

New Census Data for Guam: More Men Than Women; Median Age Nearly 30; 20% Have BA Degrees

Last Updated on Friday, 31 August 2012 12:19

Written by News Release

Friday, 31 August 2012 11:39



Guam News - Guam News

Guam - The Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans has released additional population and housing data from the 2010 census on Guam.

0
tweets

The information released by the U.S. Census Bureau is entitled the *"Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam."*

tweet

This is a new type of report from the Census Bureau which has been produced for the Island Areas and presents summary information data earlier than the scheduled release of the Demographic Profile in fall 2012.

[READ the Summary of the Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam HERE](#)

The advance report provides data at the island area level and includes data on age and sex distribution, school enrollment, educational attainment, income, marital status, employment status, and housing occupancy and tenure (whether occupant owns or rents).

[READ the FULL Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam HERE](#)

"The release of additional data provides us with valuable information regarding the nature of our community and what we need to do to effectively manage our resources now and in the years to come," says Tommy Morrison, Director, Bureau of Statistics and Plans.

Some of the findings in the report include:

- * The median age increased from 27 years in 2000 to nearly 30 years in 2010
- * There were 105 males per 100 females
- * Half of the population, 15 years and over, were married while nearly 8 percent were separated or divorced
- * Nearly 7% of the population, 16 years and over, were in the armed forces in 2010
- * Nearly 80% of the population, 25 years and over, were high school graduates.
- * Twenty percent of the population held a bachelor's degree in 2010
- * About half of Guam's households reported a household income in 2009 of less than \$50,000; 16% had household income of \$100,000 or more
- * Homeownership increased in the last ten years.
- * In 2000, owner-occupied units accounted for 48% of all occupied housing units.
- * By 2010, owner-occupied units made up 50% of all occupied housing units.
- * There were nearly the same number of owner-occupied housing units as renter-occupied units in 2010

You can view Guam's housing and population tables at www.census.gov or visit the Bureau of Statistics and Plans website at www.bsp.guam.gov.

Additional housing and population data for American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands can also be found at the Census Bureau website.

For inquiries, contact the Bureau of Statistics and Plans at 472-4201/2/3.

[< Prev](#)

[Next >](#)

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
Summary of Indicators, Guam: 2000 and 2010

Description	2000	2010	Percent Change
Total Population	154,805	159,358	2.94
In households	150,928	154,060	2.08
Group Quarters	3,877	5,298	36.65
Age Structure			
0-14 years	47,156	43,319	(8.14)
15-64 years	99,434	105,294	5.89
65 years and over	8,215	10,745	30.80
Males	79,181	81,552	2.99
0-14 years	24,309	22,322	(8.17)
15-64 years	50,919	54,225	6.49
65 years and over	3,953	5,005	26.61
Females	75,624	77,806	2.89
0-14 years	22,847	20,997	(8.10)
15-64 years	48,515	51,069	5.26
65 years and over	4,262	5,740	34.68
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	105	105	...
In Labor Force	68,894	74,400	8.0
Civilian Labor Force	64,452	69,394	7.7
Employed	57,053	63,678	11.6
Unemployed	7,399	5,716	(22.7)
Armed forces	4,442	5,006	12.7
Not in the labor force	36,120	38,667	7.1
Unemployment Rate (% of civilian labor force)	11.5	8.2	...
Educational Attainment (25 years and over)	83,281	89,256	7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	79.4	...
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.0	20.4	...
Marital Status (15 years and over)	107,649	116,039	7.8
Never married	37,711	43,795	16.1
Married (except separated)	57,505	57,856	0.6
Separated or Divorced	8,180	9,085	11.1
Widowed	4,253	5,303	24.7
Household Income (Households)	38,769	42,026	8.4
Percent households less than \$50,000	61.0	51.5	...
Percent households \$50,000 to \$99,999	28.8	32.3	...
Percent households \$100,000 or more	10.2	16.2	...
Housing Occupancy and Tenure			
Housing units	47,677	50,567	6.1
Occupied housing units	38,769	42,026	8.4
Owner-occupied housing units	18,747	21,140	12.8
Renter-occupied housing units	20,022	20,886	4.3
Vacant	8,908	8,541	(4.1)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

... "not applicable"

**2010 Census of Population and Housing
Population and Housing Profile: 2010**

**Advance Report for Selected Characteristics
2010 Census Demographic Profile**

GUAM

**U.S. Census Bureau
2012**

Formatted by:

**Guam State Data Center
Bureau of Statistics and Plans
August 2012**

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-1. SEX BY AGE

Universe: Total population

Total:		159,358
	Under 5 years	14,289
	5 to 9 years	13,984
	10 to 14 years	15,046
	15 to 19 years	14,408
	20 to 24 years	12,375
	25 to 29 years	10,743
	30 to 34 years	10,346
	35 to 39 years	11,403
	40 to 44 years	11,660
	45 to 49 years	11,074
	50 to 54 years	9,203
	55 to 59 years	7,719
	60 to 64 years	6,363
	65 to 69 years	3,888
	70 to 74 years	3,031
	75 to 79 years	1,980
	80 to 84 years	1,155
	85 years and over	691
Male:		81,552
	Under 5 years	7,345
	5 to 9 years	7,200
	10 to 14 years	7,777
	15 to 19 years	7,473
	20 to 24 years	6,672
	25 to 29 years	5,429
	30 to 34 years	5,149
	35 to 39 years	5,752
	40 to 44 years	6,164
	45 to 49 years	5,820
	50 to 54 years	4,755
	55 to 59 years	3,828
	60 to 64 years	3,183
	65 to 69 years	1,935
	70 to 74 years	1,409
	75 to 79 years	834
	80 to 84 years	525
	85 years and over	302

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-1. SEX BY AGE

Universe: Total population

Female:		77,806
	Under 5 years	6,944
	5 to 9 years	6,784
	10 to 14 years	7,269
	15 to 19 years	6,935
	20 to 24 years	5,703
	25 to 29 years	5,314
	30 to 34 years	5,197
	35 to 39 years	5,651
	40 to 44 years	5,496
	45 to 49 years	5,254
	50 to 54 years	4,448
	55 to 59 years	3,891
	60 to 64 years	3,180
	65 to 69 years	1,953
	70 to 74 years	1,622
	75 to 79 years	1,146
	80 to 84 years	630
	85 years and over	389

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-2. RELATIONSHIP

Universe: Total population

Total:	159,358
In households:	154,060
Householder	42,026
Spouse	22,810
Child:	57,729
Under 18 years	40,043
18 to 26 years	10,484
Other relatives:	24,560
Under 18 years	11,429
65 years and over	2,143
Nonrelatives:	6,935
Under 18 years	430
65 years and over	205
Unmarried partner	3,972
In group quarters:	5,298
Institutionalized population:	727
Male	631
Female	96
Noninstitutionalized population:	4,571
Male	3,589
Female	982

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-3. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Universe: Population 3 years and over enrolled in school

Total:	48,137
Pre-kindergarten	1,651
Kindergarten	2,737
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	22,994
High school (grades 9-12)	12,154
College, graduate or professional school	8,601

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Total:	89,256
Less than 9th grade	6,917
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11,428
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,175
Some college, no degree	17,594
Associate's degree	4,964
Bachelor's degree	13,512
Graduate or professional degree	4,666

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-5. SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

Universe: Population 15 years and over

Total:	116,039
Male:	59,230
Never married	23,956
Now married (except separated)	30,018
Separated	830
Widowed	1,025
Divorced	3,401
Female:	56,809
Never married	19,839
Now married (except separated)	27,838
Separated	946
Widowed	4,278
Divorced	3,908

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

Universe: Population 16 years and over

Total:	113,067
In labor force:	74,400
Civilian:	69,394
Employed:	63,678
Also did subsistence activity	2,606
Unemployed	5,716
Armed Forces	5,006
Not in labor force:	38,667
Subsistence activity only	710

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-7. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2009

Universe: Households

Total:	42,026
Less than \$2,500	1,726
\$2,500 to \$4,999	552
\$5,000 to \$9,999	1,278
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,007
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2,217
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2,418
\$25,000 to \$29,999	2,387
\$30,000 to \$39,999	4,811
\$40,000 to \$49,999	4,237
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3,782
\$60,000 to \$69,999	3,249
\$70,000 to \$79,999	2,598
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3,939
\$100,000 or more	6,825

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-8. HOUSING OCCUPANCY

Universe: Total housing units

Total:	50,567
Occupied housing units	42,026
Vacant units:	8,541
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	411

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-9. HOUSING TENURE

Universe: Occupied housing units

Total:	42,026
Owner-occupied housing units	21,140
Renter-occupied housing units	20,886

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

GU-10. YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Universe: Total housing units

Total:	50,567
Built 2009 to March 2010	1,935
Built 2000 to 2008	6,781
Built 1990 to 1999	12,471
Built 1980 to 1989	11,805
Built 1970 to 1979	12,954
Built 1960 to 1969	3,525
Built 1950 to 1959	826
Built 1940 to 1949	169
Built 1939 or earlier	101

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Guam

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Description of the Report

The *Advance Report for Selected Characteristics* is a new 2010 Census data product for each of the four U.S. Island Areas. It provides data on a selection of population and housing characteristics presented in the tables listed below. Separate advance reports are available for the three Pacific Island Areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam) and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The *Advance Report for Selected Characteristics* is designed to provide final summary data earlier than the scheduled release of the *Demographic Profile* for each U.S. Island Area in fall 2012. The *Demographic Profiles* will include additional population and housing characteristics down to the place level. The advance reports provide data at the U.S. Island Area geographic level.

In the Excel spreadsheet for each U.S. Island Area, each table below is a separate worksheet. Every table is identified with a prefix using a two-character U.S. postal abbreviation for the specific U.S. Island Area (AS, MP, GU, or VI), followed by a sequential table number, for example GU-1.

Table

Number

Subject

Population Characteristics

1. Sex by Age
2. Relationship
3. School Enrollment
4. Educational Attainment
5. Sex by Marital Status
6. Employment Status (U.S. Virgin Islands only)
Employment Status and Subsistence Activity (Pacific Island Areas only)
7. Household Income in 2009

Housing Characteristics

8. Housing Occupancy
9. Housing Tenure
10. Year Structure Built

The *Advance Report for Selected Characteristics* is one of several 2010 Census data products for the U.S. Island Areas. The Census Bureau has released the *2010 Population Counts*, the *Supplemental Population Counts*, and the *Housing Unit Counts*. More detailed data will be available in subsequent releases of census products for the U.S. Island Areas.

The following information contains definitions for the subject content shown in the tables for this report, including editing the data, uses of the data, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. To obtain additional information on these and other 2010 Census subjects, see the list of 2010 Census contacts on the Internet at: <http://2010.census.gov/2010census/contact/index.php>.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

Population Characteristics

Age
Educational Attainment
Employment Status
Household Type and Relationship
Income in 2009 (Household)
Marital Status
School Enrollment and Type of School
Sex

Housing Characteristics

Living Quarters
Housing Units
Tenure
Vacancy Status
Year Structure Built

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to Question 4, which was a two-part question (i.e., age and date of birth). The age classification for a person in census tabulations is the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 2010, the census reference date. Both age and date of birth responses are used in combination to determine the most accurate age for the person as of the census reference date. Age data are tabulated in age groupings and are used to classify other characteristics in census tabulations.

Inconsistently reported and missing values are assigned or allocated based on the values of other variables for that person, from other people in the household, or from people in other households (i.e., hot deck imputation).

Uses of Data —Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a particular individual and to classify other characteristics in tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and analyze programs and policies. Age is central for any number of programs that target funds or services to children, working-age adults, women of childbearing age, or the older population.

Limitation of the Data —There is some tendency for respondents to provide their age as of the date they completed the census questionnaire or interview, not their age as of the census reference date. The two-part question and editing procedures have attempted to minimize the effect of this reporting problem on tabulations. Additionally, the current census age question displays the census reference date prominently, and interviewer training emphasizes the importance of collecting age as of the reference date.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Respondents sometimes round a person's age up if they were close to having a birthday. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age one to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.) Editing procedures correct this problem.

There is some respondent resistance to reporting the ages of babies in completed years (i.e., 0 years old when the baby is under one year old). Instead, babies' ages are sometimes reported in months. The two-part question along with enhanced editing and data capture procedures correct much of this problem before the age data are finalized in tabulations. Additionally, the current census age question includes an instruction for babies' ages to be answered as "0" years old when they are less than one year old.

Age heaping is a common age misreporting error. Age heaping is the tendency for people to over-report ages (or years of birth) that end in certain digits (commonly digits "0" or "5") and underreport ages or years of birth ending in other digits. The two-part question helps minimize the effect of age heaping on the final tabulations.

Age data for centenarians has a history of data quality challenges. The counts in the 1970 and 1980 Censuses for people 100 years and over were substantially overstated. Editing and data collection methods have been enhanced in order to meet the data quality challenges for this population.

It also has been documented that the population aged 69 in the 1970 Census and the population aged 79 in the 1980 Census were overstated. The population aged 89 in 1990 and the population aged 99 in 2000 did not have an overstated count.

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. However, there have been some differences in the way it has been collected and processed over time. In the 2010 Census (as in Census 2000), each individual provided both an age and an exact date of birth. The 1990 Census collected age and year of birth. Prior censuses had collected month and quarter of birth in addition to age and year of birth. The 1990 Census change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth.

Educational Attainment

Data on educational attainment, which were derived from answers to Question 13 (Pacific Island Areas) and Question 12 (U.S. Virgin Islands), were asked of all respondents. Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 18 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. The question included instructions for persons currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

The educational attainment question included a response category that allowed people to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. Respondents who received a regular high school diploma and did not attend college were included in the category "Regular high school diploma." Respondents who received the equivalent of a high school diploma (for example, passed the test of General Educational Development [GED]), and did not attend college, were included in the category "GED or alternative credential." "Some college" is in two categories: "Some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit" and "1 or more years of college credit, no degree." The category "Associate's degree" included people whose highest degree is an associate's degree, which generally requires 2 years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree. Master's degrees include the

Uses of Data—Educational attainment data are used to assess the socioeconomic condition of the U.S. population. Government agencies also require these data for funding allocations and program planning and implementation. Based on data about educational attainment, school districts are allocated funds to provide classes in basic skills to adults who have not completed high school.

Comparability—Educational attainment questions on years of school completed were included in the censuses of American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands beginning in 1950. In 1940, a single question on years was asked. For the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the questions were first asked in 1970. Beginning in 1990, the response categories for people who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. Changes between the 1990 Census and Census 2000 were slight.

Employment Status

The data on employment status (referred to as labor force status in previous censuses), were derived from Questions 27, 33, 34, and 35 (Pacific Island Areas) and Questions 26, 32, 33, 34 (U.S. Virgin Islands). These questions were asked of all people 15 years old and over. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify, in this order: (1) people who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) people on temporary layoff who were available for work; (3) people who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (4) people who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week; and (5) people not in the labor force. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Employed—This category includes all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work;" that is, those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work;" that is, those who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Civilian Employed—This term is defined exactly the same as the term “employed” above.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last four weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness.

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Labor Force—All people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people, and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Subsistence Activity—For American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam, data on subsistence activity were derived from answers to Questions 27a and 27b. A question about subsistence activity was not asked in the U.S. Virgin Islands. A person is engaged in subsistence activities if he or she mainly produced goods for his or her own or family’s use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive activities not primarily for commercial purposes. When subsistence activity categories are shown with the “Employed” and the “Not in labor force” categories of the employment status concept, they relate to activities engaged in during the census reference week. Persons who did subsistence activity only during the reference week are not classified as “employed.” Persons who did both subsistence activity and were with a job during the reference week, but not at work, are classified as “employed.” (For more information, see “Employed”).

Reference Week —The data on employment status relate to the reference week, that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were enumerated. This calendar week is not the same for all people since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on the overall measurement of employment status.

Uses of Data —Employment status is key to understanding work and unemployment patterns and the availability of workers. Data collected on employment status is used to develop, administer, and evaluate government programs concerning employment, training, and education. This data also are used to determine the employment resources in an area and to measure the levels of unemployment in local areas.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Limitation of the Data —The data may understate the number of employed people because people who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed people “at work” is probably overstated in the data (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some people on vacation or sick leave erroneously report themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed people. The reference week for the employment data are not the same for all people. Since people can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability — The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for 2010 Census are essentially the same as those used in the 1970 to 2000 Censuses. Several changes in question wording occurred between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census, including:

- **Worked Last Week** (Question 27 in the Pacific Island Areas and Question 26 in the U.S. Virgin Islands): The italicized instruction, which explained what to count as work, was removed from the question, and the question was separated into two parts in an effort to give respondents —particularly people with irregular kinds of work arrangements—two opportunities to grasp and respond to the correct intent of the question. Additionally, the concept of “work for pay or profit” was changed to “work for pay.”

Group Quarters

Group Quarters (GQs) are places where people live or stay in a group living arrangement that is owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. This is not a typical household-type living arrangement. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters usually are not related to each other. GQs include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled-nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and GQs are defined according to the housing and/or services provided to residents, and are identified by census GQ type codes.

Institutional Group Quarters—Facilities that house those who are primarily ineligible, unable, or unlikely to participate in the labor force while residents.

Noninstitutional Group Quarters—Facilities that house those who are primarily eligible, able, or likely to participate in the labor force while residents.

Household Type and Relationship

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to Question 2, which was asked of all people in housing units, beginning with Person 2.

Household—A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living arrangements.

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed as Person 1. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder who is of the opposite sex of the householder. The category “husband or wife” includes people in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages. For most of the tables, unless otherwise specified, it does not include same-sex spouses even if the marriage was performed in an area issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, an adopted child or a stepchild of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. If a stepson or stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, the category “other relatives” includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category.

Nonrelatives—This category includes any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Editing Procedures —When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Uses of Data —Data on relationship are used to plan and administer programs promoting the well being of families and children. The question on relationship is essential for classifying the population into families and other groups. Information about changes in the composition of the family, from the number of people living alone to the number of children living with only one parent, is essential for planning and carrying out a number of federal programs, such as families in poverty.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Limitation of the Data —Unlike the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), the census relationship question does not have a parent pointer to identify whether both parents are present. For example, if a child lives with unmarried parents, we only know the relationship of the child to the householder, not to the other parent. Therefore, a count of children living with two biological parents is not precise.

Comparability —For the 2010 Census, the write-in for “other relative” was removed from this question. The 2000 relationship category, “Natural-born son/daughter,” was replaced with “Biological son or daughter” for 2010. The following categories were added in Census 2000: “Parent-in-law” and “Son-in-law/daughter-in-law.” The 1990 nonrelative category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” was replaced by two categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Foster child.” In 2000, foster children had to be in the local government’s foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children included children in the local government’s foster care system but may have also included some children under 18 for whom the householder was acting as a fostering parent but who were not related to the householder.

In 2010, the category, “foster child,” was removed from the question, and is instead included as an example of “other nonrelative.” Children who may be in the foster care system but who may also be related to the householder are included in the appropriate category as a relative of the householder. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. Beginning in 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children.

Income in 2009

The data on income in 2009 were derived from answers to Questions 46 and 47 (Pacific Island Areas) and Questions 45 and 46 (U.S. Virgin Islands), which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Public assistance or welfare payments, including Supplemental Security Income (SSI); retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; remittance income; and all other income.

Income of Households—This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Although the household income statistics cover calendar year 2009, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2010). Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of calendar year 2009 if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside in the household during 2009 but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during 2009 as at the time of enumeration.

Uses of Data —Income is a vital measure of general economic circumstances. Income data are used to determine poverty status, to measure economic well-being, and to assess the need for assistance. These data are included in federal allocation formulas for many government programs, including social services, employment, housing, and education programs.

Limitation of the Data — Since answers to income questions are frequently based on memory and not on records, many people tended to forget minor or sporadic sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as public assistance, interest, dividends, and net rental income.

In income tabulations for households, the lowest income group (for example, less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 2009 income. Many of these were living on income “in kind,” savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income that was not reported in the census.

Comparability —The income data collected in the 2010 Census are almost identical to the 2000 data. The only exception is the combining of the “public assistance” and “Supplemental Security Income (SSI)” questions. In 2000, these questions asked respondents to report Supplementary Security Income (SSI) payments separately from public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from answers to Question 21 (Pacific Island Areas) and Question 20 (U.S. Virgin Islands), “What is this person’s marital status.” The marital status question is asked to determine the status of the person at the time of the enumeration.

People 15 and over were asked whether they were “Now married,” “Widowed,” “Divorced,” “Separated,” or “Never married.” People in common-law marriages were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate. When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the person’s relationship to the householder, sex, and age. When same-sex couples reported being married, marital status was allocated to an unmarried partner status (never married, widowed, or divorced).

Never Married—Includes all people who have never been married, including people whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes people whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category also may include couples who live together or people in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married people are further classified as “spouse present” or “spouse absent.” In tabulations, unless otherwise specified, “now married” does not include same-sex married people even if the marriage was performed in an area issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples.

Separated—Includes people legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Those without a final divorce decree are classified as “separated.” This category also includes people who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes people who are legally divorced and who have not remarried. Those without a final divorce decree are classified as “separated.”

Uses of Data —Many government programs need accurate information on marital status, such as the number of married women in the labor force, elderly widowed individuals, or young single people who may establish homes of their own.

Comparability —2010 Census marital status definitions are the same as those used in 2000. Before 2010, the marital status question was asked of all people, although all children under 15 were shown as never married in edited data. For 2010, the question on marital status was asked only for people 15 years old and over.

School Enrollment and Type of School

Data on school enrollment and grade or level attending were derived from answers to Question 12 (Pacific Island Areas) and Question 11 (U.S. Virgin Islands). People were classified as enrolled in school if they were attending a public or private school or college or home school at any time between February 1, 2010 and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions for Pacific Island Areas to “include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, home school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.” The same instructions applied for the Virgin Islands, except “pre-kindergarten” was replaced with “nursery school, preschool.”

School enrollment is only recorded if the schooling advances a person toward an elementary school certificate, a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school (such as law or medicine) degree. Tutoring or correspondence schools are included if credit can be obtained from a public or private school or college. People enrolled in “vocational, technical, or business school” such as post secondary vocational, trade, hospital school, and on job training were not reported as enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to classify individuals who were home schooled as enrolled in private school.

Editing Procedures —Respondents who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Uses of Data —School enrollment data are used to assess the socioeconomic condition of school-age children. Government agencies also require these data for funding allocations and program planning and implementation.

Comparability —School enrollment questions have been included in the censuses of American Samoa, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands since 1930. Questions on school enrollment were first asked in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1970.

Sex

Individuals were asked to mark either “male” or “female” to indicate their sex in Question 3. For most cases in which sex was not reported, the appropriate entry was determined from the person’s given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was allocated according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person.

Uses of Data —Data on sex are used to analyze the social characteristics of males and females to predict future needs for childcare. Responses to this question also are used to evaluate housing policies and practices.

Comparability —A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, and emergency and transitional shelters.

Housing Units

A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone’s usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers’ sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

In American Samoa, extended families make use of different types of living arrangements. The enumerators were provided with additional guidelines to help them determine whether the living quarters of the extended family consisted of only one housing unit with various structures, or various housing units. Under one type of living arrangement, the extended family occupied several structures (called *fales*) where the members of the extended family live.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

Occupied Housing Unit—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, that is, away on vacation or a business trip. If all people staying in the unit at the time of enumeration have a usual home elsewhere, the unit is considered to be temporarily occupied and classified as “vacant.” The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group or related or unrelated people who share living quarters. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Vacant Housing Unit—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration. Units occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Comparability—Since 1990, two changes have been made to the housing unit definition. The first change eliminated the concept of “eating separately.” The elimination of the eating criterion makes the housing unit definition more comparable to the United Nations’ definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific “eating” element. The second change for Census 2000 eliminated the “number of nonrelatives” criterion; that is, “nine or more people unrelated to the householder,” which caused a conversion of housing units to group quarters.

Tenure

The data for tenure were obtained from answers to Question 68 (Pacific Island Areas) and Question 63 (U.S. Virgin Islands), which were asked at occupied housing units. Occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or paid for in full. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit. Mobile homes occupied by owners with installment loan balances are also included in this category.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented or occupied without payment of rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No rent paid" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No rent paid" category. "Rented" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Uses of Data—Tenure provides a measurement of home ownership, which has served as an indicator of the nation's economy for decades. These data are used to aid in the distribution of funds for programs such as those involving mortgage insurance, rental housing, and national defense housing. Data on tenure allows planners to evaluate the overall viability of housing markets and to assess the stability of neighborhoods. The data also serve in understanding the characteristics of owner occupied and renter-occupied units to aid builders, mortgage lenders, planning officials, government agencies, etc., in the planning of housing programs and services.

Comparability—In Guam, the data on tenure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item. For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research done in the United States after the 1980 Census indicated that some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In 2000, the same tenure categories used in the 1990 Census were used. For the 2010 Census, the concept of "cash" rent was dropped, and the category, "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan," specified that home equity loans are included.

Vacancy Status

The data on vacancy status were obtained from Item C on the Enumerator Questionnaire and was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

Rented, Not Occupied—These are vacant units rented but not yet occupied, including units where money has been paid or agreed upon, but the renter has not yet moved in.

Advance Report for Selected Characteristics for Guam
(Island Area Level)

For Sale Only—These are vacant units offered “for sale only,” including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “for sale only.” If units are offered either “for rent” or “for sale,” they are Included in the “for rent” classification.

Sold, Not Occupied—These are vacant units sold but not yet occupied, including units that have been sold recently, but the new owner has not yet moved in.

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, or for weekends or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the categories specified above, it is classified as “Other Vacant.” For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Uses of Data—Vacancy status has long been used as a basic indicator of the housing market and provides information on the stability and quality of housing for certain areas. The data are used to assess the demand for housing, to identify housing turnover within areas, and to better understand the population within the housing market over time. These data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of persons at different economic levels.

Comparability—Since 1990, the category, “For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use,” was used. In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics were shown for all housing units. Until Census 2000, a single vacancy status category was used for units that were either “rented or sold, not occupied.” Starting in 2010, there are two separate categories, “Rented, not occupied” and “Sold, not occupied.”

Year Structure Built

The data on year structure built were obtained from answers to Question 50 (Pacific Island Areas) and Question 48 (U.S. Virgin Islands), which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. (In the case of a *fale* in American Samoa, the construction was considered to be complete when the foundation, pillar posts, and roof were in place.) Housing units under construction are included as vacant housing if they meet the housing unit definition, that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors are in place. For mobile homes, houseboats, RVs, etc, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The data relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Uses of Data —The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. These data help identify new housing construction and measures the disappearance of old housing from the inventory, when used in combination with data from previous years. The data also serve to aid in the development of formulas to determine substandard housing and provide assistance in forecasting future services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Limitation of the Data —Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by people who have lived in the neighborhood a long time.

Comparability —The data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1970 Census and were shown only for year-round housing units in 1970 and 1980. Since then, data are shown for all housing units and the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census.

In American Samoa, the data for year structure built were collected only at occupied housing units in 2010. In 2000, the data were collected at both occupied and vacant units. Therefore, the data shown for total housing units in 2000 are not comparable to any data shown in 2010. Only the data tabulated for occupied housing units are comparable between the decades.

