

POPULATION OF GUAM 1960 ————— 1985

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This population report was prepared by the Department of Land Management, Planning Division as basic material in preparation of the Territory of Guam Master Land Use Plan.

The report is intended to foretell the future population of Guam on an island-wide basis as closely as is practicable. It is intended to be the population projection of the Government of Guam and to serve the purposes of the various governmental departments without the necessity of evolving individual estimates. Methods used and assumptions made in the derivation of the report are noted to enable proper evaluation.

From time to time additions and changes to the report will be made and a complete file maintained in reference thereto. Full utility of the report information can be realized by verifying with the planning office the completeness of this report whenever used.

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GUAM POPULATION 1901 - 1985

INTRODUCTION

Of fundamental importance to any community is an awareness of how many people there are there and how many more will be there in future years. In planning work, the population picture is of paramount importance in order to reasonably allocate land areas and public facilities to ensure continuing value.

Population counts are made every ten years by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. These counts are almost universally accepted as the best counts of population available. All other source materials being keyed to population are commonly correlated with a known census count to reconstruct recent relationships and to anticipate future trends. Past population experience and trends can be interpreted into possible future growth, pattern and composition. These by-gone statistics, however, must be coupled with constant awareness of factors likely to alter past trends and which must be translated into modified projections as the occasions suggest. The world condition in general, local economics and changing social and technological situations must be given consideration in predicting future trends.

1960 POPULATION PROJECTION

In 1959-1960, the Planning Division engaged in a general plan development for the Agaña Urban Region. As a part of this project, there was formulated a chart of projected population growth to the year 1980. This chart indicates that on January 1, 1960, the Territory of Guam would have a total population of 74,115 persons of which 39,459 would be of Guamanian parentage.

In April 1960, the official U. S. Census was enumerated. Final figures (refer page 20) establish the April 1, 1960 population of the Territory as 67,044 persons of whom 34,762 were of Guamanian parentage. These counts are 7071 persons or 9.54% less than was projected for the total population and 4697 persons or 11.90% less than was projected for persons of Guamanian parentage. (An explanation of this difference is included on page 15 of this report).

COMMISSIONERS STATISTICS

The village commissioners regularly submit a variety of statistical information for inclusion in periodic commissioner reports. Included in these are population counts itemized into various components.

Commissioner reports published in 1960 indicated that on April 1, 1960, the total civilian community was populated by 40,262 persons rather than the 43,715 enumerated by the census. This reflects a total error of 3453 persons or nearly 8% less than actually were in residence. Because of this disparity the reports on population are not considered reliable particularly in individual districts where percentage of difference to census counts varied from minus 25% to plus 27.5% or in numbers from minus 966 people to plus 1598 people. (refer page 19)

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this report, a definition of terms needs to be made. The Census Bureau, the village commissioner reports, the Office of Vital Statistics and the Planning Division 1960 population materials all use varying definitions making it difficult to associate figures.

A total population or a military-civilian population projection is very difficult to explain unless it is divided into the component parts which are increasing at varying rates. For this report, there is considered a military base population and a civilian community population. The civilian area population is divided into Caucasian, Guamanian, Filipino and "other" components. These components are as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

Caucasian - defined as "white" by the Census Bureau means a person of a Caucasian race.

Guamanian - defined as "chamorro" by the Census Bureau means descendants of the aboriginal Micronesian inhabitants of Guam. It includes not only full blooded Guamanians but also persons of mixed Guamanian and other ancestry. (See rule for persons of mixed parentage below)

Filipino - not defined by the census but of the Filipino race.

Other Races - the term "other races" includes Negroes, Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Polynesians, etc.

Mixed Parentage- persons of mixed Caucasian and non-Caucasian parentage are referred to according to the race of the non-Caucasian parent. Persons of mixed non-Caucasian parentage are referred to according to the race of the father.

1962 POPULATION PROJECTION

Because of the great disparity between the 1960 population projection of the Planning Division and actual 1960 census counts an amended population

projection was needed. The aim of this projection is to foretell a likely population growth rather than maximum potential.

ASSUMPTIONS

Some basic assumptions have been made bearing heavily on future population status.

1. Possible substantial economic growth in the future appears very unlikely. A comprehensive study of Guam's bleak economic potential is itemized in the 1959 Stanford Research Institute report, "Guam-Its Economy and Selected Development Opportunities". With limited new job opportunities relative out-migration will increase.
2. Out-migration is now considerable to the military service alone. Young men and women entering military service will make a career of it or remain elsewhere when released because of superior job opportunities.
3. Birth and death rates will not increase but are rather subject to a downward trend more in keeping with United States averages.
4. The off-island labor force of approximately 4300 job holders will gradually be substantially reduced as local citizens move more actively in the trades and professions.
5. The Filipino population component in the civilian community will experience dramatic increases through 1968 by in-migration.

THE MILITARY AREAS

The military represents an indeterminate entity. No projection of this population is herein attempted and the 1960 population residing on militarily held lands will be considered constant at 23,300 persons (census count 23,329).

The 1960 census of military areas enumerated basically three groups of people; (1) military service personnel and their dependents, (2) civil service workers and their dependents and (3) an alien work force. It would appear that in succeeding years, discounting new military activity, that the military area population will be substantially less than the 23,329 counted in the census.

The alien work force has been reduced and will suffer further reduction at least for the next 5 to 6 years. The civil service personnel grouping is expected to slowly decline as local people become proficient in these jobs. This sphere of employment might broadly be classified as highly trained more professional level of work and will take a considerable period of time of conversion to local workers.

The military base force will however be projected as not decreasing due to the strategic location of Guam in the Far East. Possible resistance to continued use of foreign bases could result in a pull back to Guam and increased military base area populations.

THE CIVILIAN COMMUNITY

The civilian community includes all persons residing on Guam on lands not controlled by the military. The population of the civilian community totaled 43,715 persons as of April 1, 1960. The composition of this population was ascertained by examination of census statistics as 34,762 Guamanians, 4538 Caucasians, 3043 Filipinos and 1372 other racial groups. (See table page 20). Although direct census counts were not available for all racial groupings in the civilian areas, the grouping as listed above is considered very accurate.

The most obvious difficulty in an analysis of Guam's population is the lack of comparison data for the population other than Guamanian. Pre-war trends are valueless because the way of life on Guam has been so drastically altered in post-war years. Population counts in post-war years have not been definitive as to peoples status of residence or place of residence hence no trends of non-Guamanian permanent people can be accurately defined. Post war construction programs, large scale military movements and changes in military holdings all serve to thoroughly confuse growth trends of the civilian community. An example of documented trends can be seen in the annual commissioners reports from 1952 to 1960. These reports list 2310 non-Guamanians residing in the civilian communities in 1952 and list 5479 in 1960. The 5479 (adjusted to 4-1-40 is 5465) count is, however, quite at variance with the 8953 presumed to be in the civilian community by analysis of census reports.

In order to formulate a projection to future years a goodly amount of presumptions have to be made. The following paragraphs serve to record what has been deduced.

CAUCASIAN AND OTHER CLASSIFICATION

Caucasian and "other" classifications include local business people, contract civil service employees, some military families, spouses of local Guamanians and Government of Guam contract employees and families. (This latter group is to a large extent now-housed in a military area but is considered as in the civilian community)

The existing local or permanent "statesiders" and "other groups" should experience natural increases closely parallel to the mainland growth of 1.5% each year. The civil service contract people and military families are expected to be assimilated into the military base counts as housing becomes available or to be reduced resultant from completion of or reduction

in construction work. The spouses should not change appreciably there being some migration offset by new marriages. Overall the grouping is expected to increase approximately 1.0% each year.

This grouping of people may have greater potential than is being estimated, however, only if substantial economic changes occur. In this event, measurable in-migration would increase the 1.0% annual increase as projected.

FILIPINO

The status of the Filipino community is now in a period of transition having potentially great influence on island economy.

A considerable amount of statistical information is known with which it is possible to make projection:

1. The 1950 census enumerated 7,258 Filipinos here of whom 403 were native born.
2. The 1960 census enumerated 8580 Filipinos here of whom 1489 were native born.
3. In the decade 1950-1960, the Filipino population increased to a maximum of 15,000 (1952) (estimated by immigration bureau)
4. In 1960 there were 3043 Filipinos in residence in the civilian communities and 5537 on military base areas.
5. In January 1962, there were 5950 resident aliens on the island and an estimated 2000 Filipino citizens (1489 native born plus 400 newly naturalized citizens plus natural increases from 1960.
6. Of the 7091 aliens on the island in 1960, approximately 1700 have qualified as permanent residents with rights to become naturalized citizens. To date (March 1962) approximately 400 of these people have become citizens. (It is scheduled on May 1, 1962 to hold further naturalization ceremonies for an additional 400 persons)
7. The four hundred naturalized citizens have the right to bring their spouses and dependent children (under 21) here as permanent residents.
8. Immigration service personnel estimate that dependents now entering the Territory average 60 persons a month. They further estimate the 1700 permanent residents noted in 6 above will increase to 9000 persons by 1967-1968 through the importation of families.

9. There are in early 1962 approximately 3855 jobs held by alien Filipino workers. Of these jobs, approximately 2200 are accounted for as alien contract workers whereas the balance are held by local hire permanent resident aliens.

It was not ascertained where these various people are in residence, however, for purposes of this report, the 2200 alien contract workers are considered as living on the military areas and the balance of 5750 in civilian communities. This latter assumption whereas undoubtedly false will be effected by 1967-1968 when the family groups are introduced.

By 1968, the Filipino civilian population component will have increased by the in-migration of an additional 4850 people to a total of 10,600. In the same period, the resident civilian population of 2000 will increase about 1.4% a year (3.4% natural increase less 2.0% out-migration) to 2184 persons making a grand total of 10,784 persons in 1968 less out-migration.

All of the newly naturalized Filipino citizens have been in the local labor force since 1952. The families of these men can be assumed to be in large part school age children many of whom will soon be in the labor market. They may find employment, after schooling (Filipinos are known to cherish education and will undoubtedly make full benefit of educational facilities through the College of Guam) in competition with other local people, or they may migrate to the states. What may or may not happen is at best difficult to ascertain at this time.

Again for purposes of this report certain assumptions are made with little valid foundation:

1. The Filipino population component will increase approximately the same as will the Guamanian by natural increase or at a rate of 3.4% per year.
2. The anticipated in-migration of 4850 Filipino dependents by 1968 will be evenly distributed over the years with negligible natural increase to these family groups.
3. After 1968 natural increases of 3.4% will be applicable to all resident Filipino families.
4. In migration after 1968 will be non-existent.
5. Out migration to the "states" and to the Philippines will be in excess of the .91 annual rate experienced by the Guamanian populace and is arbitrarily established at 2.0% a year resulting in a net gain of 1.4% annual growth of the resident Filipino population.

DATE	1962 CITIZENS WITH YEARLY RATE OF INCREASE OF 1.4%	1962 BALANCE PLUS 4850 DEPENDENTS BY 1968 LESS 2.0% OUT-MIGRATION	FILIPINO CIVILIAN POPULATION
3 - 1 - 62	2000	3750	5750
7 - 1 - 63	2037	4770 less 2% 4685	6722
7 - 1 - 64	2066	5451 less 2% 5342	7408
7 - 1 - 65	2095	6108 less 2% 5986	8081
7 - 1 - 66	2124	6752 less 2% 6617	8741
7 - 1 - 67	2154	7383 less 2% 7235	9389
7 - 1 - 68	2184	8001 less 2% 7841	10025
7 - 1 - 69	10165		10165
7 - 1 - 70	10307		10307

After 1970 the annual growth rate is projected at 1.4%

GUAMANIAN

The total island Guamanian population increased from 27,124 in 1950 to 34,762 in 1960 representing an annual rate of increase of 2.51%. Birth and death rates are expected to become more and more stabilized although there have been relatively sharp reductions in the past decade. (refer page 18) Birth and death statistics reflect natural increase which situation has been:

In 1950-1951 the 1950 census population of 27,124 was increased by approximately 1350 births and reduced by approximately 208 deaths indicating a naturally increased population of 28,266 in 1951 or an increase of 1142 persons at a rate of 4.21%.

In 1959-1960 there were approximately 1342 births and 199 deaths reflecting an annual increase of 1142 persons from 1959 to 1960 to the census population of 34,762. This represent a 3.4% rate increase.

These two years generally reflect the decreasing rate of natural increase in the decade.

Total 1950 population plus total natural increase from 1950 to 1960 less the 1960 population shows the net migration.

In 1950 there were 27,124 Guamanians. During the decade, there were approximately 12,645 births and 1831 deaths showing a natural increase of 10,814 Guamanians to a total of 37,938. In 1960, however, only 34,762 Guamanians were in residents here indicating a relative out-migration of 3,176.

Guam's apparent limited economic potential, other than military or government employment, suggests increased out-migration which in turn can be expected to further decrease natural increase in that the percentage of marriageable men migrating will be in larger numbers than women because of more inducement to enter and remain in military service. This is apparently borne out by census statistics which show that in the draftable age group of 20 to 29 years, (as affected by the 1950-1960 draft years) there was in 1960, 1887 men and 2418 women or 21.9% less men than women.

Guamanian total population increase for three different periods was tabulated as follows:

	logarithm (common)
1. - 1945 Guamanian population was 22,626	4.35460
2. - 1950 Guamanian population was 27,124	4.43335
3. - 1960 Guamanian population was 34,762	4.54110

$\log. 2 \text{ less } \log. 1 = .07875 \div 5 \text{ years} = .01575 = 103.69\%$

$\log. 3 \text{ less } \log. 1 = .08650 \div 15 \text{ years} = .01243 = 102.90\%$

$\log. 3 \text{ less } \log. 2 = .10775 \div 10 \text{ years} = .01078 = 102.51\%$

These three short term periods indicate the extent that actual growth has been lessening. It might be expected that annual growth rates will further decrease below the 1950-1960 2.51% annual rate, however, it appears that this rate is most obvious to use as a medium-high projection level.

POPULATION PROJECTION 1960-1985

Based on the anticipated growth rates as previously noted, the following chart indicates probable population totals yearly to 1970 and on five year increments to 1985.

MILITARY CIVILIAN AREA - YEARLY GROWTH RATES						
Date	Base Areas	+2.5%	+1.0%	(See page 8)	+ 1.0%	Overall
	(Total)	Guamanian	Caucasian	Filipino	Other	Total
4-1-60	23329	34762	4538	3043	1372	67044
7-1-60	23300	34979	4549	3326	1376	67530
7-1-61	23300	35853	4594	4458	1390	69595
7-1-62	23300	36749	4640	5590	1404	71683
7-1-63	23300	37668	4686	6722	1418	73794
7-1-64	23300	38610	4733	7408	1432	75483
7-1-65	23300	39575	4780	8081	1446	77182
7-1-66	23300	40564	4828	8741	1460	78893
7-1-67	23300	41578	4876	9389	1475	80618
7-1-68	23300	42617	4925	10025	1490	82357
7-1-69	23300	43682	4974	10165	1505	83626
7-1-70	23300	44774	5024	10307	1520	84925
7-1-75	23300	50657	5280	11048	1598	91883
7-1-80	23300	57314	5549	11844	1679	99686
7-1-85	23300	64846	5832	12696	1764	103343

PERSONS PER FAMILY

In April, 1960 there were a total of 67,044 persons in residence in the Territory. Of these 67,044 persons, 55,140 were members of 10,830 families averaging 5.09 persons each. The 11,904 other persons were single individuals in group quarters most of whom were enumerated on military bases as alien workers and servicemen.

In the civilian areas of Agana, Agat, Chalan Pago and Ordot, Inarajan, Merizo, Sinajana, Talofofo, Umatac and Yona, there were 41% of the civilian population formed into 2954 families of 5.98 persons each.

Census information provided data as to total civilian population per election district, total number of civilian dwelling units per election district (preliminary report only) and total numbers of persons per civilian family in the districts listed in the foregoing paragraph. By correlating known families with known dwelling units a dwelling unit vacancy rate can be established. By utilizing this vacancy factor as consistent island-wide a reasonable estimate of persons per family can be obtained in all areas where the number of persons and the number of dwelling is known.

The following chart itemizes the number of families in the various election districts and the average family size. It is to be noted that where the specific number of persons per household was not known, the entire civilian population was attributed to family groups. Persons not generally included rectory, detention, dormitory, etc.

PERSONS PER FAMILY CHART

	(1) NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	(1) CIVILIAN POPULATION	PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERSONS PER FAMILY
Agana	(1) 333	1642	1433	318	4.51
Agana Heights	623	2758	2758	573	4.81
Agat	(1) 588	3107	3097	529	5.85
Asan	399	1910	1910	367	5.20
Barrigada	804	4315	4315	739	5.84
Chalan Pago & Ordot	(1) 305	1835	1735	285	6.09
Dededo	603	2806	2806	554	5.06
Inarajan	(1) 268	1730	1730	259	6.68
Mangilao	246	1363	1363	226	6.03
Merizo	(1) 234	1389	1389	222	6.26
Mongmong-Toto	522	2423	2423	480	5.05
Piti	236	1286	1286	217	5.93
Santa Rita	338	1889	1889	311	6.07
Sinajana	(1) 696	3862	3862	633	6.10
Talofofa	(1) 207	1352	1352	193	7.01
Tamuning	1256	5810	5810	1154	5.03
Umatac	(1) 110	744	744	109	6.83
Yigo	291	1138	1138	267	4.26
Yona	(1) 475	2356	2314	406	5.70
Total	8534	43715	43253	7842	5.52

(1) Information direct from census - considered correct

IMPLICATIONS - JOBS

Census reports record 67,044 persons in residence on Guam in 1960 and attributes 57,100 of these persons as civilians. In January 1962, the resident civilian population has increased to approximately 60,695 and by July 1, 1970 will have increased to 74,981.

In December 1961, the total island labor force as estimated by the Department of Labor and Personnel was an employed 15,000 persons. These 15,000 jobs supported the 60,695 persons meaning on an average one job holder for each 4.05 persons.

Projecting this same job-population ratio to 1970 would mean the anticipated population of 74,981 would require 18,513 jobs, an increase of over 3,500 jobs more than are now filled.

Resolution of this impending job needs will require constant efforts to raise the island's economy and to train local people for more technical jobs now held by off-island employees.

IMPLICATIONS - OTHER

The pending influx of large numbers of Filipino dependents will impose a substantial added burden on school facilities. It is estimated that approximately 4,000 school age children will be introduced in the period 1962-1968 over and above natural increase. These children will range in age at least through high school and possibly college.

The importation of family groups to replace present dormitory dwellers (refer page 6) will necessitate a substantial number of residential buildings for rent or sale or substantial numbers of subdivision lots. These properties will require expansion of public facilities. Sixteen hundred (1600) family groups means approximately 350 acres of subdivided land.

Unplanned development by this great number of new families not presently owning land can have detrimental consequences without proper subdivision and zoning controls augmented by adequate building and sanitation codes.

APPENDIX

PLANNING DIVISION POPULATION PROJECTION - 1960

The following comments are herein included to preserve continuity in population projections.

In 1959-1960, the Planning Division prepared a population projection as an integral part of the Agana Urban Region General Plan program. The projection made in 1960 is quite in variance to the projection otherwise included in this report. The 1960 projection, however, is not to be construed as incorrect but as a qualified projection which was explained.

The 1960 projection was a projection of a maximum potential rather than a likely average. This was done because of world wide post war (World War II) growth greatly in excess of earlier established trends. As a general rule, it is deemed advantageous to estimate high growth potential rather than low. A population projection which is in excess of actual growth will tend to result in building growth slightly in excess of need which will then be grown into at a delayed date. On the other hand if population growth exceeds anticipated rates inadequate preparation will be made and excessively costly replacement or modernization of facilities will be necessitated prior to planned life expectancies.

Concurrent with the 1960 population projection, the following statement was made (Agana Urban Region Report)

"Since 1901, the date of the first census on Guam, the civilian population has increased from approximately 9,000 persons to approximately 39,000, an increase of over four hundred (400) per cent. It has been found that Guam's population has been increasing at an average rate of more than three per cent per year due to natural causes (the actual rate for any one year being higher or lower than the average for the period). Past vital statistics records indicate that the birth rate has been offset by a more rapid decrease in the death rate, the net result being a continuing high rate of natural increase. The most recent report on vital statistics indicates a leveling off of both the birth and death rates. Considering Guam's potential rate of natural increase only and discounting the effects of migration, Guam's civilian population could very well increase to a total of 80,000 persons in the next twenty years."

It has been established that migration of persons of Guamanian parentage has been substantial in the decade 1950-1960. In 1950, there were 27,124 persons tabulated as of Guamanian parentage by the U.S. Census.

The 1960 census tabulated 34,672 or an increase of 7,638. During this period, however, the natural increase has been 12,171 of which 10,814 is attributed to the Guamanian component, 1092 to the Filipino and 265 other. (see page 17). The 1950 base count of 27,124 plus natural increase of 10,814 is 37,938 persons. The 1960 count of 34,762 total residents indicates a net out-migration of 3176 Guamanians.

The 1960 population projection incorporates the following methodology and criteria:

1. - 1901 census figure was accepted as base date (Census was taken by Naval Governor and enumerated 9630 Guamanians of a total population of 9676).
2. - Accepted 1910-1915-1920-1925= 1930-1935-1940 and 1945 population counts as itemized in Laura Thompson's book "Guam and Its People" (Flores library). These figures were originally taken from the Governors annual reports and do not coincide with census figures for 1910-1920-1930 and 1940.
3. - Acquired birth and death statistics for the Guamanian population (1902-1959) from the Office of Vital Statistics.
4. - Used figures (2 above) on five year increments plus natural increase to determine net migration.
5. - 1950 census figures were utilized as enumerated and adjusted to a January 1, 1950 date (26,803 Guamanians)
6. - For yearly increases of Guamanian population, 1951-1958, the 1950 January 1 basic figure was increased yearly by the total natural increase reflected by the Office of Vital Statistics birth and death figures.
7. - Percent increases were developed year by year 1901-1958 and period percentage increases were made 1901-1940, 1901-1958, 1945-1958, 1950-1958 and 1952-1958.
8. - The average yearly increase in Guamanian population for 1945-1958 was 3.84% (discounting any migration 1950-1958). This percentage was then used to project Guamanian population potential to 1960-1965-1970-1975 and 1980.
9. - In addition to the Guamanian count there was considered all other persons residing on the island. A 1957 total population of 70,124 persons was used (This figure was derived from "Regional Master Shore Station Development Plan for Guam" published by the ComNav dated March 31, 1957). The non-Guamanian base of 34,656 persons was projected without change.

NATURAL INCREASE AND MIGRATION

Civilian area birth and death rates for 1901 to January 1, 1961 were supplied by the Office of Vital Statistics. The Office of Vital Statistics does not regularly maintain records of nativity in birth and death statistics. They indicate that births and deaths at Guam Memorial Hospital (1954) and at home are considered civilian Guamanian and those at the U.S. Naval Hospital are military connected. It is a fact, however, that many births and deaths occur in the non-Guamanian population (by census definition) at the Guam Memorial Hospital. (See page 18)

For purposes of this report, certain assumptions are made as follows regarding birth and death statistics. It is known that the assumptions are not 100% correct, however, for purposes of comparative use are deemed to be accurate.

1. All Guamanian children nine years old or less on April 1, 1960 were born on Guam.
2. All Filipino children nine years old or less on April 1, 1960 were born on Guam.
3. All Guamanian and Filipino births occurred at Guam Memorial Hospital, at home, or are otherwise attributed to civilian birth counts by the Office of Vital Statistics.

The 1960 census enumerated 12,645 Guamanian children as nine years old or less and 1277 Filipinos totalling 13,922 children. During the period 1950-1960 when these children were born, the Office of Vital Statistics has recorded a total of 14,232 births attributed to the civilian population

Discounting childhood deaths this indicates that 88.85% of vital statistics recorded births are of Guamanian parentage, 8.9% are of Filipino parentage and 2.18 are Caucasian or other.

The Office of Vital Statistics has recorded in the decade 1950-1960 a total of 2061 deaths attributed to the civilian population. Utilizing the same ratio of births attributed to the population components would indicate that there were 1831 deaths in the Guamanian component, 185 in the Filipino and 45 other.

NATURAL INCREASE 1950-1960 (CIVILIAN TOTAL)

	<u>GUAMANIAN</u>	<u>FILIPINO</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Births	12645	1277	310	14232
Deaths	1831	185	45	2061
Natural Increase	10814	1092	265	12171

Birth and Death statistics 1901 to January 1, 1961 attributed to the civilian community (source: office of vital statistics)

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>TOTAL BIRTHS</u>	<u>TOTAL DEATHS</u>	<u>NATURAL INCREASE</u>
1901 through 1909	4633	2429	2204
1910 " 1919	5938	3586	2352
1920 " 1929	7618	3450	4168
1930 " 1939	9284	4489	4795
1940 " 1949	9919	4037	5882
1950 " 1959	14232	2061	12171

1950	1519	234	1285
1951	1447	186	1261
1952	1307	187	1120
1953	1329	199	1130
1954	1427	219	1208
1955	1423	220	1203
1956	1397	187	1210
1957	1442	191	1251
1958	1431	214	1217
1959	1510	224	1286

Comparison of 1960 Commissioners reports with 1960 Census data

April 1, 1960 Commissioners (1)

April 1, 1960 Census

<u>ELECTION DISTRICT</u>	<u>GUAMANIAN</u>	<u>STATESIDER HAWAIIAN</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>GUAMANIAN</u>
Yigo	930	18	30	978	1138	+160	14.1	909
Dededo	2238	77	142	2457	2806	+345	12.4	2357
Mangilao	1269	119	25	1413	1363	- 50	- 3.7	1240
Barrigada	3544	117	117	3838	4315	+477	11.0	3888
Tamuning	2201	1045	966	4214	5810	+1598	27.5	2941
Mongmong-Toto	1672	248	85	2005	2423	+418	17.3	1685
Agana	940	133	296	1369	1642	+273	16.6	945
Agana Heights	2048	441	109	2598	2758	+160	5.8	1845
Sinajana	4431	250	147	4828	3862	-966	-25.0	3399
Chalan Pago	1623	49	49	1721	1835	+114	6.2	1659
Asan	1405	39	64	1508	1910	+402	21.0	1456
Piti	968	83	67	1118	1286	+168	13.1	1124
Santa Rita	1737	23	38	1798	1889	+ 91	4.8	1778
Yona	1888	172	93	2153	2356	+203	8.6	1842
Agat	2806	150	67	3023	3107	+ 84	2.7	2634
Umatac	719	1	1	721	744	+ 23	3.1	733
Talofofo	1301	3	63	1367	1352	- 15	-1.1	1316
Inarajan	1739	39	4	1782	1730	- 52	-3.0	1671
Merizo	1328	10	25	1363	1389	+ 26	1.9	1340
TOTAL	34787	3017	2448	40252	43715	+3463	7.9	34762

(1) as determined by increase from report dated January 1960 to report dated November 1960.

ILIAN COMMUNITY POPULATION SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF CENSUS PUBLICATIONS, 1960

REPORTS		COMPOSITION OF POPULATION OF CIVILIAN AREA AS DERIVED FROM OVERALL ELECTION DISTRICT COUNTS				COMMENTS EXPLAINING ASSIGNMENTS	
FILIPINO	OTHER RACES	CAUCASIAN	GUAMANIAN	FILIPINO	OTHER	REFERENCE NOTE (SEE NOTE #2)	NOTES:
972	495	126	909	71	32	NOTE 3	1. THE ELECTION DISTRICTS OF AGANA, AGAT SINAJANA, CHALAN PAGO, YONA, UMATAC, TALOFOFO AND INARAJAN ARE WITHOUT ANY OCCUPIED MILITARY AREAS SO REPRESENT ACTUAL CENSUS COUNTS - THESE DISTRICTS TOTAL 16,628 PERSONS OR 38% OF THE CIVILIAN COMMUNITY. 2. TOTAL GUAMANIAN COUNT OF 34,762 PERSONS IS ATTRIBUTED TO CIVILIAN COMMUNITIES EVEN THOUGH IT IS KNOWN THAT SOME GUAMANIAN RESIDE IN MILITARY AREAS. PER CENT OF ERROR IS CONSIDERED SMALL. 3. THE ELECTION DISTRICTS OF YONA, AGAT, CHALAN PAGO AND SINAJANA WERE SELECTED AS REPRESENTATIVE AREAS TO DETERMINE THE RATIO OF NON-GUAMANIAN POPULATION COMPONENTS. IN THESE AREAS THERE WERE CAUCASIANS 887 = 55% FILIPINOS 508 = 31% OTHER 231 = 14% TOTAL = 1626 4. GUAMANIAN POPULATION OF DEDEDO DISTRICT PLUS THE NON-GUAMANIAN VILLAGE POPULATION TOTALS 2752 LEAVING 54 PERSONS TO ALLOCATE BY NOTE 3 5. GUAMANIAN POPULATION OF BARRIGADA DISTRICT PLUS THE NON-GUAMANIAN VILLAGE COUNT IS 4005 LEAVING 310 PERSONS TO ALLOCATE BY NOTE 3 6. IN THE TAMUNING DISTRICT THE 134 PERSONS RESIDING ON MILITARY BASES WERE PRORATED TO THE MILITARY BY NOTE 3 FORMULA OF THE 134 PERSONS 55% WERE CONSIDERED CAUCASIAN 31% FILIPINO AND 14% OTHER. 7. IN AGANA HEIGHTS THE APPLICATION OF NOTE 3 FORMULA WAS MODIFIED. THE FILIPINO COMPONENT INDICATED BY NOTE 3 EXCEEDED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FILIPINOS. THE EXCESS NUMBER WAS PRORATED TO CAUCASIAN AND OTHER IN THE RATIO OF 55/14. 8. SAME AS NOTE 7 ABOVE. 9. GUAMANIAN TOTAL PLUS VILLAGE TOTAL IN SANTA RITA DISTRICT EXCEEDS CIVILIAN AREA TOTAL. DIFFERENCE TAKEN FROM FILIPINO TOTAL BECAUSE ON MONGMONG-TOTO OBVIOUS GAIN IN FILIPINO COMPONENT. 10. IN MERIZO THE NINE PERSONS ON MILITARY AREAS WERE ARBITRARILY SUBTRACTED 7 FROM CAUCASIAN AND 2 FROM OTHER
213 153	271 51	221	2357	170	58	NOTE 4	
70	142	68	1240	38	17	NOTE 3	
187 50	192 5	233	3888	146	48	NOTE 5	
1081	568	1280	2941	1039	550	NOTE 6	
188	144	439	1685	188	111	NOTE 8	
400	49	248	945	400	49	NOTE 1	
152	259	607	1845	152	154	NOTE 7	
166	88	209	3399	166	88	NOTE 1	
88	3	85	1659	88	3	NOTE 1	
214	184	250	1456	141	63	NOTE 3	7. IN AGANA HEIGHTS THE APPLICATION OF NOTE 3 FORMULA WAS MODIFIED. THE FILIPINO COMPONENT INDICATED BY NOTE 3 EXCEEDED THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FILIPINOS. THE EXCESS NUMBER WAS PRORATED TO CAUCASIAN AND OTHER IN THE RATIO OF 55/14. 8. SAME AS NOTE 7 ABOVE. 9. GUAMANIAN TOTAL PLUS VILLAGE TOTAL IN SANTA RITA DISTRICT EXCEEDS CIVILIAN AREA TOTAL. DIFFERENCE TAKEN FROM FILIPINO TOTAL BECAUSE ON MONGMONG-TOTO OBVIOUS GAIN IN FILIPINO COMPONENT. 10. IN MERIZO THE NINE PERSONS ON MILITARY AREAS WERE ARBITRARILY SUBTRACTED 7 FROM CAUCASIAN AND 2 FROM OTHER
52	29	89	1124	50	23	NOTE 3	
4471 89	394 18	25	1778	68	18	NOTE 9	
85	91	338	1842	85	91	NOTE 1	
169	49	255	2634	169	49	NOTE 1	
7	0	4	733	7	0	NOTE 1	
24	0	12	1316	24	0	NOTE 1	
7	12	40	1671	7	12	NOTE 1	
34	8	9	1340	34	6	NOTE 10	
8580	2978	4538	34762	3043	1372		

DERIVATION OF COMPONENTS OF THE CIVIL

INFORMATION TAKEN DIRECTLY FROM CENSUS RE

ELECTION DISTRICT	TOTAL NO. OF PEOPLE	PEOPLE WITHIN MILITARY AREAS	PEOPLE IN CIVILIAN AREAS	CAUCASIAN	GUAMANIAN F
Y I G O	7682	6544	1138	5306	909
DEDEDO DEDEDO VILLAGE	5126	2320	2806	2285 191	2357 1852
MANGILAO	1965	602	1363	513	1240
BARRIGADA BARRIGADA VILLAGE	6918	2603	4315	2651 62	3888 1612
TAMUNING	5944	134	5810	1354	2941
MONGMONG TOTO	3015	592	2423	998	1685
AGANA	1642	0	1642	248	945
AGANA HEIGHTS	3210	452	2758	954	1845
SINAJANA	3862	0	3862	209	3399
CHALAN PAGO	1835	0	1835	85	1659
ASAN	3053	1143	1910	1199	1456
PITI	1467	181	1286	262	1124
SANTA RITA SANTA RITA VILLAGE	10638	8749	1889	3995 25	1778 1498
YONA	2356	0	2356	338	1842
AGAT	3107	0	3107	255	2634
UMATAC	744	0	744	4	733
TALOFOFO	1352	0	1352	12	1316
INARAJAN	1730	0	1730	40	1671
MERIZO	1398	9	1389	16	1340
ELECTION DISTRICT TOTAL	67044	23329	43715	20724	34762