

A KIDS COUNT/PRB Report on

CENSUS 2000

Children in Guam

By the Population Reference Bureau



The Annie E. Casey Foundation and
the Population Reference Bureau
November 2002



KIDS COUNT

KIDS COUNT, a project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children in the United States. By providing policymakers and citizens with benchmarks of child well-being, KIDS COUNT seeks to enrich local, state, and national discussions concerning ways to secure better futures for all children. At the national level, the principal activity of the initiative is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT Data Book*, which uses the best available data to measure the educational, social, economic, and physical well-being of children. The Foundation also funds a nationwide network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that provide a more detailed community-by-community picture of the condition of children.

Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

Founded in 1929, the Population Reference Bureau is the leader in providing timely and objective information on U.S. and international population trends and their implications. PRB informs policymakers, educators, the media, and concerned citizens working in the public interest around the world through a broad range of activities, including publications, information services, seminars and workshops, and technical support. Our efforts are supported by government contracts, foundation grants, individual and corporate contributions, and the sale of publications. PRB is governed by a Board of Trustees representing diverse community and professional interests.

KIDS COUNT/PRB Reports on Census 2000

This paper is part of a series of reports on the 2000 Census prepared for the nationwide network of KIDS COUNT projects. These reports have been guided by the recommendations of an expert advisory group of data users and child advocates brought together in a series of meetings by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Population Reference Bureau. Members of the advisory group have provided valuable assistance about how to interpret and use data from the 2000 Census.

A list of the advisory group members can be found at the back of this report.

For more information or for a pdf version of this report, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT website at www.kidscount.org or PRB's AmeriStat website at www.ameristat.org.

© 2002 Annie E. Casey Foundation

Material may be reproduced free of charge for classroom or noncommercial use, provided that full credit is given to the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Children in Guam

By the Population Reference Bureau

The Annie E. Casey Foundation and
the Population Reference Bureau
November 2002

Executive Summary

This report provides a first look, based on data from the 2000 U.S. Census, at children in Guam. It documents the situation of children in Guam, how it has changed over time, and how it compares with conditions of children in neighboring territories and in the nation as a whole. The following key points summarize a few of the report's findings:

Children in Guam

- Between 1990 and 2000, the number of children in Guam increased 17 percent, from 46,894 to 54,854. This represents the largest numerical and percentage increase in the population under age 18 since the 1960s.
- While the national economy grew at a record pace in the 1990s, contributing to the lowest child poverty rate in over 20 years, economic conditions for children and families in Guam deteriorated. Between 1989 and 1999, the percentage of children living in poor families increased from 19 percent to 29 percent. Nationally, the child poverty rate dropped from 18 percent to 16 percent.
- In 2000, women were the heads of household in about one in five families with children in Guam (19 percent). This is higher than in 1990 (14 percent), but is lower than the national average. Nationwide, the share of families headed by a female householder increased from 20 percent in 1990 to 22 percent in 2000.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of 16-to-19-year-olds in Guam who were high school dropouts (not enrolled in school and not high school graduates) decreased slightly, from 15 percent to 14 percent. Nationwide, about 10 percent of 16-to-19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 2000.

Children in Local Communities

- Between 1990 and 2000, the population under age 18 in Dededo, Merizo, Talofofo, and Yigo increased more than 30 percent. The number of children decreased in several districts including Hagåtña, Piti, Santa Rita, Sinajana, and Umatac.
- In 1999, the poverty rate for children in Mongmong-Toto-Maite (43 percent) was almost four times the rate for children living in Santa Rita (11 percent). Child poverty rates increased in every district during the 1990s.
- Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of female-headed families with children increased in every district except for Piti. In two districts—Chalan Pago-Ordot and Yigo—the number of female-headed families with children more than doubled.

Background on Guam

Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States located in the western Pacific Ocean, about 3,700 miles west of Honolulu. It is the largest of the Mariana Islands and the westernmost possession of the United States, acquired from Spain in the Spanish-American War in 1898. Japanese forces occupied Guam during World War II until it was regained by the United States in 1944. After the war, the U.S. military presence in Guam grew dramatically, contributing to rapid population growth and economic development in the territory.

With 154,805 residents, Guam has a smaller population than any U.S. state. The territory has about one-fourth the population—and three times the land area—of Washington, D.C. The people of Guam are U.S. citizens. However, for many years, Guam has been trying to attain commonwealth status, which would provide greater self-government and control over economic matters. Guam's Commonwealth Act has been introduced in every Congress since 1988, but unresolved constitutional and legal issues have prevented the bill from moving forward.¹

Hagåtña (also known as Agaña) is the seat of government in Guam. The people of Guam elect a governor and lieutenant governor every four years, and elect 15 senators to the Guam legislature and one nonvoting delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives every two years. Congressional, gubernatorial, and senatorial elections are being held in November 2002.

Many different racial, ethnic, and cultural groups are represented in Guam. In the 2000 Census, about 37 percent of residents identified themselves as native Guamanians, or Chamorro. Twenty-six percent said they were Filipino, 7 percent reported that they were white, 4 percent said they were Chuukese, 14 percent identified with two or more races, and the remaining 12 percent identified with other racial or ethnic groups.

There is also a relatively large foreign-born population in Guam (49,619 people), accounting for roughly one-third of the total population. Over half of the foreign-born population (58 percent) came to the island after 1990.² Migration to the island increased with the passage of the U.S. Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, which authorized unrestricted immigration of people in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands to the United States and its territories. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of noncitizens in Guam rose 36 percent, from 20,606 to 27,944.³ In recent years, Guam has received some reimbursement from the U.S. government to provide social services and education to new immigrants.⁴

Guam's economy relies heavily on tourism revenue and U.S. military spending.⁵ More than 1 million tourists visit Guam each year, but the number of visitors—most of whom are Japanese—has declined in recent years with the downturn in Asian economies and the crash of a Korean Airlines flight in 1997.⁶ There has also been a long-term decline in the active military population in Guam. Over the past 60 years, the number of civilians in Guam has increased dramatically, while the armed forces population has declined. In 1950, about 30 percent of adults ages 14 and over were in the armed forces; by 1970, the percentage had dropped to 20 percent (and adults had been redefined as those ages 16 and over). Between 1990 and 2000, there was a particularly sharp (63 percent) drop in the share of adults serving in the armed forces, from 11,952 to 4,442, and by 2000, people in the armed forces accounted for only 4 percent of Guam's adult population. Because the presence of troops on the island created a demand for goods and services and led to substantial U.S. investments in Guam's infrastructure, military downsizing is cited as a major factor in the recent decline of Guam's economy.⁷

Between 1990 and 2000, Guam's economy was also affected by a series of natural disasters. Two typhoons swept through Guam—Omar in 1992 and Paka in 1997—with total

damage approaching \$1 billion. A 1993 earthquake in Guam, measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale, caused considerable damage to hotels and other high-rise buildings on the island.⁸

Between 1990 and 2000, the unemployment rate in Guam increased from 4 percent to 11 percent among the civilian labor force. In the United States as a whole, about 6 percent of the civilian labor force was unemployed in 2000. While the national median household income increased by 7 percent between 1989 and 1999 (adjusting for inflation), median household income in Guam decreased by 2 percent.⁹

Children in Guam Compared With the Nation's Children

This section provides an overview of demographic, social, and economic trends for children in Guam, based primarily on data released by the U.S. Census Bureau in February 2002. Estimates for Guam are compared with estimates for neighboring territories and with national averages that combine data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Guam data for 1990 are based on published census reports, available on the U.S. Census Bureau's website (www.census.gov/population/www/proas/pi_cen.html). The U.S. Census Bureau plans to release more detailed tables for Guam in December 2002. For information about how the census was conducted in Guam, see Appendix A.

General Trends

The population living in Guam has increased dramatically since World War II, when the island was first established as a major military site for the United States (see Table 1). In 1940, residents on the island numbered 22,290. By 1950 the population had more than doubled, to

59,498. By 1990, the population had doubled again, reaching 133,152. There were 154,805 people in Guam in 2000, a 16 percent increase over the 1990 population.

Table 1

Total Population and the Population Under Age 18 in Guam, 1940-2000

Year	Total population	Population under age 18	
		Number	Percent
1940	22,290	11,248	50%
1950	59,498	18,516	31%
1960	67,044	29,615	44%
1970	84,996	38,574	45%
1980	105,979	43,604	41%
1990	133,152	46,894	35%
2000	154,805	54,854	35%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 Census Characteristics of the Population, Territories and Possessions; 1960 Census General Population Characteristics for Guam; 1970 Census General Population Characteristics for Guam; 1980 Census General Population Characteristics for Guam; 1990 Census General Population Characteristics for Guam; and 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

The number of children living in Guam has also increased substantially during the past 60 years, although not as fast as the adult population. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of children increased 17 percent, from 46,894 to 54,854. This represents the largest numerical and percentage increase in the population under age 18 since the 1960s. In the nation as a whole, the number of children increased by 14 percent during the past decade.

Although the number of children in Guam has increased steadily since World War II, the *percentage* of the population under age 18 has fluctuated over time. In 1940, half of the population in Guam was under age 18. With the large influx of military personnel during the 1940s, the share of children decreased to 31 percent in 1950. During the next two decades, the percentage of children increased, climbing to 45 percent of the population in 1970. The share of children decreased to 41 percent of the population in 1980, and dropped to 35 percent of the population in 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, the share of children in the population remained

constant at 35 percent. This is still a relatively high proportion under age 18 compared with the United States as a whole (26 percent). In 2000, Guam also had relatively few people ages 65 and older (5 percent) compared with the national average (12 percent). Thus, at both ends of the age distribution, Guam looks “younger” than the United States overall. In 2000, the median age in Guam was 27 years, compared with 35 years in the nation as a whole.¹⁰

The young age structure of Guam’s population has been sustained by relatively high fertility rates. Fertility rates in some of the Pacific Islands, especially the Solomon and Marshall Islands, have been among the highest in the world, averaging six children per woman in recent years.¹¹ Fertility rates in Guam, however, have decreased substantially in recent decades, from roughly six children per woman in the early 1960s to about three children per woman today.¹²

Although fertility rates in Guam have decreased, they are still high when compared with the national average of 2.1 births per woman.¹³ In the 2000 Census in Guam, about 12 percent of women ages 35 to 44 reported having five or more births over their lifetimes. Nationwide, only about 3 percent of women ages 35 to 44 had given birth to five or more children.¹⁴

The fact that Guam has a relatively large number of children has important social implications for Guamanian society. The “child dependency ratio” (the number of people under age 18 for every 100 people ages 18 to 64) is relatively high in Guam (60), compared with the national average (42). The relatively large number of children creates a special need for programs to provide child care and youth and family services in the territory. Providing services for the young is likely to consume a substantial share of Guam’s resources—and presents a major challenge given the recent downturn of the economy.

Poverty

While the national economy grew at a record pace in the 1990s, contributing to the lowest child poverty rate in over 20 years, the economic conditions for children and families in Guam deteriorated. Between 1989 and 1999, the number of children living in families with incomes below the poverty line grew 77 percent, from 8,756 to 15,509 (see Table 2). The *percentage* of children in poor families increased from 19 percent in 1989 to 29 percent in 1999. Nationally, the child poverty rate dropped from 18 percent to 16 percent during the 1990s. The 1999 child poverty rate in Guam was lower than the child poverty rate in the nearby Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (38 percent) and in American Samoa (67 percent), but exceeded the child poverty rate in every U.S. state.¹⁵

Table 2

Children and Families Below Poverty in Guam, 1989 and 1999

Segment of the Population	1989		1999		% change in number below poverty
	Number below poverty	Percent below poverty	Number below poverty	Percent below poverty	
Related children under age 18	8,756	19%	15,509	29%	77%
Under age 5	3,124	21%	5,262	32%	68%
Ages 5 to 17	5,632	18%	10,247	27%	82%
Families	3,429	13%	6,466	20%	89%
With related children under age 18	2,948	15%	5,420	23%	84%
Female-headed families	1,304	34%	2,434	39%	87%
With related children under age 18	1,200	40%	2,189	44%	82%

Note: Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$16,895. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15.

Related children include people under age 18 related to the householder (excluding spouses).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census Social and Economic Characteristics for Guam and 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

The percentage of families living in poverty also increased, from 13 percent in 1989 to 20 percent in 1999. The overall poverty rate for families increased, in part because of the increase in

the number of female-headed families from 1990 to 2000. About 44 percent of female-headed families with children were living in poverty in 1999, compared with 40 percent in 1989.

Female-headed Families

Family structure has important implications for children. Children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have access to the economic or human resources available to children growing up in two-parent families. Nationwide, the number of single-parent families has risen dramatically over the past three decades, causing considerable concern among policymakers and the public. While local social and cultural norms may influence the situation for children living in single parent families, children in Guam growing up in single-parent families are still at an economic disadvantage relative to children growing up in married-couple families (as shown in Table 2).

In Guam, the number of female-headed families with children increased from 2,438 in 1990 to 3,753 in 2000 (a 54 percent increase),¹⁶ while the number of married-couple families with children decreased by 3 percent. In 2000, about one in five families with children in Guam (19 percent) were headed by a female householder (see Table 3). This represents an increase over the share of female-headed families with children in 1990 (14 percent) but is still lower than the national average. Nationwide, the share of families headed by a female householder increased from 20 percent to 22 percent.

The share of female-headed families increased in 48 of the 50 states (Colorado and Utah were the exceptions). In the Northern Mariana Islands, about 17 percent of families with children were headed by a female householder in 2000, up from 12 percent in 1990. And in American Samoa, the figure increased from 7 percent to 10 percent during the 1990s. These data suggest

that the increase in female-headed households in Guam was typical of the trends throughout the United States and its territories.

Table 3

Female-Headed Families With Own Children in Guam, 1990 and 2000

Segment of the Population	1990		2000		Percent change in number of families
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total families with own children	17,911	100%	19,678	100%	10%
Married-couple households	14,325	80%	13,964	71%	-3%
Female-headed households	2,438	14%	3,753	19%	54%

Note: Own children include never-married children under age 18 who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census Social and Economic Characteristics for Guam and 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

High School Dropouts

A high school diploma is a critical prerequisite for many entry-level jobs as well as for higher education. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of 16-to-19-year-olds in Guam who were high school dropouts (not enrolled in school and not high school graduates) decreased slightly, from 15 percent to 14 percent.¹⁷ Nationwide, about 10 percent of 16-to-19-year-olds were high school dropouts in 2000, but the dropout rate varied considerably by state.¹⁸ In 2000, Guam's dropout rate was higher than that in every state except Arizona and Nevada. However, the 2000 dropout rate in Guam was lower than the dropout rates in the Northern Mariana Islands (30 percent) and in American Samoa (17 percent).

Demand for Child Care

The need for child care can be estimated based on the percentage of young children living in families where all of the parents in the household reported being in the labor force during the

week before the survey.¹⁹ For children living in single-parent families, this means that the resident parent was in the labor force; for children living in married-couple families, this means that both parents were in the labor force.

Census 2000 data show that the demand for child care is slightly lower in Guam than it is in the nation as a whole. In Guam, 56 percent of children under age 6 lived in families where all of the resident parents were in the labor force in 2000. Nationwide, about 59 percent of children under age 6 were in need of child care. The share of children in need of child care was substantially higher in the Northern Mariana Islands (64 percent) but lower in American Samoa (40 percent). In both Guam and in the nation as a whole, the 2000 percentages were essentially unchanged from the 1990 figures.

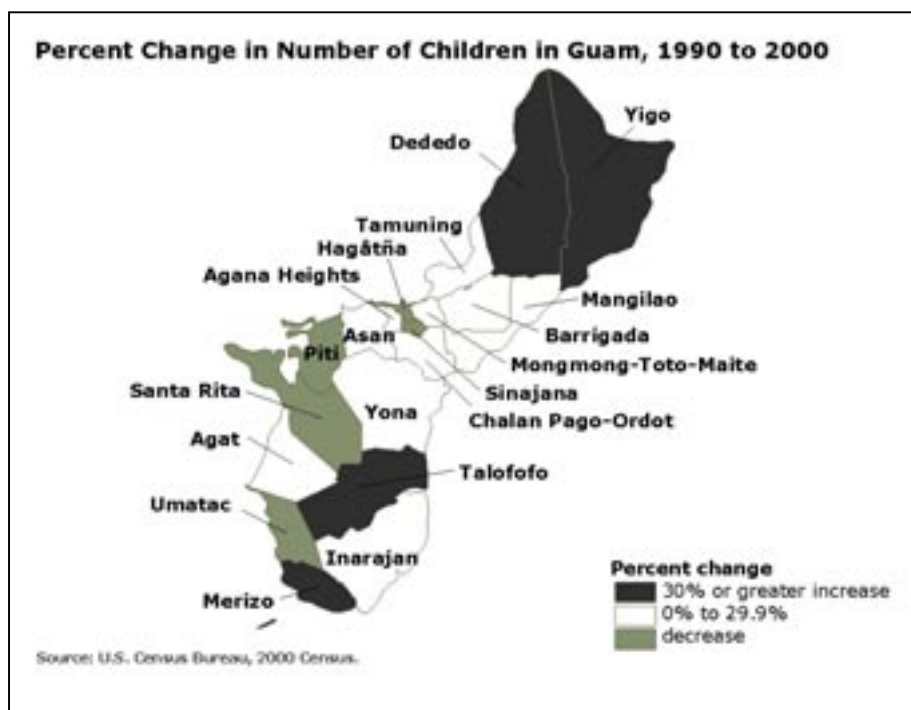
In Guam, as elsewhere, it is common for grandparents to provide child care while parents are working, and in many households, grandparents are the primary caregivers for young children. For the 2000 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau added a new question to measure the extent to which grandparents provided care to their grandchildren. In Guam, there were 3,709 grandparents who lived with their grandchildren in 2000, and about 41 percent reported that they were responsible for child care. Nationally, 42 percent of grandparents who lived with their grandchildren reported being responsible for child care.

Children in Local Communities

Data from the decennial census provide detailed information for local communities in Guam that are not available from any other source. This report takes an in-depth look at the characteristics of children and families living in the 19 districts that make up the territory.²⁰ The data show wide variations in child outcomes across these jurisdictions. (See Appendix B and Appendix C for tables that summarize the data for different districts.)

General Trends

Between 1990 and 2000, the population under age 18 living in Guam increased by 17 percent, but trends varied considerably by district (see map). During the decade, the number of children living in the most populated district, Dededo, increased from 12,004 to 15,635, a 30 percent gain. Increases of more than 30 percent in the population under age 18 also occurred in Merizo, Talofoto, and Yigo. The number of



children decreased in Hagåtña (the capital), Piti, Santa Rita, Sinajana, and Umatac. Recent natural disasters and the decrease in the armed forces population in Guam could explain some of the shifts in population during the decade.

There was also local variation in the percentage of the population under age 18 within each district (see Table 4). The share of children in the population was highest in Merizo (43 percent), Umatac (43 percent), Inarajan (41 percent), Yona (41 percent), and Talofofo (40 percent). The share of children was lowest in Hagåtña (22 percent), Tamuning (28 percent), Piti (30 percent), and Santa Rita (31 percent).

Table 4

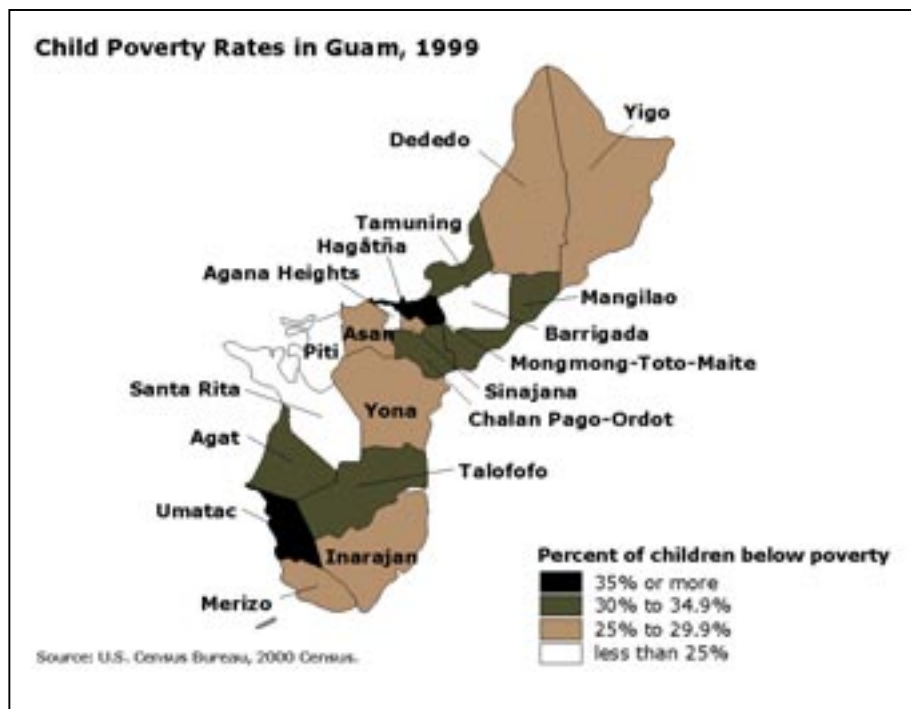
Total Population and the Population Under Age 18 in Guam, by District, 2000

Area	Total population	Population Under age 18	Percent of population under age 18
Guam	154,805	54,854	35%
Agana Heights	3,940	1,302	33%
Agat	5,656	2,211	39%
Asan	2,090	752	36%
Barrigada	8,652	3,052	35%
Chalan Pago-Ordot	5,923	2,105	36%
Dededo	42,980	15,635	36%
Hagåtña	1,100	239	22%
Inarajan	3,052	1,249	41%
Mangilao	13,313	4,568	34%
Merizo	2,163	924	43%
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	5,845	2,197	38%
Piti	1,666	505	30%
Santa Rita	7,500	2,340	31%
Sinajana	2,853	978	34%
Talofofo	3,215	1,285	40%
Tamuning	18,012	5,071	28%
Umatac	887	379	43%
Yigo	19,474	7,430	38%
Yona	6,484	2,632	41%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

Poverty

Poverty levels vary considerably on the island (see map, Table 5). In 1999, the poverty rate for children in Mongmong-Toto-Maite District (43 percent) was almost four times the rate for children living in Santa Rita (11 percent). Child poverty rates were also especially high in Hagåtña (39 percent), Umatac (37 percent), Agat (33 percent), and Chalan Pago-Ordot (33 percent). Santa Rita had the lowest child poverty rate (11 percent), followed by Piti (17 percent), Agana Heights (21 percent), and Barrigada (21 percent). Child poverty rates increased in every district during the 1990s.



Poverty rates in Guam were lowest in districts with large concentrations of military personnel and veterans, who tend to have higher incomes. For example, in Santa Rita, the district with the lowest child poverty rate, one-fourth of the adult population was in the armed forces in 2000, and civilian veterans accounted for one-fourth of the population ages 18 and over. In other words, almost 50 percent of the adult population in Santa Rita was either in the armed forces or retired from military service. Piti, with the next lowest child poverty rate, also had a relatively large veteran population in 2000 (17 percent of the population ages 18 and over).

Table 5

Related Children Below Poverty in Guam, by District, 1999

Area	Number of related children below poverty	Percent of related children below poverty
Guam	15,509	29%
Agana Heights	266	21%
Agat	711	33%
Asan	203	27%
Barrigada	633	21%
Chalan Pago-Ordot	676	33%
Dededo	4,545	29%
Hagåtña	87	39%
Inarajan	320	26%
Mangilao	1,459	32%
Merizo	253	28%
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	930	43%
Piti	85	17%
Santa Rita	264	11%
Sinajana	283	30%
Talofof	384	30%
Tamuning	1,575	31%
Umatac	135	37%
Yigo	1,933	26%
Yona	767	29%

Note: Note: Poverty thresholds vary by family size and composition. In 1999, the poverty threshold for a family of two adults and two children was \$16,895. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks or institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15. Related children include people under age 18 related to the householder (excluding spouses).

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

Several of the districts with relatively high child poverty rates were areas that attracted many new immigrants during the 1990s. In Hagåtña, where 39 percent of children were below poverty in 1999, over one-fourth (28 percent) of the total population in the district arrived in Guam during the 1990s. Similarly, in Tamuning, 31 percent of children were below poverty in 1999, and over one-third of the residents were new immigrants. This does not mean that all new immigrants to Guam are poor, but it does indicate that many immigrant families struggle, at least initially, to make ends meet.

Female-headed Families

In 2000, there were three districts—Agat, Mongmong-Toto-Maite, and Sinajana—where more than one-fourth of families with children were headed by a female householder (see Table 6). Santa Rita had by far the lowest proportion of female-headed households (9 percent), followed by Yigo (14 percent) and Piti (15 percent). Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of female-headed family households increased in every district except for Piti, where the share remained constant at 15 percent. In two districts—Chalan Pago-Ordot and Yigo—the number of female-headed households with children more than doubled during the decade.

Table 6

Female-Headed Families With Own Children in Guam, by District, 2000

Area	Families with own children	Female-headed families with own children	Percent of families with own children that are headed by women
Guam	19,678	3,753	19%
Agana Heights	471	114	24%
Agat	655	170	26%
Asan	259	55	21%
Barrigada	1,049	192	18%
Chalan Pago-Ordot	764	185	24%
Dededo	5,405	970	18%
Hagåtña	94	21	22%
Inarajan	362	69	19%
Mangilao	1,642	378	23%
Merizo	247	54	22%
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	763	205	27%
Piti	199	30	15%
Santa Rita	1,006	89	9%
Sinajana	317	88	28%
Talofofo	417	91	22%
Tamuning	2,260	452	20%
Umatac	95	20	21%
Yigo	2,844	390	14%
Yona	829	180	22%

Note: Own children include never-married children under age 18 who are sons or daughters of the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

High School Dropouts

Dropout rates in 2000 also varied in the different districts (see Table 7). In Mongmong-Toto-Maite District, about 19 percent of teens were high school dropouts in 2000. Dropout rates were also particularly high in Hagåtña (18 percent), Umatac (18 percent), and Piti (18 percent). Teens were least likely to drop out of high school in Santa Rita (7 percent) and Agana Heights (10 percent).

Table 7

Teens Who Are High School Dropouts in Guam, by District, 2000

Area	Teens ages 16 to 19	Teens ages 16 to 19 who are high school dropouts	Percent of teens ages 16 to 19 who are dropouts
Guam	9,744	1,361	14%
Agana Heights	228	22	10%
Agat	374	57	15%
Asan	114	13	11%
Barrigada	553	73	13%
Chalan Pago-Ordot	404	53	13%
Dededo	2,796	440	16%
Hagåtña	61	11	18%
Inarajan	219	25	11%
Mangilao	902	141	16%
Merizo	156	20	13%
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	370	69	19%
Piti	90	16	18%
Santa Rita	490	34	7%
Sinajana	169	20	12%
Talofofo	222	31	14%
Tamuning	844	116	14%
Umatac	71	13	18%
Yigo	1,181	137	12%
Yona	500	70	14%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

Demand for Child Care

In 2000, the demand for child care was highest in Guam's Agana Heights, where 73 percent of children lived in families with all parents in the labor force (see Table 8). Santa Rita had the lowest percentage of children living in families with all parents in the labor force (43 percent); this lower demand may reflect the large number of military families in the district in which the father was in the armed forces while the mother stayed at home with the children.

Table 8

Children Under Age 6 With All Parents in the Labor Force in Guam, by District, 2000

Area	Children under age 6	Children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force	Percent of children under age 6 with all parents in the labor force
Guam	17,359	9,751	56%
Agana Heights	407	295	73%
Agat	644	317	49%
Asan	217	138	64%
Barrigada	909	581	64%
Chalan Pago-Ordot	633	384	61%
Dededo	4,900	2,813	57%
Hagåtña	76	37	49%
Inarajan	332	181	55%
Mangilao	1,400	770	55%
Merizo	277	132	48%
Mongmong-Toto-Maite	701	371	53%
Piti	129	82	64%
Santa Rita	838	360	43%
Sinajana	285	165	58%
Talofofo	387	236	61%
Tamuning	1,813	1,030	57%
Umatac	103	58	56%
Yigo	2,567	1,424	56%
Yona	741	377	51%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Population and Housing Profile for Guam.

Appendix A: Census 2000 Long Form Questionnaire Used in Guam

In the United States, the census long form was sent to a sample of approximately 1 in 6 residents, but in Guam every household with a mailbox received a long form questionnaire. The long form includes all of the basic demographic questions from the census short form, plus questions on education, family structure, household characteristics, income, place of residence, and other characteristics. Since the long form data for Guam are based on a complete enumeration of the population, there is no sampling error associated with these data. However, it is important to remember that there may be other sources of error associated with these numbers.

In Guam, people were enumerated based on usual place of residence. Therefore, foreign travelers and others who do not have their usual residence in Guam are excluded from this analysis. People in the U.S. armed forces and their families were also counted at their usual residence, whether it was on or off a military base. Military personnel assigned to a Navy or Coast Guard vessel with a U.S. home port were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed. Those who did not report a usual place of residence onshore were counted at their vessel's home port.²¹ In 2000, there were 4,442 people ages 16 and over in Guam who reported being in the armed forces.

The questionnaire on population characteristics in Guam closely matches the census form used in the United States, with a few minor modifications:

- In Guam, information on race and ethnicity was collected in a single, open-ended question: "What is this person's ethnic origin or race?" while the standard short form included separate questions on race and Hispanic origin, each with a list of distinct categories.

- While the standard long form included a question about level of education, residents of Guam were also asked whether they had completed any vocational training programs.
- The modified questionnaire in Guam excluded the question on ancestry that was asked on the standard long form questionnaire.
- People who were not born in Guam were asked to report the main reason for moving to the territory (a question not asked on the standard long form questionnaire).
- Guamanians were asked about children ever born, a question that was dropped from the standard 2000 Census long form.
- The census form in Guam included questions to determine parental place of birth. This information was not collected from residents of U.S. states or the District of Columbia.

There were also several questions on housing in Guam that were not included on questionnaires in U.S. states, including questions about cooking fuel, source of water, sewage disposal, and condominium status.

The data shown in this report are based on 2000 Census long form data released in February 2002. More detailed long form tables are scheduled to be released in December 2002, and a 10 percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file is scheduled to be released in April 2003. For more information about how the census was conducted in Guam, see “Introduction to Census 2000 Data Products—Pacific Island Areas” on the U.S. Census Bureau’s website at www.census.gov/prod/2001pubs/dmd01cdpi.pdf.

**Members of the KIDS COUNT
Advisory Group on Census
2000:**

Suzanne Bianchi
University of Maryland at College
Park

Brett Brown
Child Trends

Roderick Harrison
Joint Center for Political and
Economic Studies

Donald J. Hernandez
State University of New York at
Albany

Ken Hodges
Claritas, Inc.

Laura Lippman
National Center for Education
Statistics

Louisa Miller
U.S. Census Bureau

Martin O'Connell
U.S. Census Bureau

Matt Snipp
Stanford University

KIDS COUNT Members:

Laura Beavers
Rhode Island KIDS COUNT

Joan Benso
Pennsylvania Partnerships for
Children

Mike Crawford
Child and Family Policy Center

Rich Huddleston
Arkansas Advocates for Children &
Families

Thomas McDonald
University of Kansas

Debbie Morgan
KIDS COUNT Network

Kelly O'Donnell
New Mexico Advocates for
Children & Families

Terry Schooley
University of Delaware

**Annie E. Casey Foundation
Staff:**

William O'Hare
Megan Reynolds

PRB Staff:

John Haaga
Mark Mather
Kelvin Pollard
Kerri Rivers
Cheryl Stauffer
Nicole Bramstedt

**Opinions expressed in this paper do not
necessarily represent the views of the
advisory group members.**



The Annie E. Casey Foundation

701 Saint Paul Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
www.aecf.org

Population Reference Bureau

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 520
Washington, DC 20009
www.prb.org