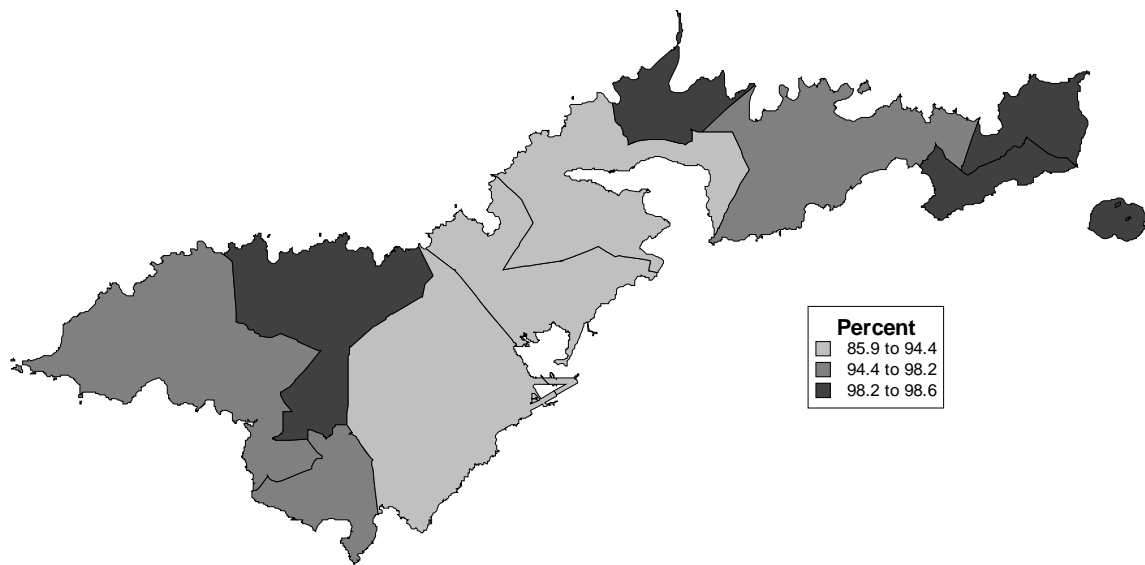


Table 7.7 shows language spoken at home for the two largest counties – Ma’oputasi and Tualauta. Although the large majority of the population in each of these counties speaks Samoan at home, significant numbers of other speakers were also present in 2000. About 4 percent of Ma’oputasi’s population spoke an Asian language at home in 2000; these speakers represented about half of all Asian speakers in the territory. Similarly, about 5 percent of Tualata’s population spoke Tongan at home; about 3 out of every 4 Tongan speakers lived in that county.

Table 7.7. Language Spoken at Home in Ma’oputasi and Tualauta Counties, American Samoa: 2000

Language	Numbers				Percentages			
	Total	Ma’oputasi	Tualauta	Other	Total	Ma’oputasi	Tualauta	Other
Total, 5+	49,471	10,083	18,953	20,435	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
English	1,440	254	771	415	2.9	2.5	4.1	2.0
Samoan	44,833	9,124	16,286	19,423	90.6	90.5	85.9	95.0
Tongan	1,204	106	922	176	2.4	1.1	4.9	0.9
Other PI	1,035	174	566	295	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.4
Asian	769	361	326	82	1.6	3.6	1.7	0.4

Other language	190	64	82	44	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2
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Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of speakers and frequency of English use for American Samoa's Districts and counties. Manu'a shows the most traditional Samoan speaking, with Western having the most non-Samoan speakers, and the highest frequency of English language use. Eastern District falls in between.

Table 7.8 Frequency of English Use at Home by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Total	English only	Other Language	Speak other language			
				Less freq. than English	Equally often with English	More freq. than English	Does not speak Engl.
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	49,471	1,440	48,031	1,861	7,579	37,123	1,468
Eastern District	20,263	459	19,804	693	3,244	15,247	620
Manu'a District	1,189	18	1,171	14	90	1,051	16
Swains Island	34	-	34	-	12	22	-
Western District	27,985	963	27,022	1,154	4,233	20,803	832
COUNTIES							
Ituau	3,692	117	3,575	166	885	2,382	142
Ma'oputasi	10,083	254	9,829	345	1,568	7,689	227
Sa'ole	1,555	14	1,541	53	177	1,200	111
Sua	2,978	54	2,924	74	440	2,354	56
Vaifanua	1,955	20	1,935	55	174	1,622	84
Faleasao	125	1	124	4	24	96	-
Fitiuta	310	2	308	2	12	286	8
Ofu	245	9	236	1	21	214	-
Olosega	183	-	183	4	2	176	1
Ta'u	326	6	320	3	31	279	7
Swains Island	34	-	34	-	12	22	-
Lealataua	4,933	143	4,790	214	792	3,463	321
Leasina	1,503	12	1,491	15	101	1,363	12
Tualatai	2,596	37	2,559	79	346	2,123	11
Tualauta	18,953	771	18,182	846	2,994	13,854	488

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 7.9 shows the percentages speaking different languages by broad age group. While about 93 percent of the very young and very old speak Samoan at home, the values decrease in the middle years, particularly the working years, because of immigrants, and *papalagi* and others from Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland. The largest percentage speaking English, at about 5 percent, was for those 45 to 59 years old. More than 2 percent of the population below 45 years spoke Tonga, but proportion decreased for elderly, indicating continuing immigration of younger Tongans to American Samoa.

Table 7.9. Language Spoken at Home by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Language Spoken at Home	Number					Percent				
	Total	English	Samoa	Tongan	Philipp. lang.	Total	English	Samoa	Tongan	Philipp. lang.
Population 5+ years	49,470	1,440	44,835	1,205	1,540	100.0	2.9	90.6	2.4	3.1
5 to 14 years	14,395	415	13,385	360	170	100.0	2.9	93.0	2.5	1.2
15 to 29 years	14,055	290	12,840	355	480	100.0	2.1	91.4	2.5	3.4
30 to 44 years	11,710	300	10,405	300	535	100.0	2.6	88.9	2.6	4.6

45 to 59 years	6,210	305	5,380	140	300	100.0	4.9	86.6	2.3	4.8
60 to 74 years	2,550	100	2,315	44	59	100.0	3.9	90.8	1.7	2.3
75 years and over	555	20	520	4	4	100.0	3.6	93.7	0.7	0.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 7.10 shows frequency of English use among non-English speakers, which, because so few people speak English at home, is almost everyone. About 77 percent of the population 5 years and over and not speaking English at home, spoke another language (usually Samoan) more frequently than English. For all age groups younger than 60 years, the percentage was in the upper 70s; for the elderly, the percentages went over 80 percent. Similarly, about 3 percent of American Samoa's population did not speak English at all. Between 2 and 3 percent of the people less than 60 years old were in this category, but about 6 percent of those 60 to 74 years old and more than 9 percent of those 75 years and old were in this category. That is, about 10 percent of the very elderly in American Samoa spoke only Samoan, and, did not Speak English at all.

Table 7.10. Frequency of English Speaking by Non-English Speakers, American Samoa: 2000

Language Frequency	Total non- Engl. Lang.	Speak other Language:				Total non- Engl. Lang.	Speak other Language:			
		More than English	Both equally	Less than English	English not spoken		More than English	Both equally	Less than English	English not spoken
Population 5+ years	48,030	37,125	7,580	1,860	1,470	100.0	77.3	15.8	3.9	3.1
5 to 14 years	13,970	10,750	2,265	650	305	100.0	77.0	16.2	4.7	2.2
15 to 29 years	13,760	10,470	2,355	525	410	100.0	76.1	17.1	3.8	3.0
30 to 44 years	11,410	8,930	1,735	395	360	100.0	78.3	15.2	3.5	3.2
45 to 59 years	5,905	4,540	950	230	190	100.0	76.9	16.1	3.9	3.2
60 to 74 years	2,450	2,000	240	50	155	100.0	81.6	9.8	2.0	6.3
75 years and over	535	440	35	15	50	100.0	82.2	6.5	2.8	9.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Although American Samoa has been exposed to Western influence for over a century, the distribution of its population by ethnic origin and language use still remain about 90 percent Samoan, and it will be a long time before we see any significant change in its ethnic and language patterns. Despite significant age-sex selective out-migration of American Samoans to the United States, much of the ethnic stock had been refilled by Samoans from Western Samoa which does not affect the ethnic composition. Other factors contributed to this high concentration of a single ethnic group through time including, the cultural values, the land tenure system and traditionally the *aiga* system binding together American Samoa's population.

Chapter 8 Education

The educational system in American Samoa is modeled on the United States system. Educational data collected in censuses include school enrollment by level of education, years of school (also called educational attainment) and, sometimes, data on literacy.

The education system in the territory at present starts with the Early Childhood Education (ECE) and Private Kindergarten School for those age 3 to 5 years old (Table 8.1). There has been a steady increase in total school enrollment at all levels since 1980. Almost 21,000 students were enrolled at one level or another in 2000.

Table 8.1. School Enrollment, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

School Enrollment	2000		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 3 years and over	20,830	100.0	16,132	100.0	12,842	100.0
Nursery school, preschool	1,557	7.5	--	--	533	4.2
Kindergarten	1,736	8.3	1,439	8.9	1,319	10.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	11,418	54.8	8,407	52.1	6,843	53.3
High school (grades 9-12)	4,645	22.3	4,391	27.2	3,224	25.1
College or graduate school	1,474	7.1	978	6.1	923	7.2

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses

Table 8.2 shows numbers enrolled by level of schooling and District and county. More than half of all students were living in Western District, almost 12,000 in all. Tualauta county had almost 8,000 students, followed by Ma'oputasi county, with about 4,000 students.

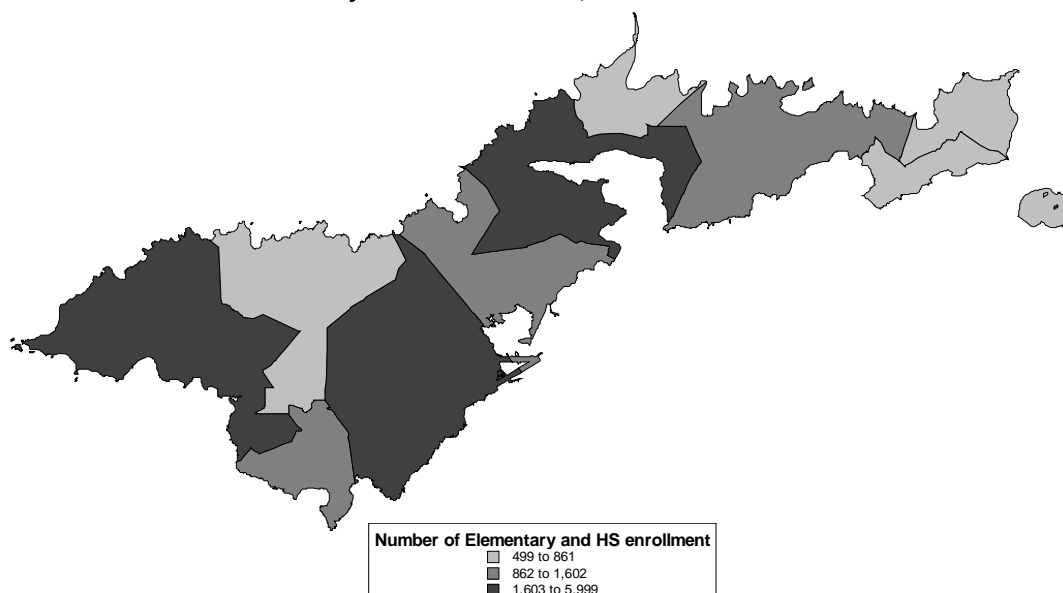
Table 8.2. School Enrollment by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Population 3 years and over enrolled						
District County	Total	Nursery School	Kinder- garten	Elementary school (1-8)	High school (9-12)	College or graduate school
DISTRICTS						
American Samoa	20,830	1,557	1,736	11,418	4,645	1,474
Eastern District	8,710	641	679	4,685	2,010	695
Manu'a District	492	59	35	313	79	6
Swains Island	18	-	2	12	1	3
Western District	11,610	857	1,020	6,408	2,555	770
COUNTIES						
Ituau	1,549	138	128	834	328	121
Ma'oputasi	4,019	281	324	2,253	878	283
Sa'ole	734	51	41	389	168	85
Sua	1,547	104	110	738	449	146
Vaifanua	861	67	76	471	187	60
Faleasao	52	1	1	31	19	-
Fitiuta	147	18	10	89	30	-
Ofu	76	11	5	52	4	4

Olosega	73	12	5	55	1	-
Ta'u	144	17	14	86	25	2
Swains Island	18	-	2	12	1	3
Lealataua	2,072	177	156	1,146	457	136
Leasina	619	42	51	359	140	27
Tualatai	1,126	88	104	616	246	72
Tualauta	7,793	550	709	4,287	1,712	535

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Elementary and HS enrollment, American Samoa: 2000



The proportion of school enrollment by age since 1950 increased significantly (Table 8.3). For those aged 5 and 6 years, the percent enrolled went up from about 29 percent in 1950 to 92 percent, a three folded increase. Moderate increases in enrollment were seen for the rest of the age groups and the highest proportion in school were those 7 to 13 years old. While 1990 saw a dip in enrollments compared to 1980 and 2000, the 2000 Census showed levels reached in 1980, and, a 6 percentage point increase among 5 and 6 year olds, pre-kindergarten students. The percentage of 18 and 19 year olds in school did decrease, which is not a particularly good sign.

Table 8.3. Percent Enrolled in School by Age, American Samoa: 1950 to 2000

Age Group	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960	1950
5 and 6 years	92.1	82.9	86.6	75.9	12.9	28.8
7 to 13 years	97.3	93.2	97.8	90.8	89.2	88.0
14 and 15 years	94.2	91.3	95.8	85.4	89.7	88.9
16 and 17 years	84.9	80.5	84.6	74.2	77.9	73.9
18 and 19 years	44.0	51.4	49.1	56.7	53.1	50.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census publications.

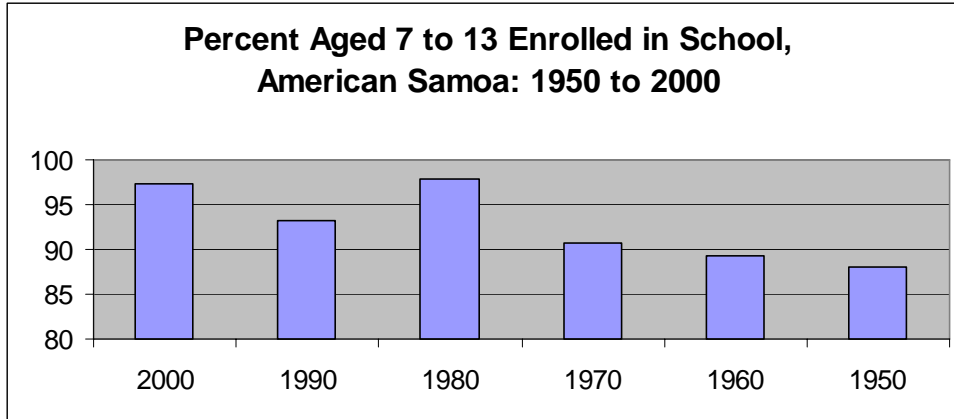


Table 8.4 further disaggregates the data into single years of age, and also show differences by sex. Again, it is not clear why 1990 data are so low. Since the item on the U.S. Census has not changed, we have to assume that these declines were real, and that the educational system has got back on its footing in the 1990s, resulting in the higher rates in 2000. In most cases, the rates of enrollment by single year of age for each sex are about the same in 1980 as 2000, and are within expected standards.

However, at age 16, about 14 percent of the males and 9 percent of females have dropped out of school, and by age 17, about 20 percent of each sex have either dropped out or graduated.

Table 8.4. School Attendance by Sex and Single Year of Age, American Samoa: 1960 to 2000

Age	Males					Females				
	2000	1990	1980	1974	1960	2000	1990	1980	1974	1960
5 years	89.1	77.5	81.6	31.8	5.8	89.2	78.5	79.3	31.4	4.9
6 years	95.9	87.9	93.6	84.7	21.6	93.9	89.3	94.0	83.6	19.0
7 years	96.1	91.5	96.1	92.6	74.3	97.6	93.0	96.9	90.8	76.5
8 years	97.3	93.6	98.1	95.7	89.7	97.0	94.1	97.6	95.8	89.5
9 years	97.8	93.8	98.3	95.1	92.6	97.4	91.7	99.2	96.7	91.0
10 years	98.2	91.8	97.5	95.6	92.4	97.3	92.7	97.8	96.3	89.4
11 years	97.5	93.9	98.0	95.0	94.0	97.8	92.6	98.4	94.9	93.3
12 years	97.1	93.4	98.0	96.6	94.1	97.2	96.5	97.8	96.6	93.1
13 years	96.5	93.7	98.3	96.0	89.7	97.8	93.4	96.2	94.1	93.6
14 years	93.5	92.8	96.9	91.8	88.0	95.8	93.5	96.5	92.8	90.7
15 years	94.2	87.6	94.7	92.7	89.3	93.2	91.0	94.9	85.0	91.2
16 years	86.5	84.6	89.7	82.6	85.6	91.3	82.4	87.8	78.6	82.0
17 years	80.1	79.1	81.5	66.1	74.6	81.7	75.8	79.4	65.4	67.1
18 years	50.2	63.5	64.2	50.4	69.1	56.0	59.8	58.2	42.2	51.7
19 years	31.9	35.9	37.1	33.8	54.0	37.0	45.1	37.3	24.0	34.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census publications.

While the majority of children in American Samoa attend free, public school, private schools are also present in the territory. Table 8.5 shows the change in the public/private mix over the years. The percentage of students enrolled in private elementary schools ranged from 10 to 16 percent over the four censuses shown, while private high school students ranged from 7 percent, in the most recent census, to 14 percent in 1980. While private schooling is here to stay in American Samoa, the large majority of students continue to attend public schools.

Table 8.5. School Attendance by Type and Level: 1970 to 2000

Type and Level	Numbers				Percents			
	2000	1990	1980	1970	2000	1990	1980	1970
Persons 3 yrs & over								
enrolled in school	20,830	16,132	12,842	10,246	...	...	...	...
Preprimary school	3,295	1,439	1,852	1,364	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public	2,820	1,302	1,713	1,305	85.6	90.5	92.5	95.7
Private	475	137	139	59	14.4	9.5	7.5	4.3
Elementary (1 to 8)	11,420	8,407	6,843	6,715	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public	10,200	7,605	5,739	5,876	89.3	90.5	83.9	87.5
Private	1,220	802	1,104	839	10.7	9.5	16.1	12.5
High School (1 to 4)	4,645	4,391	3,224	2,089	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public	4,325	4,049	2,759	1,912	93.1	92.2	85.6	91.5
Private	320	342	465	177	6.9	7.8	14.4	8.5
College	1,475	1,895	923	78	...	...	...	...

Source: U.S. Decennial Census Reports

Table 8.6 shows more detail, by sex, for the 2000 Census. Girls were more likely to be enrolled in private elementary schools than boys, but men were more likely to be enrolled in private colleges than women. Approximately equal numbers of boys and girls were enrolled in private high schools in 2000. About 107 males for every 100 females were enrolled in all schools in 2000. However, as noted, more girls than boys were in private elementary schools, and, more importantly, about 5 women went to public colleges for every 4 men.

Table 8.6. School Enrollment by Level, Type, and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

School	Numbers			Percents			Males per 100 females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Enrollment							
Persons 3 yrs & over							
enrolled in school	20,830	10,785	10,045	...	...	...	107.4
Preprimary school	3,295	1,705	1,590	100.0	100.0	100.0	107.2
Public	2,820	1,465	1,355	85.6	85.9	85.2	108.1
Private	475	240	235	14.4	14.1	14.8	102.1
Elementary (1 to 8)	11,420	5,950	5,470	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.8
Public	10,200	5,355	4,845	89.3	90.0	88.6	110.5
Private	1,220	595	625	10.7	10.0	11.4	95.2
High School (1 to 4)	4,645	2,440	2,205	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.7
Public	4,325	2,275	2,050	93.1	93.2	93.0	111.0
Private	320	165	155	6.9	6.8	7.0	106.5
College	1,475	695	780	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.1
Public	1,305	580	725	88.5	83.5	92.9	80.0
Private	170	115	55	11.5	16.5	7.1	209.1

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 8.7 shows the calculations used to obtain the percentage enrolled, with numbers of males and females in each age group, numbers enrolled, and finally percentage enrolled. Most of the older people are at the American Samoa Community College, continuing their education, either for degrees, or to obtain additional knowledge in their field, or in another field of interest.

Table 8.7. School Enrollment by Age and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

	Total	Enrolled in School	Percent Enrolled
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Age	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	73,960	29,265	44,695	20,830	10,785	10,045	28.2	36.9	22.5
0 to 4 yrs	7,820	4,010	3,810	1,575	815	760	20.1	20.3	19.9
5 to 9 yrs	7,790	4,060	3,730	7,405	3,865	3,540	95.1	95.2	94.9
10 to 14 yrs	6,605	3,390	3,215	6,400	3,275	3,125	96.9	96.6	97.2
15 to 19 yrs	5,225	2,750	2,475	3,760	1,955	1,805	72.0	71.1	72.9
20 to 24 yrs	4,475	2,325	2,150	550	290	260	12.3	12.5	12.1
25 to 29 yrs	4,355	2,215	2,140	290	140	150	6.7	6.3	7.0
30 to 34 yrs	4,350	2,165	2,185	240	120	120	5.5	5.5	5.5
35 to 44 yr	7,360	3,630	3,730	320	165	155	4.3	4.5	4.2
45 to 54 yr	4,735	2,405	2,330	175	95	80	3.7	4.0	3.4
55 to 64 yr	2,680	1,455	1,225	90	55	35	3.4	3.8	2.9
65+ yrs	1,895	860	1,035	30	15	15	1.6	1.7	1.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 8.8 shows enrollments by District and place of birth. While Western Samoa born students are in all levels of schooling, and in both public and private schools, they make it small percentages of the students.

Table 8.8. School Enrollment by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

School Enrollment	American Samoa			Eastern District		Western District		Total	Samoa born	Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa Born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Asamoa born				Samoa born
Population 3 years and over										
and enrolled in school	20,830	16,280	2,180	8,710	6,970	855	11,610	8,880	1,315	510
Pre-kindergarten/kindergarten	3,295	2,900	175	1,320	1,185	60	1,875	1,625	110	95
Public school	2,820	2,500	160	1,170	1,055	60	1,550	1,355	100	95
Elementary school, 1st to 8th	11,420	9,405	910	4,685	3,960	315	6,410	5,170	585	325
Public school	10,200	8,505	830	4,335	3,695	290	5,540	4,535	535	325
High school, 9th to 12th grade	4,645	3,110	815	2,010	1,365	360	2,555	1,675	450	80
Public school	4,325	2,925	735	1,920	1,315	340	2,325	1,545	390	80
College	1,475	870	285	695	455	115	770	410	165	10
Public school	1,305	795	220	645	425	105	650	365	115	10
Females 3 years and over										
and enrolled in school	10,045	7,900	1,040	4,235	3,440	410	5,555	4,245	630	250
Pre-kindergarten/kindergarten	1,590	1,410	80	650	590	25	905	790	55	35
Public school	1,355	1,205	70	580	525	25	740	650	50	35
Elementary school, 1st to 8th	5,470	4,510	440	2,255	1,935	145	3,045	2,430	295	165
Public school	4,845	4,040	400	2,065	1,790	130	2,615	2,110	265	165
High school, 9th to 12th grade	2,205	1,485	390	950	645	185	1,210	800	205	45
Public school	2,050	1,395	360	900	620	170	1,105	740	185	45
College	780	495	125	380	270	55	395	225	75	4
Public school	725	470	110	360	260	45	360	210	65	4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment in the territory improved in the last three decades (Tables 8.9 and 8.10). Table 8.9 shows the numbers reaching each level of educational attainment in each census. The trend in educational attainment was generally upward, with increasing numbers in the higher levels.

Table 8.9 Educational Attainment, American Samoa: 1960 to 2000

School Attainment	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960
Persons 25 yrs & over	25,380	19,570	12,184	9,022	6,377
No school	717	379	303	631	191
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	292	512	748	963	1,357
5 and 6 years	800	1,300	1,605	1,952	2,108
7 years	NA	352	610	631	707
8 years	1,311	1,121	1,094	841	1,044
High School: 1 to 3 years	5,476	5,239	2,697	2,233	558
4 years	9,983	6,253	3,108	1,067	181
College: 1 to 3 years	4,928	3,062	1,096	332	146
4 or more years	1,873	1,352	923	372	85

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Decennial Census Reports.

Note: Unknown educational attainment excluded for 1960; 7th and 8th grades combined in 2000.

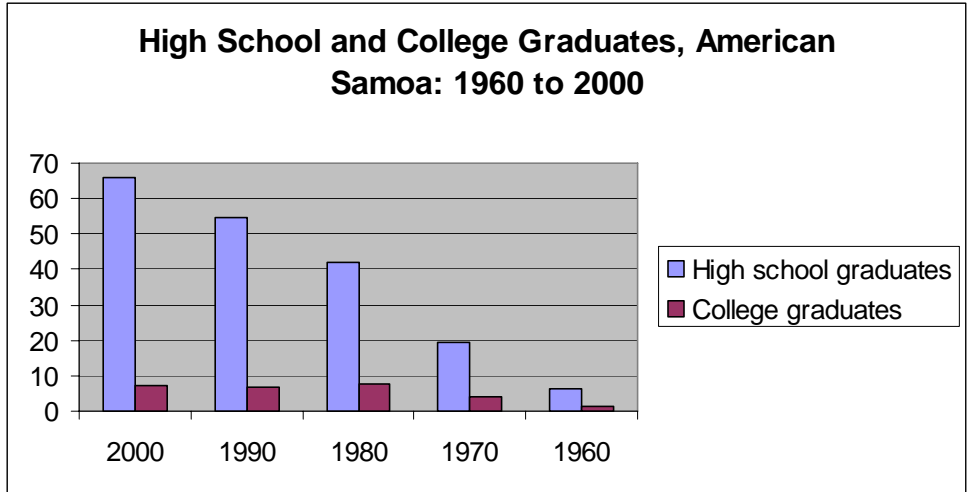
Table 8.10 shows cumulative percents for the levels of educational attainment over time. Only 6 percent of the population 25 years and over had attained at least a high school diploma. By 1970 that figure had increased to 20 percent, and then doubled to more than 40 percent in 1980, reaching more than half in 1990, and finally 2 in every 3 individuals living in American Samoa in 2000 were at least high school graduates.

Table 8.10 Cumulative Percents for Educational Attainment, American Samoa: 1960 to 2000

School Attainment	2000	1990	1980	1970	1960
Percent					
Persons 25 yrs & over	25,380	19,570	12,184	9,022	6,377
No school	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	97.2	98.1	97.5	93.0	97.0
5 and 6 years	96.0	95.4	91.4	82.3	75.7
7 years	NA	88.8	78.2	60.7	42.7
8 years	92.9	87.0	73.2	53.7	31.6
High School: 1 to 3 years	87.7	81.3	64.2	44.4	15.2
4 years	66.1	54.5	42.1	19.6	6.5
College: 1 to 3 years	26.8	22.6	16.6	7.8	3.6
4 or more years	7.4	6.9	7.6	4.1	1.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Decennial Census Reports.

Note: Unknown educational attainment excluded for 1960; 7th and 8th grades combined in 2000.



Similarly, the percent of college graduates increased in each census, to 1980, but then decreased in 1990, and did not reach the 1980 level in 2000.

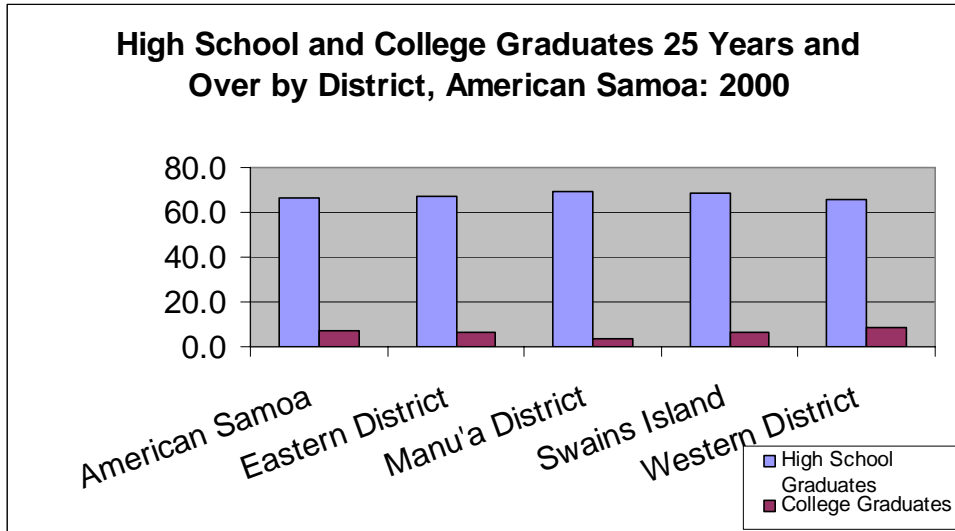
Table 8.11 shows educational attainment for Districts and counties. As noted, about 66 percent of American Samoa's adult population were high school graduates in 2000, and 7.4 percent had bachelor's degrees. Eastern and Manu'a had higher percentages of high school graduates than Western District, probably because Western District has many more migrants, bringing down educational attainment for unskilled workers. On the other hand, Western District had a higher percentage of college graduates, indicating the United States and Asia born workers living in Western District.

Table 8.11. Educational Attainment by District and County, American Samoa: 2000
Population 25 years and over

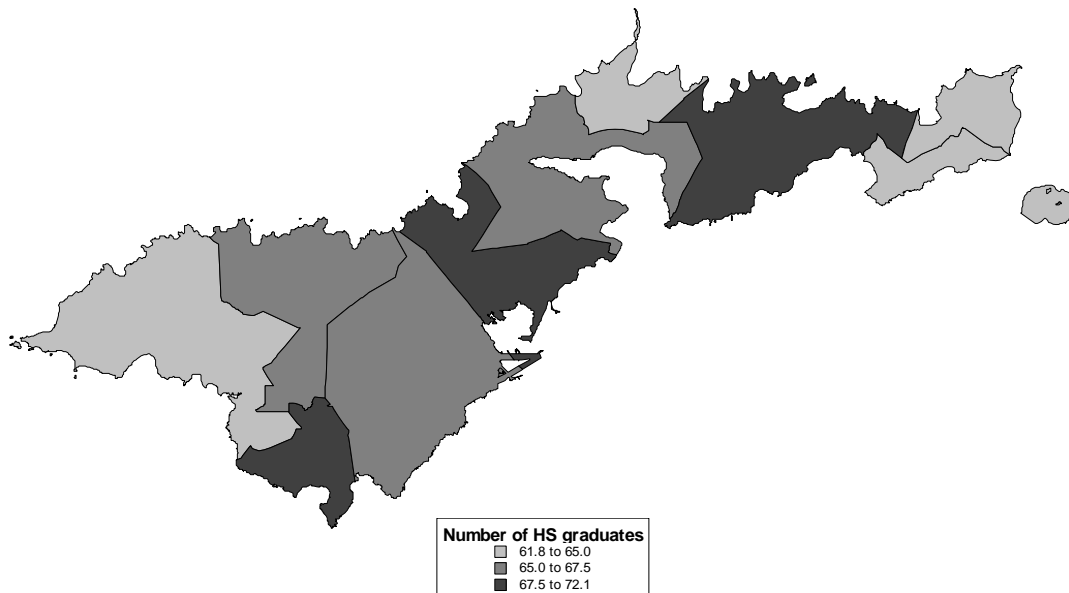
District	Total	Less than 9th grade	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	High school graduate & equivalent	Some college	Associate degree	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or professional degree	Percent	
									grad	BS+
DISTRICTS										
American Samoa	25,380	3,120	5,476	9,983	3,173	1,755	1,224	649	66.1	7.4
Eastern District	10,476	1,197	2,265	4,334	1,243	767	444	226	67.0	6.4
Manu'a District	644	109	88	299	71	52	16	9	69.4	3.9
Swains Island	16	2	3	6	-	4	1	-	68.8	6.3
Western District	14,244	1,812	3,120	5,344	1,859	932	763	414	65.4	8.3
COUNTIES										
Ituau	1,926	171	366	858	225	146	116	44	72.1	8.3
Ma'oputasi	5,222	614	1,169	2,179	588	343	211	118	65.9	6.3
Sa'ole	804	117	171	289	97	77	32	21	64.2	6.6
Sua	1,544	161	319	618	212	143	56	35	68.9	5.9
Vaifanua	980	134	240	390	121	58	29	8	61.8	3.8
Faleasao	73	6	14	49	2	2	-	-	72.6	-
Fitiuta	160	45	12	67	20	13	3	-	64.4	1.9
Ofu	143	18	28	65	15	8	6	3	67.8	6.3
Olosega	98	25	14	34	10	11	1	3	60.2	4.1
Ta'u	170	15	20	84	24	18	6	3	79.4	5.3

Swains Island	16	2	3	6	-	4	1	-	68.8	6.3
Lealataua	2,508	343	604	849	326	190	136	60	62.2	7.8
Leasina	746	90	171	334	75	45	21	10	65.0	4.2
Tualatai	1,267	159	253	496	193	87	53	26	67.5	6.2
Tualauta	9,723	1,220	2,092	3,665	1,265	610	553	318	65.9	9.0

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile



HS Graduates, American Samoa: 2000



College Graduates, American Samoa: 2000

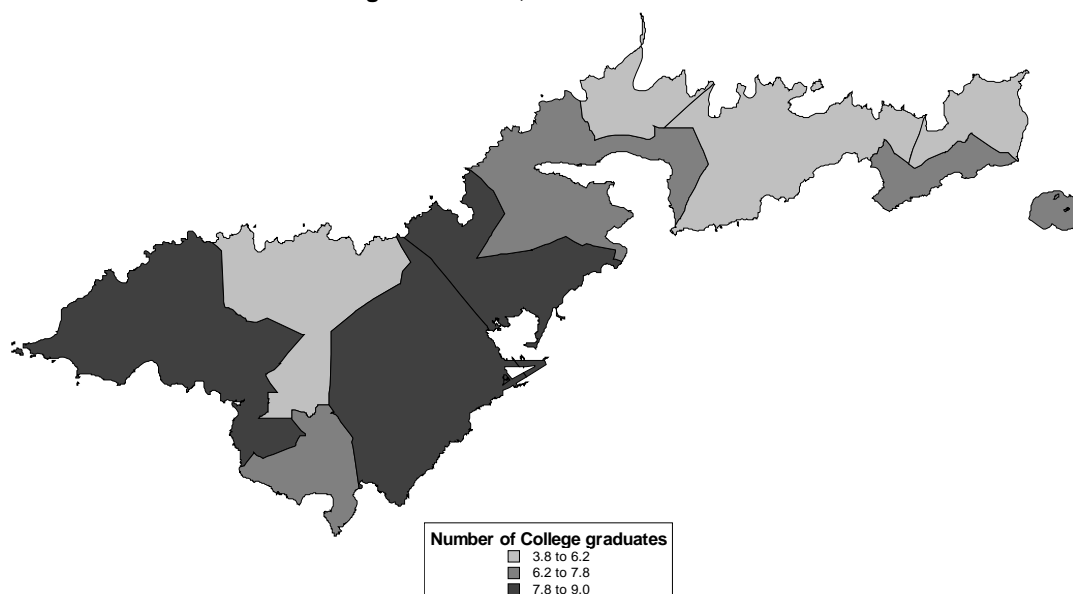


Table 8.12 shows educational attainment by age. The table shows that the highest percentage of high school graduates was in the 30 to 34 year age group. It is possible that number of people finishing high school decreased before the 2000 census. For older people, as would be expected, the older the group, the smaller the percentage of high school graduates. On the other hand, the age group with the greatest number of college graduates were those 45 to 54 years old. Either many of these are foreigners or young American Samoans with college degrees are not staying in American Samoa. It is possible that desired jobs in American Samoa are not available for college graduates and so they look elsewhere, or young American Samoans are not completing college.

Table 8.12. Percent High School and College Graduates by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Sex	Educational Attainment	Total	25 to	30 to	35 to	45 to	55 to 64	65 years
			years	years	years	years	years	& over
	Population 25 years and over	25,380	4,355	4,350	7,360	4,735	2,680	1,900
	Percent high school graduate	66.2	70.4	72.3	71.5	67.2	54.1	35.8
	Percent bachelor's degree	7.4	4.4	5.3	7.5	11.3	9.5	5.5
Males 25 years and over		12,735	2,215	2,165	3,635	2,405	1,455	860
	Percent high school graduate	66.2	66.8	69.1	69.3	67.9	60.5	45.5
	Percent bachelor's degree	8.8	3.9	4.9	8.2	14.1	13.0	8.2
Females 25 years and over		12,645	2,140	2,185	3,725	2,330	1,225	1,040
	Percent high school graduate	66.2	74.1	75.5	73.6	66.5	46.5	27.8
	Percent bachelor's degree	6.0	4.9	5.7	6.8	8.4	5.3	3.3

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

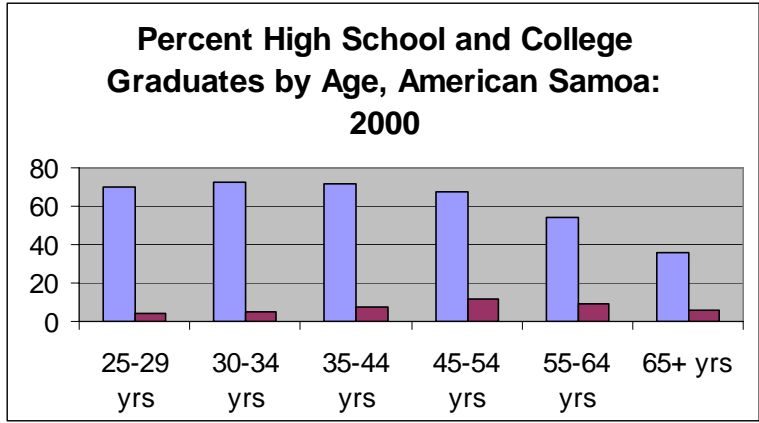


Table 8.13 shows that while about 66 percent of the population 25 years and over were high school graduates, 78 percent of those born in American Samoa were in this category, but only 55 percent of those born in Western Samoa and 57 percent of those born in Tonga (although it is also true that Western Samoa and Tonga have different school systems so the results may not be completely comparable.) About 73 percent of Asia born were high school graduates (including 82 percent of Philippines graduates). And, 94 percent of U.S. born 25 years and over were high school graduates.

Similarly, 7 percent of American Samoa's adult population were college graduates – 9 percent of American Samoa born compared to 3 percent of Western Samoa born and 1 percent of Tonga born. But 24 percent of Asia born were college graduates as well as 30 percent of U.S. born.

The numbers for each sex were similar to those for both sexes combined. American Samoa, Tonga, and total Asia born males had higher percents of high school graduates than the females, but Western Samoa born females had a higher percentage of high school graduates than did the males.

Table 8.13. Percent High School and College Graduates by Birthplace and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Educational Attainment	Total	American Samoa	Western Samoa	Tonga	Total Asia	Philippines	United States
Total 25 years and over:							
Percent high school graduate	66.2	78.3	55.1	56.8	73.4	82.1	94.0
Percent with bachelor's degree	7.4	8.8	2.6	1.4	24.3	29.5	30.2
MALES:							
Percent high school graduate	66.1	80.3	53.6	58.2	80.0	82.2	93.7
Percent with bachelor's degree	8.7	11.4	3.2	0.0	25.2	25.8	33.9
FEMALES:							
Percent high school graduate	66.2	76.4	56.7	54.3	66.0	82.1	94.2
Percent with bachelor's degree	6.0	6.6	2.0	2.0	23.3	33.0	26.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

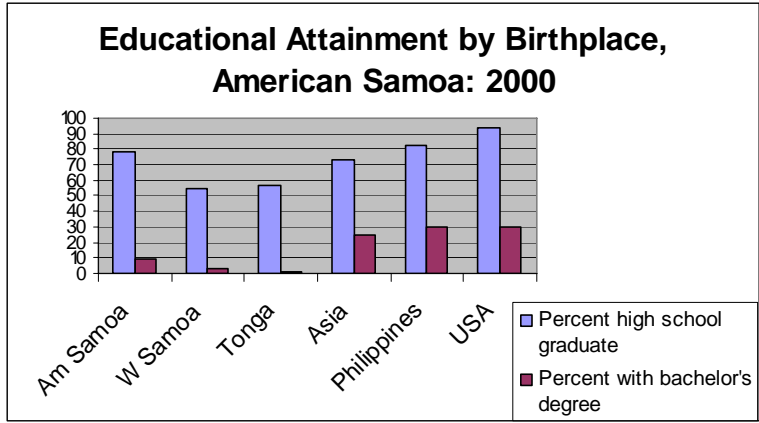


Table 8.14 shows the educational attainment for American Samoa born and Western Samoa born within the Districts. Western District had a higher percentage of American Samoa born with high school diplomas and college degrees than did Eastern District, but both had about the same percentages for Western Samoa born. As before, males tended to have higher educational attainments than females.

Table 8.14. Educational Attainment by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Educational Attainment	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa Born	Total	Asamoa Born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Population 25 years and over	25,380	8,760	12,885	10,475	4,185	5,000	14,245	4,060	7,775	660
Percent high school graduate	66.2	78.3	55.1	67.0	77.3	55.5	65.4	80.3	54.9	68.6
Percent bachelor's degree	7.4	8.8	2.6	6.4	7.8	2.2	8.2	10.7	3.0	3.5
Males 25 years and over	12,735	4,090	6,680	5,235	1,920	2,580	7,185	1,935	4,045	315
Percent high school graduate	66.2	80.5	53.6	66.9	80.2	54.2	65.3	81.6	53.4	66.6
Percent bachelor's degree	8.8	11.3	3.2	7.8	10.7	2.6	9.4	13.1	3.8	1.6
Females 25 years and over	12,645	4,670	6,205	5,240	2,265	2,420	7,060	2,125	3,730	345
Percent high school graduate	66.2	76.4	56.7	67.1	74.8	56.9	65.5	79.1	56.5	70.4
Percent bachelor's degree	6.0	6.6	2.0	5.0	5.3	1.8	7.0	8.5	2.1	5.2

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 8.15 shows educational attainment for workers in various industries. As would be expected “higher” status industries are more likely to higher percentages of high school and college graduates than “lower” status industries. Almost 92 percent of

people working in “education” industries had high school diplomas, and 32 percent had college degrees, compared to the 73 percent high school diplomas and 10 percent bachelor’s degrees for all workers. On the other hand, only 68 percent of construction workers had high school diplomas, and only 6 percent had college degrees – and, for manufacturing the numbers were even lower – 58 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Table 8.15. Educational Attainment by Industry, American Samoa: 2000

Industry	Total			Females		
	Total	Percent		Total	Percent	
		High School Grad	Bachelor's degree		High School Grad	Bachelor's degree
Employed civilian population 25+ years	14,240	73.4	10.5	5,900	76.2	10.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining	355	71.3	9.3	35	108.6	22.9
Construction	945	67.6	5.7	65	95.4	27.7
Manufacturing	4,845	58.4	2.1	2,295	58.7	1.4
Wholesale trade	295	79.0	11.2	70	84.3	5.7
Retail trade	1,170	78.1	6.8	520	85.2	7.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	935	76.9	7.4	135	95.6	21.5
Information	270	90.4	14.4	100	89	19.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rentals	250	91.2	15.2	150	96.7	10.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, & waste management services	205	77.6	19.0	70	90	25.7
Educational, health and social services	2,595	87.3	25.8	1,625	87.7	20.6
Educational services	1,605	91.9	31.5	975	93.8	27.2
Health care	600	92.5	22.5	365	95.9	16.4
Social assistance	390	60.0	7.4	280	58.6	5.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	510	70.4	6.7	265	74.3	4.5
Other services (except public administration)	450	74.2	12.0	115	76.5	7.0
Public administration	1,415	90.1	17.3	460	96.7	17.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

As indicated earlier, the employment distributions were affected by the educational level of the population, meaning that there were concentrations of the educated population in some industries more than others. For instance, more of the educated persons were either in professional and related industries or public administration while those which less education were in manufacturing, entertainment or construction industries.

Table 8.16 shows educational attainment by class of worker. About 73 percent of all employed workers had high school diplomas. Almost 87 percent of local government workers had high school diplomas compared to only 67 percent of private sector workers. Similarly, while 20 percent of local government workers had a bachelor’s degree or more, only 6 percent of private sector workers were in this category.

The results were similar for females. More than 89 percent of female government workers had high school diplomas compared to 69 percent of private sector workers, and 20 percent of local government workers had college degrees compared to 5 percent of those in the private sector.

Table 8.16. Educational Attainment by Class of Worker, American Samoa: 2000

Class of Worker	Total			Females		
	Total	Percent		Total	Percent	
		High School Grad	Bachelor's degree		High School Grad	Bachelor's degree
Employed civilian population 25+ years	14,240	73.4	10.5	5,900	76.2	10.0
Private wage and salary workers	9,325	66.8	5.8	3,750	68.8	4.9
Local government workers	4,355	86.9	20.0	1,975	89.4	19.5
Federal government workers	220	88.2	17.7	90	97.8	20.0
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	315	69.2	7.3	70	88.6	17.1
Unpaid family workers	30	86.7	26.7	15	53.3	-

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

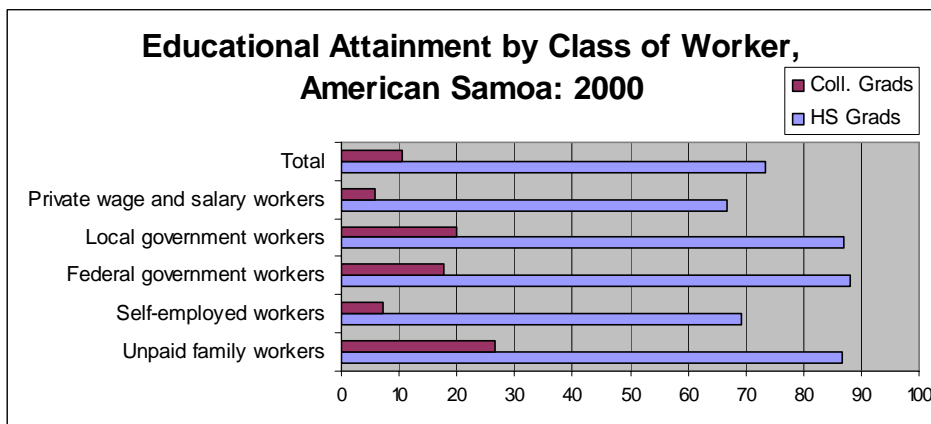


Table 8.17 shows educational attainment by individual income in 1999. In general, for both sexes, the greater the educational attainment – both as high school graduates, and as college graduates, the greater the income earned.

About 66 percent of all individuals 25 years and over had high school diplomas. Only about half of those earning less than \$5,000 had a diploma compared to more than 90 percent with diplomas for people earning \$25,000 or more. For the total population, and for each sex, a direct relationship existed between educational attainment and income – that is, the higher the income, the higher the percentage of high school graduates.

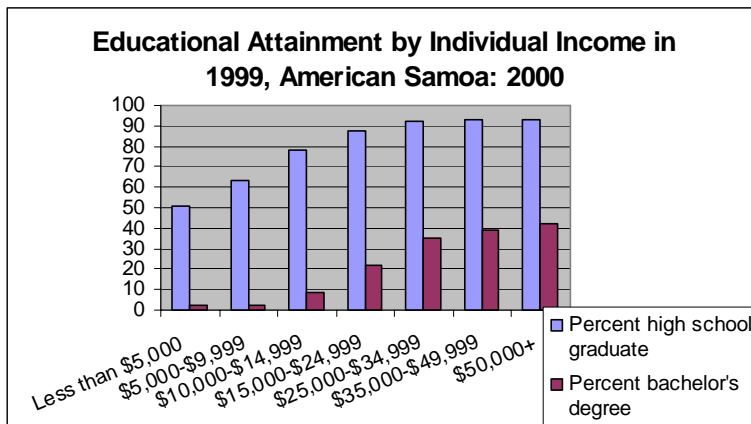
Similarly, while 7 percent of the population 25 years and over had bachelor's degrees, for persons earning \$25,000 or more, 35 percent of more of this group had at least a bachelor's degree. Again, a direct relationship existed between income levels and percent with bachelor's degrees.

Table 8.17. Educational Attainment by Income in 1999, American Samoa: 2000

Educational Attainment	Total	Persons with income							
		Total	\$1 to \$4,999 or less	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 or more
Population 25 years and over	25,380	18,510	3,275	8,040	2,945	2,375	895	545	435
Percent high school graduate	66.2	69.2	50.7	62.9	77.8	87.2	92.2	92.7	93.1
Percent bachelor's degree	7.4	9.3	2.0	2.2	8.3	21.5	35.2	39.4	42.5
Males 25 years and over	12,735	10,230	1,305	4,415	1,765	1,350	605	425	365
Percent high school graduate	66.2	69.0	50.4	60.7	74.7	83.8	91.8	91.8	93.4
Percent bachelor's degree	8.8	10.1	2.5	2.1	7.4	18.9	32.2	38.8	44.1
Females 25 years and over	12,645	8,280	1,970	3,625	1,180	1,025	290	120	70
Percent high school graduate	66.2	69.5	50.9	65.6	82.5	91.7	93.1	95.8	91.4
Percent bachelor's degree	6.0	8.3	1.7	2.3	9.7	24.9	41.4	41.7	34.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Note: Total includes persons without income



Substantial improvements in the educational system in the territory continue. The proportions enrolled in school increased from the early years, particularly the enrollment of young children. The initiation of Early Childhood Education ((ECE) in 1969 contributed to the education process on the territory. A higher proportion of the young children are prepared under compulsory education. Instituting the Community College of American Samoa in 1971 also was another giant step in educational development in the territory.

The educational attainment of persons in the territory has increased since 1960. Reviewing other related characteristics like income, occupations and industries will also provide insights on the role of education and the importance of being educated, to encourage our young people to pursue further education.

Chapter 9
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The concept of labor force labor force participation in a Western operational definition may not provide a full interpretation of labor force activities in a culturally-specific society. Throughout the years of decennial census programs in American Samoa, questions have been asked to identify these economic characteristics. Some changes in the questionnaire content and definition were made from census to census. For instance, age limits and the concept of subsistence farming which was included in economically active population in earlier censuses and then excluded in later censuses. About 50 percent of males in the labor force engaged in agriculture in 1960, although very little commercial agriculture was known, but only 2 percent were in agriculture in 1970, and with various amounts since then. However, some unresolved problems still exist for labor force participation, particularly the unemployment rates and the extremely high levels of persons not in the labor force.

These restrictions plus other data limitations must be kept in mind when conducting a systematic analysis of the trends in size and growth of the labor force in American Samoa. The American Samoa government records much higher unemployment figures than the census recorded. However, before any conclusions can be drawn, all determining factors of labor force participation must be re-examined. Policies on labor force related matters such as migrants-employment status and alien resident status should be clearly identified to segregate those unemployed by standard definition and those who are legitimately unemployed, i.e. those who were in American Samoa but no engaged in any business or work for wage or salary.

Table 9.1 shows labor force participation rates over the two decades before the 2000 census. About 52 percent of the population 16 years and over in 2000 was in the labor force, up from 46 percent in 1980. Similarly, female labor participation increased from about 36 percent in 1980 to 44 percent in 2000.

“Unemployment” is notoriously difficult to ascertain in American Samoa, partly because of the role of subsistence, partly because the *aiga* system is set up to “take care of” everyone, whether they are working or not. So, table shows the unemployment rate increasing from the mid-2s in 1980 to more than 5 percent in 2000, the real unemployment rates were probably very different.

Table 9.1. Labor Force Participation, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Labor Force Participation	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Females	Number	Females	Number	Females	Number	Females
Population 16 years and over	33,945	16,755	30,514	15,460	27,991	13,787	18,319	9,208
In labor force	17,664	7,335	14,700	6,100	14,198	5,841	8,329	3,266
Percent of persons 16 years & over	52.0	43.8	48.2	39.5	50.7	42.4	45.5	35.5
Civilian labor force	17,627	7,329	14,622	6,058	14,187	5,840	8,308	3,265
Employed	16,718	6,914	13,785	5,762	13,461	5,560	8,106	3,183
Also did subsistence activity	2,871	1,048	--	--	1,608	569	1,149	428
Unemployed	909	415	837	296	726	280	202	82

Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.7	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	2.4	2.5
Armed forces	37	6	78	42	11	1	21	1
Not in labor force	16,281	9,420	15,813	9,360	13,793	7,946	9,990	5,942
Subsistence activity only	2,266	1,188	--	--	543	252	403	186

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

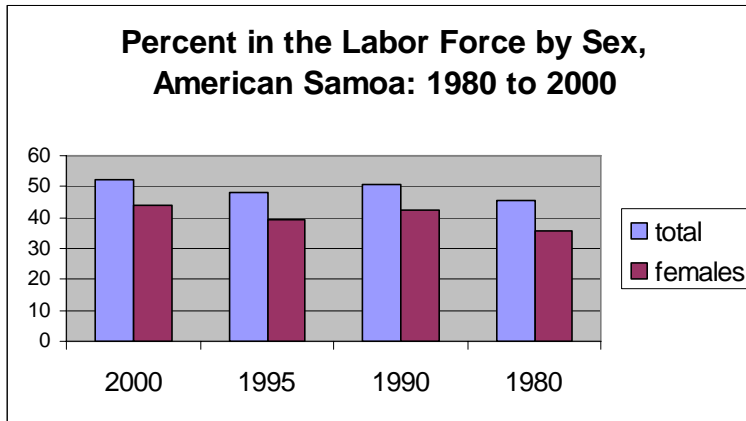


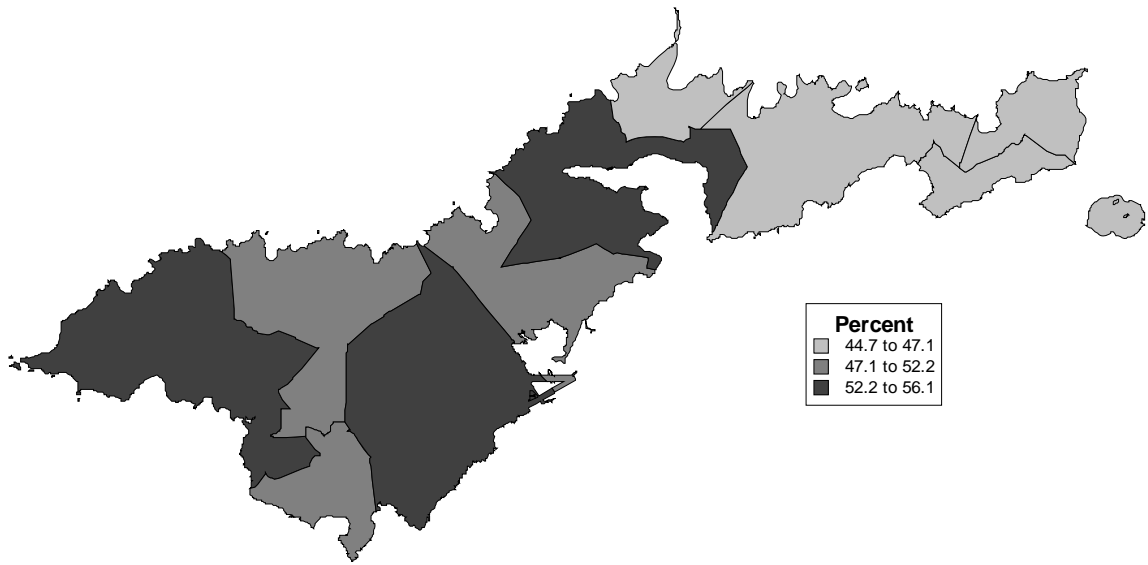
Table 9.2 shows employment and unemployment by District and County. About 52 percent of all people 16 years and over in 2000 were in the labor force, and this held true for Eastern and Western Districts as well. The counties showed more variation, with Eastern District counties ranging from 45 percent in Sua to 56 percent in Ma'oputasi and Western District counties ranging from 47 percent for Leasina to more than 52 percent for Lealataua and Tualata counties.

Table 9.2. Employment Status by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

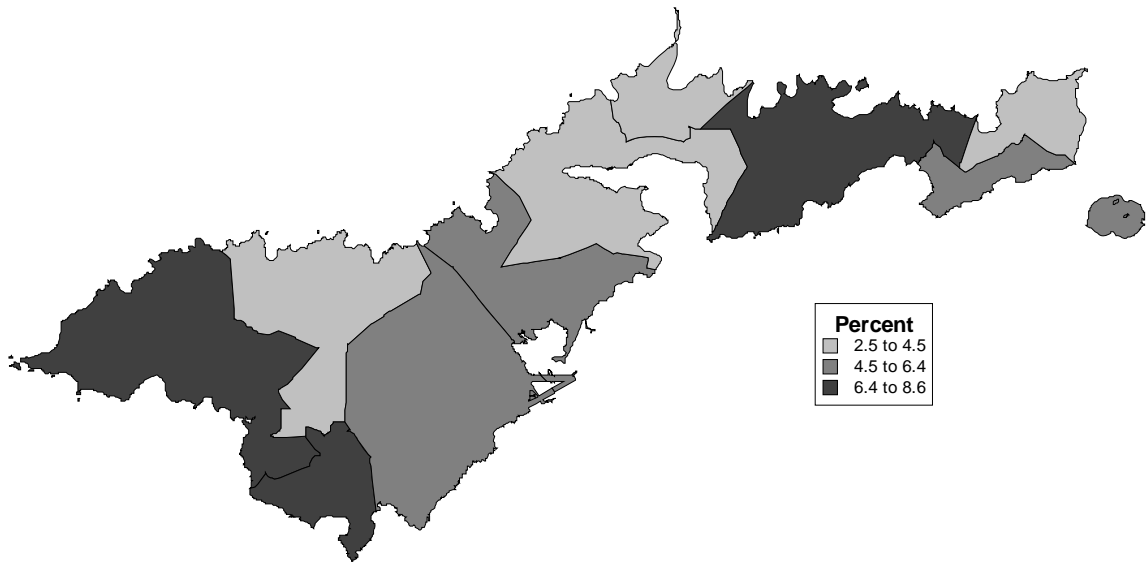
District	Females 16+ years	In labor force								Not in labor force	
				Civilian labor force				Armed forces	Total	Subsist. only	
		Total	Percent	Total	Employed		Unemployed				
County	years	Total	Percent	Total	Total	w/ subsist.	Number	Percent	forces	Total	only
DISTRICTS											
American Samoa	33,945	17,664	52.0	17,627	16,718	2,871	909	5.4	37	16,281	2,266
Eastern District	14,020	7,297	52.0	7,284	6,980	915	304	4.4	13	6,723	605
Manu'a District	785	449	57.2	449	353	168	96	27.2	-	336	148
Swains Island	22	6	27.3	6	6	2	-	-	-	16	10
Western District	19,118	9,912	51.8	9,888	9,379	1,786	509	5.4	24	9,206	1,503
COUNTIES											
Ituau	2,557	1,318	51.5	1,317	1,253	107	64	5.1	1	1,239	102
Ma'oputasi	7,104	3,982	56.1	3,974	3,824	247	150	3.9	8	3,122	177
Sa'ole	1,046	492	47.0	490	469	95	21	4.5	2	554	27
Sua	2,001	895	44.7	894	840	209	54	6.4	1	1,106	138
Vaifanua	1,312	610	46.5	609	594	257	15	2.5	1	702	161
Faleasao	87	31	35.6	31	30	12	1	3.3	-	56	25
Fitiuta	190	102	53.7	102	98	50	4	4.1	-	88	51
Ofu	179	115	64.2	115	62	4	53	85.5	-	64	6
Olosega	117	87	74.4	87	57	39	30	52.6	-	30	11
Ta'u	212	114	53.8	114	106	63	8	7.5	-	98	55
Swains Island	22	6	27.3	6	6	2	-	-	-	16	10
Lealataua	3,338	1,743	52.2	1,740	1,616	304	124	7.7	3	1,595	273
Leasina	1,020	480	47.1	479	462	132	17	3.7	1	540	112
Tualatai	1,734	869	50.1	869	800	413	69	8.6	-	865	392
Tualata	13,026	6,820	52.4	6,800	6,501	937	299	4.6	20	6,206	726

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent in the Labor Force, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Unemployed, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Not in the Labor Force and Doing Subsistence, Tutuila: 2000

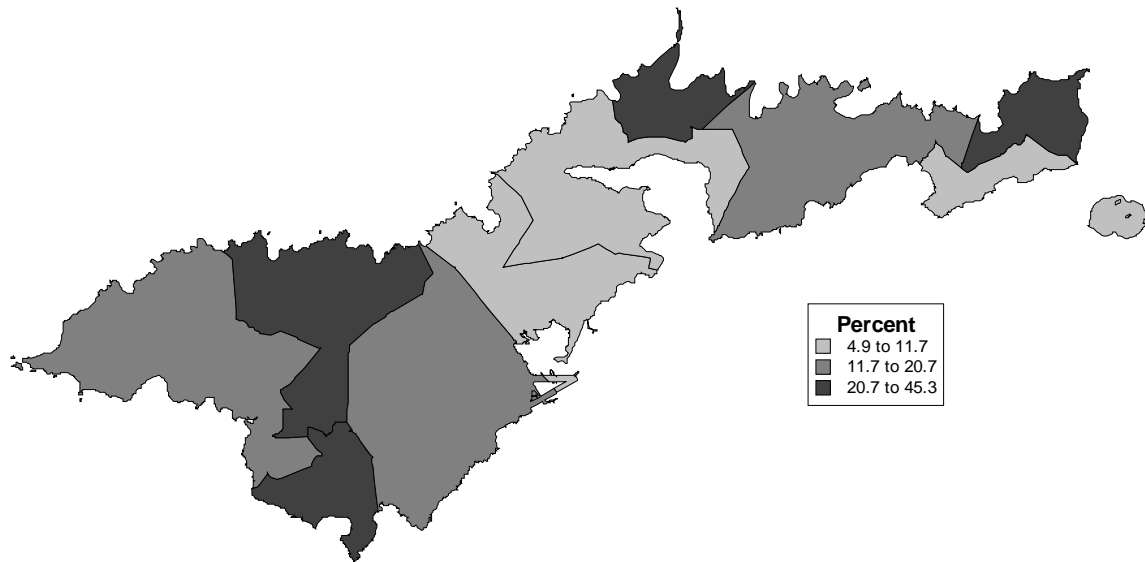


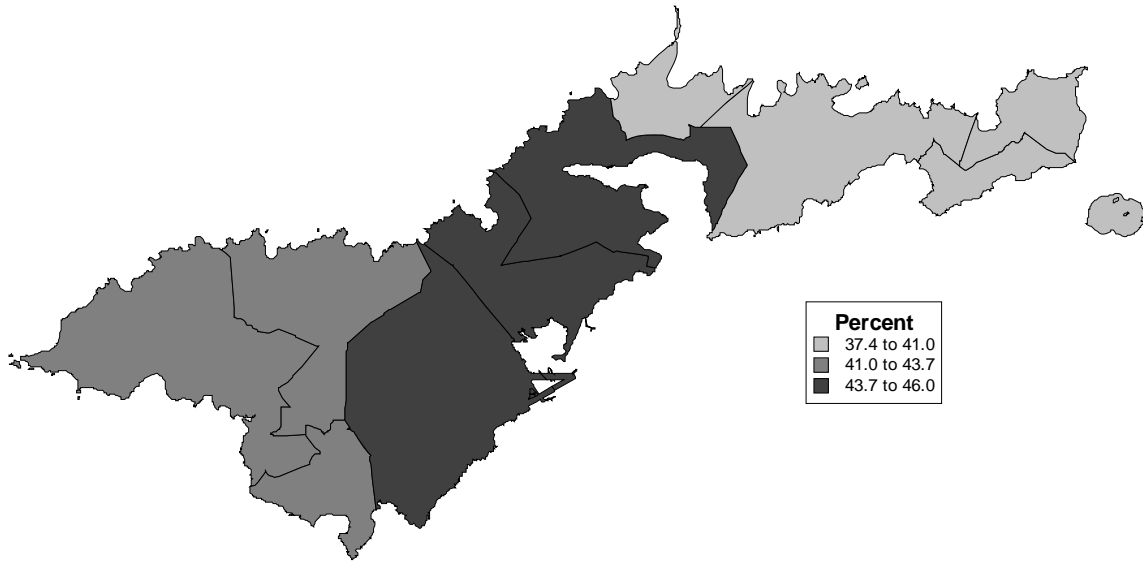
Table 9.3 shows similar data for females. They tended to have lower participation rates, for the total, for the Districts, and for the counties.

Table 9.3. Employment Status by District and County for Females, American Samoa: 2000

District	Females 16+	In labor force								Not in labor force	
		Total	Percent	Civilian labor force					Armed forces	Total	Subsist. only
				Total	Employed		Unemployed				
					Total	w/ subsist.	Number	Percent			
County	years	Total	Percent	Total	Total	w/ subsist.	Number	Percent	forces	Total	Subsist. only
DISTRICTS											
American Samoa	16,755	7,335	43.8	7,329	6,914	1,048	415	5.7	6	9,420	1,188
Eastern District	6,886	2,981	43.3	2,978	2,833	335	145	4.9	3	3,905	287
Manu'a District	418	181	43.3	181	127	53	54	29.8	0	237	103
Swains Island	11	2	18.2	2	2	-	0	0	0	9	6
Western District	9,440	4,171	44.2	4,168	3,952	660	216	5.2	3	5,269	792
COUNTIES											
Ituau	1,292	564	43.7	563	535	32	28	5	1	728	52
Ma'oputasi	3,452	1,587	46.0	1,587	1,508	81	79	5	0	1,865	81
Sa'ole	504	195	38.7	194	188	36	6	3.1	1	309	11
Sua	982	367	37.4	367	342	75	25	6.8	0	615	69
Vaifanua	656	268	40.9	267	260	111	7	2.6	1	388	74
Faleasao	44	13	29.5	13	12	2	1	7.7	0	31	15
Fitiuta	103	35	34.0	35	31	15	4	11.4	0	68	37
Ofu	93	53	57.0	53	26	1	27	50.9	0	40	3
Olosega	66	44	66.7	44	26	19	18	40.9	0	22	7
Ta'u	112	36	32.1	36	32	16	4	11.1	0	76	41
Swains Island	11	2	18.2	2	2	-	0	0	0	9	6
Lealataua	1,635	698	42.7	698	644	83	54	7.7	0	937	138
Leasina	480	197	41.0	197	190	56	7	3.6	0	283	64
Tualatai	870	371	42.6	371	342	148	29	7.8	0	499	209
Tualauta	6,455	2,905	45.0	2,902	2,776	373	126	4.3	3	3,550	381

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent of Females in the Labor Force, Tutuila: 2000



Percent of Adult Females Being Unemployed, Tutuila: 2000

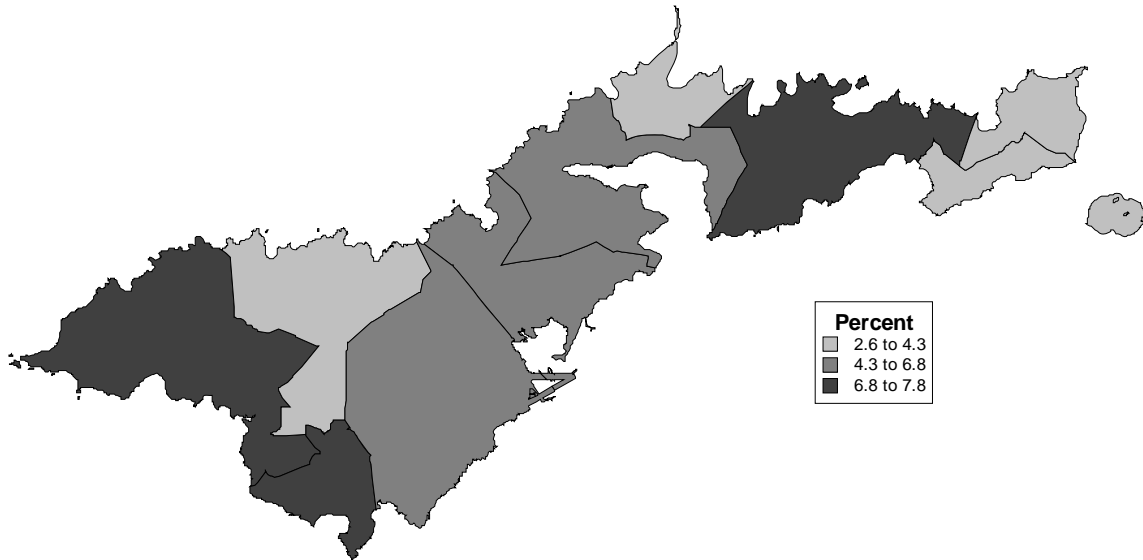


Table 9.4 shows numbers of females in the labor force with own children for Districts and counties. These data are useful for planning, when current, since they give inferences about whether women will move into and out of the labor force over the short

term. The table also shows numbers of people 16 to 19 who were not high school graduates, and also not in the labor force.

Table 9.4. Selected Labor Force Characteristics for District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Own children under 6 years		Own children 6 to 17 years		Population 16 to 19 years		
	Total	All parents in labor force	Total	All parents in labor force	Total	Not enrolled & not hi sch grad	Unemployed or not in LF
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	7,338	2,909	13,112	5,831	4,089	687	561
Eastern District	2,906	1,206	5,194	2,327	1,638	254	203
Manu'a District	184	78	329	159	71	11	11
Swains Island	3	1	10	6	3	-	-
Western District	4,245	1,624	7,579	3,339	2,377	422	347
COUNTIES							
Ituau	590	257	942	448	292	47	37
Ma'oputasi	1,402	614	2,449	1,129	830	146	110
Sa'ole	190	83	428	211	116	17	16
Sua	436	156	843	329	244	21	19
Vaifanua	288	96	532	210	156	23	21
Faleasao	7	-	33	10	10	-	-
Fitiuta	55	16	100	48	19	1	1
Ofu	42	27	49	38	11	5	5
Olosega	36	27	46	36	7	2	2
Ta'u	44	8	101	27	24	3	3
Swains Island	3	1	10	6	3	-	-
Lealataua	691	293	1,366	647	433	64	58
Leasina	213	91	437	187	140	25	21
Tualatai	359	125	743	298	228	33	27
Tualauta	2,982	1,115	5,033	2,207	1,576	300	241

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 9.5 shows labor force participation rates for Districts and birthplace. American Samoa born had a labor force participation rate of 47.4 percent compared to the 52.5 percent for Western Samoa born. These figures were roughly the same for the Tutuila Districts. And, females tended to have lower labor force participation rates in all categories than did the males.

American Samoa born were more likely to be unemployed than were Western Samoa born, partly because Western Samoa born needed to be employed to stay in American Samoa. And, many Western Samoa born do not have land.

Table 9.5. Labor Force Participation by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Labor force Participation	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Population 16 years and over	33,945	12,890	15,915	14,020	6,050	6,125	19,120	6,220	9,665	805
In labor force	17,665	6,105	8,355	7,295	2,855	3,275	9,910	2,900	5,015	455
Percent of persons 16 years & over	52	47.4	52.5	52	47.2	53.5	51.8	46.6	51.9	56.5
Armed Forces	35	20	4	15	10	-	25	15	4	-
Civilian labor force	17,625	6,085	8,355	7,285	2,850	3,275	9,890	2,885	5,015	455
Employed	16,720	5,670	7,975	6,980	2,700	3,150	9,380	2,690	4,780	360
Also did subsistence activity	2,905	1,125	1,400	935	410	425	1,795	580	950	175
Unemployed	910	415	385	305	150	125	510	195	235	95
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	6.8	4.6	4.2	5.3	3.8	5.2	6.8	4.7	20.9
Not in labor force	16,280	6,785	7,560	6,725	3,190	2,850	9,205	3,320	4,650	350
Subsistence activity only	2,275	895	1,155	610	275	285	1,510	500	840	160
Females 16 years and over	16,755	6,625	7,730	6,885	3,140	2,995	9,440	3,135	4,680	430
In labor force	7,335	2,770	3,245	2,980	1,315	1,280	4,170	1,300	1,945	185
Percent of persons 16 years & over	43.8	41.8	42	43.3	41.9	42.7	44.2	41.5	41.6	43
Armed Forces	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-
Civilian labor force	7,330	2,765	3,245	2,980	1,315	1,280	4,170	1,295	1,945	185
Employed	6,915	2,560	3,090	2,835	1,245	1,220	3,950	1,205	1,860	130
Also did subsistence activity	1,055	440	450	345	175	130	660	220	320	55
Unemployed	415	205	155	145	70	60	215	95	85	55
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	7.4	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.2	7.3	4.4	29.7
Not in labor force	9,420	3,855	4,485	3,905	1,825	1,710	5,270	1,835	2,735	245
Subsistence activity only	1,195	465	615	290	135	130	795	245	465	110

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

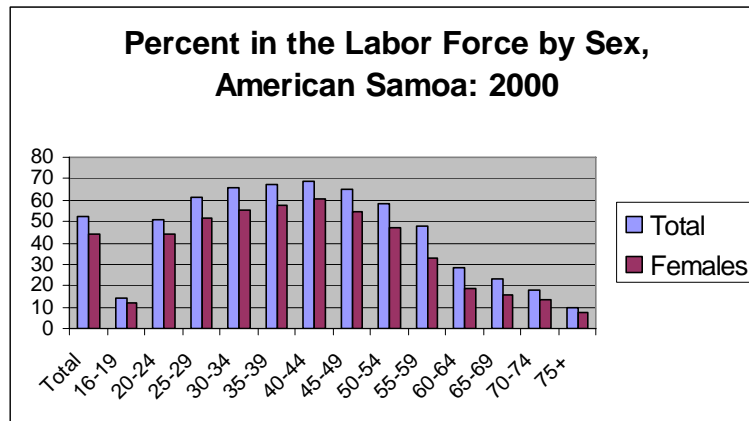
Table 9.6 shows labor force participation rates by age and sex. In general, up to about ages 45 to 49, the older the age group, the more likely they would be to be in the labor force. This was also true for females, but at lower levels than for the total population. Here, unlike in some of the other tables, we see definite trends in unemployment – that is, young people are much more likely to be unemployed than their elders, but they seem to eventually join the labor force as well.

Table 9.6. Labor Force Participation by Age and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Total						Females			
	Total	Civilian		Unemployed		Total	Civilian		Unemployed	
		Number	Prct	Number	Prct		Number	Prct	Number	Prct
Population 16 years & over.	33,945	17,665	52.0	910	5.2	16,755	7,335	43.8	415	5.7
16 to 19 years	4,090	570	13.9	120	21.2	1,960	230	11.7	50	21.7
20 to 24 years	4,475	2,265	50.6	225	10.0	2,150	945	44.0	105	11.2
25 to 29 years	4,355	2,660	61.1	155	5.8	2,140	1,100	51.4	65	5.9
30 to 34 years	4,350	2,855	65.6	120	4.2	2,185	1,205	55.1	55	4.6
35 to 39 years	4,060	2,735	67.4	115	4.2	2,080	1,190	57.2	55	4.6

40 to 44 years	3,300	2,260	68.5	85	3.8	1,650	1,005	60.9	40	4.0
45 to 49 years	2,660	1,720	64.7	30	1.7	1,330	730	54.9	15	2.1
50 to 54 years	2,075	1,205	58.1	25	2.1	1,000	470	47.0	10	2.1
55 to 59 years	1,475	705	47.8	15	2.1	655	215	32.8	4	1.9
60 to 64 years	1,205	345	28.6	10	2.9	570	105	18.4	4	3.8
65 to 69 years	790	185	23.4	4	2.2	385	60	15.6	4	6.7
70 to 74 years	555	100	18.0	4	4.0	325	45	13.8	-	-
75 years and over	555	55	9.9	4	7.3	335	25	7.5	-	-

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



While American Samoa born had a labor force participation rate of 47 percent, that rate was 79 percent for those born in New Zealand, 92 percent for those born in Taiwan, and 98 percent for people born in Vietnam (Table 9.7). Only Tokelauans had a lower labor force participation rate than American Samoa born, but this is not surprising since foreign born must work in order to stay in American Samoa. The rates for females were inevitably lower than for all workers born in a particular area.

Table 9.7. Labor Force Participation by Birthplace and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Total					Females				
	Total	Civilian		Unemployed		Total	Civilian		Unemployed	
		Number	Prent	Number	Prent		Number	Prent	Number	Prent
Population 16 years & over	33,945	17,665	52.0	910	5.2	16,755	7,335	43.8	415	5.7
American Samoa	12,890	6,105	47.4	415	6.8	6,625	2,770	41.8	205	7.4
Fiji	125	80	64.0	-	-	75	40	53.3	-	-
New Zealand	140	110	78.6	4	3.6	60	40	66.7	4	10
Samoa	15,915	8,355	52.5	385	4.6	7,730	3,245	42.0	155	4.8
Tokelau	25	10	40.0	-	-	10	4	40.0	-	-
Tonga	1,035	555	53.6	30	5.4	495	215	43.4	15	7
Other Pacific Islands	165	85	51.5	4	4.7	75	25	33.3	4	16
Asia	1,375	1,115	81.1	10	0.9	620	460	74.2	4	0.9
China	165	125	75.8	4	3.2	45	25	55.6	-	-
Korea	165	120	72.7	4	3.3	55	30	54.5	4	13.3
Philippines	610	465	76.2	4	0.9	310	210	67.7	4	1.9
Taiwan	185	170	91.9	-	-	15	10	66.7	-	-
Vietnam	205	200	97.6	-	-	175	175	100	-	-
United States	2,070	1,115	53.9	60	5.4	990	505	51	35	6.9
California	850	455	53.5	30	6.7	415	220	53	15	6.8
Hawaii	660	305	46.2	20	6.6	350	155	44.3	10	6.5
Born Elsewhere	205	130	63.4	4	3.1	80	35	43.8	4	11.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

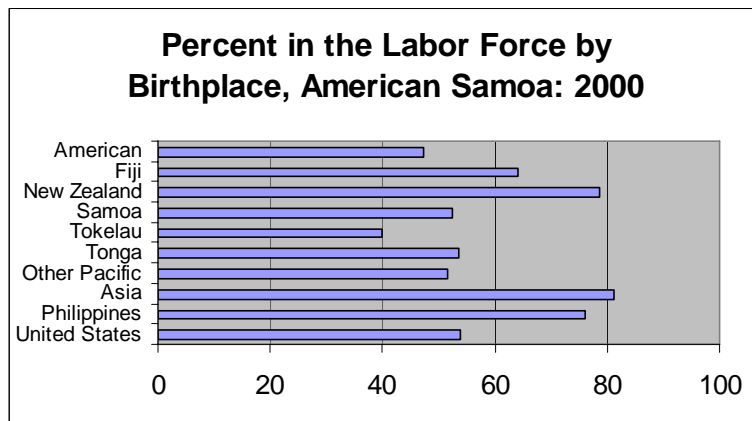


Table 9.8 shows labor force participation by educational attainment. In general the more highly educated the person, the more likely they were to be in the labor force in 2000. Only 46 percent of those with no education were in the labor force compared to more than 80 percent of those with bachelor's degree or more. Unemployment rates were more difficult to judge because of the very small numbers. Female labor force participation rates by educational level were inevitably lower than for the whole population.

Table 9.8. Labor Force Participation by Educational Attainment and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Educational Attainment	Total					Females				
	Total	Civilian		Unemployed		Total	Civilian		Unemployed	
		Number	Prct	Number	Prct		Number	Prct	Number	Prct
Total 25 yrs and over	25,380	14,830	58.4	565	3.8	12,645	6,160	48.7	260	4.2
None	715	330	46.2	10	3.0	370	160	43.2	-	-
Elementary: 4 years or less	290	95	32.8	4	4.2	145	40	27.6	4	10.0
5 or 6 years	800	280	35.0	15	5.4	420	100	23.8	4	4.0
7 or 8 years	1,310	505	38.5	25	5.0	680	180	26.5	4	2.2
High school: 1 year	1,125	460	40.9	15	3.3	560	180	32.1	4	2.2
2 years	965	460	47.7	10	2.2	450	160	35.6	4	25.0
3 years	1,105	610	55.2	30	4.9	545	225	41.3	10	44.0
4 years, no diploma	2,280	1,200	52.6	40	3.3	1,090	410	37.6	15	3.7
High school graduate	9,985	5,950	59.6	270	4.5	5,040	2,430	48.2	135	5.6
Some college, no degree	3,175	2,095	66.0	95	4.5	1,665	985	59.2	60	61.0
Associate degree	1,755	1,340	76.4	35	2.6	905	700	77.3	15	2.1
Bachelor's degree	1,225	980	80.0	10	1.0	545	425	78.0	4	0.9
Master's degree	410	325	79.3	4	1.2	150	120	80.0	4	33.0
Graduate/professional degree	240	200	83.3	4	2.0	70	55	78.6	4	7.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

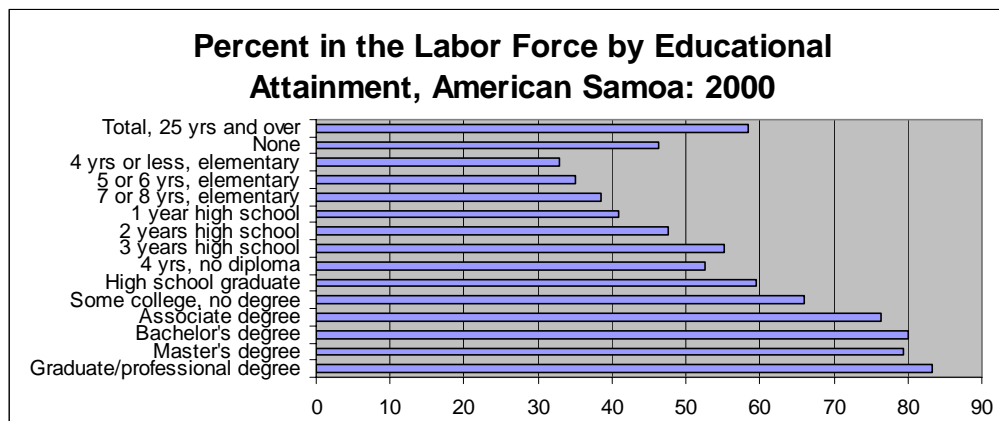


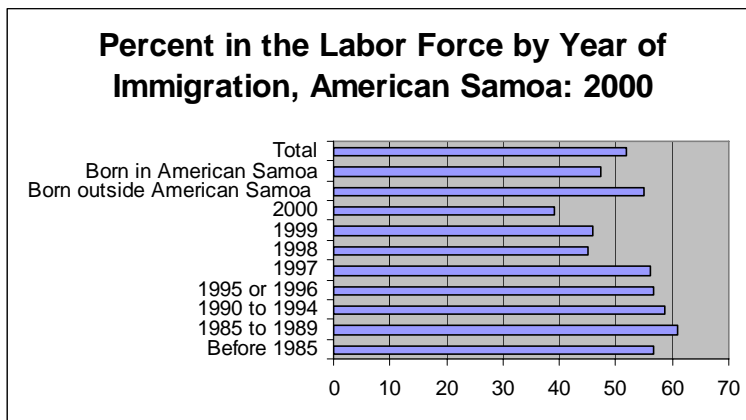
Table 9.9 shows labor force participation by birthplace and year of immigration. About 47 percent of the American Samoa born were in the labor force, as noted earlier, compared to about 55 percent of those born outside American Samoa. Of those who migrated to American Samoa, about 39 percent were in the labor force; generally, the longer an adult resided in American Samoa, the more likely he or she was to be in the labor force. Citizens and non-citizens were about equally likely to be in the labor force.

The unemployment rates, like all unemployment rates for American Samoa, are suspect. About 7 percent of those born in American Samoa were reported to be unemployed, compared to 4 percent of those born elsewhere. In general, the longer an adult was in American Samoa, the less likely that person would be unemployed.

Table 9.9. Year of Immigration by Labor Force Status, American Samoa: 2000

Year of Immigration	Total Labor Force			Civilian Labor Force					Not in Labor Force	
	Total	Number	Percent	Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Subsistence activity only
					Total	Also subsistence	Number	Percent		
Population 16+ years	33,945	17,665	52.0	17,625	16,720	2,905	910	5.2	16,280	2,275
Born in American Samoa	12,890	6,105	47.4	6,085	5,670	1,125	415	6.8	6,785	895
Born outside American Samoa	21,055	11,555	54.9	11,540	11,045	1,775	495	4.3	9,495	1,380
2000	1,185	465	39.2	465	420	25	45	9.7	715	90
1999	2,090	960	45.9	955	885	85	65	6.8	1,135	170
1998	1,030	465	45.1	465	430	65	35	7.5	565	80
1997	840	470	56.0	470	440	60	30	6.4	370	50
1995 or 1996	1,305	740	56.7	740	700	105	40	5.4	560	80
1990 to 1994	2,885	1,695	58.8	1,695	1,630	270	65	3.8	1,190	170
1985 to 1989	2,985	1,815	60.8	1,815	1,745	270	65	3.6	1,170	165
Before 1985	8,735	4,940	56.6	4,940	4,790	895	145	2.9	3,795	575
Not a citizen	18,200	9,980	54.8	9,980	9,560	1,535	420	4.2	8,220	1,250
2000	1,075	410	38.1	410	370	25	40	9.8	665	85
1999	1,855	830	44.7	830	775	75	55	6.6	1,025	160
1998	885	385	43.5	385	360	55	30	7.8	500	80
1997	720	410	56.9	410	385	55	25	6.1	310	45
1995 or 1996	1,095	635	58.0	635	595	95	35	5.5	460	65
1990 to 1994	2,450	1,460	59.6	1,460	1,410	240	50	3.4	990	155
1985 to 1989	2,555	1,605	62.8	1,605	1,545	235	60	3.7	950	145
Before 1985	7,565	4,250	56.2	4,245	4,125	760	120	2.8	3,315	515

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



PLACE OF WORK

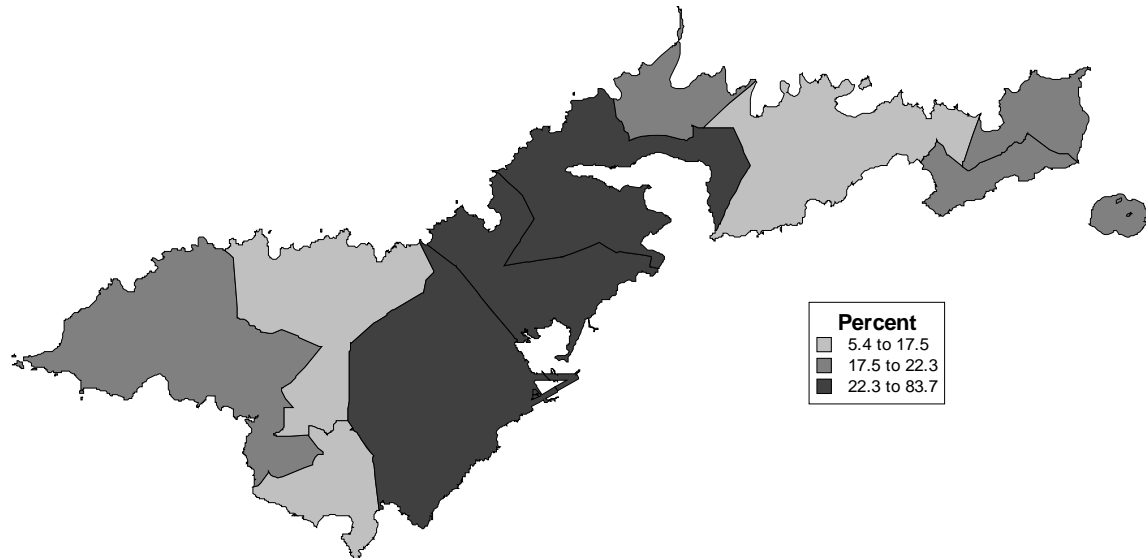
Table 9.10 shows the numbers of commuters – those working in the same county, and those going to other counties to work. About 41 percent of the workers worked in the same county as where they lived. About 30 percent of the workers in Western District worked in the same county as where they lived compared to 55 percent of those in Eastern District. More than 3 in every 4 workers in Manu’a lived and worked in the same county. For the Tutuila counties, about 86 percent of the workers in Ma’oputasi county as did 37 percent of those in Tualauta county.

Table 9.10. Place of Work for District and Counties, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Workers 16 years and over	Worked in American Samoa			Worked outside Am. Samoa	
		Total	Number	Percent		
DISTRICTS						
American Samoa	16,642	16,496	6,788	41.1	9,708	146
Eastern District	6,936	6,811	3,736	54.9	3,075	125
Manu'a District	349	348	264	75.9	84	1
Swains Island	6	6	0	0.0	6	-
Western District	9,351	9,331	2,788	29.9	6,543	20
COUNTIES						
Ituau	1,250	1,247	279	22.4	968	3
Ma'oputasi	3,790	3,674	3,174	86.4	500	116
Sa'ole	467	466	91	19.5	375	1
Sua	835	833	88	10.6	745	2
Vaifanua	594	591	104	17.6	487	3
Faleasao	30	30	24	80.0	6	-
Fitiuta	98	98	84	85.7	14	-
Ofu	61	60	39	65.0	21	1
Olosega	57	57	40	70.2	17	-
Ta'u	103	103	77	74.8	26	-
Swains Island	6	6	0	0.0	6	-
Lealataua	1,606	1,602	325	20.3	1,277	4
Leasina	460	459	46	10.0	413	1
Tualatai	796	796	43	5.4	753	-
Tualauta	6,489	6,474	2,374	36.7	4,100	15

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Working in Same County, Tutuila: 2000



WORK STATUS IN 1999

Besides work in the last week, the decennial censuses collect information on work in the calendar year before the census. About half the adult population (almost 60 percent of the males, but 45 percent of the females) worked at some time during 1999 (table 9.11). Of those who did work, about 74 percent worked 50 to 52 weeks, and about 85 percent worked at least 40 weeks.

About half of the population who worked, worked full time – 35 hours or more per week – 57 percent of the males, and 42 percent of the females. The distribution of weeks worked for full time workers was similar to the whole working population since so few people in American Samoa worked part time in 1999.

While American Samoa had about 103 males for every 100 females 16 years and over, males predominated as workers – 138 males workers in 1999 for every 100 females. As noted in the table, except for part-time workers with 40 or more weeks, more males than females appeared in every category.

Table 9.11. Work Status in 1999 by Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Work Status in 1999	Numbers			Percents			Males per 100 females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Population 16 years and over	33,945	17,190	16,755	...	...	...	102.6
Worked in 1999	17,750	10,280	7,470	100.0	100.0	100.0	137.6
Percent	52.3	59.8	44.6	...	...	...	...
50 to 52 weeks	13,150	7,785	5,365	74.1	75.7	71.8	145.1
40 to 49 weeks	1,985	1,115	870	11.2	10.8	11.6	128.2
27 to 39 weeks	655	370	285	3.7	3.6	3.8	129.8
14 to 26 weeks	1,105	570	535	6.2	5.5	7.2	106.5
1 to 13 weeks	855	435	420	4.8	4.2	5.6	103.6
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.	16,880	9,840	7,040	100.0	100.0	100.0	139.8
Percent of population 16 years and over	49.7	57.2	42.0	...	...	...	...
Percent of those who worked in 1999	95.1	95.7	94.2	...	...	...	...
50 to 52 weeks	12,740	7,580	5,160	75.5	77.0	73.3	146.9
40 to 49 weeks	1,845	1,045	800	10.9	10.6	11.4	130.6
27 to 39 weeks	590	335	255	3.5	3.4	3.6	131.4
14 to 26 weeks	985	515	470	5.8	5.2	6.7	109.6
1 to 13 weeks	725	375	350	4.3	3.8	5.0	107.1
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	670	335	335	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of population 16 years and over	2.0	1.9	2.0	...	...	...	...
Percent of those who worked in 1999	3.8	3.3	4.5	...	...	...	...
40 or more weeks	425	205	220	63.4	61.2	65.7	93.2
50 to 52 weeks	320	160	160	47.8	47.8	47.8	100.0
Did not work in 1999	16,195	6,910	9,285	...	...	...	74.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

The distribution for Districts and birthplaces appears in table 9.12. About 52 percent of the population 16 years and over worked at some time in 1999, as noted above. Of those, about 48 percent of the American Samoa born worked in 1999 as did 53 percent of the Western Samoa born. The figures for Eastern and Western District were similar to those for the whole territory. American Samoa born were slightly more likely to have worked the whole year, but slightly less likely to be full-time workers, and to be year-round full time workers.

Table 9.12. Labor Force Participation in 1999 by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Labor force Participation in 1999	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Population 16 years and over	33,945	12,890	15,915	14,020	6,050	6,125	19,120	6,220	9,665	805
Worked in 1999	17,750	6,130	8,400	7,400	2,905	3,310	9,955	2,920	5,035	395
Percent of those 16 years and over	52.3	47.6	52.8	52.8	48.0	54.0	52.1	46.9	52.1	49.1
50 to 52 weeks	13,150	4,720	6,330	5,480	2,225	2,455	7,340	2,230	3,830	330
Percent working all year	74.1	77.0	75.4	74.1	76.6	74.2	73.7	76.4	76.1	83.5
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	16,880	5,800	8,045	7,050	2,755	3,160	9,490	2,780	4,840	340
Percent full-time of those working	95.1	94.6	95.8	95.3	94.8	95.5	95.3	95.2	96.1	86.1
50 to 52 weeks	12,740	4,545	6,155	5,290	2,145	2,375	7,155	2,165	3,745	295
Percent working year-round full-time	37.5	35.3	38.7	37.7	35.5	38.8	37.4	34.8	38.7	36.6

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 9.13 shows that males were more likely to have worked in 1999 than the population as a whole. Also, about 54 percent of American Samoa born males and 62 percent of Western Samoa born males worked at some time during 1999. And, larger percentages of males than females worked year-round doing full-time work.

Table 9.13. Male Labor Force Participation in 1999 by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Labor force Participation in 1999	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Males 16 years and over	17,190	6,265	8,185	7,135	2,910	3,130	9,680	3,085	4,985	375
Worked in 1999	10,280	3,345	5,040	4,370	1,570	2,005	5,665	1,595	2,995	240
Percent of 16 years and over	59.8	53.4	61.6	61.2	54.0	64.1	58.5	51.7	60.1	64.0
50 to 52 weeks	7,785	2,630	3,835	3,240	1,210	1,490	4,345	1,260	2,310	205
Percent working all year	75.7	78.6	76.1	74.1	77.1	74.3	76.7	79.0	77.1	85.4
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	9,840	3,210	4,840	4,195	1,500	1,925	5,420	1,530	2,880	230
Percent full-time of those working	95.7	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.5	96.0	95.7	95.9	96.2	95.8
50 to 52 weeks	7,580	2,555	3,740	3,145	1,175	1,450	4,235	1,220	2,260	200
Percent working year-round full-time	44.1	40.8	45.7	44.1	40.4	46.3	43.8	39.5	45.3	53.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

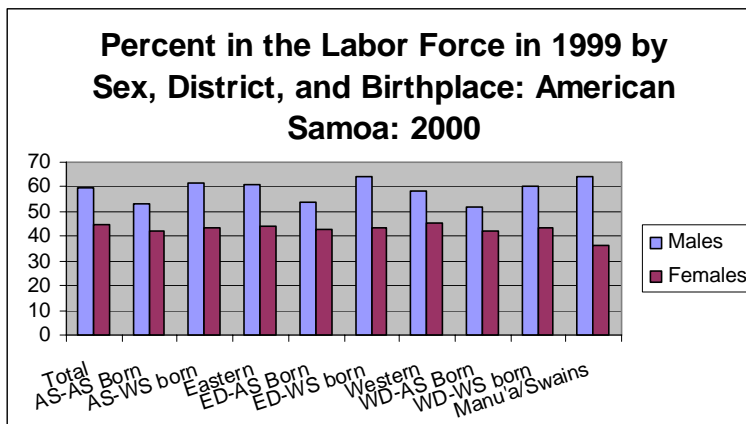


Table 9.14 shows that female labor force participation rates were much lower than the rates for males, as would be expected, since females are somewhat less likely than males not to work all year, and full time, because of family responsibilities.

Table 9.14. Female Labor Force Participation in 1999 by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Labor force Participation in 1999	American Samoa			Eastern District		Western District		Manu'a and Swains		
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total		Asamoa born	Samoa born
Females 16 years and over	16,755	6,625	7,730	6,885	3,140	2,995	9,440	3,135	4,680	430
Worked in 1999	7,470	2,785	3,360	3,030	1,335	1,305	4,290	1,325	2,040	155
Percent of those 16 years and over	44.6	42.0	43.5	44.0	42.5	43.6	45.4	42.3	43.6	36.0
50 to 52 weeks	5,365	2,090	2,495	2,240	1,015	965	2,995	970	1,520	125
Percent working all year	71.8	75.0	74.3	73.9	76.0	73.9	69.8	73.2	74.5	80.6
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7,040	2,590	3,205	2,855	1,255	1,235	4,070	1,250	1,960	110
Percent full-time of those working	94.2	93.0	95.4	94.2	94.0	94.6	94.9	94.3	96.1	71.0
50 to 52 weeks	5,160	1,990	2,415	2,145	970	925	2,920	945	1,485	95
Percent working year-round full-time	30.8	30.0	31.2	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.1	31.7	22.1

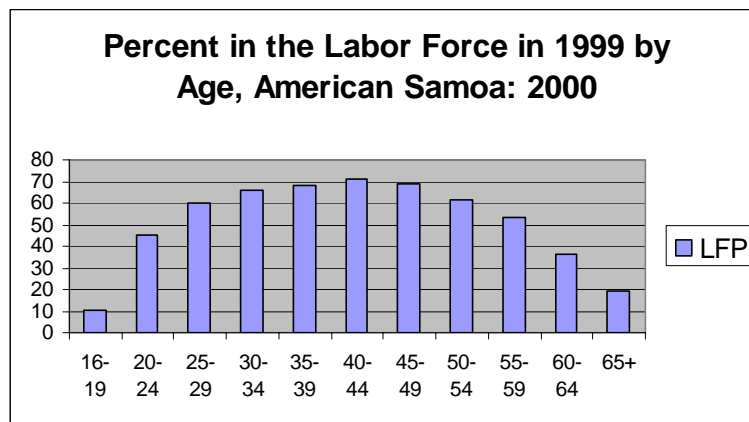
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 9.15 shows increasing labor force participation with age in 1999 to the age group 40 to 44 years, and then decreasing participation for the other years. The other characteristics mirror the total, with curvilinear lines for percent working all year, working full time, and working full-time all year.

Table 9.15. Labor Force Participation in 1999 by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Labor force Participation in 1999	Total	16 to	20 to	25 to	30 to	35 to	40 to	45 to	50 to	55 to	60 to	65
		19	24	29	34	39	44	49	54	59	64	ys and over
Population 16 years and over	33,945	4,090	4,475	4,355	4,350	4,060	3,300	2,660	2,075	1,475	1,205	1,900
Worked in 1999	17,750	415	2,025	2,620	2,870	2,775	2,350	1,825	1,275	785	435	370
Percent of those 16 years and over	52.3	10.1	45.3	60.2	66.0	68.3	71.2	68.6	61.4	53.2	36.1	19.5
50 to 52 weeks	13,150	220	1,360	1,880	2,115	2,100	1,820	1,435	1,025	605	320	280
Percent working all year	74.1	53.0	67.2	71.8	73.7	75.7	77.4	78.6	80.4	77.1	73.6	75.7
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	16,880	350	1,930	2,525	2,775	2,685	2,275	1,750	1,225	740	390	240
Percent full-time of those working	95.1	84.3	95.3	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.8	95.9	96.1	94.3	89.7	64.9
50 to 52 weeks	12,740	200	1,325	1,850	2,075	2,065	1,780	1,395	995	580	290	185
Percent working year-round full-time	37.5	4.9	29.6	42.5	47.7	50.9	53.9	52.4	48.0	39.3	24.1	9.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



CLASS OF WORKER

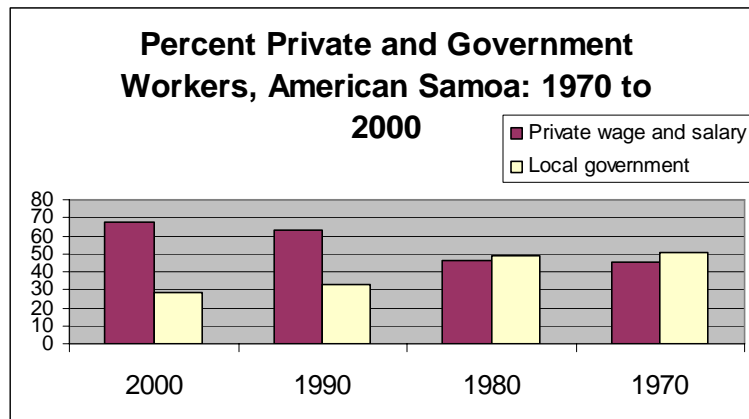
The class of worker data classified those working in 6 major categories of activities (Table 9.16): private wage and salary, federal government, local government, self-employed, and unpaid family subsistence workers. In 2000, the local government employed about 28 percent of all employed persons, down from 48.5 percent as recently

as 1980. On the other hand, private wage and salary was at 68 percent, way up from the 46 percent in the private sector in 1980. The private/public sector shift occurred between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, when the private sector increased enormously, while the public sector decreased from about half in 1970 to little more than 1/4th in 2000.

Table 9.16. Class of Worker by Sex, American Samoa: 1970 to 2000

Class of Worker	Numbers				Percent			
	2000	1990	1980	1970	2000	1990	1980	1970
Employed, 16+ years	16,715	13,461	8,106	5,087	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary	11,345	8,540	3,728	2,302	67.9	63.4	46.0	45.3
Federal government	255	215	223	99	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.9
Local government	4,745	4,386	3,934	2,561	28.4	32.6	48.5	50.3
Self-employed	335	292	195	107	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1
Unpaid family workers	35	28	14	18	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Subsistence		...	12	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Employed, 16+ years	9,800	7,901	4,923	3,233	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary	6,780	4,855	2,091	1,274	69.2	61.4	42.5	39.4
Federal government	150	154	164	80	1.5	1.9	3.3	2.5
Local government	2,595	2,655	2,511	1,788	26.5	33.6	51.0	55.3
Self-employed	255	228	145	86	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7
Unpaid family workers	20	9	6	12	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Subsistence	0	...	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Employed, 16+ years	6,915	5,560	3,183	1,854	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary	4,565	3,685	1,637	1,028	66.0	66.3	51.4	55.4
Federal government	105	61	59	19	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.0
Local government	2,150	1,731	1,423	773	31.1	31.1	44.7	41.7
Self-employed	80	64	50	21	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1
Unpaid family workers	15	19	8	13	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7
Subsistence		...	6	0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 CPH-6-AS, table 16, 1980 PC80-1-C/D56, table 23, and 1970 PC(1)-A56, table 15.



Local Government male workers showed a much steeper decrease from 1970 to 2000, from 55 percent to 27 percent, while females decreased from 42 percent to 31 percent during the period. At the same time private sector males increased from 39 to 69 percent, while private sector females increased from 55 to 66 percent.

Table 9.17 shows the distribution of class of workers for the Districts and counties. A discussion of the District distributions appears below. Note that these designations are for where the person was living, and not where they were working.

Table 9.17. Class of Worker for Districts and Counties, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Private wage and salary workers	Employees in own incorpor- ated business	Government workers	Self-employed in own not incor- porated business	Unpaid family workers
DISTRICTS						
American Samoa	16,718	11,346	228	5,002	336	34
Eastern District	6,980	4,666	86	2,171	122	21
Manu'a District	353	74	-	274	5	-
Swains Island	6	3	-	3	-	-
Western District	9,379	6,603	142	2,554	209	13
COUNTIES						
Ituau	1,253	804	22	417	24	8
Ma'oputasi	3,824	2,782	54	944	86	12
Sa'ole	469	220	1	246	3	-
Sua	840	518	6	313	8	1
Vaifanua	594	342	3	251	1	-
Faleasao	30	5	-	25	-	-
Fitiuta	98	22	-	74	2	-
Ofu	62	11	-	49	2	-
Olosega	57	4	-	53	-	-
Ta'u	106	32	-	73	1	-
Swains Island	6	3	-	3	-	-
Lealataua	1,616	1,029	7	549	34	4
Leasina	462	327	1	134	1	-
Tualatai	800	507	13	282	9	2
Tualauta	6,501	4,740	121	1,589	165	7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Being Government Workers, Tutuila: 2000

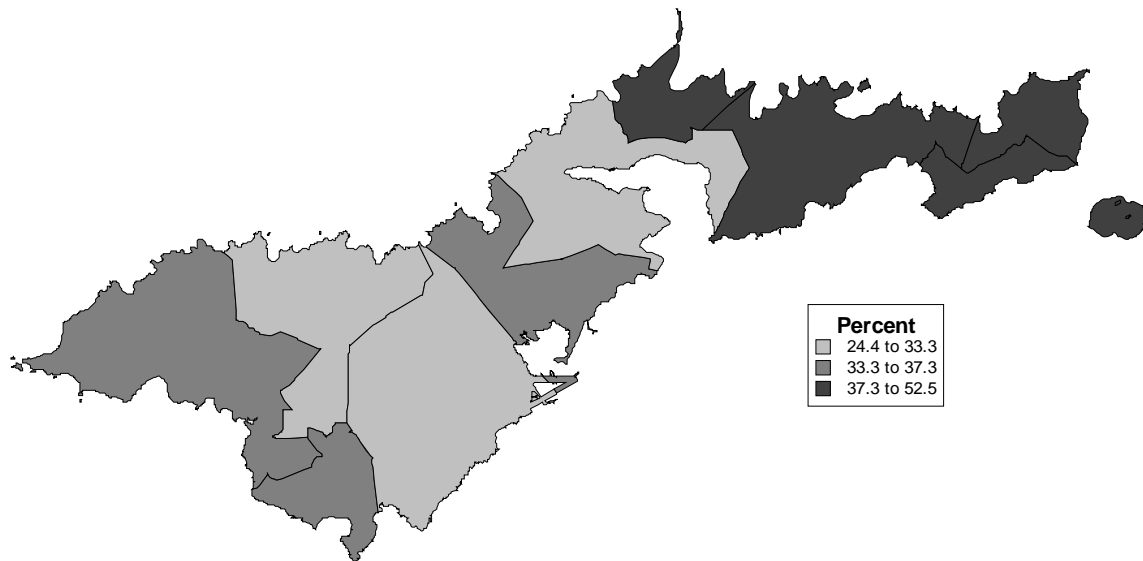


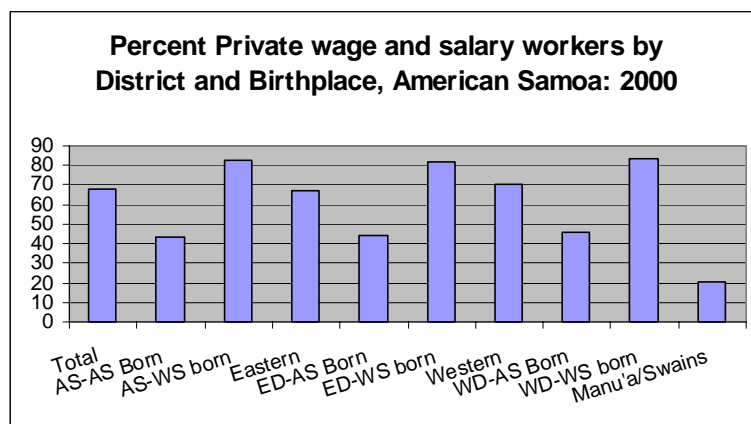
Table 9.18 shows the distribution of class of worker by District and birthplace. About 68 percent of all workers were wage and salary workers in 2000, that is about 2 out of every 3 workers. Only about 44 percent of the American Samoa born workers were in this category, compared to about 82 percent of the

Western Samoa born workers. A smaller percentage of private sector workers was found in Eastern District, a larger percent of workers in Western District were private sector.

Table 9.18. Class of Worker by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Class of Worker	American Samoa		Eastern District		Western District		Manu'a and Swains			
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born				
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,720	5,670	7,975	6,980	2,700	3,150	9,380	2,690	4,780	360
Private wage and salary workers	11,345	2,480	6,575	4,665	1,195	2,585	6,605	1,235	3,980	75
Percent	67.9	43.7	82.4	66.8	44.3	82.1	70.4	45.9	83.3	20.8
Local government workers	4,745	2,940	1,200	2,055	1,380	495	2,420	1,340	670	270
Federal government workers	255	150	40	115	80	15	130	65	25	4
Self-employed workers										
in own not incorporated business	335	85	145	120	40	50	210	45	100	4
Unpaid family workers	35	15	10	20	10	4	15	4	4	0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing



Males were very slightly more likely to be private sector workers than females (tables 9.19 and 9.20 below). The percentages for American Samoa born and Western Samoa born were also similar to the whole of American Samoa workers.

Table 9.19. Class of Worker by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Class of Worker	American Samoa		Eastern District		Western District		Manu'a and Swains			
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born				
Employed civilian males 16+ years	9,805	3,110	4,885	4,145	1,455	1,930	5,430	1,485	2,920	230
Private wage and salary workers	6,780	1,380	4,000	2,855	650	1,570	3,870	695	2,425	55
Percent	69.1	44.4	81.9	68.9	44.7	81.3	71.3	46.8	83	23.9
Local government workers	2,595	1,580	730	1,110	720	310	1,320	730	395	165
Federal government workers	150	90	20	80	55	11	65	30	10	0
Self-employed workers										
in own not incorporated business	255	50	120	85	25	40	165	25	85	0
Unpaid family workers	20	5	6	10	6	0	11	0	0	0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 9.20 shows the distribution of class of worker by District and birthplace for females. About 66 percent of all female workers were wage and salary workers in 2000, as noted. Only about 43 percent of the American Samoa born female workers were in this category, compared to about 83 percent of the Western Samoa born workers. A smaller percentage of private sector workers was found in Eastern District (a larger percent were government workers), a larger percent – more than 69 percent – of workers in Western District were private sector.

Table 9.20. Class of Worker by District of Residence and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Class of Worker	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Employed civilian females 16+ years	6,915	2,560	3,090	2,835	1,245	1,220	3,950	1,205	1,860	130
Private wage and salary workers	4,565	1,100	2,575	1,810	545	1,015	2,735	540	1,555	20
Percent	66	43	83.3	63.8	43.8	83.2	69.2	44.8	83.6	15.4
Local government workers	2,150	1,360	470	945	660	185	1,100	610	275	105
Federal government workers	105	60	20	35	25	4	65	35	15	4
Self-employed workers										
in own not incorporated business	80	35	25	35	15	10	45	20	15	4
Unpaid family workers	15	10	4	10	4	4	4	4	4	0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 9.21 shows the distribution of government and other workers by birthplace. A direct relationship existed between age and percent in government worker – the older the female worker, the more likely to be doing government work. Since more than half all American Samoa born workers were government workers, values were also high for each age group as well.

Table 9.21. Class of Worker by Birthplace and Age, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Employed Civilians				American Samoa Born				Western Samoa Born			
	Gov't Worker			Other worker	Gov't Worker			Other worker	Gov't Worker			Other worker
	Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent	
Employed Civilians 16+ years	16,720	5,000	29.9	11,715	5,670	3,095	54.6	2,580	7,975	1,240	15.5	6,735
16 to 19 years	445	55	12.4	390	220	40	18.2	180	145	4	2.8	140
20 to 24 years	2,035	375	18.4	1,660	775	250	32.3	525	825	45	5.5	780
25 to 29 years	2,505	570	22.8	1,935	830	385	46.4	450	1,230	90	7.3	1,140
30 to 34 years	2,725	630	23.1	2,095	805	425	52.8	380	1,455	115	7.9	1,340
35 to 39 years	2,610	700	26.8	1,910	700	385	55	315	1,430	195	13.6	1,235
40 to 44 years	2,175	695	32	1,480	620	385	62.1	230	1,175	220	18.7	955
45 to 49 years	1,690	665	39.3	1,025	610	425	69.7	185	760	175	23	585
50 to 54 years	1,180	555	47	625	495	345	69.7	155	480	165	34.4	315
55 to 59 years	690	330	47.8	355	280	195	69.6	85	255	100	39.2	155
60 to 64 years	335	200	59.7	135	160	125	78.1	35	110	55	50	55
65 to 69 years	185	110	59.5	75	90	65	72.2	25	60	35	58.3	25
70 to 74 years	95	75	78.9	25	55	45	81.8	10	35	25	71.4	10
75 years and over	55	40	72.7	15	35	25	71.4	4	15	10	66.7	4
Median age (years)	36.2	41.1		34.4	36.4	40.8		31.9	36.2	43.8		34.9

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

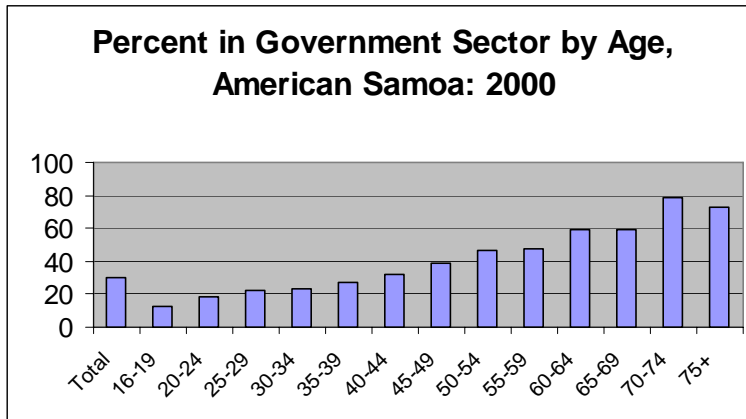


Table 9.22 shows the distribution of male workers by birthplace and age. The results are similar to the whole population, although males, in general, were less likely than females, as noted below, to be working for the government.

Table 9.22. Class of Worker by Birthplace and Age for Males, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Employed Civilians				American Samoa Born				Western Samoa Born			
	Gov't Worker			Other worker	Gov't Worker			Other worker	Gov't Worker			Other worker
	Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent	
Employed Males 16+ years	9,805	2,745	28	7,055	3,110	1,675	53.9	1,440	4,885	755	15.5	4,135
16 to 19 years	265	30	11.3	240	135	25	18.5	110	80	0	0	80
20 to 24 years	1,200	210	17.5	990	460	150	32.6	310	485	20	4.1	465
25 to 29 years	1,470	280	19	1,190	465	200	43	270	785	45	5.7	745
30 to 34 years	1,575	320	20.3	1,255	420	220	52.4	200	925	70	7.6	855
35 to 39 years	1,475	355	24.1	1,120	335	180	53.7	155	860	115	13.4	745
40 to 44 years	1,210	360	29.8	850	290	170	58.6	115	685	140	20.4	545
45 to 49 years	975	365	37.4	610	330	235	71.2	95	450	100	22.2	350
50 to 54 years	720	335	46.5	385	285	205	71.9	85	300	110	36.7	190
55 to 59 years	480	230	47.9	245	195	140	71.8	50	175	70	40	105
60 to 64 years	230	135	58.7	95	100	80	80	20	75	35	46.7	40
65 to 69 years	125	65	52	60	55	35	63.6	21	40	20	50	21
70 to 74 years	50	40	80	15	25	20	80	6	20	15	75	6
75 years and over	30	20	66.7	11	20	10	50	0	11	6	54.5	0

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 9.23 shows the distribution of government and other workers by birthplace for females. Basically, a direct relationship existed between age and percent in government worker – the older the female worker, the more likely to be doing government work. Since more than half all American Samoa born female workers worked in government, it is not surprising the values were also high for each age group as well; since many fewer Western Samoa born were government workers, that, too, is reflected in the age groups.

Table 9.23. Class of Worker by Birthplace and Age for Females, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Employed Civilians				American Samoa Born				Western Samoa Born			
	Gov't Worker			Other worker	Gov't Worker			Other worker	Gov't Worker			Other worker
	Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent		Total	Number	Percent	
Employed Females 16+ years	6,915	2,255	32.6	4,660	2,560	1,420	55.5	1,140	3,090	485	15.7	2,600
16 to 19 years	180	25	13.9	150	85	15	17.6	70	65	4	6.2	60
20 to 24 years	835	165	19.8	670	315	100	31.7	215	340	25	7.4	315
25 to 29 years	1,035	290	28	745	365	185	50.7	180	445	45	10.1	395
30 to 34 years	1,150	310	27	840	385	205	53.2	180	530	45	8.5	485
35 to 39 years	1,135	345	30.4	790	365	205	56.2	160	570	80	14	490
40 to 44 years	965	335	34.7	630	330	215	65.2	115	490	80	16.3	410
45 to 49 years	715	300	42	415	280	190	67.9	90	310	75	24.2	235
50 to 54 years	460	220	47.8	240	210	140	66.7	70	180	55	30.6	125
55 to 59 years	210	100	47.6	110	85	55	64.7	35	80	30	37.5	50
60 to 64 years	105	65	61.9	40	60	45	75	15	35	20	57.1	15
65 to 69 years	60	45	75	15	35	30	85.7	4	20	15	75	4
70 to 74 years	45	35	77.8	10	30	25	83.3	4	15	10	66.7	4
75 years and over	25	20	80	4	15	15	100	4	4	4	100	4
Median age (years)	36.2	39.8		34.5	36.7	40		32.9	36.6	42.6		35.5

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

JOURNEY TO WORK

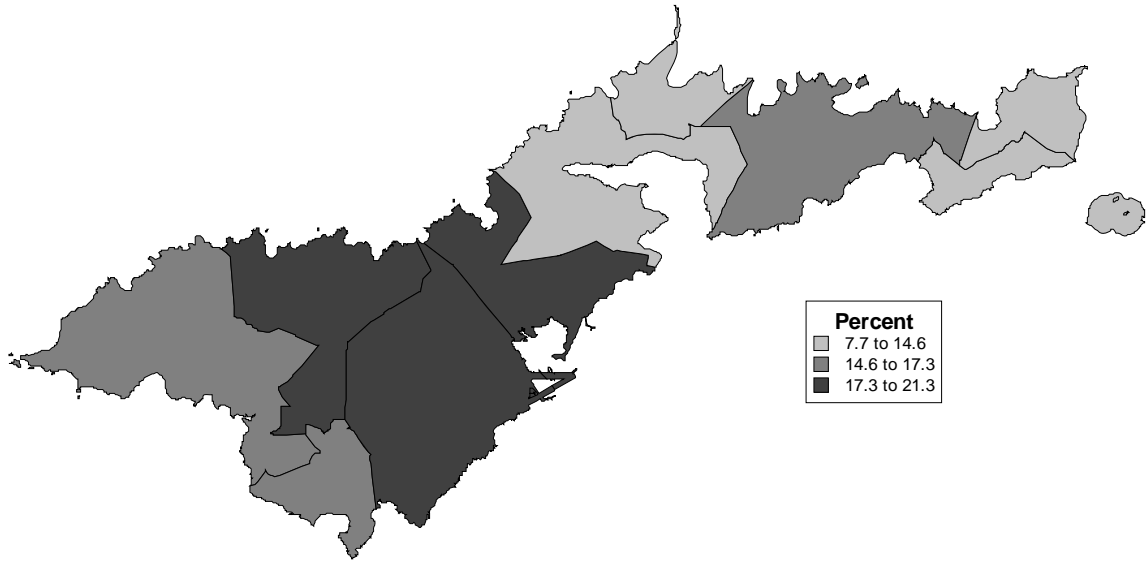
The 2000 census asked several questions about commuting. The largest numbers of commuters either carpooled or went by public transportation – public (*aiga*) bus, taxi, or boat. While it took about 26 minutes to get to work in American Samoa in 2000, it took longer in Western District (29 minutes) than in Eastern District (22 minutes).

Table 9.24. Journey to Work for District and County, American Samoa: 2000

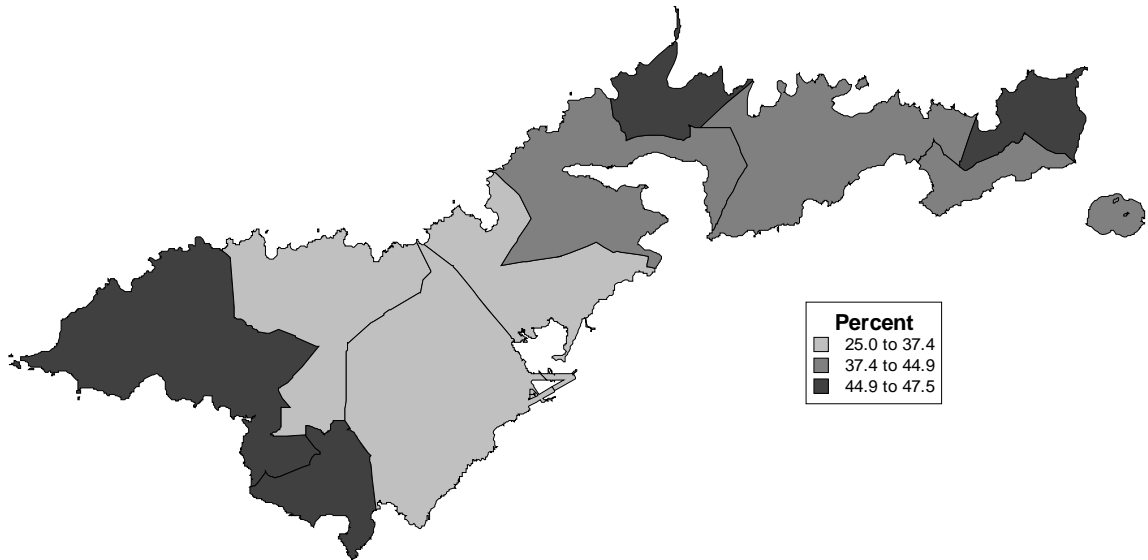
District County	Workers 16 years and over	Car, truck, or van		Public Transport Total	Public van/bus	Boat, Taxi, Cycle	Walked	Other means	Worked at home	Mean travel time to work (minutes)
		Drove alone	Car- pooled							
DISTRICTS										
American Samoa	16,642	2,578	5,793	6,053	5,834	238	1,518	157	524	26.2
Eastern District	6,936	958	2,259	2,697	2,515	190	683	86	245	22.5
Manu'a District	349	22	154	23	23	0	142	1	7	17.3
Swains Island	6	1	5	-	-	0	-	-	-	23.3
Western District	9,351	1,597	3,375	3,333	3,296	48	693	70	272	29.4
COUNTIES										
Ituau	1,250	248	524	322	312	13	89	11	53	21.5
Ma'oputasi	3,790	481	1,056	1,587	1,416	173	439	72	153	17.4
Sa'ole	467	61	136	198	198	1	52	-	19	36.9
Sua	835	122	342	322	322	2	32	2	13	29.6
Vaifanua	594	46	201	268	267	1	71	1	7	34.6
Faleasao	30	4	11	3	3	0	12	-	-	8.7
Fitiuta	98	3	35	14	14	0	42	-	4	16.5
Ofu	61	5	39	1	1	0	15	-	1	17.9
Olosega	57	1	18	1	1	0	36	-	1	20.9
Ta'u	103	9	51	4	4	0	37	1	1	18.3
Swains Island	6	1	5	-	-	0	-	-	-	23.3
Lealataua	1,606	242	479	732	732	1	91	12	49	36.8
Leasina	460	98	157	166	165	1	28	3	8	32.7
Tualatai	796	137	235	379	378	2	20	3	21	32.2
Tualauta	6,489	1,120	2,504	2,056	2,021	44	554	52	194	26.9

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

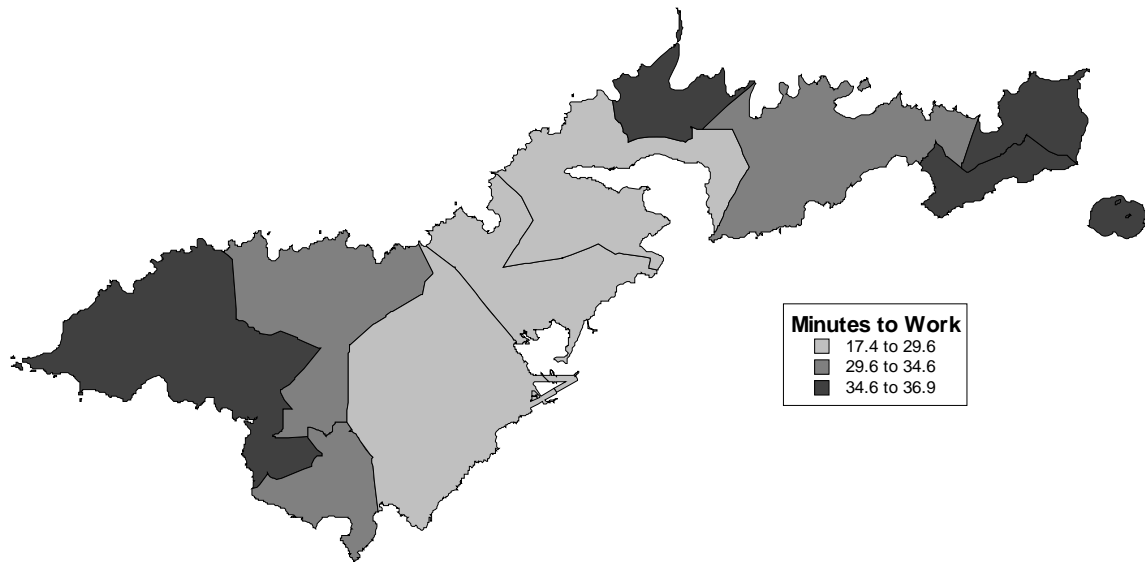
Percent Driving Alone to Work, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Going to Work by Public Van or Bus, Tutuila: 2000



Time to Work in Minutes, Tutuila: 2000



The labor market in American Samoa underwent tremendous changes in the last part of the 20th century. The changes in the age-sex distribution were affected by continuous migration in and out of the territory. The search for economic self-sufficiency and exposure to modern technology has affected the traditional way of thinking about labor networking system in culturally specific societies. Clearly from these data, there was already and significant change in the role of women in economic activities, with higher labor force participation rates in 1980 than earlier. Subsistence activities (agriculture, fishing etc.) as they were known 40 or 50 years ago are not longer the backbone of the economy.

As the territory develops economically, more and more educated people look for paid jobs, leaving subsistence activities as leisure activities. However, as long as the Samoan people maintain their family oriented unity and communal land system, there will always be some sense of subsistence activity. However, these types of subsistence activities will be quite difficult to measure and perhaps be meaningless in census taking. In general, subsistence is an activity done by almost everybody in the extended family system as long as they are entitled to work on the land. Subsistence activities are done by kids in school, those with paid jobs, and those who stay home and take care of the family.

As we are preparing for the next census, we should look ahead to some of the expected changes in the labor market in the territory. One of these changes is expected to occur in the classification of workers, where those in private wage/salary jobs will continue to increase significantly compared to those in government jobs. The growth of the private sector has been significant, partly due to changes in government policies about privatization.

Chapter 10

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Industry and occupation data show they type of paid work people do. Unpaid work – whether subsistence activities or working on a family farm or in a family business – was covered in chapter 9 on labor force participation. Industry gives information about the employer, whether Department of Education or Van Camp’s tuna cannery. Occupation gives the type of work being done, like doctor or lawyer or machine operator. As noted in the definitions section in the appendices, the categories for occupation and industry have changed over time, so regroupings have been made using guidelines provided by the Census Bureau for the trends shown here.

INDUSTRY

Table 10.1 shows change in industry categories over time, from 1980 through 2000. The category “public administration” is often a proxy for government work (even though other government employees in appear in the other categories). So, it is significant that the percentage in public administration decreased from 20 percent to 9 percent during the two decades. The percentage in manufacturing increased from 24 percent to 35 percent, while the percentage in education and health decreased somewhat, from 22 percent of the work force in 1980 to 17 percent in 2000.

Table 10.1. Industry, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Industry	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	16,718	100.0	13,785	100.0	13,461	100.0	8,106	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	517	3.1	333	2.4	332	2.5	101	1.2
Construction	1,066	6.4	645	4.7	1,183	8.8	619	7.6
Manufacturing	5,900	35.3	4,295	31.2	4,556	33.8	1,905	23.5
Wholesale trade	361	2.2	281	2.0	255	1.9	153	1.9
Retail trade	1,429	8.5	1,404	10.2	1,459	10.8	778	9.6
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,036	6.2	848	6.2	1,003	7.5	704	8.7
Information	323	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	NA
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	311	1.9	187	1.4	177	1.3	106	1.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and Waste management services	239	1.4	395	2.9	512	3.8	106	1.3
Educational, health, and social services	2,856	17.1	2,943	21.3	2,449	18.2	1,752	21.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	624	3.7	88	0.6	112	0.8	268	3.3
Other services (except public administration)	506	3.0	--	--	418	3.1	--	NA
Public administration	1,550	9.3	2,366	17.2	1,423	10.6	1,602	19.8

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

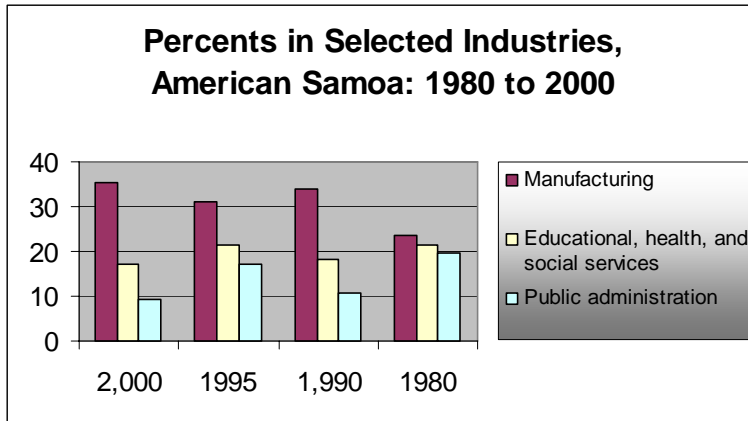


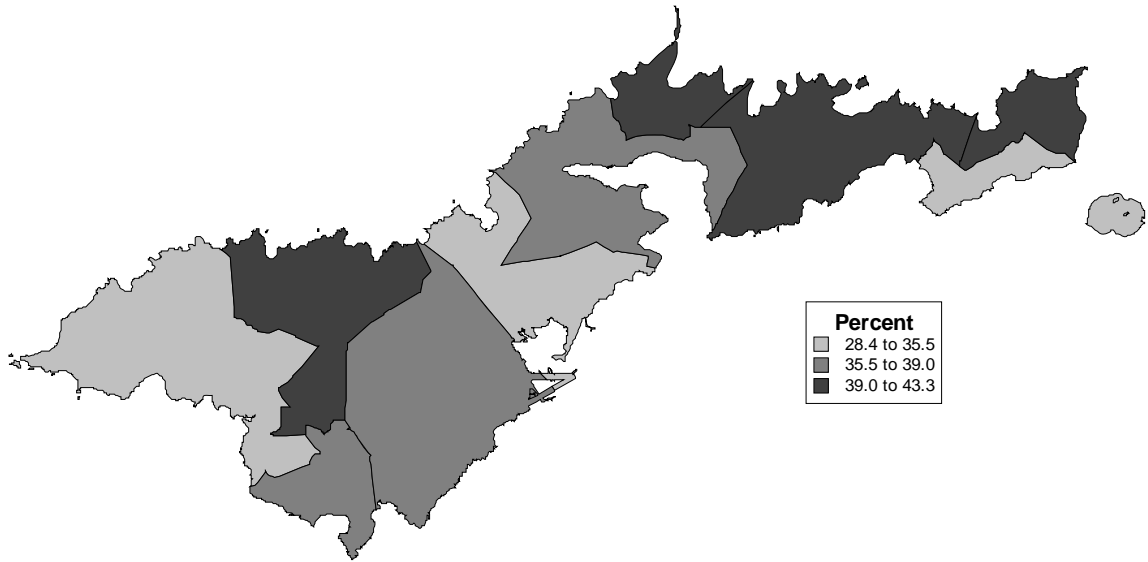
Table 10.2 shows data from the 2000 Census by District and Birthplace. Almost 8,000 Western Samoan born worked in American Samoa, compared to about 5,700 American Samoa born workers. Workers in manufacturing were about 4 times more likely to be born in Western than American Samoa. But, about twice as many American Samoa born worked in Education, health, and social services than Western Samoa born.

Table 10.2. Industry by District and Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

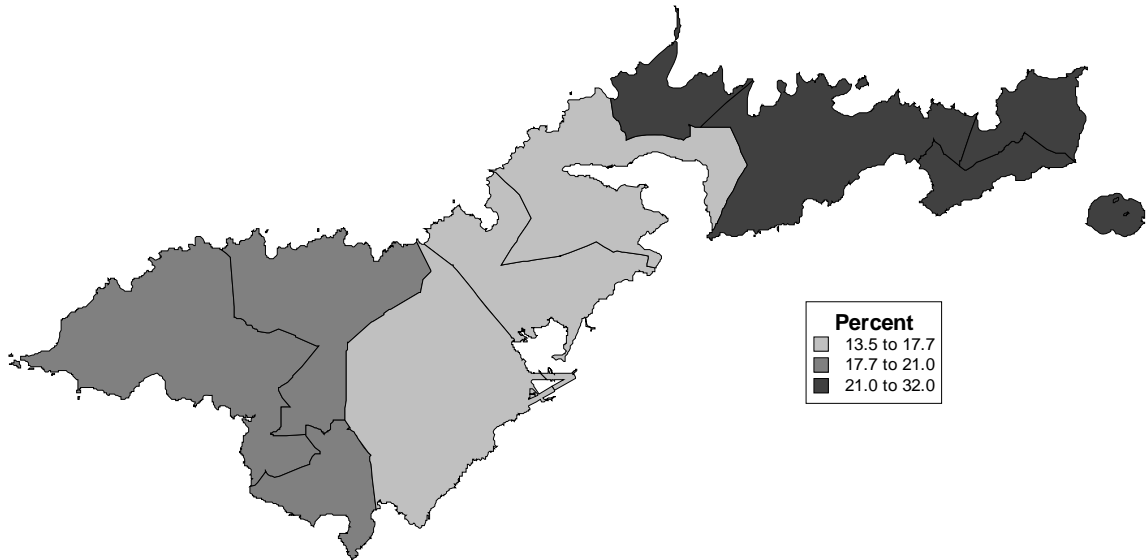
Place of Birth and District	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a
	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born	Total	ASamoa born	Samoa born	
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,720	5,670	7,975	6,980	2,700	3,150	9,380	2,690	4,780	360
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	515	80	110	345	40	40	155	30	70	15
Construction	1,065	290	550	310	95	165	670	140	370	85
Manufacturing	5,900	1,080	4,140	2,560	555	1,810	3,335	525	2,330	4
Wholesale trade	360	105	170	135	50	60	225	55	115	4
Retail trade	1,430	345	635	470	145	170	955	200	460	4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,035	415	475	415	185	170	590	200	300	35
Information	325	205	70	160	115	30	155	85	40	4
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	310	155	95	135	80	35	170	65	60	4
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management service	240	65	95	75	25	25	165	35	70	-
Educational, health and social services	2,855	1,610	800	1,210	760	320	1,500	725	465	145
Educational services	1,770	970	510	730	445	205	960	455	300	85
Health care	670	395	160	310	205	65	350	180	95	10
Social assistance	415	245	130	165	110	55	195	90	70	55
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	625	140	325	280	80	125	345	65	200	4
Other services (except public administration).	505	110	215	185	50	80	320	60	135	4
Public administration	1,550	1,070	290	705	515	125	785	505	160	55

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Percent in Manufacturing Industries, Tutuila: 2000



Percent in Health, Education and Social Services, Tutuila: 2000



Percent in Public Administration, Tutuila: 2000

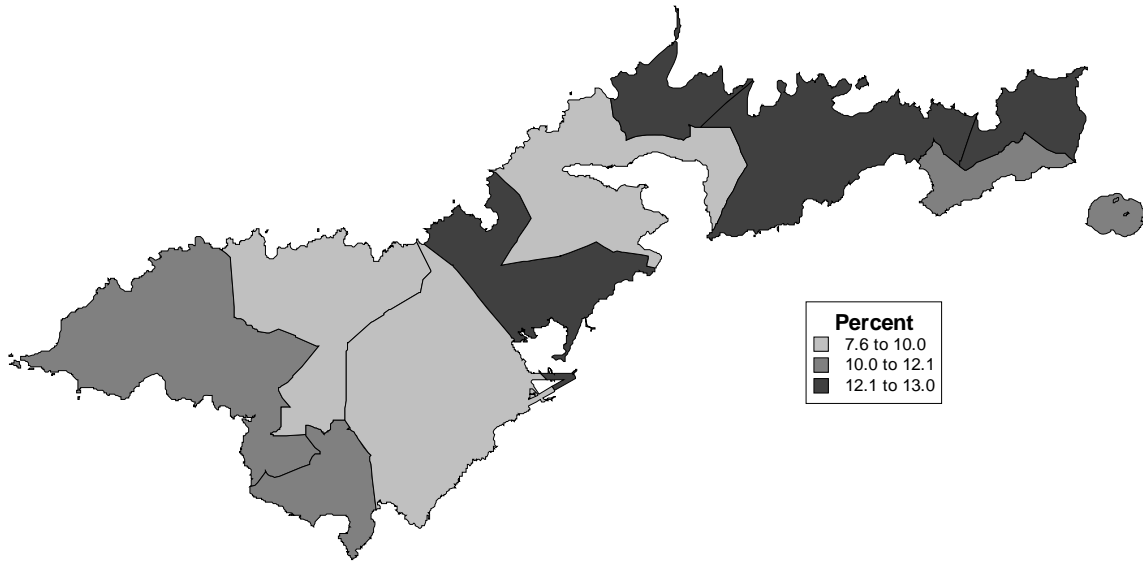


Table 10.3 shows the distribution of industries by age in 2000. For the youngest group – those 16 to 19 – almost half the workers were in manufacturing. Manufacturing was, of course, the largest for all age groups except the very oldest group. Education, health and social services was usually second, with public administration and retail trade following.

Table 10.3. Industry by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Industry	Total	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 yrs & over
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,720	445	2,035	2,505	2,725	2,610	2,175	1,690	1,180	690	335	335
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	515	40	120	70	55	80	60	40	25	15	4	4
Construction	1,065	25	95	140	175	195	160	125	65	55	20	15
Manufacturing	5,900	195	860	1,030	1,110	980	770	455	290	150	45	15
Transportation equipment	50	4	4	4	10	4	10	4	4	4	4	4
Wholesale trade	360	4	60	60	55	60	35	35	25	15	4	4
Retail trade	1,430	60	200	270	270	210	140	125	70	55	20	15
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities.	1,035	10	90	155	185	185	155	100	85	45	15	10
Information	325	4	45	45	50	45	45	35	30	10	4	4
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	310	15	50	45	45	45	45	30	20	10	4	4
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management service	240	4	35	30	35	40	30	25	20	10	4	10
Educational, health and social services	2,855	30	230	365	405	405	390	360	275	150	100	150
Educational services	1,770	10	155	240	260	270	275	230	180	80	45	20
Health care	670	10	60	100	100	90	85	85	70	50	20	4
Social assistance	415	10	15	25	50	45	30	45	20	20	35	120
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	625	20	90	85	100	100	70	65	45	15	15	15

Other services (except public administration)	505	10	45	60	75	80	60	70	35	30	15	20
Public administration	1,550	20	115	155	165	190	200	220	200	125	80	70

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

Table 10.4 shows the distribution of industries in 2000 by sex, and number of males per 100 female workers. Agriculture and fishing and construction were the most “male” oriented occupations, with about 13 male workers for every female worker. Transportation had no female workers at all. On the other hand, more females than males worked in finance and insurance, educational, health, and social services, and arts and entertainment.

Table 10.4. Industry by Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Industry	Numbers			Percents			Males per 100 females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,720	9,805	6,915	100.0	100.0	100.0	141.8
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	515	480	35	3.1	4.9	0.5	1371.4
Construction	1,065	990	75	6.4	10.1	1.1	1320.0
Manufacturing	5,900	3,155	2,745	35.3	32.2	39.7	114.9
Transportation equipment	50	50	0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	360	265	95	2.2	2.7	1.4	278.9
Retail trade	1,430	790	640	8.6	8.1	9.3	123.4
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities.	1,035	885	150	6.2	9.0	2.2	590.0
Information	325	205	120	1.9	2.1	1.7	170.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	310	110	200	1.9	1.1	2.9	55.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management service	240	155	85	1.4	1.6	1.2	182.4
Educational, health and social services	2,855	1,065	1,790	17.1	10.9	25.9	59.5
Educational services	1,770	680	1,090	10.6	6.9	15.8	62.4
Health care	670	270	400	4.0	2.8	5.8	67.5
Social assistance	415	115	300	2.5	1.2	4.3	38.3
Arts, entertainment, recreation, Accommodation and food services	625	285	340	3.7	2.9	4.9	83.8
Other services (except public administration)	505	365	140	3.0	3.7	2.0	260.7
Public administration	1,550	1,050	500	9.3	10.7	7.2	210.0

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing

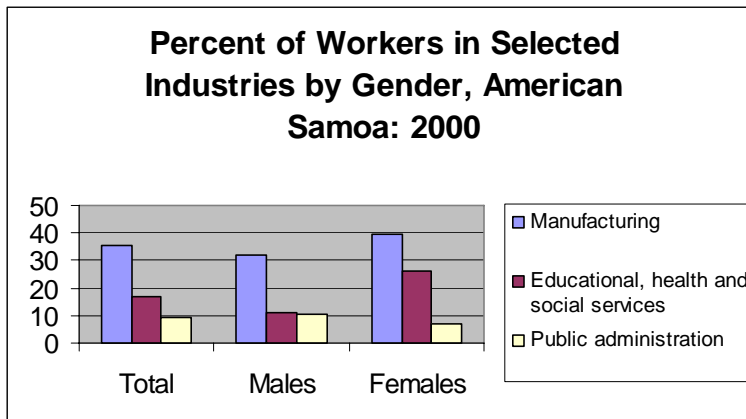
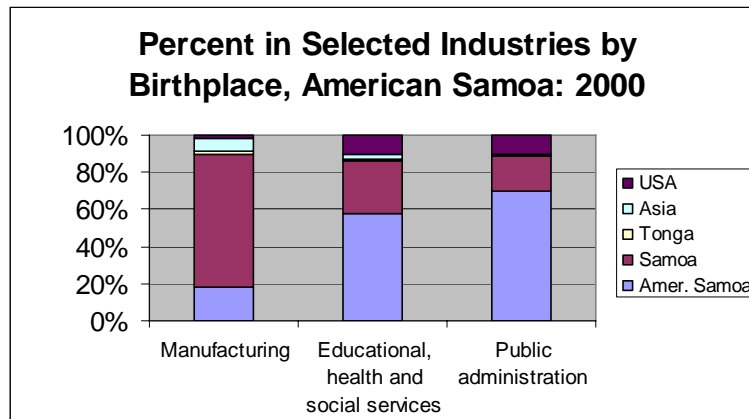


Table 10.5 shows percentage distributions for industries by birthplace. More than half of the workers born in Western Samoa were working in manufacturing, as noted before. About 10 percent of the Western Samoa born workers were in education, health or social services, and about 8 percent were in retail trade. The biggest groups for American Samoa were education, health and social services (28 percent), and manufacturing and public administration (each 19 percent). About 1/3rd of the Asians were in manufacturing, and about 1/6th were in retail trade.

Table 10.5. Industry for Selected Birthplaces, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	American	Pacific Islands			United States	Else-where	
		Samoa	Total	Samoa	Tonga			Asia
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,720	5,670	8,775	7,975	525	1,105	1,040	125
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	21.3	2.9	28.0
Construction	6.4	5.1	7.7	6.9	18.1	4.5	3.8	8.0
Manufacturing	35.3	19.0	49.3	51.9	25.7	33.5	10.1	8.0
Wholesale trade	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.1	3.8	1.8	2.9	3.2
Retail trade	8.6	6.1	8.9	8.0	23.8	16.7	9.6	12.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	6.2	7.3	5.8	6.0	2.9	2.3	8.7	3.2
Information	1.9	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	3.8	3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	1.9	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.4	3.4	3.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management service	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.9	0.4	3.8	8.0
Educational, health and social services	17.1	28.4	9.9	10.0	4.8	5.4	28.4	20.0
Educational services	10.6	17.1	6.2	6.4	1.9	3.6	20.2	12.0
Health care	4.0	7.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	5.8	8.0
Social assistance	2.5	4.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	0.4	2.4	0.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	3.7	2.5	4.1	4.1	4.8	6.8	4.8	3.2
Other services (except public administration).	3.0	1.9	3.4	2.7	8.6	5.9	3.4	3.2
Public administration	9.3	18.9	3.5	3.6	0.8	0.4	15.4	3.2

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



Percents the other direction show the distributions of birthplaces for each industry. While American Samoa born make up about 34 percent of all workers, they are only 18 percent of those in manufacturing, compared to Western Samoa born (70 percent

in manufacturing) (Table 10.5a). Western Samoa born make up more than half of those in construction, and somewhat less than half of those in wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and warehousing, and utilities.

Table 10.5a. Industry for Selected Birthplaces, American Samoa: 2000

Place of Birth	Total	Percent	American Samoa	Pacific Islands			Asia	United States	Elsewhere
				Total	Samoa	Tonga			
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,720	100.0	33.9	52.5	47.7	3.1	6.6	6.2	0.7
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	515	100.0	15.5	26.2	21.4	1.9	45.6	5.8	6.8
Construction	1,065	100.0	27.2	63.4	51.6	8.9	4.7	3.8	0.9
Manufacturing	5,900	100.0	18.3	73.4	70.2	2.3	6.3	1.8	0.2
Wholesale trade	360	100.0	29.2	56.9	47.2	5.6	5.6	8.3	1.1
Retail trade	1,430	100.0	24.1	54.9	44.4	8.7	12.9	7.0	1.0
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,035	100.0	40.1	48.8	45.9	1.4	2.4	8.7	0.4
Information	325	100.0	63.1	23.1	21.5	1.2	1.2	12.3	1.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	310	100.0	50.0	35.5	30.6	1.3	1.3	11.3	1.3
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management service	240	100.0	27.1	50.0	39.6	6.3	1.7	16.7	4.2
Educational, health and social services	2,855	100.0	56.4	30.5	28.0	0.9	2.1	10.3	0.9
Educational services	1,770	100.0	54.8	30.5	28.8	0.6	2.3	11.9	0.8
Health care	670	100.0	59.0	28.4	23.9	1.5	2.2	9.0	1.5
Social assistance	415	100.0	59.0	34.9	31.3	2.4	1.0	6.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	625	100.0	22.4	57.6	52.0	4.0	12.0	8.0	0.6
Other services (except public administration).	505	100.0	21.8	58.4	42.6	8.9	12.9	6.9	0.8
Public administration	1,550	100.0	69.0	19.7	18.7	0.3	0.3	10.3	0.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 10.6 shows educational attainment for the various industry groups. About 73 percent of all workers had at least a high school diploma. High school graduates made up more than 90 percent of the those in information, finance, professionals, educational and health services, and public administration. Those in manufacturing were the least educated, with only 58 percent being high school graduates.

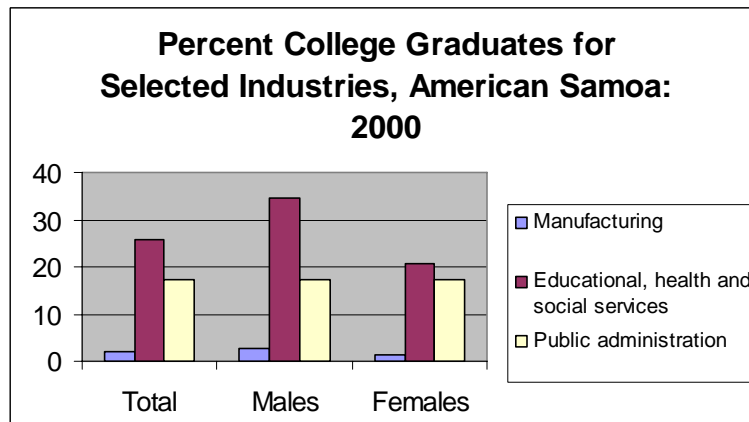
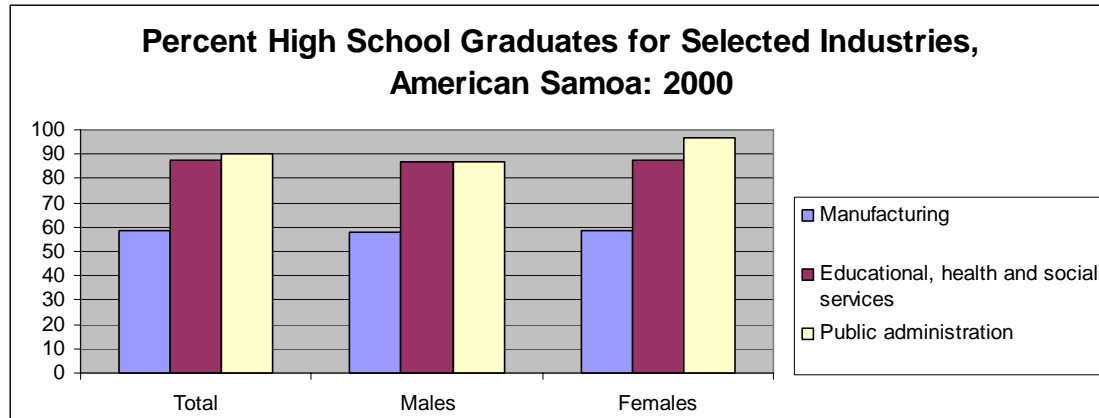
About 10 percent of the workers were college graduates. More than 30 percent of workers in educational services had college degrees, as did 22 percent of those in health services. Only 2 percent of those in manufacturing had college degrees.

Table 10.6. Industry by Educational Attainment, American Samoa: 2000

Industry	Numbers			Percent High School Grads			Percent Bachelor's Degrees		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Employed civilian population 16+ years	14,240	8,340	5,900	73.4	71.4	76.2	10.5	10.9	10.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	355	320	35	71.3	68.2	100.0	9.3	7.8	22.9
Construction	945	880	65	67.6	65.5	95.4	5.7	4.1	27.7
Manufacturing	4,845	2,550	2,295	58.4	58.1	58.7	2.1	2.7	1.4
Wholesale trade	295	225	70	79.0	77.4	84.3	11.2	12.9	5.7
Retail trade	1,170	650	520	78.1	72.4	85.2	6.8	6.4	7.3
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	935	800	135	76.9	73.7	95.6	7.4	5.0	21.5
Information	270	170	100	90.4	91.2	89.0	14.4	11.7	19.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	250	100	150	91.2	83.0	96.7	15.2	23.0	10.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management	205	135	70	77.6	71.2	90.0	19.0	15.5	25.7

service									
Educational, health and social services	2,595	970	1,625	87.3	86.6	87.7	25.8	34.5	20.6
Educational services	1,605	630	975	91.9	89.0	93.8	31.5	38.2	27.2
Health care	600	235	365	92.5	87.2	95.9	22.5	32.0	16.4
Social assistance	390	110	280	60.0	63.6	58.6	7.4	13.5	5.0
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	510	245	265	70.4	66.2	74.3	6.7	9.1	4.5
Other services (except public administration).	450	335	115	74.2	73.4	76.5	12.0	13.7	7.0
Public administration	1,415	955	460	90.1	86.9	96.7	17.3	17.3	17.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



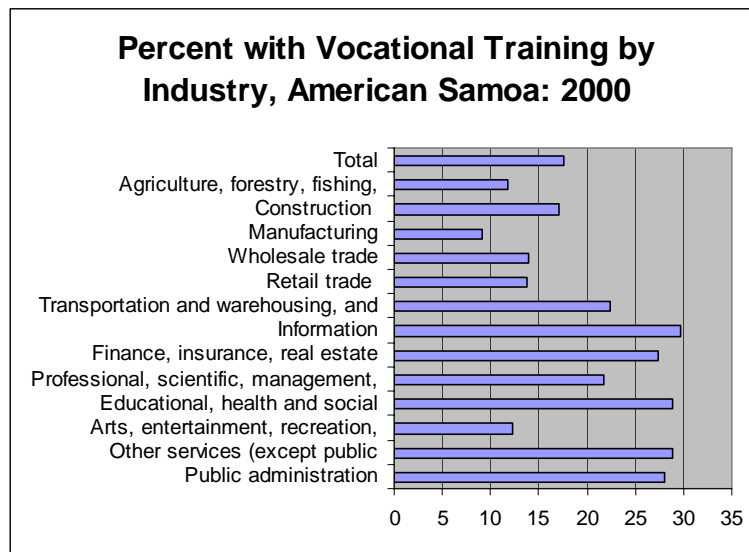
About 18 percent of the workers had completed the requirements for a vocational training course. Workers in information, educational, health, and social services, other services, and public administration all had about the percentage having vocational training – about 3 in every 10 workers. Manufacturing workers were the least likely to have had formal vocational training, at about 9 percent.

Slightly more than half the vocational training was taken in American Samoa, with the highest percentage (63 percent) being for educational, health, and social services workers.

Table 10.7. Industry by Vocational Training, American Samoa: 2000

Industry	Persons 16 to 64 years	Completed requirements					Did not Complete Program
		Total		In American Samoa		Not Amer. Samoa	
		Total	Percent	Number	Percent		
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,385	2,890	17.6	1,560	54.0	1,335	13,490
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	515	60	11.7	30	50.0	25	455
Construction	1,055	180	17.1	85	47.2	95	870
Manufacturing	5,885	540	9.2	280	51.9	260	5,345
Wholesale trade	360	50	13.9	25	50.0	20	310
Retail trade	1,415	195	13.8	85	43.6	110	1,215
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,025	230	22.4	120	52.2	110	800
Information	320	95	29.7	55	57.9	40	225
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	310	85	27.4	40	47.1	50	220
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management service	230	50	21.7	20	40.0	30	180
Educational, health and social services	2,705	780	28.8	490	62.8	290	1,925
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	610	75	12.3	30	40.0	45	535
Other services (except public administration).	485	140	28.9	60	42.9	85	345
Public administration	1,480	415	28.0	240	57.8	175	1,065

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



OCCUPATION

Table 10.8 shows change in the distribution of occupations from 1980 to 2000. The biggest change was in “transportation and material moving occupations”, which increased from 18 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 2000. Construction and production saw the biggest decrease, but some of that could have been movement from that category into the transportation category. Service and sales occupations saw decreases as well.

Table 10.8. Occupation, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Occupation	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	16,718	100.0	13,785	100.0	13,461	100.0	8,106	100.0
Management, professional and related occupations	4,145	24.8	3,032	22.0	2,654	19.7	1,923	23.7
Service occupations	1,822	10.9	1,804	13.1	1,385	10.3	1,040	12.8
Sales and office occupations	2,966	17.7	2,688	19.5	2,567	19.1	1,790	22.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	533	3.2	239	1.7	342	2.5	207	2.6
Construction, extraction, production, & maintenance occupations	1,868	11.2	1,534	11.1	2,028	15.1	1,679	20.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	5,384	32.2	4,488	32.6	4,485	33.3	1,455	17.9

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

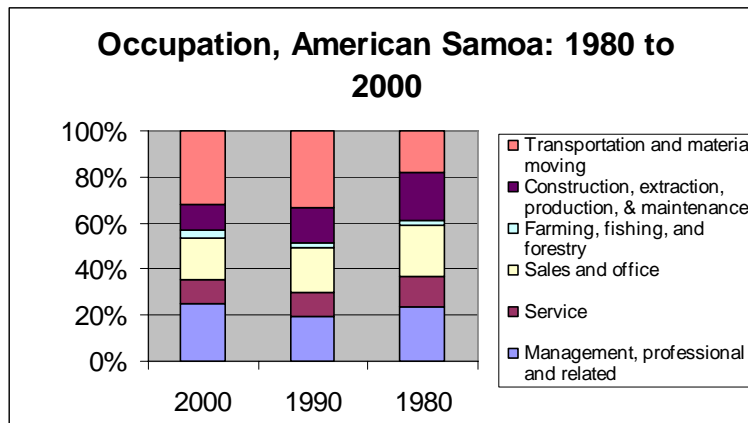


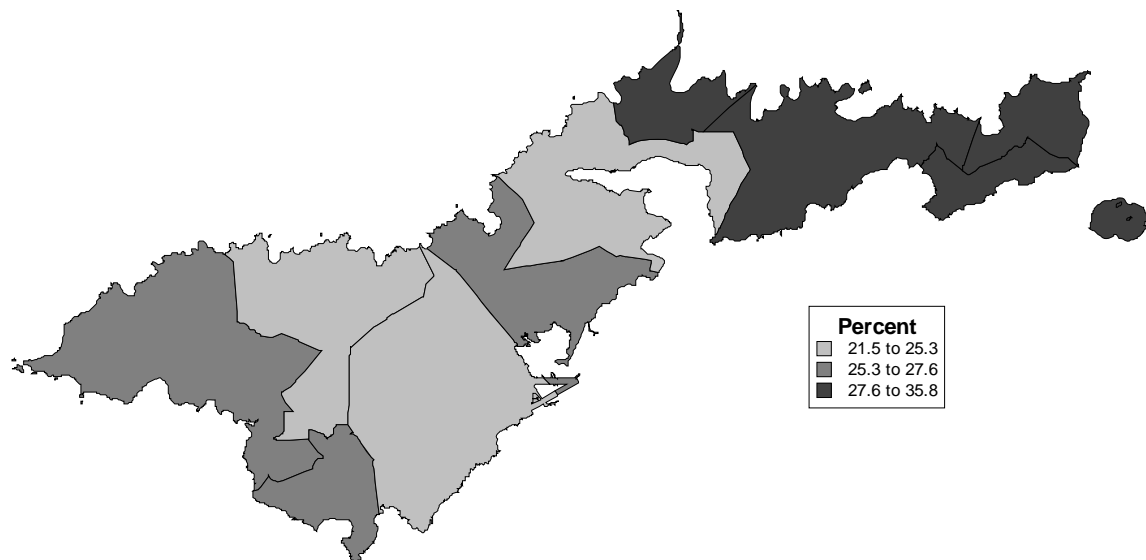
Table 10.9 shows the distribution of major occupation categories for Districts and counties in 2000. Although the distribution for Eastern and Western Districts was similar to all of American Samoa, Western District had a slightly smaller percentage of people in management and professionally related occupations and a slightly greater percentage of those in production and transportation.

Table 10.9. Occupation for District and Counties, American Samoa: 2000

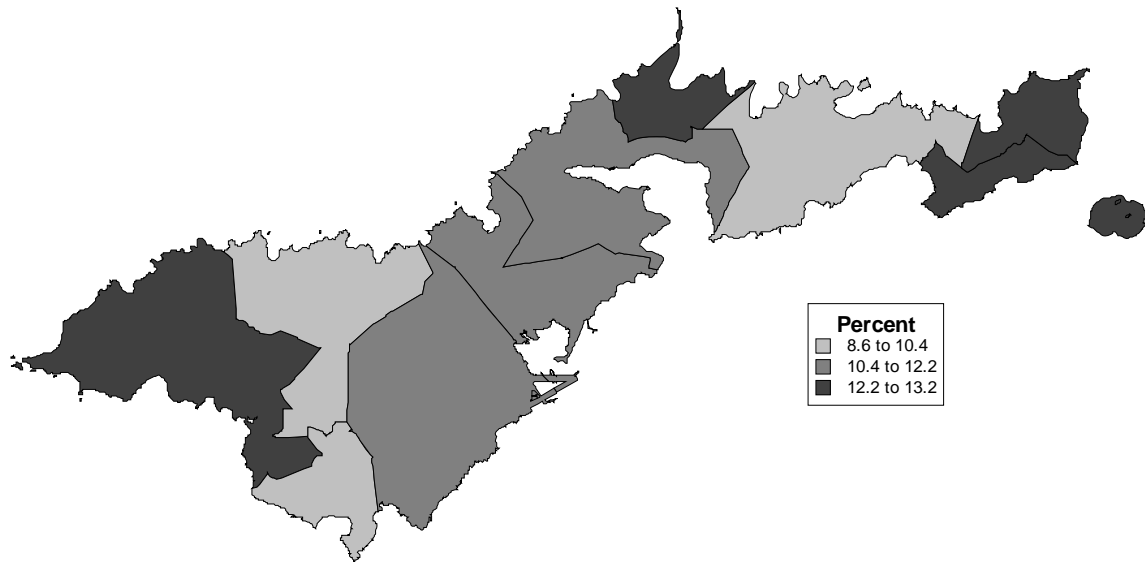
District County	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Percent	Management, Professional, related occup.	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	Construction, extraction, maintenance	Production, transportation, and material moving
DISTRICTS								
American Samoa	16,718	100	24.8	10.9	17.7	3.2	11.2	32.2
Eastern District	6,980	100	25.4	11.1	18	4.8	9.6	31.1
Manu'a District	353	100	41.6	18.1	9.3	2.5	22.1	6.2
Swains Island	6	100	33.3	0	16.7	16.7	33.3	0
Western District	9,379	100	23.7	10.5	17.9	2	11.9	34
COUNTIES								
Ituau	1,253	100	26.9	12	22.3	1.6	9.4	27.9
Ma'oputasi	3,824	100	21.5	10.5	17.8	7.8	9.7	32.6
Sa'ole	469	100	35.8	13.2	12.8	0.4	11.7	26
Sua	840	100	33.2	10	17.6	1.2	9.3	28.7
Vaifanua	594	100	27.6	13.1	14.1	1.2	8.2	35.7
Faleasao	30	100	26.7	30	13.3	3.3	16.7	10
Fitiuta	98	100	34.7	23.5	7.1	3.1	23.5	8.2
Ofu	62	100	46.8	11.3	12.9	4.8	12.9	11.3
Olosega	57	100	61.4	12.3	8.8	1.8	14	1.8
Ta'u	106	100	38.7	17	8.5	0.9	32.1	2.8
Swains Island	6	100	33.3	0	16.7	16.7	33.3	0
Lealataua	1,616	100	27	12.2	16	1.1	12.1	31.6
Leasina	462	100	21.9	8.9	15.8	1.3	11.7	40.5
Tualatai	800	100	25.3	8.6	19.8	1.6	13	31.8
Tualauta	6,501	100	22.8	10.4	18.3	2.3	11.7	34.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent in Professional Occupations, Tutuila: 2000



Percent in Service Occupations, Tutuila: 2000



Females were more likely to be in management and professionally related and sales and office occupations than males, but less likely to be in construction and fishing and farming (Table 10.10). In fact, almost no females were working in construction trades. About the same percentages of males and females were in production.

Table 10.10. Occupation by Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Sex	Employed Civilian Population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, Extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Total	16,720	4,145	1,820	2,965	535	1,870	5,385
Males	9,805	2,050	1,155	1,185	430	1,820	3,165
Females	6,915	2,095	665	1,780	105	50	2,220
Percents:							
Total	100.0	24.8	10.9	17.7	3.2	11.2	32.2
Males	100.0	20.9	11.8	12.1	4.4	18.6	32.3
Females	100.0	30.3	9.6	25.7	1.5	0.7	32.1
Males per 100 females	141.8	97.9	173.7	66.6	409.5	3640.0	142.6

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 10.11 shows the distribution of occupations by age group. Younger people were more likely to be doing farming and fishing, and older people were more likely to be in management, as would be expected.

Table 10.11. Occupation by Age, American Samoa: 2000

Age group	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related Occupations	Service occupations	Sales and Office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Population 16 years and over	16,720	4,145	1,820	2,965	535	1,870	5,385
Percent	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.1	101.3	99.9	100.0
16 to 19 years	2.7	0.8	2.2	3.4	8.4	1.9	3.5
20 to 24 years	12.2	7.7	11.5	14.5	25.2	8.0	14.7
25 to 29 years	15.0	12.4	13.7	16.4	12.1	13.9	17.2
30 to 34 years	16.3	13.0	14.8	18.0	13.1	17.1	18.4
35 to 39 years	15.6	13.6	15.4	14.3	16.8	20.1	16.2
40 to 44 years	13.0	13.5	12.1	13.2	11.2	15.2	12.3
45 to 49 years	10.1	13.5	11.5	9.4	6.5	10.2	7.7
50 to 54 years	7.1	10.6	8.2	5.7	3.7	6.7	5.2
55 to 59 years	4.1	6.3	4.9	2.9	1.9	4.3	3.1
60 to 64 years	2.0	3.7	3.0	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.0
65 to 69 years	1.1	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
70 to 74 years	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
75 years and over	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1

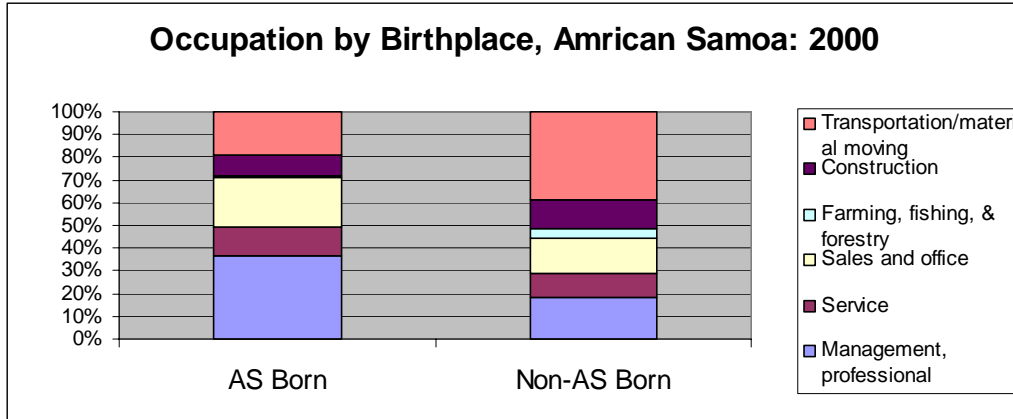
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Table 10.12 shows the percentage of American Samoa and Western Samoa born in various occupations in 2000. American Samoa born were much more likely to be in management, professional and related occupations than Western Samoa born, while Western Samoa born were much more likely to be in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

Table 10.12 Occupation by Birthplace, American Samoa: 2000

Sex	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Total	16,720	4,145	1,820	2,965	535	1,870	5,385
American Samoa born	5,670	2,095	685	1,245	50	495	1,095
Non-American Samoa born	11,050	2,050	1,135	1,720	485	1,375	4,290
Percents:							
Total	100.0	24.8	10.9	17.7	3.2	11.2	32.2
American Samoa born	100.0	36.9	12.1	22.0	0.9	8.7	19.3
Non-American Samoa born	100.0	18.6	10.3	15.6	4.4	12.4	38.8
Percent American Samoa born	33.9	50.5	37.6	42.0	9.3	26.5	20.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

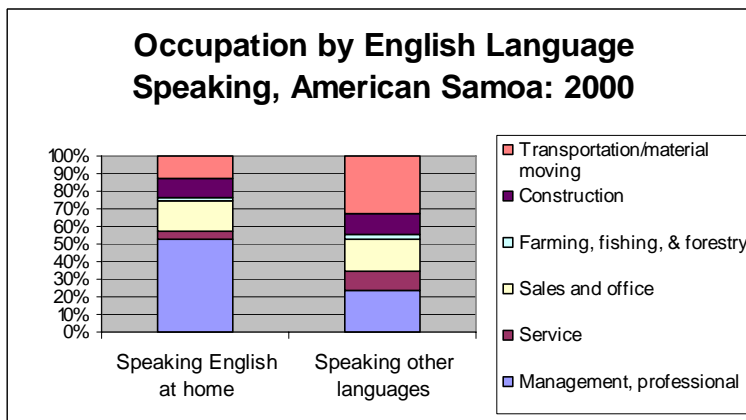


While about 3.5 percent of the working age population spoke English at home, about 7.4 percent of those in management, professional and related occupations spoke English at home (Table 10.13). More than half of all English speakers were in management and professional occupations, while about 1/3rd of those speaking other languages were doing production, transportation and material moving occupations.

Table 10.13. Occupation by English Language Speakers, American Samoa: 2000

Sex	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Total	16,720	4,145	1,820	2,965	535	1,870	5,385
Speaking English at home	580	305	25	100	15	60	75
Speaking other languages	16,135	3,840	1,795	2,865	520	1,810	5,310
Percents:							
Total	100.0	24.8	10.9	17.7	3.2	11.2	32.2
Speaking English at home	100.0	52.6	4.3	17.2	2.6	10.3	12.9
Speaking other languages	100.0	23.8	11.1	17.8	3.2	11.2	32.9
Percent speaking English	3.5	7.4	1.4	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



Samoaian speakers were more evenly divided across the occupations (Table 10.14). About 1/3rd of the Samoan speaking workers were doing production occupations, and

another 1/4th were in management and professional occupations. For speakers of other languages, about 1/4th each were in management and another 1/4th were in production occupations.

Table 10.14. Occupation by Samoan Language Speakers, American Samoa: 2000

Sex	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Total	16,720	4,145	1,820	2,965	535	1,870	5,385
Speaking Samoan at home	14,425	3,605	1,625	2,585	255	1,575	4,780
Speaking other languages	2,295	540	195	380	280	295	605
Percents:							
Total	100.0	24.8	10.9	17.7	3.2	11.2	32.2
Speaking Samoan at home	100.0	25.0	11.3	17.9	1.8	10.9	33.1
Speaking other languages	100.0	23.5	8.5	16.6	12.2	12.9	26.4
Percent speaking Samoan	86.3	87.0	89.3	87.2	47.7	84.2	88.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

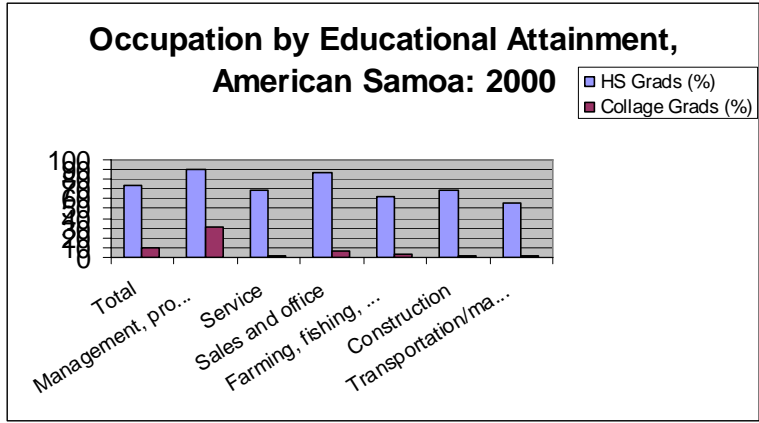
About 73 percent of workers were high school graduates, and 10 percent were college graduates. However, almost 9 in every 10 workers in management and professionally related and sales and office occupations were at least high school graduates, compared to less than 6 in 10 of those working in production occupations. For college graduates, about 3 in every 10 workers in management occupations were college graduates.

Females had higher percentages of high school graduates than males, while the level of college graduates was about the same. About 36 percent of the males and 26 percent of the females in management and professionally related occupations were college graduates.

Table 10.15. Occupation by Educational Attainment and Sex, American Samoa: 2000

Education Sex	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Total	14,240	3,785	1,575	2,435	355	1,680	4,405
High School Graduates (%)	73.4	89.7	69.4	86.9	63.1	68.6	56.0
College Graduates (%)	10.5	30.8	2.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	1.3
Males	8,340	1,880	1,015	980	255	1,635	2,565
High School Graduates (%)	71.4	89.6	68.8	83.3	62.7	68.5	57.1
College Graduates (%)	10.9	36.0	3.3	9.8	5.4	2.1	1.3
Females	5,900	1,905	560	1,455	100	45	1,840
High School Graduates (%)	76.2	89.8	70.4	89.3	64.0	71.1	54.5
College Graduates (%)	10.0	25.7	0.7	5.1	0.0	8.9	1.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations



A large proportion of salaried workers also did subsistence activities. About 17 percent of all workers also did subsistence activities, including about 19 percent of the males and 15 percent of the females (Table 10.16). As would be expected, people already doing farming and fishing occupations were unlikely also to do more subsistence activities – the only major occupation with less than 10 percent of the workers also doing subsistence. However, group with the largest percentage was construction workers, at 22 percent.

Table 10.16. Occupation by Subsistence Activity, American Samoa: 2000

Sex	Employed civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations
Total	16,720	4,145	1,820	2,965	535	1,870	5,385
Also did subsistence activity	2,905	775	340	510	45	410	820
Percent	17.4	18.7	18.7	17.2	8.4	21.9	15.2
Males	9,805	2,050	1,155	1,185	430	1,820	3,165
Also did subsistence activity	1,850	415	235	225	35	400	535
Percent	18.9	20.2	20.3	19.0	8.1	22.0	16.9
Females	6,915	2,095	665	1,780	105	50	2,220
Also did subsistence activity	1,055	360	105	285	10	10	285
Percent	15.3	17.2	15.8	16.0	9.5	20.0	12.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Finally, the median family income for occupations based on the householder was \$19,600, and the mean was \$28,000. The median, naturally, was highest for management and professional workers, at \$33,500, and the lowest was farming and fishing. While about 55 percent of all families were in poverty, more than 3/4ths of those doing production occupations and about 2/3rds of those in farming and fishing and construction were in this category.

Table 10.17. Occupation of Family Householder by Family Income and Family Poverty, American Samoa: 2000

Employed	Construction,	Production,
----------	---------------	-------------

Family income and Family poverty	civilian population 16 years and over	Management, professional and related occupations	Service occupations	Sales and office occupations	Farming, fishing and forestry occupation	extraction, and maintenance occupations	transportation, and material moving occupations
Families	5,465	1,600	650	775	105	910	1,425
Median (dollars)	19,572	33,504	16,949	21,127	14,615	16,160	13,929
Mean (dollars)	27,989	41,108	23,262	31,930	18,798	21,168	18,303
Families in poverty	2,990	460	415	380	70	605	1,065
Percent	54.7	28.8	63.8	49.0	66.7	66.5	74.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-Tabulations

American Samoa has a very small economic base, particularly in diversity of occupations and industries. However, some improvement in diversity in jobs has been seen over the years, partly fuels by the Tafuna economic program, and others.

Chapter 11

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income is the primary indicator of social well-being. Unlike most of the rest of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa normally includes questions on income on its census and survey questionnaires. American Samoa also has household income and expenditures surveys once a decade to provide even more detail on counts and characteristics based on income in the previous year.

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME

Household income is the sum of incomes from all individuals in the household. Table 11.1 shows change in household income from 1980 to 2000, based on income in the year before the census. The numbers are not adjusted for inflation. The median household income in the year before the census – that income which even divides all household incomes in half – half of households make more, half make less – increased only slightly from 1990 (\$16,114) to 2000 (\$18,219).

Mean income more obviously includes extreme cases, like households earning much higher incomes, so is usually more than median income. While 123 households earned \$75,000 or more in 1989 based on the 1990 Census, 397 households were in the category in 2000. The mean household income increased from \$21,146 in 1989 to \$26,093 in 1999.

Table 11.1. Household Income, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Income in 1999	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Households	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,299	100.0
Less than \$2,500	509	5.4	551	6.6	376	5.7	265	6.2
\$2,500 to \$4,999	250	2.7	421	5.0	369	5.6	629	14.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,585	17.0	1,633	19.5	1,256	19.0	1,320	30.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,535	16.4	1,446	17.3	1,102	16.7	824	19.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,079	22.2	1,851	22.1	1,540	23.3	763	17.7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,226	13.1	1,082	12.9	851	12.9	498	--
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,029	11.0	868	10.4	635	9.6	--	--
\$50,000 to \$74,999	739	7.9	354	4.2	355	5.4	--	--
\$75,000 or more	397	4.2	161	1.9	123	1.9	--	--
Median household income (dollars)	\$18,219	--	\$15,715	--	\$16,114	--	--	--
Mean household income (dollars)	\$26,093	--	\$20,670	--	\$21,146	--	--	--

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

***For 1980 Hhincome, 498 is the total for \$25,000 or more

The decennial censuses divide total income into a series of categories, starting with wage income, but including income from own business, interest, remittances,

retirement income, and so forth. Definitions and explanations appear in the appendices. Table 11.2 shows the change in various types of income between 1980 and 2000 for the year before the census or survey.

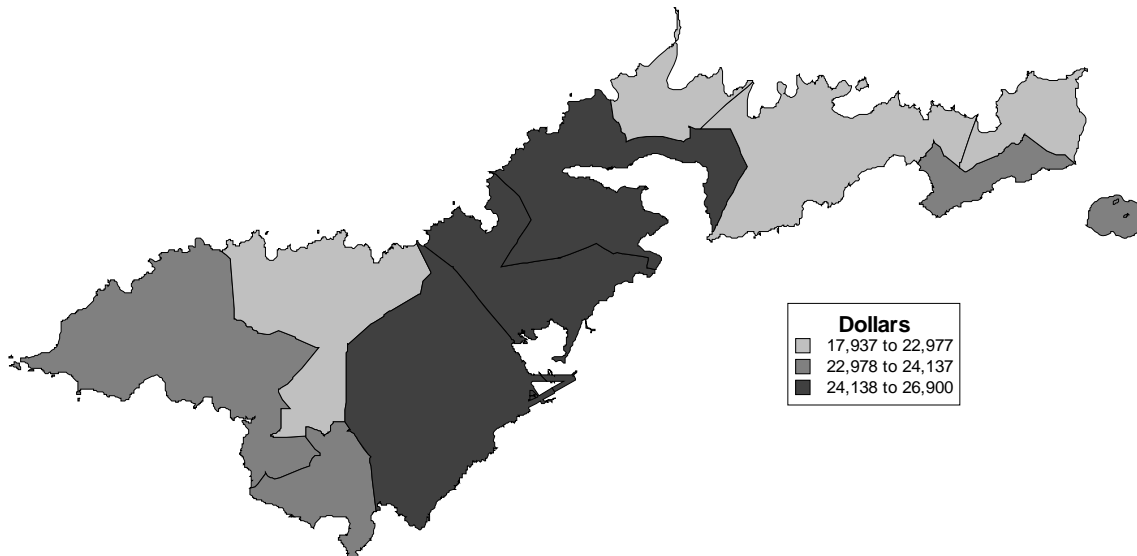
Income from earnings increased from about \$20,800 to \$24,500 during the decade of the 1990s. The number of Social Security income recipients doubled during the decade, although the amount did not increase very much. Many more people received public assistance income, although each household received much less. And, the number of recipients of retirement income doubled, although the annual amount increased only from \$6,300 to \$8,700 during the decade.

Table 11.2. Type of Household Income in Year Before Census, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Type of Household Income	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Prct	Number	Prct	Number	Prct	Number	Prct
Households	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,299	100.0
With earnings	8,469	90.6	7,758	92.7	6,096	92.3	4,140	96.3
Mean earnings (dollars)	\$24,530	--	\$19,891	--	\$20,716	--	--	--
With Social Security income	2,024	21.6	1,581	18.9	1,087	16.5	601	14.0
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	\$6,761	--	\$5,065	--	\$5,104	--	--	--
With Supplemental Security Income	77	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	\$5,990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
With public assistance income	1,458	15.6	1,004	12.0	156	2.4	58	1.3
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	\$1,474	--	\$1,610	--	\$3,537	--	--	--
With retirement income	1,200	12.8	998	11.9	639	9.7	--	--
Mean retirement income (dollars)	\$8,682	--	\$6,430	--	\$6,283	--	--	--

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

Mean Earnings in 1999 of Individuals, Tutuila: 2000



Family income is similar to household income, but non-family households are excluded, mostly single person households. For family households, the median income in the year before the census increased from \$16,000 in the 1990 census to \$18,400 in the 2000 census. Similarly, mean family income increased from \$20,900 to \$26,000 during the decade.

Table 11.3. Family Income, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Family income	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families	8,706	100.0	7,909	100.0	6,301	100.0	4,089	100.0
Less than \$2,500	435	5.0	447	5.7	340	5.4	246	6.0
\$2,500 to \$4,999	217	2.5	385	4.9	355	5.6	608	14.9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,455	16.7	1,518	19.2	1,210	19.2	1,276	31.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,449	16.6	1,404	17.8	1,074	17.0	788	19.3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,995	22.9	1,784	22.6	1,486	23.6	704	17.2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,146	13.2	1,056	13.4	819	13.0	457	--
\$35,000 to \$49,999	969	11.1	827	10.5	585	9.3	--	--
\$50,000 to \$74,999	677	7.8	333	4.2	278	4.4	--	--
\$75,000 or more	363	4.2	156	2.0	154	2.4	--	--
Median family income (dollars)	\$18,357	--	\$16,126	--	\$15,979	--	--	--
Mean family income (dollars)	\$25,968	--	\$21,028	--	\$20,861	--	--	--

Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 American Samoa Censuses, 1995 American Samoa Household survey

Table 11.4 summarizes income information for Districts and counties. As would be expected, Eastern and Western Districts inevitably had higher incomes than Manu'a and Swains, and were close to the medians and means for the whole territory. Median household income was greater in Western than Eastern District, but the reverse was true for family income, indicating the less traditional housing arrangements in Western District.

Table 11.4 also shows other income indicators we will be discussing below in more detail. The per capita income based on 1999 data showed that American Samoa, Eastern and Western Districts all were around \$4,350, with per capita being the aggregate income of all individuals in a place, divided by the number of individuals in that place. Median earnings for full-time year-round male works was about \$700 more than female workers. And, families and individuals in Western District and its counties were more likely than those in Eastern District to be in poverty.

Table 11.4. Income in 1999 and Poverty in 1999, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Household Income		Family Income		Per capita income (dollars)	Median earnings (dollars): Full-time, Year-round workers		Poverty	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean		Males	Females	Families (Percent)	Persons (Percent)
	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)	(dollars)					

DISTRICTS

American Samoa	18,219	26,093	18,357	25,968	4,357	9,332	8,626	58.3	61.0
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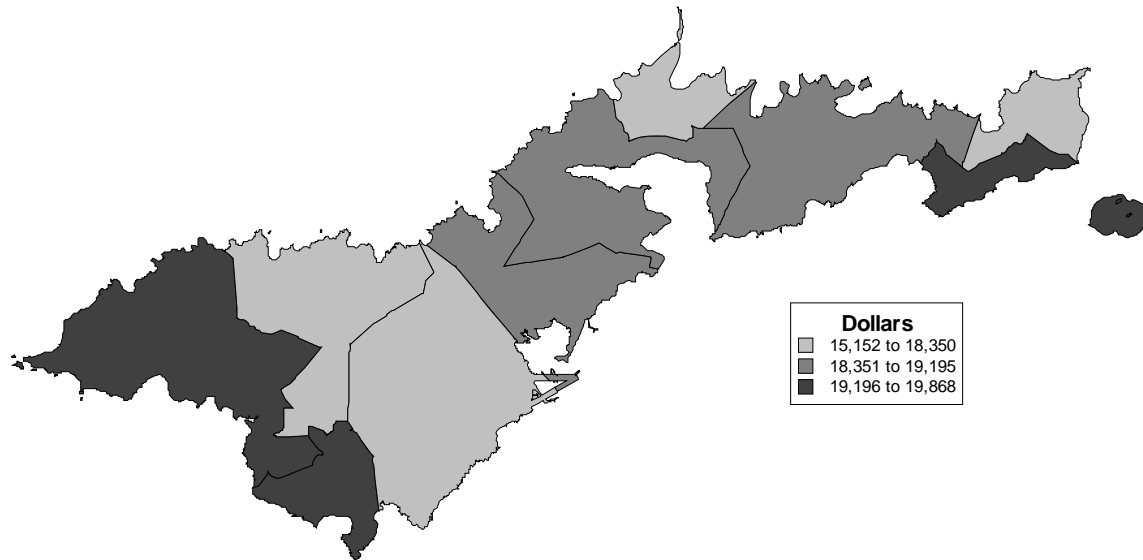
Eastern District	18,271	25,389	18,612	25,696	4,350	9,328	8,570	56.9	58.6
Manu'a District	14,338	22,132	15,000	23,041	4,509	9,606	9,688	62.2	65.2
Swains Island	18,125	19,017	18,750	21,167	3,598	16,250	22,500	50.0	52.8
Western District	18,445	26,827	18,364	26,319	4,356	9,312	8,619	59.1	62.6

COUNTIES

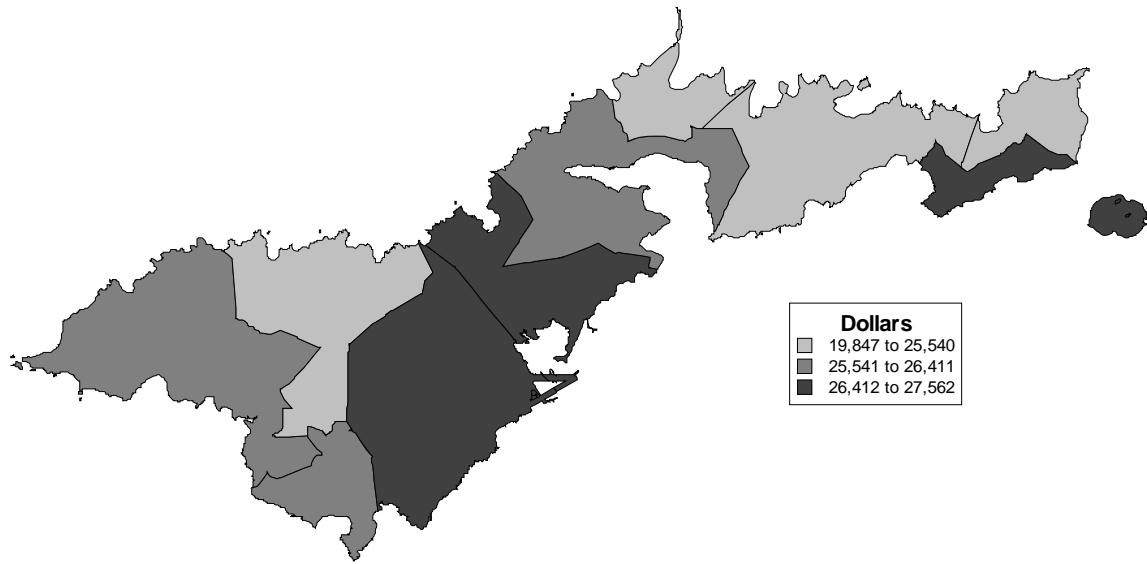
Ituau	18,889	26,412	18,494	26,677	4,361	9,531	8,434	57.4	60.3
Ma'oputasi	18,705	26,300	19,435	26,874	4,657	9,512	8,492	54.4	56.6
Sa'ole	19,196	27,059	19,554	27,021	4,331	9,448	8,750	59.9	58.6
Sua	18,351	23,902	18,333	23,634	3,959	9,171	9,406	57.6	57.8
Vaifanua	15,152	19,847	15,625	20,248	3,336	8,333	7,838	64.8	67.3
Faleasao	16,250	21,600	17,917	23,666	4,640	10,000	7,917	52.0	52.6
Fitiuta	16,563	24,064	16,250	24,036	3,831	9,145	9,688	60.0	63.4
Ofu	12,361	24,851	12,188	25,742	5,952	10,250	11,250	70.7	76.1
Olosega	10,500	16,988	11,250	17,722	3,932	10,000	10,417	59.5	62.5
Ta'u	15,000	22,013	15,833	22,986	4,331	9,671	9,063	62.1	64.6
Swains Island	18,125	19,017	18,750	21,167	3,598	16,250	22,500	50.0	52.8
Lealataua	19,868	26,277	20,204	26,572	4,242	8,667	8,528	55.6	58.1
Leasina	15,543	21,183	15,438	21,259	3,362	8,464	8,500	65.3	65.9
Tualatai	19,330	25,541	19,327	25,351	3,805	9,241	9,275	56.2	57.5
Tualauta	18,213	27,562	18,008	26,778	4,539	9,546	8,568	59.8	64.2

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

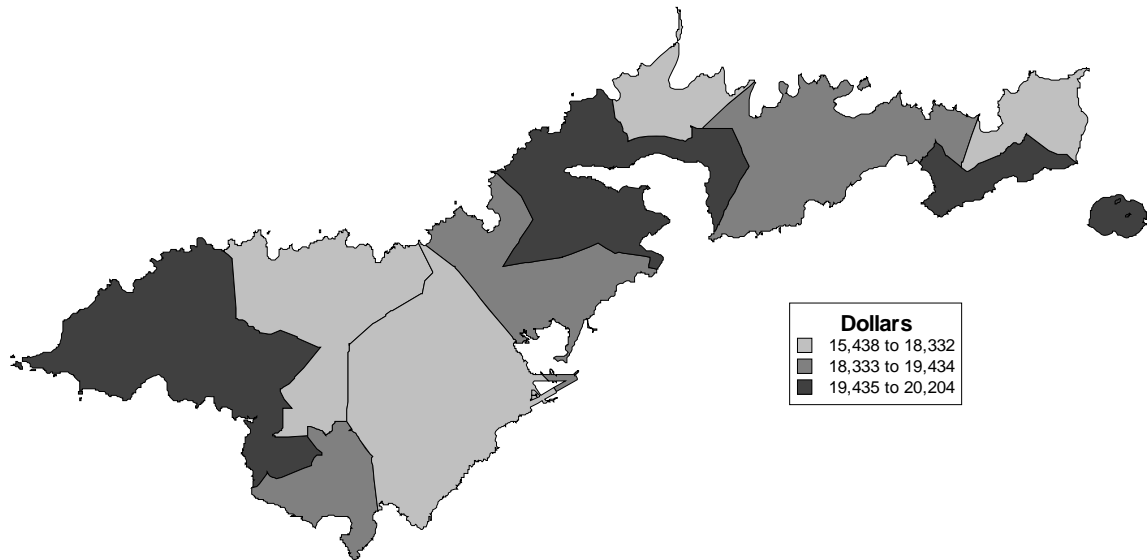
Median Household Income in 1999, Tutuila: 2000



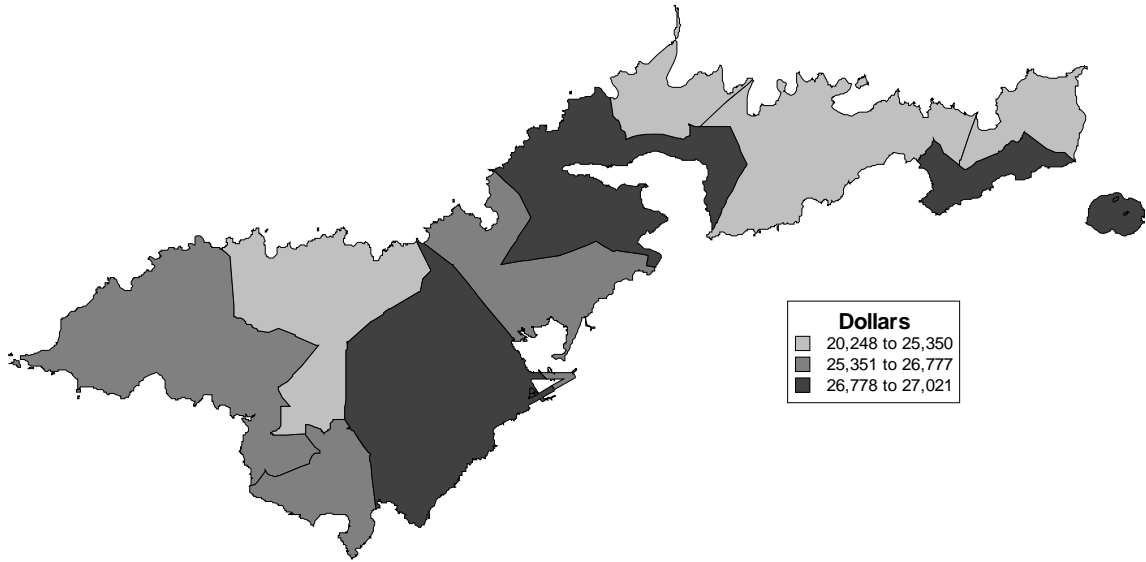
Mean Household Income in 1999, Tutuila: 2000



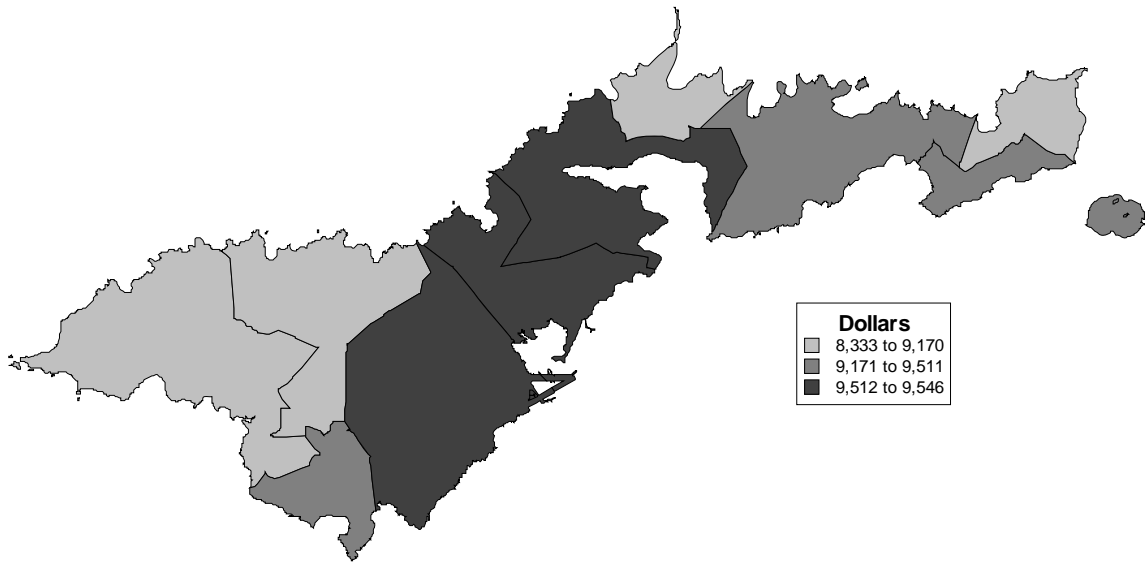
Median Family Income in 1999, Tutuila: 2000



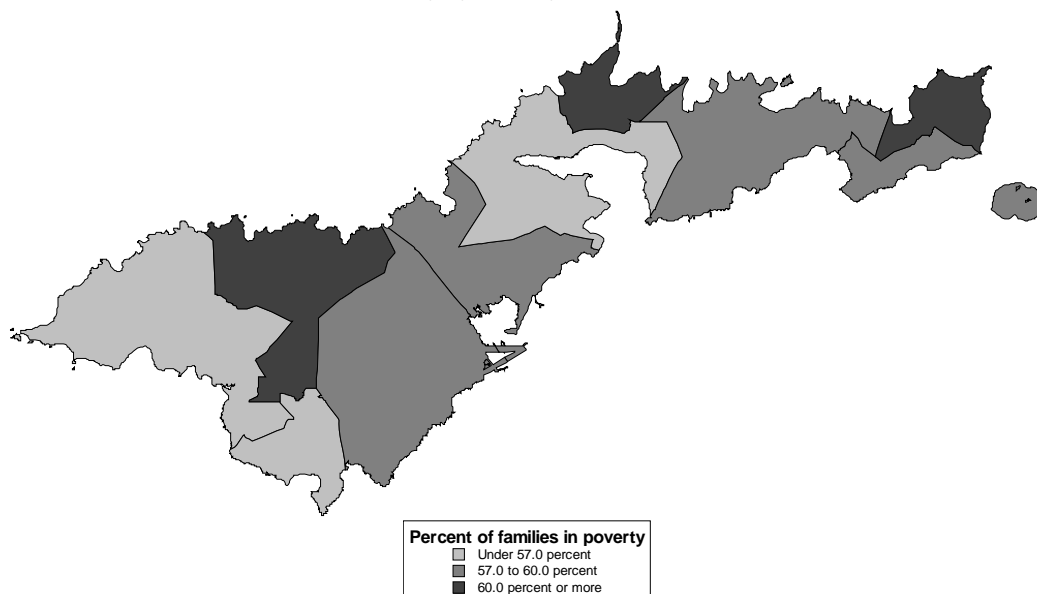
Mean Family Income in 1999, Tutuila: 2000



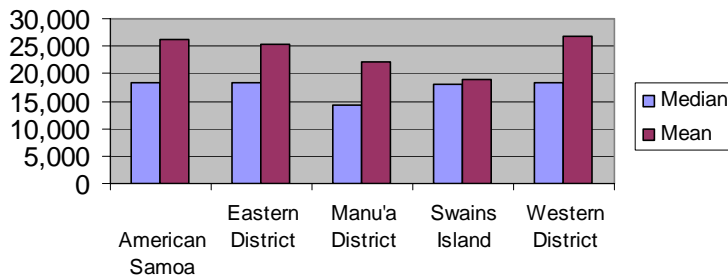
Income of Male Full-time Year-round Workers, Tutuila: 2000



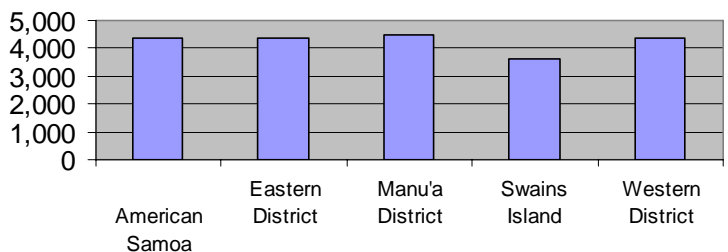
Families in Poverty by County, American Samoa: 2000



Median and Mean Household Income in 1999 by District, American Samoa: 2000



Per Capita Income in 1999 by District, American Samoa: 2000



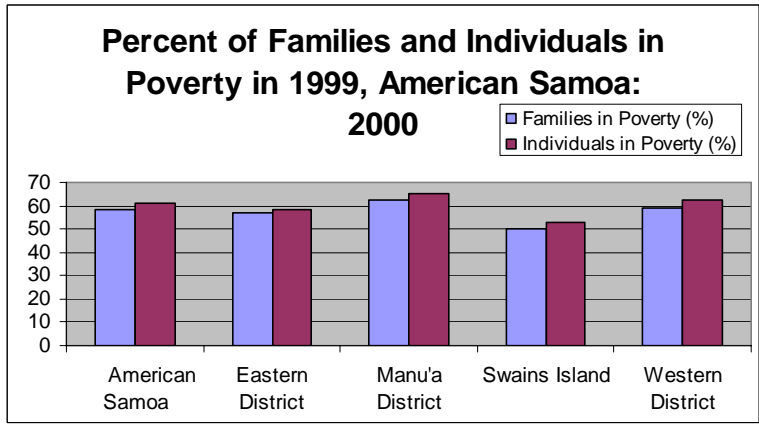
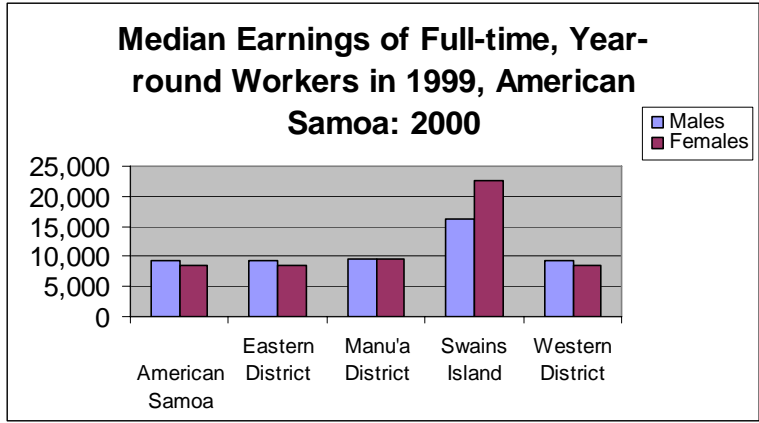


Table 11.5 shows household income in 1999 by District and birthplace. As discussed above, Western District had slightly higher household income than did Eastern District. As would be expected, the household income for American Samoa-born householder households (at \$21,900) was greater than the household income for Western Samoa-born householders (\$15,000). These differences were also seen in the Districts as well.

Table 11.5. Household Income in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

Income in 1999	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains		
	Total	Asamoia born	Samoa Born	Total	Asamoia born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoia born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoia born	Samoa born
Households	9,350	3,695	4,220	3,845	1,740	1,640	5,225	1,730	2,540	280	230	40
Less than \$2,500	510	165	265	180	70	80	315	85	175	15	4	10
\$2,500 to \$4,999	250	90	130	90	35	45	145	45	80	15	10	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,585	525	865	680	245	365	840	225	490	65	55	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,535	470	860	625	235	325	865	200	530	45	40	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	2,080	810	1,005	900	400	410	1,115	355	590	60	55	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,225	535	485	500	255	180	695	255	310	30	25	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,030	505	360	430	240	145	575	245	210	25	20	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	740	370	190	290	160	80	435	200	110	15	10	4
\$75,000 or more	395	230	65	150	100	20	240	125	40	10	4	4

Median (dollars)	18,219	21,912	14,963	18,271	21,833	15,164	18,445	23,220	14,926	14,412	15,500	9,250
Mean (dollars)	26,090	30,157	20,107	25,389	28,908	20,294	26,822	32,286	20,026	22,054	22,939	17,588

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing

Table 11.6 shows type of household income in 1999 for the Districts and birthplace. The number of categories is larger than in the historical trends above because recent censuses have included more groups. As for household median incomes, mean incomes of American Samoa born householder households inevitably were greater than those of the Western Samoa born householder households. These results are often seen among immigrant groups.

Table 11.6. Household Income by Type in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

Household Income by Type	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa Born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Households	9,350	3,695	4,220	3,845	1,740	1,640	5,225	1,730	2,540	280
With earnings	8,470	3,250	3,890	3,485	1,525	1,525	4,740	1,525	2,330	240
Mean (dollars)	24,527	27,079	19,494	23,311	25,900	19,153	25,737	29,272	19,817	18,793
With wage and salary income	8,395	3,235	3,860	3,465	1,515	1,520	4,690	1,515	2,310	240
Mean (dollars)	23,211	25,596	18,783	22,470	25,180	18,741	24,034	27,069	18,862	17,816
With self-employment income	725	260	295	240	110	80	470	140	210	15
Mean (dollars)	17,770	20,021	11,284	14,079	12,272	9,031	19,723	25,926	12,400	15,627
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	425	195	105	165	85	50	245	95	50	15
Mean (dollars)	7,370	8,871	6,044	8,330	8,600	5,534	7,052	10,222	7,108	2,013
With Social Security income	2,025	1,215	675	955	590	315	965	535	350	105
Mean (dollars)	6,758	7,390	5,429	6,619	7,248	5,410	6,971	7,725	5,409	6,066
With Supplemental income	75	45	30	40	25	15	40	25	15	4
Mean (dollars)	6,149	7,304	4,143	5,548	6,444	4,053	5,848	6,484	4,240	1,375
With public assistance income	1,460	570	760	605	275	290	770	225	455	85
Mean (dollars)	1,472	1,493	1,471	1,590	1,624	1,531	1,375	1,332	1,429	1,513
With retirement income	1,200	810	305	565	390	145	570	360	155	65
Mean (dollars)	8,682	9,559	5,526	8,476	9,034	5,574	9,053	10,576	5,322	7,228
With remittance income	580	280	240	230	115	95	310	125	145	40
Mean (dollars)	2,724	2,626	2,483	2,723	2,656	2,674	2,774	2,751	2,303	2,348
With other type of income	650	385	190	285	180	80	340	180	110	30
Mean (dollars)	7,347	7,938	6,304	7,321	7,548	6,569	7,026	8,326	5,189	10,000

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing

Because of the household structure in the two Tutuila Districts, Eastern District (\$18,600) had a higher median family income than Western District (\$18,300), but the difference was small (Table 11.7). The median family income for American Samoa born householder families was \$22,400 compared to \$15,100 for Western Samoa born householder families. The districts showed the same patterns.

Table 11.7. Family Income in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

Income in 1999	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains		
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born
Families	8,705	3,460	4,045	3,565	1,630	1,545	4,890	1,630	2,460	250	205	40

Less than \$2,500	435	130	235	140	50	65	280	70	165	15	4	10
\$2,500 to \$4,999	215	70	125	75	30	40	130	30	85	10	4	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,455	475	810	615	220	340	780	210	465	55	45	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,450	445	835	580	215	310	825	190	515	40	35	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,995	770	980	865	385	390	1,075	340	585	55	45	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1,145	510	470	470	245	175	645	235	300	30	30	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	970	485	340	415	235	140	530	235	200	20	20	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	675	355	180	260	145	75	400	195	105	15	10	4
\$75,000 or more	365	220	60	140	100	15	215	115	40	10	4	4
Median (dollars)	18,357	22,404	15,096	18,612	22,260	15,388	18,364	23,730	14,990	15,125	16,250	9,375
Mean (dollars)	25,971	30,662	20,135	25,696	29,500	20,462	26,314	32,525	19,975	23,180	24,343	17,340

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing

WORKERS IN FAMILY

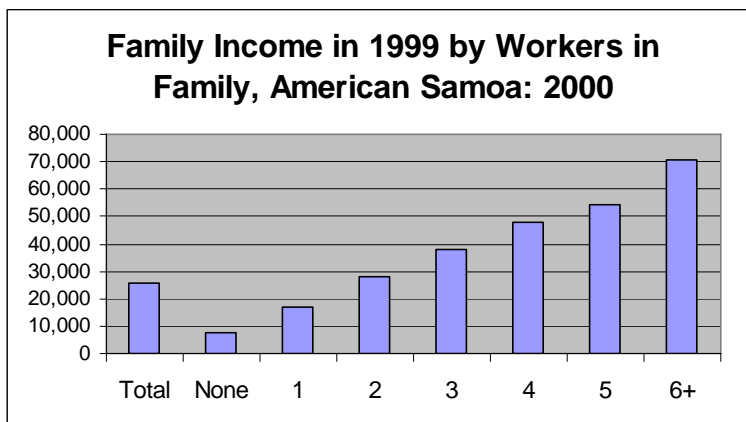
Workers in family is a measure allowing us to see how total family income is influenced by the number of workers in the family. As can be seen in Table 11.8, 755 of the 8,705 families had no workers, while 135 had 6 or more workers. And, while the total mean family income in 1999 was \$26,000, families with no workers earned an average of \$7,400, while those with 6 workers earned \$70,400 on average.

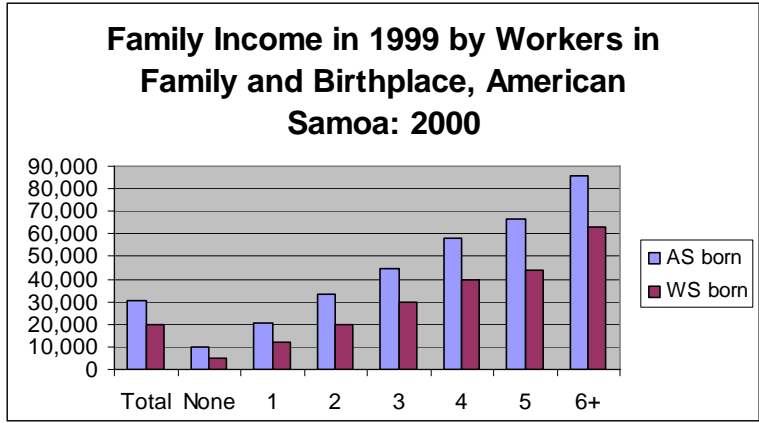
As before, for example, looking at two worker families, American Samoa born householder families (\$33,400) earned more than Western Samoa born householder families (\$20,100); all two worker families earned an average of \$27,800. American Samoa born householder families in Eastern District earned more than those in Western District on average, Western Samoa born householder families in Western District earned less than those in Eastern District.

Table 11.8. Workers in Family and Income in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

Workers in family	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Total families	8,705	3,460	4,045	3,565	1,630	1,545	4,890	1,630	2,460	250
No workers	755	370	300	285	170	95	435	185	200	30
1 worker	2,970	1,185	1,335	1,225	550	535	1,615	530	780	125
2 workers	3,090	1,150	1,445	1,255	520	570	1,770	570	875	65
3 workers	1,075	420	530	450	210	200	600	195	325	20
4 workers	505	210	255	225	120	95	275	90	160	4
5 workers	180	70	100	65	30	30	115	35	65	4
6 or more workers	135	50	80	55	25	25	75	20	55	4
Mean family income (dollars)	25,971	30,662	20,135	25,696	29,500	20,462	26,314	32,525	19,975	23,180
No workers	7,392	10,155	4,719	8,294	9,805	5,688	6,729	10,502	3,664	9,673
1 worker	16,815	20,219	11,788	15,678	18,132	11,698	17,587	22,389	11,932	18,646
2 workers	27,839	33,416	20,060	26,791	31,609	20,163	28,566	35,708	19,848	28,278
3 workers	38,178	44,655	29,651	37,524	42,145	29,227	38,888	47,656	29,718	41,140
4 workers	47,903	58,428	39,705	50,326	56,693	41,311	45,947	58,162	38,751	58,050
5 workers	54,411	66,263	44,162	56,955	65,117	48,387	51,408	71,569	45,609	44,975
6 or more workers	70,424	85,640	63,135	81,856	96,036	84,048	65,387	90,985	52,905	25,275

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing





PER CAPITA INCOME

Table 11.9 shows the per capita income, with and without adjustment, from the 1970 to 2000 censuses. The per capita income increased rapidly in the first two decades, and then continued its generally upward trend. Looking at changes in income levels over time in American Samoa is somewhat problematic since inflation is based on inflation in the United States, which is not always the same as what occurs in American Samoa. Nonetheless, the measure allows comparison with the United States and the other territories (see Chapter 15).

Table 11.9. Per Capita Income in Year Before Census, American Samoa: 1970 to 2000

Year	Per Capita Income	Adjusted Per Capita
2000	\$4,357	
1995	\$3,270	
1990	\$3,039	
1980	\$1,886	
1970	\$596	

Source: American Samoa Censuses and the 1995 American Samoa Household Survey

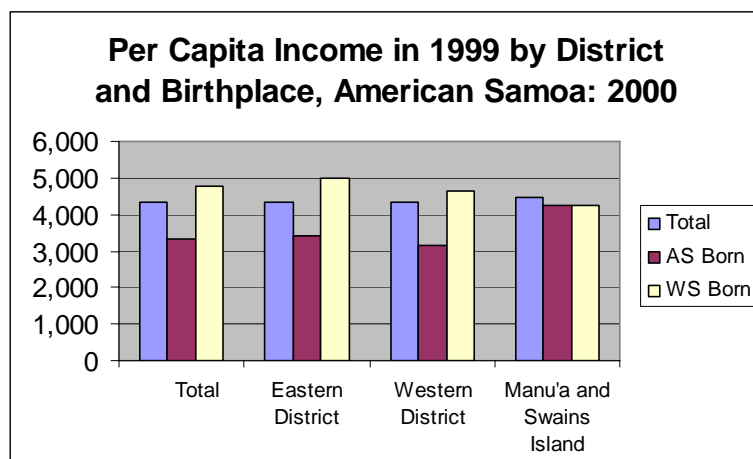
Table 11.10 shows per capita income amounts for the Districts and by birthplace for income in 1999. Per capita income for American Samoa born was much lower than that of Western Samoa born. The main reason for this discrepancy from previous income analyses above is that household and family income is obtained for those actually receiving income, but the per capita income is a straight calculation of all income divided by all people, whether they are working are not. Since Western Samoa born must work to stay in American Samoa, presumably not having land for subsistence farming, they are more likely to actually work, and, therefore contribute to the total. Also, proportionally fewer very young and very old Western Samoa born are present in American Samoa to influence the “denominator”, all the people in the per capita calculation.

Table 11.10. Per Capita Income in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

District	Total	American Samoa born	Western Samoa born
Total	4,357	3,316	4,779

Eastern District	4,350	3,417	4,984
Western District	4,356	3,170	4,659
Manu'a and Swains Island	4,485	4,243	4,249

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing



INDIVIDUAL INCOME

The following series of tables looks at individual income for various characteristics. Table 11.11, for example shows that males 15 years and over had a median income of \$8,500, about \$1,500 more than the median income of \$7,000 for females. Also, for both sexes, as would be expected, income increased with age until leveling out at about age 50 years, and then general decreasing for older people.

Table 11.11. Mean and Median Income in 1999 of Individuals by Sex and Age, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Males			Females		
	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
Total 15 yrs and over	17,810	8,474	13,377	17,270	7,041	9,588
15 to 19 years	2,745	5,050	5,178	2,475	3,611	4,180
20 to 24 years	2,330	6,465	7,584	2,150	6,051	6,737
25 to 29 years	2,220	7,266	9,274	2,140	6,693	7,481
30 to 34 years	2,165	7,909	10,019	2,185	7,080	8,892
35 to 39 years	1,980	8,881	12,374	2,080	7,309	9,897
40 to 44 years	1,655	9,521	14,903	1,650	8,288	12,343
45 to 49 years	1,330	11,545	18,427	1,330	9,676	12,596
50 to 54 years	1,070	12,444	20,598	1,000	8,977	13,006
55 to 59 years	815	12,532	19,631	655	8,017	12,790
60 to 64 years	635	11,005	17,527	570	6,105	8,458
65 to 69 years	405	11,333	18,701	385	6,362	8,593
70 to 74 years	230	8,702	13,831	325	6,023	8,716
75 years and over	220	10,509	15,842	335	5,038	6,538

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Note: Total includes persons without income

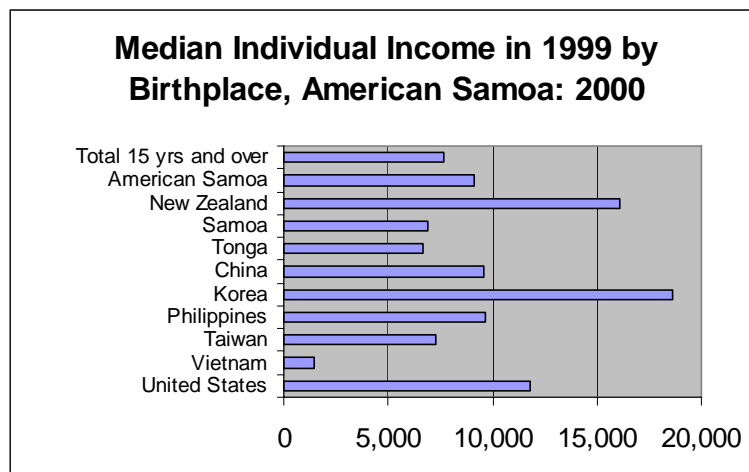
As before, American Samoa born individuals (\$9,100 median income) earn more than Western Samoa born (\$6,900). The 140 individuals born in New Zealand were earning the most in 1999, those born in Vietnam and Tonga the least.

Table 11.12. Mean and Median Income in 1999 of Individuals by Birthplace and Age, American Samoa: 2000

Age	Total			Females		
	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
Total 15 yrs and over	35,080	7,690	11,683	17,270	7,041	9,588
American Samoa	13,720	9,104	13,277	6,980	8,180	10,880
Fiji	130	8,839	11,952	75	6,827	8,184
New Zealand	140	16,071	24,118	60	11,964	15,587
Samoa	16,065	6,915	8,721	7,810	6,487	7,729
Tokelau	25	8,125	10,720	10	5,625	6,725
Tonga	1,050	6,656	8,445	500	6,237	6,352
Other Pacific Islands	165	8,542	12,214	75	6,731	11,413
Asia	1,385	8,147	14,441	625	5,389	9,658
China	165	9,545	14,654	45	10,208	11,736
Korea	165	18,636	36,607	55	11,875	31,693
Philippines	620	9,656	13,081	315	7,852	11,746
Taiwan	185	7,273	11,049	15	12,188	18,420
Vietnam	205	1,419	2,343	175	1,384	2,247
United States	2,185	11,802	19,871	1,045	10,267	14,507
California	895	10,218	15,937	440	9,494	12,362
Hawaii	700	10,075	13,472	370	9,891	12,159
Born elsewhere	210	17,361	28,566	85	10,357	14,922

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Note: Total includes persons without income



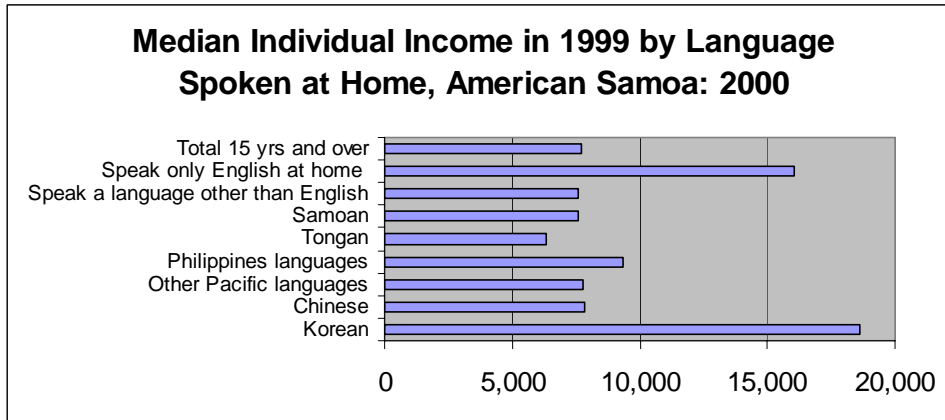
It helps to speak English. Individuals speaking English made median incomes of \$16,000 in 1999 compared to only \$7,600 for those speaking a language other than English at home (Table 11.13). Korean speakers made the highest incomes (median of \$18,600), while Samoan speakers made about \$7,600, and Tongans \$6,400.

Table 11.13. Mean and Median Income in 1999 of Individuals by Sex and Language, American Samoa: 2000

Language Spoken at Home	Total			Females		
	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
Total 15 yrs and over	35,080	7,690	11,683	17,270	7,041	9,588
Speak only English at home	1,020	16,037	27,813	440	11,300	17,599
Speak a language other than English at home						
Samoan	34,060	7,565	11,100	16,830	6,999	9,347
Tongan	31,450	7,597	10,963	15,625	7,083	9,405
Philippines languages	845	6,363	8,488	395	5,924	6,119
Other Pacific languages	660	9,352	12,196	345	7,464	10,412
Chinese	220	7,763	12,163	110	6,615	9,452
Korean	325	7,813	12,055	55	10,714	12,020
Other Asian languages	155	18,636	31,781	55	12,500	37,528
Other languages	235	1,592	4,227	190	1,462	2,975
Other languages	170	15,893	25,224	60	7,500	13,855

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Note: Total includes persons without income



As noted earlier in the education chapter, the more education a person had, the higher his or her income. While the median for all persons 25 years and over was \$8,300, people with no education only made \$4,750 per year compared to \$7,700 for high school graduates, and \$18,000 for college graduates.

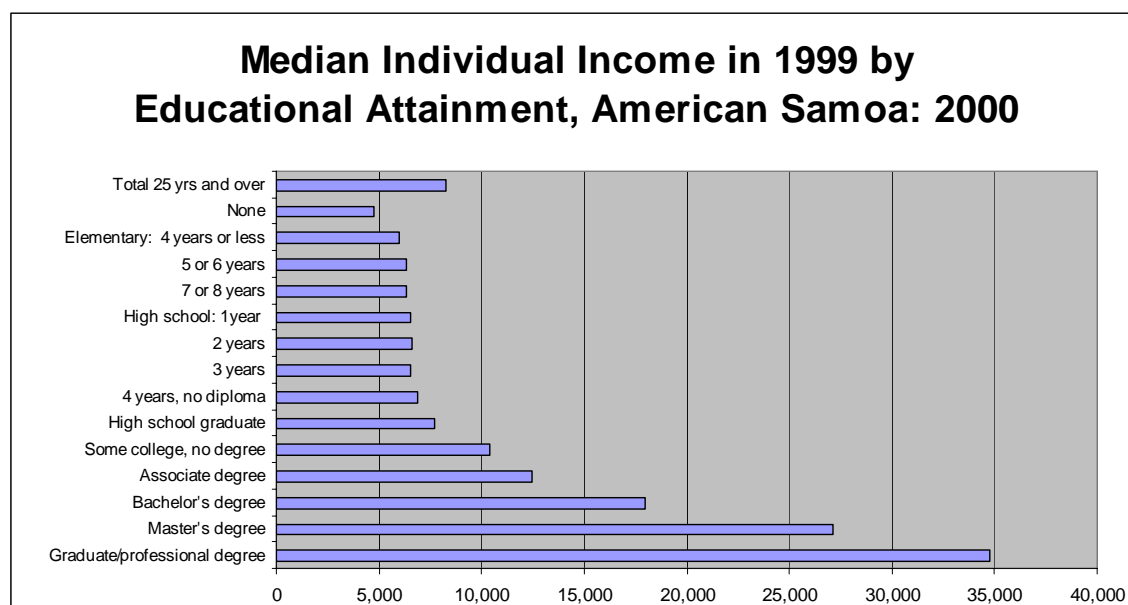
Table 11.14. Mean and Median Income in 1999 of Individuals by Sex and Education, American Samoa: 2000

Educational Attainment	Total			Females		
	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Total	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
Total 25 yrs and over	25,380	8,288	12,464	12,645	7,292	10,121
None	715	4,750	6,500	370	2,287	4,245
Elementary: 4 years or less	290	6,004	7,020	145	5,352	5,586
5 or 6 years	800	6,342	7,559	420	5,457	5,977
7 or 8 years	1,310	6,332	7,275	680	5,743	6,052
High school: 1 year	1,125	6,568	8,490	560	6,131	7,792
2 years	965	6,609	8,021	450	5,998	6,016
3 years	1,105	6,551	7,470	545	6,131	6,388
4 years, no diploma	2,280	6,896	8,257	1,090	6,267	6,823
High school graduate	9,985	7,729	10,533	5,040	6,967	8,766
Some college, no degree	3,175	10,376	15,736	1,665	8,969	12,771

Associate degree	1,755	12,495	16,997	905	11,905	14,498
Bachelor's degree	1,225	17,967	22,729	545	16,583	18,300
Master's degree	410	27,159	30,567	150	24,500	24,286
Graduate/professional degree	240	34,773	44,220	70	31,389	30,162

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Note: Total includes persons without income



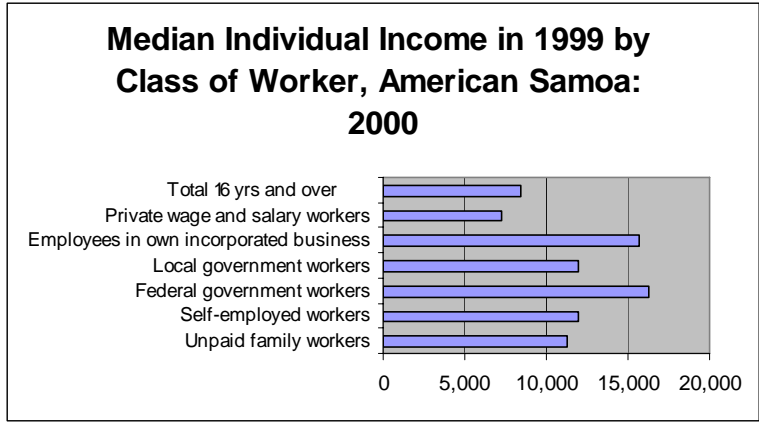
And, finally, while all workers made a median income of \$8,400 in 1999, those working in the local government made about \$15,700 compared to the \$7,200 for those working in the private wages and salaries.

Table 11.15. Mean and Median Income in 1999 of Individuals by Sex and Class of Work, American Samoa: 2000

Class of Worker	Total	Total		Females	
		Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
Total 16 yrs and over	16,720	8,416	12,716	6,915	10,959
Private wage and salary workers	11,345	7,242	10,572	4,565	8,824
Employees in own incorporated business	230	15,673	26,502	80	20,104
Local government workers	4,745	11,925	15,944	2,150	13,718
Federal government workers	255	16,250	24,665	105	19,334
Self-employed workers					
in own not incorporated business	335	11,942	27,696	80	44,899
Unpaid family workers	35	11,250	23,224	15	22,720

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Cross-tabulations

Note: Total includes persons without income, and is for the employed civilian population



POVERTY

Poverty statistics for American Samoa were determined according to number of persons in the family and certain income criteria; the same way the stateside poverty level was calculated. Users should be cautious on the interpretation of these numbers. Two general guidelines should be mentioned here: (a) if the concern is to identify territorial needs comparable to stateside, then these numbers actually reflect the situation comparable to the United States, but (b) if for social, cultural/behavioral research, perhaps the numbers don't exactly explain the situation in a culturally specific sense.

Table 11.16 shows different levels of poverty for individuals in American Samoa in 2000, and for the Districts, and birthplace within Districts. About 61 percent of American Samoa's population was in poverty – 61 percent of the American Samoa born population, but 67 percent of the Western Samoa born population. About 59 percent of Eastern District's population was in poverty compared to 63 percent of Western District's population.

The various levels of poverty are used for various Federal programs. About 29 percent of the population was at 50 percent of poverty, meaning that 29 percent of the population fell below 50 percent of the minimum required to be at poverty level. On the other hand, 72 percent of American Samoa's population was at 125 percent of poverty, doing somewhat better financially than those only at poverty level.

Table 11.16. Poverty at Various Levels in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

Poverty levels	American Samoa			Eastern District			Western District			Manu'a and Swains
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	
Poverty Individuals	56,935	32,260	17,605	23,345	14,110	6,695	32,175	17,000	10,775	1,415
Below 50 percent of poverty level	16,355	9,165	5,540	6,015	3,585	1,940	9,800	5,145	3,535	545
Below 100 percent of poverty level	34,745	19,550	11,825	13,690	8,140	4,385	20,140	10,670	7,350	915
Below 125 percent of poverty level	40,725	23,025	13,715	16,420	9,885	5,140	23,240	12,260	8,480	1,070
Below 185 percent of poverty level	48,765	27,630	15,965	20,015	12,090	6,070	27,505	14,525	9,775	1,245
Related children under 18 years	22,430	18,695	1,990	9,030	7,745	650	12,795	10,425	1,335	605
Related children 5 to 17 years	15,415	12,410	1,595	6,205	5,175	515	8,780	6,875	1,070	430

Below 50 percent of poverty level	28.7	28.4	31.5	25.8	25.4	29.0	30.5	30.3	32.8	38.5
Below 100 percent of poverty level	61.0	60.6	67.2	58.6	57.7	65.5	62.6	62.8	68.2	64.7
Below 125 percent of poverty level	71.5	71.4	77.9	70.3	70.1	76.8	72.2	72.1	78.7	75.6
Below 185 percent of poverty level	85.7	85.6	90.7	85.7	85.7	90.7	85.5	85.4	90.7	88.0
Related children under 18 years	39.4	58.0	11.3	38.7	54.9	9.7	39.8	61.3	12.4	42.8
Related children 5 to 17 years	27.1	38.5	9.1	26.6	36.7	7.7	27.3	40.4	9.9	30.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing

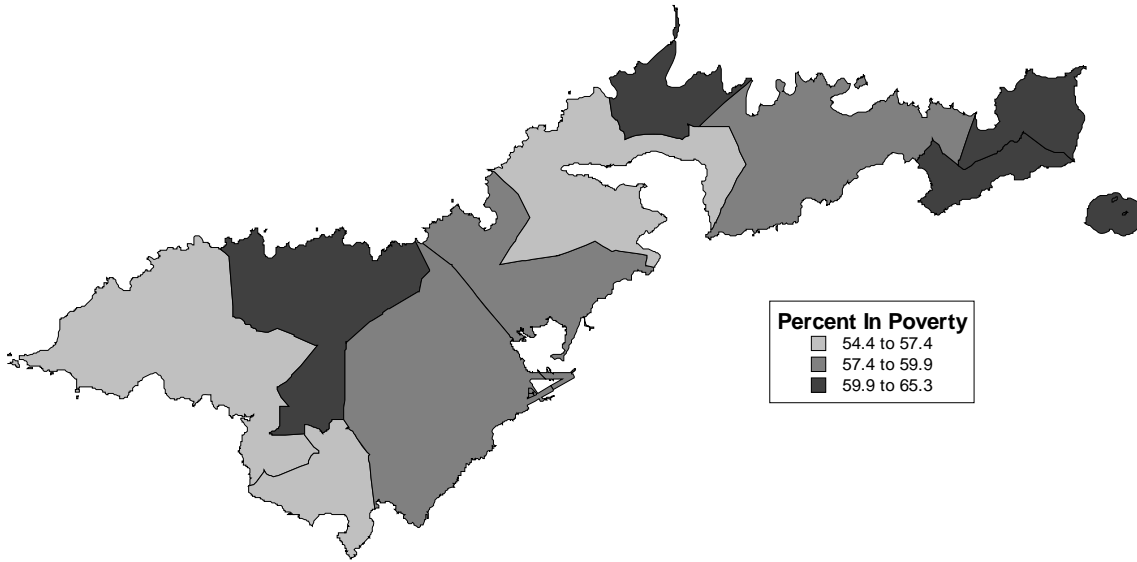
Table 11.17 shows that 58 percent of all families and 61 percent of all individuals in American Samoa in 1999 were living in U.S. defined poverty. About 47 percent of families with an American Samoa born householder were in poverty compared to 71 percent of those with a Western Samoa born householder. While about 57 percent of Eastern District families were in poverty, about 48 percent of its American Samoa born families (defined by the householder) were in poverty compared to 70 percent of the Western Samoa born families. Similarly, for Western District, 59 percent of all families were in poverty with 45 percent of the American Samoa born and 72 percent of the Western Samoa born families.

Table 11.17. Poverty Characteristics in 1999 by District and Birthplace of Householder, American Samoa: 2000

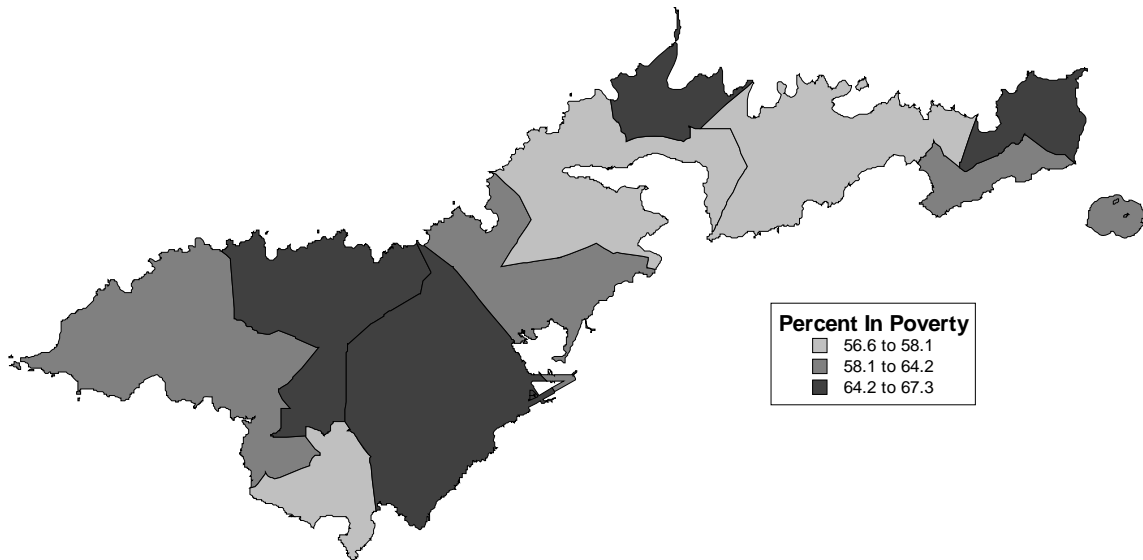
Poverty characteristics	American Samoa			Eastern District			Wes
	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total	Asamoa born	Samoa born	Total
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1999							
Families	8,705	3,460	4,045	3,565	1,630	1,545	4,890
Female householder, no spouse	1,400	730	555	635	365	240	720
Individuals	56,935	32,260	17,605	23,345	14,110	6,695	32,175
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL IN 1999							
Families	5,070	1,635	2,890	2,030	775	1,080	2,885
Percent	58.2	47.3	71.4	56.9	47.5	69.9	59.0
Female householder, no spouse	865	405	395	375	190	165	460
Percent	61.8	55.5	71.2	59.1	52.1	68.8	63.9
Individuals	34,745	19,550	11,825	13,690	8,140	4,385	20,140
Percent	61.0	60.6	67.2	58.6	57.7	65.5	62.6

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census of Population and Housing

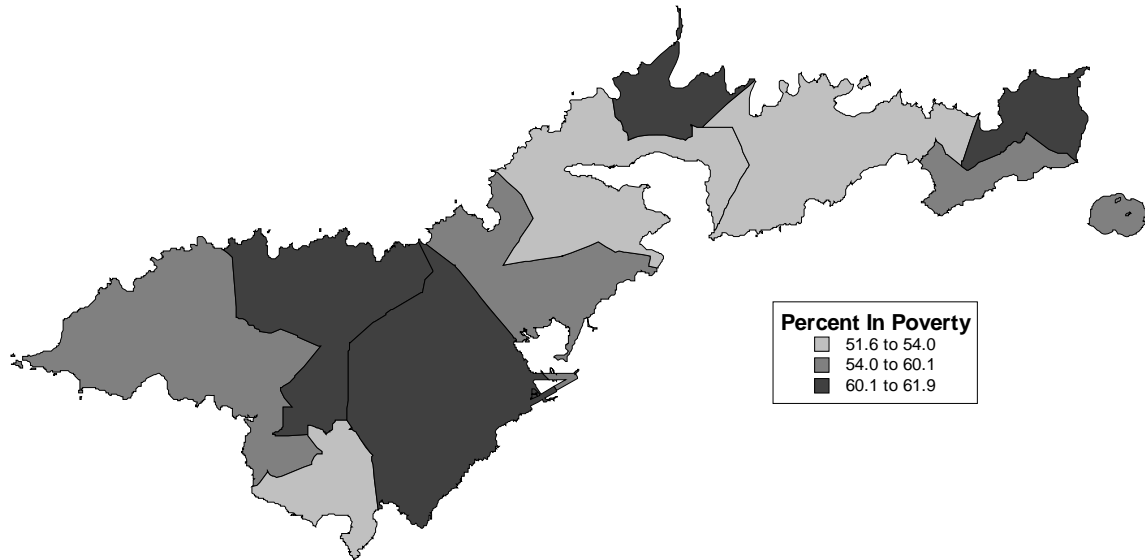
Percent of Families in Poverty, Tutuila: 2000



Percent of Individuals in Poverty, Tutuila: 2000



Percent of Persons 18 Years and Over in Poverty, Tutuila: 2000



As part of a project with the World Bank on Millennium goals, income quintiles were developed on basis of the 1999 income data shown in the 2000 Census. Some of the results are shown in Table 11.18. The numbers differ slightly from those in earlier chapters because the quintiles are applied only to those living in housing units.

As was shown in chapter 2, the median age in American Samoa was 21.1 years. Table 11.18 shows a direct relationship between quintile and median age; that is, the wealthier the population group, the older the median age. Males and females each follow a similar pattern. Along those same lines, the wealthier the group, the smaller the proportion of those younger than 18 years old, and the high the proportion of those 65 years and over.

For social characteristics, while the population was about 90 percent Samoan, each of the lowest three quintiles had more than 90 percent Samoan, the 4th quintile was at 90 percent, but the highest quintile was only 87 percent Samoan.

About 52 percent of the population was in the labor force, but the range was from 38 percent in the lowest quintile to 59 percent in the highest quintile, a difference of 21 percentage points. The average male labor force participation rate was 60 percent, but the range was from 51 percent for the lowest quintile to 66 percent for the highest quintile. And, the average female rate was 43 percent, with a range of 27 percent for the lowest quintile to 53 percent for the highest quintile. The subsistence participation rates showed little difference across quintiles, although the male rate was consistently higher than the female level.

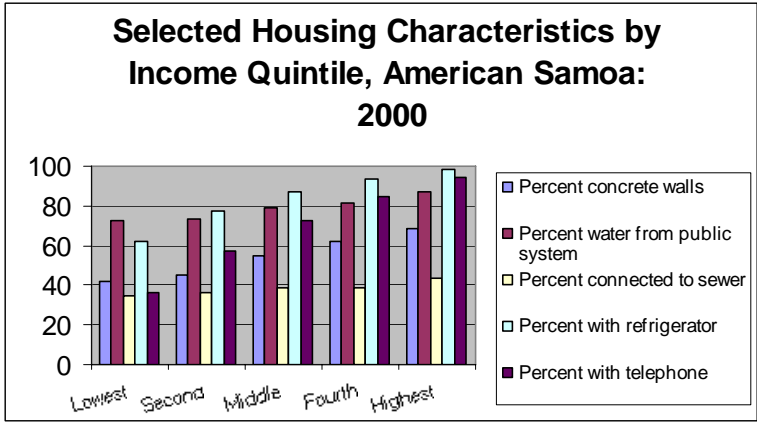
For housing characteristics, while 52 percent of all housing units had concrete walls, the range was from 42 percent for the lowest quintile to 69 percent for the highest

quintile, with each quintile having a higher percentage concrete walls than the next lowest. Similarly, while the average house had 3.5 rooms, the range was from 2.6 rooms for the lowest quintile to 5.2 rooms for highest quintile. Other variables, like percent getting water from a public system, percent connected to a sewer, percent with a refrigerator, and percent with a telephone, all followed the same pattern. The only exception in the list presented was percent “owning” the unit, with the highest quintile showing larger number of renters, probably contract workers renting units temporarily while staying in American Samoa to work.

Table 11.18. Selected characteristics by Income Quintile, American Samoa: 2000

	Total	Lowest quintile	Second quintile	Middle quintile	Fourth quintile	Highest quintile
Median Age	21.1	17.8	19.0	20.6	22.7	24.4
Males	20.6	17.0	18.3	20.4	22.3	24.1
Females	21.6	18.7	19.8	20.7	23.1	24.7
Percent younger than 18 years	45.1	50.7	48.8	45.5	41.7	38.9
Percent 18 to 64 years	51.5	46.7	48.3	51.0	54.7	57.0
Percent 65 years and over	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.2
Percent Samoan	89.8	90.3	90.7	91.3	89.9	86.7
Percent in the labor force	51.7	38.5	50.5	52.8	55.1	59.3
Percent males in the labor force	60.1	50.6	59.0	60.6	62.7	65.7
Percent females in the labor force	43.2	26.7	41.7	44.9	47.3	52.8
Percent in the private sector	68.8	79.2	79.4	71.7	64.8	57.7
Percent males in the private sector	70.7	79.6	80.4	73.8	66.4	59.7
Percent females in the private sector	66.2	78.5	78.0	68.8	62.6	55.0
Percent doing subsistence activities	15.6	15.9	16.1	15.4	15.2	15.5
Percent males doing subsistence	17.6	18.3	17.7	16.9	17.5	17.6
Percent females doing subsistence	13.6	13.5	14.5	13.9	12.8	13.2
Housing characteristics						
Percent concrete walls	52.1	42.1	44.8	54.8	61.7	68.8
Median rooms	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.2
Percent water from public system	77.4	72.3	73.3	78.7	81.5	87.3
Percent "Owning" housing unit	71.8	57.2	78.6	80.0	79.3	75.3
Percent connected to sewer	37.7	34.7	36.4	38.5	38.9	43.6
Percent with refrigerator	80.2	62.2	77.5	87.3	93.6	98.0
Percent with telephone	63.5	36.0	57.1	72.7	84.6	94.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census unpublished tabulations



Income data are extremely important not just for economic development programs but also for various federal programs in the territory. Although the suit local conditions and the social economic and cultural framework of the territory.

Chapter 12

VETERAN'S STATUS AND DISABILITY

This short chapter covers two items not collected in the 1980 census, but collected in the 2000 Census. The item on Veteran's status obtained information on whether an individual was currently in active military service, had ever been in active military service, in the Reserves of National Guard, or neither. The items in the disability section requested information on the existence of long-lasting conditions like blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability) and conditions that substantially limit one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Disability items also looked at physical, mental, or emotional conditions lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities.

VETERAN'S STATUS

About 3.4 percent of American Samoa's civilian population 18 years and over in 2000 were Veterans – had served in the military at some point, but were no longer serving (Table 12.1). About 6 percent of Manu'a adults were in this category, none on Swains island, but with Eastern and Western Districts showing about the same percentage as all of American Samoa.

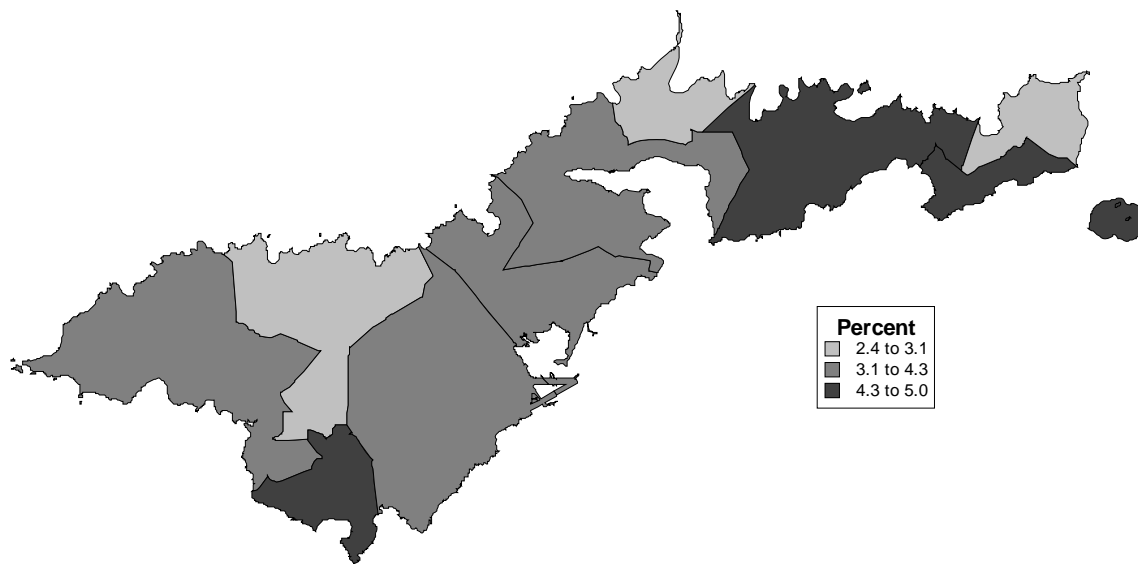
Table 12.1. Veteran's Status by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Civilian population 18 years & over	Civilian veterans	
		Total	Percent
DISTRICTS			
American Samoa	31,729	1,075	3.4
Eastern District	13,145	447	3.4
Manu'a District	737	43	5.8
Swains Island	21	-	-
Western District	17,826	585	3.3
COUNTIES			
Ituau	2,405	75	3.1
Ma'oputasi	6,670	209	3.1
Sa'ole	980	49	5.0
Sua	1,858	84	4.5
Vaifanua	1,232	30	2.4
Faleasao	80	4	5.0
Fitiuta	174	6	3.4
Ofu	174	12	6.9
Olosega	114	6	5.3
Ta'u	195	15	7.7
Swains Island	21	-	-
Lealataua	3,103	105	3.4
Leasina	941	28	3.0

Tualatai	1,610	69	4.3
Tualauta	12,172	383	3.1

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent of Persons 18 Years and Over Being Civilian Veterans, Tutuila: 2000



For the counties, although the numbers were very small, it is still interesting to see that almost 8 percent of the adults in Ta'u county were veterans, as well as 7 percent of those in Ofu.

DISABILITY

Table 12.2 shows percent disabled for three age groups. About 5 percent of the school age population – those 5 to 20 years – were described as disabled, either by themselves or their parents or other relatives. Manu'a had the highest percentage of disabled children, at 10 percent, Eastern had had about 6 percent disabled, while Western District came in at 4 percent.

Among the working age population, those 21 to 64 years, Manu'a District also had the highest rate – at almost 50 percent – compared to 23 percent for American Samoa as a whole. About 1/4th of the adults in Eastern District had disabilities. Although disabilities were prevalent, a majority – 59 percent – of the disabled were employed. For the elderly, those 65 years and over, about half were disabled. About 2 out of every 3 on Maun'a were in this category, but about half of those in Eastern and Western Districts.

Table 12.2. Disability of the Noninstitutionalized Population by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

District County	Population 5 to 20 yrs		Population 21 to 64 years			Population 65+ yrs	
	Total	Percent With a disability	Total	With a disability		Total	Percent With a disability
				Percent	Percent employed		
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	20,510	4.9	26,921	22.7	58.8	1,891	47.6
Eastern District	8,278	5.7	11,156	25.8	57.6	816	47.9
Manu'a District	486	9.9	585	49.1	48.1	118	66.1
Swains Island	15	6.7	18	11.1	50.0	1	0.0
Western District	11,731	4.2	15,162	19.4	61.1	956	45.2
COUNTIES							
Ituau	1,503	6.3	2,054	27.6	60.4	134	58.2
Ma'oputasi	4,024	4.2	5,663	18.6	64.9	388	38.4
Sa'ole	648	4.6	826	30.1	57.8	79	62.0
Sua	1,273	11.5	1,574	49.7	47.3	130	73.1
Vaifanua	830	3.6	1,039	21.9	52.2	85	23.5
Faleasao	49	0.0	59	23.7	57.1	17	35.3
Fitiuta	141	7.1	133	37.6	62.0	36	69.4
Ofu	81	24.7	146	76.0	34.2	18	88.9
Olosega	76	14.5	87	69.0	46.7	20	85.0
Ta'u	139	5.0	160	32.5	63.5	27	51.9
Swains Island	15	6.7	18	11.1	50.0	1	0.0
Lealataua	2,099	3.2	2,655	14.7	55.4	176	46.6
Leasina	654	1.4	788	6.2	28.6	60	35.0
Tualatai	1,146	5.0	1,350	23.8	57.6	100	56.0
Tualauta	7,832	4.6	10,369	21.1	63.4	620	44.0

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Chapter 13

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The 2000 American Samoa Census was a census of both population and housing. Approximately half of the questions were on housing conditions, but, traditionally, housing tabulations do not include cross-tabulations, so we have put all of the analysis of housing variables into this one chapter. Housing characteristics, however, do tell us a lot about the socio-economic conditions in American Samoa, and by looking at trends, we can see how American Samoa's lifestyles are improving.

Table 13.1, for example, shows the number of housing units in American Samoa over time, from 1980 through 2000. The number of housing units more than doubled during the two decades, from 4,688 in 1980 to 10,052 in 2000. The tables also shows vacant units, but vacant units are notoriously tricky to deal with in American Samoa because of what constitutes a vacant unit, particularly the plumbing and kitchen facilities, as well as general condition of the unit. Nonetheless, according to U.S. Census Bureau conventions, the number of vacant units increased during the two decades from 175 to 703 units, and the percentage of all units from 4 percent to 7 percent.

Table 13.1. Housing Occupancy, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Housing Occupancy	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,908	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
Occupied housing units	9,349	93.0	8,367	93.9	6,607	94.9	4,513	96.3
Vacant housing units	703	7.0	541	6.1	352	5.1	175	3.7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	206	2.0	104	1.2	9	0.1	81	1.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Of the occupied units, about 77 percent were “owner-occupied” in 2000, the other 23 percent being “renter-occupied” (Table 13.2). The percentages of owner and renter units has varied over time, partly because of the difficulty in American Samoa in determining tenure of the unit. Owner units, for U.S. Census purposes include units with a mortgage, and units where the mortgage has been paid off. In American Samoa, some people still build their houses without borrowing money from a bank or mortgage company – hence, no mortgage – and these units are supposed to go into the category “living without paying cash rent”, but actually the household members “own” the unit, so confusion can result. Renter occupied should be divided into those paying cash rent – a rare occurrence in traditional Samoan culture – and those living in a unit without paying cash rent, the most traditional way of “owning” a unit. Of course, people living there are not paying cash rent.

Table 13.2. Housing tenure, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Housing Tenure	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,513	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	7,219	77.2	6,906	82.5	5,161	78.1	3,337	73.9
Renter-occupied housing units	2,130	22.8	1,461	17.5	1,446	21.9	1,176	26.1

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

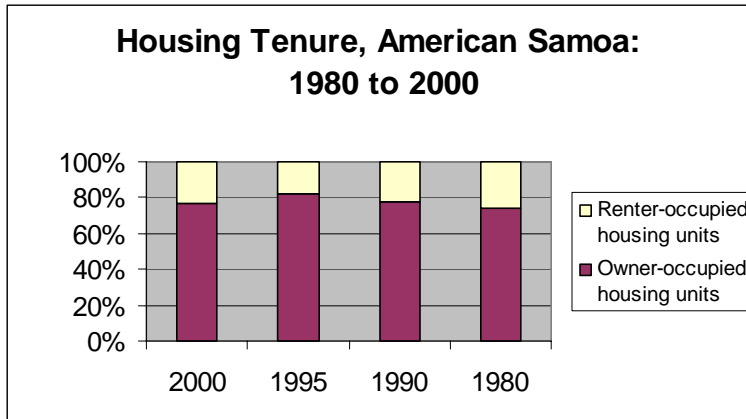


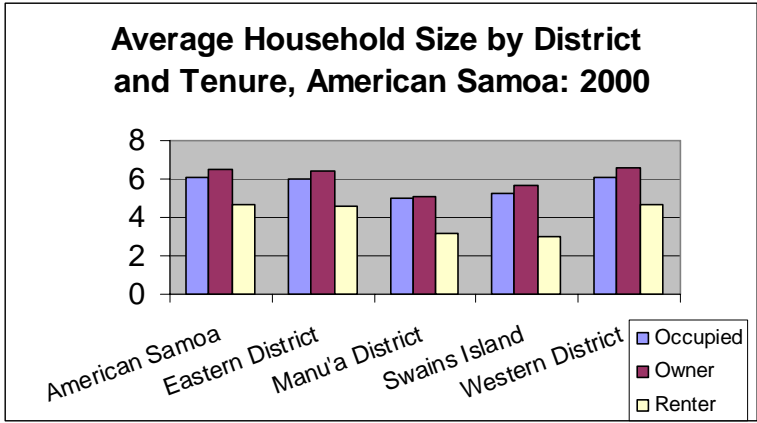
Table 13.3 shows housing tenure for Districts and counties. As noted, the vacancy rate for the territory was 7 percent. Vacancy rates in Eastern and Western District were slightly lower, but for Manu'a and Swains Island were much higher, more than 15 percent in Manu'a. Housing units in Eastern District were slightly more likely to be owner-occupied (77.6 percent) compared to those in Western District (76.0 percent).

The average number of people in all units was 6.05 people. The average number of people in owner-occupied units was 6.47, while the average in renter-occupied units was 4.63, about 2 people less per unit. The average for all units in Eastern District was slightly less than for the total population, but the average in Western was slightly more. The averages for owner and renter units followed suit.

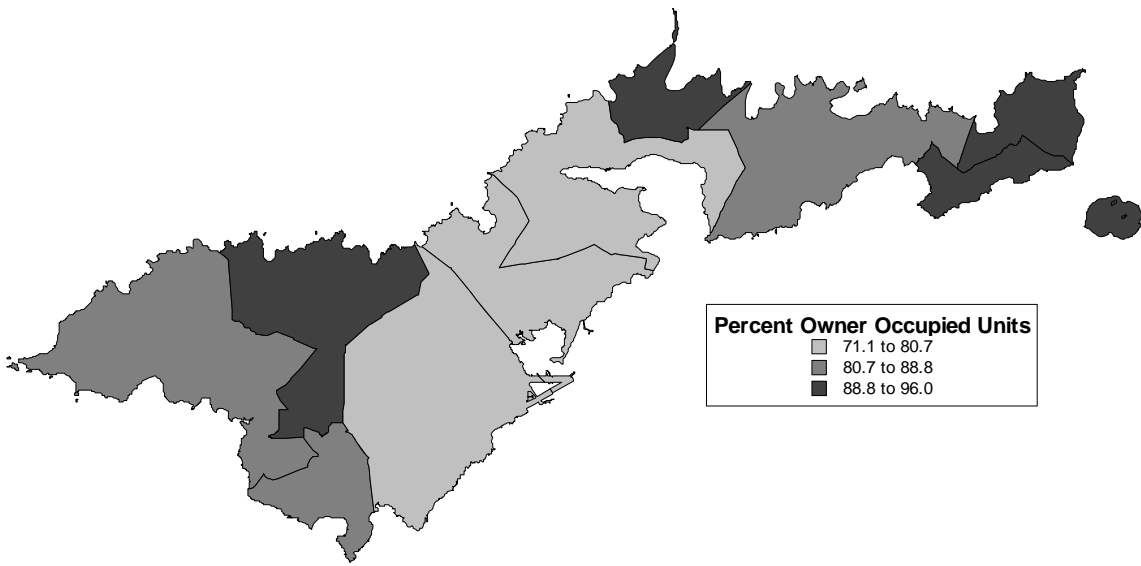
Table 13.3. Housing Units by Tenure and District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Housing Units				Occupied housing units				Average household size		
	Total	Occu- pied	Vacant		Total	Owner-occupied		Renter- occupied	Occupied units	Owner units	Renter units
			Number	Percent		Number	Percent				
DISTRICTS											
American Samoa	10,052	9,349	703	7.0	9,349	7,219	77.2	2,130	6.05	6.47	4.63
Eastern District	4,111	3,845	266	6.5	3,845	2,985	77.6	860	6.03	6.43	4.62
Manu'a District	323	273	50	15.5	273	257	94.1	16	5.00	5.12	3.19
Swains Island	8	7	1	12.5	7	6	85.7	1	5.29	5.67	3.00
Western District	5,610	5,224	386	6.9	5,224	3,971	76.0	1,253	6.12	6.59	4.65
COUNTIES											
Ituau	740	712	28	3.8	712	506	71.1	206	6.06	6.52	4.92
Ma'oputasi	2,031	1,906	125	6.2	1,906	1,363	71.5	543	6.00	6.62	4.43
Sa'ole	298	283	15	5.0	283	261	92.2	22	6.25	6.31	5.55
Sua	611	566	45	7.4	566	492	86.9	74	6.04	6.22	4.8
Vaifanua	431	378	53	12.3	378	363	96.0	15	5.95	5.98	5.13
Faleasao	37	29	8	21.6	29	29	100.0	-	4.66	4.66	0.00
Fitiuta	64	57	7	10.9	57	56	98.2	1	6.28	6.36	2.00
Ofu	75	63	12	16.0	63	62	98.4	1	4.51	4.53	3.00
Olosega	67	50	17	25.4	50	47	94.0	3	4.32	4.34	4.00
Ta'u	80	74	6	7.5	74	63	85.1	11	5.04	5.38	3.09
Swains Island	8	7	1	12.5	7	6	85.7	1	5.29	5.67	3.00
Lealataua	972	916	56	5.8	916	739	80.7	177	6.18	6.44	5.12
Leasina	312	276	36	11.5	276	245	88.8	31	6.30	6.47	4.94
Tualatai	451	445	6	1.3	445	384	86.3	61	6.71	6.93	5.36
Tualauta	3,875	3,587	288	7.4	3,587	2,603	72.6	984	6.02	6.59	4.52

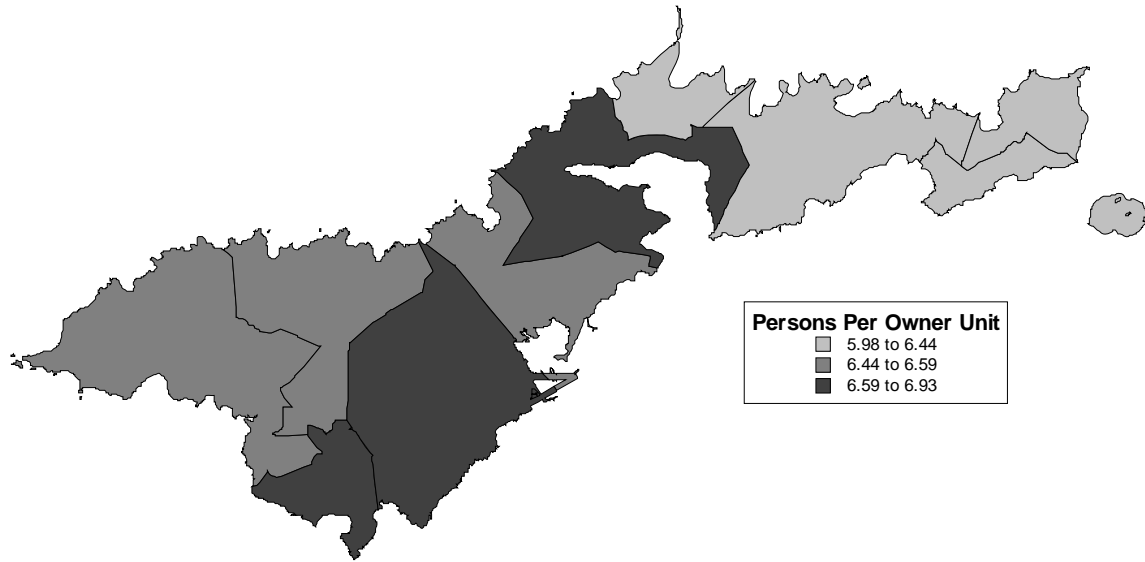
Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile



Percent Owner Occupied Units, Tutuila: 2000



Household Size, Owner-Occupied Units, Tutuila: 2000



Household Size, Renter Units, Tutuila: 2000

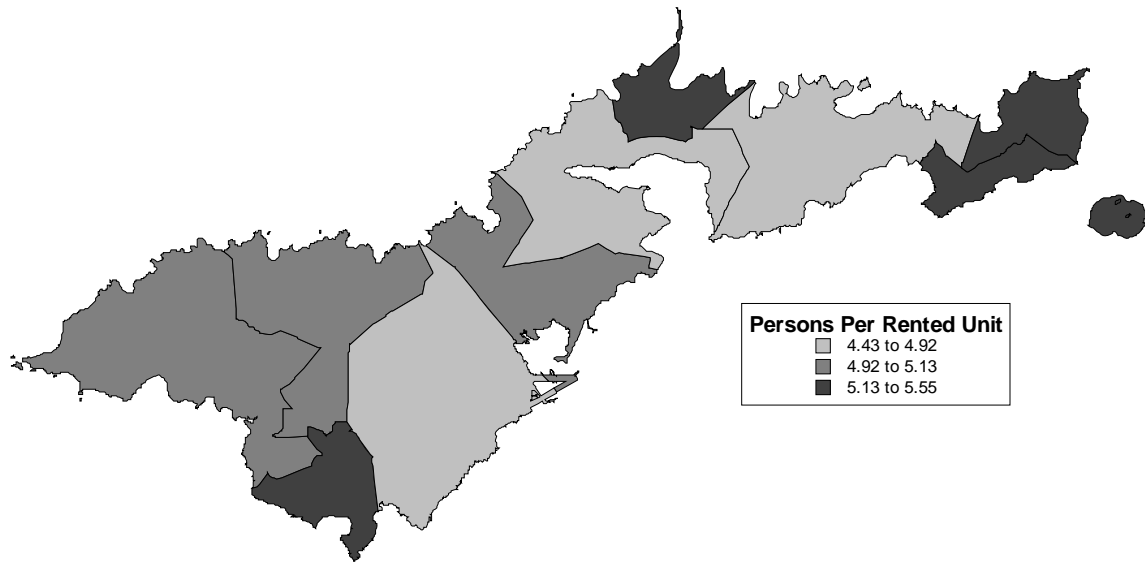


Table 13.4 shows the number of units in structure over time. As can be seen in the table, most units (88 percent in 1980, 78 percent in 2000) were what are called “one-

unit, detached”, meaning single units not attached to any other units. Very few people live in other types of structures, although apartments are becoming more common in the territory.

Table 13.4. Units in Structure, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Unite in Structure	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,908	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
1-unit, detached	7,838	78.0	7,519	84.4	6,280	90.2	4,100	87.5
1-unit, attached	660	6.6	988	11.1	258	3.7	285	6.1
2 houses	710	7.1	161	1.8	--	--	--	--
3 or more houses	184	1.8	31	0.3	--	--	--	--
2 units	240	2.4	73	0.8	130	1.9	139	3.0
3 or 4 units	215	2.1	47	0.5	157	2.3	102	2.2
5 to 9 units	133	1.3	3	0.0	97	1.4	37	0.8
10 to 19 units	19	0.2	2	0.0	--	--	13	0.3
20 or more units	-	-	0	0.0	--	--	--	--
Mobile home	23	0.2	--	--	37	0.5	3	0.1
Container	2	-	--	--	--	--	--	--
Boat, RV, van, etc.	28	0.3	85	1.0	--	--	5	0.1

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

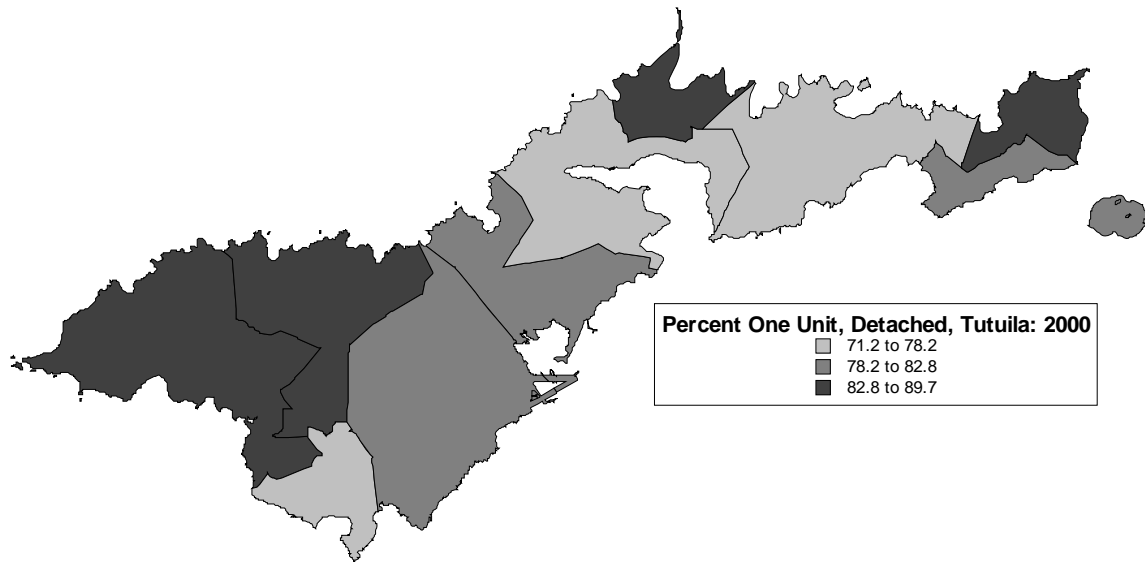
Table 13.5 shows the units in structure or Districts and counties. American Samoa has some unique classifications not shown in the United States or other territories, and these include “2 houses” and “3 or more houses”. These categories are required because some American Samoa households live in compounds, with the living arrangements spread over several houses or other structures. Note that almost 10 percent of the units fall into these two categories.

Table 13.5. Units in Structure for District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts	Total	1-unit, detached	1-unit, attached	2 houses	3 or more houses	2 units	3 or 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 to 19 units	Others
DISTRICTS										
American Samoa	10,052	7,838	660	710	184	240	215	133	19	53
Eastern District	4,111	3,118	325	244	63	131	110	73	18	29
Manu'a District	323	163	27	112	20	1	-	-	-	-
Swains Island	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western District	5,610	4,549	308	354	101	108	105	60	1	24
COUNTIES										
Ituau	740	606	69	30	9	12	12	1	-	1
Ma'oputasi	2,031	1,446	123	115	27	110	96	70	18	26
Sa'ole	298	233	21	36	7	-	-	-	-	1
Sua	611	476	59	48	14	9	2	2	-	1
Vaifanua	431	357	53	15	6	-	-	-	-	-
Faleasao	37	16	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fitiuta	64	20	4	29	11	-	-	-	-	-
Ofu	75	42	1	28	3	1	-	-	-	-
Olosega	67	50	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ta'u	80	35	20	24	1	-	-	-	-	-
Swains Island	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lealataua	972	818	27	89	14	4	6	4	-	10
Leasina	312	280	11	11	6	-	4	-	-	-
Tualatai	451	349	27	37	30	6	-	-	-	2
Tualauta	3,875	3,102	243	217	51	98	95	56	1	12

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent One Unit, Detached, Tutuila: 2000



A question on the year the structure was built indicates the amount of new construction in a place. The data for American Samoa in the 2000 Census showed that very little new construction was taking place around the time of the census. Only 433 new structures were built in the 15 months before the census (Table 13.6).

Table 13.6. Year Structure Built by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts	Total	1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1960 to 1969	1950 to 1959	1940 to 1949	1939 or earlier
DISTRICTS										
American Samoa	10,052	433	1,050	2,921	2,567	1,438	1,301	189	68	85
Eastern District	4,111	135	351	1,095	845	691	757	126	47	64
Manu'a District	323	4	14	25	190	33	40	8	4	5
Swains Island	8	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	1
Western District	5,610	294	683	1,799	1,530	713	504	55	17	15
COUNTIES										
Ituau	740	26	67	218	158	116	132	15	5	3
Ma'oputasi	2,031	62	152	456	436	377	366	91	35	56
Sa'ole	298	13	33	74	46	37	87	5	1	2
Sua	611	17	45	187	118	112	114	13	4	1
Vaifanua	431	17	54	160	87	49	58	2	2	2
Faleasao	37	1	2	2	30	1	1	-	-	-
Fitiuta	64	-	-	9	52	3	-	-	-	-
Ofu	75	1	2	4	27	11	16	7	4	3

Olosega	67	2	6	3	28	10	16	1	-	1
Ta'u	80	-	4	7	53	8	7	-	-	1
Swains Island	8	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	1
Lealataua	972	44	102	266	223	157	144	23	5	8
Leasina	312	15	32	131	72	29	27	4	1	1
Tualatai	451	13	40	124	96	90	81	2	3	2
Tualauta	3,875	222	509	1,278	1,139	437	252	26	8	4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent of Units Built 1995 to 2000, Tutuila: 2000

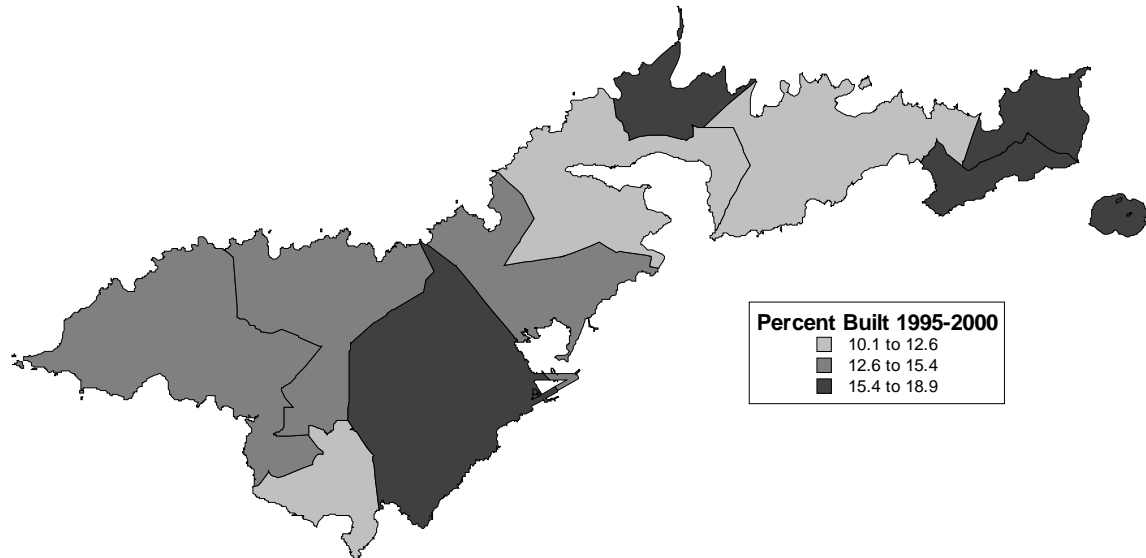


Table 13.7 shows the number of rooms in units collected in the 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses, and the 1995 household survey. The 1995 does not show consistent results with the censuses. Unlike in the United States, the number of rooms per housing unit in American Samoa does not seem to be increasing, perhaps to new construction of units for immigrants.

Table 13.7. Rooms, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Rooms	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,367	93.9	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
1 room	1,648	16.4	671	7.5	975	14.0	992	21.2
2 rooms	1,501	14.9	629	7.1	580	8.3	594	12.7
3 rooms	1,878	18.7	1,118	12.6	726	10.4	803	17.1
4 rooms	1,709	17.0	1,555	17.5	1,238	17.8	857	18.3
5 rooms	1,409	14.0	1,955	21.9	1,324	19.0	695	14.8
6 rooms	901	9.0	1,243	14.0	916	13.2	342	7.3
7 rooms	475	4.7	754	8.5	502	7.2	190	4.1
8 rooms	239	2.4	442	5.0	293	4.2	106	2.3
9 or more rooms	292	2.9	--	--	405	5.8	149	3.2
Median (rooms)	4	--	5	--	5	--	--	--

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Note: 1995 for occupied housingunits only and highest category was 8 rooms or more

Table 13.8 shows the number of rooms, and median rooms, for Districts and counties in American Samoa. The median number of rooms for the whole territory was 3.5, as it was for both Eastern and Western Districts. The median number of rooms in Manu'a was slightly less, and the median for Swains Island was only slightly more than one.

Table 13.8. Rooms by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts	Total	1 room	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	6 rooms	7 rooms	8 rooms	9 or more rooms	Median rooms
DISTRICTS											
American Samoa											
American Samoa	10,052	1,648	1,501	1,878	1,709	1,409	901	475	239	292	3.5
Eastern District	4,111	637	592	799	746	572	365	197	85	118	3.5
Manu'a District	323	32	73	67	51	43	32	15	6	4	3.3
Swains Island	8	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1.2
Western District	5,610	973	836	1,012	912	794	502	263	148	170	3.5
COUNTIES											
Ituau	740	112	136	153	135	75	66	33	5	25	3.3
Ma'oputasi	2,031	296	264	346	379	310	183	123	53	77	3.8
Sa'ole	298	34	42	67	58	41	32	12	10	2	3.6
Sua	611	83	95	124	107	92	61	24	14	11	3.5
Vaifanua	431	112	55	109	67	54	23	5	3	3	2.9
Faleasao	37	1	4	7	11	7	5	1	1	-	4.1
Fitiuta	64	4	17	13	11	8	7	3	1	-	3.3
Ofu	75	10	8	13	17	5	8	9	2	3	3.9
Olosega	67	8	13	21	8	8	7	1	1	-	3.1
Ta'u	80	9	31	13	4	15	5	1	1	1	2.5
Swains Island	8	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1.2
Lealataua	972	128	102	156	162	166	118	71	38	31	4.1
Leasina	312	107	68	64	15	16	18	10	4	10	2.2
Tualatai	451	51	57	68	76	76	66	18	15	24	4.2
Tualauta	3,875	687	609	724	659	536	300	164	91	105	3.4

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Median Number of Rooms, Tutuila: 2000

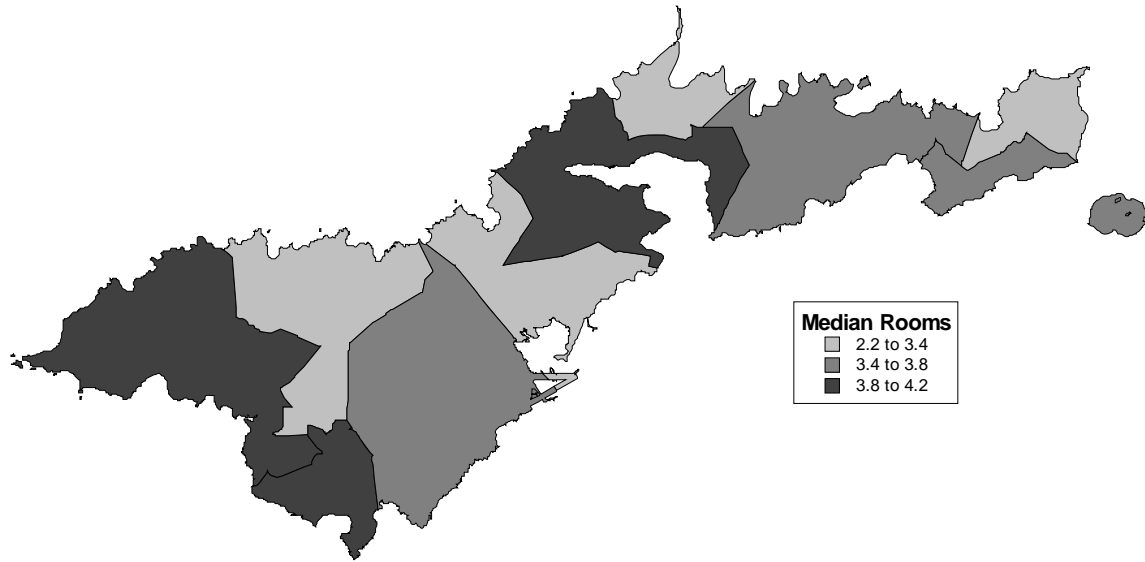


Table 13.9 shows the number of bedrooms over time. Again, the 1995 household survey data are shown for illustrative purposes. The distribution of the number of bedrooms has changed only very slightly over the years. About half the units had either 2 or 3 bedrooms throughout the period.

Table 13.9. Bedrooms, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Bedrooms	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,908	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
No bedroom	2,220	22.1	489	5.5	1,177	16.9	1,103	23.5
1 bedroom	1,613	16.0	1,508	16.9	779	11.2	693	14.8
2 bedrooms	2,351	23.4	2,449	27.5	1,676	24.1	1,213	25.9
3 bedrooms	2,019	20.1	2,449	27.5	1,868	26.8	963	20.5
4 bedrooms	1,034	10.3	1,264	14.2	797	11.5	395	8.4
5 or more bedrooms	815	8.1	749	8.4	662	9.5	321	6.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Table 13.10 shows the distribution for Districts and counties for bedrooms. The distribution for the Districts and counties is roughly similar to the distribution for all of American Samoa. About half of the units had either 2 or 3 bedrooms.

Table 13.10. Bedrooms by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts	Total	No bedroom	1 bedroom	2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms	5 or more bedrooms
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	10,052	2,220	1,613	2,351	2,019	1,034	815
Eastern District	4,111	857	669	950	829	434	372
Manu'a District	323	72	63	89	47	38	14
Swains Island	8	6	-	-	-	1	1
Western District	5,610	1,285	881	1,312	1,143	561	428
COUNTIES							
Ituau	740	159	121	190	129	72	69
Ma'oputasi	2,031	380	337	429	430	232	223
Sa'ole	298	55	52	68	68	35	20
Sua	611	124	101	148	132	60	46
Vaifanua	431	139	58	115	70	35	14
Faleasao	37	5	5	10	9	8	-
Fitiuta	64	13	10	21	10	3	7
Ofu	75	12	14	25	8	13	3
Olosega	67	8	21	22	7	7	2
Ta'u	80	34	13	11	13	7	2
Swains Island	8	6	-	-	-	1	1
Lealataua	972	171	105	233	240	131	92
Leasina	312	134	58	58	26	11	25
Tualatai	451	67	66	115	99	55	49
Tualauta	3,875	913	652	906	778	364	262

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 13.11 shows change in where housing units get their water over time. In 1980, according to that census, about 77 percent of the units got water from a public system only – roughly the same percentage got water from a public system in 2000, although some also got water from a catchment as well (so, 77.5 percent total, about the same as in 1980).

The category “Village water system” was added to the 1990 census, and continued in the 2000 census. The new item greatly influenced the 1990 enumeration, with only 59 percent of the units reporting “public system only” and 32 percent reporting “Village water system only”. Either a lot of units moved from a village water system to a public system between 1990 and 2000, or reporting problems seem to be present in one or both censuses.

Table 13.11. Source of Water, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Source of Water	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
Public system only	7,263	72.3	5,855	70.0	4,117	59.2	3,630	77.4
Public system and catchment	518	5.2	380	4.5	244	3.5	--	--
Village water system only	1,970	19.6	--	--	2,198	31.6	--	--
Individual well	58	0.6	--	--	205	2.9	211	4.5
Catchment, tanks, or drums only	109	1.1	1,976	23.6	92	1.3	283	6.0
Some other source	134	1.3	94	1.1	103	1.5	438	9.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Note: 1995 for occupied housing units only

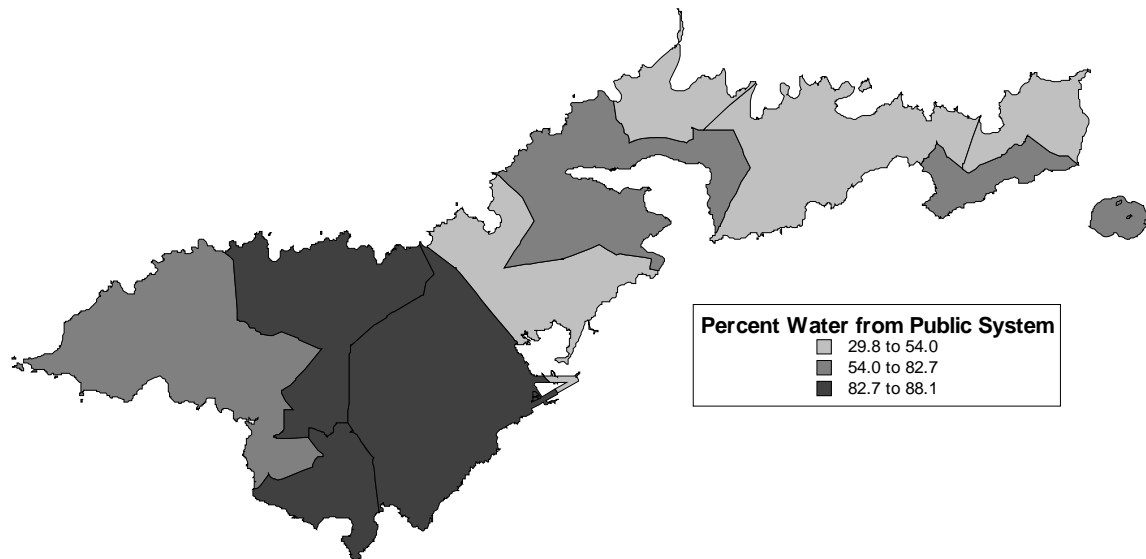
Table 13.12 shows the distribution of source of water for Districts and counties in American Samoa in 2000. The distribution for source of water was similar in the Districts to the whole of American Samoa.

Table 13.12. Source of Water by District and County

Districts Counties	Total	Public sys- tem only	Public system & catchment	Village water system	Individual well	Catchment, tanks or drums only	Some other source
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	10,052	7,263	518	1,970	58	109	134
Eastern District	4,111	2,330	322	1,279	57	48	75
Manu'a District	323	232	48	42	-	1	-
Swains Island	8	1	-	-	-	7	-
Western District	5,610	4,700	148	649	1	53	59
COUNTIES							
Ituau	740	395	54	281	2	1	7
Ma'oputasi	2,031	1,460	110	381	25	20	35
Sa'ole	298	161	39	81	10	3	4
Sua	611	182	56	318	18	22	15
Vaifanua	431	132	63	218	2	2	14
Faleasao	37	21	3	13	-	-	-
Fitiuta	64	34	4	26	-	-	-
Ofu	75	74	-	-	-	1	-
Olosega	67	30	35	2	-	-	-
Ta'u	80	73	6	1	-	-	-
Swains Island	8	1	-	-	-	7	-
Lealataua	972	635	44	260	1	24	8
Leasina	312	258	7	31	-	3	13
Tualatai	451	395	14	39	-	1	2
Tualauta	3,875	3,412	83	319	-	25	36

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Water From Public System Only, Tutuila: 2000



Methods of sewage disposal changed considerably during the two decades under consideration. The percentage of units using a public sewer increased from 12 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 2000, while the percent using a septic tank or cesspool decreased from 71 percent to 43 percent during the period (Table 13.13). The category “other means” jumped around, and while some “other means” are obvious, others may not be.

Table 13.13. Sewage Disposal, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Sewage Disposal	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
Public sewer	3,162	31.5	2,517	30.1	1,185	17.0	566	12.1
Septic tank or cesspool	4,328	43.1	5,590	66.8	3,582	51.5	3,349	71.4
Other means	2,562	25.5	260	3.1	2,192	31.5	773	16.5

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Note: 1995 for occupied housing units only

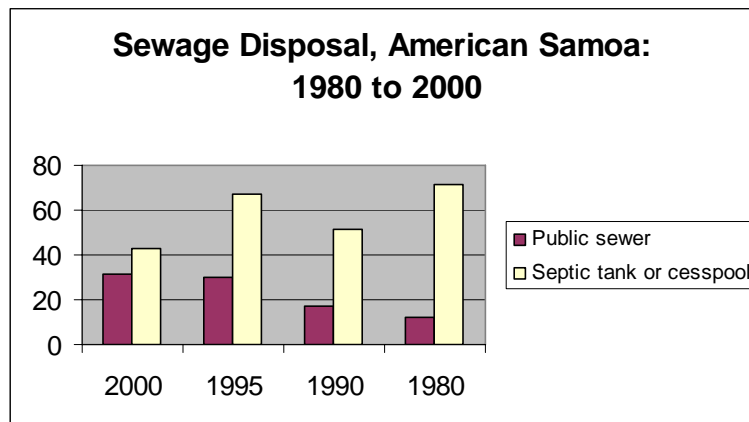


Table 13.14 shows the distribution of sewage disposal for Districts and counties in 2000. About half the units in Eastern District that were not “other means” used public sewer and the other half used a septic tank or cesspool; in Western district about 40 percent used a public sewer and 60 percent used a septic tank or cesspool.

Table 13.14. Sewage Disposal by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Other means
DISTRICTS				
American Samoa	10,052	3,162	4,328	2,562
Eastern District	4,111	1,561	1,571	979
Manu'a District	323	7	242	74
Swains Island	8	-	1	7
Western District	5,610	1,594	2,514	1,502
COUNTIES				
Ituau	740	382	209	149
Ma'oputasi	2,031	1,113	521	397
Sa'ole	298	33	168	97
Sua	611	22	429	160

Vaifanua	431	11	244	176
Faleasao	37	1	34	2
Fitiuta	64	1	56	7
Ofu	75	-	58	17
Olosega	67	-	24	43
Ta'u	80	5	70	5
Swains Island	8	-	1	7
Lealataua	972	30	659	283
Leasina	312	2	213	97
Tualatai	451	14	318	119
Tualauta	3,875	1,548	1,324	1,003

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Connected to Public Sewer, Tutuila: 2000

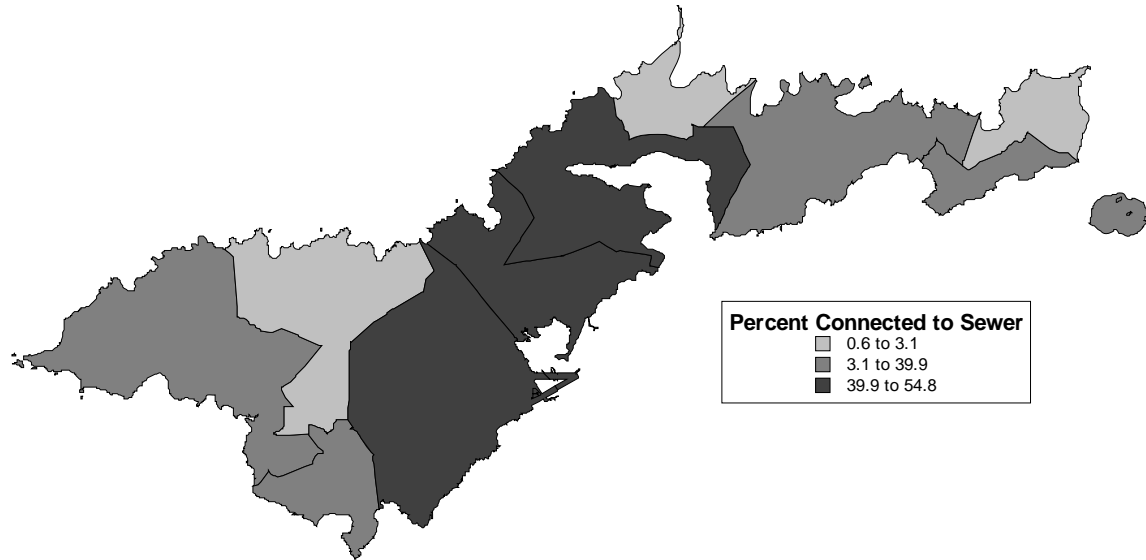


Table 13.15 shows the distribution of main materials for outside walls from 1980 to 2000. The percentage of walls made of poured concrete remained at around 10 percent throughout the period. But the percentage of walls made of concrete blocks increased from about 24 percent in 1980 to 43 percent in 2000, mostly at the expense of wood, which declined from 56 to 46 percent during the period.

Table 13.15. Material Used for Outside Walls, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Outside Walls	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,908	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
Poured concrete	916	9.1	1,113	12.5	764	11.0	494	10.5
Concrete blocks	4,325	43.0	3,484	39.1	2,197	31.6	1,143	24.4
Metal	69	0.7	16	0.2	68	1.0	183	3.9
Wood	4,649	46.2	4,113	46.2	3,680	52.9	2,640	56.3
Other	93	0.9	182	2.0	20	0.3	13	0.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

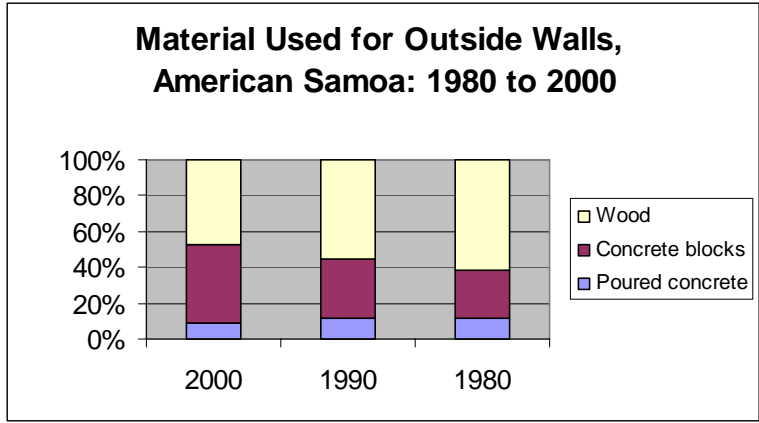


Table 13.16 shows the distribution of main material for outside walls for Districts and counties in American Samoa in 2000. The proportions for Eastern and Western Districts mirrored those for the whole territory.

Table 13.16. Material of Outside Walls by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	Poured concrete	Concrete blocks	Metal	Wood	Other
DISTRICTS						
American Samoa	10,052	916	4,325	69	4,649	93
Eastern District	4,111	305	1,790	33	1,949	34
Manu'a District	323	186	69	1	65	2
Swains Island	8	-	-	-	8	-
Western District	5,610	425	2,466	35	2,627	57
COUNTIES						
Ituau	740	70	333	10	324	3
Ma'oputasi	2,031	111	811	17	1,068	24
Sa'ole	298	26	169	2	99	2
Sua	611	53	272	2	281	3
Vaifanua	431	45	205	2	177	2
Faleasao	37	28	4	-	5	-
Fitiuta	64	43	15	-	6	-
Ofu	75	52	8	-	14	1
Olosega	67	33	8	-	25	1
Ta'u	80	30	34	1	15	-
Swains Island	8	-	-	-	8	-
Lealataua	972	90	461	4	403	14
Leasina	312	16	175	3	117	1
Tualatai	451	37	225	1	187	1
Tualauta	3,875	282	1,605	27	1,920	41

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent with Concrete Walls, Tutuila: 2000

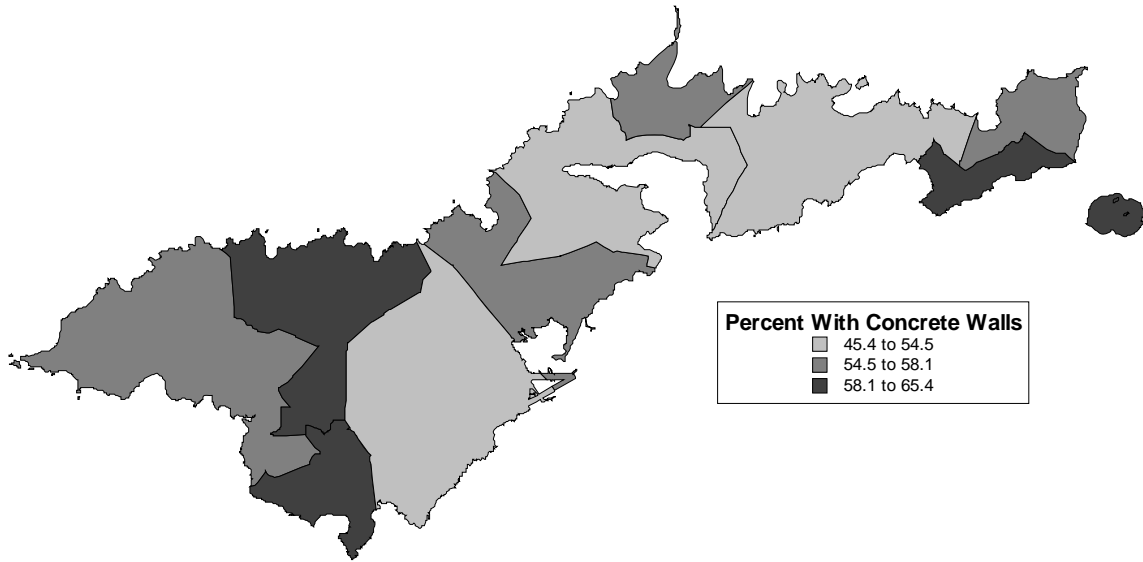


Table 13.17 shows the distribution for the main material used for the roof, from 1980 to 2000. The types materials used for the roof were about the same in 1980 as 2000, use of metal increasing slightly during the period, and the incidence of wood for roofing declining.

Table 13.17. Material Used for Roof, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Roof	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,908	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
Poured concrete	125	1.2	218	2.4	73	1.0	43	0.9
Metal	8,184	81.4	8,039	90.2	6,233	89.6	3,707	79.1
Wood	1,088	10.8	499	5.6	405	5.8	649	13.8
Other	655	6.5	88	1.0	206	3.0	97	2.1

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Table 13.18 shows the main material used for roofing for Districts and counties in 2000. Again, the distributions for Eastern and Western Districts follow the patterns of the whole territory.

Table 13.18. Material used for Roof by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Wood	Other
DISTRICTS					
American Samoa	10,052	125	8,184	1,088	655
Eastern District	4,111	46	3,410	451	204
Manu'a District	323	21	286	11	5
Swains Island	8	-	7	-	1
Western District	5,610	58	4,481	626	445
COUNTIES					

Ituau	740	13	557	128	42
Ma'oputasi	2,031	24	1,780	137	90
Sa'ole	298	-	277	14	7
Sua	611	5	450	120	36
Vaifanua	431	4	346	52	29
Faleasao	37	1	36	-	-
Fitiuta	64	1	57	4	2
Ofu	75	3	71	1	-
Olosega	67	5	61	1	-
Ta'u	80	11	61	5	3
Swains Island	8	-	7	-	1
Lealataua	972	6	865	53	48
Leasina	312	1	287	12	12
Tualatai	451	3	364	33	51
Tualauta	3,875	48	2,965	528	334

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent with Concrete Roof, Tutuila: 2000

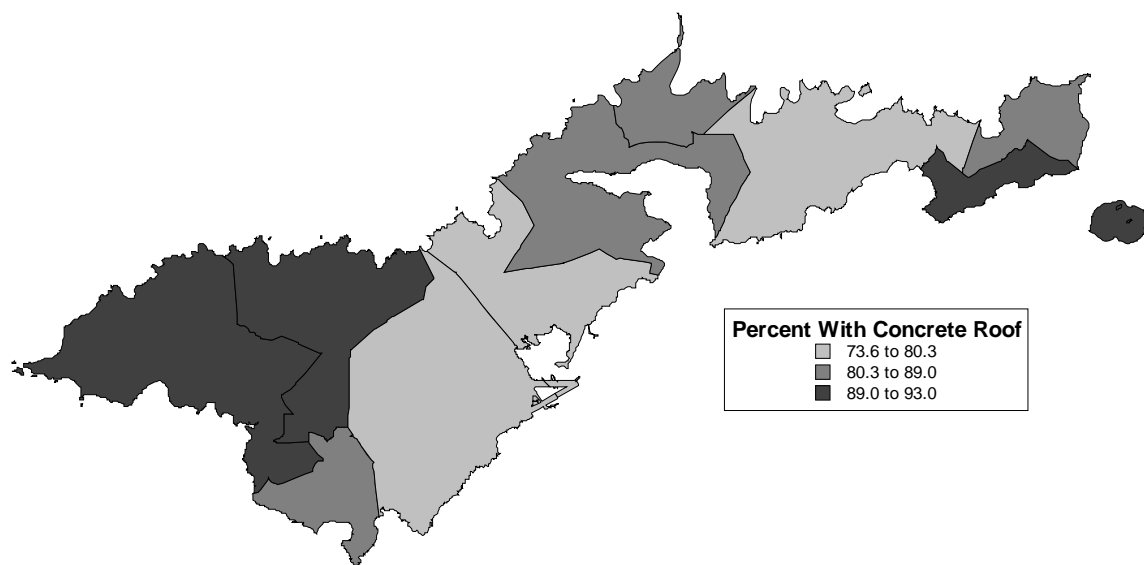


Table 13.19 shows the main material used for foundations from 1990 to 1980 – the item was not asked in the 1980 census. The percentage of concrete foundations increased from 81 to 86 percent during the decade, while the percentage being wood pier or pilings decreased from 17 to 13 percent.

Table 13.19. Material Used for Foundation, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Foundation	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,908	100.0	6,959	100.0	--	--
Concrete	8,633	85.9	7,842	88.0	5,652	81.2	--	--
Wood pier or pilings	1,316	13.1	993	11.1	1,209	17.4	--	--
Other	103	1.0	73	0.8	98	1.4	--	--

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Table 13.20 shows the distribution of foundations for Districts and counties in 2000. As for roofs and walls, the percentage distributions for the Districts are similar to all of American Samoa.

Table 13.20. Material used for Foundation By District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	Concrete	Wood pier or pilings	Other
DISTRICTS				
American Samoa	10,052	8,633	1,316	103
Eastern District	4,111	3,558	510	43
Manu'a District	323	314	8	1
Swains Island	8	7	1	-
Western District	5,610	4,754	797	59
COUNTIES				
Ituau	740	665	67	8
Ma'oputasi	2,031	1,672	335	24
Sa'ole	298	276	21	1
Sua	611	563	45	3
Vaifanua	431	382	42	7
Faleasao	37	35	2	-
Fitiuta	64	60	4	-
Ofu	75	74	1	-
Olosega	67	66	-	1
Ta'u	80	79	1	-
Swains Island	8	7	1	-
Lealataua	972	836	115	21
Leasina	312	282	29	1
Tualatai	451	393	55	3
Tualauta	3,875	3,243	598	34

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table 13.21 shows the change in some selected housing characteristics over time. The items do not sum to 100 percent because they are various measures. The 100 percent simply represents all households. The percentage of units lacking complete plumbing facilities – hot and cold running water, a tub or shower, and a flush toilet – decreased from 54 percent in 1980 to 39 percent in 2000. Similarly, the percentage of units without a complete kitchen – a sink, a refrigerator, and a stove – decreased from 78 percent in 1980 to 39 percent in 2000. The change in the percentage without air conditioning, however, was much less – about 93 percent of the units in 1980 had no air conditioning, but the decrease was only to 86 percent in 2000.

Some items were asked only of occupied units. We look at two measures here. The percentage of units without telephone service actually increased between 1980 and 2000, going from 21 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 2000. And, the percentage of units without a battery operated radio, increased from 7 percent in 1980 to 21 percent in 2000.

Table 13.21. Selected Housing characteristics, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Characteristics	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total housing units	10,052	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,959	100.0	4,688	100.0
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	3,892	38.7	3,396	40.6	3,256	46.8	2,546	54.3
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	3,928	39.1	3,104	37.1	3,138	45.1	3,668	78.2
Without air conditioning	8,655	86.1	7,602	90.9	6,431	92.4	4,355	92.9
Occupied housing units	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,513	100.0
Without telephone service	2,967	31.7	2,470	29.5	2,474	37.4	929	20.6
Without a battery operated radio	1,950	20.9	2,423	29.0	900	13.6	307	6.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Note: 1995 shows occupied housing units only

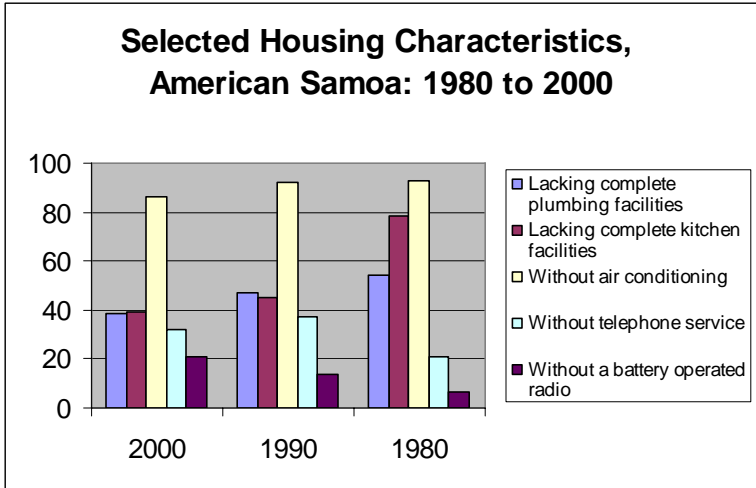
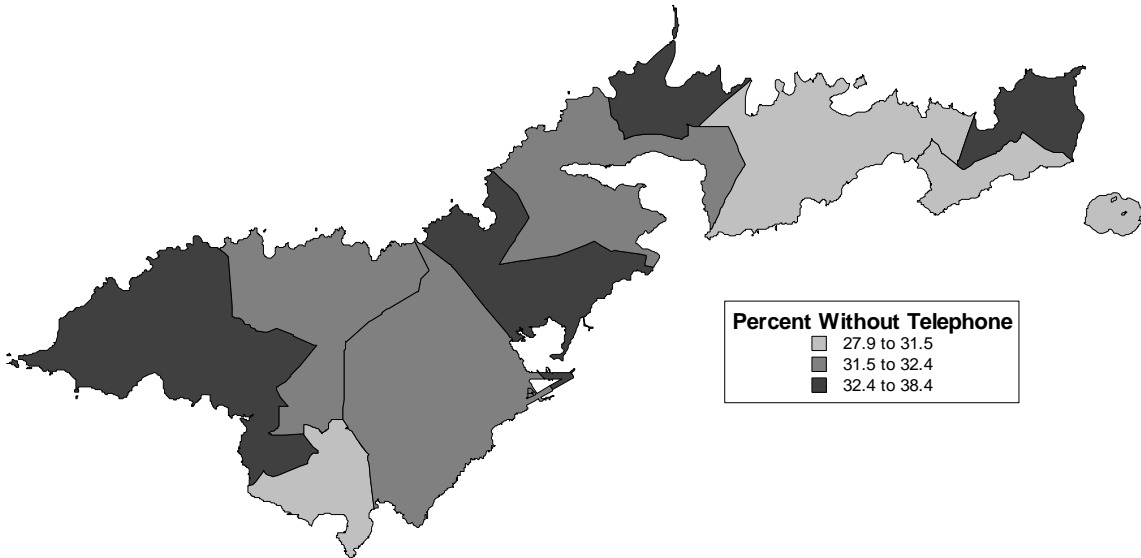


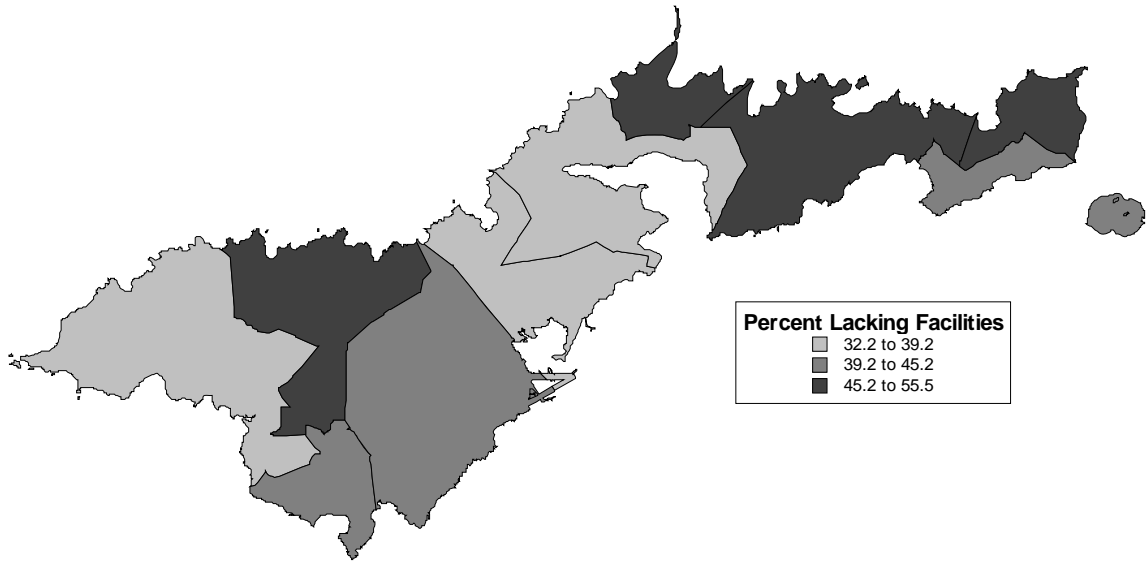
Table 13.22 shows the selected housing characteristics for Districts and counties in 2000. Western District housing units are more likely than Eastern District units to lack complete plumbing and complete kitchen facilities, although the percentages for kitchen facilities are about the same. Eastern District housing units are more likely than Western District units to be without air conditioning – although Manu’a housing units are most likely not to have an air conditioner.

Western District units are only slightly more likely than Eastern District units not to have a telephone, but much more likely not to have a radio – 23 percent of the units in Western District were without a radio compared to 18 percent of those in Eastern District.

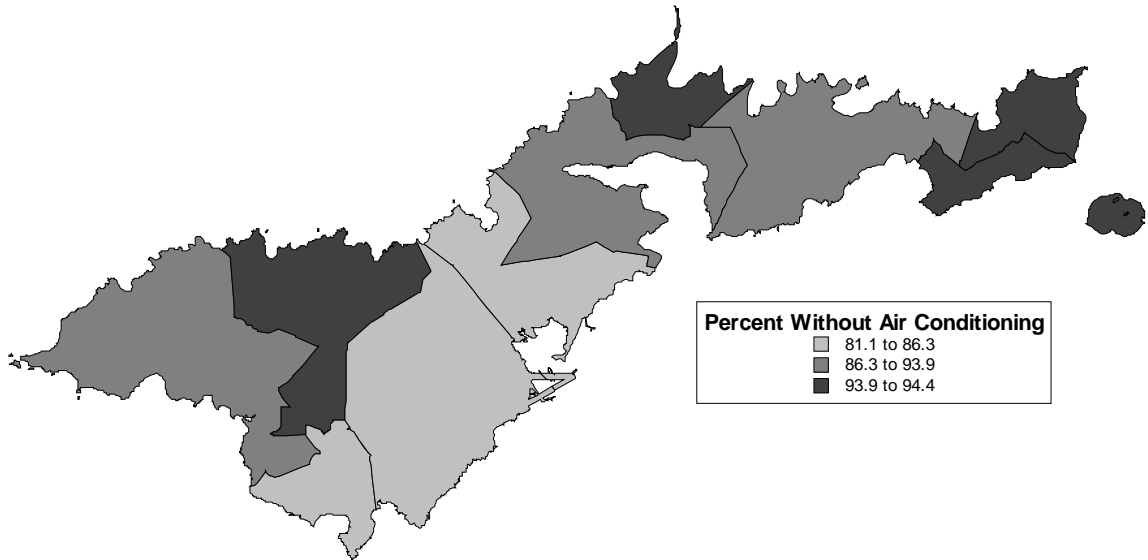
Percent Without Telephone Service, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Without Air Conditioning, Tutuila: 2000



Percent Lacking Complete Kitchen, Tutuila: 2000

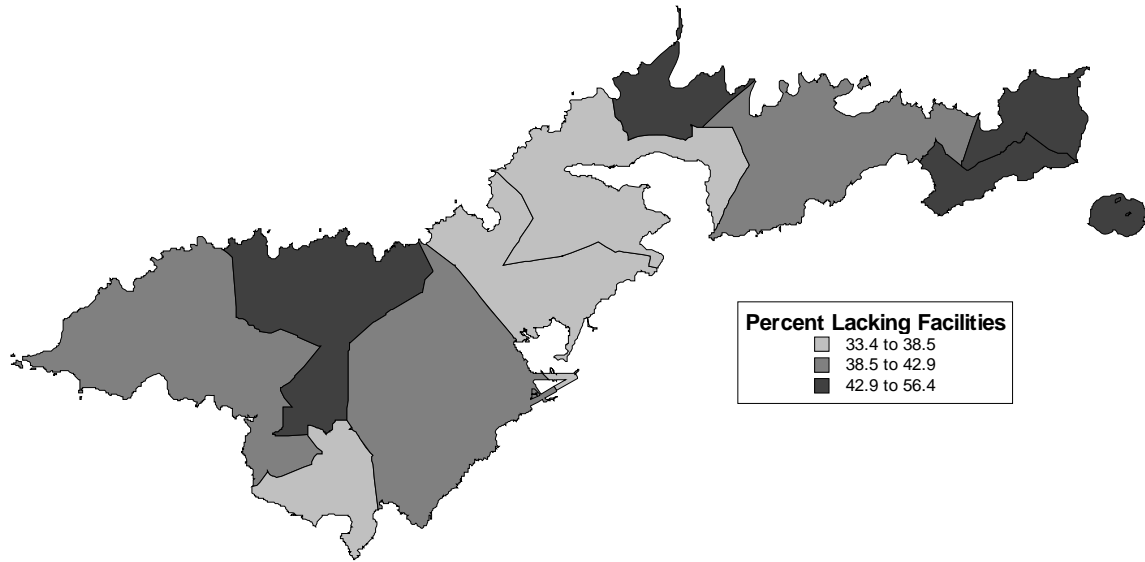
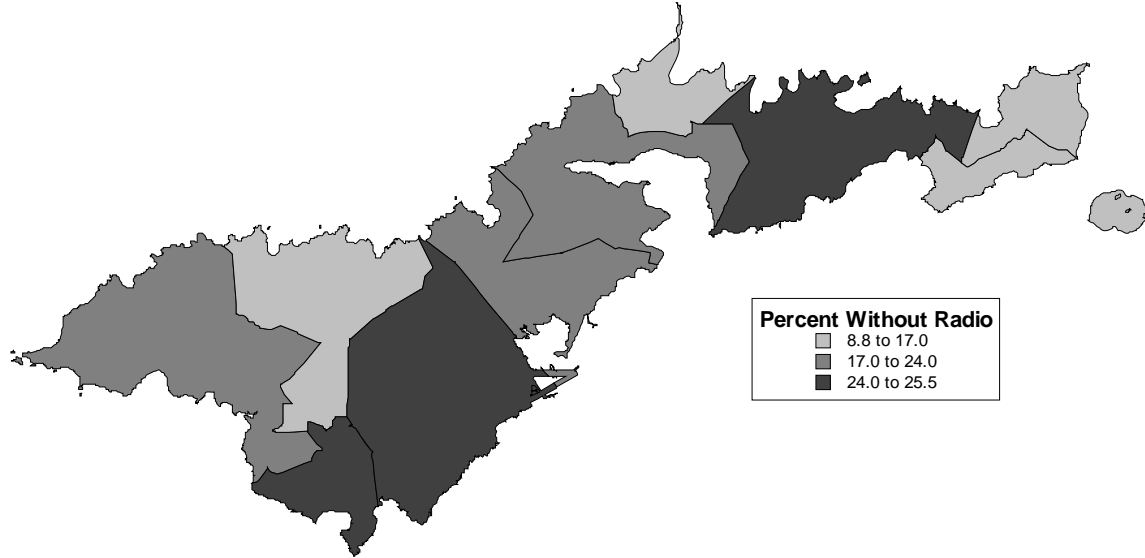


Table 13.22. Selected Housing Characteristics by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts	Total	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Lacking complete kitchen facilities	Without air conditioning	Occupied housing units	Without telephone service	Without a battery operated radio
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	10,052	38.7	39.1	86.1	9,349	31.7	20.9
Eastern District	4,111	37.6	38.8	87.5	3,845	31.9	18.2
Manu'a District	323	33.7	41.2	93.5	273	13.9	12.1
Swains Island	8	87.5	87.5	87.5	7	85.7	14.3
Western District	5,610	39.8	39.1	84.7	5,224	32.5	23.3
COUNTIES							
Ituau	740	32.2	33.4	81.1	712	32.4	17.7
Ma'oputasi	2,031	32.7	35.4	86.3	1,906	32.0	18.6
Sa'ole	298	43.0	43.6	94.3	283	27.9	8.8
Sua	611	45.2	42.2	91.0	566	28.4	25.4
Vaifanua	431	55.5	56.4	94.4	378	38.4	13.8
Faleasao	37	18.9	40.5	97.3	29	10.3	10.3
Fitiuta	64	31.3	31.3	95.3	57	12.3	10.5
Ofu	75	28.0	38.7	96.0	63	14.3	6.3
Olosega	67	70.1	76.1	95.5	50	16.0	24.0
Ta'u	80	17.5	22.5	86.3	74	14.9	10.8
Swains Island	8	87.5	87.5	87.5	7	85.7	14.3
Lealataua	972	39.1	40.9	86.4	916	34.1	17.0
Leasina	312	45.8	42.9	93.9	276	31.5	13.0
Tualatai	451	41.9	37.3	85.8	445	31.0	24.0
Tualauta	3,875	39.2	38.5	83.3	3,587	32.3	25.5

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Without Battery Radio, Tutuila: 2000



The data on year the householder moved into the unit are hard to interpret, both because the information is difficult to get in any single census or survey, and because we are looking across censuses. However, the percentage of householders moving into the unit in the year before the census decreased from 23 percent in 1980 to 13 percent in 2000 (Table 13.23).

Table 13.23. Year Householder Moved into Unit, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Year householder moved in to unit	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,513	100.0
Year before Census	1,254	13.4	322	3.8	1,169	17.7	1,020	22.6
2 to 5 years of Census	1,763	18.9	2,262	27.0	1,622	24.5	1,179	26.1
6 to 10 years of Census	2,708	29.0	1,914	22.9	1,228	18.6	902	20.0
11 to 20 years of Census	1,932	20.7	1,092	13.1	1,191	18.0	1,056	23.4
21 to 30 years of Census	913	9.8	650	7.8	848	12.8	176	3.9
31 and before	779	8.3	666	8.0	549	8.3	180	4.0

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Table 13.24 shows the distribution for the year the householder moved into the housing unit for Districts and counties in 2000.

Table 13.24. Year Householder Moved into Unit by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	1999 to March 2000	1995 to 1998	1990 to 1994	1980 to 1989	1970 to 1979	1969 or earlier
DISTRICTS							
American Samoa	9,349	1,254	1,763	2,708	1,932	913	779
Eastern District	3,845	461	644	1,053	717	465	505
Manu'a District	273	22	23	28	147	23	30

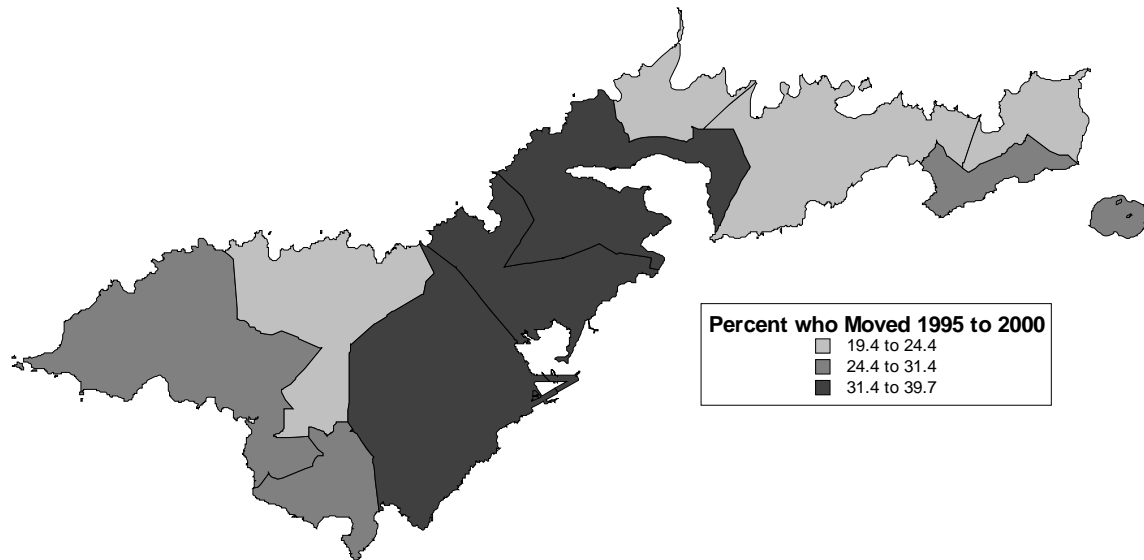
Swains Island	7	1	2	2	1	1	-
Western District	5,224	770	1,094	1,625	1,067	424	244

COUNTIES

Ituau	712	101	141	199	133	75	63
Ma'oputasi	1,906	265	333	456	368	234	250
Sa'ole	283	23	46	74	42	29	69
Sua	566	44	66	178	107	94	77
Vaifanua	378	28	58	146	67	33	46
Faleasao	29	1	2	2	23	1	-
Fitiuta	57	2	2	10	40	3	-
Ofu	63	6	5	4	17	11	20
Olosega	50	7	9	2	19	5	8
Ta'u	74	6	5	10	48	3	2
Swains Island	7	1	2	2	1	1	-
Lealataua	916	88	175	249	209	99	96
Leasina	276	23	37	107	62	25	22
Tualatai	445	43	75	127	94	62	44
Tualauta	3,587	616	807	1,142	702	238	82

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent Who Moved In Between 1995 and 2000, Tutuila: 2000



The percentage of housing units with no vehicle present decreased in the two decades before the 2000 Census, from 55 percent in 1980 to 47 percent in 2000 (Table 13.25). And, the percentage with 3 or more vehicles increased from 1.8 percent in 1980 to 3.0 percent in 2000.

Table 13.25. Vehicles Available, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Vehicles available	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,513	100.0
None	4,366	46.7	3,734	44.6	3,213	48.6	2,491	55.2
1	3,716	39.7	3,546	42.4	2,517	38.1	1,615	35.8
2	987	10.6	905	10.8	687	10.4	324	7.2
3 or more	280	3.0	182	2.2	190	2.9	83	1.8

Vehicles per household 0.7 -- 0.7 -- 0.7 -- -- --
 Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

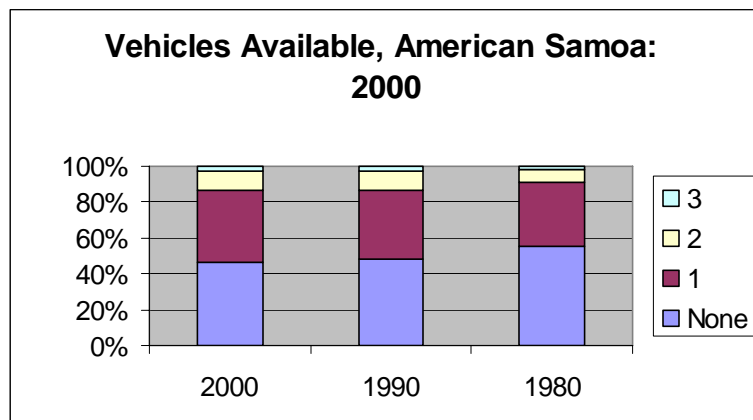


Table 13.26 shows the distribution of vehicles available for Districts and counties in 2000.

Table 13.26. Vehicles Available by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	None	1	2	3 or more	Vehicles per household
DISTRICTS						
American Samoa	9,349	4,366	3,716	987	280	0.7
Eastern District	3,845	1,907	1,494	339	105	0.7
Manu'a District	273	191	75	6	1	0.3
Swains Island	7	6	1	-	-	0.1
Western District	5,224	2,262	2,146	642	174	0.8
COUNTIES						
Ituau	712	299	306	86	21	0.8
Ma'oputasi	1,906	976	722	149	59	0.6
Sa'ole	283	140	115	23	5	0.6
Sua	566	279	218	54	15	0.7
Vaifanua	378	213	133	27	5	0.5
Faleasao	29	21	8	-	-	0.3
Fitiuta	57	38	18	-	1	0.4
Ofu	63	42	20	1	-	0.3
Olosega	50	42	8	-	-	0.2
Ta'u	74	48	21	5	-	0.4
Swains Island	7	6	1	-	-	0.1
Lealataua	916	422	370	97	27	0.7
Leasina	276	126	114	26	10	0.7
Tualatai	445	203	167	55	20	0.8
Tualauta	3,587	1,511	1,495	464	117	0.8

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent with No Vehicle, Tutuila: 2000

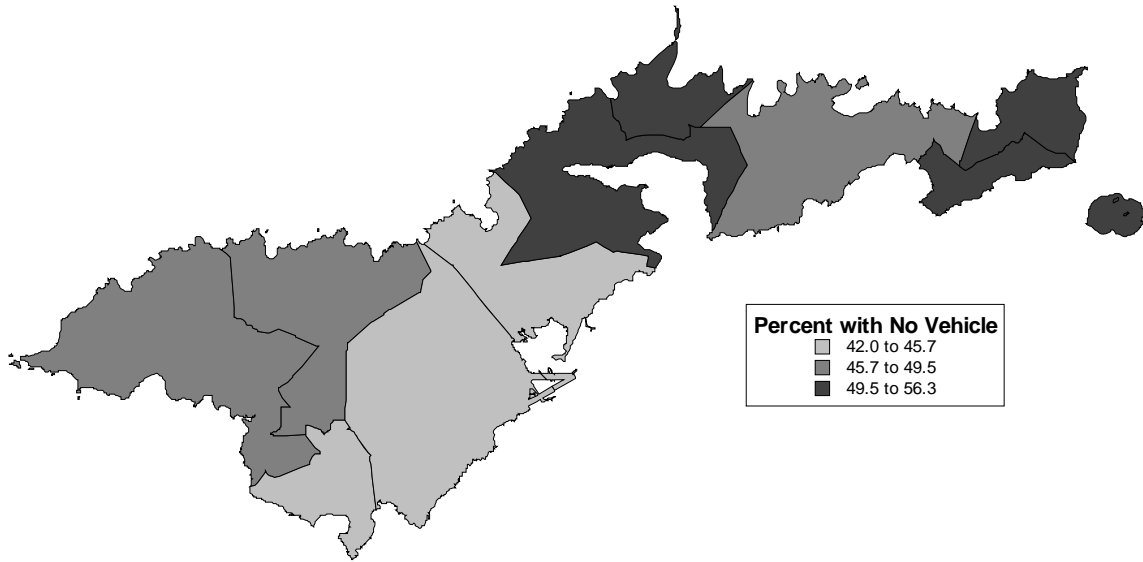


Table 13.27 shows the distribution of number of occupants per room from 1980 to 2000. The number of occupants per room is a measure that looks at crowdedness in housing units. The more occupants per room, of course, the more crowded the unit. The data show a trend of more crowding over time. Even excluding any sampling problems in the 1995 survey, the percentage of units with fewer than one person per room went from 38 percent to 33 percent, and the percent with 1.51 or more persons increased from 40 to 51 percent, both indicating more crowding in the units.

Table 13.27. Occupants per Room, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Occupants per room	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	9,349	100.0	8,367	100.0	6,607	100.0	4,513	100.0
1.00 or less	3,067	32.8	5,107	61.0	2,231	33.8	1,727	38.3
1.01 to 1.50	1,483	15.9	1,768	21.1	1,204	18.2	974	21.6
1.51 or more	4,799	51.3	1,493	17.8	3,172	48.0	1,812	40.2

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

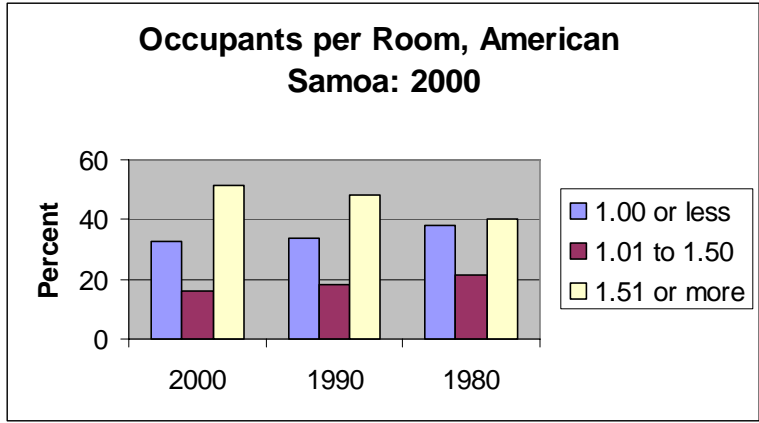


Table 13.28 shows the number of occupants per room for Districts and counties in 2000.

Table 13.28. Average Number of Occupants per Room by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts Counties	Total	1.00 or less	1.01 to 1.50	1.51 or more
DISTRICTS				
American Samoa	9,349	2,090	2,045	5,214
Eastern District	3,845	853	857	2,135
Manu'a District	273	86	71	116
Swains Island	7	-	1	6
Western District	5,224	1,151	1,116	2,957
COUNTIES				
Ituau	712	132	152	428
Ma'oputasi	1,906	497	428	981
Sa'ole	283	55	76	152
Sua	566	115	128	323
Vaifanua	378	54	73	251
Faleasao	29	12	9	8
Fitiuta	57	12	13	32
Ofu	63	25	21	17
Olosega	50	18	13	19
Ta'u	74	19	15	40
Swains Island	7	-	1	6
Lealataua	916	243	213	460
Leasina	276	38	41	197
Tualatai	445	104	98	243
Tualauta	3,587	766	764	2,057

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Percent of Units with 1.51 or more persons Per Room, Tutuila: 2000

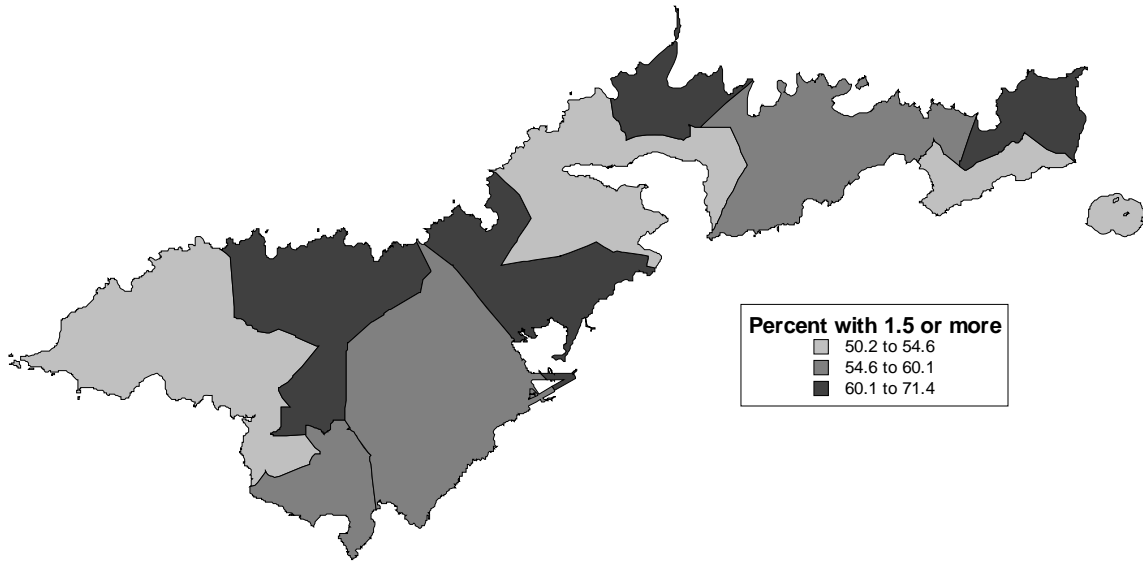


Table 13.29 shows the value of owned units in American Samoa from 1990 to 2000. The median value of units in the territory increased from \$26,600 in 1990 to \$44,778 in 2000, and increase of more than 50 percent during the 10 year period. The values are not adjusted for inflation.

Table 13.29. Value of Unit, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Value of unit	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Specified owner-occupied units	6,707	100.0	6,828	100.0	4,799	100.0	--	--
Less than \$5,000	319	4.8	--	--	342	7.1	--	--
\$5,000 to \$9,999	421	6.3	--	--	527	11.0	--	--
\$10,000 to \$14,999	478	7.1	676	9.9	461	9.6	--	--
\$15,000 to \$19,999	368	5.5	718	10.5	446	9.3	--	--
\$20,000 to \$24,999	514	7.7	--	--	501	10.4	--	--
\$25,000 to \$29,999	359	5.4	--	--	382	8.0	--	--
\$30,000 to \$39,999	690	10.3	978	14.3	618	12.9	--	--
\$40,000 to \$49,999	428	6.4	645	9.4	372	7.8	--	--
\$50,000 to \$59,999	676	10.1	811	11.9	401	8.4	--	--
\$60,000 to \$79,999	687	10.2	509	7.5	749	15.6	--	--
\$80,000 to \$99,999	429	6.4	286	4.2	--	--	--	--
\$100,000 or more	1,338	19.9	624	9.1	--	--	--	--
Median (dollars)	44,778	--	31,324	--	26,600	--	--	--

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

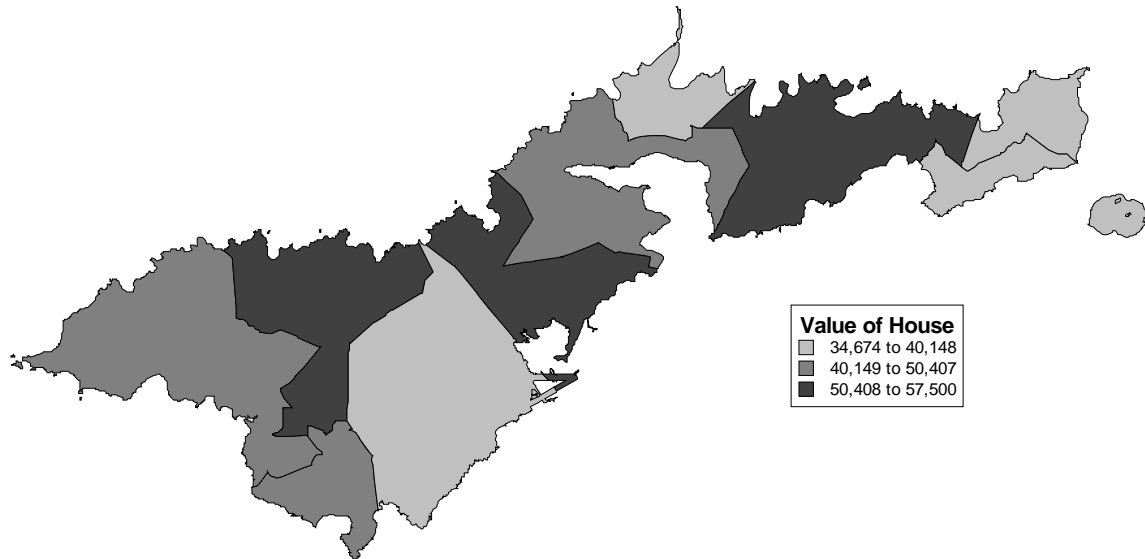
Table 13.30 shows the distribution of home values for Districts and counties in American Samoa in 2000. The median value, as noted above, was \$44,778. Values in both Eastern District (\$42,656) and Western District (\$42,656) were below the total median, while the median value in Manu'a was \$80,476, although it is not clear who is going to buy those houses.

Table 13.30. Value of Specified Owner-Occupied Units by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

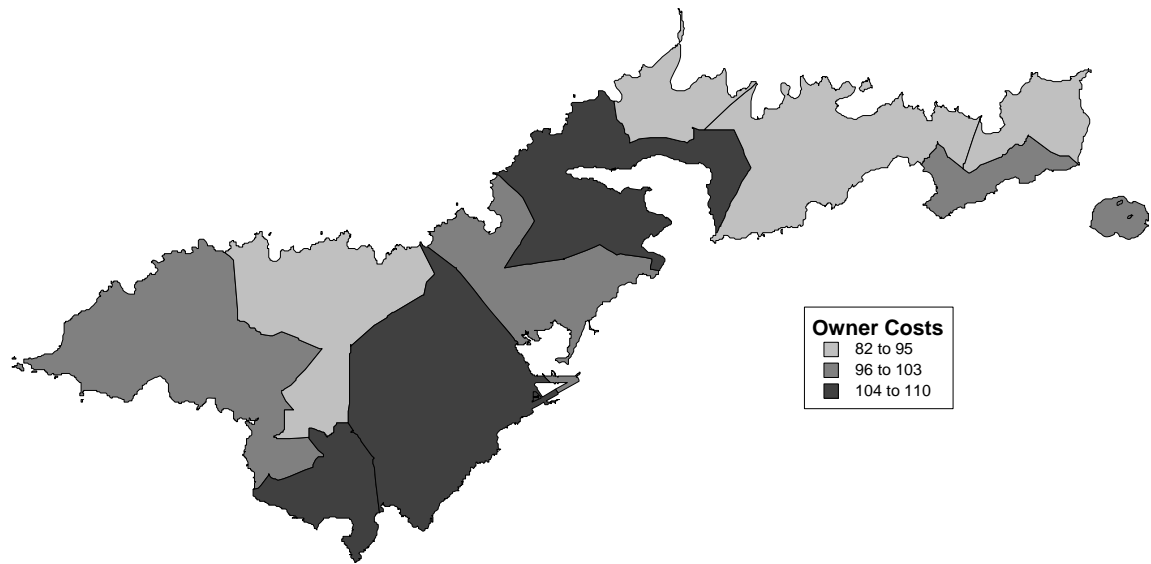
Districts Counties	Owner occup. units	Less Than \$10,000	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$59,999	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 or more	Median (dollars)
DISTRICTS											
American											
Samoa	6,707	740	846	873	690	428	676	687	429	1,338	44,778
Eastern District	2,727	247	342	386	333	209	321	297	156	436	42,656
Manu'a District	236	0	8	18	16	10	31	34	30	89	80,476
Swains Island	6	0	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	21,667
Western District	3,738	493	494	466	341	209	324	356	243	812	43,589
COUNTIES											
Ituau	466	34	36	85	47	29	49	37	43	106	50,408
Ma'oputasi	1,217	136	186	155	130	101	124	132	71	182	40,149
Sa'ole	244	21	29	37	41	31	27	20	14	24	37,000
Sua	456	28	46	53	33	23	78	90	19	86	55,769
Vaifanua	344	28	45	56	82	25	43	18	9	38	34,674
Faleasao	26	0	1	0	1	1	1	8	6	8	81,667
Fitiuta	52	0	0	1	2	1	8	7	2	31	108,929
Ofu	56	0	1	3	10	4	8	12	8	10	70,000
Olosega	44	0	1	1	1	2	7	4	12	16	86,667
Ta'u	58	0	5	13	2	2	7	3	2	24	65,000
Swains Island	6	0	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	21,667
Lealataua	696	82	97	99	47	55	55	75	37	149	44,182
Leasina	235	6	18	24	22	34	18	41	38	34	57,500
Tualatai	362	36	45	49	33	28	32	34	26	79	46,429
Tualauta	2,445	369	334	294	239	92	219	206	142	550	39,075

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Value of House, Median Dollars, Tutuila: 2000



Selected Owner Costs for those with no Mortgage, Tutuila: 2000



Owner Average monthly costs including mortgage, Tutuila: 2000

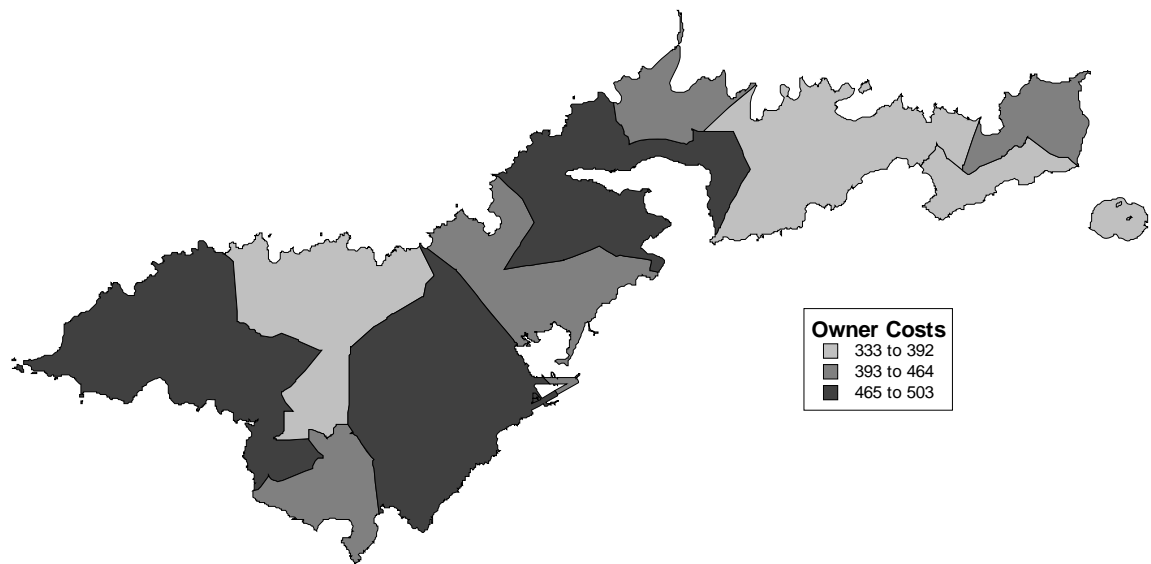


Table 13.31 shows gross rent paid by renters in American Samoa between 1980 and 2000. The median rent increased from \$279 in 1990 to \$361 in 2000. Again, these figures have not been adjusted for inflation.

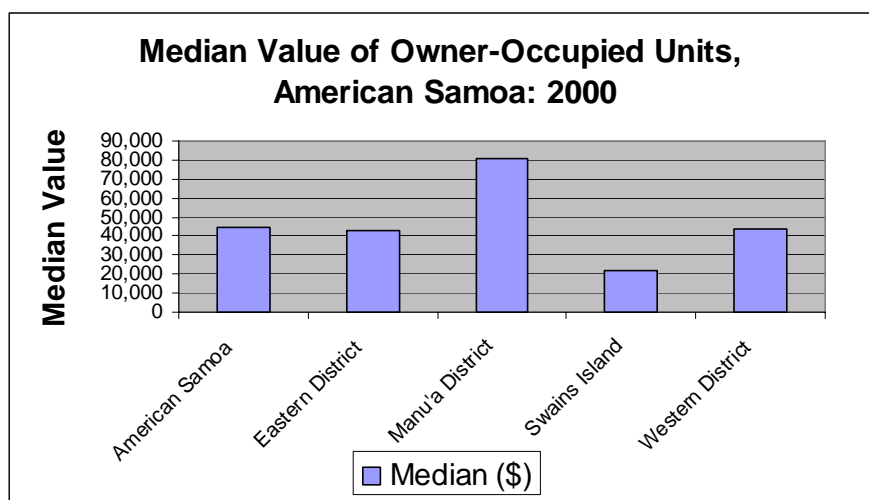


Table 13.31. Gross Rent, American Samoa: 1980 to 2000

Gross Rent	2000		1995		1990		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter-occupied units	2,130	100.0	1,461	100.0	1,446	100.0	1,150	100.0
Less than \$100	41	1.9	42	2.9	40	2.8	127	11.0
\$100 to \$149	164	7.7	130	8.9	111	7.7	148	12.9
\$150 to \$199	159	7.5	31	2.1	143	9.9	105	9.1
\$200 to \$299	192	9.0	187	12.8	157	10.9	103	9.0
\$300 to \$399	156	7.3	156	10.7	123	8.5	53	4.6
\$400 to \$499	134	6.3	120	8.2	72	5.0	9	0.8
\$500 or more	466	21.9	171	11.7	210	14.5	18	1.6
No cash rent	818	38.4	624	42.7	590	40.8	587	51.0
Median (dollars)	361	--	320	--	279	--	--	--

Source: 2000 American Samoa Demographic Profile, 1995 American Samoa Household survey, 1990 and 1980 Census Reports

Table 13.32 shows the median gross rent paid in Districts and counties in 2000. The median rent in Eastern District was about \$283 compared to \$430 in Western District. However, the one unit in Manu'a with gross rent provided an even higher median (since the median is in the last category, the actual value is inaccurate – see the definitions section in Appendix B for further explanation.)

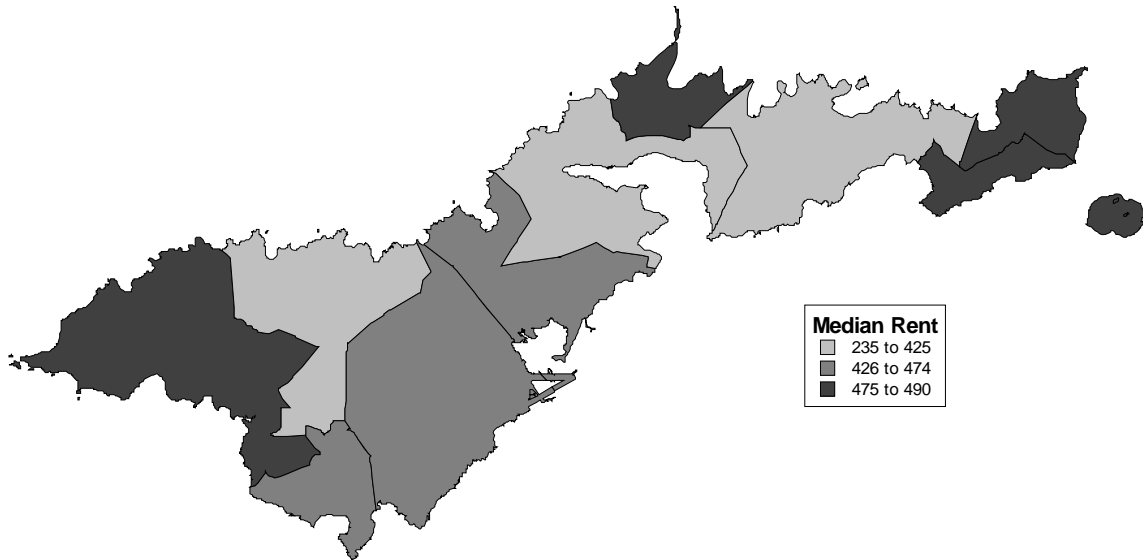
Table 13.32. Gross Rent by District and County, American Samoa: 2000

Districts	Renter-occupied units	Less than \$100	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$299	\$300 to \$399	\$400 to \$499	\$500 or more	No cash rent	Median (dollars)
DISTRICTS										
American Samoa	2,130	41	164	159	192	156	134	466	818	361
Eastern District	860	14	96	93	90	74	55	140	298	283
Manu'a District	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	1,375
Swains Island	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Western District	1,253	27	68	66	102	82	79	325	504	430
COUNTIES										
Ituau	206	1	12	14	15	17	17	53	77	446
Ma'oputasi	543	12	78	75	72	49	31	74	152	235
Sa'ole	22	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	17	475
Sua	74	-	5	4	3	7	5	10	40	380

Vaifanua	15	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	12	475
Faleasao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitiuta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ofu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Olosega	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Ta'u	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1,375
Swains Island	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lealataua	177	-	2	2	6	7	8	23	129	490
Leasina	31	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	19	375
Tualatai	61	-	1	1	4	5	7	12	31	433
Tualauta	984	27	64	61	90	68	62	287	325	426

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Median Rent in Dollars by County, Tutuila: 200



This chapter has summarized some of the housing information obtained in the 2000 census, and has, when possible, compared those data with data from earlier censuses and the 1995 household survey. While these compilations only “scratch the surface” of the housing information available from the 2000 census, they do provide a jumping off point for more housing analysis.

Chapter 14

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

This chapter presents estimates and projections for American Samoa. In the preceding chapters we presented historical data, obtained from the various censuses in the territory. In this chapter we go into the area of the fortune teller, and look at the current and future size of American Samoa's

Population Estimates.

The Population Estimates Branch staff, Population Division, Bureau of the Census used the 1980 census as base year to make annual estimates after 1980. The balancing equation, with births, deaths and net migration was used to estimate the population. While births and deaths for American Samoa were provided from vital registration records, net migration was estimated based on the censuses of 1974 and 1980. Because of the lack of migration data, a constant number was used to adjust the estimated population for migration.

The results of using the equation suggest a net out-migration of the population at a level of more than 300 persons annually (Table 14.1). Vital statistics registration is considered to be fairly complete, and shows much higher rates of natural increase. For instance, the growth rates of the population without migration would have been around 3 percent annually during the early years of the decade, while with migration, the rate was around 2 percent annually. If natural increase only was considered, the expected population of American Samoa for 1985 would be around 38,000, but with continuous out-migration to the United States, the estimated resident population was around 36,300.

Table 14.1 Population Estimates of American Samoa: 1080 - 1986

Period	Resident				Net Migration	Resident		
	Pop. At Beginning of Period	Resident Births	Resident Deaths	Resident Pop. at End of Period		Armed Forces at End of Period	Civilian Pop. At End of Period	
4/1/80-	7/1/1980	32297	288	58	-108	32419	1	32418
7/1/80-	7/1/1981	32419	1138	131	-325	33101	1	33400
7/1/81-	7/1/1982	33101	1169	153	-325	33792	1	33791
7/1/82-	7/1/1983	33792	1147	131	-325	34483	2	34481
7/1/83-	7/1/1984	34483	1261	150	-325	35269	3	35266
7/1/84-	7/1/1985	35269	1502	144	-325	36302	2	36300
7/1/85-	7/1/1986	36302	1495	174	-325	37298	1	37297

Source: Unpublished tabulation, U.S. Bureau of Census.

Population Projections

Population projections were done using a U.N. Package FivFiv/SinSin. These projections should be considered tentative since some adjustments probably need to be applied to variables used. The Projections were done for each five-year span using the

age-sex distribution of the 1980 census as the base. Since the package provides projections for 7 five-year spans, the population was projected to the year 2015. There was no control on the time limits of the projection so it might be inappropriate to use these data for the last two projected levels.

The projections should be considered mid-range. The levels of total fertility started at 4.7 children per women in 1980 (as derived by the Own Children fertility estimates based on the 1980 Census) and were decreased to about 3.2 children per women in the year 2015 because of previous fertility trends in the years before the 1980 Census (Table 14.2). For these projections, decreasing fertility was assumed because of fertility levels seen in the 1980 Census and in previous censuses (see Chapter 5 on fertility). For the projection, the total fertility rate was programmed to drop by 1.5 children per woman between 1980 and 2015.

Table 14.2 Age Specific Fertility Schedule

Age Group	1980-	1985-	1990-	1995-	2000-	2005-	2010-
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
15 - 19	0.042	0.04	0.038	0.036	0.033	0.031	0.029
20 - 24	0.175	0.166	0.157	0.148	0.139	0.13	0.121
25 - 29	0.254	0.241	0.228	0.215	0.202	0.189	0.176
30 - 34	0.2	0.19	0.179	0.169	0.159	0.149	0.138
35 - 39	0.143	0.136	0.128	0.121	0.114	0.106	0.099
40 - 44	0.076	0.072	0.068	0.064	0.06	0.056	0.053
45+	0.044	0.042	0.039	0.037	0.035	0.033	0.03
TFR	4.67	4.43	4.19	3.95	3.710	3.47	3.23
GRR	2.3	2.182	2.064	1.946	1.828	1.709	1.591
NRR	2.235	2.120	2.003	1.888	1.773	1.657	1.541

Note: Fertility Schedule Derived from Projections Program using fertility rates from 1976 - 1980.

The mortality level used was based on matching mortality rates for the first 14 years of children ever born and children surviving from the 1980 Census to the Coale and Demeny model life tables, and a model life table was selected to represent mortality levels for the whole population. This procedure had been incorporated into the Own Children fertility estimation package developed by the East-West Population Institute. For the projections the model life table level derived was West 23.1 giving life expectancy at birth 75 years for females and 71 years for males. The procedure tends to underestimate mortality (since dead children are sometimes either forgotten or not reported) so adjustments should probably be made to increase the mortality level; again, the life expectancy for the life table was fairly high. Also, mortality was held constant throughout the period; since mortality is very low in American Samoa, this procedure seems reasonable.

The migration estimate used a cohort survival analysis and was applied to the population of Tutuila alone because the second of the two data sets was the 1985 survey of American Samoa which was done on Tutuila only. The purpose of this analysis was to estimate the age-specific migration rate for the population for the most recent censuses or

surveys. Thus, the 1980 census and the 1985 20 percent household survey cohort were used. The age-sex distribution from 1980 was used as the base schedule, and, by using average deaths from 1984 –1986, age-sex specific mortality rates were computed and used to adjust 1980 cohorts. New age-sex groups were developed after mortality and these cohorts were matched to the enumerated population in 1985. Differences in the 1985 cohort to the new schedule were due to the effects of migration. Findings show that out-migration occurred in almost every age group for both males and females (Table 14.3)

Table 14.3 Age Specific Migration Rates using 1980 and 1985 Cohorts

Age	1980 Cohort		1985 Survey		Age-Specific	
	Adjusted without		1980 Cohort		Migration Rates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Born						
After 1980	...	...	2135	2090	-2.0000	-2.0000
0-4.....	2378	2183	3370	1860	-9.0833	-29.5923
5-9.....	2027	1934	1960	1670	-6.6108	-27.3009
10-14.....	2082	1795	2060	1885	-2.1134	10.0279
15-19.....	1767	1881	1615	1950	-17.2043	7.3365
20-24.....	1362	1613	1230	1455	-19.3833	-19.5908
25-29.....	1121	1205	1035	1185	-15.3434	-3.3195
30-34.....	1006	992	815	845	-37.9722	-29.6371
35-39.....	841	711	745	695	-22.83	-4.5007
40-44.....	765	660	795	565	7.8431	-28.7879
45-49.....	595	499	420	450	-58.8235	-19.6393
50-54.....	467	497	395	405	-30.8351	-37.0221
55-59.....	336	349	250	320	-51.1905	-16.6189
60-64.....	284	261	250	195	-23.9437	-50.5747
65-69.....	174	177	165	125	-10.3448	-58.7571
70+	102	96	155	180	103.9216	175.0000

Note: Age-Specific Migration rates are expressed in 1,000 population The rate for 0-4 years was estimated separately and a conservative rate of -2.000 per 1000 was used

The projected population by sex and age group for 1985 shows results close to the survey population in 1985. The total was slightly higher in the survey than the projected total due to higher outmigration rates in the projections. The net migration level increased from about –300 when comparing the last two censuses to more than –400 from the age-sex specific migration rates based on the 1980 and 1985 cohort analysis.

Projections were obtained by sex and age, and then were combined to obtain the total population. The series ran from 1980 through 2015. The series for females is shown in Table 14.4 and for males in Table 14.5.

Table 14.4 Female: 1980 - 2015

Age	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total.....	15913	17550	19340	21030	22500	23800	25070	26260
0-4.....	2300	2860	3150	3240	3150	3070	3070	3100
5-9.....	2062	2120	2660	2910	2990	2900	2820	2830
10-14.....	1947	1760	1800	2290	2510	2570	2490	2420
15-19.....	1971	1860	1670	1690	2160	2370	2440	2370
20-24.....	1667	2050	1920	1740	1770	2240	2470	2540
25-29.....	1236	1620	1990	1860	1680	1700	2180	2400
30-34.....	1033	1150	1520	1870	1750	1580	1600	2050
35-39.....	730	950	1060	1400	1730	1600	1440	1460
40-44.....	697	650	860	940	1260	1570	1460	1300
45-49.....	546	640	590	790	860	1150	1440	1320
50-54.....	556	470	550	500	680	730	990	1250
55-59.....	388	470	380	470	410	580	610	830
60-64.....	302	310	390	310	390	330	470	480
65-69.....	198	240	240	310	230	310	250	370
70-74.....	115	120	150	150	200	140	200	150
75+.....	165	280	400	560	730	960	1140	1390

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Economic and Development Planning Office.

Note: Projected numbers for age groups are rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 14.5 Males: 1980 - 2015

Age	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total.....	16384	17880	19600	21230	22650	23870	24940	25940
0-4.....	2486	2930	3230	3310	3220	3140	3150	3170
5-9.....	2156	2410	2840	3130	3210	3120	3040	3050
10-14.....	2256	2060	2310	2720	3000	3080	3000	2910
15-19.....	1878	2200	2010	2250	2660	2930	3000	2920
20-24.....	1390	1790	2100	1900	2140	2530	2780	2850
25-29.....	1152	1250	1620	1910	1710	1930	2290	2520
30-34.....	1033	1040	1130	1470	1740	1540	1750	2080
35-39.....	880	890	900	970	1280	1520	1320	1510
40-44.....	806	730	750	750	800	1070	1290	1090
45-49.....	638	760	690	700	700	740	1000	1220
50-54.....	521	550	660	590	610	610	640	870
55-59.....	388	380	400	500	430	450	440	460
60-64.....	333	280	280	290	370	320	330	330
65-69.....	215	240	200	200	200	270	220	240
70-74.....	122	160	180	150	150	150	200	160
75+.....	130	210	300	390	430	470	490	560

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Economic and Development Planning Office.

Note: Projected numbers for age groups are rounded to the nearest 10.

A summary of the totals for the projections appears in Table 14.6 and Figure 14.1. By the year 2000, there will be more than 45,000 persons in American Samoa, if present trends continue.

Table 14.6 Population Projections: 1980 - 2015

Year	Total	Males	Females
1980.....	32297	16384	15913
1985.....	35430	19880	17550
1990.....	38940	19600	19340
1995.....	42260	21230	21030
2000.....	45150	22650	22500
2005.....	47670	23870	23800
2010.....	50010	24940	25070
2015.....	52200	25940	26260

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Economic and Development Planning Office.

Table . Estimates and Projections, American Samoa: 2000 to 2050

Year	Expectation of life at birth			Infant mortality rate			Total Fertility Rate	Female - male e0	Male/female IMR
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female			
2000	73.36	69.81	77.13	10.55	13.96	6.93	4.00	7.32	2.01
2001	72.59	71.51	73.74	10.58	11.83	9.25	3.83	2.23	1.28
2002	70.20	68.34	72.17	13.36	16.02	10.55	3.76	3.83	1.52
2003	72.31	69.15	75.66	11.46	14.87	7.86	3.70	6.51	1.89
2004	76.50	73.87	79.29	7.55	9.27	5.74	3.92	5.42	1.61
2005	72.70	69.81	75.76	11.59	15.20	7.77	3.34	5.95	1.96
2006	72.96	70.07	76.03	11.29	14.77	7.60	3.26	5.96	1.94
2007	73.22	70.32	76.30	10.99	14.35	7.44	3.18	5.98	1.93
2008	73.48	70.56	76.56	10.70	13.93	7.27	3.10	6.00	1.92
2009	73.73	70.81	76.82	10.42	13.54	7.12	3.02	6.01	1.90
2010	73.98	71.05	77.08	10.15	13.15	6.96	2.94	6.03	1.89
2015	75.15	72.19	78.28	8.94	11.45	6.28	2.64	6.09	1.82
2020	76.22	73.24	79.38	7.93	10.04	5.69	2.42	6.14	1.76
2025	77.21	74.21	80.38	7.09	8.87	5.20	2.26	6.17	1.71
2030	78.10	75.09	81.28	6.39	7.91	4.78	2.17	6.19	1.65
2035	78.90	75.89	82.10	5.81	7.11	4.43	2.10	6.21	1.60
2040	79.62	76.61	82.82	5.33	6.46	4.13	2.06	6.21	1.56
2045	80.28	77.26	83.48	4.93	5.92	3.88	2.04	6.22	1.53
2050	80.86	77.85	84.06	4.60	5.46	3.68	2.02	6.21	1.48

Source: International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau

The projections presented here are crude, and make generous assumptions about changes in American Samoa. Fortunately, American Samoa has continuing surveys, the

most recent ones in 1985 and 1988, so that assumptions and information used in making the estimates and projections can be refined over time. The intercensal estimates are vital in making anything more than rough estimates and projections.

Chapter 15

SUMMARY

This monograph has presented historical and contemporary population and housing data for American Samoa, based primarily on census data. The statistical profile has been general in nature so that the people of American Samoa could assess our past and our present, and look a little bit into our future.

Chapter 1 presented information on our geographic distribution. The next series of chapters looked at demographic characteristics – age and sex (Chapter 2), marital status and household composition (Chapter 3), fertility (Chapter 4), mortality (Chapter 5), and migration (Chapter 6). Social and economic characteristics were discussed in the next chapters – ethnicity and language (Chapter 7), education (Chapter 8), labor force participation (Chapter 9), industry and occupation (Chapter 10), and income and poverty (Chapter 11), and veteran’s status and disability (Chapter 12). Housing characteristics in Chapter 13. Finally, we discussed population estimates and projections in Chapter 14.

In this summary, data are presented to help planners and other interested persons in American Samoa compare the situation here with that found in the United States and the other U.S. territories – the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

American Samoa is the smallest of the four U.S. Insular Areas. The 2000 American Samoa census counted 57,291 people, compared to the 154,805 for Guam, 69,221 for CNMI, and 108,612 for the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) in the Caribbean. Both American Samoa and Guam had a surplus of males – 51 percent in each case – while CNMI was 54 percent female (because of the garment factories), and the Virgin Islands was 52 percent female. As in previous years, American Samoa also had the youngest population, with a median age of 21.3 years, much younger than the 27.4 years for Guam, the 28.7 years for the CNMI, and 33.4 years for the U.S. Virgin Islands. This “youngness” is also seen in the 14 percent of the American Samoa population being less than 5 years old, compared to 11 percent for Guam, and 8 percent in CNMI and the USVI.

Table 15.1: Sex and Age, Insular Areas 2000

Sex and Age	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	57,291	100.0	154,805	100.0	69,221	100.0	108,612	100.0
Male	29,264	51.1	79,181	51.1	31,984	46.2	51,864	47.8
Female	28,027	48.9	75,624	48.9	37,237	53.8	56,748	52.2
Under 5 years	7,820	13.6	16,785	10.8	5,792	8.4	8,553	7.9
5 to 9 years	7,788	13.6	16,090	10.4	5,420	7.8	10,176	9.4
10 to 14 years	6,604	11.5	14,281	9.2	4,377	6.3	9,676	8.9
15 to 19 years	5,223	9.1	12,379	8.0	3,943	5.7	8,688	8.0
20 to 24 years	4,476	7.8	11,989	7.7	7,566	10.9	5,916	5.4
25 to 34 years	8,707	15.2	25,850	16.7	20,181	29.2	13,705	12.6

35 to 44 years	7,361	12.8	23,141	14.9	12,651	18.3	15,746	14.5
45 to 54 years	4,733	8.3	16,548	10.7	6,208	9.0	15,521	14.3
55 to 59 years	1,474	2.6	4,993	3.2	1,199	1.7	6,757	6.2
60 to 64 years	1,204	2.1	4,534	2.9	837	1.2	4,757	4.4
65 to 74 years	1,345	2.3	5,860	3.8	748	1.1	5,845	5.4
75 to 84 years	465	0.8	2,000	1.3	233	0.3	2,505	2.3
85 years and over	91	0.2	355	0.2	66	0.1	767	0.7
MEDIAN AGE (years)	21.3	(X)	27.4	(X)	28.7	(X)	33.4	(X)

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

In all the Insular Areas, most people lived in conventional households – American Samoa’s 99 percent living in households was about the same as the USVI, but was about one percentage more than on Guam (with military barracks) and much more than the CNMI (74 percent because of the garment factory housing, as well as some construction and other group quarters). Because Samoan families and households are much larger than those found elsewhere, only 1 in 6 people were householders, compared to 1 in 4 in Guam, 1 in 5 in CNMI, and about 1 in 3 in the USVI. By the same token, about 42 percent of the American Samoa population were “children” compared to 38 percent on Guam, 25 percent in the CNMI, and 36 percent in the Virgin Islands.

Table 15.2. Relationship, Insular Areas 2000

RELATIONSHIP	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	57,291	100.0	154,805	100.0	69,221	100.0	108,612	100.0
In households	56,556	98.7	150,928	97.5	51,430	74.3	107,341	98.8
Householder	9,349	16.3	38,769	25.0	14,055	20.3	40,648	37.4
Spouse	6,596	11.5	22,693	14.7	6,445	9.3	13,498	12.4
Child	24,022	41.9	58,982	38.1	17,559	25.4	38,878	35.8
Own child under 18 years	17,653	30.8	42,353	27.4	14,352	20.7	28,176	25.9
Other relatives	15,038	26.2	24,258	15.7	5,684	8.2	9,904	9.1
Under 18 years	7,514	13.1	11,767	7.6	2,931	4.2	5,606	5.2
Nonrelatives	1,551	2.7	6,226	4.0	7,687	11.1	4,413	4.1
Unmarried partner	148	0.3	2,702	1.7	1,559	2.3	2,609	2.4
In group quarters	735	1.3	3,877	2.5	17,791	25.7	1,271	1.2
Institutionalized population	112	0.2	976	0.6	92	0.1	675	0.6
Noninstitutionalized population	623	1.1	2,901	1.9	17,699	25.6	596	0.5

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

Following along the same lines – Fa’a Samoa aspect of American Samoa society – the Census found that 93 percent of American Samoa households were family households, while only 84 percent of Guam’s households were in this category, and 67 percent of CNMI’s and 66 percent of the USVI’s. American Samoa’s households and families were much larger than those in the other Areas: for households, 6.05 in American Samoa, 3.89 on Guam, 3.66 in the CNMI, and only 2.64 in the USVI. Clearly, the traditional family structure in American Samoa remains while traditional structure is less strong in the other Areas.

Table 15.3. Households by Type, Insular Areas 2000

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total households	9,349	100.0	38,769	100.0	14,055	100.0	40,648	100.0
Family households (families)	8,706	93.1	32,367	83.5	9,407	66.9	26,636	65.5
With own children under 18 years	6,297	67.4	19,678	50.8	6,569	46.7	14,107	34.7
Married-couple families	6,596	70.6	22,693	58.5	6,445	45.9	13,498	33.2
With own children under 18 years	5,261	56.3	13,964	36.0	4,526	32.2	5,905	14.5
Female householder, no husband present	1,398	15.0	6,284	16.2	1,663	11.8	10,132	24.9
With own children under 18 years	640	6.8	3,753	9.7	1,106	7.9	6,450	15.9
Nonfamily households	643	6.9	6,402	16.5	4,648	33.1	14,012	34.5
Householder living alone	529	5.7	5,082	13.1	2,699	19.2	12,269	30.2
Householder 65 years and over	68	0.7	659	1.7	78	0.6	2,602	6.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	7,598	81.3	23,346	60.2	7,383	52.5	16,732	41.2
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,591	17.0	6,247	16.1	876	6.2	7,420	18.3
Average household size	6.05	(X)	3.89	(X)	3.66	(X)	2.64	(X)
Average family size	6.24	(X)	4.27	(X)	4.16	(X)	3.34	(X)

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

Samoan women continue to have higher fertility than women in the other Insular Areas. For women 35 to 44, those completing their reproductive period, the average woman in American had 3.6 children, while Guam's women had an average of 2.5, those in CNMI had 2.1 (about replacement, but this value was heavily influenced by all the single female factory workers), and 2.4 in the USVI. As would be expected, marital fertility was higher in each Area. And, as noted in the fertility chapter, American Samoa's are less likely to have no children – 13 percent compared to 20 percent in the CNMI – and more likely to have 5 or more children – about 1 in every 3 women 35 to 44 years old, compared to only 10 percent in the CNMI and 12 percent on Guam, and in the USVI.

Table 15.4. Fertility, Insular Areas 2000

FERTILITY	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children per 1,000 women								
Aged 15 to 24 years	333	(X)	466	(X)	229	(X)	418	(X)
Aged 25 to 34 years	2,094	(X)	1,782	(X)	1,019	(X)	1,703	(X)
Aged 35 to 44 years	3,585	(X)	2,457	(X)	2,095	(X)	2,385	(X)
Children per 1,000 married women								
Aged 15 to 24 years	1,240	(X)	1,127	(X)	905	(X)	1,205	(X)
Aged 25 to 34 years	2,668	(X)	1,996	(X)	1,321	(X)	1,928	(X)
Aged 35 to 44 years	3,982	(X)	2,604	(X)	2,402	(X)	2,506	(X)
Women 35 to 44 years	3,727	100.0	11,105	100.0	5,676	100.0	8,403	100.0
No children	500	13.4	1,688	15.2	1,129	19.9	1,506	17.9
1 child	389	10.4	1,653	14.9	1,325	23.3	1,341	16.0

2 children	486	13.0	2,741	24.7	1,272	22.4	2,018	24.0
3 children	520	14.0	2,390	21.5	833	14.7	1,569	18.7
4 children	550	14.8	1,360	12.2	547	9.6	931	11.1
5 or more children	1,282	34.4	1,273	11.5	570	10.0	1,038	12.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau reports

Moving into the social variables, we find that American Samoans fall in the middle of those 25 years and over with high school diplomas – about 1 in 3, compared to 3 in 4 for Guam, 7 in 10 in the CNMI, and 6 in 10 in the USVI. Unfortunately, American Samoa does not compare as favorably for those with a bachelor’s degree or higher – only 7 percent, compared to 16 percent in the CNMI, 17 percent in the Virgin Islands, and 20 percent on Guam.

Table 15.5. Educational Attainment, Insular Areas 2000

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 25 years and over	25,380	100.0	83,281	100.0	42,123	100.0	65,603	100.0
Less than 9 th grade	3,120	12.3	7,843	9.4	5,794	13.8	12,133	18.5
9 th to 12 th grade, no diploma	5,476	21.6	11,862	14.2	7,181	17.0	13,743	20.9
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9,983	39.3	26,544	31.9	14,986	35.6	17,044	26.0
Some college, no degree	3,173	12.5	16,611	19.9	5,293	12.6	9,425	14.4
Associate degree	1,755	6.9	3,787	4.5	2,341	5.6	2,269	3.5
Bachelor’s degree	1,224	4.8	12,774	15.3	5,342	12.7	6,841	10.4
Graduate or professional degree	649	2.6	3,860	4.6	1,186	2.8	4,148	6.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.1	(X)	76.3	(X)	69.2	(X)	60.6	(X)
Percent bachelor’s degree or higher	7.4	(X)	20.0	(X)	15.5	(X)	16.8	(X)

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

About 3.4 percent of American Samoa’s civilian population 18 years and over were armed forces veterans – more than the 1.7 percent in the CNMI, but much less than the 6.9 percent in the USVI and 9.4 percent for Guam. Of course, Guam has many armed forces installations, so it is not surprising that veterans retiring from the Armed Forces on Guam often stay their as civilians.

Table 15.6: Veteran Status, Insular Areas 2000

VETERAN STATUS	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Civilian population 18 years and over	31,716	100.0	95,510	100.0	51,482	100.0	74,214	100.0
Civilian veterans	1,073	3.4	8,962	9.4	868	1.7	5,152	6.9

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

The definition of “Native” in American Samoa is difficult to use in the same way as in the United States and the other territories because people born in American Samoa are “Nationals”, not “Citizens.” Nonetheless, while only 36 percent of those living in the CNMI were born there, the figures increased to 44 percent for the USVI, 52 percent for Guam, and 57 percent for American Samoa. As noted elsewhere, about 6 percent of American Samoa’s population was born in the United States compared to 12 percent for

Guam (many of them in the military), almost 15 percent for the Virgin Islands, but only 3 percent for the CNMI.

While about 1 in every 3 persons born in American Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was foreign born, almost 6 in 10 of those in the CNMI were foreign born. In American Samoa, about half the foreign born migrated in 1990 or later compared to more than half in Guam, less than half in the Virgin Islands, 86 percent of those in the CNMI.

Table 15.7. Nativity, Citizenship Status, Year of Entry, Insular Areas 2000

NATIVITY, CITIZENSHIP STATUS, AND YEAR OF ENTRY	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total population	57,291	100.0	154,805	100.0	69,221	100.0	108,612	100.0
Native	36,631	63.9	105,186	67.9	29,099	42.0	72,525	66.8
Born in this Area	32,470	56.7	80,737	52.2	24,821	35.9	47,753	44.0
(For VI, different island)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4,247	3.9
Born in United States	3,592	6.3	19,096	12.3	2,243	3.2	15,712	14.5
Born in Puerto Rico/other U.S. Insular Area	25	-	2,377	1.5	1,626	2.3	4,336	4.0
Born abroad of U.S. parent(s)	544	0.9	2,976	1.9	409	0.6	477	0.4
Foreign born	20,660	36.1	49,619	32.1	40,122	58.0	36,087	33.2
Entered 1990 to 2000	9,969	17.4	28,989	18.7	34,601	50.0	10,712	9.9
Entered before 1990	10,691	18.7	20,630	13.3	5,521	8.0	25,375	23.4
Naturalized citizen	409	0.7	21,675	14.0	1,033	1.5	23,080	21.2
Entered 1990 to 2000	146	0.3	7,284	4.7	448	0.6	3,304	3.0
Entered before 1990	263	0.5	14,391	9.3	585	0.8	19,776	18.2
Not a citizen	20,251	35.3	27,944	18.1	39,089	56.5	13,007	12.0
Entered 1990 to 2000	9,823	17.1	21,705	14.0	34,153	49.3	7,408	6.8
Entered before 1990	10,428	18.2	6,239	4.0	4,936	7.1	5,599	5.2

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

Only 3 percent of American Samoa's population 5 years and over spoke English at home in 2000, far lower than 11 percent for CNMI, 38 percent on Guam, and 75 percent for the Virgin Islands. Clearly, American Samoa's population has kept both its traditional culture, and its language to go with it.

Table 15.8. Language Spoken at Home, Insular Areas 2000

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 5 years and over	49,471	100.0	138,020	100.0	63,429	100.0	100,059	100.0
English only	1,440	2.9	52,831	38.3	6,819	10.8	74,740	74.7
Language other than English	48,031	97.1	85,189	61.7	56,610	89.2	25,319	25.3

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

Only 52 percent of the American Samoa population 16 years and over were in the labor force in 2000, compared to 65-66 percent in Guam and the Virgin Islands and 84 percent in the CNMI (Table 15.9). Workers in American Samoa, though, were far more likely to also be doing subsistence while doing paid work. And, of course, to do only subsistence – about 6 percent of the adult population was doing subsistence. Because of

the peculiar way the U.S. Census Bureau defines unemployment (with regard to subsistence), only 2.7 percent of American Samoa's population was unemployed in 2000, compared to 7 percent on Guam, 3 percent in CNMI, and 6 percent in the Virgin Islands. Similarly, males were more like than females to be in the labor force,

Table 15.9. Employment Status, Insular Areas 2000

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population 16 years and over	33,945	100.0	105,014	100.0	52,898	100.0	78,265	100.0
In labor force	17,664	52.0	68,894	65.6	44,471	84.1	51,042	65.2
Civilian labor force	17,627	51.9	64,452	61.4	44,465	84.1	50,933	65.1
Employed	16,718	49.3	57,053	54.3	42,753	80.8	46,565	59.5
Also did subsistence activity	2,904	8.6	4,480	4.3	1,079	2.0	(NA)	(NA)
Unemployed	909	2.7	7,399	7.0	1,712	3.2	4,368	5.6
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	(X)	11.5	(X)	3.9	(X)	8.6	(X)
Armed forces	37	0.1	4,442	4.2	6	-	109	0.1
Not in labor force	16,281	48.0	36,120	34.4	8,427	15.9	27,223	34.8
Subsistence activity only	2,276	6.7	2,382	2.3	499	0.9	(NA)	(NA)
Females 16 years and over	16,755	100.0	51,478	100.0	29,356	100.0	41,656	100.0
In labor force	7,335	43.8	29,751	57.8	24,093	82.1	25,448	61.1
Civilian labor force	7,329	43.7	28,746	55.8	24,092	82.1	25,409	61.0
Employed	6,914	41.3	25,444	49.4	23,268	79.3	23,271	55.9
Also did subsistence activity	1,054	6.3	1,600	3.1	335	1.1	(NA)	(NA)
Not in labor force	9,420	56.2	21,727	42.2	5,263	17.9	16,208	38.9
Subsistence activity only	1,193	7.1	1,125	2.2	202	0.7	(NA)	(NA)

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

Of the workers in American Samoa, about 1 in 4 were in management and professional occupations, about the same percentage as in the Virgin Islands, less than on Guam, more than in the CNMI. The largest percentage of American Samoa's workers were doing production, transportation and material occupations, a smaller percentage than in the CNMI, but still about 1 in every 3 workers. Workers in American Samoa were somewhat less likely to be doing Sales and office occupations than workers in the other Insular Areas, and far less likely than those in service occupations.

Table 15.10. Occupation, Insular Areas 2000

OCCUPATION	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,718	100.0	57,053	100.0	42,753	100.0	46,565	100.0
Management, professional and related	4,145	24.8	15,852	27.8	6,736	15.8	11,401	24.5
Service occupations	1,822	10.9	12,654	22.2	7,741	18.1	10,325	22.2
Sales and office occupations	2,966	17.7	16,027	28.1	5,702	13.3	13,055	28.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	533	3.2	212	0.4	614	1.4	274	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance	1,868	11.2	6,771	11.9	4,029	9.4	6,162	13.2
Production, transportation & material moving	5,384	32.2	5,537	9.7	17,931	41.9	5,348	11.5

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

About 35 percent of American Samoa’s workers were in manufacturing – working in the tuna canneries for the most part – less than the 41 percent for the CNMI in the garment factories – but much more than the 2 percent of Guam’s population in manufacturing, and 6 percent of the Virgin Islands’. The next largest category for American Samoa was “educational, health, and social services”, at 17 percent, 3 percentage points than on Guam and the Virgin Islands, and far more than found in the CNMI. The largest industry category on Guam was “arts, entertainment, recreation” – tourism – which was also first in the Virgin Islands, and second for the CNMI behind manufacturing

Table 15.11. Industry, Insular Areas 2000

INDUSTRY	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed civilian population 16+ years	16,718	100.0	57,053	100.0	42,753	100.0	46,565	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, & mining	517	3.1	296	0.5	623	1.5	324	0.7
Construction	1,066	6.4	5,532	9.7	2,785	6.5	4,900	10.5
Manufacturing	5,900	35.3	1,155	2.0	17,398	40.7	2,754	5.9
Wholesale trade	361	2.2	1,948	3.4	680	1.6	912	2.0
Retail trade	1,429	8.5	7,558	13.2	3,056	7.1	6,476	13.9
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,036	6.2	4,319	7.6	1,449	3.4	3,321	7.1
Information	323	1.9	1,540	2.7	603	1.4	931	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing	311	1.9	3,053	5.4	1,013	2.4	2,330	5.0
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	239	1.4	4,277	7.5	2,117	5.0	3,058	6.6
Educational, health, and social services	2,856	17.1	8,412	14.7	2,239	5.2	6,742	14.5
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	624	3.7	10,278	18.0	5,834	13.6	7,351	15.8
Other services (except public administration)	506	3.0	2,158	3.8	2,373	5.6	2,535	5.4
Public administration	1,550	9.3	6,527	11.4	2,583	6.0	4,931	10.6

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

About 7 in every 8 workers in the CNMI were private sector workers compared to about 2 in every 3 in Guam and American Samoa, and somewhat less in the Virgin Islands. Government workers showed the reverse situation, with CNMI have the smallest percentage of government workers.

Table 15.12. Class of Worker, Insular Areas 2000

CLASS OF WORKER	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	16,718	100.0	57,053	100.0	42,753	100.0	46,565	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	11,346	67.9	39,382	69.0	37,268	87.2	29,917	64.2
Employees in own incorporated business	228	1.4	1,141	2.0	425	1.0	1,807	3.9
Government workers	5,002	29.9	15,122	26.5	4,996	11.7	11,394	24.5
Self-employed in own not incorporated business	336	2.0	2,403	4.2	443	1.0	5,001	10.7
Unpaid family workers	34	0.2	146	0.3	46	0.1	253	0.5

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

All income reports in American Samoa show it to be by far the poorest of the four Insular Areas. The median household income in American Samoa was \$18,000 in 1999,

more than \$4,000 less than in CNMI, 50 percent less than the Virgin Islands' \$25,000 and less than half of Guam's \$39,000. Mean household income levels were similar. Per capita rates showed even wider discrepancies – CNMI's population had a per diem rate more than twice as high as American Samoa's, at \$4,357, Guam's was almost three times as high, and the Virgin Islands had an even higher per capita.

Table 15.13. Income in 1999, Insular Areas 2000

Income	American Samoa	Guam	CNMI	Virgin Islands
Households	9,349	38,769	14,055	40,648
Median household income (dollars)	18,219	39,317	22,898	24,704
Mean household income (dollars)	26,093	49,617	37,015	34,991
Per capita income (dollars)	4,357	12,722	9,151	13,139
<i>Median earnings (dollars):</i>				
Male full-time, year-round workers	9,332	28,125	9,927	28,309
Female full-time, year-round workers	8,626	24,118	10,113	22,601

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

And, finally, while about 1 in every 5 of Guam's families were below poverty level, and about 3 in 10 of CNMI's and Virgin Islands' families based on 1999 income levels, almost 6 in every 10 of American Samoa's families were in U.S. defined poverty. The data for individuals was similar, with more than 61 percent of the individuals in American Samoa in 2000 being in poverty.

Table 15.14. Poverty Status in 1999, Insular Areas 2000

POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (Number and Percent below poverty level)	American Samoa		Guam		CNMI		Virgin Islands	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Families	5,072	58.3	6,466	20.0	2,876	30.6	7,635	28.7
With related children under 18 years	4,705	62.2	5,420	23.4	2,561	35.0	5,862	35.3
With related children under 5 years	3,098	67.3	3,180	27.7	1,579	39.4	2,637	41.0
Families with female householder, no husband								
Present	865	61.9	2,434	38.7	819	49.2	4,521	44.6
With related children under 18 years	780	65.2	2,189	44.2	766	54.3	3,863	49.2
With related children under 5 years	454	67.7	1,287	52.4	449	62.4	1,795	56.7
Individuals	34,745	61.0	34,792	23.0	31,664	46.0	34,931	32.5
18 years and over	17,900	56.6	19,143	19.7	25,087	48.8	20,721	28.2
65 years and over	905	47.9	1,302	16.0	272	26.0	2,664	29.8
Related children under 18 years	16,748	66.5	15,509	28.6	6,501	37.6	14,103	41.7
Related children 5 to 17 years	11,491	65.8	10,247	27.3	4,174	35.7	10,294	40.6
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1,577	81.8	3,203	46.6	16,711	66.8	2,053	44.9

Source: 2000 Insular Area Profiles

These tables have shown the differences between the various Insular Areas in variables from the 2000 Censuses of the four Insular Areas. Generally, American Samoa

is younger, less well educated, more dependent on a single industry – the tuna canneries – and much poorer than the other Insular Areas.

This monograph has presented a snapshot of American Samoa's population based on the 2000 Census. The focus has been on presenting general information useful to an educated reader. Comments should be addressed to American Samoa's Department of Commerce.

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Table Demographic Characteristics by Village, American Samoa: 2000

Election District	Numbers			Males per 100 females	Median age	Total households	Average household size	Percent		Children 1,000 women 35 to 44
	Total	Male	Female					High School Graduate	Bachelor's Degree	
American Samoa	57,291	29,264	28,027	104.4	21.3	9,349	6.05	66.1	7.4	3,585
Aasu	364	176	188	93.6	18.7	50	7.28	91.8	-	4,273
Afao	188	103	85	121.2	19	22	8.55	51.4	7.1	4,385
Afono	530	278	252	110.3	17.7	90	5.89	67.7	1.8	3,222
Agugulu	45	21	24	87.5	25.5	7	6.43	65.2	8.7	3,500
Alao	528	268	260	103.1	20.7	93	5.68	57.1	0.9	4,000
Alega	54	29	25	116	24	13	4.15	77.8	22.2	2,667
Alofau	495	259	236	109.7	24.4	84	5.89	70.1	6.6	3,552
Amaluia	179	95	84	113.1	25.3	36	4.97	64.4	4.4	3,842
Amanave	287	154	133	115.8	21.6	52	5.52	54	6.3	3,321
Amaua	102	45	57	78.9	24.5	20	5.1	72	6	3,000
Amouli	520	279	241	115.8	21.7	74	7.03	58.7	6.5	3,870
Anua	265	228	37	616.2	23.1	9	7.67	82.8	11.5	4,500
Aoa	507	269	238	113	19.2	83	6.11	61.2	4.3	3,742
Aoloau	778	411	367	112	20.2	136	5.72	61.5	4.2	3,917
Asili	250	129	121	106.6	20.5	34	7.35	56.3	3.6	4,267
Atu'u	413	218	195	111.8	20.9	58	6.86	71.6	8	4,130
Aua	2,193	1,119	1,074	104.2	20.6	347	6.31	65	4.2	3,747
Auasi	125	62	63	98.4	22.2	17	7.35	77.2	5.3	3,500
Aumi	249	119	130	91.5	20.4	35	7.11	62.9	8.6	4,500
Aunu'u	476	236	240	98.3	20.1	79	6.03	54.8	5	3,788
Auto	258	139	119	116.8	22	42	6.14	76.2	8.2	2,789
Avaio	57	28	29	96.6	22.5	9	6.33	70.4	11.1	4,200
Faga'alu	1,006	513	493	104.1	24.4	195	5.16	73.5	9.1	2,547
Faga'itua	483	233	250	93.2	21.1	82	5.89	73.1	8.5	2,969
Fagali'i	259	131	128	102.3	18.3	44	5.89	59.2	5.1	4,615
Fagamalo	39	25	14	178.6	19.8	9	4.33	85.7	14.3	4,000
Faganeanea	183	89	94	94.7	19.3	29	6.31	84.4	2.6	4,833
Fagasa	900	462	438	105.5	18.8	130	6.92	70.6	6.2	4,125
Fagatogo	2,096	1,105	991	111.5	22.7	351	5.83	60.4	7	3,246
Failolo	128	76	52	146.2	18.3	20	6.4	63.6	3.6	2,429
Faleasao	135	63	72	87.5	29.5	29	4.66	72.6	-	3,357
Falenui	2,056	1,065	991	107.5	18.5	308	6.68	61.6	3.8	4,444
Fatumafuti	103	48	55	87.3	17.9	16	6.44	71.1	24.4	5,800
Futiga	731	360	371	97	22.7	104	7.03	69.4	7.5	3,093
Ili'iili	2,513	1,302	1,211	107.5	22.2	423	5.93	70.5	9.1	3,500
Lauli'i	937	473	464	101.9	22.6	153	6.12	66.8	5.7	3,654
Leloaloa	534	257	277	92.8	21.7	81	6.57	64.6	5.3	3,682
Leone	3,568	1,791	1,777	100.8	20.7	577	6.15	63.2	9.2	3,445
Leusoali'i	181	89	92	96.7	18.5	32	5.66	56.8	2.5	5,111
Luma	288	127	161	78.9	18.7	52	5.4	82.5	6.3	4,667
Maia	177	82	95	86.3	15.8	25	7.08	72.2	1.3	3,667

Malaeimi	1,067	518	549	94.4	20.1	179	5.96	69.7	6.4	3,506
Malaeloa/A	597	332	265	125.3	21.7	90	6.63	54.7	6.4	3,136
Malaeloa/I	627	327	300	109	19.6	86	7.29	66.5	4.3	3,939
Maloata	17	9	8	112.5	20.5	4	4.25	71.4	28.6	4,333
Mapusagafo	1,642	863	779	110.8	20.5	272	6.04	56.2	7.5	4,333
Masausi	178	91	87	104.6	21.7	32	5.56	69	1.2	3,800
Masefau	435	224	211	106.2	18.8	68	6.4	70.2	3.9	4,320
Matu'u	385	199	186	107	21.5	70	5.5	63.4	6.9	3,333
Mesepa	481	255	226	112.8	18.3	73	6.56	59.7	12.9	4,286
Nua	207	103	104	99	23.7	26	7.96	66.3	5.1	3,077
Nu'uuli	5,154	2,693	2,461	109.4	22.1	868	5.82	70.8	7.7	3,383
Ofu	289	151	138	109.4	24.8	63	4.51	67.8	6.3	4,000
Olosega	206	103	103	100	21.5	48	4.29	61.1	4.2	3,429
Onenoa	153	76	77	98.7	24.4	26	5.88	58.1	-	3,250
Pagai	122	66	56	117.9	17	20	6.1	63	11.1	3,556
Pago Pago	4,278	2,086	2,192	95.2	21.7	708	6.04	65.8	5.7	3,443
Pava'ia'i	2,200	1,115	1,085	102.8	20.8	357	6.16	63	8.2	3,779
Poloa	203	105	98	107.1	20.9	36	5.64	64.1	3.3	3,105
Sa'ilele	100	55	45	122.2	22.8	18	5.56	65.9	4.5	2,625
Se'etaga	270	130	140	92.9	22.7	41	6.59	58.7	4	4,143
Sili	10	5	5	100	12	2	5	33.3	-	9,000
Si'ufaga	92	49	43	114	23	22	4.18	70.5	2.3	4,750
Swains	37	18	19	94.7	21.3	7	5.29	68.8	6.3	4,000
Tafuna	8,409	4,160	4,249	97.9	22	1,362	5.93	68.8	11.7	3,385
Taputimu	640	329	311	105.8	16.9	97	6.6	67.2	7.7	4,233
Tula	413	225	188	119.7	22.5	75	5.51	61.3	5.4	3,300
Utulei	807	409	398	102.8	21.7	141	5.72	65.7	6	3,477
Utumea East	64	36	28	128.6	27.5	13	4.92	81.8	12.1	3,500
Utumea West	44	26	18	144.4	19.5	8	5.5	85	20	3,000
Vailoatai	989	515	474	108.6	20.8	158	6.26	66.7	5.6	4,052
Vaitogi	1,347	713	634	112.5	22	228	5.91	56.6	8.1	3,200
Vatia	648	322	326	98.8	20.6	101	6.42	67.2	5.6	4,051

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table . Migration, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Village, American Samoa: 2000

Election District	Percent Born in		Foreign Born	Same house in 1995 (Percent)	Speaking Samoan (%)	Speaking Samoan (%)	Veterans Percent	Labor force participation 16+ (%)	Unempl oyment Rate (%)	Managemt occupations (%)	Manufact. Industries (%)	Educ, Health Industries (%)	Private wage (%)
	American Samoa	Western Samoa											
	American Samoa	56.7												30.9	20,660	75	90.6	2.9	3.4	52	5.2	24.8	35.3	17.1	67.9
Aasu	61.5	34.9	127	82.1	99.7	0.3	1.1	39.7	1.2	10	45	12.5	76.3
Afao	52.7	33.5	58	74.1	96.9	3.1	3.1	54.6	6.8	21.8	56.4	16.4	69.1
Afono	64.2	28.7	150	88.3	98.7	0.9	2.7	46.5	4.6	39.2	39.2	24	58.4
Agugulu	53.3	42.2	20	83.3	100	0	-	72.4	14.3	11.1	44.4	16.7	66.7
Alao	66.5	24.6	129	87.9	99.8	0.2	2.8	45.6	0	29.9	50	17.2	61.9
Alega	59.3	25.9	16	86.5	84.6	9.6	10	60.6	20	43.8	37.5	6.3	75
Alofau	68.5	23.4	123	84.3	97.5	1.6	6.5	50	3.4	38.7	23.2	35.2	42.3
Amaluia	62	27.4	52	87.4	95.8	1.8	1.9	57.8	11.1	16.1	48.2	8.9	78.6
Amanave	58.9	34.5	106	87.7	100	0	0.6	59	10.2	19.3	45.5	22.7	60.2
Amaua	54.9	32.4	35	72.4	96.9	2	5.4	25.4	0	31.3	50	12.5	68.8
Amouli	61.9	29.2	158	78.9	98.2	0	5.8	50	7.1	31.9	35.4	29.2	56.9
Anua	14	7.5	223	33.1	18.1	1.6	0.9	93	0	2.3	9.4	0.5	100
Aoa	63.7	32.1	165	84.3	98	1.4	0.4	45.6	0	21.7	56.6	22.5	67.4
Aoloau	59.4	33.7	265	78.6	99	0.9	3.9	50.6	5.8	22.2	45.8	18.9	73.1
Asili	62	31.2	72	78.5	98.1	1	2.3	55	1.3	32.9	44.7	11.8	77.6
Atu'u	65.1	23.5	119	82.8	87.6	3.1	4	60.9	1.4	17.9	46.4	9.3	77.1
Aua	61.6	30.3	710	81.2	95.1	1	3.1	54.8	6.8	18.1	47.6	14.1	70.3
Auasi	62.4	21.6	28	81.1	100	0	7.2	52.8	0	26.3	42.1	23.7	60.5
Aumi	65.9	28.1	73	84	98.6	0.9	3	52.1	8.2	14.9	26.9	10.4	76.1
Aunu'u	74.6	16.6	80	91.2	99.8	0	1.6	35.6	1	46.4	16.5	39.2	24.7
Auto	65.9	24.4	71	82.5	92.7	3.4	10.2	51.3	2.4	36.3	47.5	16.3	65
Avaio	57.9	33.3	19	81.3	91.7	6.3	8.8	38.9	0	21.4	42.9	14.3	57.1
Faga'alu	59.9	24.1	306	74.5	87.9	5.4	3.7	53.6	2.3	28.4	24.6	26	61.4
Faga'itua	67.3	22.8	118	86	95.7	2.1	5.3	35.9	7.8	38.9	23.2	30.5	38.9
Fagali'i	61.4	31.7	82	85.2	94.2	5.8	2.3	48.2	1.5	22.7	37.9	28.8	62.1
Fagamalo	79.5	10.3	5	84.2	100	0	-	34.6	0	33.3	33.3	55.6	44.4
Faganeanea	70.5	15.8	38	72.3	94.3	1.9	1.1	52.6	11.8	33.3	15.6	28.9	44.4
Fagasa	64.4	29.7	271	85.5	99.5	0.1	1.9	47.6	6.7	31.8	28.3	28.7	45.7
Fagatogo	54.5	34.2	827	76.9	89.3	3.7	3	56	5	23	42.9	9.9	76.5
Failolo	51.6	43	55	75.7	99	1	3.1	61.8	19	29.4	41.2	14.7	64.7
Faleasao	79.3	13.3	21	85.6	99.2	0.8	5	35.6	3.2	26.7	0	23.3	16.7
Faleniu	48.6	34.7	990	68.4	76.2	1.1	1.1	48.5	6.1	11.4	44.2	8	80.8
Fatumafuti	60.2	21.4	24	70.2	98.8	0	14	61.8	6.1	38.7	19.4	38.7	64.5
Futiga	56.2	32.6	254	77.4	94.5	1.8	3.8	56.8	6.4	23	38.7	19.6	66
Ili'iili	54.6	31.1	910	69.8	90.9	4.4	4.8	52.5	7.5	30.4	25.7	18.2	63.3
Lauli'i	58.7	34.2	363	87.9	95.4	1	3.4	48.2	6.2	37	40.1	21	71.6
Leloalao	54.9	34.8	212	76.8	93.8	2.7	2.7	58.3	1.1	18.6	32.8	12.4	79.1
Leone	54.5	32.8	1,273	71.6	92.4	3.7	4.1	50.2	6	26.5	28.4	20.6	63.2
Leusoali'i	91.2	8.8	14	85.2	100	0	3.3	47.1	0	37.5	0	43.8	16.7
Luma	77.8	9.4	33	81	94.3	2	6.8	54.4	4.7	40.2	0	42.7	31.7
Maia	85.9	6.8	14	93.5	98.7	1.3	3.6	61.4	7.4	32	0	32	28

Malaeimi	50.6	35.7	453	67.5	87.9	4	2.7	56	3.6	20	36.6	15.7	79.4
Malaelo/A	58	32.8	194	80.2	96.4	1	2.9	46.9	1.7	27.1	30	18.8	65.3
Malaelo/I	52.5	38.3	255	69.3	97.5	1.1	2.7	53.7	12.8	21.1	39.2	14.6	73.1
Maloata	64.7	29.4	5	85.7	100	0	-	45.5	20	50	0	25	50
Mapusagafo	49.6	40.7	731	81.6	93.2	2.3	2	52.4	4.6	19.1	41.5	14.2	79.2
Masausi	59	35.4	61	78.4	98.8	1.2	6.3	42.7	6.8	29.3	43.9	26.8	51.2
Masefau	70.6	20.5	91	90	96.9	2.8	4.5	41.1	7.9	29	43	24.7	60.2
Matu'u	60.5	26	123	83.5	91.3	1.5	6.3	45.3	1.9	33.7	22.1	24	65.4
Mesepa	44.7	41.2	221	71	88.3	6.4	1.7	58.2	2.7	22.6	39.7	16.4	76.7
Nua	57.5	36.7	66	76.3	98.8	1.2	3.5	59	14.3	30	46.7	20	70
Nu'uuli	56.2	29.6	1,891	72.1	87	3.8	3.1	51.2	4.6	22	30.3	13.2	71.4
Ofu	77.2	11.4	35	81.2	96.3	3.7	6.9	64.2	46.1	46.8	1.6	43.5	17.7
Olosega	84	8.3	17	79.9	100	0	4.5	74.6	34.1	60.7	0	57.1	7.1
Onenoa	62.1	22.9	37	92.1	97.8	2.2	7.1	46.2	0	30.6	34.7	42.9	49
Pagai	63.9	31.1	40	68.3	95	5	3.4	64.5	7.5	16.2	51.4	16.2	73
Pago Pago	57.6	32.4	1,532	71.2	93.5	1.9	2.7	54.7	3.1	24.2	42.9	13.2	71.9
Pava'ia'i	52.2	29.5	893	73.4	81.1	5.1	3.6	52	6.4	22.3	31.2	14.7	69
Poloa	53.7	32	61	74.1	96.2	0.5	0.9	56.1	8.7	30.2	36.5	25.4	54
Sa'ilele	68	28	28	93.3	100	0	1.7	45.3	0	10.3	62.1	6.9	31
Se'etaga	62.6	29.3	79	77.3	98.7	0.4	3.2	54.9	11.1	42.5	36.3	28.8	52.5
Sili	90	10	1	100	100	0	33.3	66.7	50	100	0	0	0
Si'ufaga	83.7	8.7	10	89.9	92.4	1.3	10.2	51.9	14.3	33.3	4.2	29.2	25
Swains	51.4	8.1	11	38.2	35.3	0	-	27.3	0	33.3	0	16.7	50
Tafuna	48.7	34.2	3,664	67.4	84.7	4.9	3.3	55	2.6	24.4	38.1	14	73.6
Taputimu	63.8	28.6	198	86.2	93.5	1.9	5.3	42.8	5.6	25.4	21.6	20.9	57.5
Tula	64.6	26.2	110	87.2	97.2	1.9	2.5	44.9	4.3	30	35.5	26.4	53.6
Utulei	63.2	27.4	249	78.4	93.1	3.2	4.6	48.1	3.8	21	29.7	17.9	58.5
Utumea East	57.8	26.6	18	75.4	95.1	3.3	7.1	42.2	5.3	44.4	11.1	38.9	44.4
Utumea West	70.5	18.2	7	77.1	100	0	4.5	48	0	58.3	33.3	25	58.3
Vailoatai	57.6	32.9	331	79.5	97.7	1.1	5	47.1	7.1	30	37.3	18.5	57.7
Vaitogi	57.8	31.4	473	72	91	4.2	3.7	43.8	5.2	28.9	30.9	19.1	65.3
Vatia	69.1	25.5	166	81.2	99.1	0.5	2.3	49.1	5.5	27.9	35.5	27.3	51.7

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Table . Income Characteristics of Villages, American Samoa: 2000

Village	Median hhold income (\$)	Mean hhold income (\$)	Median family income (\$)	Mean family income (\$)	Per capita income (\$)	<i>Median earnings (dollars):</i>		Families in poverty (%)	Percent in Poverty Individuals in poverty (%)
						Male full-time, year-round workers	Female full-time, year-round workers		
	0	1379655	1812838	1361289	1817468	309248	730549	683748	
Aasu	13,750	15,871	13,750	16,069	2,180	7,000	7,333	77.1	77.5
Afao	19,375	27,424	19,375	27,151	3,209	7,059	6,696	72.7	64.9
Afono	14,583	19,977	15,000	20,616	3,392	7,266	9,375	59.5	60.8
Agugulu	31,250	28,853	28,750	28,137	4,488	7,292	8,750	33.3	55.8
Alao	15,804	19,172	16,058	19,692	3,377	8,750	7,969	62.9	69.3
Alega	21,875	34,127	18,750	23,665	8,216	9,375	7,500	40	50
Alofau	22,500	29,364	24,063	29,256	4,983	15,000	11,000	50.6	45.6
Amaluia	13,500	23,380	13,750	23,885	4,702	6,964	6,771	62.9	65.9
Amanave	10,000	15,947	10,625	16,306	2,889	7,396	7,000	73.5	72.7
Amaua	21,875	25,940	21,875	25,940	5,086	13,750	11,250	40	46.1
Amouli	22,500	30,453	20,000	29,294	4,334	8,026	8,875	62.2	64.3
Anua	36,250	44,603	36,250	44,603	8,930	7,279	6,250	33.3	54.3
Aoa	15,179	18,168	15,893	18,382	2,974	7,375	7,240	72.2	77.8
Aoloau	14,524	18,661	14,464	18,706	3,262	8,300	8,214	70.2	73.4
Asili	24,167	28,444	24,167	28,420	3,868	7,750	7,344	52.9	56.8
Atu'u	16,786	23,191	17,083	23,747	4,441	9,688	7,069	62.5	60.3
Aua	20,057	26,152	20,380	26,396	4,138	9,773	8,792	53.8	57.2
Auasi	26,250	33,290	26,250	33,290	4,527	10,000	6,667	52.9	43.2
Aumi	18,438	28,215	18,438	28,215	3,966	12,917	9,750	51.4	49.2
Aunu'u	14,531	18,829	14,444	19,142	3,125	8,571	8,281	75.7	76.8
Auto	29,167	33,306	29,583	33,794	5,422	10,313	9,205	46.3	43
Avaio	53,750	53,422	23,750	49,516	8,435	12,500	21,250	28.6	35.1
Faga'alu	18,977	29,330	20,714	31,114	5,685	11,552	10,441	47.7	50
Faga'itua	18,611	23,185	18,750	23,145	3,936	12,969	16,000	62	58.9
Fagali'i	10,000	13,358	9,861	13,464	2,269	6,736	8,750	84.6	83.4
Fagamalo	16,250	16,432	16,250	16,432	3,792	8,750	6,875	55.6	59
Faganeanea	26,250	26,972	21,250	26,600	4,274	11,500	9,063	51.9	55.5
Fagasa	16,979	21,152	16,600	20,602	3,055	9,293	7,841	68.8	70.3
Fagatogo	16,528	24,157	17,000	24,477	4,933	8,885	7,425	58.1	58.3
Failolo	15,000	17,046	12,500	16,248	2,663	8,125	7,500	75	77.2
Faleasao	16,250	21,600	17,917	23,666	4,640	10,000	7,917	52	52.6
Faleniu	13,750	20,094	13,300	17,649	3,010	8,872	7,373	81.4	84.4
Fatumafuti	17,500	27,190	18,750	28,169	4,224	9,688	9,167	46.7	50.5
Futiga	22,250	31,380	22,250	30,936	4,465	10,417	9,643	46	44.7
Ili'ili	21,118	31,281	20,278	30,678	5,370	11,571	9,135	54	57.7
Lauli'i	17,917	23,160	17,308	22,641	3,782	8,867	8,942	60.4	60.7
Leloalao	19,063	28,233	19,688	27,068	4,305	9,464	8,036	53.4	58.5
Leone	21,360	28,437	21,680	28,908	4,610	9,361	9,012	51.4	54.9
Leusoali'i	15,625	25,482	15,000	25,825	4,505	9,519	11,250	63.3	62.4
Luma	16,250	23,414	16,750	23,957	4,287	9,554	9,167	61.7	62.7
Maia	23,125	22,249	21,250	21,889	3,142	8,333	8,750	56	64.4
Malaeimi	16,250	22,538	15,714	21,763	3,781	8,177	8,672	63.5	68.1
Malaelo/A	21,667	27,945	22,500	28,045	4,213	10,938	11,429	51.2	49.1

Malaeloa/I	21,250	24,872	20,750	24,327	3,411	8,816	7,298	54.2	56.1
Maloata	5,000	17,507	8,750	23,343	4,119	33,750	28,750	66.7	60
Mapusagafo	14,554	21,876	14,663	21,563	3,624	8,225	7,702	68.9	74.5
Masausi	15,000	15,764	15,313	15,892	2,834	6,923	6,944	72.4	71.8
Masefau	19,000	22,735	19,750	23,407	3,554	9,464	9,375	56.9	60.2
Matu'u	18,125	21,093	18,125	21,231	3,835	11,250	7,969	63.2	68.6
Mesepa	19,375	28,944	20,000	29,337	4,447	9,219	7,692	60.3	62.1
Nua	27,500	32,113	26,875	30,725	4,033	7,708	8,542	44	44.9
Nu'uuli	18,066	26,022	18,047	26,560	4,414	9,347	8,145	59	61.8
Ofu	12,361	24,851	12,188	25,742	5,952	10,250	11,250	70.7	76.1
Olosega	11,000	17,427	11,563	18,008	4,061	10,313	10,417	58.5	60.7
Onenoa	18,750	20,796	18,750	21,695	3,534	9,375	7,344	62.5	60.1
Pagai	18,750	24,318	17,500	23,968	3,987	10,000	7,292	50	52.5
Pago Pago	19,146	26,848	20,119	27,693	4,446	9,375	8,547	54.4	55.7
Pava'ia'i	18,807	27,094	18,920	26,446	4,397	9,683	8,611	57.7	62.4
Poloa	17,500	21,894	18,125	21,148	3,883	7,917	9,167	57.1	57.6
Sa'ilele	11,250	18,015	11,250	17,515	3,243	8,750	7,188	61.1	54.5
Se'etaga	23,750	26,640	24,063	27,115	4,045	8,889	7,656	48.7	54.4
Sili	6,250	6,450	6,250	6,000	1,290	6,250	-	100	100
Si'ufaga	12,500	18,701	13,750	20,584	4,472	10,000	8,750	63.2	70.7
Swains	18,125	19,017	18,750	21,167	3,598	16,250	22,500	50	52.8
Tafuna	21,000	31,897	20,839	30,893	5,245	9,851	8,928	52.9	58.3
Taputimu	15,250	20,988	14,688	20,518	3,181	9,167	10,313	69.3	70.8
Tula	12,917	19,855	13,472	20,438	3,606	8,047	8,750	62.3	65.3
Utulei	18,295	23,953	18,375	23,973	4,185	10,000	9,250	55.7	61.8
Utumea East	28,750	36,867	31,250	41,906	7,489	26,250	9,375	36.4	32.8
Utumea West	31,250	44,568	41,250	48,077	8,103	13,750	21,250	42.9	52.3
Vailoatai	17,750	24,857	17,875	25,032	3,971	8,690	9,917	56.3	59
Vaitogi	16,136	23,854	16,250	23,884	4,038	9,375	10,982	60.6	63.1
Vatia	15,417	21,598	15,781	21,783	3,366	8,750	8,875	62.9	60.3

Source: 2000 American Samoa Census Profile

Appendix B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Contact list: To obtain additional information on these and other Census 2000 subjects, see the list of *Census 2000 Contacts* on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-census2000.html>.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 4. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable. Data on age are used to determine the applicability of some of the sample questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Median age. Median age divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median. Median age is computed on the basis of a single year of age standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median age is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Limitation of the data. The most general limitation for many decades has been the tendency of people to overreport ages or years of birth that end in zero or 5. This phenomenon is called “age heaping.” In addition, the counts in the 1970 and 1980 censuses for people 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. So also were the counts of people 69 years old in 1970 and 79 years old in 1980. Improvements have been made since then in the questionnaire design and in the imputation procedures that have minimized these problems.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. One reason this happened was that respondents were not specifically instructed to provide their age as of April 1, 1990. Another reason was that data collection efforts continued well past the census date. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of people in most age groups were actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age the misstatements were largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age zero because people lost to age 1 probably were not fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as zero years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than true age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in calendar year 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. These shortcomings were minimized in Census 2000 because age was usually calculated from exact date of birth and because respondents were specifically asked to provide their age as of April 1, 2000. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses “Comparability.”)

Comparability. Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data were not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In 2000, each individual has both an age and an exact date of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when

it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as “imputation.” The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

CITIZENSHIP STATUS

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 11. On the Pacific Island Areas questionnaires, respondents were asked to select one of six categories: (1) born in the Area, (2) born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth, (3) born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents, (4) a U.S. citizen by naturalization, (5) not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident), and (6) not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident). Persons born in American Samoa are U.S. nationals.

Citizen. This category includes respondents who indicated that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or elsewhere of a U.S. parent or parents. People who indicated that they were U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens.

Not a citizen. This category includes respondents who indicated that they were not U.S. citizens, but who indicated that they were either temporary or permanent residents of the Island Area.

Native. The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas (such as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). People who were born in a foreign country but have at least one U.S. parent also are included in this category. The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen at birth.

Foreign born. The foreign-born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were not a citizen of the United States, such as respondents who indicated that they were either temporary or permanent residents of a U.S. Island Area.

Census 2000 does not ask about immigration status. The population surveyed includes all people who indicated that the Pacific Island Areas was their usual place of residence on the census date. The foreign-born population includes: immigrants (legal permanent residents), temporary migrants (e.g., students), humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees), and unauthorized migrants (people illegally residing in a Pacific Island Area). The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth. The places of birth shown in data products were chosen based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth. (See “Place of Birth.”)

Comparability. The citizenship status questions for the 2000 decennial census and the 1990 decennial census are identical.

DISABILITY STATUS

The data on disability status were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 17 and 18. Item 17 was a two-part question that asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Item 17 was asked of the population 5 years old and over.

Item 18 was a four-part question that asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor’s office (going outside the home disability); and (d) working at a job or business (employment disability). Categories 18a and 18b were asked of the population 5 years old and over; 18c and 18d were asked of the population 16 years old and over.

For data products that use the items individually, the following terms are used: sensory disability for 17a, physical disability for 17b, mental disability for 18a, self-care disability for 18b, going outside the home disability for 18c, and employment disability for 18d.

For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of “yes” to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of “yes” to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of “yes” to employment disability.

Comparability. The 1990 census data products did not include a general disability status indicator. Furthermore, a comparable indicator could not be constructed since the conceptual framework of the 1990 census was more limited. The questionnaire included only three types of disability in questions with four subparts. The questions asked about whether an individual had a condition that had lasted for 6 months or more and that (1) limited the kind or amount of work that he or she could do at a job, (2) prevented the individual from working at a job, (3) made it difficult to go outside the home alone (for example, to shop or visit a doctor’s office), and (4) made it difficult to take care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home. The 1990 disability questions were asked of the population 15 years old and over.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment, which were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 8a, was asked of the population 25 years old and over. However, when educational attainment is cross-tabulated by other variables, the universe may change. (For example, when educational attainment is crossed by disability status, the data are tabulated for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 34 years old.) People are classified according to the highest degree or level of school completed.

The order in which degrees were listed on the questionnaire suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees. The question included instructions for people currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received. Respondents who did not report educational attainment or enrollment level were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, ethnic origin or race, occupation and sex, where possible, who resided in the same or a nearby area. Respondents who filled more than one box were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

The question included a response category that allowed respondents to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. It allowed people who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.) and did not attend college, to be reported as “high school graduate(s).” The category “Associate degree” included people whose highest degree is an associate degree, which generally requires 2 years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor’s degree. Master’s degrees include the traditional MA and MS degrees and field-specific degrees, such as MSW, MEd, MBA, MLS, and MEng. Some examples of professional degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Vocational and technical training, such as barber school training; business, trade, technical, and vocational schools; or other training for a specific trade, are specifically excluded.

High school graduate or higher. This category includes people whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, people who attended college but did not receive a degree, and people who received a college, university, or professional degree. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not high school graduates.

Not enrolled, not high school graduate. This category includes people of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. These people may be referred to as “high school dropouts.” However, there is no criterion regarding when they “dropped out” of school, so they may have never attended high school.

Comparability. Educational attainment questions on years of school completed were included in the censuses of Guam and American Samoa beginning in 1950. In 1940, a single question on years was asked. For the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the questions were first asked in 1970. In 1950, a single question on highest grade of school completed was asked. In the 1960 to 1980 censuses, a two-part question was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. The question asked (1) the highest grade of school attended and (2) whether that grade was finished. For people who have not attended college, the response categories in the current educational attainment question should produce data that are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses. For people who attended college, there is less comparability between years of school completed and highest degree.

Beginning in 1990, the response categories for people who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the 1990 census suggests that these terms were more distinct than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of people reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in the 2000 and 1990 censuses with data from the earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

Changes between 1990 and Census 2000 were slight. The two associate degree categories in 1990 were combined into one for Census 2000. “Some college, no degree” was split into two categories, “Some college credit, but less than 1 year,” and “1 or more years of college, no degree.” Prior to 1990, the college levels reported began with “Completed

1 year of college.” Beginning in 1990, the first category was “Some college, no degree,” which allowed people with less than 1 year of college to be given credit for college. Prior to 1990, they were included in “High school, 4 years.” The two revised categories will accommodate comparisons with either data series and allow the tabulation of students who completed at least 1 year of college, as some data users wish. This will not change the total number who completed some college.

The category “12th grade, no diploma” was counted as high school completion or “Completed high school, 4 years” prior to 1990 and as “Less than high school graduate” in 1990 and 2000. In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

In censuses prior to 1990, “median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. Using the current educational attainment question, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures that can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status (referred to as labor force status in previous censuses), were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 23 and 27, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) people who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) people who did not work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding people on layoff); (3) people on temporary layoff who expected to be recalled to work within the next 6 months or who had been given a date to return to work, and who were available for work during the reference week; and (4) people who did not work during the reference week, who had looked for work during the reference week or the three previous weeks, and who were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in Census 2000 tabulations relate to people 16 years old and over. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for people 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for people 14 and 15 years old.

Employed. All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. Also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Civilian employed. This term is defined exactly the same as the term “employed” above.

Unemployed. All civilians 16 years old and over were classified as unemployed if they were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed were civilians 16 years old and over who: did not work at all during the reference week, were on temporary layoff from a job, had been informed that they would be recalled to work within the next 6 months or had been given a date to return to work, and were available to return to work during the reference week, except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities were:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian labor force. Consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Labor force. All people classified in the civilian labor force (i.e., “employed ”and “unemployed ” people),plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army ,Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in labor force. All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people (all institutionalized people are placed in this category regardless of any work activities they may have done in the reference week),and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Subsistence activity. A person is engaged in subsistence activities if he or she mainly produces goods for his or her own or family ’s use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive activities not primarily for commercial purposes. When subsistence activity categories are shown with the “Employed ”and the “Not in labor force ”categories of the employment status concept, they relate to activities engaged in during the census reference week. Persons who did subsistence activity only during the reference week are not classified as “employed, ”unless they were “with a job but not at work.”(For more information, see “Employed.”)

Worker. The terms “worker ”and “work ”appear in connection with several subjects: employment status, journey-to-work, class of worker, and work status in 1999.Their meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined by referring to the definition of the subject in which they appear. When used in the concepts “Workers in Family, ”“Workers in Family in 1999, ”and “Full-Time, Year-Round Workers, ”the term “worker ”relates to the meaning of work defined for the “Work Status in 1999 ”subject.

Full-time, year-round workers. See “Work status in 1999.”

Limitation of the data. The census may understate the number of employed people because people who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed people “at work ”is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work ”is understated)since some people who were on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed people. The reference week for the employment data is not the same calendar week for all people. Since people can change their employment status from 1 week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see “Reference Week.”)

Comparability. The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for Census 2000 are essentially the same as those used in the 1970 to 1990 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses. Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. People employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, people who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some establishment-based tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed people, but may include workers less than 16 years old. Census tabulations count people who had a job but were not at work among the employed, but these people may be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports.

Furthermore, census employment tabulations include people on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work; whereas, establishment data report people at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude people who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and people losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers).In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. People working only a few hours during the week and people with a job, but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as “employed ”in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey, which is the official source of the monthly national unemployment rate. However, some differences may exist because of variations between the two data sources in enumeration and processing techniques.

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE

The data on ethnic origin or race were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 5. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to provide the answer). Ethnic origin refers to an individual's origin or descent, 'roots,' heritage, or place where the individual or his/her parents or ancestors were born. Respondents reported their ethnic group regardless of the number of generations removed from their place or origin. Responses to the ethnic origin or race question reflected the groups with which respondents identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the individual had with the particular group(s).

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau adheres to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categorization of race in census data products. The OMB identified five minimum race categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander). In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. This option was first introduced in Census 2000 for stateside data collection and tabulation, but has been used in the outlying areas since 1980.

Ethnic origin or race is different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home. A large number of people reported their ethnic origin or race by specifying a single ethnic group, but some reported two, three, or more ethnic groups. Responses were coded by a procedure that allowed for identification of the first two responses reported.

In tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories, such as "Chamorro and other group(s)," rather than in specific multiple ethnic groups, such as "Chamorro-Carolinian." A few responses consisting of two terms (for example, French Canadian) were considered as a single group and thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ethnicity. Responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were tabulated as a single entry (that is, "Polish" or "Italian"). American was accepted as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with state names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Chamorro-American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded.

Limitation of the Data. The Census Bureau cannot collect information on religion. Entries of religious groups were not coded separately, but were tabulated in the category "Ethnic group not specified."

Comparability. A question on ethnic origin or race was first asked as an open-ended item in the 1980 census. In Census 2000, much like in previous censuses, respondents were allowed to report more than two ethnic or race groups, but only the first two groups identified were coded. The Census 2000 ethnic origin and race data were imputed using information from other items (parental birthplace and language), other members of the housing unit, or other people in nearby housing units.

FERTILITY

Children ever born. The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 20a, which asked women 15 years old and over—regardless of their marital status—how many babies they have ever had. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in specified population groups and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For the purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended responses category "15 or more" is assigned a value of 15.

Comparability. The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 2000 as in 1990. Data presented for children ever born between 1990 and 2000 are comparable.

GRADE IN WHICH ENROLLED

The data on grade or level in which enrolled were derived from questionnaire Item 7b. People who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "Prekindergarten," "Kindergarten," "Grade 1 to Grade 4," "Grade 5 to Grade 8," "Grade 9 to Grade 12," "College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)" or "Graduate and professional school (for example: medical, dental, or law school)."

Comparability. Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on years attending school. In 1950, the grade was derived from highest grade completed. From 1960 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used

in 1950. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census and Census 2000, the data from these sources cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses. In the 1990 census, people who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college," according to their response to the questionnaire item on highest level of school completed or highest degree received. Those who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, those enrolled who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. The enrolled who also reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Those who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. The Census 2000 question is the first to be asked only of the enrolled and does not serve to measure both year of enrollment and educational attainment. While the attainment item in 1990 served the needs for educational attainment data better than the question used in earlier censuses, it did not serve reporting of enrollment level well.

GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS

The data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 21, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. Data were collected on whether a grandchild lives in the household, whether the grandparent has responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild, and the duration of that responsibility. Because of the very low number of people under 30 years old who are grandparents, data are only shown for people 30 years old and over.

Existence of a grandchild in the household. This was determined by a "Yes" answer to the question, "Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?"

Responsibility for basic needs. This question determines if the grandparent is financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., for any or all grandchildren living in the household.

Duration of responsibility. The answer refers to the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time. Duration categories ranged from less than 6 months to 5 years or more.

Comparability. These questions are new to Census 2000. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 mandated that the decennial census collect data on this subject.

GROUP QUARTERS

The group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: (1) the institutionalized population and (2) the noninstitutionalized population.

Institutionalized population. Includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of institution. The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions that specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions that had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in general hospital wards for people with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "other hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional institutions Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons. Where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "state." In census products this category includes federal detention centers. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies, or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal detention centers. Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include: detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and state and federal prisons.

Military disciplinary barracks and jails. Operated by military police and used to hold people awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local jails and other confinement facilities. Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold people beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours and police lockups operated by county and city police that hold people for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court. Also, includes work farms used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but not by state governments).

Halfway houses. Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other types of correctional institutions. Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol or drug abuse.

Nursing homes. Comprises a heterogeneous group of places providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. The majority of patients are elderly, although people who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with nursing care.

Mental (psychiatric) hospitals. Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

Hospitals or wards for chronically ill. Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards; wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill; neurological wards; hospices and homes for chronically ill patients; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. In some census products, patients in hospitals or wards for the chronically ill are classified in three categories: (1) military hospitals or wards for chronically ill, (2) other hospitals or wards for chronically ill, and (3) hospices or homes for chronically ill.

Schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally retarded. Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

Schools hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped. Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for people with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims and to people with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. Includes hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally trained staff.

Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere. Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), and surgical wards of hospitals and wards for people with infectious diseases. If

not shown separately, this category includes wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.

Wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.(See above definition for “Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.”)

Juvenile institutions. Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short-or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for abused, dependent, and neglected children. Includes orphanages and other institutions that provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children.

Residential treatment centers. Includes those institutions that primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training schools for juvenile delinquents .Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public training schools for juvenile delinquents. Usually operated by a state agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private training schools. Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention centers .Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Noninstitutionalized population. Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Group Homes. Includes “community-based homes ” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses not operated for correctional purposes; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the mentally ill. Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the mentally retarded. Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

Homes for the physically handicapped. Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. People with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

Homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to people suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be reentering the work force.

Other group homes. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers. Most of these types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for people who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly. The maternity homes for unwed mothers provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and postnatal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Religious group quarters. Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College quarters off campus. Includes university-owned off-campus housing, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students who do not have their families living with them. In census products, people in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

College dormitories. Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them),fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. College dormitory housing includes university-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

Military quarters. Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military),and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and people being held in military disciplinary barracks were included as part of the institutionalized population.

Agriculture workers 'dormitories. Includes people in migratory farm workers 'camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."(A tree farm is an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production.)

Other workers 'dormitories. Includes people in logging camps, construction workers 'camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only),and nonfarm migratory workers 'camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals. Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members, excluding patients. If not shown separately, dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals are included in the category "Staff Residents of Institutions."

Job corps and vocational training facilities. Includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a comprehensive array of training, education, and supportive services, including supervised dormitory housing, meals, and counseling for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24.

Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities).Includes people without conventional housing who stayed overnight on March 27,2000,in permanent and emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, transitional shelters, hotels and motels used to shelter people without conventional housing, and similar places known to have people without conventional housing staying overnight. Also included are shelters that operate on a first come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night OR where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day).Shelters also include facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches).If shown, this category also includes shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.

Shelters for children who are runaways, neglected ,or without conventional housing. Includes shelters/group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. In census products, this category is included with emergency and transitional housing.

Shelters for abused women (shelters against domestic violence or family crisis centers).Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In census products, this category is included with "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Soup kitchens. Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners on March 28,2000.These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the

meal .In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters. ”This category excludes regularly scheduled mobile food vans.

Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations. Includes geographically identifiable outdoor locations open to the elements where there is evidence that people who do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans lived on March 29,2000,without paying to stay there. Sites must have a specific location description that allowed a census enumeration team to physically locate the site; for example, “the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive ”or “the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse. ”Excludes pay-for-use campgrounds; drop-in centers; post offices; hospital emergency rooms; and commercial sites, including all-night theaters and all-night diners. In census products, this category is included with “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Crews of maritime vessels. Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Residential facilities providing “protective oversight’. Includes facilities providing assistance to people with disabilities.

Staff residents of institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other nonhousehold living situations. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels. People enumerated at those places that did not have a usual home elsewhere are included in this category.

Living quarters for victims of natural disasters. Includes living quarters for people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Comparability. For Census 2000,the definition of the institutionalized population was consistent with the definition used in the 1990 census. As in 1990,the definition of “care ”only includes people under organized medical or formally authorized, supervised care or custody. In Census 2000,the 1990 and 1980 rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters was dropped. In 1970,the criteria was six or more unrelated people.

Several changes have occurred in the tabulation of specific types of group quarters. In Census 2000,police lockups were included with local jails and other confinement facilities, and homes for unwed mothers were included in “Other group homes ”;in 1990,these categories were shown separately. For the first time, Census 2000 tabulates separately the following types of group quarters: military hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, hospices or homes for the chronically ill, wards in military hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, wards in general hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, and job corps and vocational training facilities. For Census 2000,rooming and boarding houses were classified as housing units rather than group quarters as in 1990.

As in 1990,workers ’dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In 1980,ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960,data on people in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

The phrase “institutionalized persons ”in 1990 data products was changed to “institutionalized population ”for Census 2000.In 1990,the Census Bureau used the phrase “other persons in group quarters ”for people living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 2000,this group is referred to as the “noninstitutionalized population. ”The phrase “staff residents ”was used for staff living in institutions in both 1990 and 2000.

In Census 2000,the category “emergency and transitional shelters ”includes emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and shelters for children who are runaways, neglected,or without conventional housing. Those people tabulated at shelters for abused women, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters. ”Each of these categories were enumerated from March 27-29,2000,during Service-Based enumeration.(For more information on the “Service-Based Enumeration ”operation, see “Collection and Processing Procedures.”)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit.(People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.)A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room

occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Average household size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders). In cases where household members are tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, household members are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Relationship to Householder

Householder. The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question, "How is this person related to Person 1," which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder (i.e., Person 1). Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: family householders and nonfamily householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse (husband/wife). A spouse (husband/wife) is a person married to and living with a householder. People in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages, are included. The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households."

Child. A child is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-born son/daughter. Natural-born son/daughter includes a son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

Adopted son/daughter. Adopted son/daughter includes a son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If a stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Stepson/stepdaughter. Stepson/stepdaughter includes a son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If a stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Own child. Own child is a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families. In a subfamily, an "own child" is a child under 18 years old who is a natural-born child, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily. (Note: In the tabulation under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS" of own children under 6 years by employment status of parents, the number of "own children" includes any child under 6 years old in a family or a subfamily who is a son or daughter, by birth, marriage, or adoption, of a member of the householder's family but not necessarily of the householder.)

Related children. Related children include the sons and daughters of the householder (including natural-born, adopted, or stepchildren) and all other people under 18 years old, regardless of marital status, in the household, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relatives. Other relatives include any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild. A grandchild is a grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/sister. Brother/sister refers to the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent. Parent refers to the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Parent-in-law” category on the questionnaire.

Parent-in-law. A parent-in-law is the mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

Son-in-law/daughter-in-law. A son-in-law/daughter-in-law, by definition, is a spouse of the child of the householder.

Other relatives. Other relatives include anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, and so forth).

Nonrelatives. Nonrelatives include any household member not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, boarder. A roomer or boarder is a person who lives in a room in the household of Person 1 (householder). Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.

Housemate or roommate. A housemate or roommate is a person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily to share expenses.

Unmarried partner. An unmarried partner is a person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Foster child. A foster child is a person who is under 18 years old placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. They may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child should be classified as that specific relative.

Other nonrelatives. Other nonrelatives includes individuals who are not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who are not described by the categories given above.

Unrelated Individual. An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder’s family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the presence of a spouse. “Other family” is further broken out according to the sex of the householder.

Married-couple family. This category includes a family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family:

Male householder, no wife present. This category includes a family with a male maintaining a household with no wife of the householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. This category includes a family with a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Nonfamily household. This category includes a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Average family size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where this measure is tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average family size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple with or without own children under 18 years old who are never-married, or a single parent with one or more own never-married children under 18 years old. A subfamily does not maintain their own household, but lives in a household where the householder or householder's spouse is a relative. Subfamilies are defined during the processing of the data.

In some labor force tabulations, both one-parent families and one-parent subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with one parent, while both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with two parents.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder. An unmarried-partner household may also be a family household or a nonfamily household, depending on the presence or absence of another person in the household who is related to the householder. There may be only one unmarried-partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a married-couple household as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner.

Comparability. The 1990 relationship category, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" has been replaced by "Natural-born son/daughter" and "Adopted son/daughter." The following categories were added in Census 2000: "Parent-in-law" and "Son-in-law/daughter-in-law." The 1990 nonrelative category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" was replaced by two categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Foster child." In 2000, foster children had to be in the local government's foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children were estimated to be those children in households who were not related to the householder and for whom there were no people 18 years old and over who may have been their parents. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. In 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children. Some tables may show relationship to householder and be labeled "child." These tabulations include all marital status categories of natural-born, adopted, or stepchildren. Because of changes in editing procedures, same sex unmarried-partner households in 1990 should not be compared with same sex unmarried-partner households in Census 2000.

INCOME IN 1999

The data on income in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 33 and 34, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; remittance income; and all other income.

"Earnings" are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1999

The nine types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. **Wage or salary income.** Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. **Self-employment income.** Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income. *Nonfarm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. *Farm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands,

depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

3. Interest, dividends, or net rental income. Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

4. Social security income. Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

5. Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

6. Public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

7. Retirement income. Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.

8. Remittance income. Includes money received from relatives who are (1) civilians living outside the household or (2) in the military outside the household; for example, allotments.

9. All other income. All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of households. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. Although the household income statistics cover calendar year 1999, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000). Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of calendar year 1999 if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside in the household during 1999 but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during 1999 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of families. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover calendar year 1999, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of calendar year 1999 if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during 1999 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1999 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of individuals. Income for individuals is obtained by summing the nine types of income for each person 15 years old and over. The characteristics of individuals are based on the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000), even though the amounts are for calendar year 1999.

Median income. The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for

individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Median income for households, families, and individuals is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Median income figures are calculated using linear interpolation if the width of the interval containing the estimate is \$2,500 or less. If the width of the interval containing the estimate is greater than \$2,500, Pareto interpolation is used. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate income. Aggregate income is the sum of all incomes for a particular universe. Aggregate income is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see “Aggregate” under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean income. Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. (The aggregate used to calculate mean income is rounded. For more information, see “Aggregate income.”)

For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income. For households and families, the mean income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The mean income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Mean income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Earnings. Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. “Earnings” represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Median earnings. The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median earnings and one-half above the median. Median earnings is restricted to individuals 16 years old and over and is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median earnings figures are calculated using linear interpolation if the width of the interval containing the estimate is \$2,500 or less. If the width of the interval containing the estimate is greater than \$2,500, Pareto interpolation is used. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate earnings. Aggregate earnings are the sum of wage/salary and net self-employment income for a particular universe of people 16 years old and over. Aggregate earnings are subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see “Aggregate” under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean earnings. Mean earnings is calculated by dividing aggregate earnings by the population 16 years old and over with earnings. (The aggregate used to calculate mean earnings is rounded. For more information, see “Aggregate earnings.”) Mean earnings is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group. (The aggregate used to calculate per capita income is rounded. For more information, see “Aggregate” under “Derived Measures.”) Per capita income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Limitation of the data. Since answers to income questions are frequently based on memory and not on records, many people tended to forget minor or sporadic sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as public assistance, interest, dividends, and net rental income.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if people reported they were self employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the types of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (for example, less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1999 income. Many of these were living on income “in kind,” savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income that was not reported in the census.

Comparability. The income data collected in the 2000 census are almost identical to the 1990 data. The only exception is the “public assistance” question. In 1990, this question asked respondents to report (1) Supplementary Security Income (SSI) payments made by federal or state welfare agencies to low income persons who were aged (65 years old and over), blind, or disabled; (2) Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), and (3) general assistance. In 2000, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) question was asked separately from the general assistance question. All references to AFDC were dropped due to changes in the welfare programs during the 1990s. In 2000, each person 15 years old or over was asked to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social security or railroad retirement income
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Public assistance income
- Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
- Remittance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In all three censuses, all people with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed as a “no” or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980, 1990, and 2000, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether householders or other people) were assigned the reported income of people with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data.) There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the three census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In both the 1990 and 2000 censuses, income amounts less than \$999,999 were entered in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary or net self-employment, the person was considered unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 29, 30, and 31, respectively, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. Information on industry relates to the kind of

business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job.

For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For unemployed people, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for Census 2000 as described below.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. All cases were coded by clerical staff, who converted the written questionnaire responses to codes by comparing these responses to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry codes, the coders also referred to an Employer Name List. This list, prepared from the American Business Index (ABI), contained the names of business establishments and their North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system used during Census 2000 was developed for the census and consists of 265 categories for employed people, classified into 14 major industry groups. From 1940 through 1990, the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. The Census 2000 classification was developed from the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. NAICS is an industry description system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. The NAICS differs from most industry classifications because it is a supply-based, or production-oriented economic concept. Census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. NAICS shows a more detailed hierarchical structure than that used for Census 2000. The expansion from 11 divisions in the SIC to 20 sectors in the NAICS provides groupings that are meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Various statistical programs that previously sampled or published at the SIC levels face problems with the coverage for 20 sectors instead of 11 divisions. These programs requested an alternative aggregation structure for production purposes which was approved and issued by the Office of Management and Budget on May 15, 2001, in the clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use by U.S. Statistical Agencies." Several census data products will use the alternative aggregation, while others, such as Summary File 3 and Summary File 4, will use more detail.

Occupation

The occupational classification system used during Census 2000 consists of 509 specific occupational categories for employed people arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2000*, which includes a hierarchical structure showing 23 major occupational groups divided into 96 minor groups, 449 broad groups, and 821 detailed occupations. For Census 2000, tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include occupations such as security guard and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation, categorizing people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private wage and salary workers. Private wage and salary workers include people who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for-profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt, or charitable organization. Self-employed people whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "for-profit," "not-for-profit," and "own business incorporated."

Government workers. Government workers includes people who were employees of any federal, tribal, state, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for federal (includes tribal), state, and local governments. Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "federal government," unlike the 1990 census when they were classified as "private not-for-profit."

Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers. Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers includes people who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, professional practice, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid family workers. Unpaid family workers includes people who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Self-employed in own incorporated business workers. In tabulations, this category is included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions, such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations, such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines, are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

In some cases, respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions that were not sufficiently specific for a precise classification or did not report on these items at all. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported, or vice versa.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe that required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes was blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items, such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all of the labor force and income data were blank, all of these economic items were assigned from one other person or one other household who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability. Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, and the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of noncomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary. The 1990 occupational classification system was essentially the same as the 1980 census. However, the industry classification had minor changes between 1980 and 1990 that reflected changes to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

In Census 2000, both the industry and occupation classifications had major revisions to reflect changes to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The conversion of the census classifications in 2000 means that the 2000 classification systems are not comparable to the classifications used in the 1990 census and earlier.

Other factors that affected data comparability over the decades include the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years old to 16 years old); the wording of the industry and occupation questions on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases were handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "industry not reported" and "occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In Census 2000, as in 1980 and 1990, the "not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980, 1990, and Census 2000 data for individual categories include some numbers of people who would have been tabulated in a "not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Census Bureau, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Census Bureau, *1970 Occupation and*

Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Census Bureau, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for “private not-for-profit” employers, which is also used for Census 2000. This category is a subset of the 1980 category “employee of private employer” so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., were classified as “private not-for-profit,” rather than “Federal Government” as in 1970, 1980, and Census 2000. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from Census 2000 and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the “Employment Status” section. These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holdings. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include people not in the labor force or people devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 24, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked for pay or profit at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see “Reference Week.”)

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The name of the general area of the place of work (island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country) was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or village). If the person’s employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Limitation of the data. The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week.

However, for the majority of people, the reference week for Census 2000 is the week ending with April 1, 2000. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in Census 2000 do not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual work week.

The place-of-work data are estimates of people 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including people in the armed forces). People who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that people who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the Census 2000 questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. People who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Comparability. The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in Census 2000 as the 1990 census. For Census 2000 and the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a

work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 25a, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. People who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days.

People who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category “Car, truck, or private van/bus — drove alone” includes people who usually drove alone to work, as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination during the reference week. The category “Car, truck, or private van/bus — carpooled” includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category “Public transportation” includes workers who usually used a public van or bus, boat, or taxicab during the reference week. The category “Other means” includes workers who used a mode of travel that is not identified separately. The category “Other means” may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (for example, taxicab riders in a metropolitan area where there actually is no taxicab service). This result is largely due to people who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as people away from home on business in an area where taxicab service was available) and people who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of areas who walked to a location and took the boat most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 25b, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 25a that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or private van/bus.” (For more information, see “Reference Week.”) Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of people who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category “Drove alone,” includes people who usually drove alone to work as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category “Carpooled,” includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Workers per car, truck, or private van/bus. This is obtained by dividing the number of people who reported using a car, truck, or private van/bus to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a 2-person carpool as one-half of a vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third of a vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles. Workers per car, truck, or private van/bus is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 26a, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked for pay or profit at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 25a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see “Reference Week.”) Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 26b, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked for pay or profit at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 25a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work each day during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information,

see “Reference Week.”) Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Aggregate travel time to work (minutes). Aggregate travel time to work (minutes) is calculated by adding together all the number of minutes each worker traveled to work (one way) for specified travel times and/or means of transportation. Aggregate travel time to work is zero if the aggregate is zero, is rounded to 4 minutes if the actual aggregate is 1 to 7 minutes, and is rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 minutes for all other values (if the aggregate is not already evenly divisible by 5). (For more information, see “Aggregate” under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean travel time to work (minutes). Mean travel time to work is the average travel time in minutes that workers usually took to get from home to work (one way) during the reference week. This measure is obtained by dividing the total number of minutes taken to get from home to work by the number of workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. The travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. Mean travel times of workers having specific characteristics also are computed. For example, the mean travel time of workers traveling 45 or more minutes is computed by dividing the aggregate travel time of workers whose travel time was 45 or more minutes by the number of workers whose travel time was 45 or more minutes. Mean travel time to work is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF OTHER LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH USAGE

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 9a and 9b. Data were edited to include in tabulations only the population 5 years old and over. Questions 9a and 9b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. People who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded.

A respondent was asked to mark “Yes” in question 9a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home. For people who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 9a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 9b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household, or on the language of a person of the same ethnic origin and other demographic characteristics. People for whom a language other than English was entered in question 9b, and for whom question 9a was blank were assumed to speak that other language at home.

The responses to Question 9b (specific language spoken) was written-in on the questionnaire and later given a three-digit code using a detailed list of languages, which distinguished more than 380 languages or language groups, in a separate clerical coding operation. The same list was used for the 1980 and 1990 censuses. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic.

For the Pacific Islands, several general categories of languages were used. Different specific languages were identified separately for Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Pacific Island languages include Carolinian, Chamorro, Chuukese, Hawaiian, Indonesian, Malay, Palau, Ponapean, Samoan, Tongan, Philippine languages (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisayan, Sebuano, Ilocano, Pampangan, and Pangasinan), other Micronesian languages, and other Polynesian languages.

Asian languages include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, languages of Southeast Asia, such as Vietnamese and Thai, Dravidian languages of India, such as Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu, and the Turkic languages

Other languages not shown separately include Indo-European languages of Europe, India (the Indic languages, such as Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, and Punjabi), and the Middle East and other languages of the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East.

Household language. In households where one or more people (5 years old and over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, in-laws, other relatives, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, and other nonrelatives. Thus, a person who

speaks only English may have a non-English household language assigned to him/her in tabulations of individuals by household language.

Relative frequency of other language and English usage. People who reported in 9a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report in item 9c the frequency with which they spoke the other language relative to English in one of the following categories: “more frequently than English,” “both, equally often,” “less frequently than English,” or “does not speak English.”

Comparability. The language questions were asked for the first time in the 1980 census. The language categories shown in the tabulations are slightly different from earlier censuses. In the U.S. census a question is asked on ability to speak English rather than frequency of use.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 6. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for the population 15 years old and over.

Each person was asked whether they were “Now married,” “Widowed,” “Divorced,” “Separated,” or “Never married.” Couples who live together (for example, people in common-law marriages) were able to report the marital status they considered to be the most appropriate.

Never married. Never married includes all people who have never been married, including people whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever married. Ever married includes people married at the time of enumeration, along with those who are separated, widowed, or divorced.

Now married, except separated. Now married, except separated includes people whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood or divorce; or who are not currently separated. The category also may include people in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married people are further classified as “spouse present” or “spouse absent.”

Separated. Separated includes people with legal separations, people living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and people who are permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord.

Widowed. This category includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. This category includes people who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

Now married. All people whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes people defined above as “separated.”

Spouse present. Married people whose wives or husbands were enumerated as members of the same household or the same group quarters facility, including those whose spouses may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married people whose wives or husbands were not enumerated as members of the same household or the same group quarters facility.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married people whose wives or husbands were not enumerated as members of the same household, excluding separated. For example, this includes any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home, in an institution, or away in the armed forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. These differences also can occur because different weights are applied to the individual’s data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting procedures. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

Comparability. Census 2000 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1990.

MILITARY DEPENDENCY

The data on military dependency were derived from the answers to questionnaire Item 15. The item was used to determine whether a person who was not on active duty in the armed forces at the time of enumeration was either (1) a dependent of either (a) an active-duty member of the armed forces, or (b) a retired member of the armed forces or of an active-duty or retired member of the full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve; or (2) not a military dependent. (For information on armed forces, see “Employment Status.”)

Comparability. This item was asked for the first time in 1990.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 10. Mother’s place of birth and father’s place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 14a and 14b. Each place of birth question asked to report the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where they or their parents were born. People not reporting a place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were imputed the response of another person with similar characteristics. People born outside the area were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some people may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Nativity. Information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. (See “Native” and “Foreign Born” under “Citizenship Status.”)

Comparability. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1990 census.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1999

The poverty data were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 33 and 34, the same questions used to derive income data. (For more information, see “Income in 1999.”) The Census Bureau uses the federal government’s official poverty definition. The Social Security Administration (SSA) developed the original poverty definition in 1964, which federal interagency committees subsequently revised in 1969 and 1980. The Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB’s) *Directive 14* prescribes this definition as the official poverty measure for federal agencies to use in their *statistical* work.

Derivation of the Current Poverty Measure

When the Social Security Administration (SSA) created the poverty definition in 1964, it focused on family food consumption. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) used its data about the nutritional needs of children and adults to construct food plans for families. Within each food plan, dollar amounts varied according to the total number of people in the family and the family’s composition, such as the number of children within each family. The cheapest of these plans, the Economy Food Plan, was designed to address the dietary needs of families on an austere budget. Since the USDA’s 1955 Food Consumption Survey showed that families of three or more people across all income levels spent roughly one-third of their income on food, the SSA multiplied the cost of the Economy Food Plan by three to obtain dollar figures for the poverty thresholds. Since the Economy Food Plan budgets varied by family size and composition, so too did the poverty thresholds. For 2-person families, the thresholds were adjusted by slightly higher factors because those households had higher fixed costs. Thresholds for unrelated individuals were calculated as a fixed proportion of the corresponding thresholds for 2-person families. The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country — they are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, “*Poverty in the United States: 1999*,” P-60-210.

How Poverty Status is Determined

The poverty status of families and unrelated individuals in 1999 was determined using 48 thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from 1 person to 9 or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to 8 or more children present). Unrelated individuals and 2-person families were further differentiated by the age of the reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

To determine a person’s poverty status, one compares the person’s total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person’s family size and composition (see table below). If the total income of that person’s family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person’s own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold.

Weighted average thresholds. Even though the official poverty data are based on the 48 thresholds arranged by family size and number of children within the family, data users often want to get an idea of the “average” threshold for a given family size. The weighted average thresholds provide that summary. They are weighted averages because for any given family size, families with a certain number of children may be more or less common than families with a different number of children. In other words, among 3-person families, there are more families with two adults and one child than families with three adults. To get the weighted average threshold for families of a particular size, multiply each threshold by the number of families for whom that threshold applies; then add up those products, and divide by the total number of families who are of that family size.

For example, for 3-person families, 1999 weighted thresholds were calculated in the following way using information from the 2000 Current Population Survey:

Family type	Number of families		Threshold
No children (three adults)	5,213	*	\$13,032 = \$67,935,816
One child (two adults)	8,208	*	\$13,410 = \$110,069,280
Two children (one adult)	2,656	*	\$13,423 = \$35,651,488
Totals	16,077		\$213,656,584

Source: Current Population Survey, March 2000.

Dividing \$213,656,584 by 16,077 (the total number of 3-person families) yields \$13,290, the weighted average threshold for 3-person families. Please note that the thresholds are weighted not just by the number of poor families, but by all families for which the thresholds apply: the thresholds are used to determine which families are *at or above* poverty, as well as below poverty.

Individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. They are considered neither “poor” nor “nonpoor.”

Specified poverty levels. For various reasons, the official poverty definition does not satisfy all the needs of data users. Therefore, some of the data reflect the number of people below different percentages of the poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the official thresholds by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$21,286 (\$17,029 x 1.25) in 1999 for family of four people.

Related children under 18 years old

Size of family unit	Weighted average threshold	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated Individual).....	8501									
Under 65 years old...	8667	8667								
65 years old and over	7990	7990								
Two people.....										
Householder under 65 Years old.....	10869									
Householder 65 Years Old and over	11214	11156	11483							
Three people.....	10075	10070	11440							
Four people.....	13290	13032	13410	13423						
Five people.....	17029	17184	17465	16895	16954					
Six people.....	20127	20723	21024	20380	19882	19578				
Seven people.....	22727	23835	23930	23436	22964	22261	21845			
Eight people.....	25912	27425	27596	27006	26595	25828	24934	23953		
Nine people or more...	28967	30673	30944	30387	29899	29206	28327	27412	27180	
	34417	36897	37076	36583	36169	35489	34554	33708	33499	32208

Income deficit. Income deficit represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of the impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual.

However, please use caution when comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Aggregate income deficit. Aggregate income deficit refers only to those families or unrelated individuals who are classified as below the poverty level. It is defined as the group (e.g., type of family) sum total of differences between the appropriate threshold and total family income or total personal income. Aggregate income deficit is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see “Aggregate” under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean income deficit. Mean income deficit represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit for a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group. (The aggregate used to calculate mean income deficit is rounded. For more information, see “Aggregate income deficit.”) As mentioned above, please use caution when comparing mean income deficits of families with different characteristics, as apparent differences may to some extent be a function of differences in family size. Mean income deficit is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability. The poverty definition used in the 1980 census and later differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census:

1. Beginning with the 1980 census, the Office of Management and Budget eliminated any distinction between thresholds for “families with a female householder with no husband present” and all other families. The new thresholds — which apply to all families regardless of the householder’s sex — were a weighted average of the old thresholds.
2. The Office of Management and Budget eliminated any differences between farm families and nonfarm families, and farm and nonfarm unrelated individuals. In the 1970 census, the farm thresholds were 85 percent of those for nonfarm families; whereas, in 1980 and later, the same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more people in 1970 to nine or more people in 1980 and later.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, “*Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*,” P-60, No. 133.

With respect to poverty, the population covered in the 1970 census was almost the same as that covered in the 1980 census and later. The only difference was that in 1980 and after, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under age 14 were excluded. The limited poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all people in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for people since the 1960 census.

Household poverty data. Poverty status is not defined for households — only for families and unrelated individuals. Because some data users need poverty data at the household level, we have provided a few matrices that show tallies of households by the poverty status of the householder. In these matrices, the householder’s poverty status is computed exactly the same way as described above. Therefore, to determine whether or not a “household” was in poverty, anyone who is not related to the householder is ignored.

Example #1: Household #1 has six members — a married couple, Alice and Albert, with their 10-year-old nephew, Aaron, and another married couple, Brian and Beatrice, with their 6-year-old son, Ben. Alice is the householder. Brian, Beatrice, and Ben are not related to Alice.

Household member	Relationship to Alice	Income
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Alice	self (householder)	\$5,000
Albert	spouse	\$40,000
Aaron	related child	\$0
Brian	unrelated individual	\$0
Beatrice	unrelated individual	\$5,000
Ben	unrelated individual	\$0

The total income of Alice’s family is \$45,000, and their poverty threshold is \$13,410, since there are three people in the family, with one member under age 18. Their income is greater than their threshold, so they are not classified as poor. Their ratio of income to poverty is 3.36 (\$45,000 divided by \$13,410). Alice’s income-to-poverty ratio is also 3.36, because everyone in the same family has the same poverty status.

Even though Brian, Beatrice and Ben would be classified as poor if they lived in their own household, the household is not classified as poor because the householder, Alice, is not poor, as was shown in the computation above.

Example #2: Household #2 consists of four adults, Claude, Danielle, Emily, and Francis, who are unrelated to each other and are living as housemates. Claude, who is age 30, is the householder.

Household member	Relationship to Claude	Income
Claude	self (householder)	\$4,500
Danielle	unrelated individual	\$82,000
Emily	unrelated individual	\$28,000
Francis	unrelated individual	\$40,000

Because Claude is under age 65 and is not living with any family members, his poverty threshold is \$8,667. Since his income, \$4,500, is less than his threshold, he is considered poor. His ratio of income to poverty is 0.52 (\$4,500 divided by \$8,667). Household #2 would be classified as poor because its householder, Claude, is poor, even though the other household members (who are not related to Claude) are not in poverty.

REASONS FOR MOVING

The data on reasons for moving were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 13. This question asked people who were born outside the area what was their main reason for moving to this area. There are nine categories to select from including the “Other” category for reasons not listed.

All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from the householder or other family members were imputed the reason of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information on reason for moving.

The 2000 census questions tabulations, and census data products about citizenship, year of entry, and reason for moving included no reference to immigration. All people who were born and resided outside the area before becoming residents had a reason for moving. Some of these people were U.S. citizens by birth (born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or another Island Area, or born abroad of American parents).

Comparability. This is the first time this question was asked; thus, no comparable data exists.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on employment status and commuting to work are related to a 1-week time period, known as the reference week. For each person, this week is the full calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. This calendar week is not the same for all people since the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period probably had no effect on the overall measurement of employment status.

RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

The data on residence 5 years ago were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 16b, which was asked of the population 5 years old and over. This question asked to report the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country of residence on April 1, 1995, for those people who reported in question 16a that they lived in a different house than their current residence. People living in the same area were also asked to report the name of the city, town, or village in which they lived 5 years earlier.

When no information on previous residence was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1995. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were imputed the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information on residence 5 years earlier. The tabulation category, “Same house,” includes all people 5 years old and over who did not move during the

5 years as well as those who had moved but by Census Day had returned to their 1995 residence. The category, "Different house" in the area includes people who lived in the same area 5 years earlier but lived in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on Census Day. These movers are then further subdivided according to whether or not they previously lived in the same municipality, county, or district, as their current residence. Selected countries are shown for people who lived outside the area in 1995; people living in countries not shown separately are included in the "Elsewhere" category.

The number of people who were living in a different house 5 years earlier is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some people in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1995 residence. Other people who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of people living in a different municipality, county, or district may be understated.

Comparability. Similar questions were asked for the 1990 census. In 1980, previous residence was not imputed for nonresponse. These people were shown in the category "Residence in 1975 not reported." In the 1970 census, the migration question did not ask for residence in a specific village or island within the area.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Tabulation of data on school enrollment, educational attainment, and employment status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculating the proportion of people 16 to 19 years old who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates ("dropouts") and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School."

Comparability. The tabulation of school enrollment by employment status is similar to that published in 1980 and 1990 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for armed forces; school enrollment, educational attainment, and employment status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 7a and 7b. People were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 2000, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school or college. Respondents who did not

answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, sex, and ethnic origin whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and private school. Public and private school includes people who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." Schools supported and controlled primarily by a federal, state, or local government are defined as public. Those supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are private.

Comparability. School enrollment questions have been included in the decennial censuses of Guam and American Samoa since 1930; highest grade attended was first asked in 1950 and type of school was first asked in 1960. Questions on school enrollment were first asked in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1970. In 1930, the reference period was "since September 1, 1929," in 1940, the reference was to attendance "since March 1"; and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance since "February 1." Enrollment in the 1930 census included attendance at a school or college of any kind; in the 1940 census, vocational school, extension school, or night school were included if the school was part of the "regular school system." In the 1950 census instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school and prekindergarten. There has been very little change in the definition since, except the additions of kindergarten in 1960 and prekindergarten in 1970. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion. In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instruction, which continued to exclude nursery school. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling that leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree."

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for people of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 censuses and 1970 through 2000 censuses; for people under 30 years old in 1950; and for people 5 to 34 years old in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to people 5 to 20 years old in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and later years. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older people attending colleges and universities. In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college; whereas, in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to “public,” “parochial,” and “other private.” In the 1980 census, “private, church related” and “private, not church related” replaced “parochial” and “other private.” In 1990 and 2000, “public” and “private” were used. The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, state, or federal government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups were defined as private. In Census 2000 there was no separate instruction guide. The questionnaire reference book used by enumerators and telephone assistance staff contained these definitions for those who asked questions.

Data on school enrollment also were collected and published by other federal, state, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable to data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units may also affect these comparisons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 3. Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see “Accuracy of the Data.”)

Sex ratio. A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Comparability. A question on the sex of individuals has been included in every census. Census 2000 was the first time that first name was used for imputation of cases where sex was not reported.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from questionnaire Item 22, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over.

Veteran status. The data on veteran status were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 22a. For census data products, a “civilian veteran” is a person 18 years old and over who, at the time of the enumeration, had served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard in the past (even for a short time), but was not then on active duty, or who had served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. People who had served in the National Guard or Military Reserves were classified as veterans only if they had ever been called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4 to 6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 18 years old and over were classified as nonveterans.

Period of military service. People who indicated in questionnaire Item 22a that they had served on active duty in the past (civilian veterans) or were on active duty at the time of enumeration were asked to indicate in Question 22b the period or periods in which they served. People who served in both wartime and peacetime periods are tabulated according to their wartime service.

The responses to the question about period of service were edited for consistency and reasonableness. The edit eliminated inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person; it also removed reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, it did not accept a response that indicated that the person had served in World War II and in the Vietnam era, but not in the Korean conflict).

Years of military service. People who indicated in questionnaire Item 22a that they had served on active duty in the past (civilian veterans) or were on active duty at the time of enumeration were asked whether they had spent at least 2 years in total on active duty. The question asked for accumulated service (i.e., total service), which is not necessarily the same as continuous service. The years of military service question provides necessary information to estimate the number of veterans that are eligible to receive specific benefits.

Limitation of the data. There may be a tendency for the following kinds of people to report erroneously that they had served on active duty in the armed forces: (a) people who served in the National Guard or Military Reserves, but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessors, the Department of War and the Department of the Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There is also the possibility that people may have misreported years of service in questionnaire Item 22c because of rounding errors (for example, people with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may have mistakenly reported “2 years or more”).

Comparability. Since census data on veterans are based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources, such as administrative records of the Department of Defense and/or the Department of Transportation. Census data also may differ from Department of Veterans Affairs’ data on the benefits-eligible population, since criteria for determining eligibility for veterans’ benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census. The questions and concepts for veterans’ data for Census 2000 were essentially the same as those used for the 1990 census, with the following exceptions: (1) the period of military service categories were updated; (2) in an effort to reduce reporting error, the format of the years of military service question was changed from an open-ended one (how many years has...served?) to a closed-ended one (the respondent checked either of two boxes: less than 2 years/2 years or more); and (3) persons with service during World War II in the Women’s Air Forces Service Pilots organization were first counted as veterans in Census 2000, a development that should not appreciably affect 1990-2000 comparability. Both the 2000 and 1990 veteran-status questions represented expanded versions of the corresponding question in the 1980 census, which asked only whether the person was a veteran or not. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons currently in the armed forces and for persons whose only military service was for training in the Reserves or National Guard.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from responses to questionnaire Item 8b. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. People were counted as having completed vocational training if they “completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work.”

People who completed a program were asked to report whether the training was in the area in which they lived, “Yes, in this Area” (for example, Guam, if living in Guam; and American Samoa, if living in American Samoa) or outside the area; “Yes, not in this Area.”

Comparability. The vocational training question was first asked in the census in 1970. Although the basic question has remained nearly the same, different additional questions were included in each census. In 1970, an additional question was asked about major field of vocational training.

In 1980, an additional question asked about the specific type of school. In 1990 and 2000, the respondent was asked where geographically the course was taken (“in this area,” “not in this area”). The question was in the U.S. census in 1970 only. In 1990, extensive enumerator instructions described the kinds of training to include and not to include, such as on-the-job training and college level courses. There were no separate instructions in 2000.

WORK STATUS IN 1999

The data on work status in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 32a, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. People 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1999.” All other people 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1999.” Some earnings tabulations showing work status in 1999 include 15 year olds; these people, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1999.”

Weeks worked in 1999. The data on weeks worked in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 32b, which was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated in questionnaire Item 32a that they worked in 1999. The data were tabulated for people 16 years old and over and pertain to the number of weeks during 1999 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (or took paid vacation or paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks on active duty in the armed forces also are included as weeks worked.

Median weeks worked in 1999. Median weeks worked in 1999 divides the weeks worked distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median weeks worked and one-half above the median. Median weeks worked in 1999 is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median weeks worked is rounded to the nearest whole number. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Usual hours worked per week in 1999. The data on usual hours worked in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 32c. This question was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1999 in Question 32a, and the data are tabulated for people 16 years old and over. The respondent was asked to report the number of hours usually worked during the weeks worked in 1999. If their hours varied considerably from week to

week during 1999, the respondent was asked to report an approximate average of the hours worked each week. People 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week are classified as “Usually worked full time”; people who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours each week are classified as “Usually worked part time.”

Median usual hours worked per week in 1999. Median usual hours worked per week in 1999 divides the usual hours worked distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median usual hours worked and one-half above the median. Median usual hours worked per week in 1999 is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median usual hours worked per week is rounded to the nearest whole hour. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate usual hours worked per week in 1999. The aggregate usual hours worked per week in 1999 is the number obtained by summing across the usual hours worked values of all people who worked in 1999. (Note that there is one usual hours value for each worker, so the number of items summed equals the number of workers.)

Mean usual hours worked per week in 1999. Mean usual hours worked per week is calculated by dividing the aggregate number of usual hours worked per week worked in 1999 by the total number of people who worked in 1999. Mean usual hours worked per week is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Full-time, year-round workers. Full-time, year-round workers consists of people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1999. The term “worker” in these concepts refers to people classified as “Worked in 1999” as defined above. The term “worked” in these concepts means “worked one or more weeks in 1999” as defined above under “Weeks Worked in 1999.”

Limitation of the data. It is probable that data on the number of people who worked in 1999 and on the number of weeks worked are understated since there was probably a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also have been a tendency for people not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked, which would result in an underestimate of the number of people who worked “50 to 52 weeks.”

Comparability. The data on weeks worked collected in Census 2000 are comparable with data from the 1960 to 1990 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Starting with the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identifies people with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicates those people for whom the question about number of weeks worked applies. In 1940 and 1950, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked. In 1970, people responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, people were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

Worker. The terms “worker” and “work” appear in connection with several subjects: employment status, journey-to-work, class of worker, and work status in 1999. Their meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined by referring to the definition of the subject in which they appear. When used in the concepts “Workers in Family,” “Workers in Family in 1999,” and “Full-Time, Year-Round Workers,” the term “worker” relates to the meaning of work defined for the “Work Status in 1999” subject.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 12. All people born outside the Pacific Island Areas were asked for the year in which they came to live in the Pacific Island Areas, and if they entered more than once, to provide the year of their latest entry. This includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other Island Areas (such as the Virgin Islands); people born elsewhere of American parent(s); and the foreign born. (For more information, see “Place of Birth” and “Citizenship Status.”)

Limitation of the data. The census question on year of entry was not comparable across enumerated areas (i.e., U.S. stateside, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Pacific Island Areas). Instead of the phrase “to stay,” the U.S. stateside and Puerto Rico employed the phrase “to live” to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the area. Also, the Pacific Island Areas questionnaires instructed respondents to provide the latest year of entry if the person had entered the Pacific Island Areas more than once. These instructions were not included in the U.S. stateside or Puerto Rico questionnaires.

Comparability. The data on this question have been collected since 1990.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Contact list: To obtain additional information on these and other Census 2000 subjects, see the list of *Census 2000 Contacts* on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-census2000.html>.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, and emergency and transitional shelters.

Housing unit. A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

In American Samoa, extended families make use of different types of living arrangements. The enumerators were provided with additional guidelines to help them determine whether the living quarters of the extended family consisted of only one housing unit with various structures, or various housing units. Under one type of living arrangement, the extended family occupied several structures (called *fales*) where the members of the extended family live. If the family members eat most of their meals together in one of these houses (*fales*), then all of the houses (*fales*) combined constitute one housing unit. However, if some or all of the family members eat their meals separately in their own structure (house, *fale*), those family members live in separate living quarters and each of the structures they occupy is considered to be a separate unit. (For more information, see the discussion under "Households by Number of Structures Occupied.")

Occupied housing unit. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live

separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Vacant housing unit. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as vacant. New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Comparability. Since 1990, two changes have been made to the housing unit definition. The first change eliminated the concept of "eating separately." The elimination of the eating criterion makes the housing unit definition more comparable to the United Nations' definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific "eating" element. Although the "eating separately" criterion was previously included in the definition of a housing unit, the data collected did not actually allow one to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census since 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit.

The second change for Census 2000 eliminated the “number of nonrelatives” criterion; that is, “nine or more people unrelated to the householder” which converted housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: (1) there were relatively few such conversions in 1990; (2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these housing units to group quarters; and (3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions.

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. We intended to classify these vacant units as housing units in the 1990 census. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. In Census 2000, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 44, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers that are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation that air conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central system with individual room controls is a “central air-conditioning system.” A “room unit” is an individual air conditioner that is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability. Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Year-round housing units were all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and migratory laborers were excluded. Since 1990, data have been shown for all housing units.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 41b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A housing unit had a bathtub or shower only if the equipment was permanently connected to piped running water. Portable bathtubs were not included in the bathtub or shower category.

Comparability. In Guam, data on bathtub or shower were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were shown separately as well as combined with data on water supply and flush toilet to identify the presence of complete plumbing facilities.

BATTERY OPERATED RADIO

The data on battery operated radios were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 46, which was asked at occupied housing units. Included as battery operated radios are car radios, transistors, and other battery operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.

Comparability. Data on battery operated radios were collected for the first time in 1980. However, in 1990, data on radios included all types of radio sets, either electric or battery operated. Since 1990, only battery operated radios were considered.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 40, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house, apartment, or mobile home were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment (or also a *fale* in American Samoa), is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability. In Guam, data for bedrooms were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1980 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. Year-round housing units are all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and migratory laborers are excluded. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In the 1960 and 1980 censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if it also was used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. Since 1990, the definition counts rooms designed to be used as bedrooms. In 1970, no data were collected on bedrooms for any of the Pacific Island Areas. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 stateside test showed virtually no differences in the data obtained from the two

versions of the definition except in the two bedroom category, where the previous “use” definition showed only a slightly lower proportion of units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 53, which was asked at occupied and vacant 1-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied, 1-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are not considered to have a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability. In Guam, data on business on property were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 61, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of individual condominium units by the condominium owners’ association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.). The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters. Data on condominium fees may include real estate taxes and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questionnaire Items 58 and 59. Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment even if paid by someone outside the household or if they remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999” for condominium owners.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, data on condominium fee have been collected since 1990. In American Samoa, the condominium fee question was collected for the first time in 2000.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 49, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership of some or all of the common areas as facilities, such as land, the roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, a swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses or units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as “mobile home,” “container,” or “boat, RV, van, etc.,” cannot be a condominium unit. (See discussion on “Units in Structure.”)

Limitation of the data. Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for these Pacific Island Areas.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, data on condominium status have been collected since 1990. In American Samoa, the condominium status question was collected for the first time in 2000.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as “rent asked” for vacant units) were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 55, which was asked at occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration. Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, only that part of the rent estimated to be for the respondent’s unit was included. Excluded was any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or

cooperative carrying charge also is paid by the renter to the owner, the condominium fee or carrying charge was included as rent.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers was to be reported. The respondent was to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, a church or welfare agency, or the government through subsidies or vouchers.

Median and quartile contract rent. The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median contract rent and one-half above the median. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. Median and quartile contract rent are computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent differences among various geographic areas. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate contract rent. Aggregate contract rent is calculated by adding all of the contract rents for occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate contract rent is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Rounding" or "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the data. In previous censuses, including 1980 and 1990, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates.

Comparability. In Guam, data on contract rent were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas.

In Census 2000, respondents wrote in the contract rent amount. In previous decennial censuses, respondents marked the appropriate contract rent box shown as ranges on the questionnaire.

COOKING FACILITIES

The data on cooking facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 42a and 42b, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Main cooking facilities are the ones that are used most for preparation of meals. They can be located either inside or outside the building. Cooking facilities are classified as (1) electric stove; (2) kerosene stove; (3) gas stove; (4) microwave oven and nonportable burners; (5) microwave oven only; (6) other, depending upon the type of stove used for cooking. The category "Other" includes a hotplate, fireplace, or any other type of cooking facility not listed separately. "No cooking facilities" includes those units with no cooking facilities available either inside or outside the building.

Comparability. In Guam, data on cooking facilities were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data for cooking facilities were shown for year-round and occupied housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

GROSS RENT

The data on gross rent were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 54a-d and 55. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

Median gross rent. Median gross rent divides the gross rent distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. Median gross rent is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median gross rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate gross rent. Aggregate gross rent is calculated by adding together all the gross rents for all occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate gross rent is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Rounding" or "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. In Guam, data on gross rent were collected for the first time in 1960. Only contract rent was collected for all Pacific Island Areas in 1970. Data on gross rent have been collected since 1980 for all Pacific Island Areas.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1999 divided by 12). The ratio is computed separately for each unit and is rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1999 comprise the category “Not computed.”

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999. This measure divides the gross rent as a percentage of household income distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent as a percentage of household income and one-half above the median. Median gross rent as a percentage of household income is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median selected gross rent as a percentage of household income is rounded to the nearest whole tenth. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

This item is based on the count of people in occupied housing units. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth. For data products based on population data, “household size” is the number of people in households.

Average household size of occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Average household size of owner-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average household size of renter-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF STRUCTURES OCCUPIED

The data on households by number of structures occupied were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 36, categories 4 and 5, which were only asked at both occupied and vacant housing units in American Samoa. This item is included to identify the traditional Samoan extended family living arrangement where household members may occupy more than one structure (sometimes referred to as *fales*). The category “Two houses” includes those living quarters consisting of 2 structures, both of which are occupied by only one household. The category “Three or more houses” includes those living quarters consisting of 3 or more structures all of which are occupied by only one household.

Comparability. Data on number of structures occupied were collected for the first time in 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, TYPHOON, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 59, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on. In American Samoa, the statistics refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on the building only.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are reported even if they have not been paid or are paid by someone outside the household. When premiums are paid on other than an annual basis, the premiums are converted to an annual basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages) to derive “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999.” A separate questionnaire Item (56d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability. Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood and typhoon insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. In 1990, the question was modified to include flood insurance and in 2000 the question was further modified to include typhoon insurance. The question was asked at 1-family, owner-occupied houses; mobile homes; and condominiums. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

The data on kitchen facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 42a, 42b, 42c, and 42d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when cooking facilities (electric, kerosene, or gas stove, microwave oven and nonportable burners, or cookstove), refrigerator, and a sink with piped water are located in the same building as the unit being enumerated. They need not be in the same room. Lacking complete kitchen facilities includes those conditions when all three specified kitchen facilities are present, but the equipment is located in a different building, unless the building is a *fale* that together with other *fales* constitute one housing unit (as in American Samoa); some but not all of the facilities are present; or none of the three specified kitchen facilities are present in the same building as the living quarters being enumerated. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment, such as a hot plate or camping stove, should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability. The data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 2000, the category “Yes, gas” and “Yes, electric” for refrigerator was merged into one response of “Yes.” Therefore, there is no type of distinction in the type of refrigerator in 2000.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 56b, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units. Questionnaire Item 56b provides the regular monthly amounts required to be paid to the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999” for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance payments; and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs.”

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied, 1-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or other junior mortgages, from a single question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were asked; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages. (For more information, see “Second or Junior Mortgage or Home Equity Loan.”) In American Samoa, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1990.

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 56a and 57a, which were asked at owner-occupied housing units. “Mortgage” refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust; trust deeds; contracts to purchase; land contracts; second, third, etc., mortgages; and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999” usually are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” The category “not mortgaged” is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage status was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In addition, the mortgage status question distinguished between the presence of a second mortgage and a home equity loan. In American Samoa, information on mortgage status was collected for the first time in 1990.

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM

“Occupants per room” is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Mean occupants per room. This is computed by dividing occupants in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization or crowding. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under utilization. Mean occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on means, see “Derived Measures.”)

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 41a, 41b, and 41c, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam only, a unit has complete plumbing facilities when piped water (either hot or cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower are located in the unit being enumerated. Lacking complete plumbing facilities includes those conditions when all three facilities are present but the equipment is located outside the unit, or when some but not all of the facilities is present, or none of the facilities is present. In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa, a unit has complete plumbing facilities when the same three facilities are present but they may be either in the unit being enumerated or inside the building in which the unit is located.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on plumbing facilities were tabulated for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1980, plumbing was considered to be complete if all three facilities were located in the same building as the unit being enumerated, for all areas. Since 1990, these facilities must be located in the unit being enumerated for Guam only and data are shown for all housing units.

POPULATION IN OCCUPIED UNITS

The data shown for population in occupied units is the total population minus any people living in group quarters. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth. (For more information, see “Living Quarters.”)

Average household size of occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Average household size of owner-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average household size of renter-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1999

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. Since poverty is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total 1999 income of the householder’s family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. (For nonfamily householders, their own income is compared with the appropriate threshold.) The income of people living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the family size in determining the appropriate threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and, for 1- and 2-person families, age of the householder.

Poverty thresholds for the United States are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust thresholds for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living. The thresholds used for Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa are the same as those used for the United States. (For more information, see “Poverty Status in 1999” and “Income in 1999” under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 58, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1999 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include state, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are not paid on a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis. The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and

other junior mortgages) to derive “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999.” A separate question (56c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes condominiums, houses with a business for medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In American Samoa, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 2000.

REFRIGERATOR

The data on refrigerators were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 42c, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The refrigerator may be located in the housing unit or in a kitchen elsewhere in the building where the house is located. The category “No” refrigerator consists of units utilizing any type of cooling system other than an electric or gas refrigerator, or units that do not have a refrigerator.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on refrigerators were collected for the first time in 1960 and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were shown only for occupied housing units. Since 1990, the data are shown for all housing units and the question asking if the refrigerator was gas or electric was dropped from the questionnaire.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 39, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers’ rooms. Excluded are kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

For households in American Samoa that occupy two or more structures, a vacant *fale* intended to be occupied by guests is considered to be a room of the Matai’s *fale*. The Matai is the highest ranking person in the family.

Median rooms. This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category “3 rooms” is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate rooms. To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of “10” is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, “9 or more.” (For more information on aggregates and means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability. The data on rooms were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT OR HOME EQUITY LOAN

The data on second mortgage or home equity loan payments were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 57a and 57b, which were asked at owner-occupied housing units. Question 57a asks whether a second mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question 57b asks for the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of “Selected Monthly Owner Costs” and “Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999” for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages (for example, second, third, etc.) are classified as “junior” mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage or a home equity loan did, a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in

the second mortgage. The second mortgage/home equity loan data were then made “No” in question 57a and blank in question 57b.

Comparability. The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were used: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

The 1990 census did not allow respondents to distinguish between a second mortgage or a home equity loan. In Census 2000, question 57a allows the respondent to choose multiple answers, thereby identifying the specific type of second mortgage. In 1990, the second or junior mortgage questions were asked at 1-family, owner-occupied housing units; mobile homes; and condominiums. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In addition, the second mortgage payment question distinguished between the presence of a second mortgage or home equity loan.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 54a-d, 56b, 57b, 58, 59, and 61 at owner-occupied housing units. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

Specified owner-occupied housing units. In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied, one-family houses without a business or medical office on the property). Data usually are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.”

Median selected monthly owner costs. This measure divides the selected monthly owner costs distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs and one-half above the median. Medians are shown separately for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” Median selected monthly owner costs is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median selected monthly owner costs is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate selected monthly owner costs. Aggregate selected monthly owner costs is calculated by adding together all the selected monthly owner costs for all occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate selected monthly owner costs is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see “Rounding” or “Aggregate” under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the components of selected monthly owners costs were collected for the first time in 1980. In American Samoa, it was collected for the first time in 1990. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the component questions were asked at all owner-occupied housing units and also shown for all owner-occupied housing units.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1999. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest hundredth percent. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units. Separate distributions are often shown for units “with a mortgage” and for units “not mortgaged.” Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1999 are included in the “not computed” category. (For more information, see “Selected Monthly Owner Costs.”)

Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income. This measure divides the selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income and one-half above the median. Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 48, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they

dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "Other means" included housing units which dispose of sewage some other way.

Comparability. The data on sewage disposal were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SINK WITH PIPED WATER

The data on sink with piped water were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 42d, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A sink with piped water must be inside the building where the housing unit being enumerated is located for the unit to be classified as having a sink with piped water.

Comparability. The data on sink with piped water were collected for the first time in 1990.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 47, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. The source may be in the building, in some other place on the property, or elsewhere. A common source supplying water through underground piped to five or more units is classified as "A public system only." The water may be supplied by a municipal water system, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. A source of water may be "A public system and catchment" if there is running water which comes from a public system and a catchment is also used. If the water is supplied from a well on the property or a neighboring property serving 4 or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by "An individual well." Well water that is hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks or used directly from the well is included. A source of water may be "A catchment, tanks, or drums only" if the only source of water is a catchment, tanks, or drums, in which rainwater is collected. The category "Some other source" includes water obtained privately from standpipes, springs, rivers, irrigation canals, creeks, or other sources not listed. In American Samoa only, there may be village water systems. "A village water system only" is defined as running water supplied through underground pipes by a village water system or as water supplied by a well that is maintained by the village.

Comparability The data on source of water were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 2000, the category "A public standpipe or steel hydrant" was deleted as a response category from the questionnaire.

TELEPHONE SERVICE AVAILABLE

The data on telephones were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 43, which was asked at occupied housing units. A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent both to make and receive calls. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Comparability. The data on telephones were collected for the first time in 1980. In Census 2000, the telephone question emphasizes the availability of service in the house, apartment, or mobile home. Data on telephone service are needed because an individual can own a telephone but have no service to make or receive calls. In 1980 and 1990, respondents were asked about the presence of a telephone in the housing unit.

TENURE

The data on tenure were obtained from answers questionnaire Item 35, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage.

Renter occupied. All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified

in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services, such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. A housing unit is “Rented for cash rent” if any money rent is paid or contracted for. The rent may be paid by someone who is not living in the unit such as a relative or friend living elsewhere, or it may be paid by a private company or organization, for example, a cannery or welfare agency.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on tenure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item. For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research done in the United States after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In Census 2000, we continued with the same tenure categories used in the 1990 census.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 41c and 41d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and empties into a main sewer, a septic tank, or a cesspool. If the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondent was asked to identify their type of toilet facilities as “Outhouse or privy” or “Other or none.”

Comparability. In Guam, the data on toilet facilities were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were not shown separately but were combined with data on water supply and bathtub or shower to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR FOUNDATION

The data on type of material used for foundation of the building were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 52, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the foundation of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) “Concrete”; (2) “Wood pier or pilings”; or (3) “Other,” for all types of construction materials which cannot be described by any other specific categories or if there is no foundation.

Comparability. The data on type of material used for foundation were collected for the first time in 1990.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS

The data on type of material used for outside walls of the building were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 50, which was asked of both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the outside walls of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) “Poured concrete”; (2) “Concrete blocks” (the wall may be covered with plaster cement); (3) “Metal,” including zinc, tin, steel, etc.; (4) “Wood,” including woodboards, plywood, etc.; or (5) “Other,” for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on type of construction were collected for the first time in 1960. Materials used for outside walls have been collected since 1980 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units and the category “no walls” was dropped from the questionnaire.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

The data on type of material used for the roof of the building were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 51, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the roof of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) “Poured concrete”; (2) “Metal,” including zinc, tin, steel, etc.; (3) “Wood,” including woodboards, plywood, etc.; or (4) “Other,” for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Comparability. The data on type of material used for roofs were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units and the category “thatch” was dropped from the questionnaire.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 36, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, a structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented

for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-unit, detached. This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A 1-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-unit, attached. This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or more units. These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory. In 1990, the category was "mobile home or trailer."

Boat, RV, van, etc. This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on units in structure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 1990, the category "Boat" was replaced with "Other" and the categories "2 houses" and "3 or more houses" were added only in American Samoa to help identify traditional living arrangements. In 2000, the category "Other" was replaced with "Boat, RV, van, etc." and the category "A container" was added.

In American Samoa, the term "house" refers to conventional western style houses as well as *fales*. For cases where a household occupies more than one structure, answer categories were provided to reflect the number of houses/*fales*/structures comprising the living quarters. In American Samoa, the definition for "1-unit detached," "1-unit attached," "A container," and "Boat, RV, van, etc." are the same as for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, the following categories were included in American Samoa:

2 houses. This category includes those living quarters consisting of 2 structures both of which were occupied by only one household.

3 or more houses. This category includes those living quarters consisting of 3 or more structures all of which were occupied by only one household.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 54a through 54d, which were asked of occupied housing units. Questions 54a through 54d asked for the average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). They are included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the data. Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared with utility company records.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on utility costs were collected for the first time in 1960 but were not collected in 1970. The data have been collected since 1980 for all Pacific Island Areas. In 1990, "average monthly costs for gas" is asked separately

from "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc." In 1980, "gas" was included in the "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.," category. In 2000, "and sewer" was added to the "Water" utility category.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from the questionnaire, Item C. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For rent. These are vacant units offered “for rent,” and vacant units offered either “for rent” or “for sale.”

For sale only. These are vacant units offered “for sale only,” including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “for sale only.” If units are offered either “for rent” or “for sale,” they are included in the “for rent” classification.

Rented or sold, not occupied. If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as

For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included in this category.

For migrant workers. These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other vacant. If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as “other vacant.” For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Available housing. Available housing units are vacant units that are “for sale only” or “for rent.”

Available housing vacancy rate. The available housing vacancy rate is the proportion of the housing inventory that is available “for sale only” or “for rent.” It is computed by dividing the number of available units by the sum of occupied units and the number of available units, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Homeowner vacancy rate. The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant “for sale.” It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units “for sale only” by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are “for sale only,” and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Rental vacancy rate. The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant “for rent.” It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units “for rent” by the sum of renter-occupied units and vacant units that are “for rent,” and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on units in structure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. Since 1990, the category, “For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use,” was used. In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 60, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units and units that were being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or apartment) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property. In American Samoa, value was the respondent’s estimate of how much the housing unit only would sell for if it were for sale. Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, specified owner-occupied housing units, and specified vacant-for-sale housing units.

Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only 1-family houses without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office and housing units in multiunit buildings.

Median and quartile value. The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) and one-half above the median. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. Median and quartile value are computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median and quartile value calculations are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value differences among various geographic areas. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate value. To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$1,000,000 or more” is \$1,250,000. Aggregate value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability. In Guam, the data on value were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1980, data on value of mobile homes were not collected. Since 1990, the question was asked of mobile homes.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 45, which was asked at occupied housing units. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles per household (Mean vehicles available). This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the data. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability. The data on automobiles available were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 and Census 2000 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles-available tabulations. In 1990, the terminal category identified “7 or more”; this was changed to “6 or more” in Census 2000.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as “piped water”) were obtained from answers to questionnaire item 41a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at a sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower. Hot water need not be supplied continuously. Hot water supplied by an electric faucet attachment at the kitchen sink, an electric shower attachment, etc., is not considered to be hot piped water. Piped water may be located within the unit itself, or it may be in the hallway, or in a room used by several units in the building. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the building in which the piped water is located.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on water supply were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units and were shown separately by type of energy used to heat the water, as well as combined with the data on bathtub or shower and flush toilet to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In 1990, the data were shown for all housing units and tabulations similar to 1980 are presented. In 2000, the question relating to type of energy used for heating water was dropped.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 38, which was asked at occupied housing units. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved in, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Median year householder moved into unit. Median year householder moved into unit divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median year householder moved into unit and one-half above the median. Median year householder moved into unit is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median year householder moved into unit is rounded to the nearest whole number. (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability. The data on year householder moved into unit were collected for the first time in 1980. For 1990 and 2000, the response categories have been modified to accommodate moves during each 10-year period between 1980 and 1990, and between 1990 and 2000.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 37, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. In the case of a *fale*, the construction was considered to be complete when the foundation, pillar posts, and roof were in place. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category 1999 or 2000 was used for tabulations. For mobile homes, houseboats, RVs, etc., the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median year structure built. Median year structure built divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median year structure built and one-half above the median. Median year structure built is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the “Standard Distributions” section under “Derived Measures”). Median year structure built is rounded to the nearest whole number. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 2000. For example, if the median year structure built is 1967, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (2000 minus 1967). (For more information on medians, see “Derived Measures.”)

Limitation of the data. Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by people who have lived in the neighborhood a long time.

Comparability. The data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1970 census and were shown only for year-round housing units in 1970 and 1980. Since then, data are shown for all housing units and the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In the 1980 census, the number of units built before 1940 appeared to be underreported. In an effort to alleviate this problem, a “Don’t know” category was added in 1990. Responses of “Don’t know” were treated like blanks and the item was allocated from similar units by tenure and structure type. However, this led to an extremely high allocation rate for the item. In the United States, a 1996 test proved inconclusive in determining whether a “Don’t know” category led to a more accurate count of older units, but the test showed the allocation rate for this item was greatly reduced by the elimination of the “Don’t know” category. As a result, “Don’t know” was deleted for Census 2000.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are shown as zero.

Aggregate

See “Mean.”

Average

See “Mean.”

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used to calculate medians or quartiles and to approximate standard errors from tables based on interval data. Different kinds of interpolation may be used to estimate the value of a function between two known values, depending on the form of the distribution. The most common distributional assumption is that the data are linear, resulting in linear interpolation. However, this assumption may not be valid for income data, particularly when the data are based on wide intervals. For these cases, a Pareto distribution is assumed and the median is estimated by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. The Census Bureau estimates median income using the Pareto distribution within intervals when the intervals are wider than \$2,500.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean household earnings is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all earnings reported by individuals with earnings living in households by the total number of households with earnings. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Aggregate. An aggregate is the sum of the values for each of the elements in the universe. For example, aggregate household income is the sum of the incomes of all households in a given geographic area. Means are derived by dividing the aggregate by the appropriate universe.

Rounding for selected aggregates. To protect the confidentiality of responses, the aggregates shown in matrices for the list of subjects below are rounded. This means that the aggregates for these subjects, except for travel time to work, are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Unless special rounding rules apply (see below); \$150 rounds up to \$200; \$149 rounds down to \$100.

Note that each cell in a matrix is rounded individually. This means that an aggregate value shown for the United States may not necessarily be the sum total of the aggregate values in the matrices for the states. This also means that the cells in the aggregate matrices may not add to the total and/or subtotal lines.

Special rounding rules for aggregates

- If the dollar value is between -\$100 and +\$100, then the dollar value is rounded to \$0.
- If the dollar value is less than -\$100, then the dollar value is rounded to the nearest -\$100.

Aggregates Subject to Rounding

Contract Rent

Earnings in 1999 (Households)

Earnings in 1999 (Individuals)

Gross Rent*

Income Deficit in 1999 (Families)

Income Deficit in 1999 Per Family Member

Income Deficit in 1999 Per Unrelated Individual

Income in 1999 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household)

Income in 1999 (Individuals)

Real Estate Taxes

Rent Asked

Selected Monthly Owner Costs* by Mortgage Status

Travel Time To Work**

Type of Income in 1999 (Households)

Value, Price Asked

* Gross Rent and Selected Monthly Owner Costs include other aggregates that also are subject to rounding. For example, Gross Rent includes aggregates of payments for “contract rent” and the “costs of utilities and fuels.” Selected Monthly Owner Costs includes aggregates of payments for “mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property, and the costs of utilities and fuels.”

** Aggregate travel time to work is zero if the aggregate is zero, is rounded to 4 minutes if the aggregate is 1 to 7 minutes, and is rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 minutes for all other values (if the aggregate is not already evenly divisible by 5).

Median

This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution (see below). (For more information, see “Interpolation.”)

For data products displayed in American FactFinder, medians that fall in the upper-most category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a plus symbol (+) appended (e.g., “\$2,000+” for contract rent), and medians that fall in the lowest category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a minus symbol (-) appended (e.g., “\$100- for contract rent”). For data

products on CD-ROM and DVD, and data files that are downloaded by users (i.e., FTP files), plus and minus signs will not be appended. Contract rent, for example will be shown as \$2001 if the median falls in the upper-most category (\$2,000 or more) and \$99 if the median falls in the lowest category (Less than \$100). (The “Standard Distributions” section below shows the open-ended intervals for medians.)

Standard distributions. In order to provide consistency in the values within and among data products, standard distributions from which medians and quartiles are calculated are used for Census 2000. This is a new approach for Census 2000; in previous censuses medians were not necessarily based on a single, standard distribution. The Census 2000 standard distributions are listed below.

Standard Distribution for **Median Age:**

[116 data cells]

Under 1 year

1 year

2 years

3 years

4 years

5 years

.

.

.

112 years

113 years

114 years

115 years and over

Standard Distribution for **Median Contract Rent/Quartile Contract Rent/Rent Asked/Gross Rent:**

[22 data cells]

Less than \$100

\$100 to \$149

\$150 to \$199

\$200 to \$249

\$250 to \$299

\$300 to \$349

\$350 to \$399

\$400 to \$449

\$450 to \$499

\$500 to \$549

\$550 to \$599

\$600 to \$649

\$650 to \$699

\$700 to \$749

\$750 to \$799

\$800 to \$899

\$900 to \$999

\$1,000 to \$1,249

\$1,250 to \$1,499

\$1,500 to \$1,749

\$1,750 to \$1,999

\$2,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Earnings in 1999 and Median Income in 1999**

(Individuals):

[36 data cells]

\$1 to \$999 or loss

\$1,000 to \$2,499

\$2,500 to \$4,999

\$5,000 to \$7,499

\$7,500 to \$9,999

\$10,000 to \$12,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499
\$32,500 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$52,499
\$52,500 to \$54,999
\$55,000 to \$57,499
\$57,500 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$62,499
\$62,500 to \$64,999
\$65,000 to \$67,499
\$67,500 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$72,499
\$72,500 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$84,999
\$85,000 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999:**

[9 data cells]
Less than 10.0 percent
10.0 to 14.9 percent
15.0 to 19.9 percent
20.0 to 24.9 percent
25.0 to 29.9 percent
30.0 to 34.9 percent
35.0 to 39.9 percent
40.0 to 49.9 percent
50.0 percent or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Income in 1999 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household):**

[40 data cells]
Less than \$1,000
\$1,000 to \$2,499
\$2,500 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 to \$12,499
\$12,500 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$17,499
\$17,500 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$22,499
\$22,500 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$27,499
\$27,500 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$32,499

\$32,500 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$37,499
\$37,500 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$42,499
\$42,500 to \$44,999
\$45,000 to \$47,499
\$47,500 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$52,499
\$52,500 to \$54,999
\$55,000 to \$57,499
\$57,500 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$62,499
\$62,500 to \$64,999
\$65,000 to \$67,499
\$67,500 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$72,499
\$72,500 to \$74,999
\$75,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$84,999
\$85,000 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$199,999
\$200,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Real Estate Taxes:**

[14 data cells]
Less than \$200
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$599
\$600 to \$799
\$800 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,999
\$2,000 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$3,999
\$4,000 to \$4,999
\$5,000 to \$7,499
\$7,500 to \$9,999
\$10,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Rooms:**

[9 data cells]
1 room
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms
7 rooms
8 rooms
9 or more rooms

Standard Distribution for **Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status (With a Mortgage):**

[19 data cells]
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299

\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 to \$1,249
\$1,250 to \$1,499
\$1,500 to \$1,749
\$1,750 to \$1,999
\$2,000 to \$2,499
\$2,500 to \$2,999
\$3,000 to \$3,499
\$3,500 to \$3,999
\$4,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status (Without a Mortgage):**

[14 data cells]
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$149
\$150 to \$199
\$200 to \$249
\$250 to \$299
\$300 to \$349
\$350 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$699
\$700 to \$799
\$800 to \$899
\$900 to \$999
\$1,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 by Mortgage Status:**

[9 data cells]
Less than 10.0 percent
10.0 to 14.9 percent
15.0 to 19.9 percent
20.0 to 24.9 percent
25.0 to 29.9 percent
30.0 to 34.9 percent
35.0 to 39.9 percent
40.0 to 49.9 percent
50.0 percent or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1999:**

[9 data cells]
Usually worked 50 to 99 hours per week
Usually worked 45 to 49 hours per week
Usually worked 41 to 44 hours per week
Usually worked 40 hours per week
Usually worked 35 to 39 hours per week
Usually worked 30 to 34 hours per week
Usually worked 25 to 29 hours per week
Usually worked 15 to 24 hours per week
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week

Standard Distribution for **Median Value/Quartile Value/Price Asked:**

[24 data cells]
Less than \$10,000
\$10,000 to \$14,999
\$15,000 to \$19,999
\$20,000 to \$24,999
\$25,000 to \$29,999
\$30,000 to \$34,999
\$35,000 to \$39,999
\$40,000 to \$49,999
\$50,000 to \$59,999
\$60,000 to \$69,999
\$70,000 to \$79,999
\$80,000 to \$89,999
\$90,000 to \$99,999
\$100,000 to \$124,999
\$125,000 to \$149,999
\$150,000 to \$174,999
\$175,000 to \$199,999
\$200,000 to \$249,999
\$250,000 to \$299,999
\$300,000 to \$399,999
\$400,000 to \$499,999
\$500,000 to \$749,999
\$750,000 to \$999,999
\$1,000,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Weeks Worked in 1999:**

[6 data cells]
50 to 52 weeks worked in 1999
48 or 49 weeks worked in 1999
40 to 47 weeks worked in 1999
27 to 39 weeks worked in 1999
14 to 26 weeks worked in 1999
1 to 13 weeks worked in 1999

Standard Distribution for **Median Year Householder Moved Into Unit:**

[6 data cells]
Moved in 1999 to March 2000
Moved in 1995 to 1998
Moved in 1990 to 1994
Moved in 1980 to 1989
Moved in 1970 to 1979
Moved in 1969 or earlier

Standard Distribution for **Median Year Structure Built:**

[9 data cells]
Built 1999 to March 2000
Built 1995 to 1998
Built 1990 to 1994
Built 1980 to 1989
Built 1970 to 1979
Built 1960 to 1969
Built 1950 to 1959
Built 1940 to 1949
Built 1939 or earlier

Percentage

This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) is defined as the upper limit of the lowest three quarters of cases in the distribution. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics, such as housing value and contract rent. The distribution used to compute quartiles is the same as that used to compute medians for that variable.

Rate

This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. For example, the homeowner vacancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of vacant units “for sale only” by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are “for sale only,” and then multiplying by 100. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

Ratio

This is a measure of the relative size of one number to a second number expressed as the quotient of the first number divided by the second. For example, the sex ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100.