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ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND FOR THE YEAR 1957

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the terms of Article 88 of the Charter, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit additionally to the Members of the General Assembly the Report on the Population Census 1956 for the Trust Territory of Western Samoa by Kathleen M. Jupp, B.A., B.E.C. (SYD.), Census Commissioner for Western Samoa and accompanying maps received from the Government of New Zealand on 1 November 1958.

Since, in accordance with rule 73 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority has to furnish to the Secretary-General 400 copies of each report for a Trust Territory and consequently, only a limited number of copies of this report and accompanying maps are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to have the copies distributed to them available when this question is under consideration during the thirteenth session of the General Assembly.

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REPORT OF THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA FOR THE YEAR 1957

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The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit additionally to each member of the Trusteeship Council four copies of the Report of the Population Census 1956 for the Trust Territory of Western Samoa by Kathleen M. Jupp, B.A., B.E.C. (SYD.), Census Commissioner for Western Samoa and accompanying maps.

Four hundred copies of the report and accompanying maps were received by the Secretary-General on 1 November 1958.

TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA

T/1394/Add.
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REPORT ON THE
POPULATION CENSUS
1956

By

KATHLEEN M. JUPP, B.A., B.EC.(SYD.)

Census Commissioner for Western Samoa

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INTRODUCTION

The 1956 Census of Western Samoa was designed to record the details of every person who was present in the Territory at midnight of Tuesday, 25 September 1956. This was the sixth census taken under the New Zealand Administration, previous counts having been made in 1921, 1926, 1936, 1945, and 1951. A military census taken in 1917 has been omitted from this list because of its incomplete coverage of the population. The 1951 Census was the first at which an attempt was made to obtain detailed demographic data, chronological age and information relating to fertility, in particular, not being available from earlier censuses. In 1956 several departures from previous practice were made, in the hope of obtaining population data on a basis comparable with that for other territories. The first of these was that the census was not taken as part of the routine work of the Administration, but was under the direction of a Census Commissioner appointed from outside the Territory. The organisation of the 1956 Census of Western Samoa, as of that of other New Zealand Island Territories and of American Samoa, was modelled on the plan devised by Dr Norman McArthur, and implemented by her at the census of the Colony of Fiji, which was taken at the same time. In the absence of any mechanical means of tabulating the data, the Western Samoan census was designed to produce fewer tabulations, but no modifications were made to the tabulation of the essential demographic data.

2. Apart from the data which are available from the previous censuses of Western Samoa, there are two important compilations of information relating to the population of the Territory. These have been drawn on freely in the present report, sometimes without specific acknowledgment, and some idea of their scope is indicated here. They are the United Nations report, *The Population of Western Samoa*, published in 1948 by the Department of Social Affairs, Population Division, and Norma McArthur's draft report, *The Populations of the Pacific Islands, Part IV: Western Samoa and the Tokelau Islands*, 1956. Both of these works survey the sources of population data relating to Western Samoa, and the factors which led to a decline in the population in the nineteenth century and to its increase in the present century. The United Nations report is especially useful for its treatment of the geographic distribution of the population and for the relation between population growth and economic development. It also contains some details of the censuses taken under the German Administration in 1900, 1902, 1906, and 1911, which are not readily available from other sources. The McArthur report is more specifically demographic in its approach, and is particularly valuable for the analysis of the effects of epidemic disease and other disturbances on the natural increase of the population. Being more recent than the United Nations

report, it also includes an analysis of much of the data of the 1951 Census.

3. The United Nations report made the following comment on the difficulty of obtaining accurate population statistics in a country such as Western Samoa: "... most of the population is poorly educated and little accustomed to giving information for statistical records. The pulenu'u, or village mayors, are used as census enumerators, and it is a formidable task to instruct them in such a way as to ensure a complete and accurate count." In the 1956 Census the pulenu'u did not act as enumerators. Most villages were enumerated by teachers in the Government schools, who were trained for the work and who consulted with the pulenu'u in each village to check the accuracy of the list of households which they were to enumerate. It is hoped that the greater literacy of the enumerators and the fact that they were trained, combined with the local knowledge possessed by the pulenu'u, may have produced more accurate results in 1956 than at previous censuses. However, the mobility of the Samoan population is such that it is extremely difficult to avoid duplications and omissions. This was evidenced at the 1921 and 1926 Censuses, for which several different versions of the total population counts were issued in an attempt to correct errors of enumeration. The figures for these censuses appearing in the present report are those published in *Mandated Territory of Western Samoa: Annual Report of the Department of Health for the Year Ending 31 March 1926*, Appendix D, pp. 22-28. They were chosen in preference to other figures because they are the total population figures to which regional and other groupings correspond.

4. The 1956 Census was planned as a household enumeration, the enumerator completing the entries for each member of the household. The entries on the schedules were made in the Samoan language in all of the outer districts, but within the urban area enumerators could choose either Samoan or English as they preferred. A household was defined as a group of persons who slept in the same house, alternatives to this definition having been rejected on the grounds that they were likely to include too many persons for accurate and convenient recording. The details of the plan of the enumeration are contained in *Instructions to Enumerators*, which are reproduced as Appendix 1 to this report, and only the general outline of the procedure is given here. Because the enumeration required a considerable period of time, the enumerators conducted a preliminary enumeration in the nine days preceding the census date, in the course of which they listed the name and all other details of each person who was expected to be present in each household at midnight of Tuesday, 25 September 1956. In the four days 26-30 September, a second visit was made to each

household, at which such alterations as proved necessary were made to the preliminary entries. As the size of the enumerators' areas varied unavoidably, and, as those enumerators who were teachers performed their ordinary duties as well as their census work, the burden fell heavily on some enumerators, but they were paid at a flat rate.

5. In the division of the Territory into enumerators' areas and into Census Districts, different considerations applied to the urban area of Apia than to the districts remote from the town, and the following remarks apply mainly to the latter. The organised Samoan village was taken as the basis for the division into enumerators' areas, some villages being too large to be enumerated by one enumerator, and others being sufficiently small to be grouped with another village, or part thereof, as the work of one enumerator. The Census Districts were determined mainly on the basis of accessibility by road of each village within the district.

6. The report has been presented in two parts, the first of which contains the detailed analysis of the data collected at the 1956 Census, and of the comparable data from earlier censuses. The second part consists of the detailed tables on which the analysis in the text is based. Because various influences have combined to produce differences between the islands of Upolu and Savai'i in respect of certain characteristics of their populations, the data for the two islands have been shown separately in all cases where these differences were thought to be of interest. Throughout the report and the tables, the small islands of Apolima and Manono have been included with the island of Upolu.

7. A final point of difference between the 1956 and earlier censuses arises from the fact that, since 1921, Samoan population statistics have been collected on the basis of legal definitions of Samoan and European status, and annual statistics are still so recorded. At the 1956 Census, the legal status of each inhabitant of the Territory was ascertained in order to permit a check of the numbers enumerated at the census against the intercensal records of population movements, and because of the local importance attaching to the question of legal status, but the component populations into

which the data are analysed in the report refer to populations which have been defined on a basis consistent with definitions in use in other territories.

8. For the assistance which was given to me in the course of this work, my thanks are due first to the High Commissioner and the members of the Secretariat in Western Samoa, who placed at my disposal every facility that was available for the conduct of the census, and to the Director of Education, Mr K. R. Lambie, who allowed the organisation of his Department to be used for the actual enumeration. There were many others without whose help the work could not have been carried out. Amongst these were: Mr P. N. D. Pirie, now of the Department of Geography in the University of Otago, New Zealand, who supervised the enumeration of the urban area of Apia, surveyed and mapped the enumeration areas within the town, and compiled all maps appearing in the report; Mr A. Gordon, the Schools Broadcasting Officer, who made frequent broadcasts of instructions to the enumerators, with whom it would otherwise have been impossible to communicate quickly; Mr E. Stehlin, Mr Etene Saaga, and Mr Alofi Pereira, all of the District Affairs Branch of the Secretariat, who gave assistance in a variety of ways too numerous to list; to the Inspectors of Schools, who supervised the enumeration in seven of the nine Census Districts; to the teachers, teacher-trainees, and others who conducted the enumeration; and to the staff who recorded and tabulated the census data.

9. Dr Norma McArthur of the Department of Demography in the Australian National University, Canberra, who conducted the 1956 Census of the Colony of Fiji, planned the general form of the enumeration, and gave help and advice in the tabulation and analysis of the census data, and to her my thanks are especially due. Finally, I should thank Professor W. D. Borrie of the Department of Demography in the Australian National University, who arranged for facilities within the University for the analysis of the data and the writing of the report, and Mr W. N. Gunson, also of the Australian National University, for information relating to the establishment of the religious missions in Western Samoa.

K.M.J.

CHAPTER I

GROWTH OF THE POPULATION

1. *Total Population Enumerated at the Census of 1956.* At the Census of Western Samoa taken for the night of Tuesday, 25 September 1956, the total number of persons present in the Territory was 97,327, of whom 49,863 were males and 47,464 females.

2. *The Component Populations of Western Samoa, Census of 1956.* The total population in 1956 was classified into component populations which were distinguished from one another on the basis of physiological descent from the population conventionally associated with certain geographic areas. This definition ignores the fact that each such population would itself have been divisible into component populations, even at a very early point of its history. The Samoans, for example, on first settling in the Samoan islands, would presumably have brought with them traces not only of populations in the vicinity of their place of origin, wherever that may have been, but of the populations whom they encountered on their migration to the western Pacific. The advantage of the definition is that it avoids the difficulties attaching to racial or ethnic divisions, while providing data which are comparable with such divisions. In practice, the interpretation of

the definition is not difficult, but the likelihood of obtaining correct information is limited by the fact that many people are ignorant of their ancestry beyond a very few generations, and others prefer, for social or political reasons, to suppress the truth.

3. The components into which the total population in 1956 was divided were: Samoans, Part Samoans, Europeans, Other Pacific Islanders, and Others. The Samoan component referred to those descended entirely from the early settlers, while the Part Samoan component referred to those who were partly of Samoan ancestry and partly of any other ancestry. Europeans covered all persons of British or other European ancestry, including New Zealanders, Australians, and North Americans. Persons of Melanesian, Micronesian, or Polynesian descent other than Samoan, or any combination of these, comprised the Other Pacific Islands component. All those not covered by the above definitions were grouped as Others. The numbers of males and females in each component population in Western Samoa as a whole and on the two islands of Upolu and Savai'i, are shown in Table A, together with the proportion per cent of each in the total population.

TABLE A. Numbers and Proportions Per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Enumerated in	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
NUMBERS																					
Upolu ..	31,640	30,395	62,035	3,666	3,444	7,110	350	255	605	308	202	510	126	11	137	17	15	32	36,107	34,322	70,429
Savai'i ..	13,263	12,736	26,001	411	379	790	43	14	57	13	8	21	11	1	12	13	4	17	13,756	13,142	26,898
Western Samoa	44,903	43,131	88,036	4,077	3,823	7,900	393	269	662	321	210	531	137	12	149	30	19	49	49,863	47,464	97,327
PERCENTAGES																					
Upolu ..	87.6	88.6	88.1	10.2	10.0	10.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Savai'i ..	96.4	96.9	96.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Samoa	90.0	90.9	90.4	8.2	8.1	8.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Samoans numbered 88,036 persons or 90.4 per cent of the total population of Western Samoa, Part Samoans 7,900 or 8.1 per cent, Europeans numbered 662 or 0.7 per cent. Other Pacific Islanders numbered 531 or 0.5 per cent. Others numbered 149 or 0.2 per cent, while 49 persons, or less than 0.1 per cent of the population, did not give the information required. There were differences between the islands of Upolu and Savai'i in the relative contributions of the component populations, which differences arose from the greater complexity of social, political, and economic life on the former island, where more fertile soil and the existence of harbour facilities attracted Europeans to settle. These Europeans and the indentured contract

labourers, whom they introduced during and after the 1870s, have been the chief elements of miscegenation in the Territory. Other Pacific Islanders have also tended to congregate on Upolu, where there are, for example, settlements of Solomon Islanders and of Fijians in the town of Apia, whereas on Savai'i the more rigid survival of the village organisation and the lack of other employment opportunities would place difficulties in the way of the absorption of such groups. The consequent differences between the proportions of the component populations on the two islands were that Upolu had higher proportions of Part Samoans, Europeans, and others, and lower proportions of Samoans, than had Savai'i.

4. *Sex Ratios in the Component Populations.* On both islands and in Western Samoa as a whole there was an excess of males over females in the numbers enumerated in each component population in 1956. As the number of births of males usually exceeds that of females over any long period, and mortality of males tends to be greater than that of females, the usual assumption is that there should eventually be about 500 males in each 1,000 of population. Sex ratios, calculated as the number of males per 1,000 persons in each component population in Western Samoa, are given in Table B.

TABLE B. Proportions of Males per 1,000 Persons, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Enumerated in	Samoaans	Part Samoaans	Europeans	All Others	Total
Upolu ..	510	516	580	664	513
Savai'i ..	510	520	754	740	511
Western Samoa ..	510	516	594	669	512

In the total population, there were 512 males per 1,000 of population. In the Samoan population, there were 510 males per 1,000 of population, amongst Part Samoaans 516, amongst Europeans 594, and amongst all

others 669. In the total population, the excess of males was greater on Upolu than on Savai'i, but in every case, except amongst Part Samoaans on Savai'i, the rates were significantly different from the expected rate of 500 males per 1,000 of population. There was an excess of males in the total population of Western Samoa at the Census of 1921 and at each census since that date, the causes of which are not easy to ascertain without more detailed demographic data than are available. From the records of births and deaths and from the data relating to age at the 1951 and 1956 Censuses, however, it seems probable that the chief factor was the excess of males over females amongst those born each year.

5. *Comparison of Component Populations at the Census of 1956 with Earlier Censuses.* In the United Nations report on the Western Samoan population, an attempt was made to classify into racial groups the data available from 1906 to 1945 on a basis consistent with the 1945 data. In Table C below this classification has been shown. Data from the 1956 Census have been presented in corresponding categories, by totalling Part Samoaans and Others into one group which agrees in coverage with the total of Chinese and "persons of mixed blood" in the United Nations classification. The 1951 Census figures could not be included in the table because the relevant data collected in that year were regarded as too unsatisfactory to be tabulated. Table C also shows the percentages of each of the groups in the total population.

TABLE C. Western Samoa - Numbers and Proportions Per Cent of Persons in Component Populations at the 1956 Census, Reclassified For Comparison With Censuses, 1906 to 1945.¹

Component Populations	Numbers						Percentages					
	1906 (31 Dec)	1911 (31 Dec)	1926 (1 Jan)	1936 (4 Nov)	1945 (25 Sep)	1956 (25 Sep)	1906 (31 Dec)	1911 (31 Dec)	1926 (1 Jan)	1936 (4 Nov)	1945 (25 Sep)	1956 (25 Sep)
Samoaans	33,529	33,639	36,494	50,878	61,867	88,036	89.8	88.4	90.7	90.9	90.7	90.4
Other Pacific Islanders:												
Contract labourers ..	695	742	155	83	75	..	1.9	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	..
Others	652	590	386	610	555	531	1.7	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5
Europeans	455	504	446	367	359	662	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
Chinese:												
Contract labourers	1,090	1,613	862	502	294	8,049 ⁴	3.0	4.2 ³	2.2	1.0	0.5	8.3
Others	14	..	13	20	7							
Persons of Mixed Blood	885	996	1,873	3,486	5,040	49	2.4	2.6	4.7	6.2	7.4	0.1
Not stated .. ..	..	..	2 ²	..	..					
Total	37,320	38,084	40,231 ³	55,946	68,197	97,327	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ The data for 1906 to 1945 were classified in the United Nations Report, page 45.

² Not available. Included with Europeans.

³ The total of two persons for whom the information was not stated has been added to bring the total population into agreement with the total used later in the present report for the 1926 Census.

⁴ Includes 7,900 part Samoaans and 149 others enumerated in 1956.

The proportions of the Samoan component in the total population increased throughout the period, but in 1945 and 1956 the proportions declined slightly, though the numerical increase continued. The population of "mixed blood" increased considerably from 2.4 per cent of the total in 1906 to 7.4 per cent in 1945, while the percentage of 8.3 in 1956, though including a few full Chinese, was almost entirely composed of persons of mixed descent. The compensating factors up

to 1945 were the decline in numbers and in proportions of Other Pacific Islanders and of Chinese, which decline was mainly the outcome of the repatriation of indentured labourers, and the intermarriage of the majority of the remainder with the Samoaans, so that their descendants have been included with those of "mixed blood". The European population remained small in numbers, and decreased as a proportion of the total population, between 1911 and 1945, with a slight

increase to 0.7 per cent of the total in 1956. Further comment will be made on some aspects of these changes in tracing the growth of population in Western Samoa which, because of the nature of the data, cannot be satisfactorily done on the basis of the 1956 component populations.

6. Meaning of "Samoan" and "European" in Statistics Relating to Western Samoa. The earliest known estimate of the population of Western Samoa was made in 1839, when the United States Exploring Expedition visited the islands. Further estimates were made in the course of the nineteenth century by missionaries and others. Under the German Administration, which lasted from 1899 to 1914, four censuses were taken. In all of these, the term "Samoan" appears to relate to the same component as that defined at the 1956 Census. It is, however, impossible to be certain whether some Part Samoans were included, and the figures are in any case regarded as unreliable. In 1921 the first full census under the New Zealand Administration was taken, and in this and in later censuses the population was divided into two legal categories of "Samoans" and "Europeans". These were defined in the Samoa Act 1921 as follows: "A Samoan means a person belonging to the Polynesian race, whether by pure or mixed descent but does not include: (a) persons registered as Europeans in accordance with any regulations or ordinance in force in Samoa; or (b) the legitimate children of a father who is a European either by birth or registration as aforesaid. A European is any person other than a Samoan." This definition was applied to annual records of births, deaths, and migration, and Western Samoan demographic statistics are still compiled on the basis of domestic legal status. The definitions have been modified since 1921, the principal changes being the recognition in 1944 of the right of illegitimate descendants of "Europeans" to claim "European" status, and the inclusion of Melanesians with those of "Samoan" status. The United Nations report makes the

following comment on the legal distinction between "Samoan" and "European": "... (it) does not correspond strictly to either the racial origins or the cultural characteristics of the people. This legal distinction is important not only because it may affect the reports as to race which are made on the census schedules, but also because most of the available population statistics are defined in terms of legal rather than strictly racial groupings. From the legal point of view, some of the persons of mixed blood are 'Samoans' and some are 'Europeans'. Moreover, the 'European' group is legally defined to include some persons of purely Asiatic or of mixed Asiatic and Samoan descent, as well as some pure-blooded Samoans, being the wives of Europeans who have acquired 'European' status by marriage. On the other hand, the group with legal status as 'Samoans' includes some persons with no Samoan blood whatever, namely the descendants of natives of other Pacific islands. The laws governing the status of individuals as 'Europeans' or 'Samoans' have changed from time to time, so that statistics for different years based on these legal distinctions have a changing meaning." The Chinese and Melanesian contract labourers referred to above were not regarded as part of the normal population of the country, the policy being to repatriate them at the termination of their contract; and they were enumerated as a separate category at censuses. Because of the impossibility of checking census results in Western Samoa against intercensal records of population movements except by use of the legal status categories, and because of their local importance in claims to Samoan lands and titles and in political issues, the numbers of "Samoans" and "Europeans" in the population were enumerated separately in 1956. It was clear from inconsistencies in the Census Schedules that many people did not understand the nature of the question; despite this, the answers were accepted as given, it being usually impossible to decide which, if either, of the inconsistent replies was correct. Table D gives the numbers of males, females, and persons in the two legal status categories.

TABLE D. Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons of "Samoan" and "European" Status, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Enumerated in				"Samoans"			"Europeans"			Total		
				Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Upolu	..	..	..	33,484	31,890	65,374	2,623	2,432	5,055	36,107	34,322	70,429
Savai'i	..	..	..	13,513	12,946	26,459	243	196	439	13,756	13,142	26,898
Western Samoa	..	..	..	46,997	44,836	91,833	2,866	2,628	5,494	49,863	47,464	97,327

There were 91,833 persons of "Samoan" status and 5,494 persons of "European" status. When examined against the numbers of Part Samoans and of Europeans in Table A, these figures seem to indicate a preference for "Samoan" rather than "European" status.

7. Increases in the "Samoan" and "European" Populations, 1921 to 1956. Table E shows the numbers of "Samoans" as estimated at certain dates in the nineteenth century, and as enumerated at the German censuses taken from 1900 to 1911. The numbers of "Samoan" and of "European" males and females are

shown at the New Zealand censuses taken from 1921 to 1956. Chinese and Melanesian (and a few Polynesian) indentured contract labourers are shown here as "Others", and include a few free Chinese who, under current practice, would be classified as "Europeans". The censuses since 1921 have all been taken on a *de facto* basis, except that the 1945 Census excluded 55 members of the United States armed forces, who were present in the Territory at the time, and 72 males and 1 female who were on board an overseas vessel in port at the census date.

TABLE E. Western Samoa - Estimated Population, 1839 to 1881¹, and Population Enumerated at Censuses, 1900 to 1956

Date	"Samoans"			"Europeans"			"Others" ²			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1839 ..	Not available		47,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1849 ..	"		32,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881 ..	"		28,000 ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aug-Oct, 1900 ..	"		32,815	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jul-Sep, 1902 ..	"		32,612	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st Oct, 1906 ..	"		33,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31st Dec, 1906 ⁴ ..	"		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,320
1st Oct, 1911 ..	Not available		33,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31st Dec 1911 ⁴ ..	"		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,084
17th Apr, 1921 ..	16,596	16,005	32,601	1,128	938	2,066	1,746	9	1,755	19,470	16,952	36,422
1st Jan, 1926 ..	18,641	18,047	36,688	1,300	1,198	2,498	Not available		1,045	..	..	40,231
4th Nov, 1936 ..	26,468	25,798	52,266	1,658	1,417	3,075	601	4	605	28,727	27,219	55,946
25th Sep, 1945 ..	31,834	30,588	62,422	2,901	2,498	5,399	372	4	376	35,107	33,090	68,197
25th Sep, 1951 ..	41,118	39,035	80,153	2,672	2,084	4,756	..	..	..	43,790	41,119	84,909
25th Sep, 1956 ..	46,997	44,836	91,833	2,866	2,628	5,494	..	..	..	49,863	47,464	97,327

¹ Source: United Nations Report page 48.

² Chinese, Melanesian, and Polynesian contract labourers were not regarded as having either "Samoan" or "European" legal status and were enumerated as a separate category. Free Chinese were sometimes included with "Europeans" and sometimes in the group listed here as "Others"; in 1951 and 1956 they are included with "Europeans".

³ Includes less than 500 Europeans.

⁴ These figures apparently represent the 1906 and 1911 Census figures of total population (which are not available), adjusted by recorded increase to 31 December 1906 and 1911.

It should be clear from comments made above that the "Samoan" and "European" populations are not strictly comparable from year to year, and the conclusions drawn from the figures can be taken to be only approximate indications of the trend of population development. In the case of the "Samoan" population, there are three fairly clearly marked phases of development. From 1839 to 1881 or later the population was declining. At the turn of the century there was a period of stagnation from which recovery was not complete till after 1921. From 1921 to 1956 the population increased rapidly.

8. The decline in the nineteenth century has been traced to the severe impact of influenza in 1830 and in later years, especially in the years 1837 and 1847, and of other diseases which, together with wars, hurricanes, and famines, had repercussions on the population sufficient to account for a decline of the magnitude suggested by the estimated 47,000 "Samoans" in 1839 and 28,000 in 1881. In the period 1900 to 1921, the "Samoan" population declined from 32,815 to 32,612 persons in the first two years, then increased in the next four years to 33,478 persons in 1906. In the years 1906 to 1911, there was a slight increase to 33,554 persons, but in the population enumerated at the 1921 Census, there were only 32,601 "Samoans". This decrease may be partly the result of the lack of continuity in the definition of "Samoan", but it is clear that, even if this has effected the figures, the exceptionally high mortality from the influenza epidemic in 1918 caused an actual decrease of population between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. There was an uninterrupted increase in the "Samoan" population from 1921 to 1956, in which year there were 91,833 persons of "Samoan" status in the territory. The numbers of persons of "European" status at the 1921 and later censuses were more noticeably affected by changes in definition than were the

numbers of "Samoans". This was especially so in 1945, when the recognition of the right of illegitimate descendants of "Europeans" to claim "European" status led to a sharp increase over the numbers enumerated in 1936 as "Europeans". There was also an adjustment by census officials in 1945, affecting about 300 persons who had claimed to be of "Samoan" status but who were transferred to the "European" category. If the 1945 figures are ignored, the "European" population shows a more readily acceptable trend of increase. From 1921 to 1956, the "European" population increased from 2,066 to 5,494 persons.

9. *Decline in the Numbers of Indentured Contract Labourers, 1921 to 1956.* This group, shown as "Others" in Table E, and under the headings of "Other Pacific Islanders" and of "Chinese" in Table C, owed its introduction to Western Samoa to German settlers who, in the 1870s, felt the need for imported labour. According to the notes to the 1926 Census, there were nearly 5,000 Chinese and Melanesian labourers in Western Samoa "some years previous" to 1914. They numbered 1,785 in 1906, 2,203 in 1911, and 3,084 in 1914. They were almost all males, and the 1921 Census shows that a very large proportion of the 1,755 enumerated in that year were over 30 years of age. The policy of repatriation on the expiry of their contracts, and the effect of mortality as they advanced in age, accounted for almost the entire group by 1945. In 1923 the indentured labour system was abolished, though some labourers were imported up to 1936 under a "free-labour" system. The losses in numbers were nevertheless such that only 376 of these persons were enumerated at the 1945 Census, and after 1945 they effectively disappeared as a separate group in the population. As the United Nations report pointed out, they were by far the largest foreign element in the population, and,

though it is impossible to gauge the extent of their miscegenation with the Samoan population, they undoubtedly increased the Part Samoan element in the population considerably.

10. *Intercensal Increases and Average Annual Rates of Increase in Population, 1921 to 1956.* The numerical

and percentage increases in each intercensal period since 1921, in the "Samoan" and "European" populations and in the total population, are shown in Table F. The indentured contract labourers are not shown separately but have been included in the figures for the total population.

TABLE F. Western Samoa - Intercensal Increases in Population (Numbers and Percentages) and Annual Average Rates of Population Increase, 1921 to 1956

Intercensal Period	Numerical Increase			Percentage Increase			Average Annual Rate of Increase		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
"SAMOANS"									
1921-26	2,045	2,042	4,087	12.3	12.8	12.5	2.4	2.6	2.5
1926-36	7,827	7,751	15,578	42.0	42.9	42.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
1936-45	5,366	4,790	10,156	20.3	18.6	19.4	2.1	2.0	2.1
1945-51	9,284	8,447	17,731	29.2	27.6	28.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
1951-56	5,879	5,801	11,680	14.3	14.9	14.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
"EUROPEANS"									
1921-26	172	260	432	15.2	27.7	20.9	3.0	5.3	4.1
1926-36	358	219	577	27.5	18.4	23.1	2.3	1.6	2.0
1936-45	1,243	1,081	2,324	75.0	76.3	75.6	6.5	6.6	6.6
1945-51	-229	-414	-643	-7.9	-16.6	-11.9	-1.4	-3.0	-2.1
1951-56	194	544	738	7.3	26.1	15.5	1.4	4.7	2.9
TOTAL¹									
1921-26	9,257	10,267	3,809	47.5	60.6	10.5	2.5	3.0	2.1
1926-36	6,380	5,871	15,715	22.2	21.6	39.1	2.3	2.2	3.1
1936-45	8,683	8,029	12,251	24.7	24.3	21.9	3.8	3.7	2.3
1945-51	6,073	6,345	16,712	13.9	15.4	24.5	2.7	2.9	3.7
1951-56			12,418			14.6			2.8

¹ Including indentured labourers, shown in Table E as "Others".

Because of the differing lengths of the various intercensal periods, the average annual rates of increase are the best indication of the pattern of population change. The "Samoan" population increased between the 1921 and 1926 Censuses at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum, and between the 1926 and 1936 Censuses at the rate of 3.3 per cent per annum. The rate fell to 2.1 per cent per annum between 1936 and 1945, but was considerably higher, at 4.2 per cent per annum, in the period 1945 to 1951. The average annual rate from 1951 to 1956 was only 2.8 per cent. For the "European" population there was a much more marked fluctuation in the rates, due at least in part to changes in the definitions of the legal status categories, which would have a greater relative effect on the "European" than on the "Samoan" population. It is likely too that there were variations in the completeness of the enumeration of both "Samoans" and "Europeans" from census to census, and the general impression is that the rates are unreliable as measures of the changes in the "European" population. More reliance may be placed on the rates for the total population, where the differences in definition of categories cancel out. From 1921 to 1926 the average annual rate of increase was 2.1 per cent, from 1926 to 1936 it was 3.1 per cent, and from 1936 to 1945, 2.3 per cent. These rates are slightly deflated by the decrease in the numbers of indentured labourers. In the following period, 1945 to 1951, the total population grew at the rate of 3.7 per cent per annum and at the considerably

lower rate of 2.8 per cent per annum between 1951 and 1956. Assuming that the total population was enumerated accurately at each census, the point of interest is the fluctuation from lower to higher rates in alternate intercensal periods. Because of the probable under-registration of births and deaths, the intercensal records are of doubtful value, but from these records, as summarised in Table A of Chapter 2, average annual rates of natural increase have been calculated for each intercensal period as a check on the rates of population growth calculated from census data.

TABLE G. Western Samoa - Average Annual Rates of Natural Increase in Population, in Intercensal Periods, 1921 to 1956

Intercensal Period			Average Annual Rates of Natural Increase, Total Population
1921-26			2.3
1926-36			2.3
1936-45			2.4
1945-51			3.4
1951-56			3.1

The rate remained constant from 1921 to 1936, rose slightly to 2.4 per cent per annum in the period 1936 to 1945, and then increased to 3.4 per cent per annum in the period 1945 to 1951. The decrease to 3.1 per cent per annum in the years 1951 to 1956 may be the result

of a greater deficiency of birth registrations in the five years preceding the Census of 1956 than in the years preceding the 1951 Census. This conclusion is suggested by comparison of the numbers enumerated at ages 0 to 4 years at the Censuses of 1951 and 1956 with the numbers of births registered in the relevant intercensal periods. Whatever the actual rate of increase, both the intercensal records and the census data indicate that the population of Western Samoa was increasing at a high rate, characteristic of countries in which fertility has remained high while mortality has been reduced by the introduction of public health measures. Increases in the rate of growth by natural increase are unlikely to occur except through further reductions in mortality.

11. *Sex Ratios in the "Samoan" and "European" Populations, 1921 to 1956.* Differences in the rates of growth of the male and female populations, appearing in Table F, reflect the tendency, referred to in paragraph 4 above, for males to outnumber females in Western Samoa. This has been true of both the "Samoan" and "European" populations at each enumeration for which the numbers of males and females are available. Sex ratios, comparable to those in Table B, are shown in Table H for "Samoans", "Europeans", and total population from 1921 to 1956.

The proportion of males at each census exceeded the expected rate of 500 males per 1,000 of population, except in the case of the rate of 520 per 1,000 in the "European" population in 1926, to a statistically significant extent. In the "Samoan" population, the excess of males was not as great as in the "European" population, nor did it vary so much from census to census. Nevertheless, the excess of males in the "Samoan" population was greater in 1956 than it was in 1921. It had been

TABLE H. Western Samoa—Proportions of Males per 1,000 Persons in the "Samoan", "European", and Total Populations, Censuses, 1921 to 1956

Census Year	"Samoans"	"Europeans"	Total Population ¹
1921	509	546	535
1926	508	520	522 ¹
1936	506	539	513
1945	510	537	515
1951	513	562	516
1956	512	522	512

¹ Including "Others".

² Distribution of the total population by sex is not available for 1926. To obtain this figure, all "Others" were assumed to be males.

even higher, though only slightly so, in 1951 but, possibly because of emigration of males in the intercensal period, the ratio declined by 1956 to less than the 1951 figure. The ratios for "Europeans", like the numbers of "Europeans" enumerated at the censuses, may be unreliable, especially if there were any bias in the preference of males or females for one or other legal status category. The excess of males in the "European" population was particularly marked in 1921 and 1951, but the ratio had fallen to 522 males per 1,000 of population in 1956. In the total population, the ratios up to 1945 were deflated by the losses of male population as indentured labourers were repatriated. Despite this, the excess of males in the population increased in 1945 and again in 1951, but declined to a rate of 512 males per 1,000 population in 1956. The intercensal records of population movements, shown in the following chapter, help to explain this continued excess of males over females in Western Samoa.

CHAPTER 2

INTERCENSAL MOVEMENTS OF "SAMOAN" POPULATION, 1906 TO 1956, AND OF "EUROPEAN" AND "OTHER" POPULATIONS, 1921 TO 1956

1. *Data Available.* Births, deaths, arrivals, and departures have been recorded since the German Administration instituted a system of registration in 1905. In 1923 the New Zealand Administration issued new regulations governing registrations, in the hope of obtaining more accurate records. The available data have been summarised in Table A for each intercensal period. It was necessary to estimate the numbers for part of the year 1921 and for part of 1936 in order to divide the records into exact intercensal periods, but these estimates could not be far from the actual figures. Within the limits of the accuracy of the registra-

tions, the data of Table A show the contributions to population change made by natural increase (difference between births and deaths) and net migration (difference between arrivals and departures), as well as acting as a check on the accuracy of the census enumerations. For the latter purpose, natural increase and net migration have been totalled to obtain figures of total recorded increase in each intercensal period. These total increases have been added to numbers enumerated at the end of the preceding intercensal period, thus giving an estimate of the population expected at the end of the relevant period.

TABLE A. Western Samoa - Recorded Intercensal Movements of Population of "Samoans", 1906 to 1956, "Europeans" and "Others", 1921 to 1956

Intercensal Period		Natural Increase			Net Migration			Total Recorded Increase		
		M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1 Oct 1906 to 31 Sep 1911	"Samoans" ..	..	..	830 ¹	Not available			..	..	..
	Total ² ..	..	..	830	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Jan 1912 to 17 Apr 1921	"Samoans" ..	..	..	-812	Not available			..	..	..
	"Europeans" ..	..	..	..				..	..	..
	"Others" ..	..	..	..				..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	-812	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Apr 1921 to 31 Dec 1925	"Samoans" ..	..	..	3,868	..	..	-559	..	..	3,309
	"Europeans" ..	..	..	315	..	..	-155	..	..	160
	"Others" ..	..	..	-64	..	..	-657	..	..	-721
	Total ..	..	..	4,119	..	..	-1,371	..	..	2,748
1 Jan 1926 to 4 Nov 1936	"Samoans" ..	5,341	5,063	10,404	254	173	427	5,595	5,236	10,831
	"Europeans" ..	..	..	654	..	..	-186	..	..	468
	"Others" ..	..	..	-77	..	..	-372	..	..	-449
	Total ..	..	..	10,981	..	..	-131	..	..	10,850
5 Nov 1936 to 25 Sep 1945	"Samoans" ..	6,424	6,004	12,428	-529	-482	-1,011	5,895	5,522	11,417
	"Europeans" ..	551	524	1,075	-276	-252	-528	275	272	547
	"Others" ..	..	..	-44	..	..	-175	..	..	-219
	Total ..	..	..	13,459	..	..	-1,714	..	..	11,745
26 Sep 1945 to 25 Sep 1951	"Samoans" ..	7,068	6,466	13,534	271	284	555	7,339	6,750	14,089
	"Europeans" ..	824	665	1,489	-208	-311	-519	616	354	970
	"Others" ³ ..	..	..	-49	..	..	-97	..	..	-146
	Total ..	..	..	14,974	..	..	-61	..	..	14,913
26 Sep 1951 to 25 Sep 1956	"Samoans" ..	7,068	6,521	13,589	-1,212	-598	-1,810	5,856	5,923	11,779
	"Europeans" ..	402	421	823	-241	-106	-347	161	315	476
	"Others" ⁴ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	7,470	6,942	14,412	-1,453	-704	-2,157	6,017	6,238	12,255

¹Calendar year figures, 1907 to 1911.

²Adjusted to 31 December 1911.

³In 1951 there were 164 Chinese males who are included with "Europeans" in the census figures, and 51 males and 1 female, who were Melanesians and included in the "Samoan" population, so that the 230 in the final column is merely a balancing entry.

⁴Chinese are included with "Europeans", and Melanesians with "Samoans", in both the intercensal increases from 1951 to 1956 and in the 1956 Census figures.

TABLE A. Western Samoa—Recorded Intercensal Movements of Population of "Samoans", 1906 to 1956, "Europeans" and "Others", 1921 to 1956—continued

Intercensal Period		Estimated Population at End of Intercensal Period			Enumerated Population at End of Intercensal Period			Excess of Estimated Over Enumerated Population		
		M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1 Oct 1906 to 31 Sep 1911	"Samoans" ..	..	..	..	..	..	33,554	..	..	..
	Total ¹ ..	..	..	..	..	..	38,084	..	..	..
1 Jan 1912 to 17 Apr 1921	"Samoans" ..	..	..	..	16,596	16,005	32,601	..	..	..
	"Europeans" ..	..	..	..	1,128	938	2,066	..	..	..
	"Others" ..	..	..	..	1,746	9	1,755	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	..	19,470	16,952	36,422	..	..	..
18 Apr 1921 to 31 Dec 1925	"Samoans" ..	..	..	35,910	18,641	18,047	36,688	..	..	-778
	"Europeans" ..	..	..	2,226	1,300	1,198	2,498	..	..	-272
	"Others" ..	..	..	1,034	..	..	1,045	..	..	-11
	Total ..	..	..	39,170	..	..	40,231	..	..	-1,061
1 Jan 1926 to 4 Nov 1936	"Samoans" ..	24,236	23,283	47,519	26,468	25,798	52,266	-2,232	-2,515	-4,747
	"Europeans" ..	..	..	2,966	1,658	1,417	3,075	..	..	-109
	"Others" ..	..	..	596	601	4	605	..	..	-9
	Total ..	..	..	51,081	28,727	27,219	55,946	..	..	-4,865
5 Nov 1936 to 25 Sep 1945	"Samoans" ..	32,363	31,320	63,683	31,834	30,588	62,422	529	732	1,261
	"Europeans" ..	1,933	1,689	3,622	2,901	2,498	5,399	-968	-809	-1,777
	"Others" ..	..	..	386	372	4	376	..	..	10
	Total ..	..	..	67,691	35,107	33,090	68,197	..	..	-506
26 Sep 1945 to 25 Sep 1951	"Samoans" ..	39,173	37,338	76,511	41,118	39,035	80,153	-1,945	-1,697	-3,642
	"Europeans" ..	3,517	2,852	6,369	2,672	2,084	4,756	845	768	1,613
	"Others" ² ..	..	..	230	..	..	..	..	..	230
	Total ..	..	..	83,110	43,790	41,119	84,909	..	..	-1,799
26 Sep 1951 to 25 Sep 1956	"Samoans" ..	46,974	44,958	91,932	46,997	44,836	91,833	-23	122	99
	"Europeans" ..	2,833	2,399	5,232	2,866	2,628	5,494	-33	-229	-262
	"Others" ⁴ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	49,807	47,357	97,164	49,863	47,464	97,327	-56	-107	-163

¹Adjusted to 31 December 1911.

²In 1951 there were 164 Chinese males who are included with "Europeans" in the census figures, and 51 males and 1 female, who were Melanesians and included in the "Samoan" population, so that the 230 in the final column is merely a balancing entry.

⁴Chinese are included with "Europeans", and Melanesians with "Samoans", in both the intercensal increases from 1951 to 1956 and in the 1956 Census figures.

2. Differences Between Population Estimates and Census Enumerations, 1911 to 1956. In the absence of migration figures in the years previous to 1921, no estimate of population was made for 1911 or 1921. At each succeeding census date, the estimated total population was less than the population enumerated, the discrepancies being small in 1945 and 1956. The discrepancy was 1,061 in 1926, 4,865 in 1936, and 1,799 in 1951. Though there is no certainty that the census counts were accurate, the direction of the differences between the estimated and enumerated populations supports the belief that registrations, especially of births, have not been complete. The very large discrepancy in the 1936 figures arose from deliberate omission to register births and deaths, which was part of a general policy, in

the political disturbances of the years 1927 to 1934, of refusal to cooperate with the Government. On the other hand, the close agreement of the 1956 figures is misleading, because considerable differences appear when the numbers enumerated are compared with the numbers estimated in each five-year age group. This comparison is made in Chapter 4, and the conclusion suggested is that births may have been under-registered in the five years preceding the census, and that deaths, and perhaps migration, of persons aged 10 years and over were probably under-registered. The estimates for "Samoans" and "Europeans" do not show the consistent direction of difference from the enumerated numbers which appears in the total population. This irregularity is partly accounted for by changes in the definitions of

legal status, but there may also be different attitudes to the registration of births and deaths in the two populations which influence the figures. The figures for indentured contract labourers were in close agreement, and the intercensal records are probably accurate, reflecting the careful attention of the administration to the movements of these people.

3. *Natural Increase, 1906 to 1956.* The excess of births over deaths in the "Samoan" population between the Censuses of 1906 and 1911 was about 830, and in the years 1912 to 1921 there was a loss of 812 persons by the excess of deaths over births. In most years births exceeded deaths, but outbreaks of dysentery in 1907, dysentery and measles in 1911, and the influenza epidemic in 1918, caused decreases of population in those years. In 1918 there were 6,901 deaths and 1,509 births, causing a decrease of 5,392 in the population. In Dr McArthur's report on the population of Western Samoa, the effects of the influenza epidemic and their possible repercussions are examined in detail. She considered that between 25 and 30 per cent of the persons of reproductive age may have died within a period of three months, leading to a reduction in the numbers of children born in the years following the epidemic. Further effects would be felt when these children reached reproductive age in the middle or late years of the decade 1930-40. Being fewer in number than the cohorts born before the epidemic and some years after it had passed, this group could be expected to produce a smaller total number of children. Despite these long-range effects, the population quickly recovered from the immediate effects, and in each intercensal period since 1912 there were substantial gains to population by natural increase, even though further outbreaks of epidemic disease occurred in 1923-24, 1926, 1936-37, 1943, and 1950. Reference has already been made in Chapter 1, paragraph 10, to the average annual rates of natural increase based on the figures given in this table, and to the fact that these rates, particularly since 1945, have been high.

4. *Sex Ratios Amongst "Samoan" and "European" Births, 1926 to 1956.* The excess of males in the population of Western Samoa has already been referred to, and attributed mainly to the excess of males over females in births in the Territory. Table B gives the proportions of males per 1,000 births registered in each intercensal period for "Samoans" and "Europeans" separately.

TABLE B. Western Samoa - Sex Ratios Amongst "Samoan" and "European" Births, 1926 to 1956

Intercensal Period				Proportion of Males per 1,000 Infants Born	
				"Samoans"	"Europeans"
1926-36	..	..	..	522	..
1936-45	..	..	..	529	519
1945-51	..	..	..	529	553
1951-56	..	..	..	528	501

The excess of males was greater among "Samoan" births than among "European" births, except in the period 1945 to 1951, when the ratio for "Europeans" rose to 553 male births in every 1,000 births. The ratios for "Europeans" are not as reliable as those for "Samoans" because of the greater relative effect on this population of changes in the legal definitions. In the "Samoan" population, the persistent excess of males amongst those born in each intercensal period was sufficiently great to account for the high proportion of males in the population as enumerated at the censuses, even allowing for the fact that also amongst those dying in each intercensal period, males outnumbered females. There are some peculiarities in the distribution of the sexes in particular age groups, to which attention will be drawn later.

5. *Accuracy of Intercensal Records of Births and Deaths, 1921 to 1956.* Official figures of registered births and deaths have frequently been accompanied by the warning that the figures were believed to be inaccurate. In the United Nations report crude birth rates calculated from registered births of "Samoans" for the years 1906 to 1945 fluctuated erratically, and the fluctuations were attributed mainly to variations in the completeness of the birth registrations, though the possible effects of the influenza epidemic on the distribution by age of the "Samoan" population were noted. The report estimated that birth registrations were about 80 per cent complete in the years preceding the 1945 Census and that death registrations were about 65 per cent complete. In the McArthur report it was estimated that approximately 80 to 90 per cent of births and deaths were registered in the period 1945 to 1951, and that from 1949 to 1951 registration of births was "virtually complete". For the period 1951 to 1956, from data appearing in Chapter 4, the completeness of birth registrations has been estimated at about 86 per cent. The registration of deaths was probably incomplete also, but no attempt has been made to assess the extent of the deficiency because of the difficulty of making a reliable estimate. In general, it seems clear that natural increase has been higher than the recorded figures suggest.

6. *Net Migration, 1921 to 1956.* In each intercensal period for which records are available there was a net loss of population by migration, but the direction of the movement of "Samoans" differed from that of "Europeans" and "Others". In the "European" population, there was a net loss in each period, made up mainly of young people going to New Zealand to continue their education and of families going there to settle. The number of "Others" also continued to decrease through the departure of indentured labourers whose contracts had expired. Amongst "Samoans" most movement was accounted for in recent years by students going to New Zealand, and persons seeking work there. There were losses of "Samoans" through migration in each period except 1926 to 1936 and 1945 to 1951. The loss of 1,011 persons in the years 1936 to 1945 is believed to have been caused by an exodus of labourers who hoped to find employment in American Samoa, where there were special opportunities during the war

years. It is believed that most of these people returned to Western Samoa after the war, and, in the period 1945 to 1951, there was a recorded gain of 555 "Samoans" by migration. From 1951 to 1956 there was a net loss of 1,810 "Samoans". In this period males outnumbered females in the net migration to a greater extent than in previous periods. Despite the increase in the net loss by migration since 1951, migration has been of minor importance to the Western Samoan population.

7. *Accuracy of the Migration Figures.* Like the registrations of births and deaths, the migration records are probably inaccurate. The notes to the 1926 Census cast doubt on the figures quoted in Table A for the years

1921 to 1925. At the 1936 Census the comment was made that numbers of persons with "a modicum of Samoan blood" who had left the Territory since 1926 were shown as "Europeans" on their return. This would not affect the total numbers, but would distort the "Samoan" and "European" components. At the 1951 Census the net gain of "Samoans" from 31 March 1946 to 31 December 1951 was stated as 2,658 persons, a figure which differs greatly from the net gain of 555 persons, shown in Table A, in the intercensal period 1951 to 1956. Finally, the data relating to age at the 1956 Census suggest that the actual loss by migration in the intercensal period 1951 to 1956 may have been greater than the loss recorded.

CHAPTER 3

DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

1. *Density of Population Settlement in Western Samoa.* The United Nations report analysed the factors which had affected the distribution of the population in Western Samoa, and much of the material of that report is repeated here. The most obvious factor is that the islands, being of volcanic origin, are rugged and mountainous, except for a narrow strip along the coast, and

it is on this coastal belt that the Samoans have established their villages, leaving the interior almost uninhabited. The total land area, and such population data as are available since 1900, are shown in Table A, distinguishing the islands of Upolu and Savai'i. The density of population settlement is given in the form of numbers of "Samoans" per square mile, from 1900 to 1956, and of total persons per square mile, from 1921 to 1956.

TABLE A. Upolu, Savai'i, and Western Samoa - Population, Area, and Density of Population, Censuses, 1900 to 1956

Census Year	Upolu Area 430 Square Miles		Savai'i Area 703 Square Miles		Western Samoa Area 1,133 Square Miles	
	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
		Number of Persons per Square Mile		Number of Persons per Square Mile		Number of Persons per Square Mile
"SAMOANS"						
1900	18,793	44	14,022	20	32,815	29
1906	20,662	48	12,816	18	33,478	30
1911	21,182	49	12,372	18	33,554	30
1921	20,625	48	11,976	17	32,601	29
1926	24,052	56	12,636	18	36,688	32
1936	35,657	83	16,575	24	52,266 ¹	46
1945	43,768	102	18,654	27	62,422	55
1951	56,960	132	23,193	33	80,153	71
1956	65,374	152	26,459	38	91,833	81
TOTAL POPULATION						
1921 .. ..	..	..	..	..	36,422	32
1926 .. ..	..	..	..	..	40,231	36
1936 .. ..	..	..	..	..	55,946	49
1945*	49,184	114	19,013	27	68,197	60
1951	61,348	143	23,561	34	84,909	75
1956	70,429	164	26,898	38	97,327	86

¹ Includes 34 American Samoans not allocated to either Upolu or Savai'i.

* All contract labourers have been assumed to live on Upolu.

In 1900 the density of settlement of "Samoans" was 29 per square mile. Except in 1921, when the effect of the influenza epidemic affected the rates, there was an increase in density throughout the period, and by 1956 the rate had risen to 81 persons per square mile. From 1921 to 1956, the density of settlement of total population increased from 32 to 86 persons per square mile, making Samoa one of the more closely settled territories in the Pacific.

2. *Population of the Islands of Upolu and Savai'i.* Though the island of Upolu covers only about 60 per cent of the area of Savai'i, it has a larger total population and therefore a more closely settled population than Savai'i. The changes in the density rates over time show that, though both islands were increasing in population, the rate of increase was greater on Upolu

than on Savai'i. On Upolu, there were 44 "Samoans" per square mile in 1900 and 152 in 1956, while on Savai'i the comparable figures were 20 and 38; that is to say, in 1900 Upolu's density of settlement was 2.2 times that of Savai'i, but in 1956 it was 4.0 times as great. The increase in population, which is shown in the density rates in Table A, was interrupted on Upolu in 1921 as a result of the high mortality from influenza in 1918. The decreases in 1906 and 1911 of Savai'i were caused by the volcanic eruption of 1905 which devastated large areas of land and forced many people to leave the island. The even lower density in 1918 was due to the effects of the influenza epidemic. From 1921, the steady increase in density on Savai'i was maintained, while on Upolu the density of settlement increased at a faster rate than on Savai'i. The distribution of the "European" population between Upolu and Savai'i is

not available before 1945. "Europeans" have, however, been concentrated mainly on Upolu, so that the inclusion of this population increases the density rates for Upolu, while making little or no difference to the rates for Savai'i. The density of total population on Upolu was 114 persons per square mile in 1945, and rose to 164 persons per square mile in 1956. The greater fertility of the soil on Upolu has enabled that island to support its larger "Samoan" population, and has also attracted "Europeans" to establish plantations there. In addition, the town of Apia, the only urban area in the Territory, is situated on Upolu, and population has been drawn there from Savai'i, as well as from outer districts of Upolu itself, because of the opportunities for employment in the Government service or in the business firms which operate in the town. No figures of inter-

island migration exist, but the drift of population from Savai'i to Upolu has been recognised for many years.

3. *Regional Distribution of the Population, 1956.* The total numbers of males, females, and persons present in each village on the night of the 1956 Census are presented in Table 1. They are totalled for certain large districts which are the traditional political districts of Western Samoa. Within these political districts, totals are shown for the 41 districts which are the electoral divisions for the Samoan Fono or Council of Faipule, and these district totals are summarised in Table B. The numbers of "Samoans" enumerated in each district in 1951 are included for reference only, the figures not being comparable for the two censuses. The location of the districts is shown in Appendix 6.

TABLE B. Western Samoa - Population of Political and Faipule Districts, Censuses, 1951 and 1956

Political District	Faipule District	1956			1951		
		Total Population			"Samoan" Population ¹		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
UPOLU ²							
Tuamasaga	Vaimauga East	1,294	1,134	2,428	897	836	1,733
	Vaimauga West	7,018	6,773	13,791	4,053	3,836	7,889
	Faleata East	2,230	2,132	4,362	1,489	1,280	2,769
	Faleata West	2,880	2,472	5,352	927	894	1,821
	Sagaga (Usoga)	1,423	1,351	2,774	1,187	1,170	2,357
	Sagaga (Falefa)	1,993	1,886	3,879	1,525	1,441	2,966
	Tuamasaga South (Safata)	1,599	1,529	3,128	1,320	1,274	2,594
	Tuamasaga South (Siumu)	543	580	1,123	467	438	905
Total Tuamasaga .. .. .	.. .. .	18,980	17,857	36,837	11,865	11,169	23,034
A'ana	A'ana Alofi I	1,716	1,725	3,441	1,372	1,222	2,594
	A'ana Alofi II	1,257	1,199	2,456	933	974	1,907
	A'ana Alofi III	1,685	1,608	3,293	1,317	1,190	2,507
	Lefaga	1,117	1,087	2,204	797	833	1,630
	Falelatai and Samatau	1,252	1,161	2,413	1,009	962	1,971
Total A'ana .. .. .	.. .. .	7,027	6,780	13,807	5,428	5,181	10,609
Aiga-i-le-Tai	Aiga-i-le-Tai	1,402	1,294	2,696	981	952	1,933
Atua	Falealili	1,628	1,543	3,171	1,298	1,133	2,431
	Lotofaga	578	614	1,192	508	493	1,001
	Lepa	486	474	960	417	385	802
	Aleipata (Itupa-i-luga)	457	465	922	471	435	906
	Aleipata (Itupa-i-lalo)	1,070	1,005	2,075	922	848	1,770
	Anoama'a East	1,391	1,290	2,681	1,226	1,118	2,344
	Anoama'a West	1,544	1,397	2,941	1,315	1,215	2,530
Total Atua .. .. .	.. .. .	7,154	6,788	13,942	6,157	5,627	11,784
Va'a-o-Fonoti	Va'a-o-Fonoti	713	756	1,469	634	590	1,224
Gaga'emauga	Gaga'emauga I	831	847	1,678	757	701	1,458
Total Upolu .. .. .	.. .. .	36,107	34,322	70,429	25,822	24,220	50,042

TABLE B. Western Samoa - Population of Political and Faipule Districts, Censuses, 1951 and 1956—continued

Political District	Faipule District	1956			1951		
		Total Population			"Samoan" Population ¹		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
SAVAI'I							
Fa'asaleleaga	Fa'asaleleaga I	1,540	1,442	2,982	1,357	1,298	2,655
	Fa'asaleleaga II	954	913	1,867	855	789	1,644
	Fa'asaleleaga III	876	863	1,739	776	751	1,527
	Fa'asaleleaga IV	374	438	812	332	350	682
Total Fa'asaleleaga .. .. .	.. .. .	3,744	3,656	7,400	3,320	3,188	6,508
Gaga'emauga	Gaga'emauga II	669	587	1,256	564	502	1,066
	Gaga'emauga III	990	833	1,823	887	762	1,649
Total Gaga'emauga .. .. .	.. .. .	1,659	1,420	3,079	1,451	1,264	2,715
Gaga'ifomauga	Gaga'ifomauga I	614	632	1,246	538	542	1,080
	Gaga'ifomauga II	844	820	1,664	749	731	1,480
	Gaga'ifomauga III	367	391	758	374	365	739
Total Gaga'ifomauga .. .. .	.. .. .	1,825	1,843	3,668	1,661	1,638	3,299
Vaisigano	Vaisigano East	616	606	1,222	485	509	994
	Vaisigano West	459	474	933	445	353	798
	Falcalupo	345	367	712	325	335	660
	Alataua	636	571	1,207	504	479	983
Total Vaisigano .. .. .	.. .. .	2,056	2,018	4,074	1,759	1,676	3,435
Satupa'itea	Salega	909	861	1,770	773	765	1,538
	Satupa'itea	658	566	1,224	563	484	1,047
Total Satupa'itea .. .. .	.. .. .	1,567	1,427	2,994	1,336	1,249	2,585
Palauli	Palauli (Falefa)	914	860	1,774	815	733	1,548
	Palauli (Palauli)	947	862	1,809	770	656	1,426
	Palauli West	1,044	1,056	2,100	841	836	1,677
Total Palauli .. .. .	.. .. .	2,905	2,778	5,683	2,426	2,225	4,651
Total Savai'i .. .. .	.. .. .	13,756	13,142	26,898	11,953	11,240	23,193
Total Western Samoa .. .. .	.. .. .	49,863	47,464	97,327	37,775	35,460	73,235

¹ Excludes 6,918 "Samoans" on Upolu living on European land and not belonging to any village organisation.² Includes the islands of Apolima and Manono.

Tuamasaga, especially the northern section, was the political district with the largest population. More than half the total population of Upolu and nearly 40 per cent of the total population of Western Samoa was enumerated there in 1956. It is from the population in the Faipule districts, however, that more useful information may be drawn about the distribution of population. Vaimauga West, with a population of 13,791 persons, was far larger than any other Faipule district, including as it does the bulk of the population of the Apia urban area, the remainder of which is in Faleata East. Next to Vaimauga West in order of total population was Faleata West, followed by Faleata East and Sagaga (Falefa). In general, the districts remote from the urban area had smaller populations than those close to the urban area. On Savai'i, district populations were comparatively

small, only Fa'asaleleaga I and Palauli West having populations of over 2,000.

4. The concentration of the population along the coastal strip of both islands of Western Samoa is shown in the distribution maps in Appendices 10 and 11. As the United Nations report pointed out, this coastal concentration of the Western Samoan population makes it preferable to assess the density of settlement by reference to the number of coastal miles in each district. The number of coastal miles, as estimated by the United Nations Secretariat for certain districts for which regional population totals were available from the censuses of 1921 to 1945, have been used in the following table to calculate the density of population at the 1956 Census in the districts shown below.

TABLE C. Distribution and Density of Total Population by Districts, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

District	Estimated Miles of Coast Line	Population, 1956	Density
			Number of Persons per Mile of Coast Line
UPOLU			
Vaimauga	4	16,219	4,055
Faleata	10	9,714	971
Sagaga and Leauva'a	7	8,062 ¹	1,152
A'ana North	9	9,190	1,021
Total North-west Upolu	30	43,185	1,440
Aiga-i-le-Tai	12	2,696	225
Falelatai and Samataua	9	2,413	268
Lefaga and Sale'aula	11	2,473 ¹	225
Tuamasaga South	23	4,251	185
Falealili	12	3,171	264
Loto'faga and Lepa	9	2,152	239
Aleipata	13	2,997	231
Va'a-o-Fonoti	15	1,469	98
Anoama'a	20	5,622	281
Total Upolu	154	70,429	457
SAVAI'I			
Fa'asaleleaga	30	7,400	247
Gaga'emauga	19	3,079	162
Gaga'ifomauga	17	3,668	216
Vaisigano	17	2,155	127
Falealupo	7	712	102
Alataua-i-Sisifo	8	1,207	151
Salega	11	1,770	161
Palauli West	21	2,100	100
Palauli (Falefa)	6	1,774	296
Palauli East	7	1,809	258
Satupa'itea	3	1,224	408
Total Savai'i.. ..	146	26,898	184
Total Western Samoa	300	97,327	324

¹ Leauva'a and Salamumu, the latter of which is included with Lefaga and Sale'aula, belong to Savai'i in matters relating to Samoan customs.

The four districts at the beginning of the table were grouped together to emphasise the density of population settlement along the north coast of the island of Upolu and towards the western tip of the island. These are not only the districts in which "Samoans" are most closely settled, but they are also the main areas in which "European" settlement has occurred. There are privately owned or Government-operated plantations in the mainland portion of Aiga-i-le-tai, Anoama'a, Falelatai, and Samataua on Upolu, and in the western and southern parts of the island of Savai'i, but it is probable that the number of "Europeans" on these plantations is small. The United Nations report stressed the importance of the fact that lands alienated by "Europeans" or operated as Government estates covered approximately one-fifth of the total land area, "but in the north-western portion of Upolu they take up the great majority of the whole land outside the very narrow strip of shore occupied by the villages. Thus the very

region where the density of population is greatest and the rate of increase highest is the one where there is least opportunity for agricultural expansion toward the interior. Redistribution of the population among the various districts is hindered by the system of land tenure". The difficulty of obtaining land is likely to give impetus to those living in the more closely settled areas to find casual or full-time employment in the town.

5. *Regional Distribution of the "Samoan" Population, 1921 to 1951.* The greater relative increase in the population resident in the north-western part of Upolu is to be seen in the distribution of the "Samoan" population by districts, shown in Table D for the Censuses of 1921 to 1951.

The "Samoan" population enumerated in 1951 included 6,918 persons living on European land and not belonging to any village organisation. The exclusion of these affects the comparability of the data, especially in the four districts in northern Upolu where these "Samoans" were most likely to be resident. Nevertheless, the northern section of Upolu has increased considerably in population even on these figures. Because of the lack of continuity in the figures for Upolu, percentage increases in the population by districts between 1921 and 1945, given in Table D, were not extended to 1951. The total "Samoan" population of Western Samoa had not quite doubled in the period 1921 to 1945, but the population of the north-western section was more than two and a half times as great in 1945 as in 1921. The only other areas which more than doubled their populations were Falelatai-Samataua and Lefaga-Sale'aula on Upolu, and Gaga'emauga, part of Palauli, and Satupa'itea on Savai'i.

6. *Increase in the "Samoan" Population of North-west Upolu, 1945 to 1956.* Though a full distribution of the "European" and "Samoan" populations was not made for all districts at the 1956 Census, it was established that there were 4,203 "Europeans" and 29,792 "Samoans" in the district of Vaimauga, Faleata, and Sagaga. As the total "European" population of Upolu in 1956 was 5,055 persons, there were 852 "Samoans" in all other districts of Upolu. Some of these may have been enumerated in A'ana North at the census, but assuming that they were not, an estimated total of 38,982 "Samoans" is obtained for the north-west of Upolu in 1956, giving an increase of 58.6 per cent in the "Samoan" population of that area since 1945. This compares with an increase of 49.4 per cent for the whole of Upolu, and of 47.1 per cent for all "Samoans" in the Territory. Even allowing for possible understatement, this estimate indicates that the increase in the "Samoan" population of north-west Upolu was relatively less than it had been prior to 1945. The United Nations report suggested that the better medical and sanitary conditions likely to prevail in the areas close to the urban area may have led to higher rates of natural increase there. This, combined with migration from other parts of the Territory, could account for the comparatively greater rate of growth in the areas concerned. Without detailed records of births, deaths, and migration for each district, it is impossible to account for the relative slackening of population

TABLE D. Western Samoa - Distribution of the "Samoan" Population by Districts, 1921 to 1951

N.B.—The figures for Upolu are comparable only for the period 1921 to 1945, when all "Samoans" were included. The 1951 figures exclude 6,918 "Samoans" living on European land on Upolu.

District	1921	1926	1936	1945	1951	Percentage Increase, 1921 to 1945
UPOLU						
Vaimauga ¹	3,047	3,904	6,589	9,023	9,622	196.1
Faleata	1,746	2,295	3,673	4,875	4,590	179.2
Sagala and Leauva'a ² ..	2,149	2,547	4,694	5,218	6,555	142.8
A'ana North	2,431	2,676	4,133	5,467	7,008	124.9
Total North-west Upolu ..	9,373	11,422	19,089	24,583	27,775	162.3
Aiga-i-le-Tai	1,014	1,105	1,525	1,696	1,933	67.3
Falelatai and Samatau ..	1,381	1,543	1,162	1,484	1,971	130.3
Lefaga and Sale'aula ..			1,211	1,696	1,856 ³	
Tuamasaga South	1,411	1,844	2,566	2,712	3,499	92.2
Falealili	1,581	1,684	2,033	2,185	2,431	38.2
Lotofaga and Lepa	1,068	1,192	1,530	1,495	1,803	40.0
Aleipata	1,847	1,979	2,123	2,444	2,676	32.3
Va'a-o-Fonoti	857	937	1,124	1,340	1,224	56.4
Anoama'a	2,093	2,346	3,294	4,133	4,874	97.5
Total Upolu	20,625	24,052	35,657	43,768	50,042	112.2
SAVAI'I						
Fa'asaleleaga	3,477	3,830	5,091	5,409	6,508	55.6
Gaga'emauga	1,062	1,180	1,954	2,145	2,715	102.0
Gaga'ifomauga	2,332	2,259	2,557	2,759	3,299	18.3
Vaisigano	923	922	1,189	1,461	1,792	58.3
Falealupo	399	321	513	510	660	27.8
Alataua-i-Sisifo	555	513	667	842	983	51.7
Salega	833	859	1,041	1,152	1,538	38.3
Palauli West	819	901	1,091	1,323	1,677	61.5
Palauli (Falefa)	1,076	1,347	1,787	906	1,548	104.6
Palauli East				1,295	1,426	
Satupa'itea	414	504	685	852	1,047	105.8
Not stated	86	..	..	..	..	..
Total Savai'i	11,976	12,636	16,575	18,654	23,193	55.8
Total Western Samoa ..	32,601	36,688	52,266 ⁴	62,422	73,235	91.5

¹ Including Mulinu'u. Some of the people of this village were included in Faleata in 1926.

² The village of Leauva'a belongs to the district of Gaga'emauga on Savai'i for traditional and ceremonial purposes.

³ Including the village of Salamumu, which, like Leauva'a, belongs to Savai'i in matters of Samoan custom.

⁴ Including 34 visitors from American Samoa who were not allocated either to Upolu or Savai'i.

increase in the north-west districts since 1945, but it should be noted that the numerical increase in the "Samoan" population between 1945 and 1956 was still large, totalling about 14,000 persons in 11 years. Between 1921 and 1945, the increase was about 15,000 persons.

7. *The Population of the Apia Urban Area.* The boundaries of the town were changed in 1956 to enclose an area which is identical with the combined districts of Vaimauga West and Faleata East. The villages included are shown under these district headings in Table 1 and the boundaries appear in Appendix 9. They are a heterogeneous collection of settlements, only a few of which are organised Samoan villages. The total number of persons present in Apia on the night of the 1956 Census was 18,153 persons, 9,248 of whom were females and 8,905 males. The number of "Samoans" was 7,772 males and 7,524 females,

a total of 15,296 persons. "Europeans" numbered 2,857 persons, of whom 1,476 were males and 1,381 were females. The town of Apia, therefore, contained 23.4 per cent of the "Samoan" population and 56.5 per cent of the "European" population of Upolu. Reference has already been made to the concentration of "Europeans" in and around Apia. Many of these are of Part Samoan parentage, employed by the Government as office workers or as labourers in public works projects, or owning businesses in the town. Many of the "Samoans" have broken away from their traditional village organisation, while others, though working for wages in the town, contribute to the support of their family group and still follow Samoan custom to a large extent.

8. Comparison with the censuses previous to 1951 is not possible from the available data. Apia has, however, drawn population from other parts of Western

Samoa for many years. It had long been the political centre, and became the commercial and administrative centre in the period of European influence. The natural advantage of having the best harbour in the Territory increased its importance in trade. The first census for which the population is available is that taken in 1951. The boundaries of the area were wider in 1951 than in 1956, but, as the village figures were published, correction could be made for this. Greater difficulty arises from the exclusion of "Europeans" and of 6,918 "Samoans", many of whom would have been resident in Apia. It was estimated at the 1951 Census that there were 4,000 "Europeans" in the urban area in

1951, but it is probable, from consideration of the numbers in 1956, that the 4,000 were not all resident in the urban area as defined in 1951. It is therefore preferable to compare the "Samoan" population of Vaimauga West and Faleata East (the present urban area) at the two censuses. The number of "Samoans" increased from 10,658 in 1951 to 15,296 in 1956, giving an increase of 43.5 per cent in the period. This is an overestimate owing to the exclusion of the "Samoans" living on European land from the 1951 district population figures, and comparison with the 14.6 per cent increase in the "Samoan" population of the whole Territory in the same years is misleading.

CHAPTER 4

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE

1. *Accuracy of Statements of Single Years of Age.* Each person was asked to state his age in completed years, and infants under 1 year of age were to be entered as "0". In addition, the exact year, and, if known, month of birth were to be given. The latter was intended to act as a check on the accuracy with which each person stated his age; if the two did not agree, the enumerator was instructed to ascertain which statement was incorrect. In Table 2, the number of males, females, and persons at each single year of age are shown for each component population. There were 98 persons who gave no statement of age, and these have not been distributed by age in this or in later tables. Errors of statements of age are found in all censuses, and they are particularly likely to occur in a population such as that of Western Samoa, where the idea of age in years has had no special importance in the past. The accuracy with which ages have been stated can be checked in a variety of ways, one of which is to trace the history of "cohorts" from census to census, or from intercensal records of population movements prior to the census enumeration. Those born in a particular year or five-year period constitute a cohort, the members of which are subject to similar risks of mortality or of other demographic influences. For example, persons enumerated at the 1956 Census at ages 0 to 4 years represent the survivors of the

cohort born in the five years preceding the census, and their numbers can be checked against the intercensal records of births and of deaths at each single year of age. Those enumerated at ages 5 to 9 years in 1956 represent the survivors of the cohort which would have been enumerated at ages 0 to 4 years in 1951, and which would represent the survivors of those born in the five years preceding the 1951 Census. Because single years of age were tabulated at the 1951 Census only up to age 4 years, this method cannot be applied to check the accuracy of statements of single years of age beyond age 9 years in 1956. At higher ages the method is, however, applicable to the numbers in each five-year age group.

2. *Numbers Expected and Enumerated at Ages 0 to 4 Years in 1956.* In Table A, the number of births registered in the five years preceding the 1956 Census is shown. These births were compiled from those registered in each quarter and in the five days 26 to 30 September 1951. There were 36 births in these five days, but in the following estimates they have been treated as though they had occurred in the twelve months October 1951 to September 1952. Those born in that twelve months would be aged 1 year in the twelve months October 1952 to September 1953, 2 years in the following twelve months, and so on to age 4 years in the period October 1955 to 25 September 1956.

TABLE A. Western Samoa -- Births and Deaths Registered in Intercensal Period, 1951 to 1956

Period	Births			Deaths ¹ at Successive Ages in Intercensal Period		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1 Oct 1955 to 25 Sep 1956	2,064	1,955	4,019	92	72	164
1 Oct 1954 to 30 Sep 1955	1,889	1,664	3,553	113	85	198
1 Oct 1953 to 30 Sep 1954	1,787	1,639	3,426	86	73	159
1 Oct 1952 to 30 Sep 1953	1,600	1,410	3,010	119	91	210
26 Sep 1951 to 30 Sep 1952	1,690	1,448	3,138	118	86	204
26 Sep 1951 to 25 Sep 1956	9,030	8,116	17,146	528	407	935

¹Estimated from registered numbers occurring in each calendar year.

Since not all of those born in a given period would have survived to the census date, deaths occurring amongst them in each such period have also been shown in Table A. As the data relating to age at death may well be both inaccurate and incomplete, no allowance was made for the fact that some of those dying at a given age were born in a different twelve-month period from others dying in that year at the same age; but it was necessary to bring the figures of deaths at each single year of age, which were available only in calendar years, into line with the births for each twelve months October to September.

This was done by taking one-quarter of the deaths at the relevant age in one calendar year, plus three-quarters of the deaths at the same age in the next calendar year, as the estimated deaths occurring to each cohort of births. This method gives only a rough approximation of the actual number of deaths to each cohort. Table B shows the numbers surviving to the date of the 1956 Census, as estimated from Table A by subtracting deaths from births. The numbers enumerated at each single year of age at the census are compared with the expected numbers, and the ratio between each pair is also shown.

TABLE B. Western Samoa - Expected and Enumerated Numbers at Single Ages 0-4 Years, and Ratio of Expected to Enumerated Numbers, at 25 September 1956

Age of Survivors at 25 Sep 1956 (Years)	Estimated Number Surviving to 25 Sep 1956			Numbers, Enumerated at Census, 25 Sep 1956			Excess of Expected Over Enumerated Numbers			Ratio: Expected/Enumerated Numbers		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0	1,972	1,883	3,855	2,271	2,215	4,486	-299	-332	-631	86.3	85.0	85.9
1	1,776	1,579	3,355	1,739	1,584	3,323	37	-5	32	102.1	99.7	101.0
2	1,701	1,566	3,267	1,945	1,736	3,681	-244	-170	-414	87.5	90.2	88.8
3	1,481	1,319	2,800	1,969	1,748	3,717	-488	-429	-917	75.2	75.5	75.3
4	1,572	1,362	2,934	1,869	1,733	3,602	-297	-371	-668	84.1	78.6	81.4
0-4	8,502	7,709	16,211	9,793	9,016	18,809	-1,291	-1,307	-2,598	86.8	85.5	86.2

Except amongst males aged under 1 year, the numbers enumerated exceeded those expected at each year of age. It is probable that there was some confusion between those aged just under and just over 1 year, which might account for the lower numbers at age under 1 year. There may also have been some avoidance of ages 2 and 3 years. It will be shown later that there was a general avoidance of ages ending in the digit 1, and, to a lesser extent, the digits 2 and 3. It is possible that some children aged 4 years were returned as aged 5 years, but within the age group 0 to 4 years, there was a cancellation of errors of statements of age which makes the total numbers aged 0 to 4 years more reliable than the statements by single years of age. The general excess of the numbers enumerated over the numbers expected from birth and death registrations in the age group as a whole suggests that there may have been under-registration of births in addition to some misstatement of age. The figure of 86.2 per cent, shown as the ratio between the expected and enumerated numbers, may be taken as an estimate

of the completeness of birth registration in the five years preceding the census.

3. *Numbers Expected and Enumerated at Single Ages 5 to 9 Years in 1956.* A somewhat different method may be used to estimate the accuracy of the statements of age amongst those aged 5 to 9 years in 1956. Those aged under 1 year at the 1951 Census, and surviving to the 1956 Census, would be aged 5 years in 1956; and those aged 1 to 4 years in 1951 would likewise have advanced 5 years of age by 1956. The estimate of the numbers dying between the two censuses is complicated by the fact that the numbers enumerated at any given age at a census are, on the average, midway between that age and the next age so that, for example, those enumerated at age under 1 year in 1951 were of the average age of 6 months, and those enumerated as aged 1 year were on average aged 1½ years. An attempt was made to correct for this only in the number of deaths occurring to infants aged under 1 year at the 1951 Census, and again the estimated numbers dying at each age are only approximately correct.

TABLE C. Western Samoa - Expected and Enumerated Numbers at Single Ages 5-9 Years, and Ratio of Expected to Enumerated Numbers, at 25 September 1956

Age in Years at Census		Numbers Enumerated at Census 25 Sep 1951			Deaths ¹ at Successive Ages in Intercensal Period			Estimated Numbers Surviving to 25 Sep 1956			Numbers Enumerated at Census, 25 Sep 1956			Excess of Expected over Enumerated Numbers			Ratio: Expected/Enumerated Numbers		
25 Sep 1951	25 Sep 1956	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
0	5	1,843	1,669	3,512	51	35	86	1,792	1,634	3,426	1,753	1,542	3,295	39	92	131	102.2	106.0	104.0
1	6	1,367	1,365	2,732	38	38	76	1,329	1,327	2,656	1,780	1,660	3,440	-451	-333	-784	74.7	79.9	77.2
2	7	1,580	1,426	3,006	18	14	32	1,562	1,412	2,974	1,537	1,435	2,972	25	-23	2	101.6	98.4	100.1
3	8	1,591	1,472	3,063	17	8	25	1,574	1,464	3,038	1,521	1,441	2,962	53	23	76	103.5	101.6	102.6
4	9	1,588	1,385	2,973	15	8	23	1,573	1,377	2,950	1,468	1,313	2,781	105	64	169	107.2	104.9	106.1
0-4	5-9	7,969	7,317	15,286	139	103	242	7,830	7,214	15,044	8,059	7,391	15,450	-229	-177	-406	97.2	97.6	97.4

¹Estimated from registered numbers occurring in each calendar year.

The numbers expected at single ages 5 to 9 years in 1956 agreed much more closely with the numbers enumerated than was the case at ages 0 to 4 years. Nevertheless, the numbers expected at age 6 years in 1956 were 784 less than the numbers enumerated, and for the whole age group 5 to 9 years the numbers enumerated in 1956 exceeded the numbers expected by 406. The variations within the age group could be caused by preference for age 6 years and avoidance of age 7 years, but the discrepancy for the whole age group is not so easily explainable. Misstatements of

age at the 1951 Census and at the 1956 Census could perhaps account for the discrepancy, which, however, was less than 3 per cent in this age group.

4. *Preferences for Unit Digits of Age.* For single ages over 9 years in 1956, the only other possible check of accuracy is to look for preferences for ages ending in particular digits at the expense of other digits. Of the various methods by which such preferences can be measured, the method chosen here is that developed by R. J. Myers in *Age Errors in Census Data* (Transactions of the Actuarial Society of America, Vol. XLI,

Part 2, October 1940), and modified slightly by R. Bachi in *Measurement of the Tendency to Round Off Age Returns* (Bulletin of the 28th Session of the International Statistical Institute, Rome, 1954). This method is applied here to "blended" populations of persons aged 13 to 52 years and those aged 23 to 62 years, in each component population. The blending is a system of weighting, applied to the numbers stating ages ending in each digit, to allow for the fact that within each decade of age the numbers enumerated at each unit digit normally decline as the numerical value of the digit increases.

TABLE D. Western Samoa - Preferences for Unit Digits of Age in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Digit of Age	Samoans	Part Samoans	Europeans	All Others	Total
Percentages enumerated at each unit digit					
MALES					
0	10.4	8.2	14.6	14.5	10.3
1	5.0	6.2	8.8	8.6	5.2
2	7.8	7.3	12.1	8.6	7.8
3	8.3	10.3	8.7	10.3	8.5
4	10.6	11.9	11.0	6.4	10.6
5	10.0	10.8	9.0	12.8	10.1
6	12.9	12.7	8.6	9.3	12.8
7	9.6	10.0	7.4	9.1	9.6
8	14.8	11.7	7.2	12.8	14.5
9	10.6	10.9	12.6	7.6	10.6
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES					
0	11.5	7.7	12.0	8.7	11.2
1	4.5	5.7	6.7	6.5	4.6
2	7.2	7.3	6.9	5.7	7.2
3	8.1	10.3	10.9	11.2	8.3
4	10.8	11.0	11.7	10.9	10.8
5	10.2	11.9	10.8	8.2	10.3
6	12.8	11.3	9.1	14.2	12.6
7	9.0	10.6	10.9	9.7	9.2
8	14.6	11.7	9.0	15.9	14.4
9	11.3	12.5	12.0	9.0	11.4
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

If there were no preference for or avoidance of any digit, the proportion of the population citing each unit digit of age would be 10 per cent, and deviations from this indicate the extent of the preference for or avoidance of ages ending in a given digit. If the deviations are summed regardless of whether they were positive or negative, half of this total constitutes the minimum proportion who returned their age with an inaccurate unit digit. The values of this index for the males and females of each component population are shown in Table E.

From the percentages at each unit digit, as shown in Table D, it can be seen that there was a marked preference amongst both males and females for ages ending in the digit 8, and a less marked preference for the digit 6, at the expense of ages ending in the digits 1, 2, and 3, in that order. This pattern derived mainly from the Samoan population, except that

TABLE E. Minimum Proportion Per Cent of Each Component Population Who Returned Their Age With an Inaccurate Unit Digit, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Sex	Samoans	Part Samoans	Europeans	All Others	Total
Males	9.3	8.3	10.3	10.9	8.9
Females	11.2	9.3	8.2	12.2	10.7

Samoan females showed some preference for ages ending in the digit 0. Amongst the other component populations, the most notable point is that only amongst European males and females, and All Other males was there a preference for ages ending in 0. The proportion who returned their ages with an inaccurate unit digit was greatest amongst All Other and Samoan females, with the males grouped as All Others next, and European males next. The percentages for the total population indicate that at least 1 person in 10 in Western Samoa returned his or her age with an incorrect unit digit at the 1956 Census.

5. *Numbers Expected and Enumerated in Five-year Age Groups, 1956.* If the statements of age at the 1951 Census are assumed to be correct, estimates of the numbers expected in each five-year age group may be obtained from the data of the 1951 Census by a method similar to that applied in paragraph 3 to obtain the numbers expected at ages 5 to 9 years in 1956. The survivors of the group aged 5 to 9 years in 1951 would be aged 10 to 14 years in 1956, the survivors of the group aged 10 to 14 years in 1951 would be aged 15 to 19 years in 1956, and correspondingly the survivors of each group enumerated in 1951 would be enumerated in the next highest age group in 1956. The numbers dying at each year of age in each calendar year were extracted from the death registration forms, but in estimating the survivors of those enumerated in 1951, the number of deaths registered in each five-year age group was taken as applying to those enumerated in that age group at the 1951 Census. For example, all those dying at ages 5 to 9 years in the intercensal period were assumed to have been enumerated in the age group 5 to 9 years in 1951, whereas some of them would have been enumerated in the age group 0 to 4 years in 1951. The estimates of the numbers expected are therefore only approximations. Table F gives the results for all the age groups involved, and the ratio of the expected numbers to the numbers enumerated in 1956. Those whose age at death was not stated were excluded from the table.

The differences between the numbers expected and those enumerated in particular age groups might have arisen largely from misstatements of age, but it is clear that the numbers enumerated in each five-year age group were less than the numbers expected and this cannot be attributed to misstatements of age at the census. The recorded loss of 1,453 males and 704 females by migration in the intercensal period may have reduced the numbers in these age groups to a much greater extent than it affected the age groups 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years. This may be particularly so of those aged 25 to 29 years in 1956, in which age group

TABLE F. Western Samoa - Expected and Enumerated Numbers in Each Five-year Age Group 10-14 Years and Over, and Ratio of Expected to Enumerated Numbers, at 25 September 1956

Age in Years at Census		Numbers Enumerated at Census, 25 Sep 1951			Deaths in Five-year Age Groups in Intercensal Period ¹			Estimated Numbers Surviving to 25 Sep 1956			Numbers Enumerated at Census 25 Sep 1956			Excess of Expected Over Enumerated Numbers			Ratio: Expected Enumerated Numbers		
25 Sep 1951	25 Sep 1956	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
5-9 ..	10-14 ..	6,939	6,917	13,136	67	35	102	6,872	6,162	13,034	6,582	6,012	12,594	290	150	440	104.4	102.3	103.5
10-14 ..	15-19 ..	6,123	5,118	11,241	35	13	48	6,088	5,105	11,193	5,182	4,852	10,034	906	253	1,159	117.5	105.2	111.6
15-19 ..	20-24 ..	4,324	4,196	8,520	31	35	66	4,293	4,161	8,454	3,633	3,880	7,513	660	281	941	118.2	107.2	112.5
20-24 ..	25-29 ..	3,493	4,000	7,493	46	29	75	3,447	3,971	7,418	3,523	4,011	7,534	-76	-40	-116	97.8	99.0	98.5
25-29 ..	30-34 ..	3,211	3,549	6,760	36	35	71	3,175	3,514	6,689	2,861	2,638	5,499	314	876	1,190	111.0	133.2	121.6
30-34 ..	35-39 ..	2,642	2,574	5,216	42	33	75	2,600	2,541	5,141	2,622	2,379	5,001	-22	162	140	99.2	106.8	102.8
35-39 ..	40-44 ..	2,316	2,090	4,406	48	52	100	2,268	2,038	4,306	1,805	1,657	3,462	463	381	844	125.7	123.0	124.4
40-44 ..	45-49 ..	1,788	1,528	3,316	52	36	88	1,736	1,492	3,228	1,673	1,457	3,130	63	35	98	103.8	102.4	103.1
45-49 ..	50-54 ..	1,405	1,184	2,589	53	53	106	1,352	1,131	2,483	1,216	1,186	2,402	136	-55	81	111.2	95.4	103.4
50-54 ..	55-59 ..	1,007	1,064	2,071	58	48	106	949	1,016	1,965	873	853	1,726	76	163	239	108.7	119.1	113.8
55-59 ..	60-64 ..	656	591	1,247	48	22	70	608	569	1,177	665	695	1,360	-57	-126	-183	91.4	81.9	86.5
60-64 ..	65-69 ..	686	722	1,408	76	50	126	610	672	1,282	552	546	1,098	58	126	184	110.5	123.1	116.8
65-69 ..	70-74 ..	455	350	805	67	45	112	388	305	693	311	356	667	77	-51	26	124.8	83.7	103.9
70 and over ..	75 and over ..	619	516	1,135	220	143	363	399	373	772	447	503	950	-48	-130	-178	89.3	74.2	81.3
Total ..	..	35,664	33,679	69,343	879	629	1,508	34,785	33,050	67,835	31,945	31,025	62,970	2,840	2,025	4,865	108.9	106.5	107.7

¹Excludes 54 deaths for which age or sex were not stated.

the numbers enumerated exceeded the estimates, though incorrect reporting of age could have reduced the numbers enumerated. A possible explanation of the general excess of the expected over the enumerated numbers in each five-year age group from 10 to 14 years onwards is that deaths, and perhaps the loss by migration, were under-registered in the intercensal period 1951 to 1956.

6. Numbers and Proportions of the Population in each Five-year Age Group. The distribution of the population by single years of age is too cumbersome for use in analysis, and for this reason five-year age groups are usually preferred. In Table 3 the numbers of males and females in each five-year age group in each component population are shown. These data are further condensed into fifteen-year age ranges in Table G below.

TABLE G. Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Broad Age Ranges in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			All Others			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
UPOLU															
0-14 ..	15,491	14,037	29,528	1,940	1,895	3,835	72	62	134	45	66	111	17,548	16,060	33,608
15-29 ..	8,136	8,501	16,637	905	885	1,790	71	70	141	117	84	201	9,229	9,540	18,769
30-44 ..	4,517	4,233	8,750	492	405	897	97	69	166	73	36	109	5,179	4,743	9,922
45-59 ..	2,301	2,249	4,550	224	172	396	60	35	95	121	18	139	2,706	2,474	5,180
60-74 ..	909	1,037	1,946	76	66	142	39	13	52	67	10	77	1,091	1,126	2,217
75 and over ..	250	317	567	18	21	39	11	6	17	21	5	26	300	349	649
Not stated ..	36	21	57	11	..	11	..	..	..	7	9	16	54	30	84
Total ..	31,640	30,395	62,035	3,666	3,444	7,110	350	255	605	451	228	679	36,107	34,322	70,429
SAVAI'I															
0-14 ..	6,638	6,132	12,770	236	221	457	5	2	7	7	4	11	6,886	6,359	13,245
15-29 ..	3,004	3,124	6,128	79	73	152	17	3	20	9	3	12	3,109	3,203	6,312
30-44 ..	2,036	1,869	3,905	59	54	113	9	5	14	5	3	8	2,109	1,931	4,040
45-59 ..	1,017	993	2,010	23	24	47	6	2	8	10	3	13	1,056	1,022	2,078
60-74 ..	420	464	884	12	5	17	2	2	4	3	..	3	437	471	908
75 and over ..	141	152	293	2	2	4	3	..	3	1	..	1	147	154	301
Not stated ..	9	2	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	12	2	14
Total ..	13,265	12,736	26,001	411	379	790	43	14	57	37	13	50	13,756	13,142	26,898
WESTERN SAMOA															
0-14 ..	22,129	20,169	42,298	2,176	2,116	4,292	77	64	141	52	70	122	24,434	22,419	46,853
15-29 ..	11,140	11,625	22,765	984	958	1,942	88	73	161	126	87	213	12,338	12,743	25,081
30-44 ..	6,553	6,102	12,655	551	459	1,010	106	74	180	78	39	117	7,288	6,674	13,962
45-59 ..	3,318	3,242	6,560	247	196	443	66	37	103	131	21	152	3,762	3,496	7,258
60-74 ..	1,329	1,501	2,830	88	71	159	41	15	56	70	10	80	1,528	1,597	3,125
75 and over ..	391	469	860	20	23	43	14	6	20	22	5	27	447	503	950
Not stated ..	45	23	68	11	..	11	1	..	1	9	9	18	66	32	98
Total ..	44,905	43,131	88,036	4,077	3,823	7,900	393	269	662	488	241	729	49,863	47,464	97,327

Amongst the Samoan and Part Samoan components and in the total population the numbers contained in each age range decreased with advancing age in accordance with the expected pattern. The heavier effect of mortality on the very young would account for the steeper fall in numbers between the first two age ranges than between any two older age ranges. This regularity did not appear in the European and All Other components; amongst the former the numbers increased with advancing age up to 30 to 44 years, while amongst the latter there were more persons aged 15 to 29 years and 45 to 59 years than in the age ranges 0 to 14 years and 30 to 44 years respectively. These two component populations, being composed mainly of immigrants present in Western Samoa for special reasons, are not typical of the population of Western Samoa, and it is in the Samoan and Part Samoan components that irregularity is remarkable. Though this did not appear in the fifteen-year age ranges of Table G, the five-year age groups showed more Samoan females at the ages 25 to 29 years than at the ages 20 to 24 years on both islands and in Western Samoa as a whole, and on Savai'i this applied also to Samoan males. The deficiency in the cohort aged 20 to 24 years in 1956 could be attributed mainly to misstatements of age were it not for the fact that at the 1951 Census there was a deficiency, though not so great as in 1956, in the same

cohort, who were then aged 15 to 19 years. Those aged 15 to 19 years in 1951 and 20 to 24 years in 1956 were born in 1932 to 1936, and McArthur, commenting on this point, suggested a falling-off in births and an increase in infant mortality during the political disturbances of the thirties, as possible explanations. The excess of females in the age range 15 to 29 years in 1956 is a separate problem which will be discussed in the next chapter.

7. The percentage of the population in each age group is a more convenient indication of the composition by age than are the actual numbers, but there are difficulties associated with the interpretation of these proportions in that, if any factor has operated to increase or to decrease the proportion in a particular age group, the proportions in all other age groups must be correspondingly decreased or increased. If, for example, the numbers and consequently the proportions at the younger ages had been raised because of a tendency to understate age, the proportions in some or all of the older age groups must be deflated. This could be particularly misleading in comparing two or more populations, unless all were affected by the same bias. With this reservation, the proportions in each five-year age group in each component population are shown in Table 4, and in Table H below they are summarised into fifteen-year age ranges.

TABLE II. Proportions Per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons in Broad Age Ranges in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			All Others			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
Upolu															
0-14	48.9	46.2	47.6	52.9	55.0	53.9	20.6	24.3	22.1	10.0	28.9	16.4	48.6	46.8	47.7
15-29	25.7	28.0	26.8	24.7	25.7	25.2	20.3	27.4	23.3	25.9	36.8	29.6	25.6	27.8	26.7
30-44	14.3	13.9	14.1	13.4	11.8	12.6	27.7	27.1	27.5	16.2	15.8	16.0	14.4	13.8	14.1
45-59	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.0	5.6	17.1	13.7	15.7	26.8	7.9	20.5	7.5	7.2	7.4
60-74	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	11.2	5.1	8.6	14.9	4.4	11.3	3.0	3.3	3.1
75 and over ..	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	4.7	2.2	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Not stated ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	0.2	..	..	..	1.5	4.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SAVAI'I															
0-14	50.1	48.1	49.1	57.4	58.3	57.9	11.6	14.3	12.3	18.9	30.7	22.0	50.1	48.4	49.2
15-29	22.6	24.6	23.6	19.2	19.3	19.2	39.5	21.4	35.1	24.3	23.1	24.0	22.6	24.4	23.5
30-44	15.4	14.7	15.0	14.4	14.3	14.3	20.9	35.7	24.6	13.5	23.1	16.0	15.3	14.7	15.0
45-59	7.7	7.8	7.7	5.6	6.3	5.9	14.0	14.3	14.0	27.1	23.1	26.0	7.6	7.7	7.7
60-74	3.1	3.6	3.4	2.9	1.3	2.2	4.7	14.3	7.0	8.1	..	6.0	3.2	3.6	3.4
75 and over ..	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	7.0	..	5.3	2.7	..	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Not stated ..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	2.3	..	1.7	5.4	..	4.0	0.1	..	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WESTERN SAMOA															
0-14	49.3	46.8	48.0	53.4	55.3	54.4	19.6	23.8	21.3	10.7	29.0	16.7	49.0	47.2	48.1
15-29	24.8	26.9	25.9	24.1	25.1	24.6	22.4	27.2	24.3	25.8	36.1	29.2	24.8	26.8	25.8
30-44	14.6	14.1	14.4	13.5	12.0	12.8	27.0	27.5	27.2	16.0	16.2	16.1	14.5	14.1	14.3
45-59	7.4	7.5	7.4	6.1	5.1	5.6	16.8	13.7	15.5	26.8	8.7	20.8	7.5	7.4	7.5
60-74	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	10.4	5.6	8.5	14.4	4.2	11.0	3.1	3.4	3.2
75 and over ..	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	2.2	3.0	4.5	2.1	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Not stated ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	1.8	3.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the total population 48.1 per cent of persons were aged 0 to 14 years in 1956. Compared with a proportion of less than 30 per cent in societies of the Western European type, this proportion is extremely high. High birth rates presumably contribute towards such a high proportion of children in the population, while emigration from older age groups or high mortality rates at the older ages would exaggerate the difference between those aged under 15 years and those at higher ages. The age range 15 to 29 years is important in that it contains the young adult population, who supply much of the population of working age, and also that section of the female population amongst whom fertility is highest. There were 25.8 per cent of the total population in this age range, and a further 14.3 per cent in the age range 30 to 44 years. The latter group contains a large section of the population of working age and the remainder of the females of reproductive age. The proportions contained in the two age ranges, 15 to 29 and 30 to 44 years, are low in comparison with those in more developed societies. Reference has already been made to the possibility that reduced numbers of births or increased numbers of infant deaths in the 1930s may have affected the numbers aged 15 to 29 years in 1956. It is likely too that emigration has drawn chiefly from the group aged 15 to 44 years in 1956. The proportions at the older ages were also low by the standards of more developed countries, but the structure of the population by age is such that high rates of increase may be expected as those below the age of 15 years reach reproductive age.

8. Differences between Upolu and Savai'i in the Composition of their Populations with respect to Age. At the 1956 Census there were smaller proportions of males and females and of total population in the age range 0 to 14 years, and higher proportions in the age range 15 to 29 years on Upolu than on Savai'i. In the age range 30 to 44 years, also, the proportions on Upolu were lower than on Savai'i, but, except amongst females, the differences did not reach the level of statistical significance. Some of the older age ranges on Upolu contained lower proportions of the population than on Savai'i, though these differences were not large enough to be statistically significant. The lower proportions on Upolu in the age range 0 to 14 years derived mainly from those aged 5 to 9 years, and, to a less extent, from the group aged 5 to 9 years in 1956. The 1951 Census showed a similar small proportion on Upolu in the cohort aged 0 to 4 years, who would have been enumerated at the ages 5 to 9 years in 1956. It does not, therefore, seem likely that misstatements of age are the explanation, but rather that emigration from the older age groups on Savai'i may have decreased their relative importance in the population of that island, while the higher fertility of the women of Savai'i, which is discussed in Chapter 6, had increased the relative importance of the younger age groups. If this were so, the lower proportions in the age range 15 to 29 years on Savai'i could be partly accounted for by the drift of population which has occurred from Savai'i to Upolu, especially to Apia, where employment opportunities are greater. Again

there is the possibility of misstatements of age, but the fact that the higher proportions in the group aged 15 to 29 years on Upolu can be traced back to the 1951 Census makes that explanation unsatisfactory. The deficiency in the proportion in the next age range, 30 to 44 years, on Upolu in 1956 may be merely compensatory to the large proportion in the age range 15 to 29 years on that island.

9. Differences between the Component Populations and the Total Population in their Distribution with respect to Age. The differences which appear between the component populations in their distribution with respect to age need to be interpreted with the reservation that, because of the inclusion amongst Part Samoans of the offspring of Samoans and members of any of the other component populations, the component populations are not independent of one another. This is true not only of total numbers, but of the numbers and proportions in the various age ranges of the population: as new cases of such miscegenation occur, the offspring will increase the proportions of Part Samoans at the younger ages, with a consequent decrease in the proportions at the older ages, relative to the proportions in the corresponding age ranges of the other component populations, particularly the Samoan. Nevertheless, because of the great numerical importance of the latter component in the total population, there were no statistically significant differences between it and the total population in respect of the proportions contained in any of the broad age ranges. The Part Samoan population, as expected from the above-mentioned considerations, contained higher proportions of both sexes in the age range 0 to 14 years than did the total population, but a contributing factor to the relatively low age of this component may have been a tendency for mixed parentage to be ignored with advancing age. Amongst the European and All Others components, there were lower proportions at ages 0 to 14 years than in the total population. In the case of these two components, it is possible that the small proportions at the younger ages reflect both lower fertility and the fact that some of the offspring may be included in the Part Samoan component. In the Part Samoan population, the proportions in the age range 15 to 29 years were not significantly different from those in the total population, but there were lower proportions in the older age ranges up to age 60 to 74 years. In the European population a different pattern again was revealed. In addition to the smaller proportions aged 0 to 14 years in that component than in the total population, there were lower proportions of males in the age range 15 to 29 years, and higher proportions of both males and females in the older age ranges, especially in the range 30 to 44 years. This distribution reflects the peculiar composition of the European population, which included a high proportion of adults who came to the Territory in Government or private employment; some of these were married men and women with families much smaller than the average Samoan family, while some were unmarried. Together these factors produced a much higher ratio of adults to children under 15 years of age than appeared in the total population. Amongst the All Others component,

the distribution by age showed higher proportions at ages 15 to 29 years than did the total population, though the differences were large enough to be statistically significant only amongst the female population of Upolu and of the Territory as a whole. In the older age ranges, the proportions of both sexes were larger than in the total population, the differences being large enough to be statistically significant amongst males aged 45 years and over, but not amongst females aged 30 years and over. In general, the All Others component most resembled the European component in its composition with respect to age.

10. Replacement Indices. One other important aspect of the distribution of the population by age is the ratio of the number of children to the number of women of reproductive age in a population. A ratio of this kind is a better indication of replacement in a population than are rates based on the population irrespective of age, since the number of women of reproductive age is the main factor in determining how many children are born in a given period. In Western Samoa as a whole there were 969 children aged 0 to 4 years per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. On Upolu the ratio was 940 and on Savai'i 1,049, the higher rate on Savai'i being accounted for, at least in part, by the smaller proportions of women in the reproductive ages on Savai'i than on Upolu. The slightly higher fertility of the women of Savai'i also contributed to the higher replacement ratio on that island. Differences between the component populations in respect of the ratio of the number of children to the number of women of reproductive age are unreliable because of the overlap between the component populations: children of Part Samoan ancestry are included with the Part Samoan component, whereas their mothers may be included with any one of the other component populations. The Samoan component was, however, sufficiently large numerically for some reliance to be placed on the ratio; in this component, the replacement ratios were lower than in the total population on both islands and in the Territory as a whole. There were 962

children aged 0 to 4 years per 1,000 Samoan women aged 15 to 44 years in Western Samoa, while on Upolu the ratio was 932 and on Savai'i 1,038.

11. Changes in the Composition of the Population with respect to Age, 1951 to 1956. It is possible to compare only the total population as enumerated in age groups at the Censuses of 1951 and 1956, the component populations of the 1956 total population being defined on a different basis from those of the 1951 Census. The comparison cannot be taken further back than that, as chronological ages were not recorded, except for "Europeans", at the censuses taken before 1951. At the Censuses of 1926, 1936, and 1945 the "Samoan" population was classified into sociological groups to which approximate age ranges were assigned. The classification of males by age on the basis of these groups covered different ranges of age from those in the classification of females, and the ages assigned to each group in 1926 differed from those given in the 1936 and 1945 Censuses. The data are therefore not precise, though valuable in themselves. Table 3 of the United Nations report summarises the sociological groups, and they are not repeated here. For the "European" population, chronological age was recorded in 1921, 1926, and 1945 but the "European" population was based on the definitions of legal status referred to earlier. Even the 1951 Census table of the ages of "full Europeans" included 164 Chinese, who, comprising as they did 26.7 per cent of the group, and probably differing in age from those of European descent, would distort the distribution by age. The discussion is therefore confined to changes in the distribution of the total population by age at the 1951 and 1956 Censuses. Nevertheless, the full distribution by five-year age groups of the "Samoan" and "European" populations in 1951 is shown in Table 5, and Table 6 gives the proportions per cent of males and females in each five-year age group of the total population. In Table I below, the 1951 data are summarised into fifteen-year age ranges for comparison with the data of Tables G and H above, which summarise the 1956 data.

TABLE I. Numbers and Proportions Per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons in Broad Age Ranges of the Total Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1951

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu			Savai'i			Western Samoa			Upolu			Savai'i			Western Samoa		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
NUMBERS																		
0-14	15,106	13,385	28,492	5,925	5,246	11,171	21,031	18,632	39,663	47.7	45.0	46.4	48.7	46.0	47.4	48.0	45.3	46.7
15-29	8,180	8,690	16,870	2,848	3,055	5,903	11,028	11,745	22,773	25.9	29.2	27.5	23.4	26.8	25.1	25.2	28.5	26.8
30-44	4,777	4,360	9,137	1,969	1,832	3,801	6,746	6,192	12,938	15.1	14.7	14.9	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.4	15.1	15.3
45-59	2,182	2,045	4,227	886	794	1,680	3,068	2,839	5,907	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0
60-74	983	916	1,899	437	399	836	1,420	1,315	2,735	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
75 and over ..	246	197	443	94	76	170	340	273	613	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Not stated ..	157	123	280	..	..	..	157	123	280	0.5	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	31,631	29,717	61,348	12,159	11,402	23,561	43,790	41,119	84,909	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1951, 46.7 per cent of the total population was aged 0 to 14 years, as against 48.1 per cent in 1956. In the age range 15 to 29 years there was a decrease in the proportion from 26.8 per cent in 1951 to 25.8

per cent in 1956, and a decrease in the proportion aged 30 to 44 years from 15.3 per cent to 14.3 per cent. The proportions in the age range 60 to 74 did not change between the censuses, but the proportions at

ages 45 to 59 years and 75 years and over increased. All of these changes were statistically significant. This was true in almost every age range of both males and females, as of the total number of persons, but the changes were more marked for females than for males in the age ranges 0 to 14 years and 15 to 29 years. Part of the change may derive from differing levels of accuracy in the statements of age made at the two

censuses. On the other hand, the increase in the proportions at the youngest ages, especially those aged 0 to 4 years, suggests that natural increase had had a greater relative effect on the age structure of the population in the years 1951 to 1956 than in the previous intercensal period, possibly because of loss of population by migration from the age ranges 15 to 29 and 30 to 44 years.

CHAPTER 5

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX AND BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY SEX

1. *Sex Ratios in the Component Populations, 1956.* Reference has already been made to the fact that males have outnumbered females in Western Samoa at each census since 1921. This was true of the "Samoan" and "European" populations up to 1951, and of each component population at the 1956 Census. In Western Samoa the number of males has exceeded the number of females amongst registered births to a greater extent than has occurred in most countries. This excess might be attributed to more care on the part of parents to register male children than to register females, but, as the census enumerations support the registers in the disproportion of the sexes, it seems likely

that the excess of males amongst all children born is genuine. The excess in each component population was shown in Table B of Chapter 1 for the total numbers, irrespective of age, but these figures are of less importance than the ratio of the sexes in age groups of each population, since the latter have a direct bearing on the probability of marriage, and therefore on the replacement of the present generation. In Table 7 the proportions of males per 1,000 persons in each five-year age group of each component population and of the total population are shown. These are summarised in Table A below into fifteen-year-age ranges.

TABLE A. Proportions of Males Per 1,000 Persons in Broad Age Ranges, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu					Savai'i					Western Samoa				
	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total
0-14	525	506	537	405	522	520	516	714	636	520	523	507	546	426	522
15-29	489	505	504	582	492	490	520	830	750	493	489	507	547	592	492
30-44	516	548	584	670	522	521	522	643	625	522	518	546	589	767	522
45-59	506	566	632	871	522	506	489	750	769	508	506	538	741	862	518
60-74	467	535	750	870	492	475	706	500	1,000	481	470	553	732	875	489
75 and over ..	441	462	647	808	462	481	500	1,000	1,000	488	455	465	700	815	471
Not stated ..	632	1,000	..	438	643	818	..	1,000	1,000	857	762	1,000	1,000	500	673
Total	510	516	580	664	513	510	520	754	740	511	510	516	594	669	512

The distribution by age shows that, in the total population of Western Samoa and on the islands of Upolu and Savai'i, there was an excess of males in the age ranges 0 to 14, 30 to 44, and 45 to 59 years, and an excess of females in all other age ranges. The excesses of males differed significantly from the expected rate of 500 males per 1,000 population in each age group, except on Savai'i amongst those aged 45 to 59 years. The excess of females in the older age groups was not large enough to be statistically significant, and, in any case, the greater length of life among females in general sufficiently accounts for the preponderance of females at higher ages. It is the excess of males at the younger ages and the break in that pattern at ages 15 to 29 which require comment. The pattern for the total population is determined mainly by the pattern for the Samoan component, and, if one accepts the greater proportion of males in the births occurring each year as the explanation of the excess of males, this does not dispose of the statistically significant excess of females at ages 15 to 29 years in the Samoan population. Little, however, can be said of this, except that the excess can be traced back to the 1951 Census, that it cannot be attributed to an excess of females in the births registered in the relevant years, and that the only explanation which

suggests itself is that emigration has drawn fairly heavily from the males who might have been enumerated in this age range.

2. The component populations do not follow the pattern which is characteristic of the Samoan and total populations in regard to the balance of the sexes in age ranges. The Part Samoan population showed excesses of males in each age range except amongst those aged 75 years and over, but those excesses were not statistically significant except at ages 30 to 44 years. The Part Samoan population in each age range on Savai'i was too small for these rates to be reliable, and the possibility on both islands of inaccuracy in the reporting of the numbers in this component, especially at the higher ages, makes conclusions drawn from the rates of very doubtful value. The excess of males was more marked in the European component than in the Samoan or Part Samoan component, particularly amongst those aged 45 years and over, and a similar excess appeared in the All Others component from age 15 years. The excess of males in these two components is understandable in view of the fact that these populations contain high proportions of males born outside the Territory, many of whom would have arrived without wives or other female dependants.

3. *Changes in the Sex Ratios in the Total Population, 1951 to 1956.* The ratios of males per 1,000 population in each five-year age group of the total population at the 1951 Census are shown in Table 8, and in Table B below, the ratios in the broader age ranges are shown for comparison with the 1956 data appearing in Table A above.

TABLE B. Proportions of Males per 1,000 Persons in Broad Age Ranges of the Total Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1951

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu	Savai'i	Western Samoa
0-14	530	530	530
15-29	485	482	484
30-44	523	518	521
45-59	516	527	519
60-74	518	523	519
75 and over	555	553	555
Not stated	561	..	561
Total	516	516	516

In 1951 males outnumbered females in the age range 0 to 14 years and females outnumbered males in the age range 15 to 29 years, while there was a reversion to an excess of males in each older age range. This pattern is very similar to the pattern in 1956, except that in 1956 there were more females than males aged 60 years and over. However, the possibility of differences between males and females, at the older ages, in the accuracy with which they reported their ages, may account for this difference between the two censuses. The 1951 Census data confirm the conclusions drawn from the 1956 data relating to the cohort aged 15 to

29 years in 1956, namely that there was a genuine excess of females in that age range, for which emigration of males is the only apparent explanation.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

4. *Numbers of Males and Females of Each Conjugal Condition.* The chief reason for inquiring into the numbers married or single at a census is to determine the population who are likely to bear, or who have borne, children. In communities such as Western Samoa, where many women bear children outside marriage, the data relating to conjugal condition are not as important as elsewhere. Moreover, since single women who have borne children may prefer to state that they were married, the data may be inaccurate in themselves. However, each person was asked to state whether he or she was single, married, widowed, or divorced; persons living together as man and wife were to be entered as married, even if no legal marriage had taken place. This latter provision was especially necessary because of the existence of marriages which are recognised as such by Samoan custom, but which might be difficult to distinguish in practice from unions of a temporary character. In Table 9 the males and females at each age in each component population are classified according to their conjugal condition. Amongst those aged under 15 years, there were no males who had ever been married, and only 6 females, 4 of whom were returned as married, 1 as widowed, and 1 as divorced. For this reason, the discussion of conjugal condition has been restricted to the population aged 15 years and over, as in Table C below, which shows the numbers of males and females of each conjugal condition in each component population.

TABLE C. Numbers of Males and Females Aged 15 Years and Over of Each Conjugal Condition, in Each Component Population¹, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Conjugal Condition	Samoans		Part Samoans		Europeans		All Others		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never married	9,340	6,042	782	615	121	81	137	47	10,380	6,785
Married	12,287	13,402	1,068	909	187	120	264	97	13,806	14,528
Widowed	485	2,114	26	105	6	4	16	11	533	2,234
Divorced	612	1,372	22	77	2	..	8	6	644	1,455
Not stated	30	20	..	1	..	..	3	1	33	22
Total	22,754	22,950	1,898	1,707	316	205	428	162	25,396	25,024

¹Excludes persons for whom age was not stated: 45 males and 23 females in the Samoan component, 11 males in the Part Samoan component, 1 male in the European component, and 9 males and 9 females in the All Others component.

There were 10,380 males and 6,785 females over the age of 15 years who were single at the time of the census, 13,806 males and 14,528 females who were married, 533 males and 2,234 females who were widowed, and 644 males and 1,455 females who were divorced. No statement of conjugal condition was made in the case of 33 males and 22 females aged 15 years and over. The excess of males over females in the unmarried population could be expected from the general excess of males in the population, but it is partly

accounted for by the later age at marriage of males than of females, and some of the males unmarried at the time of the census would presumably eventually marry girls aged under 15 years at that date. In each of the other categories of conjugal condition, females outnumbered males. The disparity was not great amongst the married, and the greater number of wives than of husbands enumerated at the census could arise from absence of husbands from the Territory. The greater length of life of females than of males would cause an

excess of females amongst the widowed, while amongst both the widowed and the divorced, the number of males could well have been reduced if remarriage were more common among men than among women. However, there is the possibility that the statements of conjugal condition are not reliable; it is impossible to be sure that all those returned as divorced at the census were legally divorced, or even that they had been legally married, and some of the women enumerated as

divorced may in fact be unmarried women with children. This was perhaps also true of some of the women returned as widowed at the census.

5. Proportions of the Population Aged 15 Years and Over in Each Conjugal Condition. In Table D the proportions of males and females aged 15 years and over in each conjugal condition in each component population are shown.

TABLE D. Proportions Per Cent of Males and Females Aged 15 Years and Over, of Each Conjugal Condition, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Conjugal Condition	Samoans		Part Samoans		Europeans		All Others		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Never married	41.1	26.3	41.2	36.0	38.3	39.5	32.0	29.0	40.9	27.1
Married	54.0	58.4	56.2	53.2	59.2	58.5	61.7	59.9	54.4	58.1
Widowed	2.1	9.2	1.4	6.2	1.9	2.0	3.7	6.8	2.1	8.9
Divorced	2.7	6.0	1.2	4.5	0.6	..	1.9	3.7	2.5	5.8
Not stated	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the total population aged 15 years and over 40.9 per cent of males and 27.1 per cent of females were unmarried. The proportion of males who were married was 54.4 per cent and of females 58.1 per cent. The proportion of males who were divorced was 2.1 per cent and of females 8.9 per cent, while 2.5 per cent of males and 5.8 per cent of females were widowed. The proportions of each component population who belonged to each conjugal condition are affected by differences in the age structure of the populations concerned, so that if one component contained larger proportions at the younger ages, it could be expected that the proportions of widowed would be small, while the proportion unmarried might be large, and the proportion married possibly low. Moreover, the proportions enumerated in each conjugal condition in the component populations may reflect differences in attitudes towards marriage, and also differing levels of accuracy in the reporting of conjugal condition. The outstanding points of difference between the component populations and the total population, in respect of the proportions in each conjugal condition, appeared in the Part Samoan and in the European components. In the Part Samoan component, the proportions of males and females aged 15 years and over who were unmarried were higher than in the total population; the proportion of married males was higher, and of females lower, than in the total population, the proportions of both sexes in the other two categories being lower than in the total population. As the excess of males in the Part Samoan population was greater than in the total population, a higher proportion of unmarried males than was actually enumerated might have been expected, unless some Part Samoan males married females belonging to other component populations. The most noticeable of the other differences between the component populations and the total were that in the European population there were larger proportions of unmarried females and of married

males, while in the All Others component, there was a smaller proportion of single males, and larger proportions of married and widowed males.

6. Proportions of Unmarried Males and Females in Each Age Range. Since the proportions of those who have "ever married" (that is, those who were married, widowed, or divorced at the time of the census) are complementary to the proportions single in each age range, the latter are sufficient for the present purpose, and in the following analysis of conjugal condition by age only the proportions of those who have never married are given. In Table 10 the proportions per 1,000 who had not married are shown in each five-year age group of each component population. Table E summarises in broad age ranges the numbers and proportions of unmarried males and females aged 15 years and over in each component population.

The proportions are influenced by the differential effects of mortality not only on the male and female populations, but on the married as compared with the single in each age range, both of males and females, and the value of the following comparison between the age ranges is consequently limited. In the total population the proportion of males who were single declined from 739 per 1,000 in the age range 15 to 29 years to 35 per 1,000 in the age range 60 to 74 years, and was very slightly higher, at 36 per 1,000, amongst those aged 75 years and over. The steep decline in the proportion single between the age ranges 15 to 29 years and 30 to 44 years reflects the high frequency of marriage of males at the ages involved. The differing pattern for females arises mainly from the earlier age of females at marriage: only 480 in each 1,000 females aged 15 to 29 years were single, and in the next age range only 75 in each 1,000 were unmarried. At ages 75 years and over, 18 in each 1,000 remained single. Though the proportions who were unmarried in each age range varied considerably in the component populations, much of

TABLE E. Numbers and Proportions per 1,000 of Males and Females, Aged 15 Years and Over, Who Had Never Married, in Broad Age Ranges, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	
	Numbers					Proportions					
MALES											
15-29	8,257	704	66	96	9,123	741	715	750	762	739	
30-44	903	61	30	17	1,011	138	111	283	218	139	
45-59	139	11	12	14	176	42	45	182	107	47	
60-74	34	4	10	6	54	26	45	244	86	35	
75 and over	7	2	3	4	16	18	100	214	136	36	
FEMALES											
15-29	5,488	550	37	43	6,118	472	574	507	494	480	
30-44	430	41	26	3	500	70	89	351	77	75	
45-59	85	22	10	1	118	26	112	270	48	34	
60-74	32	2	6	..	40	21	28	400	..	25	
75 and over	7	..	2	..	9	15	..	333	..	18	

the variation was due to the small numbers in some of the age ranges. In the male population the only difference which reached the level of statistical significance was that the proportion of males who were unmarried was larger in the European component than in the total population from age 30 years to age 74 years. In the female population, there were larger proportions of unmarried Part Samoan females at ages 15 to 29 years and 45 to 59 years, and larger proportions of single European women at ages 30 to 74 years.

7. *Proportions of Unmarried Males and Females in Each Age Range, 1951.* At the 1951 Census males and females were classified according to conjugal condition in conjunction with age. In addition to the four categories enumerated at the 1956 Census, the conjugal conditions then included a category for those "married by custom". It is perhaps because of the special nature of this additional category that the proportions of single males and females in each age range as enumerated in 1951 differed to a statistically significant extent from those enumerated at the 1956 Census. The numbers and proportions of unmarried males and females in broad age ranges of the total population in 1951 appear in Table F.

The proportions of males and females who were single were larger in 1951 than in 1956 in every age range.

TABLE F. Numbers and Proportions per 1,000 of Males and Females Aged 15 Years and Over, Who Had Never Married, in Broad Age Ranges of the Total Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1951

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Numbers		Proportions	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
15-29	8,944	6,559	811	558
30-44	1,925	892	285	144
45-59	367	351	120	124
60-74	164	202	115	154
75 and over	39	54	115	198

If the data of both censuses are correct, this would imply an increase in marriage rates since 1951 which does not seem likely to have occurred. It is more likely that at the 1951 Census many persons who were married according to Samoan custom were returned as single, and, if this were so, the two sets of data are not comparable. At censuses prior to 1951 information relating to conjugal condition was not collected, and it is therefore impossible to assess what effect, if any, changes in the proportions of single or of married persons may have had on the growth of the population.

CHAPTER 6

FERTILITY

1. *Nature of the Data Relating to Fertility, Census of 1956.* The data relating to fertility were derived from statements of the age at which women had borne their first child, the number of children they had borne who were now dead, and the number of children who were still living at the census date. Each of the component populations was classified separately, but because of the small numbers in many of the age ranges into which the data were classified, the minor components—Europeans, Other Pacific Islanders, and Others—have been grouped together as All Others in analysis in the text and in most of the statistical tables. Because of the limited duration of the reproductive period in women, the total number of children they are likely to bear is partly determined by the age at which they began childbearing. Moreover, as the risk of mortality in childbirth increases markedly at the third and fourth births, it is the less fertile women who are most likely to survive to the older age groups. Therefore, the fertility of older women may be understated compared with that of all women of their original cohort had it not been depleted by deaths; and similarly, the average age at which women began childbearing may be raised by the failure of those who began childbearing before the average age to survive to be recorded at the census.

2. *Median Ages of Women at the Birth of the First Child.* The numbers of women in each component population who bore their first child at each single year of age from ages 15 to 49 years are shown in Table 11. Median ages have been calculated from these data for the women in each component population, these being the ages by which half of the women had given birth to their first child. The 569 women whose age at the birth of the first child was not stated and the 7,578 women aged 15 years and over who had not borne a child were excluded from the calculation.

TABLE A. Median Ages of Women at the Birth of Their First Child, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Enumerated in	Median Ages (Years)			
	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
Upolu	21·18	21·27	23·08	21·21
Savai'i	21·07	20·75	24·00	21·07
Western Samoa ..	21·15	21·19	23·12	21·16

For Western Samoa as a whole, the median age at the birth of the first child was 21·16 years. In the component populations, the median age was lowest, at 21·15

years, for Samoan women; amongst Part Samoan women the median age was 21·19 years, while amongst All Others it was 23·12 years. In the Samoan and Part Samoan components and amongst the total numbers of women involved on each island, the women of Savai'i began childbearing at a slightly lower age than did the women of Upolu.

3. *Proportions of Women Who Bore Their First Child before Specified Ages.* The median ages are merely summary figures which conceal variations from the median itself and variations according to the present age of the mother. In Table 12 the women in each component population are classified according to their present age and to the age at which they bore their first child, each by five-year age groups. The proportions of women in each age group who bore their first child before specified ages can be derived from these data. For example, of the women aged 20 to 24 years in 1956, 1,354 bore their first child when they were 15 to 19 years, and 20 when they were aged 10 to 14 years. Together, the 1,374 women represent a proportion of 362 per 1,000 women in the age group 20 to 24 years known to have borne a child before age 20 years. The proportions in each successive age group who had borne a child before ages 25 and 30 years may be calculated in a similar manner, and in Table 13 the results are shown for mothers in each five-year age group in each component population. Very few women bore their first child at age 30 years or over, and the proportions are not shown for those ages. In Table B below the proportions of women in each five-year age group who bore a child before the ages 20, 25, and 30 years are shown, distinguishing the women of Upolu, Savai'i, and Western Samoa as a whole.

In each 1,000 women aged 20 years and over, 324 had borne their first child before age 20 years; 709 per 1,000 women aged 25 years and over had had a child before age 25 years, and 857 per 1,000 women aged 30 years and over had had a child before age 30 years. In the proportions in each five-year age group, certain peculiarities appeared. The fact that the proportions who bore a child before each specified age tended to decrease in each higher age group of mothers could be attributed to the greater chance of survival of women with fewer children than the average for all women, and to the probability of their having been less fertile because they began childbearing later than the average age. The higher probability of misstatements by older women of their present age or of their age at the birth of the first child is a further complicating factor in interpreting the figures for women in the higher age groups. Since the proportions within each age group who had borne a child before each of the

TABLE B. Proportions per 1,000 Women in Each Five-year Age Group Who Bore Their First Child Before Specified Ages, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu			Savai'i			Western Samoa		
	Proportions of Women Who Bore Their First Child Before—								
	Age 20 Years	Age 25 Years	Age 30 Years	Age 20 Years	Age 25 Years	Age 30 Years	Age 20 Years	Age 25 Years	Age 30 Years
20-24	353	..	..	389	..	..	362	..	..
25-29	332	733	..	376	763	..	344	741	..
30-34	343	729	874	363	757	878	349	737	875
35-39	361	742	882	385	758	885	368	746	883
40-44	333	723	860	324	715	870	330	721	863
45-49	318	685	849	338	735	893	324	701	863
50-54	295	709	845	289	675	874	293	699	854
55-59	268	707	875	250	673	884	263	697	878
60-64	210	667	830	242	640	887	219	659	846
65-69	202	599	770	159	576	847	188	592	795
70-74	96	553	719	143	514	857	111	541	730
75 and over	138	459	719	101	486	797	126	465	740
Total	319	707	851	337	716	872	324	709	857

specified ages are cumulative, variations from the average proportions who bore a child before age 20 years could be expected to carry through to those who bore their first child before ages 25 and 30 years. This was the case in the age group 35 to 39 years, in which the proportions of women who had borne their first child before each of the specified ages were higher than in any other age group. This cohort of women were born in the years 1917 to 1921 and would have been aged 15 to 19 years between 1932 and 1936. It is possible that the influenza epidemic and the Mau rebellion may have combined to increase the ratio of males, of the ages suitable for marriage to this cohort of women, to the females among whom they would normally have found wives. The higher numbers born in the pre-epidemic years would have been aged about 20 to 24 years between 1932 and 1936, and the males of this cohort may have outnumbered the females of the cohort some five years younger, causing a higher proportion of these women to marry than would otherwise have done so. Again, the Mau rebellion may have caused some men to defer marriage to later ages than usual, and, as order was restored, they may have chosen a high proportion of their wives from the women then aged 15 to 19 years. The lower proportion of women aged 25 to 29 years who had borne a child before age 20 years may be accounted for by the excess of females over males in this age group at the 1956 enumeration. The 1956 Census did not provide similar evidence of an excess of females over males in the age group 30 to 34 years, in which the proportion of women who bore their first child before age 20 years was also low, but in 1951, when these women were aged 25 to 29 years, there were more females than males enumerated in that age group. The proportions of women aged 45 to 59 years in 1956 who bore a child before ages 25 to 30 years were almost certainly affected by the influenza epidemic. The proportions who bore a child before age 20 years do not appear unusual, but the

proportions bearing children before age 25 years was low, especially amongst women aged 45 to 49. In each of the three age groups between ages 45 to 59, remarriage or comparatively late marriage of women who were widowed or prevented from marrying earlier by deaths of males in the epidemic of 1918 may have raised the proportions who had a child before age 30 years. This does not account for the fact that, amongst women aged 55 to 59 years, the proportion who bore a child before age 30 years was higher than in any age group, except the group aged 35 to 39 years. The women aged 55 to 59 years in 1956 were aged 17 to 21 years in 1918, and, unless misstatements of age have distorted the figures, the influenza epidemic may have reduced the numbers of women who would in any case have remained childless to a greater extent than it reduced the total number of women. The greater average number of children born to women aged 55 to 59 years than to women in any other age group lends some support to this speculation.

4. The outstanding difference between the two islands of Upolu and Savai'i, in respect of the age at which women began to bear children, was that at the younger ages the proportions of women who gave birth to a child by each of the specified ages were higher on Savai'i than on Upolu; while at the older ages the reverse was true, except that, amongst those bearing a child before 30 years of age, the proportions were higher on Savai'i in all age groups. It will be seen later that in most age groups the average numbers of children born to the women of Savai'i were higher than those born to the women of Upolu, and the earlier average age at which the former began childbearing probably accounts for this. However, the proportions of women aged 40 to 44 years who bore a child before ages 20 and 25 years were relatively lower on Savai'i than on Upolu. These women were the survivors of the cohort born in the years 1912 to 1916, and the males whom they may have married were probably

born about 1907 to 1911. The records of disease in 1907, the effects of the volcanic eruption on Savai'i, and further outbreaks of disease in 1911 show that Savai'i lost considerable population in these years, and that "little children" were especially affected by the outbreaks of disease. The result would almost certainly have been that the cohort of females aged 40 to 44 years in 1956 outnumbered the males of suitable marriageable age, or at least that any excess of males over females would have been considerably reduced. From Table 13 it can be seen that there was a general tendency, exceptions to which occurred in some age groups, for higher proportions of Samoan than of Part Samoan or All Other women to begin childbearing before each of the specified ages, the pattern being especially consistent for women who had borne their first child before age 30 years. The most noticeable exception to the general trend was that rather more Part Samoan women aged 40 to 44 years had borne a child before ages 20 and 30 years than had Samoan women of these ages. The majority of Part Samoans being resident on Upolu, it is possible that they were not affected to the same extent by the difficulties of the years 1907 to 1911, referred to earlier as an explanation

of the low proportions of women on Savai'i in the age group 40 to 44 years who had borne children by the specified ages.

5. Average Numbers of Children Born to Women. In Table 14 the numbers of women in each five-year age group of each component population are classified according to the total numbers of children born to them. The numbers of women who bore 0, 1, 2, or more children are shown separately for each number of children up to 9, after which the number of children is given as 10 or over. Of the 25,045 women in Western Samoa who were aged 15 years and over, or of unstated age, 236 women did not state the number of children they had borne. These women were excluded in calculating the average numbers of children born to women in each five-year age group of the component populations, which appear in Table 15. Because of the possible unreliability of the statements of conjugal conditions at the census, and also of the fact that many children are born outside marriage, the average numbers of children have been based on the number of women in each age group, regardless of conjugal condition. The data are summarised into broad age ranges in Table C below.

TABLE C. Average Number of Children per Female in Broad Age Ranges of Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu				Savai'i				Western Samoa			
	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
	Average Numbers of Children per Female											
15-29	1.39	1.18	0.87	1.36	1.46	1.26	1.67	1.45	1.41	1.18	0.90	1.38
30-44	5.75	5.45	2.97	5.66	5.66	5.80	2.38	5.66	5.72	5.49	2.93	5.66
45-59	7.27	6.05	3.10	7.10	7.69	7.42	5.80	7.68	7.40	6.22	3.34	7.27
60-74	6.97	6.56	4.91	6.90	7.39	4.80	0.00	7.33	7.10	6.44	4.32	7.03
75 and over ..	6.48	7.80	2.55	6.43	7.03	11.50	0.00	7.09	6.65	8.14	2.55	6.63

The averages naturally varied greatly with the age of mother, rising from 1.38 per woman aged 15 to 29 years, to 5.66 in the age range 30 to 44 years, and reaching the highest level in the age range 45 to 59 years, when the average number of children per woman was 7.27. Women aged 60 to 74 years had borne an average of 7.03 children, while women aged 75 years and over had borne 6.63 children. The decline in the average number of children born to older women could be expected from the fact, referred to earlier, that the chances of survival are greater for the less fertile women, so that the women who survived to the census were probably women with smaller numbers of children than the average number born to the cohort to which they belonged. The more detailed figures in Table 15, giving the average number of children born to women in each five-year age group, show irregularities which are concealed in these broader age ranges. The average number of children born to women aged 55 to 59 years was 7.37; this was the highest average in any age group, the next highest figure occurring in the age group 60 to 64 years, where the average number of children was 7.32 per woman. Again, the women aged 75 years and over had borne an average of 6.63 children, while

in the age group 70 to 74 years, the average was somewhat lower. The high proportion of women aged 55 to 59 years who had borne a child before age 30 years and the possible reasons for this were mentioned earlier, as were the possible causes of the relatively low proportions in the age groups 45 to 49 and 50 to 54 years who had borne a child before age 25 years. Clearly, the age at which women begin childbearing is not the only determinant of the number of children they are likely to produce: termination of marriage by death or divorce, or temporary separation of husband and wife must also be taken into account. However, there is no specific information of this kind, though on general grounds, the factual background of epidemic disease, food shortage, and political disruption could well have combined to produce the variations in the average numbers of children born to women of different ages. In addition there is the possibility of inaccuracy in the statements of age, or of the numbers of children, or of both.

6. The pattern of fertility described above was not identical for the two islands. On Savai'i the average numbers of children born to women were higher than on Upolu in each broad age range, except at ages 30 to

44 years, where the average was the same for both islands. On each island, the highest average occurred amongst women aged 45 to 59 years, for whom an average of 7.10 was recorded on Upolu and 7.68 on Savai'i. Although the differences between the two islands in respect of the average numbers of children born to the women in each age range were not large enough to be statistically significant, the higher average numbers of children on Savai'i may reflect higher fertility associated with the earlier average age at which these women began childbearing; this in turn is related to the fact that there has been far less modification of traditional Samoan custom on Savai'i than on Upolu.

7. There were differences, too, between the component populations in the average numbers of children born to the women in each age range. The average numbers of children born to Samoan women did not differ significantly from those born to all women in each age range, but the average numbers of children born to Part Samoan women were significantly lower in each age range up to 74 years, after which age the average was significantly higher than amongst all women. In the All Others component the average number of children was lower than in the total population in each age range, a result which was to be expected in view of the inclusion of European women in this group.

8. The average number of children born to women aged 45 to 49 years may be regarded as a convenient measure of the average size of the completed family, because few women bear children after 49 years of age, and the averages for older women are less reliable because of the greater effect of mortality at higher ages. On this basis, the average number of children born to women of completed fertility in Western Samoa was 7.24. Samoan women had larger families, of the average size of 7.35 children, Part Samoan women averaged 6.43 children, and All Other women 3.18 children. These averages, particularly those for Samoan women, are high, especially when it is considered that childless women are included. If the latter were excluded from the age group 45 to 49 years, the average number of children per woman in this age group who had borne a child would rise to 7.79.

9. At the 1951 Census the number of married, widowed, and divorced women were classified, in ten-year age groups, according to the number of children they

had borne. It is not clear whether children born to single women were included or excluded, so that the data may not be comparable with the numbers of children born to all women aged 15 years and over at the 1956 Census. However, in Table D the 1951 and 1956 data are shown as average numbers of children born to all women, irrespective of conjugal condition, in ten-year age groups up to age 74 years.

TABLE D. Average Numbers of Children per Female in Broad Age Groups of the Total Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1951 and 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Average Numbers of Children per Female	
	1951	1956
15-24	0.71	0.66
25-34	3.25	3.60
35-44	5.10	6.35
45-54	5.75	7.24
55-64	4.96	7.35
65-74	4.75	6.80

The average number of children born to women was higher in 1956 than in 1951, in each ten-year age group except at ages 15 to 24 years. It is unlikely that the differences reflect a real increase of such magnitude in the fertility of women in the intercensal period. It was considered by the officials who compiled the 1951 Census tables that some women may have omitted children who had died before the census, while some may have included adopted children. The 1956 data may also be unreliable, and although enumerators were carefully instructed on the point, they may nevertheless have been unable to eliminate all adopted children in entering the numbers of children born to each woman.

10. *Proportions of Childless Women and of Women with 1 or 2 Children.* The proportions of women who had not borne a child and the proportions who had borne 1 or 2 children, as shown in Table E, give some indication of the extent to which the number of children born to individual women varied from the averages appearing above.

TABLE E. Proportions per 1,000 Women in Broad Age Ranges With 0, 1, or 2 Children, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu			Savai'i			Western Samoa		
	Proportions per 1,000 Women With—								
	0 Children	1 Child	2 Children	0 Children	1 Child	2 Children	0 Children	1 Child	2 Children
15-29	531	126	108	489	134	120	520	128	111
30-44	87	63	70	88	62	60	87	62	71
45-59	70	50	50	67	43	41	69	48	47
60-74	84	51	61	75	41	47	81	48	57
75 and over	85	94	71	87	60	81	86	84	74

As some of the women in the youngest age range were below the age at which it was customary for childbearing to begin, the proportion without children amongst younger women was naturally high. Of the women aged 15 to 29 years at the 1956 Census, 520 in each 1,000 women had not borne a child; at ages 30 to 44 years, the proportion had fallen to 87 per 1,000, and was lower again for women aged 45 to 59 years, 69 per 1,000 of whom were childless. The proportion rose to 81 per 1,000 among women aged 60 to 74 years and to 86 per 1,000 amongst women aged 75 years and over. This rise in the proportion who had not borne a child at the older ages may reflect the greater chance of survival of women of low fertility, but these are also the ages at which misstatements of events occurring in the past are most likely. The figure of 69 per 1,000 at ages 45 to 59 years is the most representative figure in the series, since it indicates the level of childlessness amongst women who are past the childbearing ages. By the standards of developed communities, this proportion is low, but it is consistent with the estimated level of physical incapacity to bear children given by the British Royal Commission on Population in 1947. If the estimate of the Royal Commission be taken as correct, almost every woman in Western Samoa at ages 45 to 59 years who was capable of bearing a child had done so. The proportions of women who had borne 1 child were 128 per 1,000 in the age range 15 to 29 years, 62 per 1,000 in the age range 30 to 44 years, 48 per 1,000 in the two following age ranges, and 84 per 1,000 amongst women aged 75 years and over. The proportions of women with 2 children were lower, except at ages 30 to 44 and 60 to 74 years, than those with 1 child; these low proportions reflect the fact that most women in Western Samoa had borne more than 2 children.

11. As between the two islands, Upolu and Savai'i, there were differences in the proportions of the women in each age range who had borne no children. The proportions with no children on Savai'i were significantly lower than the proportions on Upolu at ages 15 to 29 years. In the other age ranges, the differences were not statistically significant, but the proportions with no children were lower at ages 45 to 74 years, and slightly higher at ages 30 to 44 years and 75 years and over, on Savai'i than on Upolu. The proportions of women who had borne 1 child, and of those who had borne 2 children did not differ significantly as between the two islands, but the lower proportions at the ages 15 to 29 years on Savai'i who had no children, and the higher proportions at those ages who had 1 or 2 children, reflect the earlier age at which the women of Savai'i began childbearing, and help to explain their higher total fertility.

12. *Average Number of Living Children per Female in Each Age Range.* In Table 16 the numbers of women in each five-year age group of each component population are classified according to the number of children still living at the time of the census, and Table 17 shows the average number of children still living per female in each five-year age group of each component population. In Table F below the data of Table 17 are summarised into broad age ranges for the women of Upolu, Savai'i, and Western Samoa.

TABLE F. Average Number of Children Still Living per Female in Broad Age Ranges, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu	Savai'i	Western Samoa
	Average Number of Children Still Living		
15-29	1.20	1.26	1.21
30-44	4.68	4.57	4.65
45-59	5.39	5.47	5.41
60-74	4.45	4.41	4.44
75 and over ..	3.51	3.37	3.47

As the probability of the survival of each child to the census was naturally less the greater the age of the mother, the average numbers of children still living declined with age of mother, and the average number of surviving children per female aged 75 years and over was 3.16 less than the average number of children originally born to those women. Amongst women just past the reproductive ages, that is, in the age range 45 to 59 years, an average of 1.86 children had not survived to the census. On Savai'i, the average numbers of children still living were slightly lower than on Upolu in the age ranges 30 to 44 years and 60 years and over, and slightly higher in the other age ranges of mothers. The data relating to children still living are valuable mainly for the information they give about mortality, and need to be related to the total number of children born. Table G gives the proportions of children surviving per 1,000 children born to the women in each broad age range.

TABLE G. Proportions of Children Surviving per 1,000 Children Born, by Present Age of Mother, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu	Savai'i	Western Samoa
	Proportions Surviving per 1,000 Children Born		
15-29	879	864	875
30-44	826	808	821
45-59	759	712	744
60-74	644	601	631
75 and over ..	547	475	524

These survival rates refer to different cohorts of children, whose possible range of age at the census differs for each age range of mother. To take the two extremes of age of mothers, the children born to women aged 15 to 29 years could scarcely be older than 14 years, while the youngest of them might be aged under 1 year; children born to women aged 75 years and over might range in age from 60 years to a limit of 15 years younger than the oldest woman enumerated. While 875 of each 1,000 children born to the women aged 15 to 29 years survived to the census, only 524 of each 1,000 children born to the women aged 75 years and over were still alive. Survival rates

for children born to women on the island of Upolu were higher in every age group of mothers than the corresponding rates on Savai'i, though it was only amongst the children born to women aged 45 to 59 years that the differences reached the level of statistical significance. It therefore appears that not only was fertility higher on Savai'i, but that mortality also was greater on that island than on Upolu. The higher mortality rates could arise from the fact that Savai'i has less developed medical and hygienic facilities than Upolu.

13. *Replacement Indices, 1951 and 1956.* A comparison between the censuses which is possibly more reliable than that based on the average numbers of children born to women, presented in Table D above, may be made by calculating replacement indices based on the numbers of children enumerated at ages 0 to 4 years per 1,000 women of reproductive age, the latter being taken as 15 to 44 years. These are shown in Table H.

Whereas in 1951 there were 852 children aged 0 to 4 years per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years, the index had risen, to a statistically significant extent, to 969 per 1,000 in 1956. On both islands, increases had occurred, but the increase was somewhat greater on Savai'i than on Upolu. The higher ratios in 1956 are partly accounted for by the decline between 1951

TABLE H. Number of Children Aged 0-4 years per 1,000 Women Aged 15-44 Years, Censuses, 1951 and 1956

Enumerated in	Children 0-4 Years per 1,000 Women 15-44 Years	
	1951	1956
Upolu	837	940
Savai'i	892	1,049
Western Samoa ..	852	969

and 1956 in the proportions of women in the age range 15 to 29 years, which was revealed in the examination of the structure of the population by age in Chapter 4. However, the children enumerated at ages 0 to 4 years are survivors of those born in the five years preceding the census, and it is possible that the higher index in 1956 is the result of an improvement in infant mortality in the period preceding the 1956 Census as compared with the period preceding the 1951 Census. Whatever the explanation, if the statements of age at both censuses are assumed to be accurate, the index of replacement for Western Samoa was about 14 per cent higher in 1956 than in 1951, promising continued high rates of population increase.

RELIGION AND PLACE OF BIRTH

RELIGION

1. *Numbers and Proportions of Males, Females, and Persons of Each Religious Denomination.* The religious denominations tabulated at the 1956 Census were the London Missionary Society, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saint, Seventh Day Adventist, and Other. Those who did not wish to state their religion were listed under the heading "Object to State". There were 48 males and 15 females in this category, and 74 males and 45 females for whom no statement of religion was made. In Table 18 the mem-

bers of each component population are classified according to their religion in conjunction with broad age ranges, but the distribution by age is not examined here. The numbers and proportions per cent of males, females, and persons of each religious denomination in each component population and in the total population are shown in Table A. As in preceding sections, Europeans, Other Pacific Islanders, Others, and those who did not state their ancestry, are combined into one component, All Others.

TABLE A. Numbers and Proportions per Cent of Males, Females and Persons, of Each Religious Denomination, in Component Populations
Census of Western Samoa, 1956

CENSUS OF WESTERN SAMOA, 1900

Component Populations	Sex	Religious Denomination								Total
		London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	
NUMBERS										
Samoans	M.	25,883	7,416	8,632	1,928	493	509	6	38	44,905
	F.	24,441	7,195	8,609	1,911	454	494	3	24	43,131
	P.	50,324	14,611	17,241	3,839	947	1,003	9	62	88,036
Part Samoans ..	M.	1,511	355	1,717	301	60	123	2	8	4,077
	F.	1,374	346	1,622	276	67	132	1	5	3,823
	P.	2,885	701	3,339	577	127	255	3	13	7,900
All Others	M.	297	66	187	66	21	176	40	28	881
	F.	181	33	102	33	13	121	11	16	510
	P.	478	99	289	99	34	297	51	44	1,391
Total	M.	27,691	7,837	10,536	2,295	574	808	48	74	49,863
	F.	25,996	7,574	10,333	2,220	534	747	15	45	47,464
	P.	53,687	15,411	20,869	4,515	1,108	1,555	63	119	97,327
PERCENTAGES										
Samoans	M.	57.7	16.5	19.2	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	
	F.	56.7	16.7	19.9	4.4	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	
	P.	57.2	16.6	19.6	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	
Part Samoans ..	M.	37.1	8.7	42.1	7.4	1.5	3.0	0.2	100.0	
	F.	35.9	9.1	42.4	7.2	1.8	3.4	0.2	100.0	
	P.	36.5	8.9	42.3	7.3	1.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	
All Others	M.	33.7	7.5	21.2	7.5	2.4	20.0	7.7	100.0	
	F.	35.5	6.5	20.0	6.5	2.5	23.7	5.3	100.0	
	P.	34.4	7.1	20.8	7.1	2.4	21.4	6.8	100.0	
Total	M.	55.5	15.7	21.1	4.6	1.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	
	F.	54.8	16.0	21.8	4.7	1.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	
	P.	55.2	15.8	21.5	4.6	1.1	1.6	0.2	100.0	

The adherents of the London Missionary Society, who numbered 53,687 persons, comprised 55.2 per cent of the total population in 1956, Roman Catholics numbered 20,869 persons or 21.5 per cent of the population, while Methodists numbered 15,411 persons or 15.8 per cent of the population. The adherents of these three religious denominations together constituted 92.5 per cent of the total population, so that each of the other missions had very small proportions of followers. As between the component populations, the

proportions belonging to the various denominations differed considerably. In the Samoan population, which is completely Christianised, the proportions were similar to those in the total population, though the London Missionary Society was more strongly represented, and the Roman Catholic religion less strongly represented, than in the total population. The differences in the Part Samoan population were chiefly the much greater relative importance of the Roman Catholic religion, and the lower proportions of

adherents of the London Missionary Society and of Methodists, than in the total population. The proportion of Latter Day Saints was also greater among Part Samoans than in the total population. The distribution amongst the All Others component was similar to that amongst Part Samoans in respect of the lower proportions of followers of the London Missionary Society and of the Methodist Mission, and the higher proportion of Latter Day Saints, but it was in the proportion of the followers of religions other than those tabulated separately that this population differed most from the total population. The proportion of these other religions amongst the All Others component was 21.4 per cent as compared with 1.6 per cent in the total population. European adherents of the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches account for most of this difference.

2. Changes in the Proportion of the Population in each Religious Denomination. The first contact of Samoa with Christianity is believed to have occurred about 1828, when Tongan preachers, belonging to the Methodist Mission, visited the islands and made some converts. However, it was not till 1835, when the Reverend Peter Turner arrived, that this mission was formally established in Samoa, and there was a break between 1839 and 1857 in its activity. In 1857 the mission was re-established, this time from Australia. Meanwhile in 1830 John Williams, of the London Missionary Society, had established Tahitian members of his mission in Samoa, and from 1835 there were European missionaries in the islands. The London Missionary Society has remained by far the most important mission in Samoa. The Roman Catholic Mission was established by French missionaries in 1845 and became second in importance to the London Missionary Society. The Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, began missionary activity in American Samoa in 1863, when native elders arrived from Hawai'i; the exact date of their first visit to Western Samoa is not known, but it was in the period 1863

to 1868. The first European missionaries belonging to the Latter Day Saints arrived in American Samoa in 1888, and it was soon after this that their activities were extended to Western Samoa. The Seventh Day Adventists are believed to have arrived in 1890. Almost every Samoan has belonged to one or other of the five missions mentioned here. In the other component populations there was greater variation of religious belief, and this was especially so of Europeans. The religious missions have played an important part in the education of the Samoans, and still conduct village schools in many parts of the Territory. One aspect of the social and economic importance of the missions is evidenced by the following extract from the Western Samoan Annual Report for 1956: "In Samoa almost every village has at least one large church, and there can be no doubt that the need to obtain money for church building (often a competitive business when the village pride runs high) has been, especially some years ago, an important incentive to the indigenous inhabitants to produce surplus marketable and export crops." At each census since 1921 the numbers of "Samoans" and of "Europeans" were classified separately according to their religion, except in 1936 when the "European" population was not so classified. The religious denominations are difficult to classify on a consistent basis, and the data presented below may well contain errors of grouping. Those enumerated as "Catholics" in 1926 were taken to be Roman Catholics. Protestants (undefined) were treated as Others, as were all persons, Christian or non-Christian, who stated any form of belief not specifically named in Table A. Almost all cases where no statement of religious belief was made, or where there was an objection to answering the question, were in the "European" population. All Samoans throughout the period professed adherence to one or other of the Christian missions. Table B gives the numbers and proportions of persons belonging to each religious denomination, grouped so as to be comparable with the 1956 data.

TABLE B. Numbers and Proportions per Cent of Persons of Each Religious Denomination in the Population, Censuses, 1921 to 1951

Date	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other and Object	Not Stated	Total ¹
NUMBERS								
1921	20,865	5,997	6,063	787	14	778	84	34,588
1926	23,702	6,546	6,800	1,094	46	648	350	39,186
1936	..	..	..	Available only for "Samoans"				
1945	38,176	10,961	13,781	2,860	631	979	433	67,821
1951	47,968	13,264	17,549	3,684	919	1,090	435	84,909
PERCENTAGES								
1924	60.3	17.4	17.5	2.3	..	2.3	0.2	100.0
1926	60.5	16.7	17.3	2.8	0.1	1.6	1.0	100.0
1936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1945	56.3	16.2	20.3	4.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	100.0
1951	56.5	15.6	20.7	4.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	100.0

¹ Excludes indentured contract labourers in 1921, 1926, and 1945. The figures for 1921 are taken from the notes to the 1921 Census in the *General Report* of the 1921 Census of New Zealand, and do not agree with population figures for 1921 quoted elsewhere in this report.

Between 1921 and 1951 there was a decline in the proportion of the population belonging to the London Missionary Society from 60.3 per cent to 56.5 per cent. The adherents of the Roman Catholic Mission increased slightly as a proportion of the population, while the Methodist Mission declined slightly in importance. The Latter Day Saints, though still less than 5.0 per cent in the total population, increased at a faster rate than any of the other religious groups, except the Seventh Day Adventists who, however, still numbered less than 1,000 or 1.1 per cent of the population in 1951. Between 1951 and 1956, the trend of these changes was continued for each of the religious denominations, excluding Methodists, who increased very slightly as a proportion of the population. The group listed as "Others" in Table B has fluctuated somewhat, possibly because of inconsistency in allocation of the numbers included therein.

PLACE OF BIRTH

3. *Numbers and Proportions of Males, Females, and Persons Born in each Birthplace.* At the 1956 Census persons born in Samoa were asked to name the island

on which they were born, while those born outside Samoa were asked to name the island group or territory in which they were born. Those born in Western Samoa were classified separately from those born in American Samoa; all persons born in Europe, America, or any British Commonwealth Country (the latter excluding Pacific Island territories) were grouped together. All other places of birth were grouped under the heading of Other, the great majority of these being persons born in other islands of the Pacific Ocean. There were 40 males and 25 females who did not state the place of their birth. In Table 19 the numbers of males, females, and persons in each component population are classified according to their place of birth in conjunction with five-year groups of age. The numbers, irrespective of age, in the component populations and in the total population who were born in each of the places of birth specified above are shown in Table C below. The proportion per cent of each birthplace category in the total population is also given.

There were 93,994 persons who were born in Western Samoa, 1,386 persons born in American Samoa, 570 persons born in Europe, America or the British Com-

TABLE C. Numbers and Proportions per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons Born in Each Birthplace, in Component Populations, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

of Western Samoa, 1950

Component Populations	Places of Birth															Total		
	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated					
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
NUMBERS																		
Samoans	44,087	42,301	86,388	587	604	1,191	10	6	16	196	211	407	23	9	34	44,905	43,131	88,036
Part Samoans ..	3,770	3,564	7,334	86	103	189	29	32	61	188	122	310	4	2	6	4,077	3,823	7,900
Europeans	89	55	144	3	1	4	280	204	484	21	9	30	11	14	25	393	269	662
All Others	64	64	128	2	..	2	8	1	9	403	162	565	..	..	..	488	241	729
Total	48,010	45,984	93,994	678	708	1,386	327	243	570	808	504	1,312	40	25	65	49,863	47,464	97,327
PERCENTAGES																		
Samoans	98.2	98.1	98.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	..	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part Samoans ..	92.5	93.2	92.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	71.3	75.9	73.1	4.6	3.2	3.9	0.1	..	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europeans	22.7	20.4	21.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	71.3	75.9	73.1	3.2	3.3	4.5	2.3	5.8	3.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Others	13.1	26.6	17.6	0.4	..	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	82.6	67.2	77.5	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	96.3	96.9	96.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.1	..	0.1	100.0	100.0	100.0

monwealth, and 1,312 persons born elsewhere. As those born in Western Samoa represented 96.6 per cent of the total population, each other birthplace was of minor importance; those born in American Samoa and Other birthplaces comprised 1.4 and 1.3 per cent respectively of the total population, and those born in Europe, America, and the British Commonwealth comprised less than 1 per cent. Western Samoa thus gained slightly more in population from American Samoa than from all other parts of the Pacific combined. The closeness of the two Samoan territories and the traditional links between them account for this, but it is impossible without data relating to length of residence to know whether the American Samoans enumerated at the Western Samoa census were permanent residents or merely visiting for short periods. Within the total

population, the proportions of each component population belonging to the specified birthplaces varied considerably. Of the Samoan population, 98.1 per cent were born in Western Samoa, 1.4 per cent in American Samoa, and less than 1 per cent elsewhere. In the Part Samoan population the proportion born in Western Samoa was 92.8 per cent, in American Samoa 2.4 per cent, in Europe, America, or the British Commonwealth less than 1 per cent, and in Other birthplaces 3.9 per cent. In the European population, the highest proportion of persons in the birthplace categories was 73.1 per cent, representing persons born in Europe, America, or the British Commonwealth, while 21.8 per cent of Europeans were born in Western Samoa. Very small proportions of Europeans were born elsewhere. Amongst All Others, 77.5 per cent were born in the

places of birth grouped as Other, these being mainly other islands in the Pacific Ocean. There were 17·6 per cent of this component who were born in Western Samoa, and only very small proportions in American Samoa and in Europe, America, and the British Commonwealth. There were some differences between the proportions of males and females in the component populations, especially amongst Europeans and All Others, born in each specified place of birth; the most marked of these were the higher proportion of European females than of European males who were born in Europe, America, or the British Commonwealth, and the higher proportion of All Other males than of All Other females who were born in Other places of birth.

4. *Changes in the Proportions of Persons Born in each Birthplace, 1951 to 1956.* Except in the case of persons of "European" legal status, no data relating to birthplace are available from the censuses previous to 1951. The total numbers of persons enumerated at the 1951 Census who were born in each birthplace have been arranged in Table D in categories comparable with those specified at the 1956 Census, and

TABLE D. Numbers and Proportions per Cent of Persons Born in Each Birthplace, Census of Western Samoa, 1951

Places of Birth			Numbers	Percentages
Western Samoa	..	..	83,530	98·4
American Samoa	..	..	105	0·1
Europe, America, and British Commonwealth Countries	..	..	584	0·7
Other	..	..	680	0·8
Not stated	..	..	10	..
Total	..	..	84,909	100·0

the proportion of each group in the total population is also shown.

The total number of persons born in Western Samoa increased between the two censuses by 10,464, the number born in American Samoa increased by 1,281, and those born in Other birthplaces by 632; the only group which declined in number was that which included persons born in Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries. The number of these declined by 14 in the intercensal period. It is impossible to make a satisfactory check of the accuracy of these statements without more detailed information about persons arriving in and departing from the Territory than that which exists. However, if deaths in Western Samoa of persons born outside Western Samoa and resident in Samoa at the 1951 Census are ignored, the increase of 1,899 in the number of persons born outside the Territory may be compared with the recorded gain from migration in the intercensal period. The records in fact showed a loss of 2,157 persons by migration. The usual assumption is that tourists departing from and arriving in a country cancel out in the net movement. In Western Samoa in the years 1951 to 1956, if this assumption held, and if the migration figures are correct, there must have been a net loss of some 4,056 persons born in Western Samoa, balanced by the gain of 1,899 persons born overseas, reducing the total loss by migration to 2,157. Of course, it is possible that there are errors in the intercensal records of migration, and in the census data relating to places of birth. If the figures for both censuses are correct, the proportion of those born in Western Samoa decreased from 98·4 per cent of the total population in 1951 to 96·6 per cent in 1956, while the proportion of persons born in American Samoa and in Other places of birth increased in the intercensal period, the former from 0·1 to 1·4 per

TABLE E. Numbers and Proportions per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons Born in Each Birthplace, in Broad Age Ranges of the Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Places of Birth																	
	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
NUMBERS																		
15-29	11,909	12,355	24,264	158	173	331	62	62	124	201	149	350	8	4	12	12,338	12,743	25,081
30-44	6,905	6,378	13,283	118	118	236	90	69	159	168	104	272	7	5	12	7,288	6,674	13,962
45-59	3,417	3,300	6,717	68	59	127	54	35	89	220	99	319	3	3	6	3,762	3,496	7,258
60-74	1,378	1,531	2,909	18	21	39	33	10	43	98	33	131	1	2	3	1,528	1,597	3,125
75 and over	389	476	865	6	10	16	12	5	17	39	11	50	1	1	2	447	503	950
PERCENTAGES																		
15-29	96·5	97·0	96·7	1·3	1·3	1·3	0·5	0·5	0·5	1·6	1·2	1·4	0·1	..	0·1	100·0	100·0	100·0
30-44	94·8	95·6	95·1	1·6	1·8	1·7	1·2	1·0	1·1	2·3	1·5	2·0	0·1	0·1	0·1	100·0	100·0	100·0
45-59	90·8	94·4	92·6	1·8	1·7	1·7	1·4	1·0	1·2	5·9	2·8	4·4	0·1	0·1	0·1	100·0	100·0	100·0
60-74	90·2	95·9	93·1	1·2	1·3	1·2	2·1	0·6	1·4	6·4	2·1	4·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	100·0	100·0	100·0
75 and over	87·0	94·6	91·1	1·4	2·0	1·7	2·7	1·0	1·8	8·7	2·2	5·2	0·2	0·2	0·2	100·0	100·0	100·0

cent and the latter from 0·8 to 1·3 per cent. The proportion of persons born in Europe, America, or the British Commonwealth remained almost constant.

5. Proportions in Age Groups of Persons Born in each Birthplace. As adults rather than children make the decisions to leave or to remain in the territory in which they were born, the proportions aged 15 years and over who were born in particular places are more important than the proportions of persons irrespective of age. In Table E below the numbers and proportions per cent of males, females, and persons aged 15 years and over who were born in each birthplace category are shown in fifteen-year age ranges.

There was a general decline at each higher age range in the proportions of those who were born in Western Samoa, especially in the male population. This decline resulted mainly from the higher propor-

tions at the older ages of persons born in Other birthplaces: at ages 15 to 29 years, 96·7 per cent of the persons enumerated were locally born, but the proportion was only 91·1 per cent at ages 75 years and over, whereas the proportion born in Other places of birth rose from 1·4 per cent in the age range 15 to 29 years to 5·2 per cent in the age range 75 years and over. Emigration from Western Samoa and the varying effects of mortality on persons born in different areas may have contributed to the larger proportions of persons of Other birthplaces enumerated in the older age ranges. There was little difference as between the age ranges in the proportions of the total population who were born in American Samoa and in Europe, America, and British Commonwealth countries, except that the proportion in the latter birthplace category was relatively low in the age range 15 to 29 years.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

1. *Definition of the Gainfully Occupied Population.*

The data relating to occupation and industry at the 1956 Census were intended to isolate the population who were in gainful occupations, the latter being classified according to the industry in which each person was engaged and to the occupation followed within that industry. Industry was taken to mean the form of economic activity to which the individual's labour contributed, while occupation was taken to refer to the particular kind of labour performed by each individual. No attempt was made to collect data relating to status within industry, because this concept has little application to village or subsistence agriculture, which was the industrial activity in which the great majority of persons were engaged. Despite the numerical importance of this industry, there had been considerable confusion in the 1951 Census figures of the numbers engaged therein, and consequently at the 1956 Census special emphasis was placed on that aspect of the industrial classification. In 1951, 22,000 persons, in a total of 46,000 persons aged 5 years and over and exclusive of children attending school, did not state their occupations, and there were three categories, totalling 11,000 persons, which included those engaged in village agriculture. The lack in the Samoan language of a term specifically designating this occupation appears to account for the difficulty, and at the 1956 Census, the term *nofo aiga* (literally, remaining at home), was used to describe those engaged in village agriculture. Each person was therefore asked to state whether he was a *matai* (family head or chief) and whether he was *nofo aiga*. In addition each person was asked to state whether he was in paid employment, what type of work he did, where, and for whom. In classifying the answers to these questions, males engaged in village agriculture and males and females who were in full-time paid employment at the time of the census were taken to constitute the gainfully occupied population. One exception was made in the case of *faipule* and *pulenu'u*; though the duties performed by these Government officials are only part-time, and the payment small, they were included amongst the gainfully occupied because of their special functions in the Samoan community. The population that was not gainfully occupied included children under 15 years of age, provided they were not in paid employment, women engaged in home duties, retired persons, pensioners, persons of independent means, and inmates of institutions such as hospitals and gaols. No inquiry was made into unemployment, which is of little or no importance in Western Samoa, where, under the complex structure of the village agricultural system, the obligation to provide labour is associated with the right to a share in the product of the labour. The number of males returned as engaged in village agriculture

constitute a social as well as an occupational group, and, in the latter sense, the numbers may be overstated by reason of the inclusion of males, particularly those of advanced age, who may not have performed any active tasks. Again, many females performed labour that contributed to agricultural production, but they have been classified as engaged in home duties because of the difficulty of separating their domestic from their agricultural tasks.

2. *Numbers of Gainfully Occupied and Not Gainfully Occupied Males and Females.* In Table 20 the numbers of gainfully occupied and not gainfully occupied males and females in each component population are classified according to their industry group or other appropriate category, in conjunction with their age (in five-year groups). In Table A below these data are shown in summary form to give the broad outlines of the divisions of the population between the two categories of gainfully and not gainfully occupied. More detailed reference will be made later to the groupings into which each population is divided.

In Western Samoa as a whole there were 21,768 males and 2,058 females in gainful occupations, 28,064 males and 45,386 females who were not gainfully occupied, and 31 males and 20 females for whom no statement of occupation was made. The numbers of persons who were gainfully occupied and not gainfully occupied are shown for Upolu and Savai'i for reference only, the remainder of the analysis being made for Western Samoa as a whole. As it is the gainfully occupied population that is of chief importance to the economy, and as the proportions of the population that are not gainfully occupied are complementary to the proportions that are in gainful occupations, it is the latter which are presented in the following sections.

3. *Proportion of Males in each Industry Group.* Because of the relatively simple nature of the Western Samoan economy, the gainfully occupied population was divided into very broad industry groups rather than into separate industries. There was no subdivision of the primary industries beyond the separation of subsistence village agriculture from other forms of agriculture, the latter including forestry and the shipping of agricultural products. The farmers and planters who were included in "other agriculture" were distinguished from those engaged in village agriculture on the basis of private ownership of the land or of the profits made from working the land. In the secondary and service industries, a total of only six divisions was made. The composition of each of the industry groups is shown in more detail in Table A than in the other tables appearing below. In allocating each gainfully occupied

TABLE A. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied and Not Gainfully Occupied Males and Females in 'Industry Group or Other Category, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

PERSONS NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

	Upolu		Savai'i		Western Samoa	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Children not attending school	8,761	7,949	3,288	2,932	12,049	10,881
Children attending school, and other students	11,301	10,311	4,360	4,130	15,661	14,441
Those engaged in home duties .. .. .	..	14,002	..	5,857	..	19,859
Persons of independent means, including pensioners and those who have retired	14	11	..	..	14	11
Inmates of institutions (hospitals, goals)	301	163	39	31	340	194
Total	20,377	32,436	7,687	12,950	28,064	45,386

PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

Industry Group	Upolu		Savai'i		Western Samoa	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Village agriculture	9,913	..	5,277	..	15,190	..
Other agriculture, including forestry and shipping of agriculture products	1,597	432	60	1	1,657	433
Total	11,510	432	5,337	1	16,847	433
Manufacturing and construction	1,075	48	114	..	1,189	48
Commerce (wholesale and retail trade and distribution, banking, and insurance)	927	276	146	29	1,073	305
Transport and communication (road transport, airlines, shipping and communication, including cable and wireless, post and telegraph, and broadcasting)	572	12	60	1	632	13
Entertainment and service (hotel, cafe, restaurant, boardinghouse and guesthouse, club, cinema, and other entertainment and service)	97	367	4	8	101	375
Government and administration, and protective services	685	98	138	1	823	99
Professions	847	637	256	148	1,103	785
Total	15,713	1,870	6,055	188	21,768	2,058

NOT STATED

	17	16	14	4	31	20
Total	36,107	34,322	13,756	13,142	49,863	47,464

person to a particular industry group, the usual difficulty was encountered in deciding the principal industry in the case of those persons whose activities covered more than one industry. Most industry groups in general presented little difficulty, but it should be noted that almost all of the persons who are professionally qualified in Western Samoa are employed in the Government service, and these have been shown in the professional group except in the few instances where their function was mainly administrative, in which case they were included in government and administration. The proportions per 1,000 males in each component population and in the total population who were engaged in each industry group are shown in Table B. As there were only 42 Samoan and 4 Part Samoan males aged under 15 years who were gainfully occupied at the

time of the census, these have been omitted from the table, and the discussion has been confined to the population aged 15 years and over.

In the total male population aged 15 years and over, 856 in each 1,000 were in gainful occupations, and the proportion in the Samoan component corresponded very closely with that in the total population. There was a very slightly lower proportion gainfully occupied in the Part Samoan component, and a considerably higher proportion in the All Others component than in the total population. In the total male population, village agriculture was of outstanding importance, 599 males in each 1,000 being occupied in this industry. Other forms of agriculture were next in order of importance, but the proportion engaged was only 64 per 1,000. Manufacturing and construction

TABLE B. Proportions per 1,000 of Males Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Engaged in Each Industry Group in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Industrial Group	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
Village agriculture ..	641	266	155	599
Other agriculture ..	54	129	207	64
Manufacturing and construction ..	37	141	97	47
Commerce ..	31	150	112	42
Transport and communication ..	21	73	28	25
Entertainment and service ..	3	8	18	4
Government and administration ..	28	64	93	32
Professions..	40	23	188	43
Total ..	855	854	898	856

was third, the professions fourth, and commerce fifth in importance, with government and administration, transport and communication and entertainment following in that order. There was considerable variation in the component populations from the distribution of the total male population over the industry groups. In the Samoan component, however, village agriculture was the most important industry, as it was in the total population, employing 641 in each 1,000 males aged 15 years and over, a proportion which was significantly higher than the proportion in the total population. Consequently, the proportion of Samoan males engaged in the other industry groups was lower than in the total population, especially in the case of other forms of agriculture, manufacturing and construction and commerce, but the order of importance of the industries was nevertheless roughly similar in the Samoan component and in the total population. In the Part Samoan component village agriculture was again the most important industry, but the proportion engaged was only 266 per 1,000 males aged 15 years and over. The proportion engaged in other forms of agriculture was 129 per 1,000 as compared with a proportion of only 64 per 1,000 in the total population, a difference which reflects the conditions governing the ownership of land in Western Samoa, where many Part Samoans operate privately owned plantations, but, having no title to Samoan land, could not be engaged in village agriculture. The proportions of Part Samoans engaged in manufacturing and construction and in commerce differed even more from the proportions in the total population, and the concentration of Part Samoans on these industries is shown in the fact that whereas 89 per 1,000 males in the total population were engaged in the two industries, the proportion in the Part Samoan component was 291 per 1,000. The proportion of Part Samoans in the service industries was also higher than in the total population, but the difference was not so great in this case. In the All Others component, there was a different pattern again, which is partly the outcome of the inclusion of the European component, and partly the outcome of the inclusion of Other Pacific Islanders and Others, but the feature common to all of the groups is the low proportion who

belong to the organised Samoan village community, and the consequently low proportion who were engaged in village agriculture. The most important industries in the All Others component were other forms of agriculture and the service industries and, to a less marked extent, the secondary industries.

4. *Proportions of Females in Each Industry Group.* The proportions per 1,000 females aged 15 years and over in the total population and in each component population who were engaged in each industry group are shown in Table C. There were 26 Samoan females and 1 Part Samoan female aged under 15 years who were in gainful occupations, and these have been excluded from the table.

TABLE C. Proportions per 1,000 of Females Aged 15 Years and Over Who Were Engaged in Each Industry Group, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Industry Group	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
Agriculture (other than village agriculture)	16	19	8	16
Manufacturing and construction ..	1	9	11	2
Commerce ..	6	88	35	12
Transport and communication ..	..	4	..	1
Entertainment and service ..	13	36	44	15
Government and administration ..	3	21	11	4
Professions..	28	36	256	31
Total ..	67	213	365	81

In the female population aged 15 years and over the proportion who were gainfully occupied was much lower than in the male population, only 81 females in each 1,000 being gainfully occupied, as compared with 856 per 1,000 males. This difference springs mainly from the exclusion, referred to in paragraph 1 above, of females who were engaged in home duties from the gainfully occupied population, though many of them undoubtedly performed tasks that contributed to agricultural production. The proportions of females who were gainfully occupied differed widely in the component populations: in the Samoan component 67 in each 1,000 females aged 15 years and over were gainfully occupied, while in the Part Samoan component the proportion was 213, and in the All Others component 365 per 1,000. In the total female population aged 15 years and over a higher proportion was engaged in the professions than in any other industry, with agriculture second in importance, followed by entertainment and service, and then by commerce. The other industries were comparatively unimportant as employers of female labour. In the Samoan component, there was little difference from the pattern for all females aged 15 years and over, but in the other two components the differences were marked. In the Part Samoan component the most outstanding difference was the high proportion in commerce, with entertainment and service and the professions next in importance. In the All Others component

the concentration was in the professions, with a much less marked concentration in entertainment and service and in commerce. The proportion engaged in agriculture was lower in this component than in the total population.

5. *Proportions of Gainfully Occupied Males in Age Ranges of the Population.* In Table D the proportions per 1,000 of males in each component population

in each industry group are shown for the age ranges 15 to 29, 30 to 44, and 45 to 59 years, these being the age ranges in which the data relating to the gainfully occupied population have most application.

Children attending school and other students were excluded from the total population in the age ranges 15 to 29 and 30 to 44 years, so that the proportions could be compared from age range to age range; this means, in

TABLE D. Proportions per 1,000 of Males in Each Age Range Who Were Engaged in Each Industry Group, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Industry Group	Samoans			Part Samoans			All Others		
	Age Range (Years)								
	15-29	30-44	45-59	15-29	30-44	45-59	15-29	30-44	45-59
Village agriculture	744	711	740	342	225	283	185	111	147
Other agriculture	63	69	62	138	178	146	89	138	371
Manufacturing and construction	53	49	25	171	158	186	89	133	86
Commerce	34	43	39	138	200	219	131	138	96
Transport and communication	32	26	11	82	116	57	48	50	25
Entertainment and service	5	3	2	13	11	4	18	..	36
Government and administration	23	30	49	72	74	85	60	149	112
Professions	29	59	64	28	33	16	303	276	96
Total	983 ¹	990 ¹	992	984 ¹	995	996	923 ¹	995 ¹	969

¹ Excludes children attending school and other students.

effect, that the proportions who were gainfully occupied in each age range varied principally with the proportion who were inmates of institutions such as hospitals and gaols and, as these proportions were higher in the younger adult age ranges, there was a consequently lower proportion gainfully occupied in each component population in the age range 15 to 29 years. In the Samoan component the proportion of gainfully occupied males in the age range 15 to 29 years was 983 per 1,000; in the next age range the proportion rose to 990 per 1,000, and was higher again, at 992 per 1,000, in the age range 45 to 59 years. In the Part Samoan component the proportion gainfully occupied in the age range 15 to 29 years was comparable with the proportion in the Samoan component, but the proportion at the ages 30 to 44 years was 995 per 1,000, as compared with 990 per 1,000 in the Samoan component, and this relatively higher proportion was maintained in the Part Samoan component in the age range 45 to 59 years. In the All Others component the proportions gainfully occupied in the age ranges 15 to 29 years and 45 to 59 years were lower than in the other component populations, owing to the greater relative importance in this component of the numbers in these age ranges who were inmates of institutions. Within each industry group, as well as amongst all gainfully occupied males, there were variations in the proportions in the age ranges shown in Table D. This was of especial interest in the case of Samoan males who were engaged in village agriculture, the proportion being lower in the age range 30 to 44 years than at other ages. If the statements of age and of occupation are correct, it appears

that there had been a move away from this industry in past years, followed by a reversion amongst younger males to the traditional form of economic activity in Western Samoa. This could be accounted for by lack of sufficient opportunities for paid employment for the growing population in recent years, or by a preference for village agriculture resulting from high prices for agricultural products. The most interesting feature of the age differences in the other industries in the Samoan component was the fact that the proportions were higher in the older age ranges in government and administration and in the professions, and lower in manufacturing and construction and in transport and communication. In the Part Samoan component, as in the Samoan component, the proportion of males who were engaged in village agriculture was lowest in the age range 30 to 44 years, possibly for the reasons suggested above in relation to the Samoan component. On the other hand the proportions engaged in other forms of agriculture and in transport and communication and the professions were highest in this age range in the Part Samoan component, and the proportion engaged in manufacturing and construction lowest. In the All Others component, as in the other components, there was a low proportion of males engaged in village agriculture in the age range 30 to 44 years. With the exception of those engaged in other forms of agriculture and in the professions, the proportions in the age ranges within each industry moved somewhat irregularly; in agriculture there was a tendency for higher proportions of older males to engage in the industry, and in the professions for lower proportions to be engaged. The decline in the proportions engaged

in the professions in successive age ranges in the All Others component is the natural outcome of the short terms of residence in the Territory of most of the persons with professional qualifications, the majority of whom are New Zealand seconded officers in the Government Service.

6. *Proportions of Gainfully Occupied Females in Age Ranges of the Population.* In most instances the proportion of females in each 1,000 of population who

are gainfully occupied can be expected to reach a peak in the age range at which marriage of females is most frequent, and to decline in successive age ranges. In Table E the proportions who were engaged in each industry per 1,000 females in each component population in the age ranges 15 to 29, 30 to 44, and 45 to 59 years are shown, and the expected decline appears in the proportions in each component population in each successive age range who were gainfully occupied.

TABLE E. Proportions per 1,000 of Females in Each Age Range Who Were Engaged in Each Industry Group, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Industry Group	Samoans			Part Samoans			All Others		
	Age Range (Years)								
	15-29	30-44	45-59	15-29	30-44	45-59	15-29	30-44	45-59
Agriculture (other than village agriculture)	17	22	21	27	20	21	7	9	17
Manufacturing and construction ..	2	2	..	5	20	10	7	9	35
Commerce	8	8	7	124	102	66	36	53	17
Transport and communication ..	1	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
Entertainment and service ..	19	16	8	41	46	51	57	44	35
Government and administration ..	3	3	3	44	9	5	7	27	..
Professions	52	23	8	62	30	15	364	239	155
Total	102	74	47	312	229	168	478	381	259

In the Samoan component 102 in each 1,000 females aged 15 to 29 years, 74 per 1,000 aged 30 to 44 years, and 47 in each 1,000 aged 45 to 59 years were gainfully occupied. In the Part Samoan component, while the proportions in each age range were considerably higher, a corresponding decrease occurred, from 312 per 1,000 at ages 15 to 29 years to 168 per 1,000 aged 45 to 59 years. In the All Others component, the proportions were higher again, and again the decline appeared in each successive age range, from 478 per 1,000 aged 15 to 29 years to 259 per 1,000 aged 45 to 59 years. This decline in the proportions of females who were gainfully occupied in each successive age range appeared also in the proportions who were engaged in most of the industry groups. The exceptions were in the proportions engaged in agriculture and in manufacturing and construction in the Part Samoan and All Others components, and also in entertainment and service in the former component, and in commerce and in government and administration in the latter component. However, the small numbers who were involved, especially in the higher age ranges, in the female population that was engaged in industry make more detailed examination of the figures of little value.

7. *Occupations of Males and Females.* In Table 21 gainfully occupied males and females are classified according to their occupation and to the industry group within which the occupation was followed. In general the purpose of the occupational grouping within each industry was to classify owners, managers, or overseers of enterprises as one occupational class, and to distinguish the other occupations on the basis of differing

kinds or degrees of skill required. No distinction was made within village agriculture between types of occupation followed, most persons performing a variety of tasks which could constitute the bases for several occupations. In distinguishing the occupations in which

TABLE F. Principal Occupations Within Industry Groups, of Males and Females, Census of Western Samoa, 1956

Occupation and Industry Group	Numbers Engaged
MALES	
Agriculture - Labourer ..	1,089
Professions - Clergyman, including pastor, catechist, and mission personnel ..	568
Manufacturing and construction - Carpenter, bricklayer, plumber, plasterer, painter, electrician ..	538
Agriculture - Planter, proprietor, manager, foreman, overseer ..	514
Professions - Teacher ..	368
Commerce - Proprietor, manager, foreman ..	360
Commerce - Labourer ..	303
Transport and communication - Bus, lorry, taxi driver ..	299
Manufacturing and construction - Labourer ..	275
Government and administration and protective services - Faipule, pulenu'u ..	210
Manufacturing and construction - Mechanic, boat builder, ship's carpenter, sailmaker, blacksmith ..	205
FEMALES	
Professions - Teacher ..	477
Agriculture - Labourer ..	395
Entertainment and service - Domestic servant, laundress, drycleaner ..	292
Professions - Nurse ..	268
Commerce - Saleswoman, shop assistant ..	148
Commerce - Proprietor, manager, forewoman ..	107

skill was required from those requiring little or no skill, arbitrary decisions had sometimes to be made, for example, in cases where very young boys were returned as being carpenters or engineers. In tabulating the data, the term "labourer" has been used in several industries, and refers to unskilled workers unless the contrary is indicated. Because the occupations were grouped within industries, some of which do not employ workers of comparable occupational techniques to those in other industries, the various occupational classes have not been totalled for all industries. Some idea of the relative importance of the more important occupations may, however, be gained from the numbers in occupations in which more than 200 males and more than 100 females were engaged.

The occupation of agricultural labourer was followed by more males than was any other occupation, 1,089 males being classed in that group. Clergy and mission personnel were next in number, followed by skilled workers in manufacturing and construction, and by

owners, managers, or overseers of plantations and other agricultural holdings. The numbers in other occupations were considerably smaller, with teachers, proprietors, managers or foremen of commercial undertakings, and labourers in commerce, each numbering between 300 and 400, and the other specified groups numbering between 200 and 300. Of the gainfully occupied female population, 477 were teachers, 395 labourers in agriculture, 292 domestic servants or laundresses, 268 nurses, 148 saleswomen or shop assistants, and 107 owners or managers of commercial undertakings. The limited range of employment opportunities offered in Western Samoa is reflected in these figures, 82.0 per cent of gainfully occupied women being included in these six occupations. Within that 82.0 per cent, it can be seen that the occupations open to women tended to be concentrated at the two limits of skill: either in occupations, such as teaching or nursing, where a high degree of skill is required, or in relatively unskilled occupations, such as agricultural labouring or domestic service.

CHAPTER 9

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

1. *Plan of the Enumeration.* The 1956 Census of Western Samoa was taken under the Western Samoa Census and Statistics Bill of 18 April 1956 and, though the information to be collected was to relate to the population present in the Territory at midnight of Tuesday, 25 September 1956, the actual enumeration was spread over the nine days preceding and the four days following that time. As most of the population are unaccustomed to providing exact statistical information, enumerators filled in the questionnaires, taking each household as a unit, and interviewing each person who was old enough to answer the queries on his or her own behalf. The language used in filling in the forms was Samoan, except in the urban area where enumerators had the choice of using either Samoan or English. In the preliminary nine days, a complete enumeration was made of the persons expected to be present in each household at midnight of the census night, and, in the four days following, each household was revisited and the entries altered where necessary. The definition of a household, and further details of the procedure of the enumeration are given in *Instructions to Enumerators*, which are reproduced in Appendix 1. The Household Schedule is shown in Appendix 2. The Personal Schedule, which was available on application to the Census Office, is not reproduced. It was similar in content to the Household Schedule, but was entirely in English, with the questions arranged across the width of a foolscap sheet, and with the occupational question framed as follows: What type of work does this person do? Where? For whom?

2. *Subdivision of the Territory.* The detailed organisation of the census was begun in the last week of May 1956, and the first step was the division of the Territory into Census Districts. It was at first intended to make six divisions, and the punched card, on which the data were to be recorded, was designed to take six entries.

Later, however, the number was increased to nine, and literals as well as numerals were used to distinguish some of the Census Districts. The boundaries of the districts, which were fixed mainly on the basis of accessibility by road, were as follows:

UPOLU, APOLIMA AND MANONO

1. The Apia urban area (that is, the area lying between the Fuluasou River and the Vaise road).
2. Tufulele to Lauli'i (excluding the urban area).
- 3 (a). Leusoali'i to Uafato.
- 3 (b). Ti'avea to Sapo'e.
4. Salani to Sa'aanapu.
5. Salamumu to Faleasi'u (including Apolima and Manono).

SAVA'I

- 6 (a). Patamea to Letui (including A'opo).
- 6 (b). Asau to Sala'ilua (including Siutu and Taga).
- 6 (c). Sili to Pu'apu'a.

Each Census District was divided into enumerators' areas on a village basis. In the case of some very small villages, one enumerator covered two or more areas and, in the case of large villages, two or more enumerators were appointed to cover the one village. In all, there were 388 enumerators, with an average load of 250 persons to each enumerator. It was impossible, however, to ensure an equal distribution of the works between all enumerators, especially in isolated areas where time was required for travelling. The urban area of Apia presented special difficulties, and as there was no map showing boundaries within Apia, it was necessary to survey the town to determine them. This was done as far as possible on a village basis and, where this was not possible, the limits were fixed more or less arbitrarily. The enumerators' areas of the Territory in general are shown in Appendices 7 and 8, and of the town of Apia in Appendix 9.

3. *Appointment and Training of Census District Supervisors and Enumerators.* The actual work of the enumeration was performed mainly by officers of the Education Department. All the District School Inspectors acted as District Supervisors, while most of the teachers in the Government schools and many of the teacher-trainees acted as enumerators. In the urban area and in the surrounding district special appointments of District Supervisors were made of two persons employed in the central administration, and it was necessary to supplement the number of enumerators by teachers in the mission schools, Samoan medical practitioners, plantation managers, and a variety of other persons who had special knowledge of particular areas. The enumerators were formally appointed and sworn in by mid-August. The Letter of Appointment is shown in Appendix 3, in English only, though it was issued in both English and Samoan. An Enumerator's Record Card was kept for each enumerator, the form of which is shown in Appendix 4. In the period mid-August to the commencement of the enumeration, enumerators and District Supervisors were called together at the most conveniently situated village in each census district, and given personal instructions in the method of filling in the Household Schedules, and in dealing with difficulties which might occur in the enumeration. These instructions were given in English and translated into Samoan by an interpreter. Printed instructions, in both Samoan and English, were issued to each enumerator and to each District Supervisor. The latter were responsible for collecting maps of each enumerator's area, for checking the number of persons in each area, as estimated by the enumerators, and sug-

gesting additional enumerators if a particular area proved to be larger than anticipated. They were also responsible for supervising the enumerators in the course of the census enumeration, and for collecting, checking, and delivering the completed schedules to the Census Office by 1 October 1956.

4. *Publicity.* The date of the proposed census, the reasons for taking a census, and some of the questions which were to be asked at the census were advertised in both Samoan and English from late in May. Notices and articles appeared in the Samoan monthly paper *Savali*, and subsequently in the English-Samoan weekly paper, the *Samoa Bulletin*, with particular stress on the importance of the questions relating to age and to numbers of children born to women. The schools broadcasts also helped greatly in this respect. In July, August, and early September broadcasts were made on the local radio station twice a week in Samoa, and less frequently in English, explaining the form of the enumeration, and asking for cooperation with the enumerators in the taking of the census. One of the Honourable Fautua broadcast to the Samoan people on the importance of the census and to ask that movement from village to village be restricted in the period of the enumeration. Finally, posters, in both English and Samoan, announced the legal obligation of each individual to see that he or she was included in the enumeration. During the actual period of enumeration, further broadcast announcements were made to keep before the people the various stages of the enumeration, and the necessity for those persons who were not already included in the census, or who had not spent the census night at the place where they had stated that they would do so, to report to the enumerators of the village in which they had been present at the time of the census.

5. *Checking of the Schedules and First Count of the Total Population.* The entries on the schedules had been checked in detail by the District Supervisors before the forms were returned to the Census Office. A second check was made by a staff of twelve assistants, who were employed from 2 October 1956. Most of these assistants did not understand the Samoan language, but the limited number of terms appearing on the schedules made it reasonably easy to overcome this problem. The entries for each individual were checked for consistency, and for consistency with entries for other members of the same biological family in the household, after which the total numbers of entries on each schedule were crosschecked against the entries made in the Record Book issued to each enumerator. These books consisted of five foolscap pages, stapled at the top, with space for twenty entries on each page, with a stiffened back cover to facilitate writing. The number given to each household, the name of the head of the household, the dates of the two visits to each household, and the number of males, females, and persons listed as present on the census night were shown in the Record Books. Once the Record Book had been checked against the schedules, the total population in each enumerator's area was found, and from these totals the first count of the population was

available by 12 October 1956. These preliminary figures were: 49,724 males, 47,245 females, a total of 96,969 persons.

6. *Processing of the Census Cards.* As no form of machine tabulation was available for the recording of the census data, peripherally punched sorter cards were used; these were clipped and sorted by hand. The design of the card is shown in Appendix 5. The first cards marked were for the population of Savai'i, where there were fewer complications, especially in regard to occupation. It was found convenient in processing the cards for groups of three to work together, one person marking the entries, and two checking and then clipping the entries on the card. The numbers engaged in the work varied considerably, and there was some difficulty in finding suitable additional assistants. By employing teachers in the school vacation, the work was completed by 10 January 1957, and the final sorting of the cards and compilation of the basic tables was handled by a staff of seven, between 15 January and 22 February 1957. The total hours of work involved in the checking of the schedules, processing of the cards, and compilation of the tables was approximately 7,400. It is difficult to separate the distribution of this time between the various aspects of the work, as there were overlaps in the processes. However, the rate of output in handling the cards was recorded, and, while the more experienced groups of workers could completely process an average of 35 cards per person per hour, slower workers averaged only about 20 cards per hour. Once the cards were marked and clipped, they were filed for each village with the cards for males separated from those for females, after which the first main sorting was to establish the numbers of males and females in each component population on Savai'i and on Upolu. In all succeeding counts each component population was treated separately, and the numbers recorded on prepared record sheets. The numbers at each single year of age and in each five-year age group were next established, after which the cards were filed in five-year age groupings, and further data recorded in those age groupings. Year of birth had been tabulated for each person, but as it was clear that the value of the figures was much reduced by corrections made by the enumerators to secure consistency with the stated age of each person at the census; the tabulation has not been presented in this report. The succeeding tabulations were made in the following order: conjugal condition, place of birth, religion, age of women when their first child was born, the number of living children, cross-classified with the number of dead children, born to the women enumerated at the census, occupation and industry, and legal status. The last count gave the numbers of males and females of "European" and "Samoan" status on Savai'i and on Upolu, but because of the special interest attaching to the number of "Europeans" in and around Apia, a further count, referred to in Chapter 3, was made of the number of "Europeans" in these areas. The analysis of the census data and the writing of the report were completed in Canberra, Australia.

7. *Printing.* The forms which were issued to enumerators, the census schedules, and the posters advertising the census were printed in Western Samoa, but the sorter cards on which the census data were recorded were printed in Australia.

8. *Cost of the Census.* An exact account of the cost of the census is difficult to give, because some of the items included costs which were incurred for the census of the Tokelau Islands, which was taken at the

same time and under the same organisation as the Western Samoan census. However, the figure of £7,200 is a close approximation, and represents an average expenditure of just under 1s. 6d. per head of population. This does not include the cost of the printing of the report, but includes all other charges, the chief of which were transport charges, salaries of staff and payments to enumerators, and the printing of the sorter cards.

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

N.B. The plantations shown in this table as being operated by the New Zealand Reparations Estates are now controlled by the newly-formed Western Samoan Trust Estates Corporation, and are shown under the latter heading in the maps in Appendices 7 and 8.

UPOLU

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Tuamasaga ..	Vaimauga East ..	Lauli'i .. ..	..	..	..	444	418	862
		Letogo .. ..	..	..	..	173	159	332
		Private plantations ..	..	..	..	79	29	108
		Vailele .. ..	..	..	..	253	222	475
		Vailele Plantation, N.Z.R.E. ..	..	..	..	43	39	82
		Fagali'i .. ..	..	..	..	302	267	569
	Total Vaimauga East .. ..		..	..	..	1,294	1,134	2,428
	Vaimauga West ..	Moata'a .. ..	..	..	..	426	401	827
		Vaivase .. ..	..	..	..	77	91	168
		Magiagi .. ..	..	..	..	371	365	736
		Magiagi-uta .. ..	..	..	..	20	8	28
		Lelata .. ..	..	..	..	52	45	97
		Fa'ato'ialemanu .. ..	..	..	..	234	239	473
		Vaisala .. ..	..	..	..	318	283	601
		Vaiala-uta .. ..	..	..	..	114	82	196
		Vaipuna .. ..	..	..	..	178	142	320
		Matautu .. ..	..	..	..	357	372	729
		Leonē .. ..	..	..	..	121	141	262
		Vaisigano .. ..	..	..	..	66	76	142
		Niue .. ..	..	..	..	137	129	266
		Mahuafou .. ..	..	..	..	72	56	128
		Leifiifi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Malifa .. ..	..	..	..	186	205	391
		Moto'otua	144	177	321	..	..	..
		Moto'otua Hospital	192	343	535	..	..	..
		Total Moto'otua .. ..	..	..	..	336	520	856
		Leufisa .. ..	..	..	..	85	57	142
		Tanugamanono .. ..	..	..	..	243	250	493
		Papauta	91	103	194	..	..	..
		Papauta L.M.S. School	36	170	206	..	..	..
		Total Papauta .. ..	..	..	..	127	273	400
		Vailima .. ..	..	..	..	198	180	378
		Avele .. ..	..	..	..	142	17	159
		Vaiala .. ..	..	..	..	130	77	207
		Afiamalu .. ..	..	..	..	10	3	13
		Apia .. ..	..	..	..	204	199	403
		Tauese .. ..	..	..	..	82	90	172
		Tufuiopa .. ..	..	..	..	198	203	401
		Lalovaea .. ..	..	..	..	407	352	759
		Matafeie .. ..	..	..	..	109	68	177
		Mulivai .. ..	..	..	..	306	225	531
		Tuloto .. ..	..	..	..	184	166	350
		Taufusi .. ..	..	..	..	381	321	702
		Alamagoto .. ..	..	..	..	306	274	580
		Savalalo	159	140	299	..	..	..
		Savalalo R.C. School .. ..	..	60	60	..	..	..
		Total Savalalo .. ..	..	..	..	159	200	359
		Saleufi .. ..	..	..	..	261	250	511
		Fugalei .. ..	..	..	..	162	155	317
		Sogi .. ..	..	..	..	186	193	379
		Mulinu'u .. ..	..	..	..	73	65	138
	Total Vaimauga West .. ..		..	..	..	7,018	6,773	13,791
	Faleata East ..	Vaimea .. ..	..	..	..	196	191	387
		A'ai-o-Fiti .. ..	..	..	..	52	35	87
		Sinamoga .. ..	..	..	..	125	147	272
		Moamoa .. ..	..	..	..	187	173	360

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

UPOLU—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Tuamasaga— ctd.	Faleata East—continued	Vaimoso .. ..	..	..	..	509	474	983
		Pesega .. ..	..	..	..	176	170	346
		Lotopa .. ..	..	..	..	107	95	202
		Alafua .. ..	..	..	..	142	147	289
		Vaitoloa .. ..	..	..	..	147	127	274
		Lepea .. ..	..	..	..	535	524	1,059
		Tuana'imato .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Tuaefu .. ..	..	..	..	54	49	103
	Total Faleata East .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	2,230	2,132	4,362
	Faleata West	Tulaele .. ..	..	..	..	148	144	292
		Talimatau .. ..	..	..	..	92	89	181
		Vailoa .. ..	..	..	..	242	183	425
		Vaiusu .. ..	..	..	..	336	351	687
		Vaigaga .. ..	..	..	..	181	176	357
		Elise-fou .. ..	..	..	..	45	58	103
		Solomona-fou .. ..	..	..	..	86	89	175
		Aleisa-uta .. ..	..	..	..	214	202	416
		Aleisa-tai .. ..	..	..	..	111	90	201
		Private plantations .. ..	..	..	..	422	344	766
		Tafa'igata Prison .. ..	..	..	..	155	33	188
		N.Z.R.E. plantations .. ..	..	..	..	272	216	488
		Saina .. ..	..	..	..	81	94	175
		Toāmuā .. ..	..	..	..	212	173	385
		Safune .. ..	..	..	..	134	104	238
		Puipa'a .. ..	..	..	..	149	126	275
	Total Faleata West .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	2,880	2,472	5,352
	Sagaga (The Usoga)	Malie .. ..	..	..	..	536	470	1,006
		Afega .. ..	..	..	..	542	536	1,078
		Tuana'i .. ..	..	..	..	345	345	690
	Total Sagaga (The Usoga) .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	1,423	1,351	2,774
	Sagaga (The Falefa)	Faleula	348	342	690	551	580	1,131
		Faleula Methodist Mission	203	238	441			
		Total Faleula .. ..	..	..	..
		Alamutu	80	70	150			
		Levi	263	248	511	1,393	1,265	2,658
		Lotoso'a	213	201	414			
		Salepoua'e	197	196	393			
		Nono'a	136	152	288			
		Malua L.M.S. Mission	168	77	245			
		Utuali'i	120	123	243			
		Tufulele	216	198	414			
		Total Sale'imoa .. ..	..	..	..	49	41	90
		Private plantations .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Sagaga (The Falefa) .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	1,993	1,886	3,879
	Tuamasaga South (Safata)	Sa'anapu-tai	215	212	427	341	292	633
		Sa'anapu-uta	120	66	186			
		Sa'anapu Hospital	6	14	20			
		Total Sa'anapu .. ..	..	..	..
		Sataoa-tai	203	188	391	314	314	628
		Sataoa-uta	111	126	237			
		Total Sataoa .. ..	..	..	..
		Lotofaga .. ..	..	..	..	191	215	406
		Niusuatia .. ..	..	..	..	82	75	157
		Vale'e .. ..	..	..	..	172	163	335
		Fusi	22	14	36	120	94	214
		Fusi fou	98	80	178			
		Total Fusi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued
UPOLU—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Tuamasaga— <i>ctd.</i>	Tuamasaga South (Safata) — <i>ctd.</i>	Fausaga-tai	46	48	94			
		Fausaga-uta	66	79	145			
		Total Fausaga				112	127	239
		Tatfioala .. ..	..	..	..	141	151	292
		Mulivai .. ..	..	..	..	126	98	224
	Total Tuamasaga South (Safata) .. ..		..	..	..	1,599	1,529	3,128
	Tuamasaga South (Si'umu)	Maninoa .. ..	..	..	..	67	65	132
		Si'umu .. ..	..	..	..	380	401	781
		Sa'aga .. ..	..	..	..	96	114	210
	Total Tuamasaga South (Si'umu) .. ..		..	..	..	543	580	1,123
Total Tuamasaga Political District .. ..			..	..	..	18,980	17,857	36,837
A'ana ..	A'ana Alofi I ..	Faleasi'u .. ..	..	..	..	849	854	1,703
		Fasito'outa .. ..	..	..	..	810	808	1,618
		Jahnke and Casala Plantation .. ..	..	..	..	47	57	104
		Lesca Plantation, N.Z.R.E. .. ..	..	..	..	10	6	16
		Total A'ana Alofi I .. ..	..	..	..	1,716	1,725	3,441
	A'ana Alofi II ..	Nofoali'i .. ..	..	..	..	602	600	1,202
		Leulumoega	518	474	992			
		Leulumoega Hospital	14	17	31			
		Leulumoega R.C. School .. ..	..	17	17	532	508	1,040
		Total Leulumoega .. ..	..	..	..	123	91	214
	Total A'ana Alofi II .. ..		..	..	..	1,257	1,199	2,456
	A'ana Alofi III ..	Fasito'otai .. ..	..	..	..	456	438	894
		Vailu'utai .. ..	..	..	..	271	264	535
		Faleatiu .. ..	..	..	..	208	189	397
		Magia	35	42	77			
		Magia Plantation, N.Z.R.E.	126	114	240			
		Total Magia .. ..	..	..	..	161	156	317
		Satapuala .. ..	..	..	..	359	358	717
		Faleolo Reservation .. ..	..	..	..	16	18	34
		Satuimalu'ifufi .. ..	..	..	..	214	185	399
Total A'ana Alofi III .. ..		..	..	..	1,685	1,608	3,293	
Lefaga ..	Matafa'a .. ..	..	..	..	64	64	128	
	Falease'ela .. ..	..	..	..	185	190	375	
	Safato'a .. ..	..	..	..	243	216	459	
	Savaia .. ..	..	..	..	182	140	322	
	Tafagamanu .. ..	..	..	..	74	97	171	
	Gagaifoolevao .. ..	..	..	..	181	188	369	
	Matautu .. ..	..	..	..	188	192	380	
Total Lefaga .. ..		..	..	..	1,117	1,087	2,204	
Falelatai and Samatau	Samatau (including Russel's Plantation) .. ..	..	..	..	354	313	667	
	Si'ufaga .. ..	..	..	..	206	223	429	
	Matautu .. ..	..	..	..	137	144	281	
	Levi .. ..	..	..	..	136	124	260	
	Matanofo .. ..	..	..	..	45	44	89	
	Falevai .. ..	..	..	..	175	153	328	
	Pata .. ..	..	..	..	199	160	359	
Total Falelatai and Samatau .. ..		..	..	..	1,252	1,161	2,413	
Total A'ana Political District .. ..			..	..	..	7,027	6,780	13,807

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

UPOLU—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population				
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
Aiga-i-le-tai ..	Aiga-i-le-tai	Afia, Vaipapa, and Olo Plantations, N.Z.R.E.	..	..	..	287	208	495
		Fuaifololo'o	286	237	523					
		Samea	34	31	65					
		Lalovi and Saloga	75	86	161					
		Mulifanua Hospital	13	18	31					
		Total Mulifanua				408	372	780		
		Manono Taigalue .. ..	..	..	..	16	22	38
		Satoi	46	43	89					
		Salua	75	75	150					
		Lepuia'i	99	98	197					
		Fale'i	220	237	457					
		Satuilagi	65	64	129					
		Apai	41	37	78					
		Total Manono Island				546	554	1,100		
		Apolima-fou .. ..	..	..	..	80	80	160
		Apolima-tuai .. ..	..	..	..	65	58	123
Total Aiga-i-le-tai .. ..			..	..	..	1,402	1,294	2,696
Total Aiga-i-le-tai Political District .. ..			..	..	..	1,402	1,294	2,696
Atua.. ..	Falealili	Ilili .. ..	..	..	..	42	51	93
		Saleilua .. ..	..	..	..	126	111	237
		Poutasi	199	168	367					
		Poutasi Hospital	19	35	54					
		Total Poutasi				218	203	421		
		Vaovai .. ..	..	..	..	221	209	430
		Matautu .. ..	..	..	..	117	106	223
		Tafatafa .. ..	..	..	..	69	65	134
		Matavai .. ..	..	..	..	17	11	28
		Malaemalu .. ..	..	..	..	58	64	122
		Satalo .. ..	..	..	..	115	119	234
		Piu .. ..	..	..	..	22	26	48
		Faleulu .. ..	..	..	..	66	57	123
		Sapunaoa .. ..	..	..	..	83	76	159
		Salesatele .. ..	..	..	..	130	128	258
		Siuniu .. ..	..	..	..	45	44	89
		Salani .. ..	..	..	..	192	187	379
		Sapo'e .. ..	..	..	..	60	53	113
		Utulaelae .. ..	..	..	..	47	33	80
		Total Falealili	1,628	1,543	3,171
		Lotofaga	Matatufu	127	143	270	
			Lotofaga	316	303	619				
			Lotofaga R.C. Mission	2	19	21				
			Total Lotofaga				318	322	640	
		Vavau	Vavau	133	149	282	
			Total Lotofaga	578	614	1,192
		Lepā	Aufaga	196	200	396	
			Vaigalu	172	159	331	
			Si'upapa	37	45	82	
			Saleapaga	81	70	151	
		Total Lepā	486	474	960
		Aleipata (Itupa-i-Luga)	Lalomanu	253	226	479				
			Lalomanu Hospital	17	33	50				
Total Lalomanu					270	259	529			

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

UPOLU—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Atua— <i>ctd.</i>	Aleipata (Itupa-i-Luga)— <i>ctd.</i>	Vailoa .. ..	..	..	..	114	111	225
		Ulutogia .. ..	..	..	..	73	95	168
	Total Aleipata (Itupa-i-Luga) .. ..		..	..	..	457	465	922
	Aleipata (Itupa-i-Lalo)	Satitua .. ..	..	..	..	154	129	283
		Malaela .. ..	..	..	..	75	84	159
		Pue .. ..	..	..	..	61	51	112
		Mutiatale .. ..	..	..	..	71	65	136
		Salea'aumua .. ..	..	..	..	213	205	418
		Utufa'alalafa .. ..	..	..	..	41	44	85
		Samusu .. ..	..	..	..	150	133	283
		Amaile .. ..	..	..	..	142	142	284
		Ti'avea .. ..	..	..	..	163	152	315
	Total Aleipata (Itupa-i-Lalo) .. ..		..	..	..	1,070	1,005	2,075
	Anoama'a East ..	Saletele .. ..	..	..	..	54	62	116
		Sauago .. ..	..	..	..	97	92	189
		Falevao .. ..	..	..	..	138	142	280
		Lalomauga .. ..	..	..	..	95	107	202
		Solaua Plantation .. ..	..	..	..	25	9	34
		Sauniatu L.D.S. Mission .. ..	..	..	..	52	41	93
		Manunu .. ..	..	..	..	93	91	184
		Sagapolu	131	149	280			
		Saleapaga	121	123	244			
		Sanonu	111	78	189			
		Gagaimalae	52	66	118			
		Falefa R.C. Mission	2	17	19			
		Total Falefa				417	433	850
		Piula Methodist Mission .. ..	..	..	..	71	27	98
Lufilufi		339	276	615				
Lufilufi Hospital		10	10	20				
Total Lufilufi					349	286	635	
Total Anoama'a East .. ..		..	..	..	1,391	1,290	2,681	
Anoama'a West ..	Saluafata .. ..	..	..	..	287	264	551	
	Vailoa S.D.A. School .. ..	..	..	..	38	24	62	
	Fusi .. ..	..	..	..	134	120	254	
	Salelesi .. ..	..	..	..	124	126	250	
	Eva .. ..	..	..	..	110	113	223	
	Solosolo .. ..	..	..	..	460	421	881	
	Luatuau'u .. ..	..	..	..	244	207	451	
	Leusoali'i .. ..	..	..	..	147	122	269	
Total Anoama'a West .. ..		..	..	..	1,544	1,397	2,941	
Total Atua Political District .. ..		..	..	..	7,154	6,788	13,942	
Va'a-o-Fonoti..	Va'a-o-Fonoti ..	Uafato .. ..	..	..	..	87	99	186
		Samamea .. ..	..	..	..	51	46	97
		Lona .. ..	..	..	..	109	115	224
		Ma'asina .. ..	..	..	..	57	66	123
		Ta'elefaga .. ..	..	..	..	79	95	174
		Salimu .. ..	..	..	..	39	37	76
		Musumusu	51	41	92			
		Musumusu Hospital	10	14	24			
		Total Musumusu				61	55	116
		Faleapuna .. ..	..	..	..	230	243	473
		Total Va'a-o-Fonoti	713	756	1,469
	Total Va'a-o-Fonoti Political District .. ..		..	..	..	713	756	1,469

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September, 1956—continued

UPOLU—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Gaga'emauga ..	Gaga'emauga I ..	Leauva'a ¹ ..	697	673	1,370			
		Leauva'a R.C. School ..	2	37	39			
		Total Leauva'a ..				699	710	1,409
		Salamumu ¹ ..	..	..	..	132	137	269
	Total Gaga'emauga I ..	.. ..	..	..	..	831	847	1,678
Total Gaga'emauga Political District ..			..	..	..	831	847	1,678
Grand Total All Political Districts of Upolu ..			..	..	..	36,107	34,322	70,429

¹These people belong to Savai'i for all traditional and political purposes, but are counted here as part of the total population of Upolu.

SAVAI'I								
Fa'asaleleaga ..	Fa'asaleleaga I ..	Maota Salelologa ..	46	48	94			
		Fataloa ..	26	15	41			
		Sapulu ..	70	69	139			
		Satalafai ..	62	63	125			
		Malaeta ..	46	42	88			
		Falefia ..	97	112	209			
		Foua ..	81	100	181			
		Saletagaloa ..	91	78	169			
		Samalietoa ..	22	21	43			
		Total Salelologa ..				541	548	1,089
		Salelavalu-uta ..	155	139	294			
		Salelavalu-tai ..	138	120	258			
		Total Salelavalu ..				293	259	552
		Vaifou ..	61	50	111			
		Tino-i-Iva ..	273	253	526			
		Vaiafai ..	135	123	258			
		Vaisaulu ..	65	62	127			
		Lalomalava ..	92	84	176			
		Safua ..	80	63	143			
		Total Iva ..				706	635	1,341
	Total Fa'asaleleaga I ..	.. ..	..	..	..	1,540	1,442	2,982
	Fa'asaleleaga II ..	Sapapali'i ..	..	..	..	298	294	592
		Vaimaga ..	103	113	216			
		Eveeve ..	60	56	116			
		Fusi ..	59	86	145			
		Fuifatu ..	56	47	103			
		Fatausi ..	118	108	226			
		Fogāpoa ..	209	178	387			
		Tuasivi (Resident Commissioner's Establishment) ..	41	14	55			
		Tuasivi Hospital ..	10	17	27			
		Total Safotulafai ..				656	619	1,275
	Total Fa'asaleleaga II ..	.. ..	..	..	..	954	913	1,867
	Fa'asaleleaga III ..	Si'ufaga ..	124	115	239			
		Sapini ..	46	53	99			
		Lu'ua ..	99	104	203			
		Malae ..	78	70	148			
		Salimu ..	61	50	111			
		Total Faga ..				408	392	800
		Sa'asa'ai ..	..	..	..	189	191	380
		Saipipi ..	..	..	..	164	177	341
		Vaiola L.D.S. School ..	..	..	..	62	62	124
		Tapuleele ..	..	..	..	53	41	94
	Total Fa'asaleleaga III ..	.. ..	..	..	..	876	863	1,739
	Fa'asaleleaga IV ..	Lano ..	..	..	..	158	184	342
		Asaga ..	..	..	..	64	102	166

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

SAVA'I—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Fa'asaleleaga— ctd.	Fa'asaleleaga IV—ctd.	Pu'apu'a .. ..	..	..	..	152	152	304
	Total Fa'asaleleaga IV .. ..		..	..	..	374	438	812
Total Fa'asaleleaga Political District .. ..			..	..	..	3,744	3,656	7,400
Gaga'emauga ..	Gaga'emauga II ..	Patamea .. ..	..	..	..	156	174	330
		Samalaculu .. ..	..	..	..	227	163	390
		Mauga .. ..	..	..	..	42	39	81
		Salcaula .. ..	..	..	..	244	211	455
	Total Gaga'emauga II .. ..		..	..	..	669	587	1,256
	Gaga'emauga III ..	Safai .. ..	..	..	..	98	80	178
		Sato'alepai .. ..	..	..	..	172	173	345
		Fagamalo	240	217	457	263	244	507
		Fagamalo Hospital ..	23	27	50			
		Total Fagamalo ..	..	..	..
		Lelepa .. ..	..	..	..	114	110	224
		Avao .. ..	..	..	..	143	137	280
		Salci'a .. ..	..	..	..	71	80	151
		Vaipouli School ..	..	..	..	129	9	138
	Total Gaga'emauga III .. ..		..	..	..	990	833	1,823
Total Gaga'emauga Political District .. ..			..	..	..	1,659	1,420	3,079
Gaga'ifomauga	Gaga'ifomauga I ..	Manase .. ..	..	..	..	86	75	161
		Safotu	517	535	1,052	528	557	1,085
		Safotu Hospital ..	11	22	33			
		Total Safotu .. ..	..	..	..
	Total Gaga'ifomauga I .. ..		..	..	..	614	632	1,246
	Gaga'ifomauga II ..	Paia .. ..	..	..	..	144	145	289
		Samauga .. ..	..	..	..	116	133	249
		Lefagoali'i .. ..	..	..	..	246	239	485
		Faletagaloa	201	171	372	276	242	518
		Matavai	75	71	146			
		Total Safune .. ..	..	..	..
		Fatuvalu .. ..	..	..	..	62	61	123
	Total Gaga'ifomauga II .. ..		..	..	..	844	820	1,664
	Gaga'ifomauga III ..	Fagae'e .. ..	..	..	..	77	88	165
		Sasina .. ..	..	..	..	175	187	362
Letui .. ..		..	..	..	57	58	115	
A'opo .. ..		..	..	..	55	56	111	
Ologogo .. ..		..	..	..	3	2	5	
Total Gaga'ifomauga III .. ..		..	..	..	367	391	758	
Total Gaga'ifomauga Political District .. ..			..	..	..	1,825	1,843	3,668
Vaisigano ..	Vaisigano East ..	Asau .. ..	..	..	..	228	236	464
		Utulua .. ..	..	..	..	49	54	103
		Auala .. ..	..	..	..	149	114	263
		Vaisala .. ..	..	..	..	190	202	392
	Total Vaisigano East .. ..		..	..	..	616	606	1,222
Vaisigano West ..	Sataua	275	278	553	293	298	591	
	Sataua Hospital ..	18	20	38				
Total Sataua .. ..		..	..	..

TABLE 1. Western Samoa - Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

SAVAI'I—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population					
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
Vaisigano— <i>ctd.</i>	Vaisigano West— <i>ctd.</i>	Papa .. ..	..	..	..	166	176	342
	Total Vaisigano West .. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	459	474	933
	Falealupo	Vaotupua R.C. Mission ..	230	223	453	231	241	472			
		Falealupo	1	18	19						
		Total Vaotupua				114	126	240
	Total Falealupo .. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	345	367	712
	Alataua West ..	Tufutafoe .. ..	..	..	..	107	101	208
Neiafu .. ..		..	..	..	289	259	548	
Talie .. ..		..	..	..	29	19	48	
Falelima .. ..		..	..	..	211	192	403	
Total Alataua West .. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	636	571	1,207	
Total Vaisigano Political District .. ..			..	..	..	2,056	2,018	4,074
Satupa'itea ..	Salega	Fagafau .. ..	..	..	..	64	53	117
		Samata-i-uta	111	119	230	277	255	532			
		Samata-i-tai	166	136	302						
		Total Samata ..	..	..	..			
		Fogātuli				69	70	139
		Faia'ai				159	119	278
		Vaipu'a				127	131	258
		Fogāsavai'i				73	67	140
		Sagone .. ..	..	..	..	140	166	306
	Total Salega .. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	909	861	1,770
	Satupa'itea	Satufia .. ..	..	..	..	159	154	313
		Satupa'itea Hospital ..	..	..	..	22	33	55
		Wesley School .. ..	..	..	..	69	15	84
Vaega .. ..		..	..	..	201	171	372	
Pitonu'ū .. ..		..	..	..	185	167	352	
Total Satupa'itea	Mosula .. ..	..	..	..	22	26	48	
Total Satupa'itea .. ..			..	..	..	658	566	1,224
Total Satupa'itea Political District .. ..			..	..	..	1,567	1,427	2,994
Palauli ..	Palauli (Falefa) ..	Gataivai .. ..	..	..	..	224	273	497
		Gautavai and Vaiala ..	..	..	..	180	145	325
		Sili .. ..	..	..	..	169	132	301
		Puleia .. ..	..	..	..	72	57	129
		Papa .. ..	..	..	..	94	85	179
		Tafua-tai	143	137	280	175	168	343			
		Tafua-uta	32	31	63						
		Total Tafua .. ..	..	..	..	914	860	1,774
	Total Palauli (Falefa) .. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	914	860	1,774
	Palauli	Letolo Plantation ..	..	..	..	13	12	25
		Vailoa .. ..	..	..	..	279	244	523
		Nu'ualofa .. ..	..	..	..	96	100	196
		Vaito'omuli .. ..	..	..	..	245	223	468
Fa'aala .. ..		..	..	..	314	283	597	
Total Palauli .. ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	947	862	1,809	

TABLE 1. Western Samoa -Numbers of Males, Females, and Persons in Each Village and Each Faipule and Political District, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

SAVAI'I—continued

Political District	Faipule District	Village or Sub-village	Population			Population		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Palauli— <i>ctd.</i>	Palauli West	Foailalo .. ..	..	..	..	83	90	173
		Foaluga .. ..	..	..	..	149	166	315
		Satuiatua .. ..	..	..	..	147	108	255
		Sala'ilua	331	323	654			
		Sala'ilua Hospital ..	6	13	19			
		Total Sala'ilua ..				337	336	673
		Siutu .. ..	..	..	..	150	148	298
		Taga .. ..	..	..	..	178	208	386
	Total Palauli West .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	1,044	1,056	2,100
Total Palauli Political District .. ..			..	..	..	2,905	2,778	5,683
Grand Total All Political Districts of Savai'i .. ..			..	..	..	13,756	13,142	26,898
TOTAL								
	Upolu .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	36,107	34,322	70,429
	Savai'i .. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	13,756	13,142	26,898
Total Western Samoa— .. ..			..	..	..	49,863	47,464	97,327

TABLE 2. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Age (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
0	1,478	1,428	2,906	163	157	320	4	8	12	5	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,650	1,600	3,250
1	1,097	958	2,055	138	143	281	7	8	15	6	3	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	1,249	1,113	2,362
2	1,248	1,106	2,354	136	138	274	8	3	11	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	1	2	1,396	1,252	2,648
3	1,212	1,070	2,282	147	133	280	4	7	11	1	3	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	1,366	1,213	2,579
4	1,178	1,090	2,268	141	155	296	8	6	14	1	6	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,329	1,257	2,586
0-4	6,213	5,652	11,865	725	726	1,451	31	32	63	16	23	39	1	1	2	4	1	5	6,990	6,435	13,425
5	1,108	968	2,076	138	121	259	9	2	11	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1,256	1,093	2,349
6	1,126	1,029	2,155	148	138	286	7	6	13	1	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	1,279	1,179	2,458
7	956	874	1,830	129	132	261	7	6	13	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	1,095	1,016	2,111
8	958	910	1,868	122	117	239	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,086	1,033	2,119
9	948	801	1,749	102	125	227	1	2	3	2	6	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,057	934	1,991
5-9	5,096	4,582	9,678	639	633	1,272	24	20	44	10	19	29	3	..	3	1	1	2	5,773	5,255	11,028
10	892	806	1,698	128	120	248	4	3	7	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1,025	932	1,957
11	766	791	1,557	124	114	238	7	1	8	5	2	7	1	2	3	..	..	..	903	910	1,813
12	968	771	1,739	115	115	230	3	5	8	2	5	7	..	1	1	..	1	1	1,088	898	1,986
13	776	716	1,492	110	109	219	1	1	2	1	2	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	888	830	1,718
14	780	719	1,499	99	78	177	2	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	881	800	1,681
10-14	4,182	3,803	7,985	576	536	1,112	17	10	27	9	15	24	1	5	6	..	1	1	4,785	4,370	9,155
15	709	615	1,324	95	77	172	..	2	2	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	809	695	1,504
16	775	712	1,487	89	93	182	1	1	3	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	871	809	1,680
17	656	607	1,263	78	90	168	1	1	2	4	6	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	741	704	1,445
18	726	719	1,445	81	63	144	3	2	5	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	816	792	1,608
19	585	621	1,206	79	69	148	2	..	2	6	6	12	..	..	..	1	..	1	696	673	1,369
15-19	3,451	3,274	6,725	422	392	814	7	7	14	26	23	49	2	..	2	2	..	2	3,910	3,696	7,606
20	624	659	1,283	58	58	116	4	2	6	13	6	19	..	..	..	1	1	2	700	726	1,426
21	445	453	898	45	52	97	8	2	10	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	507	512	1,019
22	434	511	945	50	54	104	8	4	12	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	498	572	1,070
23	429	421	850	41	37	78	5	7	12	9	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	484	472	956
24	478	556	1,034	58	53	111	4	7	11	9	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	624	1,173
20-24	2,410	2,600	5,010	252	254	506	29	22	51	46	28	74	..	..	..	1	2	3	2,738	2,906	5,644
25	429	512	941	42	67	109	8	11	19	8	3	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	487	594	1,081
26	513	578	1,091	55	42	97	3	6	9	6	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	638	1,215
27	398	441	839	42	36	78	7	9	16	10	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	492	949
28	508	627	1,135	55	43	98	4	7	11	9	7	16	..	..	..	1	1	1	577	684	1,261
29	427	469	896	37	51	88	13	8	21	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	483	530	1,013
25-29	2,275	2,627	4,902	231	239	470	35	41	76	39	30	69	..	1	1	1	..	1	2,581	2,938	5,519
30	609	597	1,206	51	47	98	15	10	25	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	684	659	1,343
31	276	230	506	47	29	76	7	6	13	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	334	268	602
32	422	375	797	42	40	82	9	4	13	4	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	478	421	899
33	171	198	369	26	22	48	2	4	6	4	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	204	226	430
34	308	251	559	36	29	65	7	3	10	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	355	285	640
30-34	1,786	1,651	3,437	202	167	369	40	27	67	24	13	37	3	..	3	..	1	1	2,055	1,859	3,914
35	266	264	530	31	18	49	11	1	12	6	2	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	314	286	600
36	362	362	724	46	26	72	7	4	11	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	415	396	811
37	215	173	388	26	19	45	3	7	10	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	199	446
38	523	460	983	28	35	63	3	2	5	8	3	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	564	500	1,064
39	262	251	513	23	38	61	7	8	15	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	298	593
35-39	1,628	1,510	3,138	154	136	290	31	22	53	20	9	29	2	2	4	..	..	..	1,835	1,679	3,514
40	349	425	774	34	21	55	6	6	12	4	3	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	394	455	849
41	150	121	271	20	20	40	3	2	5	3	4	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	178	144	322
42	256	240	496	30	26	56	8	2	10	4	3	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	300	271	571
43	185	134	319	31	20	51	2	5	7	3	2	5	4	..	4	..	..	..	225	161	386
44	163	152	315	21	15	36	7	5	12	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	174	366
40-44	1,103	1,072	2,175	136	102	238	26	20	46	15	11	26	9	..	9	..	..	..	1,289	1,205	2,494
45	224	215	439	27	18	45	1	4	5	10	1	11	4	..	4	..	..	..	266	238	504
46	225	242	467	21	9	30	3	2	5	6	..	6	4	1	5	1	..	1	260	254	514
47	171	107	278	14	10	24	3	1	4	1	2	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	193	120	313
48	289	224	513	13	11	24	4	4	8	5	3	8	5	..	5	..	..	..	316	242	558
49	149	145	294	19	13	32	3	2	5	2	3	3	3	..	3	1	..	1	177	161	338
45-49	1,058	933	1,991	94	61	155	14	13	27	24	7	31	20	1	21	2	..	2	1,212	1,015	2,227
50	242	283	525	23	16	39	9	2	11	6	2	8	7	..	7	..	..	..	287	303	590
51	91	88	179	14	10	24	3	2	7	6	2	8	4	..	4	..	..	..	120	102	222
52	139	139	278	9	14	23	3	2	5	5	1	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	158	156	314
53	97	96	193	13	14	27	10	3	13	2	..	2	2	..	5	..	..	..	127	113	240
54	140	147	287	17	15	32	5	3	8	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	169	165	334
50-54	709	753	1,462	76	69	145	32	12	44	21	5	26	23	..	23	..	..	..	861	839	1,700

TABLE 2. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Age (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
55	84	80	164	11	11	22	..	2	2	5	..	5	5	1	6	..	..	..	105	94	199
56	208	208	416	19	9	28	..	3	8	4	..	6	5	4	6	..	..	..	240	222	462
57	77	75	152	6	3	11	..	2	5	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	91	83	174
58	106	118	224	12	12	24	..	2	4	6	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	127	132	259
59	59	82	141	6	5	11	..	1	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	89	159
55-59	534	563	1,097	54	42	96	14	10	24	19	4	23	12	1	13	..	..	..	633	620	1,253
60	162	213	375	8	8	16	2	1	3	10	1	11	3	..	3	..	..	..	185	223	408
61	44	50	94	2	5	7	..	1	4	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	53	58	111
62	85	81	166	8	4	12	1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	97	86	183
63	52	45	97	5	4	9	..	4	8	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	63	56	119
64	66	78	144	11	4	15	5	1	6	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	85	84	169
60-64	409	467	876	34	25	59	15	7	22	17	8	25	8	..	8	..	..	..	483	507	990
65	72	71	143	1	10	11	1	..	1	4	1	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	80	82	162
66	51	50	101	6	5	11	2	..	2	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	64	55	119
67	75	74	149	8	6	14	2	..	3	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	92	81	173
68	85	92	177	5	7	12	3	2	5	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	100	101	201
69	37	48	85	6	3	9	5	1	6	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	49	53	102
65-69	320	335	655	26	31	57	13	4	17	12	2	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	385	372	757
70	75	111	186	3	6	9	2	..	2	..	2	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	85	117	202
71	19	25	44	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	23	25	48
72	32	45	77	3	1	4	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	40	46	86
73	21	28	49	3	2	5	3	1	4	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	32	31	63
74	33	26	59	6	1	7	2	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	43	28	71
70-74	180	235	415	16	10	26	11	2	13	4	..	4	12	..	12	..	..	..	223	247	470
75	32	23	55	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	25	61
76	44	38	82	2	4	6	2	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	50	43	93
77	14	14	28	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	19	14	33
78	29	37	66	3	6	9	..	2	3	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	36	46	82
79	8	18	26	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	23	33
75-79	127	130	257	6	13	19	7	6	13	2	2	4	9	..	9	..	..	..	151	151	302
80	33	60	93	4	3	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	40	63	103
81	7	8	15	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	9	10	19
82	10	21	31	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	2	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	18	23	41
83	9	3	12	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	14
84	12	11	23	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	25
80-84	71	103	174	7	6	13	4	..	4	2	3	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	90	112	202
85	8	12	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20
86	14	11	25	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	26
87 .. ..	..	11	11	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	14
88	4	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	13
89	4	6	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	11
85-89	30	49	79	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	50	84
90	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15
91 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	10
93 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
94 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
90-94	12	17	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	31
95 .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
96	1	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
97 .. ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
98	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	8
99 and over ..	6	8	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15
95 and over ..	10	18	28	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	19	30
Not stated ..	36	21	57	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	9	15	54	30	84
Total	31,640	30,395	32,035	3,666	3,444	7,110	350	255	605	308	202	510	126	11	137	17	15	32	36,107	34,322	70,429

TABLE 2. Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Age (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
0	600	596	1,196	20	19	39	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	621	615	1,236
1	467	453	920	22	18	40	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	490	471	961
2	533	464	997	16	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549	484	1,033
3	579	513	1,092	24	21	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	603	535	1,138
4	519	458	977	20	18	38	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	540	476	1,016
0-4	2,698	2,484	5,182	102	96	198	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	2,803	2,581	5,384
5	475	428	903	21	21	42	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	449	946
6	488	472	960	12	9	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	501	481	982
7	420	407	827	21	12	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	442	419	861
8	415	394	809	18	14	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	435	408	843
9	397	367	764	14	12	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	379	790
5-9	2,195	2,068	4,263	86	68	154	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3	2,286	2,136	4,422
10	407	368	775	15	12	27	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	423	381	804
11	338	288	626	9	10	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	298	647
12	385	324	709	8	15	23	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	394	340	734
13	305	283	588	9	12	21	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	312	297	609
14	312	317	629	7	8	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	319	326	645
10-14	1,745	1,580	3,325	48	57	105	3	2	5	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	1,797	1,642	3,439
15	249	212	461	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	220	475
16	289	242	531	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	291	245	536
17	214	226	440	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	224	233	457
18	272	220	492	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	225	503
19	214	229	443	9	2	11	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	224	233	457
15-19	1,238	1,129	2,367	30	25	55	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	1,272	1,156	2,428
20	235	210	445	3	4	7	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	244	214	458
21	143	164	307	8	4	12	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	168	322
22	167	192	359	7	7	14	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	178	200	378
23	116	161	277	1	4	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	165	285
24	188	223	411	9	4	13	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	227	426
20-24	849	950	1,799	28	23	51	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	895	974	1,869
25	160	185	345	3	7	10	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	193	357
26	210	231	441	4	4	8	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	216	236	452
27	169	156	325	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	160	336
28	225	246	471	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	254	482
29	153	227	380	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	158	230	388
25-29	917	1,045	1,962	21	25	46	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	942	1,073	2,015
30	219	246	465	5	7	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	254	478
31	138	114	252	3	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	119	260
32	199	157	356	9	3	12	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	160	371
33	84	82	166	7	4	11	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	86	179
34	134	155	289	3	4	7	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	160	297
30-34	774	754	1,528	27	23	50	2	1	3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	806	779	1,585
35	119	117	236	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	118	239
36	207	150	357	3	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	156	368
37	88	82	170	3	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	85	177
38	221	220	441	9	5	14	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	232	226	458
39	129	110	239	..	4	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	115	245
35-39	764	679	1,443	19	19	38	4	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	787	700	1,487
40	151	150	301	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	154	307
41	66	57	123	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	58	127
42	128	101	229	2	1	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	103	234
43	77	57	134	3	4	7	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	82	62	144
44	76	71	147	3	2	5	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	75	156
40-44	498	436	934	13	12	25	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	516	452	968
45	85	95	180	3	4	7	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	89	100	189
46	91	83	174	4	6	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	99	89	188
47	64	55	119	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	57	122
48	120	113	233	1	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	122	117	239
49	82	78	160	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	79	165
45-49	442	424	866	11	16	27	5	..	5	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	461	442	903
50	110	118	228	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	120	232
51	48	52	100	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	53	102
52	65	58	123	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	68	59	127
53	50	35	85	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	53	36	89
54	72	78	150	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	79	152
50-54	345	341	686	5	3	8	..	2	2	4	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	355	347	702

TABLE 2. Savai'i - Component Populations Classified According to Age (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
55	29	29	58	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	31	60
56	72	101	173	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	101	178
57	39	26	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	39	26	65
58	58	48	106	3	2	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	50	112
59	32	24	56	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	23	56
55-59	230	228	458	7	5	12	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	240	233	473
60	60	85	145	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	64	86	150
61	25	18	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	18	43
62	32	34	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	33	34	67
63	21	16	37	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	17	39
64	37	33	70	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	33	71
60-64	175	186	361	4	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	182	188	370
65	39	41	80	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	41	81
66	31	21	52	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	24	55
67	32	30	62	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	31	64
68	39	52	91	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	52	93
69	22	26	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	26	48
65-69	163	170	333	3	3	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	174	341
70	33	43	76	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	43	77
71	7	11	18	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11	19
72	18	27	45	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	28	49
73	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	10	21
74	14	17	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	31
70-74	82	108	190	5	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	88	109	197
75	13	19	32	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	33
76	23	19	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19	42
77	6	5	11	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	13
78	20	13	33	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	35
79	10	12	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	22
75-79	72	68	140	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	68	145
80	18	17	35	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	36
81	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	9
82	5	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	17
83	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
84	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
80-84	37	40	77	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	38	41	79
85	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9
86	3	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	18
87	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11
88	4	6	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11
89	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
85-89	20	32	52	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33	53
90	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	11
91	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
92	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
93 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
90-94	7	10	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17
95 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
97 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
99 and over	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
95 and over	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Not stated	9	2	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	12	2	14
Total	13,265	12,736	26,001	411	379	790	43	14	57	13	8	21	11	1	12	13	4	17	13,756	13,142	26,898

TABLE 2. Western Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Age (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
0	2,078	2,024	4,102	183	176	359	5	8	13	5	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,271	2,215	4,486
1	1,564	1,411	2,975	160	161	321	7	8	15	7	3	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	1,739	1,584	3,323
2	1,781	1,570	3,351	152	158	310	8	3	11	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	1	2	1,945	1,736	3,681
3	1,791	1,583	3,374	171	154	325	4	7	11	1	3	4	1	..	1	1	1	2	1,969	1,748	3,717
4	1,697	1,548	3,245	161	173	334	8	6	14	2	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,869	1,733	3,602
0-4	8,911	8,136	17,047	827	822	1,649	32	32	64	18	23	41	1	1	2	4	1	6	9,793	9,016	18,809
5	1,583	1,396	2,979	159	142	301	10	2	12	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,753	1,542	3,295
6	1,614	1,501	3,115	160	147	307	2	6	8	1	6	7	1	..	1	2	..	..	1,780	1,660	3,440
7	1,376	1,281	2,657	130	144	274	7	6	13	3	3	6	1	..	1	..	1	1	1,537	1,435	2,972
8	1,373	1,304	2,677	140	131	271	3	4	7	2	2	4	1	..	1	2	..	2	1,521	1,441	2,962
9	1,345	1,168	2,513	116	137	253	3	2	5	3	6	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,468	1,313	2,781
5-9	7,291	6,650	13,941	725	701	1,426	25	20	45	10	19	29	4	..	4	4	1	5	8,059	7,391	15,450
10	1,299	1,174	2,473	143	132	275	4	3	7	1	3	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	1,448	1,313	2,761
11	1,104	1,079	2,183	133	124	257	9	1	10	5	2	7	1	2	3	..	..	..	1,252	1,208	2,460
12	1,353	1,095	2,448	123	130	253	4	6	10	2	5	7	..	1	1	..	1	1	1,482	1,238	2,720
13	1,079	999	2,078	119	121	240	1	1	2	1	4	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	1,200	1,127	2,327
14	1,092	1,036	2,128	106	86	192	2	1	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	1,126	2,326
10-14	5,927	5,383	11,310	624	593	1,217	20	12	32	9	17	26	1	6	7	1	1	2	6,582	6,012	12,594
15	958	827	1,785	101	85	186	..	2	2	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,064	915	1,979
16	1,064	954	2,018	90	96	186	1	2	3	5	2	7	..	..	..	2	..	2	1,162	1,054	2,216
17	870	833	1,703	86	97	183	1	1	2	5	6	11	2	..	2	1	..	1	965	937	1,902
18	998	939	1,937	87	68	155	3	2	5	6	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	1,017	2,111
19	799	850	1,649	88	71	159	3	1	4	6	6	12	..	..	..	1	1	2	897	929	1,826
15-19	4,689	4,403	9,092	452	417	869	8	8	16	27	23	50	2	..	2	4	1	5	5,182	4,852	10,034
20	859	869	1,728	61	62	123	8	2	10	13	6	19	..	..	..	3	1	4	944	940	1,884
21	588	617	1,205	53	56	109	11	2	13	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	661	680	1,341
22	601	703	1,304	57	61	118	11	5	16	6	2	8	..	..	..	1	1	2	676	772	1,448
23	545	582	1,127	42	41	83	8	7	15	9	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	637	1,241
24	666	779	1,445	67	57	124	6	7	13	9	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	748	851	1,599
20-24	3,259	3,550	6,809	280	277	557	44	23	67	46	28	74	..	..	..	4	2	6	3,633	3,880	7,513
25	589	697	1,286	45	74	119	8	11	19	9	4	13	..	1	1	..	..	..	651	787	1,438
26	723	809	1,532	59	46	105	4	7	11	6	12	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	793	874	1,667
27	567	597	1,164	48	40	88	7	9	16	10	6	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	633	652	1,285
28	733	873	1,606	58	51	109	4	7	11	9	7	16	..	..	..	1	..	1	805	938	1,743
29	580	696	1,276	42	53	95	13	8	21	6	2	8	..	..	..	1	1	1	641	760	1,401
25-29	3,192	3,672	6,864	252	264	516	36	42	78	40	31	71	..	1	1	3	1	4	3,523	4,011	7,534
30	828	843	1,671	56	54	110	15	11	26	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	908	913	1,821
31	414	344	758	30	34	84	7	6	13	4	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	475	387	862
32	621	532	1,153	51	43	94	11	4	15	5	2	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	689	581	1,270
33	255	280	535	33	26	59	2	4	6	6	2	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	297	312	609
34	442	406	848	39	33	72	7	3	10	3	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	492	445	937
30-34	2,560	2,405	4,965	229	190	419	42	28	70	27	14	41	3	..	3	..	1	1	2,861	2,638	5,499
35	385	381	766	33	19	52	11	1	12	6	2	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	435	404	839
36	569	512	1,081	51	32	83	7	4	11	3	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	627	552	1,179
37	303	255	558	29	22	51	4	7	11	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	339	284	623
38	744	680	1,424	37	40	77	5	2	7	8	4	12	2	..	2	..	..	..	796	726	1,522
39	391	361	752	23	42	65	8	9	17	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	425	413	838
35-39	2,392	2,189	4,581	173	155	328	35	23	58	20	10	30	2	2	4	..	..	..	2,622	2,379	5,001
40	500	575	1,075	36	25	61	6	6	12	4	3	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	547	609	1,156
41	216	178	394	23	21	44	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	247	202	449
42	384	341	725	32	27	59	9	3	12	4	3	7	2	..	2	..	..	..	431	374	805
43	262	191	453	34	24	58	3	5	8	3	3	6	5	..	5	..	..	..	307	223	530
44	239	223	462	24	17	41	8	7	15	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	273	249	522
40-44	1,601	1,508	3,109	149	114	263	29	23	52	16	12	28	10	..	10	..	..	..	1,805	1,657	3,462
45	309	310	619	30	22	52	1	4	5	10	1	11	5	..	5	..	1	1	355	338	693
46	316	325	641	25	15	40	6	2	8	6	..	6	5	1	6	..	1	1	359	343	702
47	235	162	397	14	12	26	4	1	5	1	..	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	258	177	435
48	409	337	746	14	15	29	4	4	8	3	3	8	6	..	6	..	..	..	438	359	797
49	231	223	454	22	13	35	4	2	6	2	2	4	3	..	3	1	..	1	263	240	503
45-49	1,500	1,357	2,857	105	77	182	19	13	32	24	8	32	23	1	24	2	1	3	1,673	1,457	3,130
50	352	401	753	24	18	42	9	2	11	7	2	9	7	..	7	..	..	..	399	423	822
51	139	140	279	14	11	25	5	2	7	7	2	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	169	155	324
52	204	197	401	11	14	25	3	3	6	5	1	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	226	215	441
53	147	131	278	14	14	28	10	3	13	4	1	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	180	149	329
54	212	225	437	18	15	33	5	4	9	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	242	244	486
50-54	1,054	1,094	2,148	81	72	153	32	14	46	25	6	31	24	..	24	..	..	..	1,216	1,186	2,402

TABLE 2. Western Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Age (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
55	113	109	222	11	13	24	..	2	2	5	..	2	5	1	6	134	125	259
56	280	309	589	22	9	31	3	3	8	5	2	7	5	..	4	..	..	317	323	640
57	116	101	217	6	5	11	3	2	5	3	1	4	2	..	2	..	..	130	109	239
58	164	166	330	15	14	29	3	2	5	6	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	189	182	371
59	91	106	197	7	6	13	4	1	5	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	103	114	217
55-59	764	791	1,555	61	47	108	15	10	25	20	4	24	13	1	14	873	853	1,726
60	222	298	520	11	9	20	2	1	3	10	1	11	4	..	4	..	..	249	309	558
61	69	68	137	2	5	7	..	1	4	2	2	4	2	..	2	..	..	78	76	154
62	117	115	232	8	4	12	1	..	1	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	130	120	250
63	73	61	134	6	5	11	4	..	8	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	85	73	158
64	103	111	214	11	4	15	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	123	117	240
60-64	584	653	1,237	38	27	65	16	7	23	17	8	25	10	..	10	..	..	665	695	1,360
65	111	112	223	2	10	12	1	..	1	4	1	5	2	..	2	..	..	120	123	243
66	82	71	153	6	8	14	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	95	79	174
67	107	104	211	8	6	14	3	2	5	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	125	112	237
68	124	144	268	7	7	14	3	2	5	4	..	4	3	..	3	..	..	141	153	294
69	59	74	133	6	3	9	5	1	6	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	71	79	150
65-69	483	505	988	29	34	63	14	5	19	12	2	14	14	..	14	..	..	552	546	1,098
70	108	154	262	4	6	10	2	..	2	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	119	160	279
71	26	36	62	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	31	36	67
72	50	72	122	6	1	7	3	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	61	74	135
73	31	38	69	3	2	5	3	1	4	..	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	43	41	84
74	47	43	90	6	1	7	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	57	45	102
70-74	262	343	605	21	10	31	11	3	14	4	..	4	13	..	13	..	..	311	356	667
75	45	42	87	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	50	44	94
76	67	57	124	2	4	6	2	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	73	62	135
77	20	19	39	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	27	19	46
78	49	50	99	3	6	9	3	2	5	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	58	59	117
79	18	30	48	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	20	35	55
75-79	199	198	397	8	13	21	10	6	16	2	2	4	9	..	9	..	..	228	219	447
80	51	77	128	4	4	8	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	58	81	139
81	11	12	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	14	14	28
82	15	33	48	2	..	2	3	..	3	..	1	2	3	..	2	..	..	23	35	58
83	13	5	18	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20
84	18	16	34	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	17	36
80-84	108	143	251	7	7	14	4	..	4	2	3	5	7	..	7	..	..	128	153	281
85	11	18	29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	29
86	19	24	43	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	24	44
87	6	16	22	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	17	25
88	8	15	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	24
89	6	8	14	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15
85-89	50	81	131	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	83	137
90	9	16	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	16	26
91	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
92	7	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
93	1	1	1	1	2
94	1	5	6	5	6	11
90-94	19	27	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	27	48
95	2	2	1	2	2	4
96	3	5	..	1	1	3	4	7
97	3	3	3	3	6
98	3	7	3	7	10
99 and over	9	9	18	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	18
95 and over	15	20	35	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	37
Not stated	45	23	68	11	..	11	1	..	1	1	..	1	8	9	17	66	32	98
Total	44,905	43,131	88,036	4,077	3,823	7,900	393	269	662	321	210	531	137	12	149	30	19	49	49,863	47,464	97,327

TABLE 3. Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
UPOLU																					
0-4	6,213	5,652	11,865	725	726	1,451	31	32	63	16	23	39	1	1	2	4	1	5	6,990	6,435	13,425
5-9	5,096	4,582	9,678	639	633	1,272	24	20	44	10	19	29	3	3	6	1	1	2	5,773	5,255	11,028
10-14 ..	4,182	3,803	7,985	576	536	1,112	17	10	27	9	15	24	1	5	6	2	1	1	4,785	4,370	9,155
15-19 ..	3,451	3,274	6,725	422	392	814	7	7	14	26	23	49	2	2	2	2	2	3	3,910	3,696	7,606
20-24 ..	2,410	2,600	5,010	252	254	506	29	22	51	46	28	74	..	1	1	1	2	3	2,738	2,906	5,644
25-29 ..	2,275	2,627	4,902	231	239	470	35	41	76	39	30	69	..	1	1	1	1	3	2,581	2,938	5,519
30-34 ..	1,786	1,651	3,437	202	167	369	40	27	67	24	13	37	3	3	3	1	1	1	2,055	1,859	3,914
35-39 ..	1,628	1,510	3,138	154	136	290	31	22	53	20	9	29	2	2	4	..	..	2	1,835	1,679	3,514
40-44 ..	1,103	1,072	2,175	136	102	238	26	20	46	15	11	26	9	9	9	..	..	2	1,289	1,205	2,494
45-49 ..	1,058	933	1,991	94	61	155	14	13	27	24	7	31	20	1	21	2	2	1	1,212	1,015	2,227
50-54 ..	709	753	1,462	76	69	145	32	12	44	21	5	26	23	23	23	..	..	..	861	839	1,700
55-59 ..	534	563	1,097	54	42	96	14	10	24	19	4	23	12	1	13	..	..	..	633	620	1,253
60-64 ..	409	467	876	34	25	59	15	7	22	17	8	25	8	..	8	..	..	..	483	507	990
65-69 ..	320	335	655	26	31	57	13	4	17	12	2	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	385	372	757
70-74 ..	180	235	415	16	10	26	11	2	13	4	..	5	11	12	12	..	..	..	223	247	470
75 and over	250	317	567	18	21	39	11	6	17	6	..	..	11	15	15	..	..	..	300	349	649
Not stated ..	36	21	57	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	9	15	54	30	84
Total	31,640	30,395	62,035	3,666	3,444	7,110	350	255	605	308	202	510	126	11	137	17	15	32	36,107	34,322	70,429
SAVA'I																					
0-4	2,698	2,484	5,182	102	96	198	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2,803	2,581	5,384
5-9	2,195	2,068	4,263	96	68	154	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	3	3	2,286	2,136	4,422
10-14 ..	1,745	1,580	3,325	48	37	105	3	2	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1,797	1,642	3,439
15-19 ..	1,238	1,129	2,367	30	25	55	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	3	1,272	1,156	2,428
20-24 ..	849	950	1,799	28	23	51	15	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	895	974	1,869
25-29 ..	917	1,045	1,962	21	25	46	1	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	1	3	942	1,073	2,015
30-34 ..	774	754	1,528	27	23	50	2	2	3	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	806	779	1,585
35-39 ..	764	679	1,443	19	19	38	4	3	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	787	700	1,487
40-44 ..	498	436	934	13	12	25	3	3	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	516	452	968
45-49 ..	442	424	866	11	16	27	3	3	6	..	1	1	1	3	3	..	1	1	461	442	903
50-54 ..	345	341	686	5	5	8	..	2	2	..	4	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	355	347	702
55-59 ..	230	228	458	7	5	12	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	240	233	473
60-64 ..	175	186	361	4	2	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	182	188	370
65-69 ..	163	170	333	3	3	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	174	341
70-74 ..	82	108	190	3	..	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	88	109	197
75 and over	141	152	293	2	..	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	147	154	301
Not stated ..	9	2	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	12	2	14
Total	13,265	12,736	26,001	411	379	790	43	14	57	13	8	21	11	1	12	13	4	17	13,756	13,142	26,898
WESTERN SAMOA																					
0-4	8,911	8,136	17,047	827	822	1,649	32	32	64	18	23	41	1	1	2	4	2	6	9,793	9,016	18,809
5-9	7,291	6,650	13,941	725	701	1,426	25	20	45	10	19	29	4	4	4	4	5	8	8,059	7,391	15,450
10-14 ..	5,927	5,383	11,310	624	593	1,217	20	12	32	9	17	26	1	6	7	1	2	5	6,582	6,012	12,594
15-19 ..	4,689	4,403	9,092	452	417	869	8	8	16	27	23	50	2	..	2	4	1	5	5,182	4,852	10,034
20-24 ..	3,259	3,550	6,809	280	277	557	44	23	67	46	28	74	..	..	4	2	6	6	3,633	3,880	7,513
25-29 ..	3,192	3,672	6,864	252	264	516	36	42	78	40	31	71	..	1	1	3	1	4	3,523	4,011	7,534
30-34 ..	2,560	2,405	4,965	229	190	419	42	28	70	27	14	41	3	3	3	..	1	1	2,861	2,638	5,499
35-39 ..	2,392	2,189	4,581	173	155	328	35	23	58	20	10	30	2	2	4	..	..	..	2,622	2,379	5,001
40-44 ..	1,601	1,508	3,109	149	114	263	29	23	52	16	12	28	10	..	10	..	..	..	1,805	1,657	3,462
45-49 ..	1,500	1,357	2,857	105	77	182	19	13	32	24	8	32	23	1	24	2	1	3	1,673	1,457	3,130
50-54 ..	1,054	1,094	2,148	81	72	153	32	14	46	25	6	31	24	..	24	..	..	..	1,216	1,186	2,402
55-59 ..	764	791	1,555	61	47	108	15	10	25	20	4	24	13	1	14	..	..	..	873	853	1,726
60-64 ..	584	653	1,237	38	27	65	16	7	23	17	8	25	10	..	10	..	..	..	665	695	1,360
65-69 ..	483	505	988	29	34	63	14	5	19	12	2	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	552	546	1,098
70-74 ..	262	343	605	21	10	31	11	3	14	4	..	5	11	16	16	..	..	..	311	356	667
75 and over	391	469	860	20	23	43	14	6	20	6	..	..	11	16	16	..	..	..	447	503	950
Not stated ..	45	23	68	11	..	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	9	17	66	32	98
Total	44,905	43,131	88,036	4,077	3,823	7,900	393	269	662	321	210	531	137	12	149	30	19	49	49,863	47,464	97,327

TABLE 4. Proportion Per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons Contained in Each Five-year Age Group of Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Samoans			Part Samoans			Europeans			Other Pacific Islanders			Others			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
UPOLU																					
0-4	19.6	18.6	19.1	19.8	21.1	20.4	8.9	12.6	10.4	5.2	11.4	7.6	0.8	9.1	1.5	23.5	6.7	15.6	19.4	18.8	19.1
5-9	16.1	15.1	15.6	17.4	18.4	17.9	6.9	7.8	7.3	3.3	9.4	5.7	2.4	2.2	5.9	6.7	6.3	16.0	15.3	15.6	
10-14	13.2	12.5	12.8	15.7	15.5	15.6	4.8	3.9	4.4	2.9	7.4	4.7	0.8	4.4	..	6.7	3.1	13.2	12.7	13.0	
15-19	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.5	11.4	11.5	2.0	2.7	2.3	8.4	11.4	9.6	1.6	..	1.5	11.8	6.3	10.8	10.8	10.8	
20-24	7.6	8.6	8.1	6.9	7.4	7.1	8.3	8.6	8.4	14.9	13.9	14.5	..	..	..	13.3	9.4	7.6	8.4	8.0
25-29	7.2	8.6	7.9	6.3	6.9	6.6	10.0	16.1	12.6	12.7	14.8	13.5	..	9.1	0.7	5.9	..	3.1	7.1	8.6	
30-34	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.2	11.4	10.6	11.1	7.8	6.4	7.3	2.4	..	2.2	..	6.7	3.1	5.7	5.4	
35-39	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.9	4.1	8.9	8.6	8.8	6.5	4.5	5.7	1.6	18.2	2.9	..	..	..	5.1	4.9
40-44	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.3	7.4	7.9	7.6	4.9	5.4	5.1	7.1	..	6.5	..	..	..	3.6	3.5
45-49	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.2	4.0	5.1	4.5	7.8	3.4	6.1	15.9	9.1	15.3	11.8	..	6.3	3.4	3.0	
50-54	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	9.1	4.7	7.3	6.8	2.5	5.1	18.2	..	16.8	..	..	..	2.4	2.4
55-59	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	6.2	2.0	4.5	9.5	9.1	9.5	..	..	..	1.8	1.8
60-64	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.3	2.7	3.6	5.5	4.0	4.9	6.4	..	5.8	..	..	..	1.3	1.5
65-69	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.8	1.6	2.8	3.9	1.0	2.7	11.1	..	10.2	..	..	..	1.1	1.1
70-74	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.1	0.8	2.1	1.3	..	0.8	9.5	..	8.8	..	..	..	0.6	0.7
75 and over	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	1.9	..	2.2	11.9	..	11.0	..	..	..	0.8	1.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	..	0.7	35.2	59.9	46.8	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
SAVAI'I																					
0-4	20.3	19.5	19.9	24.8	25.3	25.1	2.3	..	1.7	15.4	..	9.5	..	..	8.3	25.0	5.9	20.4	19.6	20.0
5-9	16.6	16.2	16.4	20.9	19.5	19.5	2.3	..	1.7	..	..	9.5	9.1	..	8.3	..	..	17.6	16.6	16.4
10-14	13.2	12.4	12.8	11.7	13.0	13.3	7.0	..	1.7	..	..	9.5	..	100.0	8.3	23.1	..	13.1	12.5	12.8
15-19	9.3	8.9	9.1	7.3	6.6	7.0	2.3	..	3.5	7.7	..	4.8	..	..	..	15.4	25.0	17.6	9.2	8.8
20-24	6.4	7.5	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.4	35.0	7.1	28.1	7.7	..	12.5	..	..	..	23.1	..	17.6	6.5	7.4
25-29	6.9	8.2	7.6	5.1	6.6	5.8	2.3	..	3.5	7.7	..	9.5	..	..	..	15.4	25.0	17.6	6.8	8.2
30-34	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.3	4.7	..	7.1	..	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.9	5.9
35-39	5.8	5.3	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	9.3	7.1	5.3	23.1	..	19.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	3.4
40-44	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	7.0	21.5	10.6	7.7	..	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.7	5.3
45-49	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.4	11.6	..	8.8	..	..	9.5	9.1	..	8.3	..	..	..	3.8	3.4
50-54	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	14.4	..	8.5	..	..	12.5	27.2	..	25.1	..	25.0	5.9	3.4	3.4
55-59	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.3	..	1.7	7.7	..	4.8	9.1	..	8.3	..	..	..	2.6	2.7
60-64	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	2.3	..	1.7	7.7	..	4.8	9.1	..	8.3	..	..	..	1.7	1.8
65-69	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.3	..	1.7	..	..	..	18.2	..	16.8	..	..	..	1.3	1.4
70-74	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	2.3	7.1	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	1.2	1.3
75 and over	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	..	7.1	1.7	..	..	..	9.1	..	8.3	..	..	..	0.6	0.8
Not stated	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	0.5	2.3	..	5.3	..	..	..	9.1	..	8.3	..	..	..	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
WESTERN SAMOA																					
0-4	19.9	18.9	19.4	20.3	21.5	20.9	8.1	11.9	9.7	5.6	11.0	7.7	0.7	8.3	1.3	13.3	10.5	12.2	19.6	19.0	19.3
5-9	16.2	15.4	15.8	17.8	18.3	18.1	6.4	7.4	6.8	3.1	9.0	5.5	2.9	..	2.7	13.3	5.3	10.2	16.2	15.5	15.9
10-14	13.2	12.5	12.8	15.3	15.5	15.4	5.1	4.5	4.8	2.8	8.1	4.9	0.7	30.0	4.7	13.3	5.3	4.1	13.2	12.7	12.9
15-19	10.4	10.2	10.3	11.1	10.9	11.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	8.4	11.0	9.4	1.5	..	1.3	13.3	5.3	10.2	10.4	10.2	10.3
20-24	7.3	8.2	7.7	6.9	7.2	7.1	11.2	8.6	10.1	14.3	13.3	13.9	13.3	10.5	12.2	7.3	8.2	7.7
25-29	7.1	8.5	7.8	6.2	6.9	6.5	9.2	15.6	11.8	12.5	14.8	13.4	10.0	5.3	8.2	7.1	8.4	7.7
30-34	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.3	10.7	10.4	10.6	8.4	6.7	7.7	2.2	..	2.0	..	5.3	2.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
35-39	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	8.9	8.6	8.8	6.2	4.8	5.7	1.5	..	2.7	5.2	5.0	5.1
40-44	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.3	7.4	8.6	7.8	5.0	5.7	5.3	7.3	..	6.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
45-49	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	4.8	4.8	4.8	7.5	3.8	6.0	16.8	8.3	16.1	6.8	5.3	6.1	3.4	3.1	3.2
50-54	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.2	7.0	7.8	2.8	5.8	17.5	16.1	2.4	2.5	2.5
55-59	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	3.8	3.7	3.8	6.2	1.9	4.5	9.5	8.3	9.4	1.7	1.8	1.8
60-64	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.1	2.6	3.4	5.3	3.8	4.7	7.3	..	6.7	1.4	1.5	1.4
65-69	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	3.6	1.9	2.9	3.7	0.9	2.6	10.2	..	9.4	1.1	1.1	1.1
70-74	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.8	1.1	2.1	1.3	..	0.8	9.5	..	8.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
75 and over	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	3.6	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	11.7	..	10.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Not stated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	0.7	..	0.7	26.7	47.2	34.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

TABLE 5. "Samoans", "Europeans", and Total Population Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1951

Age Last Birthday (Years)	"Samoans"			"Europeans"						Total		
				Part Europeans			Full Europeans					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
UPOLU												
0-4	5,229	4,868	10,097	413	370	783	30	15	45	5,672	5,253	10,925
5-9	4,580	4,064	8,644	374	327	701	11	14	25	4,965	4,405	9,370
10-14	4,155	3,430	7,585	305	291	596	9	7	16	4,469	3,728	8,197
15-19	3,023	2,954	5,977	213	195	408	5	1	6	3,241	3,150	6,391
20-24	2,419	2,843	5,262	163	109	272	22	10	32	2,604	2,962	5,566
25-29	2,185	2,439	4,624	128	115	243	22	24	46	2,335	2,578	4,913
30-34	1,738	1,709	3,447	92	78	170	19	13	32	1,849	1,800	3,649
35-39	1,518	1,411	2,929	117	77	194	17	17	34	1,652	1,505	3,157
40-44	1,154	999	2,153	64	39	103	58	17	75	1,276	1,055	2,331
45-49	881	814	1,695	44	46	90	60	8	68	985	868	1,853
50-54	642	699	1,341	40	34	74	28	11	39	710	744	1,454
55-59	432	406	838	38	22	60	17	5	22	487	433	920
60-64	422	466	888	24	26	50	23	3	26	469	495	964
65-69	270	247	517	13	9	22	34	4	38	317	260	577
70-74	169	151	320	5	6	11	23	4	27	197	161	358
75 and over	205	184	389	4	9	13	37	4	41	246	197	443
Not stated	143	111	254	10	12	22	4	..	4	157	123	280
Total	29,165	27,795	56,960	2,047	1,765	3,812	419	157	576	31,631	29,717	61,348
SAVA'I												
0-4	2,272	2,033	4,305	25	31	56	..	..	..	2,297	2,064	4,361
5-9	1,949	1,762	3,711	23	28	51	2	2	4	1,974	1,792	3,766
10-14	1,638	1,380	3,018	16	10	26	..	..	..	1,654	1,390	3,044
15-19	1,066	1,030	2,096	17	16	33	..	..	..	1,083	1,046	2,129
20-24	863	1,027	1,890	16	11	27	10	..	10	889	1,038	1,927
25-29	859	961	1,820	16	10	26	1	..	1	876	971	1,847
30-34	776	759	1,535	15	11	26	2	4	6	793	774	1,567
35-39	648	572	1,220	14	11	25	2	2	4	664	585	1,249
40-44	498	464	962	11	9	20	3	..	3	512	473	985
45-49	412	310	722	8	4	12	..	2	2	420	316	736
50-54	287	314	601	8	5	13	2	1	3	297	320	617
55-59	165	155	320	4	3	7	..	..	..	169	158	327
60-64	214	225	439	3	2	5	..	..	..	217	227	444
65-69	133	90	223	3	..	3	2	..	2	138	90	228
70-74	80	82	162	..	..	..	2	..	2	82	82	164
75 and over	93	76	169	..	..	..	1	..	1	94	76	170
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,953	11,240	23,193	179	151	330	27	11	38	12,159	11,402	23,561
WESTERN SAMOA												
0-4	7,501	6,901	14,402	438	401	839	30	15	45	7,969	7,317	15,286
5-9	6,529	5,826	12,355	397	355	752	13	16	29	6,939	6,197	13,136
10-14	5,793	4,810	10,603	321	301	622	9	7	16	6,123	5,118	11,241
15-19	4,089	3,984	8,073	230	211	441	5	1	6	4,324	4,196	8,520
20-24	3,282	3,870	7,152	179	120	299	32	10	42	3,493	4,000	7,493
25-29	3,044	3,400	6,444	144	125	269	23	24	47	3,211	3,549	6,760
30-34	2,514	2,468	4,982	107	89	196	21	17	38	2,642	2,574	5,216
35-39	2,166	1,983	4,149	131	88	219	19	19	38	2,316	2,090	4,406
40-44	1,652	1,463	3,115	75	48	123	61	17	78	1,788	1,528	3,316
45-49	1,293	1,124	2,417	52	50	102	60	10	70	1,405	1,184	2,589
50-54	929	1,013	1,942	48	39	87	30	12	42	1,007	1,064	2,071
55-59	597	561	1,158	42	25	67	17	5	22	656	591	1,247
60-64	636	691	1,327	27	28	55	23	3	26	686	722	1,408
65-69	403	337	740	16	9	25	36	4	40	455	350	805
70-74	249	233	482	5	6	11	25	4	29	279	243	522
75 and over	298	260	558	4	9	13	38	4	42	340	273	613
Not stated	143	111	254	10	12	22	..	..	..	157	123	280
Total	41,118	39,035	80,153	2,226	1,916	4,142	446	168	614	43,790	41,119	84,909

TABLE 6. Proportion Per Cent of Males, Females, and Persons Contained in Each Five-year Age Group of the Total Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1951

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu			Savai'i			Western Samoa		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	17.9	17.7	17.8	18.9	18.1	18.5	18.2	17.8	18.0
5-9	15.7	14.8	15.3	16.2	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.1	15.5
10-14	14.1	12.5	13.3	13.6	12.2	12.9	14.0	12.4	13.2
15-19	10.3	10.6	10.4	8.9	9.2	9.0	9.9	10.2	10.0
20-24	8.2	9.9	9.1	7.3	9.1	8.2	8.0	9.7	8.8
25-29	7.4	8.7	8.0	7.2	8.5	7.8	7.3	8.6	8.0
30-34	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.2
35-39	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2
40-44	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.9
45-49	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
50-54	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4
55-59	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
60-64	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7
65-69	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
70-74	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
75 and over	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Not stated	0.5	0.4	0.5	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 7. Proportion of Males per 1,000 Persons in Each Five-year Age Group, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu					Savai'i					Western Samoa				
	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total
0-4	524	500	492	457	521	521	515	1,000	667	521	523	502	500	469	521
5-9	527	502	545	412	523	515	558	1,000	1,000	517	523	508	556	474	522
10-14	524	518	630	323	523	525	457	600	250	523	524	513	625	314	523
15-19	513	518	500	566	514	523	545	500	750	524	516	520	500	579	516
20-24	481	498	569	610	485	472	549	938	1,000	479	479	503	657	625	484
25-29	464	492	461	563	468	467	457	500	600	467	465	488	462	566	468
30-34	520	547	597	639	525	507	540	667	750	509	516	547	600	667	520
35-39	519	531	585	667	522	529	500	800	750	529	522	527	603	647	524
40-44	507	571	565	686	517	533	520	500	667	533	515	567	558	684	521
45-49	531	606	519	832	544	510	407	1,000	600	511	525	577	594	831	535
50-54	485	524	727	898	506	503	625	833	600	506	491	529	696	891	506
55-59	487	563	583	861	505	502	583	1,000	1,000	507	492	565	600	868	506
60-64	467	576	582	758	488	485	667	1,000	1,000	492	472	585	696	771	489
65-69	489	456	765	929	509	489	500	500	490	489	489	460	737	929	503
70-74	434	615	846	1,000	474	432	1,000	447	1,000	447	433	677	786	1,000	466
75 and over	441	462	647	808	462	481	500	1,000	1,000	488	455	465	700	815	471
Not stated	632	1,000	..	438	643	818	..	1,000	1,000	857	762	1,000	1,000	500	673
Total	510	516	580	664	513	510	520	754	740	511	510	516	594	669	512

TABLE 8. Proportion of Males per 1,000 Persons in Each Five-year age Group, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1951

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu	Savai'i	Western Samoa	Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu	Savai'i	Western Samoa
0-4	519	527	521	50-54	488	481	486
5-9	530	524	528	55-59	529	517	526
10-14	545	543	545	60-64	487	489	487
15-19	507	509	508	65-69	549	605	565
20-24	468	461	466	70-74	550	500	534
25-29	475	474	475	75 and over	555	553	555
30-34	507	506	507	Not stated	561	..	561
35-39	523	532	526				
40-44	547	520	539	Total	516	516	516
45-49	532	571	543				

TABLE 9. Upolu - Conjugal Condition of Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
SAMOANS												
0-14	15,491	14,031	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	15,491	14,037
15-19	3,369	2,708	74	480	..	2	5	82	3	2	3,451	3,274
20-24	1,762	996	584	1,391	1	15	58	195	5	3	2,410	2,600
25-29	930	435	1,253	1,997	6	17	81	174	5	4	2,275	2,627
30-34	387	169	1,337	1,326	5	42	51	113	6	1	1,786	1,651
35-39	205	94	1,374	1,272	9	53	37	90	3	1	1,628	1,510
40-44	74	62	976	868	25	87	26	54	2	1	1,103	1,072
45-49	67	29	939	752	23	103	29	49	..	..	1,058	933
50-54	27	29	611	545	47	142	23	36	1	1	709	753
55-59	20	10	456	350	38	174	20	27	..	2	534	563
60-64	19	15	341	241	35	194	13	17	1	..	409	467
65-69	5	8	272	135	32	174	11	18	..	..	320	335
70-74	9	6	144	73	26	146	1	9	..	1	180	235
75 and over	6	6	172	75	61	227	11	9	..	..	250	317
Not stated	17	10	16	7	..	3	1	1	2	..	36	21
Total	22,388	18,608	8,549	9,516	308	1,380	367	875	28	16	31,640	30,395
PART SAMOANS												
0-14	1,940	1,895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,940	1,895
15-19	412	351	9	34	..	..	1	7	..	..	422	392
20-24	176	119	75	124	..	..	1	11	..	..	252	254
25-29	61	47	165	174	..	1	5	16	..	1	231	239
30-34	29	19	166	130	2	2	5	16	..	..	202	167
35-39	21	12	131	114	1	6	1	4	..	..	154	136
40-44	8	8	126	84	..	6	2	4	..	..	136	102
45-49	5	6	85	48	3	6	1	1	..	..	94	61
50-54	4	9	68	45	3	14	1	1	..	..	76	69
55-59	2	7	46	21	5	12	1	2	..	..	54	42
60-64	1	1	32	13	1	9	..	2	..	..	34	25
65-69	1	1	21	11	4	18	..	1	..	..	26	31
70-74	2	..	13	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	16	10
75 and over	2	..	11	5	5	15	..	1	..	..	18	21
Not stated	3	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Total	2,667	2,475	955	807	26	95	18	66	..	1	3,666	3,444
EUROPEANS												
0-14	72	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	62
15-19	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
20-24	28	11	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	22
25-29	15	17	18	24	1	..	1	..	..	..	35	41
30-34	12	9	28	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	27
35-39	10	9	21	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	22
40-44	6	4	20	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20
45-49	1	5	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
50-54	7	..	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	12
55-59	2	4	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	10
60-64	2	1	12	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	15	7
65-69	3	1	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	4
70-74	4	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
75 and over	3	2	4	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	11	6
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	172	134	170	117	6	4	2	..	..	..	350	255
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS												
0-14	35	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	57
15-19	26	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23
20-24	40	15	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	28
25-29	21	7	17	19	..	1	1	3	..	..	39	30
30-34	12	2	12	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	13
35-39	3	..	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	9
40-44	1	..	14	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	11
45-49	4	1	18	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	24	7
50-54	2	..	17	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	5
55-59	3	..	13	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	19	4
60-64	1	..	15	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	17	8
65-69	1	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
70-74 .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
75 and over .. ..	..	..	6	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	6	5
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	149	102	149	85	8	9	2	6	..	..	308	202

TABLE 9. Upolu - Conjugal Condition of Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
OTHERS												
0-14	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
15-19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
20-24 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30-34 .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
35-39	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
40-44 .. ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
45-49	1	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1
50-54	3	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	..
55-59	1	..	9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	1
60-64	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
65-69	1	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
70-74 .. ..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
75 and over	4	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Not stated .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	21	6	94	5	5	..	6	..	..	..	126	11

NOT STATED												
0-14	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
15-19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
20-24	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
25-29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
30-34 .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
35-39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
50-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	6	9
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	17	15

TOTAL												
0-14	17,548	16,054	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	17,548	16,060
15-19	3,818	3,086	83	517	..	2	..	89	3	2	3,910	3,696
20-24	2,007	1,142	666	1,540	1	15	59	206	5	3	2,738	2,906
25-29	1,028	506	1,453	2,215	7	19	88	193	5	5	2,581	2,938
30-34	440	200	1,546	1,484	7	44	56	130	6	1	2,055	1,859
35-39	240	115	1,544	1,410	10	59	38	94	3	1	1,835	1,679
40-44	89	74	1,145	978	25	94	28	58	2	1	1,289	1,205
45-49	78	41	1,075	814	27	110	32	50	..	..	1,212	1,015
50-54	43	38	741	607	52	156	24	37	1	1	861	839
55-59	28	21	536	381	46	186	23	30	..	2	633	620
60-64	26	17	405	264	37	207	14	19	1	..	483	507
65-69	11	10	323	151	39	192	12	19	..	..	385	372
70-74	15	8	176	77	29	152	3	9	..	1	223	247
75 and over	15	8	202	82	72	248	11	11	..	..	300	349
Not stated	20	10	24	7	1	3	1	1	8	9	54	30
Total	25,406	21,330	9,919	10,531	353	1,488	395	947	34	26	36,107	34,322

TABLE 9. Savai'i - Conjugal Condition of Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex.
Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
SAMOANS												
0-14	6,638	6,132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,638	6,132
15-19	1,199	915	28	169	..	1	11	43	..	1	1,238	1,129
20-24	639	294	173	559	1	6	36	91	..	..	849	950
25-29	358	140	520	769	1	15	38	120	..	1	917	1,045
30-34	139	56	592	612	8	19	34	67	1	..	774	754
35-39	77	33	641	551	13	29	31	66	2	..	764	679
40-44	21	16	437	352	15	40	25	28	..	..	498	436
45-49	14	8	387	341	21	52	20	23	..	..	442	424
50-54	9	6	300	227	19	87	17	20	..	1	345	341
55-59	2	3	208	127	13	89	7	9	..	..	230	228
60-64 .. ..	..	1	150	77	16	96	9	12	..	..	175	186
65-69	1	1	137	58	16	105	9	6	..	..	163	170
70-74 .. ..	..	1	65	27	15	75	2	5	..	..	82	108
75 and over ..	1	1	94	21	39	121	6	8	1	1	141	152
Not stated ..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	2
Total	9,101	7,607	3,738	3,890	177	735	245	498	4	6	13,265	12,736
PART SAMOANS												
0-14	236	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	221
15-19	29	20	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	30	25
20-24	21	9	7	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	28	23
25-29	5	4	15	19	..	..	1	2	..	..	21	25
30-34	1	2	24	19	..	2	2	..	..	..	27	23
35-39	2	..	17	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
40-44 .. ..	..	..	12	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	13	12
45-49 .. ..	..	..	11	12	..	3	..	1	..	..	11	16
50-54 .. ..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
55-59 .. ..	..	..	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	5
60-64 .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	2
65-69 .. ..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	3
70-74 .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
75 and over ..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	294	256	113	102	..	10	4	11	..	..	411	379
EUROPEANS												
0-14	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
15-19	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20-24	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
25-29	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
30-34 .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
35-39	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
40-44	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
45-49	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
50-54 .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
55-59 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
60-64 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
65-69	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
70-74 .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
75 and over ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Not stated ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	26	11	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	14
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS												
0-14	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
15-19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20-24 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
30-34 .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
35-39 .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
40-44 .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
45-49 .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50-54 .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1
55-59 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
60-64 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	2	10	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	8

TABLE 9. Savai'i - Conjugal Condition of Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
OTHERS												
0-14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
15-19 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
45-49 .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
50-54 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
55-59 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
60-64 .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
65-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
70-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
NOT STATED												
0-14	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
15-19	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
20-24 .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
25-29 .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1
30-34 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	8	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	13	4
TOTAL												
0-14	6,886	6,359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,886	6,359
15-19	1,232	935	29	175	..	1	11	44	..	1	1,272	1,156
20-24	674	304	182	571	1	6	36	93	2	..	895	974
25-29	364	145	537	790	1	15	39	122	1	1	942	1,073
30-34	140	59	621	631	8	22	36	67	1	..	806	779
35-39	80	33	661	572	13	29	31	66	2	..	787	700
40-44	22	19	453	363	15	40	26	30	..	..	516	452
45-49	16	8	404	354	21	55	20	24	..	1	461	442
50-54	9	7	310	231	19	88	17	20	..	1	355	347
55-59	2	3	218	130	13	91	7	9	..	..	240	233
60-64 .. ..	..	1	155	77	18	96	9	14	..	..	182	188
65-69	2	2	140	59	16	106	9	7	..	..	167	174
70-74 .. ..	..	2	70	27	16	75	2	5	..	..	88	109
75 and over ..	1	1	100	21	39	123	6	8	1	1	147	154
Not stated ..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	2
Total	9,433	7,878	3,887	4,001	180	747	249	509	7	7	13,756	13,142

TABLE 9. Western Samoa - Conjugal Condition of Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
SAMOANS												
0-14	22,129	20,163	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	22,129	20,169
15-19	4,568	3,623	102	649	..	3	16	125	3	3	4,689	4,403
20-24	2,401	1,290	757	1,950	2	21	94	286	5	3	3,259	3,550
25-29	1,288	575	1,773	2,766	7	32	119	294	5	5	3,192	3,672
30-34	526	225	1,929	1,938	13	61	85	180	7	1	2,560	2,405
35-39	282	127	2,015	1,823	22	82	68	156	5	1	2,392	2,189
40-44	95	78	1,413	1,220	40	127	51	82	2	1	1,601	1,508
45-49	81	37	1,326	1,093	44	155	49	72	..	..	1,500	1,357
50-54	36	35	911	772	66	229	40	56	1	2	1,054	1,094
55-59	22	13	664	477	51	263	27	36	..	2	764	791
60-64	19	16	491	318	51	290	22	29	1	..	584	653
65-69	6	9	409	193	48	279	20	24	..	..	483	505
70-74	9	7	209	100	41	221	3	14	..	1	262	343
75 and over	7	7	266	96	100	348	17	17	1	1	391	469
Not stated	20	10	22	7	..	3	1	1	2	2	45	23
Total	31,489	26,215	12,287	13,406	485	2,115	612	1,373	32	22	44,905	43,131
PART SAMOANS												
0-14	2,176	2,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,176	2,116
15-19	441	371	10	38	..	..	1	8	..	..	452	417
20-24	197	128	82	136	..	..	1	13	..	..	280	277
25-29	66	51	180	193	..	1	6	18	..	1	252	264
30-34	30	21	190	149	2	4	7	16	..	..	229	190
35-39	23	12	148	133	1	6	1	4	..	..	173	155
40-44	8	8	138	94	..	6	3	6	..	..	149	114
45-49	5	6	96	60	3	9	1	2	..	..	105	77
50-54	4	9	73	48	3	14	1	1	..	..	81	72
55-59	2	7	53	24	5	14	1	2	..	..	61	47
60-64	1	1	36	13	1	9	..	4	..	..	38	27
65-69	1	1	24	12	4	19	..	2	..	..	29	34
70-74	2	..	18	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	21	10
75 and over	2	..	13	5	5	17	..	1	..	..	20	23
Not stated	3	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Total	2,961	2,731	1,068	909	26	105	22	77	..	1	4,077	3,823
EUROPEANS												
0-14	77	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	64
15-19	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
20-24	42	12	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	23
25-29	16	18	18	24	1	..	1	..	..	..	36	42
30-34	12	10	30	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	28
35-39	11	9	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	23
40-44	7	7	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	23
45-49	3	5	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	13
50-54	7	1	25	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	14
55-59	2	4	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10
60-64	2	1	13	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	16	7
65-69	4	2	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	5
70-74	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
75 and over	3	2	7	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	14	6
Not stated .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	198	145	187	120	6	4	2	..	..	..	393	269
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS												
0-14	37	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	59
15-19	27	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	23
20-24	40	15	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	28
25-29	21	7	18	20	..	1	1	3	..	..	40	31
30-34	12	2	15	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	27	14
35-39	3	..	17	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	10
40-44	1	..	15	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	12
45-49	4	1	18	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	24	8
50-54	2	..	21	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	25	6
55-59	3	..	14	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	20	4
60-64	1	..	15	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	17	8
65-69	1	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
70-74 .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
75 and over .. ..	..	..	6	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	6	5
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	152	104	159	89	8	11	2	6	..	..	321	210

TABLE 9. Western Samoa - Conjugal Condition of Component Populations Classified According to Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Not Stated		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females

OTHERS

0-14	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
15-19	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
30-34	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	2
35-39	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
40-44	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
45-49	..	..	1	..	21	1	..	..	1	..	23	1
50-54	..	..	3	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
55-59	..	..	1	..	10	1	..	2	..	..	13	1
60-64	..	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	10	..
65-69	..	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
70-74	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	13	..
75 and over	..	..	4	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	16	..
Not stated	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	..	..	22	7	101	5	8	..	6	..	137	12

NOT STATED

0-14	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4
15-19	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
20-24	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	4	2
25-29	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	3	1
30-34	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	8	9
Total	..	..	17	6	4	3	..	..	9	10	30	19

TOTAL

0-14	..	..	24,434	22,413	..	4	..	1	..	1	24,434	22,419
15-19	..	..	5,050	4,021	112	692	..	3	17	133	5,182	4,852
20-24	..	..	2,681	1,446	848	2,111	2	21	95	299	3,633	3,880
25-29	..	..	1,392	651	1,990	3,005	8	34	127	315	3,523	4,011
30-34	..	..	580	259	2,167	2,115	15	66	92	197	2,861	2,638
35-39	..	..	320	148	2,205	1,982	23	88	69	160	2,622	2,379
40-44	..	..	111	93	1,598	1,341	40	134	54	88	1,805	1,657
45-49	..	..	94	49	1,479	1,168	48	165	52	74	1,673	1,457
50-54	..	..	52	45	1,051	838	71	244	41	57	1,216	1,186
55-59	..	..	30	24	754	511	59	277	30	39	873	853
60-64	..	..	46	18	560	341	55	303	23	33	665	695
65-69	..	..	13	12	463	210	55	298	21	26	552	546
70-74	..	..	15	10	246	104	45	227	5	14	311	356
75 and over	..	..	16	9	302	103	111	371	17	19	447	503
Not stated	..	..	25	10	31	7	1	3	1	1	66	32
Total	..	..	34,839	29,208	13,806	14,532	533	2,235	644	1,456	49,863	47,464

TABLE 10. Proportion per 1,000 Males and Females in Each Five-year Age Group in Each Component Population, Who Had Never Married, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Upolu					Savai'i					Western Samoa				
	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	Euro- peans	All Others	Total
MALES															
15-19	976	976	1,000	1,000	976	968	967	1,000	1,000	969	974	976	1,000	1,000	975
20-24	731	698	966	872	733	753	750	933	..	753	737	704	955	820	738
25-29	409	264	429	550	398	390	238	1,000	..	386	404	262	444	512	395
30-34	217	144	300	444	214	180	37	..	..	174	205	131	286	400	203
35-39	126	136	325	182	131	101	105	250	..	102	118	133	314	91	122
40-44	67	59	231	42	69	42	..	333	..	43	59	54	241	38	61
45-49	63	53	71	110	64	32	..	400	..	35	54	48	158	102	56
50-54	38	53	219	114	50	26	..	..	..	25	34	49	219	102	43
55-59	37	37	143	129	44	9	..	..	..	8	29	33	133	121	34
60-64	46	29	133	160	54	..	..	..	..	..	33	26	125	148	39
65-69	16	38	231	77	29	6	..	1,000	..	12	12	34	214	77	24
70-74	50	125	364	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	34	95	364	..	48
75 and over	24	111	273	190	50	7	..	..	..	7	18	100	214	136	36
FEMALES															
15-19	827	895	1,000	870	835	810	800	..	..	809	823	890	875	833	829
20-24	383	469	500	533	393	309	348	1,000	..	312	363	462	522	533	373
25-29	166	197	415	226	172	134	160	1,000	..	135	157	193	429	212	162
30-34	102	114	333	214	108	74	87	1,000	..	76	94	111	337	200	98
35-39	62	88	409	..	68	49	..	..	..	47	58	77	391	..	62
40-44	38	78	200	..	61	37	..	1,000	..	42	52	70	304	..	56
45-49	31	98	385	125	40	19	..	..	..	18	27	78	385	100	34
50-54	39	130	..	..	45	18	..	500	..	20	32	125	71	..	38
55-59	18	167	400	..	34	13	..	..	..	13	16	106	400	..	28
60-64	32	40	143	..	34	5	..	..	..	5	25	37	143	..	26
65-69	24	52	250	..	27	6	..	500	..	10	18	29	400	..	22
70-74	26	..	1,000	..	32	9	..	..	..	18	20	..	1,000	..	28
75 and over	19	..	333	..	23	7	..	..	..	6	15	..	333	..	18

TABLE 11. Age of Mothers (Single Years and Five-year Age Groups) at the Birth of the First Child, in each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Maternal Age at First Birth (Years)	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children											
	Upolu				Savai'i				Western Samoa			
	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
Under 15	119	17	..	136	14	..	..	14	133	17	..	150
15	295	17	3	315	127	2	..	129	422	19	3	444
16	696	43	10	749	347	11	..	358	1,043	54	10	1,107
17	871	60	9	940	372	7	1	380	1,243	67	10	1,320
18	1,243	115	9	1,367	594	13	1	608	1,837	128	10	1,975
19	1,198	134	15	1,347	501	17	1	519	1,699	151	16	1,866
15-19	4,303	369	46	4,718	1,941	50	3	1,994	6,244	419	49	6,712
20	1,497	111	27	1,635	742	20	1	763	2,239	131	28	2,398
21	1,014	93	13	1,120	352	3	..	355	1,366	96	13	1,475
22	847	89	17	953	327	4	..	331	1,174	93	17	1,284
23	622	60	13	695	290	5	2	297	912	65	15	992
24	610	50	16	676	264	9	..	273	874	59	16	949
20-24	4,590	403	86	5,079	1,975	41	3	2,019	6,565	444	89	7,098
25	419	41	8	468	217	4	1	222	636	45	9	690
26	361	26	13	400	157	3	1	161	518	29	14	561
27	230	25	7	262	115	3	..	118	345	28	7	380
28	222	11	4	237	98	4	1	103	320	15	5	340
29	152	10	8	170	76	1	1	78	228	11	9	248
25-29	1,384	113	40	1,537	663	15	4	682	2,047	128	44	2,219
30	152	12	3	167	59	1	..	60	211	13	3	227
31	54	6	5	65	23	..	..	23	77	6	5	88
32	62	5	4	71	24	1	..	25	86	6	4	96
33	44	2	..	46	7	1	..	8	51	3	..	54
34	40	4	3	47	11	..	..	11	51	4	3	58
30-34	352	29	15	396	124	3	..	127	476	32	15	523
35	26	4	4	34	9	..	..	9	35	4	4	43
36	28	1	..	29	5	1	..	6	33	2	..	35
37	20	1	..	21	7	..	..	7	27	1	..	28
38	20	..	..	20	6	..	..	6	26	..	..	26
39	8	2	..	10	5	..	..	5	13	2	..	15
35-39	102	8	4	114	32	1	..	33	134	9	4	147
40	7	..	..	7	3	..	..	3	10	..	..	10
41	7	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	8
42	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	5
43	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	5
44	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
40-44	23	1	..	24	6	..	..	6	29	1	..	30
45	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
46	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
47	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
48	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	5
49	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
45-49	13	2	..	15	1	..	..	1	14	2	..	16
50	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
51 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
50 years and over ..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Not applicable ..	5,001	577	149	5,727	1,794	47	10	1,851	6,795	6 24	159	7,578
Not stated	468	30	15	513	54	1	1	56	522	31	16	569
Total	16,358	1,549	355	18,262	6,604	158	21	6,783	22,962	1,707	376	25,045

TABLE 12. Upolu - Age of Mothers at the Birth of the First Child, Classified by Their Present Age (Each by Five-year Age Groups), in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Number of Women Who Bore Their First Child at Age—										Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and Over	Not Stated	
SAMOANS											
15-19	16	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	341
20-24	15	887	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1,554
25-29	28	836	1,030	221	..	..	..	..	..	70	2,185
30-34	16	544	617	225	24	..	..	..	..	57	1,483
35-39	9	526	563	216	58	8	..	..	..	34	1,414
40-44	15	337	408	139	42	15	4	..	..	37	997
45-49	7	289	333	149	48	12	3	1	..	29	871
50-54	8	209	305	99	45	9	4	..	..	28	707
55-59	2	142	246	94	16	14	2	3	..	17	536
60-64 .. ..	..	95	198	69	32	7	4	..	..	32	437
65-69 .. ..	..	66	125	56	29	8	..	2	..	14	300
70-74	1	20	99	35	28	13	..	3	1	19	219
75 and over	1	40	91	81	30	16	6	4	2	21	292
Not stated ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	21
Total	119	4,303	4,590	1,384	352	102	23	13	3	468	11,357
PART SAMOANS											
15-19 .. ..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
20-24	5	79	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134
25-29	2	77	93	20	..	..	..	..	..	8	200
30-34	5	48	62	26	3	..	..	..	..	4	148
35-39	2	45	57	12	6	..	..	..	..	3	125
40-44	2	31	39	16	2	4	..	..	..	2	96
45-49 .. ..	..	15	24	7	7	1	..	1	..	2	57
50-54 .. ..	..	19	25	8	4	2	..	..	..	1	59
55-59	1	13	15	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	38
60-64 .. ..	..	..	11	8	1	..	..	1	..	3	24
65-69 .. ..	..	5	15	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	29
70-74 .. ..	..	1	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
75 and over	..	3	10	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	19
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	369	403	113	29	8	1	2	..	30	972
ALL OTHERS											
15-19 .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20-24 .. ..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
25-29 .. ..	..	7	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
30-34 .. ..	..	3	15	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	29
35-39 .. ..	..	10	5	2	5	1	..	..	..	1	24
40-44 .. ..	..	3	8	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	21
45-49 .. ..	..	1	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	13
50-54 .. ..	..	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	13
55-59 .. ..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
60-64 .. ..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
65-69 .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
70-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	9
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total .. ..	..	46	86	40	15	4	..	..	..	15	206
ALL COMPONENT POPULATIONS											
15-19	16	346	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	375
20-24	20	976	631	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1,708
25-29	30	920	1,147	253	..	..	..	..	..	78	2,428
30-34	21	595	694	261	28	..	..	..	..	61	1,660
35-39	11	581	625	230	69	9	..	..	..	38	1,563
40-44	17	371	455	160	48	20	4	..	..	39	1,114
45-49	7	305	361	161	56	13	3	2	..	33	941
50-54	8	230	335	110	50	11	4	..	..	31	779
55-59	3	158	264	101	18	15	2	3	..	19	583
60-64 .. ..	..	99	215	77	33	7	4	1	..	36	472
65-69 .. ..	..	72	142	61	32	8	1	2	..	15	333
70-74	1	21	104	38	29	13	..	3	1	19	229
75 and over	1	44	105	85	33	18	6	4	2	22	320
Not stated ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	30
Total	136	4,718	5,079	1,537	396	114	24	15	3	513	12,535

TABLE 12. Savai'i—Age of Mothers at the Birth of the First Child, Classified by Their Present Age (Each by Five-year Age Groups), in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Number of Women Who Bore Their First Child at Age—										Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and Over	Not Stated	
SAMOANS											
15-19	1	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	127
20-24	371	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	593
25-29	9	381	405	81	..	..	..	..	..	4	880
30-34	2	266	295	89	11	..	..	..	..	10	673
35-39	2	261	251	86	28	2	..	..	..	3	633
40-44	138	172	66	14	5	..	..	..	7	402
45-49	144	165	67	12	6	1	..	..	2	397
50-54	99	131	66	13	1	2	..	..	5	317
55-59	55	98	47	10	3	..	..	..	1	214
60-64	45	74	46	7	3	..	..	..	2	177
65-69	27	69	45	10	2	2	..	..	4	159
70-74	15	39	25	8	5	..	1	..	4	97
75 and over	14	57	45	11	5	1	..	..	6	139
Not stated	2	2
Total	14	1,941	1,975	663	124	32	6	1	..	54	4,810
PART SAMOANS											
15-19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20-24	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
25-29	11	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
30-34	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
35-39	5	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	16
40-44	6	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	12
45-49	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
50-54	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
55-59	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
60-64
65-69	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
70-74
75 and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Not stated
Total	50	41	15	3	1	..	..	..	1	111
ALL OTHERS											
15-19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
20-24
25-29	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
30-34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
35-39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
40-44	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
45-49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
50-54	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
75 and over
Not stated
Total	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
ALL COMPONENT POPULATIONS											
15-19	1	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	131
20-24	378	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	604
25-29	9	393	414	82	..	..	..	..	..	4	902
30-34	2	277	303	93	11	..	..	..	..	10	696
35-39	2	266	260	89	28	3	..	..	..	3	651
40-44	144	174	69	16	5	..	..	..	7	415
45-49	148	174	69	12	6	1	..	..	4	414
50-54	99	132	68	14	1	2	..	..	5	321
55-59	58	98	49	10	3	..	..	..	1	219
60-64	45	74	46	7	3	..	..	..	2	177
65-69	27	71	46	10	2	2	..	..	4	162
70-74	15	39	25	8	5	..	1	..	4	97
75 and over	15	57	46	11	5	1	..	..	6	141
Not stated	2	2
Total	14	1,994	2,019	682	127	33	6	1	..	56	4,932

TABLE 12. Western Samoa -- Age of Mothers at the Birth of the First Child, Classified by Their Present Age (Each by Five-year Age Groups), in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956--continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Number of Women Who Bore Their First Child at Age--										
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and Over	Not Stated	Total
SAMOANS											
15-19	17	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	468
20-24	15	1,258	793	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	2,147
25-29	37	1,217	1,435	302	..	..	..	..	..	74	3,065
30-34	18	810	912	314	35	..	..	..	..	67	2,156
35-39	11	787	814	302	86	10	..	..	..	37	2,047
40-44	15	475	580	205	56	20	4	..	..	44	1,399
45-49	7	433	498	216	60	18	4	1	..	31	1,268
50-54	8	308	436	165	58	10	6	..	..	33	1,024
55-59	2	197	344	141	26	17	2	3	..	18	750
60-64 .. ..	..	140	272	115	39	10	4	..	..	34	614
65-69 .. ..	..	93	194	101	39	10	2	2	..	18	459
70-74	1	35	138	60	36	18	..	4	1	23	316
75 and over ..	1	54	148	126	41	21	7	4	2	27	431
Not stated ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23
Total	133	6,244	6,565	2,047	476	134	29	14	3	522	16,167
PART SAMOANS											
15-19 .. ..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
20-24	5	86	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	145
25-29	2	88	101	21	..	..	..	..	..	8	220
30-34	5	59	70	29	3	..	..	..	..	4	170
35-39	2	50	65	14	6	1	..	..	..	3	141
40-44	2	37	41	18	4	4	..	..	..	2	108
45-49 .. ..	..	19	32	9	7	1	..	1	..	3	72
50-54 .. ..	..	19	26	9	5	2	..	..	..	1	62
55-59	1	16	15	7	1	1	..	..	..	2	43
60-64 .. ..	..	..	11	8	1	..	..	1	..	3	24
65-69 .. ..	..	5	17	5	3	..	1	..	..	1	32
70-74 .. ..	..	1	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
75 and over ..	..	4	10	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	21
Total	17	419	444	128	32	9	1	2	..	31	217
ALL OTHERS											
15-19 .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
20-24 .. ..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
25-29 .. ..	..	8	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
30-34 .. ..	..	3	15	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	30
35-39 .. ..	..	10	6	3	5	1	..	..	..	1	26
40-44 .. ..	..	3	8	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	22
45-49 .. ..	..	1	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	15
50-54 .. ..	..	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	14
55-59 .. ..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
60-64 .. ..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
65-69 .. ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
70-74 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	..	1	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	9
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Total .. ..	..	49	89	44	15	4	..	..	..	16	217
ALL COMPONENT POPULATIONS											
15-19	17	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	506
20-24	20	1,354	854	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2,312
25-29	39	1,313	1,561	335	..	..	..	..	..	82	3,330
30-34	23	872	997	354	39	..	..	..	..	71	2,356
35-39	13	847	885	319	97	12	..	..	..	41	2,214
40-44	17	515	629	229	64	25	4	..	..	46	1,529
45-49	7	453	535	230	68	19	4	2	..	37	1,355
50-54	8	329	467	178	64	12	6	..	..	36	1,100
55-59	3	216	362	150	28	18	2	3	..	20	802
60-64 .. ..	..	144	289	123	40	10	4	1	..	38	649
65-69 .. ..	..	99	213	107	42	10	3	2	..	19	495
70-74	1	36	143	63	37	18	..	4	1	23	326
75 and over ..	1	59	162	131	44	23	7	4	2	28	461
Not stated ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	32
Total	150	6,712	7,098	2,219	523	147	30	16	3	569	17,467

TABLE 13. Proportion per 1,000 Women in Each Five-year Age Group in Each Component Population, Who Bore Their First Child Before the Ages Specified, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu				Savai'i				Western Samoa			
	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
FIRST BIRTH BEFORE AGE 20 YEARS												
20-24	358	335	192	353	392	304	..	389	367	332	189	362
25-29	338	342	97	332	375	440	333	376	349	352	107	344
30-34	351	325	73	343	360	478	..	363	354	344	70	349
35-39	362	353	313	361	389	263	..	385	371	342	294	368
40-44	340	330	97	333	322	500	..	324	335	348	86	330
45-49	327	254	53	318	341	267	..	338	332	257	50	324
50-54	299	279	133	295	295	..	..	289	298	268	111	293
55-59	264	350	200	268	242	600	..	250	257	378	200	263
60-64	218	..	286	210	245	..	..	242	226	..	267	219
65-69	206	167	167	202	163	..	..	159	191	152	167	188
70-74	97	100	..	96	144	..	..	143	113	100	..	111
75 and over ..	139	150	91	138	96	500	..	101	124	182	91	126
Total	324	313	145	319	337	364	56	337	328	319	140	324
FIRST BIRTH BEFORE AGE 25 YEARS												
25-29	740	745	431	733	764	760	667	763	747	746	440	741
30-34	738	706	439	729	757	826	..	757	744	720	419	737
35-39	744	782	469	742	760	684	500	758	749	770	471	746
40-44	734	720	355	723	723	667	..	715	731	714	314	721
45-49	696	661	263	685	732	800	1,000	735	707	689	300	701
50-54	720	647	467	709	685	333	..	675	709	634	389	699
55-59	714	725	400	707	674	600	..	673	702	711	400	697
60-64	674	500	714	667	647	..	..	640	666	458	667	659
65-69	595	667	500	599	578	667	..	576	589	667	500	592
70-74	556	600	..	553	519	..	..	514	544	600	..	541
75 and over ..	446	650	455	459	486	500	..	486	459	636	455	465
Total	713	713	430	707	718	716	235	716	715	714	418	709
FIRST BIRTH BEFORE AGE 30 YEARS												
30-34	880	865	683	874	876	957	500	878	879	876	674	875
35-39	890	872	531	882	888	789	1,000	885	889	862	559	883
40-44	869	880	516	860	876	833	250	870	871	875	486	863
45-49	861	780	526	849	891	933	1,000	893	870	811	550	863
50-54	857	765	667	845	881	667	333	874	864	761	611	854
55-59	886	850	533	875	881	1,000	..	884	885	867	533	878
60-64	832	864	714	830	897	..	..	887	851	792	667	846
65-69	769	800	667	770	849	1,000	..	847	797	818	667	795
70-74	718	900	..	719	760	..	..	857	731	900	..	730
75 and over ..	720	850	455	719	795	1,000	..	797	744	864	455	740
Total	858	847	581	851	874	869	429	872	863	849	418	857

TABLE 14. Upolu—Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Total Number of Children Born, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children to the Number of—											
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over	Not Stated

SAMOANS														
15-19 ..	3,274	443	2,933	257	69	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	2,600	3,451	1,046	499	465	315	149	65	14	4	2	2	1	38
25-29 ..	2,627	7,816	442	319	379	386	436	299	183	84	47	20	9	23
30-34 ..	1,651	7,688	168	111	138	167	179	195	207	188	125	79	76	18
35-39 ..	1,510	9,130	96	91	97	80	115	128	169	190	168	121	244	11
40-44 ..	1,072	7,253	75	59	49	71	56	65	83	90	104	112	291	17
45-49 ..	933	6,525	62	50	48	45	53	64	68	84	85	82	284	8
50-54 ..	753	5,434	46	34	29	39	55	43	58	53	71	67	246	12
55-59 ..	563	4,183	27	27	29	24	29	27	57	38	47	49	200	9
60-64 ..	467	3,315	30	22	25	27	19	33	29	32	43	53	144	10
65-69 ..	335	2,235	35	12	18	19	17	19	26	29	33	27	93	7
70-74 ..	235	1,501	16	18	19	10	18	16	21	20	12	17	60	8
75 and over	317	2,001	25	28	22	19	16	24	26	23	29	19	78	8
Not stated ..	21	30	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	14
Total ..	16,358	61,005	5,001	1,529	1,388	1,215	1,144	979	942	835	768	648	1,726	183

PART SAMOANS														
15-19 ..	392	42	359	26	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	254	320	120	39	44	32	8	1	4	4	1	..	..	1
25-29 ..	239	672	39	36	30	37	36	25	19	8	1	2	..	6
30-34 ..	167	713	19	15	15	16	23	14	28	13	13	6	4	1
35-39 ..	136	805	11	4	6	8	14	15	17	15	11	11	22	2
40-44 ..	102	663	6	3	6	10	6	6	10	10	10	11	22	2
45-49 ..	61	383	4	1	5	4	6	6	9	5	1	5	14	1
50-54 ..	69	410	10	5	2	3	6	1	5	12	8	6	11	..
55-59 ..	42	241	4	2	2	2	7	6	4	1	5	1	8	..
60-64 ..	25	170	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	3	5	..
65-69 ..	31	197	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	5	5	5	..
70-74 ..	10	66	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
75 and over	21	156	2	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	1	2	6	1
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,549	4,838	577	135	121	118	113	81	102	76	59	52	101	14

EUROPEANS														
15-19 ..	7	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	22	10	16	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	41	38	22	5	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	27	43	10	2	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	22	45	9	3	4	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
40-44 ..	20	39	8	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	13	15	7	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
50-54 ..	12	29	4	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
55-59 ..	10	17	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
60-64 ..	7	20	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	4	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	6	12	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	193	282	96	21	30	18	14	1	4	4	2	2	..	1

TABLE 14. Upolu - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Total Number of Children Born, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956-
continued

continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children to the Number of —												Not Stated
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over		
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS															
15-19 ..	23	2	22			1									
20-24 ..	28	20	16	6		4	2								
25-29 ..	30	55	7	6	9	4		3							
30-34 ..	13	56	1	2	1	1	3	1							
35-39 ..	9	53			1	1	1	1		1	2	1		1	
40-44 ..	11	55	2	1	2	1	1	1		1	2	1		2	
45-49 ..	7	32	1		1	1				1	1				
50-54 ..	5	34							2	1	1				
55-59 ..	4	22	1					1	1			2	1	1	1
60-64 ..	8	50	2					1			1	2	1		
65-69 ..	2	24								1			1		
70-74 ..											1		1		
75 and over	5	16		2	1		1					1			
Not stated															
Total ..	145	419	52	17	20	9	7	6	5	7	8	6	7	1	
OTHERS															
15-19 ..															
20-24 ..															
25-29 ..	1	4					1								
30-34 ..															
35-39 ..	2	21									1		1		
40-44 ..															
45-49 ..	1	6							1						
50-54 ..															
55-59 ..	1	3				1									
60-64 ..															
65-69 ..															
70-74 ..															
75 and over															
Not stated															
Total ..	5	34				1	1		1		1		1		
NOT STATED															
15-19 ..															
20-24 ..	2	5			1	1									
25-29 ..															
30-34 ..	1		1												
35-39 ..															
40-44 ..															
45-49 ..															
50-54 ..															
55-59 ..															
60-64 ..															
65-69 ..															
70-74 ..															
75 and over															
Not stated	9														9
Total ..	12	5	1		1	1									9
TOTAL															
15-19 ..	3,696	487	3,321	283	76	13	2	1							
20-24 ..	2,906	3,806	1,198	547	516	351	157	66	18	8	3	2	1	39	
25-29 ..	2,938	8,585	510	366	428	430	475	327	202	92	48	22	9	29	
30-34 ..	1,859	8,500	199	130	161	189	208	210	235	202	140	86	80	19	
35-39 ..	1,679	10,054	116	98	108	90	132	144	188	207	181	134	268	13	
40-44 ..	1,205	8,010	91	66	58	85	63	72	95	102	116	123	315	19	
45-49 ..	1,015	6,961	74	51	55	53	60	70	80	90	87	87	298	10	
50-54 ..	839	5,907	60	41	33	42	63	44	64	66	80	75	258	13	
55-59 ..	620	4,466	37	30	33	28	36	34	61	40	52	51	209	9	
60-64 ..	507	3,555	35	24	27	29	24	34	31	38	47	58	150	10	
65-69 ..	372	2,470	39	13	20	22	20	21	27	33	39	32	99	7	
70-74 ..	247	1,567	18	19	20	11	20	16	21	21	12	17	64	8	
75 and over	349	2,185	29	32	24	19	18	28	31	23	31	21	84	9	
Not stated	30	30		2	1		1		1		2			23	
Total ..	18,262	66,583	5,727	1,702	1,560	1,362	1,279	1,067	1,054	922	838	708	1,835	208	

TABLE 14. Savai'i—Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Total Number of Children Born, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—
continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children to the Number of—												Not Stated
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over		
SAMOANS															
15-19 ..	1,129	175	1,002	91	25	10	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	950	1,267	357	207	190	125	45	15	76	30	10	6	2	..	3
25-29 ..	1,045	3,110	165	118	161	184	169	124	76	30	10	6	2	..	..
30-34 ..	754	3,405	81	61	57	66	86	100	105	88	56	21	28	..	5
35-39 ..	679	4,170	46	36	31	45	51	62	64	86	75	75	107	1	1
40-44 ..	436	2,960	34	19	25	25	23	33	23	38	49	47	117	3	3
45-49 ..	424	3,387	27	16	9	14	20	25	33	33	36	32	179	..	..
50-54 ..	341	2,527	24	16	16	14	14	17	22	22	35	39	119	3	3
55-59 ..	228	1,695	14	10	15	10	13	13	9	21	19	24	79	1	1
60-64 ..	186	1,439	9	6	9	7	11	7	8	23	20	14	69	3	3
65-69 ..	170	1,268	11	4	7	4	14	10	15	14	12	19	58	2	2
70-74 ..	108	679	11	9	6	6	8	8	2	11	4	17	25	1	1
75 and over ..	152	1,033	13	9	12	5	5	8	6	11	16	16	46	5	5
Not stated ..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	6,604	27,118	1,794	602	563	516	460	422	369	379	332	310	829	28	..
PART-SAMOANS															
15-19 ..	25	3	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	23	19	12	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	25	70	5	3	3	4	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	23	128	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	5	5	1	..	..	..
35-39 ..	19	103	3	1	1	1	..	4	2	1	1	3	2	..	..
40-44 ..	12	82	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	..
45-49 ..	16	106	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	5	..	..
50-54 ..	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
55-59 ..	5	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
60-64 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	158	630	47	15	11	10	9	8	12	13	10	6	17	..	..
EUROPEANS															
15-19 ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 ..	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
55-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	16	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE 14. Savai'i - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Total Number of Children Born, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956
continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children to the Number of —												
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over	Not Stated	
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS															
15-19
20-24
25-29	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
45-49	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
50-54	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75 and over
Not stated
Total	..	6	27	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
OTHERS															
Nil															
NOT STATED															
15-19	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24
25-29	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70-74
75 and over
Not stated
Total	..	3	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL															
15-19	1,156	180	1,025	94	26	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
20-24	974	1,286	370	213	192	128	45	15	6	2	..	..	..	5
25-29	1,073	3,188	171	121	165	188	175	124	80	31	10	6	2	1
30-34	779	3,534	83	63	59	67	88	102	108	93	61	22	28	3
35-39	700	4,283	49	37	32	47	51	66	66	88	76	78	109	1
40-44	452	3,050	37	20	25	26	24	34	24	39	52	48	120	3
45-49	442	3,510	28	18	11	14	20	25	35	36	38	33	184	1
50-54	347	2,563	26	16	16	14	14	18	22	22	35	40	121	3
55-59	233	1,743	14	10	15	10	13	13	9	23	19	24	82	3
60-64	188	1,439	11	6	9	7	11	7	8	23	20	14	69	2
65-69	174	1,292	12	4	7	4	14	10	16	14	13	19	59	1
70-74	109	679	12	9	6	6	8	8	2	11	4	17	25	5
75 and over	..	154	1,056	13	9	12	5	5	8	6	11	16	16	48	1
Not stated	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	6,783	27,806	1,851	620	575	527	469	430	382	393	344	317	847	28

TABLE 14. Western Samoa - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Total Number of Children Born, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children to the Number of—											
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over	Not Stated
SAMOANS														
15-19 ..	4,403	618	3,935	348	94	23	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	3,550	4,718	1,403	706	655	440	194	80	20	6	2	2	1	41
25-29 ..	3,672	10,926	607	437	540	570	605	423	259	114	57	26	11	23
30-34 ..	2,405	11,093	249	172	195	233	265	295	312	276	181	100	104	23
35-39 ..	2,189	13,300	142	127	128	125	166	190	233	276	243	196	351	12
40-44 ..	1,508	10,213	109	78	74	96	79	98	106	128	153	159	408	20
45-49 ..	1,357	9,912	89	66	57	59	73	89	101	117	121	114	463	8
50-54 ..	1,094	7,961	70	50	45	53	69	60	80	75	106	106	365	15
55-59 ..	791	5,878	41	37	44	34	42	40	66	59	66	73	279	10
60-64 ..	653	4,754	39	28	34	34	30	40	37	55	63	67	213	13
65-69 ..	505	3,503	46	16	25	23	31	29	41	43	45	46	151	9
70-74 ..	343	2,180	27	27	25	16	26	24	23	31	16	34	85	9
75 and over ..	469	3,034	38	37	34	24	21	32	32	34	45	35	124	13
Not stated ..	23	33	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	15
Total ..	22,962	88,123	6,795	2,131	1,951	1,731	1,604	1,401	1,311	1,214	1,100	958	2,555	211
PART SAMOANS														
15-19 ..	417	45	382	27	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	277	339	132	45	46	35	8	1	4	4	1	..	..	1
25-29 ..	264	742	44	39	33	41	42	25	22	9	1	2	..	6
30-34 ..	190	841	20	16	17	17	25	16	31	18	18	7	4	1
35-39 ..	155	908	14	5	7	9	14	19	19	16	12	14	24	2
40-44 ..	114	745	6	4	6	11	7	7	11	11	12	12	25	2
45-49 ..	77	489	5	3	7	4	6	6	11	8	2	5	19	1
50-54 ..	72	434	10	5	2	3	6	2	5	12	8	7	12	..
55-59 ..	47	289	4	2	2	2	7	6	4	3	5	1	11	..
60-64 ..	27	170	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	3	3	5	..
65-69 ..	34	221	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	6	5	6	4	..
70-74 ..	10	66	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	4	..
75 and over ..	23	179	2	..	1	..	..	4	4	..	1	2	8	1
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,707	5,468	624	150	132	128	122	89	114	89	69	58	118	14
EUROPEANS														
15-19 ..	8	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	23	10	17	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	42	38	23	5	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	28	43	11	2	7	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	23	48	9	3	4	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
40-44 ..	23	39	11	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	13	15	7	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50-54 ..	14	41	5	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
55-59 ..	10	17	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
60-64 ..	7	20	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	5	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	6	12	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	205	298	105	22	30	19	14	1	4	4	2	2	1	1

TABLE 14. Western Samoa - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Total Number of Children Born, In Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

1956—continued															
Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Women Who Have Borne Children to the Number of —												
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over	Not Stated	
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS															
15-19 ..	23	2	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	28	20	16	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	31	57	7	6	10	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	14	57	1	3	1	1	3	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
35-39 ..	10	60	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	..
40-44 ..	12	63	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
45-49 ..	8	41	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	..
50-54 ..	6	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
55-59 ..	4	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
60-64 ..	8	50	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
65-69 ..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
75 and over	5	16	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	151	446	53	18	21	9	7	6	5	8	9	7	7	1	1
OTHERS															
15-19 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	2	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
45-49 ..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59 ..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	34	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
NOT STATED															
15-19 ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	2	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
55-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total	15	20	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
TOTAL															
15-19 ..	4,852	667	4,346	377	102	23	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	3,880	5,092	1,568	760	708	479	202	81	24	10	3	2	1	42	..
25-29 ..	4,011	11,773	681	487	593	618	650	451	282	123	58	28	11	29	..
30-34 ..	2,638	12,034	282	193	220	256	296	312	343	295	201	108	108	24	..
35-39 ..	2,379	14,337	165	135	140	137	183	210	254	295	257	212	377	14	..
40-44 ..	1,637	11,060	128	86	83	111	87	106	119	141	168	171	435	22	..
45-49 ..	1,457	10,471	102	69	66	67	80	95	115	126	125	120	482	10	..
50-54 ..	1,186	8,470	86	57	49	56	77	62	86	88	115	115	379	16	..
55-59 ..	833	6,209	51	40	48	38	49	47	70	63	71	75	291	10	..
60-64 ..	695	4,994	46	30	36	36	35	41	39	61	67	72	219	13	..
65-69 ..	546	3,762	51	17	27	26	34	31	43	47	52	51	158	9	..
70-74 ..	356	2,246	30	28	26	17	28	24	23	32	16	34	89	9	..
75 and over	503	3,241	42	41	36	24	23	36	37	34	47	37	132	14	..
Not stated	32	33	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	24	..
Total	25,045	94,389	7,578	2,322	2,135	1,889	1,748	1,497	1,436	1,315	1,182	1,025	2,682	236	..

TABLE 15. Average Number of Children per Female in Each Component Population, Classified According to Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother¹, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu				Savai'i				Western Samoa			
	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
AVERAGE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN PER FEMALE												
15-19	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.12	1.00	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.13	0.14
20-24	1.35	1.26	0.67	1.33	1.34	0.83	..	1.32	1.34	1.23	0.66	1.33
25-29	3.01	2.88	1.35	2.95	2.98	2.80	2.67	2.97	3.00	2.88	1.40	2.96
30-34	4.71	4.30	2.41	4.62	4.55	5.57	0.50	4.57	4.66	4.45	2.33	4.60
35-39	6.09	6.01	3.61	6.03	6.15	5.42	5.00	6.13	6.11	5.93	3.69	6.06
40-44	6.87	6.63	3.03	6.75	6.84	6.83	2.00	6.79	6.86	6.65	2.91	6.76
45-49	7.05	6.38	2.65	6.93	7.99	6.63	8.50	7.94	7.35	6.43	3.18	7.24
50-54	7.33	5.94	3.94	7.15	7.48	8.00	4.00	7.45	7.38	6.03	3.95	7.24
55-59	7.55	5.74	2.80	7.31	7.47	9.60	..	7.51	7.53	6.15	2.80	7.37
60-64	7.25	6.80	4.67	7.15	7.86	..	..	7.78	7.43	6.30	4.67	7.32
65-69	6.81	6.35	6.33	6.77	7.55	8.00	..	7.51	7.12	6.50	5.43	7.01
70-74	6.61	6.60	..	6.56	6.35	..	..	6.29	6.60	6.60	..	6.47
75 and over ..	6.48	7.80	2.55	6.43	7.03	11.50	..	7.09	6.65	8.14	2.55	6.63

¹ Excludes women who did not state the number of children they had borne.

TABLE 16. Upolu - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Number of Children Still Living, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Number of Living Children	Number of Women with Living Children to the Number of—												Not Stated
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over		
SAMOANS															
15-19 ¹	3,274	395	2,954	254	55	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20-24	2,600	3,085	1,085	568	446	295	114	44	7	2	1	..	3	..	38
25-29	2,627	6,781	475	359	453	474	411	246	126	36	11	10	16	..	23
30-34	1,651	6,484	179	138	160	228	224	234	208	142	74	30	81	..	18
35-39	1,510	7,592	109	108	110	113	162	196	202	184	142	90	106	..	13
40-44	1,072	5,746	86	75	69	81	88	100	127	131	113	78	81	..	18
45-49	933	5,116	72	69	53	66	102	86	110	97	85	72	113	..	8
50-54	753	4,091	58	45	41	62	83	66	92	77	79	58	79	..	13
55-59	563	2,983	41	36	42	47	58	58	57	60	61	46	48	..	9
60-64	467	2,216	42	30	38	47	45	57	62	52	31	25	27	..	11
65-69	335	1,385	50	13	32	43	39	36	45	21	25	13	10	..	8
70-74	235	887	26	28	29	32	29	23	21	11	10	6	12	..	8
75 and overs	317	1,073	43	46	45	36	42	32	23	15	14	1	12	..	8
Not stated	21	21	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	14
Total	16,358	47,855	5,221	1,770	1,575	1,534	1,398	1,179	1,080	828	647	429	507	..	190
¹ Two women aged 10-14 years included with those aged 15-19 years.															
PART SAMOANS															
15-19	392	38	360	27	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20-24	254	292	122	39	51	28	6	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	6
25-29	239	606	42	38	36	42	37	17	14	4	2	..	..	..	1
30-34	167	623	23	13	19	16	28	25	24	7	6	4	1	..	2
35-39	136	687	11	6	13	10	12	21	17	10	14	13	7	..	2
40-44	102	566	6	4	7	13	7	11	11	10	10	10	11	..	1
45-49	61	320	4	3	4	8	7	7	7	6	2	4	8	..	1
50-54	69	318	11	4	5	5	8	7	8	9	5	4	3	..	..
55-59	42	187	4	3	4	4	9	5	3	2	4	1	3	..	..
60-64	25	130	2	1	3	1	2	2	3	6	3	2	3	..	..
65-69	31	157	2	1	3	4	5	3	2	4	4	2	1	..	..
70-74	10	51	..	2	1	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..
75 and over	21	105	2	1	..	2	2	5	1	3	..	2	2	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,549	4,080	589	142	150	136	124	104	94	65	50	43	38	..	14
EUROPEANS															
15-19	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	22	8	17	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	41	38	22	5	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34	27	41	10	2	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	22	43	9	3	4	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
40-44	20	36	8	3	2	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	13	14	7	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54	12	28	4	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
55-59	10	16	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60-64	7	17	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	4	12	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	6	10	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	193	263	98	20	32	20	9	4	4	1	4	..	..	..	..

TABLE 16. Upolu - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Number of Children Still Living, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—
continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Number of Living Children	Number of Women with Living Children to the Number of —												Not Stated
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over		
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS															
15-19 ..	23	2	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	28	17	17	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 ..	30	52	7	8	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 ..	13	48	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
35-39 ..	9	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
40-44 ..	11	35	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 ..	7	26	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 ..	5	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 ..	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 ..	8	25	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 ..	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and over ..	5	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	145	309	56	20	17	14	14	6	5	6	1	3	2	1	1
OTHERS															
15-19 ..	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 ..	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 ..	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and over ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	5	21	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NOT STATED															
15-19 ..	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and over ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated ..	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Total ..	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
TOTAL															
15-19 ..	3,696	435	3,343	281	60	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	2,906	3,405	1,241	617	503	325	120	45	11	4	1	1	1	1	39
25-29 ..	2,938	7,481	546	410	506	523	452	265	140	40	13	11	3	1	29
30-34 ..	1,859	7,196	214	155	188	251	257	260	232	152	80	34	17	1	19
35-39 ..	1,679	8,373	129	118	128	127	176	219	221	196	159	103	88	15	15
40-44 ..	1,205	6,383	103	83	79	100	95	114	141	141	123	88	118	20	20
45-49 ..	1,015	5,482	84	72	59	79	111	93	119	104	87	76	121	10	10
50-54 ..	839	4,468	73	51	48	67	94	73	101	86	85	65	82	14	14
55-59 ..	620	3,202	51	40	48	54	68	63	61	62	66	47	51	9	9
60-64 ..	507	2,388	49	31	43	49	52	60	65	58	34	27	28	11	11
65-69 ..	372	1,564	54	14	35	47	45	40	48	26	29	15	11	8	8
70-74 ..	247	938	28	30	30	34	30	23	21	13	10	6	14	8	8
75 and over ..	349	1,195	49	50	46	39	45	38	24	18	14	3	14	9	9
Not stated ..	30	21	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	23
Total ..	18,262	52,531	5,965	1,953	1,775	1,706	1,546	1,294	1,184	900	702	475	547	215	215

TABLE 16. Savai'i—Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Number of Children Still Living, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956
—continued—

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Number of Living Children	Number of Women with Living Children to the Number of—												Not Stated
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over		
SAMOANS															
15-19 ..	1,129	156	1,006	97	19	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
20-24 ..	950	1,117	369	233	199	105	36	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
25-29 ..	1,045	2,660	176	160	176	223	157	98	35	13	6	..	..	5	..
30-34 ..	754	2,825	91	72	74	85	119	124	94	48	31	6	6	19	..
35-39 ..	679	3,364	59	32	58	52	72	87	96	96	69	38	35	35	..
40-44 ..	436	2,306	39	27	34	30	38	39	57	50	41	43	50	3	..
45-49 ..	424	2,470	29	20	25	32	28	48	58	52	37	45	50	..	..
50-54 ..	341	1,792	35	22	18	22	23	38	50	41	35	31	23	..	..
55-59 ..	228	1,140	18	19	16	23	29	27	19	21	22	11	21	..	..
60-64 ..	186	884	17	9	13	17	20	34	22	19	19	6	7	..	..
65-69 ..	170	779	20	5	17	19	19	18	22	23	10	10	5	..	..
70-74 ..	108	369	17	7	19	13	14	17	8	7	3	1	1	..	..
75 and over	152	489	23	18	20	18	20	21	12	5	5	5	..	..	..
Not stated	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,604	20,354	1,899	721	688	647	575	555	473	376	278	196	167	29	..
PART SAMOANS															
15-19 ..	25	3	23	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	23	18	12	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	25	59	5	3	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	23	117	1	1	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	19	83	4	..	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	..	1	..	..
40-44 ..	12	74	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	1	2	..	..
45-49 ..	16	84	1	2	2	2	..	..	3	2	1	1	2	..	..
50-54 ..	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
55-59 ..	5	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
60-64 ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
65-69 ..	3	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	158	525	48	15	18	11	10	8	16	13	8	4	7	..	..
EUROPEANS															
15-19 ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 ..	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
55-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	12	15	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE 16. Savai'i - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Number of Children Still Living, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956
continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Number of Living Children	Number of Women with Living Children to the Number of —											
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over	Not Stated
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS														
15-19 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	17	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHERS														
Nil														
NOT STATED														
15-19 ..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
50-54 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL														
15-19 ..	1,156	161	1,029	100	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	974	1,135	382	239	202	107	36	4	..	1	..	..	..	3
25-29 ..	1,073	2,727	182	163	182	228	162	99	37	13	6	..	1	..
30-34 ..	779	2,943	93	74	77	85	122	127	98	53	34	6	5	..
35-39 ..	700	3,455	63	32	61	54	74	88	99	99	71	38	20	1
40-44 ..	452	2,385	42	28	35	31	38	42	58	51	43	44	37	3
45-49 ..	442	2,564	30	22	27	34	29	48	62	54	38	46	52	..
50-54 ..	347	1,820	37	22	18	22	23	40	50	42	35	31	24	3
55-59 ..	233	1,180	18	19	16	23	29	27	21	21	22	13	22	2
60-64 ..	188	884	19	9	13	17	20	34	22	19	19	6	7	3
65-69 ..	174	796	21	6	17	19	19	18	23	23	10	10	6	2
70-74 ..	109	369	18	7	19	13	14	17	8	7	3	1	1	1
75 and over	154	502	23	18	20	18	20	21	13	6	5	5	..	5
Not stated	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	6,783	20,924	1,957	739	707	659	586	565	491	389	286	200	175	29

TABLE 16. Western Samoa - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Number of Children Still Living, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women In Age Group	Number of Living Children	Number of Women with Living Children to the Number of—												Not Stated
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over		
SAMOANS															
15-19 ¹	4,403	551	3,960	351	74	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20-24 ..	3,550	4,202	1,454	801	645	400	150	48	7	3	1	..	..	..	41
25-29 ..	3,672	9,441	651	519	629	697	568	344	161	49	17	10	4	..	23
30-34 ..	2,405	9,309	270	210	234	313	343	358	302	190	105	36	21	..	23
35-39 ..	2,189	10,956	168	140	168	165	234	283	298	280	211	128	100	..	14
40-44 ..	1,508	8,052	125	102	103	111	126	139	184	181	154	121	141	..	21
45-49 ..	1,357	7,586	101	89	78	98	130	134	168	149	122	117	163	..	8
50-54 ..	1,094	5,883	93	67	59	84	106	104	142	118	114	89	102	..	16
55-59 ..	791	4,123	59	55	58	70	87	85	76	81	83	57	69	..	11
60-64 ..	653	3,100	59	39	51	64	65	91	84	71	50	31	34	..	14
65-69 ..	505	2,164	70	18	49	62	58	54	67	44	35	23	15	..	10
70-74 ..	343	1,256	43	35	48	45	43	40	29	18	13	7	13	..	9
75 and over	469	1,562	66	64	65	54	62	53	35	20	19	6	12	..	13
Not stated	23	24	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	15
Total	22,962	68,209	7,120	2,491	2,263	2,181	1,973	1,734	1,553	1,204	925	625	674	219	
¹ Two women aged 10-14 years included with those aged 15-19 years.															
PART SAMOANS															
15-19 ..	417	41	383	28	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
20-24 ..	277	310	134	45	54	30	6	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	6
25-29 ..	264	665	47	41	41	47	42	18	15	4	2	1	..	..	1
30-34 ..	190	740	24	14	22	16	31	28	28	12	9	4	1	..	2
35-39 ..	155	770	15	6	16	11	14	21	20	13	16	13	8	..	2
40-44 ..	114	640	6	5	8	14	7	13	12	11	12	11	13	..	1
45-49 ..	77	404	5	5	6	10	7	7	10	8	3	5	10	..	..
50-54 ..	72	335	11	4	5	5	8	9	8	10	5	4	3	..	..
55-59 ..	47	227	4	3	4	4	9	5	5	2	4	3	4	..	..
60-64 ..	27	130	4	1	3	1	2	2	3	6	3	2	..	..	..
65-69 ..	34	174	2	2	3	4	5	3	3	4	4	2	2	..	..
70-74 ..	10	51	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
75 and over	23	118	2	1	..	2	2	5	2	4	..	2	2	..	1
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,707	4,605	637	157	168	147	134	112	110	78	58	47	45	14	
EUROPEANS															
15-19 ..	8	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	23	8	18	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	42	38	23	5	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	28	41	11	2	8	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	23	46	9	3	4	3	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	23	36	11	3	2	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	13	14	7	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
50-54 ..	14	39	5	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
55-59 ..	10	16	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60-64 ..	7	17	2	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69 ..	5	12	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
70-74 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	6	10	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	205	278	107	21	32	21	9	4	4	1	4	..	1	1	

TABLE 16. Western Samoa - Number of Women, Aged Fifteen Years and Over, Classified According to Number of Children Still Living, in Conjunction With Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother, in Each Component Population, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Total Number of Women in Age Group	Number of Living Children	Number of Women With Living Children to the Number of —											
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and Over	Not Stated
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS														
15-19 ..	23	2	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	28	17	17	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 ..	31	54	7	8	8	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 ..	14	49	1	3	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
35-39 ..	10	48	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
40-44 ..	12	40	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 ..	8	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 ..	6	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 ..	4	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 ..	8	25	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 ..	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and over	5	7	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	151	326	57	21	18	14	15	8	5	6	1	3	2	1
OTHERS														
15-19 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 ..	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39 ..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44 ..	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 ..	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	5	21	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NOT STATED														
15-19 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25-29 ..	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30-34 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35-39 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40-44 ..	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45-49 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50-54 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55-59 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60-64 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70-74 ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75 and over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Total ..	15	16	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	9
TOTAL														
15-19 ..	4,852	596	4,372	381	80	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20-24 ..	3,880	4,540	1,623	856	705	432	156	49	11	5	1	1	1	42
25-29 ..	4,011	10,208	728	573	688	751	614	364	177	53	19	11	4	29
30-34 ..	2,638	10,139	307	229	265	336	379	387	330	205	114	40	22	24
35-39 ..	2,379	11,828	192	150	189	181	250	307	320	295	230	141	108	16
40-44 ..	1,657	8,768	145	111	114	131	133	156	199	192	166	132	155	23
45-49 ..	1,457	8,046	114	94	86	113	140	141	181	158	125	122	173	10
50-54 ..	1,186	6,288	110	73	66	89	117	113	151	128	120	96	106	17
55-59 ..	853	4,382	69	59	64	77	97	90	82	83	88	60	73	11
60-64 ..	695	3,272	68	40	56	66	72	94	87	77	53	33	35	14
65-69 ..	546	2,360	75	20	52	66	64	58	71	49	39	25	17	10
70-74 ..	356	1,307	46	37	49	47	44	40	29	20	13	7	15	9
75 and over	503	1,697	72	68	66	57	65	59	37	24	19	8	14	14
Not stated	32	24	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Total ..	25,045	73,455	7,922	2,692	2,482	2,365	2,132	1,859	1,675	1,289	988	675	722	244

TABLE 17. Average Number of Children Still Living per Female, in Each Component Population, Classified According to Present Age (Five-year Age Groups) of Mother¹, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Present Age of Mother (Years)	Upolu				Savai'i				Western Samoa			
	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total	Samoans	Part Samoans	All Others	Total
AVERAGE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN STILL LIVING												
15-19	0.12	0.97	0.67	0.12	0.13	0.12	1.00	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.12
20-24	1.20	1.15	0.54	1.19	1.18	0.78	..	1.17	1.20	1.12	0.53	1.18
25-29	2.60	2.60	1.31	2.57	2.55	2.36	2.67	2.54	2.59	2.58	1.36	2.56
30-34	3.97	3.75	2.17	3.91	3.77	5.09	0.50	3.80	3.91	3.92	2.09	3.88
35-39	5.07	5.13	2.85	5.03	4.96	4.37	4.00	4.94	5.04	5.03	2.91	5.01
40-44	5.45	5.66	2.29	5.39	5.33	6.17	1.25	5.31	5.41	5.71	2.17	5.37
45-49	5.53	5.33	2.30	5.45	5.83	5.25	5.00	5.80	5.62	5.32	2.55	5.56
50-54	5.53	4.61	3.69	5.42	5.30	5.67	3.67	5.29	5.46	4.65	3.68	5.38
55-59	5.38	4.45	2.13	5.24	5.04	8.00	..	5.11	5.29	4.83	2.13	5.20
60-64	4.86	5.20	2.80	4.81	4.83	..	..	4.78	4.85	4.81	2.80	4.80
65-69	4.24	5.23	3.67	4.30	4.64	5.67	..	4.63	4.37	5.12	3.14	4.40
70-74	3.91	5.10	..	3.92	3.45	..	..	3.42	3.74	5.10	..	3.77
75 and over ..	3.47	5.25	1.55	3.51	3.33	6.50	..	3.37	3.43	5.36	1.55	3.47

¹ Excludes women who did not state the number of children still living.

TABLE 18. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

RELIGION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
SAMOANS										
0-14 ..	Males ..	9,114	1,813	3,406	691	231	222	..	14	15,491
	Females ..	8,096	1,679	3,210	638	188	218	..	8	14,037
	Persons	17,210	3,492	6,616	1,329	419	440	..	22	29,528
15-29 ..	Males ..	4,785	995	1,808	342	92	105	3	6	8,136
	Females ..	4,903	1,071	1,930	379	108	101	..	9	8,501
	Persons	9,688	2,066	3,738	721	200	206	3	15	16,637
30-44 ..	Males ..	2,670	550	1,021	162	57	55	1	1	4,517
	Females ..	2,439	516	969	194	49	65	..	1	4,233
	Persons	5,109	1,066	1,990	356	106	120	1	2	8,750
45-59 ..	Males ..	1,384	270	483	98	29	36	..	1	2,301
	Females ..	1,309	259	502	109	29	40	..	1	2,249
	Persons	2,693	529	985	207	58	76	..	2	4,550
60-74 ..	Males ..	500	129	202	47	12	18	..	1	909
	Females ..	609	134	237	38	8	11	..	..	1,037
	Persons	1,109	263	439	85	20	29	..	1	1,946
75 and over	Males ..	141	29	60	14	2	3	..	1	250
	Females ..	188	36	74	11	4	4	..	..	317
	Persons	329	65	134	25	6	7	..	1	567
Not stated	Males ..	28	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	36
	Females ..	8	3	5	3	1	1	..	..	21
	Persons	36	5	9	3	1	1	..	2	57
Total ..	Males ..	18,622	3,788	6,984	1,354	423	439	4	26	31,640
	Females ..	17,552	3,698	6,927	1,372	387	440	..	19	30,395
	Persons	36,174	7,486	13,911	2,726	810	879	4	45	62,035

PART SAMOANS

0-14 ..	Males ..	721	148	852	124	34	61	..	..	1,940
	Females ..	669	155	819	131	40	79	1	1	1,895
	Persons	1,390	303	1,671	255	74	140	1	1	3,835
15-29 ..	Males ..	343	72	395	57	9	26	..	3	905
	Females ..	344	61	372	66	15	24	..	3	885
	Persons	687	133	767	123	24	50	..	6	1,790
30-44 ..	Males ..	169	39	203	55	6	19	..	1	492
	Females ..	142	33	181	31	6	12	..	..	405
	Persons	311	72	384	86	12	31	..	1	897
45-59 ..	Males ..	81	19	91	17	5	10	..	1	224
	Females ..	46	17	88	11	2	7	..	1	172
	Persons	127	36	179	28	7	17	..	2	396
60-74 ..	Males ..	28	3	30	12	1	2	..	..	76
	Females ..	22	3	32	4	2	3	..	..	66
	Persons	50	6	62	16	3	5	..	..	142
75 and over	Males ..	5	2	7	2	1	1	..	..	18
	Females ..	5	2	10	3	..	1	..	..	21
	Persons	10	4	17	5	1	2	..	..	39
Not stated	Males ..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total ..	Males ..	1,353	283	1,583	267	56	119	..	5	3,666
	Females ..	1,228	271	1,502	246	65	126	1	5	3,444
	Persons	2,581	554	3,085	513	121	245	1	10	7,110

TABLE 18. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION										
Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
EUROPEANS										
0-14	Males ..	2	12	12	6	4	33	3	..	72
	Females ..	6	7	14	2	3	29	1	..	62
	Persons	8	19	26	8	7	62	4	..	134
15-29	Males ..	4	5	10	23	..	25	4	..	71
	Females ..	6	6	17	17	3	19	2	..	70
	Persons	10	11	27	40	3	44	6	..	141
30-44	Males ..	5	5	24	4	4	47	7	1	97
	Females ..	3	8	18	3	4	33	..	..	69
	Persons	8	13	42	7	8	80	7	1	166
45-59	Males ..	5	3	13	4	1	30	..	4	60
	Females ..	2	..	7	3	..	20	1	2	35
	Persons	7	3	20	7	1	50	1	6	95
60-74	Males ..	5	..	13	2	1	16	2	..	39
	Females ..	3	..	5	2	..	3	..	..	13
	Persons	8	..	18	4	1	19	2	..	52
75 and over ..	Males ..	2	..	3	..	..	4	2	..	11
	Females ..	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	6
	Persons	3	1	6	..	..	5	2	..	17
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males ..	23	25	75	39	10	155	18	5	350
	Females ..	21	22	64	27	10	105	4	2	255
	Persons	44	47	139	66	20	260	22	7	605
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS										
0-14	Males ..	23	..	5	1	4	..	2	..	35
	Females ..	46	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	57
	Persons	69	..	11	1	6	..	5	..	92
15-29	Males ..	75	8	22	1	1	2	..	2	111
	Females ..	61	1	11	2	..	3	3	..	81
	Persons	136	9	33	3	1	5	3	2	192
30-44	Males ..	38	1	18	..	..	1	..	1	59
	Females ..	22	2	6	..	1	1	1	..	33
	Persons	60	3	24	..	1	2	1	1	92
45-59	Males ..	47	5	10	..	1	1	..	..	64
	Females ..	11	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	16
	Persons	58	6	11	1	1	3	..	..	80
60-74	Males ..	24	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	33
	Females ..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	10
	Persons	31	4	3	3	1	..	..	1	43
75 and over ..	Males ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Females ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Persons	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	Males ..	209	20	60	2	7	4	2	4	308
	Females ..	149	6	25	6	3	6	7	..	202
	Persons	358	26	85	8	10	10	9	4	510

TABLE 18. Upolu--Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956--continued

RELIGION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
OTHERS										
0-14 ..	Males ..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
	Females ..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	6
	Persons	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	11
15-29 ..	Males ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
30-44 ..	Males ..	8	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	14
	Females ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	10	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	16
45-59 ..	Males ..	19	5	17	2	1	3	7	1	55
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Persons	19	5	17	2	1	5	7	1	57
60-74 ..	Males ..	9	3	7	3	..	2	7	3	34
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	9	3	7	3	..	2	7	3	34
75 and over ..	Males ..	6	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	15
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	6	..	4	1	1	1	2	..	15
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total ..	Males ..	45	11	32	6	2	9	16	5	126
	Females ..	3	1	1	..	..	5	..	1	11
	Persons	48	12	33	6	2	14	16	6	137

NOT STATED										
0-14 ..	Males ..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Females ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Persons	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
15-29 ..	Males ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
	Females ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
	Persons	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	6
30-44 ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
45-59 ..	Males ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
60-74 ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	15
Total ..	Males ..	5	..	3	1	1	..	1	6	17
	Females ..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	15
	Persons	9	..	4	1	1	..	1	16	32

TABLE 18. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
TOTAL										
0-14 ..	Males ..	9,864	1,976	4,277	822	273	317	5	14	17,548
	Females ..	8,821	1,842	4,049	771	233	329	5	10	16,060
	Persons	18,685	3,818	8,326	1,593	506	646	10	24	33,608
15-29 ..	Males ..	5,210	1,080	2,236	423	103	158	7	12	9,229
	Females ..	5,314	1,139	2,332	464	126	147	5	13	9,540
	Persons	10,524	2,219	4,568	887	229	305	12	25	18,769
30-44 ..	Males ..	2,890	595	1,270	221	67	123	8	5	5,179
	Females ..	2,609	559	1,174	228	60	111	1	1	4,743
	Persons	5,499	1,154	2,444	449	127	234	9	6	9,922
45-59 ..	Males ..	1,537	302	614	122	37	80	7	7	2,706
	Females ..	1,368	277	598	124	31	71	1	4	2,474
	Persons	2,905	579	1,212	246	68	151	8	11	5,180
60-74 ..	Males ..	566	139	255	64	15	38	9	5	1,091
	Females ..	641	137	274	47	10	17	..	..	1,126
	Persons	1,207	276	529	111	25	55	9	5	2,217
75 and over ..	Males ..	156	33	76	17	4	9	4	1	300
	Females ..	196	41	88	14	4	6	..	..	349
	Persons	352	74	164	31	8	15	4	1	649
Not stated ..	Males ..	34	2	9	..	..	1	1	7	54
	Females ..	8	3	5	3	1	1	..	9	30
	Persons	42	5	14	3	1	2	1	16	84
Total ..	Males ..	20,257	4,127	8,737	1,669	499	726	41	51	36,107
	Females ..	18,957	3,998	8,520	1,651	465	682	12	37	34,322
	Total ..	39,214	8,125	17,257	3,320	964	1,408	53	88	70,429

TABLE 18. Sayai'i - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
SAMOANS										
0-14	Males ..	3,661	1,820	793	275	41	38	1	9	6,638
	Females ..	3,339	1,672	771	284	35	27	..	4	6,132
	Persons	7,000	3,492	1,564	559	76	65	1	13	12,770
15-29	Males ..	1,674	783	387	133	11	16	..	..	3,004
	Females ..	1,649	859	457	130	16	12	..	1	3,124
	Persons	3,323	1,642	844	263	27	28	..	1	6,128
30-44	Males ..	1,037	605	271	101	9	9	1	3	2,036
	Females ..	997	545	230	74	13	8	2	..	1,869
	Persons	2,034	1,150	501	175	22	17	3	3	3,905
45-59	Males ..	563	279	121	41	9	4	..	..	1,017
	Females ..	546	264	141	32	3	6	1	..	993
	Persons	1,109	543	262	73	12	10	1	..	2,010
60-74	Males ..	244	103	55	16	..	2	..	..	420
	Females ..	272	115	62	15	..	..	..	..	464
	Persons	516	218	117	31	..	2	..	..	884
75 and over ..	Males ..	80	34	21	5	..	1	..	..	141
	Females ..	84	42	21	4	..	1	..	..	152
	Persons	164	76	42	9	..	2	..	..	293
Not stated ..	Males ..	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	9
	Females ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	4	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	11
Total	Males ..	7,261	3,628	1,648	574	70	70	2	12	13,265
	Females ..	6,889	3,497	1,682	539	67	54	3	5	12,736
	Persons	14,150	7,125	3,330	1,113	137	124	5	17	26,001
PART SAMOANS										
0-14	Males ..	94	40	70	21	4	3	2	2	236
	Females ..	83	45	75	12	1	5	..	..	221
	Persons	177	85	145	33	5	8	2	2	457
15-29	Males ..	30	13	28	8	..	..	..	..	79
	Females ..	29	14	23	7	..	..	..	..	73
	Persons	59	27	51	15	..	..	..	..	152
30-44	Males ..	23	14	18	3	..	..	..	1	59
	Females ..	24	10	16	4	..	..	..	..	54
	Persons	47	24	34	7	..	..	..	1	113
45-59	Males ..	8	2	11	1	..	1	..	..	23
	Females ..	7	4	6	5	1	1	..	..	24
	Persons	15	6	17	6	1	2	..	..	47
60-74	Males ..	2	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	12
	Females ..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
	Persons	4	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	17
75 and over ..	Males ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males ..	158	72	134	34	4	4	2	3	411
	Females ..	146	75	120	30	2	6	..	..	379
	Persons	304	147	254	64	6	10	2	3	790

TABLE 18. Savai'i - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex,
Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION										
Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
EUROPEANS										
0-14	Males ..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	5
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Persons	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	7
15-29	Males ..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	17
	Females	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	3
	Persons	..	..	4	15	..	1	..	..	20
30-44	Males ..	1	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	9
	Females	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	5
	Persons	1	1	6	..	..	5	1	..	14
45-59	Males ..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	6
	Females	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	8
60-74	Males ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
75 and over ..	Males ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Not stated ..	Males ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	Males ..	2	4	12	15	..	8	1	1	43
	Females	..	..	9	..	..	5	..	..	14
	Persons	2	4	21	15	..	13	1	1	57
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS										
0-14	Males ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-29	Males ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
30-44	Males ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
	Females	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Persons	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	7
45-59	Males ..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Females	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
60-74	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males ..	8	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	13
	Females	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Persons	11	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	21

TABLE 18. Savai'i - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex; Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION										
Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
OTHERS										
0-14	Males ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15-29	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-44	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-59	Males ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	5
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	5
60-74	Males ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
75 and over	Males ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Not stated	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males ..	4	2	2	1	..	..	2	..	11
	Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	4	3	2	1	..	..	2	..	12
NOT STATED										
0-14	Males ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	5
15-29	Males ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	7
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	Persons	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	9
30-44	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-59	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
60-74	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	Males ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Total	Males ..	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	7	13
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
	Persons	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	10	17

TABLE 18. *Savali* - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
TOTAL										
0-14	Males ..	3,757	1,864	864	296	45	43	3	14	6,886
	Females	3,425	1,718	846	296	36	34	..	4	6,359
	Persons	7,182	3,582	1,710	592	81	77	3	18	13,245
15-29	Males ..	1,706	798	418	156	11	16	..	4	3,109
	Females	1,678	874	482	137	16	13	..	3	3,203
	Persons	3,384	1,672	900	293	27	29	..	7	6,312
30-44	Males ..	1,063	620	293	104	10	12	3	4	2,109
	Females	1,021	557	250	78	13	10	2	..	1,931
	Persons	2,084	1,177	543	182	23	22	5	4	4,040
45-59	Males ..	575	284	138	42	9	6	1	1	1,056
	Females	554	268	150	37	4	7	1	1	1,022
	Persons	1,129	552	288	79	13	13	2	2	2,078
60-74	Males ..	249	105	64	17	..	2	..	..	437
	Females	274	116	64	17	..	..	..	..	471
	Persons	523	221	128	34	..	2	..	..	908
75 and over ..	Males ..	81	35	22	6	..	3	..	..	147
	Females	85	43	21	4	..	1	..	..	154
	Persons	166	78	43	10	..	4	..	..	301
Not stated ..	Males ..	3	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	12
	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	5	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	14
Total	Males ..	7,434	3,710	1,799	626	75	82	7	23	13,756
	Females	7,039	3,576	1,813	569	69	65	3	8	13,142
	Persons	14,473	7,286	3,612	1,195	144	147	10	31	26,898

TABLE 18. Western Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION										
Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
SAMOANS										
0-14	Males ..	12,775	3,633	4,199	966	272	260	1	23	22,129
	Females ..	11,435	3,351	3,981	922	223	245	..	12	20,169
	Persons	24,210	6,984	8,180	1,888	495	505	1	35	42,298
15-29	Males ..	6,459	1,778	2,195	475	103	121	3	6	11,140
	Females ..	6,552	1,930	2,387	509	124	113	..	10	11,625
	Persons	13,011	3,708	4,582	984	227	234	3	16	22,765
30-44	Males ..	3,707	1,155	1,292	263	66	64	2	4	6,553
	Females ..	3,436	1,061	1,199	268	62	73	2	1	6,102
	Persons	7,143	2,216	2,491	531	128	137	4	5	12,655
45-59	Males ..	1,947	549	604	139	38	40	..	1	3,318
	Females ..	1,855	523	643	141	32	46	1	1	3,242
	Persons	3,802	1,072	1,247	280	70	86	1	2	6,560
60-74	Males ..	744	232	257	63	12	20	..	1	1,329
	Females ..	881	249	299	53	8	11	..	..	1,501
	Persons	1,625	481	556	116	20	31	..	1	2,830
75 and over ..	Males ..	221	63	81	19	2	4	..	1	391
	Females ..	272	78	95	15	4	5	..	..	469
	Persons	493	141	176	34	6	9	..	1	860
Not stated ..	Males ..	30	6	4	3	..	..	..	2	45
	Females ..	10	3	5	3	1	1	..	..	23
	Persons	40	9	9	6	1	1	..	2	68
Total	Males ..	25,883	7,416	8,632	1,928	493	509	6	38	44,905
	Females ..	24,441	7,195	8,609	1,911	454	494	3	24	43,131
	Persons	50,324	14,611	17,241	3,839	947	1,003	9	62	88,036
PART SAMOANS										
0-14	Males ..	815	188	922	145	38	64	2	2	2,176
	Females ..	752	200	894	143	41	84	1	1	2,116
	Persons	1,567	388	1,816	288	79	148	3	3	4,292
15-29	Males ..	373	85	423	65	9	26	..	3	984
	Females ..	373	75	395	73	15	24	..	3	958
	Persons	746	160	818	138	24	50	..	6	1,942
30-44	Males ..	192	53	221	58	6	19	..	2	551
	Females ..	166	43	197	35	6	12	..	..	459
	Persons	358	96	418	93	12	31	..	2	1,010
45-59	Males ..	89	21	102	18	5	11	..	1	247
	Females ..	53	21	94	16	3	8	..	1	196
	Persons	142	42	196	34	8	19	..	2	443
60-74	Males ..	30	5	37	13	1	2	..	..	88
	Females ..	24	4	32	6	2	3	..	..	71
	Persons	54	9	69	19	3	5	..	..	159
75 and over ..	Males ..	6	3	7	2	1	1	..	..	20
	Females ..	6	3	10	3	..	1	..	..	23
	Persons	12	6	17	5	1	2	..	..	43
Not stated ..	Males ..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	11
Total	Males ..	1,511	355	1,717	301	60	123	2	8	4,077
	Females ..	1,374	346	1,622	276	67	132	1	5	3,823
	Persons	2,885	701	3,339	577	127	255	3	13	7,900

TABLE 18. Western Samoa—Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION										
Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
EUROPEANS										
0-14	Males ..	2	14	13	6	4	35	3	..	77
	Females	6	7	14	2	3	31	1	..	64
	Persons	8	21	27	8	7	66	4	..	141
15-29	Males ..	4	5	12	38	..	25	4	..	88
	Females	6	6	19	17	3	20	2	..	73
	Persons	10	11	31	55	3	45	6	..	161
30-44	Males ..	6	6	27	4	4	50	8	1	106
	Females	3	8	21	3	4	35	..	..	74
	Persons	9	14	48	7	8	85	8	1	180
45-59	Males ..	5	4	16	4	1	31	..	5	66
	Females	2	..	9	3	..	20	1	2	37
	Persons	7	4	25	7	1	51	1	7	103
60-74	Males ..	5	..	15	2	1	16	2	..	41
	Females	3	..	7	2	..	3	..	..	15
	Persons	8	..	22	4	1	19	2	..	56
75 and over ..	Males ..	2	..	4	..	..	6	2	..	14
	Females	1	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	6
	Persons	3	1	7	..	..	7	2	..	20
Not stated ..	Males ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	Males ..	25	29	87	54	10	163	19	6	393
	Females	21	22	73	27	10	110	4	2	269
	Persons	46	51	160	81	20	273	23	8	662
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS										
0-14	Males ..	25	..	5	1	4	..	2	..	37
	Females	48	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	59
	Persons	73	..	11	1	6	..	5	..	96
15-29	Males ..	76	8	23	1	1	2	..	2	113
	Females	61	2	11	2	..	3	3	..	82
	Persons	137	10	34	3	1	5	3	2	195
30-44	Males ..	40	1	19	..	1	1	..	1	63
	Females	22	4	7	..	1	1	1	..	36
	Persons	62	5	26	..	2	2	1	1	99
45-59	Males ..	50	6	11	..	1	1	..	..	69
	Females	12	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	18
	Persons	62	7	13	1	1	3	..	..	87
60-74	Males ..	24	4	3	..	1	..	..	1	33
	Females	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	10
	Persons	31	4	3	3	1	..	..	1	43
75 and over ..	Males ..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Females	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Persons	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	11
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	Males ..	217	21	63	2	8	4	2	4	321
	Females	152	9	27	6	3	6	7	..	210
	Persons	369	30	90	8	11	10	9	4	531

TABLE 18. Western Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION										
Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
OTHERS										
0-14	Males ..	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
	Females	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	7
	Persons	2	6	..	..	..	4	..	1	13
15-29	Males ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
30-44	Males ..	8	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	15
	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Persons	10	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	17
45-59	Males ..	20	6	19	2	1	3	8	1	60
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
	Persons	20	6	19	2	1	5	8	1	62
60-74	Males ..	12	3	7	3	..	2	7	3	37
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	12	3	7	3	..	2	7	3	37
75 and over ..	Males ..	6	..	4	2	1	1	2	..	16
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	6	..	4	2	1	1	2	..	16
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	Males ..	49	13	34	7	2	9	18	5	137
	Females	3	2	1	..	..	5	..	1	12
	Persons	52	15	35	7	2	14	18	6	149
NOT STATED										
0-14	Males ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	9
	Females	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Persons	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	13
15-29	Males ..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	5	11
	Females	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4
	Persons	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	8	15
30-44	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Persons	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
45-59	Males ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Persons	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
60-74	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over ..	Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated ..	Males ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	5	8
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
	Persons	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	14	17
Total	Males ..	6	3	3	3	1	..	1	13	30
	Females	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	19
	Persons	11	3	4	3	1	..	1	26	49

TABLE 18. Western Samoa—Component Populations Classified According to Religion and Age (Fifteen-year Age Ranges), in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

RELIGION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Sex	London Missionary Society	Methodist	Roman Catholic	Latter Day Saint	Seventh Day Adventist	Other	Object to State	Not Stated	Total
TOTAL										
0-14	Males ..	13,621	3,840	5,141	1,118	318	360	8	28	24,434
	Females	12,246	3,560	4,895	1,067	269	363	5	14	22,419
	Persons	25,867	7,400	10,036	2,185	587	723	13	42	46,853
15-29	Males ..	6,916	1,878	2,654	579	114	174	7	16	12,338
	Females	6,992	2,013	2,814	601	142	160	5	16	12,743
	Persons	13,908	3,891	5,468	1,180	256	334	12	32	25,081
30-44	Males ..	3,953	1,215	1,563	325	77	135	11	9	7,211
	Females	3,630	1,116	1,424	306	73	121	3	1	6,674
	Persons	7,583	2,331	2,987	631	150	256	14	10	13,962
45-59	Males ..	2,112	586	752	164	46	86	8	8	3,762
	Females	1,922	545	748	161	35	78	2	5	3,496
	Persons	4,034	1,131	1,500	325	81	164	10	13	7,258
60-74	Males ..	815	244	319	81	15	40	9	5	1,528
	Females	915	253	338	64	10	17	..	..	1,597
	Persons	1,730	497	657	145	25	57	9	5	3,125
75 and over	Males ..	237	68	98	23	4	12	4	1	447
	Females	281	84	109	18	4	7	..	..	503
	Persons	518	152	207	41	8	19	4	1	950
Not stated	Males ..	37	6	9	5	..	1	1	7	66
	Females	10	3	5	3	1	1	..	9	32
	Persons	47	9	14	8	1	2	1	16	98
Total	Males ..	27,691	7,837	10,536	2,295	574	808	48	74	49,863
	Females	25,996	7,574	10,333	2,220	534	747	15	45	47,464
	Persons	53,687	15,411	20,869	4,515	1,108	1,555	63	119	97,327

TABLE 19. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Place of Birth and Five-year Age Groups, In Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Age Last Birthday (Years)	PLACE OF BIRTH																	
	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
SAMOANS																		
0-4	6,124	5,587	11,711	73	49	124	8	3	11	5	13	18	1	..	1	6,213	5,652	11,865
5-9	4,988	4,425	9,413	93	132	225	..	..	..	15	25	40	..	..	..	5,096	4,582	9,678
10-14	4,118	3,735	7,853	55	54	109	..	..	..	9	14	23	..	..	..	4,182	3,803	7,985
15-19	3,395	3,216	6,611	43	46	89	..	..	..	13	11	24	..	1	..	3,451	3,274	6,725
20-24	2,352	2,553	4,905	42	33	75	..	..	..	15	14	29	1	..	1	2,410	2,600	5,010
25-29	2,225	2,561	4,786	36	53	89	..	..	..	13	11	24	1	2	3	2,275	2,627	4,902
30-34	1,742	1,603	3,345	32	33	65	..	2	2	10	12	22	2	1	3	1,786	1,651	3,437
35-39	1,577	1,468	3,045	37	34	71	..	..	..	14	8	22	..	..	..	1,628	1,510	3,138
40-44	1,067	1,041	2,108	12	20	32	..	..	..	23	11	34	1	..	1	1,103	1,072	2,175
45-49	1,012	889	1,901	27	20	47	..	..	..	17	23	40	2	1	3	1,058	933	1,991
50-54	681	726	1,407	19	11	30	..	..	..	9	16	25	..	..	..	709	753	1,462
55-59	517	547	1,064	8	9	17	..	..	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	534	563	1,097
60-64	401	447	848	3	9	12	..	..	..	4	10	14	1	1	2	409	467	876
65-69	316	329	645	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	320	335	655
70-74	174	228	402	2	5	7	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	1	1	180	235	415
75 and over	240	307	547	5	9	14	..	..	..	4	1	5	1	..	1	250	317	567
Not stated	33	21	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	36	21	57
Total	30,962	29,683	60,645	493	522	1,015	8	5	13	164	178	342	13	7	20	31,640	30,395	62,035
PART SAMOANS																		
0-4	697	703	1,400	3	5	8	18	13	31	6	5	11	1	..	1	725	726	1,451
5-9	602	597	1,199	19	15	34	7	13	20	11	8	19	..	..	..	639	633	1,272
10-14	550	500	1,050	20	28	48	1	3	4	5	5	10	..	..	..	576	536	1,112
15-19	403	375	778	8	11	19	1	..	1	9	6	15	1	..	1	422	392	814
20-24	227	235	462	4	7	11	..	..	..	21	12	33	..	..	..	252	254	506
25-29	213	212	425	3	10	13	1	..	1	14	17	31	..	..	..	231	239	470
30-34	184	149	333	4	4	8	1	1	2	13	13	26	..	..	..	202	167	369
35-39	136	124	260	5	4	9	..	..	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	154	136	290
40-44	118	87	205	4	4	8	..	..	..	14	10	24	..	1	1	136	102	238
45-49	77	54	131	3	1	4	..	..	..	14	6	20	..	..	..	94	61	155
50-54	57	52	109	1	3	6	..	1	1	18	11	29	..	..	..	76	69	145
55-59	41	36	77	2	2	4	..	..	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	54	42	96
60-64	22	22	44	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	34	25	59
65-69	19	27	46	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	26	31	57
70-74	11	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	16	10	26
75 and over	7	16	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	11	3	14	..	1	1	18	21	39
Not stated	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	..	11
Total	3,374	3,197	6,571	79	97	176	29	31	60	181	117	298	3	2	5	3,666	3,444	7,110
EUROPEANS																		
0-4	17	20	37	..	..	..	12	10	22	2	2	4	..	..	..	31	32	63
5-9	11	7	18	..	..	..	13	4	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	44
10-14	3	3	6	..	..	..	13	4	17	1	..	1	..	..	..	17	10	27
15-19	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
20-24	3	4	7	2	..	2	24	18	42	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	22	51
25-29	3	4	7	1	1	1	29	39	68	1	..	..	..	..	..	35	41	76
30-34	3	2	5	..	..	..	34	25	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	27	67
35-39	3	3	6	..	..	..	26	19	45	2	..	2	..	..	..	31	22	53
40-44	3	3	6	..	..	..	20	17	37	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	20	46
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	23	1	1	2	..	..	..	14	13	27
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	37	3	1	4	..	..	..	32	12	44
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	11	37	1	2	3	..	..	..	14	10	24
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	22
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	4	17
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15	1	1	2	..	..	..	11	6	17
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73	52	125	3	1	4	260	193	453	14	9	23	..	..	..	350	255	605
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS																		
0-4	11	18	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	10	..	..	..	16	23	39
5-9	3	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	10	19	29
10-14	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	9	15	24
15-19	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	19	43	..	..	..	26	23	49
20-24	6	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	26	66	..	..	..	46	28	74
25-29	3	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	35	26	61	..	..	..	39	30	69
30-34	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	36	..	..	..	24	13	37
35-39	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	25	..	..	..	20	9	29
40-44	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10	22	..	..	..	15	11	26
45-49	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	7	30	..	..	..	24	7	31
50-54	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	25	..	..	..	21	5	26
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	23	..	..	..	19	4	23
60-64	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	24	..	..	..	17	8	25
65-69	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	12	2	14
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
75 and over	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	6	3	11
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	36	48	84	..	..	..	1	..	1	271	154	425	..	..	..	308	202	510

TABLE 19. Upolu - Component Populations Classified According to Place of Birth and Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
PLACE OF BIRTH																		
OTHERS																		
0-4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
5-9	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
10-14	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	5	6
15-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
20-24	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
25-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	3
30-34	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	4
35-39	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	9	1	9
40-44	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	18	1	19	..	..	..	20	1	21
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	21	..	21	..	..	..	23	..	23
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	1	13
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	14	..	14
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
65-69	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	15	..	15
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
75 and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	4	11	2	..	2	7	1	8	110	6	116	..	..	..	126	11	137
NOT STATED																		
0-4	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
5-9	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
10-14	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
15-19	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
20-24	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
25-29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
30-34	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	15	6	9	15
Total	10	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	9	15	17	15	32
TOTAL																		
0-4	6,854	6,330	13,184	78	34	132	38	26	64	18	25	43	2	..	2	6,990	6,435	13,425
5-9	5,606	5,039	10,645	113	147	260	20	26	46	34	43	77	..	..	..	5,773	5,255	11,028
10-14	4,673	4,249	8,922	75	82	157	14	7	21	23	32	55	..	..	..	4,785	4,370	9,155
15-19	3,807	3,398	7,405	51	57	108	2	4	6	49	36	85	1	1	2	3,910	3,696	7,606
20-24	2,589	2,796	5,385	48	40	88	24	18	42	76	52	128	1	..	1	2,738	2,906	5,644
25-29	2,447	2,779	5,226	39	64	103	31	39	70	63	54	117	1	2	3	2,581	2,938	5,519
30-34	1,932	1,756	3,688	37	37	74	35	28	63	49	37	86	..	1	3	2,055	1,859	3,914
35-39	1,720	1,596	3,316	42	38	80	26	19	45	47	26	73	..	..	..	1,835	1,679	3,514
40-44	1,194	1,132	2,326	16	24	40	21	17	38	57	31	88	1	1	2	1,289	1,205	2,494
45-49	1,094	943	2,037	30	21	51	12	12	24	74	38	112	2	1	3	1,212	1,015	2,227
50-54	742	778	1,520	20	16	36	28	12	40	71	33	104	..	..	..	861	839	1,700
55-59	560	583	1,143	10	11	21	11	9	20	52	17	69	..	..	..	633	620	1,253
60-64	426	473	899	5	9	14	12	4	16	39	20	59	1	1	2	483	507	990
65-69	337	357	694	6	5	11	14	2	16	28	8	36	..	..	..	385	372	757
70-74	190	236	426	2	5	7	6	2	8	25	3	28	..	1	1	223	247	470
75 and over	248	324	572	5	10	15	11	5	16	35	9	44	1	1	2	300	349	649
Not stated	43	21	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	9	19	54	30	84
Total	34,462	32,990	67,452	577	620	1,197	305	230	535	741	464	1,205	22	18	40	36,107	34,322	70,429

TABLE 19. Savai'i—Component Populations Classified According to Place of Birth and Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	PLACE OF BIRTH																	
	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
SAMOANS																		
0-4	2,689	2,469	5,158	8	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,698	2,484	5,182
5-9	2,175	2,056	4,231	18	10	28	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	2,195	2,068	4,263
10-14	1,728	1,560	3,288	13	14	27	..	..	..	3	6	9	1	..	2	1,745	1,580	3,325
15-19	1,217	1,124	2,341	12	4	16	1	..	..	6	1	7	2	..	2	1,238	1,129	2,367
20-24	849	949	1,798	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	849	950	1,799
25-29	908	1,034	1,942	7	7	14	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	1	1	917	1,045	1,962
30-34	763	747	1,510	6	2	8	1	..	..	5	7	7	..	..	2	774	754	1,528
35-39	750	671	1,421	10	6	16	..	..	..	2	3	3	2	1	3	764	679	1,443
40-44	490	424	914	6	11	17	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	498	456	954
45-49	433	414	847	3	6	9	..	1	1	6	3	9	..	..	..	442	424	866
50-54	340	334	674	1	4	5	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	345	341	686
55-59	224	225	449	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	230	228	458
60-64	171	185	356	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	175	186	361
65-69	161	167	328	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	163	170	333
70-74	81	108	189	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	108	190
75 and over	140	150	290	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	141	152	293
Not stated	6	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	9	2	11
Total	13,125	12,618	25,743	94	82	176	2	1	3	32	33	65	12	2	14	13,265	12,736	26,001
PART SAMOANS																		
0-4	97	94	191	5	1	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	96	198
5-9	86	67	153	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	86	68	154
10-14	46	55	101	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	48	57	105
15-19	30	24	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	25	55
20-24	26	22	48	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	28	23	51
25-29	20	24	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	21	25	46
30-34	27	22	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	27	23	50
35-39	17	18	35	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	19	19	38
40-44	12	12	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	12	25
45-49	10	15	25	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	11	16	27
50-54	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	3	8
55-59	7	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
60-64	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
65-69	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
70-74	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10
75 and over	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	396	367	763	7	6	13	..	1	1	7	5	12	1	..	1	411	379	790
EUROPEANS																		
0-4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
10-14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
15-19	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	1	16
20-24	11	1	12	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
25-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
30-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	6
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	7
50-54	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
75 and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	3	19	..	..	..	20	11	31	7	..	7	..	..	..	43	14	57
OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS																		
0-4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
5-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
15-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
25-29	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
30-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	3	1	4
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	3
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	6
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	4	4	13	8	21

TABLE 19. Savai'i - Component Populations Classified According to Place of Birth and Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
OTHERS																		
0-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10-14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
15-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	11	1	12
NOT STATED																		
0-4	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1
5-9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
10-14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
15-19	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
20-24	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	3
25-29	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3
30-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
Total	8	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	13	4	17
TOTAL																		
0-4	2,789	2,564	5,353	13	16	29	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,803	2,581	5,384
5-9	2,265	2,123	4,388	18	11	29	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2,286	2,136	4,422
10-14	1,775	1,617	3,392	13	16	29	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,797	1,643	3,439
15-19	1,250	1,130	2,400	12	4	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,272	1,156	2,428
20-24	887	972	1,859	1	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	895	974	1,869
25-29	929	1,060	1,989	7	7	14	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	942	1,073	2,015
30-34	790	769	1,559	6	2	8	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	787	779	1,585
35-39	767	689	1,456	11	6	17	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	806	700	1,487
40-44	502	436	938	6	11	17	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	461	442	903
45-49	445	429	874	3	7	10	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	516	452	903
50-54	345	337	682	1	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	233	473
55-59	231	230	461	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	174	370
60-64	175	187	362	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	174	341
65-69	164	170	334	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	109	197
70-74	86	108	194	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	154	301
75 and over	141	152	293	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	14
Not stated	7	1	8	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
Total	13,548	12,994	26,542	101	88	189	22	13	35	67	40	107	18	7	25	13,756	13,142	26,898

TABLE 19. Western Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Place of Birth and Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

PLACE OF BIRTH

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
SAMOANS																		
0-4	8,813	8,056	16,869	83	64	147	8	3	11	5	13	18	2	..	2	8,911	8,136	17,047
5-9	7,163	6,481	13,644	111	142	253	..	..	..	16	27	43	1	..	1	7,291	6,650	13,941
10-14	5,846	5,295	11,141	68	68	136	..	..	..	12	20	32	1	..	1	5,927	5,383	11,310
15-19	4,612	4,340	8,952	55	50	105	1	..	1	19	12	31	2	1	3	4,689	4,403	9,092
20-24	3,201	3,502	6,703	42	33	75	..	..	..	15	15	30	1	..	1	3,259	3,550	6,809
25-29	3,133	3,595	6,728	43	60	103	..	..	..	15	14	29	1	3	4	3,192	3,672	6,864
30-34	2,505	2,350	4,855	38	35	73	1	2	3	12	17	29	4	1	5	2,560	2,405	4,965
35-39	2,327	2,139	4,466	47	40	87	..	..	..	16	9	25	2	1	3	2,392	2,189	4,581
40-44	1,557	1,465	3,022	18	31	49	..	..	..	25	12	37	1	..	1	1,601	1,508	3,109
45-49	1,445	1,303	2,748	30	26	56	..	1	1	23	26	49	2	1	3	1,500	1,357	2,857
50-54	1,021	1,060	2,081	20	15	35	..	..	..	13	19	32	..	..	..	1,054	1,094	2,148
55-59	741	772	1,513	12	9	21	..	..	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	764	791	1,555
60-64	572	632	1,204	6	9	15	..	..	..	5	11	16	1	1	2	584	653	1,237
65-69	477	496	973	5	7	12	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	483	505	988
70-74	255	336	591	3	5	8	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	1	1	262	343	605
75 and over	380	457	837	6	9	15	..	..	..	4	3	7	1	..	1	391	469	860
Not stated	39	22	61	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	45	23	68
Total	44,087	42,301	86,388	587	604	1,191	10	6	16	196	211	407	25	9	34	44,905	43,131	88,036

PART SAMOANS

0-4	794	797	1,591	8	6	14	18	14	32	6	5	11	..	..	..	827	822	1,649
5-9	688	664	1,352	19	16	35	7	13	20	11	8	19	1	..	1	725	701	1,426
10-14	596	555	1,151	20	30	50	1	3	4	7	5	12	..	..	..	624	593	1,217
15-19	433	399	832	8	11	19	1	..	1	9	7	16	..	..	..	452	417	869
20-24	253	257	510	5	8	13	..	..	..	22	12	34	1	..	1	280	277	557
25-29	233	236	469	3	10	13	1	..	1	15	18	33	..	..	..	252	264	516
30-34	211	171	382	4	4	8	1	1	2	13	14	27	..	..	..	229	190	419
35-39	153	142	295	6	4	10	..	..	..	14	9	23	..	..	..	173	155	328
40-44	130	99	229	4	4	8	..	..	..	15	10	25	..	1	1	149	114	263
45-49	87	69	156	3	2	5	..	..	..	14	6	20	1	..	1	105	77	182
50-54	62	54	116	1	5	6	..	1	1	18	12	30	..	..	..	81	72	153
55-59	48	41	89	2	2	4	..	..	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	61	47	108
60-64	26	24	50	2	..	2	..	..	..	10	3	13	..	..	..	38	27	65
65-69	22	30	52	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	29	34	63
70-74	16	8	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	21	10	31
75 and over	8	18	26	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	3	15	..	1	1	20	23	43
Not stated	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	..	11
Total	3,770	3,564	7,334	86	103	189	29	32	61	188	122	310	4	2	6	4,077	3,823	7,900

EUROPEANS

0-4	18	20	38	..	..	..	12	10	22	2	2	4	..	..	..	32	32	64
5-9	11	7	18	..	..	..	14	13	27	..	1	..	2	..	..	25	20	45
10-14	3	5	8	..	..	..	16	6	22	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	12	32
15-19	6	4	10	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	8	16
20-24	14	5	19	2	..	2	27	18	45	1	..	1	..	..	..	44	23	67
25-29	5	1	6	..	1	1	30	40	70	1	..	1	..	..	..	36	42	78
30-34	5	2	7	1	..	1	36	26	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	28	70
35-39	3	3	6	..	..	..	29	20	49	3	..	3	..	..	..	35	23	58
40-44	5	3	8	..	..	..	22	20	42	2	..	2	..	..	..	29	23	52
45-49	4	4	8	..	..	..	13	12	25	2	1	3	..	..	..	19	13	32
50-54	3	1	4	..	..	..	26	12	38	3	1	4	..	..	..	32	14	46
55-59	2	2	4	..	..	..	12	8	20	1	2	3	..	..	..	15	10	25
60-64	3	3	6	..	..	..	12	4	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	7	23
65-69	5	1	6	..	..	..	13	3	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	14	5	19
70-74	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	16	3	1	4	..	..	..	14	6	20
Not stated	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	89	55	144	3	1	4	280	204	484	21	9	30	..	..	..	393	269	662

OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDERS

0-4	13	18	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	18	23	41
5-9	3	9	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	10	17	..	..	..	10	19	29
10-14	2	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	16	..	1	1	9	17	26
15-19	2	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	19	44	..	..	..	27	23	50
20-24	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	26	66	..	..	..	46	28	74
25-29	3	5	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	36	26	62	..	..	..	40	31	71
30-34	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	39	..	1	1	27	14	41
35-39	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	25	..	1	1	20	10	30
40-44	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	16	12	28
45-49	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	8	31	..	..	..	24	8	32
50-54	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	29	..	1	1	25	6	31
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	24	..	..	..	20	4	24
60-64	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	24	..	..	..	17	8	25
65-69	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	12	2	14
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
75 and over	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	6	5	11
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38	50	88	..	..	..	1	..	1	282	156	438	..	4	4	321	210	531

TABLE 19. Western Samoa - Component Populations Classified According to Place of Birth and Five-year Age Groups, in Conjunction With Sex, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Western Samoa			American Samoa			Europe, America, or British Commonwealth Countries			Other			Not Stated			Total		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
OTHERS																		
0-4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
5-9	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4
10-14	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	6	7
15-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
20-24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
30-34	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3
35-39	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	2	4
40-44	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	10
45-49	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	21	1	22	..	..	..	23	1	24
50-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	22	..	22	..	..	..	24	..	24
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	1	14
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	14	..	14
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	13
75 and over	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	14	..	14	..	..	..	16	..	16
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	8	5	13	2	..	2	7	1	8	120	6	126	..	..	..	137	12	149
NOT STATED																		
0-4	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
5-9	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
10-14	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
15-19	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
20-24	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	2	6
25-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	4
30-34	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
35-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3
55-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60-64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	17	8	9	17
Total	18	9	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	10	21	30	19	49
TOTAL																		
0-4	9,643	8,894	18,537	91	70	161	38	27	65	18	25	43	3	..	3	9,793	9,016	18,809
5-9	7,871	7,162	15,033	131	158	289	21	26	47	35	45	80	1	..	1	8,059	7,391	15,450
10-14	6,448	5,866	12,314	88	98	186	17	9	26	28	38	66	1	1	2	6,582	6,012	12,594
15-19	5,057	4,748	9,805	63	61	124	3	4	7	56	38	94	3	1	4	5,182	4,852	10,034
20-24	3,476	3,768	7,244	49	41	90	27	18	45	78	53	131	3	..	3	3,633	3,880	7,513
25-29	3,376	3,839	7,215	46	71	117	32	40	72	67	58	125	2	3	5	3,523	4,011	7,534
30-34	2,722	2,525	5,247	43	39	82	38	29	67	54	43	97	4	2	6	2,861	2,638	5,499
35-39	2,487	2,285	4,772	53	44	97	29	20	49	51	28	79	2	2	4	2,622	2,379	5,001
40-44	1,696	1,568	3,264	22	35	57	23	20	43	63	33	96	1	1	2	1,805	1,657	3,462
45-49	1,538	1,372	2,911	33	28	61	14	13	27	84	42	126	3	2	5	1,673	1,457	3,130
50-54	1,087	1,115	2,202	21	20	41	28	13	41	80	37	117	..	1	1	1,216	1,186	2,402
55-59	791	813	1,604	14	11	25	12	9	21	56	20	76	..	..	..	873	853	1,726
60-64	601	660	1,261	8	9	17	12	4	16	43	21	64	1	..	1	665	695	1,360
65-69	501	527	1,028	7	7	14	15	3	18	29	9	38	..	..	2	552	546	1,098
70-74	276	344	620	3	5	8	6	3	9	26	3	29	..	1	1	311	356	667
75 and over	389	476	865	6	10	16	12	5	17	39	11	50	1	1	2	447	503	950
Not stated	50	22	72	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	15	9	24	66	32	98
Total	48,010	45,984	93,994	678	708	1,386	327	243	570	808	504	1,312	40	25	65	49,863	47,464	97,327

TABLE 20. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied and Not Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, in Each Component Population, Classified according to Industry Group or Other Category, in Conjunction With Age (Five-year Age Groups), Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

A. PERSONS NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

	Sex	Age Group (Years)																	Total
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 and Over		
SAMOANS																			
Children not attending school	M.	8,758	1,673	540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,971
	F.	8,000	1,447	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,815
Children attending school, and other students	M.	114	5,604	5,331	2,548	413	72	27	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14,128
	F.	101	5,196	4,980	2,418	240	44	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12,988
Those engaged in home duties	M.	..	..	..	1,711	2,918	3,319	2,191	2,017	1,401	1,266	1,030	767	639	499	339	466	10	18,573
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Persons of independent means, including pensioners and those who have retired	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols)	M.	39	12	14	31	54	53	33	23	7	12	10	3	5	5	4	2	..	307
	F.	35	7	9	14	25	29	19	8	7	12	8	4	..	2	2	1	..	182
Total	M.	8,911	7,289	5,885	2,579	467	125	60	31	9	12	10	5	5	5	4	2	9	25,408
	F.	8,136	6,650	5,357	4,143	3,183	3,392	2,215	2,025	1,410	1,279	1,038	772	639	502	341	467	14	41,563
PART SAMOANS																			
Children not attending school	M.	823	162	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,017
	F.	816	137	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	988
Children attending school, and other students	M.	3	563	586	256	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,418
	F.	4	564	556	238	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,378
Those engaged in home duties	M.	..	..	..	107	172	201	147	123	84	63	61	37	26	28	10	23	..	1,082
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Persons of independent means, including pensioners and those who have retired	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols)	M.	1	..	2	3	4	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	18
	F.	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total	M.	827	725	620	259	13	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2,456
	F.	822	701	592	346	188	204	147	123	84	63	61	39	26	30	10	23	..	3,459
EUROPEANS																			
Children not attending school	M.	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
	F.	32	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Children attending school, and other students	M.	..	22	20	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
	F.	..	20	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Those engaged in home duties	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	2	8	17	14	12	12	8	10	5	3	3	..	4	..	98
Persons of independent means, including pensioners and those who have retired	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	6
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
Inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols)	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	M.	32	25	20	5	..	8	17	14	12	12	8	10	1	..	1	3	..	88
	F.	32	20	12	6	..	17	14	12	12	8	10	6	4	3	1	4	..	169
ALL OTHERS																			
Children not attending school	M.	22	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
	F.	26	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Children attending school, and other students	M.	..	13	9	16	16	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	68
	F.	..	10	14	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Those engaged in home duties	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	1	16	25	13	10	9	8	5	4	8	2	..	5	..	106
Persons of independent means, including pensioners and those who have retired	M.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols)	M.	1	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	15
	F.	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total	M.	23	16	10	17	21	11	3	..	9	4	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	112
	F.	26	20	24	13	20	27	13	10	9	9	5	4	8	2	..	5	..	195
TOTAL																			
Children not attending school	M.	9,635	1,841	573	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,049
	F.	8,874	1,594	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,881
Children attending school, and other students	M.	117	6,202	5,946	2,825	438	81	30	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15,661
	F.	105	5,790	5,561	2,672	259	45	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14,441
Those engaged in home duties	M.	..	..	..	1,821	3,114	3,562	2,365	2,162	1,506	1,345	1,106	813	676	532	349	498	10	19,859
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	..	14
Persons of independent means, including pensioners and those who have retired	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols)	M.	41	12	16	35	62	60	34	23	8	16	10	3	6	6	6	2	..	340
	F.	37	7	11	15	26	33	19	8	7	13	8	3	5	2	2	1	..	194
Total	M.	9,793	8,055	6,535	2,860	501	141	64	31	10	17	10	6	8	8	8	5	12	28,064
	F.	9,016	7,391	5,985	4,508	3,399	3,640	2,389	2,170	1,515	1,359	1,114	821	677	537	352	499	14	45,386

TABLE 20. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied and Not Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, In Each Component Population, Classified According to Industry Group or Other Category, in Conjunction With Age (Five-year Age Groups), Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

B. PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED

Industry Group	Sex	Age Group (Years)																75 and Over	Not Stated	Total
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74				
SAMOANS																				
Village agriculture	M.	..	..	..	1,709	2,095	2,222	1,832	1,704	1,099	1,091	784	582	462	400	210	360	22	14,572
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other agriculture	M.	..	..	37	151	181	181	146	178	123	96	70	40	26	12	11	4	2	1,258
	F.	..	..	24	52	50	54	33	62	41	32	27	9	7	2	2	..	..	397
Manufacturing and construction	M.	..	..	3	84	157	189	133	113	74	46	27	9	5	6	3	..	1	850
	F.	..	..	..	2	6	9	6	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29
Commerce	M.	..	..	..	60	93	123	103	96	78	65	38	26	12	7	1	2	2	706
	F.	..	..	..	21	25	24	24	17	10	12	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	142
Transport and communication	M.	..	..	..	39	83	138	88	49	33	20	11	5	..	..	..	..	1	473
	F.	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Entertainment and service	M.	..	..	1	23	14	5	5	6	9	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	72
	F.	..	..	2	54	54	59	31	42	23	14	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	298
Government and administration and protective services	M.	..	..	1	28	68	90	71	71	54	66	49	47	32	22	18	12	4	633
	F.	..	..	..	6	13	10	4	3	12	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	60
Professions	M.	..	..	..	16	100	117	120	144	122	103	63	45	36	29	14	11	..	920
	F.	..	..	..	122	217	122	91	38	8	16	6	4	3	..	..	..	1	628
Total	M.	..	..	42	2,110	2,791	3,065	2,498	2,361	1,592	1,488	1,044	758	579	478	257	389	32	19,484
	F.	..	..	26	260	366	279	190	163	98	77	56	19	14	3	2	2	5	1,560
PART SAMOANS																				
Village agriculture	M.	..	..	..	87	82	77	57	36	31	25	26	19	18	12	14	18	1	503
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other agriculture	M.	..	..	2	28	42	29	31	36	31	12	13	11	3	7	..	..	1	246
	F.	..	..	1	7	7	5	5	5	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	33
Manufacturing and construction	M.	..	..	1	27	50	46	38	24	25	24	16	6	4	3	..	..	3	267
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Commerce	M.	..	..	1	25	41	33	44	37	29	29	12	13	6	5	5	..	4	284
	F.	..	..	..	25	33	29	18	14	15	5	4	4	..	3	..	..	..	130
Transport and communication	M.	..	..	..	7	22	30	20	20	15	6	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	138
	F.	..	..	..	2	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Entertainment and service	M.	..	..	..	2	4	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
	F.	..	..	..	9	14	6	9	3	9	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	61
Government and administration and protective services	M.	..	..	..	11	22	19	20	13	8	7	7	7	3	2	..	2	..	121
	F.	..	..	..	12	11	8	3	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	37
Professions	M.	..	..	..	6	4	10	4	6	8	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	44
	F.	..	..	..	16	18	10	7	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	61
Total	M.	..	..	4	193	267	247	173	148	104	81	61	36	29	20	20	9	1,619	
	F.	..	..	1	71	89	60	43	32	30	14	11	8	4	..	..	..	364	
EUROPEANS																				
Village agriculture	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other agriculture	M.	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	6	3	4	4	4	5	..	40
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Manufacturing and construction	M.	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	2	3	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	28
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commerce	M.	..	..	..	1	5	8	8	6	2	..	8	2	2	3	1	2	..	48
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Transport and communication	M.	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entertainment and service	M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	F.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government and administration and protective services	M.	..	..	..	1	..	4	9	8	6	3	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	44
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Professions	M.	..	..	..	35	14	19	15	13	6	7	5	5	5	3	3	..	..	130
	F.	..	..	..	2	10	23	11	9	7	5	2	2	1	2	2	..	..	78
Total	M.	..	..	..	3	44	36	42	35	29	1	32	14	16	13	10	11	1	304
	F.	..	..	..	2	15	25	14	11	11	5	4	4	3	2	2	..	..	100
ALL OTHERS																				
Village agriculture	M.	..	..	..	11	11	9	8	4	8	9	10	10	8	5	9	13	..	115
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other agriculture	M.	..	..	..	1	3	6	7	5	6	22	23	17	8	7	3	4	1	113
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manufacturing and construction	M.	..	..	..	1	5	5	4	5	6	1	7	2	4	1	1	2	..	44
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Commerce	M.	..	..	..	1	2	5	4	2	3	6	2	1	1	4	2	2	..	35
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Transport and communication	M.	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Entertainment and service	M.	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	9
	F.	..	..	..	1	2	4	2	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
Government and administration and protective services	M.	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	5	..	1	..	25
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professions	M.	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	9
	F.	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total	M.	..	..	..	15	26	31	27	22	25	45	49	33	24	15	22	1	361	
	F.	..	..	..	10	9	6	2	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	34

TABLE 20. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied and Not Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, in Each Component Population, Classified According to Industry Group or Other Category, in Conjunction With Age (Five-year Age Groups), Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—continued

B. PERSONS GAINFULLY OCCUPIED—continued

Industry Group	Sex	Age Group (Years)																75 and Over	Not Stated	Total
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74				
		TOTAL																		
Village agriculture	M.	..	..	..	1,807	2,188	2,308	1,897	1,744	1,138	1,125	820	611	488	417	233	391	23	15,190
	F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other agriculture	M.	..	..	39	181	228	218	186	222	162	132	112	71	41	30	18	13	4	1,657
	F.	..	..	25	59	58	59	34	67	45	33	30	10	7	2	2	2	..	433
Manufacturing and construction	M.	..	..	4	112	213	243	179	144	108	75	52	18	16	11	6	3	5	1,189
	F.	..	..	..	3	10	9	11	5	5	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	48
Commerce	M.	..	..	1	87	141	169	159	141	112	100	60	42	21	19	9	6	6	1,073
	F.	..	..	..	47	60	55	44	33	27	17	12	6	1	3	..	..	..	305
Transport and communication	M.	..	..	..	46	106	175	120	73	50	29	17	8	5	2	..	..	1	632
	F.	..	..	..	5	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Entertainment and service	M.	..	..	1	25	19	10	8	7	11	5	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	101
	F.	..	..	2	64	71	69	42	35	21	13	4	4	1	..	..	..	4	375
Government and administration and protective services	M.	..	..	1	41	93	114	102	93	69	80	67	59	38	29	18	15	4	823
	P.	..	..	..	18	25	18	8	4	14	3	7	1	2	1	..	..	..	101
Professions	M.	..	..	..	23	140	142	143	167	144	109	73	52	44	35	18	14	..	1,103
	F.	..	..	..	147	252	157	109	53	16	21	9	8	4	2	2	2	1	783
Total	M.	..	..	46	2,321	3,128	3,379	2,794	2,591	1,794	1,655	1,206	866	637	544	302	442	43	21,768
	F.	..	..	27	343	479	370	249	208	142	96	72	32	18	9	4	4	5	2,058

C. NOT STATED

SAMOANS

M.	..	2	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
F.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8

PART SAMOANS

M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EUROPEANS

M.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ALL OTHERS

M.	..	2	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	15
F.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	12

TOTAL

M.	..	4	1	1	4	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	11	31
F.	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20

GRAND TOTAL

M.	9,793	8,059	6,582	5,182	3,633	3,523	2,861	2,622	1,805	1,673	1,216	873	665	552	311	447	66	49,863
F.	9,016	7,391	6,012	4,852	3,880	4,011	2,638	2,379	1,657	1,457	1,186	853	695	546	356	503	32	47,464

TABLE 21. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females Classified According to Occupation and Industry Group, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956

Industry Group	Occupation	Upolu		Savai'i		Western Samoa	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Agriculture— Village agriculture .. Other agriculture ..	Planter, proprietor, manager, foreman, overseer	9,913	..	5,277	..	15,190	..
	Dairy, cattle, pig and stock breeder or farmer..	484	35	30	..	514	35
	Vegetable, fruit and market gardener, not elsewhere included	2	..	..	..	2	..
	Other farmer	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Labourer	12	..	..	..	12	..
	Accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, stenographer, clerk	1,061	394	28	1	1,089	395
Total		37	3	2	..	39	3
Total		11,510	432	5,337	1	16,847	433
Manufacturing and construction	Proprietor, manager, foreman, overseer, including manufacturer of food and drink, builder, garage owner, sawmill, etc.	47	4	5	..	52	4
	Carpenter, bricklayer, plumber, plasterer, painter, electrician	503	1	35	..	538	1
	Tailor, dressmaker, boot or shoemaker, or repairer	11	34	..	..	11	34
	Mechanic, boatbuilder, ship's carpenter, sailmaker, blacksmith	191	..	14	..	205	..
	Printer, compositor, photographer	22	3	..	..	22	3
	Baker, butcher	71	..	..	..	71	..
	Craftsman, not elsewhere included	6	..	1	..	7	..
	Labourer	217	3	58	..	275	3
	Accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, stenographer, clerk	7	3	1	..	8	3
Total		1,075	48	114	..	1,189	48
Commerce	Proprietor, manager, foreman	231	84	129	23	360	107
	Salesman, shop assistant	172	142	3	6	175	148
	Labourer	299	4	4	..	303	4
	Storeman, loading labourer, delivery driver ..	62	1	6	..	68	1
	Accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, stenographer, clerk	163	45	4	..	167	45
Total		927	276	146	29	1,073	305
Transport and Communication	Proprietor, manager, foreman, overseer ..	43	3	1	1	44	4
	Bus, lorry, taxi driver	274	2	25	..	299	2
	Pilot, navigator, master, mate	14	1	8	..	22	1
	Telephonist, linesman, messenger	25	1	1	..	26	1
	Sailor, seaman	42	..	10	..	52	..
	Craftsman, not elsewhere included	43	..	3	..	46	..
	Labourer	101	1	11	..	112	1
	Accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, stenographer, clerk	30	4	1	..	31	4
Total		572	12	60	1	632	13
Entertainment and service	Proprietor, manager	6	9	..	..	6	9
	Cook	9	65	..	3	9	68
	Kitchen hand	3	1	..	..	3	1
	Waiter, steward, barman	1	3	..	..	1	3
	Cinema operator, usher, ticket seller ..	7	1	2	..	9	1
	Barber, hairdresser	9	..	..	..	9	..
	Others	7	1	2	..	9	1
	Domestic servant, gardener, laundryman or laundress, drycleaner	46	287	..	5	46	292
	Accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, stenographer, clerk	9	..	..	..	9	..
Total		97	367	4	8	101	375

TABLE 21. Numbers of Gainfully Occupied Males and Females Classified According to Occupation and Industry Group, Census of Western Samoa, 25 September 1956—*continued*

Industry Group	Occupation	Upolu		Savai'i		Western Samoa	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Government and Administration and protective services	Administrative officer	27	1	3	..	30	1
	Health and sanitary inspector	2	..	5	..	7	..
	Faipule, pulenu'u	134	..	76	..	210	..
	Police and gaol personnel	106	2	29	..	135	2
	Fire brigade and ambulance	14	..	1	..	15	..
	Other Government official, not elsewhere included	34	1	13	..	47	1
	Cleaner, messenger, labourer	181	20	2	..	183	20
	Accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, typist, stenographer, Clerk	187	76	9	1	196	77
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	685	100	138	1	823	101
Professions	Engineer, architect, geologist, surveyor, draughtsman	15	..	14	..	29	..
	Chemist, pharmacist, pathologist, radiologist	10	1	10	..	20	1
	Agricultural and animal scientist	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Medical officer, physician, surgeon, dentist	9	1	4	..	13	1
	Nurse, Samoan medical practitioner, orderly	39	252	6	26	45	268
	Lawyer, judge, magistrate	14	1	5	..	19	1
	Assistant of any of the above	40	..	4	..	44	..
	Teacher	253	358	105	119	368	477
	Clergyman, including pastor, catechist, and mission personnel	456	22	108	3	564	25
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	847	635	256	148	1,103	783
Grand total .. .. .	.. .. .	15,713	1,870	6,055	188	21,768	2,058

APPENDIX I

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

1. You have been appointed enumerator for the Census of 1956 and you have sworn the following oath before your District Supervisor:

"I, _____, solemnly swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil my duties as enumerator in conformity with the requirement of the Census and Statistics Ordinance 1956 and of all regulations hereunder, and that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as such."

2. Bearing this oath in mind, you are asked to study the following instructions carefully. If any points are not clear to you, your District Supervisor will explain them to you.

3. The census is intended to collect information about the numbers, sex, occupations, etc., of the people of Western Samoa on the night of 25 September 1956. The big problem is to see that no person is left out and that no person is counted twice. Therefore your first task is to make sure what precisely you must do and then decide how to overcome any difficulties your special area may present.

4. As the instructions are lengthy, they are divided into parts, each of which needs to be read and re-read until you are familiar with the whole procedure.

PRELIMINARY WORK OF ENUMERATOR

5. You know the name of the area you are to enumerate. You must:

- Go over it thoroughly and make sure you know its boundaries. When in any doubt whether a house is included in your area or not, consult the enumerator of the next area and decide between you which one of you is to count that house.
- Be sure you know how many households there are in your area, and remember that for the purpose of the census, a household is a place where people sleep. (This is explained in more detail in paragraph 15 below.) You will have to keep check on any new buildings that are erected before the census date.
- Find out if there are any persons who sleep away from the village—they may be plantation workers or persons sleeping out in the open or in boats, but if they live near your area you must include them even if they do not form part of a household.
- Decide on a plan by which you will visit each household in a definite order. You must find out the simplest way of going around your area, and if necessary divide it into strips or blocks. One thing you should be most careful about is to take all the houses on one side of a row or road, and then all the houses on the other side. That is, you must avoid crossing back and forwards in case you should miss a house. When you have decided on your route, draw a plan putting a mark for each household in which people sleep and put beside it a number showing the order in which you intend to visit it. In this way, the number "1" will mean that that is your first household when you begin the enumeration. Hospitals, schools, etc., are to be included in your list of households.

6. Two weeks after receiving these instructions, you are to make a written report to your District Supervisor showing:

- Your name.
- Your enumerator's area number.
- The name of your village.
- Your plan of numbered houses.
- A list of any special households which may be difficult to enumerate (hospitals, boarding schools, etc.) and if possible the approximate number of patients, pupils, etc.

(f) A list of any persons living away from the main part of your area—that is, of anyone who may be missed if care is not exercised.

(g) The total number of households where you think there may be more than ten people.

7. These reports will be examined by your District Supervisor and forwarded to the Census Commissioner for approval of your plan, and for checking the number of schedules needed for each area.

8. You will be issued with a RECORD BOOK and with HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES. Each will be numbered and the numbers issued to you will be listed. No Record Book or Household Schedule is to be destroyed. Every Schedule, even if not used or if cancelled because of errors, is to be returned eventually to the District Supervisor, and checked off as having been returned by you. But you are not to make any entries on these Record Books or Schedules until the enumeration is about to begin.

PLAN OF ENUMERATION

9. It would not be possible to list in one day all the people in your area. You will begin the enumeration nine days before Tuesday, 25 September—that is, on Monday, 17 September. But before you begin to visit your households you will first:

- Enter on the Household Schedules the details asked for in the top right-hand corner: Name of Island; Census District Number; Enumerator's Area Number; and Name of Village.
- Enter near the top left-hand corner, in the space headed "Household Number", the number you have decided to give to each household in your area. You must keep the Schedules in the order in which they have been issued to you, and on the top Schedule put the number "1" and so on until you have entered a number for every household in your area. When you visit your first household (or before that if you are certain you know the name of the head of the household) you will enter in the RECORD BOOK, opposite the number "1", the name of the head of the household. In this way you can always identify the household in the Record Book with the household on the Household Schedule—for example, your twenty-first household will have the number "21" on the Schedule and "21" in the Record Book.

10. Make sure that you have divided up your work so that you can visit every household by the afternoon of Tuesday, 25 September. You may need to let the head of the household know when you are coming so that you will be sure to find him at home.

11. Because you are beginning the enumeration nine days ahead of census day, you will have to list the people *who are expected to sleep in each household* on the night of 25 September, including not only the family group, but any visitors, boarders, etc., who are expected to sleep there on 25 September. (The detailed instructions for the enumeration are contained in paragraphs 19 to 45 below.)

12. When you have completed this first enumeration (which must be done by the afternoon of 25 September) you will go through your Schedules and check all entries. Then on Wednesday, 26 September, after midday, you will begin your second visiting of all households, and this must be finished by the afternoon of Saturday, 29 September, and earlier if possible. You must visit the households in the same order in which you visited them for the first enumeration. You will ask again for the head of the household and—

- Put a tick beside the name of each person who spent the night of 25 September in the household.

- (b) Put a line right through the name and other entries for any person who did not spend the night there, or who died before midnight of 25 September.
- (c) Check whether any person listed as single at the first enumeration was married between your first visit and midnight of 25 September. Remember to alter the entry in column 6 if any such marriage has taken place.
- (d) If any births occurred between your first visit and midnight of 25 September, and the baby was in the household on the night of 25 September, add the baby to your list on the Household Schedule. Alter the entries in column 7. (If the mother and child were in hospital remember that they will be enumerated in the hospital and you would then have to cross the mother's name off the list.)
- (e) Finally, add the names and other details of any person who arrived in the household between your first visit and midnight of 25 September, and also add any person who arrived between midnight of 25 September and noon of the following day *without being enumerated elsewhere*.

13. (a) CHECK your total for each household, altering the numbers of males, females and total in the space at the bottom left-hand corner, where it is necessary to do so.

(b) CHECK your RECORD BOOK, making sure that you enter the same figures there as appear on the Household Schedules, and putting the date of the second visit.

(c) When you have satisfied yourself that your entries are as correct as you can make them, collect *all* your Household Schedules in one pile, including unused and cancelled Schedules. Write the word "Cancelled" in big letters across any that you have begun to use but have discarded. Place the cancelled Schedules on the bottom, unused Schedules next, completed Schedules next, Personal Schedules next (see paragraph 48 below), and your Record Book on top. Tie the lot together firmly and deliver them to your District Supervisor not later than Monday, 1 October. He will count the Schedules. He and the Census Commissioner will check them thoroughly and return any for further correction if it appears necessary.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENUMERATION

14. *Language.* In the villages, the entries are to be made in Samoan; within the Apia urban area they may be made in English or Samoan.

15. *Definition of Household.* Remember that you are to enumerate every man, woman, and child who passed the night of 25 September in each household. For the purposes of the census, a household therefore means a place of sleeping, and though this is clear enough in the villages, there will be a number of cases (e.g., schools, hospitals, boarding-houses, ships, etc.) where there may be difficulties, especially in Apia. Some rules are laid down here for the guidance of the enumerator:

- (a) A servant who sleeps in the house or in an outbuilding on the premises belongs to that household.
- (b) A visitor or boarder is a member of the household.
- (c) Servants who sleep away from the household in which they work should be included in the household in which they sleep.
- (d) An institution such as a hospital, a boarding school, or a gaol may be a single household but, if within it, there are separate quarters for all or any of the staff, such quarters are separate households.
- (e) Any vessel in port on the night of the census should be regarded as a household.

16. Before you begin the enumeration, remember these points:

- (a) You are not merely writing down answers as given to you by people in the households. Use your judgment at every step to make sure that what is told to you is *sensible in itself*. This is why you should try to think of the enumeration as being in two distinct parts—finding the answers to each question, and then checking every statement.

- (b) You should try to see every person in the household. The head of the household can give much of the information but you should interview every adult personally.

- (c) On no account must any space be left blank. Blanks are extremely confusing when the numbers are being counted after the census.

- (d) For your own convenience, use ink where possible and write in small letters and numbers as far to the left as possible so that, if you have to make alterations, there is sufficient space for you to do so.

17. Make sure you have written the household numbers referred to in paragraph 9 (b) above on your Schedules, that you have plenty of spare Schedules for households where there are more than 10 persons, and that you have your Record Book, and a supply of pins with you. Then on 17 September you will visit your first household. If the head of the household is not at home, nevertheless ask his name and enter it on line 1 of your Record Book and then on the Household Schedule No. 1 in column 1. Provided that there is someone there whom you judge to be reliable enough to give you correct information, you can proceed to fill in the Schedule. If not, you will have to return to this household later, but it will always remain No. 1 in your Record Book and will be entered on Household Schedule No. 1.

18. Bearing in mind that you are asking for names and details of those expected to be in the household on the night of 25 September, proceed to fill in the Schedules.

DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN OF SCHEDULES

19. *Column 1. NAME:* Fill this in before going on to the next column. Ask your questions in such a way as to keep husbands and wives and the children born to them together, taking the older members first where possible. For example, you should put, after the head, his wife if he is married, and the children born to them next, writing the names of the eldest child first and the youngest last. More distant relations and servants, boarders, visitors, etc., should be recorded last. Expected arrivals are to be entered, but only if it is regarded as certain that they will come.

20. If there are more than 10 entries you will have to use a second Schedule. Be most careful to put the household number on the second sheet as well as on the first. Then pin them together.

21. Count up the number of males and the number of females and the total number of persons in the household, and enter them in the space, at the bottom left-hand corner of the Schedule, headed "Number of Persons in this Household".

22. Then in your Record Book put the date of your first visit to this household. These entries in the Record Book are as important as those on the Schedules, as they will be used to obtain the preliminary figure of total population of Western Samoa.

23. *Column 2. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD,* such as HEAD WIFE, SON, DAUGHTER, ADOPTED SON, SON-IN-LAW, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW, etc., VISITOR, BOARDER, SERVANT: Try to give family relationship to the head of the household where there is such relationship, and distinguish with the greatest care between children by blood, step-children, and adopted children. Where a man and woman live together as husband and wife though unmarried these should be recorded as husband and wife. If a person has no family relationship to the head of the household, but is related to another member of the household, the relationship to the other person should be recorded. For example, if a visitor, enumerated in line 9 of the Schedule has a child with her, the child should be described as "Visitor, child of No. 9". Other possible relationships are "employee", "patient" in hospital, "pupil" in a school.

24. *Column 3. SEX:* For males write "M" and for females "F".

25. **Column 4. AGE in completed years.** Many people, particularly old people, may not know their age, and you will have to help them work it out, either from their remembrance of events which happened at known dates in the past, or by asking whether they are older or younger than someone in the village whose age is known and who appears to be about the same age. For example, if a man does not know his age, you could begin by asking him if he remembers some outstanding event and then try to find out how old he was when it occurred. For a very old man, you could ask him does he remember the hurricane of 1889, and, if he does, how old was he then? or what was he doing when it happened? and so on, trying to stir his memory of any events that will help. Other events that may be worth mentioning are the volcanic eruptions of 1902 and 1905 and the influenza epidemic of 1918. If you can find out how old any person was in 1889, or any other year, then you can add on the number of years between then and 1956 and so obtain his age. For husbands and wives remember to ask not only how old each is, but also to check by asking the husband is he older or younger than his wife, and the wife is she older or younger than her husband. If the age of the eldest child is known, you could find the age of the parents by asking how old they were when this child was born, and adding these ages to the present age of the child. You should remember that it is unlikely that either parent would be younger than 15 or 16 years at the birth of the first child, and this fact should always be used as a check on the accuracy of the ages given by, or estimated for, the parents.

26. Some people may be able to tell you the year in which they were born, and by subtracting this from 1956, you can calculate their age. Their year of birth is to be recorded in column 8.

27. For all new-born children and children aged less than 1 year, write their age as "0". If a child is aged more than 1 year but less than 2 years it should be recorded as "1". (For example, a child aged 1 year and 11 months would be "1".)

28. **Column 5. NUMBER OF CHILDREN:** These questions will not be likely to apply to any women aged less than 15 years. For each of the women aged 15 or more years in the household, you must record:

- The number of children born to her who are still living, whether they are present in the household or not;
- The number of children born to her who are now dead; and
- Her age when her first child was born.

In Question (a) above, you must be careful to exclude any step- or adopted children who may be present in the household, and you must include any of her children who may have been adopted by other households.

29. If a woman aged 15 years or more than 15 years has had no children born to her, write "0" in each column. For females aged less than 15 years, and all males, draw a line diagonally across the three columns.

30. **Column 6. MARITAL STATUS:** The abbreviations shown in brackets should be used to describe whether a person has never married (N.M.), is married (M), is widowed (W), or is divorced (D). Persons living together as married should be shown as such whether they are legally married or not. Persons who are widowed or divorced should be recorded as such only if they have not re-married.

31. **Column 7. PLACE OF BIRTH:** If born in Western Samoa, name the island. Upolu, Apolima, Manono, or Savai'i. If born outside Western Samoa, name the island group (not just the name of the island); for example, Cook Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, etc. For people born elsewhere, put the name of the country, such as New Zealand, England, etc.

32. **Column 8. DATE OF BIRTH:** This question is intended to check the accuracy of the statements about age made in column 4 and you should immediately check the answers to column 8 by the following method: If a person says he is aged 48 at the time of the census, and then says he was born in 1902, this is impossible—he should be 54 in 1956 if he was born in 1902. Try by questioning to find out which is more correct, and alter whichever entry needs alteration.

33. **Column 9. DESCENT:** Write "Samoan" for a full Samoan. "Part Samoan" for a person of Samoan and any other ancestry. "European" for a person of full European descent; then Fijian, Tongan, Cook Islander, etc. In doubtful cases you will have to take the statement of the person concerned.

34. **Column 10. RELIGION:** You must write the exact religion, using the following abbreviations: L.M.S. (London Missionary Society), R.C. (Roman Catholic), Meth. (Methodist), S.D.A. (Seventh Day Adventist), L.D.S. (Latter Day Saint), E.C. (Church of England), Pres. (Presbyterian), etc. If any person objects to giving an answer to this question, write the word "Object".

35. **Column 11. OCCUPATION:** This question requires the greatest possible care. You have been given separate instructions stating that the purpose of using the term *nofo aiga* is to separate those engaged in village agriculture. Some of those people may earn money by working for short periods, but they are to be described *nofo aiga* unless they are in full-time paid employment. You will have no difficulty with the *matais* or family heads, but once you have discovered whether a person is a *matai* or *nofo aiga*, be careful of your other entries. A *matai* may be in paid employment, but a person who is described as *nofo aiga* at the census cannot be entered as being in paid employment.

36. Remember that paid employment means those who are doing full-time paid jobs such as:

- Government employees, labourers, shop assistants, clerks, domestic servants, etc.; and
- People who own their own businesses, owners of plantations, traders, lawyers, etc.

37. Once you are certain that a person is *not* in paid employment, be sure to fill in the next three questions by putting "none", "nowhere", "no one". DO NOT LEAVE BLANKS.

38. If the person is in paid employment, ask what he does, for example "Are you a teacher?". If he is a teacher, write the name of the village in which he teaches, and, finally, ask "For whom?" In this case it will be either "Government" or "Mission". For all persons in paid employment, it is necessary to have not only the type of work but the place where the work is carried out and the name of the person or firm, etc., which employs him, so that the occupation can be correctly grouped after the census has been taken.

39. One difficulty, which will probably occur only in the Apia area, is the question of how to describe women who look after their own homes and children, but who are not called *nofo aiga* because they do not share in the traditional village life. This would apply mainly to wives and other females in the households of Europeans. To distinguish these from women who are *nofo aiga*, write "Housekeeper". (Remember they are not domestic servants because domestic servants are paid employees.) This means you would fill in the entries as follows: (c) No, (d) Housekeeper, (e) Own home, (f) For own family.

40. This leaves only school children and children too young to attend school. For school children, do not fill in the six parts referred to above, but write "Attends Government School" or "Attends Mission School". For children too young to attend school, simply draw a line diagonally across the space for occupation.

41. CHECK in the following way:

- Look at the age of each person;
- If the person is old enough to have left school, be sure you have made six entries.
- If the person is a school child, you should have only one entry—"Attends Government (or Mission) School".
- If the person is a child too young to attend school, you should see that you have drawn a line right across column 11.

42. **Column 12. LEGAL STATUS:** Write "Samoan" or "European" (see paragraph 51 for definition of Samoan status). You will have to remember that, in general, a Samoan is a person (1) who has more than three-quarters Polynesian blood and (2) who has not been declared a European; a European is a person of full European or part European descent, and includes Chinese and their children, but does not include any person who has been declared a Samoan.

However, these rules may be difficult to interpret and you will have to rely mainly on the statement of the person being enumerated.

43. The next step is the careful checking of the whole Schedule for the household. You must read each Schedule through, going across from left to right, making sure that there are no blanks and above all that the entries for each person make sense; that is, that for a person of the age and sex stated, the other details are such as could really exist. *Simple examples of what could not happen are:*

(1) A woman of 20 with a large number of children:

(2) A woman of 60 with a child of 1 or 2 years of age.

44. When you have finished this check, make sure you have filled in the details at the top right-hand corner of the Schedule (name of island, census district, enumerator's area, name of village) and at the bottom left-hand corner (number of males, females, and total). Check the Household Schedule number, see that it appears on the second sheet if you have had to use two for any household. DO NOT FORGET to check your RECORD BOOK to see that the Household Schedule number is entered there against the correct name of the head of the household and see that you have entered the date of your first visit in the Record Book.

45. Finally, you should not regard your enumeration as completed till you are sure that you have got in touch with any persons who may live on their own or in groups on the plantations or anywhere else in your area. You must not take it for granted that there are no such people but must try in every possible way to find out whether there are any and send for them or go to them. If these people live in households you will use the Household Schedule in the ordinary way. If they live in the open, or on their own, or in any special circumstances, you can use Household Schedules and enter them one after another, but you must then write at the bottom of the page "Not one household". You would have to give any such Schedule a number in the top left-hand corner, following on the last number you used. Remember to draw a line across column (2) and also to enter the details in your Record Book (treating the information there as though it were one household).

46. This completes your first enumeration of the area. Now re-read paragraphs 12 and 13 to refresh your memory of what you need to do on the second visit. Very briefly this involves two steps:

(1) Making sure that you cross off people who did not actually spend the night of 25 September in the household, and adding people who were not entered at the first visit but did spend the night of 25 September there:

(2) Entering in your Record Book the number of males, females, and total in each household.

47. After one final check of all your Schedules, tie them up in the order listed in paragraph 13 (c) and deliver to your District Supervisor by Monday, 1 October 1956.

PERSONAL SCHEDULES

48. These will be issued mainly to Europeans living in such places as hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, etc., or persons on board ships in port on the night of the census. They are to be filled in by the person concerned, put in an envelope, and handed to the head of the establishment who will keep them till the enumerator of the area calls for them. It is the duty of the enumerator to see that he collects all such Personal Schedules after the census, and that he has filled in the entries on the envelopes in which Personal Schedules are to be placed. He should enter them in the Record Book after he has listed all his households, writing "Personal Schedule" instead of "Name of Head of Household". If your

area has included a boardinghouse, hotel, boardingschool, hospital, goal, etc., you must make a special check to see that every guest or staff member, etc., who has not returned a Personal Schedule is included in a Household Schedule. To do this it will be necessary to obtain all the Personal Schedules from the head of the household and if there are, say, 15 of these, then make sure (a) that there are not more than 15 guests, etc., in the establishment; or (b) that they are listed on the Household Schedule if they have not returned a Personal Schedule.

49. A final point should be mentioned concerning small villages:

If an enumerator's area has, for example, three small villages in it, he will use a separate Record Book for each village, and send in his Schedules in three sets. He will be given a separate Enumerator's Area Number for each village.

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF ENUMERATORS

50. The numbers, ages, occupations, and so on, of the population are needed for all schemes of economic development, particularly in relation to the best way of using the land; for public health schemes, for the planning of building of hospitals and schools, and for the training of S.M.P.s, teachers, nurses, etc. The success of the census depends on the care and effort made by the enumerators, and you are reminded that you are not merely writing down answers as given to you by the people you enumerate, but you are trying by every means possible to make sure that the answers are correct.

51. Therefore, do your best to win the cooperation of every person in your area. If any person is unwilling to answer your questions, it may help if you remind him or her that you have sworn not to reveal any information given to you except to the Census Commissioner and that the information on the Schedules will be put on to cards which bear no personal name. The Schedules will then be destroyed.

52. *Definition of Samoan Status* (Samoa Act 1921, as amended in 1944 by the Statutes Amendment Act):

(1) "Samoan" means a person belonging to one or more of the Polynesian races, whether by pure or mixed descent, but does not include:

(a) Any person for the time being registered as a European in accordance with any regulations or Ordinance in force in Samoa.

(b) Any person of not more than three-quarters Polynesian blood who is not for the time being declared or deemed to be a Samoan under or in accordance with any regulations or Ordinance in force in Samoa, and of whose male ancestors in the male line:

(i) None had more than three-quarters Polynesian blood;

(ii) None has at any time while under the age of 18 years been declared or deemed to be a Samoan under or in accordance with any regulations or Ordinance in force in Samoa;

(c) Any child of a man to whom paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of this definition for the time being applies if that child is for the time being under the age of 18 years and is not for the time being declared or deemed to be a Samoan under or in accordance with any regulations or Ordinance in force in Samoa.

(2) For the purpose of the definition of the term "Samoan" in section (3) of the principal Act, illegitimate relationship shall be recognised as equivalent to legitimate relationship in all cases.

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN SAMOA
MALO O SAMOA I SISIFO

NAME OF ISLAND	
Igoa o le Motu	
CENSUS DISTRICT No.	
Itumalo Faa-Tusia-Igoa—Numbers	
ENUMERATOR'S AREA No.	
Numera o le Vaga Eleale o le Tingata Tusi-Igoa	
NAME OF VILLAGE	
Igos o le Nini	

NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AOFAT O TAGATA I FOTONU O LESSEI ANGA		
MALES Tane	FEMALES Fa'fine	TOTAL Aofa'iga

APPENDIX 3

GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN SAMOA

CENSUS OF WESTERN SAMOA

25TH SEPTEMBER, 1956

To

.....

You have been appointed to act as Enumerator for the Census of Western Samoa to be taken for the night of 25th September, 1956. You will be called together with other enumerators by your District Supervisor at a date to be fixed, and will then receive your detailed instructions for the taking of the Census. You should memorize the following information about the area which you are to enumerate:

Census District Number:.....

Name of District Supervisor:.....

Enumerator's Area Number:.....

Name of Village you are to

Enumerate:.....

You are authorized to enter any household for the purpose of finding out the details asked for in the Census and you are informed that it is an offence for you to reveal any information given to you in the course of your work as Enumerator to any person other than the District Supervisor and the Census Commissioner.

You are responsible for the safety of the Census Papers which will be handed to you, and are not to allow any of these papers to be examined or handled in any way by any person other than the District Supervisor and the Census Commissioner.

Kathleen Jupp,
Census Commissioner.

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD CARD

Name of Island.....

Census District No.....

Enumerator's Area No.....

Enumerator's Name.....

Enumerator's Occupation.....

NAME OF VILLAGE.....

(Issued: Nos.....to.....

Household Schedules } Returned (date).....

Record Book No..... Returned (date).....

Report by Enumerator. Received..... Checked.....

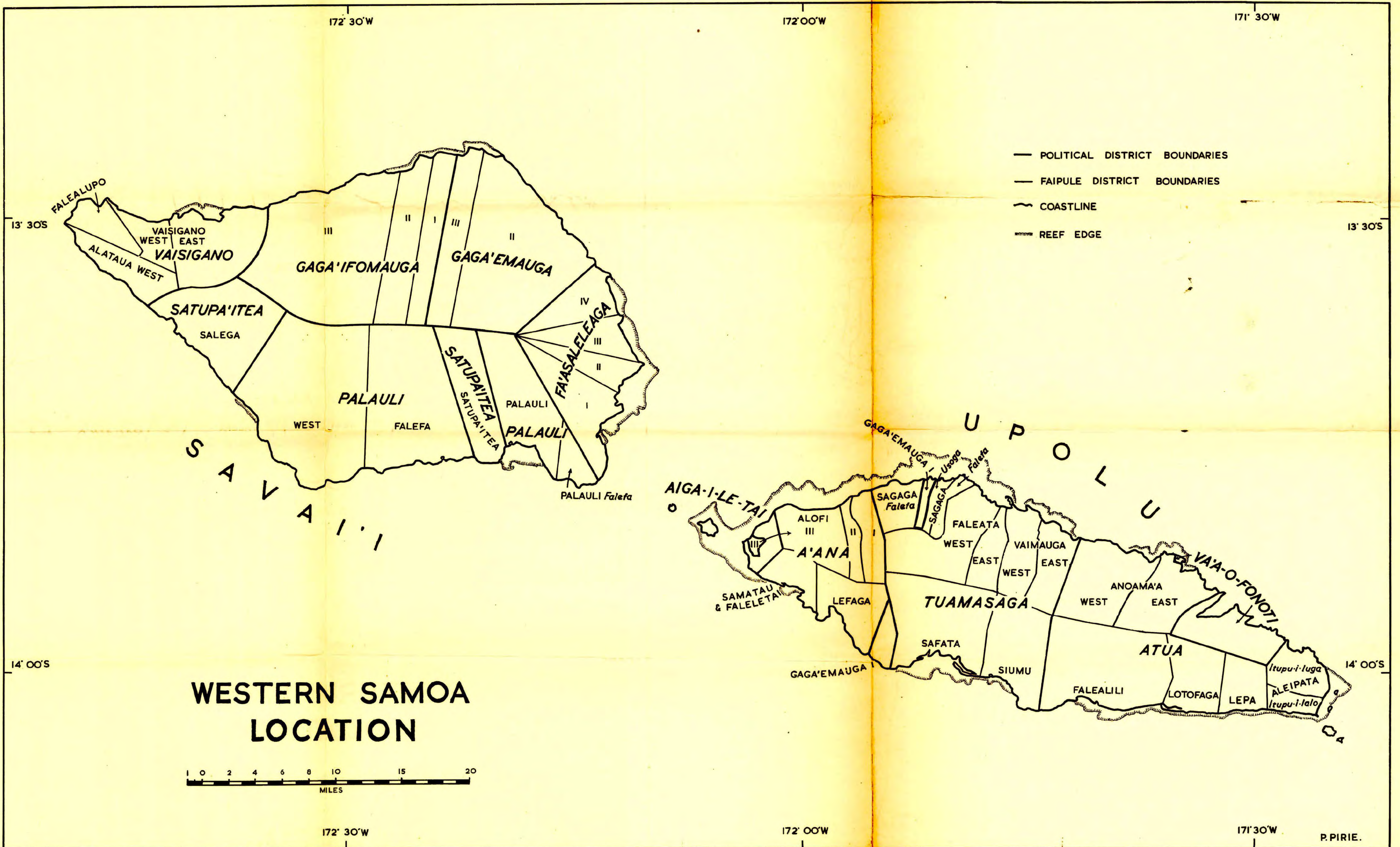
For use by Census Commissioner:

Payment made:	Amount:	Date:
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Remarks:

APPENDIX 5

CENSUS OF WESTERN SAMOA										SEPTEMBER, 1956																			
S. & MCD. INVICTA SORTER CARD PAT. No. 4285A																													
LEGAL STATUS		CENSUS DISTRICT		NAME OF VILLAGE		OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY		RELIGION		RACE		YEAR OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH		MARITAL STATUS		AGE AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD		DEAD CHILDREN		LIVING CHILDREN		STATED AGE		SEX			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



UPOLU

CENSUS ENUMERATION AREAS 1956

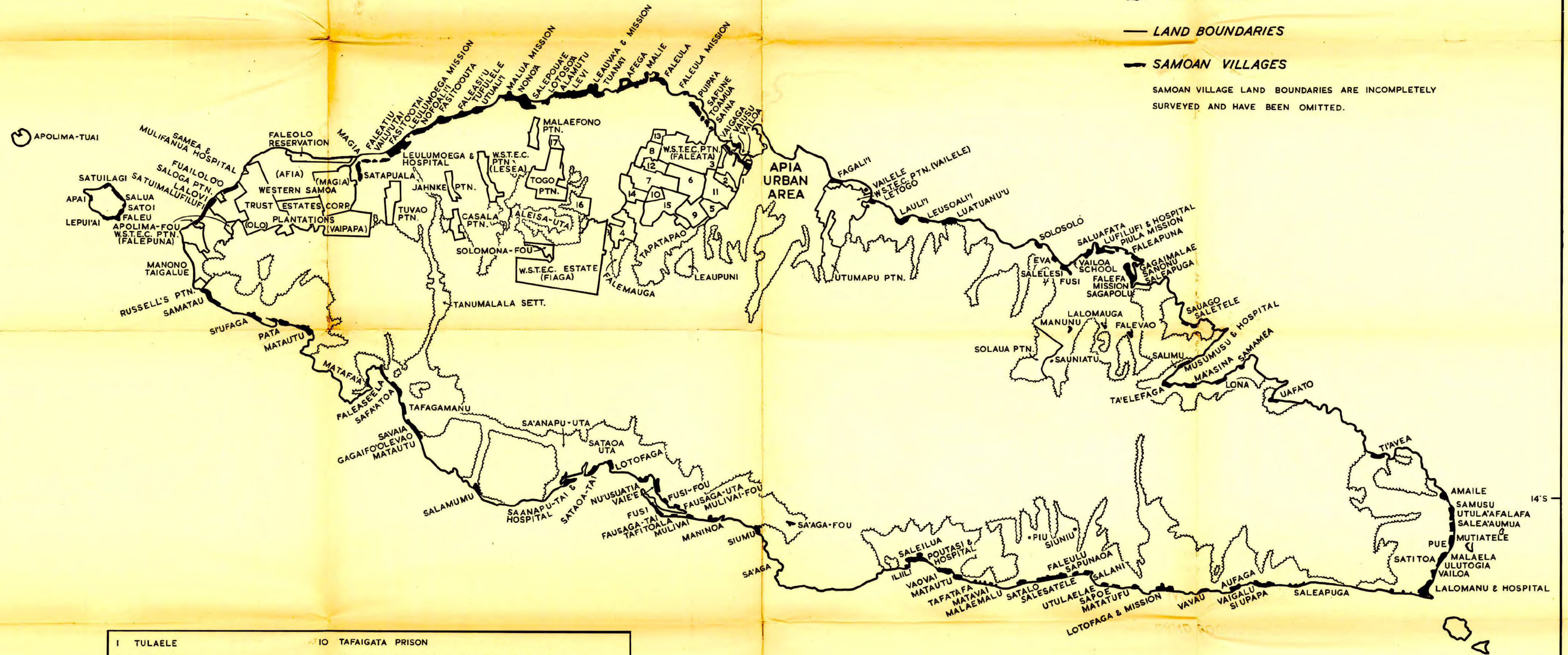
— COASTLINE

— FOREST EDGE

— LAND BOUNDARIES

— SAMOAN VILLAGES

SAMOAN VILLAGE LAND BOUNDARIES ARE INCOMPLETELY SURVEYED AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED.



1	TULAELE	10	TAFAGATA PRISON
2	TALIMATAU		WESTERN SAMOA TRUST ESTATES CORP. PLANTATIONS
3	ELISE-FOU	11	TUANAIMATO, PERSIA & TALIMATAU
4	ALEISA-TAI	12	NU'U & KOREA
	PRIVATE PLANTATIONS	13	AELE
5	ULULOLOA	14	LAFI & OLOSEGA
6	MEYER & WETZELL	15	FALELAUNI, TAFAGATA, GOEBELS & TANUMAPUA
7	COBCROFT & MEIDEKE		PRIVATE PLANTATIONS
8	BRIGHOUSE	16	NEWTON
9	TANUMAPUA	17	SCHWALGER



14°S

14°S

172°W

171°30'

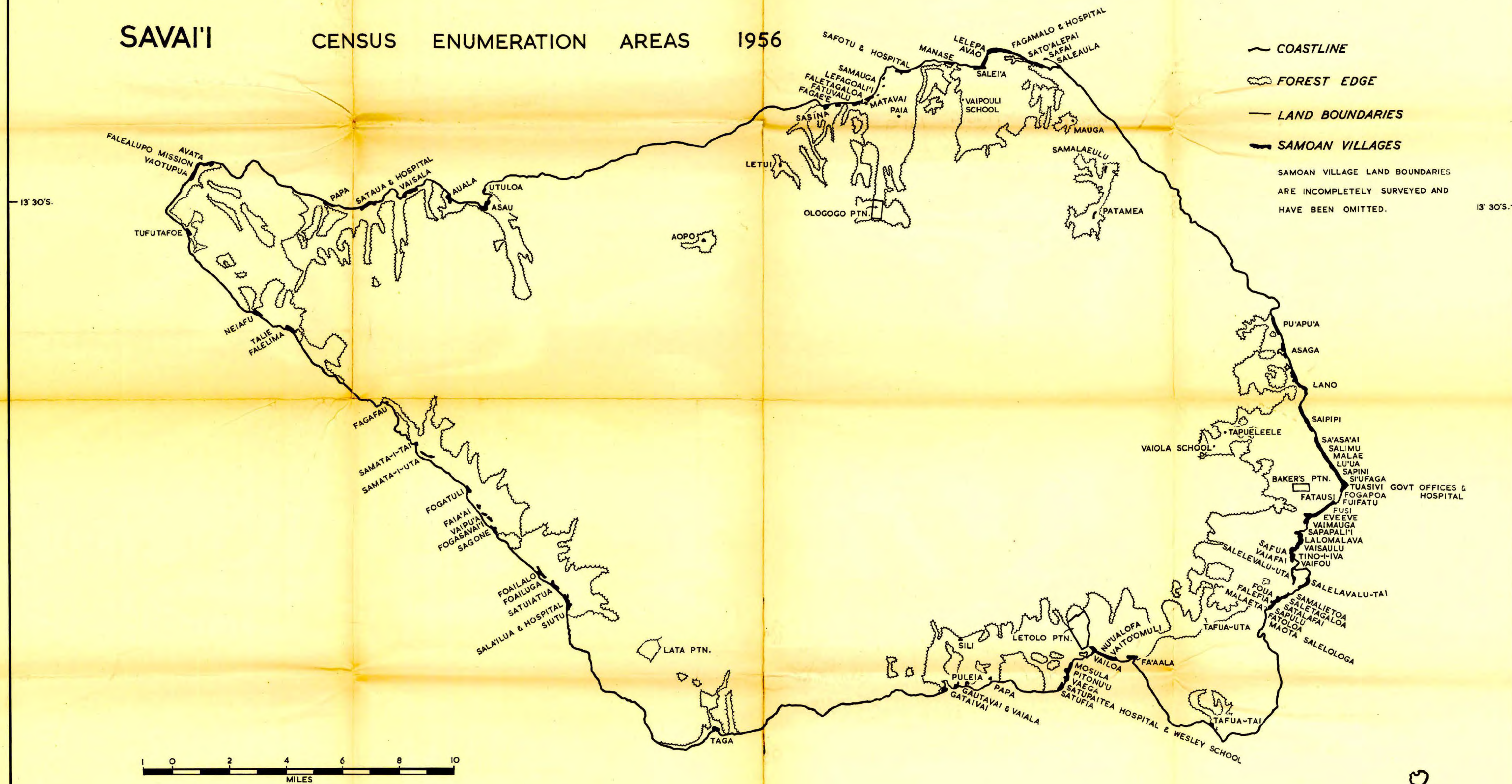
172°W

171°30'

P. PIRIE.

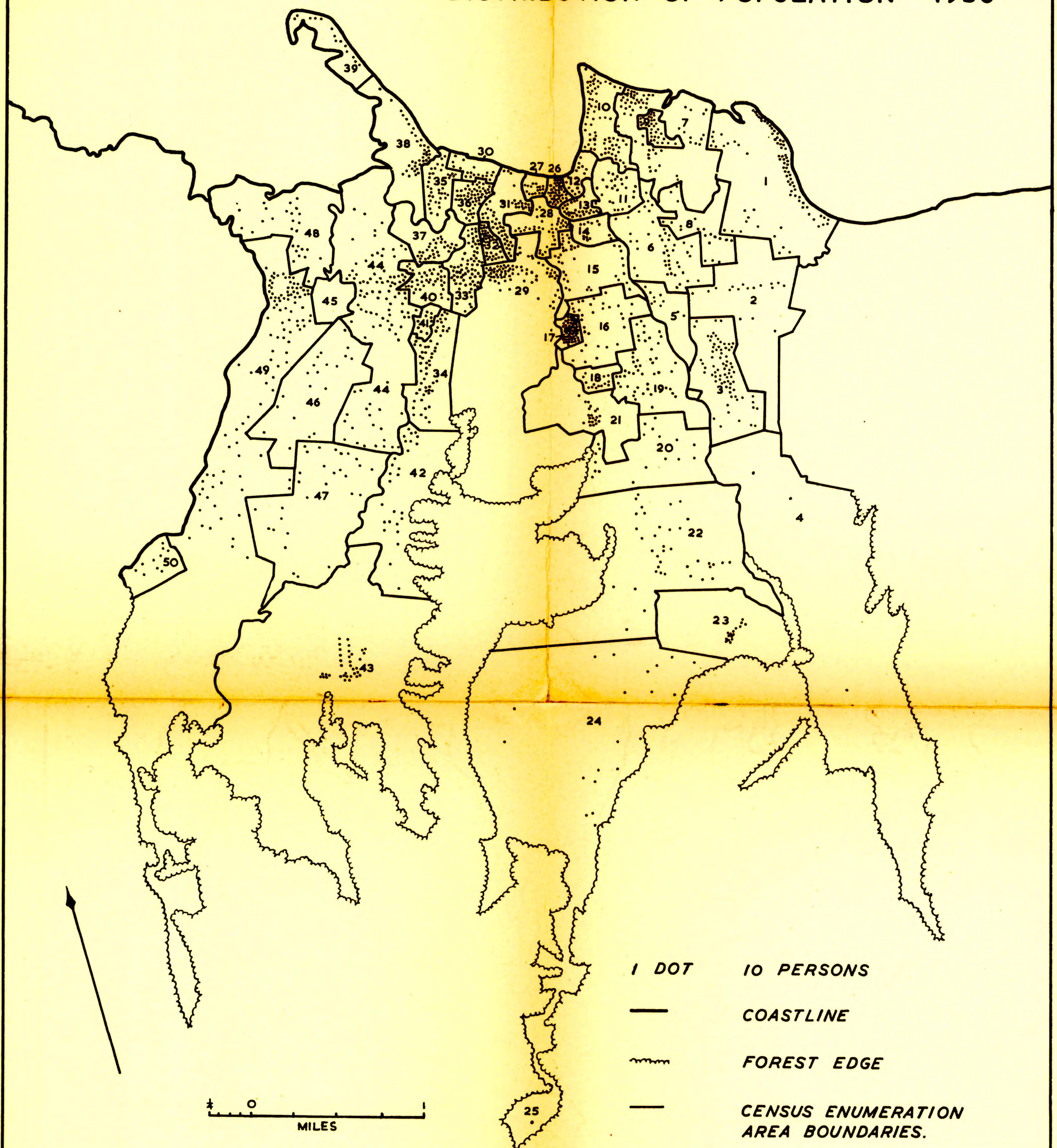
SAVAI'I

CENSUS ENUMERATION AREAS 1956



APIA URBAN AREA

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1956



1 MOATA'A	14 MALUAFOU	26 APIA	39 MULINU'U
2 VAIVASE	15 LEIFIIFI & MALIFA	27 TAUERE	40 VAIMEA
3 MAGIAGI	16 MOTO'OTUA	28 TUFUIOPA	41 A'AI-O-FITI
4 MAGIAGI-UTA	17 MOTO'OTUA	29 LALOVAEA	42 SINAMOGA
5 LE LATA	HOSPITAL	30 MATAFELE	43 MOAMOA
6 FA'ATOIALEMANU	18 LEUFISA	31 MULIVAI	44 VAIMOSO
7 VAIALA	19 TANUGAMANONO	32 TULOTO	45 PESEGA
8 VAIALA-UTA	20 PAPAUTA	33 TAUFUSI	46 LOTOPA
9 VAIPUNA	21 PAPAUTA SCHOOL	34 ALAMAGOTO	47 ALAFUA
10 MATAUTU	22 VAILIMA	35 SAVALALO	48 VAITOLOA
11 LEONE	23 AVELE SCHOOL	36 SALEUFI	49 LEPEA &
12 VAISIGANO	24 VAOALA	37 FUGALEI	TUANA'IMATO
13 NIUE	25 AFIAMALU	38 SOGI	50 TUAEFU

172°W

171°30'

UPOLU

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1956

1 DOT 15 PERSONS

— COASTLINE

mmmm REEF EDGE



1 0 2 4 6 8 10
MILES

172°W

171°30'

SAVAI'I DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1956

