

POPULATION PROFILE OF AMERICAN SAMOA
(1980 census)

By
Vai Filiga
Economic Development and Planning Office
American Samoa Government
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799

And

Michael J. Levin
Population Division
U.S. Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

August, 1988

PREFACE

This monograph was written in response to the need to assess the usefulness of published and unpublished data from the 1980 Census of American Samoa. Data from early censuses and vital registration data would be used to see historical and contemporary trends. Although the Bureau of the Census produced an enormous amount of data after the 1980 census, particularly social and economic characteristics of the population of American Samoa, these data did not arrive in American Samoa until mid-1985, more than 5 years after the census, so part of the assessment was to determine whether the tradeoff—a lot of data produced in a not very timely manner – was worth the extra effort, or whether a more modest effort, but with more timeliness, would be better.

The Office of Territorial and International Affairs (OTIA), Department of the Interior, in conjunction with the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, sponsored a two-month workshop in Washington, D.C., during October to December, 1986. Two participants each from American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands attended a course in questionnaire design at the International Statistical Program Center (ISPC) at the Bureau, and a series of discussions about the Population and Housing data, coordinated by Michael Levin of the Census Bureau's Population Division. Toloumu Aumavae and I from American Samoa attended the workshop. As a result of the workshop, I decided to write this monograph on the 1980 Census of American Samoa. OTIA agreed to fund another two months in Washington to write the monograph, and Population Division, Census Bureau, funded a third month to complete work on a companion volume, *Samoans in the United States*.

Results from the 1980 Census appeared in five published volumes: General and Detailed Population Characteristics (PC80-1-A56 and PC80-1-B56), Detailed Social and Economic Characteristics (PC80-1-C/D56), and General and Detailed Housing Characteristics (HC80-1-A56 and HC80-1-B56). Data are also available on two Summary Type Files (STF1 and STF3); these data have been downloaded on to both microfiche and floppy disks to be used with an IBM-PC microcomputer for further display and analysis.

This monograph has the following form: we will look at the Population and Housing topics by topics, with a short text explaining how the data were collected, some definitions, and appropriate tables and text. Reference will be made to the published and unpublished tabulations from 1980, as well as published tabulations from previous censuses.

The analysis presented here was initially written during the two-month span of the 1980 Outlying Areas Census Workshop conducted at the Census Bureau in Washington. The final version was written September to November, 1987. I want to thank Toloumu Aumavae and Emily Lennon for data preparation, Emily Lennon for preparations of the graphics, OTIA for financial support, and the staff of the Population Division for technical assistance. I also want to thank Alphonso P. Galea'I, Director, John Faumuina Jr., Deputy Director and Chairman of the American Samoa Census Interagency Committee, Office of Economic and Development Planning, for their continued support of this project, and allowing me to be out of the office for sufficient time to finish the project. Finally, I especially want to thank my wife and family for their patience.

Vai Filiga
August, 1988

CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
1.	Geographic Distribution.....	1
2.	Age and Sex.....	7
3.	Marital Status.....	17
4.	Fertility.....	28
5.	Mortality.....	41
6.	Migration.....	44
7.	Ethnicity and Language.....	67
8.	Education.....	75
9.	Labor Force Participation.....	94
10.	Industry and Occupation.....	118
11.	Income and Poverty.....	133
12.	Households and Families.....	154
13.	Housing Characteristics.....	163
14.	Estimates and Projections.....	186
15.	Summary.....	192
	Bibliography.....	198

Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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

The population of American Samoa has increased by more than 500 percent since 1900 with an annual average growth rate of about 2.2 percent. The United States Naval Administration took several censuses of population between 1900 and 1912. American Samoa has been included in the United States decennial census program since 1920. Special censuses were held in 1956 and 1974 by the local government. Table 1.1 provides enumerated populations of American Samoa by district since 1900, intercensal, and annual percent change.

Table 1.1 Population by District, Change, and Annual Growth: 1900 to 1980

Census date	Total	District				Index 190=100	Percent Change	Annual Growth	
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains Isl.				
April. 1	1980	32297	17311	13227	1732	27	569	10.6	1.8
Sept. 26	1974	29190	16828	10520	1808	34	514	7.5	1.6
April. 1	1970	27159	15955	9018	2112	74	478	35.4	3
April. 1	1960	20051	11137	6113	2695	106	353	0.5	0.1
Sept. 25	1956	20154	11405	5902	2767	80	355	6.4	1
April. 1	1950	18937	10624	5330	2819	164	333	14.8	2.8
	1945	16493	9338	4610	2406	139	290	27.8	4.9
April. 1	1940	12908	6733	3431	2597	147	227	28.4	2.5
April. 1	1930	10055	5032	2777	2147	99	177	14.7	3.4
	1926	8763	4221	2395	2060	87	154	8.7	1.4
Jan. 1	1920	8058	3777	2408	1873	...	142	11.1	1.3
	1912	7251	3186	2268	1797	...	128	6.9	1.3
	1908	6780	3018	1907	1855	...	119	15.1	2.8
	1903	5888	2441	1752	1695	...	104	5.8	2.8
	1901	5563	2342	1618	1603	...	98	-2	-2
June. 1	1900	5679	2221	1702	1756	...	100	...	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Note: Swains Island become an American possession in 1923

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

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

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

Table 1.2 Population Distribution by District: 1900 - 1980

Census Year	District					Percent				
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains Isl.	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains Isl.
1980	32297	17311	13227	1732	27	100	53.6	41	5.4	0.1
1974	29190	16828	10520	1808	34	100	57.6	36	6.2	0.1
1970	27159	15955	9018	2112	74	100	58.7	33.2	7.8	0.3
1960	20051	11137	6113	2695	106	100	55.5	30.5	13.4	0.5
1956	20154	11405	5902	2767	80	100	56.6	29.3	13.7	0.4
1950	18937	10624	5330	2819	164	100	56.1	28.1	14.9	0.9
1940	12908	6733	3431	2597	147	100	52.2	26.6	20.1	1.1
1930	10055	5032	2777	2147	99	100	50	27.6	21.4	1
1926	8763	4221	2395	2060	87	100	48.2	27.3	23.5	1
1920	8058	3777	2408	1873	...	100	46.9	29.9	23.2	...
1912	7251	3186	2268	1797	...	100	43.9	31.3	24.8	...
1908	6780	3018	1907	1855	...	100	44.5	28.1	27.4	...
1903	5888	2441	1752	1695	...	100	41.5	29.8	28.8	...
1901	5563	2342	1618	1603	...	100	42.1	29.1	28.8	...
1900	5679	2221	1702	1756	...	100	39.1	30	30.9	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

Eastern district, traditionally the socio-political center of the territory includes the majority of the large populated villages. In 1980 this district constituted about 57 percent of the island of Tutuila and about 54 percent of the total population of American Samoa.

Western district, on the other hand, has been growing rapidly. It held 43 percent of the 1980 population of Tutuila, about 41 percent of the total population, and was eight times as large in 1980 as in 1900. Its annual growth rate was about 2 percent between 1920 and 1930, but increased to the 4 percent level per year between 1960 and 1980. This rapid influx of people to this district was due mainly to internal movement from East to West where most of the flat land is available for individual ownership in the Tafuna plain area. Also, the rapidly expanding buildup of the economic infrastructure motivate business-oriented persons to relocate. In 1980, major developments were underway in Tafuna, such as

expansion of the industrial park area, the construction of apartment-type housing, and build-up of major church centers.

Manu'a district grew only slightly between 1900 and 1950 and it decreased after that. Between 1960 and 1970, Manu'a decreased by 22 percent from 2,695 to 2,112 persons. There was another decline of 14 percent from 1970 to 1974. In the census of 1980, Manu'a constituted about 5 percent of the total population of the Territory. The decrease between 1974 and 1980 was not as severe as in earlier periods. Migration (not necessarily permanent out-migration) played a significant role in the dramatic population decline in Manu'a. Manu'ans went into military services, sought employment opportunities and attended higher education at the Community College, causing the population to decrease.

Swains island's population also decreased after 1960. The largest population recorded was in 1950 with 164 people but by 1980, only 27 inhabitants were recorded. Table 1.3 provides the changes in district population in numbers and annual growth.

Table 1.3 Population Inter-censal Change by District: 1930 to 1980

District	1974 -1980	1970 -1974	1960 -1970	1956 -1960	1950 -1956	1940 -1950	1930 -1940
Total.....	3107	2031	7108	-103	1217	6029	2853
Western.....	2707	1508	2905	211	572	1899	654
Eastern.....	483	873	4818	-268	781	3891	1701
Manu'a.....	-76	-270	-583	-72	-52	222	450
Swains Isl.....	-7	-40	-32	26	-84	17	48
ANNUAL GROWTH RATES							
Total.....	1.8	1.6	3	-0.1	1.1	3.8	2.5
Western.....	4.2	3.4	3.9	0.8	1.9	4.4	2.1
Eastern.....	0.5	1.2	3.6	-0.5	1.3	4.6	2.9
Manu'a.....	-0.8	-3.5	-2.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.8	1.9
Swains Isl.....	-4.2	-17.3	-3.6	6.2	-13.1	1.1	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

Again the Western district has been growing rapidly at about 4 percent annually since 1960, while Eastern district has been increasing less rapidly from 4 percent in the 1960's to 0.5 percent annually in the 1970's, and Manu'a district had negative growth of -0.8 percent per year between 1970 and 1980.

Table 1.4 on population distribution by county provides enumerated populations of districts and their counties since 1930. Percentage distribution by county gives comparisons of the population for districts over time.

Table 1.4 Population Distribution by County: 1930 - 1980

County	1980	1974	1970	1960	1950	1940	1930
Total	32297	29190	27159	20051	18937	12908	10055
Eastern...	17311	16828	15955	11137	10624	6733	5032
Percent...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Itua'u.....	20.5	18.6	18.1	16.9	16.9	15	14.9
Ma'oputasi.....	49.1	50.6	49.4	47.9	51.5	49.9	50.9
Sa'ole.....	7.9	7.6	8.1	9.9	7.9	10.1	9.4
Sua.....	14.2	14.1	14.6	13.5	12.5	13.1	12.4
Vaifanua.....	8.4	9.1	9.7	11.7	11.2	11.9	12.5
Western...	13227	10520	9018	6113	5330	3431	2777
Percent...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lealataua.....	27.1	32.5	34.9	39.1	41.3	47.4	45.2
Leasina.....	4.7	7	7.1	9.3	8.4	9.8	9.8
Tualatai.....	16.4	16	17.4	16.5	15.8	15.4	15.7
Tualauta.....	51.8	44.5	40.7	35	34.5	27.5	29.2
Manu'a....	1732	1808	2112	2695	2819	2597	1637
Percent...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Faleasao.....	15.2	14	13.6	12.8	13	13.1	17
Fitiuta.....	23.5	24.4	23.3	22.1	19.8	19	24.6
Ofu.....	19.9	20.7	19.5	22.4	20.4	19.2	28.5
Olosega.....	14.4	13.8	18	15.9	19.3	19.6	26.8
Ta'u.....	27	27.1	25.6	26.7	27.4	29	3.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

The fastest growing counties were Itua'u and Sua in Eastern district and Tualauta and Tualatai in Western district. Itua'u county's population grew by 5 times and Sua by 4 times during the period 1930 to 1980. On the other hand, the Tualauta and Tualatai markedly went up by 8 and 5 times, respectively, in the same period. The county of Ma'oputasi in Eastern district was the most populated of the 14 counties in 1980, constituting about 49 percent of Eastern district's population and about 26 percent of the total population in 1980. The villages around Pago Pago bay area became increasingly urbanized as it became the administrative, commercial and cultural center of American Samoa. The population of all the counties of Manu'a decreased between 1950 and 1980, the counties of Olosega, Ofu, and Tau declining significantly.

Villages are scattered along the shoreline of American Samoa and on the Tafuna plain. Most village settings can easily be identified by their location in valleys along the shorelines. Table 1.5 shows changes in village populations between 1970 and 1980.

Table 1.5 Villages with significant change in population 1970 and 1980

Village	Population		Annual Percent Change	
	1980	1970 Change		
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OVER A THOUSAND:				
Pago Pago	3075	2451	624	2.5
Nuu'uli	2585	1804	781	4.3
Fagatogo	1944	1592	352	2.2
Leone	1652	1657	-5	0
Aua	1379	917	462	5
Fafuna	1086	278	808	29.1
Pavai'ai	1031	638	393	6.2
FASTEST GROWING VILLAGE:				
Tafuna	1086	278	808	29.1
Malaeloa	631	192	439	22.9
Mapusagafou	758	314	444	14.1
Aasufou	169	89	80	9
Pavai'ai	1031	638	393	6.2
VILLAGES WITH SIGNIFICANT DECLINE:				
Sili	38	99	-61	-6.2
Alao	274	390	-116	-3
Asili	145	197	-52	-2.6
Mesepa	346	462	-116	-2.5
Olosega	211	281	-70	-2.5

Source: PC80-1-A56, table 5.

The villages in American Samoa with more than 1,000 persons in 1980 were Pago Pago, Nuu'uli, Leone, Aua, Tafuna, and Pava'ai (annual growth rates are also provided for comparison). The fastest growing villages were Tafuna with the highest annual growth rate of 29.1 percent, Maleloa with 22.9 percent, Mapusagafou with 14.1 percent, Aasufou with 9.0 percent and Pavai'ai with an annual growth rate of 6.2 percent. Villages with significant depopulation rates included Sili in the Manua district leading at a -6.2 percent, followed by Alao -3.0 percent, Asili -2.6 percent, Mesepa -2.5 percent, and another village from Manu'a, Olosega, with -2.5 percent.

Eastern district had the highest population density in 1980 with 787 persons per square mile while the Western's density was about half of that (Table 1.6). The table again shows the depopulation of the Manu'a islands, which had the second largest land area of 25 square miles but with only about 69 persons per square mile in 1980. Swains island has an area of 1 square mile, so it had 27 persons per square mile.

Table 1.6 Population Density by District: 1930 - 1980

Census Year	Persons Per Square Mile				
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
1980	419	787	472	69	27
1974	379	765	376	74	34
1970	353	725	322	84	74
1960	260	506	218	108	106
1956	262	518	211	111	80
1950	246	483	190	113	164
1940	168	306	122	104	147
1930	131	229	99	86	99

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

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

In summary, the overall growth of the population of American Samoa during this century has been extremely high considering the fact that land suitable for habitation comprises less than half of the total land area. The overall population density of 472 persons per square mile and an average annual growth rate of 2.2 percent could pose serious problems for future development efforts in the territory. The depopulation of Manu'a district and the faster growth of the Western District must be evaluated to foster balanced development efforts for the betterment and future prosperity of the people of American Samoa.

Chapter 2

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Data on age were derived from answers to question 5 on the American Samoa questionnaire. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) were read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birth) were used during field review to fill any blanks in question 5c. The age classification was based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represented the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980. Likewise, information on sex distribution of the population were derived from answers to question 3. At the time of field interview, any case in which sex was not reported was resolved by determining the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex was blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to the household and the age and marital status of the person.

The population of American Samoa has been young throughout the period from 1940 to 1980. The age group 0-14 years has remained close to 50 percent of total population since 1940 (Table 2.1). However, there has been a slight moderate decline in the distribution of the younger ages in recent censuses. In the census of 1974, this age group made up about 45 percent of the population compared to about 41 percent in the census of 1980. One of the factors behind this trend is the decline in fertility which will be discussed in a later chapter.

Table 2.1 Population by Broad Age Groups: 1940 - 1980

Census Year	Broad Age Groups						
	Total	Percent	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
1980	31,297	100	40.9	28.8	16	9.4	4.9
1974	29,103	100	45	25.8	15.6	9.5	4.1
1970	27,159	100	47.4	25.5	14.5	8.8	3.8
1960	20,051	100	49.6	23.8	14.7	7.9	3.9
1956	20,427	100	49.2	25.1	14.1	7.5	4.1
1950	18,937	100	46.3	28.1	14.7	7.2	3.7
1940	12,908	100	46.2	27.3	15.1	7.7	3.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications.

The age group 15-29 constituted about 30 percent of the population since 1940 except 1960 when it decreased to about the 24 percent level, probably because of the relocation of the Naval base around this period causing a significant portion of this age group to move. In 1970, this age group constituted about 26 percent and then 29 percent in 1980, an increase of 3 percentage points.

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

The proportion of those in the 30 to 44 year age group ranged from 14 to 16 percent in the period 1940 to 1980. The age group 45-59 increased slightly from 7 percent in 1940 to 9 percent in 1980. The proportion of those aged 60 years and over in these censuses has remained relatively constant at around 4 percent of the total population, except 1980 when it was around 5 percent.

The age distribution by district since census of 1960 provides the historical distribution of broad age group proportions (Table 2.2). The changes seen here show the population is growing older but at a

much slower pace. In addition, the decline in total fertility contributed to a decline in proportion of younger ages.

Table 2.2 Broad Age groups by District: 1960 -1980

Census Year	Broad Age Groups						
	Total	Percent	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Eastern:							
1980	17,311	100	40	29.4	16.3	9.6	4.7
1974	16,781	100	44.1	26.6	15.8	9.4	4.2
1970	15,955	100	16.6	26.4	14.8	8.5	3.7
1960	11,137	100	48.5	24.9	15.1	7.9	3.6
Western:							
1980	13,227	100	41.3	29.3	16.4	8.6	4.4
1974	10,482	100	45	26.4	15.9	9.2	3.6
1970	9,018	100	48.3	25.3	14.3	8.7	3.3
1960	6,113	100	51.1	23.7	14	7.4	3.7
Manu'a:							
1980	1,732	100	46.1	18.9	10.5	14.1	10.3
1974	1,806	100	53.3	15.3	12	12.7	6.7
1970	2,112	100	49.7	20.5	12.9	10.7	6.2
1960	2,695	100	50.5	20.3	14.7	8.8	5.6

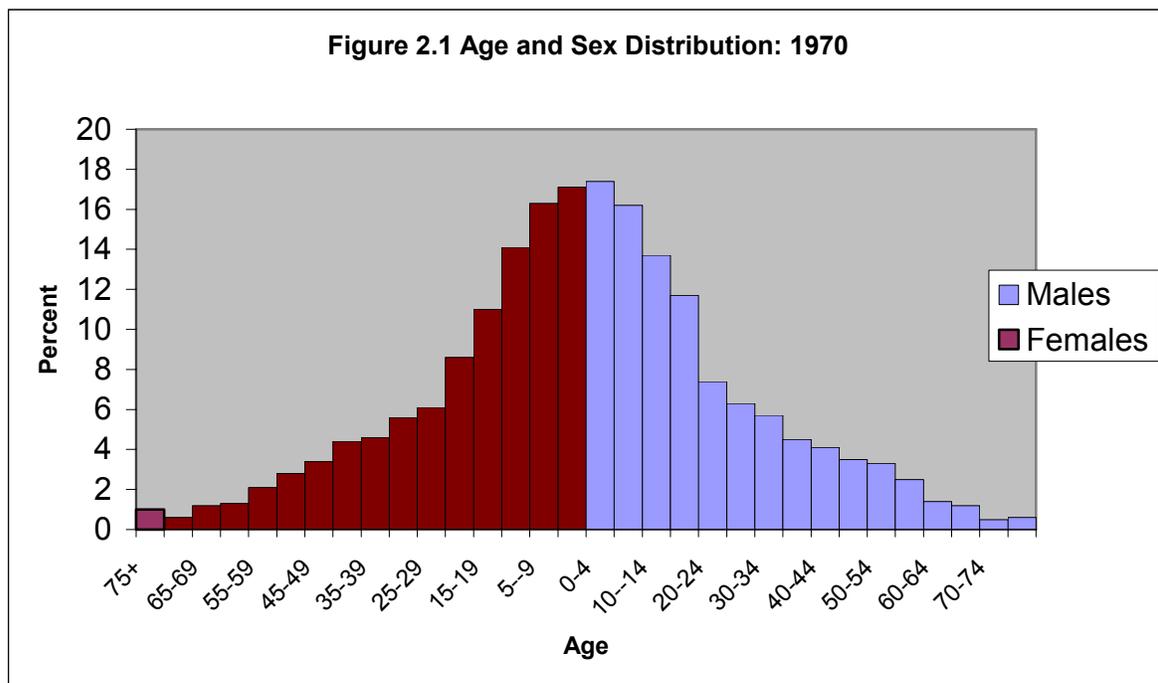
Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

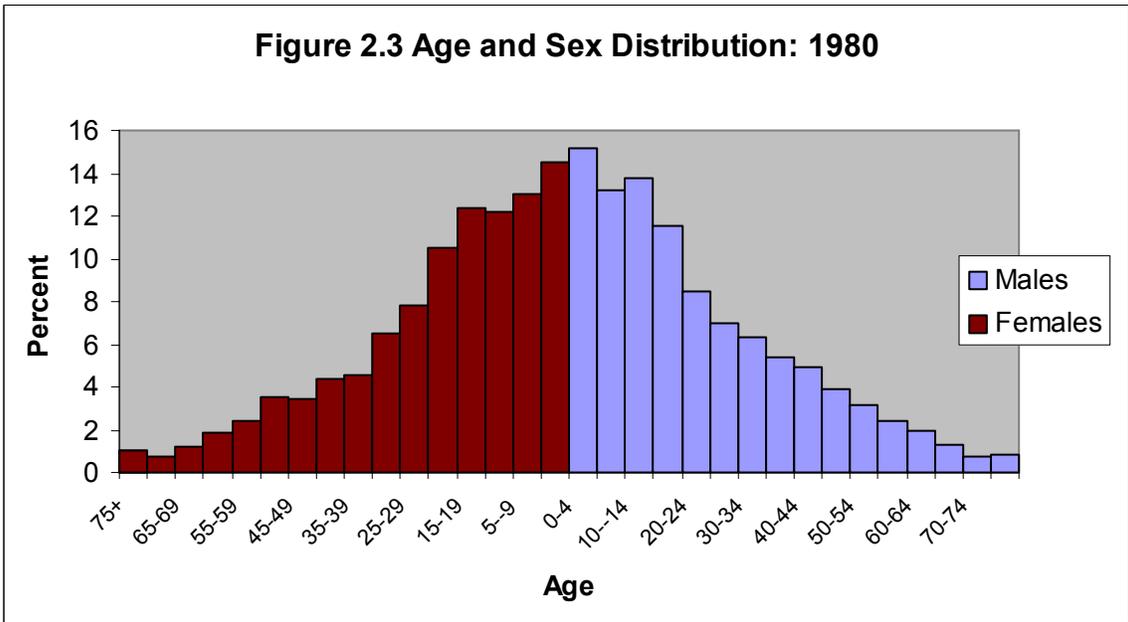
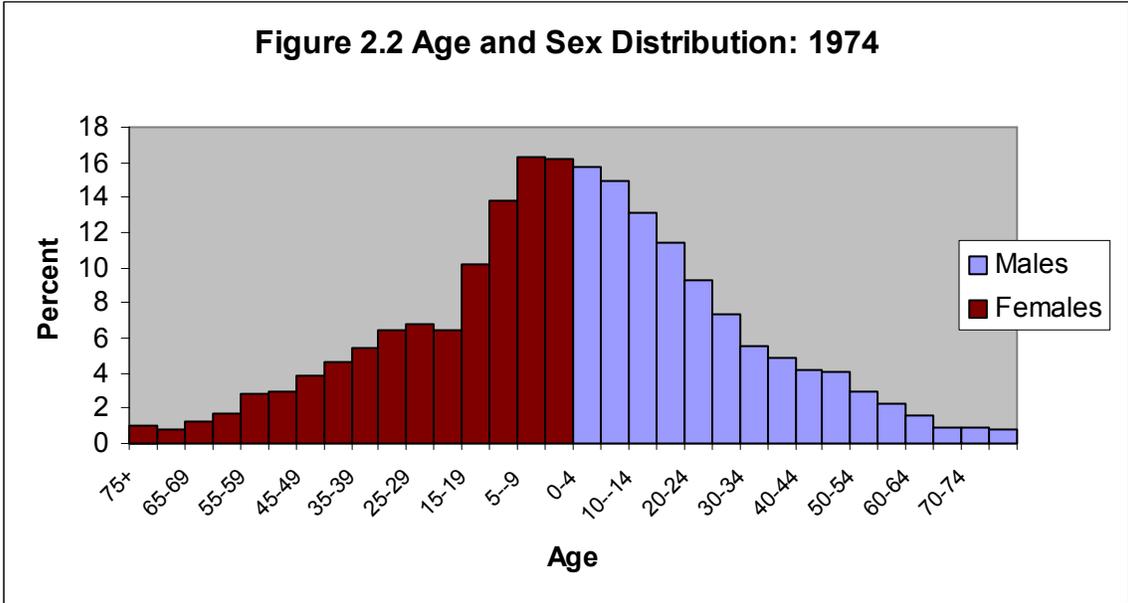
Similar trends in age group proportions can be seen here for the two major districts, Eastern and Western. Manu'a's age group composition agrees with the distribution in other districts at younger ages but shows higher proportions of its elderly. The proportion of persons aged 45 to 59 and 60 and over increased significantly. In the migration chapter, we will investigate further the nature of the Manu'ans' movements back and forth. However, this table suggests that older Manu'ans are moving back to their islands. Table 2.3 and Figures 2.1 through 2.3 provide another look at the age composition by sex since 1970.

Table 2.3 Population by Age and Sex: 1970 to 1980

Age Group	Total			Males			Females		
	1980	1974	1970	1980	1974	1970	1980	1974	1970
Total.....	32297	29103	27159	16384	14692	13682	15913	14411	13477
Percent...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 to 4....	14.8	15.9	17.3	15.2	16.2	17.4	14.5	15.7	17.1
5 to 9....	13.1	15.6	16.3	13.2	16.3	16.2	13	14.9	16.3
10 to 14...	13	13.4	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	12.2	13.1	14.1
15 to 19...	11.9	10.8	11.4	11.5	10.2	11.7	12.4	11.4	11
20 to 24...	9.5	7.9	8	8.5	6.5	7.4	10.5	9.3	8.6
25 to 29...	7.4	7.1	6.2	7	6.8	6.3	7.8	7.4	6.1
30 to 34...	6.4	6	5.6	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.5	5.6	5.6
35 to 39...	5	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.6
40 to 44...	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.4
45 to 49...	3.7	4	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.1	3.4
50 to 54...	3.3	2.9	3	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.5	3	2.8
55 to 59...	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
60 to 64...	2	1.7	1.3	2	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.3
65 to 69...	1.3	1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.2
70 to 74...	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
75 & over	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	1	0.8	0.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications





Again, the distinct age-sex selective migration patterns are indicated in age group 15 to 34 years, with proportionately more females than males in the same age groups. The proportions for both males and females in the last three censuses have actually declined in young ages and increased in the middle ages up to the old ages. Between 1970 and 1980, 0 to 4 year olds decreased from 17 to 15 percent of the population and 5 to 9 year olds decreased from 16 to 13 percent.

Changes in the median age of the population of American Samoa since 1950 are given in Table 2.4. The median age is a demographic indicator for age since half of the population is above and half is below this particular age.

Table 2.4 Median Age by Sex: 1950 - 1980

Year	Total	Males	Females
1980	18.8	18.3	19.2
1974	17.4	16.8	17.8
1970	16.1	16.1	16.1
1960	15.7	15	16.5
1956	15.7	15	16.4
1950	17	16.6	17.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

The median age in 1950 was 17.0 years with females being slightly older. In the late 1950's and 1960's, the median decreased to 15.7 years and then went up to 18.8 years in 1980. In each census year, females always had higher median ages than males.

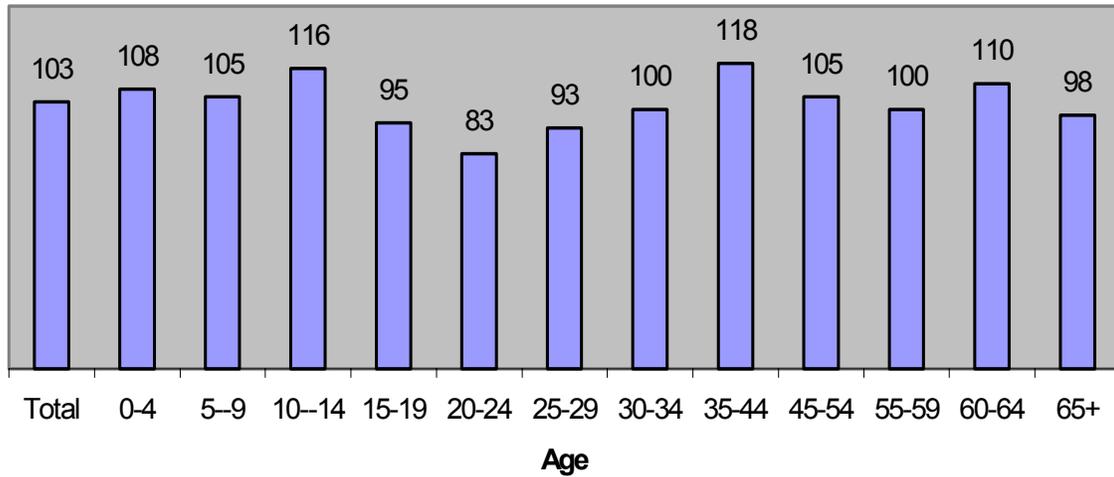
The population distribution by sex and the surplus of males over females since 1908 is given in Table 2.5. The number of males for every 100 females in 1980 by age is shown in Figure 2.4.

Table 2.5 Population by Sex 1908 - 1980

Census Year	Male	Female	Males	
			Excess of males	Per 100 Females
1980	16384	15913	471	103
1974	14747	14443	304	102
1970	13682	13477	205	101
1960	10164	9887	277	103
1956	10107	10047	60	101
1950	9818	9119	699	108
1945	8565	7928	637	108
1940	6612	6296	316	105
1930	5208	4847	361	107
1926	4494	4269	225	105
1920	4092	3966	126	103
1912	3836	3415	421	112
1908	3619	3161	458	114

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

Figure 2.4 Males per 100 Females by Age: 1980



The number of males exceeded females by more than 400 in 1908 and 1912 (probably due to selective female undercount in these earlier censuses), but the difference decreased to less than a 100 in 1956. The excess males then started to go up in 1960 then to about 470 in 1980.

The sex ratio was as high as 108 males for every 100 females in 1950 and was even higher in the Eastern district (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 Sex Ratio by District: 1950 - 1980

Census Year	District			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
1980	103	103.8	102.3	100.9
1974	102.1	101.9	103.2	97.6
1970	101.5	103.1	98.1	104.1
1960	102.8	103.4	103	100
1956	100.6	99	99.7	100.5
1950	107.7	109.1	106.9	104

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

The ratio then decreased to about 100 in 1956 and started to move up again as the total population increased. In 1980, the sex ratio stood at 103 males for every 100 females. The sex composition in the Eastern district gives a similar picture as the overall population. The sex ratio in Western district, however, has fluctuated from census to census, particularly in 1970 when the ratio indicates there may have been some under-enumeration because of sex-selective out-migration. The Manu'a district has maintained a more even sex distribution of its population.

Table 2.7 presents the age dependency ratios for the population of American Samoa and its districts since the 1960 census. The dependency ratio is determined by dividing the sum of persons 0-14 years plus those 65 years and over by all persons 15-64 years (and multiplying by 100).

Table 2.7 Dependency Ratio by District: 1950 - 1980

Census Year	District			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
1980	78	75	79	109
1974	90	87	88	137
1970	100	96	102	118
1960	110	104	116	118

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

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

The ration is not a measure of economic dependency but rather an indicator of the younger and older proportions of a population to its intermediate ages. Since 1960, the ratio has declined from about 110 to 78 in 1980. Similar decreases have occurred in the Eastern and Western districts. Manu'a however, has maintained a rather high dependency ratio, particularly in 1974, when the ratio stood at 137. Increasing numbers of these dependents are elderly; Table 2.8 gives the number and proportions of the territory's elderly people by districts since 1950.

Table 2.8 Persons 65 years old and over by District: 1950 - 1980

Census Year	District				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Weatern	Manu'a
1980	945	479	357	109	2.9	2.8	2.7	6.3
1974	718	425	210	83	2.5	2.5	2	4.6
1970	308	178	92	38	1.1	1.1	1	1.8
1960	540	283	154	103	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.8
1950	398	215	63	120	2.1	2	2	4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

The last three censuses have identified greater proportions of elderly people in the territory; an increase from 1 to about 3 percent in the period 1974 to 1980. This is also true for the distribution buy districts. These changes could very well have resulted from better medical care on the island resulting in longer lives, or significant numbers of American Samoans have returned to their homeland. Internal movement of the older population should also have a relative impact on these increases, particularly in Manu'a where the elderly proportion constituted about 6 percent of its population in 1980.

The school age population is given in Table 2.9, showing the "would be in school" proportions of the population since 1950. It is very important for educational planners to know the would be education stock in order to prepare enrollment projections, facilities required, future teaching staffing and budgets.

Table 2.9 Persons 5 to 19 years old by District: 1950 - 1980

Census Year	District				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
1980	12,270	6,518	4,971	781	38.0	37.7	37.6	45.1
1974	11,602	6,539	4,227	836	39.7	38.9	40.2	46.4
1970	11,276	6,443	3,786	1,047	41.5	40.4	42.0	49.6
1960	8,419	4,594	2,639	1,186	42.0	41.2	43.2	44.0
1950	7,386	4,107	2,008	1,191	39.0	38.7	39.2	39.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

The proportions of the school age population in the territory are enormously high, about 38 percent in 1980, which means large expenditures for educational infrastructure are needed. This level is high throughout the districts.

The age and sex distributions of the population of American Samoa have undergone significant changes in the 20th century. A sudden shift in the age-sex structures in the 50's and 60's was caused by the change in the administration, followed by a refilling in the 70's and 80's as more migrants from around the Pacific have come to enjoy the economic wealth of this only U.S. territory in the south of the equator.

Chapter 3

MARITAL STATUS

Marital characteristics are important indicators of a population's social, cultural, and environmental existence and also identify relationships with other characteristics. For instance, age at first marriage affects the fertility (the number of children) a woman will have.

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as *Now married* included those who had been married only once and had never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Consensually married persons were those living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and were classified as now married; they were reported separately as *consensually married*. Persons reported as separated were those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons whose only marriage had been annulled were classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old were classified as never married. All persons classified as never married were shown as *single*. When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person.

Historical data on marital status of the population of American Samoa since 1940 are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Marital Status: 1940 - 1980

Census Year	Total	Percent	Never Married	Now Married	Widowed	Divorced
1980	19,090	100	38.8	55.4	4.2	1.6
1974	16,077	100	35.5	59.4	3.2	1.9
1970	15,095	100	38.8	55.6	4.1	1.6
1960	10,684	100	38.3	50.6	5.8	5.3
1956	10,386	100	36.1	54.5	6.2	3.1
1950	10,596	100	37.6	55	7.5	0
1940	7,281	100	35.8	54.2	10	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census Publications

The change in the age structure has affected the marital status composition. The proportion of never married persons has remained relatively constant at around 38 percent in the last three decades, except in 1974 (36 percent). This does not suggest a real decline in the proportion but was due to the age limit used in calculation. From 1940 to 1970, 14 years old and over was used while in 1974 and 1980, 15 years and over was used. The percent of those now married also remained the same at around 55 percent, except 1974 where the now married persons reached almost 60 percent, again, an irregularity to the historical pattern. The widowed population declined significantly from 10 percent in 1970 to only 4 percent in 1980, and the divorced population decreased from a peak of 5 percent in 1960 to about 2 percent in 1980.

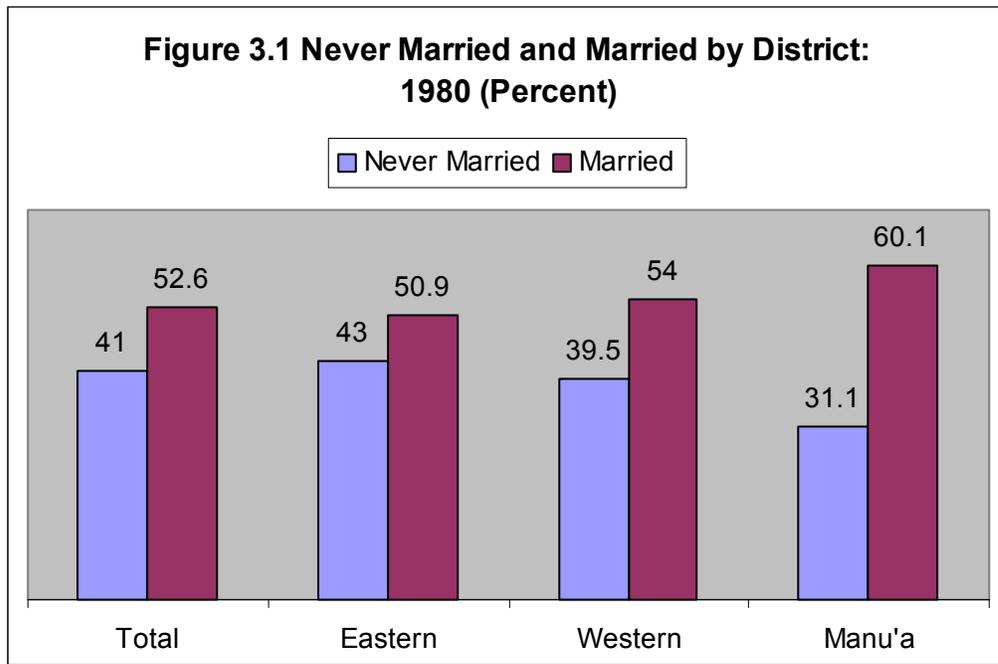
Marital status by district in 1980 is given in Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1. Marital status of the Eastern district was similar to that of the overall population: never married around 43 percent, now married at 51 percent with consensually married only 1 percent of the total now married persons. Separated, widowed, and divorced made up the remaining 5 percent of the population 15 years and over. Western district however showed some minor disagreement with the overall total; lower percent of never married persons, the highest now married and with a significant proportion of its now married stock who were consensually married. In the district of Manu'a, the never married persons represented only about 31 percent of the total

15 years and over. The now married was the highest in the three districts with 60 percent and widowed with about 6 percent.

Table 3.2 Marital Status by District: 1980

Marital Status	Numbers				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Persons, 15 + years..	19796	11101	7762	933	100	100	100	100
Never married.....	8124	4769	3065	290	41	43	39.5	31.1
Now married.....	10403	5654	4188	561	52.6	50	54	60.1
Consensually married	127	42	84	1	1.2	0.7	2	0.2
Separated.....	158	78	71	9	0.8	0.7	0.9	1
Widowed.....	806	426	320	60	4.1	3.8	4.1	6.4
Divorced.....	305	174	118	13	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4

Source: PC80-1-B56, Table 15

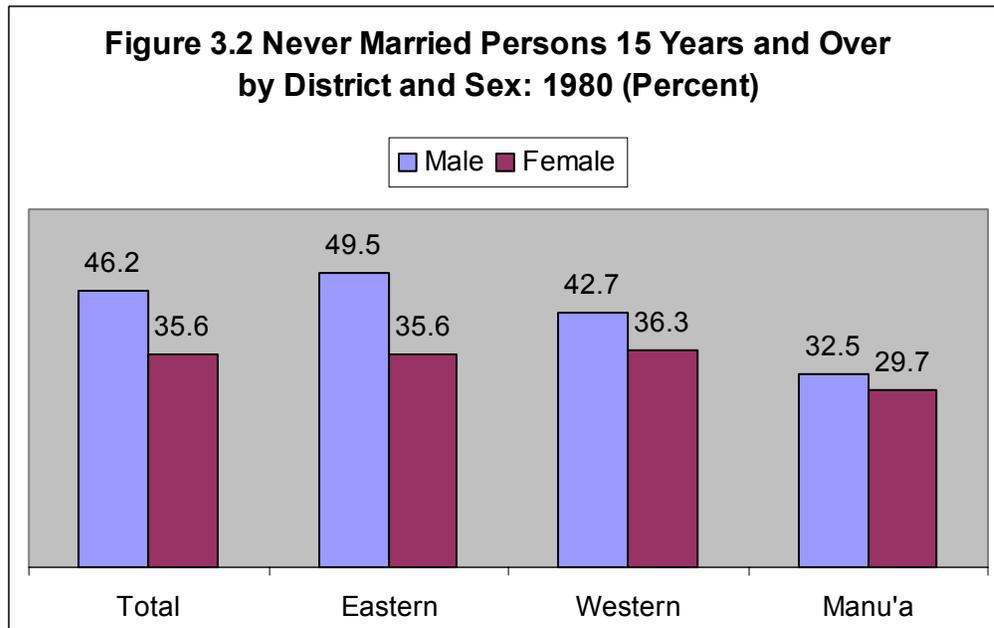


Marital status by sex reflected opposite distinctions in the marital patterns of the sexes (Table 3.3). The proportion of never married males was greater than females in each district (Figure 3.2). The proportion of now married females was higher than males. Widowed and divorced were much higher in females than males, and consensually married was also higher in females.

Table 3.3 Marital Status by Sex and District: 1980

Marital Status	Numbers				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Males, 15 yrs & over.....	10200	5895	3840	465	100	100	100	100
Never married.....	4710	2918	1641	151	46.2	49.5	42.7	32.5
Now married	5178	2821	2073	284	50.8	47.9	54	61.1
Consensually married.....	56	16	39	1	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.4
Separated.....	69	38	25	6	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3
Widowed.....	131	60	53	18	1.3	1	1.4	3.9
Divorced.....	112	58	48	6	1.1	1	1.2	1.3
Females, 15 yrs & over.....	9293	5206	3922	468	100	100	100	100
Never married.....	3414	1851	1424	139	35.6	35.6	36.3	29.7
Now married.....	5225	2833	2115	277	54.4	54.4	53.9	59.2
Consensually married.....	71	26	45	0	1.4	0.9	2.1	0
Separated.....	89	40	46	3	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.6
Widowed.....	675	366	267	42	7	7	6.8	9
Divorced.....	193	116	70	7	2	2.2	1.8	1.5

Source: PC80-1-B56, Table 15



The never married proportions of the male population since 1956 given in Table 3.4, indicated increases since 1956. A real increase can be determined by comparing the period 1974 and 1980 since the same lower age limit was used. The never married increased from 38 to 42 percent in the period. Again, the percentage by age group indicates significant increases, particularly for teenagers, and then began to decrease in the older ages, indicating more and more males getting married at later ages. The Simulated Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM), determined by Hajnal's indirect method (1954), increased by about 12. years. Males were starting to get married at the age of 27 years in 1980 compared to 1974 when the average age at first marriage was 26 years.

Table 3.4 Never married males 15 years and over

Age Group	Numbers				Percent			
	1980	1974	1960	1956	1980	1974	1960	1956
Never married	3990	3032	2023	2020	42.1	38.5	40.7	41.9
15 to 19	1848	1409	1148	1074	98.4	93.6	97.5	99.3
20 to 24	1133	747	501	619	81.5	78.5	74.8	78.1
25 to 29	483	385	180	201	41.9	38.3	37.2	34.5
30 to 34	214	185	71	92	20.7	19.5	14.5	15.6
35 to 39	116	98	50	59	13.2	12.5	9.7	12.7
40 to 44	73	63	27	22	9.1	9.4	6.3	5.5
45 to 49	44	45	14	18	6.9	7.9	4	5.5
50 to 54	24	35	4	13	4.6	8.1	1.5	5.3
55 to 59	25	24	8	8	6.4	5.7	3.5	4
60 to 64	11	22	4	6	3.3	8.9	3.5	4.7
65 and over	19	19	16	9	4.1	5.5	6.4	3.5
SMAM	27.3	26.1	26.5	26.3	...	...	...	...

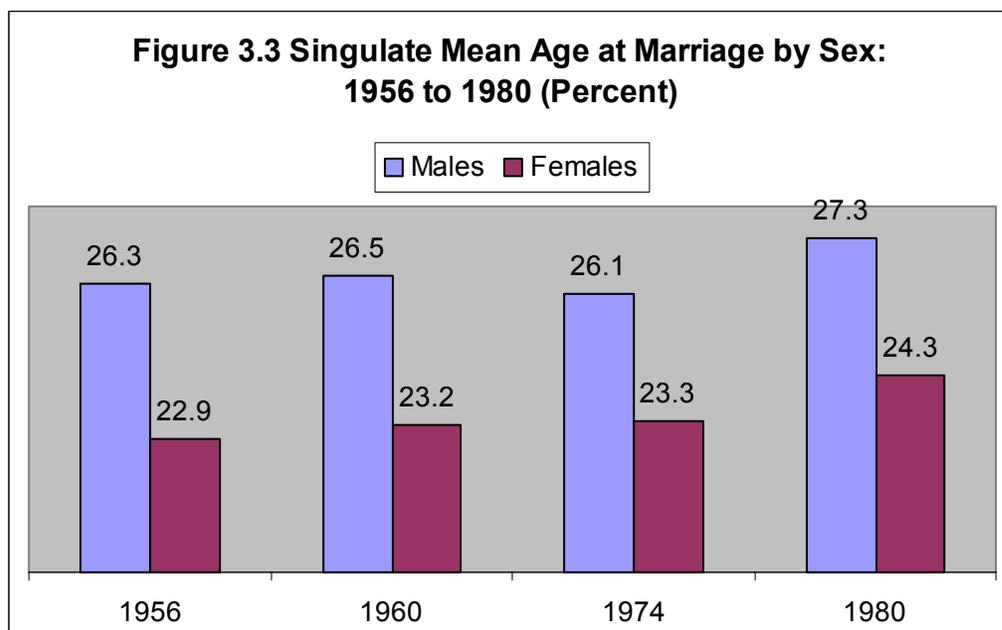
Source: 1980 Unpublished data and earlier Census Bureau publications.

Females on the other hand, had much lower proportions of never married (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.3). At the 20 to 24 age groups in 1980 for example, the female never married proportion stood at only 58 percent compared to the male proportion of about 82 percent. However, the actual proportion increased from 53 to 58 percent since 1974. The SMAM for females was 24.3 years in 1980 compared to 23.3 years in 1974.

Table 3.5 Never married females 15 years and over: 1956 -1980

Age Group	Numbers				Percent			
	1980	1974	1960	1956	1980	1974	1960	1956
Never married	3416	2586	1499	1627	35.6	31.8	29.2	30.6
15 to 19	1855	1494	908	999	94.1	91	90.4	93.6
20 to 24	973	713	381	400	58.4	53.4	49.2	47.6
25 to 29	317	176	108	112	25.6	16.5	16.1	15.6
30 to 34	109	73	38	47	10.6	9	6.2	7.9
35 to 39	53	35	22	29	7.3	5	4.3	6
40 to 44	31	30	15	10	4.4	5	3.9	2.8
45 to 49	21	17	6	8	3.8	2.9	1.8	2.6
50 to 54	17	16	2	9	3.1	3.8	0.9	4
55 to 59	15	15	2	3	3.9	4.5	1	1.3
60 to 64	12	8	5	4	4	3.4	3.7	2.9
65 and over	13	9	12	6	2.7	2.4	4.2	2
SMAM	24.3	23.3	23.2	22.9	...	...	...	...

Source: 1980 Unpublished data and earlier Census Bureau publication



The male now married proportions (Table 3.6) decreased by about 4 percentage points between the last two censuses. Again, almost all age groups decline proportionately. Males up to 24 years old showed very low proportions. The percentages of now married then increased to around 80 percent and more at 30 years and over.

Table 3.6 Now married males 15 and over: 1956 to 1980

Age Group	Numbers				Percent			
	1980	1974	1960	1956	1980	1974	1960	1956
Married	5183	4617	2768	2743	54.6	58.6	55.6	54.2
15 to 19	30	32	27	8	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.9
20 to 24	252	200	167	170	18.1	21	24.9	21.4
25 to 29	652	604	295	363	56.6	60	61	62.3
30 to 34	787	740	405	481	76.2	78	82.7	81.5
35 to 39	728	681	450	391	82.7	86.5	87.7	84.3
40 to 44	707	594	389	358	87.7	88.3	90	90.2
45 to 49	565	505	324	293	88.6	88.9	91.8	89.9
50 to 54	469	387	238	214	90	89.8	91.5	87.7
55 to 59	336	378	201	173	86.6	90.4	87	86.5
60 to 64	286	203	95	100	85.9	81.9	84.1	77.5
65 and over	371	293	177	192	79.4	84.2	70.5	75

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 19, and earlier Census Bureau publications.

The proportions of females now married increased from 55 percent in 1956 to 60 percent in 1974, but declined to 50 percent in 1980 (Table 3.7). There were differences in the now married status in teenagers by sex. For instance, in the age group 15 to 19 years in 1980, the female proportion stood at 6 percent compared to about 2 percent for males. In the old ages, 65 years and over, males registered at 70 percent or more compared to females at 30 or more percent.

Table 3.7 Now married Females 15 and over: 1956 to 1980

Age Group	Numbers				1980	1974	1960	1956
	1980	1974	1960	1956				
Married	4830	4903	3041	2921	50.3	60.4	59.3	54.9
15 to 19	109	138	89	57	5.5	8.4	8.9	5.3
20 to 24	659	595	367	394	39.5	44.5	47.4	46.9
25 to 29	876	848	541	582	70.9	79.6	80.7	76.1
30 to 34	860	696	540	494	83.3	86	87.5	82.9
35 to 39	627	635	468	404	85.9	90.1	90.5	83.5
40 to 44	609	540	332	294	87.4	89.3	86.9	82.6
45 to 49	452	517	276	247	82.8	87.3	82.4	79.7
50 to 54	38	356	156	1156	6.8	83.6	72.9	69.3
55 to 59	264	252	122	136	68	75	62.9	58.1
60 to 64	181	154	62	68	59.9	65.5	46.3	49.3
65 and over	155	172	88	89	32.4	46.5	30.4	29

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 19, and earlier Census Bureau publications.

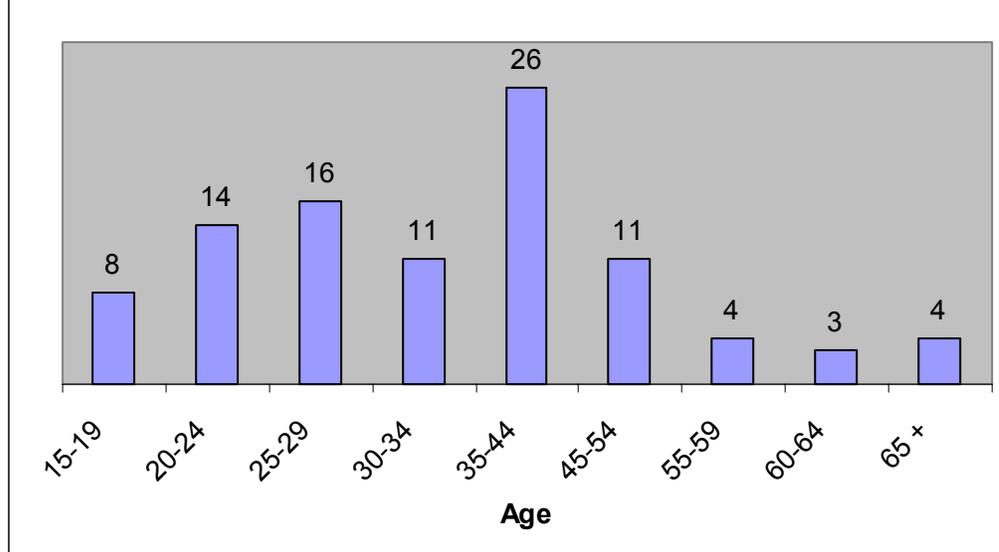
Table 3.8 and Figure 3.4 show consensually married persons by age. Of the 13,713 married persons 15 years and over counted in 1980, only 129 persons (1 percent) were reported as consensually married. The age group 15 to 19 had the highest proportion consensually married (7 percent) when distributed by individual age groups, followed by the 20 to 24 year olds (2 percent). The rest of the age group proportions were 1 percent or less. Although the proportion was higher for those aged 15 to 19, the actual number of consensually married were small compared to the middle age groups. For instance, there were 10 persons aged 15 to 19 (8 percent) consensually married compared to 34 (26 percent) of those aged 35 to 44 years.

Table 3.8 Consensually Married Persons by Age: 1980

Age Group	Number		Percent	
	All Married	Consensually	Consensually Married	Percent Married
Persons, 15 + years	13713	129	0.9	100
15 to 19 years	139	10	7.2	1
20 to 24 years	911	18	2	6.6
25 to 29 years	1528	21	1.4	11.1
30 to 34 years	1647	14	0.9	12
35 to 44 years	2671	34	1.3	19.5
45 to 54 years	1924	14	0.7	14
55 to 59 years	3900	9	0.2	28.4
60 to 64 years	467	4	0.9	3.4
65 years and over ...	526	5	1	3.8

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 19

Figure 3.4 Consensually Married Persons by Age: 1980 (Percent of all consensually married)



Only 58 out of 8,483 (1 percent) married men were consensually married in 1980 (Table 3.9). Those in the 35 to 44 year age group had the highest proportion (26 percent) consensually married, followed by the 25 to 29 age group (19 percent).

Table 3.9 Consensually Married Males by Ages: 1980

Age Group	Number		Percent		Percent	
	All Married	Consensually	Consensually Married	All Married	Consensually	
Males, 15 yrs & over	8483	58	0.7	100	100	
15 to 19 years.....	30	1	3.3	0.4	1.7	
20 to 24 years.....	252	5	2	3	8.6	
25 to 29 years.....	652	11	1.7	7.7	19	
30 to 34 years.....	787	7	0.9	9.3	12.1	
35 to 44 years.....	1435	15	1	16.9	25.9	
45 to 54 years.....	1034	6	0.6	12.2	10.3	
55 to 59 years.....	3636	5	0.1	42.9	8.6	
60 to 64 years.....	286	3	1	3.4	5.2	
65 years and over....	371	5	1.3	4.4	8.6	

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 19.

The number of female consensually married was higher than male (1.4 percent compared to 0.7 percent)(Table 3.10). The proportionate distribution was similar to the male distribution: higher proportions in the middle age groups (27 percent at ages 35 to 44 followed by 18 percent of those ages 20 to 24 years).

Table 3.10 Consensually Married Females by Age: 1980

Age Group	Number		Percent	Percent	
	All Married	Consensually	Consensually Married	All Married	Consensually
Females, 15 + years	5230	71	1.4	100	100
15 to 19 years.....	109	9	8.3	2.1	12.7
20 to 24 years.....	659	13	2	12.6	18.3
25 to 29 years.....	876	10	1.1	16.7	14.1
30 to 34 years.....	860	7	0.8	16.4	9.9
35 to 44 years.....	1236	19	1.5	23.6	26.8
45 to 54 years.....	890	8	0.9	17	11.3
55 to 59 years.....	264	4	1.5	5	5.6
60 to 64 years.....	181	1	0.6	3.5	1.4
65 years and over....	155	0	0	3	0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 19.

These data indicate that there may be problems in interpreting *consensual* marriage. Since these unions do not seem to persist into middle age, consensual union might be better classified as *trial* marriage. If *consensual* marriage is fully categorized by the Census Bureau definition, then it is very different from non-consensual unions, at least in terms of age. If the government of American Samoa is to use these data on consensual marriage for planning and policy use, a re-definition may be necessary, or at least a more thorough evaluation by a survey may be required.

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

Chapter 4

FERTILITY

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

Data from available censuses for children ever born and children still alive are presented in Table 4.1. For women with completed fertility, there was an increase in number of children ever born and children surviving between the 1956 and 1974 censuses, probably due to better health facilities causing less infant and childhood mortality, and thus increasing the total fertility for the women; but there was a decrease in children per woman between 1974 and 1980, probably due to introduction of family planning. The children per woman decreased from over 6 to around 5.5.

Table 4.1 Children Ever Born and Children Still Alive: 1956m 1974 and 1980

Age Group	Children Ever born			Children still alive		
	1980	1974	1956	1980	1974	1956
15 to 19	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.06
20 to 24	0.66	0.68	1.03	0.65	0.67	0.96
25 to 29	1.95	2.17	2.9	1.98	2.12	2.63
30 to 34	3.38	3.57	4.32	3.29	3.46	3.83
35 to 39	4.28	4.92	5.67	4.15	4.75	4.83
40 to 44	5.46	6.03	5.99	5.24	5.74	4.9
45 to 49	5.78	6.27	6.79	5.54	5.9	5.49
50 to 54	5.9	6.49	6.05	5.6	5.87	4.74
55 to 59	5.56	6.41	6.36	5.2	5.54	4.63
60 to 64	5.98	6.63	5.33	5.48	5.73	3.67

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

When only ever-married women are considered, that is, when we assume there is no fertility before first marriage, the trend is similar, at least for the older women (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Children Ever Born to Ever-Married Females: 1960, 1974 and 1980

Age Group	Children Born to Ever-Married Females		
	1980	1974	1960
15 to 19.....	1.02	0.67	1.07
20 to 24.....	1.59	1.39	1.96
25 to 29.....	2.63	2.57	3.34
30 to 34.....	3.78	3.89	4.78
35 to 39.....	4.61	5.19	5.44
40 to 44.....	5.71	6.37	6.11
45 to 54.....	6.05	6.6	6.35
55 to 64.....	5.98	6.87	5.67

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

There were differences in fertility of women by their birthplace in 1980 (Table 4.3). The fertility of women born in American Samoa was higher than those born elsewhere. Although the total children ever born were 1,922 per 1,000 women, those women born in American Samoa had 2,071 children per 1,000 women compared to 1,801 children ever born per 1,000 women born elsewhere. Also, women born in American Samoa had more children still alive. However, women born outside American Samoa had more children born in the year preceding the census, indicating higher recent fertility for migrant women.

Table 4.3 Children Ever Born, Surviving, Last Year by Birthplace of Mother: 1980

Fertility	Numbers			Per 1000 Women		
	Total	Born	Not	Total	Born	Not
		American Samoa	American Samoa		American Samoa	American Samoa
Females, 15 to 44.....	7334	3287	4047	...	...	...
Children ever born.....	14097	6809	7288	1922	2071	1801
Children still alive.....	13706	6609	7097	1869	2011	1754
Birth in year preceding census..	975	420	555	133	128	137

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 24

OWN CHILDREN ESTIMATES

As part of a larger project, fertility estimates for American Samoa have been determined for both 1974 and 1980 censuses using the own children method (Levin and Retherford 1986).

The own children method is a census or survey-based reverse-survival technique for estimating age-specific birth rates for years previous to a census or household survey. In most applications, enumerated children are first matched to mothers within households on the basis of response to questions on age, sex, marital status, relationship to head of household (or householder), and number of children still living. For both the 1974 and 1980 censuses of American Samoa, however, matching was based on a special question on mother's line number or person number in the household schedule, if the mother was present. These matched (i.e., own) children, classified by child's age and mother's age, are reverse-survived to estimate numbers of births by age of mother in previous years. After adjustments are made for incorrect enumeration and unmatched (non-own) children, age-specific birth rates are calculated by dividing the number of births by the number of women. Estimates are not computed further back than 15 years because births must then be asked on children at ages 15 or older at enumeration, a large proportion of whom do not reside in the same household as their mother and hence cannot be matched. All calculations are done initially by single years of age and time (years before the census). Estimates for groups of ages or groups of calendar years are obtained by appropriately aggregating numerators and denominators of single-year rates and then dividing the aggregated numerator by the aggregated denominator.

The non-own factors for American Samoa for 1974 and 1980 are shown in Table 4.4. The proportion of non-own children by age is very large for American Samoa because of the large amount of adoption in American Samoa, and particular migration patterns by sex and age discussed in Chapter 5. The proportion of non-own children decreased between 1974 and 1980, but even in 1980, more than 9 percent of the children at each age could not be matched to their mother.

Table 4.4 Percentage of all Children who are Non-Own, by Age of Child:
1974 and 1980

Age Group	1980	1974
0.....	9.9	13.2
1.....	10.4	15.5
2.....	9.4	18.6
3.....	11.9	17.2
4.....	12.6	19.2
5.....	12.2	21
6.....	12	17.5
7.....	13.4	20.3
8.....	14.4	20.1
9.....	12.7	20.2
10.....	15.4	21.9
11.....	16.5	24.1
12.....	15.1	21.5
13.....	15.9	27.9
14.....	20.3	27.8

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

Non-own (unmatched) children are allocated to mothers by multiplying each age-specific category of own (matched) children, specified by mother's age, by the corresponding age-specific ratio of all children. Thus the number of own children at a given age is adjusted upward by the same factor regardless of mother's age, thereby introducing some error in the fertility estimates since the proportionate distribution of non-own children by age of mother generally differs somewhat from the proportionate distribution of own children by age of mother. It is, of course, impossible to specify non-own adjustment factors by mother's age, since the mother of an unmatched child is by definition not in the household. Since older women are usually in more stable household situations than younger women, the nature of the error from not specifying non-own adjustment factors by mother's age is usually to reallocate erroneously a certain proportion of non-own children of a given age from younger mothers to older mothers. This error, for American Samoa, seems to be having more of an effect than it does in other situations since it may be producing an age pattern of fertility that is too low at younger ages and too high at the older ages. Although the error would be minor if the adjustment factors or non-own children are low, here the factors are quite high, so the effect is greater.

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

By means of a method developed by Brass (1975), the child survivorship information can be used to obtain estimates of child mortality that in turn can be matched to the appropriate level of the Coale-Demeny Model West life table family (Coale and Demeny 1946). The life tables used were for level 22.7 in 1974 and 23.1 in 1980.

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

Besides obtaining estimates for total age-specific and total fertility rates, own-children estimates of age-specific marital birth rates are also obtained in the following way: First, age-specific proportions currently married in five-year age groups were obtained from the 1956, 1960, 1974, and 1980 censuses and linearly interpolated between censuses to get age-specific proportions by intercensal year. Age-specific marital birth rates were obtained by dividing, term by term, the array of age-specific birth rates obtained earlier by the array of age-specific proportions currently married. The calculation assumes that all births occur within marriage.

Marital total fertility rates (but not total fertility rates for all women) pertain only to ages 20 to 49. The MTRF including ages 15 to 19 is not a good measure because it weights the birth rate at ages 15 to 19, which in American Samoa, as noted earlier, is probably aberrant, since it is based on relatively few married women.

Age-specific proportions never married were obtained in the same way as age-specific proportions never married in five-year age groups from two or more censuses and linearly interpolated between censuses to get age-specific proportions never married in five-year age groups at mid-points of intercensal time periods or subperiods. As seen in Chapter 3, the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) has changed very little for American Samoa in recent years, remaining at about 23 years for women, so the proportion married does not affect the results of the analysis very much.

The Coale-Trussell “m” index of marital fertility control was computed (Coale and Trussell 1974, 1975, 1978; a computer program developed by Trussell at Princeton’s Office of Population Research was used here). This index measures the deviation from the typical age pattern of natural fertility, defined as fertility in the absence of deliberate family limitations, that results from deliberate family limitation. The “m” index depends on the shape of the age-specific marital fertility schedule, not on the level of marital fertility. In the natural fertility situations, the shape of the schedule is convex throughout the reproductive ages, whereas in the family limitation situation, it is concave at the older reproductive ages. For purposes of constructing the “m” index, the standard age schedule of natural fertility is obtained as the arithmetic average of 10 of the age-specific natural marital fertility schedules designed by Henry (1961). If the observed age-specific fertility schedule has the same shape as that of the standard age-specific natural fertility schedule, “m” = 0. If the observed schedule deviates from the standard schedule by an amount that is the average deviation of 43 reasonably reliable marital fertility schedules in the early 1960s, representing a range of differences in the extent of fertility control, then “m” = 1.

FINDINGS

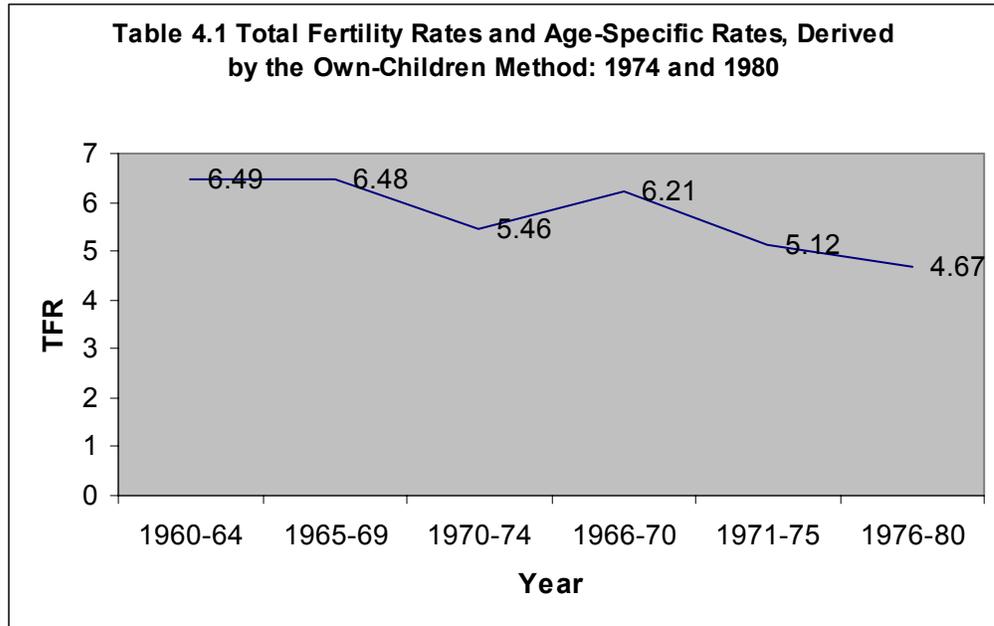
The estimates of life expectancy are high, in fact, higher than would be expected when compared to other areas of the Pacific. However, almost all persons have access to the hospital for good medical care which decreases both infant and general mortality, as well as decreasing morbidity. In theory this allows women to have greater numbers of children, with the likelihood that those children will live to reproduce. Also, as noted in Chapter 6 on migration, partly because of substantial net out-migration to Hawaii and the United States mainland, the population growth rate is moderate, at about 1.8 percent annually. Sex ratios are now within the normal range, indicating that this out-migration is no longer excessively sex-selective. Myer’s Index indicates considerable improvement in the age reporting during the 1970’s, with the index reaching 2.6 in 1980. Again, non-own factors are high but have fallen somewhat between 1974 and 1980. SMAM has been fairly high also, at slightly more than 23 years for females, and it remained virtually constant over the estimation period.

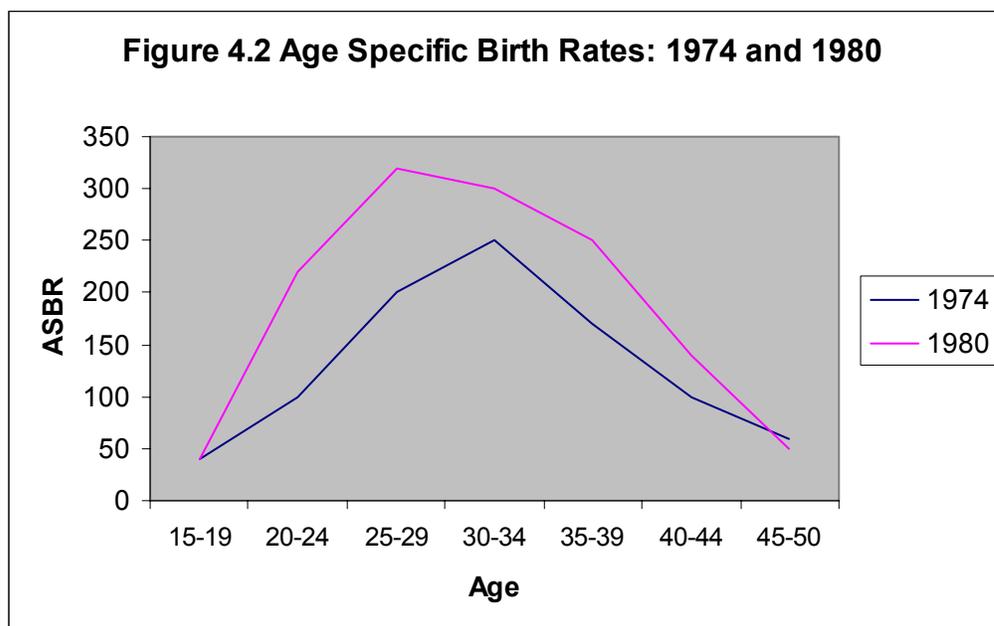
Total fertility rates have been dropping fairly steadily since the mid-1960s (Table 4.5 and Figure 4.1). The TFR decreased from about 6.5 to slightly more than 4 children per woman by 1980. The age-specific rates show similar declines (Figure 4.2).

Table 4.5 Total Fertility Rates and Age-Specific Rates, Derived by the Own-Children Method: 1974 and 1980

Age Group	1980			1974		
	1976-1980	1971-1975	1966-1970	1970-1974	1965-1969	1960-1964
TFR.....	4.67	5.12	6.21	5.46	6.48	6.49
15 to 19	42	39	56	40	46	42
20 to 24	175	203	214	210	226	231
25 to 29	254	254	306	264	318	329
30 to 34	200	217	292	238	306	322
35 to 39	143	171	223	190	245	240
40 to 44	76	93	110	109	199	110
45 to 49	44	48	42	41	37	25

Source: Levin and Retherford, 1986





The decline in the TFR is accounted for almost entirely by reduction in marital fertility (Table 4.6 and Figure 4.3), with marital age-specific rates showing the same decline (Figure 4.4).

Table 4.6 Marital Total Fertility Rates and Age-Specific Marital Birth Rates: 1974 and 1980

Age-Specific Marital Rates	1980			1974		
	1976-1980	1971-1975	1966-1970	1970-1974	1965-1969	1960-1964
MTFR.....	6.47	6.86	8.03	7.28	8.45	8.44
15 to 19	618	460	648	468	529	474
20 to 24	418	452	465	467	491	491
25 to 29	340	319	382	331	396	408
30 to 34	236	251	337	276	353	369
35 to 39	162	190	247	211	271	265
40 to 44	86	105	126	123	135	126
45 to 49	52	55	49	47	43	30

Source: Levin and Retherford, 1986

Table 4.3 Marital Total Fertility Rates and Age-Specific marital Birth Rates: 1974 and 1980

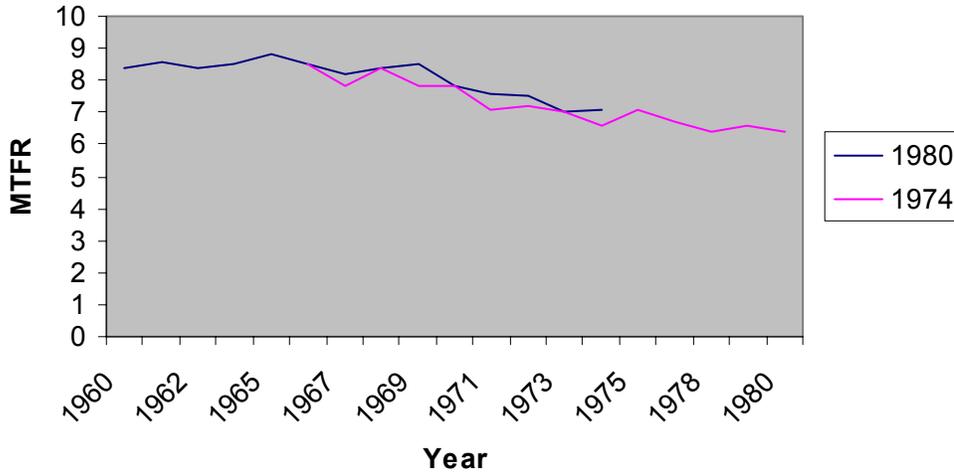
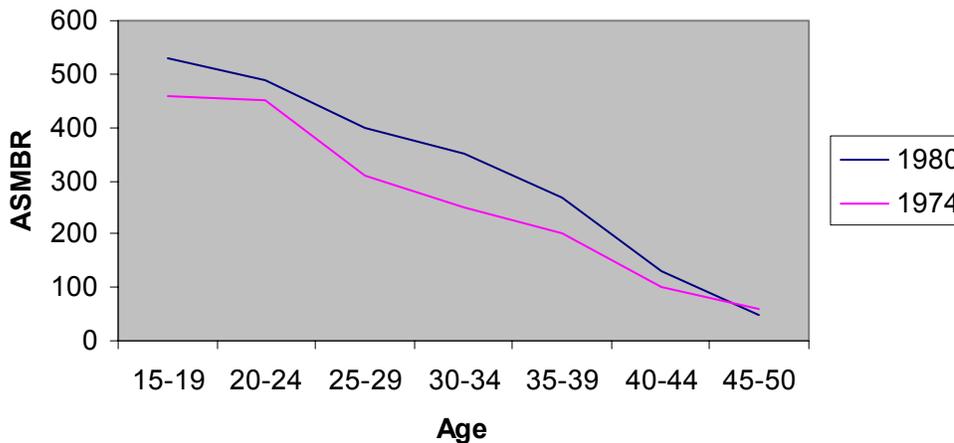
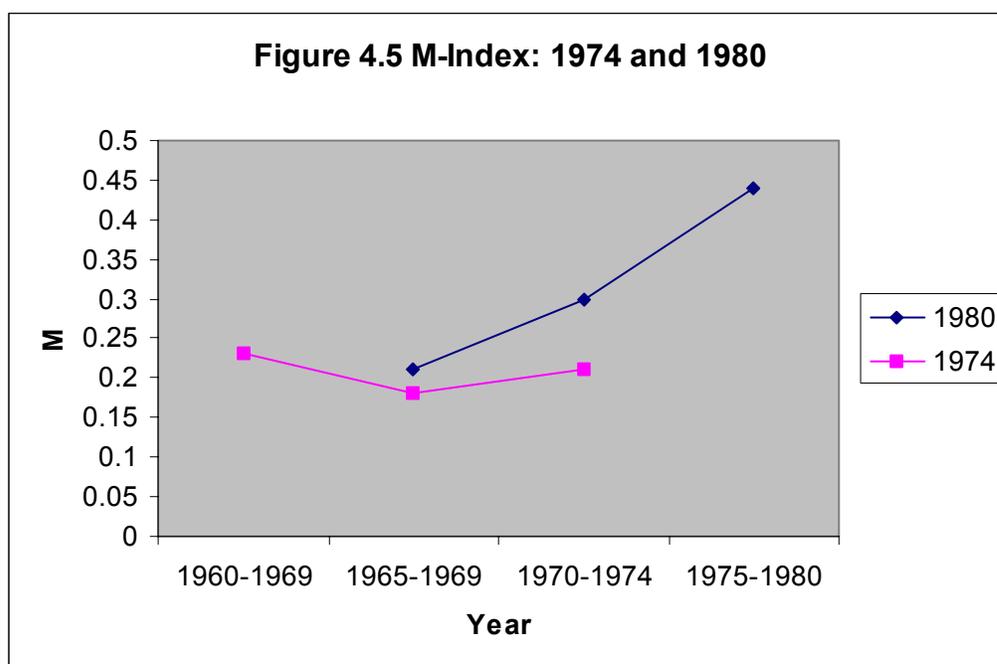


Figure 4.4 Age-Specific Marital Fertility Rates: 1974 and 1980



The “m” index of marital fertility control rose steadily over the period under consideration, with overlapping trends of fertility and of the m index estimates from successive censuses being in close agreement (Figure 4.5). There is a government sponsored family planning program in place. Family planning supplies and services are readily available.



In Table 4.7, own-children fertility estimates of fertility agree rather well with estimates based on vital registration, although the rates based on own children are slightly higher, particularly at the older reproductive ages. The comparatively high own-children estimates of fertility at the older reproductive ages may be due largely to adoption, which tends to distort the age patterns of the fertility estimates based on vital registration.

Table 4.7 Ratios of Fertility estimates derived by the Own-Children (OC) method to Fertility Estimates based on Alternative Source(AS)

Year of Estimate	O/C AS ratios									
	TFR (OC)	TFR (AS)	TFR	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 49
1962-6	6.46	6.23	1.04	0.69	0.87	0.98	1.14	1.1	1.57	1.46
1980	5.92	5.72	1.03	1.04	0.77	0.88	1.17	1.12	1.63	3.13

Source: Levin and Retherford, 1986, Table 5.

Note: For 1962-66, births are from Government of American Samoa (1962 -66), and for 1970, births are from Government of American Samoa (1971). Numbers of women are interpolated between 1960 and 1970 censuses.

For American Samoa, the own-children fertility estimates are also biased by migration. American Samoa has experienced massive immigration, particularly from Western Samoa, and massive out-migration to Hawaii and the U.S. mainland. If before moving, the migrants have about the same age-specific birth rates as the non-migrants, and if the migrants take their children with them, then the own-children estimates of age-specific fertility for earlier years, based on non-migrants present at the time of the census, should be about the same as if the migrants had actually been present. If women who migrate leave their children behind in the temporary care of relatives, however, the own-children fertility estimates will be biased upward or downward, depending on the numerators and denominators created by the selective migration of women and children. The children of migrants, if they remain in the population, are treated as non-own children and allocated to reverse-survived nonmigrant women. However, in the case of American Samoa,

where the “m” indices for the two censuses overlap extremely well, this close agreement seems to indicate that migration, as well as other sources of error such as age misreporting, is not a serious source of bias.

Fertility and labor force participation is given in Table 4.8. Women in the labor force in 1980 had higher fertility than those not in the labor force. For all females child bearing ages (16-44), there were 2,031 children ever born per 1,000 women. Women in the labor force had 2,411 children ever born per 1,000 women compared to 1,000 children ever born to those women not in the labor force and 2,020 children ever born to unemployed women. Of those children born in the year preceding the census, the ratio was higher for women not in the labor force (144 per 1,000) than those in the labor force (133 per 1,000).

Table 4.8 Children Ever Born, Surviving, Last Year by Labor Force Participation: 1980

Labor Force Participation	Females	Numbers			Per 1000 Women		
		Children Ever Born	Children Still Alive	Children Born Last Year	Children Ever Born	Children Still Alive	Children Born Last Year
Females 16-44 years.....	6938	14092	13701	972	2031	1975	140
In labor Force.....	2624	6327	6159	349	2411	2347	133
Civilian Labor Force.....	2423	6327	6159	349	2412	2348	133
Employed.....	2554	6187	6032	333	2422	2362	130
Worked 35+ weeks.....	2182	5095	4975	276	2335	2280	126
Worked 1-34 weeks.....	319	951	919	43	2981	2881	135
Unemployed.....	69	140	127	16	2029	1841	232
Not in Labor Force.....	4314	7765	7542	623	1800	1748	144

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 36

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

Chapter 5

MORTALITY

Population change is measured by the differences of the population size in various censuses. While some data were collected in censuses and survey (fertility and migration), one important element of population change – mortality – has to be collected from another source, such as vital registration.

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

Chapter 5: Mortality

Table 5.1 Crude Death Rate Per 1,000

Year	Crude Death Rates
1910-1920	33-39
1920-1930	24-30
1930-1940	17.5
1938-1942	16.6
1943-1947	10.8
1948-1952	9.8
1954-1958	8.8
1958-1962	6.5
1968-1972	5.4
1973-1977	4.6
1978-1982	4.3
1983	4.2
1984	4.4
1985	4.4
1986	4.7

Source: Park, 1979, and American Samoa Statistical Digest, 1987.

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

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

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

The crude death rate continued to decline, from 6.5 per thousand after 1962 to about 5.0 in 1970. The present mortality level in the territory is very low at only 4.4 per thousand in 1985. The low crude death rates in the 1980's were due both to economic growth and modernization in the territory, but also to the fact that the population in the territory is very young. As indicated in the Age and Sex chapter, the population 0 to 19 years of age in 1980 constituted more than 50 percent of the total population. The infant mortality rate had declined and proportions of the old age population at risk of dying from old age is small.

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 6

MIGRATION

The 1980 census of American Samoa included a number of important questions which can assist us in analyzing migration, particularly from Western Samoa to American Samoa, and from American Samoa to Hawaii and the mainland United States. The United States end of the migration stream is being explored in another paper (Hayes, Levin and Filiga, manuscript), but the American Samoa migration is discussed here.

The 1980 census questions for migration were person's birthplace, mother's birthplace, father's birthplace, residence 5 years before the census, and residence in the United States in the 10 years before the census (including activity, length of stay, and year of return).

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to question 10. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual place of residence at the time of the birth rather in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. Persons born in American Samoa or one of the other areas of the Pacific were to report their island or atoll of birth, persons born in the United States reported their State, and persons born elsewhere were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries that existed at the time of their birth may have changed before emigration, they were to report based on current boundaries. Selected countries of birth are shown here.

Place of birth was not allocated for American Samoa. Persons not reporting place of birth were shown separately on the tables under "Place of birth not reported".

Citizenship was not asked in American Samoa in 1980. Question 12 on year of immigration to American was asked. Persons born outside American Samoa were to indicate the period which included the year they came to stay permanently in the territory. If the year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and place of birth; the allocation procedure did not work perfectly, since there were a few mismatches where persons were reported as having migrated before they were born.

The data on place of birth of parents were derived from answers to questions 13 and 14. These questions were asked for the first time in the 1980 decennial census. Information on place of birth of parents was used to classify the population of American Samoa according to the place where the person's parents were born.

Persons with one or both parents born elsewhere were asked to report the country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the U.S. government on April 1, 1980. Place of birth of parents was not allocated for nonresponse. Selected areas of birth are shown here.

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a, 15b, and 15c. Persons living in American Samoa or one of the other areas listed in question 15b in 1975, were asked to report the village and major island or atoll, or U.S. State. Persons living elsewhere were asked to report the foreign country in which they were living in 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members were shown separately in tabulations as "Residence in 1975 not reported".

The proportion of the American Samoa population actually born in American Samoa has been decreasing steadily over the recent decades as the proportion from other places has increased (Table 6.1). For example, although 88 percent of the population was born in American Samoa for the 1956 and 1960 censuses, that proportion dropped to 74 percent in 1970, 64 percent in 1974, and 57 percent in 1980. The proportion of females born in American Samoa has been consistently greater than the proportion of males,

indicating selective immigration to American Samoa of males, although the differences have been very small.

Table 6.1 Place of Birth for American Samoa Population: 1956 - 1980

Place of Birth	Numbers					Percent				
	1980	1974	1970	1960	1956	1980	1974	1970	1960	1956
Total.....	32297	29175	27159	20051	20154	100	100	100	100	100
American Samoa.....	18586	18680	20075	17732	17692	57.5	64	73.9	88.4	87.8
Western Samoa.....	9686	7384	4535	1704	1729	30	25.3	16.7	8.5	8.6
Other Pacific Island..	1012	809	0	198	360	3.1	2.8	0	1	1.8
United States.....	2189	1845	1211	232	182	6.8	6.3	4.5	1.2	0.9
Other Countries.....	555	457	1338	185	191	1.7	1.6	4.9	0.9	0.9
Not Reported.....	269	0	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0	0
Males.....	16384	14747	13682	10164	10107	100	100	0	100	100
American Samoa.....	9263	9297		8911	8763	56.5	63	0	87.7	86.7
Western Samoa.....	4932	3707		875	854	30.1	25.1	0	8.6	8.4
Other Pacific Island..	539	425		123	193	3.3	2.9	0	1.2	1.9
United States.....	1137	1001		149	109	6.9	6.8	0	1.5	1.1
Other Countries.....	340	317		106	188	2.1	2.1	0	1	1.9
Not Reported.....	173	0		0	0	1.1	0	0	0	0
Females.....	15913	14428	13477	9887	10047	100	100	0	100	100
American Samoa.....	9323	9383		8821	8929	58.6	65	0	89.2	88.9
Western Samoa.....	4754	3677		829	875	29.9	25.5	0	8.4	8.7
Other Pacific Island...	473	384		75	167	3	2.7	0	0.8	1.7
United States.....	1052	844		83	73	6.6	5.8	0	0.8	0.7
Other Countries.....	215	140		79	3	1.4	1	0	0.8	0
Not Reported.....	96	0		0	0	0.6	0	0	0	0

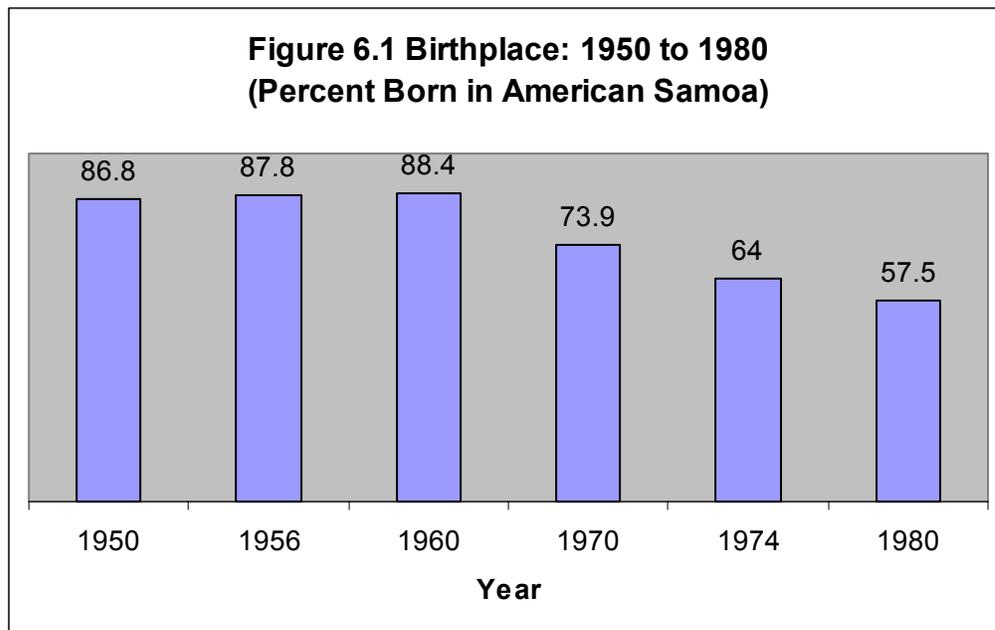
Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 20, and earlier Census Bureau Publications.

The proportions for American Samoa born by census are even more striking when looked at alone and compared to the Western Samoa born (Table 6.2 and Figure 6.1). The proportion of persons born elsewhere increased from 12 percent in the 1956 census to 26 percent in 1970, 36 percent in 1974, and 42 percent in 1980. Much of the increase in foreign born has been due to Western Samoan immigration. Western Samoans increased from 9 percent of the population in 1956 to 30 percent in 1980. (There are clear implications for planning and policy formation in the territory.) In subsequent chapters we will explore the implications of migration for labor force status, employment, and income.

Table 6.2 Persons Born in American Samoa and Western Samoa: 1950 to 1980

Year	Born in American Samoa		Born in Western Samoa	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980.....	18586	57.5	9686	30
1974.....	18680	64	7384	25.3
1970.....	20067	73.9	4535	16.7
1960.....	17732	88.4	1704	8.5
1956.....	17692	87.8	1729	8.6
1950.....	16437	86.8	...	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census publications

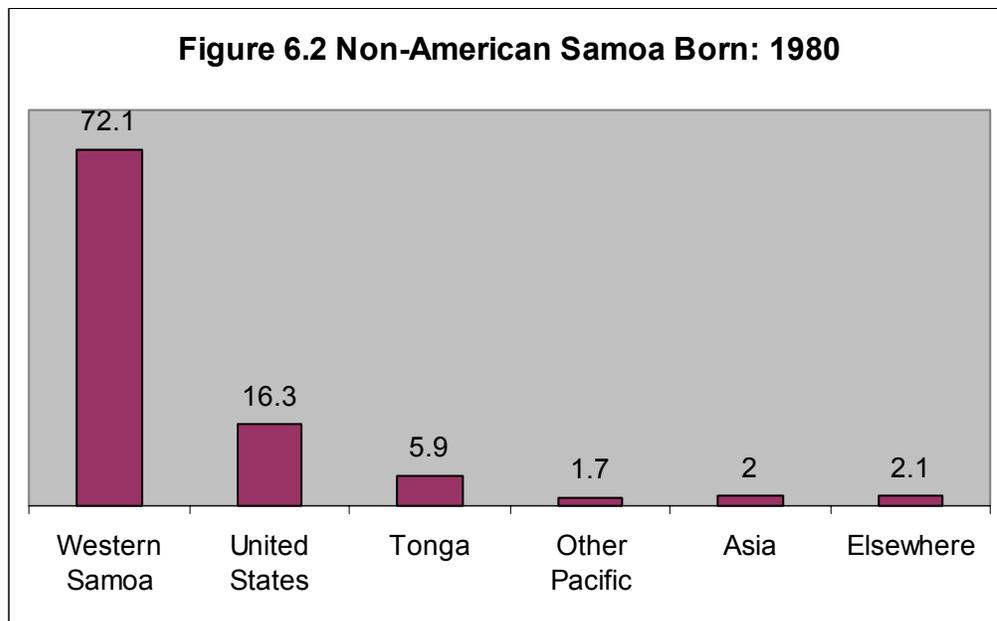


Other Pacific Islanders are also immigrating to American Samoa (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.2). In 1980 there were 796 persons born in Tonga (up from 580 in 1974), 48 from Niue, and 36 from Tokelau (although some of the latter could be Swains Islanders). There were also 132 persons born elsewhere in the Pacific. Except for Tokelau and Tonga, the proportions by sex were about the same.

Table 6.3 Place of Birth of Population Born Outside American Samoa: 1980

Place of Foreign Birth	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	13442	6948	6494	100	100	100
Western Samoa.....	9686	4932	4754	72.1	71	73.2
Niue.....	48	27	21	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tokelau.....	36	21	15	0.3	0.3	0.2
Tonga.....	796	425	371	5.9	6.1	5.7
Other Pacific Island...	132	66	66	1	0.9	1
New Zealand.....	153	91	62	1.1	1.3	1
United States.....	2189	1137	1052	16.3	16.4	16.2
Hawaii.....	541	260	281	4	3.7	4.3
California.....	842	420	422	6.3	6	6.5
Asia.....	268	182	86	2	2.6	1.3
Korea.....	142	94	48	1.1	1.4	0.7
Elsewhere.....	134	67	67	1	1	1

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 24.



In 1980 there were also 2,189 persons born in the United States compared to 1,845 in 1974 and only 1,221 in 1970. Some of these persons were Caucasians who were in American Samoa on contract employment and therefore counted in the census. Others were Caucasians married to Samoans who were living in American Samoa. Still others were Samoans who were the offspring of persons who were in the United States for one reason or another and then returned to American Samoa later after the birth of their children. Many of these children are included in the 541 persons born in Hawaii and the 842 born in California in the 1980 tabulations.

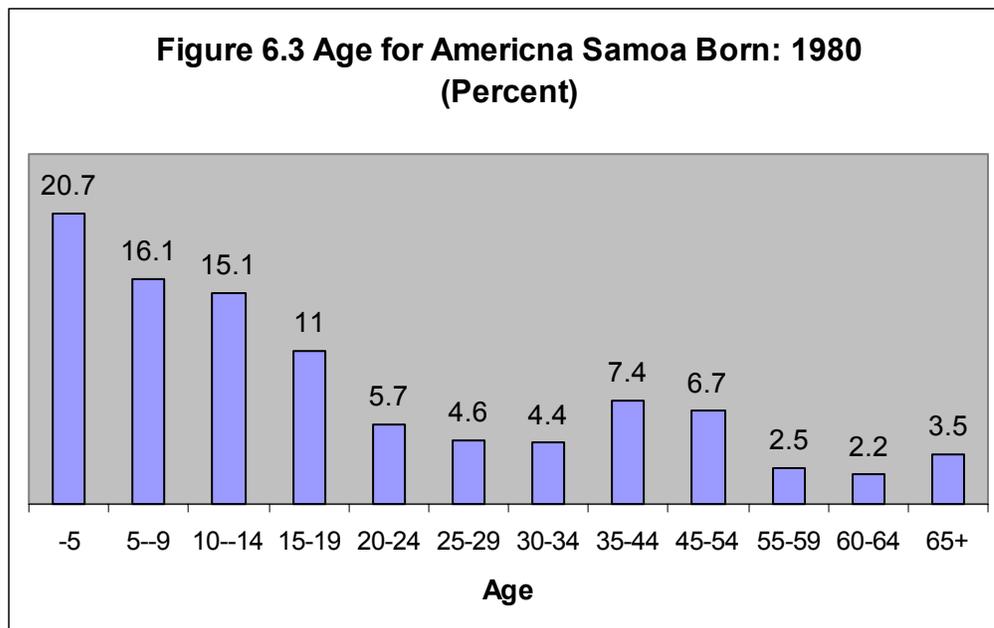
The distribution of the population by age and country of birth is given in Table 6.2, Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4. There were higher proportions of American Samoan and United States born at young ages (0-14 years), while the proportions of the Western Samoan born, Tongan born and Other places were lower. The proportion of the Western Samoa and Tonga born exceeded the American Samoan born beginning in

the age group 20-24 and up to 45-54. For instance, in the age group 35-44, the American Samoan born proportion was 7.4 percent compared to Western Samoan born with 13.2 percent and Tongan born with 17.7 percent.

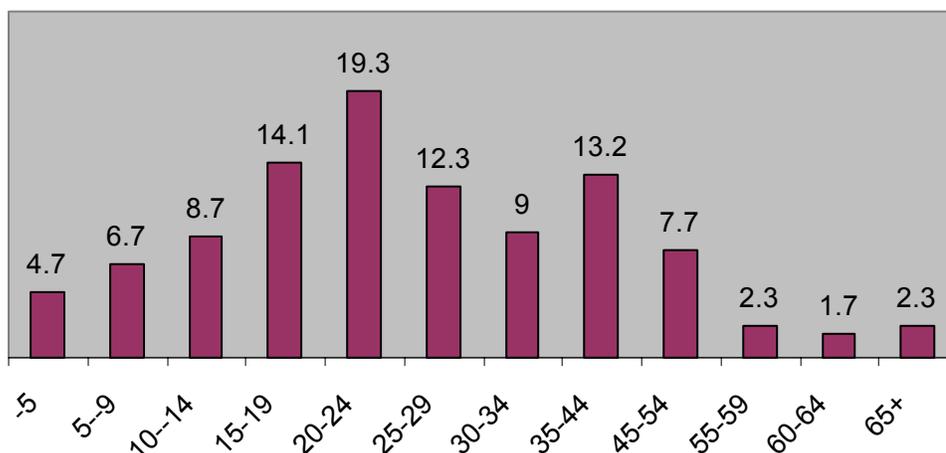
Table 6.4 Birthplace by Age: 1980

Age Group	Total	American Samoan					
		American Samoa	Western Samoa	United States	Tonga	Asia	Elsewhere
All Persons.....	32297	18586	9686	2189	796	2.68	772
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 years....	14.8	20.7	4.7	16.2	5	4.9	8.3
5 to 9 years.....	13.1	16.1	6.7	19.9	7.9	8.2	8.7
10 to 14 years.....	13	15.1	8.7	18.2	9.5	4.9	7.5
15 to 19 years.....	11.9	11	14.1	12	9.7	4.5	10.1
20 to 24 years.....	9.5	5.7	17.3	5.8	12.1	5.2	9.8
25 to 29 years.....	7.4	4.6	12.3	5.9	12.4	15.3	9.6
30 to 34 years.....	6.4	4.4	9	6.7	12.6	16.8	10.1
35 to 44 years.....	9.6	7.4	13.2	6.7	17.7	26.1	13
45 to 54 years.....	7	6.7	7.7	4.6	9	10.1	10.5
55 to 59 years.....	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.4	2	1.1	4
60 to 64 years.....	2	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	3.5
65 years and over....	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.4	1.1	1.9	4.9

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 20.



**Figure 6.4 Age for the Western Samoa Born: 1980
(Percent)**



As given in Table 6.5, 58 percent of the population were born in American Samoa, 30 percent born in Western Samoa, 7 percent in the United States, 2 percent in Tonga, and 3 percent born in Asia and other countries. Of those 5 years and less, 81 percent were born in American Samoa compared to 10 percent born in Western Samoa, 7 percent born in the United States and mover back before the census and 3 percent born in other countries. For older ages, the proportions of American Samoan born decreased dramatically, particularly those in ages 20 to 44 where the proportions went down, ranging from 35 to 44 percent. On the other hand, the proportions Western Samoan born increased rapidly beginning at the age group 15-19, and up to the age group 20-24, more than half the people in this age group were from Western Samoa (55 percent).

Table 6.5 Birthplace by Age: 1980

Age Group	Number	Total	Percent					
			American Samoa	Western Samoa	United States	Tonga	Asia	Elsewhere
All Persons.....	32297	100	57.5	30	6.8	2.5	0.8	2.4
Less than 5 years....	4786	100	80.6	9.6	7.4	0.8	0.3	1.3
5 to 9 years.....	4218	100	70.7	15.3	10.3	1.5	0.5	1.6
10 to 14 years.....	4203	100	66.9	20.1	9.5	1.8	0.3	1.4
15 to 19 years.....	3849	100	53.3	35.5	6.8	2	0.3	2
20 to 24 years.....	3057	100	34.9	54.8	4.2	3.1	0.5	2.5
25 to 29 years.....	2388	100	35.8	49.7	5.4	4.1	1.7	3.1
30 to 34 years.....	2066	100	39.9	42.3	7.1	4.8	2.2	3.8
35 to 44 years.....	3113	100	44.4	40.9	4.7	4.5	2.2	3.2
45 to 54 years.....	2261	100	54.7	32.9	4.5	3.2	1.2	3.6
55 to 59 years.....	776	100	60.3	29.3	4	2.1	0.4	4
60 to 64 years.....	635	100	63.6	26.5	4.1	1.1	0.5	4.3
65 years and over....	945	100	68.3	23.1	3.2	1	0.5	4

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 20.

Table 6.6 on males per 100 females provides the sex ratio by age group and place of birth. The American Samoa born distribution was affected by the age-sex selective migration of young men to the United States. The ratio remained above 100 in young ages (0 to 19), and then went down for older age groups, the lowest ratio recorded being for those in the age group 20-24 with about 66 males per every 100 females. Presumably these young American Samoan born men left after high school for the United States to attend college or join the military services. Of the Western Samoan born, ratio of males to females by age group was not as severely affected as the American Samoans. The ratio maintained above or around 100, except for those ages 15 to 29 where the ratio fell below 100. The lowest male per female ratio recorded for the Western Samoan born was in the age group 15 to 19 (87 males per 100 females), followed by those aged 20 to 24 (95 males per 100 females). The excess of females in these particular age groups is probably due to the labor force participation and employment of more Western Samoan women in Manufacturing Industry (primarily in the canneries). The United States born male/female ratio was similar to the American Samoan born with an excess of females in the age groups 15 to 19 and up to 25 to 29 years. The ratio for Tongan born and other countries show irregularities mainly due to much smaller numbers and are statistically insignificant.

Table 6.6 Males per 100 Females by Age and Birthplace: 1980

Age Group	Total	American Samoa	Western Samoa	United States	Tonga	Asia	Elsewhere
All persons.....	103	99.4	103.7	108.1	114.6	211.6	136.1
Less than 5 years....	108.1	106.9	111.5	109.5	110.5	116.7	156
5 to 9 years.....	104.6	106.9	113.2	89.5	75	57.1	81.1
10 to 14 years.....	115.9	113.7	114.2	135.5	162.1	85.7	87.1
15 to 19 years.....	95.3	101.8	87.3	83.9	87.8	100	129.4
20 to 24 years.....	83.4	65.7	95.3	62	100	133.3	137.5
25 to 29 years.....	93.2	81.7	96.4	73.3	102	272.7	196
30 to 34 years.....	100	83.9	107.9	135.5	88.7	246.2	110.8
35 to 44 years.....	118.1	95.5	127.9	160.7	182	311.8	163.2
45 to 54 years.....	105.2	91.6	108.4	180.6	140	440	179.3
55 to 59 years.....	100	88	100.9	158.3	166.7	...	287.5
60 to 64 years.....	110.3	108.2	104.9	116.7	133.3	...	145.5
65 years and over....	97.7	97.9	89.6	233.3	28.6	400	90

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 20

Table 6.7 shows that migration with Western Samoa was not reciprocated. Only 532 (0.3 percent) of the population in Western Samoa in 1981 was born in American Samoa compared to the 9,688 (30.0 percent) of the population in American Samoa in 1980 which were born in Western Samoa. The proportion of American Samoa born living in Western Samoa seems to have remained constant since only 0.3 percent of the population in the 1971 census of Western Samoa was born in American Samoa.

Table 6.7 Place of Birth of Samoan Population, a comparative review: Western Samoa
Censuses 1971 and 1981 American Samoa censuses 1974 and 1980

Place of Birth	1981	1980	1974
	Western Samoa	American Samoa	American Samoa
Total.....	156349	32297	29190
Percent.....	100	100	100
American Samoa.....	0.3	57.5	64
Western Samoa.....	97.7	30	25.3
Other Pacific.....	0.3	0.4	2.8
New Zealand/Australia.....	1.1	0.5	0.3
USA and Other America.....	0.3	6.8	6.3
Other.....	0.3	4	1.2
Not Stated.....	0	0.8	0.1

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 24, 1974 Census of American Samoa, and Government of Western Samoa publications

Although the proportion of persons born in Western Samoa has been increasing in recent censuses, the proportion of persons with mothers born in Western Samoan actually decreased between 1974 and 1980 (Table 6.8). For example, although 36 percent of all mothers of persons in American Samoa in 1974 had mothers born in Western Samoa, this figure decreased to 30 percent in 1980. On the other hand, the percentage of mothers born in American Samoa increased only slightly during the intercensal period.

Table 6.8 Population in Broad Age Groups by Mother Birthplace: 1974 and 1980

Mother's Birthplace	Total	Age Group				
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Total, 1980.....	32297	13207	9294	5179	3037	1580
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
American Samoa.....	57.5	73.1	42.8	42.6	56.1	66.4
Western Samoa.....	31	14.8	45.5	41.5	32	24.4
Other Places.....	11.6	11.7	10.6	15	10.7	8
Not Stated.....	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Total, 1974.....	29103	13096	7504	4531	2771	1201
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
American Samoa.....	55.5	62.3	48.3	45	56.4	62.5
Western Samoa.....	35.7	31	43.8	39.5	33.7	27
Other Places.....	8.5	6.5	7.5	14.9	9.3	9.2
Not Stated.....	0.4	2	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.2

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 20, and 1974 Census of American Samoa

Apparently younger women who had not yet begun their fertility were moving from Western to American Samoa. Fully 73 percent of all persons 0 to 14 in 1980 had mothers born in American Samoa, up from 62 percent in 1974. Although the percentages for persons 15 to 44 decreased somewhat between 1974 and 1980, the percentages for those over 44 did not change very much, that is, about the same proportion of persons over 44 had mothers born in American Samoa in each of the two censuses.

Of the 15,478 persons with mothers born in American Samoa in 1980, 13,443 (87 percent) were also born in American Samoa (Table 6.9). This means that only 2,035 percent (13 percent) whose mother was born in American Samoa were not born in American Samoa themselves. There were 13,586 persons whose mother was born in Western Samoa and about 4,604 (34 percent) of them were born in American Samoa while 8,982 persons were born elsewhere. About 97 percent of the 8,982 persons were born in Western Samoa, the same as their mothers' birthplace.

About 987 persons had mothers born in Tonga and 191 (19 percent) of them were born in American Samoa. Of the 796 persons born elsewhere, 98 percent were born in the same country as their mother, that is Tonga.

There were 1,047 persons with mothers born in the United States, 15 percent of them were born in American Samoa, and 96 percent of 889 persons born elsewhere were born in the United States. Only 8 percent of those born to Asian mothers were born in American Samoa and 90 percent of the 311 persons with mothers born in Asia were also born in Asia.

Table 6.9 Mother's Birthplace by Own Birthplace: 1980

Mother's Birthplace	Total	Not Born in American Samoa			
		American Samoa	Total	Same as Mother's Birthplace	Not Same Mother's Birthplace
Total.....	32297	57.5	100	(NA)	(NA)
American Samoa.....	15478	86.9	100	0	100
Western Samoa.....	13586	33.9	100	97.4	2.6
Tonga.....	987	19.4	100	98.1	1.9
United States.....	1047	15.1	100	96.5	3.5
Asia.....	311	8	100	89.5	10.5
Korea.....	158	7	100	94.6	5.4
Elsewhere.....	609	27.1	100	(NA)	(NA)
Place of Birth Not Reported.....	279	...	100	(NA)	(NA)

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 25.

The data for father's birthplace are quite a bit different (Table 6.10). The proportion of fathers born in American Samoa decreased from 53 percent in 1974 to only 47 percent in 1980. Almost all of the decrease seems to be due to Western Samoa immigration; the proportion of fathers born in Western Samoa increased from 36 percent in 1974 to 42 percent in 1980. Only 52 percent of all children (those aged 0 to 14) in 1980 had fathers who were also born in American Samoa; that is, for all of those children, almost half had fathers born elsewhere. This proportion was down from 57 percent in 1974. On the other hand, the percentage of American Samoa born fathers for the 15 to 29 year olds was even smaller at 40 percent in 1980 (down from 46 percent) in 1974. We have yet to investigate the demographic consequences of these massive migration movements; clearly the fact that American Samoans were also leaving for Hawaii and the U.S. mainland must also be taken into account.

Table 6.10 Population in Broad Age Groups by Fathers Birthplace: 1974 and 1980

Father's Birthplace	Total	Age Group				
		0-14	15-19	30-44	45-59	60+
Total, 1980.....	32297	13207	9294	5179	3037	1580
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
American Samoa.....	47.3	51.5	39.9	41.4	53.8	61.6
Western Samoa.....	41.5	38.7	50.6	41.6	33.1	26.9
Other Places.....	10.3	9.2	8.3	16	11.8	10.3
Not Stated	0.9	0.5	1.2	1	1.3	1.2
Total, 1974.....	29103	13096	7504	4531	2771	1201
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
American Samoa.....	53	57.3	46.3	46.1	57.1	63.8
Western Samoa.....	36.3	33.8	44.3	37.1	30.5	23.9
Other Places.....	10	8.2	8.8	16	11.5	11.2
Not Stated.....	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 20, and 1974 Census of American Samoa

About 15,264 persons had fathers born in American Samoa and about 85 percent of them were also born in American Samoa (Table 6.11). On the other hand, 13,410 persons in 1980 had fathers born in Western Samoa. Only 4,706 (35 percent) of these persons were born in American Samoa while about 98 percent of the 8,704 born elsewhere were born in the same country as their father (Western Samoa)

Of those with fathers born in Tonga (1,058 persons), 25 percent were born in American Samoa. The remaining 794 persons were born elsewhere with 98 percent born in Tonga (same place as their fathers). About 1,121 persons had fathers born in the United States and 20 percent of them were born in American Samoa.

Table 6.11 Father's Birthplace by Own Birthplace: 1980

Father's Birthplace	Total	Not Born in American Samoa			
		American Samoa	Same as Father's Birthplace		Not same Father's Birthplace
			Total	Birthplace	
Total.....	32297	57.5	100	(NA)	(NA)
American Samoa.....	15264	85.2	100	0	100
Western Samoa.....	13410	35.1	100	97.7	2.3
Tonga.....	1058	25	100	98	2
United States.....	1121	20	100	92.5	7.5
Asia.....	462	27.5	100	75.2	24.8
Korea.....	210	29.5	100	94.6	5.4
Elsewhere.....	701	36.2	100	(NA)	(NA)
Place of Birth Not Reported.....	281	...	100	(NA)	(NA)

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 25

The distribution of parents' birthplace and own birthplace by district is given in Table 6.12. Of the total population, 32 percent had both parents born in American Samoa and 19 percent had at least one parent born in American Samoa. About 17 percent of all persons had one parent born in Western Samoa while only 1 percent had one parent born in the United States.

About 6 percent on the population had both parents born outside American Samoa; the highest proportion given in both parents born in Western Samoa (6 percent). About 34 percent of foreign-born parents were both born in the same country.

The distribution of parents birthplace and own birthplace in the Eastern and Western districts were similar to patterns shown for the total population. For Manu'a and Swains Island, the proportions were quite different. About 80 percent of Manu'ans had both parents born in American Samoa, and 10 percent had at least one parent born in American Samoa. Only 9 percent had at least one parent born in Western Samoa and less than 1 percent had both parents born in Western Samoa. In Swains Island, 4 percent had both parents born in American Samoa and 56 percent had one parent born in American Samoa. About 52 percent had one parent born in other Pacific countries (presumably from Tokelau).

Table 6.12 Place of Birth of Parents and Own Birthplace: 1980

Birthplace	Numbers				Percent				
	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
Total.....	17311	13227	1732	27	100	100	100	100	100
Born in American Samoa.....	10038	6963	1567	18	57.5	58	52.6	90.5	66.7
Both parents born A.S.....	5268	3548	1386	1	31.6	30.4	26.8	81	3.7
One Parent A.S., other.....	3569	2289	175	15	18.7	20.6	17.3	10.1	55.6
Western Samoa.....	3182	2043	157	1	16.7	18.4	15.4	9.1	3.7
Tonga.....	71	26	13	0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0
Other Pacific.....	104	50	1	14	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	51.9
United States.....	128	125	1	0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	0
Elsewhere.....	84	45	3	0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0
Both parents born in.....	1040	1014	5	2	6.4	6	7.7	0.3	7.4
Western Samoa.....	898	938	5	0	5.7	5.2	7.1	0.3	0
Tonga.....	82	49	0	0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0	0
Other Pacific.....	36	7	0	1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	3.7
United States.....	8	18	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
Elsewhere.....	16	2	0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0	3.7
Parents born different place.	161	112	1	0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0
BP of parent N.S.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Born outside American Samoa...	7112	6164	157	9	41.6	41.1	46.6	9.1	33.3
Both parents same place....	5758	5010	126	6	33.7	33.3	37.9	7.3	22.2
Parents born different place.	1344	1148	31	3	7.8	7.8	8.7	1.8	11.1
BP of parent N.S.....	10	6	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Birthplace N.S.....	161	100	8	0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 151.

Of the 13,442 persons not born in American Samoa in 1980, 53 percent were immigrated in the period 1975 to 1980, 20 percent immigrated in 1970 to 1974, 18 percent moved in 1960 to 1969 and the rest on 1959 or before (Table 6.13). In middle ages, the migration of the foreign born proportion mostly took place in the 10 years before the census. For instance, among the 25 to 29 year olds, more than 50 percent of the immigrants came between 1975 and 1980.

Table 6.13 Year of Immigration by Age: 1980

Age Group	Total	Born	Year of Immigration for non-American Samoa Born					
			AmSamoa	1975-1980	1970-1974	1960-1969	1950-1959	Before 1950
All persons.....	32028	58	100	53.3	20.2	17.9	4.7	3.9
Less than 5 years....	4769	80.9	100	93.5	5.9	0.5	0	0
5 to 9 years.....	4196	71.1	100	69.6	29	1.4	0	0
10 to 14 years.....	4179	67.3	100	53.1	30.4	16.5	0	0
15 to 19 years.....	3816	53.8	100	57.3	19.3	23.4	1	0
20 to 24 years.....	3013	35.4	100	65.5	17.4	13.4	3.6	0.1
25 to 29 years.....	2362	36.2	100	55.2	22.4	18.5	3.8	0.1
30 to 34 years.....	2041	40.4	100	46.4	22.6	24.1	4.8	2.1
35 to 44 years.....	3089	44.7	100	32.9	19.8	0.3	12.2	4.9
45 to 54 years.....	2236	55.3	100	27.8	16.4	25.7	16.2	13.9
55 to 59 years.....	765	61.25	100	29	15.2	21.5	11.8	22.6
60 to 64 years.....	628	64.3	100	25.9	12.9	20.1	8	33
65 years and over....	934	69.1	100	27.3	9	10.7	9	43.9

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 22.

Note: Includes Persons Not Reporting Place of Birth.

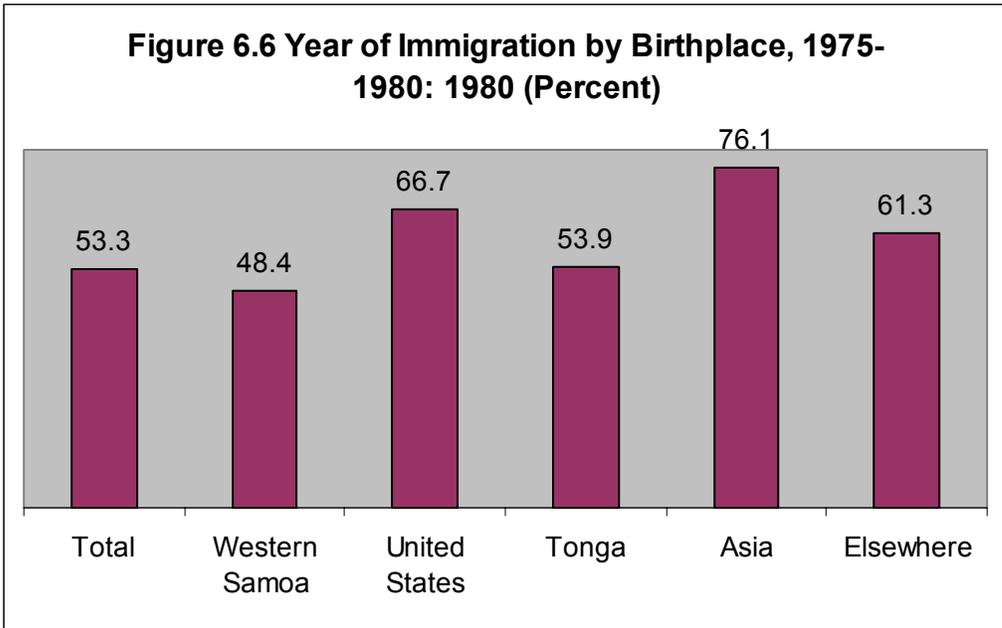
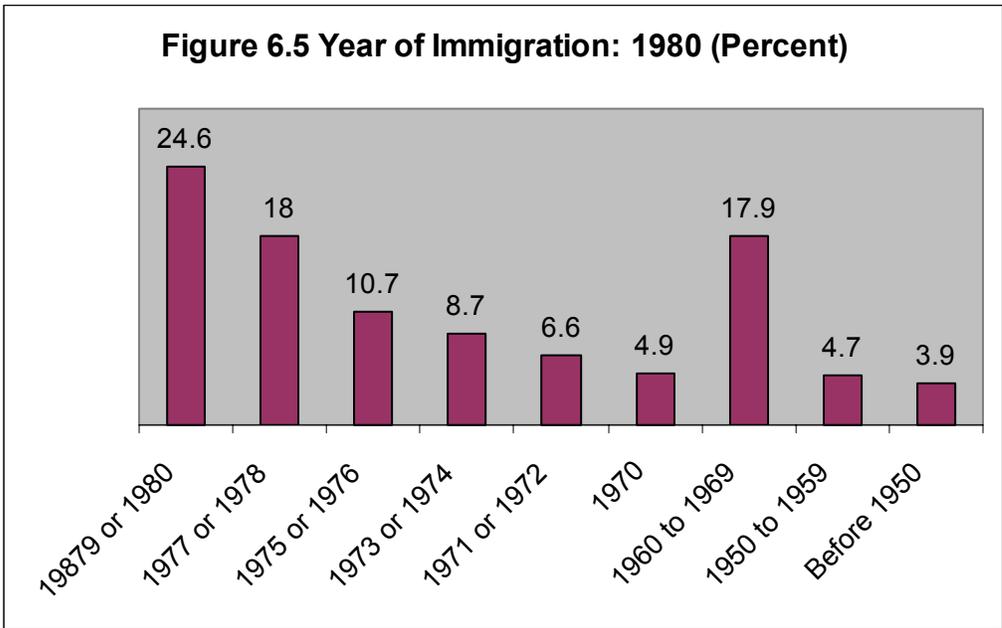
The largest group on migrants was those from Western Samoa (72 percent) followed by these born in the United States (16 percent) and Tongan born (6 percent) (Table 6.14 and Figure 6.5). The proportions indicated that there has been a recent influx on migrants, mostly in the last 5 years, particularly from the United States born arrived, compared to 30 percent of Tongan born and 22 percent Western Samoan.

The pattern of migrant proportions by birthplace mentioned above did not change very much until 1960 to 1969 when the proportion from Western Samoa and Tonga increased (20 and 16 percent, respectively) compared to the United States proportion (10 percent).

Table 6.14 Year of Immigration by Birthplace: 1980

Year of Immigration	Total	Western Samoa	United States	Tonga	Asia	Elsewhere
Born Elsewhere..	13442		9686	2189	796	142
Percent.....	100		100	100	100	100
1979 or 1980.....	24.6		21.8	33.5	30.3	26.8
1977 or 1978.....	18		17	21.6	12.8	34.5
1975 or 1976.....	10.7		10.6	11.6	10.8	14.8
1973 or 1974.....	8.7		7.8	11.6	13.4	6.3
1971 or 1972.....	6.6		6.5	7	8.9	7.7
1970.....	4.9		5.3	4.1	5	0
1960 to 1969.....	17.9		20.5	9.6	16	9.9
1950 to 1959.....	4.7		5.7	0.6	1.9	0
Before 1950.....	3.9		4.8	0.4	0.9	0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 27



We have some data from the 1980 census on return migrants, that is, those persons who went to Hawaii and the U.S. mainland in the period between 1970 and 1980 and then returned to American Samoa before the census.

There were 3,591 persons (13 percent of the 1980 resident population) who were 5 years and over in 1980 and had lived in the United States from 6 or more consecutive months between 1970 and 1980 and were enumerated in American Samoa (Table 6.15). Of those, 1,893 (7percent) were born in American Samoa and 1,698 were born elsewhere. About 39 percent returned in 1978, so more than half of those who were away returned for the last time within two years of the back and forth between American Samoa and

the United States (including Hawaii), Since we are only obtaining information about the last trip, and nothing about preceding trips. The migration experience of males and females was similar.

Table 6.15 Persons 5 Years and Over Who Lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive Months Between 1970 and 1980 by Sex, Place of Birth, and Year of Arrival or Return to American Samoa: 1980

Year of Arrival or Return	Total		American Samoa Born			Born Elsewhere			
	Total	Male	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	3591	1795	1796	1893	925	968	1698	870	828
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1979 or 1980.....	39.1	38.9	39.3	37.8	36.3	39.3	40.6	41.7	39.4
1978.....	17.9	17.6	18.2	17.7	17.9	17.5	18.1	17.2	19.1
1977.....	82	8.4	8.1	8	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.5
1976.....	6.9	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.4	6	6.8
1975.....	6.3	6	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.6
1974.....	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.8
1973.....	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.9	3.4	3.9	2.8
1972.....	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.8	4	2.8	3	2.5
1970 or 1971.....	5.5	6	4.9	5.3	6.6	4	5.7	5.4	5.9
Year not Reported....	2	2.1	2	2.1	1.8	2.3	2	2.3	1.7

Source: Summary Table File 3A, Table 152

Of the 2,744 persons 16 years and over who lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive months between 1970 and 1980, 959 (40 percent of those reporting whether they worked or not) had been looking during the 6 months before they returned (Table 6.16). Included were 46 percent of the males and 33 percent of the females.

Table 6.16. Persons 16 Years and Over Who Lived in the United States for 6 or more Consecutive Months Between 1970 and 1980 by Sex and Activity for the Last 6 Months of Residence in the United States: 1980

Status in the United States	Total	Males	Female
Total.....	2744	1376	1368
Working at a job or business.....	959	559	400
Percent of reported	39.6	46.5	32.8
Not working at a job or business	1461	642	819
Not reported.....	324	175	149
Total.....	2744	1376	1368
In the Armed Forces.....	234	217	17
Percent of reported.....	10.4	19.2	1.5
Not in the Armed Forces.....	2015	911	1104
Not reported.....	495	248	247

Source: Summary Table File 3A, Table 154

On the other hand, 234 (10 percent of those reporting whether or not they were in the military) had been in the military in the 6 months before their return to American Samoa. These data included 10 percent of all the males reporting and 2 percent of the females.

Also, for the persons 5 years and over who previously resided in the United States, 1,270 (41 percent of those reporting) had attended school in the same for males and females. Since these data were processed and tabulated independently, a person could report and be tabulated in more than one category of activity.

Table 6.17 Persons 5 years and Over Who Lived in the United States for 6 or more Consecutive Months Between 1970 and 1980 by Sex and school Attendance for the Last 6 Months of Residence in the United States: 1980

School Attendance	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	3592	1795	1797
Attending school or college.....	1270	629	641
Percent of reported.....	40.7	40.7	40.7
Not attending school/college.....	1848	915	933
Not reported.....	474	251	223

Source: Summary Table File 3A, Table 156

Finally, 47 percent of those reporting their length of stay in the United States reported being there for 6 or more years (which conflicts with the date of last return shown in Table 6.15) (Table 6.18). On the other hand, 36 percent reported staying 6 months to 2 years. A large proportion of males reported staying 6 years or longer – 50 percent, compared to 44 percent for females. Up to age 45 there was a direct correlation between percentage reporting 6 years or longer in the U.S. and age. That is, the older the person, whether male or female, the larger proportion reported staying in the U.S. for 6 or more years. For those over 44, there was a falling off.

Table 6.18 Persons 5 Years and Over Who Lived in the United States for 6 or more Consecutive Months Between 1970 and 1980 by Length of Last Stay in th United States by Age: 1980

Length of Stay in th United Sates Total	Age Group					
	5 -14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45+	
Total.....	3592	779	694	806	508	805
Not reported.....	235	155	40	16	8	16
Percent Reported.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 months to 2 years.....	36	36.1	32.3	28.7	31	49.3
3 to 5 years.....	1639	25.5	20.2	20	1.8	7.4
6 or more years.....	47.2	38.5	47.6	51.3	57.2	43.3
Females.....	1797	383	425	410	210	369
Not reported.....	122	79	24	6	2	11
Percent Reported.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 months to 2 years.....	39.6	41.4	34.2	32.7	32.7	5539
3 to 5 years.....	16.5	24.3	19.7	18.1	12.5	7
6 or more years.....	43.9	34.2	46.1	49.3	54.8	37.2
Males.....	1795	396	269	396	298	436
Not reported.....	113	76	16	10	6	5
Percent Reported.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
6 months to 2 years.....	32.3	30.9	29.2	24.6	29.8	43.9
3 to 5 years.....	17.2	26.6	20.9	22	11.3	7.7
6 or more years.....	50.5	42.5	49.8	53.4	58.9	48.5

Source: Summary Table File 3A,. Table 158

Residence in 1975 by district in 1980 is given in Table 6.19. Out of the 27,372 persons 5 years and over, 66 percent were in the same house in 1980 as was in 1975, and about 10.2 percent were in a different house in American Samoa. About 5,698 persons (21 percent) were outside of American Samoa, 13 percent of those people were in Western Samoa in 1975 and 6 percent were in the United States.

Residence by districts was not different from the total except for Manu'a and Swains Island where about 86 percent of the people were in the same house compared to 67 in Eastern and 64 percent in Western district. The proportion of those who live outside Manu'a in 1975 was much smaller (7 percent) compared to other districts. However, the proportion of those who were in the United States in 1975 but living in Manu'a in 1980 was significant and closer to proportions of other districts.

Table 6.12 Place of Birth of Parents and Own Birthplace: 1980

Birthplace	Numbers				Total	Percent			
	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains		Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
Total.....	17311	13227	1732	27	100	100	100	100	100
Born in American Samoa.....	10038	6963	1567	18	57.5	58	52.6	90.5	66.7
Both parents born A.S.....	5268	3548	1386	1	31.6	30.4	26.8	81	3.7
One Parent A.S., other.....	3569	2289	175	15	18.7	20.6	17.3	10.1	55.6
Western Samoa.....	3182	2043	157	1	16.7	18.4	15.4	9.1	3.7
Tonga.....	71	26	13	0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0
Other Pacific.....	104	50	1	14	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	51.9
United States.....	128	125	1	0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.1	0
Elsewhere.....	84	45	3	0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0
Both parents born in.....	1040	1014	5	2	6.4	6	7.7	0.3	7.4
Western Samoa.....	898	938	5	0	5.7	5.2	7.1	0.3	0
Tonga.....	82	49	0	0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0	0
Other Pacific.....	36	7	0	1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	3.7
United States.....	8	18	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
Elsewhere.....	16	2	0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0	3.7
Parents born different place.	161	112	1	0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	0
BP of parent N.S.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Born outside American Samoa...	7112	6164	157	9	41.6	41.1	46.6	9.1	33.3
Both parents same place....	5758	5010	126	6	33.7	33.3	37.9	7.3	22.2
Parents born different place.	1344	1148	31	3	7.8	7.8	8.7	1.8	11.1
BP of parent N.S.....	10	6	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Birthplace N.S.....	161	100	8	0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 151.

There were 13,593 persons (65 percent) 5 years and older, born in American Samoa, enumerated in 1980 and lived in American Samoa in 1975 (Table 6.20). About 7,392 persons born elsewhere, lived in American Samoa in 1975. Of the 3,448 persons who lived in Western Samoa in 1975, only 3 percent were born in American Samoa and about 99 percent of the 3,343 remaining were in the same residence in 1975.

The proportion of those who were born in American Samoa and lived in the United States in 1975 was much higher than other places of residence, suggesting that there had been a substantial number of American Samoa born were in the United States 5 years before the census.

Table 6.20 Residence in 1975 by Birthplace: 1980

Residence in 1975	Total	Born in American Samoa	Not Born in American Samoa		
			Total in 1975	Same Residence in 1975	Not Same Residence in 1975
Total.....	27511	53.5	100	(NA)	(NA)
American Samoa.....	20985	64.8	100	0	100
Western Samoa.....	3448	3	100	98.8	1.2
Tonga.....	307	0.3	100	98.4	1.6
United States.....	1639	38.6	100	88.7	11.3
Asia.....	139	0	100	89.2	10.8
Korea.....	85	0	100	96.5	3.5
Elsewhere.....	304	9.2	100	(NA)	(NA)
Residence in 1975 not reported..	689	53.8	100	(NA)	(NA)

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 26

Of the 27,511 persons 5 years and over, 66 percent were in the same house in 1975 (Table 6.21). About 83 percent of the American Samoan born were in the same house compared to the Western Samoa born (50 percent), the Tonga born (46 percent) and the United States born (37 percent).

Only 5 percent of the American Samoa born lived outside five years before the census, 36 percent Western Samoa born lived in Western Samoa, 49 percent of the United States born in the United States and 40 percent of the Tongan born resided in Tonga in 1975.

The proportion of persons who lived in American Samoa in 1975 by different houses and countries suggested that there was more internal movement of the foreign born population. For instance, 12 percent Western Samoa, 12 percent Tonga and 17 percent Asia born were in a different house in 1980 compared to only 9.0 percent American Samoa born. About 5 percent Western Samoa, 6 percent Tonga and 8 percent Asia born were in a different county from the country they were in 1975, compared to 4 percent of those born in American Samoa.

Table 6.21 Residence in 1975 by Birthplace: 1980

Age Group	Total	American Samoa	Western United				
			Samoa	States	Tonga	Asia	Elsewhere
All persons.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Same house.....	66.1	83.3	50.1	37.3	45.9	22.7	30.2
Different house A.S.....	10.1	9	12.2	8.6	11.5	16.9	7.1
Same county.....	6	5.5	7.3	4.7	6	9	3.4
Different county.....	4.1	3.5	4.9	3.9	5.6	7.8	3.7
Outside American Samoa.....	21.2	5.2	0.7	52.7	41.3	59.6	31.5
Western Samoa.....	12.5	0.7	.5.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.7
Tonga.....	1.1	0	0	0.1	39.8	0	0.3
Other Pacific Islands.....	0.4	0.1	0	1.3	0	0.8	8.2
United States.....	6	4.3	0.7	48.7	0.5	7.5	3.1
Asia.....	0.5	0	0	0.5	0	48.6	0.6
Elsewhere.....	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	2	16.7
Residence 1975 N.R.....	2.5	2.5	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	31.2

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 26.

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

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

Chapter 7 Ethnicity and Language

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

The data on ethnicity for the 1980 Census of American Samoa were derived from the answers to question 4. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ethnicity was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to state the answer rather than select from a list of groups). Ethnicity refers to a person's island or atoll of birth or affiliation, nationality, or country in which the person or person's parents were born. Thus, persons reported their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ethnicity question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the persons had with the particular group(s).

Ethnicity is different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ethnicity by specifying a single ethnic group, but some reported two, three, or more ethnic groups. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single ethnic groups reported. In addition, selected two and three-part combinations of ethnicity were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according to the first ethnic category reported.

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

The ethnic distribution of the American Samoa population by districts for 1974 and 1980 is given in Table 7.1, clearly reflecting the domination of the Samoan and part-Samoan groups with 90 or more percent of the total population. The category Samoan, although suggesting significant increases between 1974 and 1980, was affected by differences in definitions used in the two censuses, and by how the question was worded. The open-ended version used in 1980 probably obtains different results. It could be that the enumerators were not instructed in the same way as in 1974, or that the enumerator determined a person's ethnicity by observation rather than through questioning. Ethnicity can be a sensitive issue, particularly to offspring of intermarried couples or children born to unmarried women, and an enumerator might not probe for the proper response. On the other hand, because of feelings of shame, such a respondent might say "Samoan" although he or she might only be part Samoan.

Table 7.1 Ethnicity by District of Residence: 1974 - 1980

Ethnicity	1980 Districts				1974 Districts			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total.....	32297	173.11	13227	1732	29190	16828	10520	1842
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Samoan.....	90.7	90.3	90.5	97.5	84.8	83.8	84.7	95.7
Part Samoan.....	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	8	8.3	8.5	2.1
Total.....	91.1	90.8	90.9	97.5	92.8	92.1	93.1	97.8
Tonga.....	2.8	3.1	2.6	0.5	2	2.5	1.5	0.1
Other Pacific.....	1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9
Korea.....	0.6	0.9	0.1	0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0
Caucasian.....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	2.9	2.5	3.7	1.2
Other.....	2.7	2.4	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1
Not stated.....	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.9...	...	...	...	...

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 21 and 1974 Census of American Samoa.

The proportion for the total of Samoans and part-Samoans actually decreased by 2 percentage points between 1974 and 1980, both for the whole territory and the districts. Western district declined by 2.3 percent and Eastern by 1.3 percent. Manu'a had the highest proportion of Samoan and part-Samoan with 97 percent on the each census, however the proportion decreased slightly in intercensal period.

Ethnicity by broad age groups also showed the domination of Samoan ethnic group (Table 7.2). Slight differences in the distribution were seen in the middle age groups 0 to 29, dropped to the 80 to 90 percent range in the 30 to 59 year olds and then moved up to the 90 percent mark for those 60 years and over. The irregularities of the age composition through continuous migration in and out of the country again is reflected by the changes in ethnicity. Interestingly enough, the proportions of Tongans, Koreans and Other Ethnic origins at the middle working ages (30 to 44 years) were much higher here than the rest of their respective ages groups.

Table 7.2 Ethnicity by Broad Age Groups: 1974 and 1980

Ethnicity	Age Groups					
	Total	0-14	15-19	30-44	45-59	60+
Total, 1980.....	32297	13207	9294	5179	3037	1580
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Samoan.....	90.7	93	92	84.3	87.7	90.9
Part Samoan.....	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Total.....	91.1	93.8	92.2	84.6	87.7	91.1
Tonga.....	2.8	2.2	2.8	4.5	2.8	1.1
Other Pacific.....	1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.2
Korea.....	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.1
Caucasian.....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2
Other.....	2.7	1.7	2.2	5.5	4.4	2.8
Not stated.....	1.5	1	1.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
Total, 1974.....	29073	13066	7504	4531	2771	1201
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Samoan.....	85	85.4	86.8	80.1	85.2	85.8
Part Samoan.....	8	10.6	6.4	5.6	5.6	4.9
Total.....	93	96	93.2	85.7	90.8	90.7
Tonga.....	2	1.4	2.3	3.8	1.6	1.2
Other Pacific.....	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.9	2.1	3
Korea.....	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.1
Caucasian.....	2.9	1.6	2.5	6	4.2	4
Other.....	0.5	0	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1
Not stated.....						

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 21 and 1974 Census of American Samoa

As indicated in earlier tables, Samoan dominated the ethnic stock on the territory. Table 7.3 shows the ethnic composition in relation to place of birth. Of all the Samoans and part-Samoans, 62 percent were born in American Samoa, 33 percent born in Western Samoa, 5 percent were born in the United States and less than 1 percent were born in American Samoa.

Among the Asian ethnic groups, 64 percent were born in Asia (about 60 percent of these were born in Korea), another 18 percent were born in American Samoa, 4 percent were born in Western Samoa, and 9 percent were born in the United States.

The 'Other' and 'Not Stated' groups look rather suspicious in this ethnic-birthplace relationship, particularly for the United States born.

Of all cases, 67 percent of those born in the United States were listed in the 'Other' category and more than 40 percent U.S. born did not know or did not state their ethnicity in 1980. Since Caucasian was not a category in 1980 and instead European was used, those born in the U.S. Most likely would have fallen in either 'Other' or 'Not Stated' most likely would have fallen in either 'Other' or 'Not Stated' category

Table 7.3 Ethnicity by Place of Birth: 1980

Ethnicity	Total	Country of Birth						
		American Samoa	Western Samoa	Tonga	Pacific	Other United States	Asia	Other Place
Total persons....	32297	18586	9686	796	216	2189	268	281
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Samoan.....	90.7	97.5	99.2	4	37	61.5	5.2	32.4
Part-Samoan.....	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.4	2.1
Total.....	91.1	97.9	99.3	4.6	38	63.1	5.6	34.5
Tongan.....	2.8	0.7	0.1	94.7	1.4	0.1	0	0
Other Pacific.....	1	0.5	0.1	0	53.7	3.4	1.1	2.1
Asian.....	1.2	0.4	0.2	0	1.4	1.6	89.2	2.8
Korean.....	0.6	0.2	0	0	0.5	0.1	52.2	1.8
Caucasian.....	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.5	1.4	0	12.5
Others.....	2.2	0.2	0	0.1	3.2	21.2	2.2	44.5
Not stated.....	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	9.2	1.9	3.6

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 26.

Table 7.4 on ethnicity by industry provides the distribution of the employed persons age 15 years and over by their ethnic origin and major industries. Of all the employed persons in 1980, 86 percent were Samoan, 3 percent Tongan and 7 percent were some other ethnicity. Samoans dominated all individual industries with the highest proportion of about 91 percent working for Public Administration and the lowest proportion of about 68 percent in the Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing industry.

The highest proportions of Samoans were working in Manufacturing – fish canning (24 percent of all working Samoans), Professional and Related industries – mostly teachers and nurses (21 percent), and Public Administration (also 21 percent). Tongans were most likely found in Construction (25 percent of all Tongans), and Retail Trade (27 percent). About 37 percent of Caucasians worked in Professional and related industries, 13 percent in Retail Trade and about 11 percent in Public Administration. Those listed in “Others” ethnic group were concentrated mostly in Professional and related industries (41 percent) and Public Administration (19 percent). A similar pattern was seen for those not stating ethnic origin, with those in Professional and related industries (35 percent), Manufacturing (22 percent) and those in Public Administration (14 percent).

Table 7.4 Ethnicity by Industry: 1980

Industry	Total	Ethnicity						Other	Not Stated
		Samoan	Tongan	Pacific	Caucasian	Asia	Other		
Employed persons.....	8106	6991	239	100	46	169	355	206	
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	
Agriculture, forest, fishing.....	1.2	0.9	3.3	2	4.3	5.3	1.4	2.4	
Construction, mining.....	7.7	7.1	24.7	15	2.2	3.6	8.7	7.8	
Manufacturing	23.5	24.5	17.2	19	8.7	34.9	6.2	21.8	
Transport, community, utility.....	8.7	9.1	6.3	9	10.9	3.6	6.2	6.8	
Wholesale trade.....	0.9	1.8	4.2	1	2.2	3.6	2	1.5	
Retail trade.....	9.6	8.8	26.8	11	13	18.3	9.3	7.8	
Finance, insurance.....	1.3	1.3	0.4	0	0	1.2	2.3	0.5	
Business and repair service.....	1.3	1.1	2.9	2	8.7	5.9	2	0.5	
Entertainment, personal.....	2.2	3.2	7.5	5	2.2	5.9	1.4	1.5	
Professional and related.....	21.6	21	3.8	23	37	7.7	41.4	35.4	
Public administration.....	19.8	21	2.5	13	10.9	10.1	18.9	14.1	
Primarily subsistence.....	0.1	0.1	0.4	0	0	0	0.3	0	

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 43

One quite important pattern in the ethnic composition of the population is its relationship to languages spoken at home. In 1980, only about 4 percent of all persons aged 5 and above spoke English all the time and 3 percent did not speak English at all.

Of the 24,609 Samoans who spoke other language at home, about 89 percent spoke that language more often than English, 6 percent spoke English equally often, 2 percent spoke English more frequently, and 4 percent did not speak English at all. The part-Samoan group was quite different with 48 percent speaking another language more often, 33 percent speaking English equally often, and 18 percent speaking English more frequently.

Table 7.5 Ethnicity by Language and Ability to speak English: 1980

Ethnicity	All Persons	Speak a language other than English at home					
		Speak Only English	Total	Speak English Frequently	Speak English Equally Often	Speak Other more Often	Don't Speak English
Total persons	27511	3.9	100	2.4	6.5	87.6	3.5
Samon.....	24882	1.1	100	1.8	5.9	88.7	3.6
Part-Samoan.....	98	17.3	100	18.5	33.3	48.1	0
Total.....	24980	1.2	100	1.9	6	88.6	3.6
Tongan.....	773	0.4	100	1.3	15.3	80.6	2.7
Other Pacific.....	275	24	100	9.6	19.3	70.8	0.5
Asian.....	317	15.8	100	11.6	13.5	73	1.9
Korean.....	152	4.6	100	5.5	8.3	84.1	2.1
Caucasian.....	80	51.2	100	30.8	33.3	35.9	0
Others.....	631	74.6	100	42.5	24.4	33.1	0
Not stated.....	455	34.3	100	12	4.7	83.3	0

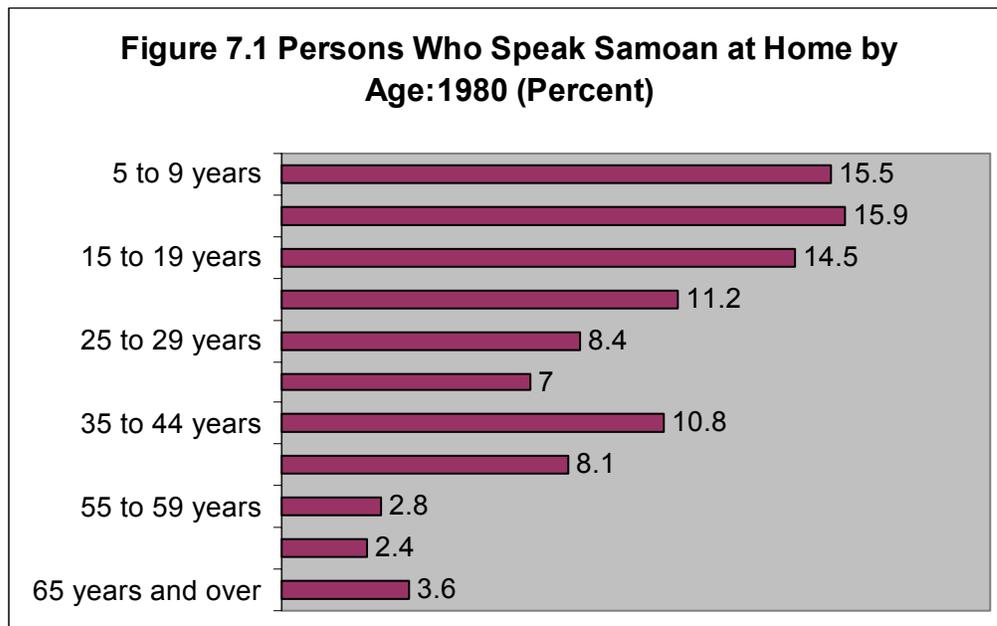
Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 31

Language spoken home by age groups for those aged 5 and over again showed the Samoan language to be the domination language (Table 7.6 and Figure 7.1). Higher proportions of those who spoke English only were seen in young age groups (5 to 14 years) and those aged 25 up to 44 years. The proportions of those who spoke Samoan were much higher in younger age groups.

Table 7.6. Language Spoken at Home by Age: 1980

Age Group	All Persons	English Only	Samoan Polynesian	Other	All Other
Total.....	27511	1077	24512	792	1130
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100
5 to 9 yrs.....	15.3	17.4	15.5	12.2	12
10 to 14 yrs.....	15.3	10.6	15.9	10	10.6
15 to 19 yrs.....	14	7.3	14.5	11.7	10.4
20 to 24 yrs.....	11.1	7.1	11.2	10.5	13.2
25 to 29 yrs.....	8.7	10.6	8.4	13	10.5
30 to 34 yrs.....	7.5	13.9	7	11	10.9
35 to 44 yrs.....	11.3	14.7	10.8	17.8	15
45 to 54 yrs.....	8.2	9.9	8.1	8.8	9.3
55 to 59 yrs.....	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.5
60 to 64 yrs.....	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.9
65 yrs or more.....	3.4	2.9	3.6	1.4	2.7

Source: PC80-1-C/D56A, table 21



Although American Samoa has been exposed to Western influence for over a century, the distribution of its population by ethnic origin still remains about 90 percent Samoan, and it will be a long time before we see any significant change in its ethnic pattern. Despite significant age-sex selective out-migration of American Samoans to the United States, much of the ethnic stock had been refilled by

Samoans from Western Samoa which does not affect the ethnic composition. Other factors contributed to this high concentration of a single ethnic group through time including, the cultural values, the land tenure system and traditionally the aiga system binding together this ethnic group.

Chapter 8 Education

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

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 7 and 8. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” school or college at any time between February 1, 1980 and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling was defined as pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school and schooling which led to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school or college.

Children were included as enrolled in pre-kindergarten only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in “Head Start” programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide pre-primary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school.

Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related or other private school. In general, a “public” school was defined as any school controlled and supported primarily by a government agency. A “Church-related” was defined as a private school controlled or supported as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled, as reported in question 8. The levels which were separately identified were pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, high school and college. The term “college” included junior and community colleges.

Data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in “regular” school as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of “skipped” or “repeated” grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular school system. An instruction printed on the form, “If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), Mark ‘12’ “ (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered “Finished”, if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 8. If a person had completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 8. If a person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered “Did not finish.

If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered “Now attending.” The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represented the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who had not completed the first year of elementary school were classified as having no years of school completed.

School enrollment data has been collected in censuses since 1930. The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for several censuses. Enrollment data was recorded for persons 5 to 24 years old in 1940 and 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over for 1970 and 1980 censuses.

The education system in the territory at present starts with the Early Childhood Education (ECE) and Private Kindergarten School for those age 3 to 5 years old (Table 8.1). There has been a steady increase in both male and female total school enrollment since 1960. Of those 5 years old, the proportions enrolled increased significantly after 1960, presumably after the initiation of the ECE programs in 1969. Those in the elementary level ages (6 to 13 years) even though above 90 percent, had actually increased almost up to 100 percent in 1980.

Table 8.1 School Enrollment, Age 5 to 24 years: 1960 - 1980.

Age	Males			Females		
	1980	1974	1960	1980	1974	1960
Total....	75.7	68.8	66.9	71	65.4	62.4
5.....	81.6	31.8	5.8	79.3	31.4	4.9
6.....	93.6	84.7	21.6	94	83.6	19
7.....	96.1	92.6	74.3	96.9	90.8	76.5
8.....	98.1	95.7	89.7	97.6	95.8	89.5
9.....	98.3	95.1	92.6	99.2	96.7	91
10.....	97.5	95.6	92.4	97.8	96.3	89.4
11.....	98	95	94	98.4	94.9	93.3
12.....	98	96.6	94.1	97.8	96.6	93.1
13.....	98.3	96	89.7	96.2	94.1	93.6
14.....	96.9	91.8	88	96.5	92.8	90.7
15.....	94.7	92.7	89.3	94.9	85	91.2
16.....	89.7	82.6	85.6	87.8	78.6	82
17.....	81.5	66.1	74.6	79.4	65.4	67.1
18.....	64.2	50.4	69.1	58.2	42.2	51.7
19.....	37.1	33.8	54	37.3	24	34.2
20.....	24	19.7	37.2	19.2	16.8	21.9
21.....	14.2	8.7	25.4	12.5	10	14
22.....	10.3	3.6	22.1	13.7	6.7	12
23.....	9.8	4	13.1	8.2	3.1	3.6
24.....	7.9	2.2	8.9	6.5	2.8	5.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census publications

The proportion of school enrollment by age since 1950 increased significantly (Table 8.2). For those aged 5 and 6 years, the percent enrolled went up from about 29 percent in 1950 to 87 percent, a three folded increase. Moderate increases in enrollment were seen for the rest of the age groups and the highest proportion in school were those 7 to 13 years old.

Table 8.2 Percent School Enrollment by Age: 1950 to 1980

Age Group	1980	1970	1960	1950
5 and 6.....	87.2	75.9	12.9	28.8
7 to 13.....	97.8	90.8	89.2	88
14 and 15.....	95.8	85.4	89.7	88.9
16 and 17.....	84.8	74.2	77.9	73.9
18 and 19.....	52	56.7	53.1	50.7

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

School attendance data by level between 1970 and 1980 is given in Table 8.3. The kindergarten level increase by only 1 percent between the periods and those enrolled in public school declined by 2 percent. Likewise, the public school enrollment in the elementary level also decreased by 2 percent between census years. The level of private school enrollment, presumably church-related school system, contributed much to the education system in the territory. As seen here, have been significant changes in total private enrollment in both kindergarten and elementary level, with increases of 69 and 32 percent, respectively.

In the high school level, about 86 percent were enrolled in public school and only 14 percent in private school. On the other hand, the increase in enrollment was much higher in private school (163 percent) than public school (44 percent). More than 900 persons were enrolled in college in 1980, compared to 78 in 1970. A direct comparison of college enrollment in the two censuses is difficult since the Community College started in 1971.

Table 8.3 School Attendance by Type and Level: 1980

Type and Level	Numbers		Percent	Percent	
	1980	1970	Change 1970/80	1980	1970
Persons 3 + yrs & enrolled.....	12842	10246	25.3	...	...
Prekindergarten.....	533	54	887	100	100
Public.....	480	46	943.5	90.1	85.2
Private.....	53	8	562.5	9.9	14.8
Kindergarten.....	1319	1310	0.7	100	100
Public.....	1233	1259	-2.1	93.5	96.1
Private.....	86	51	68.6	6.5	3.9
Elementary (1 to 8).....	6843	6715	1.9	100	100
Public.....	5739	5876	-2.3	83.9	87.5
Private.....	1104	839	31.6	16.1	12.5
High School (1 to 4).....	3224	2089	54.3	100	100
Public.....	2759	1912	44.3	85.6	91.5
Private.....	465	177	162.7	14.4	8.5
Collage.....	923	78	1083.3	...	...

Source: PC80-1-C/D54, Table 22, and PC(1)-B54, Table 10.

Note: Data for 1970 are for persons 3 to 34.

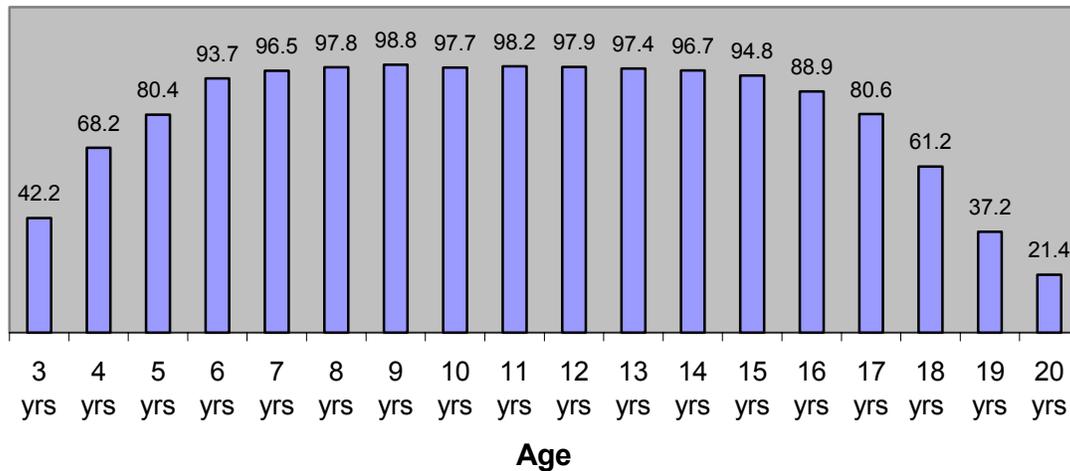
In 1980, almost all the proportions of individual ages enrolled in school at compulsory age levels reached 90 or more percent, a good indication of extensive efforts by the government to improve the educational system in the territory. Enrollment proportions in the elementary level ages ranged from 94 to 98 percent. Likewise, those in high school ages maintained about 90 percent enrollment but the proportions tended to decline by graduation ages (Table 8.4 and Figure 8.1). Although male proportions were slightly higher than female, there seems to have been no significant differences in enrollment distributions by sex.

Table 8.4 School Enrollment for Persons 3 years old and over by Sex: 1980

Age	Population			Those in School			Percent in School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	29367	14877	14490	12883	6723	6160	43.9	45.2	42.5
3 years.....	970	516	454	409	230	179	42.2	44.6	39.4
4 years.....	909	472	437	620	312	308	68.2	66.1	90.5
5 years.....	935	462	473	752	377	375	80.4	81.6	79.3
6 years.....	815	419	396	764	396	372	93.7	93.6	93.9
7 years.....	821	434	387	792	417	375	96.5	96.1	96.9
8 years.....	836	422	414	818	414	404	97.8	98.1	97.6
9 years.....	804	416	288	794	409	385	98.8	98.3	99.2
10 years.....	865	447	418	845	436	409	97.7	97.5	97.8
11 years.....	846	461	385	831	452	379	98.2	98	97.4
12 years.....	871	502	369	853	492	361	97.9	98	97.8
13 years.....	793	420	373	772	413	359	97.4	98.3	96.2
14 years.....	826	426	400	799	413	386	96.7	96.9	96.5
15 years.....	771	375	396	731	355	376	94.8	94.7	94.9
16 years.....	799	399	400	710	358	352	88.9	89.7	88
17 years.....	824	417	407	664	340	324	80.6	81.5	79.6
18 years.....	719	358	361	440	230	210	61.2	64.2	58.2
19 years.....	734	329	405	273	122	151	37.2	37.1	37.3
20 years.....	720	324	396	154	78	76	21.4	24.1	19.2
21 years.....	672	296	376	141	94	47	21	31.8	12.5
22 years.....	587	273	314	71	28	43	12.1	10.3	13.7
23 years.....	561	255	306	50	25	25	8.9	9.8	8.2
24 years.....	516	241	275	37	19	18	7.2	7.9	6.5
25 - 29 years.....	2385	1151	1234	166	90	76	7	7.8	6.2
30 - 34 years.....	2065	1033	1032	123	69	54	6	6.7	5.2
35 - 39 years.....	1610	880	730	75	42	33	4.7	4.8	4.5
40 - 44 years.....	1502	806	696	55	26	29	3.7	3.2	4.2
45 - 54 years.....	2259	1157	1102	84	56	28	3.7	4.8	2.5
55 - 64 years.....	1410	720	690	34	20	14	2.4	2.8	2
65 +	942	466	476	26	14	12	2.8	3	2.5

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Tables 16 and 34.

Figure 8.1 Persons in School 3 to 20 Years Old by Age: 1980 (Percent)



About 48 percent of those 3 years old and over enrolled in school were female (Table 8.5). The proportions of females enrolled in private elementary and high school systems although small, were slightly higher than males, indicating that probably more of the church-related private schools are mostly for girls. About 59 percent of females in elementary level were in private school and 52 percent were in private high school. Again, the proportion by sex enrolled in public school at each level of education was much higher (ranging from 82 to 95 percent) than in private school.

Table 8.5 School Attendance by Type, Level, and Sex: 1980

Type and Level	Numbers			Percent			Percent of Females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Persons 3 + yrs & enrolled.....	12842	6675	6167	...	...	...	48
Prekindergarten.....	533	288	245	100	100	100	46
Public.....	480	257	223	90.1	89.2	91	46.5
Private.....	53	31	22	9.9	10.8	9	41.5
Kindergarten.....	1319	673	646	100	100	100	49
Public.....	1233	638	595	93.5	94.8	92.1	48.3
Private.....	86	35	51	6.5	5.2	7.9	59.3
Elementary (1 to 8).....	6843	3619	3224	100	100	100	47.1
Public.....	5739	3088	2651	83.9	85.3	82.2	46.2
Private.....	1104	531	573	16.1	14.7	17.8	51.9
High School (1 to 4).....	3224	1638	1586	100	100	100	49.2
Public.....	2759	1404	1355	85.6	85.7	85.4	49.1
Private.....	465	234	231	14.4	14.3	14.6	49.7
Collage.....	923	457	466	...	...	...	50.5

Source: PC80-1-C/D5, Table 22.

The proportions enrolled by age and district of residence did not differ very much from the total (Table 8.6). Fully 43 percent on the Eastern, 44 in Western and 51 percent in Manu'a were in school. The proportions of those age 3 to 6 years presumably enrolled in ECE level have increased tremendously since the beginning of ECE programs in 1969. About 40 percent or more of those in these particular ages were attending school. Similar trends were seen for all of the districts. At age 5 years old and before the start of elementary school, about 75 percent of those in Eastern district already enrolled compared to 84 percent in the Western district. Fully 100 percent of those in Manu'a in this age were already in kindergarten school.

Table 8.6 Enrollment by Age and District of Residence: 1980

Age	Enrollment by District				Percent enrolled by District			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total.....	12883	6732	5335	816	43.9	42.7	44.5	51.1
3 years.....	409	198	186	25	42.2	38.4	45.5	54.3
4 years.....	620	315	272	33	68.2	67.9	67.5	78.6
5 years.....	752	365	338	49	80.4	75.3	84.3	100
6 years.....	764	404	308	52	93.7	93.3	93.6	98.1
7 years.....	792	425	314	53	96.5	96.8	95.4	100
8 years.....	818	436	336	46	97.8	97.5	98	100
9 years.....	794	414	327	53	98.8	98.3	99.1	100
10 years.....	845	436	336	73	97.7	97.5	97.4	100
11 years.....	831	434	333	64	98.2	98.4	97.7	100
12 years.....	853	434	355	64	97.9	97.3	98.3	100
13 years.....	772	414	300	58	97.4	96.5	98	100
14 years.....	799	418	320	61	96.7	97.2	95.8	98.4
15 years.....	731	367	324	40	94.8	92.9	96.4	100
16 years.....	710	389	273	48	88.9	87.4	89.5	98
17 years.....	664	355	259	50	80.6	78.5	80.9	96.2
18 years.....	440	235	178	27	61.2	58.3	62.5	87.1
19 years.....	273	149	119	5	37.2	36.8	38.9	21.7
20 years.....	154	92	62	0	21.4	22.3	20.9	0
21 years.....	141	91	48	2	21	24.5	16.9	11.8
22 years.....	71	34	37	0	12.1	10.3	15.2	0
23 years.....	50	25	25	0	8.9	8.5	9.9	0
24 years.....	37	16	20	1	7.2	5.9	8.7	5.6
25 - 29 years.....	166	75	89	2	7	5.7	8.7	3.6
30 - 34 years.....	123	62	61	0	6	5.5	7	0
35 - 39 years.....	75	42	33	0	4.7	4.8	4.9	0
40 - 44 years.....	55	26	28	1	3.7	3.2	4.6	1.4
45 - 54 years.....	84	47	31	6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.5
55 - 64 years.....	34	19	14	1	2.4	2.5	2.7	0.7
65 +	26	15	9	2	2.8	3.1	2.5	1.9

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 16 and 34.

The distribution of school ages by the level of education enrolled is given in Table 8.7. Those enrolled in kindergarten school consisted of those age 3 to 5 mostly and some 6 and 7 year olds. At the elementary level, 2 percent of 4 year olds and 14 percent of the 5 year olds were already in school. Those aged 20 years and over still indicated as in school particularly at elementary level are somewhat difficult to explain, and perhaps are errors in the enumeration or data processing.

About 15 percent of the 12,842 persons enrolled in all level of education were in 1980 were in ECE or Kindergarten school, 53 percent in elementary, 25 percent in high school and 7 percent attending the Community College.

Table 8.7 School Enrollment by Level of Education and Age: 1980

Age	Total	PreKinder- garten	Kinder- garten	Elem- entry	High School	Collage
Total....	12842	533	1319	6843	3224	923
Percnet..	100	4.2	10.3	53.3	25.1	7.2
3.....	100	57.2	42.8	0	0	0
4.....	100	25.7	72.5	1.8	0	0
5.....	100	14.5	71.9	13.6	0	0
6.....	100	3.4	19.1	77.5	0	0
7.....	100	0.4	0.6	99	0	0
8.....	100	0	0.1	99.9	0	0
9.....	100	0.1	0	99.9	0	0
10.....	100	0	0	100	0	0
11.....	100	0	0	99.8	0.2	0
12.....	100	0	0	99.4	0.6	0
13.....	100	0	0	92.1	7.9	0
14.....	100	0	0	40.5	59.5	0
15.....	100	0	0	10	90	0
16.....	100	0	0	3.8	96.1	0.1
17.....	100	0	0	2	95.3	2.7
18.....	100	0	0	1.6	80.9	17.5
19.....	100	0	0	1.8	52.4	45.8
20.....	100	0	0	1.3	29.9	68.8
21.....	100	0	0	2.2	20.2	77.5
22.....	100	0	0	4.2	19.7	76.1
23.....	100	0	0	2	16	82
24.....	100	0	0	5.4	27	67.6
25 to 29...	100	0	0	1.8	24.1	74.1
30 to 34...	100	0	0	5.7	16.3	78
35 to 39...	100	0	0	12.4	19	68.6

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 34

The school enrollment by birthplace provides the distribution of those in school by level of education and by their respective country of birth (Table 8.8) In pre-kindergarten and kindergarten school, close to 79 percent enrollees were born in American Samoa, 12 percent in Western Samoa, 7 percent in the United States and 2 percent born in other countries. At the elementary level, 68 percent were American Samoa born, 19 percent Western Samoa, 10 percent U.S. and 3 percent other countries (Tongan born enrolled in this level was only 2 percent). The proportions of American Samoan born compared to the Western Samoan, although still constituting the majority in each level of School, 63 percent were born in American Samoa, 25 percent in Western Samoa, 8percent in The U.S., and 4 percent born elsewhere including about 2 percent Tongan born. At the College level, American Samoan born constituted about 56 percent of all college enrollees compared Western Samoa (30 percent), the U.S. (10 percent) and other countries with 4 percent.

Table 8.8 School Enrollment by Birthplace: 1980

Type and Level	Number	Total	Percent				
			American Samoa	Western Samoa	Tonga	United States	Elsewhere
Persons 3 + yrs & enrolled.....	12842	100	67.4	20.1	1.3	9.1	2.1
Prekindergarten.....	533	100	77.7	11.8	1.1	7.5	1.9
Public.....	480	100	79.8	12.1	1.2	6.2	0.6
Private.....	53	100	58.5	9.4	0	18.9	13.2
Kindergarten.....	1319	100	79.1	11.8	0.5	7.4	1.2
Public.....	1233	100	79.8	12	0.3	6.7	1.1
Private.....	86	100	68.6	8.3	2.3	17.4	2.3
Elementary (1 to 8).....	6843	100	68	18.7	1.5	9.9	2
Public.....	5739	100	68.3	19.4	1.3	9.5	1.5
Private.....	1104	100	66.6	14.9	2.7	11.7	4.2
High School (1 to 4).....	3224	100	63.1	25.3	1.5	8.1	2.1
Public.....	2759	100	63.1	26	1.1	7.7	2.1
Private.....	465	100	63.2	20.9	3.7	10.1	2.2
Collage.....	923	100	55.9	29.6	0.8	9.8	4

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 27.

The educational attainment as described earlier was derived from answers to questions 8 and 9 of the questionnaire. The attainment levels indicated the advancement of the territory's population academically, particularly those at economically productive ages.

Educational attainment in the territory improved in the last three decades (Table 8.9). The cumulative percent distribution shows the significant increments of educational attainment by level of education for those aged 25 years and over. In 1980, 8 percent had completed 4 or more years in college compared to 4 percent in 1970 and 1 percent in 1960. At the high school level (4 years), the proportion completed was 42 percent in 1980, 20 percent in 1970 and only 6 percent in 1960.

Table 8.9 Educational Attainment: 1960 to 1980

School Attainment	1980	1970	1960
Persons 25 yrs & over.....	12184	9022	6385
Percent:			
No school.....	100	100	100
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	97.5	93	97
5 to 6 years.....	91.4	82.3	75.8
7 years.....	78.2	60.7	42.7
8 years.....	73.2	53.7	31.7
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	64.2	44.4	15.3
4 years.....	42.1	19.6	6.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	16.6	7.8	3.6
4 or more years.....	7.6	4.1	1.3

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

Note: Unknown educational attainment excluded.

Out of 19,000 persons aged 15 years and over, close to 8,000 (about 40 percent) completed high school (Table 8.10 and Figures 8.2 and 8.3). About 51 percent of those graduated were male. Of the males, about 41 percent completed high school, compared to about 38 percent of the females. Beginning 60 percent between 20 and 24 then declined. These trends are slightly different by sex, particularly at older ages, where the males were more likely to obtain further education than females.

The district distributions were similar to the overall total for both Eastern and Western, but not Manu'a. The lower high school graduation rates of 29 percent in male and 24 in female seen in Manu'a do not necessarily mean that the Manu'ans are less educated than those in the main island of Tutuila. Assuming that because of limited economic development in the Manu'a Islands, those completed high school and with higher education tended to relocate to Tutuila to attend further education or seek employment.

Table 8.10 Percent High School Graduates by Age, Sex and District: 1980

Age Group	Total		Eastern		Western		Manu'a		
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, 15+.....	19090	9486	9604	5175	5206	3840	3922	465	468
Graduated.....	7598	3904	3694	2209	2067	1560	1513	133	112
Percent.....	39.8	41.2	38.5	42.7	39.7	40.6	37.6	28.6	23.9
15 to 19 yrs.....	16.5	13.1	19.8	13.5	20.8	12.6	19.5	12.3	10.1
15 years.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16 years.....	1.4	1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.5	3.6	---
17 years.....	5.7	3.6	7.8	4.4	7.6	3.1	9.3	---	---
18 years.....	26.7	2.3	31	26.3	3.7	17.9	29	15	9.1
19 years.....	52.6	44.7	59	41.7	60	45.7	57.1	81.8	66.7
20 to 24 yrs.....	60	54.9	64.3	57.7	66.7	50.4	60.3	78.3	77.4
20 years.....	58.5	52.9	63.1	55.4	68.1	49.3	56.2	75	62.5
21 years.....	65.3	64.5	66	63.3	65.3	65	65.2	100	84.6
22 years.....	58.6	49.5	66.6	54.4	67.6	40.9	65.4	100	63.6
23 years.....	56.1	52.9	58.8	54.6	61.6	50.8	53.1	66.7	83.3
24 years.....	61	53.9	67.3	61.3	74	44.4	61.2	66.7	88.9
25 yrs +.....	42.1	46.6	37.4	48.1	38.4	46.7	38.6	30.4	19
25 to 29.....	57.9	56.6	59.1	57	61.6	55.4	55.7	69.2	70
30 to 34.....	57	59.5	54.5	60.9	56.8	57.6	51.5	63.6	52.6
35 to 39.....	48.4	51.5	44.8	52.7	44.3	48.6	46.5	64.7	23.5
40 to 44.....	9.4	46.5	31.1	48.5	31.4	44.5	32.7	42.7	15.2
45 to 49.....	37	45.3	27.3	48.4	27.9	44.1	29	23.5	14.3
50 to 54.....	26.8	36.3	18	37.8	16	37.2	24.7	20.5	3.8
55 to 59.....	24.6	32	17.3	33	18.8	35.9	18.4	12.8	2.9
60 to 64.....	20	26.7	12.6	26.9	16	32.5	11.5	7.9	---
65 to 69.....	16.7	25.1	7.6	26	6	29.1	11	12.5	---
70 to 74.....	17.7	24.6	10.4	24.6	9.4	27.3	11.6	---	12.5
75 yrs +.....	12.9	19.2	7.9	20.8	6.1	18.4	10	15	8.7

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 35.

Figure 8.2 High School Graduates for Males by Age: 1980 (Percent)

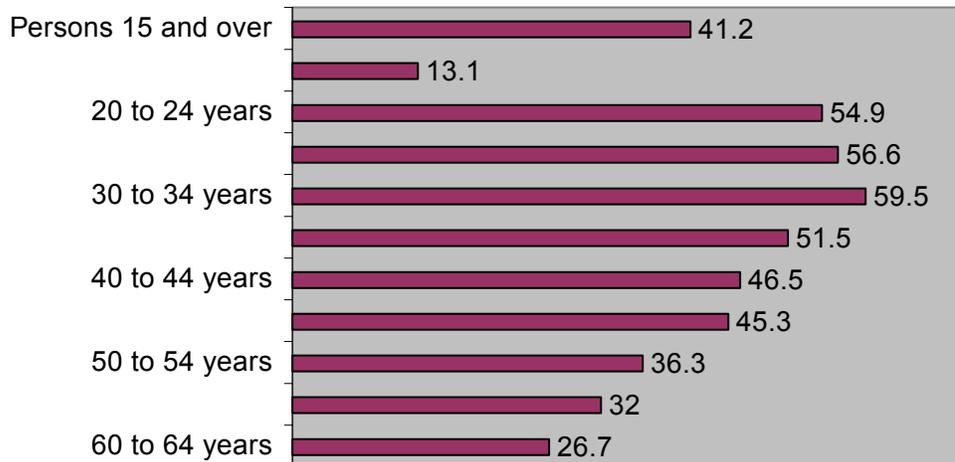
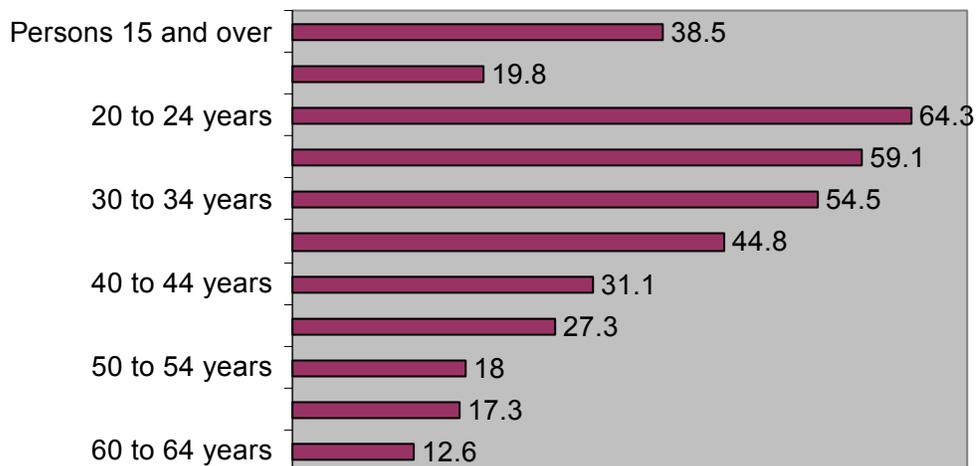


Figure 8.3 High School Graduates for Females by Age: 1980 (Percent)



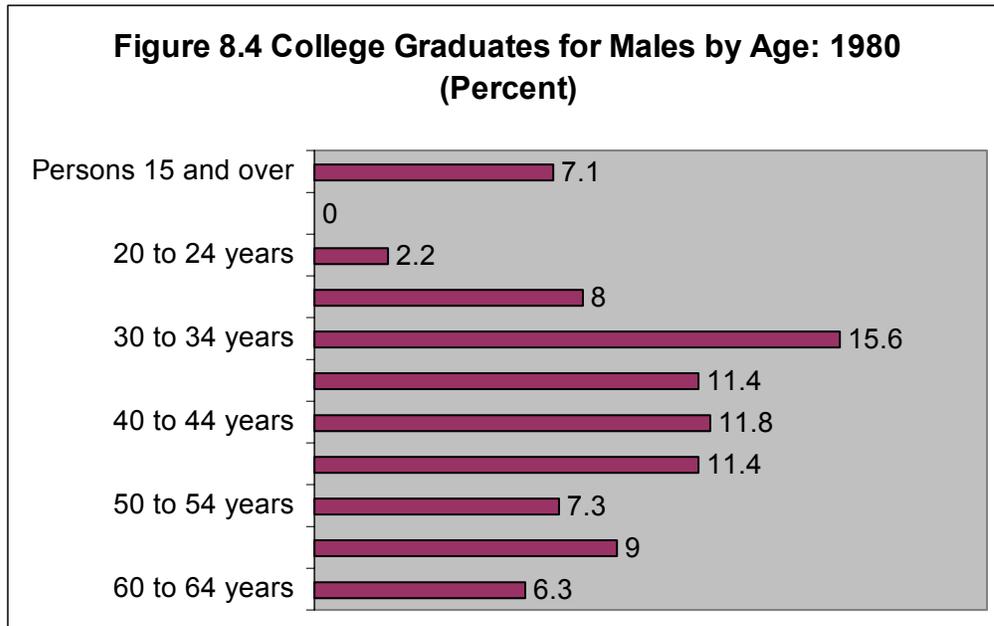
College graduates are shown in Table 8.11 and Figure 8.4 and 8.5. Of the 19,090 persons who were 15 years old and over in 1980, 1,010 or 5 percent graduated from college (4 years or more). Here again, the proportions of college graduates were much higher for males than females (7 percent to 4 percent, respectively).

Similar distributions by sex of college graduates were seen in all districts. Male college graduates were seen in all districts. Male college graduates were about 6 percent of all adult males living in the Eastern district compared to 8 percent in Western and 5 percent in Manu'a. Only 3 percent of adult females in Eastern district were college graduates compared to 4 percent in Western district and 1 percent in Manu'a.

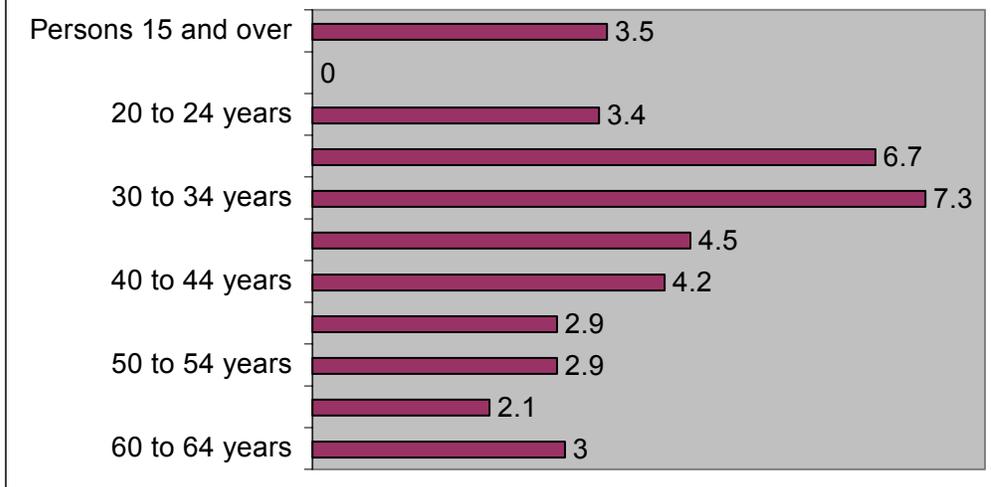
Table 8.11 Percent Collage Graduates by Age and District: 1980

Age Group	Total		Eastern		Western		Manu'a		
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Graduates.....	1010	678	33.2	330	155	324	173	24	4
Percent.....	5.3	7.1	3.2	6.4	3	8.4	4.4	5.2	0.9
15 to 19 yrs.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20 to 24 yrs.....	2.8	2.2	3.4	1.6	3.5	2.5	3.4	13	---
20 years.....	0.7	---	1.3	---	---	---	3.1	---	---
21 years.....	1.9	0.7	2.9	0.6	4.5	0.8	1.2	---	---
22 years.....	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.4	1.8	3	---	---
23 years.....	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.5	4.3	3.3	1.5	33.3	---
24 years.....	7.2	5.8	8.4	3.2	8.3	7.4	9.1	22.2	---
25 yrs +	7.6	10.4	4.6	9.4	3.8	12.4	6.2	6.3	1.2
25 to 29.....	7.3	8	6.7	7.1	5.7	8.6	8.1	19.2	3.3
30 to 34.....	11.4	15.6	7.3	13	6	19.6	9.3	---	2.6
35 to 39.....	8.3	11.5	4.5	10.2	4	12.6	5.1	17.6	5.9
40 to 44.....	8.3	11.8	4.2	11.6	2.1	12.2	7.6	10.5	---
45 to 49.....	7.5	11.4	2.9	10.4	2.4	13.3	4.3	8.8	---
50 to 54.....	5	7.3	2.9	6.1	2.3	11.1	4.5	---	---
55 to 59.....	5.5	9	2.1	8.3	1.4	12	3.4	2.6	---
60 to 64.....	4.7	6.3	3	8.6	3.1	5	3.8	---	---
65 to 69.....	4.8	8.4	1	2.8	1	13.9	1.2	3.1	---
70 to 74.....	3.4	4.1	2.6	1.8	4.7	7.3	---	---	---
75 yrs +	3.4	6.2	1.2	8.3	1.2	2.6	---	5	4.3

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 35.



**Figure 8.5 college Graduates for Females by Age:
1980 (Percent)**



The accumulation of education attainment for those aged 25 and older shows the percent distribution of school attainment by age group and level of education (Table 8.12). For instance, of those aged 25 to 29 years old, 7 percent completed 4 years of college, 58 completed 4 years of high school and 84 percent completed elementary. Those in age group 30 – 34 years had the highest percent of college graduates (11 percent with 4 or more years of college). 57 percent completed high school and 84 percent were in elementary level.

Table 8.12 Educational Attainment by Age: 1980

School Attainment	Total	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 & over
Persons 25 yrs & over	12184	2388	2066	3113	2261	776	635	945
Cumulative Percent:								
No education.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	97.5	98	98.6	98.7	97.1	96.6	95.6	92.9
5 and 6 years.....	91.4	94.7	95	93.7	89.9	87.8	86.1	77.2
7 years.....	78.2	88.4	87.7	83.8	73.4	66	58	48.4
8 years.....	73.2	84.5	84.3	78.7	66.5	59.7	52.1	43.5
High School: 1 year.....	64.2	78.2	78.2	68.8	55.6	47.6	40	33.8
2 years.....	50.5	70.4	68.1	52.6	37.9	29.4	24.6	19.8
3 years.....	45.7	64.3	62.2	47.3	34.4	26.2	21.6	17
4 years.....	42.1	57.9	57	44.1	32.2	24.6	20	15.8
College: 1 to 3 years.....	16.6	20.8	22.9	17	13.9	11	9	6.9
4 years.....	7.6	7.3	11.4	8.3	6.3	5.5	4.7	4
5 and 6 years.....	3.5	2.7	5.4	4.4	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.5
7 or more years.....	1.1	0.4	1.8	1.4	1	1.2	0.6	1.1

Source: PC80-1-C/D54, Table 22.

The measurement of academic development and educational advancement in the territory is provided in Table 8.13. Median years of school completed are one measure of achievement of the system in educating its population. Median years of school completed by age group have actually increased between 1974 and 1980 in both male and female. Increases in median years of school completed for those age 25 up to 34 were quite similar between sexes. As we get into older age groups, the increases were not the same as earlier age groups and although still increases between the two censuses, the male are gaining more than female.

Table 8.13 Median Years of School Completed by Age: 1974 and 1980

Age Group	Males		Females	
	1980	1974	1980	1974
Total 25 +.....		9.3 ...		8.5
25 to 29	11.2	10.8	11.2	10.8
30 to 34.....	11.3	9.8	11.1	9.6
35 to 39.....	11	9.4	9.5	8.9
40 to 44.....	11	9.1	8.5	8.5
45 to 49.....	9.3	9	8.1	7.7
50 to 54.....	8.6	8.8	7.2	7
55 to 59.....	8.3	8.6	7.2	6.6
60 to 64.....	7.9	8.3	6.1	6.7
65 and over.....	7.3	6.8 ...		6.1

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 35 and 1974 Census of American Samoa

Table 8.14 presents the level of educational attainment by industry of those employed. Those employed in Professional and related services had the highest proportion of college graduates (27 percent), followed by those in Public Administration (11 percent) and Retailing and Retailing and Wholesaling businesses (9 and 8 percent, respectively). The lowest percent college graduates were in the Entertainment and Manufacturing industries. A similar distribution of educational attainment by industry was seen for high school graduates and those who finished elementary school. The Manufacturing industry which employed about 23 percent of all employed persons, had higher proportions of elementary and some high school years compared to high school graduates and some years of college. More of those in Manufacturing industry distributed by educational attainment were concentrated at high school years.

Table 8.14 Educational Attainment by Major Industry: 1980

School Attainment	Employed						Enter- tainment	Profes- sional	Public Admin.
	Total	Const- ruction	Manufa- cturing	Trns Utly	Comm	Whole- sale Retail			
Persons 25 yrs & over.....	6589	523	1528	580	110	566	206	1519	1334
Cumulative Percent:									
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	98.9	98.5	98.4	99.3	99.1	99.3	98.1	99.6	98.5
5 to 6 years.....	95	94.5	91.4	96.2	96.4	95.9	94.2	97.9	95.1
7 years.....	85.8	83	76.6	87.8	87.3	91.3	82	93.5	85.8
8 years.....	81.9	75.9	70.2	84.7	85.5	88.2	80.6	91.4	82.5
High School: 1 year.....	74.2	65.2	57.7	77.1	82.7	82.2	68	87	76.5
2 years.....	61.3	49.5	41.2	64.5	71.8	67.8	49.5	78.6	64.5
3 years.....	57	45.1	34.2	60	66.4	63.1	41.7	75.8	62
4 years.....	53.1	40.5	28.7	56.6	59.1	58.5	37.9	73.5	58.9
College: 1 to 3 years.....	23.4	11.7	8	147.5	15.5	20	8.3	47.5	25.1
4 years.....	11.5	5.2	3.4	5	7.3	8.7	3.4	26.9	11.2
5 and 6 years.....	5.5	1.9	1.2	1.2	4.5	3	1.5	14.5	5.5
7 or more years....	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.6	0.7	1.5	4.7	2.1

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 44.

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

Likewise, income distributions also varied by educational attainment (Table 8.15). Clearly by looking at the median and mean distributions, the more educated the person was the more income he or she got. The cumulative percent distribution shows percent increments of income earners by level of education attained. Of the college graduates (4 years or more), 39 percent already made more than \$10,000, and 34 percent had income between \$7,000 and \$10,000.

Table 8.15 Educational Attainment by Income: 1980

School Attainment	Total (include w/o incom.	Persons with income (Dollars)						Median	Mean Inc.
		Total	<3K	3K - 5K	5K - 7K	7K - 10K	10K+	Inc. (\$)	(\$)
Persons 25 yrs & over.....	12184	7954	2060	2312	1418	946	1218	4628	6864
Cumulative Percent:									
No school	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2813	3060
Elementary: 1 to 4 years.....	97.5	98.5	96.9	98.7	98.8	99.7	99.9	3177	3429
5 and 6 years.....	91.4	94	88.8	93.5	95.1	98.2	99.3	3181	3478
7 years.....	78.2	83.3	69.8	80.2	87.6	95	97.9	3230	3718
8 years.....	73.2	79	62.2	75.2	84.8	92.5	97	3590	5240
High school: 1 year.....	64.2	70.6	50.1	64.4	78.7	87.2	94.4	4093	5787
2 years.....	50.5	57.5	35	48.4	65.4	77.7	87.8	3860	4419
3 years.....	45.7	53.1	30	42.6	61.3	74.5	86.3	4216	5030
4 years.....	42.1	49.4	25.9	38.3	57.1	71.5	84.3	5280	6751
Collage: 1 to 3 years.....	16.6	21.3	8.4	8.7	20.6	33.6	58.5	6906	9346
4 years.....	7.6	10.2	3.3	2.5	6.5	13.4	38.7	9694	16493
5 and 6 years.....	3.5	4.9	1.5	1	2.7	3.3	22.1	12512	14022
7 or more yrs.....	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	7.8	14670	17408

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 49

There were substantial improvements on the educational system in the territory. The proportions enrolled in school increased tremendously during the last three decades, particularly the enrollment of young children. The initiation of Early Childhood Education ((ECE) in 1969 contributed well in the education process on the territory. A higher proportion of the young children were prepared for compulsory education. Again the institution of the Community College in 1971 was another giant step in educational development in the territory.

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

Chapter 9

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 23 and 24 on the questionnaire. The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at a job or business during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work at a job or business during the reference week (excluding layoff); (c) persons on lay off; and (d) persons who did not work at a job or business during the reference week, but who were looking for work to earn money during the previous four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

Most of the labor force status data relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1950 and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over for American Samoa. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967.

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

These restrictions plus other data limitations must be kept in mind when conducting a systematic analysis of the trends in size and growth of the labor force in American Samoa. The American Samoa government records much higher unemployment figures than the census recorded. However, before any conclusions can be drawn, all determining factors of labor force participation must be re-examined. Policies on labor force related matters such as migrants-employment status and alien resident status should be clearly identified to segregate those unemployed by standard definition and those who are legitimately unemployed, i.e. those who were in American Samoa but not engaged in any business or work for wage or salary.

The labor force status of those 16 years and over for the territory between 1970 and 1980 is presented in Table 9.1. The population 16 years and over increased by 35 percent during the intercensal period. Total labor force participation increased by more than 50 percent during the decade or about 300 new entrants in the labor force annually. The proportions in the labor force of those 16 years old and over in the two censuses actually increased by 6 percentage points during the period. The civilian labor force constituted about 99.8 percent of total labor force (with Armed Forces proportions being insignificant). Of those in the civilian labor force employed, the proportion has increased by about 59 percent between the period, or an intercensal annual average of about 300 employees entered the labor market every year. Those unemployed dropped by about 31 percent; there were more unemployed persons in 1970 than 1980 while the total labor force increased by 54 percent. The unemployment rate went down by 3 percentage point from 1970 to 1980. Unemployment rate went down by 3 percentage point from 1970 to 1980.

Table 9.1 Labor Force Status: 1970 and 1980

Labor Force Status	1980	1970	Change	
			Number	Percent
Total 16 + years.....	18319	13577	4742	34.9
Labor Force.....	8329	5395	2934	54.4
Percent of total.....	45.5	39.7	...	...
Armed Forces.....	21	10	11	110
Civilian Labor Force.....	8308	5385	2923	54.3
Employed.....	8106	5094	3012	59.1
Unemployed.....	202	291	-89	-30.6
Percent unemployed.....	2.4	5.5	...	...
Not in Labor Force.....	9990	8192	1798	21.9

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 23 and PC(1)-B56, Table 12

The labor force status in the districts (Table 9.2.) was similar to the territorial level except for Manu'a. The proportions of those in the labor force, the civilian proportions and the employed persons increased significantly throughout the districts between 1970 and 1980. In Manu'a however, the proportions in the labor force increased from 15 percent to 47 percent in the decade. The unemployment level in both the Eastern and Western districts dropped from 4 to 2 percent and 8 to 3 percent, respectively. In Manu'a, the unemployment have increased from 2 to 7 percent between 1970 and 1980.

Table 9.2 Labor Force Status by Districts: 1970 and 1980

Employment Status	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total 16 + years.....	18319	9986	7426	907	13577	8105	4441	1031
Labor Force.....	8329	4641	3261	427	5395	3473	1766	156
Percent of total.....	45.5	46.5	43.9	47.1	39.7	42.9	39.8	15.1
Armed Forces.....	21	18	3	0	10	3	7	0
Civilian Labor Force.....	8308	4623	3258	427	5385	3470	1759	156
Employed.....	8106	4547	3163	396	5094	3328	1611	155
Unemployed.....	202	76	95	31	291	142	148	1
Percent unemployed.....	2.4	1.6	2.9	7.3	5.5	4.1	8.4	2
Not in labor Force.....	9990	5345	4165	480	8192	4632	2675	885

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 23 and PC(1)-B56, Table 12

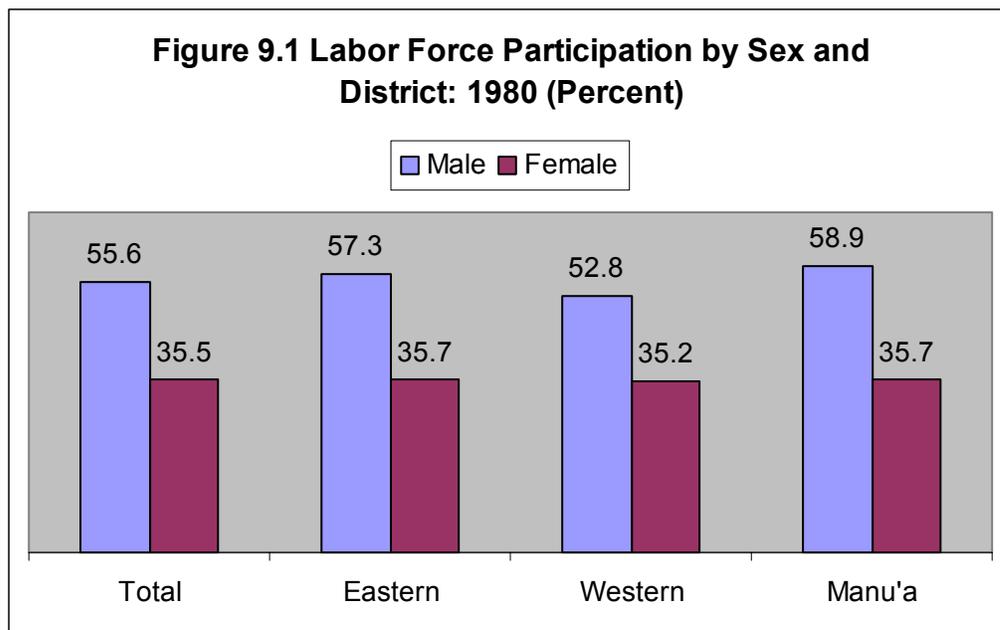
Labor force status by sex (Table 9.3) and percent change between 1970 and 1980 indicated significant differences in economic status of sexes. Total males 16 years old and over in the labor force increased by 47 percent in the decade compared to 67 percent of female participation. Male increase was 5 percentage points while females recorded a 7 percentage point increase, indicating increased participation of women in economic activities in the territory.

In 1970, 50 percent of males were in the labor force compared to 29 percent of females. About 95 percent or more of both males and females in the labor force were employed. About 50 percent of males 16 years and over were not in the labor force and about 71 percent of females. In 1980, about 56 percent of males participated in the labor force, and 36 percent of females were employed. Fully 44 percent of the males and 65 percent of the females were not in the labor force.

Table 9.3 Labor Force Status by Sex: 1970 and 1980

Labor force Status	1980	1970	Change	
			Number	Percent
Males 16 + years.....	9111	6831	2280	33.4
Labor Force.....	5063	3440	1623	47.2
Percent of total.....	55.6	50.4	...	5.2
Armed Forces.....	20	8	12	150
Civilian Labor Force.....	5043	3432	1611	46.9
Employed.....	4923	3240	1683	51.9
Unemployed.....	120	192	-72	-37.5
Percent unemployed.....	2.4	5.6	333	-3.4
Not in Labor Force.....	4048	3391	657	19.4
Females 16 + years.....	9208	6756	2452	36.3
Labor Force.....	3266	1955	1311	67.1
Percent of total.....	35.5	28.9	...	6.5
Armed Forces.....	1	2	-1	-50
Civilian Labor Force.....	3265	1953	1312	67.2
Employed.....	3183	1854	1329	71.7
Unemployed.....	82	99	-7	-17.2
Percent unemployed....	2.5	5.1	...	-2.6
Not in Labor Force.....	5942	4801	1141	23.8

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, table 23 and PC(1)-B56 (1970), table 12



The percentage of females 16 years and over with own children and also in the labor force in 1970 and 1980 censuses are given in Table 9.4. Those women with children under 6 years and in the labor force increased by 3 percentage points between 1970 and 1980. Likewise, those with children 6 to 17 years old

and participating in labor force activities increased by 5 percentage points in the same period. As seen here, there has been a substantial increase in female labor force participation despite their historical and traditional dedication to family and village affairs.

Table 9.4 Females with Own Children by Labor Force: 1970 and 1980

	Number		Percent	Percent	
	1980	1970	Change	1980	1970
Labor Force					
Females, 16 + yrs.....	9208	6756	36.3	100	100
With own child < 18 yrs.....	5279	3200	65	57.3	47.4
In the labor force.....	2145	1078	99	23.3	16
Not in labor force.....	3134	2122	47.7	34	31.4
With own child < 6 yrs.....	3422	2312	48	37.2	34.2
In the labor force.....	1344	796	68.8	14.6	11.8
Not in labor force.....	2078	1516	37.1	22.6	22.4
With own child 6 -17 only.....	1857	888	109.1	20.2	13.1
In the labor force.....	801	282	184	8.7	4.2
Not in labor force.....	1056	606	74.3	11.5	9

Source: summary Tape File 3A, Table 57, and PC(1)-B56, Table 12

Overall labor force participation in the territory increased for both males and females due to substantial economic growth in the last two decades. The total participation rate increased by 6 percentage points, from 40 percent to 46 percent between 1970 and 1980. The labor force participation for male increased by more than 5 percentage points, from 50 to 56 percent. Likewise, the females participation rate also increased by about 7 percentage points, from 29 to 36 percent in the period.

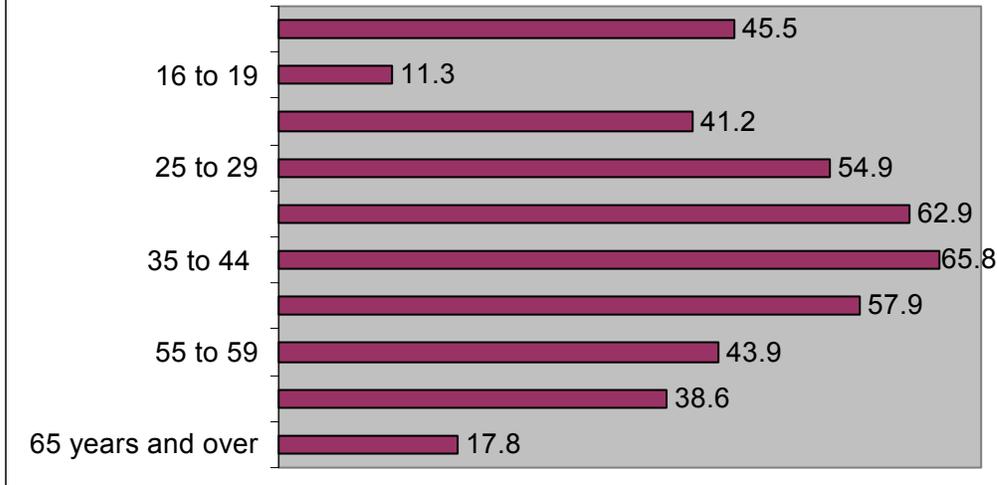
In 1980, age-specific participation rates as expected, were lower in young age groups where most were still in school or just looking for their first jobs (Table 9.5 and Figure 9.2). Only 11 percent were in the labor force of those 16 to 19 years old. Beginning with the age group 20 – 24, participation rates started to accelerate to up to 40 or more percent. Those aged 35 to 44 had the highest participation rate of about 66 percent, and at this same age group, the male reached a peak high of 79 percent, with females reaching exactly 50 percent. Although the participation rates started to decrease after age 44, they remained high in the older ages. For instance, for those 60 to 64 years old, the rate was 39 percent from the total, 55 percent for males and 20 percent for females. Again, those at retiring ages, 65 years and over, the rate still remain around 18 percent for the total, 27 percent for males and 9 percent for female.

Table 9.5 Labor Force Participation by Age and Sex: 1980

Age Group	In the Labor Force			Percent Employed		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total 16 + yrs..	45.5	55.6	35.5	100	100	100
16 to 19 years.....	11.3	11.8	10.8	3.9	3.2	5
20 to 24 years.....	43.2	42.6	40.1	14.8	11.3	20.2
25 to 29 years.....	54.9	64.5	46	15.7	14.5	17.5
30 to 34 years.....	62.9	77	48.8	15.7	15.8	15.6
35 to 44 years.....	65.8	79.2	50	24.8	26.7	22
45 to 54 years.....	57.9	74.5	40.4	15.9	17.4	13.7
55 to 59 years.....	43.9	64.2	23.7	4.2	5	2.8
60 to 64 years.....	38.6	55.3	20.2	3	3.7	1.9
65 + years.....	17.8	26.6	9.2	1.9	2.4	1.3

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 36

**Figure 9.2 Labor Force Participation by Age: 1980
(Percent)**



The distribution for those working in 1980 also indicated lower proportions for the younger population. Persons aged 16 to 19 years constituted only about 4 percent of all working persons. The proportion in this age group was greater for females (5 percent) than males (3 percent). As expected, females seem to be entering the labor market much earlier than males, also seen in the next age groups, those 20 to 24 employed was almost 2 times as great as the males, and again in the 25 to 29 age group, the female proportion employed reached almost 18 percent while the male group registered about 15 percent. The proportions employed reached almost 18 percent while the male group registered about 15 percent. The proportions employed significantly dropped to 5 percent for males and as low as 3 percent for females 55 years and over. This trend continued for those in retirement ages.

Labor force participation by districts showed difference in the age-sex specific rates, particularly for Manu'a (Table 9.6). The proportions of those in the labor force for the total and males were higher in Manu'a than in the Eastern or Western districts due to irregularities of the age structure of the population in Manu'a. The distribution of labor force participation rates in both Eastern and Western districts were similar to the overall trend.

Table 9.6 Labor Force Participation Rates by District: 1980

Age Group	Labor Force Participation Rates			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total.....	45.5	46.5	43.9	47.4
16 to 19 years.....	11.3	11.9	10.9	7.7
20 to 24 years.....	41.2	42.2	39.8	44.7
25 to 29 years.....	54.9	57.4	51.7	55.4
30 to 34 years.....	62.9	62.3	64.5	48.3
35 to 44 years.....	65.8	67.9	62.7	69.7
45 to 54 years.....	57.9	59.9	54.6	59.9
55 to 59 years.....	43.9	44.3	38.4	64.4
60 to 64 years.....	38.6	35.5	33.5	68.5
65 + years.....	17.8	16.1	16.2	30.2
Male.....	55.6	57.3	52.8	58.9
16 to 19 years.....	11.8	12.4	11.3	9
20 to 24 years.....	42.6	46.2	37.2	60.9
25 to 29 years.....	64.5	68.2	59.4	65.4
30 to 34 years.....	77	78	75.9	72.7
35 to 44 years.....	79.2	81.6	75.7	82.9
45 to 54 years.....	74.5	77.6	70.2	75.6
55 to 59 years.....	64.2	65	59.2	79.5
60 to 64 years.....	55.3	49.1	54.2	86.8
65 + years.....	26.6	22.3	25.6	44.3
Female.....	35.5	35.7	35.2	35.7
16 to 19 years.....	10.8	11.5	10.4	6.1
20 to 24 years.....	40.1	38.8	42	37.7
25 to 29 years.....	46	47	44.8	46.7
30 to 34 years.....	48.8	46.7	52.7	34.2
35 to 44 years.....	50	51.9	47.3	52
45 to 54 years.....	40.4	41	38	46.8
55 to 59 years.....	23.7	23.7	18.4	47.1
60 to 64 years.....	20.2	20.9	9.6	48.6
65 + years.....	9.2	10.2	7.6	11.1

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 36

The Proportion of those in the labor force by place of birth ranged from as low as 34 percent in the "Other Pacific Islands" birthplace to as high as 65 percent for Asia born, especially Korean born (Table 9.7 and Figure 9.3). The American Samoan born registered a 46 percent labor force participation rate while Western Samoa had a 43 percent rate, Tongan born 42 percent and the United States born at 60 percent. Of those in the employed labor force, 3,761 persons (47 percent) were American Samoan born, 3,132 (39 percent) Western Samoa, U.S. born were 542 (7 Percent) and 249 (3 percent) born in Tongan.

The proportions of those in 'not in the labor force' differed substantially by birthplace. For instance, there were 4,320 out of 7,542 (57 percent) Western Samoa born not in the labor force, compared to 4,577 out of 8,448 (54 percent) American Samoa born, and 379 persons out of 936 (40 percent) United States born not in the labor force. About 58 percent of the Tonga born population not in the labor force. There were 9,882 persons altogether not in the labor force in 1980. About 4,577 (46 percent) were

American Samoa born, 4,320 (44 percent) were from Western Samoa, 379 (4 percent) were born in the United States and about 6 percent were from other countries (including about 3 percent from Tonga).

Table 9.7 Labor Force Status by Place of Birth: 1980

Birthplace	Persons 16 years and over	In Labor Force				Not in Labor Force
		Total		Civilian Labor Force		
		Number	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	
Total.....	18115	8233	45.4	8010	202	9882
American Samoa.....	8446	3869	45.8	3761	93	4577
Niue.....	42	22	52.4	22	0	20
Tokelau.....	35	16	45.7	15	1	19
Tonga.....	604	255	42.2	249	6	349
Western Samoa.....	7542	3222	42.7	3132	90	4320
Other Pacific Island..	96	33	34.4	33	0	63
New Zealand.....	86	52	60.5	51	1	34
United States.....	936	557	59.5	542	9	379
California.....	247	116	47	113	3	131
Hawaii.....	214	109	50.9	107	1	105
Asia.....	217	141	65	140	1	76
Korea.....	110	72	65.5	72	0	38
All others.....	111	66	59.5	65	1	45

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 36

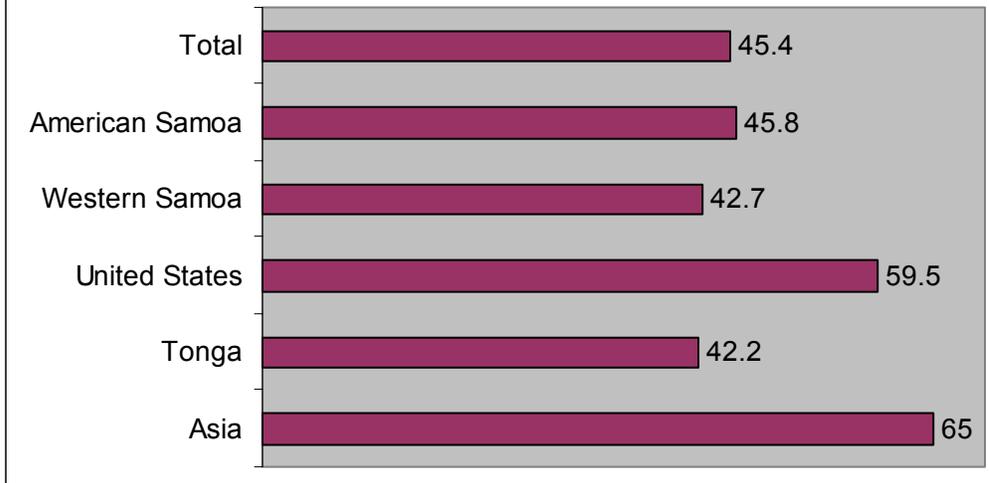
Labor force participation by sex and place of birth again showed higher male participation rates than female rates by individual country of birth (Table 9.8). Of the working males, American Samoan-born constituted about 44 percent, 39 percent Western Samoan-born, about 7 percent United States-born and 4 percent males born in Tongan. The employed female composition included American Samoa born (51 percent), Western Samoa (39 percent), United States (7 percent) and Tonga (2 percent). The proportions of those in 'not in the labor force' by sex were actually higher for males from Western Samoa – 46 percent, than American Samoa born males with 44 percent. The American Samoa born females had a higher participation rate at 48 percent, than Western Samoa at 42 percent.

Table 9.8 Labor Force Status by Sex and Place of Birth: 1980

Birthplace	Persons 16 years and over	In Labor Force				Not in Labor Force
		Total		Civilian Labor Force		
		Number	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	
Males.....	8972	4992	55.6	4852	120	3980
American Samoa.....	3987	2223	55.8	2157	52	1764
Niue.....	25	16	64	16	0	9
Tokelau.....	20	13	65	12	1	7
Tonga.....	326	191	58.6	189	2	135
Western Samoa.....	3806	1966	51.7	1909	57	1840
Other Pacific Islands.	48	26	54.2	26	0	22
New Zealand.....	52	42	78.8	40	1	11
United States.....	490	344	70.2	333	5	146
California.....	118	68	57.6	66	2	50
Hawaii.....	94	51	54.3	50	0	43
Asia.....	459	126	79.2	125	1	33
Korea.....	82	70	85.4	70	0	12
All others.....	59	46	78	15	1	13
Females.....	9143	3241	35.4	3158	82	5902
American Samoa.....	4459	1646	36.9	1604	41	2813
Niue.....	17	6	35.3	6	0	11
Tokelau.....	15	3	20	3	0	12
Tonga.....	278	64	23	60	1	214
Western Samoa.....	3736	1256	33.6	1223	33	2480
Other Pacific Islands.	48	7	14.6	7	0	41
New Zealand.....	34	11	32.4	11	0	23
United States.....	446	213	47.8	209	4	233
California.....	129	48	37.2	47	1	81
Hawaii.....	120	58	48.3	57	1	62
Asia.....	58	15	25.9	15	0	43
Korea.....	28	2	7.1	2	0	26
All others.....	52	20	38.5	20	0	32

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 36.

**Figure 9.3 Birthplace by Labor Force Participation:
1980 (Percent)**



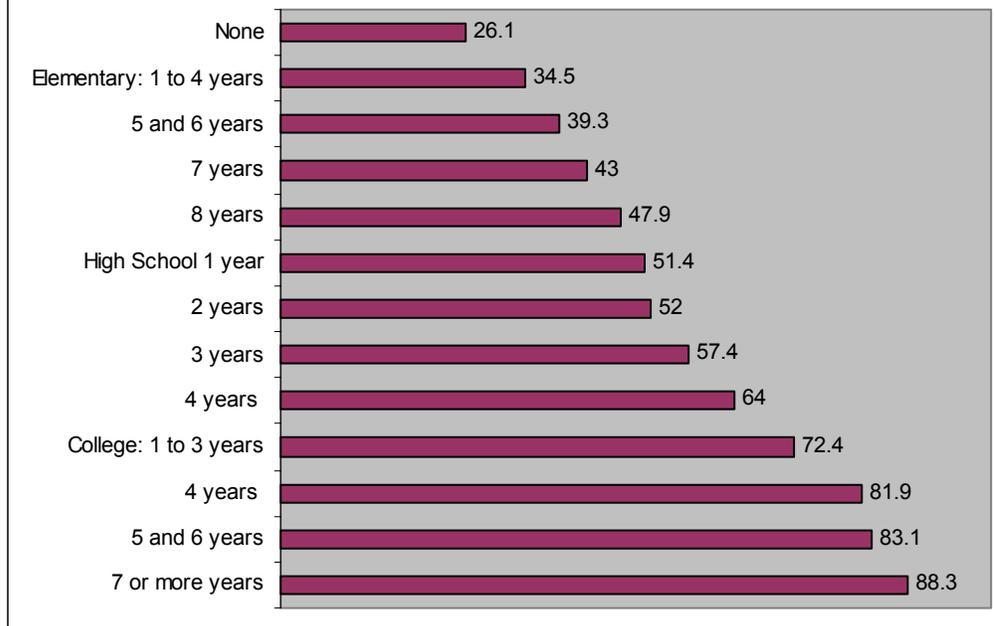
Educational attainment classified by labor force status and by sex is given in Table 9.9 and Figure 9.4. In 1980, the proportion of males in the labor force who completed elementary school (eighth grade) was 63 percent compared to 33 percent of the females. About 77 percent males and 49 percent females who graduated from high school were in the labor force. Of those in college 1 to 3 years, 77 percent of the males and 66 percent of the females were in the labor force. The female proportions of labor force participation and years of school completed were much lower at lower educational level about half as much as the male proportions. Female proportions sharply increased with education and almost matched the males at higher college levels. Of those working, about 53 percent completed high school, with males having slightly higher proportions, (54 percent) than females (52 percent). About 23 percent of persons with 1 to 3 years of college (presumably including the Community College) were in the labor force and employed.

Table 9.9 Years of School Completed by Labor force Status: 1980

Educational Attainment	In the Labor Force			Employed Persons		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	55.2	69.1	40.7	6589	4208	2381
None.....	26.1	35.1	17.4	79	48	25
Elementary: 1 to 4 yrs.....	34.5	44.8	25.6	254	153	101
5 and 6 yrs.....	39.3	56.2	26.2	609	379	230
7 years.....	43	59.9	28.4	254	166	88
8 years.....	47.9	63.3	33.4	513	328	185
High school: 1 year.....	51.4	65.6	37.7	844	530	314
2 years.....	52	69.1	37.7	289	175	114
3 years.....	57.4	72.1	42.3	253	161	92
4 years.....	64	77	49.5	1961	1246	715
College: 1 to 3 yrs.....	72.4	77.4	66.1	780	460	320
4 years.....	81.9	88.6	66.7	397	299	98
5 and 6 yrs.....	83.1	85.8	77.6	243	167	76
7 + years.....	88.3	89.9	82.1	119	96	23

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 36.

Figure 9.4 Years of Schooling Completed by Labor Force Status: 1980 (Percent)



On the other hand, in 1980, 26 percent of those persons with no education were in the labor force – 35 percent of the males and 17 percent of the females.

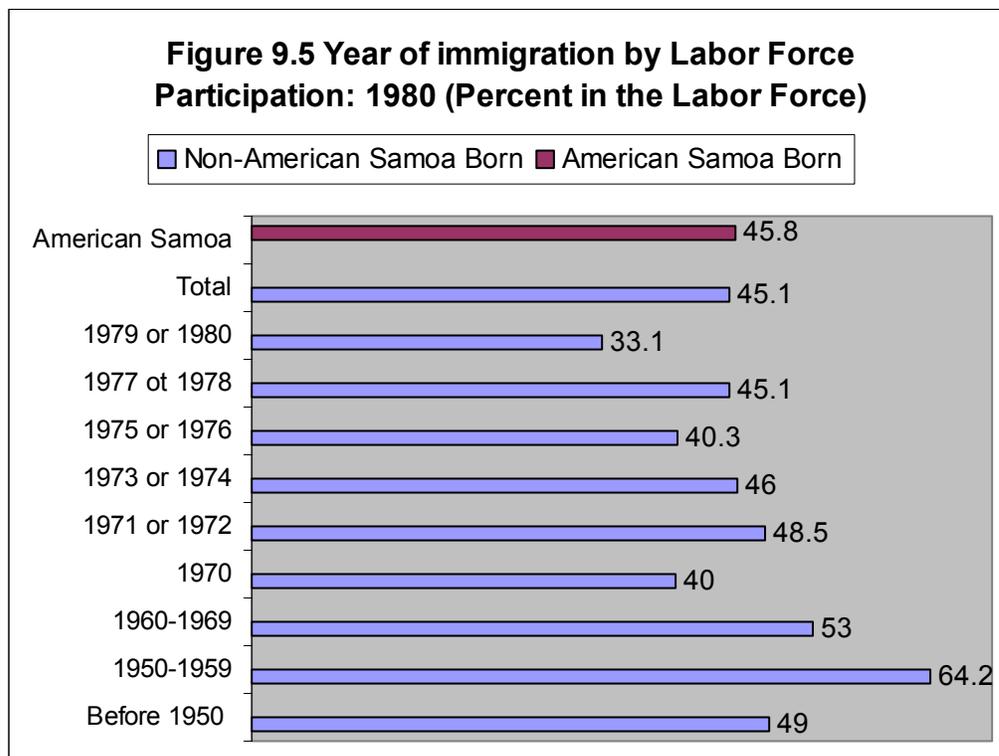
Labor force and employment can be very much affected by migration particularly in American Samoa where the labor market is composed of immigrants from many other Pacific Islands, many who come to enjoy high minimum wages and better standard of living (Table 9.10 and Figure 9.5). The relationship of immigration and labor force status indicated that the longer these immigrants stayed in American Samoa, the more they participated in the labor force. For instance, of those who arrived in 1979 and 1980, only 33 percent were in the labor force compared to 49 percent for those who arrived in 1971 or 1972.

The labor force participation rates of American Samoa born was 46 percent, compared to 45 percent, compared to 45 percent for those born elsewhere. The actual number of foreign born (4,365) in the labor force exceeded the American Samoan born (3,869). The labor force participation rate for those migrating in 1979 or 1980 was only 33 percent or 1 out of every 3 recent migrants. Their chance of being unemployed was greater than those who arrived earlier. About 45 percent of those arriving in 1977 or 1978 were in the labor force compared to 40 percent for those who came in 1975 and 1976.

Table 9.10 Labor Force Status by Year of Immigration: 1980

Year of Immigration	Persons 16 years and over	In Labor Force				Not in Labor Force
		Total		Civilian Labor Force		
		Number	Percent	Employed	Unemployed	
Total.....	18115	8233	45.4	8010	202	9882
American Samoa.....	8446	3869	45.8	3761	93	4577
Born Elsewhere.....	9669	4364	45.1	4249	109	5305
1979 or 1980.....	2172	719	33.1	672	43	1453
1977 or 1978.....	1526	688	45.1	668	19	838
1975 or 1976.....	919	370	40.3	362	8	549
1973 or 1974.....	744	342	46	333	9	402
1971 or 1972.....	600	291	48.5	286	5	309
1970.....	470	188	40	187	1	282
1960 to 1969.....	2084	1104	53	1085	18	980
1950 to 1959.....	636	408	64.2	405	3	228
Before 1950.....	518	254	49	251	3	264

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 39.



There were 9,052 persons in the labor force in 1979, about 49 percent of those age 16 years and over (Table 9.11). The proportion was higher for those in Eastern district (51 percent) compared to Western (47 percent and Manu'a (49 percent). Of those in the labor force, 8,601 (47 percent of all persons 16 years and over) worked in 1979. The rate of unemployment in 1979 by district was higher in Eastern (3 percent) than Western or Manu'a districts (each 2 percent).

Table 9.11 Labor Force Participation in 1979: 1980

Labor Force	Numbers				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Persons, 16 + yrs.....	18319	9986	7426	907	100	100	100	100
In Labor Force in 1979.....	9052	5095	3509	448	49.4	51	47.3	49.4
Worked in 1979.....	8601	4783	3389	429	47	47.9	45.6	47.3
With unemployment.....	232	109	118	5	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.6
No unemployment.....	8369	4674	3271	424	45.7	46.8	44	46.7
No work in 1979, with unemployment in 1979.....	451	312	120	19	2.5	3.1	1.6	2.1
Not in labor force.....	9267	4891	3917	459	50.6	49	52.7	50.6

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 58.

Table 9.12 Labor Force Status and Activity Status in 1979: 1980

Status and Activity	Number				Percent				
	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	
Persons, 16 + years.....	9986	7426	893	14	100	100	100	100	100
Worked at job/ business.....	4783	3389	425	4	47	47.9	45.6	47.6	28.6
Did not work job/ bus.....	5203	4037	468	10	53	52.1	54.4	52.4	71.4
Did subsistence activity.....	87	150	63	2	1.6	0.9	2	7.1	14.3
Did not subsistence activity...	5116	3887	405	8	51.4	51.2	52.3	45.4	57.1
Percent of not working.....	...	...	...	...	96.9	98.3	96.3	86.5	80

Source: summary Tape file 3A, Table 168

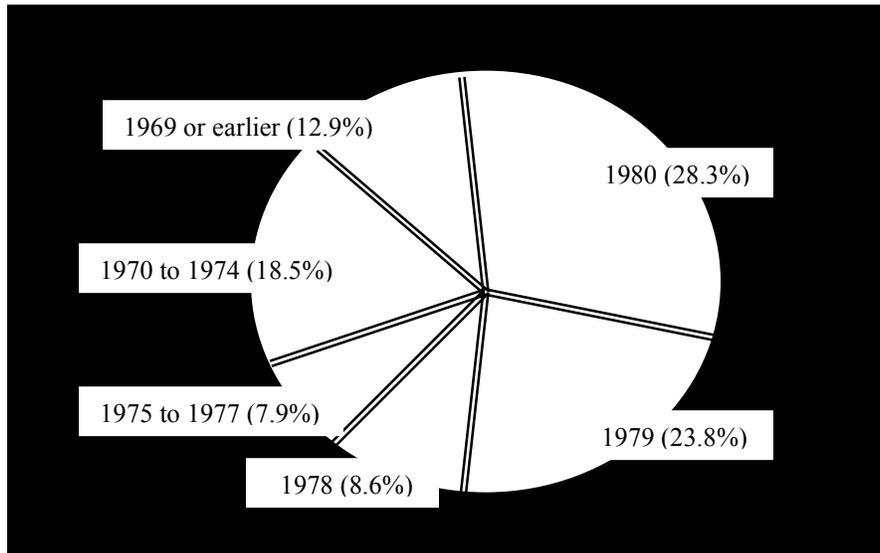
Apart from economic activity and labor force participation in 1979, year last worked was also calculated to show the trend in the employed labor market and year of last employment (Table 9.13 and Figure 9.6). Of the 9,990 persons 16 years old and over not in the labor force, 76 percent never worked before. Of these persons, 28 percent last worked in 1980, and about 24 percent last worked in 1979, indicating that more than half of the 2,435 persons not in the labor force but who worked before were not working in the 2 years before the census. There were similar percent distributions of years last worked throughout the districts.

Table 9.13 Year Last Worked for Persons Not in the Labor force: 1980

Year Last Worked	Number				Percent			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Persons 16 + Not LF.....	9990	5345	4165	480	100	100	100	100
Never worked.....	7555	4030	3143	352	75.6	75.6	75.4	75.5
Worked.....	2435	1315	1022	98	100	100	100	100
1980.....	688	346	316	26	28.3	26.3	30.9	26.5
1979.....	580	301	249	30	23.8	22.9	24.4	30.6
1978.....	210	144	57	9	8.6	11	5.6	9.2
1975 to 1977.....	193	119	72	2	7.9	9	7	2
1970 to 1974.....	451	243	190	18	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.4
1969 or earlier.....	313	162	138	13	12.9	12.3	13.5	13.3

Source: Summary Tape file 3A, Table 167.

Figure 9.6 Year Last Worked for Persons Not in Labor Force: 1980



CLASS OF WORKER

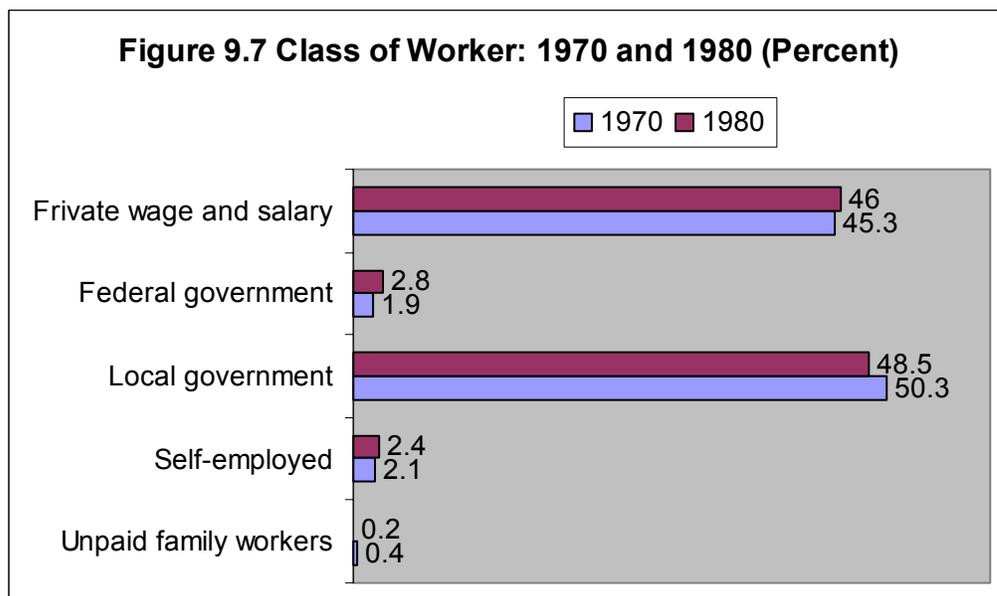
The class of worker data classified those working in 6 major categories of activities (Table 9.14): private wage and salary, federal government, local government, self-employed, and unpaid family subsistence workers. In 1980, the local government employed about 48 percent of all employed persons, followed by private wage and salary with 46 percent. However, overtime the percent in the private sector has increased tremendously when compared to the local government (Figure 9.7). The percent change of private salary workers increased by 62 percent between 1970 and 1980 compared to 54 percent for local government workers.

Changes in class of workers were also quite different by sex. There was a larger increase for males in private wage/salary and higher increase in female government workers. The economic growth, particularly in the private sector contributed to the shift in male workers to private wage/salary, and at the same time, as more into government jobs. In recent years there has been significant growth in female proportions in teaching and nursing profession (all government functions), reassuring the increased participation of women in economic production. Also, this employment indicates a departure from their traditional roles in family life.

Table 9.14 Class of Worker by Sex: 1970 and 1980

Class of Worker	1980	1970	Percent		
			Change	1980	1970
Employed 16 + yrs.....	8106	5087	59.3	100	100
Private wage and salary.....	3728	2302	61.9	46	45.3
Federal government.....	223	99	125.3	2.8	1.9
Local government.....	3934	2561	53.6	48.5	50.3
Self-employed.....	195	107	82.2	2.4	2.1
Unpaid family workers.....	14	18	-22.2	0.2	0.4
Subsistence.....	12	0	0	0.1	0
 Males 16 + yrs.....	4923	3240	51.9	100	100
Private wage and salary.....	2091	1274	64.1	42.5	39.3
Federal government.....	164	80	105	3.3	2.5
Local government.....	2511	1788	40.4	51	55.2
Self-employed.....	145	86	68.6	2.9	2.7
Unpaid family workers.....	6	12	-50	0.1	0.4
Subsistence.....	6	0	0	0.1	0
 Females 16 + yrs.....	3183	1854	71.7	100	100
Private wage and salary.....	1637	1028	59.2	51.4	55.4
Federal government.....	59	19	210.5	1.9	1
Local government.....	1423	773	84.1	44.7	41.7
Self-employed.....	80	21	138.1	1.6	1.1
Unpaid family workers.....	8	13	-38.5	0.3	0.7
Subsistence.....	6	0	0	0.2	0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 23, and PC(1)-A56, Table 15.



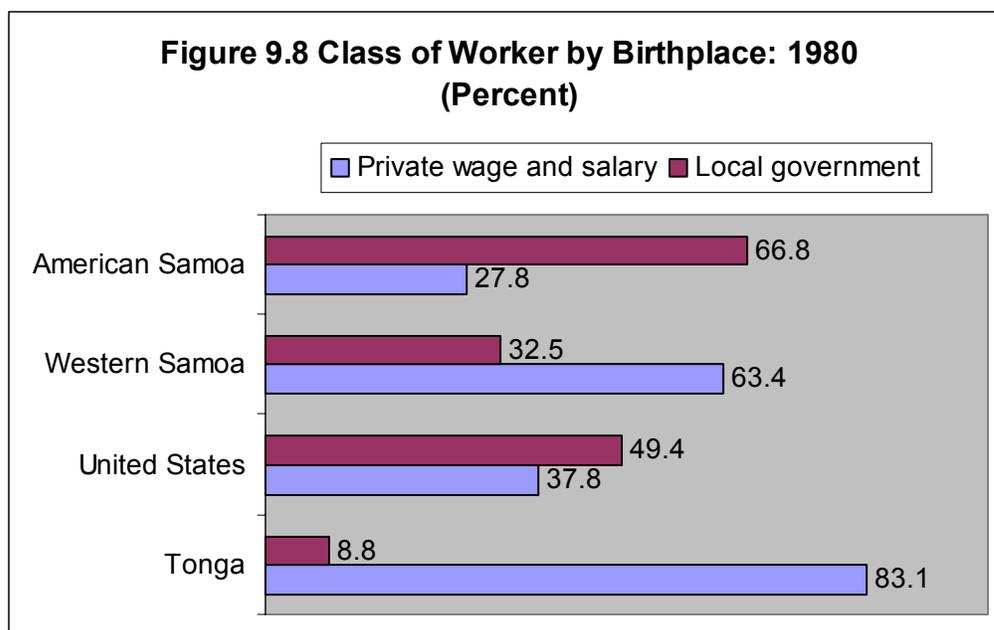
The percent distribution of employees by class of workers again showed the local government to be the largest single employer in 1970 and in 1980. There was an increase of about 1 percentage point in the proportions of private wage and salary workers between 1970 and 1980 and at the same time a decline of about 2 percentage points in the government proportions. Of the 9,990 persons in 'not in the labor force', only 26 persons indicated their activities as subsistence or working for the family at no pay.

The distribution of those employed by class of worker and place of birth, showed the relationship of employed persons in each class with regards to their place of birth (Table 9.15 and Figure 9.8). Most of the American Samoa born worked for the government (67 percent) while 28 percent worked in private wage/salary jobs. On the other hand, 63 percent of those born in Western Samoa worked in private wage/salary jobs and 33 percent worked for the government.

Table 9.15 Class of Worker by Place of Birth: 1980

Class of Worker	Total	American Samoa	Western Samoa	Tonga	United States	Asia	Others
Employed 16 + yrs.....	8106	3761	3132	249	542	140	135
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private wage and salary.....	46	27.8	63.4	83.1	37.8	77.1	63.7
Federal government.....	2.8	2.9	1.9	0	8.5	0.7	1.5
Local government.....	48.5	66.8	32.5	8.8	49.4	15.7	31.9
Self-employed.....	2.4	2.1	1.9	7.6	3.9	6.4	3
Unpaid family workers.....	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0.2	0	0
Subsistence.....	0.1	0.2	0	0.4	0.2	0	0
Employed 16 + yrs.....	100	46.4	38.6	3.1	6.7	1.7	1.7
Private wage and salary.....	100	28.1	53.3	5.6	5.5	2.9	2.3
Federal government.....	100	49.3	26.9	0	20.6	0.4	0.9
Local government.....	100	63.8	25.9	0.6	6.8	0.6	1.1
Self-employed.....	100	41	29.7	9.7	10.8	4.6	2.1
Unpaid family workers.....	100	35.7	57.1	0	7.1	0	0
Subsistence.....	100	75	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 28



Fully 64 percent of persons working in local government were born in American Samoa, 26 percent in Western Samoa and 7 percent in the United States. Of those in the private wage/salary class, more than half (53 percent) were Western Samoan born, followed by American Samoan-born (28 percent). Both Tonga- and United States-born were about 5 percent each. In federal government jobs, 49 percent were American Samoan, 27 percent Western Samoan and 21 percent were born in the United States.

Males who worked in 1979 usually worked 50 or more weeks (80 percent), compared to those who worked 40 to 49 weeks (9 percent) (Table 9.16). The proportion of men who worked 50 or more weeks in Manu'a was 91 percent compared to western (81 percent) or Eastern district (78 percent). About 93 percent of male workers worked 35 hours or more per week, and 77 percent these males worked 50 to 52 weeks. Of those who worked 34 hours or less a week (7 percent), only 3 percent worked for 50 or more weeks.

Table 9.16 Males who Worked in 1979 by Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979 by Weeks in 1979: 1980

Hours and Weeks Worked	Numbers				Percent				
	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
Males, 16 + years.....	2914	2005	268	2	100	100	100	100	100
50 to 52 weeks.....	2259	1620	245	1	79.5	77.5	80.8	91.4	50
40 to 49 weeks.....	283	169	9	0	8.9	9.7	8.4	3.4	0
27 to 39 weeks.....	129	82	1	1	4.1	4.4	4.1	0.4	50
1 to 26 weeks.....	243	134	13	0	7.5	8.3	6.7	4.9	0
Usually worked 35+ hr/wk.....	2745	1866	214	1	93	94.2	93.1	79.9	50
50 to 52 weeks.....	2213	1562	195	0	76.5	75.9	77.9	72.8	0
40 to 49 weeks.....	243	148	8	0	7.7	8.3	7.4	3	0
27 to 39 weeks.....	107	70	1	1	3.4	3.7	3.5	0.4	50
1 to 26 weeks.....	182	86	10	0	5.4	6.2	4.3	3.7	0
Usually work 1-34 hr/wk.....	169	139	54	1	7	5.8	6.9	20.1	50
50 to 52 weeks.....	46	58	50	1	3	11.6	2.9	18.77	50
40 to 49 weeks.....	40	21	1	0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0	0
27 to 39 weeks.....	22	12	0	0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0	0
1 to 26 weeks.....	61	48	3	0	2.2	2.1	1.6	1	0

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 59

Of females who worked in 1979, 73 percent worked for 50 or more weeks, 10 percent worked for 40 to 49 weeks and 11 percent worked for 26 or fewer weeks (Table 9.17). Like males, the proportion of females in Manu'a (88 percent) worked 50 to 52 weeks compared to western (72 percent) and Eastern district (also 72 percent). About 87 percent of females worked 35 or more hours a week and 68 percent of them for 50 or more weeks. A larger percentage (13 percent) of females than males usually worked less than 34 hours.

Table 9.17 Females who Worked in 1979 by Usual Hours Worked per Week in 1979 by Weeks in 1979: 1980

Hours and Weeks Worked	Numbers				Percent				
	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
Females, 16 + yrs.....	1869	1384	157	1	1100	100	100	100	0
50 to 52 weeks.....	1337	1003	138	1	72.7	71.5	72.5	87.9	0
40 to 49 weeks.....	199	164	6	0	10.2	10.6	10.3	3.8	0
27 to 39 weeks.....	136	79	3	0	6.4	7.3	5.7	1.9	0
1 to 26 weeks.....	197	459	10	1	10.8	10.5	11.5	6.1	0
Usually worked 35+ hr/wk.....	1642	1225	96	1	86.9	87.9	88.5	61.1	0
50 to 52 weeks.....	1260	957	85	1	67.5	67.4	69.1	5.4	0
40 to 49 weeks.....	151	115	3	0	7.9	8.1	8.3	1.9	0
27 to 39 weeks.....	91	59	1	0	4.4	4.9	4.3	0.6	0
1 to 26 weeks.....	140	94	7	0	7.1	7.5	6.8	4.5	0
Usually work 1-34 hr/wk.....	227	159	61	0	13.1	12.1	11.5	38.9	0
50 to 52 weeks.....	77	46	53	0	5.2	4.1	3.3	33.8	0
40 to 49 weeks.....	48	28	3	0	3.2	2.6	1.5	0.2	0
27 to 39 weeks.....	45	20	2	0	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.1	0
1 to 26 weeks.....	57	65	3	1	3.7	3	3.5	0.2	0.1

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 59.

The labor market in American Samoa underwent tremendous changes in the 1970s. The changes in the age-sex distribution were affected by continuous migration in and out of the territory. The search for economic self-sufficiency and exposure to modern technology has affected the traditional way of thinking about labor networking system in culturally specific societies. Clearly from these data, there was already and significant change in the role of women in economic activities, with higher labor force participation rates in 1980 than earlier. Subsistence activities (agriculture, fishing etc.) as they were known 40 or 50 years ago are not longer the backbone of the economy.

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

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

Chapter 10

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to question 26 and 27. The questions in the 1980 census for occupation and industry (as well as for class of worker) were used to obtain information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experience workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked some time during the 5 years before the census. All three items related to one specific job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staffing the census bureau's processing office in California converted the written industry and occupation description for the questionnaire to identify codes by relating these descriptions to any entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3).

In addition to the regular codes, special codes were included for subsistence. Subsistence included activities such as cutting and selling copra, making and selling handicrafts, fishing for one's own food, and growing food for one's own use. As already discussed in the labor force chapter, the 1980 Census questionnaire for the Outlying Areas did not elicit very complete data on subsistence.

INDUSTRY

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consisted of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, in the United States, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC and a 1977 supplement.

Data for industry and occupation in the territory have been collected in a time series in decennial censuses. However, the occupation categories changed between 1970 and 1980, so the 1970 data are not included in our analysis; also, the 1974 census used different definitions and categories for occupation and industry, which do not allow for comparisons with 1980 data.

There were 8,106 employed persons 16 years and over in American Samoa in 1980 (Table 10.1). Of those, the largest proportions were in the manufacturing industry (24 percent), and even if the sub-category of nondurable goods was considered separately, it would still be the largest. The second largest category in 1980 was professional and related services, including persons in education and health fields (22 percent), followed by public administration with 20 percent. In 1970, the largest industry category was professional and related services (24 percent) followed by manufacturing (23 percent) and public administration (14 percent). Public administration is the single largest employer sector of the economy and increased by 125 percent (892 absolute jobs) between 1970 and 1980. Two other industries with significant change were wholesale trade and business and repair services which both increased by more than 100 percent in the period. This again is an indication of the rapid growth of the private sector – secondary economy which will probably introduce more changes in related labor force characteristics in future censuses. On the other hand, Agriculture, which employed more persons 60 to 70 years ago is now declining (the only industry which decreased in the period, a 12 percent decline). Commercial agriculture has not been viewed locally as an example of what the industry should be. Except for a few commercial farmers on the islands, selling and agricultural produce is merely based on a surplus of staple produce after the family or household needs are met. If there is more than enough, they will sell the surplus. On the other hand, since the land is very mountainous and mostly unsuitable for farming, little agricultural production should be expected.

Table 10.1 Industry of Employed Persons: 1970 and 1980

Industry	1980	Percent		Percent	
		1970	Change	1980	1970
Employed, 16 yrs +	8106	5094	59.1	100	100
Agri, Forest, Fish, Mining.....	101	115	-12.2	1.2	2.3
Construction.....	619	601	3	9.6	111.8
Manufacturing.....	11905	11161	64.1	23.5	22.8
Nondurable goods.....	11776	1065	66.8	211.9	20.9
Durable goods.....	129	96	34.4	1.6	1.9
Transportation.....	414	260	59.2	5.1	5.1
Communications, other util.....	290	171	69.6	3.6	3.4
Wholesale trade.....	163	66	131.8	1.9	1.3
Retail trade.....	778	474	64.1	9.6	9.3
Finance, Insur, Real Estate.....	106	61	73.8	1.3	1.2
Business and Repair.....	106	46	130.4	1.3	0.9
Personal, entertainment.....	268	221	21.3	3.3	4.3
Professional and related.....	1752	11208	345	21.6	23.7
Health.....	442	361	22.4	5.5	7.1
Educational.....	1141	705	61.83	14.1	13.8
Other.....	169	142	119	2.1	2.9
Public administration.....	1602	710	125.6	19.8	13.9
Primarily Subsistence.....	12	0	0	0.1	0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 23, and PC(1)-B56, Table 14

Industry distributions of the employed population varied by district. In 1980, for example, fully 53 percent of the employed population in Manu'a were in public administration, up from 9 percent in 1970. The second largest category was professional and related services at 28 percent (with 25 percent of the total being in education). In Eastern district, manufacturing constituted the largest proportion with 27 percent (25 percent non-durable industry,) followed by professional and related at about 19 percent. In at 23 percent followed by manufacturing with 21 percent. Both these districts have proportions in public administration of 18 percent.

Table 10.2 Industry of Employed Persons by District: 1970 - 1980

Industry	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Employed, 16 yrs +.....	8106	4547	3163	396	5094	3328	1611	155
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agri, Forest, Fish, Mining.....	1.2	0.8	1.6	3.8	2.3	1.3	3.2	12.9
Construction.....	7.6	6.3	9.6	6.6	11.8	10.6	12.6	29
Manufacturing.....	23.9	27.3	21	0.3	22.8	25.2	19.4	5.2
Nondurable goods.....	21.9	25.2	19.9	0	20.9	23.5	17.1	4.5
Durable goods.....	1.6	2.1	1	0.3	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.6
Transportation.....	5.1	4.7	6.1	1.5	5.1	5.4	4.8	0.6
Communications, other util.....	3.6	4.2	2.4	5.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	0.6
Wholesale trade.....	1.9	1.7	2.4	0	1.3	1.4	1.2	0
Retail trade.....	9.6	11	8.8	0.5	9.3	9.7	9.2	1.3
Finance, Insur, Real Estate.....	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.7	0
Business and Repair.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
Personal, entertainment.....	3.3	3.2	3.8	0.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	0
Professional and related.....	21.6	19.8	23.4	27.8	23.7	22	25.6	40.6
Health.....	5.5	5.4	5.9	2.5	7.1	7.9	5.5	6.5
Educational.....	14.1	12.2	15.5	24.7	13.8	11.8	16.4	31
Other.....	2.1	2.2	2.1	0.5	2.8	2.3	3.8	3.2
Public Administration.....	19.8	18.1	18	53.3	13.9	14.1	14.1	9
Primarily Subsistence.....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, table 23, and PC(1)-B56, Table 14.

Differences by age and sex in the employed population in 1980 were apparent from the tabulations (Table 10.3). Young people were most likely to start in unskilled professions. For example, of those 16 to 19 years of age, 20 percent were employed in the retail trade industry while only 8 percent were employed in the retail trade industry while only 8 percent were in professional and related industry did not differ very much by age, at least from young ages to those age 44 years old where the proportions remained at about 1 in every 4 persons. As would be expected in a society which values age and experience, 44 percent of employed persons 60 to 64 years old were in public administration, as were 49 percent of those 65 years old and over.

Table 10.3 Industry of Employed Persons by Age Group: 1980

Industry	Age Groups								
	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+
Employed 16 + yrs.....	319	1195	1272	1275	2010	1290	337	241	155
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, Forest, Fish.....	4.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.4	0
Construction, Mining.....	6	6.8	6.8	6.4	8.4	9.3	12.5	8.3	2.6
Manufacturing.....	23.5	25.3	24	26	26.6	22.8	12.5	6.2	3.2
Transport, Communication.....	6	8.8	10.1	9.3	9.3	8.4	6.2	4.6	4.5
Wholesale Trade.....	2.2	3	2.5	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.6
Retail trade.....	20.1	12.4	11.5	9.3	9.3	6	6.2	2.2	5.8
Finance, Insur., Real Estate.....	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	0	0.8	0.6
Business, Repair Service.....	2.5	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6
Entertainment, Personal.....	5.3	3.8	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	1.8	7.1	5.8
Professional Service.....	7.8	17.4	21.8	23.4	21.7	25.7	22.3	24.5	27.1
Public Administration.....	19.7	17.2	15.3	17.3	17.2	21.5	34.4	43.6	49

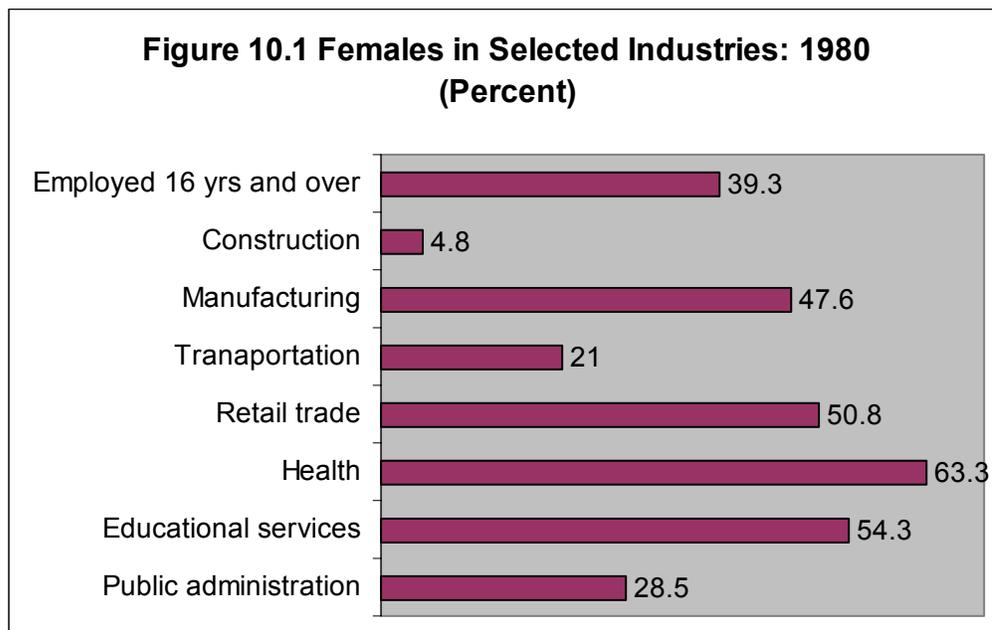
Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 41.

As discussed earlier, in recent years there has been a tremendous change in labor force composition by sex, particularly in the female distribution (Table 10.4 and Figure 10.1). As expected, there are more males employed than females. However, of the two major industry categories – professional/related services and manufacturing – proportions of employed females were greater than proportions of males. About 29 percent of all females were in manufacturing compared to 20 percent of males. Likewise, about 30 percent of females were in professional compared to 16 percent of males. In public administration, the employed males actually outnumbered the females by about 3 to 1.

Table 10.4 Industry by Sex: 1980

Industry	Numbers			Percent			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Female
Employed 16 yrs and over...	8106	4923	3183	100	100	100	39.3
Agriculture, fishing, mining.....	101	90	11	1.2	1.8	0.6	10.9
Construction.....	619	589	30	7.6	12	0.9	4.8
Manufacturing.....	1905	998	907	23.5	20.3	28.5	47.6
Nondurable goods.....	1776	889	887	21.9	18.1	27.9	49.9
Durable goods.....	129	109	20	1.6	2.2	0.6	15.5
Transportation.....	414	327	87	5.1	6.6	2.7	21
Communications.....	290	249	41	3.6	5.1	1.3	14.1
Wholesale trade.....	153	107	46	1.9	2.2	1.4	30.1
Retail trade.....	778	383	395	9.6	7.8	12.4	50.8
Finance, insurance & real estat..	106	25	81	1.3	0.5	2.5	76.4
Business and repair.....	106	77	29	1.3	1.6	0.9	27.4
Personal entertainment and recreation services.....	268	123	145	3.3	2.5	4.6	54.1
Professional and related serv....	1752	804	948	21.6	16.3	29.8	54.1
Health.....	442	162	280	5.5	3.3	8.8	63.3
Educational services.....	1141	521	620	14.1	10.6	19.5	54.3
Other professional services..	169	121	48	2.1	2.5	1.5	28.4
Public Administration.....	1602	1145	457	19.8	23.3	14.4	28.5
Subsistence.....	12	6	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	50

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 23.



Most migrants in 1980 were laborers and light industry workers (Table 10.5 and Figure 10.2). For instance, manufacturing (canneries) was made up of about 70 percent foreign born, with the most (61 percent) from Western Samoa. Of all construction workers, 44 percent were born in Western Samoa and 9 percent in

Tonga compared to 35 percent born in American Samoa. These differences were also seen in wholesale trade (52 percent born in Western Samoa compared to 29 percent born in American Samoa), retail trade (46 percent to 32 percent), and entertainment, recreational and personal services (46 to 37 percent).

On the other hand, 59 percent of those born in American Samoa were in professional field compared to 25 percent from Western Samoa, 69 percent of those in public administration compared to 22 percent, and 60 percent in financial fields compared to 23 percent Western Samoan born. Again, American Samoa born were most likely found in professional and public administration industries, Western Samoan born at manufacturing and retail trade, And Tongans were equally into retail trade and construction businesses. The number of Asian-owned enterprises particularly in retail trade has been expanding. After manufacturing industry (37 percent), most Koreans and Taiwanese worked in retail trade (21 percent). United States born were most likely found in professional fields (37 percent) and public administration (21 percent). More data on industries will become available when the Census bureau finally starts including American Samoa in its economic census program – we are currently the only part of the United States not included in this census program.

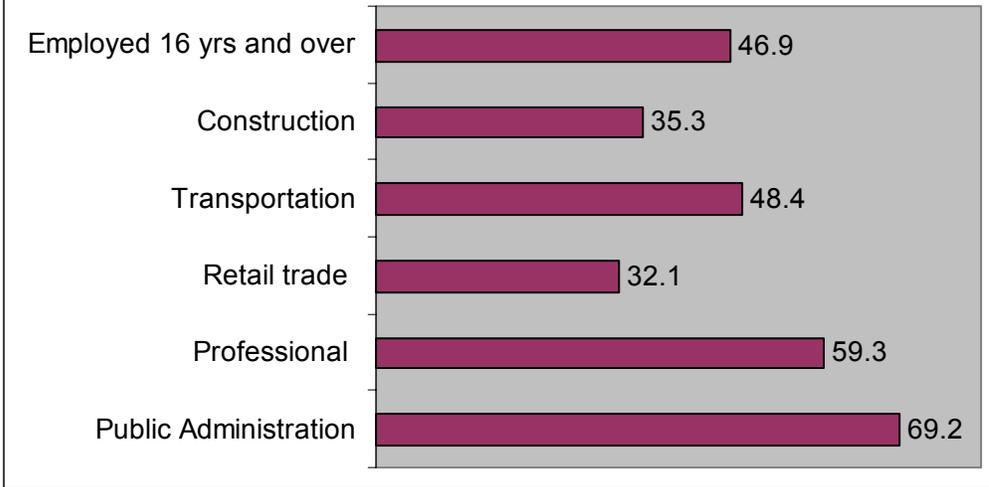
Table 10.5 Industry of Employed Persons by Birthplace: 1980

Industry	Total	American Samoa	Western Samoa	Tonga	United States	Asia	Elsewhere
Employed 16 + yrs.....	7999	3752	3131	248	541	140	187
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, Forest, Fish.....	1.2	0.9	1.1	3.2	1.1	6.4	2.1
Constuction, Mining.....	7.7	5.8	8.7	23.4	7.6	2.9	12.8
Manufacturing.....	23.5	14.9	36.9	17.7	5.9	37.1	21.4
Transport, communication.....	8.8	9	8.87	6	10.7	1.4	6.4
Wholesale Trade.....	1.9	1.1	2.5	4	0.9	5	3.2
Retail Trade.....	9.7	6.6	11.3	27	8.7	20.7	14.4
Finance, Insur, Real Estate.....	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.4	2.8	0.7	0.5
Business, Repair Services.....	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.8	2	7.9	3.2
Entertainment, Personal.....	3.3	2.6	3.9	7.7	1.78	7.1	2.7
Professional Services.....	21.5	27.2	13.7	4.8	37.5	6.4	26.2
Public Administration.....	19.8	29.2	11.1	2.8	20.9	4.3	7
Employed 16 + yrs.....	100	46.9	39.1	3.1	6.8	1.8	2.3
Agriculture, Forest, Fish.....	100	35.4	36.5	8.3	6.2	9.4	4.2
Construction, Mining.....	100	35.3	44	9.4	6.6	0.6	3.9
Manufacturing.....	100	29.7	61.4	2.3	1.7	2.8	2.1
Transport, Communication.....	100	48.4	39.1	2.1	8.3	0.3	1.7
Wholesale trade.....	100	28.9	52.3	6.7	3.4	4.7	4
Retail trade.....	100	32.1	45.9	8.7	6.1	3.8	3.5
Finance, Insu, Real Estate.....	100	60	22.9	1	14.3	1	1
Business, Repair Service.....	100	32.1	34.9	6.6	10.4	10.4	5.7
Entertainment, Personal.....	100	37	46.4	7.2	3.8	3.8	1.9
Professional Service.....	100	59.3	24.8	0.7	11.8	0.5	2.8
Public Administration.....	100	69.2	22.1	0.4	7.1	0.4	0.8

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 41

Note: Excludes 13 with birthplace not stated.

Figure 10.2 Industry by Birthplace: 1980 (Percent Born in American Samoa)



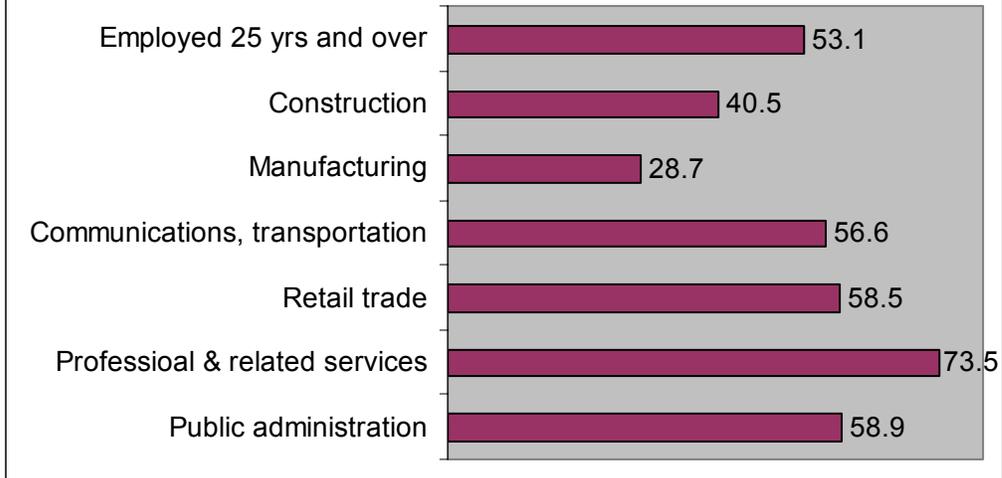
Of the 6,589 persons 25 years old and over and employed in 1980, about 53 percent were high school graduates (Table 10.6 and Figure 10.3). The percentage was slightly higher for males (54 percent) than females (52 percent). Of those working in manufacturing, 36 percent of the males graduated from high school compared to 21 percent of the females. Of those in professional services, 76 percent of the males were high school graduates compared to 71 percent females. The proportions of males and females in public administration who had graduated from high school were the same at 59 percent.

Table 10.6 Industry and Percent High School Graduates: 1980

Industry	Total	Male	Female	Percent High School Graduates		
				Total	Male	Female
Employed 25+ yrs.....	6589	4208	2381	53.1	53.9	51.7
Agriculture, Forest, Fish.....	64	62	2	42.2	41.9	50
Construction, Mining.....	523	510	13	40.5	39.6	76.9
Manufacturing.....	1528	812	716	28.7	35.8	20.7
Transport, Communication.....	580	504	76	56.6	53.2	78.9
Wholesale trade.....	110	80	30	59.1	55	70
Retail trade.....	566	299	267	58.5	27.4	57.7
Finance, Insur, Real Estate.....	66	20	46	86.4	90	84.8
Business, Repair Services.....	84	62	22	47.9	64.5	77.3
Entertainment, Personal.....	206	98	108	37.9	41.8	34.3
Professional Service.....	1519	738	781	73.5	75.7	71.4
Public Administration.....	1334	1018	316	58.9	58.9	58.9
Primarily Subsistence.....	9	5	4	33.3	40	25

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 44.

Figure 10.3 Industry by Percent High School Graduates: 1980 (Percent High School Graduates)



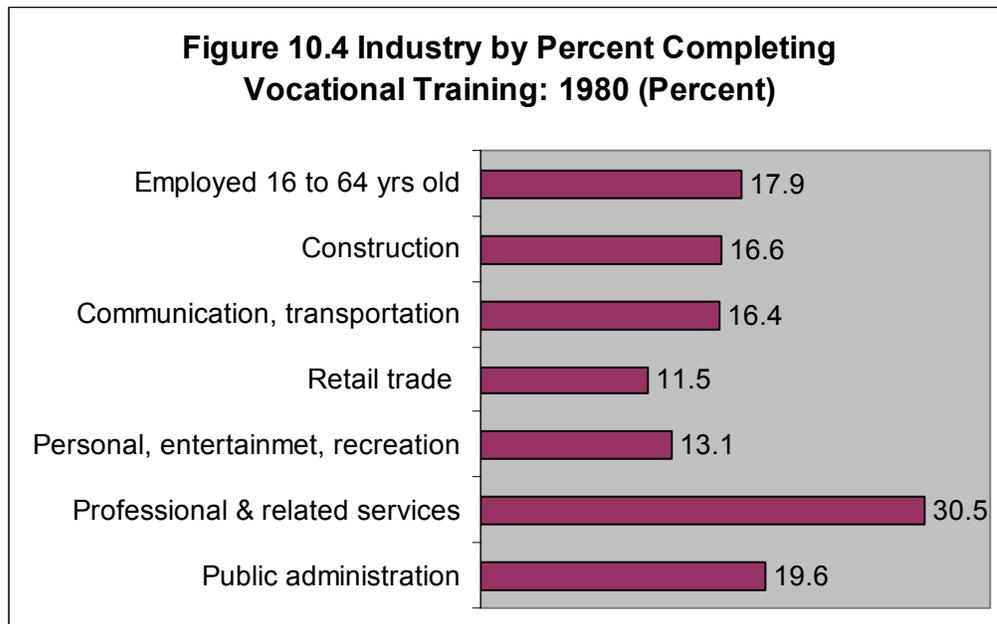
Vocational training. About 18 percent of those 16 to 64 years old and employed had vocational training (Table 10.7 and Figure 10.4). Those in manufacturing had the most people with vocational training (24 percent). Followed by those in professional and related services (22 percent). However, higher proportions with vocational training by industry were seen in business and repair services (32 percent), professional and related services (31 percent), and finance, insurance and real estate (28 percent). About 20 percent of those in public administration had vocational training, it was the worse industry with the lowest proportion (9 percent).

Table 10.7 Industry by Persons Completing Vocational Training: 1980

Industry	Total	With Vocational Training	Percent of all Trained	Percent of this Industry
Employed 16 to 64 years old.....	7948	1426	100	17.9
Agriculture, fishing, forestry.....	97	17	1.2	17.5
Construction and Mining.....	619	103	7.2	16.6
Manufacturing.....	1900	166	11.6	8.7
Communications, transportation.....	697	114	8	16.4
Wholesale trade.....	152	17	1.2	11.2
Retail trade.....	769	89	6.2	11.6
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	105	29	2	27.6
Business and repair services.....	105	34	2.4	32.4
Personal, entertainment, recreation.....	259	34	2.4	13.1
Professional and related services.....	1710	522	36.6	30.5
Public Administration.....	1526	299	21	19.6
Primarily Subsistence.....	9	2	33.3	22.2

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 44.

Figure 10.4 Industry by Percent Completing Vocational Training: 1980 (Percent)



OCCUPATION

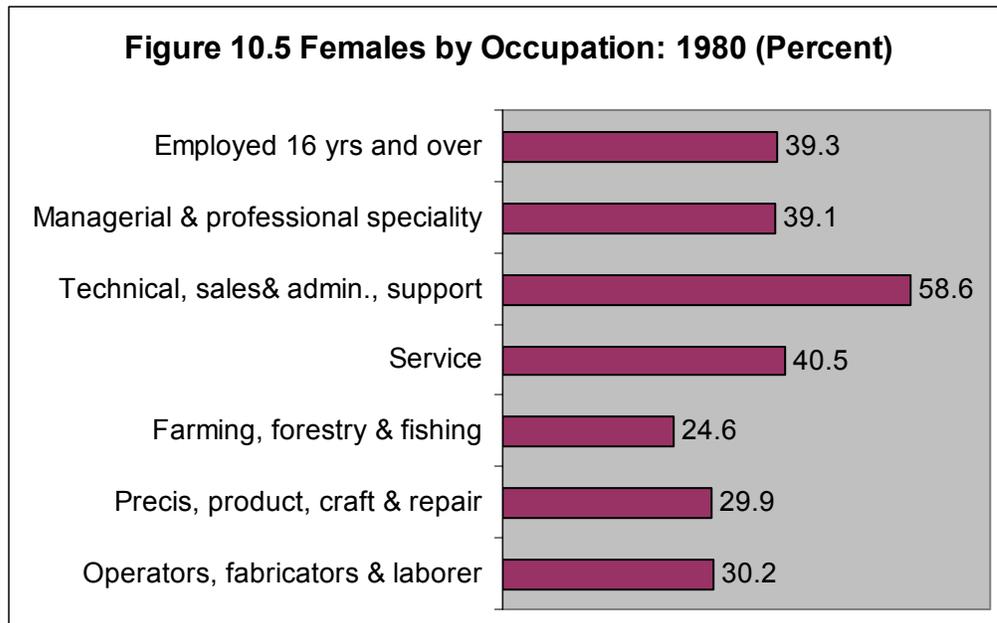
The system developed for the 1980 census for occupation classification consisted of 503 specific occupation categories arranged in 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. Classification Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80) for 1980 census provides information on the composition of the detailed categories in the census system. The classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The 1980 census was the first to use a United States standard in developing the census occupational classification. However, the conversion to the SOC caused the 1980 census data not to be comparable with previous data, so comparable data for 1970 cannot be shown.

The distribution of employed persons in 1980 (Table 10.8) showed about 24 percent of those in managerial and professional specialty occupations – similar proportions by sex. Technical sales and administrative support occupations followed consisting of 22 percent, but were mostly made up of females (about 1 in 3 of the females) (Figure 10.5). About 21 percent of employed persons were in precision production craft and repair.

Table 10.8 Occupation by Sex: 1980

Occupation	Numbers			Percent			Percent
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Female
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	8106	4923	3183	100	100	100	39.3
Managerial and professional special.....	1923	1209	714	23.7	24.6	22.4	37.1
Executive, administrative.....	763	605	158	9.4	12.3	5	20.7
Professional.....	1160	604	556	14.3	12.3	17.5	47.9
Technical, sales and admin. Support.....	1790	741	1049	22.1	15.1	33	58.6
Technicians.....	268	155	113	3.3	3.1	3.6	42.2
Sales.....	452	178	274	5.6	3.6	8.6	60.6
Administrative support.....	1070	408	662	13.2	8.3	20.8	61.9
Service.....	1040	619	421	12.8	12.6	13.2	40.5
Private household.....	28	6	22	0.3	0.1	0.7	78.6
Protective service.....	312	293	19	3.8	6	0.6	6.1
Other service.....	700	320	380	8.6	6.5	11.9	54.3
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	207	156	51	2.6	3.2	1.6	24.6
Precision production craft & repair.....	1679	1177	502	20.7	23.9	15.8	29.9
Operators, fabricators, and laborer.....	1455	1015	440	17.9	20.6	13.8	30.2
Machine operator, assembler.....	554	272	282	6.8	5.5	8.9	50.9
Transportation and material move.....	391	383	8	4.8	7.8	0.3	2
Handlers, equip cleaners, laborer.....	511	360	150	6.3	7.3	4.7	29.4
Subsistence activity.....	12	6	6	0.1	0.1	0.2	50

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 40.



About 29 percent of the American Samoa born were in managerial and professional occupations, another 25 percent were in technical, sales and administrative support occupations (16 percent) (Table 10.9 and Figure 10.6). Of those born outside American Samoa, 25 percent were in precision, production, craft

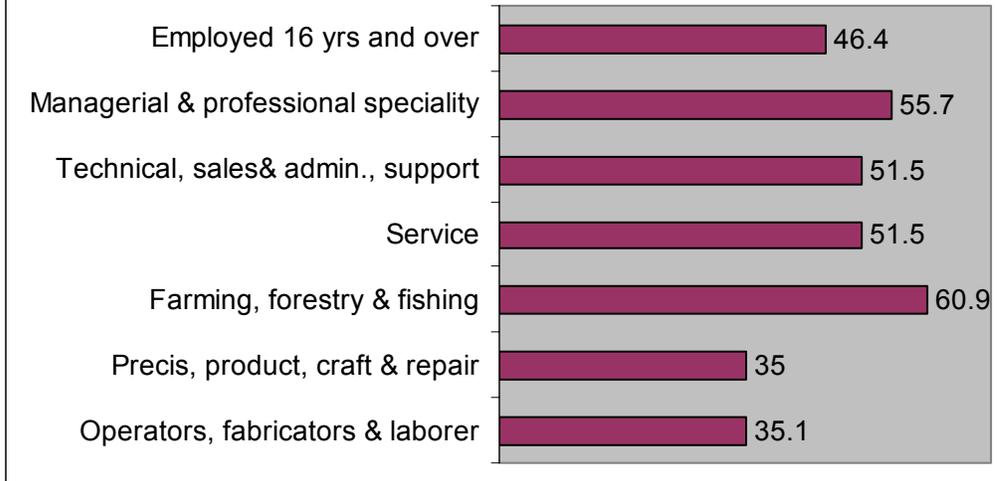
and repair occupation, 22 percent operators, fabricators and laborers, and 20 percent were in technical, sales and administrative support occupations.

Table 10.9 Occupation by Birthplace: 1980

Occupation	Numbers			Percent		Percent Asamoan Born
	Total	American Samoa	Not Asamoan	Total	American Samoa	
Employed 16 yrs and over.....	8106	3761	4345	100	100	46.4
Managerial and professional.....	1923	1071	852	23.7	28.5	55.7
Executive, administrative.....	763	461	302	9.4	12.3	60.4
Professional.....	1160	610	550	14.3	16.2	52.6
Technical, sales and admin. Support.....	1790	922	868	22.1	24.5	51.5
Technicians.....	268	151	117	3.3	4	56.3
Sales.....	452	176	276	5.6	4.7	38.9
Administrative support.....	1070	595	475	13.2	15.8	55.6
Service.....	1040	536	504	12.8	14.3	51.5
Private household.....	28	5	23	0.3	0.1	17.9
Protective service.....	312	184	128	3.8	4.9	59
Other service.....	700	347	353	8.6	9.2	49.6
Farming, forestry and fishing.....	207	126	81	2.6	3.4	60.9
Precision production craft.....	1679	587	1092	20.7	15.6	35
Operators, fabricators, and laborer.....	1455	510	945	17.9	13.6	35.1
Machine operator, assembler.....	554	201	353	6.8	5.3	36.3
Transportation and material move.....	391	134	257	4.8	3.6	34.3
Handlers, equip cleaners, laborer.....	510	175	335	6.3	4.7	34.3
Subsistence activity.....	12	9	3	0.1	0.2	75

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 28

Figure 10.6 Occupation by Birthplace: 1980 (Percent Born in American Samoa)



The 1980 distributions by industries and occupations of the employed population indicated changes in local labor market compositions whether by sex, birthplace, education or age. These labor force characteristics in relation to other issues like migration and education should assist economists and development planners in forecasting new development, balance social-economic growth and improve the quality of life of the local population.

Chapter 11

INCOME AND POVERTY

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 30 and 31. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total" income was the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividends, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and, all other income (including remittances). "Earnings" was defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represented the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, 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" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrower; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Types of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census were defined as follows:

Wages or Salary Income was total money earnings for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It included wages, salary, U.S. Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips. Piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm self-Employment Income was net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts included the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses included costs of goods purchased, rent, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-employment Income was net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm or fishing operation by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipt included the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses included cost of feed, fertilizer, seed and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farm-hands depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. the value of fuel food, or other farm products used for family living was not included as part of net income.

Interest, dividend, or Net Rental Income included interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income included Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income included (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or territorial welfare agencies to low income persons who were aged (65 years or older), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; (3) general assistance. Separated payments received for hospital or other medical care (vender payments) were included in this item.

All Other Income included unemployment compensation, veteran's payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, worker's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gaming winnings and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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. The median income values for persons were computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures were calculated using linear interpolation.

Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean income is obtained by dividing total for persons income by the total number of persons with income.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown here for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown.

Limitations of the data. Since questionnaire entries for income were frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, under-report their income. Under-reporting tended to be more pronounced for income sources that were not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there were errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error was the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions of net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error was the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the 7 types of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of over-reporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published from the various geographical subdivisions of the territory.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class of worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he or she was self-employed on his/her own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the types of income items according to responses to the work experience and class of worker questions. Another type of problem involved the non-reporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries.

Although data on income were collected in each decennial census, income data for American Samoa are difficult to assess between censuses because of inflation and because when the United States sneezes, American Samoa often catches more than a cold. That is, American Samoa is very susceptible to analysis will focus on the 1980 census data.

Household Income. Data on income for the 1980 census reflect annual earnings and other income for all of 1979. Of the 4,513 households in American Samoa in 1980, 214 (5 percent) of the households received no income at all in 1979 (Table 11.1). The median household income in American Samoa in 1979 was \$9,718 compared to \$15,752 for Guam and \$8,955 in the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. The median household income for Manu'a was much lower than for Tutuila (Figure 11.1) The mean income for American Samoa in 1979 was \$13,203 compared to Guam with \$21,595 and CNMI with \$12,859. When only households with income are considered, the mean for American Samoa was \$13,861.

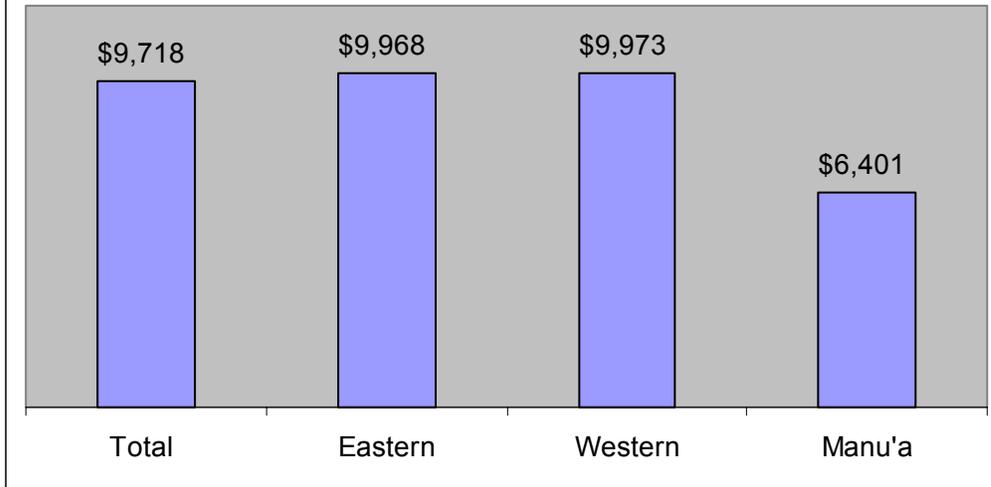
The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above this number and the other having incomes below. On the other hand, the mean income is the average household income determined by dividing the total aggregate income (the total income received by all of the households in American Samoa) by the total number of households. Care should be taken in using these statistical measures for places with small populations such as American Samoa. The calculation of the mean is strongly influenced by outliers (extreme values in the distributions), and is susceptible to the effects of misreporting and processing errors. The median is not affected by outliers and is therefore a better statistical measure to use when the population is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown because when weighted according to the number of cases (frequency distribution), the means can be used to obtain summary measures for areas and groups.

Table 11.1 Households by Household Income in 1979 by District: 1980

Household Income	District			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total.....	4507	2379	1868	260
Without Income.....	211	82	114	15
Percent.....	4.7	3.4	6.1	5.8
With Income.....	4296	2297	1754	245
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$249 or loss.	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.6
\$250 to 499.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.6
\$500 to 749.....	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4
\$750 to 999.....	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4
\$1000 to 1499.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4
\$2000 to 2499.....	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
\$2500 to 2999.....	2.6	2.2	2.9	4.9
\$3000 to 3499.....	2.3	1.6	2.9	4.5
\$3500 to 3999.....	3.3	2.8	3.5	6.1
\$4000 to 4499.....	2.7	2	3.2	4.5
\$4500 to 4999.....	6.4	6.9	5.2	11
\$5000 to 7499.....	17.4	16.5	17.7	23.7
\$7500 to 9999.....	13.3	15.4	10.7	12.7
\$10000 to 12499...	11.5	11.2	11.8	12.2
\$12500 to 14999...	7.7	8.3	7.8	3.3
\$15000 to 19999...	11.2	11.6	11.6	5.3
\$20000 to 24999...	6.5	7.3	6	2.9
\$25000 or more....	11.6	11.6	12.7	3.3
Median Income (\$)...	9718	9968	9973	6401
Mean Income (\$).....	13203	13319	13850	7760
With Income only (\$).	13861	13795	14750	8235

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Tables 68, 69, and 70.

Figure 11.1 Median Household Income in 1979 by District: 1980 (Dollars)



Both Eastern and Western districts had median household incomes which were close to the median for all of American Samoa. (about \$250 more), but the median income for Manu'a was only \$6,401, more than \$3,000 less (only about two-thirds of the total). The mean household income for the district of Manu'a was also much lower (about \$5,500 less) than the mean for the territory.

The frequency distribution of households by income brackets showed that the greatest proportion of households in a single income level fell in the \$5,00 - \$7,499 bracket. The distribution by district shows similar bracket accumulated up to the highest income level constituted about 79 percent of all households.

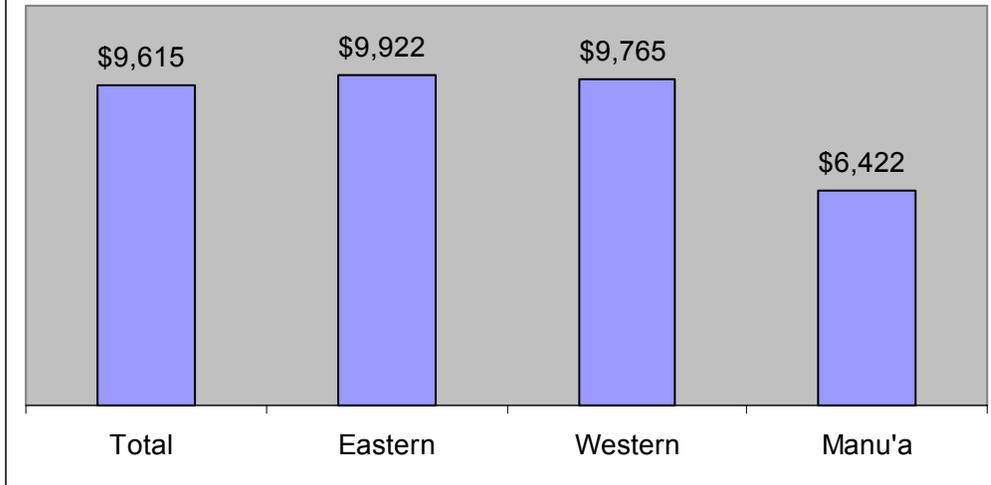
Family Income. The 4,089 families with income in American Samoa in 1979 had a median family income of \$9,615, compared to \$16,203 in Guam and CNMI proportion of family was the \$5,000 - \$7,499 bracket. Family income distribution by district was similar to the distribution of household income, and much higher in the Eastern and Western Districts than Manu'a (Figure 11.2). The mean family income for all families was \$12,833 and the mean for families with income only as \$13,454.

Table 11.2 Families by Family Income in 1979 by District: 1980

Family Income	Total	District		
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total.....	4287	2259	1779	250
Without Income.....	198	76	106	13
Percent.....	4.6	3.4	6	5.2
With Income.....	4089	2183	1673	237
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$249 or loss.	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3
\$250 to 499.....	0.5	0.3	0.5	107
\$500 to 749.....	0.3	0.1	0.6	0
\$750 to 999.....	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4
\$1000 to 1499.....	1	0.9	1.1	0.4
\$2000 to 2499.....	0.9	0.9	1	4.2
\$2500 to 2999.....	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.8
\$3000 to 3499.....	2.2	1.6	2.6	6.3
\$3500 to 3999.....	3.4	2.9	3.5	4.6
\$4000 to 4499.....	2.6	2	3.2	11.4
\$4500 to 4999.....	6.7	7	5.3	24.5
\$5000 to 7499.....	17.6	16.4	18.2	13.1
\$7500 to 9999.....	13.6	15.5	11.1	12.7
\$10000 to 12499...	11.5	11.3	11.7	3
\$12500 to 14999...	7.7	8.1	7.9	5.5
\$15000 to 19999...	10.9	11.1	11.4	2.1
\$20000 to 24999...	6.6	7.5	6	1.7
\$25000 or more....	11.2	11.5	12	3.4
Median Income (\$)...	9615	9922	9765	6422
Mean Income (\$).....	12833	13293	13048	7052
With Income only (\$).	13454	13756	13874	7439

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Tables 68, 69, and 70.

Figure 11.2 Median Family Income in 1979 by District: 1980 (Dollars)



Income of Unrelated Individuals. The median income for unrelated individuals was much lower, since many of these unrelated individuals were not living in household or family situations (Table 11.3). Of the 1,036 unrelated persons 15 years and over in 1980, 459 (44 percent) had not received any income in 1979. Although 42 percent in Eastern district received no income, and 50 percent in Western district, only 11 percent of the unrelated individuals in Manu' a were in this category. The actual numbers in this distribution particularly for Manu' a were very low so the percentage distributions are statistically unsound.

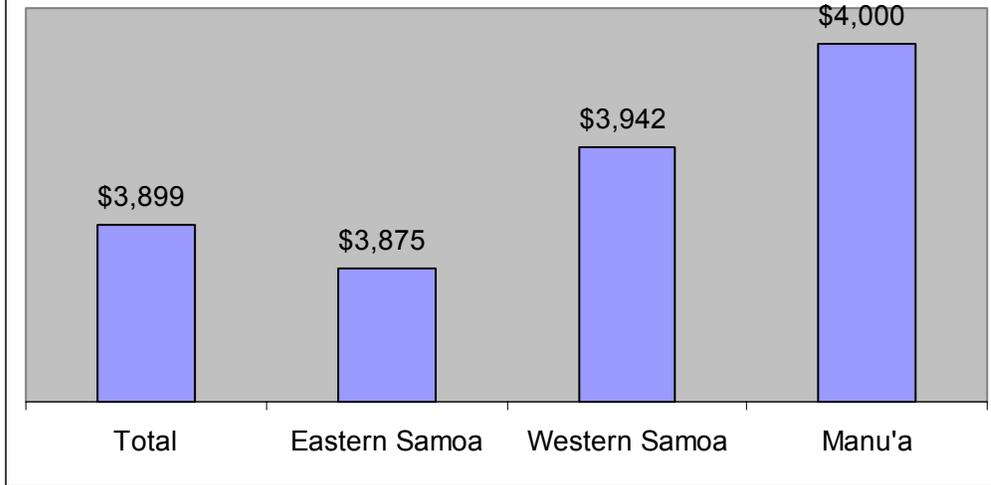
The median income for unrelated individuals in the territory was \$3,899, with Eastern district at \$3,875, Western \$3,942, and Manu' a with \$4,000. For mean income, however, although the average for American Samoa was \$5,053, Eastern district had a mean of only \$3,436, while Western was about twice as much (\$7,462), and unrelated individuals in Manu' a was even higher (\$9,430). When only those with income were considered, the Western district mean was higher than Manu' a (15,003 to \$10,608 respectively).

Table 11.3 Unrelated Individuals by Income in 1979 by District: 1980

Unrelated Persons	District			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total.....	1036	633	376	27
without Income.....	459	267	189	3
Percent.....	44.3	42.2	50.3	11.1
With Income.....	577	366	187	24
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
\$1 to 249 or loss...	1.9	1.4	2.1	8.3
\$250 to 499.....	5.5	7.9	1.1	4.2
\$500 to 749.....	3.1	2.5	4.3	4.2
\$750 to 999.....	2.9	2.2	4.8	0
\$1000 to 1499.....	9.4	10.7	6.4	12.5
\$2000 to 2999.....	15.6	13.9	18.2	20.8
\$3000 to 3999.....	12.8	13.1	13.9	0
\$4000 to 4999.....	7.5	7.9	7.5	0
\$5000 to 5999.....	6.8	7.9	4.8	4.2
\$6000 to 6999.....	5.4	6.8	2.7	4.2
\$7000 to 7999.....	4.5	6.3	1.1	4.2
\$8000 to 8999.....	2.3	2.5	2.1	0
\$9000 to 9999.....	2.1	1.9	2.7	0
\$10000 to 14999...	6.8	4.1	10.7	16.7
\$15000 to 24999...	7.5	8.2	5.7	8.3
\$25000 or more....	6.1	2.7	11.8	12.5
Median Income (\$)...	3899	3875	3942	1000
Mean Income (\$).....	5053	3436	7462	9430
With Income only (4).	9073	5942	15003	10608

source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 81, 82, and 83.

**Figure 11.3 Median Income of Unrelated Individuals
in 1979 by District: 1980 (Dollars)**



Type of Income. Since income data were collected in 7 parts with a total determined by the respondent, it was possible to disaggregate total income into constituent parts. For example, although the mean household income was \$13,861, the distribution of mean income by type showed different results (Table 11.4 and Figure 11.4). The mean income from earnings for American Samoan households was about \$700 less than the mean for all income. Mean income from wages and salary was about \$12,172, but for those households engaged in nonfarm self-employment, the mean was \$24,278, while households in farm self-employment only earned an average of about \$2,300. It is clear from these data that income from farm self-employment was the lowest of the seven defined income groups. The earnings for Eastern and Western districts did not diverge too much from the mean for the territory as a whole, except that the mean income from nonfarm self-employment in the Western district was the highest (\$30,000) compared to other districts and also to all other income groups.

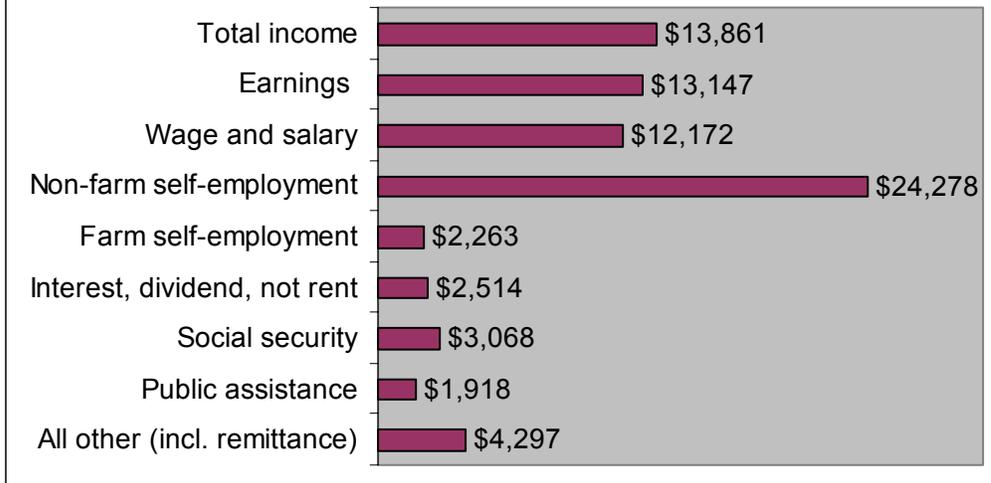
Manu'a district, as with most variables, lagged far behind. The total mean income for Manu'a was only \$8,235. Unlike on Tutuila where nonfarm self-employment produced incomes above \$20,000, households in nonfarm self-employment for Manu'a received only an average of \$1,715 in 1979. The households engaged in farm self-employment did even worse, earning only an average of \$186 during the year.

Table 11.4 Mean Household Income by Income Type in 1979: 1980

Type of Income	District			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total income.....\$	13861	13795	14750	8235
Earnings.....\$	13147	13918	14198	7813
Wage and salary.....\$	12172	12099	13885	7794
Nonfarm self-employment....\$	24278	20667	30637	1715
Farm self-employment.....\$	2263	2529	2683	186
Interest, dividend, net rental \$	2514	2830	2627	997
Social security.....\$	3068	3213	3037	2003
Public assistance.....\$	1918	1728	2331	75
All other (incl. Remittance).....\$	4297	2697	4257	1922

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Tables 71, and 72.

Figure 11.4 Mean Household Income in 1979 by Type: 1980 (Dollars)



Although the majority of households in American Samoa in 1979 did not receive much other income in 1979, households receiving income from interest, dividends or net rentals received an average income of \$2,500 during the year, and households receiving public assistance received an average of \$1,900. On the other hand, 14 percent of households received an average of \$3,100 from Social Security, and the 14 percent of households receiving “other” income received about \$4,300 on average. It was impossible to determine a separate category for remittances in the 1980 census and deep comparability with the U.S. census, so this “other” category has included remittances.

Because of large families in American Samoa, it is necessary to look at workers per family to get a better picture of the income distribution in the territory (Table 11.5). There were 1,490 families (33 percent) who had one worker in 1980, 1,447 (34 percent with 2 workers, 547 (13 percent) with 3 workers and 432 (10 percent) with 4 or more workers. Of the 4,287 families with income in 1980, 547 (13 percent) received income but had no workers.

Families with no workers had the low mean income of about \$2,500, and as might be expected, there was a direct correlation between number of workers in a family and income. Of those families with 1 worker, the mean was about \$8,500 compared to families with 2 workers or 3 workers where the mean annual income were about \$15,000 and \$16,000 respectively. Of those families with 4 or more workers, the mean annual income was about \$25,000. The mean family income distribution by district for both Eastern and Western was similar to the overall total except for the mean in families with 2 workers in the Western district which indicated a much higher mean income. Like other income distributions, the mean family income and number of workers for Manu’a were much lower than the rest of the districts.

Table 11.5 Mean Family Income by workers in Family in 1979: 1980

Workers in Family	Total	District		
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN DOLLARS				
Total.....\$	12833	13293	13048	7255
No workers.....\$	2530	3439	1901	1486
1 worker.....\$	8529	9324	8051	4987
2 workers.....\$	14941	13614	17494	8435
3 workers.....\$	16072	16950	15577	9764
4 or more workers.....\$	25364	25985	24894	19288
FAMILIES WITH WORKERS				
Total.....\$	4287	2259	1779	243
No workers.....\$	371	162	181	25
1 worker.....\$	1490	782	616	90
2 workers.....\$	1447	745	614	87
3 workers.....\$	547	307	214	26
4 or more workers.....\$	432	263	154	15

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Tables 79 and 80.

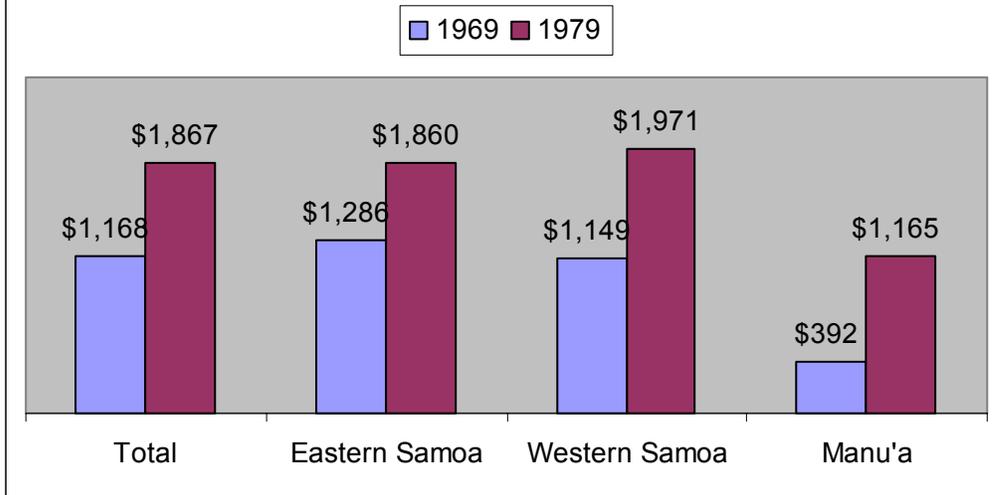
Per Capital Income. Although we have no comparable data for other decennial censuses, Table 11.6 shows some data for per capital income in 1969 as well as 1979, with the 1969 data converted to 1979 dollars to control for the effects of inflation. The per capital income in American Samoa in 1979 was \$1,867, from \$596 in 1969. However, the 1969 figure in 1979 dollars was \$1,168, so the increase was still a whopping 60 percent in real terms, presumably due to economic development. Eastern district showed less increase than the territory as a whole (45 percent), while Western district per capita income increased by 72 percent during the period, and Manu'a a very impressive 197 percent during the same period (Figure 11.5).

Table 11.6 per Capita Income in Year Before Census: 1970 and 1980

Per Capita Income	Total	District		
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Per Capita Income in 1979.....\$	1867	1860	1971	1165
Per Capita Income in 1969.....\$	596	656	586	200
1969 PCI in 1979 dollars.....\$	1168	1286	1149	392
Percent change in 1979 dollars	59.8	44.7	71.6	197.2

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Table 85, and PC(1)-B56, Table 16

Figure 11.5 Per Capita Income in 1969 and 1979 in 1979 Dollars: 1980



Income in 1979 for individuals provides further ideas on income distribution in American Samoa. Of the 19,090 persons 15 years old and over, 9,786 (51 percent) received income in 1979 (Table 11.7). Most of those with income received income between \$3,000 and \$4,999 (31 percent); higher proportions for both males (29 percent) and females (33 percent) were in this same income level. Of those with income of \$ 25,000 or more, the proportions were quite different by sex (3 percent of males compared to less than 1 percent of females).

The individual median income, a measure of central tendency, was \$4,219 (slightly higher for males than females). The mean however, was very much affected by extreme values particularly due to greater number of males in higher income levels. The overall mean income of persons was \$6,159, but almost twice as much for males (\$7,432) as females (\$4,291).

Table 11.7 Income of Persons in 1979 by Sex: 1980

Income	Numbers			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total.....	19090	9486	9604	...	...	...
Total with income.....	9786	5819	3967	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499/loss.....	391	189	202	4	3.2	5.1
\$500 to \$999.....	387	170	217	4	2.9	5.5
\$1000 to \$1999.....	795	342	453	8.1	5.9	11.4
\$2000 to \$2999.....	1354	652	702	13.8	11.2	17.7
\$3000 to \$4999.....	3001	1683	1318	30.7	28.9	33.2
\$5000 to \$6999.....	1600	1034	566	16.3	17.8	14.3
\$7000 to \$9999.....	1017	721	296	10.4	12.4	7.5
\$10000 to 14999....	607	482	125	6.2	8.3	3.2
\$15000 to 24999....	422	355	67	4.3	6.1	1.7
\$25000 or more.....	212	191	21	2.2	3.3	0.5
Median.....	\$4,219	\$4,841	\$3,519	...	...	...
Mean.....	\$6,159	\$7,432	\$4,291	...	...	...

Source: PC-1-C/D56, Table 46.

Of all persons with income in 1979, 4,858 (50 percent) were born in American Samoa (Table 11.8). The proportionate income distribution of the non-American Samoan born was higher in lower income brackets while higher proportions of the American Samoa born were in higher income levels. For instance, those with income \$500 to \$999 not-American Samoa born was 5 percent compared to 3 percent American Samoa born. Similar trends were seen for the next two income brackets to the \$5,000 to \$6,999 level when the proportions were higher in the American Samoan born. From this income bracket up to the highest income level, the proportions American Samoan born were higher than non-American Samoan. The mean individual income was slightly higher for those born in American Samoa (\$6,551) than those born elsewhere (\$5,773).

Table 11.8 Income of Persons in 1979 by Birthplace: 1980

Income	Birthplace			Percent		
	Total	American Samoa	Not Asamoan	Total	American Samoa	Not Asamoan
Total.....	19090	8934	10156	...	...	...
Total with income.....	9786	4858	4928	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499/loss.....	391	170	221	4	3.5	4.5
\$500 to \$999.....	387	155	232	4	3.2	4.7
\$1000 to \$1999.....	795	386	409	8.1	7.9	8.3
\$2000 to 2999.....	1354	618	736	13.8	12.7	14.9
\$3000 to \$4999.....	3001	1384	1617	30.7	28.5	32.8
\$5000 to \$6999.....	1600	884	716	16.3	18.2	14.5
\$7000 to \$9999.....	1017	607	410	10.4	12.5	8.3
\$10000 to \$14999..	607	362	245	6.2	7.5	5
\$15000 to 24999...	422	207	215	4.3	4.3	4.4
\$25000 or more.....	212	85	127	2.2	1.7	2.6
Median.....	\$4,219	\$4,562	(NA)	...	...	...
Mean.....	\$6,159	\$6,551	\$5,773	...	...	...

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 47.

Income distribution of the foreign born shows another direct correlation of income and country of birth (Table 11.9). The Western Samoan born tended to concentrate in the \$2,000 to \$6,000 income levels while the U.S. born were in much higher income brackets.

The median income indicated clearly the differences in income by place of birth. While the median for Western Samoan born and Tongans was around \$3,500, the mean income for the U.S. born was almost three times as much (\$9,000). The mean income for the U.S. born was also much higher than the other countries of birth.

Table 11.9 Income of Persons in 1979 by Foreign Birthplace; 1980

Income	Birthplace				Percent			
	Total	Western			Total	Western		
		Samoa	USA	Tonga		Samoa	USA	Tonga
Total.....	19090	7735	1001	617	...	...	...	...
Total with income.....	9786	3516	634	276	100	100	100	100
\$1 to \$499/loss.....	391	146	24	11	4	4.2	3.8	4
\$500 to \$999.....	387	171	25	16	4	4.9	3.9	5.8
\$1000 to \$1999.....	795	306	38	30	8.1	8.7	6	10.9
\$2000 to 2999.....	1354	621	28	48	13.8	17.7	4.4	17.4
\$3000 to \$4999.....	3001	1362	64	105	30.7	38.7	10.1	38
\$5000 to \$6999.....	1600	537	74	32	16.3	15.3	11.7	11.6
\$7000 to \$9999.....	1017	228	85	25	10.4	6.5	13.4	9.1
\$10000 to \$14999..	607	90	95	4	6.2	2.6	15	1.4
\$15000 to 24999...	422	42	114	3	4.3	1.2	18	1.1
\$25000 or more.....	212	13	87	2	2.2	0.4	13.7	0.7
Median.....	\$4,219	\$3,650	\$9,222	\$3,458	...	...	...	...
Mean.....	\$6,159	\$4,075	\$13,825	\$4,009	...	...	...	...

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 47.

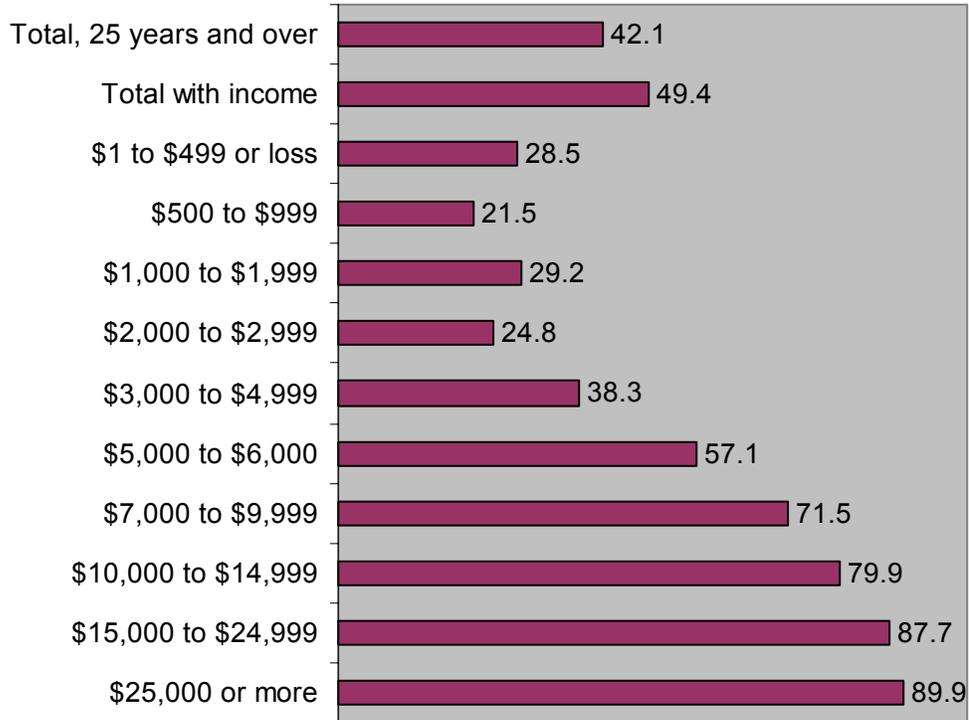
About 49 percent of those complete high school had income in 1979, 52 percent in males and 46 percent in females (Table 11.10 and Figure 11.6). As shown, higher proportions of those graduated from high school were in higher income levels. For instance, 22 percent of those receiving \$500 to \$999 were high school graduates compared to 88 percent receiving \$15,000 to \$24,000. Of those receiving income of \$25,000 or more, 90 percent completed high school. The proportions were slightly higher for males (90 percent) than females (86 percent).

Table 11.10 Income of Persons in 1979 by Percent High School Grads: 1980

Income	Numbers			Percent High School Grades		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total, 25+ yrs..	12184	6218	5966	42.1	46.6	37.4
Total with income.....	7954	4918	3036	49.4	51.6	45.9
\$1 to \$499/loss.....	200	81	119	28.5	28.4	28.6
\$500 to \$999.....	260	105	155	21.5	21.8	21.3
\$1000 to \$1999.....	562	234	328	29.2	38	22.9
\$2000 to \$2999.....	1037	495	542	24.8	27.1	22.7
\$3000 to \$4999.....	2312	1357	955	38.3	36.8	40.4
\$5000 to \$6999.....	1418	950	468	57.1	49.1	73.3
\$7000 to \$9999.....	946	680	266	71.5	66.7	83.8
\$10000 to \$14999..	593	576	17	79.9	79.7	85.5
\$15000 to \$24999..	416	410	6	87.7	87.7	89.2
\$25000 or more.....	210	189	21	89.5	89.9	85.7

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 49.

Figure 11.6 Income of Persons in 1979 by percent High School Graduates: 1980 (Percent)



Income distributions by language spoken at home were also different (Table 11.11). Those who spoke English had greater proportions in high-income levels than those who spoke Samoan or another language.

The median income was much higher for those who spoke English (\$11,355) compared to those who spoke Samoan (\$4,093) or another Polynesian language (\$3,432). Likewise, the mean was also much higher for those who spoke English (\$15,895), about three times as much as for those who spoke Samoan (\$5,474) and other languages (\$6,038).

Table 11.11 Income of Persons in 1979 by Language Spoken: 1980

Income	Language					Percent			
	Total	English	Samoan	Other		Total	English	Samoan	Polynesian
				Polynesian	Other				
Total.....	19090	776	16824	616	...	...	...	...
Total with income.....	9786	539	8433	273	100	100	100	100	
\$1 to \$499/loss.....	391	15	321	11	4	2.8	3.8	4	
\$500 to \$999.....	387	18	329	17	4	3.3	3.9	6.2	
\$1000 to \$1999.....	795	21	696	31	8.1	3.9	8.3	11.4	
\$2000 to \$2999.....	1354	26	1220	49	13.8	4.8	14.5	17.9	
\$3000 to \$4999.....	3001	31	2775	98	30.7	5.8	32.9	35.9	
\$5000 to \$6999.....	1600	58	1409	35	16.3	10.8	16.7	12.8	
\$7000 to \$9999.....	1017	68	867	21	10.4	12.6	10.3	7.7	
\$10000 to \$14999..	607	92	460	5	6.2	17.1	5.5	1.8	
\$15000 to \$24999..	422	126	254	3	4.3	12.4	3	1.1	
\$25000 or more.....	212	84	102	3	2.2	15.6	1.2	1.1	
Median.....	\$4,219	\$11,355	\$4,093	\$3,432	...	...	...	...
Mean.....	\$6,159	\$15,895	\$5,474	\$6,038	...	...	...	...

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 48

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

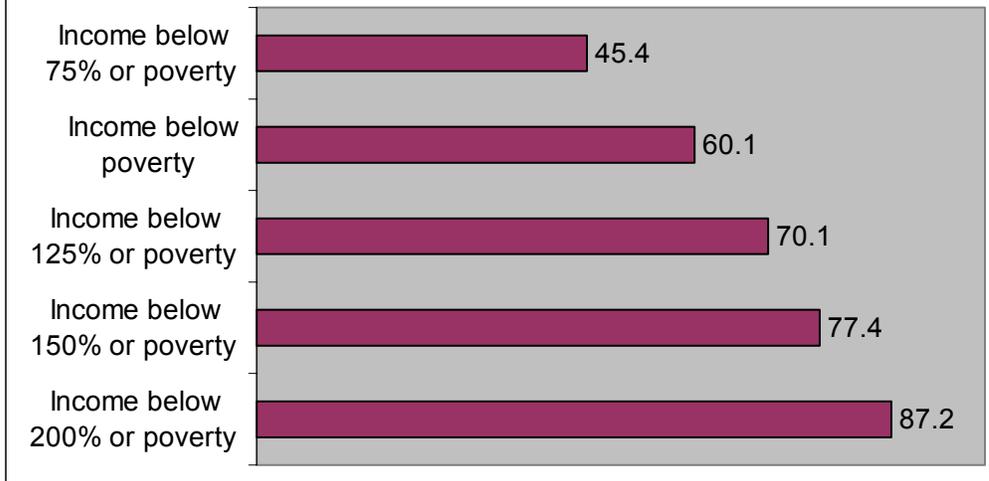
The poverty rate in American Samoa in 1979 was 60 percent (Table 11.12 and Figure 11.7). The rates were 56 percent for Eastern, 63 percent for Western district and 83 percent for Manu'a – meaning that only 17 percent of the population in Manu'a were not in poverty by this definition. The Bureau of Census produces statistics for various poverty levels as well. By 200 percent of the poverty level, 87 percent of the territory's population was included in 1979, with 86 percent for Eastern, 88 percent for Western, and 98 percent for Manu'a.

Table 11.12 Persons In Poverty by Status in 1979: 1980

Poverty Status	Total	District		
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Persons for whom Poverty				
Status is Determined.....	32097	17218	13122	1730
Income below poverty.....	19286	9583	8246	1432
Percent:				
Income below 75% of poverty.....	45.4	41.7	47.5	66.6
Income below poverty.....	60.1	55.7	62.8	82.8
Income below 125% of poverty.....	70.1	66.5	72.3	89.3
Income below 150% of poverty.....	77.4	74.9	78.5	94.7
Income below 200% of poverty.....	87.2	85.8	87.6	97.9

Source: Summary Tape File 3A, Tables 91 and 95.

**Figure 11.7 Persons in Poverty by Status in 1979:
1980 (Percent)**



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

Chapter 12

HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

Household and family characteristics give both direct and indirect measures of social status and can also be viewed as a measure of social stability as the society is bombarded by modern technology and attempts at economic development. For centuries, Samoan identity has always been concentrated on the 'aiga' or the extended family system. The heart of this system is the unity of the extended family, the basic unity where almost all family matters are discussed, argued, dismembered, supported and decided. We will not discuss the distinctive stratifications of the Samoan society but merely try to show changes in the household and family composition as the territory has undergone significant cultural and economic change.

In 1980, the Census Bureau defined a household as including all the persons who occupied a housing unit. A housing unit was a house, and apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which occupants lived and ate separately from any other persons in the building and which had direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants could be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who shared living arrangements.

The actual classification of the a housing unit as a household was obtained from answers to question 2, and item B on the Housing Section of the questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER

The data on relationship to householder were obtained from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units.

When relationship was not reported for an individual, it was allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for the person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

The following type of relationship were defined:

Householder. One person in each household was designated as the 'householder'. In most cases, this was the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home was owned or rented or was associated with and who was listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there was no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the 'householder'. Two types of householders were distinguished – a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder was a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her were family members. A nonfamily householder was a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse. A spouse was a person married to and living with a householder. This category included persons in formal marriages as well as persons consensually married.

Child. A child was a son or daughter, stepchild or adopted child or the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excluded sons-in-law and daughter-in-law. 'Own children' were sons and daughters including stepchildren and adopted children of the householder who were single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" included stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

'Related children' in a family included own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital Status, who were related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except

Other relatives. An 'other relative' was a person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, Roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children were included in this category.

FAMILY

A family consisted of a householder and one or more other persons who were related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All person in a household who were related to the householder where regarded as members of his or her family. A 'married-couple family' was a family in which the householder and spouse were enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contained families because a household might have been composed of a group of unrelated persons or a person living alone. The measure 'persons per family' was obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

GOUPQUARTERS

All persons not living in households were classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters ere recognized;

Inmates of institutions. Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration were classified as 'patients or inmates' of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions included homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other. This 'other' category included all persons living in group quarters who were not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding housed, convents and monasteries, and other living quarters were classified as 'other' group quarters if there were 9 or more persons unrelated to the persons listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire or if 10 or more unrelated persons shared the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangement were classified as living in 'other' group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These included persons residing in military barracks, on ships, or in college dormitories; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who had no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions and flophouses.

Of the 32,297 persons enumerated in American Samoa in 1980, 31,963 (99 percent) were living in households, and the remaining 334 persons were living in group quarters (Table 12.1). There were 4,513 households in the territory, 4,287 (95 percent) being family households, and only 226 nonfamily households.

Spouses made up about 11 percent of all persons in households, children (43 percent) and grandchildren (9 percent), showing the strong family relationships (and children remaining with their parents linger). As suspected, the second largest percentage of relatives within Samoan households was "other relatives" (21 percent). Household relationships by district did not differ very much from the territorial total, although the proportion in Manu'a. The mean number of persons per household in 1980 was 7.1 persons, and with similar means seen in both districts of Tutuila, while Manu'a had only 6.7 persons per household.

Table 12.1 Household Type and Relationship: 1980

Type and Relationship	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a
Total persons.....	32297	17311	13227	1732
Percent.....	100	100	100	100
In households.....	99	98.7	99.1	100
Householder.....	14	13.7	14.1	15
Nonfamily householder...	0.7	0.7	0.7	1
Spouse.....	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.8
Other relatives.....	72.2	72.2	72.3	72.5
Nonrelatives.....	2	2.2	1.9	0.7
Inmate of institution.....	0.1	0	0.2	0
Other, in group quarters.....	1	1.3	0.7	0
Persons per household.....	7.08	7.18	7.02	6.66
Persons per family.....	7.25	7.34	7.18	7.01

Source: PC80-1-B56, Table 15.

The household relationship by place of birth shows the distribution of persons by their relationship to the householder and their country of birth (Table 12.2). Of the American Samoa born, 13 percent of the enumerated population were householders. Proportions of children (52 percent) and grandchildren (12 percent) were much higher than other places of birth except for the proportions of grandchildren born in the United States (which was higher). When compared to the Western Samoa born, although the proportions of householders was greater (15 percent), the actual numbers were lower (about half of the American Samoan born householders). The proportions of Western Samoan-born children and grandchildren were much lower than the American Samoan-born indicating that there were fewer children in Western Samoan-born households than the American Samoan households, and could also mean that when the Western Samoans migrated, they left some of their children behind. On the other hand, the proportion of the other Western Samoa-born proportion. The proportion of nonrelatives was also greater among Western Samoan-born (4 percent) than American Samoan-born (less than 1 percent).

Tongan-born proportions were similar to the western Samoan-born distributions – higher proportions of householder and “other relatives”, lower children and grandchildren. Again, both Western Samoa and Tongan born household compositions concluded that most of their respective households constituted a higher number of other relatives and non-relatives from their own country of birth.

The proportions for household relationship for the United States born were somewhat similar to the levels of American Samoan born, particularly for children and other relatives. Perhaps the higher proportion of grandchildren was so because of return migration of couples to the territory with their was so because of return migration of couples to the territory with their children.

Table 12.2 Household Relationship by Birthplace: 1980

Relationship	Total	Place of Birth				
		American Samoa	Western Samoa	Tonga	United States	Other
In households.....	31963	18504	9566	776	2162	755
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Householder.....	14.1	12.6	15	18	15.6	30.6
Family householder.....	13.4	12.3	14.7	17.4	12	24.5
Male non-family.....	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.7	5.8
Female non-family.....	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3
Spouse.....	10.9	9.4	13.2	14	10.3	18.3
Child.....	42.5	51.6	26.6	25.3	47	28.6
Grandchild.....	9.1	12	3	0.6	16.7	2.5
Parent.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0	0.5
Other relatives.....	20.7	13.2	37.9	30.9	8.6	10.2
Nonrelatives.....	2	0.5	3.8	10.3	1.7	9.3

Source: PC80-1-C/D56, Table 24

The analysis of change through time in the household composition required timely data collection on a systematic basis, and although household and family data were collected beginning in the 1970 census, data were not readily available to do any concrete comparisons. However, the special census of 1974 contained more, and recent data for comparisons with the 1980 census.

As shown earlier, the mean number of persons per household was 7.1 in 1980, up 0.2 persons from 1974 (Table 12.3). In both 1974 and 1980, virtually the same proportion of households were single persons (3 percent in 1974 to 4 in 1980), married couples (77 percent in both), male householder with no wife present (7 percent in both), and females householder with no husband present (12 percent). The mean number of persons per household by type of household was also remarkably stable for each type of household between 1974 and 1980, although it did show a slight increase across the board. In 1974, there were 7.3 persons. For male householder with no wife present, the corresponding figures were 6.0 persons and 6.2 persons. Female householders with no husband present also exhibited a small increase from an average of 6.3 persons per household in 1974 to 6.5 persons per household in 1980.

Table 12.3 Number of Housholds, Percent Distribution, and Mean Persons per Household by Type of household: 1974 - 1980

Characteristic	Total Households		Percent Distribution		Mean Persons Per Household	
	1980	1974	1980	1974	1980	1974
Total.....	4513	4260	100	100	7.1	6.9
Single Person.....	179	145	4	3.4	1	1
Married couple.....	3475	3303	77	77.5	7.6	7.3
No own children.....	315	480	7	11.3	3.3	4.4
Own children under 18.....	1926	1916	42.7	45	6.9	6.8
At least one child.....	1234	907	27.3	21.3	9.7	9.7
Male householder, no wife present.....	301	305	6.7	7.2	6.2	6
No own children.....	110	280	2.4	6.6	4.3	5.8
Own children under 18.....	51	16	1.1	0.4	5.5	7.2
At least one child.....	140	9	3.1	0.2	8	9.4
Female householder, no husband present...	558	507	12.4	11.9	6.5	6.3
No own children.....	97	140	2.1	3.3	4.7	4.6
Own children under 18.....	151	150	3.3	3.5	5.6	4.2
At least one child.....	310	217	6.9	5.1	7.6	7.9
Total.....	4513	4260	100	100	7.1	6.9
Single Person.....	179	145	4	3.4	1	1
Other than single person.....	4334	4115	96	96.6	7.3	7.1
No own children.....	522	900	11.6	21.1	3.8	4.9
Own children under 18.....	2128	2082	47.2	48.9	6.8	6.9
At least one child.....	1684	1133	37.3	26.6	9.1	9.3

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Bureau of the Census, 1980, 1974 Census of American Samoa

Although these findings show no differences between censuses, there were differences when presence of own children was considered. In 1974, 21 percent of all households were multiple person households with no own children present. By 1980, only 12 percent of American Samoan households were of this type. During the same period, the mean number of persons per household for these multiple person households with no own children present decreased from 4.9 persons per household to 3.8, or a loss of about 1.1 persons.

The drop in multiple person households with no own children present between 1974 and 1980 was counterbalanced by an increase from 27 percent to 37 percent in the proportion of households with at least one own child over 18 or married in the household. The mean persons per household for this type of household dropped from 9.3 persons in 1974 to 9.1 persons in 1980. The third type of multiple person household (that contained own children who were under 18 and single only) decreased slightly in prevalence between 1974 and 1980 (from 49 percent to 47 percent). This type of household maintained an average of 6.8 persons in both years.

Clearly, many fewer households had no own children in 1980 than in 1974, while just the opposite was true for households with at least one child over 18 or married in the household. The latter had increased significantly between 1974 and 1980; the same pattern also held for married couples, and males householders with no wife present. The increase in the mean number of persons per household for total households between 1974 and 1980, and also for households by each type of marital status was due to changes in the presence or absence of own children in the household. That is, the increase in the mean

household size was due to the increased prevalence of the multitude person household type with by far the highest mean persons per household, and the concomitant decrease in prevalence of the multiple person household type with by far the lowest mean persons per household. These data suggest that children may be remaining at home longer, due partly to the rising age at first marriage, and partly to increased labor force participation of young persons prior to marriage.

Further evidence that children are remaining in their in their parental homes longer comes from the mean number of generations per household (Table 12.4). In 1974, there were an average of 2.1 generations per household. By 1980, this figure had climbed by .2 generation (10 percent), to an average of 2.3 generations per household. This same pattern held for married couples (2.1 versus 2.3 generations), male householder with no wife present (2.0 versus 2.2 generations), and female householders with no husband present (2.2 versus 2.5 generations).

Table 12.4 Type of Households by Number of Generations: 1974 and 1980

Type of Household	Total H'Hold	Number of Generations					Mean	Total	Percent			
		1	2	3	4	1			2	3	4	
Total.....	4513	511	2349	1415	238	2.31	100	11.3	52	31.4	5.3	
Single person.....	179	179	3	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	0	
Married Couple.....	3475	229	1997	1080	169	2.34	100	6.6	57.5	31.1	4.9	
Male householder, no wife present.....	301	69	114	101	17	2.22	100	22.9	37.9	33.6	5.6	
Female householder, no husband present.....	558	34	238	234	52	2.54	100	6.1	42.7	41.9	9.3	
Total, 1974.....	4260	575	2774	873	38	2.09	100	13.5	65.1	20.5	0.9	
Single person.....	145	145	0	0	0	1	100	100	0	0	0	
Married Couple.....	3313	285	2356	635	27	2.12	100	8.6	71.3	19.2	0.8	
Male householder, no wife present.....	305	96	128	77	4	1.96	100	31.5	42	25.2	1.3	
Female householder, no husband present.....	507	49	290	161	7	2.25	100	9.7	57.2	31.87	1.4	

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Bureau of the Census, 1980, 1974 Census of American Samoa.

Note: 1974 includes 1 prison with 23 men as well as a small number of non-institutionalized persons in group quarters.

While the proportion of one and two generation households decreased between 1974 and 1980, the proportion of 3 and 4 generation households increased. In 1980, 11 percent of all households contained only a single generation, down from 13 percent in 1974. There was a larger drop in the proportion of two generation households between 1974 and 1980 (from 65 to 52 percent). During the same period, the proportion of 3 generation households increased from 20 to 31 percent. The prevalence of 4 generation households also increased, from less than one in a hundred to more than one in twenty. These trends held for married couples, and householders with no spouse present; 9 percent of all female householders with no husband present lived in 4 generation households in 1980 compared to 1 percent in 1974.

American Samoa remains very family oriented, with 96 percent of the resident population living in households with at least one other relative in 1980 (compared to 98 percent for 1974). The 1974 data do not permit a detailed analysis of relationship with in households. The 1980 data did show, however, that a wide range of relatives were found in households (Table 12.5), with 14 percent of all related persons being householders and 11 percent being spouses. Another 44 percent were children of the householder, leaving fully 31 percent of all related persons in households being related to the householder as members of the extended family; 2 percent of all related persons were children-in-law and 9 percent were grandchildren.

Table 12.5 Related Persons in Household by Relationship to Householder: 1980

Relationship	1980	
	Number	Percent
Total related....	31137	100
Householder.....	4334	13.9
Spouse.....	3475	11.2
Child.....	13593	43.7
Grandchild.....	2922	9.4
Sibling/Sibling-in-law..	1380	4.4
Parent/Parent-in-law..	348	1.1
Child in law.....	771	2.5
Nephew/Niece.....	1820	5.8
Cousin.....	1211	3.9
Other.....	1283	4.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Unpublished data

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

Chapter 13

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters were classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters were in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., rooms in a warehouse where a night guard lived), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing units. A housing unit was a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants lived and ate separately from any other persons in the building and which had direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may have been a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who shared living arrangements (except as described in the next section on group quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access were applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information could not be obtained, the criteria were applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units were included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like were included only if they were occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes were included, provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Comparability with 1970 Census housing unit data. Although the 1980 census data were generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) cooking facilities for exclusive use was modified. For 1980, the cooking facilities for exclusive use alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory, provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Group Quarters. Group quarters were any living quarters which were not classified as housing units. There were two types of group quarters: (1) institutional group quarters and (2) noninstitutional group quarters. Institutional group quarters were living quarters occupied by one or more persons under care or custody, such as children in an orphanage, persons in a nursing home, and prisoners in a penitentiary. Noninstitutional group quarters included living quarters such as college-owned dormitories, fraternities, or sorority houses, nurses dormitories, and boarding houses. In addition, noninstitutional group quarters included any living quarters (other than those classified as institutional group quarters) which were occupied by 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 on the census questionnaire, or by 10 or more unrelated persons. Information of the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census.

Comparability with 1970 Group Quarter Data. In 1970, a unit was classified as group quarter if it was shared by the person in charge and 5 or more persons unrelated to him or her, or if there was no person in charge, but 6 or more unrelated persons. For 1980, that requirement was raised to 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of this census questionnaire or 10 or more persons unrelated to each other.

Rules for Hotels, Rooming houses, Etc. Occupied rooms or suites or rooms on hotels, motels, and similar places were classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; i.e., persons who considered the hotel as their usual place of residence or had no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms were classified as housing rooms only in those hotels in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents. If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house lived and ate separately from everyone else in the building and had direct access, their quarters were classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters were combined. If the combined quarters contained 8 or fewer roomers unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they were classified as group quarters.

Rules for Hotels, Rooming Houses, Etc. Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; i.e., persons who considered the hotel as their usual place of residence or had no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms were classified as housing rooms only in those hotels in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents. If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house lived and ate separately from everyone else in the building and had direct access, their quarters were classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters were combined. If the combined quarters contained 8 or fewer roomers unrelated to the householder, they were classified as one housing unit. If the combined quarters contained 9 or more roomers unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they were classified as group quarters.

Staff living quarters. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarter were separate housing units if they satisfied the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they were considered as group quarters.

Year-round housing units. Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports were limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy were excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, were given for each area presented in the reports.

OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS

Occupied housing units. A housing unit was classified as occupied if it was the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants were only temporarily absent; e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census had their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit was classified as vacant. A household included all the person who occupied a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition the count of occupied housing units was the same as the count of households in the 1980 census of population reports.

Householder. One person in a household was distinguished as the "householder". In most cases, this was the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home was owned or rented and who was listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there was no such person in the household, any adult household member could be distinguished as the "householder".

Year Householder Moved into Unit. Data for the year the householder moved into the unit were derived from question H5. Data presented for this item was based on the information reported for the householder and referred to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent was to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved was not necessarily the same year as the year the other members of the household moved, although in the majority of the cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Person in occupied housing units. “Persons in occupied housing units” was the total population less those persons living in group quarters. “Persons per occupied housing unit” was computer by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units. Data were also presented separately for the population in owner-occupied and in renter-occupied housing units.

Vacant housing units. A housing unit was vacant if no one was living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants were only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who had usual residence elsewhere were also classified vacant.

New units not yet occupied were classified as vacant housing units if construction had reached a point where all external windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place. Vacant units were excluded if they were open to the elements; i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and /or doors no longer protected the interior from the elements, or if there was positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the units was to be demolished or was condemned. Also, excluded were quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Tenure. The data on tenure were derived from the answers to question H26. A housing unit was “owner-occupied” if the owner or co-owner lived in the units, even if it was mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units were classified “renter-occupied”, including units rented for cash rent and those occupied with payment of cash rent.

UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Persons. All persons occupying the housing unit were included. These persons included not only occupants related to the householder but also any lodger, roomers, boarders, roommates, wards, foster children, and resident employees who shared the living quarters of the householder. The data on “persons in units” showed the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons.

Rooms. The data on rooms were derived from the answers to question H10. The statistics on “rooms” were in terms of the numbers of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit they included living rooms, dining rooms, Kitchen, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and larger rooms. Excluded were strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, utility rooms, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room was a separate room only if there was a partition from floor to ceiling.

Persons per room. “Persons per room” was a derived measure obtained dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms. The data for bedrooms were derived from question H11. The number of “Bedrooms” in the unit was the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used in frequently, were counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, were not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, was classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Plumbing Facilities Data in plumbing facilities were derived from questions H13, H14, and H15. The category “Complete plumbing in this building” consisted of units which had piped water (either hot and cold or only cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower located inside the same building as the living quarters being enumerated. “Lacking complete plumbing in this building” included those conditions when: (1) all three specific plumbing facilities were present, but the equipment was located in a different building from the living quarter even though the equipment may be on the property; (2) some but not all the facilities were present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities were present.

Data were presented separately for water supply, bathtub or shower, and toilet facilities. For units with hot and cold piped water, data were provided for the type of energy used to heat the piped water. The categories for type used were: (1) electricity; (2) gas, including underground piped gas, bottled, or tank; (3) solar energy, if the primary type of energy was a system which used the energy available in sunlight to gain and store heat; or (4) other fuels such as fuel oil, etc.

Comparability with 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data. In the 1970 census, only units with hot and cold or only cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit were classified as having complete plumbing facilities. In the 1980 census, “exclusive use” was not determined. In addition, for 1980, if the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondents were asked to identify their toilet facilities as follows: “outhouse or privy,” or “other or none.”

Source of Water. Data for source of water were derived from the answers to question H12. Housing units could receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units was classified as a “public system.” The water could be supplied by a municipal water system, water district, water company, etc., or it could be obtained from a well on the property or on a neighboring property serving five or fewer housing units, the units were classified as having water supplied by an “individual well.” Included in this category was well water that was drawn by hand, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or no piped; stored in tanks or used directly from the well. A source of water could be “Catchment, tanks, or drums” in which rainwater is collected. A “public standpipe or street hydrant” was an elevated tank or a vertical storage cylinder or a street hydrant which was connected to a public system from which nearby residents drew water. The category “some other source” included water obtained privately from springs, creeks, rivers, irrigation canals, lakes, etc.

Sewage Disposal. The data on sewage disposal were derived from the answers to question H16. Housing units were either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit was provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category “other means” included housing units which disposed of sewage in some other way.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

Year Structure Built. The data for year structure built were derived from question H9. “Year structure built” refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a house, boat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown here relate to the number of units in structures built during specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure The data in units in structure were derived from question H6. A structure was separate building that either had open space on all sides or was separated from other structures by dividing walls that extended from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics were presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit were further classified as detached or attached. A mobile home or trailer was classified as a one-family house detached from any other house if one or more rooms had been added or built on to it. If, however, only a porch or shed had been added, it was still classified as a mobile homes or trailers, etc., unless they were shown as a separate category.

Type of Material Used for Outside Walls. Data for type of materials used for outside walls were derived from question H7. The enumerator obtained data on this item based on his or her observation of the outside of the structure, and on answers provided by the respondent. Units were classified according to the main type of material used in the construction of the outside walls of the structure. The Categories for types of material used were: (1) "Poured concrete;" (2) "Concrete blocks," which may or may not have been covered with plaster cement; (3) "Metal," including zinc, steel, tin, etc.; (4) "Wood," including woodboards, plywoods, etc., and (6) "Other," for all types of construction which could not be described by any of the other specific categories.

Type of Material Used for Roof. Data for type of material used for roof were derived from the answers to question H8. Data for this item were also based on the enumerator's observation of the structure and on answers provided by respondent. The classification identified the type of material used for the major portion of the roof covering the structure. Categories used were similar to those used in the identification of the type of material used for outside walls.

EQUIPMENT

Electric Power The data for electric power were derived from the answers to question H19. The category "With electric power" included living quarter equipped with electric lighting even though the current may have been shut off because the unit was vacant or because the electric bills had not been paid. If the electricity was supplied by a company operated by a government body or a private organization the unit was classified as receiving power from a "public utility" When electricity was supplied by a generator owned by the household or someone else, the unit was classified as receiving power from a "private generator". A private generator may have been operated by means of diesel oil, solar or other sources of energy.

Cooking Facilities The data for cooking facilities were derived from the answers to question H17. This item presented the number of housing units with main cooking facilities classified by location (inside or outside the building) and type of stove. Main cooking facilities were the ones that were used most often for the preparation of meals. Units with the main cooking facilities inside or outside the building were further classified as "With electric stove," "With kerosene stove," "With gas stove," or "Other," depending on the type of stove used for cooking. The category "Other" included hotplate, fireplace, or any other type of cooking facilities available either inside or outside the building.

Comparability with 1970 Census Cooking Facilities Data. The 1970 Census cooking facilities question determined if the cooking facilities were for the exclusive use of the occupants or if they were shared by another household. For the 1980 census, the concept of "exclusive use" was dropped.

Refrigerator. The data for refrigerator were derived from the answers to question H18. The category "Mechanical" included housing units have any type of refrigerator that was operated by electricity, gas, or kerosene. The category "Ice" referred to housing units have an icebox or ice chest. The refrigerator could be located elsewhere on the property. The category " No such as a window box, a root cellar, or an open spring.

Air-Conditioning. The data on air-conditioning were derived from the answers to question H24. "Air-conditioning did not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which were not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it did include hear pumps. A "central system" was an installation which air-conditioned a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system might cool all apartment sin the building, each apartment may have had its own central system, or there may have been several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartment. A system with individual room controls was a central system. A "room unit" was an individual air-conditioner which was installed in a window or an outside wall and was generally intended to cool one room, although it could sometimes be used to cool more than one room

Vehicles Available. The data for vehicles available were derived from the answers to question H25. Data for this item referred to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item were passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for use of household members. Cars rented or leased for 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-ton capacity or less were also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars, immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery, and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes were excluded. The statistics did not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone Housing Unit. The data for telephone were derived from the answers to question H21. A unit was classified as having a telephone if there was telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent used a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters were classified as having no telephone.

Radio. The data for radio were derived from answers to question H22. Data for this item indicated the number of households having a radio set in working order or being repaired. Included as radios were all types of sets whether floor, table, or portable. Also included were individual units and units combined with televisions, phonographs, clocks, etc. Car radios, transistor sets and radios which could be operated on both battery or electric current were also included. If the household reported only having sending-receiving or crystal radio sets, the household was classified as having "No radio"

Television. The data for television were derived from the answers to question H23. This item showed the number of households having a television set in the living quarters, regardless of ownership. Only set in working order or being repaired were considered. Included were television sets such as floor, Table, built-in or portable models, or combinations with radio or record players, whether "black and white" or "color". If the household had no television set or only had television sets kept elsewhere other than the living quarters, it was classified as having "No television".

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Value. The data on value were derived from question H29a. Value was the respondent's estimate of how much the house or condominium unit would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value and price asked were tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics were presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units and "specified vacant for sale only" housing units. These "specified" housing units included only one-family houses without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings were also excluded from the value tabulations.

Rent. Data on rent were collected from all renter-occupied housing units. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business purposes.

Contract Rent. Data on contract rent were derived from question H27. Contract rent was the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may have been included. For vacant units, it was the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration. Respondents are asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any paid for additional units or for business premises. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent were shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Gross Rent. Data on gross rent were derived from the answers to question H20. The computer rent termed "Gross rent" was the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities and fuels, (electricity, water, oil, gas, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these were paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" was intended to eliminate differentials which resulted from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated cost of fuels was reported on a yearly basis but was converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent were shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

There were 4,728 housing units in American Samoa in 1980 compared to 4,492 in 1970 (Table 13.1). Year-round housing units (occupied and vacant units intended for year-round use) increased by 4 percent, from 4,490 to 4,688. Although there was a 5 percent increase in the number of housing units in the territory, there has been a demand for more housing in the territory. Persons per housing unit increased by about 2 percent between 1970 and 1980. The 52 percent increase in renter-occupied units and the decline in the number of vacant year-round housing units available, indicated the need for more houses for rent. Renter occupied-units constituted about 26 percent of all occupied units in 1980, an increase of about 6 percentage points since 1970. However, about 50 percent of renter occupied units were for no cash rent, apparently units occupied by relatives or friends of 'matai' chiefs at no cost but whose members contributed financially or materially to the 'aiga' (extended family).

The number of vacant year-round units decreased significantly in 1980 (from 632 in 1970 to only 175 units). Very few of these units were for rent or for sale. Hardly any housing units were for sale because of the land tenure system in Samoa; houses for rent, also were very much affected by the system. Rental units were commonly constructed on individually owned land, and rarely on any communal land, thus discouraging new development in the territory for housing and as well as for businesses.

Table 13.1 Housing and Occupancy Status: 1970 and 1980

Tenure	1980	1970	% Change
Total housing units.....	4728	4492	5.3
Total Persons.....	32297	27159	18.9
In housing units.....	31963	26796	19.3
Per occupied unit.....	7.08	6.95	2
Year-round housing units.....	4688	4490	4.4
Occupied units.....	4513	3858	17
Owner occupied.....	3337	3087	8.1
Renter occupied.....	1176	771	52.5
No cash rent.....	587	493	19.1
Vacant year-round.....	175	632	-72.3
For rent.....	25	36	-30.6
For sale only.....	15	49	-69.4
All other.....	135	547	-75.3

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 2, HC(1)-A56, Table 1.

Summary detailed characteristics for housing stock in 1980 are provided in Table 13.2. of the 4,728 housing units, 2,469 (52 percent) were in Eastern district, 1,974 (42 percent) in Western district, and 279 (6 percent) in Manu'a and Swains Island. Although the median number of rooms for all year-round housing units was 3.5 rooms, only Eastern district had a median which was higher (3.9 rooms), while the other districts had a smaller number of median rooms, ranging from 3.1 for Western district to 2.4 for Manu'a, and 1.1 rooms for Swains island. Similarly, although 36 percent of the units had 3 or more

bedrooms, this was true for 41 percent of the units in Eastern district, but only 31 percent of those in Western district and 21 percent in Manu'a.

Determining the number of rooms in housing units in American Samoa is difficult because structural design and cultural settlement are vastly different from those of the United States. Traditionally Samoan houses were open with no walls, but now houses are usually open in the interior (sometimes with 1 or 2 rooms), even if there are walls (to leave enough room for family gatherings and other traditional activities). Culturally, the people are strongly and integrally bound by a system of sharing, whereby a house may contain 2 or more nuclear families. On the other hand, the way the questions were designed ere for one unit identified by the householder as the main unit. This becomes problematic in our case where some families own more than one house (usually the case), and these extra houses were assigned as just rooms of the selected house. This suggests an undercount of housing units in the territory.

Table 13.2 Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

Housing Characteristics	Total	District			
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
Total Persons.....	32297	17311	13227	1732	27
Total housing units.....	4728	2469	1974	279	6
Year-round housing units:					
Total.....	4688	2455	1950	277	6
Median rooms.....	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.4	1.1
Percent:					
One unit in structure.....	93.5	90.8	96.6	96.8	100
5 or more units in structure.....	1.1	1.2	0.7	2.9	...
Lack complete plumbing.....	56.3	51.3	58.7	81.9	100
Structure build 1970 - 1980.....	44.9	39.2	53	38.6	33.3
Structure build before 1940.....	4.2	5.7	2.8	1.1	16.7
Source of water public system...	77.4	70.8	85	85.2	...
Public sewer.....	12.1	14.4	10.5	2.9	...
Electric power.....	96.2	97.7	94.1	98.9	16.7
Air conditioning.....	7.9	9.5	6.9	1.1	...
3 or more bedrooms.....	35.8	41.1	31.4	20.6	...

Source:HC80-1-56A, Table 1, and HC80-1-56B, Table 8.

Almost all households in American Samoa lived in structures with only one unit standing alone, that is, not connected to any other unit. About 94 percent of housing units were in single structures, and only 1 percent had 5 or more units in the structure. Also, most of the structures were built recently. For the whole territory, 45 percent of the units were built between 1970 and 1980, with Western district, the district which was experiencing the most growth during the period, having the largest proportion of recent housing (53 percent). On the other hand, only 4 percent of the units in American Samoa had been constructed before 1940 (statistically insignificant), only Eastern district had more than 5 percent of its units built before 1940.

Housing characteristics are frequently used as economic indicators. In comparison to the United States, Samoa housing characteristics differ considerably. For example, 56 percent of the year-round housing units in American Samoa lacked complete plumbing facilities in 1980. More than half the units in each of the districts lacked complete plumbing, with 8 out of every 10 housing units in Manu'a and all housing units on Swains island lacking complete plumbing. About 77 percent of housing units obtained their water from a public water system and about 12 percent had access to a public sewer. Electricity was available almost throughout the territory (with 96 percent having electricity in 1980), but only 8 percent of housing units had air conditioning.

Of the occupied housing units, 3,337 or 74 percent were occupied by owners and the other 26 percent were occupied by owners and the other 26 percent were renter occupied (Table 13.3). This proportion of renter-occupied units was a little higher in the Western district (29 percent) due to the privately owned housing settlement on the Tafuna Plain and also a substantial number of Government housing units in the Tafuna area. The distribution of other characteristics of other characteristics such as plumbing, units in structures, median rooms etc. for occupied units were similar to those for all year-round housing units. Although the median value of houses in 1980 was \$11,200, it was a little higher in the Eastern district (\$12,600) than the other districts. The median monthly cost of fuel/utilities was \$42. The Median contract rent cost was \$100 and the median gross rent was \$158.

Table 13.3 Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units: 1980

Housing Characteristics	Total	District			
		Eastern	Western	Manu'a	Swains
Occupied Housing Units.....	4513	2379	1868	260	6
Owner occupied.....	3337	1792	1323	221	1
Median rooms.....	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.3	1.1
Median number of persons.....	6.56	6.63	6.54	6.26	3.5
Percent:					
Lack complete plumbing.....	56.4	51.5	58.9	82.7	100
1.01 or more persons per room.....	73.5	71.3	74.7	84.2	83.3
1 unit in structure.....	93.4	90.5	96.5	96.5	100
Householder moved in 1970 - 1980.....	22.6	20.6	25.4	23.5	16.7
1 or more vehicles available.....	44.8	43.5	51	13.1	16.7
Specified Owner:					
Median value(\$)......	11200	12600	8700	10400	...
Median monthly cost fuel/utility.....	42	45	41	---	...
Rent occupied:					
Median contract rent (\$)......	100	100	89	258	...
Median gross rent (\$)......	158	152	161	266	...
Vacancy rate:					
Homeowner.....	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	...
Rental.....	2.1	2	1.1	15.2	...

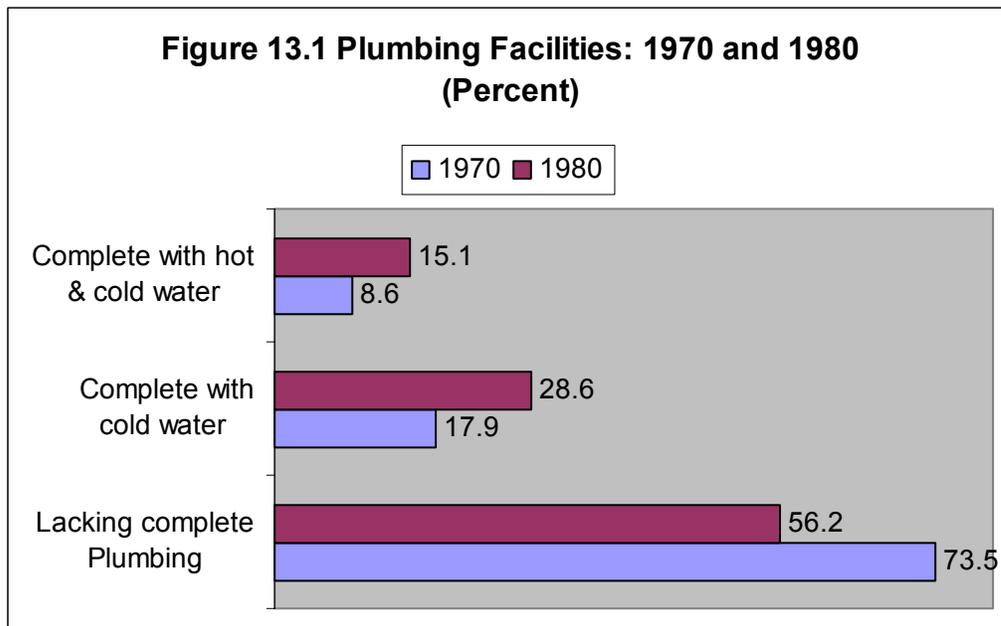
Source: HC80-1-56A, Table 1, and HC80-1-56B, Table 8

Again, because 1980 was the second decennial census (the first being 1970) to collect housing characteristics for American Samoa, it was possible to see trends in the data. For example, although 56 percent of the year-round housing units in 1980 lacked complete plumbing facilities, this was an improvement over 1970 where 73.2 percent of the units lacked complete plumbing (Table 13.4 and Figure 13.1). The proportion for the units with hot and cold piped water almost doubled (as did the actual number of units), while the proportion with only cold water increased by about 50 percent. All of the districts improved plumbing facilities over the period, although Manu'a's improvement was the most significant. The units in Manu'a with complete plumbing facilities increasing from 6 percent of the units in 1970 to 18 percent in 1980. It should also be noted, however, that fully 32 percent of all the housing units on Manu'a in 1980 had no plumbing facilities at all, and more than 50 percent had only some plumbing facilities.

Table 13.4 Plumbing Facilities by District: 1970 - 1980

Plumbing Characteristics	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units.....	4688	2455	1950	283	4485	2559	1478	438
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Complete plumbing.....	43.8	48.7	41.3	17.7	26.5	30.4	26	5.9
Hot/cold piped water.....	15.1	14	18	5.3	8.6	8.9	10.1	2.3
Only cold water.....	28.6	34.7	23.3	12.4	17.9	21.5	15.9	3.7
Lack complete plumbing.....	56.2	51.3	58.7	82.3	73.5	69.6	74	94.1
Some plumbing facilities.....	49.6	47.9	51.6	50.5	...	...	...	...
No plumbing facilities.....	6.6	3.4	7.1	31.8	...	...	...	...

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 2, and HC(1)-A56, Table 3.



The proportion of housing units without any piped water in American Samoa decreased from 32 percent in 1970 to 16 percent in 1980 (Table 13.5). About two-thirds of the units in 1980 had only cold water, the latter an improvement from 1 in 10 in 1970. As before, Manu'a showed the most improvement between 1970 and 1980, decreasing from 87 percent without piped water in 1970 to 53 percent in 1980. About three times as many units in Manu'a in 1980 had cold piped water as in 1970, but only 3 more units had both hot and cold piped water.

Table 13.5 Water Supply: 1970 - 1980

Water Supply	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units.....	4688	2455	1950	283	4490	2559	1478	453
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hot and cold piped water.....	16.6	15	19.7	8.8	10.4	10.4	12.1	4.9
Only cold piped water.....	67.6	73.5	64.5	37.8	57	63.5	60.9	8.2
No pipe water.....	15.8	11.5	15.7	53.4	32.5	26.1	27	87
Owner-occupied units.....	3337	1792	1323	222	3087	1888	1030	169
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hot and cold piped water.....	9.5	9.7	9.5	7.2	5.1	5.6	4.9	0.6
Only cold piped water.....	72.8	77.1	72.3	41	66.3	70.2	67.4	16
No pipe water.....	17.8	13.2	18.2	51.8	28.6	24.2	27.8	83.4
Renter-occupied units.....	1176	587	545	44	771	327	267	177
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hot and cold piped water.....	35.9	31.2	43.3	6.8	34.1	41.6	43.1	6.8
Only cold piped water.....	54.8	63.9	47.5	25	34.6	44.3	42.3	5.4
No pipe water.....	9.3	4.9	9.2	68.2	31.3	14.1	14.6	88.1

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 2, and HC(1)-A56, Table 3.

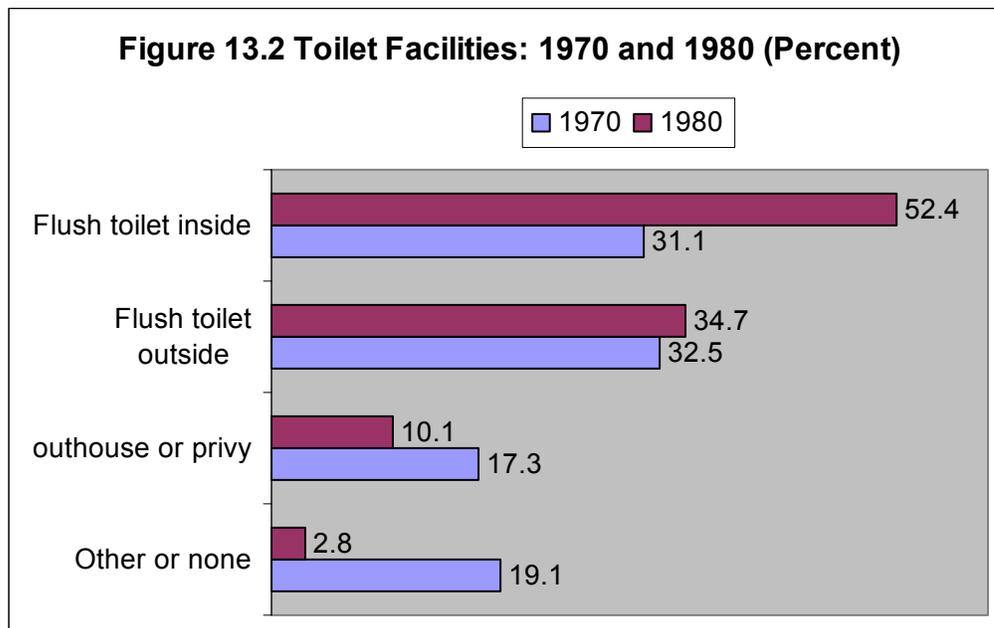
A large percentage of renter occupied units had both hot and cold piped water both in 1970 and in 1980. In 1970 about equal proportion of rental units had hot and cold piped water, only cold piped water, and no piped water, but by 1980, more than half of the rental units had only cold water, and only 9 percent had not piped water, while the proportion with hot and cold piped water remained the same. The number of owner-occupied units with both hot and cold piped water doubled, from 157 to 316 during the 10 years, and the number with out piped water decreased considerably.

The proportion of units with flush toilets also increased considerable between 1970 and 1980 (Table 13.6 and Figure 13.2) while about 64 percent had flush toilets in 1970, more than 87 percent had flush toilets in 1980. Improvements were seen in flush toilets inside the building, since the proportion of toilets outside the building remained about the same while the proportion inside increased from less than a third to more than a half. Housing units with only an outhouse or privy from one sixth of the year-round housing units in 1970 to one tenth in 1980, and units with "other or none" decreased even more precipitously, from 19 percent to 3 percent.

Table 13.6 Toilet Facilities by District: 1970 - 1980

Water Supply	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units.....	4688	2455	1950	283	4490	2559	1478	453
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flush toilet.....	87.1	93.2	82.5	66.1	63.6	66.2	54.7	78.1
Inside this building.....	52.4	57.2	50.1	26.5	31.1	35.8	30.6	6.8
Outside this building.....	34.7	35.9	32.4	39.6	32.5	30.4	24.1	71.3
Outhouse or privy.....	10.1	4.8	14.6	26.1	17.3	10.8	32.7	3.8
Other or more.....	2.8	2.1	3	7.8	19.1	23	12.7	18.1
Owner-occupied units.....	3337	1792	1323	222	3087	1888	1030	169
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flush toilet.....	87.3	93.5	82.1	68.5	63.6	68.2	51.1	87.6
Inside this building.....	48	53.6	44.3	25.2	30	34.6	25.2	7.1
Outside this building.....	39.3	39.9	37.8	43.2	33.6	33.6	25.8	80.5
Outhouse or privy.....	10.7	4.7	15.6	29.3	20.6	11.9	38.3	9.5
Other or none.....	2	1.8	2.3	2.3	15.9	19.9	10.7	3
Renter-occupied units.....	1176	587	545	44	771	327	267	177
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flush toilet.....	87.7	92.8	85.1	50	81.1	79.8	75.3	92.1
Inside this building.....	64.5	68.1	63.9	25	48	59.6	61	6.8
Outside this building.....	23.1	24.7	21.3	25	33.1	20.2	14.2	85.3
Outhouse or privy.....	8.8	4.6	12.7	18.2	7.7	6.1	14.6	0
Other or none.....	3.5	2.6	2.2	31.8	11.3	14.1	10.1	7.9

Source: HC80-1-A56, table 2, HC(1)-A56 (1970), table 3.



There has been a tremendous change in the living standard of families in American Samoa, particularly the preference of modern living arrangements and the transition from traditionally structured houses to modern Western style housing (Table 13.7). The median number of rooms per unit in 1970 was 2.0 which increased to 3.5 in 1980. The proportion of units with 8 or more rooms increased from 3 percent in 1970 to 5 percent in 1980, while the proportion of units with only one room decreased from 43 percent in 1970 to 21 percent in 1980. The one room units are presumably the Samoan style houses, oval in the roof. There may have been an undercount of total housing structures because of the way the housing inventory was determined in 1980.

Table 13.7 Rooms by District: 1970 - 1980

Rooms	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units..	4688	2455	1950	283	4490	2559	1478	453
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room.....	20.9	15.2	25.5	39.6	43.3	38.6	42.6	72.8
2 rooms.....	12.5	11.2	14.1	12.4	14.2	14.1	16.6	6.8
3 rooms.....	17	16.3	17.5	20.1	13.6	14	14.6	7.5
4 rooms.....	18.2	19.6	17.5	11	11	12.3	10.3	6.4
5 rooms.....	14.7	16.5	13.1	9.5	8.3	8.4	9.7	3.5
6 rooms.....	7.3	9.4	5	4.9	4.3	5.6	2.9	1.3
7 rooms.....	4	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.4	3.1	1.7	0.4
8 or more rooms.....	5.4	6.9	4.3	0.4	2.9	3.9	1.6	1.1
Median.....	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.4	2	2.3	1.9	1.2

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 3, and HC(1)-A56, Table 2.

The median number of persons per unit, however, did not change very much between 1970 and 1980. Although the median number of persons in owner-occupied units was 7.1 in 1970, it was also 7.1 in 1980 (Table 13.8). For renter occupied units, the median was 5.2 persons per unit in Manu'a was larger than for the whole territory (at 5.2 persons), the base numbers are too small to say very much. There were only 6.4 persons per owner-occupied unit on Manu'a, less than the 1980 median for all of American Samoa, but slightly more than the median for Manu'a in 1970.

About the same proportion of housing units had 8 persons or more in 1980 (37 percent) as 1970 (36 percent). There was little variation among the districts except that the proportion with 8 or more on Manu'a increased from about one-fourth to about one-third during the period. A much larger proportion of owner-occupied units had 8 or more persons in both 1970 (46 percent) and 1980 (44 percent), than renter-occupied (26 percent and 20 percent, respectively).

Table 13.8 Persons in Units by District: 1970 - 1980

Persons in Units	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units.....	4688	2455	1950	283	4490	2559	1478	453
Owner-occupied units.....	3337	1792	1323	222	3087	1888	1030	169
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 person.....	2.2	2.3	1.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.9	61.5
2 persons.....	3.5	3.3	3.6	5.4	4.4	4	2.1	12.4
3 persons.....	5.8	5.7	6.1	5	7.8	7.6	8.1	12.4
4 persons.....	8.2	7.9	8.1	10.8	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.9
5 persons.....	10.6	10.8	10.1	11.7	9.5	10.1	8.2	0.6
6 persons.....	11.7	11.2	12	14	10.1	10	9.9	1.8
7 persons.....	13.7	13.1	14.8	11.3	10.7	10.4	11	0.6
8 or more persons.....	44.4	45.6	43.7	37.8	45.5	46.6	45.5	1.8
Median.....	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.1	1.4
Renter-occupied units.....	1176	587	545	44	771	327	267	177
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 person.....	9.1	9.2	9.2	6.8	6.4	11	2.6	3.4
2 persons.....	13.9	13.1	14.3	20.5	10.6	12.2	12	5.6
3 persons.....	12.9	12.6	13.4	11.4	11.5	13.5	13.1	5.6
4 persons.....	13.6	15	12.8	4.5	13.1	12.2	16.9	9
5 persons.....	11.6	12.9	10.3	11.4	12.3	12.8	12.7	10.7
6 persons.....	8.5	7.5	9	15.9	10.9	9.8	7.5	18.1
7 persons.....	10.1	9.9	10.8	4.5	9.3	6.7	8.6	15.3
8 or more persons.....	20.2	19.8	20.2	25	25.8	21.7	26.6	32.2
Median.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.9	6.4

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 3, and HC(1)-A56, Table 2.

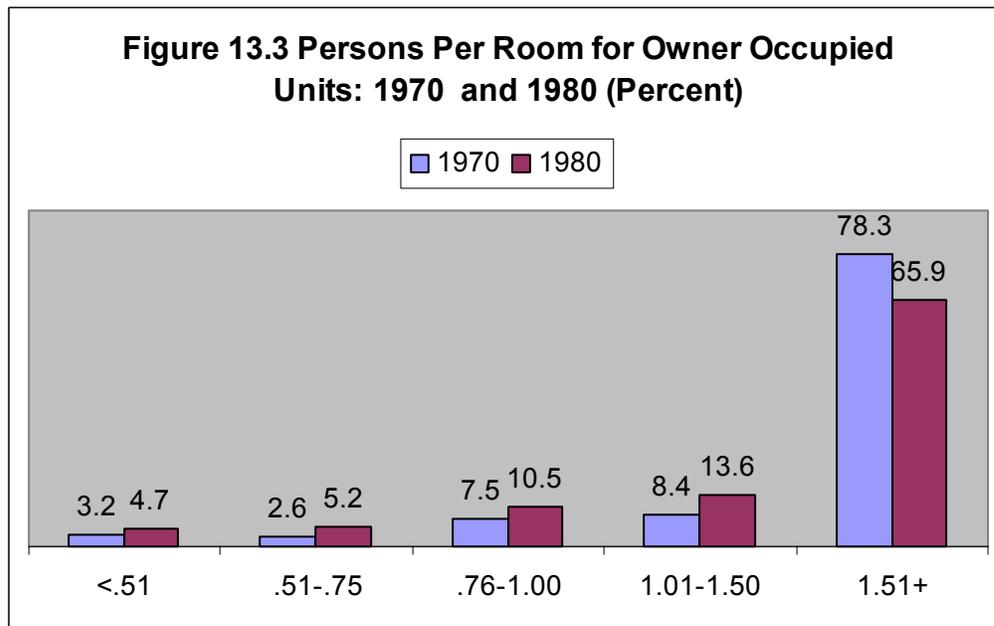
Housing units also tended to be crowded by Western standards, although slightly less crowded in 1980 than in 1970 (except in Manu'a where there was more crowding in 1980 than in 1970). About 63 percent of all the occupied units in 1970 had more than 1.5 persons per room compared to 58 percent in 1980 (Table 13.9 and Figure 13.3). On Manu'a, however, the proportion went from 65 percent in 1970 to 72 percent in 1980. On the other hand, the proportion of the population living in units with .75 persons or less per room doubled between 1970 and 1980.

Again, except for Manu'a, there tended to be less crowding in rental than owner-occupied units. Although 66 percent of the owner-occupied units had more than 1.5 persons per unit (down from 78 percent in 1970), only 43 percent of the rental units were in this category (compared to 54 percent in 1970).

Table 13.9 Persons per Room by District: 1970 - 1980

Persons per Room	1980				1980			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Owner-occupied units.....	3337	1792	1323	222	3087	1888	1030	1699
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0.50 to less.....	4.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.2	3.6	2.9	1.2
0.51 to 0.75.....	5.2	6.1	4.8	0.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.4
0.76 to 1.00.....	10.5	11.8	9	9.5	7.5	7.7	6.6	10.7
1.01 to 1.50.....	13.6	15.7	11.7	8.6	8.4	9.4	6.8	6.5
1.51 or more.....	65.9	60.9	71.1	75.7	78.3	76.5	81.4	79.3
								177
Renter-occupied units.....	1176	587	545	44	771	327	267	100
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.6
0.50 to less.....	18.4	19.6	18	6.8	12.2	19.6	10.9	0.6
0.51 to 0.75.....	10.5	10.4	11.2	2.3	7.7	9.5	10.1	5.6
0.76 to 1.00.....	14.8	14.7	15.6	6.8	16.7	18.7	21.7	2.3
1.01 to 1.50.....	13.6	15.8	12.1	2.3	9.5	11.3	12	91
1.51 or more.....	42.8	39.5	43.1	81.8	54	41	45.3	

Source: HC80-1-A5, Table 2, and HC(1)-A56, Table 3



As noted earlier, the vast majority of housing units were single, detached units, and with very minor changes since 1970 (Table 13.10). The proportions of single units remained close to 90 percent in both censuses but was slightly higher in owner-occupied units than renter-occupied units. As might be expected, a greater percentage of rental units were in structures with more than one unit but again there was little change in structures with more than one unit but again there was little change in the proportion between 1970 and 1980. Much of these housing structures with more units were government-owned buildings mostly rented to expatriate government employees. Privately-owned rental units commonly seen in the Tafuna Plain area are single detached units.

Table 13.10 Units in Structure by District: 1970 - 1980

Units in Structure	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units.....	4688	2455	1950	283	4490	2559	1478	453
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1, detached.....	87.5	87	88.3	85.5	88.1	84.6	91.1	98
1, attached.....	6.1	3.7	8.3	11.3	3.5	4.7	2.4	0.2
2.....	3	4.5	1.4	0.4	5.9	7.7	4.1	1.8
3 or 4.....	2.2	3.2	1.4	0	2.1	2.7	1.8	0
5 to 9.....	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0
10 to 49.....	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0
50 or more.....	0.2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boat.....	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile home, trailer, etc.....	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 3, and HC(1)-A56, Table 2.

The majority of year-round housing units in 1970 as well as in 1980 were connected to a public water system (Table 13.11). The proportions of these units were higher (77 percent) in 1980 than in 1970 (59 percent). Although all water systems improved significantly by 1980, the public water system in Manu'a increased the most from 28 percent in 1970 to 84 percent in 1980. In contrast, public standpipe and hydrant were used by more than 50 percent of housing units in Manu'a in 1970. This proportion dropped to about 12 percent in 1980.

Another significant category for source of water which perhaps was not clearly identified in these censuses were village water supply systems. In earlier years before improvements in the government water supply system, most households depended on village water systems. In 1980, the proportion of the water supply system, probably due to these systems maintained by some villages, particularly villages in the Eastern district.

Table 13.11 Source of Water by District: 1970 - 1980

Source of Water	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Year-round units.....	4688	2455	1950	283	4490	2559	1478	453
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Public system.....	77.4	70.8	85	83.4	59	56.8	72.1	28.5
Individual well.....	4.5	5.1	4.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7
Catchment, tanks, drums.....	6	8.3	3.7	2.8	11	10.7	8.6	20.1
Public standpipe, hydrant.....	2.7	2.3	1.8	12	25.1	27.8	12.4	50.8
Some other source.....	9.3	13.6	5.1	1.4	4.3	3.9	6.5	0

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 10, and HC(1)-A56, Table 4.

Data on refrigerators were also collected in both censuses of 1970 and 1980 (Table 13.12). The proportion of occupied housing units with refrigerators increased by about 20 percentage points during the intercensal period. The proportion without refrigerators dropped from about one half to less than one fourth between 1970 and 1980. Again, the most dramatic change occurred in Manu'a district where only 4 percent

of the units in 1970 had refrigerators, while in 1980, more than 72 percent of housing units had refrigerators.

Table 13.12 Refrigerator by District: 1970 - 1980

Refrigerator	1980				1970			
	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains	Total	Eastern	Western	Manu'a Swains
Occupied units.....	4513	2379	1868	266	3858	2215	1297	346
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mechanical.....	67.5	72.3	62.7	57.9	47.5	55.8	45.2	2.3
Ice.....	8.6	6.6	10.4	14.3	1.9	0.5	4.4	1.2
No refrigerator.....	23.9	21.2	26.8	27.8	50.6	43.6	50.4	96.5
Owner-occupied units.....	3337	1792	1323	222	3087	1888	1030	169
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mechanical.....	66.9	73.6	57.9	66.2	47.1	53.9	41.9	3
Ice.....	9.6	6.6	13.2	13.1	1.7	0.4	4.5	0
No refrigerator.....	23.5	19.8	28.9	20.7	51.1	45.7	53.6	97
Renter-occupied units.....	1176	587	545	44	771	327	267	177
Percent.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mechanical.....	69.1	68.1	74.5	15.9	48.8	67	47.7	1.7
Ice.....	5.7	6.5	3.7	20.5	2.6	1.5	4.1	2.3
No refrigerator.....	25.2	25.4	21.8	63.6	48.6	31.5	38.2	96

Source: HC80-1-A56, Table 10, and HC(1)-A56, Table 4.

Housing characteristics are important because they show changes in the social and economic conditions of the population, and to some extent, measure the changing standard of living for the population. In places like American Samoa where energy is expensive and difficult to obtain, it is also important to study housing conditions to better understand current and future energy needs.

American Samoa has seen the transition of living arrangements centered on the extended family system and its traditional housing network, to modern style housing. Nonetheless, new structural design has been invented and often seen in villages to satisfy both needs, a typical Samoan oval shape house with an extension. Usually, the front is open with no walls and is used for normal traditional activities while the extension contain rooms and basically is a European style house.

Chapter 14

POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS

This chapter presents estimates and projections for American Samoa. In the preceding chapters we presented historical data, obtained from the various censuses in the territory. In this chapter we go into the area of the fortune teller, and look at the current and future size of American Samoa's

Population Estimates.

The Population Estimates Branch staff, Population Division, Bureau of the Census used the 1980 census as base year to make annual estimates after 1980. The balancing equation, with births, deaths and net migration was used to estimate the population. While births and deaths for American Samoa were provided from vital registration records, net migration was estimated based on the censuses of 1974 and 1980. Because of the lack of migration data, a constant number was used to adjust the estimated population for migration.

The results of using the equation suggest a net out-migration of the population at a level of more than 300 persons annually (Table 14.1). Vital statistics registration is considered to be fairly complete, and shows much higher rates of natural increase. For instance, the growth rates of the population without migration would have been around 3 percent annually during the early years of the decade, while with migration, the rate was around 2 percent annually. If natural increase only was considered, the expected population of American Samoa for 1985 would be around 38,000, but with continuous out-migration to the United States, the estimated resident population was around 36,300.

Table 14.1 Population Estimates of American Samoa: 1080 - 1986

Period	Resident Pop. At Beginning of Period	Resident Births	Resident Deaths	Net Migration	Resident Pop. at End Period	Armed Forces at End Period	Civilian Pop. At End of Period
7/1/80- 7/1/1981	32419	1138	131	-325	33101	1	33400
7/1/81- 7/1/1982	33101	1169	153	-325	33792	1	33791
7/1/82- 7/1/1983	33792	1147	131	-325	34483	2	34481
7/1/83- 7/1/1984	34483	1261	150	-325	35269	3	35266
7/1/84- 7/1/1985	35269	1502	144	-325	36302	2	36300
7/1/85- 7/1/1986	36302	1495	174	-325	37298	1	37297

Source: Unpublished tabulation, U.S. Bureau of Census.

Population Projections

Population projections were done using a U.N. Package FivFiv/SinSin. These projections should be considered tentative since some adjustments probably need to be applied to variables used. The Projections were done for each five-year span using the age-sex distribution of the 1980 census as the base. Since the package provides projections for 7 five-year spans, the population was projected to the year 2015. There was no control on the time limits of the projection so it might be inappropriate to use these data for the last two projected levels.

The projections should be considered mid-range. The levels of total fertility started at 4.7 children per women in 1980 (as derived by the Own Children fertility estimates based on the 1980 Census) and were decreased to about 3.2 children per women in the year 2015 because of previous fertility trends in the years before the 1980 Census (Table 14.2). For these projections, decreasing fertility was assumed because of fertility levels seen in the 1980 Census and in previous censuses (see Chapter 5 on fertility). For the

projection, the total fertility rate was programmed to drop by 1.5 children per woman between 1980 and 2015.

Table 14.2 Age Specific Fertility Schedule

Age Group	1980- 1985	1985- 1990	1990- 1995	1995- 2000	2000- 2005	2005- 2010	2010- 2015
15 - 19	0.042	0.04	0.038	0.036	0.033	0.031	0.029
20 - 24	0.175	0.166	0.157	0.148	0.139	0.13	0.121
25 - 29	0.254	0.241	0.228	0.215	0.202	0.189	0.176
30 - 34	0.2	0.19	0.179	0.169	0.159	0.149	0.138
35 - 39	0.143	0.136	0.128	0.121	0.114	0.106	0.099
40 - 44	0.076	0.072	0.068	0.064	0.06	0.056	0.053
45+	0.044	0.042	0.039	0.037	0.035	0.033	0.03
TFR	4.67	4.43	4.19	3.95	3.710	3.47	3.23
GRR	2.3	2.182	2.064	1.946	1.828	1.709	1.591
NRR	2.235	2.120	2.003	1.888	1.773	1.657	1.541

Note: Fertility Schedule Derived from Projections Program using fertility rates from 1976 - 1980.

The mortality level used was based on matching mortality rates for the first 14 years of children ever born and children surviving from the 1980 Census to the Coale and Demeny model life tables, and a model life table was selected to represent mortality levels for the whole population. This procedure had been incorporated into the Own Children fertility estimation package developed by the East-West Population Institute. For the projections the model life table level derived was West 23.1 giving life expectancy at birth 75 years for females and 71 years for males. The procedure tends to underestimate mortality (since dead children are sometimes either forgotten or not reported) so adjustments should probably be made to increase the mortality level; again, the life expectancy for the life table was fairly high. Also, mortality was held constant throughout the period; since mortality is very low in American Samoa, this procedure seems reasonable.

The migration estimate used a cohort survival analysis and was applied to the population of Tutuila alone because the second of the two data sets was the 1985 survey of American Samoa which was done on Tutuila only. The purpose of this analysis was to estimate the age-specific migration rate for the population for the most recent censuses or surveys. Thus, the 1980 census and the 1985 20 percent household survey cohort were used. The age-sex distribution from 1980 was used as the base schedule, and, by using average deaths from 1984 - 1986, age-sex specific mortality rates were computed and used to adjust 1980 cohorts. New age-sex groups were developed after mortality and these cohorts were matched to the enumerated population in 1985. Differences in the 1985 cohort to the new schedule were due to the effects of migration. Findings show that out-migration occurred in almost every age group for both males and females (Table 14.3)

Table 14.3 Age Specific Migration Rates using 1980 and 1985 Cohorts

Age	1980 Cohort		1985 Survey		Age-Specific	
	Adjusted without		1980 Cohort		Migration Rates	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Born						
After 1980	...	...	2135	2090	-2.0000	-2.0000
0-4.....	2378	2183	3370	1860	-9.0833	-29.5923
5-9.....	2027	1934	1960	1670	-6.6108	-27.3009
10-14.....	2082	1795	2060	1885	-2.1134	10.0279
15-19.....	1767	1881	1615	1950	-17.2043	7.3365
20-24.....	1362	1613	1230	1455	-19.3833	-19.5908
25-29.....	1121	1205	1035	1185	-15.3434	-3.3195
30-34.....	1006	992	815	845	-37.9722	-29.6371
35-39.....	841	711	745	695	-22.83	-4.5007
40-44.....	765	660	795	565	7.8431	-28.7879
45-49.....	595	499	420	450	-58.8235	-19.6393
50-54.....	467	497	395	405	-30.8351	-37.0221
55-59.....	336	349	250	320	-51.1905	-16.6189
60-64.....	284	261	250	195	-23.9437	-50.5747
65-69.....	174	177	165	125	-10.3448	-58.7571
70+	102	96	155	180	103.9216	175.0000

Note: Age-Specific Migration rates are expressed in 1,000 population The rate for 0-4 years was estimated separately and a conservative rate of -2.000 per 1000 was used

The projected population by sex and age group for 1985 shows results close to the survey population in 1985. The total was slightly higher in the survey than the projected total due to higher outmigration rates in the projections. The net migration level increased from about -300 when comparing the last two censuses to more than -400 from the age-sex specific migration rates based on the 1980 and 1985 cohort analysis.

Projections were obtained by sex and age, and then were combined to obtain the total population. The series ran from 1980 through 2015. The series for females is shown in Table 14.4 and for males in Table 14.5.

Table 14.4 Female: 1980 - 2015

Age	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total.....	15913	17550	19340	21030	22500	23800	25070	26260
0-4.....	2300	2860	3150	3240	3150	3070	3070	3100
5-9.....	2062	2120	2660	2910	2990	2900	2820	2830
10-14.....	1947	1760	1800	2290	2510	2570	2490	2420
15-19.....	1971	1860	1670	1690	2160	2370	2440	2370
20-24.....	1667	2050	1920	1740	1770	2240	2470	2540
25-29.....	1236	1620	1990	1860	1680	1700	2180	2400
30-34.....	1033	1150	1520	1870	1750	1580	1600	2050
35-39.....	730	950	1060	1400	1730	1600	1440	1460
40-44.....	697	650	860	940	1260	1570	1460	1300
45-49.....	546	640	590	790	860	1150	1440	1320
50-54.....	556	470	550	500	680	730	990	1250
55-59.....	388	470	380	470	410	580	610	830
60-64.....	302	310	390	310	390	330	470	480
65-69.....	198	240	240	310	230	310	250	370
70-74.....	115	120	150	150	200	140	200	150
75+.....	165	280	400	560	730	960	1140	1390

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Economic and Development Planning Office.

Note: Projected numbers for age groups are rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 14.5 Males: 1980 - 2015

Age	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Total.....	16384	17880	19600	21230	22650	23870	24940	25940
0-4.....	2486	2930	3230	3310	3220	3140	3150	3170
5-9.....	2156	2410	2840	3130	3210	3120	3040	3050
10-14.....	2256	2060	2310	2720	3000	3080	3000	2910
15-19.....	1878	2200	2010	2250	2660	2930	3000	2920
20-24.....	1390	1790	2100	1900	2140	2530	2780	2850
25-29.....	1152	1250	1620	1910	1710	1930	2290	2520
30-34.....	1033	1040	1130	1470	1740	1540	1750	2080
35-39.....	880	890	900	970	1280	1520	1320	1510
40-44.....	806	730	750	750	800	1070	1290	1090
45-49.....	638	760	690	700	700	740	1000	1220
50-54.....	521	550	660	590	610	610	640	870
55-59.....	388	380	400	500	430	450	440	460
60-64.....	333	280	280	290	370	320	330	330
65-69.....	215	240	200	200	200	270	220	240
70-74.....	122	160	180	150	150	150	200	160
75+.....	130	210	300	390	430	470	490	560

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Economic and Development Planning Office.

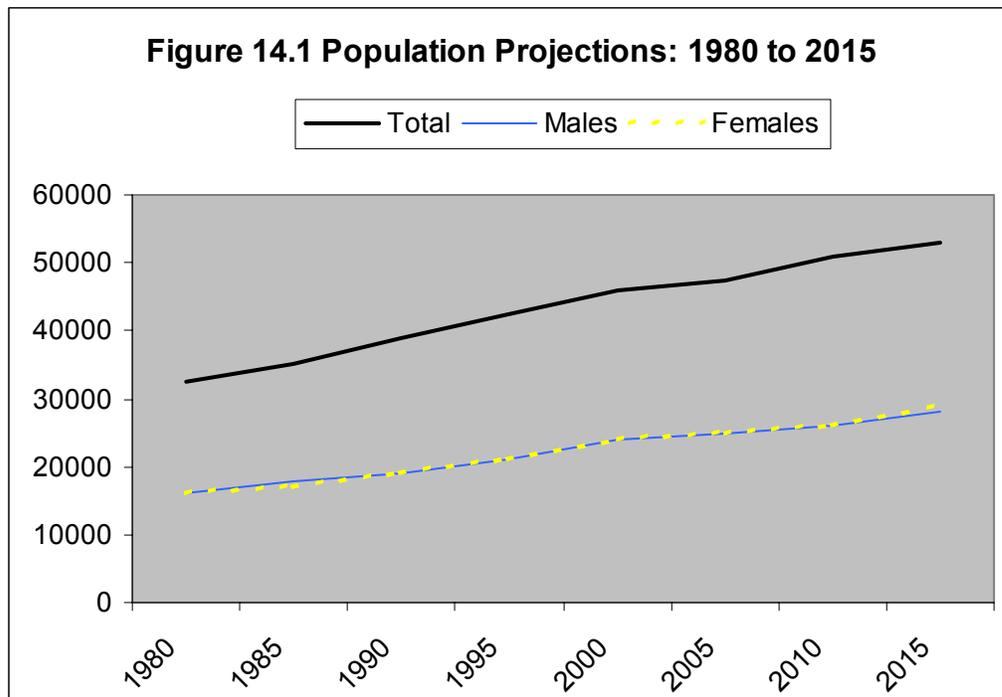
Note: Projected numbers for age groups are rounded to the nearest 10.

A summary of the totals for the projections appears in Table 14.6 and Figure 14.1 By the year 2000, there will be more than 45,000 persons in American Samoa, if present trends continue.

Table 14.6 Population Projections: 1980 - 2015

Year	Total	Males	Females
1980.....	32297	16384	15913
1985.....	35430	19880	17550
1990.....	38940	19600	19340
1995.....	42260	21230	21030
2000.....	45150	22650	22500
2005.....	47670	23870	23800
2010.....	50010	24940	25070
2015.....	52200	25940	26260

Source: Unpublished tabulations, Economic and Development Planning Office.



The projections presented here are crude, and make generous assumptions about changes in American Samoa. Fortunately, American Samoa has continuing surveys, the most recent ones in 1985 and 1988, so that assumptions and information used in making the estimates and projections can be refined over time. The intercensal estimates are vital in making anything more than rough estimates and projections.

Chapter 15

SUMMARY

This monograph has presented historical and contemporary population and housing data for American Samoa, based primarily on census data. The statistical profile has been general in nature so that the people of American Samoa could assess our past and our present, and look a little bit into our future.

Chapter 1 presented information on our geographic distribution. The next series of chapters looked at demographic characteristics – age and sex (Chapter 2), marital status (Chapter 3), fertility (Chapter 4), mortality (Chapter 5), and migration (Chapter 6). Social and economic characteristics were discussed in the next chapters – ethnicity and language (Chapter 7), education (Chapter 8), labor force participation (Chapter 9), industry and occupation (Chapter 10), and income and poverty (Chapter 11). Household and family characteristics were presented in Chapter 12, and Housing characteristics in Chapter 13. Finally, we discussed population estimates and projections in Chapter 14.

In this summary, data are presented to help planners and other interested persons in American Samoa compare the situation here with that found in the United States and the other U.S. territories – the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

Data for year-round housing units are presented in Table 15.1. The number of housing units in American Samoa (4,688) was the second smallest (after the Northern Mariana Islands), not surprising since we are the second smallest in population. We have the smallest median number of rooms of any of the territories. Only about one-third of our houses had 3 or more bedrooms, compared to more than half of the units in the United States and Guam.

Table 15.1 Characteristics of Year-round Housing Units: 1980

Characteristics	American Samoa	United States	Guam	Northern Marianas	Virgin Islands
Total Persons.....	32297	226545	105979	16780	96569
Total Housing Units.....	4728	88411	28249	3432	33548
Year-round Housing Units:					
Total.....	4688	86692832	28091	3373	32560
Median Rooms.....	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.1	4.2
Percent:					
3 or more bedrooms.....	35.8	50.5	53.5	43.6	(NA)
One unit in structure.....	93.5	71.1	74	90.9	52
5 or more units in structure.....	1.1	17.8	15.6	4.4	24.8
Structure built 1970 to 1980.....	44.9	26.2	58.7	57.6	38.4
Structure built before 1940.....	4.2	25.8	0.3	0.8	6.5
Lacking complete plumbing in					
this building.....	56.3	2.7	4.2	49.8	6.9
Water source: Public system.....					
Public sewer.....	77.4	83.6	99.6	92.1	35.6
Public sewer.....	12.1	74	71.6	24.8	55.5
Electric power.....	96.2	(NA)	98.1	94.1	(NA)
Air conditioning.....	7.9	55	59.8	24.3	10.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publication: 1980

Also, we had the largest proportion of one unit structures (94 percent), and the smallest proportion of structures with 5 or more units (1 percent). In fact, we are closer to the “American dream” of a single, detached unit than the United States, or any of the other territories.

Less than half of our units were constructed between 1970 and 1980, compared to more than half in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, but those two areas are more affected by frequent typhoons. On the other hand, we had a larger proportion of recently constructed units than the United States or the Virgin Islands. On the other hand, while about 1 in every 4 of U.S. units were constructed before 1940, this was true for only about 1 in every 25 of our units (figures which were still much larger than Guam and the Northern Marianas, both of whom were involved in World War II, with its massive destruction.)

More of our houses lacked complete plumbing facilities than any of the other territories; more than half of our units did not have complete plumbing in 1980. Except for the Virgin Islands, we had the smallest proportions of units connected to a public system to obtain water, and the smallest proportion connected to a public sewer. Proportionately more of our units had electrical power than those in the Northern Marianas, but a smaller proportion than for Guam. However, less than 1 in 12 of our housing units had air conditioning, compared to about 1 in 4 in the Northern Marianas, and more than half in the United States and Guam.

We had, by far, the largest number of persons per occupied units of any of the territories, so were the most “crowded” of any of the territories (Table 15.2). We had 6.6 persons per room, almost two more persons, on average, than the Northern Marianas, the runner-up, and more than twice as much as the United States (at 2.4 persons per units). Obviously, we also had the highest percentage of units with 1.01 or more persons per room – almost 3 out of every 4 of our units had 1.01 or more persons per room, compared to about half for the Northern Marianas, and less than 1 in 20 in the United States.

Table 15.2 Characteristics of Occupied Housing Units: 1980

Characteristics	American Samoa	United States	Guam	Northern Marianas	Virgin Islands
Occupied.....	4513	80389673	24834	3028	28329
Owner occupied.....	3337	51794545	11469	1809	11292
Median Rooms.....	3.5	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.3
Median number of persons.....	6.56	2.37	3.74	4.89	2.93
Percent:					
1.01 or more persons per room....	73.5	4.5	24.4	53.9	23.9
Householder moved into unit in 1979 or 1980.....	22.6	22.7	38.3	31.6	23.1
1 or more vehicles available.....	44.8	87.1	93.5	84.8	65.5
Specified owner:					
Median contract rent.....	\$11,200	\$47,200	\$57,600	\$10,400	\$53,600
Renter occupied:					
Median contract rent.....	\$100	\$198	\$193	\$125	\$142
Median gross rent.....	\$158	\$243	\$251	\$153	\$186

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications: 1980

The percentage of our householders who moved into the unit in the year before the census was about the same as for the United States and the Virgin Islands, but less than the other areas.

While about 7 in every 8 housing units in the United States had access to one or more vehicles, this was true for less than half of our units, the smallest proportion of any of the territories, and trailing for behind the Virgin Islands at 2 in 3 and Guam (more than 9 in every 10 units).

Our houses were worth about the same as those in the Northern Marianas. Although, as we noted before, assessing value of housing is difficult in American Samoa. Our houses were worth only 1/5 of units in the United States.

The summary data for housing show that as of 1980 our housing conditions were the worst of all the territories.

The 32,297 persons living in American Samoa constituted the smallest population of any of the U.S. territories, except for the Northern Mariana Islands (Table 15.3). We had the largest number of persons per household (7.1), more than twice than found in the United States. Larger proportions of the populations of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands were in group quarters.

Table 15.3 Selected Demographic Characteristics: 1980

Characteristics	American Samoa	United States	Guam	Northern Marianas	Virgin Islands
Total population.....	32297	226545805	105979	16780	96569
Households.....	4513	80389673	24834	3028	28329
Persons per household.....	7.08	2.75	4.07	5.36	3.39
Percent in group quarters.....	1	2.5	4.7	3.3	0.6
Percent:					
Under 18 years.....	48.3	28.1	41.1	47.1	43.3
18 to 64 years.....	48.8	60.6	56	50	52.1
65 years and over.....	2.9	11.3	2.8	2.9	4.6
Median age.....	18.8	30	22.2	19.6	22.5
Mean age at marriage (1976-80)	23.8	(NA)	21.9	23.2	(NA)
Percent:					
Males, now married, 15 + yrs.....	54.6	60.1	62.2	60.5	52.8
Females, now married, 15 + yrs...	54.5	54.8	63.4	56	46.1
Children born/ woman 35/44 year.	4884	2639	3589	5211	3493
Total Fertility Rate, 1976-80.....	467	(NA)	3.02	4.24	(NA)

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications: 1980

We were the youngest population of any of the territories, with our median age of 18.8, more than 11 years younger than the 30.0 for the United States in 1980. Almost half of our population was under 18 and only 3 percent was 65 years or more, compared to 28 percent less than 18 and more than 11 percent 65 years or more in the States.

Our mean age at first marriage in 1980 was highest of the territories with data for the census. Our percent currently married was about the same as for the States for females, but was less for males.

Except for the Northern Mariana Islands, we had more children born to women 35 to 44 than the other areas (about 4.9 children per woman). On the other hand, our current fertility, as measured by the total fertility rate between 1976 and 1980 was higher than the other areas.

About 4 out of every 10 persons in American Samoa were born elsewhere, compared to only about 1 in 16 for the United States (but 1 in 2 for Guam) (Table 15.4). However, about 2 in 3 persons 5 years and over lived in the same house in American Samoa in 1980, a larger proportion than any of the other areas. Although only 11 percent of the United States population spoke a language other than English at home, this was true for more than 96 percent of Samoa's population, and 95 percent of the population in the Northern Mariana Islands.

Table 15.4 Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

Characteristics	American Samoa	United States	Guam	Northern Marianas	Virgin Islands
Percent:					
Born outside this area.....	41.6	6.2	47.7	27.6	49.7
5 years and over:					
Different house in 1975.....	33.9	44.5	61.3	45.2	44.8
Speak other language, home.	96.1	11	64.3	95	18.8
25 years old and over:					
High school graduates.....	42.1	66.5	65.6	44.7	50
Completed 4+ yrs of college..	7.6	16.2	17.5	11.3	14.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications: 1980

We had the smallest percentages of adults who had graduated from high school and form collage of any of the areas in 1980. Although more than 4 of every 10 adults in American Samoa had graduated from high school, about 2 of every 3 adults in the United States and Guam were in this category. Also, few of our people were graduating from college (8 percent) compared to the other areas (ranging from 11 percent for the Northern Mariana Islands to 16 percent for the United States and 18 percent for Guam).

Our percentages in the labor force were also the lowest of all the areas, 20 percentage points below the other areas for males, and more than 10 percentage points for females (Table 15.5). Although some of the difference can be attribute to the problems of identifying and measuring the extent of subsistence activities, other factors are also involved – how labor force is measured, and what activities are actually available to our people.

Table 15.5 Economic Characteristics: 1980

Characteristics	American Samoa	United States	Guam	Northern Marianas	Virgin Islands
16 years and over:					
Males in labor force.....(%)	55.6	75.1	82.2	77.1	75.4
Females in labor force....(%)	35.5	49.9	49.2	47.6	54.5
Unemployed, Civilian L.F.(%)	2.4	6.5	4.9	2.4	6.2
Median HHld in come in 1979.....	\$9,718	\$16,841	\$15,752	\$8,955	\$11,090
Median family income in 1979.....	\$9,615	\$19,917	\$16,203	\$8,809	\$11,914
Per capital income in 1979.....	\$1,866	\$7,298	\$4,793	\$2,418	\$4,254
Persons below poverty.....(%)	60.1	12.4	16.3	59.3	33.4
Families below poverty.....(%)	58.3	9.6	13.8	53.2	28.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Publications: 1980

As noted before, the unemployment rate for American Samoa in the census is too low when compared to other, reliable sources. The rate was the same as for the Northern Mariana Islands (probably for the same reasons), and lower than for any of the other areas.

Except for the Northern Mariana Islands, our median household and family incomes were the lowest for any of the territories, but our per capita income was the lowest by far, about 1/4th that found in the United States, partly because of our very large families. Also, while only 12 percent of the United States population was in poverty in 1980, by that same U.S. poverty definition, 6 out of every 10 of our people were in poverty, about the same as for the Northern Mariana Islands, but far above the percentage for the other two areas.

These summary measures show that, like our housing conditions, our population characteristics do not put us in the American mainstream – in demographic, social, or economic terms. As we prepare for the 1990 Census, we will begin to develop this new measuring stick for our progress, to see how the decade of the 1980s has treated us.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Baker, Paul T. and Douglas E. Crews

- 1986 Mortality Patterns and Some Biological Predictors. In The Changing Samoans: Behavior and Health in Transition. Edited by Paul T. Baker, Joel M. Hanna, and Thelma S. Baker. New York: Oxford University Press.

Brass, William

- 1975 Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data. Chapel Hill: International Program of Laboratories for Population Statistics, University of North Carolina.

Coale, Ansley and Paul Demeny

- 1966 Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Coale, Ansley, and James Trussell

- 1974 Model Fertility Schedules: Variations in the Age Structure of Childbearing in Human Populations. Population Index 40: 185-258
- 1975 Erratum. Population Index 41:572.
- 1978 Technical Note: Finding the Two Parameters that Specify a Model Schedule of Marital Fertility. Population Index 44:203-13

Crews, Douglas

- 1987 Multiple causes of death and the epidemiological transition in American Samoa. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the population Association of America.

Hajnal, John

- 1953 Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying. Population Studies 7(2): 111-136, November.

Hayes, Geoffrey, Michael J. Levin, and Vai Filiga

- n.d. Samoans in the United States. Manuscript.

Henry, Louis

- 1961 Some Data on Natural Fertility. Eugenics Quarterly, 8:81-91.

Levin, Michael J. and Robert D. Retherford

- 1986 Recent Fertility Trends in the Pacific Islands. Honolulu: East-West Population Institute Paper Series, Number 101.

Park, Chai Bin

- 1979 Population of American Samoa, Country Monograph Series No. 7.1, Bangkok: ESCAP

