

American Samoa

PART 56

American Samoa

INTRODUCTION

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Chapter B. General population characteristics (Tables 5 to 30).

Corrections of errors discovered after the individual chapters were originally published are listed on page XX.

SUBJECTS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT, BY TYPE OF AREA AND TABLE NUMBER

Subject	Type of area (see Note below)			
	American Samoa		Districts	Places of 1,000 or more
	Total	By race		
<u>Table</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Table</u>	
Race.....	5	...	26	30
Race, by sex.....	5	...	26	...
Age, by sex.....	6	6	26	29
Nativity.....	5	...	27	...
By sex.....	5	...	...	...
Nativity and country of birth.....	7	7	27	...
By sex.....	7	7	...	...
School enrollment:				
By age.....	8	8	27	...
By level of school.....	9	9	27	...
By year of school, by age and sex.....	10	...	...	...
Years of school completed:				
By sex.....	12	12	27	...
By age and sex.....	11, 12	...	¹ 27	...
Marital status, by sex.....	13	13	27	30
Marital status and presence of spouse, by age and sex.....	14	...	...	...
Married couples, families, and unrelated individuals.....	15	15	27	...
Households and population per household.....	16	16	27	² 30
Household relationship.....	16	16	27	...
Children ever born, by age of woman.....	17	17	27	...
Employment status, by sex.....	18	18	28	...
Labor force status, by age and sex.....	19	19	28	...
Weeks worked in 1959.....	20	...	28	...
Class of worker of employed, by sex.....	21	21	28	...
Occupation of employed, by sex.....	22	22	28	...
Industry of employed, by sex.....	23	23	28	...
Income in 1959:				
Families and unrelated individuals.....	24	24	³ 28	...
Families.....	24	24	28	...
Unrelated individuals.....	³ 24	³ 24	³ 28	...
Persons, by sex.....	25	25	28	...

NOTE.—Data on population counts for the various areas of American Samoa are shown in chapter A.

- ¹ Population 25 years old and over.
- ² Households and population in households.
- ³ Median only.

1960 CENSUS SCHEDULE FOR AMERICAN SAMOA



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



1960 CENSUS OF POPULATION
AMERICAN SAMOA

a. District	b. ED number
c. County and island	d. House hold number
e. Village	f. If contained from another schedule, check here-- <input type="checkbox"/>
g. Enumerated by	h. Date
i. Address - House No. Street, avenue, or road (If unnamed, describe the location)	

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATOR

- FIRST** - Determine if there is more than one household.
ASK - Are there more than one family live in this home?
(If Yes Do they live and eat with the family, or do they have separate living quarters?)
- SECOND** - Obtain name for each person, enter name in P1 and mark relationship in P2. List persons in this order:
The head
His wife
Unmarried sons and daughters (in order of age)
Married sons and daughters and their families
Other relatives
Other persons, such as lodgers, maids, or hired hands who live in and their families living in.
- ASK - What is the name of the head of this household?
What are the names of all other persons who live here?
Check for completeness.
- THIRD** - Are there anyone else who usually lives here, but is temporarily away?
Is anyone else staying here who has no usual residence elsewhere?
If anyone else staying here who has no usual residence elsewhere?
ASK - Fill in P3, P22 for each person.
Is this right?
- FOURTH** - Check for visitors. Fill in Individual Census Report if there is an one to report for a visitor at his home.
- FIFTH** - Did my visitor stay here overnight Thursday, March 31?
ASK - Check for other households.
- SIXTH** - Does anyone else live here in this building or elsewhere on this property?
ASK - Ask about the next household.
Name of head?
Number of people?
When or home?
- SEVENTH** - Ask about the next household.

CONFIDENTIAL - The Census is required by the United States Constitution and further authorized by 13 U.S.C. 5, 9, 141, 221-4. The law requires that the inquiries be answered completely and accurately, and guarantees that the information furnished will be accorded confidential treatment. The Census report cannot be used for purposes of taxation, investigation, or regulation.

QUESTIONS FOR THIS PERSON (Check appropriate box, or write in answer.)	
P1. Name of this person (Enter last name first)	
P2. What is his relationship to the head of this household? Head <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Wife of head <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Son or daughter of head <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other - Specify: (Sons-in-law, mother, lodger, maid, tenant, etc.)	Code <input type="checkbox"/>
P3. Sex Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
P4. Color or race White <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Polynesian <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Part-Polynesian <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other - Specify: (Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, etc.)	Code <input type="checkbox"/>
P5. What is the month and year of his birth? (If only age is known, use the age conversion table to obtain date of birth.) Jan., Feb., Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 April, May, June <input type="checkbox"/> 2 July, Aug., Sept. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Oct., Nov., Dec. <input type="checkbox"/> 4 AND (Year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4	
P6. Marital status: Is he now: Married <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Never married <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
P7. If this is a woman who has ever been married: How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? (Number) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9	
P8. Where was he born? American Samoa <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Western Samoa <input type="checkbox"/> 2 United States <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other - Specify: (Name of U.S. territory or foreign country)	Code <input type="checkbox"/>
P9. When is the highest grade (or years) of regular school he has ever attended? (Check one box.) (0) Never attended school <input type="checkbox"/> 0 (Skip to P11) (0) Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> 9 (0) Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 (1) High school <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 (2) College <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 or more	
P10. Did he finish this grade (or year)? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
P11. If born after March 1925--Has he attended regular school (or college) at any time since February 1, 1960? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
P12. Check whether this person was born before April 1946-- Yes, born before April 1946 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (Skip to next person)	
P13. Did this person work at any time last week? Include part-time work, such as a Sunday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Do not count own housework. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (Skip to P13)	
P14. How many hours did he work last week at all jobs? 1-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 16-20 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 21-25 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 26-30 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 31-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 36-40 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 41-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 46-50 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 51-55 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 56-60 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 61-65 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 66-70 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 71-75 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 76-80 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 81-85 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 86-90 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 91-95 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 96-100 <input type="checkbox"/> 18	
P15. If "No" in P13--Was he looking for work or on layoff? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
P16. Even though he did not work last week, does he now have a job he usually works at? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
P17. When did he last work at all, even for a few days? (Year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="checkbox"/> 2 OR (Year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 or later <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
P18. If he worked in 1950 or after--Describe in a to d the job or business he last worked. If no job or business last week, give information for last job or business. a. Now in Armed Forces (Skip to P19) b. For whom did he work? (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer) c. What kind of business or industry was this? Code <input type="checkbox"/> (Hotel, junior high school, radio repair service, retail grocery, highway construction, farm, etc.) d. What kind of work was he doing? Code <input type="checkbox"/> (Waiter, fish guide, English teacher, repairman, painter, water checker, truck driver, farmer, etc.) e. Class of worker (Mark from information in a to c, or skip if not clear.) f. Employee of a private company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="checkbox"/> 1 g. Government employee (Federal or territorial) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 h. Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm <input type="checkbox"/> 3 i. Working without pay in a family business or farm <input type="checkbox"/> 4	
P19. How many weeks did he work in 1959, either full-time or part-time? (Include paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.) (Weeks worked) <input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12	
P20. How much did he earn in 1959 in wages or salary, from all jobs? (Before adjustment for taxes, Social Security, etc. Include commissions and tips) \$ <input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 38 <input type="checkbox"/> 39 <input type="checkbox"/> 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 <input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 43 <input type="checkbox"/> 44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46 <input type="checkbox"/> 47 <input type="checkbox"/> 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 49 <input type="checkbox"/> 50 <input type="checkbox"/> 51 <input type="checkbox"/> 52 <input type="checkbox"/> 53 <input type="checkbox"/> 54 <input type="checkbox"/> 55 <input type="checkbox"/> 56 <input type="checkbox"/> 57 <input type="checkbox"/> 58 <input type="checkbox"/> 59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60	
P21. How much did he earn in 1959 working in his own business (including partnership or farm)? (Of income after business expenses) \$ <input type="checkbox"/> 00 <input type="checkbox"/> 01 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 21 <input type="checkbox"/> 22 <input type="checkbox"/> 23 <input type="checkbox"/> 24 <input type="checkbox"/> 25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26 <input type="checkbox"/> 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 <input type="checkbox"/> 29 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 <input type="checkbox"/> 31 <input type="checkbox"/> 32 <input type="checkbox"/> 33 <input type="checkbox"/> 34 <input type="checkbox"/> 35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36 <input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/> 38 <input type="checkbox"/> 39 <input type="checkbox"/> 40 <input type="checkbox"/> 41 <input type="checkbox"/> 42 <input type="checkbox"/> 43 <input type="checkbox"/> 44 <input type="checkbox"/> 45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46 <input type="checkbox"/> 47 <input type="checkbox"/> 48 <input type="checkbox"/> 49 <input type="checkbox"/> 50	
P22. Last year, 1959, did he receive any income from: Social Security, pensions, or veterans' payments? Rents, interest, or dividends? Unemployment insurance or welfare payments? Any other source not already reported? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 2	

Characteristics of the Population

GENERAL

This part of Volume I presents the major portion of the information compiled from the 1960 Census of Population for American Samoa. It contains the two chapters A and B previously published in the PC(1)-A and PC(1)-B final report series. All of the statistics presented in these two chapters are based on a complete count of the population.

Chapter A, "Number of Inhabitants," comprises tables 1 to 4 and contains statistics on the number of persons in American Samoa by districts and islands, and for counties and villages. Comparable statistics for earlier censuses are also presented in this chapter.

Chapter B, "General Population Characteristics," comprises tables 5 to 30 and presents the demographic, social, and economic statistics obtained in the 1960 Census of American Samoa. Data are presented on race, sex, age, nativity and country of birth, school enrollment, level of school in which enrolled, years of school completed, marital status, household relationship, married couples and families, children ever born, employment status, weeks worked in 1959, class of worker, occupation group, industry group, and income in 1959 of persons and of families and unrelated individuals. The amount of detail presented is substantially greater for the area as a whole than for its subdivisions, and data from earlier censuses on the subjects treated are generally limited to the whole area. Tables 5 to 25 contain figures for American Samoa as a whole; tables 26 to 28 include summaries of demographic, social, and economic characteristics for districts; and tables 29 and 30 contain summary data for places of 1,000 inhabitants or more.

A list of the subjects included, showing the type of area and the tables in which they appear, is presented on page III. A map of the Pacific area appears on pages 3 and 10, and a map of American Samoa showing districts, islands, counties, and villages is presented on pages 5 and 11.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical background.--The islands of American Samoa were acquired by the United States in accordance with a convention among the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, signed December 2, 1899, ratified February 16, 1900, and proclaimed by the President of the United States on the latter date. Under an Executive Order of February 19, 1900, the islands were placed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy for use as a naval station. The high chiefs of Tutuila voluntarily ceded the islands of Tutuila and

Aunu'u to the United States on April 17, 1900; and the islands of the Manu'a group (Ta'u, Olosega, and Ofu) were ceded by their high chiefs on July 16, 1904. By joint resolution of Congress, approved March 4, 1925, Swains Island was annexed to American Samoa. On July 1, 1951, administrative responsibility for the islands was transferred from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior.

Local censuses of population were taken by the naval governors in 1900 and 1912. In the 1920 and subsequent censuses, the population of the islands was enumerated in conjunction with the regular decennial census of the United States, the field work having been done under the supervision of the Governor in accordance with plans prescribed by the Director of the Census. The Honorable Peter Tali Coleman, Governor of American Samoa, supervised the 1960 Census enumeration.

In 1900, American Samoa had a population of 5,679. By 1950 the population had more than tripled, and by 1960 the population reached 20,051. Between 1950 and 1960, the population of American Samoa increased by 1,114, or 5.9 percent. Table 1 contains figures on the population of American Samoa from 1900 to 1960.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING PROCEDURES

In 1960, as in previous censuses of American Samoa, the data for each household were obtained by personal interview. The census enumerators were instructed to visit every housing unit in their assigned areas and to interview the head or other responsible member of the household. If no suitable respondent was at home at the time of his first visit, the enumerator was required to make at least two callbacks on different days in an effort to obtain the information. After three calls, if he was still unsuccessful in finding a suitable respondent, he was instructed to obtain as much of the desired information as possible from neighbors, hired help, or relatives living in the area.

The processing of the census returns for American Samoa involved manual editing of the schedules for omissions and inconsistencies, coding of selected items on the schedules (such as relationship), transferring the information on the schedules to a set of punch cards, further editing of the data by machine, tabulation of the data, posting of the tabulated data to work sheets, computation of statistical measures such as percentages and medians, typing of the final text and tables, and printing.

The definitions of terms which are given below are consistent with the instructions given to the enumerators and to the field office personnel who reviewed the schedules. As in all censuses and surveys, however, there were some failures to execute these instructions exactly. A few types of known or suspected inaccuracies in the data arising from failure to apply the definitions correctly are noted in this text.

Additional information on the collection and processing of the data appears in the section beginning on page XVII.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to 1790, each person enumerated in the 1960 Census was counted as an inhabitant of his usual place of abode, which is generally construed to mean the place where he lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as his legal residence, voting residence, or domicile; however, in the vast majority of cases, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there may be appreciable differences for a few areas.

In the application of this rule, persons were not always counted as residents of the places in which they happened to be found by the census enumerators. Ordinarily, visitors in private homes and transient guests in hotels were not enumerated as residents of those places. Information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, landladies, etc. If an entire family was expected to be away during the whole period of the enumeration, the information was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for a person who reported for himself while away from his usual residence and who was also reported at his usual residence by someone else.

Persons in the Armed Forces quartered on military installations were enumerated as residents of the area in which their installations were located. Members of their families were enumerated where they actually resided. As in 1950, college students were considered residents of the communities in which they were residing while attending college. The crews of vessels of the U.S. Navy and of the U.S. merchant marine in harbors of American Samoa were counted as part of the

CHANGES IN DEFINITIONS

The definitions of the major concepts used in the 1960 Census of American Samoa are given below. A few of the definitions used in 1960 differ from those used in 1950. These changes were made after consultation with users of census data and were made in order to improve the statistics, even though it was recognized that comparability would be affected. In some cases, the new definitions were tested by the Bureau of the Census in connection with its Current Population Survey and census pretests, and, where feasible, measures of the impact of the change on the statistics were developed.

population of the ports in which their vessels were berthed on April 1, 1960. Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for long periods of time, were counted as inhabitants of the place in which the institution was located, whereas patients in general hospitals, who ordinarily remain for short periods of time, were counted at, or allocated to, their homes. Persons without a usual place of residence were counted where they were enumerated.

Persons who were abroad for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in universities, etc.) are not included in the population of the area. On the other hand, persons temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like, were enumerated at their usual residences on the basis of information received from members of their families or from neighbors.

DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS

American Samoa is divided into five districts: Manu'a District, comprising Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u Islands; the Eastern District of Tutuila Island, which also includes Aunu'u Island; the Western District of Tutuila Island; Swains Island District; and Rose Island District, comprising Rose and Sand Islands. Because Rose Island District was uninhabited at the time of the census, it has been omitted from the tables.

VILLAGES

Four villages with a population of 1,000 inhabitants or more were reported in the 1960 Census of American Samoa. These were Fagatogo (1,344), Leone (1,192), Nu'uuli (1,137), and Pago Pago (1,251).

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

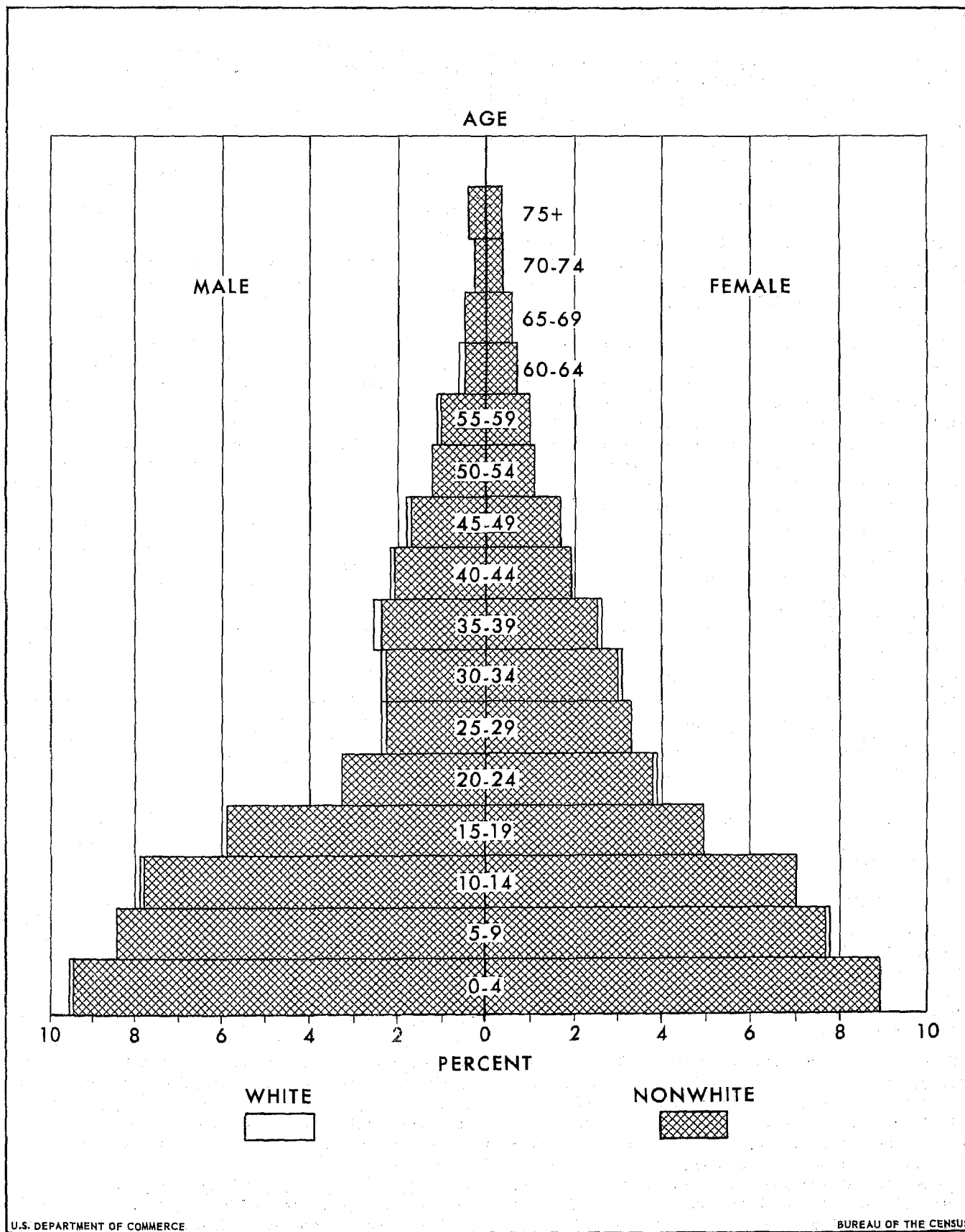
AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1960. For the first time since 1900, the Bureau of the Census obtained data on the age of the population by asking for date of birth. The enumerator asked the question, "What is the month and year of his birth?" and then recorded the quarter and year in the space provided on

the schedule. It was believed that the wording of the question in terms of date of birth would result in fewer errors in reporting information relating to age.

Assignment of unknown ages.--Whenever the age of a person was not reported on the schedule, it was estimated on the basis of other available information such as marital status, year of school in which enrolled, employment status, age of other members of the

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, COLOR, AND SEX, FOR THE POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960



household, and type of household. This method of assigning unknown ages on the basis of related information was also used in the 1950 Census. In previous censuses, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category.

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

RACE

The concept of race as it has been used by the Bureau of the Census is derived from that which is commonly accepted by the general public. It does not, therefore, reflect clear-cut definitions of biological stock, and several categories obviously refer to nationality. As in previous censuses of American Samoa, the 1960 classification was obtained in most cases by the enumerator's observation. However, where the enumerator failed to report race for an individual, the classification was made in the editing process. Persons of mixed white and nonwhite parentage are classified according to the race of the nonwhite parent. Persons of mixed nonwhite races are classified according to the race of the father, with the exception noted below for part Polynesians.

Polynesian.--The term "Polynesian" is used to designate full-blooded Polynesians.

Part-Polynesian.--The term "Part Polynesian" is used to designate persons of mixed Polynesian and other race (white or nonwhite).

White.--The term "White" is used to designate persons of the Caucasian race.

Other races.--The category "Other races" as used here includes Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Koreans, Negroes, etc.

NATIVITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

In this report, information on country of birth is used to classify the population into two major categories, native and foreign born.

Native.--The category "native" comprises persons born in American Samoa, the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any U.S. possession. The small number of persons whose country of birth was not indicated on the schedule are assumed to have been born in American Samoa.

Foreign born.--Persons not classified as "native" according to the above definition were considered foreign born. Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States Government on April 1, 1960. Similarly, the list of countries used in editing and coding the data on country of birth of the foreign born was composed of those countries officially recognized by the United States at the time of the census.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED

Definitions

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to the question, "Has he attended regular school (or college) at any time since February 1, 1960?" This question was asked only for persons under 35 years of age and tabulated for persons 5 to 34 years of age. The data on year of school in which enrolled were obtained by tabulating, for those who were enrolled, the responses to the question on highest grade attended (see section below on "Years of school completed").

Schooling included.--Persons were included as enrolled in school if they reported attending or being enrolled in a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1960, and the time of enumeration. "Regular" schooling refers to formal education obtained in public and private (denominational or non-denominational) kindergartens, graded schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day or night school, and whether attendance was full time or part time. That is, "regular" schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional degree. Schooling that was not obtained in a regular school and schooling from a tutor or through correspondence courses were counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1960, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school.

Schooling excluded.--Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had attended since February 1, 1960, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that which is given in nursery schools, in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools, in on-the-job training, and through correspondence courses.

Level and year of school in which enrolled.--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. Tables in this report show the number of persons enrolled in kindergarten, and in specified years of elementary school, high school, and college. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8; and high school includes grades 9 to 12. If a person was attending a junior high school, the equivalent in terms of 8 years of elementary school and 4 years of high school was obtained. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools.

Enumeration of college students.--College students were enumerated in 1950 and 1960 where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses they generally were enumerated at their parental home.

This change in procedure may have some effect upon the comparability of the figures on enrollment for persons at the college level.

Comparability

Earlier census data.--In 1950 and 1960, the questions on school enrollment referred to the period from February 1 to the date of enumeration. In 1940, however, the corresponding question referred to a somewhat shorter period, the period from March 1 to the date of enumeration. Furthermore, in earlier censuses, the question was not restricted as to the kind of school the person was attending. In the 1960 Census of American Samoa, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified and included with the regular enrollment figures.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons 5 to 24 years old in 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, and for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960. The extended age coverage in the recent censuses reflects the increasing number of persons in their late twenties and early thirties who are attending regular colleges and universities.

In 1960, as in prior censuses, persons for whom there was no report as to school enrollment were allocated as either enrolled or not enrolled. The editing rules were determined largely on the basis of information available regarding ages of compulsory school attendance. In general, in 1960, persons 7 through 16 years of age for whom school enrollment was not reported were counted as enrolled, while those over 16 years old were considered not enrolled. In 1940 and 1950, persons 5 through 17 years of age not reporting on school enrollment were tabulated as enrolled.

Data from other sources.--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other governmental agencies. This information generally is obtained from reports of school systems and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household canvassing, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Definitions

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to the questions, "What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended?" and "Did he finish this grade (or year)?" As indicated above, these questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools. Both questions were asked of all persons 5 years of age and over. In the present report, these data are shown for persons 14 to 24 years old not enrolled in school and for all persons 14 years old and over.

Highest grade of school attended.--The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades, rather

than the number of full school years which the person had spent in school. If the highest grade of school attended was in a junior high school, the instructions were to determine the equivalent in elementary grades 1 to 8 or high school grades 1 to 4.

Enumerators were instructed to obtain the approximate equivalent grade in the American school system for persons whose highest grade of attendance was in a foreign school system, whose highest level of attendance was in an ungraded school, whose highest level of schooling was measured by "readers," or whose training by a tutor was regarded as qualifying under the "regular" school definition.

Completion of grade.--The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been completed. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in response to the previous question on the highest grade ever attended. If the person was still attending school in that grade, had completed only a half grade or semester, or had dropped out of or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No."

Comparability

In the 1950 Census, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. Analysis of earlier census returns and those of other surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census using this type of question indicated that respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used in 1960 was designed to reduce this kind of error.

In this report, the number in each category of highest grade of school completed for 1960 represents the combination of (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and finished it, and (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it.

Median School Years Completed

The median number of school years completed is defined as the value which divides the population group into two equal parts--one-half having completed more schooling and one-half having completed less schooling than the median. This median is expressed in terms of a continuous series of numbers representing years of school completed (such as 9 for the first year of high school and 13 for the first year of college). The persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration (generally April or May), most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, and 1960 Censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were based on replies to the question, "Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated [or] never married?" The classification refers to the marital status of the person at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "married" comprise, therefore, both those who have been married only once and those who have remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated (either legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord) are classified as a subcategory of married persons. The enumerators were instructed to report persons in common-law marriages as married, and persons whose only marriage had been annulled as single. Persons "ever married" are those in the categories "married" (including "separated"), "widowed," and "divorced."

Differences between the number of married men and the number of married women are due partly to the absence of husbands or wives from the area at the time of enumeration. Examples are women whose husbands were in the Armed Forces overseas and immigrants whose husbands or wives were still abroad. Differences may also arise because the husband and wife have different places of residence and because of differences in the completeness and accuracy of reporting on marital status for men and women.

A married person with "spouse present" is a man or woman whose spouse was enumerated as a member of the same household even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of enumeration. The small number of persons living with their spouse in group quarters are classified as married, spouse absent.

The number of married men with wife present, shown in this report, is identical with the number of married couples. (See discussion of "married couple" below.) By definition, this number should also be identical with the number of married women with husband present. However, the figures may not agree exactly because of minor differences in the tabulations. Married persons with "spouse absent--other" comprise married persons employed and living away from their homes, those whose spouse was absent in the Armed Forces, in-migrants whose spouse remained in other areas, husbands or wives of inmates of institutions, married persons (other than separated) who were living in group quarters, and all other married persons for whom place of residence was not the same as that of their spouse.

Comparability

The 1960 marital status categories for American Samoa are similar to those of the 1950 Census except

for the addition of the category "separated" and the exclusion of all persons in group quarters from the category "married, spouse present."

HOUSEHOLD AND GROUP QUARTERS MEMBERSHIP, AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Definitions

The data on households, group quarters, and relationship to head of household were obtained primarily from the question, "What is his relationship to the head of this household?"

Household.--A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and when there is either (1) direct access from the outside or through a common hall or (2) a kitchen or cooking equipment for the exclusive use of the occupants.

The average population per household is obtained by dividing the population in households by the number of households. The number of households is equal to the number of heads of households.

Group quarters.--All persons who are not members of households are regarded as living in group quarters. Group quarters are living arrangements for institutional inmates or for groups containing five or more persons unrelated to the person in charge. Group quarters are located most frequently in institutions, lodging and boarding houses, military and other types of barracks, college dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, hospitals, homes for nurses, convents, monasteries, and ships. Group quarters are also located in a house or an apartment in which the living quarters are shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him.

The population in group quarters is classified into two types, "inmate of institution" and "other." Inmates of institutions are persons for whom care or custody is provided in such places as homes for delinquent or dependent children, homes and schools for the mentally or physically handicapped, places providing specialized medical care for persons with mental disorders, tuberculosis, or other chronic disease, nursing and domiciliary homes for the aged and dependent, prisons, and jails. Resident institutional staff members not living in separate housing units and all persons in group quarters other than in institutions are included in the category "other."

Relationship to head of household.--This subject pertains only to persons who are members of households. Five categories of relationship to head of household are recognized in this report.

The "head of household" is the member reported as the head by the household respondent. The instructions to enumerators defined the head as the person considered to be the head by the household members.

However, if a married woman living with her husband was reported as the head, she was reclassified as wife of head, and her husband was classified as the head for the purpose of these tabulations.

Household heads are either heads of primary families or primary individuals. The head of a primary family is a household head living with one or more persons related to him by blood, marriage, or adoption. A primary individual is a household head living alone or with nonrelatives only.

The "wife of head" is a woman married to and living with a household head. This category includes women in common-law marriages as well as women in formal marriages. This category is somewhat less inclusive than the category of married women, husband present, because it excludes those married women whose husband is not head of the household. By definition, the number of wives of household heads is identical with the number of married couples with own household or the number of husband-wife families with own household.

A "child of head" is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the head of the household (regardless of the child's marital status or age). This category excludes all other children, sons-in-law, and daughters-in-law, in the household.

An "other relative of head" is a household member related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption but not included in either the category "wife of head" or "child of head."

A "nonrelative of head" is any person in the household not related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption. Nonrelatives consist of lodgers and resident employees.

Comparability

The 1960 definition of a household differs slightly from that used in the 1950 Census. The change arises as a result of the shift from a dwelling unit to a housing unit as the basic unit of enumeration in the Census of Housing. Housing units differ from dwelling units mainly in that separate living quarters consisting of one room with direct access but without cooking equipment always qualify as a housing unit in 1960 but qualified as a dwelling unit in 1950 only when located in a regular apartment house or when the room was the only living quarters in the structure. The evidence so far available suggests that using the housing unit concept in 1960 instead of the dwelling unit concept as in 1950, had relatively little effect on the comparability of the statistics for the two dates on the number of households for the area as a whole.

The concept of quasi-household used in 1950 is similar to the concept of group quarters used in 1960. In 1950, as in 1960, groups of persons with this type of living arrangement were excluded from the count of households.

Except for the household concept, the definitions with respect to relationship to head of household are essentially the same as in 1950. However, the statistics for certain relatively small categories by relationship and family status may have been significantly affected by the change in the household definition. The change from dwelling unit to housing unit (and,

therefore, the change in household definition) is discussed in 1960 Census of Housing, Vol. IV, Components of Inventory Change, Part 1A.

MARRIED COUPLE, FAMILY, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

Married Couple

In the 1960 Census, a married couple is defined as a husband and his wife enumerated as members of the same household. Statistics on married couples were compiled in 1960 for persons in housing units only. Data are not available for the very small number of married couples in group quarters. In the 1950 Census, the figures for married couples include those in quasi-households.

A "married couple with own household" is a married couple in which the husband is a household head; the number of such married couples is the same as the number of "husband-wife families with own household." The number of married couples with own household is also equal to the number of women classified as wife of the household head.

Family

A family consists of two or more persons living in the same household who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption; all persons living in one household who are related to each other are regarded as one family. Thus, if the son of the head of the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as part of the head's family. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. A few households contain more than one family, that is, two family groups in the same household in which none of the members of one family is related to any of the members of the other family. A "husband-wife family" is a family in which the head and his wife are enumerated as members of the same household.

Statistics on the total number of families were compiled in 1960 only for persons in housing units. The 1950 Census data on families included those in quasi-households as well as those in dwelling units.

Unrelated Individual

As the term is used in the 1960 Census, an unrelated individual is a member of a household who is not related to anyone else in the household, or is a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution. Unrelated individuals who are household heads are called "primary individuals." Those who are not heads of households are called "secondary individuals."

CHILDREN EVER BORN

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to the following question, which was asked of all women who had ever been married: "How many babies

has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?" The 1960 Census was the first census of American Samoa to include a question on number of children ever born.

Although the question on children ever born was asked only of women reported as having been married, the data are not limited to legitimate births. On the other hand, the data are less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births. Consequently, the rates per 1,000 women may be slightly understated.

The enumerator was instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children borne by the woman who were still living in the home.

The schedule contained a terminal category of "10 or more" children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 11.

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Definitions

The data on employment status were derived from answers to the following questions:

1. Did this person work at any time last week?
2. If "Yes" in (1) - How many hours did he work last week at all jobs?
3. If "No" in (1) - Was he looking for work or on layoff from a job?
4. If "No" in (3) - Even though he did not work last week, does he now have a job he usually works at?

These questions are designed to identify, in this sequence, (a) persons who worked at all during the reference week; (b) those who did not work but were looking for work or were on layoff; and (c) those who neither worked nor looked for work but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent. For those who worked during the reference week, a question was asked on hours of work.

Reference week.--In the 1960 Census, the data on employment refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which the respondents were interviewed by the enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week. The majority of the population was enumerated during April and May, but the enumeration was not completed until the middle of May.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise all civilians 14 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, illness, or other personal reasons.

Unemployed.--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 14 years old and over and not "at work" but were looking for work. A person is considered as looking for work not only if he actually tried to find work during the reference week, but also if he had made such efforts recently (i.e., within the past 60 days) and was awaiting the results of these efforts. Examples of looking for work are:

1. Registration at a public or private employment office.
2. Meeting with or telephoning prospective employers.

3. Being on call at a personnel office, at a union hall, or from a nurses' register or other similar professional register.

4. Placing or answering advertisements.
5. Writing letters of application.

Persons waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or furloughed were also counted as unemployed.

Labor force.--The labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed, as described above, and also members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corp, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" comprises only the employed and unemployed components of the labor force.

Not in labor force.--This category consists of all persons 14 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force and includes persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the week). Most of the persons in this category are students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, or persons who cannot work because of long-term physical or mental illness or disability. Of these groups not in the labor force, only inmates of institutions and students are shown separately.

Problems in Classification

Although the classification of the population by employment status is correct for most regular full-time workers, it is subject to error in marginal cases. Some of the concepts are difficult to apply; more important, for certain groups, the complete information needed is not always obtained. For example, students or housewives may not consider themselves as working if their job required only a few hours of work a week.

Comparability

Earlier censuses.--The data on the labor force for 1960 are not entirely comparable with the statistics on employment status for earlier years. In 1950, the following question was asked for all persons 14 years old and over: "Last year (1949), did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house?" From this question, data were tabulated showing civilians who worked in 1949 and members of the Armed Forces.

The statistics for American Samoa prior to 1950 relate to gainful workers. "Gainful workers" were persons reported as having a gainful occupation, that is, an occupation in which they earned money or a money equivalent, or in which they assisted in the production of marketable goods, regardless of whether they were working or seeking work at the time of the census. A person was not considered to have had a gainful occupation if his activity was of limited extent. The labor force is defined on the basis of activity during the reference week only and includes all persons who were employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces in that week. Certain classes of persons, such as retired workers, some inmates of institutions, recently incapacitated workers, and seasonal workers neither working nor seeking work at the time of the census were frequently included among gainful workers; but in general, such persons are not included in the labor force. On the other hand, the 1960 Census included in the labor force persons seeking work without previous work experience, that is, new workers; such new workers were probably not reported as gainful workers in earlier censuses.

Other data.--Because the 1960 Census employment data were obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. The data obtained from households provide information about the work status of the whole population without duplication. Persons 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, on the other hand, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 14 years of age. An additional difference arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the household reports include persons on the basis of their place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live.

WEEKS WORKED IN 1959

The data on weeks worked were derived from answers to the question, "How many weeks did he work in 1959, either full-time or part-time?" The data pertain to the number of different weeks during 1959 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1959 and the number of weeks they worked are under-

stated, because there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment, or they may have a tendency not to report weeks worked without pay.

Comparability

In the 1950 Census of American Samoa, persons 14 years old and over were not asked the number of weeks worked in 1949, but rather "Last year (1949), did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house?" Therefore, there is no comparable distribution on weeks worked. However, the number of persons who reported that they worked one or more weeks in 1959 is generally comparable to the number reported as having worked at all during 1949, although the figures for both years may be understated for the reasons mentioned above.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on occupation, industry, and class of worker were derived from answers to the following questions:

1. For whom did he work?
2. What kind of business or industry was this?
3. What kind of work was he doing?
4. Class of worker:
 - Employee of a private company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions.
 - Government employee (Federal or territorial).
 - Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 - Working without pay in a family business or farm.

In the 1960 Census, information on occupation, industry, and class of worker was collected for persons in the experienced civilian labor force as well as for persons not in the current labor force but who had worked sometime during the period 1950 to April 1960. All three items related to one specific job held by the person. For an employed person, the information referred to the job he held during the reference week. If he was employed at two or more jobs, the job at which he worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week was reported. For experienced unemployed persons, i.e., unemployed persons who have had previous job experience, and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that had been held.

The occupation, industry and class-of-worker data presented in this report are limited to employed persons only. The classification systems used for the occupation and industry data were developed in consultation with many individuals, private organizations, government agencies, and, in particular, the Inter-agency Occupations Classification Committee of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget.

Occupation

Classification system.--The occupational classification system used for American Samoa is basically

the same as that used for the United States. However, because of the relatively small number of workers in American Samoa, the 479 items included in the detailed classification for the United States have been condensed into 33 occupation groups.

For some groups the title may not adequately indicate the inclusion of certain important components. For these groups, a listing of selected components is given below. More complete information on the composition of the major groups is given in the publication, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960.

Professional, technical, and kindred workers.

Clergymen.--Includes ministers, priests, village pastors.

Medical and other health workers.--Includes nurses--professional and student professional, physicians and surgeons, other medical and health workers.

Nurses, professional.--Includes public health nurses.

Physicians and surgeons.--Includes public health physicians.

Other medical and health workers.--Includes chiropractors, dentists, dietitians, healers, medical and dental technicians, pharmacists, therapists, veterinarians.

Religious workers.--Includes missionaries, mission workers.

Teachers, except college.--Includes primary teachers, school principals.

Other professional, technical, and kindred workers.--Include accountants and auditors, airplane pilots and navigators, architects, college presidents, professors and instructors, farm and home management advisors, judges, lawyers, musicians, music teachers, natural scientists, radio operators, social workers, surveyors, technical engineers.

Farmers and farm managers.

Includes owner operators, tenant farmers, and share croppers.

Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.

Officials and inspectors, public administration.--Includes postmasters, village mayors.

Other specified managers, officials, and proprietors.--Includes buyers, credit men, lodge officials, purchasing agents, ship officers, pilots, pursers and engineers, shippers of farm products, union officials.

Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.¹).--Includes building-construction superintendents, cafe operators, dealers, dockmasters, hospital directors, road contractors, store managers, transportation supervisors.

Clerical and kindred workers.

Includes bank tellers, bill and account collectors, bookkeepers, cashiers, dentist's office attendants, express agents, library assistants and attendants, mail carriers, messengers, office boys, office machine operators, physician's office attendants, receiving clerks, secretaries, shipping clerks, station agents, stenographers, telegraph messengers, telegraph operators, telephone operators, typists.

Sales workers.

Includes advertising agents and salesmen, auctioneers, demonstrators, hucksters, insurance agents and brokers, newsboys, peddlers, real estate agents and brokers, stock and bond salesmen.

Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.

Carpenters.--Includes boat repairmen, building carpenters, house carpenters, joiners, shipwrights, wood-floor layers, woodworkers.

Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.--Includes brickmasons, cement and concrete finishers, electricians, excavating, grading and road machinery operators, painters (construction and maintenance), plasterers, roofers and slaters, tile setters.

Mechanics and repairmen.--Includes repairers of heating and refrigeration equipment, airplanes, automobiles, office machines, radios and televisions, railroad cars.

Other craftsmen and kindred workers.--Includes bakers, blacksmiths, cabinet makers, cranemen, derickmen, loom fixers, millers, stone carvers, stone cutters, telegraph and telephone linemen and servicemen.

Operators and kindred workers.

Drivers and deliverymen.--Includes ambulance drivers, bus conductors and drivers, routemen, taxicab drivers, tractor drivers, truck drivers.

Packers and wrappers.--Includes fish packers, packagers, wrappers, sackers.

Weavers, textile.

Other specified operatives.--Includes apprentices, boatmen, dressmakers (except factory), laundry operatives, power station operatives, surveying chainmen, rodmen and axmen.

Operatives and kindred workers (n.e.c.).--Includes basket weavers, canners, deck hands, meat cutters, painters (except construction and maintenance), shop workers.

Private household workers.

Includes housekeepers and laundresses in private households.

Service workers, except private household.

Protective service workers.--Includes bailiffs, firemen (fire protection), guards, marshals, policemen, sheriffs.

¹ "N.e.c." means not elsewhere classified.

Other service workers.--Includes attendants and ushers in amusement places, barbers, bartenders, cooks, except private household, hospital attendants, midwives, practical nurses, waiters.

Farm laborers and farm foremen.

Unpaid family workers.--Includes unpaid family farm laborers.

Except unpaid family workers.--Includes self-employed farm service laborers.

Laborers, except farm and mine.

Includes car washers, communal laborers, copra laborers, fishermen, garage laborers, groundskeepers, longshoremen, oystermen, raftsmen, stevedores, teamsters, woodchoppers.

Relationship to DOT classification.--The Population Census occupational classification is generally comparable with the system used in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT).² The two systems, however, are designed to meet different needs and to be used under different circumstances. The DOT system is much more detailed than the system of the Bureau of the Census, and it also calls for many types of distinctions which cannot be made from census information.

Industry

Classification system.--The industrial classification system developed for the 1960 Census of the United States consists of 150 categories, which are classified into 40 industry groups. However, in this report the classification has been condensed into 21 groups or categories which were numerically significant for American Samoa.

The following list shows the condensed industry groups and categories for which data are presented in this report. Complete information on the industrial classification system used in the 1960 Census is presented in the publication, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population, Classified Index of Occupations and Industries, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1960. The numbers in parentheses shown in this list after each of the group titles are code designations of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).³ (See paragraph below on "Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.")

1. Agriculture (01, 02, 07, except 0713)
2. Forestry and fisheries (08, 09)
3. Construction (15-17)
- Manufacturing (0713, 19-39)
4. Durable goods (19, 24, 25, 32-39)
- Nondurable goods (0713, 20-23, 26-31)
5. Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods (203)
6. Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)

² See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Second Edition, Vols. I and II, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., 1949.

³ See Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1957. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

7. Other nondurable goods (0713, 20 except 203, 21, 22 except 227, 23, 26-31)
8. Water transportation (44)
9. Air transportation (45)
10. Other transportation, communications, and public utilities (40-43, 46-49)
11. Wholesale trade (50)
12. Food stores, except dairy products (54 except 545)
13. General merchandise retailing (53 except 533)
14. Other and not specified retail trade (52, 533, 545, 55-59)
15. Private households (88)
16. Medical and other health services (80)
17. Educational services (82, 84)
18. Welfare and religious services (866, 867)
19. Public administration (91, 93, 94)
20. Other industries (10-14, 60-79, 81, 861-865, 869, 89)
21. Industry not reported (99)

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.--The list presented above shows for each industry group used in the Census of Population the code designation of the similar group or groups in the SIC. This relationship is presented here for general information purposes only and does not imply complete comparability. The SIC, which was developed under the sponsorship of the United States Bureau of the Budget, is designed for the classification of industry reports from establishments. These reports are, by their nature and degree of detail, considerably different from industry reports obtained from household enumerations such as the Population Census. As a result, distinctions called for in the SIC cannot be made in the Population Census.

Furthermore, the Population Census data are designed to meet needs different from those met by the establishment data. The allocation of government workers represents perhaps the most basic difference between the two systems. The SIC classifies all government agencies in a single major group. In the system used in the Population Census, however, the category "public administration" includes only those activities which are uniquely governmental functions, such as legislative and judicial activities and most of the activities in the executive agencies. Government agencies engaged in educational and medical services and in activities commonly carried on also by private enterprises, such as transportation and manufacturing, are classified in the appropriate industrial category. For example, persons employed by a hospital are classified in the medical services group, regardless of whether they are paid from private or public funds. Information on the total number of government workers appears in table 21.

Relation to certain occupation groups.--In the classification systems of the Population Census the industry category "agriculture" is somewhat more inclusive than the total of the two major occupation groups, "farmers and farm managers" and "farm laborers and foremen." The industry category also includes (a) persons employed on farms in occupations such as truck driver, mechanic, and bookkeeper, and (b) persons engaged in agricultural activities other than strictly

farm operations, such as crop dusting or spraying, cotton ginning, and landscape gardening. Similarly, the industry category "private households" is somewhat more inclusive than the major occupation group "private household workers." In addition to the baby sitters, housekeepers, laundresses, and miscellaneous types of domestic workers covered by the major occupation group, the industry category includes persons in occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary, if they are employed by private families.

Class of Worker

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

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

2. Government workers.--Persons who worked for any governmental unit (Federal or territorial), regardless of the activity which the particular agency carried on.

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

4. Unpaid family workers.--Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage. The great majority of unpaid family workers are farm laborers.

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

Special Editing Procedures

A factor to be considered in the interpretation of these data is that respondents sometimes returned occupation and industry designations which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification. Indefinite occupation and industry returns were frequently assigned, however, to the appropriate category through the use of supplementary information. For example, the name of the employer or the industry return on the census schedule was often of great assistance in determining occupation. The name of the employer (company name) was used occasionally to assign the proper industrial classification using lists of local industrial establishments. In the coding of indefinite

industry returns, helpful information was frequently obtained from other sources regarding the types of industrial activity in the given area or of the given company.

Comparability

The 1960 Census was the first Census of American Samoa to include questions on occupation, industry, and class of worker of the employed population. In 1950, however, information on occupation was obtained for the last job of persons who worked as civilians in 1949.

Other data.--Comparability between the statistics presented in this report and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, as well as by many of the factors described in the paragraphs on comparability with other data in the section on "Employment status." In regard to comparisons between occupation figures from the Population Census and those based on data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., comparability may not be as direct as would first appear. Among the sources of difference may be the inclusion in the organizational listing of retired persons or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation, the inclusion of the same person in two or more different listings, and the fact that relatively few organizations attain complete coverage of membership in an occupation field.

INCOME

Definitions

The 1960 Census was the first census of American Samoa to include questions on income. The income data were derived from answers to the following questions:

1. How much did he earn in 1959 in wages or salary, from all jobs? (Before deductions for taxes, bonds, etc. Include commissions and tips.)

2. How much did he earn in 1959 working in his own business, professional practice, partnership or farm? (Net income after business expenses.)

3. Last year, 1959, did he receive any income from:

Social Security, pensions, or veteran's payments?

Rents, interest, or dividends?

Unemployment insurance or welfare payments?

Any other source not already reported?

If "Yes" - enter amount for entire year.

Information on income for the calendar year 1959 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over. Total income is the sum of the amounts reported for wage or salary income, self-employment income, and other income (items 1, 2, and 3 above). The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: 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," such as food produced and consumed in the

home or rent-free living quarters; withdrawals of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; gifts and lump-sum inheritances or insurance payments.

Specific definitions of the three income categories are as follows:

Wage or salary income.--This is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee. It includes wages, salary, pay from the Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

Self-employment income.--This is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a business, farm, or professional enterprise in which the person was engaged on his own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include the costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes, etc.

Income other than earnings.--This includes money income received from sources other than wages or salary and self-employment, such as net income (or loss) from rents or receipts from roomers or boarders; royalties; interest, dividends, and periodic income from estates and trust funds; Social Security benefits; pensions; veterans' payments, military allotments for dependents, unemployment insurance, and public assistance or other governmental payments; and contributions for support from persons who are not members of the household, alimony, and periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities.

This report presents information on income for families and unrelated individuals and for persons 14 years old and over. In the statistics on family income, the combined incomes of all members of each family are treated as a single amount; whereas in the statistics on the income of unrelated individuals and in those on the income of persons 14 years old and over the classification is by the amount of each individual's income.

Although the time period covered by the income statistics is the calendar year 1959, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration. Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1959 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of the interview. On the other hand, family income includes amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the

family during 1959 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration. For most of the families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1959.

Median Income

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median. For families and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the number of families and unrelated individuals reporting on income; whereas for persons the medians are based on the distributions of persons 14 years old and over with income.

Limitations of the Data

The schedule entries for income are frequently based not on records but on memory, and this factor probably produces underestimates, because the tendency is to forget minor or irregular sources of income. Other errors of reporting are due to misunderstanding of the income questions or to misrepresentation.

A possible source of understatement in the income figures was the assumption in the editing process that no income other than earnings was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage or salary income or self-employment income but failed to report on the receipt of other money income. This procedure was adopted in order to make better use of the information obtained.

The income tables for families and unrelated individuals include in the lowest income group (under \$500) those that were classified as having no 1959 income, as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, or were newly created families or unrelated individuals, or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many families receive an important part of their income in the form of rent-free housing and of goods produced and consumed at home rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income data for American Samoa with figures for other areas.

COLLECTION AND PROCESSING OF DATA

The collection and processing of data in the 1960 Census followed the same general pattern as in 1950. The principal points of difference between the two censuses are to be found in the content and design of the questionnaire and in the more extensive use of machines for editing the data recorded on the schedules.

FIELD ENUMERATION

In 1960, a separate questionnaire was used for each household, whereas in 1950, each schedule contained 50 lines and the enumerator was instructed to

enumerate one household after another, utilizing each line for a person. In terms of content, the 1960 Census covered several items which had not been asked previously in American Samoa. These include: Number of children ever born, employment status, industry and class of worker for the employed population, weeks worked in 1959, and income. The question on occupation which was asked in 1950 referred to the population employed last year (1949), whereas in 1960 the occupation data relate primarily to the population employed during the reference week. One item on the 1950 schedule, ability to speak English, was dropped in 1960.

The enumeration began on April 1, 1960, and was completed about the middle of May. During the last week in March, the enumerators were given approximately 16 hours of training, which included instruction on the individual schedule items, a discussion of enumeration procedures, and several practice interviews. The information for each household was obtained from the head or other responsible member of the household by direct interview.

Field review.--During the first week of the enumeration, the crew leader was instructed to check each enumerator's work to make sure that the enumerator was performing his duties properly and to provide additional instruction where necessary. If the results of this first review showed that the enumerator needed further supervision and training, additional reviews were scheduled during the enumeration period. A final review of each enumerator's work was conducted upon completion of his assignment. In addition to checking individual items on the schedule, the completeness of coverage was checked in various ways. One check included an advance listing by the crew leader of a sample of the addresses in each district, and a comparison of these addresses with the list of households reported by the enumerator.

MANUAL CODING AND EDITING OF SCHEDULES

After the schedules were assembled and checked for completeness in the field, they were sent to a central processing office in Jeffersonville, Ind., for manual coding and editing. The coding and editing operation generally provided the final opportunity to correct errors in the census returns by hand before the data were transferred to punch cards. For some schedule items, it was necessary to hand code the entries made by the enumerator for each person on the schedule. For other items, the most common entries were precoded on the schedule and manual coding was required only for a small portion of the returns. Still other items were completely precoded and required manual editing and coding only for nonresponses and multiple entries.

One of the coding problems that required the manual processing of every schedule was the coding of the relationship item. The main purpose of this operation

was to assign a code to each member of the household, indicating his relationship to the head of the household, and to identify each family group within the household. Persons enumerated in group quarters were assigned special codes to indicate the type of group quarters (institution or other) and the relationship of the individual to the head of the unit, such as lodger, nurse, inmate, etc.

Codes were also assigned for country of birth. The most common entries--American Samoa, Western Samoa, and the United States--were precoded on the schedule. For persons born elsewhere, the enumerator wrote in the name of the territory or foreign country; for example, Guam, New Zealand, Japan. In such cases, the coder had to refer to a code list of foreign countries and enter the proper code.

A specialized group of clerks coded the entries for occupation and industry. The class-of-worker entry was edited for consistency with the occupation and industry reported.

All of the manual coding work was verified completely before the schedules were forwarded to Washington for card punching.

MACHINE PROCESSING

After the manual coding and editing operation was completed, the information for each person was transferred to a punch card. The cards were then processed through a series of mechanical edits to correct inconsistencies and unacceptable codes. For example, the entry for highest grade of school completed was compared with the age of the person and impossible combinations were corrected in accordance with a list of acceptable grades for each year of age. An employment status recode was assigned to each person 14 years old and over based on various combinations of entries for employment status, occupation, and date last worked. Other consistency edits which were handled by machine involved income and employment status; relationship, sex, and marital status; education and school attendance.

When the machine editing process was completed, the cards were tabulated and the tabulated data were posted to worksheets. The final tables were typed from the worksheets and reproduced by offset printing for publication.

ACCURACY OF DATA

SOURCES OF ERROR

Human and mechanical errors occur in any mass statistical operation such as a decennial census. Such errors include failure to obtain required information from respondents, obtaining inconsistent information, recording information in the wrong place or incorrectly, or otherwise producing inconsistencies between entries for interrelated items on the field documents. Errors also occur in the clerical coding and editing operations and in the machine processing of the data.

Careful efforts are made in every census to keep the errors in each step at an acceptably low level. Review of the enumerator's work, verification of manual coding and editing, and checking of the tabulated figures tend to reduce the effects of the errors in the census data.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

Regardless of the operating procedure that is followed, the desired end is to produce a set of statistical tables that describe the population as

accurately and clearly as possible. In keeping with this objective, certain unacceptable entries on the 1960 Census schedules were edited.

Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often where an entry on a given item was lacking or where the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in earlier censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an

entry for such a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a twenty-year-old son of the household head, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned a marital status from a marital status distribution for all sons (in the same age group) of household heads. It was believed that the assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries would enhance the usefulness of the data.

LIST OF CORRECTIONS

This publication has been prepared primarily by assembling and binding the maps and tabular materials originally issued in the separate PC(1)-A and B final reports for the area. This plan was adopted in order to conserve

public funds. The corrections listed below represent changes which would ordinarily have been made if this publication had been prepared by reprinting these maps and tabular materials.

Page 7, table 3

Tutuila, Eastern District: Fagatogo village, Mauputasi County, shown as Fagatoga.

Tutuila, Western District: Masepa village, Tualauta County, shown as Mesepa.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS

American Samoa

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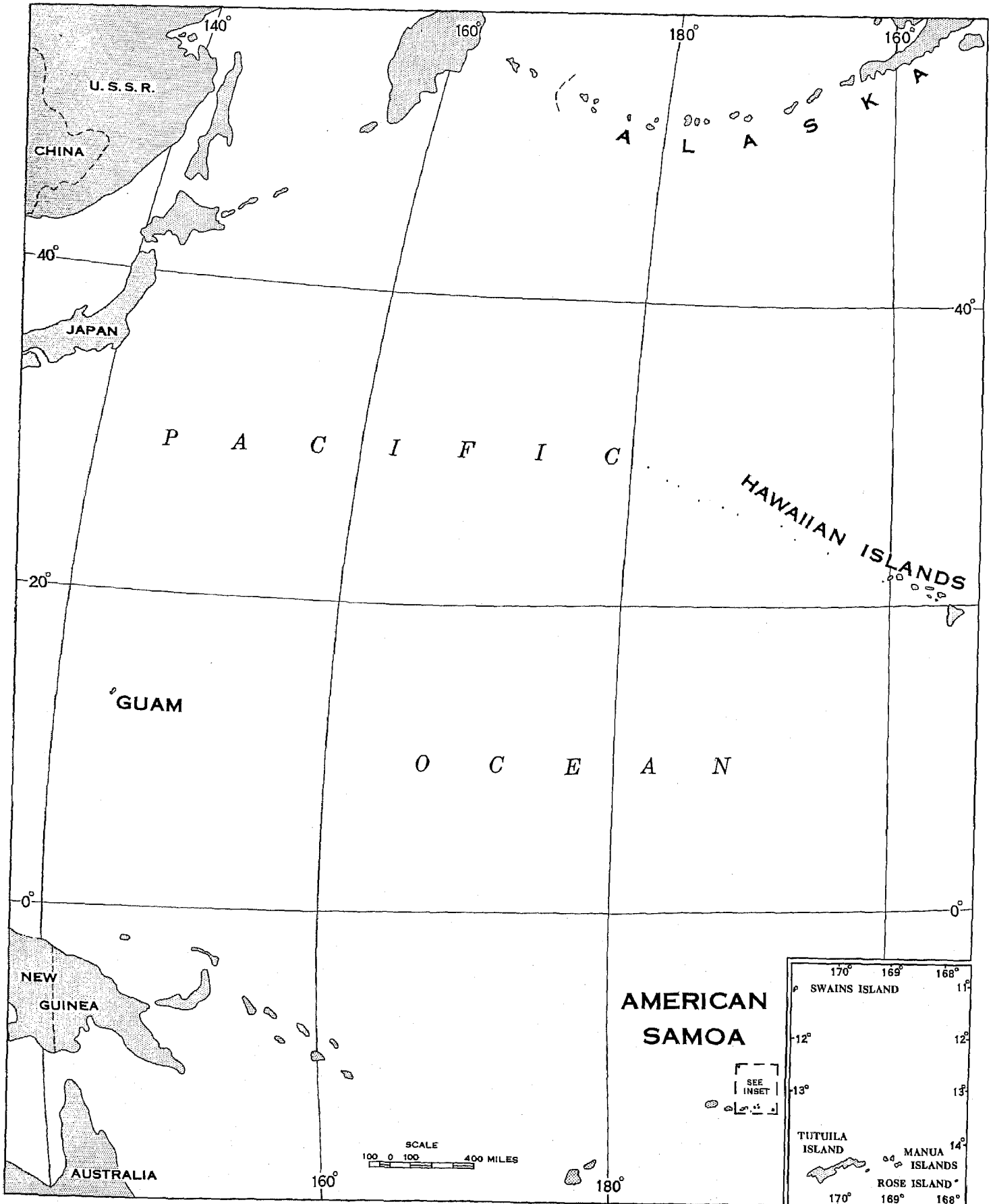
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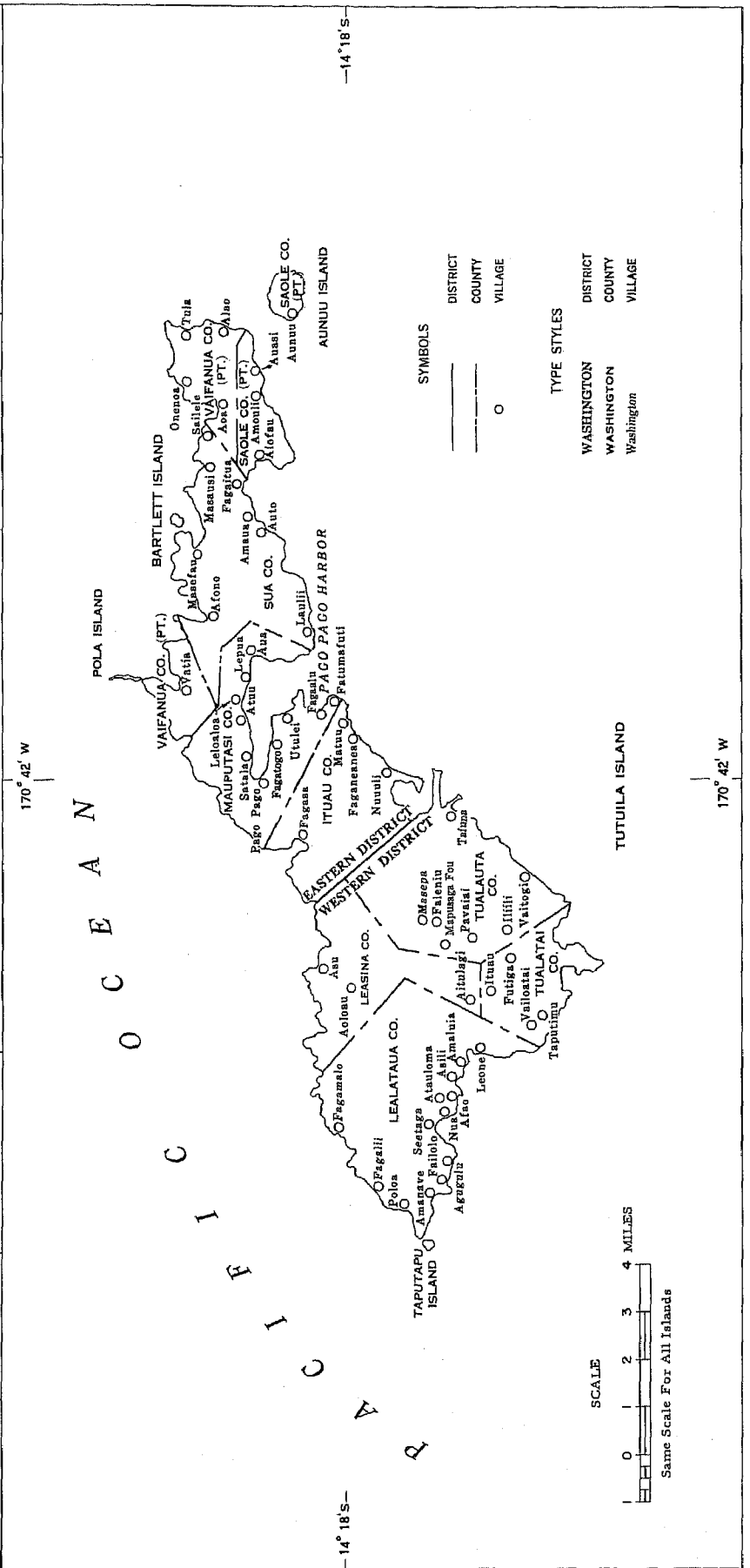
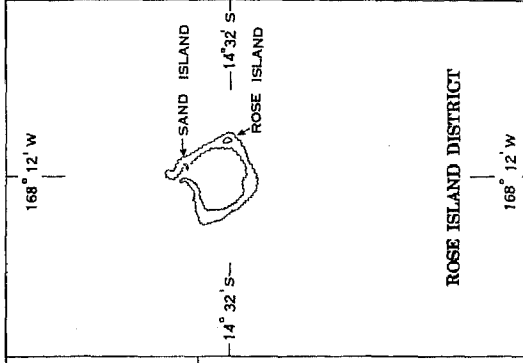
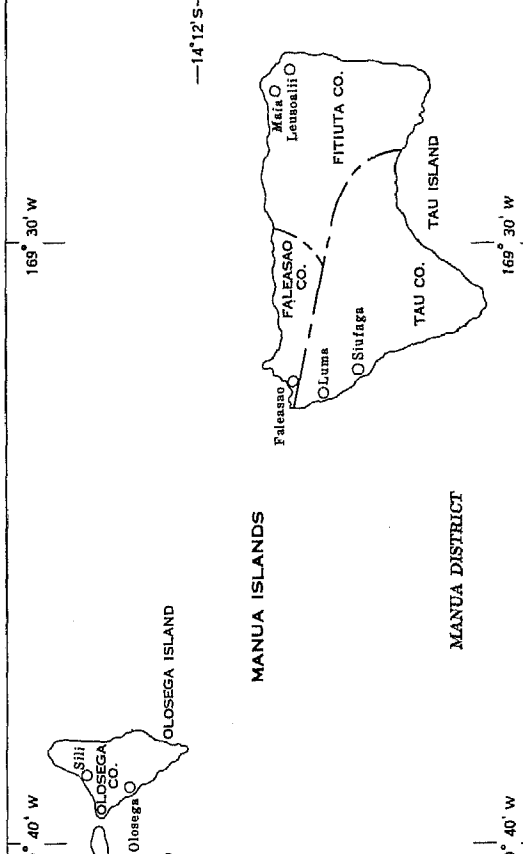
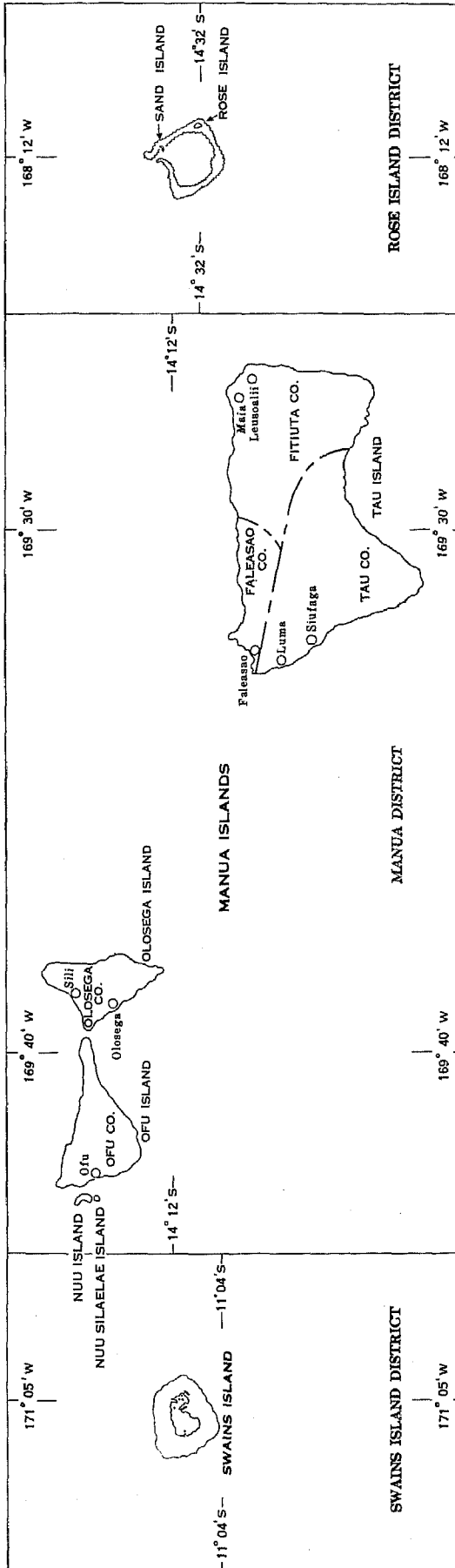
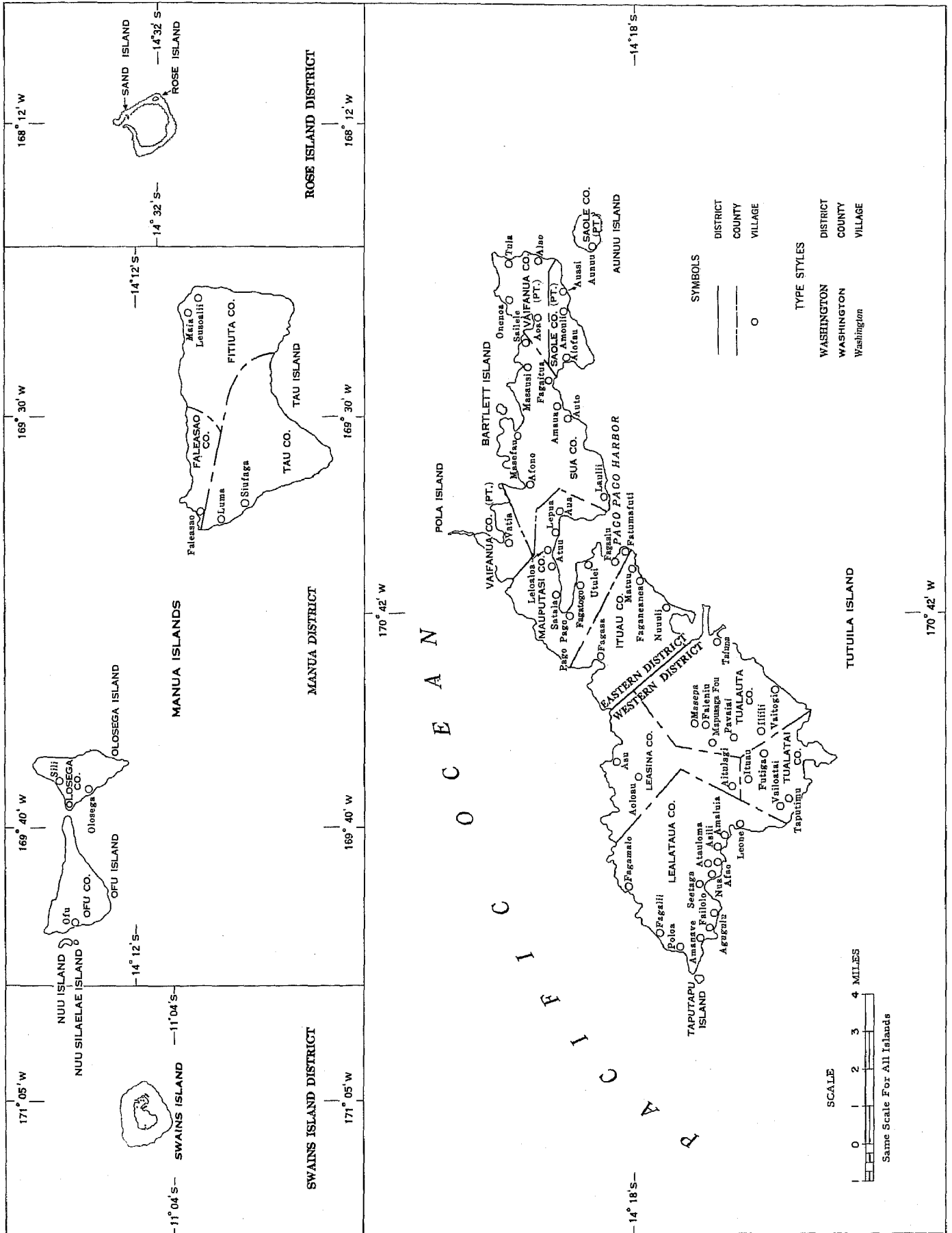
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AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE PACIFIC AREA



AMERICAN SAMOA— DISTRICTS, ISLANDS, COUNTIES, AND VILLAGES



SYMBOLS

DISTRICT ———

COUNTY ———

VILLAGE ○

TYPE STYLES

WASHINGTON DISTRICT

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington VILLAGE

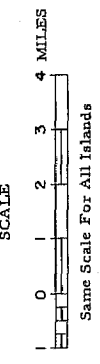


Table 1.—POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA: 1900 TO 1960

Census date	Population	Increase over pre- ceding census		Census date	Population	Increase over pre- ceding census	
		Number	Percent			Number	Percent
1960 (Apr. 1).....	20,051	1,114	5.9	1920 (Jan. 1).....	8,056	805	11.1
1950 (Apr. 1).....	18,937	6,029	46.7	1912.....	7,251	1,572	27.7
1940 (Apr. 1).....	12,908	2,853	28.4	1900 (June 1).....	5,679	...	...
1930 (Apr. 1).....	10,055	1,999	24.8				

Table 2.—AREA AND POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS AND ISLANDS: 1940 TO 1960

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

District and island	Land area in square miles, 1960	Population				Increase			
		1960		1950	1940	1950 to 1960		1940 to 1950	
		Total	Per square mile			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
American Samoa.....	76	20,051	264	18,937	12,908	1,114	5.9	6,029	46.7
Districts:									
Manu'a ¹	22	2,695	123	2,819	2,597	-124	-4.4	222	8.5
Tutuila, Eastern ²	25	11,137	445	10,624	6,733	513	4.8	3,891	57.8
Tutuila, Western.....	28	6,113	218	5,330	3,431	783	14.7	1,899	55.3
Swains Island.....	1	106	106	164	147	-58	-35.4	17	11.6
Islands:									
Aunu'u.....	1	436	436	398	322	38	9.5	76	23.6
Ofu.....	3	605	202	576	500	29	5.0	76	15.2
Olosega.....	2	429	215	545	509	-116	-21.3	36	7.1
Ta'u.....	17	1,651	98	1,698	1,588	-37	-2.2	110	6.9
Tutuila.....	52	16,814	323	15,556	9,842	1,258	8.1	5,714	58.1
Swains.....	1	106	106	164	147	-58	-35.4	17	11.6

¹ Includes Ofu, Olosega, and Ta'u islands.
² Includes Anu'u island.

Table 3.—POPULATION OF DISTRICTS OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY COUNTIES AND VILLAGES: 1940 TO 1960

District, county, and village ¹	1960	1950	1940	District, county, and village ¹	1960	1950	1940	District, county, and village ¹	1960	1950	1940
MANU'A DISTRICT.....	2,695	2,819	2,597	TUTUILA, EASTERN DISTRICT--Con.				TUTUILA, WESTERN DISTRICT--Con.			
Faleasao County.....	345	368	340	Sa'ole County.....	1,105	844	678	Lealataua County--Con.			
Faleasao village.....	345	368	340	Allofau village.....	316	204	134	Fagali'i village.....	45	78	48
Fiti'uta County.....	596	559	494	Amouli village.....	293	155	180	Fagano village.....	93	116	97
Leusoli'i village.....	295	280	236	Au'asi village.....	43	47	...	Failolo village.....	80	34	84
Maia village.....	301	279	258	Aunu'u Island, including				Leone village.....	1,192	881	711
Ofu County.....	605	576	500	Aunu'u village.....	436	398	322	Nua village.....	82	108	52
Ofu village.....	605	576	500	Balance of county.....	17	40	42	Poloa village.....	119	150	106
Olosega County.....	429	545	509	Sua County.....	1,500	1,325	881	Se'etaga village.....	129	106	95
Olosega village.....	353	443	421	Afono village.....	184	169	138	Balance of county.....	35	206	...
Sili village.....	76	102	88	Amau village.....	62	125	49	Leasina County.....	571	447	335
Ta'u County.....	720	771	754	Auto village.....	70	43	...	Asu village.....	114	101	88
Luna village.....	392	415	397	Faga'itua village.....	309	255	212	Aitulagi village.....	195	170	118
Si'ufaga village.....	328	356	331	Lauli'i village.....	393	296	163	Aolou village.....	262	145	129
Balance of county.....	...	...	26	Masau'i village.....	83	94	54	Balance of county.....	...	31	...
TUTUILA, EASTERN DISTRICT	11,137	10,624	6,733	Masefau village.....	256	234	202	Tualatai County.....	1,008	844	527
Itu'au County.....	1,887	1,796	1,012	Sa'ilalele village.....	79	93	63	Futiga village.....	205	166	68
Faganeanea village.....	120	60	58	Balance of county.....	64	16	...	Itu'au village.....	141	103	74
Fagasa village.....	442	537	400	Vaifanua County.....	1,305	1,192	801	Taputimu village.....	224	212	169
Matu'u village.....	188	174	44	Alao village.....	386	324	195	Vailoatai village.....	378	363	216
Mu'auli village.....	1,137	1,025	510	Aoa village.....	202	194	141	Balance of county.....	60	...	...
Mauputasi County.....	5,340	5,467	3,361	Ononoa village.....	144	141	108	Tualata County.....	2,141	1,838	944
Atu'u village.....	186	91	48	Tula village.....	240	261	144	Faleniu village.....	457	351	135
Aua village.....	505	655	130	Vatia village.....	333	272	213	'Ili'iili village.....	388	308	194
Fagatolu village.....	531	395	197	TUTUILA, WESTERN DISTRICT.....	6,113	5,330	3,431	Mapusaga village ²	106	136	...
Fatunafuti village.....	1,344	1,156	912	Lealataua County.....	2,393	2,201	1,625	Mesepa village.....	158	149	119
Leloloea village.....	63	40	8	A'ao village.....	52	42	45	Pava'ia'i village.....	492	342	203
Lepua village.....	249	265	128	Agngulu village.....	36	52	...	Tafuna village.....	126	68	58
Pago Pago village.....	1,251	1,586	934	Amakula village.....	123	100	65	Vaitogi village.....	409	421	235
Safala village.....	149	162	16	Amanave village.....	269	209	123	Balance of county.....	5	63	...
Utulei village.....	719	744	488	Asili'i village.....	104	62	79	SWAINS ISLAND DISTRICT...	106	164	147
Balance of county.....	318	330	270	Atauloma village.....	34	57	120	Swains Island.....	106	164	147

¹ Villages with less than 25 inhabitants in 1960 omitted.
² Returned as Mapusaga Fou village in 1950.

Table 4.—POPULATION OF VILLAGES OF 25 OR MORE: 1960 AND 1950

[Minus sign (-) denotes decrease]

Village	District	1960	1950	Increase, 1950 to 1960		Village	District	1960	1950	Increase, 1950 to 1960	
				Number	Percent					Number	Percent
A'ao.....	Tutuila, Western...	52	42	10	23.8	Itu'au.....	Tutuila, Western....	141	103	38	36.9
Afono.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	184	169	15	8.9	Iauli'i.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	393	296	97	32.8
Agugulu.....	Tutuila, Western...	36	52	-16	-30.8	Leiloaloa.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	249	265	-16	-6.0
Aitulagi.....	Tutuila, Western...	195	170	25	14.7	Leone.....	Tutuila, Western....	1,192	881	311	35.3
Alao.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	386	324	62	19.1	Lepua.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	25	43	-18	-41.9
Alofau.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	316	204	112	54.9	Leusali'i.....	Mamua.....	295	280	15	5.4
Amalua.....	Tutuila, Western...	123	100	23	23.0	Mama.....	Mamua.....	392	415	-23	-5.5
Amanave.....	Tutuila, Western...	269	209	60	28.7	Mala.....	Mamua.....	301	279	22	7.9
Amaua.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	62	125	-63	-50.4	Mapusaga Fou.....	Tutuila, Western....	106	136	-30	-22.1
Amouli.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	293	155	138	89.0	Masausi.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	83	94	-11	-11.7
Apa.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	202	194	8	4.1	Masefau.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	256	234	22	9.4
Aoloau.....	Tutuila, Western...	262	145	117	80.7	Masepa.....	Tutuila, Western....	158	149	9	6.0
Asili.....	Tutuila, Western...	104	62	42	67.7	Matu'u.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	188	174	14	8.0
Asu.....	Tutuila, Western...	114	101	13	12.9	Nua.....	Tutuila, Western....	82	108	-26	-24.1
Ataulona.....	Tutuila, Western...	34	57	-23	-40.4	Nu'uuli.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	1,137	1,025	112	10.9
Atu'u.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	186	91	95	104.4	Ofu.....	Mamua.....	605	576	29	5.0
Aua.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	505	655	-150	-22.9	Olocega.....	Mamua.....	353	443	-90	-20.3
Au'asi.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	43	47	-4	-8.5	Onono.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	144	141	3	2.1
Aunu'u Island, incl.						Pago Pago.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	1,251	1,586	-335	-21.1
Aunu'u village.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	436	398	38	9.5	Pava'ia'i.....	Tutuila, Western....	492	342	150	43.9
Auto.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	70	43	27	62.8	Poloa.....	Tutuila, Western....	119	150	-31	-20.7
Faga'alu.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	531	395	136	34.4	Sa'ilele.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	79	93	-14	-15.1
Faga'itua.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	309	255	54	21.2	Satala.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	149	162	-13	-8.0
Fagali'i.....	Tutuila, Western...	45	78	-33	-42.3	Se'etaga.....	Tutuila, Western....	129	106	23	21.7
Fagamalo.....	Tutuila, Western...	93	116	-23	-19.8	Sili.....	Mamua.....	76	102	-26	-25.5
Faganeanea.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	120	60	60	100.0	Si'ufaga.....	Mamua.....	328	356	-28	-7.9
Fagasa.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	442	537	-95	-17.7	Tafua.....	Tutuila, Western....	126	68	58	85.3
Fagatogo.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	1,344	1,156	188	16.3	Taputima.....	Tutuila, Western....	224	212	12	5.7
Failolo.....	Tutuila, Western...	80	34	46	135.3	Tula.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	240	261	-21	-8.0
Faleasao.....	Mamua.....	345	368	-23	-6.3	Utulei.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	719	744	-25	-3.4
Faleniu.....	Tutuila, Western...	457	351	106	30.2	Vailoatai.....	Tutuila, Western....	378	363	15	4.1
Fatumafuti.....	Tutuila, Eastern...	63	40	23	57.5	Vaitogi.....	Tutuila, Western....	409	421	-12	-2.9
Futiga.....	Tutuila, Western...	205	166	39	23.5	Vatia.....	Tutuila, Eastern....	333	272	61	22.4
'Ili'i.....	Tutuila, Western...	388	308	80	26.0						

GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

American Samoa

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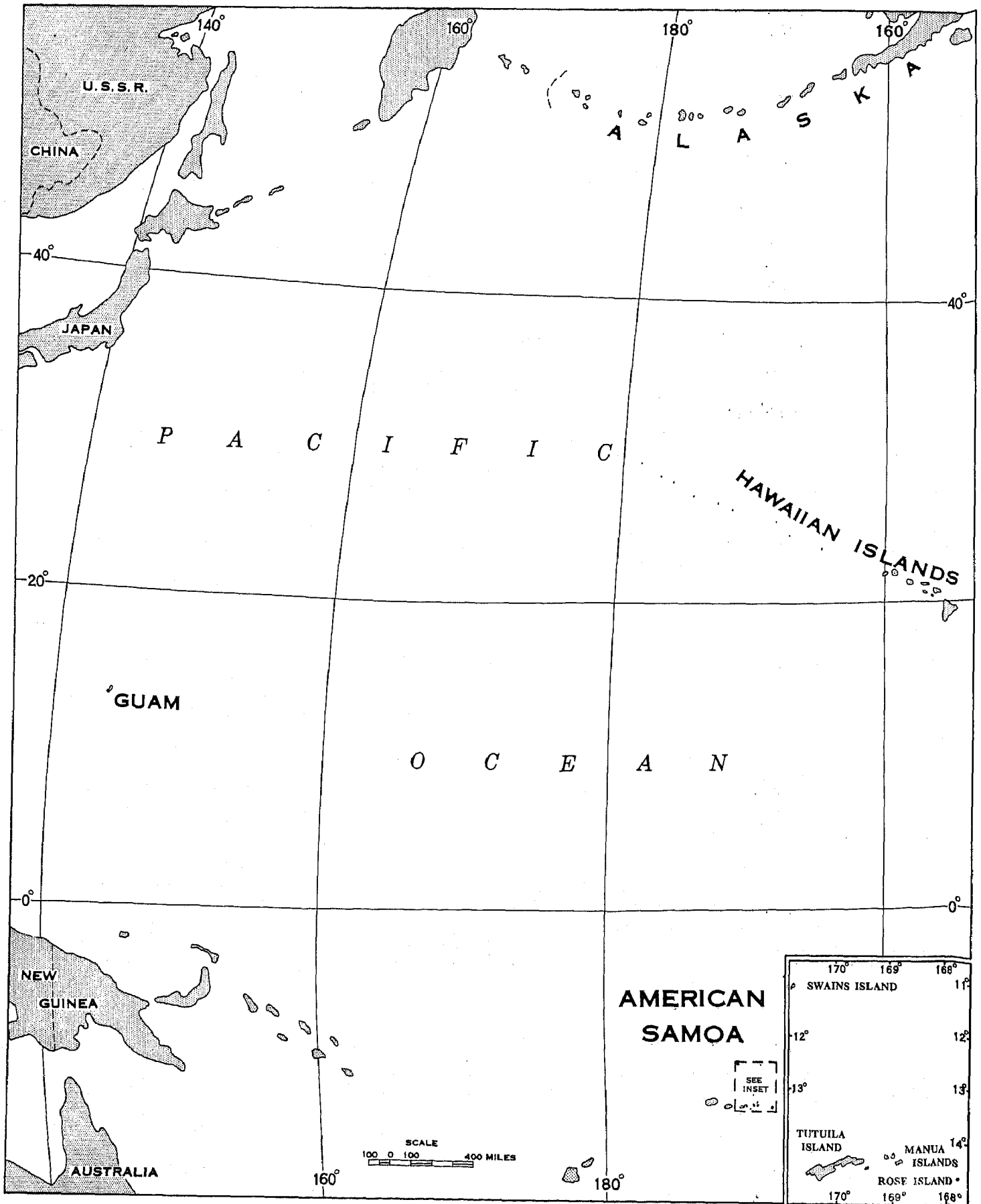
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AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE PACIFIC AREA



General Population Characteristics

Table 6.—AGE BY RACE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960 AND 1950

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

Census year and age	All races				Polynesian			Part Polynesian			White			Other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960																
Total, all ages.....	20,051	10,164	9,887	102.8	19,214	9,668	9,546	561	206	255	249	170	79	27	20	7
Under 1 year.....	871	445	426	104.5	841	431	410	26	11	15	4	3	1	...	...	...
1 year.....	717	394	323	122.0	693	380	313	21	12	9	3	2	1	...	...	...
2 years.....	716	360	356	101.1	696	352	344	16	6	10	4	2	1	...	...	...
3 years.....	742	376	366	102.7	715	358	357	22	17	5	5	1	4	...	...	...
4 years.....	663	344	319	107.8	640	331	309	18	11	7	5	2	3	...	...	...
5 years.....	664	380	284	133.8	641	364	277	18	11	7	5	5	5	...	...	...
6 years.....	669	343	326	105.2	643	330	313	20	12	8	6	1	5	...	...	...
7 years.....	701	374	327	114.4	680	360	320	17	11	6	4	3	2	...	...	...
8 years.....	587	281	306	91.8	565	272	293	15	7	11	4	2	2	...	...	...
9 years.....	623	311	312	99.7	601	297	304	18	11	7	4	3	1	...	...	...
10 years.....	616	342	274	124.8	590	327	263	22	13	9	4	2	2	...	...	...
11 years.....	630	331	299	110.7	603	318	285	24	12	12	3	1	2	...	...	...
12 years.....	569	307	262	117.2	546	295	251	19	9	10	4	3	1	...	...	...
13 years.....	599	302	297	101.7	574	292	282	20	8	12	5	2	3	...	...	...
14 years.....	579	299	280	106.8	550	283	267	28	15	13	1	1	...	...	...	...
15 years.....	520	281	239	117.6	500	266	234	18	13	5	2	2	...	...	...	...
16 years.....	510	305	205	148.8	493	293	300	17	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 years.....	449	224	225	99.6	434	220	214	15	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 years.....	368	194	174	111.5	355	187	168	12	6	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
19 years.....	335	174	161	108.1	320	166	154	14	7	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
20 years.....	339	156	183	85.2	332	153	179	5	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
21 years and over.....	7,584	3,641	3,943	92.3	7,202	3,393	3,809	173	97	76	182	131	51	27	20	7
Under 5 years.....	3,709	1,919	1,790	107.2	3,585	1,852	1,733	103	57	46	21	10	11	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	3,244	1,689	1,555	108.6	3,130	1,623	1,507	91	52	39	23	14	9	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	2,993	1,581	1,412	112.0	2,863	1,515	1,348	113	57	56	17	9	8	...	...	...
15 to 19 years.....	2,182	1,178	1,004	117.3	2,102	1,132	970	76	42	34	4	4	...	...	...	...
20 to 24 years.....	1,444	670	774	86.6	1,395	643	752	26	10	16	22	16	6	1	1	...
25 to 29 years.....	1,154	484	670	72.2	1,109	456	653	17	7	10	22	15	7	6	6	...
30 to 34 years.....	1,107	490	617	79.4	1,046	451	595	25	13	12	30	22	8	6	4	2
35 to 39 years.....	1,030	513	517	99.2	962	468	494	21	16	5	44	27	17	3	2	1
40 to 44 years.....	834	432	382	113.1	764	399	365	26	14	12	21	17	4	3	2	1
45 to 49 years.....	688	353	335	105.4	649	320	329	26	21	5	12	11	1	1	1	...
50 to 54 years.....	474	260	214	121.5	452	246	206	12	6	6	9	7	2	1	1	...
55 to 59 years.....	425	231	194	119.1	402	214	188	11	8	3	9	7	2	3	2	1
60 to 64 years.....	247	113	134	84.3	239	108	131	4	2	2	4	3	1	...	...	...
65 to 69 years.....	226	107	119	89.9	213	103	110	5	...	5	7	4	3	1	...	...
70 to 74 years.....	147	67	80	...	140	64	76	5	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
75 to 79 years.....	87	46	41	...	86	45	41	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
80 to 84 years.....	38	14	24	...	37	13	24	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
85 years and over.....	42	17	25	...	40	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	1	1
Under 18 years.....	11,425	5,999	5,426	110.6	11,005	5,769	5,236	357	195	162	63	35	28	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	540	251	289	86.9	516	241	275	10	1	9	11	8	3	3	1	2
Median age.....	15.2	14.6	15.8	...	15.1	14.4	15.8	14.1	14.1	14.0	32.6	33.9	...	...	...	...
Percent Distribution																
Total, all ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Under 5 years.....	18.5	18.9	18.1	...	18.7	19.2	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.0	8.4	5.9	...	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	16.2	16.6	15.7	...	16.3	16.8	15.8	16.2	17.0	15.3	9.2	8.2	...	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	14.9	15.6	14.3	...	14.9	15.7	14.1	20.1	18.6	22.0	6.8	5.3	...	...	...	...
15 to 19 years.....	10.9	11.6	10.2	...	10.9	11.7	10.2	13.7	13.7	13.3	1.6	2.4	...	...	...	...
20 to 24 years.....	7.2	6.6	7.8	...	7.3	6.7	7.9	4.6	3.3	6.3	12.0	12.9	...	...	...	...
25 to 29 years.....	5.8	4.8	6.8	...	5.8	4.7	6.8	3.0	2.3	3.9	8.8	9.4	...	...	...	...
30 to 34 years.....	5.5	4.8	6.2	...	5.4	4.7	6.2	4.3	4.2	4.7	17.7	15.9	...	...	...	...
35 to 39 years.....	5.1	5.0	5.2	...	5.0	4.8	5.2	3.7	5.2	2.0	8.4	10.0	...	...	...	...
40 to 44 years.....	4.1	4.3	3.9	...	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 to 49 years.....	3.4	3.5	3.4	...	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.6	6.9	2.0	4.8	6.5	...	...	...	...
50 to 54 years.....	2.4	2.6	2.2	...	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	...	...	...	...
55 to 59 years.....	2.1	2.3	2.0	...	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.2	3.6	4.1	...	...	...	...
60 to 64 years.....	1.2	1.1	1.4	...	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.8	...	...	...	...
65 to 69 years.....	1.1	1.1	1.2	...	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	...	2.0	2.8	2.4	...	...	...	...
70 to 74 years.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	...	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	...	...	...	...
75 to 79 years.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	...	0.4	0.5	0.4	...	...	...	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	...
80 to 84 years.....	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	0.2	0.1	0.3	...	...	...	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	...
85 years and over.....	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	0.2	0.2	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1950																
Total, all ages.....	18,937	9,818	9,119	107.7	17,597	9,032	8,565	970	538	432	358	236	122	12	12	...
Under 5 years.....	3,538	1,839	1,699	108.2	3,236	1,680	1,556	250	132	118	52	27	25	...	...	...
Under 1 year.....	763	403	360	111.9	698	370	328	51	24	27	14	9	5	...	...	...
1 to 4 years.....	2,875	1,542	1,333	115.7	2,671	1,428	1,243	180	101	79	24	13	11	...	...	...
5 to 9 years.....	2,350	1,236	1,114	111.0	2,222	1,062	1,050	121	61	60	7	3	4	...	...	...
10 to 14 years.....	2,161	1,024	1,024	111.0	2,045	1,071	984	99	59	40	15	15	...	2	2	...
15 to 19 years.....	1,630	774	856	90.4	1,501	683	818	60	29	31	57	60	7	2	2	...
20 to 24 years.....	1,526	774	752	102.9	1,408	706	702	59	32	27	69	36	23	...	...	...
25 to 29 years.....	1,131	608	523	116.3	1,035	548	487	51	30	21	45	30	15	...	...	...
30 to 34 years.....	999	527	472	111.7	920	475	445	40	29	11	39	23	16	...	...	...
35 to 39 years.....	651	327	324	100.9	594	294	300	38	24	14	19	9	10	...	...	...
40 to 44 years.....	606	324	282	114.9	570	300	270	23	17	6	6	6	1	1	1	...
45 to 49 years.....	493	245	248	98.8	470	230	240	17	10	9	5	4	1	1	1	...
50 to 54 years.....	270	133	137	97.1	251	122	129	11	5	6	7	5	2	1	1	...
55 to 59 years.....	253	111	142	78.2	244	107	137	8	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
60 to 64 years.....	184	110	74	...	176	105	71	6	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...

Table 7.—NATIVITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960 AND 1950

Census year, nativity, and country of birth	All races			Polynesian			Part Polynesian			White			Other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960															
Total population.....	20,051	10,164	9,887	19,214	9,668	9,546	561	306	255	249	170	79	27	20	7
Native.....	17,964	9,060	8,904	17,308	8,668	8,640	444	249	195	208	140	68	4	3	1
American Samoa.....	17,732	8,911	8,821	17,287	8,657	8,630	419	236	183	26	18	8	...	...	...
Other outlying area of the U.S.....	11	4	7	6	3	3	...	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	...
United States.....	221	145	76	15	8	7	25	13	12	177	121	56	4	3	1
Foreign born.....	2,087	1,104	983	1,906	1,000	906	117	57	60	41	30	11	23	17	6
Western Samoa.....	1,704	875	829	1,609	829	780	93	46	47	2	...	2	...	...	...
Other Pacific islands.....	198	123	75	179	112	67	16	9	7	1	...	1	2	2	...
Other foreign country.....	185	106	79	118	59	59	8	2	6	38	30	8	21	15	6
1950															
Total population.....	18,937	9,818	9,119	17,597	9,032	8,565	970	538	432	358	236	122	12	12	...
Native.....	16,781	8,759	8,022	15,665	8,102	7,563	792	441	351	320	212	108	4	4	...
American Samoa.....	16,437	8,533	7,904	15,646	8,089	7,557	774	432	342	16	11	5	1	1	...
Other outlying area of the U.S.....	39	25	14	18	12	6	13	7	6	7	5	2	1	1	...
United States.....	305	201	104	1	1	...	5	2	3	297	196	101	2	2	...
Foreign born.....	2,156	1,059	1,097	1,932	930	1,002	178	97	81	38	24	14	8	8	...
Western Samoa.....	1,908	932	976	1,751	845	906	156	86	70	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Pacific islands.....	212	103	109	179	84	95	21	10	11	7	4	3	5	5	...
Other foreign country.....	36	24	12	2	1	1	1	1	...	30	19	11	3	3	...

Table 8.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY RACE AND AGE, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960 AND 1950

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100]

Census year and age	All races			Polynesian			Part Polynesian			White			Other races		
	Population	Enrolled in school		Population	Enrolled in school		Population	Enrolled in school		Population	Enrolled in school		Population	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1960															
Total, 5 to 34 years old....	12,124	6,451	53.2	11,645	6,182	53.1	348	230	66.1	118	39	33.1	13	...	...
5 to 24 years old.....	9,863	6,384	64.7	9,490	6,116	64.4	306	230	75.2	66	38	...	1	...	...
5 and 6 years old.....	1,333	172	12.9	1,284	153	11.9	38	12	...	11	7	...	...	...	...
7 to 13 years old.....	4,325	3,859	89.2	4,159	3,701	89.0	138	131	94.9	28	27	...	...	...	...
14 and 15 years old.....	1,099	986	89.7	1,050	941	89.6	46	42	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
16 and 17 years old.....	959	747	77.9	927	720	77.7	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 and 19 years old.....	703	373	53.1	675	358	53.0	26	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
20 and 21 years old.....	656	158	24.1	636	154	24.2	10	3	...	10	1	...	...	...	...
22 to 24 years old.....	788	89	11.3	759	89	11.7	16	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	...
25 to 34 years old.....	2,261	67	3.0	2,155	66	3.1	42	...	...	52	1	...	12	...	...
1950															
Total, 5 to 24 years old....	9,016	5,657	62.7	8,439	5,332	63.2	460	297	64.6	113	27	23.9	4	1	...
5 and 6 years old.....	1,320	380	28.8	1,214	337	27.8	89	32	...	17	11	...	...	...	...
7 to 13 years old.....	3,483	3,065	88.0	3,280	2,879	87.8	190	173	91.1	13	13	...	...	...	...
14 and 15 years old.....	876	779	88.9	832	739	88.8	41	37	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
16 and 17 years old.....	824	609	73.9	780	577	74.0	43	31	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
18 and 19 years old.....	883	448	50.7	832	431	51.8	37	17	...	13	...	...	1	...	...
20 to 24 years old.....	1,630	376	23.1	1,501	369	24.6	60	7	...	67	...	...	2	...	...

Table 9.—SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOL AND RACE, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

Level of school	All races					Level of school					All races				
	Poly-nesian	Part Poly-nesian	White	Other races	Level of school	All races	Poly-nesian	Part Poly-nesian	White	Other races	All races	Poly-nesian	Part Poly-nesian	White	Other races
Total enrolled, 5 to 34 years.....	6,451	6,182	230	39	...	High school: 1 year.....	276	266	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary: 1 to 6 years.....	4,305	4,132	145	28	...	High school: 2 to 4 years.....	180	175	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 and 8 years.....	1,637	1,562	68	7	...	College.....	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						Level of school not reported.....	45	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 11.—YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY SINGLE YEARS OF AGE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Age and sex	Persons not enrolled in school	Years of school completed															Not re-ported	Median school years completed			
		None	Elementary school								High school				College						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2			3	4	5 or more
MALE																					
Total, 14 to 24 years..	825	2	7	10	31	48	75	94	100	220	139	17	9	54	4	2	...	1	1	11	8.2
14 years.....	36	1	1	...	1	4	10	13	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 years.....	30	...	1	1	1	2	2	9	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 years.....	44	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	15	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 years.....	57	...	1	...	2	4	3	7	14	19	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 years.....	60	...	...	...	4	2	3	6	22	14	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
19 years.....	98	...	2	1	1	10	9	3	9	23	18	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20 years.....	80	...	...	1	7	4	8	12	4	33	21	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
21 years.....	103	...	...	1	3	1	6	4	6	36	28	2	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22 years.....	116	1	1	2	5	9	13	10	4	34	18	2	5	8	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
23 years.....	119	...	...	4	5	4	12	13	12	26	23	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24 years.....	82	...	1	...	2	7	6	6	4	17	18	5	1	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
FEMALE																					
Total, 14 to 24 years..	1,027	2	4	18	38	65	142	166	162	205	147	12	3	36	...	2	...	...	1	24	7.4
14 years.....	26	1	...	1	1	1	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 years.....	31	...	...	1	2	1	5	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 years.....	27	...	...	...	2	3	5	7	10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
17 years.....	74	...	...	1	4	2	12	8	20	13	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
18 years.....	84	...	...	4	4	2	16	9	12	21	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19 years.....	106	...	2	...	7	6	13	16	19	17	16	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
20 years.....	143	...	...	1	6	7	10	18	21	41	26	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21 years.....	154	...	1	4	5	12	19	19	31	28	3	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
22 years.....	132	...	...	2	3	7	19	20	21	26	26	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23 years.....	134	...	...	3	3	17	17	28	21	21	16	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
24 years.....	116	1	1	1	1	7	18	27	9	26	14	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Table 12.—YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX AND BY AGE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

[Median not shown where base is less than 100]

Age, race, and sex	All persons	Years of school completed															Not re-ported	Median school years completed		
		None	Elementary school							High school				College						
			1 and 2	3 and 4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			5 or more	
Total, 14 and over.....	10,684	216	287	1,443	1,373	2,139	1,804	1,729	821	149	83	271	60	59	35	33	55	127	6.9	
RACE AND SEX																				
Male:																				
Polynesian.....	4,961	81	101	561	545	880	936	966	442	97	58	144	37	26	24	6	6	51	7.3	
Part Polynesian.....	155	...	1	8	15	23	29	27	23	3	3	12	2	1	1	...	3	4	8.0	
White.....	138	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	8	5	5	36	9	15	6	12	30	2	13.4
Other races.....	20	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	1	...	3	5	...	...
Female:																				
Polynesian.....	5,225	134	181	864	805	1,216	814	708	323	40	13	52	4	5	...	2	...	64	6.5	
Part Polynesian.....	127	...	2	8	6	16	23	24	21	3	3	8	3	3	...	1	2	4	8.3	
White.....	51	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	13	5	7	4	9	9	...	...
Other races.....	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
AGE AND SEX																				
Male, 14 and over.....																				
Total, 14 to 24 years.....	5,274	82	103	571	561	906	967	996	474	105	67	198	48	43	31	21	44	57	7.4	
25 years and over.....	2,147	12	25	154	247	426	570	363	200	55	28	52	4	2	...	1	1	7	7.4	
25 to 29 years.....	3,127	70	78	437	314	480	397	633	274	50	39	146	44	41	31	20	43	50	7.5	
30 to 34 years.....	484	4	6	36	58	62	80	110	57	6	10	35	...	5	1	5	6	3	7.9	
35 to 39 years.....	490	1	6	52	63	60	75	94	60	8	9	29	2	5	4	6	9	7	7.8	
40 to 44 years.....	513	6	5	50	53	92	68	108	45	9	6	38	8	5	4	2	8	6	7.7	
45 to 49 years.....	432	3	6	42	31	73	59	101	49	11	6	19	6	6	8	2	7	3	8.0	
50 to 54 years.....	353	3	5	43	36	63	48	88	27	1	5	9	6	4	5	1	5	4	7.5	
55 to 59 years.....	260	5	10	44	23	41	29	58	16	5	...	5	7	10	...	2	2	3	7.2	
60 to 64 years.....	231	5	11	46	21	39	20	49	6	7	...	6	8	3	...	2	1	2	6.7	
65 to 69 years.....	113	8	6	29	9	19	6	10	7	3	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	6.0	
70 to 74 years.....	107	6	8	34	11	10	8	10	3	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	5.3	
75 years and over.....	67	6	8	18	4	9	4	4	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...
77	19	7	23	5	12	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Female, 14 and over.....	5,410	134	184	872	812	1,233	837	733	347	44	16	73	12	16	4	12	11	70	6.5	
14 to 24 years.....	2,058	13	36	158	299	432	527	322	175	25	12	38	...	2	...	1	18	7.2		
25 years and over.....	3,352	121	148	714	513	801	310	411	172	19	4	35	12	14	4	12	10	52	6.2	
25 to 29 years.....	670	4	15	93	117	143	102	99	66	7	3	8	1	3	2	1	2	4	6.7	
30 to 34 years.....	617	4	14	103	105	144	83	95	40	6	...	8	1	4	1	6	...	3	6.6	
35 to 39 years.....	517	3	9	102	74	149	45	86	26	...	...	8	5	4	...	1	4	1	6.5
40 to 44 years.....	382	9	12	88	47	111	29	46	24	1	1	3	3	...	...	2	1	5	6.3
45 to 49 years.....	335	6	21	93	49	89	25	38	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	5.9
50 to 54 years.....	214	13	12	54	40	48	12	18	4	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	4	5.7
55 to 59 years.....	194	22	12	56	25	40	9	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	13	5.0
60 to 64 years.....	134	18	16	40	13	29	3	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	4.5
65 to 69 years.....	119	18	11	28	22	20	1	4	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	7	4.9	
70 to 74 years.....	80	8	10	29	12	14	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
75 years and over.....	90	16	16	28	9	14	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...

Table 13.—MARITAL STATUS, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1940 TO 1960

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100]

Marital status and race	1960				1950				1940			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
ALL RACES												
Total, 14 years old and over.....	5,274	5,410	100.0	100.0	5,428	5,168	100.0	100.0	3,722	3,559	100.0	100.0
Single.....	2,318	1,779	44.0	32.9	2,373	1,608	43.7	31.1	1,565	1,045	42.0	29.4
Married.....	2,772	3,041	52.6	56.2	2,872	2,951	52.9	57.1	1,974	1,972	53.0	55.4
Separated.....	105	305	2.0	5.6	(¹)	(¹)	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...
Widowed.....	129	494	2.4	9.1	183	609	3.4	11.8	183	542	4.9	15.2
Divorced.....	55	96	1.0	1.8								
POLYNESIAN												
Total, 14 years old and over.....	4,961	5,225	100.0	100.0	4,969	4,898	100.0	100.0	3,228	3,219	100.0	100.0
Single.....	2,197	1,710	44.3	32.7	2,179	1,519	43.9	31.0	1,332	921	41.3	28.6
Married.....	2,592	2,935	52.2	56.2	2,621	2,797	52.7	57.1	1,726	1,777	53.5	55.2
Separated.....	103	303	2.1	5.8	(¹)	(¹)	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...
Widowed.....	124	487	2.5	9.3	169	582	3.4	11.9	170	521	5.3	16.2
Divorced.....	48	93	1.0	1.8								
PART POLYNESIAN												
Total, 14 years old and over.....	155	127	100.0	100.0	254	187	100.0	100.0	304	268	100.0	100.0
Single.....	67	60	43.2	47.2	102	75	40.2	40.1	149	116	49.0	43.3
Married.....	84	58	54.2	45.7	145	89	57.1	47.6	143	131	47.7	48.9
Separated.....	...	...	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...
Widowed.....	3	6	1.9	4.7	7	23	2.8	12.3	10	21	3.3	7.8
Divorced.....	1	3	0.6	2.4								
WHITE												
Total, 14 years old and over.....	138	51	100.0	...	193	83	100.0	...	176	72	100.0	...
Single.....	42	8	30.4	...	87	14	45.1	...	80	8	45.5	...
Married.....	85	42	63.8	...	101	65	52.3	...	94	64	53.4	...
Separated.....	2	1	1.4	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...
Widowed.....	2	1	1.4	...	5	4	2.6	...	2	...	1.1	...
Divorced.....	6	...	4.3	...								
OTHER RACES												
Total, 14 years old and over.....	20	7	...	...	12	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
Single.....	12	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Married.....	8	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Separated.....	...	1	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...	(¹)	(¹)	...	...
Widowed.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Divorced.....	...	...	...	...				

¹ Not available.

Table 14.—MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF SPOUSE, BY AGE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

Age and sex	Male								Female							
	Total	Single	Married				Wid-owed	Di-ivorced	Total	Single	Married				Wid-owed	Di-ivorced
			Total married	Spouse present	Spouse absent	Separated					Other	Total married	Spouse present	Spouse absent			Separated	Other
Total, 14 years old and over.....	5,274	2,318	2,772	2,489	105	178	129	55	5,410	1,779	3,041	2,489	305	247	494	96
14 years.....	299	295	4	2	...	2	...	...	280	280	...	...	...	...	...	3
15 to 19 years.....	1,178	1,148	27	16	4	7	1	2	1,004	908	89	52	16	21	4	17
20 to 24 years.....	670	501	167	132	7	28	1	1	774	381	393	271	55	41	9	17
25 to 29 years.....	484	180	295	261	13	21	2	7	670	108	562	441	50	50	12	9
30 to 34 years.....	490	71	405	375	10	20	3	11	617	38	579	456	38	46	18	21
35 to 39 years.....	513	50	450	413	11	26	7	6	517	22	495	393	40	35	11	16
40 to 44 years.....	432	27	389	355	12	22	10	6	382	15	367	294	22	16	30	5
45 to 49 years.....	353	14	324	294	19	11	11	4	335	6	329	241	21	14	43	10
50 to 54 years.....	260	4	238	215	8	15	12	6	214	2	156	138	12	6	50	3
55 to 59 years.....	231	8	201	179	8	14	17	5	194	2	122	95	18	9	67	2
60 to 64 years.....	113	4	95	87	5	3	13	1	134	5	62	49	8	5	65	2
65 to 69 years.....	107	4	83	74	5	4	18	2	119	3	55	41	12	2	60	3
70 to 74 years.....	67	2	48	46	1	1	16	1	80	3	22	12	9	1	55	...
75 to 79 years.....	46	2	30	27	1	2	12	2	41	...	8	4	3	1	32	1
80 to 84 years.....	14	...	13	11	1	1	1	...	24	...	2	1	1	...	22	...
85 years and over.....	17	8	3	2	...	1	5	1	25	8	1	1	...	...	16	...

Table 15.—MARRIED COUPLES, FAMILIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS, BY RACE OF HEAD,
FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960 AND 1950

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100]

Type of unit	1960					1950				
	All races	Polynesian	Part Polynesian	White	Other races	All races	Polynesian	Part Polynesian	White	Other races
Married couples.....	2,489	2,349	76	61	3	2,556	2,341	134	76	5
With own household.....	2,151	2,022	68	58	3	2,072	1,885	108	74	5
Percent with own household.....	86.4	86.1	...	...	...	81.1	80.5	80.6	...	...
Without own household.....	338	327	8	3	...	484	456	26	2	...
Living with relatives.....	335	325	8	2	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Living with nonrelatives.....	3	2	...	1	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Families.....	2,577	2,436	77	61	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Husband-wife families.....	2,154	2,024	68	59	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
With own household.....	2,151	2,022	68	58	3	2,072	1,885	108	74	5
Without own household.....	3	2	...	1	...	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Unrelated individuals.....	296	191	9	79	17	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Not available.

Table 16.—HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP, BY RACE, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960 AND 1950

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1 or where base is less than 100; population per household not shown where less than 100 persons in households]

Household relationship	1960					1950				
	All races	Polynesian	Part Polynesian	White	Other races	All races	Polynesian	Part Polynesian	White	Other races
Total population.....	20,051	19,214	561	249	27	18,937	17,597	970	358	12
In households.....	19,866	19,073	561	218	14	18,033	16,841	923	260	9
Head of household.....	2,608	2,435	81	88	4	2,687	2,451	137	91	8
Head of primary family.....	2,563	2,423	77	60	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Primary individual.....	45	12	4	28	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wife of head.....	2,151	2,098	48	39	6	2,072	1,948	60	64	...
Child under 18 of head ²	8,339	7,972	306	61	...	8,265	7,708	472	84	1
Other relative of head.....	6,639	6,509	121	8	1	4,292	4,060	227	5	...
Nonrelative of head.....	129	99	5	22	3	717	674	27	1.6	...
In group quarters.....	185	141	...	31	13	904	756	47	98	3
Inmate of institution.....	29	29	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	...
Other.....	156	112	...	31	13	852	704	47	98	3
Population per household.....	7.62	7.83	6.93	2.48	...	6.71	6.87	6.74	2.86	...
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Total population.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
In households.....	99.1	99.3	100.0	87.6	...	95.2	95.7	95.2	72.6	...
Head of household.....	13.0	12.7	14.4	35.3	...	14.2	13.9	14.1	25.4	...
Wife of head.....	10.7	10.7	8.6	15.7	...	10.9	11.1	6.2	17.9	...
Child under 18 of head ²	41.6	41.5	34.5	24.5	...	43.6	43.8	48.7	23.5	...
Other relative of head.....	33.1	33.9	21.6	3.2	...	22.7	23.1	23.4	1.4	...
Nonrelative of head.....	0.6	0.5	0.9	8.8	...	3.8	3.8	2.8	4.5	...
In group quarters.....	0.9	0.7	...	12.4	...	4.8	4.3	4.8	27.4	...

¹ Not available.² In 1950, all children.

Table 17.—CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN EVER MARRIED, BY AGE AND RACE OF WOMAN, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

[Rate not shown where base is less than 100]

Race and age of woman	Women ever married														Children ever born		
	Total	Reporting on children ever born	By number of children ever born											Not reporting on children	Number	Per 1,000 women reporting	Per 1,000 mothers
			None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more				
ALL RACES																	
Total, 15 years and over..	3,631	3,354	243	391	370	394	386	309	283	254	209	172	343	277	15,871	4,732	5,102
15 to 19 years.....	96	83	29	36	11	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	13	89	...
20 to 24 years.....	393	362	47	118	91	58	32	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	31	708	...
25 to 29 years.....	562	528	38	66	93	102	85	63	43	22	10	2	4	4	34	1,767	3,347
30 to 34 years.....	579	544	20	42	45	67	83	73	49	41	19	22	4	29	2,602	4,783	4,966
35 to 39 years.....	495	466	31	33	39	49	51	43	35	44	49	32	60	29	2,535	5,440	5,828
40 to 44 years.....	367	351	22	16	26	29	33	27	36	31	33	26	72	16	2,145	6,111	6,520
45 to 54 years.....	541	496	29	29	26	35	50	37	38	50	40	51	111	45	3,149	6,349	6,743
55 to 64 years.....	321	290	11	23	22	28	23	35	30	30	25	29	34	31	1,643	5,666	5,889
65 years and over.....	277	234	16	28	17	24	27	13	23	26	10	12	38	43	1,233	5,269	5,656
POLYNESIAN																	
Total, 15 years and over..	3,515	3,247	227	373	352	380	374	307	276	249	207	166	336	268	15,493	4,771	5,130
15 to 19 years.....	92	79	29	34	9	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	13	83	...	...
20 to 24 years.....	383	355	41	118	91	58	31	7	3	2	1	2	2	28	704	1,983	2,242
25 to 29 years.....	547	513	37	61	90	100	82	63	42	22	10	2	4	34	1,732	3,376	3,639
30 to 34 years.....	559	525	17	39	43	64	81	83	71	48	41	16	22	34	2,532	4,823	4,984
35 to 39 years.....	475	448	29	28	34	48	49	43	35	42	48	32	60	27	2,487	5,551	5,936
40 to 44 years.....	351	336	21	15	25	26	32	26	36	30	32	24	69	15	2,058	6,125	6,533
45 to 54 years.....	526	481	26	28	23	32	50	36	37	49	40	50	110	45	3,095	6,435	6,802
55 to 64 years.....	315	285	11	23	20	28	22	35	29	30	25	29	33	30	1,618	5,677	5,905
65 years and over.....	267	225	16	27	17	22	25	13	21	26	10	12	36	42	1,184	5,262	5,665
PART POLYNESIAN																	
Total, 15 years and over..	67	62	7	8	8	9	7	2	4	5	1	5	6	5	267	...	...
15 to 19 years.....	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
20 to 24 years.....	6	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
25 to 29 years.....	8	8	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
30 to 34 years.....	11	10	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...
35 to 39 years.....	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...
40 to 44 years.....	12	11	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	72	...	...
45 to 54 years.....	13	13	1	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	54	...	...
55 to 64 years.....	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...
65 years and over.....	7	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
WHITE																	
Total, 15 years and over..	43	39	9	10	9	5	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	73	...	...
15 to 19 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 24 years.....	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
25 to 29 years.....	7	7	...	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
30 to 34 years.....	7	7	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
35 to 39 years.....	15	13	2	4	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	27	...	...
40 to 44 years.....	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
45 to 54 years.....	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 64 years.....	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
65 years and over.....	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
OTHER RACES																	
Total, 15 years and over..	6	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	38	...	...
15 to 19 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 24 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 29 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 to 34 years.....	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
35 to 39 years.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
40 to 44 years.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
45 to 54 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55 to 64 years.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
65 years and over.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...

Table 20.—WEEKS WORKED IN 1959 AND WORK IN 1949, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960 AND 1950

[Percent not shown where less than 0.1]

Census year and work status	Number	Percent	Census year and work status	Number	Percent
1960			1950		
Total, 14 years old and over.....	10,684	100.0	Total, 14 years old and over.....	10,596	100.0
Worked in 1959.....	5,917	55.4	Worked in 1949.....	5,902	55.7
50 to 52 weeks.....	4,119	38.2	Did not work in 1949 ¹	4,694	44.3
48 to 49 weeks.....	65	0.6			
40 to 47 weeks.....	326	3.1			
27 to 39 weeks.....	451	4.2			
14 to 26 weeks.....	224	2.1			
13 weeks or less.....	59	0.6			
Weeks worked not reported.....	673	6.3			
Did not work in 1959.....	4,767	44.6			

¹ Includes persons for whom work in 1949 was not reported.

Table 21.—PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, BY CLASS OF WORKER, RACE, AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

Class of worker	All races		Polynesian		Part Polynesian		White		Other races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employed in agriculture.....	1,708	1,132	1,676	1,120	27	12	4	...	1	...
Private wage and salary workers.....	29	18	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government workers.....	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self-employed workers.....	965	99	954	99	8	...	2	...	1	...
Unpaid family workers.....	696	1,015	675	1,003	19	12	2	...	...	...
Employed in nonagricultural industries.....	1,842	1,151	1,618	1,087	84	37	122	25	18	2
Private wage and salary workers.....	671	756	548	729	36	16	69	9	18	2
Government workers.....	1,069	280	982	254	41	11	46	15	...	...
Self-employed workers.....	79	56	68	51	6	4	5	1	...	...
Unpaid family workers.....	23	59	20	53	1	6	2	...	...	...

Table 22.—OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

Occupation group	All races		Polynesian		Part Polynesian		White		Other races	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed.....	3,550	2,283	3,294	2,207	111	49	126	25	19	2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	390	256	332	226	8	7	50	22	...	1
Clergymen.....	79	3	75	3	1	...	3	...	...	...
Medical and other health workers.....	25	124	18	117	2	2	5	5	...	...
Nurses, professional.....	...	94	...	88	...	...	...	4	...	...
Nurses, student professional.....	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physicians and surgeons.....	12	1	7	1	1	...	4	...	...	...
Other medical and health workers.....	13	3	11	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
Religious workers.....	25	8	15	5	...	...	10	3	...	...
Teachers, except college.....	201	116	185	98	1	4	15	14	...	...
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	60	5	39	3	4	1	17	...	...	1
Farmers and farm managers.....	965	99	954	99	8	...	2	...	1	...
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm..	209	56	157	46	19	10	32	...	1	...
Officials and inspectors, public administration..	103	3	93	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
Other specified managers, officials, & proprietors..	19	2	6	1	2	1	11	...	...	...
Managers, officials and proprietors (n.e.c.).....	87	51	58	42	12	9	16	...	1	...
Retail stores.....	49	36	42	29	4	7	3	...	...	...
All other industries.....	38	15	16	13	8	2	13	...	1	...
Clerical and kindred workers.....	179	62	146	52	15	7	4	2	14	1
Sales workers.....	10	22	10	18	...	4	...	...	...	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	367	1	324	1	26	...	15	...	2	...
Carpenters.....	123	...	117	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.....	58	...	53	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Mechanics and repairmen.....	58	...	49	...	5	...	4	...	2	...
Other craftsmen and kindred workers.....	128	1	105	1	13	...	8	...	2	...
Operatives and kindred workers.....	336	599	307	594	8	4	20	1	1	...
Drivers and deliverymen.....	127	1	122	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
Packers and wrappers.....	32	68	32	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weavers, textile.....	12	388	12	383	...	4	...	1	...	...
Other specified operatives.....	93	16	71	16	2	...	19	...	1	...
Operatives and kindred workers (n.e.c.).....	72	126	70	126	2	...	...	...	...	...
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	37	119	35	119	2	...	...	...	...	...
Other industries.....	35	7	35	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private household workers.....	6	59	5	58	1	1	...	...	...	...
Service workers, except private household.....	147	26	146	24	1	2	...	...	...	...
Protective service workers.....	110	1	110	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other service workers.....	37	25	36	23	1	2	...	...	...	...
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	743	1,033	722	1,021	19	12	2	...	...	...
Unpaid family workers.....	696	1,015	675	1,003	19	12	2	...	...	...
Except unpaid family workers.....	47	18	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	163	24	159	24	3	...	1	...	...	...
Occupation not reported.....	35	46	32	44	3	2	...	...	...	...

Table 25.—INCOME IN 1959 OF PERSONS, BY RACE AND SEX, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA: 1960

(Percent not shown where less than 0.1; percent and median not shown where base is less than 100)

Total money income	All races			Polynesian			Part Polynesian			White			Other races		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total, 14 years old and over....	10,684	5,274	5,410	10,186	4,961	5,225	282	155	127	189	138	51	27	20	7
Without income.....	4,940	1,773	3,167	4,802	1,716	3,086	111	45	66	23	11	12	4	1	3
With income.....	4,750	2,964	1,786	4,430	2,728	1,702	140	93	47	159	124	35	21	19	2
Income not reported.....	994	537	457	954	517	437	31	17	14	7	3	4	2	...	2
Total with income.....	4,750	2,964	1,786	4,430	2,728	1,702	140	93	47	159	124	35	21	19	2
\$1 to \$99 or less.....	661	272	389	656	269	387	2	2	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
\$100 to \$299.....	1,262	773	489	1,238	763	475	22	10	12	2	...	2	...	...	...
\$300 to \$499.....	709	416	293	687	407	280	13	6	7	8	2	6	1	1	...
\$500 to \$699.....	631	412	219	611	401	210	14	6	8	6	5	1	...	...	...
\$700 to \$999.....	646	455	191	608	427	181	20	12	8	4	3	14	13	1	1
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	401	278	123	385	251	114	18	15	3	16	11	5	2	1	1
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	172	126	46	151	108	43	16	13	3	5	5	...	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	60	55	5	42	40	2	11	10	1	7	5	2	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	35	30	5	25	22	3	7	6	1	3	2	1	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	18	15	3	7	6	1	5	4	1	6	5	1	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	28	20	8	15	13	2	1	...	1	12	7	5	...	...	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	24	17	7	9	7	2	3	2	1	11	7	4	1	1	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	16	12	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	11	9	2	...	...	...
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	60	56	4	9	8	1	2	2	...	46	43	3	3	3	...
\$10,000 and over.....	27	27	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	19	19	...	...	...	...
Median income.....dollars..	428	510	310	393	463	295	985	...	...	4,682	6,000	...	...	...	...
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION															
Total with income.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
\$1 to \$99 or less.....	13.9	9.2	21.8	14.8	9.9	22.7	1.4	...	...	1.9	0.8	...	...	...	...
\$100 to \$299.....	26.6	26.1	27.4	27.9	28.0	27.9	15.7	...	...	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
\$300 to \$499.....	14.9	14.0	16.4	15.5	14.9	16.5	9.3	...	...	5.0	1.6	...	...	...	...
\$500 to \$699.....	13.3	13.9	12.3	13.8	14.7	12.3	10.0	...	...	3.8	4.0	...	...	...	...
\$700 to \$999.....	13.6	15.4	10.7	13.7	15.7	10.6	14.3	...	...	2.5	2.4	...	...	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	8.4	9.4	6.9	8.2	9.2	6.7	12.9	...	...	10.1	8.9	...	...	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	3.6	4.3	2.6	3.4	4.0	2.5	11.4	...	...	3.1	4.0	...	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	7.9	...	...	4.4	4.0	...	...	...	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	5.0	...	...	1.9	1.6	...	...	...	...
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	3.6	...	...	3.8	4.0	...	...	...	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	...	...	7.5	5.6	...	...	...	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.1	...	...	6.9	5.6	...	...	...	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	...	...	6.9	7.3	...	...	...	...
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.4	...	...	28.9	34.7	...	...	...	...
\$10,000 and over.....	0.6	0.9	...	0.1	0.1	...	2.9	...	...	11.9	15.3	...	...	...	...

Table 26.—AGE BY RACE AND SEX, 1960, AND AGE BY SEX, 1950, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS

(Median not shown where base is less than 100)

District and age	1960										1950			
	All races			Polynesian		Part Polynesian		White		Other races		Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
MANUA DISTRICT														
All ages.....	2,695	1,347	1,348	1,325	1,339	19	9	2	...	1	...	2,819	1,444	1,375
Under 1 year.....	89	40	49	40	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	54	55
1 to 4 years.....	382	188	194	187	194	1	...	...	...	...	...	388	206	182
5 to 9 years.....	488	260	228	228	227	3	1	...	...	...	...	424	235	189
10 to 14 years.....	403	217	186	213	186	4	...	...	...	...	...	400	206	194
15 to 19 years.....	253	141	112	136	108	5	4	...	...	...	...	294	152	142
20 to 24 years.....	147	65	82	62	80	1	2	2	...	...	...	202	103	99
25 to 29 years.....	146	54	92	53	91	1	1	...	...	...	...	197	101	96
30 to 34 years.....	140	60	80	59	80	1	...	...	...	...	...	146	67	79
35 to 39 years.....	144	71	73	70	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	167	94	73
40 to 44 years.....	113	56	57	55	57	1	...	...	...	...	...	90	39	51
45 to 49 years.....	99	52	47	52	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	46	45
50 to 54 years.....	71	44	27	44	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	34	53
55 to 59 years.....	68	36	32	34	32	1	...	...	...	1	...	51	25	26
60 to 64 years.....	54	25	29	25	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	20	39
65 to 69 years.....	30	14	16	14	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	27	18
70 to 74 years.....	29	10	19	10	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	35	16	19
75 to 79 years.....	20	9	11	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 to 84 years.....	13	2	11	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	19	15
85 years and over.....	6	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 18 years.....	1,550	814	736	803	731	11	5	...	...	...	...	1,501	...	...
21 years and over.....	1,048	487	561	478	558	6	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	52
65 years and over.....	98	38	60	38	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	114	62	52
Median age.....	14.8	14.3	15.8	14.2	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	15.7	17.4

Table 26.—AGE BY RACE AND SEX, 1960, AND AGE BY SEX, 1950, FOR AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS—Con.

(Median not shown where base is less than 100)

District and age	1960											1950		
	All races			Polynesian		Part Polynesian		White		Other races		Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
TUTUILA ISLAND, EASTERN DISTRICT														
All ages.....	11,137	5,661	5,476	5,320	5,245	180	158	142	66	19	7	10,624	5,543	5,081
Under 1 year.....	498	259	239	250	229	6	9	3	1	...	...	424	227	197
1 to 4 years.....	1,554	830	724	802	697	22	18	6	9	...	...	1,546	801	745
5 to 9 years.....	1,722	894	828	846	797	34	23	14	8	...	...	1,576	862	714
10 to 14 years.....	1,626	848	778	806	737	34	34	8	7	...	...	1,263	664	599
15 to 19 years.....	1,246	667	579	643	559	20	20	4	...	...	...	1,268	672	596
20 to 24 years.....	843	389	454	377	438	5	11	6	5	1	...	982	460	522
25 to 29 years.....	679	288	391	268	380	2	5	12	6	6	2	881	458	423
30 to 34 years.....	648	285	363	255	346	9	8	17	7	4	2	663	353	310
35 to 39 years.....	575	259	276	259	257	13	4	25	14	2	1	579	299	280
40 to 44 years.....	459	249	210	225	196	6	9	16	4	2	1	359	192	167
45 to 49 years.....	389	204	185	175	182	17	3	11	...	1	...	333	172	161
50 to 54 years.....	258	132	126	121	119	6	5	4	2	1	...	266	135	131
55 to 59 years.....	238	125	113	113	109	4	2	7	1	1	1	135	71	64
60 to 64 years.....	119	54	65	51	63	1	1	2	1	...	...	134	64	70
65 to 69 years.....	132	63	69	59	63	...	4	4	1	...	...	88	54	34
70 to 74 years.....	74	37	37	35	35	1	2	1	...	...	...	64	34	30
75 to 79 years.....	32	20	12	19	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 to 84 years.....	20	9	11	8	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	63	25	38
85 years and over.....	25	9	16	8	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Under 18 years.....	6,247	3,297	2,950	3,155	2,828	109	97	33	25	...	...	5,555	...	...
21 years and over.....	4,298	2,075	2,223	1,886	2,122	63	53	107	41	19	7	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	283	138	145	129	136	1	6	7	1	1	2	215	113	102
Median age.....	15.7	15.0	16.5	14.7	16.5	14.1	14.3	35.2	...	...	...	17.0	16.6	17.4
TUTUILA ISLAND, WESTERN DISTRICT														
All ages.....	6,113	3,102	3,011	2,970	2,910	107	88	25	13	...	...	5,330	2,754	2,576
Under 1 year.....	280	142	138	137	132	5	6	...	...	...	...	225	120	105
1 to 4 years.....	894	449	435	425	421	23	13	1	1	...	...	818	416	402
5 to 9 years.....	1,011	522	489	507	473	15	15	...	1	...	...	847	433	414
10 to 14 years.....	950	508	442	488	419	19	22	1	1	...	...	656	353	303
15 to 19 years.....	678	368	310	351	300	17	10	...	...	...	...	585	308	277
20 to 24 years.....	448	214	234	202	230	4	3	8	1	...	...	437	207	230
25 to 29 years.....	325	141	184	134	179	4	4	3	1	...	...	441	210	231
30 to 34 years.....	313	143	170	135	165	3	4	5	1	...	...	316	184	132
35 to 39 years.....	304	138	166	134	162	2	1	2	3	...	...	245	132	113
40 to 44 years.....	238	124	114	117	111	7	3	...	...	...	...	196	92	104
45 to 49 years.....	195	96	99	92	96	4	2	...	1	...	...	174	101	73
50 to 54 years.....	141	81	86	78	89	...	3	...	...	...	...	134	74	60
55 to 59 years.....	118	69	49	66	47	3	1	...	1	...	...	79	35	44
60 to 64 years.....	74	34	40	32	39	1	1	...	1	...	...	58	26	32
65 to 69 years.....	61	30	31	30	28	...	1	...	2	...	...	49	28	21
70 to 74 years.....	44	20	24	19	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	32	15	17
75 to 79 years.....	33	15	18	15	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 to 84 years.....	5	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20	18
85 years and over.....	11	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 18 years.....	3,566	1,854	1,712	1,777	1,649	75	60	2	3	...	...	2,889	...	...
21 years and over.....	2,199	1,060	1,139	1,010	1,109	28	20	22	10	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	154	73	81	72	77	...	2	1	2	...	...	119	63	56
Median age.....	14.6	14.3	15.0	14.3	15.2	12.8	...	...	...	...	...	16.0	15.9	16.2
SWAINS ISLAND DISTRICT														
All ages.....	106	54	52	53	52	...	...	1	...	...	...	164	77	87
Under 1 year.....	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
1 to 4 years.....	18	7	11	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	13	10
5 to 9 years.....	23	13	10	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	16
10 to 14 years.....	14	8	6	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	13	18
15 to 19 years.....	5	2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	9
20 to 24 years.....	6	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	5
25 to 29 years.....	4	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	2
30 to 34 years.....	6	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2
35 to 39 years.....	7	5	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	6
40 to 44 years.....	4	3	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	2
45 to 49 years.....	5	1	4	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	3
50 to 54 years.....	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4
55 to 59 years.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	3
60 to 64 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
65 to 69 years.....	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
70 to 74 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
75 to 79 years.....	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80 to 84 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
85 years and over.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 18 years.....	62	34	28	34	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...
21 years and over.....	39	19	20	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	5	2	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
Median age.....	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.2	...	...

Table 27.—SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS: 1960

[Rate and median not shown where base is less than 100; characteristic not shown where fewer than five persons in the area]

Subject	Manua	Tutuila, Eastern	Tutuila, Western	Svaains Island	Subject	Manua	Tutuila, Eastern	Tutuila, Western	Svaains Island
NATIVITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH					MARITAL STATUS				
Total population.....	2,695	11,137	6,113	106	Total.....	1,429	6,004	3,203	48
Native, total.....	2,601	9,917	5,346	100	Male, 14 years old and over.....	690	2,971	1,591	22
Born in American Samoa.....	2,599	9,730	5,303	100	Single.....	263	1,331	719	5
Born in other outlying area of the U.S.....	...	11	...	...	Married.....	399	1,549	810	14
Born in the United States.....	2	176	43	...	Percent married.....	57.8	52.1	50.9	...
Foreign born.....	94	1,220	767	6	Separated.....	32	40	33	...
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT					Widowed.....	19	57	51	2
Total enrolled, 5 to 34 years old.....	706	3,498	2,214	33	Divorced.....	9	34	11	1
Level of school:					Female, 14 years old and over.....	799	3,033	1,612	26
Elementary: 1 to 6 years.....	513	2,324	1,438	30	Single.....	208	1,023	543	5
7 and 8 years.....	147	873	617	...	Married.....	433	1,700	889	19
High school: 1 year.....	27	145	104	...	Percent married.....	58.6	56.1	55.1	...
2 to 4 years.....	8	133	39	...	Separated.....	64	173	67	1
College.....	1	5	2	...	Widowed.....	90	246	156	2
Not reported.....	10	18	14	3	Divorced.....	8	64	24	...
Number enrolled in school by age:					MARRIED COUPLES AND FAMILIES				
5 and 6 years old.....	10	94	66	2	Married couples.....	397	1,397	721	14
7 to 13 years old.....	433	2,161	1,238	27	With own household.....	330	1,200	607	14
14 and 15 years old.....	129	501	353	3	Families.....	405	1,422	733	17
16 and 17 years old.....	88	402	297	...	Husband-wife families.....	331	1,202	607	14
18 and 19 years old.....	26	193	154	...	Unrelated individuals.....	10	212	73	1
20 and 21 years old.....	6	73	79	...	HOUSEHOLDS				
22 to 24 years old.....	4	43	42	...	Total population.....	2,695	11,137	6,113	106
25 to 34 years old.....	10	31	25	1	In households.....	2,695	10,998	6,067	106
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					Head of household.....	406	1,445	740	17
Male, 25 years old and over.....	436	1,774	899	18	Head of primary family.....	401	1,413	732	17
No school years completed.....	13	43	13	1	Primary individual.....	5	32	8	...
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	90	292	107	6	Wife of head.....	330	1,200	607	14
5 years.....	58	176	77	3	Child under 18 of head.....	1,198	4,574	2,517	50
6 years.....	85	230	163	2	Other relative of head.....	742	3,690	2,183	24
7 years.....	50	203	143	1	Nonrelative of head.....	19	89	20	1
8 years.....	86	337	210	...	In group quarters.....	...	139	46	...
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	29	219	114	1	Inmate of institution.....	...	29	...	...
4 years.....	12	106	27	1	Other.....	...	110	46	...
College: 1 to 3 years.....	7	80	29	...	Population per household.....	6.64	7.61	8.20	6.24
4 years or more.....	1	51	10	1	CHILDREN EVER BORN				
School years not reported.....	5	37	6	2	Women ever married, 15 to 24 years old.....	54	279	153	3
Median school years completed.....	6.6	7.6	7.6	...	Reporting on children ever born.....	50	254	141	...
Female, 25 years old and over.....	497	1,874	963	18	Children per 1,000 women ever married reporting.....	...	1,736	1,908	...
No school years completed.....	23	68	30	...	Women ever married, 25 to 34 years old.....	157	653	324	7
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	155	530	171	6	Reporting on children ever born.....	150	611	304	7
5 years.....	71	303	136	3	Children per 1,000 women ever married reporting.....	4,360	3,887	4,316	...
6 years.....	135	400	263	3	Women ever married, 35 to 44 years old.....	128	460	271	3
7 years.....	41	142	127	...	Reporting on children ever born.....	125	428	261	3
8 years.....	39	199	171	2	Children per 1,000 women ever married reporting.....	6,248	5,297	6,180	...
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	21	125	47	2					
4 years.....	1	25	8	1					
College: 1 to 3 years.....	2	25	2	1					
4 years or more.....	...	17	5	...					
School years not reported.....	9	40	3	...					
Median school years completed.....	5.9	6.0	6.5	...					

Table 28.—ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS: 1960

[Median not shown where base is less than 100; characteristic not shown where fewer than five persons in the area]

Subject	Manua	Tutuila, Eastern	Tutuila, Western	Sveins Island	Subject	Manua	Tutuila, Eastern	Tutuila, Western	Sveins Island
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED—Con.				
Male, 14 years old and over.....	690	2,971	1,591	22	Female.....	436	1,096	731	20
Labor force.....	477	1,986	1,106	20	Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	17	168	70	1
Civilian labor force.....	477	1,986	1,101	20	Clergymen.....	2	2	1	...
Employed.....	469	1,961	1,100	20	Medical and other health workers.....	10	92	21	1
Unemployed.....	8	25	1	...	Nurses, professional.....	9	65	19	1
Not in labor force.....	213	985	485	2	Nurses, student professional.....	24	2	...	...
Inmate of institution.....	...	20	...	...	Physicians and surgeons.....	1	...	...	...
Enrolled in school.....	60	540	375	1	Other medical and health workers.....	3	...	...	...
Other:					Religious workers.....	2	4	2	...
Under 65 years.....	135	352	82	...	Teachers, except college.....	5	65	46	...
65 years and over.....	18	73	28	1	Other professional, tech., & kind. workers..	5	...	...	...
Female, 14 years old and over.....	739	3,033	1,612	26	Farmers and farm managers.....	18	44	37	...
Labor force.....	436	1,113	731	20	Managers, off'ls, & props., exc. farm.....	2	45	9	...
Civilian labor force.....	436	1,113	731	20	Officials & inspectors, public admin.....	2	2	...	...
Employed.....	436	1,096	731	20	Other specified managers, off'ls, & props..	2	42	7	...
Unemployed.....	...	17	...	...	Managers, officials, & props. (n.e.c.).....	2	28	6	...
Not in labor force.....	303	1,920	881	6	Retail stores.....	2	14	1	...
Inmate of institution.....	...	5	...	...	All other industries.....	...	14	1	...
Enrolled in school.....	55	459	336	1	Clerical and kindred workers.....	...	58	4	...
Other:					Sales workers.....	2	16	4	...
Under 65 years.....	203	1,323	475	4	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	1	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	45	133	70	1	Carpenters.....	...	...	...	...
AGE OF PERSONS IN LABOR FORCE					INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED				
Male, 14 years old and over.....	477	1,986	1,106	20	Male.....	469	1,961	1,100	20
14 to 17 years.....	82	139	58	1	Agriculture.....	384	668	656	...
18 to 24 years.....	65	355	226	2	Forestry and fisheries.....	10	10	2	16
25 to 34 years.....	84	511	264	3	Construction.....	10	116	41	...
35 to 44 years.....	110	495	254	8	Manufacturing.....	1	207	25	...
45 to 64 years.....	116	424	259	5	Durable goods.....	...	16	2	...
65 years and over.....	20	62	45	1	Nondurable goods.....	1	191	23	...
Female, 14 years old and over.....	436	1,113	731	20	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	1	166	16	...
14 to 17 years.....	65	79	50	1	Floor coverings, except hard surface.....	...	16	6	...
18 to 24 years.....	77	302	149	4	Other nondurable goods.....	...	9	1	...
25 to 34 years.....	108	373	208	6	Water transportation.....	1	82	3	...
35 to 44 years.....	92	205	180	2	Air transportation.....	...	29	12	...
45 to 64 years.....	79	143	133	5	Other transportation, commun., & public util.	...	40	14	...
65 years and over.....	15	11	11	2	Wholesale trade.....	...	9	...	...
Married women in labor force, husband present.	236	532	407	16	Food stores, except dairy products.....	...	4	1	...
OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED					INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED				
Male.....	469	1,961	1,100	20	General merchandise retailing.....	2	56	7	...
Professional, technical, and kindred workers..	43	223	121	3	Other and not specified retail trade.....	1	31	6	...
Clergymen.....	5	42	31	1	Private households.....	...	5	5	...
Medical and other health workers.....	1	18	6	...	Medical and other health services.....	1	56	11	...
Nurses, professional.....	...	...	...	...	Educational services.....	35	119	62	1
Nurses, student professional.....	...	...	...	...	Welfare and religious services.....	6	54	71	...
Physicians and surgeons.....	1	8	3	...	Public administration and postal service.....	23	386	183	1
Other medical and health workers.....	...	10	3	...	Other industries.....	2	23	...	1
Religious workers.....	...	12	13	...	Industry not reported.....	3	24	1	1
Teachers, except college.....	35	106	59	1	Female.....	436	1,096	731	20
Other professional, tech., & kind. workers..	2	45	12	1	Agriculture.....	390	316	426	...
Farmers and farm managers.....	229	378	358	...	Forestry and fisheries.....	...	2	...	17
Managers, off'ls, & props., exc. farm.....	13	148	46	2	Construction.....	...	412	206	...
Officials & inspectors, public admin.....	11	59	33	...	Manufacturing.....	9	412	206	...
Other specified managers, off'ls, & props..	1	17	1	...	Durable goods.....	...	3	1	...
Managers, officials, & props. (n.e.c.).....	1	72	12	2	Nondurable goods.....	9	409	205	...
Retail stores.....	1	38	10	...	Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	1	183	25	...
All other industries.....	...	34	2	2	Floor coverings, except hard surface.....	8	224	180	...
Clerical and kindred workers.....	6	139	34	...	Other nondurable goods.....	...	2	...	...
Sales workers.....	2	7	1	...	Water transportation.....	...	...	...	...
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	3	276	88	...	Air transportation.....	...	4	...	...
Carpenters.....	3	65	55	...	Other transportation, commun., & public util.	...	2	...	...
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters..	...	49	9	...	Wholesale trade.....	...	...	...	...
Mechanics and repairmen.....	...	50	8	...	Food stores, except dairy products.....	2	20	2	...
Other craftsmen and kindred workers.....	...	112	16	...	General merchandise retailing.....	1	25	3	...
Operatives and kindred workers.....	2	248	86	...	Other and not specified retail trade.....	1	20	5	...
Drivers and deliverymen.....	...	75	52	...	Private households.....	4	50	5	...
Packers and wrappers.....	...	28	4	...	Medical and other health services.....	12	106	22	1
Weavers, textile.....	...	8	4	...	Educational services.....	5	72	46	...
Other specified operatives.....	2	80	11	...	Welfare and religious services.....	2	7	6	...
Operatives and kindred workers (n.e.c.).....	...	57	15	...	Public administration and postal service.....	...	21	3	...
Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.....	...	33	4	...	Other industries.....	...	17	1	...
Other industries.....	...	24	11	...	Industry not reported.....	10	22	6	2
Private household workers.....	1	3	2	...					
Service workers, except private household....	6	108	33	...					
Protective service workers.....	6	72	32	...					
Other service workers.....	...	36	1	...					
Farm laborers and farm foremen.....	155	290	298	...					
Unpaid family workers.....	155	273	268	...					
Except unpaid family workers.....	...	17	30	...					
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	6	116	27	14					
Occupation not reported.....	3	25	6	1					

Table 28.—ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY DISTRICTS: 1960—Con.

[Median not shown where base is less than 100; characteristic not shown where fewer than five persons in the area]

Subject	Manua	Tutuila, Eastern	Tutuila, Western	Swains Island	Subject	Manua	Tutuila, Eastern	Tutuila, Western	Swains Island
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME OF PERSONS IN 1959				
Agriculture					Male, 14 years old and over.....				
Male, employed.....	384	668	656	...	Without income.....	232	932	606	3
Private wage and salary workers.....	...	7	22	...	With income.....	363	1,706	877	18
Government workers.....	...	10	8	...	Income not reported.....	95	333	108	1
Self-employed workers.....	229	378	358	...	Total with income.....	363	1,706	877	18
Unpaid family workers.....	155	273	268	...	\$1 to \$99 or loss.....	102	85	84	1
Female, employed.....	390	316	426	...	\$100 to \$299.....	168	239	353	13
Private wage and salary workers.....	...	9	9	...	\$300 to \$499.....	16	297	103	...
Government workers.....	...	...	...	...	\$500 to \$699.....	34	272	106	...
Self-employed workers.....	18	44	37	...	\$700 to \$999.....	19	323	113	...
Unpaid family workers.....	372	263	380	...	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	18	198	59	3
Nonagricultural Industries					\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	1	100	25	...
Male, employed.....	85	1,293	444	20	\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2	43	10	...
Private wage and salary workers.....	13	496	145	17	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1	22	7	...
Government workers.....	64	720	283	2	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	10	5	...
Self-employed workers.....	3	63	12	1	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1	16	3	...
Unpaid family workers.....	5	14	4	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1	14	2	...
Female, employed.....	46	780	305	20	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	...	49	6	1
Private wage and salary workers.....	8	499	231	18	\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	...	27	...	...
Government workers.....	19	198	61	2	\$10,000 and over.....	...	...	...	...
Self-employed workers.....	2	49	5	...	Median income.....dollars..	195	671	303	...
Unpaid family workers.....	17	34	8	...	Female, 14 years old and over.....				
WEEKS WORKED IN 1959					Without income.....				
Total, 14 years old and over.....	1,429	6,004	3,203	48	With income.....	388	1,659	1,113	7
Worked in 1959.....	958	3,028	1,891	40	Income not reported.....	249	1,110	410	17
50 to 52 weeks.....	824	2,178	1,096	21	Total with income.....	102	264	89	2
48 to 49 weeks.....	3	43	17	2	\$1 to \$99 or loss.....	249	1,110	410	17
40 to 47 weeks.....	2	166	146	12	\$100 to \$299.....	141	118	116	14
27 to 39 weeks.....	13	94	343	1	\$300 to \$499.....	67	266	154	2
14 to 26 weeks.....	3	80	140	1	\$500 to \$699.....	9	249	35	...
13 weeks or less.....	1	29	29	...	\$700 to \$999.....	16	173	30	...
Weeks worked not reported.....	112	438	120	3	\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6	138	46	1
Did not work in 1959.....	471	2,976	1,312	8	\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6	101	16	...
FAMILY INCOME IN 1959					\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	2	37	7	...
All families.....	405	1,422	733	17	\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	...	2	3	...
Number reporting.....	363	1,337	723	17	\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	...	4	1	...
Under \$500.....	265	289	354	13	\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	...	2	1	...
\$500 to \$699.....	29	122	71	...	\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1	6	1	...
\$700 to \$999.....	29	197	106	...	\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1	6	...	...
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	7	165	39	...	\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	...	8	...	...
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	4	96	22	1	\$10,000 and over.....	...	...	...	...
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	1	77	11	...	Income not reported.....	42	85	10	...
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	1	37	9	...	Median income:				
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	2	26	4	...	Families.....dollars	342	1,132	521	...
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	1	28	3	...	Unrelated individuals.....dollars	...	775	...	...
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	1	16	3	...	Families and unrelated individuals...dollars	343	1,094	543	...
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	1	29	5	1					
\$6,000 to \$9,999.....	...	25	1	...					
\$10,000 and over.....	...	85	10	...					
Income not reported.....	42	85	10	...					

Table 29.—AGE BY SEX, FOR PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE: 1960

[Characteristic not shown where fewer than five persons in the area]

Place	Male								Female							
	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	Under 5 years	5 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
Fagatogo village.....	122	193	126	72	61	45	16	13	113	200	129	108	60	38	24	24
Leone village.....	101	204	124	47	52	34	20	16	114	184	107	73	53	34	12	17
Nu'uuli village.....	120	192	99	63	46	40	16	17	108	137	108	81	51	25	20	14
Pago Pago village.....	111	176	150	67	75	31	23	18	101	172	110	80	66	33	24	14

Table 30.—GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION, FOR PLACES OF 1,000 OR MORE: 1960

[Characteristic not shown where fewer than five persons in the area]

Place	Population							Households		Males 14 years old and over			Females 14 years old and over		
	Total	By sex		By race				Number	Popula- tion	Single	Married	Widowed and divorced	Single	Married	Widowed and divorced
		Male	Female	Poly- nesian	Part Poly- nesian	White	Other races								
Fagatogo village.....	1,344	648	696	1,190	130	22	2	165	1,334	160	180	6	130	216	48
Leone village.....	1,192	598	594	1,094	87	11	...	139	1,178	161	152	13	123	166	32
Nu'uuli village.....	1,137	593	544	1,114	18	5	...	154	1,137	129	160	8	102	169	38
Pago Pago village.....	1,251	651	600	1,155	61	32	3	181	1,220	173	187	16	124	186	43