

Pohnpei State Census Report

2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing



December 2002

*Pohnpei Branch Statistics Office
Division of Statistics
Department of Economic Affairs
National Government
Kolonia, Pohnpei 96941
Federated States of Micronesia*

2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing

Pohnpei State Census Report

December 2002

*Pohnpei Branch Statistics Office
Division of Statistics
Department of Economic Affairs
National Government
Kolonias, Pohnpei 96941
Federated States of Micronesia*



President's Message

It gives me a great pleasure to publicize the results of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing and to transmit to the people of Pohnpei State Volume 1 of the Pohnpei State Census Report.

The people of the State of Pohnpei and the citizens of the FSM are our single most significant economic assets. The well-being of our citizens and that of our future generations depends on better planning and sound decision-making process undertaken today. These processes require full understanding and utilization of the Pohnpei State Census Report as an important development tool. The census data as contained in this Report serve as benchmark information for both government and the private sector in terms of planning, coordination and integration of essential social services with the growing population. The census data also serve in large measures in our daily efforts for developing domestic resources in a manner that would meet the aspirations of our people, and would ensure that everyone equitably benefits from the highest possible living standards. Nevertheless, the census monographs contain essential information that permits policy makers and planners to establish direction and improvement strategies in dealing with economic development to accommodate the ever-expanding population.

I would also like to join the leaders at all levels of the government to express our gratitude for the technical support provided by the United States Government (Department of Interior) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for providing financial and technical support for the 2000 FSM Census Project. It is extremely important to extend special appreciation to Dr. Michael Levin from the U.S. Department of Interior (International Program Center) and Mrs. Vilimaina Rakaseta from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community for actively taking part in the planning and analysis of data in the census project. Furthermore, I would like to extend special recognition to the Secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs, the Honorable Sebastian L. Anefal and his staff within the Division of Statistics for bringing the 2000 FSM Census Project to a successful completion.

I would therefore encourage everyone to fully utilize the Pohnpei State Census Report for better planning of any programs related to the development and well being of the State of Pohnpei as well as the nation. Once again, the Office of the President wishes to express its special thanks to you all by saying "Kam Margargad", "Kinisou Chapur", "Kalahngan", "and Kulo Malulap".



Leo A. Falcam
President

Federated States of Micronesia



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF POHNPEI

KOLONIA, POHNPEI FM 96941

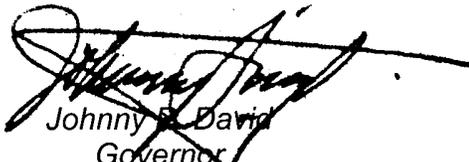
Tel: (691) 320-2235/5238 Fax: (691) 320-2505

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure that I transmit to the government and the people of Pohnpei State the first volume of the Pohnpei State Census report of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing. Our need for timely and reliable information for our developing state is indisputable. This census report has been produced with that in mind that we can compare data on demographic, social and housing characteristics with earlier years particularly with the 1994 FSM census.

It is extremely important to recognize the tremendous efforts that the National Government and its Department of Economic Affairs had provided during the planning and implementation of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing. I join the President of the Federated States of Micronesia, His Excellency Leo A. Falcam in conveying our utmost gratitude for the technical and financial support for the 2000 FSM Census project provided by the United States Department of Interior and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. I hereby encourage everyone to utilize the results presented in this publication for efficient and effective decision-making processes.

I certainly would like also to convey sincerest appreciation and "Kalahngan" to all the people, individuals and leaders of the municipal and state governments for their full cooperation and support in making the 2000 Census a success. The Lt. Governor Jack E. Yakana and I also extend our appreciation to the Statistics Staff and the Census Field Enumerators and Supervisors for the job well done.


Johnny B. David
Governor
State of Pohnpei



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Federated States of Micronesia

P. O. Box PS-12

Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941

Acknowledgement

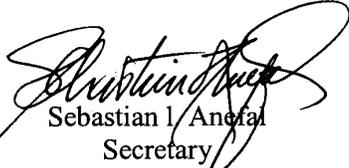
The 2000 Pohnpei State Census Report is part of Volume 1 of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing published for the FSM by the Department of Economic Affairs. The data presented in this publication are critically important for planning and research by both government and the private sector. The 1994 Census Report, along with the 2000 Pohnpei State Census Report, provides a wider range of useful information on the size, structure, distribution and socioeconomic patterns of the population.

In this regard, I present to you this new publication with anticipation that planners and policy-makers would find it a very useful source of population reference and information. I would encourage leaders at all levels of government fully to utilize the information in the publication as a tool for formulating policy decisions predicated upon how the population is changing and how it may impact future planning and development activities in the State of Pohnpei.

I would like to express our appreciation for the tremendous assistance that the United States Department of Interior, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and all other International organizations involved have provided for this census project. I would also like to extend special appreciation to the FSM Congress for favorably considering the census project among other priorities. Without such support, the census project could not have been made possible.

It is also with great pleasure to offer recognition to Mr. Eneriko Suldan, Assistant Secretary for Statistics and to the tireless efforts of all the staff in the Division of Statistic, technical experts, and enumerators who were involved in this major census undertaking.

As we concentrate our efforts toward improving the statistical program activities in the FSM to more responsive to those who use the data, the Department of Economic Affairs welcomes any constructive observation and comments regarding the 2000 Pohnpei State Census report.


Sebastian I. Anofal
Secretary
Department of Economic Affairs



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Federated States of Micronesia

P. O. Box PS-12

Palikir, Pohnpei FM 96941

PREFACE

The Division of Statistics, Department of Economic Affairs, FSM is the primary statistical arm of the government, which prepares for and conducts periodic censuses of population and housing. It also conducts surveys and research on various aspects of socio-economic conditions including national accounts, labor and employment and price situations in the country for the use of the government and the public. It also collects and processes data for statistical purposes from various offices and agencies of the government. More importantly, it enforces and carries out the provision of the FSM Public Law 5-77 in all statistical activities.

As demand for timely and reliable census of population and housing increased, it was decided to conduct another census count in the year 2000. The previous Censuses of the FSM were conducted in 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989 and 1994. The planning and preparation phases of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing was conducted in 1999 mostly by the local staff within the Division of Statistics. The 2000 Census was the second to be organized and conducted at one point in time, therefore data from the two censuses are comparable. The third FSM Census of Population and Housing will be conducted by the year 2010.

During the 2000 Census, technical supports were received from the United States Bureau of the Census (USBC), International Programs Center, and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). From the USBC, Dr. Michael Levin participated in the preparation phase until the final review of the census product. From SPC, Mrs. Vilimaina Rakaseta involved with the analysis phase. The Government of the FSM funded the 2000 Census with support from the United States Government. The FSM Congress appropriated \$500,000 for the project and the United States Government through U.S. Office of the Insular Affairs provided in-kind contributions.

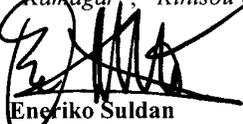
The actual enumeration was conducted from April 1 to 17, 2000. The field staff consisted of 39 field supervisors in Chuuk, 8 in Yap, 25 in Pohnpei and 5 in Kosrae. For Enumerators, 48 were hired for Yap, 185 for Chuuk, 130 for Pohnpei and 32 for Kosrae. Those with a good fieldwork record were hired for the preliminary review, coding and keying operation. There were 44 editors and coders recruited to edit and code the remaining variables not covered during the preliminary process and these were retained and trained as computer operators. Text tables were designed for the preparation of the 5 analytical reports: one for each state and a consolidated set to cover the entire FSM. The Division of Statistics staff and State Field Supervisors coordinated the write up of the census analytical reports for the FSM and each of the four states. The experts from USBC assisted in the review process and made comments on the reports. It was agreed that the State Census Reports would basically adopt the format used in the National Census Report, but detailed to the municipality level for consistency and comparison purposes.

It is important to thank the individual staff that were directly involved and dedicated their efforts to the 2000 FSM Census project. Mr. Tilson Kephias was responsible for programming and supervising the data processing and production of the tables. Ms. Brihmer Johnson, Ms. Itorie Amond and Mr. Joston Edmond were dedicated workers in their assignments and Ms. Alice Bridge Ehmes played a key role in the final report writing. The four state field supervisors namely Mr. Anthony Albert from Chuuk State, Mr. Stoney Taulung from Kosrae State, Ms. Virginia Helgenberger from Pohnpei and Mr. Thomas Foruw from Yap State, all worked closely with the Division of Statistics staff from the planning and designing phase until the finalization of the report. Many other staff of the statistics office also assisted including Ms. Mary Rose Nakayama of the Chuuk Branch Statistics Office, who was involved in the final editing of the report, Mrs. Marsellie Obed who was responsible for the administrative work of the project, and Mr. Glenn McKinlay who currently serves as the Statistics Advisor, whose services are funded by the Australian Aid for International Development, and provided tremendous work during the final phase of the project. The individuals involved in the 2000 Census project are permanent staff of the Statistics Division. This project would not have been possible without these individuals' contributions.

I also wish to extend a special appreciation to Dr. Michael Levin from the USBC, International Program Center, who has contributed a lot to the 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses. The type of support given by Dr. Levin is superb and hopefully the good working relationship will be continued in future statistical activities.

The 2000 FSM Census project provided a wealth of information needed to monitor and evaluate many aspects of the progress in the FSM. Such a project can only be conducted occasionally. The questionnaire, operations and presentation of the 2000 Census were kept consistent with the 1994 Census to ensure that the 2000 information can be compared directly with the 1994 Census. Together, these two censuses provide a comprehensive record of changes that are occurring in our country at this time. It is a rarity for a Pacific Island country to have two consistent and comprehensive censuses conducted so close together in time. It is also the second for the FSM and we who have worked on this project hope that the information will be used to benefit our country.

“Kamagar”, “Kinisou Chapur”, “Kalahngan” and “Kulo Malulap”



Enefiko Suldan
Assistant Secretary for Statistics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONTENTS	Page
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE	iii
GOVERNOR’S MESSAGE.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
PREFACE	ix
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
LIST OF TEXT TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xix
LIST OF BASIC TABLES.....	xx
SYMBOLS	xx
MAPS.....	xxi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xxiii
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Geographical Location.....	1
A Brief History.....	1
Population Change Over Time.....	4
Population of Pohnpei at the time of the Japanese Administration	5
Population of Pohnpei at the time of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	8
Population of Pohnpei at the time of the Federation.....	10
The 2000 Census.....	13
Data Processing	14
Geographical Distribution.....	14
Population Density.....	14
Conclusion	15
CHAPTER 2. AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE	17
Introduction.....	17
Data Description	17
Analysis of Age and Sex Data	18
Population Change and Annual Growth Rate	18
Age and Sex Distribution.....	18
Median Age	21
Sex Ratio.....	22
Dependency Ratio.....	23
Accuracy Analysis of Age Reporting.....	24
Conclusion	25
CHAPTER 3. HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND MARITAL STATUS.....	27
Introduction.....	27
Data Descriptions.....	27
Analysis of Data on Household, Family, and Marital Status	30
Households and Families	30
Marital Status.....	33
Conclusion	36
CHAPTER 4. FERTILITY.....	37
Introduction.....	37
Data Description	37
Analysis on Fertility Data	37
Crude Birth Rate.....	37

Age-Specific Fertility.....	39
Fertility of Population Subgroups	41
Conclusion.....	43
CHAPTER 5. MORTALITY.....	45
Introduction	45
Data Description.....	45
Analysis of Mortality Data	45
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	45
Infant and Child Mortality Rates, and Life Expectancy at Birth.....	46
Conclusion.....	49
CHAPTER 6. MIGRATION	51
Introduction	51
Data Description.....	51
Analysis of Migration Data	52
Birthplace	52
Citizenship and Legal Residence	55
Continuous Residence.....	56
Residence Five Years Prior to the Census	57
Conclusions	60
CHAPTER 7. RELIGION, ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE	61
Introduction	61
Data Description.....	61
Analysis of Data on Religion, Ethnicity, and Language	62
Religion.....	62
Ethnicity	63
Language.....	65
Conclusion.....	67
CHAPTER 8. EDUCATION AND LITERACY	69
Introduction	69
Data Description.....	69
Analysis of Education Data.....	70
School Enrollment.....	70
Educational Attainment.....	74
Literacy Status.....	77
Vocational Training	77
Conclusions	78
CHAPTER 9. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	79
Introduction	79
Definitions.....	79
Analysis of Economic Activity Data.....	80
Labor Force Participation.....	80
Unemployment.....	84
Under-employment	85
Labor Force Status by Citizenship	86
Labor Force Status by English Language Ability	87
Labor Force Status by Educational Attainment	88
Work Experience	89
Subsistence Activities	89
Market-Oriented Subsistence Activities.....	92

Other Labor Force Characteristics	93
Conclusion	94
CHAPTER 10. INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION	95
Introduction	95
Data Description	95
Analysis of Industry and Occupation Data	97
Industry	97
Occupation	100
Class of Worker	104
Conclusion	106
CHAPTER 11. INCOME	107
Introduction	107
Definitions	107
Analysis of Income Data	108
Conclusion	114
CHAPTER 12. HOUSING	115
Introduction	115
Data Description	115
Analysis of Housing Data	118
General Housing Characteristics	118
Structural Characteristics	119
Utilities	124
Equipment	128
Conclusion	137
BIBLIOGRAPHY	139
APPENDIX A. Basic Tables	142
APPENDIX B. Questionnaire	170

LIST OF TEXT TABLES

TABLE	Page
Chapter 1. Population	
Table 1.1 Early population Estimates, Pohnpei State: 1840 to 1914.....	4
Table 1.2 Population Change Over Time, Pohnpei State: 1920 to 2000.....	5
Table 1.3 Population Distribution by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1920 to 2000.....	6
Table 1.4 Pohnpeians by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1930.....	6
Table 1.5 Population by Municipality, According to Place of Registration, Pohnpei State: 1930.....	7
Table 1.6 Pohnpeians by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1935.....	7
Table 1.7. Resident population by 5 year age group and sex, Pohnpei State: June 30, 1958.....	8
Table 1.8 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1967.....	9
Table 1.9 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1973.....	9
Table 1.10 TTPI-born Population by Municipality, According to Municipality of Usual Residence and Home District, Pohnpei State: 1973.....	10
Table 1.11 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1980.....	11
Table 1.12 Population by Municipality, According to Place of Residence in 1975, Pohnpei State: 1980.....	11
Table 1.13 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1985.....	12
Table 1.14 Proportional Distribution by Municipality, Pohnpei State: Selected Census Years.....	12
Table 1.15 Population Distribution by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	14
Table 1.16 Population Distribution and Density by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1970 to 2000.....	15
Chapter 2. Age and Sex Structure	
Table 2.1: Population Change and Annual Growth Rate by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	18
Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	19
Table 2.3: Population by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	21
Table 2.4: Median Age by Municipality and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	22
Table 2.5: Males per 100 Females by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	22
Table 2.6: Male per 100 Females by Age Group and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	23
Table 2.7: Dependency Ratio by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	24
Table 2.8: Selected Demographic Indicators from FSM and Neighboring Pacific Countries: 2000.....	24
Table 2.9: Myers and Bachi Method of Measuring Digit Preference, Pohnpei State: 1967 to 2000.....	25
Chapter 3. Households, Families and Marital Status	
Table 3.1: Type of Living Quarters in Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	30
Table 3.2: Households Composition, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	30
Table 3.3: Household Composition by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 & 2000.....	31
Table 3.4: Persons per Households by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	32
Table 3.5: Household Size Inside and Outside of Kolonia Town, Pohnpei State: 1980,1994 and 2000.....	33
Table 3.6: Marital Status for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	34
Table 3.7: Marital Status for Age 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	35
Table 3.8: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	36
Chapter 4. Fertility	
Table 4.1. Crude Birth Rate, Pohnpei: 1994 and 2000.....	38
Table 4.2: Estimation of Crude Birth Rates, Pohnpei State: 1985 to 2000.....	38
Table 4.3: Registered Births by Calendar Year and Implied Crude Birth Rate, Pohnpei State: 1986 to 1999.....	39
Table 4.4: Adjustment of Births in Year Prior to the Census, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	39
Table 4.5: Calculation of Total Fertility Rate with P/F Ratio, Pohnpei State: 1994 & 2000.....	40
Table 4.6: Age-specific Fertility Rates, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	41
Table 4.7: Children Ever Born per Woman and TFR by Mother's Educational Attainment, Pohnpei State:	

1994 and 2000.....	42
Table 4.8: Children Ever Born per Woman and adjusted TFR by Labor Force Participation, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	42
Table 4.9: Unadjusted age-specific Fertility Rates by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	43
Table 4.10: Children Ever Born per Woman by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	43
Chapter 5. Mortality	
Table 5.1: Average Age-specific Mortality Rates, Pohnpei State: 1992 to 1995 & 1996 to 1999.....	46
Table 5.2: Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) and Proportion Surviving (PS) by Age Group of Mother, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000	47
Table 5.3: Indirect Estimates of Early Age Mortality CEB/CS, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000	47
Table 5.4: Summary Indicators from Indirect Estimation of Early Age Mortality, Pohnpei State: 1969 to 1996.....	48
Table 5.5: Mortality Data from Neighboring Pacific Island Nations, Pohnpei State: Various Years	48
Table 5.6: Life Table as implied by Coale & Demeny Model Life Table for the West pattern of Females and Males, Pohnpei State: 1997 to 1998.....	49
Chapter 6. Migration	
Table 6.1: Birthplace of Pohnpei Residents by Sex: 1985 to 2000	53
Table 6.2: Birthplace of Pohnpei Residents by Region: 1994 and 2000	53
Table 6.3: State of Birth of FSM-born Residents, FSM: 1994 and 2000	54
Table 6.4: Internal Lifetime Migration, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	54
Table 6.5: Usual Residence by Citizenship, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	55
Table 6.6: Municipality and State of Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	56
Table 6.7: Distribution of Non-movers and Previous Residence, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	56
Table 6.8: Movers by Place of Previous Residence, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	57
Table 6.9: Residence 5 Years Ago by Usual Residence for Persons Aged 5 Years and Over, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	57
Table 6.10. Annual Internal Migration Rate by Region, Pohnpei State: 1989-1994 and 1995-2000	58
Table 6.11. Educational Attainment of Internal Migrants by Sex, Pohnpei State 1994 and 2000	58
Table 6.12. Labor Force Participation of Internal Migrants, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	59
Table 6.13. Labor Force Participation of Internal Migrants by Sex, Pohnpei State 1994 and 2000.....	59
Chapter 7. Religion, Ethnicity and Language	
Table 7.1: Religion by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	62
Table 7.2: Religion by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	63
Table 7.3: Religion by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	63
Table 7.4: Ethnic Origin of Pohnpei Residents by Municipality: 1994 and 2000.....	64
Table 7.5: Ethnicity by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	64
Table 7.6: Languages Spoken at Home by Ethnicity, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	65
Table 7.7: Languages Spoken at Home by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	66
Table 7.8: Frequency of English Use by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	66
Table 7.9: English Speakers at Home by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	67
Chapter 8. Education	
Table 8.1: School Attendance for Age 3 Years and Over by Level and Type, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000.....	71
Table 8.2: School Attendance for Age 3 Years and Over by Level and Type, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	71
Table 8.3: Age-specific Enrollment Ratio per 100 by Age and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	72
Table 8.4: Age-specific Enrollment Ratio by Age, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	73
Table 8.5: Gross Enrollment Ratio by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	74
Table 8.6: Educational Attainment for Age 25 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	74
Table 8.7: Educational Attainment for Age 25 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	75
Table 8.8: Educational Attainment for Aged 25 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and	

2000.....	75
Table 8.9: Educational Attainment for Age 25 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	76
Table 8.10: Educational Attainment for Aged 25 Years and Over by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	77
Table 8.11: Literate Population for Aged 10 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	77
Table 8.12: Vocational Training by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	78

Chapter 9. Economic Activity

Table 9.1: Distribution of Working Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	81
Table 9.2: Distribution of Working Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	81
Table 9.3: Labor Force Distribution by Sex and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	82
Table 9.4: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent Aged 15 Years and Over in the Labor Force by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	82
Table 9.5: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent Aged 15 Years and Over in the Labor Force by Age Group and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	83
Table 9.6: Unemployment Rates (Percent of Labor Force Unemployed) by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	84
Table 9.7: Unemployment Rates (Percent of Labor Force Unemployed) by Age Group and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	85
Table 9.8: Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Previous Work Experience, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	85
Table 9.9: Underemployment by Municipality, Pohnpei: 1994 and 2000.....	86
Table 9.10: Labor Force Status for Age 15 Years and Over by Citizenship, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	87
Table 9.11: Labor Force Status by Language Ability, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	88
Table 9.12: Educational Attainment for Aged 15 Years & Over by Labor Force Status, Pohnpei State: 2000.....	88
Table 9.13: Year of Last Work for Aged 15 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	89
Table 9.14: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	89
Table 9.15: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Age Group, Sex and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	90
Table 9.16: Subsistence Activities for Aged 15 Years and Over by Educational Attainment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	92
Table 9.17: Subsistence Activities by Search for Cash Employment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	92
Table 9.18: Percent of Population in Market-Oriented Work by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	93
Table 9.19: Location of Work Last Week by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	93

Chapter 10. Industry and Occupation

Table 10.1: Industry for Employment for Aged 15 Years and Over, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	98
Table 10.2: Detailed Breakdown of Industry by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	99
Table 10.3: Industry by Percent of Persons with High School Diploma and Vocational Training, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	100
Table 10.4: Industry by Occupation, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	100
Table 10.5: Occupations of Current Formal Work Force, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	101
Table 10.6: Occupations of Current Work Force (Worked in 5 Years Previous to Census) by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	101
Table 10.7: Occupation by 5-Year Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	102
Table 10.8: Occupation for Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	102
Table 10.9: Occupation by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	103
Table 10.10: Occupation for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	103

Table 10.11. Educational Attainment of the Current Formal Work Force for Aged 25 Years and Over by Occupation and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	104
Table 10.12: Type of Work for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	105
Table 10.13: Class of Work for Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Groups, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	105
Table 10.14: Educational Attainment for Aged 25 Years and Over by Class of Worker, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	106

Chapter 11. Income

Table 11.1. Household, Family and Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	108
Table 11.2: Median Household Income Change, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	109
Table 11.3: Percent Distribution of Individual Income in 1993 and 1999, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	109
Table 11.4: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	110
Table 11.5: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	110
Table 11.6: Median Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) by Type of Family and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	111
Table 11.7: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Educational Attainment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	111
Table 11.8: Individual Median Income in 1993 and 1999 by Economic Status the Week Before the Census, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	112
Table 11.9: Median Individual Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) in 1993 and 1999 by Occupation, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	112
Table 11.10: Individual Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) in 1993 and 1999 by Class of Work, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	113
Table 11.11. Median Income by Source and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	114
Table 11.12: Income Source in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	114

Chapter 12. Housing

Table 12.1: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units, and Others, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	118
Table 12.2: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units and Tenure by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	119
Table 12.3. Year of Construction of all housing units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 2000.....	119
Table 12.4: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	120
Table 12.5: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	120
Table 12.6: Rooms per Occupied Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	120
Table 12.7: Number of Rooms per Occupied Housing Unit by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	121
Table 12.8: Number of Bedrooms per Housing Units of All Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	121
Table 12.9: Number of Bedrooms of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	122
Table 12.10: Material Used for Roof of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980 to 2000.....	122
Table 12.11: Materials Used for Roof of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	122
Table 12.12: Materials Used for Walls of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	123
Table 12.13: Materials Used for Walls of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	123
Table 12.14: Materials Used for Foundation of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	124
Table 12.15: Electric Power Source of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	124
Table 12.16: Electricity and Air Condition of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	125
Table 12.17: Piped Water of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	125
Table 13.18: Water Supply of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	126
Table 12.19: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	126

Table 12.20: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	127
Table 12.21: Sewage disposal of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000	128
Table 12.22: Sewage Disposal of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	128
Table 12.23: Plumbing Facilities of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	129
Table 12.24: Plumbing Facilities of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	129
Table 12.25: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	130
Table 12.26: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	130
Table 12.27: Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000.....	131
Table 12.28: Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	131
Table 12.29: Cooking Facilities Inside of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	132
Table 12.30: Cooking Facilities Outside of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	133
Table 12.31: Vehicles and Boats owned, by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	134
Table 12.32: Monthly Cost of Electricity by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	134
Table 12.33: Monthly cost of Kerosene by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	135
Table 12.34: Monthly Cost of Water by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	136
Table 12.35: Monthly Cost of Other Fuel by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000	136
Table 12.36: Value of House by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	137

LIST OF FIGURES

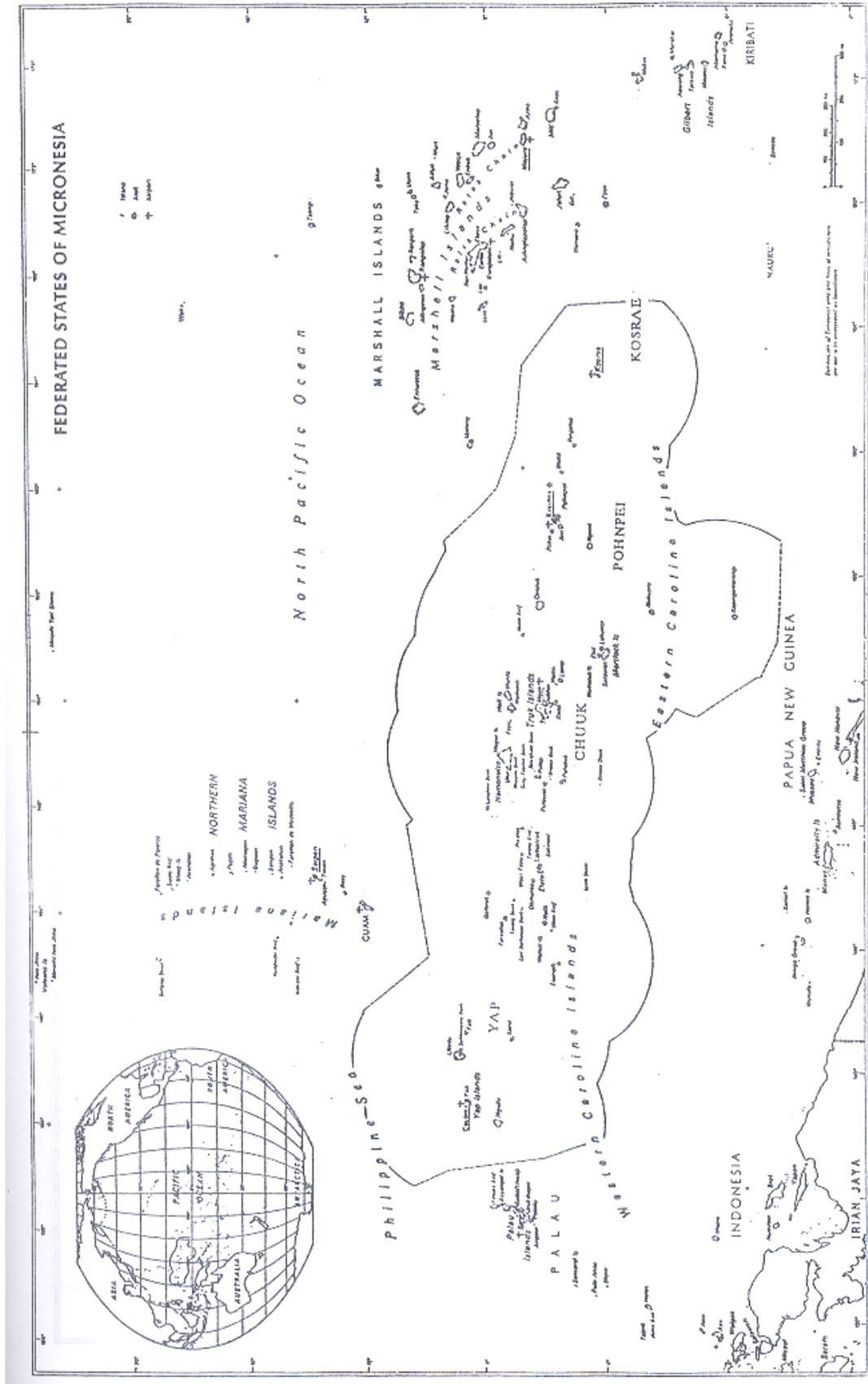
FIGURE	Page
Figure 1.1. Population of Pohnpei Overtime, Pohnpei State: 1920 to 2000	5
Figure 2.1. Population Structure of Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000	20
Figure 3.1. Marital Status for Age 15 and Over, Pohnpei: 2000.....	34
Figure 4.1. Unadjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rates, Pohnpei: 1973 to 2000	41
Figure 6.1. Interstate Lifetime Net-migration Flows, Pohnpei State: 2000	54
Figure 8.1. Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Age, Pohnpei State: 2000.....	72
Figure 8.2. Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Region, Pohnpei State: 2000.....	73
Figure 9.1. Labor Force Participation Rates, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000.....	83
Figure 9.2. Labor Force Participation Rate by Age and Sex, Pohnpei State: 2000.....	83
Figure 9.3. Labor Force Participation Rate by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 2000	84
Figure 9.4. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Pohnpei State: 2000	91
Figure 9.4a. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Madolenihmw: 2000.....	91
Figure 9.4b. Subsistence Activities by Sex, U: 2000	91
Figure 9.4c. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Nett: 2000	91
Figure 9.4d. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Sokehs: 2000	91
Figure 9.4e. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Kittu: 2000.....	91
Figure 9.4f. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Kolonia: 2000	91
Figure 9.4g. Subsistence Activities by Sex, Outer Islands: 2000.....	91

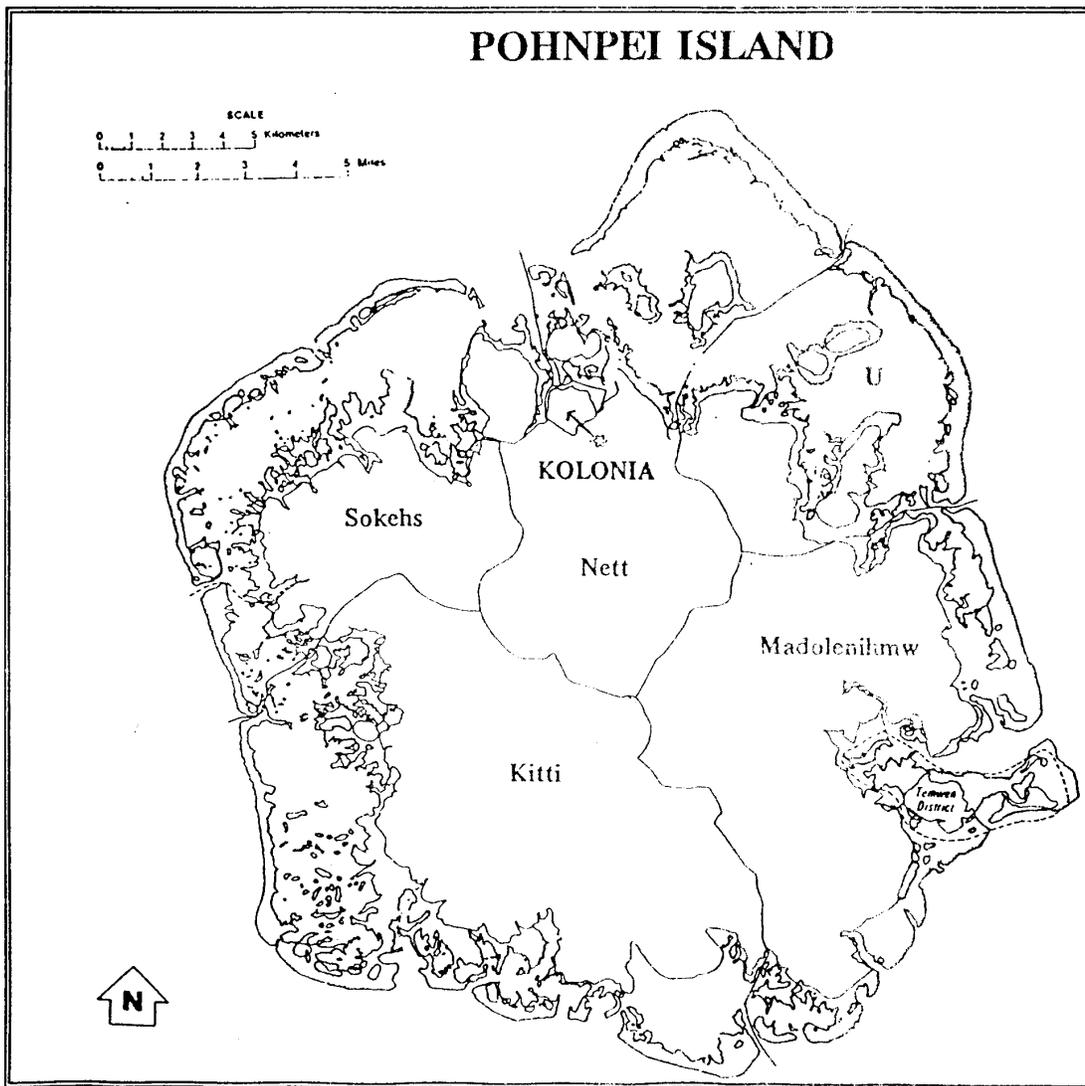
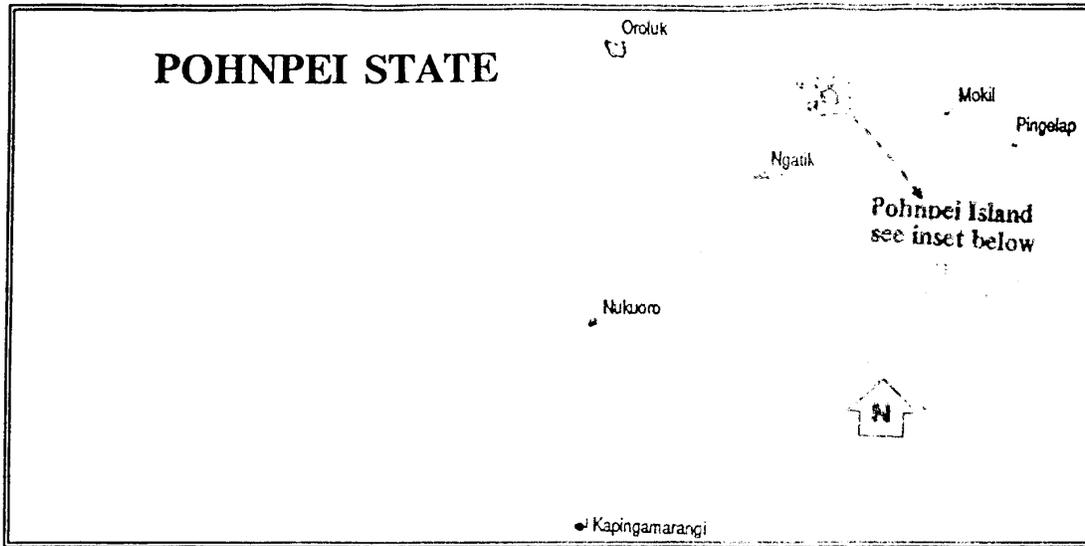
LIST OF BASIC TABLES

TABLE	Page
Table B01. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	142
Table B02. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	143
Table B03. Household Size, and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	144
Table B03A. Fertility by Age of Mother and Sex of Child by Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000 - continued	145
Table B04. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	146
Table B04. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000 - continued	147
Table B05. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	148
Table B06. Legal Residence and Year of Entry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	149
Table B07. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence,	150
Table B08. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	151
Table B09. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	152
Table B10. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	153
Table B11. Languages and Dialects Spoken and Spoken at Home, by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	154
Table B12. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	155
Table B13. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	156
Table B14. Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	157
Table B15. Labor Force Activity from U.S. Definition and Duration of Work in 1999	158
Table B15A. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	159
Table B16. Occupation by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	160
Table B17. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	161
Table B18. Class of Worker and Commuting Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	162
Table B19. Income in 1993 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000	163
Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000	164
Table H02. Utilization Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000	165
Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000	166
Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Pohnpei: 2000	167
Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Pohnpei: 2000	168
Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000	169

SYMBOLS

- A dash “-“ represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1
- Three dots “...” means not applicable, or information suppressed for reasons of confidentiality
- NA means not available





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing data on Pohnpei, along with historical data from recent censuses. Information on the population's demographic, social, economic and housing conditions are briefly summarized. Apart from the obvious use of the report in planning, policy formulation, and in administration processes, the data presented in the report can also serve as a benchmark information in monitoring and evaluation activities.

The following paragraphs present a few of the major facts about the resident population of Pohnpei State. These are only a few of the main outcomes and should not be viewed as the only information available.

Demographic Characteristics

Population size and growth. The population of Pohnpei State increased from about 19,259 in 1973 to 33,692 in 1994 and further increased to 34,486 in the year 2000. The population by municipality in 2000 was 5,420 in Madolenihmw, 2,685 in U, 6,158 in Nett, 6,227 in Sokehs, 6,007 in Kitti, 5,681 in Kolonia, 177 in Mwoakilloa, 438 in Pingelap, 857 in Sapwuahfik, 362 in Nukuoro and 474 in Kapingamarangi. The population grew by about 3.4 percent per year from 1973 to the mid 80's and by about 1.8 percent per year during the mid 1980's to 1994. From 1994 to 2000, the population grew by 0.4 percent.

Population density. Describes the number of people living in a specific geographic area (country, island, province) divided by the landmass of this geographic area. The population density (persons per square mile) in Pohnpei State in 2000 was about 261 persons per square mile (135 in Madolenihmw, 375 in U, 227 in Nett, 342 in Sokehs, 168 in Kitti, 9,795 in Kolonia, 369 on Mwoakilloa, 644 on Pingelap, 1,279 on Sapwuahfik, 566 on Nukuoro and 912 on Kapingamarangi.

Median Age. The median age — the age at which half of the population is younger and half older — in the State of Pohnpei in 2000 was 18.9 years, an increase of about .7 years from the 18.2 years in 1994. The median age suggests that Pohnpei State had one of the youngest populations in the Pacific Island nations.

Sex Ratio. Most human populations have slightly more male than female births. As the population ages, the difference decreases because of higher male mortality. The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) for Pohnpei State in 2000 was about 105 (about 114 in Madolenihmw, 104 in U, 107 in Nett, 101 in Sokehs, 103 in Kitti, 102 in Kolonia and 107 for the outer islands combined). The sex ratio in the State of Pohnpei decreased by about 2 percent over the two decades before the 2000 Census.

Households. The total number of households increased from about 5,298 in 1994 to over 5,630 in 2000. By municipality, the total number of households reached about 800 in Madolenihmw, 452 in U, 1,049 in Nett, 1,005 in Sokehs, 894 in Kitti, 981 in Kolonia Town, 29 on Mwoakilloa, 83 on Pingelap, 139 on Sapwuahfik, 103 on Nukuoro and 95 on Kapingamarangi. The average number of persons per household in Pohnpei State decreased only slightly from 6.3 in 1994 to about 6.1 in 2000. Persons per household in 2000 was 6.8 in Madolenihmw, 5.9 in U, 5.9 in Nett, 6.2 in Sokehs, 6.7 in Kitti, 5.8 in Kolonia, 6.1 on Mwoakilloa, 5.3 on Pingelap, 6.2 on Sapwuahfik, 3.5 on Nukuoro and 5.0 on Kapingamarangi.

Marital status. Adults in Pohnpei State increasingly delay marriage. The average age at first marriage in Pohnpei increased from about 23 years in 1973 to about 25 years in 2000. The proportion of married population decreased from about 60.2 percent in 1973 to about 56.4 percent in 2000. In 2000, proportions married in the municipalities were 57.7 percent in Madolenihmw, 58.9 in U, 58.1 in Nett, 54.8 in Sokehs, 55.6 in Kitti, 54.7 in Kolonia Town, 61.9 on Mwoakilloa, 62.9 on Pingelap, 59.4 on Sapwuahfik, 54.1 on Nukuoro and 47.9 on Kapingamarangi.

Fertility. Fertility decreased in the Pohnpei State in the three decades before the 2000 Census. The crude birth rate (CBR) was 30.3 per 1,000 in 2000, declining from 35.1 per 1,000 in 1973. Likewise, the total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 8.1 children per women in 1973 to about 5.5 children per women in 1985 and further to 4.5 in 2000. The rate at which fertility declined in the municipalities was not uniform. The results suggest that the use of family planning services, female educational attainment and female participation in the labor force contributed to the

differences in the level and pattern of fertility.

Mortality. With the introduction of modern health care, mortality continued to decline, resulting in longer life and lower infant, childhood and maternal mortality. Nevertheless, census data suggest that these improvements might have slowed down in mid 1980's. For Pohnpei State, the 2000 Census indirectly estimated an infant mortality rate of 14 per 1,000 and a life expectancy at birth of 66.5 years.

Birthplace. About 92 percent of Pohnpei residents in 2000 were born in the State of Pohnpei. The remaining 7 percent constituted the immigrants to Pohnpei State. The largest proportions of foreign-born individuals came from Asia in 1994 and from the United States in 2000.

Residence 5 years before the census. The population's residence 5 years before the FSM 2000 Census shows the level and pattern of short-term migration. In 2000, among the residents aged 5 years and over, almost 5 percent lived outside of Pohnpei in 1995. The result further provided an estimation of annual inter-island migration of about 1 percent per thousand net in-migration for Pohnpei Proper. While Pohnpei Proper experienced a net gain, the Outer Islands had net loss in the total number of the resident population.

Social Characteristics

Religion. Protestant and Roman Catholic were the two major religions in Pohnpei State. In 2000, the proportion of Catholic religion in Pohnpei was about 54 percent while the protestant religion was about 37 percent. The proportion of Roman Catholic was higher on Pohnpei Proper (55.5 percent) than on the Outer Islands (25.6 percent). For Protestant, only 34.2 percent was on Pohnpei Proper compared to 68.5 percent on the Outer Islands. Other religions constituted about 10 percent.

Ethnicity and Language. About 90 percent of the Pohnpei residents in 2000 had Pohnpei ethnicity. Language corresponds to ethnicity. About 89 percent of the Pohnpei residents who speak Pohnpeian at home are of Pohnpei ethnicity.

School Enrollment. The number of persons attending school dropped to 9,268 in 2000 from 10,819 in 1994. About 68 percent of the total enrollment in 2000 was in elementary, 22 percent in high school and 6 percent in college. A little over 50 percent of the school age population (ages 3 to 24), was enrolled in school in 2000.

Educational Attainment. In 2000, slightly about 46 percent of all persons 25 years old had high school and higher level of educational attainment. The proportion of the population with no schooling is only 6.8 percent compared to the 11.8 percent in 1994.

Economic Characteristics

Labor Force Participation. Labor force participation was compiled based on the current economic activity (that is, economic activities during a seven day reference period). The overall labor force participation rate of persons 15 years and over during the week before the 2000 Census in Pohnpei was about 58 percent, compared with 46 percent in 1994.

The male participation rate was 69 percent while the female was 48 percent. The unemployment rate in 2000, based on UN classification, was over 12 percent. By municipality, unemployment was highest in Sokehs at 15 percent, followed by Kitti and Nett at about 14 percent each, then Kolonia (13 percent), Madolenihmw (12 percent), Uh (6 percent), and the Outer Islands (5 percent).

Subsistence. Out of about 11,816 employed persons in 2000, about 4,993 persons were engaged in agricultural, fishery or related activities. About 1,935 persons were engaged in market oriented agricultural, fishery, or related activities while the remaining 3,058 persons were in pure subsistence (did subsistence for household consumption only and did not sell).

Industry and Occupation. The formal work force in Pohnpei in 2000 was about 5,375 persons. The largest proportions of employed persons 15 years and over are the administrative support workers (19 percent), technical and associate

professionals and executives and managers (16 percent each). Skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted only 2.3 percent of all experienced workers.

Class of Worker. About 55 percent of the formal workers in Pohnpei work in the private sector, where it was potent on the main island than in the outer islands.

Income. Out of the 5,630 households in Pohnpei in 2000, about 5,065 reported some cash income during 1999. The median household income was about \$6,354. The mean household income was higher at about \$11,249. The median household income by municipality was \$4,556 for Madolenihmw, \$6,893 for U, \$7,984 for Nett, \$7,087 for Sokehs, \$4,097 for Kitti, \$10,705 for Kolonia, and \$1,762 for the Outer Islands.

The overall median income of individuals was about \$3,300. The highest individual income of \$5,320 was reported in Kolonia and the lowest in the Outer Islands, at \$1,030.

Housing. The total number of housing units increased from about 3,600 in 1980 to over 6,000 in 1994 and to about 6,500 in 2000. The number occupied housing units decreased through the years starting with the occupancy rate of about 93 percent in 1980, 88 percent in 1994 and then 86 percent in 2000. The number of housing units with 8 or more rooms increased from about 0.5 percent in 1980 to about 1.3 percent 1994 and then to 1.6 percent in 2000. Housing conditions in Pohnpei State improved over the years. More than half of all housing units were built between 1985 and 1994. In 2000, about two-third or 67 percent of the housing units had electricity compared to the 62 percent in 1994 and 31 percent in 1980. Almost 70 percent of all the housing units had piped water in 2000 compared to 56.8 percent in 1994 and 7.3 percent in 1980. Similarly, of all housing units in 2000, over 52 percent had flush toilet and about 60 percent had bathtubs or shower.

Ogranization of published tables

Lastly, a set of basic tables is presented at the end of the report. A set of detail tables is also available in a separate publication. The tables provide a breakdown of data by municipality. These serve as a basic source of data on Pohnpei's population and housing characteristics.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Geographical Location

The main island of the State of Pohnpei is located at approximately 6 degrees 45 minutes north latitude and 158 degrees 15 minutes east longitude which is about 2,600 miles southwest of Japan, 2,200 miles east of the Philippines, 3,100 miles east of Hawaii and 500 miles north of the equator. Thus, Pohnpei is relatively isolated and far from the world's metropolis of industry and trade as well as from the centers of activity even within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), such as Saipan (1,020 miles).

The State of Pohnpei consists of the main island of Pohnpei and eight smaller "outer islands": Kapingamarangi (410 miles away), Nukuoro (308 miles), Sapwuahfik (100 miles), Mwoakilloa (95 miles), Pingelap (155 miles), Pakin (28 miles), Ant (21 miles) and Oroluk (190 miles). Altogether, these islands comprise 133.30 square miles of dry land and 331.41 square miles of lagoon (water) and are part of the Caroline Island Archipelago.

Pohnpei Island is a high, volcanic island and is roughly pentagonal in shape. It is approximately 13 miles long with a land area of about 129 square miles. It is subdivided into 5 municipalities and a Town - Madolenihmw, U, Nett, Sokehs, Kitti, and Kolonia Town.

As a high volcanic island, the central topography of Pohnpei is rugged with steep cliffs, knife like ridges and narrow valleys. The elevated interior has 11 peaks of over 2,000 feet, the highest being Nahnalaud at 2,595 feet above sea level.

Pohnpei proper is encircled by a series of inner-fringing reefs, deep lagoon waters and an outer reef. A number of islets are found immediately offshore. The outer islands are low coral atolls consisting of small islets within a coral reef.

Rainfall on Pohnpei is heavy and occurs almost daily throughout the year. Rainfall at Kolonia, the administrative center, averages 194 inches a year, with interior portions of the island receiving 350 to 400 inches of rain. April and May are the wettest months, while January and February constitute the driest months, with 11.3 and 11.4 inches. Measurable rain falls about 300 days a year.

The temperature is nearly uniform throughout the year, with only slightly more than 1 degree separating the monthly averages. Mean highs are in the mid to upper 80's and lows in the low-mid 70's. The average daily range of temperature is about 12.5 degrees, typical of areas near the equator. The humidity is generally very high, ranging between 78 and 91 percent.

Although Pohnpei is located within the spawning ground of typhoons, the major typhoon tracks of the Western Pacific lie well to the north and west. The most destructive typhoon recorded occurred in April 1905.

In view of the paucity of meteorological records, climatic conditions in the Outer Islands can be discussed only in general terms. Rainfall is much lower and less frequent in the Outer Islands than in Pohnpei Proper. Therefore, fresh water availability throughout the year is more uncertain in the Outer Islands.

A Brief History

Pohnpei State lies between 1 degree and 7 degrees north latitude, and 154 degrees and 160 degrees east longitude, in the Eastern Caroline Islands (Bryan 1971). Of the eight Outer Islands mentioned above, two of the atolls, Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, are Polynesian outliers located to the south of Pohnpei Island. Two other atolls, Pakin and Ant, are located so close to Pohnpei Island that their populations usually are recorded as part of Sokehs and Kitti Municipalities on the high island itself. Eastern Micronesia was settled by people from eastern Melanesia moving northward about 1000 B.C. (Hezel 1983:3; Kiste 1984:14). The State's prehistory is best documented on Pohnpei Island, where the earliest evidence for human occupation dates to roughly the time of Christ (Hanlon 1988:9). Initially inhabited by several autonomous sociopolitical groups, around 1000 A.D., Pohnpei Island came under the rule of a single polity called the *Saudelors*, their capital located off the south-east coast at the site of Nan Madol (Athens 1983). This unified rule continued until the early

17th century, after which organization of the island again split among several independent polities (Hanlon 1988:18). Demographic data on the prehistoric and early historic periods presently are unavailable, though ongoing efforts to map and date all archaeological sites on Pohnpei Island (E. Esperiam, pers. com., 1990) may soon enable the estimation of prehistoric populations.

Although Spanish explorers possibly sighted Pohnpei Island between 1526 and 1528 (Riesenberg 1968:2), most researchers consider the Spaniard Quiros as the first Westerner to discover the island in 1595 (Hezel 1983:34). With the exception of Grijalva's sighting of Kapingamarangi Atoll in 1536, and Quiros's sighting of Sapwuahfik Atoll in 1595, the remainder of Pohnpei State was discovered by Europeans either in the late 18th or early 19th centuries (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:17-18). Spain claimed this entire portion of the Pacific as part of its expanding empire. Probably Pohnpei State largely went ignored, and with the exception of Kapingamarangi Atoll was not even visited by Westerners before the early nineteenth century. The Russian Lutke finally attempted to explore part of the area systematically when he visited Pohnpei Island in 1828, though neither he nor any member of his crew actually landed (Lutke 1971, 2:3-31; Hanlon 1988:31-36).

Sporadic interaction with Westerners began following Lutke's visit, and continued until the mid 19th century. Whalers occasionally stopped in the area during the 1830's to obtain water and supplies, notably at Mwoakilloa Atoll and Pohnpei Island (Hezel 1983: 122-124; Hanlon 1988:74-76). Trading vessels also visited the area, particularly following the efforts of the Englishman Cheyne in the early 1840's to develop trade with the natives (Shineberg 1971). Gradually, interaction with Westerners grew: roughly forty ships visited Pohnpei Island between 1834 and 1840 (Hezel 1979:37-44), nearly thirty ships per year visited in the early 1850's, and more than a hundred arrived annually in 1855 and 1856 (Hanlon 1988:74).

As the frequency of visits by Westerners to the area increased, so too did the number of resident beachcombers - usually deserters or castaways (often convicts) from whaling and trading vessels (O'Connell 1972; see also Shineberg 1971:158; Hezel 1978). Numbering about forty in 1840, the beachcomber population on Pohnpei Island reached 150 by 1850 (Hezel 1983:124). After a brief, unsuccessful attempt to establish a mission on Pohnpei Island during the late 1830's, missionaries began sustained work on the island in 1852 (Hezel 1983:123-124, 142-158; Hanlon 1988:87-112).

Although details on the demography of any portion of Pohnpei State are elusive for the early period of interaction with Westerners, particularly dramatic impact on population are documented. Various skirmishes between Micronesians and non-Micronesians led to deaths on both sides. The most notable of these conflicts was the attack on Pohnpei Island in 1836 by crews from the British ships *Falcon* and *Lambton*, which left an unknown number of natives dead; and the attack on Sapwuahfik Atoll in 1837 by the crew of the latter ship, in which all (50 or 60) adult native males were killed (Hezel 1983:118-121; Poyer 1985; Hanlon 1988:50-58). But the most significant demographic impact during this period was caused by a series of introduced diseases and smallpox epidemics occurring in the area during the early 1840's, killing untold numbers (Hezel 1983:130). A more serious smallpox epidemic occurred in 1854 on Pohnpei Island, in roughly 6 months killing 2,000 to 3,000 persons (Yanaihara 1967:43; Hezel 1983:140; Hanlon 1988:109-111). As a result of diseases, the population of Pohnpei Island declined from more than 10,000 persons in the 1820's to as few as 2,000 in the late 1850's (see Riesenberg 1968:6; Fischer and Fischer 1957:29). Outbreaks of influenza in 1856, 1874, and 1879, and measles in 1861, continued depopulation during the mid-to-late 19th century (Hanlon 1988:204). Isolated instances of depopulation on outer islands in Pohnpei State also are documented for this period, such as the killing of several individuals on Kapingamarangi Atoll in 1870 by a group of Marshallese castaways (Emory 1965:66).

After roughly 300 years of ignoring Micronesia, Spain began to exercise its authority over the Carolines in the 1870's in an attempt to control trading in the area by other European nations (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:19, see Hanlon 1988:145-147). Striving to expand its own empire, Germany annexed Pohnpei State in October 1885, sending a warship to Pohnpei Island to take control from the resident Spanish militia. Arbitration by Pope Leo XIII reaffirmed Spain's sovereignty, though this decision also guaranteed Germany's trading and fishing rights (Hanlon 1988:145-146). The Spanish presence in the area was confined largely to Pohnpei Island, primarily in the form of a garrison in the newly established community of Santiago de la Ascencion (present-day Kolonia). But overly zealous attempts to build Pohnpei Island into a Spanish colony, complicated by rivalries between native polities, quickly led to turmoil with the islanders-a condition that characterized most of the short period of active Spanish administration (Fischer and Fischer 1957:37-38; Hempenstall 1977:212-213). Assorted conflicts led to deaths of a limited (unknown) number of Pohnpeians. And a

measles epidemic in 1884 caused additional deaths (Hanlon 1988:205). Despite these losses, Pohnpei Island's population began a period of sustained growth about 1890 (Bascom 1965:6,140).

Following Spain's defeat in the Spanish-American war, Germany gained control of the Carolines when it purchased the area in 1899 (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:20; Brown 1977). Germany's goal was to develop the Carolines economically (see Ehrlich 1978). Pohnpei State played an important role in the German economic plans, with the colonial headquarters of the eastern Carolines located on Pohnpei Island. But problems quickly ensued, due largely to German efforts to reorganize the traditional social hierarchy and recruit forced labor for construction project. A rebellion by inhabitants of Sokehs Municipality eventually occurred in 1910, and while brought under control 6 months later, ill feelings between natives and their German administrators persisted (see Fischer and Fischer 1957:51-58). Germany's inability to exploit Pohnpei State's population in an efficient manner stifled its attempts to develop the area economically. Although the net demographic impact of the fifteen-year German administration is uncertain, particularly dramatic losses of population occurred during the early 1900's. In 1905 a severe typhoon struck Pohnpei Island, and Mwoakilloa and Pingelap Atolls, killing an unknown number of people and causing a subsequent famine. In addition to 17 persons executed at the end of the Sokehs rebellion, several natives were killed in battles with German forces; moreover, following the re-establishment of German control after the uprising, nearly 450 persons were exiled by German administrators to Palau to prevent future rebellions (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:20). Although the exiles were allowed to return several years later, the land they originally owned was distributed to about 1,250 immigrants from Mwoakilloa and Pingelap Atolls (who relocated to Pohnpei Island after the 1905 typhoon), migrants from Sapwuahfik Atoll, and Mortlockese (who relocated to Pohnpei Island after a typhoon in 1907 (Fischer and Fischer 1957:58).

At the onset of Germany's involvement in World War I in 1914, Japanese military forces occupied German-held Micronesian territories (Kiste 1984:43). In 1920 a Class C Mandate from the League of Nations officially awarded to Japan all German possessions in the Pacific north of the equator, including Pohnpei State (Clyde 1967). Administration during the Japanese period was much more intensive than any foreign rule that had preceded representing part of a focused effort to develop Pohnpei State economically and incorporating the island group as a functioning component of the Japanese Pacific empire (Falgout 1989:282-285). Japanese administrators of Pohnpei State quickly imposed their own order (Fischer and Fischer 1957:59-62). Authority was placed in the hands of Japanese bureaucrats and imposed locally through the Japanese police. Traditional chiefs, in turn, became minor functionaries who served as agents of the Japanese administrators (Peattie 1988:76, 98, 326). The Japanese promoted a range of agricultural, commercial fishing, and industrial enterprises, mostly on Pohnpei Island, in the process of developing the area's economic potential (Peattie 1988; Falgout 1989:283).

Due both to its size and natural resources, Pohnpei Island eventually became home to the third largest number of Japanese immigrants in the Mandated Territory (Peattie 1988:176-180). Kolonia grew from a scattering of shacks to the population center of the island, and the number of Japanese in Pohnpei State grew from less than 150 in 1923 to more than 13,400 by 1945 (Bascom 1965:8). As discussed in greater detail below, the Pacific Islander population in Pohnpei State increased markedly during the Japanese administration—growing by more than 1,800 persons during the years (1920-1935) documented by Japanese censuses. In addition to this overall increase in population, Pacific Islander inhabitants of Pohnpei State were increasingly mobile during the Japanese administration. Isolated relocations occurred, such as the migration of several people from Kapingamarangi Atoll to Pohnpei Island in 1918 to escape the ravages of a famine (Emory 1965:20). But more frequently people were relocated to supply labor on various Japanese projects. The incidence of labor-related relocations increased as the impending war neared. The specific effects of World War II on natives throughout the state is uncertain. Despite intensive bombardment of Pohnpei Island by American forces during 1944, apparently few inhabitants of the high island died as a result of war-related activities (Bascom 1965:6; Falgout 1989:281). Interaction between outer islanders and the Japanese was limited. With the exception of the recruitment and relocation of relatively few individuals to provide labor for the war effort, the outer islands generally avoided the impact of the war (Poyer 1989:104-114).

U.S. military forces bypassed Pohnpei State in 1944, and occupied the area following the Japanese surrender in 1945 (Peattie 1988:278-279). Japanese civilians and military personnel were repatriated by December 1945: Pacific Islanders with Japanese spouses were given the opportunity to live in Japan or remain in Pohnpei State most choosing the latter (Fischer and Fischer 1957:65). In 1947 the island units in Pohnpei State became part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific

Islands (TTPI), a strategic area established by the United Nations and administered by the United States (Shinn 1984:303-305). During the first decade of its administration, the United States began returning business and government responsibilities to natives; its interest in the area being much more strategic than economic. Under successive administrations by the U.S. Navy (1945-1951) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (1952-1986), the population grew rapidly. Between the Japanese census of 1935 and the first TTPI census in 1958, Pohnpei State population increased by more than 3,600 persons; by 1980, state population had grown by another 10,800.

Pohnpei and three other Caroline Island districts of the TTPI (Chuuk, Kosrae, and Yap) approved a Constitution on May 10, 1979, becoming the self-governing states and nation of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) The U.S. Congress ratified a Compact of Free Association Treaty with the FSM in 1986, defining future relationships of the two countries. The sustained population growth that characterized the years of U.S. administration continued into the 1980's. During the first five years of independence, the population of Pohnpei has grown to more than 20,000 persons and over 34,000 in 2000.

Population Change Over Time

The demography of Pohnpei State was poorly documented before the Japanese Nan'yo-cho (South Sea Bureau) conducted its first systematic census of the Mandated Territory in 1920. Although limited information on population is available beginning in the early nineteenth century for certain island units, this usually entails estimates made by explorers and missionaries, often after relatively brief encounters with inhabitants (see Hambruch 1932;Eilers 1934;Riesenberg 1968:6). Particularly evident in estimates for Pohnpei Island is the demographic impact of the diseases discussed above, with population declining from as many as 15,000 in 1840 to about 1,700 by 1891 (Table 1.1). German administrators conducted a partial census of the area (Yanaihara 1967:29), but no single set of demographic estimates or census data is available for all of Pohnpei State at one time before the Japanese administration.

Table 1.1 Early population Estimates, Pohnpei State: 1840 to 1914

Year	Municipality						
	Pohnpei Island	Outer Island	Mwoakilloa	Pingelap	Sapwuahfik	Nukuoro	Kapingamarangi
1840	15,000						
1844	7,500						
1852		87	87				
1877	5,000						
1878		124				124	
1880	2,000						
1883		150					150
1890		150					150
1891	1,705						
1894		150				150	
1896		1,000		1,000			
1900	3,165	240			240		
1903		214	214				
1904	3,279						
1905		870		870			
1910		250			250		
1912		273				123	150
1914	4,401						

Source: Hambruch 1932, Eilers 1934; Bascom 1965

Notes: Most population's figures and dates we recorded as approximations presented for population figures listed as ranges. Empty cells signify unavailable data

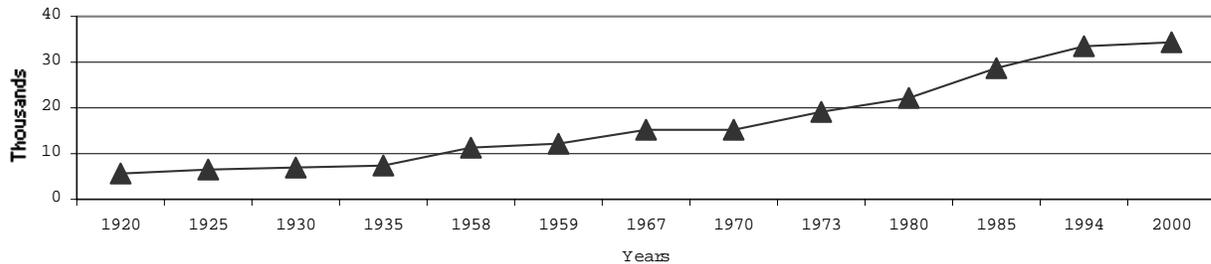
*Early demographic data for Pohnpei Proper ("Municipalities") recorded for individual municipalities, and hence are presented for the island as a whole.

Table 1.2 Population Change Over Time, Pohnpei State: 1920 to 2000.

Year	Population	Change from Preceding Census	Average Annual Change from Preceding Census Year	Source
1920	5,748	...	...	Nan'yo-cho 1937
1925	6,597	849	3.0	Nan'yo-cho 1927
1930	7,051	454	1.4	Nan'yo-cho 1931
1935	7,596	545	1.5	Nan'yo-cho 1937
1958	11,253	3,657	2.1	Office of High Commissioner 1959
1959	12,050	797	7.1	U.S. Dept. of State 1960
1967	15,044	2,994	3.1	School of Public Health n.d.
1970	15,270	226	0.5	U.S. Bureau of the Census 1972
1973	19,263	3,993	8.7	Office of Census Coordinator 1975
1980	22,081	2,818	2.1	U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983a
1985	28,671	6,590	6.0	Office of Planning & Statistic 1988
1994	33,692	5,021	1.9	Office of Planning & Statistic 1994
2000	34,486	794	-	Dept. of Economic Affairs, 2000

Notes: Data exclude intercensal estimates. 1920-1935 data are for Pacific Islanders only; 2000 FSM Census. Census data are de facto population. The "..." denotes not applicable.

Figure 1.1. Population of Pohnpei Overtime, Pohnpei State: 1920-2000.



Population of Pohnpei at the time of the Japanese Administration

Population increased throughout this period, both on Pohnpei and on the Outer Atolls, with statewide growth ranging from an annual average rate of 1.4 to 8.7 percent as stated in table 1.2.

In 1920, slightly less than three times as many people resided on the Pohnpei Island as in the Outer Atolls. Kitti Municipality dominated the high island demographically, containing nearly twice as many persons as any other municipality. Pingelap Island also contained roughly twice as many persons as any outer island.

Demographic change varied among individual islands of Pohnpei (Table 1.3). In part these differences corresponded to the major geographic division between the high island of Pohnpei and the outer island atolls. Migration from low to High Island became a necessity mainly due to available landmasses and job opportunities. Therefore, increase of population were concentrated particularly in Nett and Sokehs Municipalities and Kolonia Town. Between 1920 and 1925, the average annual growth rate was 2.8 percent.

Table 1.3 Population Distribution by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1920 to 2000

Municipality	Census years											
	1920	1925	1930	1935	1958	1967	1970	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000
Total	5,748	6,597	7,051	7,596	11,253	15,044	15,250	19,263	22,081	28,671	33,692	34,486
Pohnpei Proper	4,169	4,954	5,320	5,758	9,339	12,884	13,135	17,259	20,035	26,198	31,540	32,178
Madolenihmw	763	889	1,067	1,229	1,794	2,571	2,152	2,627	3,376	4,340	4,951	5,420
U	682	763	776	762	1,190	1,470	1,750	1,837	1,851	2,588	3,001	2,685
Nett	779	1,016	1,044	1,201	1,068	1,368	1,662	2,357	2,226	4,067	5,977	6,158
Sokehs	623	887	1,024	1,066	1,671	2,115	2,486	3,216	3,632	5,047	5,773	6,227
Kitti	1,322	1,399	1,409	1,500	1,896	2,369	2,436	2,427	3,401	3,987	5,178	6,007
Kolonias	...	...	...	...	1,720	2,991	2,649	4,795	5,549	6,169	6,660	5,681
Outer Islands	1,579	1,643	1,731	1,838	1,914	2,160	2,115	2,004	2,046	2,473	2,152	2,308
Mwoakilloa	246	236	269	258	338	397	367	321	290	268	209	177
Pingelap	601	601	638	694	627	647	661	641	375	737	518	438
Sapwuahfik	273	281	278	295	298	401	451	408	560	564	603	857
Nukuoro	159	184	168	191	247	287	267	245	307	393	349	362
Kapingamarangi	300	341	378	396	404	428	369	389	508	511	473	474
Oroluk	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...

Source: Nan'yo-cho, 1927, 1931, 1937; Office of the High Commissioner, TTPI, 1959; School of Public Health n.d.; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992, 1983; Office of the Census Coordinators, TTPI, 1973; FSM Office of Planning & Statistics, FSM, 1998; Pohnpei State Census Report, Pohnpei, 1985; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census Reports

Note: Data for 1920/1935 comprise defacto Pacific Islanders; remaining data are defacto population. Kolonia was recorded as part of Nett in 1920, 1925 and 1935; Nett total for shown parenthetically as 357 persons. Population of Ant and Pakin Atolls recorded as part of Sokehs Municipality. In 1994 population counts for Oroluk and Kapingamarangi were combined.

Vital statistics were poorly documented for the entire Mandated Territory during the early 1920's, and data for Pohnpei State are no exception. The estimated general fertility rate for the Pacific Islanders in the Pohnpei District of the Mandated Territory was 94.5 births for every 1000 residents in 1923, increasing to 102.1 in 1924 (Yanaihara 1967:35). These values indicate that fertility in Pohnpei State was similar to that estimated for Chuuk State and the Palau in the same years, and much greater than the fertility of Yap State (see Gorenflo and Levin 1991:111). Contrasting totals of deaths in the Pohnpei District were presented by the Japanese government's annual report to the League of Nations (Japan 1927:94-95), and from the report, crude death rate was estimated as 25.4 or 36.3 per 1000 population for 1925. Although age-specific deaths were recorded for 1925, they were not recorded in age groups that corresponded to census age groups, making it impossible to calculate age-specific death rates.

The 1930 Japanese census of the Mandated Territory recorded 7,051 Pohnpeians (Nan'yo-cho 1931). Population for Kolonia, 357 people, was recorded separately for the first time. All of the outer islands experienced an increase in number of people except Sapwuahfik and Nukuoro. Each of them experienced a slight decline. Also available for the time in 1930 was data on the age composition of individual municipalities. These data showed more persons of working age (15-24 and 25-29) in Pohnpei Island than in the outer islands and fewer persons younger than 15 years and older than 59 years.

Table 1.4 Pohnpeians by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1930

Municipality	Age Group				
	Total	0-15	14-24	25-59	60+
Total	7,052	2,931	1,209	2,577	335
Pohnpei Proper	5,321	2,158	934	1,992	237
Madolenihmw	1,068	428	185	398	57
U	776	310	135	300	31
Nett	1,044	462	208	335	39
Sokehs	1,024	400	179	412	33
Kitti	1,409	558	227	547	77
Kolonias	...	...	...	...	...
Outer Islands	1,731	773	275	585	98
Mwoakilloa	269	126	36	94	13
Pingelap	638	268	92	232	46
Sapwuahfik	278	115	54	94	15
Nukuoro	168	80	19	54	15
Kapingamarangi	378	184	74	111	9

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1931

Note: Kolonia contained 357 persons in 1930; Oroluk atoll was uninhabited in 1930

Information on residence by place of registration indicates that the majority of Pohnpei residents in 1930 lived in the same locality where they were registered with most of the remainder born elsewhere in Pohnpei. Residents on Pohnpei island tended to be much more mobile with 17.3 percent having migrated to Pohnpei from another district of the trust territory; this in-migration was particularly high in Sokehs Municipality, owing to the German resettlement of outer islanders there following the rebellion of 1910 when Sokehs residents, exiled by Germany, were repatriated to Palau. Residents of the Outer island atolls, were registered on the atoll to which they reside. (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5 Population by Municipality, According to Place of Registration, Pohnpei State: 1930

Municipality	Total	Same Locality	Same District	Other District	Other Location
Total	7,050	4,804	1,286	926	34
Pohnpei Proper	5,319	3,112	1,254	920	33
Madolenihmw	1,067	826	172	69	...
U	776	664	75	29	8
Nett	1,044	462	479	86	17
Sokehs	1,024	122	377	518	7
Kitti	1,408	1,038	151	218	1
Kolonias	...	...	...	...	...
Outer Islands	1,731	1,692	32	6	1
Mwoakilloa	269	261	6	2	...
Pingelap	638	622	14	2	...
Sapwuahfik	278	274	2	1	1
Nukuoro	168	161	6	1	...
Kapingamarangi	378	374	4	...	...

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1931

Note : District refers to major island districts with in the Mandate Territory (e.g. Pohnpei District) Note that the Pohnpei District of the Mandate Territory included Kosrae State, and Enewetak and Ujelang atolls (presently contained within the Republic of the Marshall Island); the above data will reflect this administrative

geographical configuration. The Location refers to location outside the Mandated Territory. Oroluk uninhabited in 1930

During the latter years of the Japanese era, Pohnpei's population reached 7,596 in 1935. (See Na'yo-cho 1937). While the crude death rate in 1937 was 15.7, the fertility rate reached its peak of the period, 113.0, in comparison to 112.7 in 1926, 101.5 in 1929 and 39.1 in 1930. Most of the deaths were caused by tuberculosis and influenza but the population, as a whole, grew over these five years. All Municipalities, except U gained population between 1930 and 1935, with the greatest relative growth experienced in Madolenihmw and Nett. Similarly, all outer island atolls, with the exception of Mwoakilloa gained people during the first half of the 1930. Data on the age-sex structure of Pohnpei population showed relative decreases in persons aged less than 15 years and females aged 40 to 59 years, between 1930 and 1935. Variability in the age structures of individual places continued with general tendency showing more persons aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 29 years on Pohnpei Island than the outer atolls. Pohnpei in this era, started with 4,401 persons in 1914 when Japan first took over the territories and ended with 7,500+ near the end of this period.

Table 1.6 Pohnpeians by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1935

Municipality	Total	0-15	14-24	25-59	60+
Total	7,595	2,874	1,623	2,728	370
Pohnpei Proper	5,758	2,107	1,264	2,110	277
Madolenihmw	1,228	370	308	485	65
U	762	257	168	295	42
Nett	1,201	486	287	388	40
Sokehs	1,067	397	219	414	37
Kitti	1,500	597	282	528	93
Kolonias	...	...	...	...	...
Outer Islands	1,837	767	359	618	93
Mwoakilloa	258	110	52	83	13
Pingelap	693	291	133	233	36
Sapwuahfik	295	98	64	118	15
Nukuoro	191	85	35	58	13
Kapingamarangi	396	182	74	124	16
Oroluk	4	1	1	2	...

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1937

Population of Pohnpei at the time of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Population in 1958

The U.S. TTPI conducted its first census in 1958. This census recorded 11,253 persons in Pohnpei, indicating sustained population growth at an average annual rate of 1.7 percent over the preceding 23 years (Office of the High Commissioner 1959). The majority of this growth occurred on Pohnpei Island where population increased by nearly 3,600 persons (see Table 1.3). Demographic growth occurred in all the municipalities during this period but most rapidly in the combined Kolonia-Nett Municipality. This localized surge in population corresponded to the emergence of Kolonia as the main populated center on Pohnpei Island. Population growth on the Outer Atolls occurred at a much lower pace, gaining only 80 persons over the entire twenty-three year period. The age-sex structure of Pohnpei in 1958 indicates increased representation of both the young (particularly aged less than 10 years) and the old (aged 60 and older). Data on the age composition of individual place are not available for 1958, though the increased representation of young persons implies increased fertility and possibly decreased infant mortality.

Because of the differences in the rates of population growth throughout Pohnpei between 1935 and 1958, the relative concentration of population on Pohnpei Island increased considerably.

Throughout the Japanese administration, the relative distribution of population remained relatively constant: Pohnpei island contained roughly 75 percent of the entire population of Pohnpei, while the remaining persons were in the Outer Islands. By 1958, the proportion residing on Pohnpei Island had increased to 83.0 percent.

Table 1.7. Resident population by 5 year age group and sex, Pohnpei State: June 30, 1958

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Total	14,335	7,481	6,854
under 1	491	251	240
1-4	2,038	1,050	988
5-9	1,610	853	757
10-14	1,279	664	615
15-19	1,698	859	839
20-24	1,016	534	482
25-34	1,712	877	835
35-44	1,510	799	711
45-54	1,254	657	597
55-64	1,011	540	471
65-74	413	231	182
70 and over	303	166	137

Source(s): Micronesians Seminar, TTPI

Population in 1967

The population of Pohnpei State was 15,044 by 1967, having grown at an average annual rate of 3.3 percent over the preceding nine years (University of Hawaii, School of Public Health n.d.). Once again, the majority of this increase occurred on Pohnpei Island, where population grew by more than 3,500 persons (see Table 1.3). The population of all high-island Municipalities increased, with Kolonia and Madolenihmw adding 1,271 and 777 persons, respectively. Population growth on the Outer Islands was slower than that experienced on the high island, but similarly occurred on all places. Because of this differential growth, the proportion of the state population residing on Pohnpei Island increased to 86 percent. Minor shifts occurred among the persons in five-year age groups between 1958 and 1967. The age distributions at individual places also changed slightly from earlier years. The tendency that had persisted throughout the Japanese administration for proportionally more individuals younger than 15 years and 60 years or older to reside on the Outer Atolls than on the high island no longer was true in 1967 (Table 1.7). The age structure continued to vary between places.

Table 1.8 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1967

Municipality	1967				
	Total	0-15	14-24	25-59	60+
Total	15,044	7,008	2,378	4,279	786
Pohnpei Proper	12,884	6,242	2,020	3,663	693
Madolenihmw	2,571	1,224	388	761	177
U	1,470	732	241	401	71
Nett	1,368	705	174	398	73
Sokehs	2,115	1,011	357	603	123
Kitti	2,369	1,203	393	633	126
Kolonias	2,991	1,367	467	867	123
Outer Islands	2,160	766	358	616	93
Mwoakilloa	397	110	52	83	13
Pingelap	647	291	133	233	36
Sapwuahfik	401	98	64	118	15
Nukuoro	287	85	35	58	13
Kapingamarangi	428	182	74	124	16

Source: School of Public Health n.d.

Note: Individuals whose ages were not specified' and individuals who were "foreign born"(whose ages similarly were not specified) were excluded. Oroluk Atoll uninhabited in 1967.

Population in 1973

Because of problems with data from the 1970 census, the TTPI administration conducted another census in 1973 (Office of Census Coordinator 1975). This census recorded 19,263 persons living in Pohnpei State and provided additional evidence that the 1970 census represented a substantial undercount. If both the 1973 and the 1970 census data were accurate, the increase during the early 1970s represented average annual growth of 8.1 percent, with 9.5 percent annual growth on Pohnpei Island-both of which are impossible in the absence of substantial in-migration (which, as discussed below, was not apparent). Although the accuracy of the 1970 census generally is challenged, the 1973 census capitalized on adequate funding and preparation to provide what generally are considered accurate data. Any discussion of demographic change throughout Pohnpei State during the early 1970s was weakened greatly by the dubious quality of the 1970 data. To avoid this problem, we speak of change that occurred between 1967 and 1973.

Demographic growth in Pohnpei State between 1967 and 1973 occurred on Pohnpei Island, where all Municipalities registered substantial relative increases in population (see Table 1.3). The most rapid growth on the high island occurred in Nett, Kolonia and Sokehs Municipalities. By contrast, all Outer Atolls except Sapwuahfik lost population during this period. Because of these differences in demographic change, the proportion of total population residing on Pohnpei Island exceeded 89 percent in 1973. The age-sex structure of Pohnpei State population in 1973 was similar to that recorded in 1967. However, the age composition of individual places shifted slightly between these two years (Table 1.9). Variability between places persisted. However, as the case during the Japanese administration, in 1973 more young (aged less than 15 years) and old (aged 60 years and older) persons resided on the Outer Atolls than on the high island.

Table 1.9 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1973

Municipality	Total	0-15	14-24	25-59	60+
Total	19,263	9,152	3,714	5,313	1,049
Pohnpei Proper	17,259	8,192	3,445	4,751	840
Madolenihmw	2,627	1,250	520	675	179
U	1,837	904	344	502	85
Nett	2,357	1,077	568	620	85
Sokehs	3,216	1,579	576	875	183
Kitti	2,427	1,277	420	602	126
Kolonias	4,795	2,105	1,017	1,477	182
Outer Islands	2,004	960	269	562	209
Mwoakilloa	321	174	46	76	25
Pingelap	641	324	78	173	65
Sapwuahfik	408	193	51	111	51
Nukuoro	245	108	37	82	18
Kapingamarangi	389	161	57	120	50

Source: Office of Census Coordinator, 1975

Note: 39 individuals whose ages were 'not specified' were not included. Oroluk Atoll uninhabited in 1973.

Data on mobility in 1973 indicate that the majority of TTPI born on Pohnpei combined the total count for Kosrae (Table 1.11). Although only 4.7 percent of the TTPI-born persons residing on Outer Atolls came from elsewhere in Pohnpei, 26.8 percent of high island residents moved from the municipalities. The impact of in-migration from Kapingamarangi for 1973 showed significant changes in total for Kolonia Town with 70.2 percent.

Table 1.10 TTPI-born Population by Municipality, According to Municipality of Usual Residence and Home District, Pohnpei State: 1973

Place of Usual Residence	Total	Same Municipality	Elsewhere in Pohnpei	Elsewhere in TTPI	Outside TTPI
Total	18,935	13,955	4,620	303	38
Pohnpei Proper	16,942	12,063	4,540	305	34
Madolenihmw	2,614	2,044	471	99	...
U	1,825	1,774	46	5	...
Nett	2,249	1,871	349	25	49
Sokehs	3,199	2,812	371	16	...
Kitti	2,422	2,359	48	145	...
Kolonia	4,633	1,200	3,252	144	37
Outer Islands	1,993	1,895	94	2	2
Mwoakilloa	317	297	19	...	1
Pingelap	634	631	3	...	...
Sapwuahfik	408	403	3	2	...
Nukuoro	245	236	9	...	...
Kapingamarangi	389	329	60	...	...

Source: Office of Census Coordinator 1975

Notes: Calculations do not include individuals whose residential affiliation was "not sated". "The Pohnpei District of the TTPI included Kosrae 1973; data reflects this administrative configuration ("Elsewhere in Pohnpei" thus includes presents-day Pohnpei State as well as Kosrae State). Oroluk Atoll uninhabited in 1973.

Population of Pohnpei at the time of the Federation

A year after FSM was born, in 1980, the new nation underwent another census aided by the U.S. Census Bureau. In 1985, only five years later, a second census was conducted by the National Government, Office of Planning and Statistics. Almost ten years later in 1994, the national government of the FSM conducted an FSM wide census of Housing and Population. The 2000 Housing and Population census is the last census that FSM decided to hold. Both the 1994 and 2000 censuses are *de jure* counts of the population or census of usual residents of Pohnpei. 'Usual residents' are all persons living in Pohnpei State during the census period and will be living at their residing places for more than six months. Let us study the population trends and changes of these census years.

Population in 1980

In 1980, the population of Pohnpei was 22,081, indicating average annual growth of 2.0 percent over the preceding seven years (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983a). Most of this growth occurred on Pohnpei Island, which contained 90.7 percent of the state population (Table 1.3). All the Municipalities gained population, with Kitti growing the fastest. The Outer Atolls population grew at a more modest rate during the period, due to recorded depopulation (due to an under-count or temporary absence). Pingelap Atoll, according to the 1980 census lost nearly 300 persons. The age-sex composition of Pohnpei remained similar to that of 1973. For only the second census year examined in this study, population of Oroluk was recorded.

In-migration was greatest in Kitti municipality and Kolonia Town, helping to explain the population growth recorded for the former. Although the data employed to examine mobility in 1980 do not allow strict comparisons with 1930 and 1973, the role of migration apparently decreased in 1980-particularly in the case of mobility within the state.

Table 1.11 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1980

Municipality	1980				
	Total	0-15	14-24	25-59	60+
Total	22,081	10,466	4,262	6,161	1,192
Pohnpei Proper	20,035	9,537	3,947	5,590	982
Madolenihmw	3,376	1,668	638	885	189
U	1,851	855	374	502	120
Nett	2,226	1,044	452	630	100
Sokehs	3,632	1,620	723	1,075	211
Kitti	3,401	1,762	660	820	160
Kolonia	5,549	2,580	1,093	1,670	211
Outer Islands	2,046	929	327	575	217
Mwoakilloa	290	131	51	78	30
Pingelap	375	179	50	99	47
Sapwuahfik	560	256	96	141	67
Nukuoro	307	152	49	86	20
Kapingamarangi	508	210	82	164	52
Oroluk	6	...	...	6	...

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983

Table 1.12 Population by Municipality, According to Place of Residence in 1975, Pohnpei State: 1980

Place of Usual Residence	Total	1980			
		Same Municipality	Elsewhere in Pohnpei	Elsewhere in TTPI	Outside TTPI
Total	17,073	15,690	888	307	188
Pohnpei Proper	15,583	14,212	888	296	187
Madolenihmw	2,543	2,441	89	8	3
U	1,437	1,413	24	...	...
Nett	1,757	1,606	63	25	63
Sokehs	2,914	2,675	154	67	20
Kitti	2,589	2,325	251	8	5
Kolonia	4,343	3,748	300	191	104
Outer Islands	1,490	1,477	7	4	1
Mwoakilloa	239	239	...	...	...
Pingelap	299	291	4	4	...
Sapwuahfik	357	357	...	...	...
Nukuoro	231	231	...	...	...
Kapingamarangi	364	359	4	...	1
Oroluk	6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983b

Notes: * Includes only those individuals more than 5 years old. Excludes 20 persons whose 1975 place of residence was not given.

Population in 1985

The 1985 census of Pohnpei State recorded 28,671 persons, an increase of nearly 6,600 since 1980 (Office of Planning and Statistics 1988). The population of Pohnpei Island and the Outer Atolls increased during the period. Demographic growth was particularly marked in Nett Municipality and on Pingelap Atoll. The 1985 age-sex composition of Pohnpei State also recorded some changes. Data on the age composition of individual places in Pohnpei indicated fewer persons aged younger than 25 years and more persons aged 25 and older resided on the Outer Atolls than on Pohnpei island (Table 1.15).

Available statistics indicate a decrease in natality between 1980 and 1985 (see Table 1.8). An independent analysis of the 1985 census data indicated that during the preceding year, 123 persons migrated to Pohnpei from outside the FSM while 92 from other states within the Federation. Migration within the State between 1984 and 1985 occurred among the municipalities with less migration from the Outer Atolls to Pohnpei Island (Office of Planning and Statistics 1988:54-57).

Table 1.13 Population by Municipality and Age, Pohnpei State: 1985

Municipality	1985				
	Total	0-15	14-24	25-59	60+
Total	28,671	13,246	5,534	8,257	1,606
Pohnpei Proper	26,198	12,051	5,213	7,519	1,336
Madolenihmw	4,340	2,066	898	1,098	273
U	2,588	1,128	533	766	158
Nett	4,067	1,822	809	1,228	191
Sokehs	5,047	2,306	989	1,489	262
Kitti	3,987	2,109	718	981	171
Kolonias	6,169	2,622	1,265	1,968	290
Outer Islands	2,473	1,187	321	722	245
Mwoakilloa	268	132	29	79	28
Pingelap	737	357	105	204	71
Sapwuahfik	564	280	72	153	59
Nukuoro	393	199	50	115	29
Kapingamarangi	511	218	65	171	57

Source: Office of Planning and Statistics 1988

Note : Figures may not sum up to total due to exclusion of individuals whose ages were "not specified." Oroluk Atoll was uninhabited in 1985.

Population in 1994

The 1994 census recorded 33,692 persons living in Pohnpei State. A measured 1.8 percent growth rate from the previous count of 1985 was found, about 5,021 person more (Office of Planning and Statistics 1994). Of the 33,692 persons, 17,253 (93.6 percent) were males and 16,439 (93.7 percent) were females. The Population was distributed unevenly among the municipalities. In comparison, Pohnpei Proper population was more than the Outer Islands with 31,540 (15 percent) Proper and only 2,152 (6.4) in the outer islands. Kolonia Town was most populated at 6,660 persons, about 20 percent of the total population living there.

The 2000 census shows just a slight increase in the overall population. Although the number of registered births reported by Pohnpei Department of Health Services is significantly higher than the registered deaths, (close to 5,000 birth from 1995 to 1999), the 'slight' increase proves that the State has a poor death registration system, and that out migration is very high. The nursing program, McDonald, Sea World, the Chef program and many more are some companies that are bringing in Pohnpeians by a high number into the U.S alone.

Table 1.14 Proportional Distribution by Municipality, Pohnpei State: Selected Census Years

Municipality	Census Years												
	1920	1925	1930	1935	1958	1967	1970	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000	
Total	5,748	6,597	7,051	7,596	11,253	15,044	15,270	19,263	22,081	28,671	33,692	34,486	
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Pohnpei Proper	72.5	75.1	75.5	75.8	83	85.6	86	89.6	90.7	91.4	93.6	93.3	
Madolenihmw	13.3	13.5	15.1	16.2	15.9	17.1	14.1	13.6	15.3	15.1	14.7	15.1	
U	11.9	11.6	11	10	10.6	9.8	11.5	9.5	8.4	9	8.9	7.8	
Nett	13.6	15.4	14.8	15.8	9.5	9.1	10.9	12.2	10.1	17.6	17.7	17.7	
Sokehs	10.8	13.4	14.5	14	14.8	14.1	16.3	16.7	16.4	14.2	17.1	18.4	
Kitti	23	21.2	20	19.7	16.8	15.7	16	12.6	15.4	13.9	15.4	17.6	
Kolonias	...	...	...	...	15.3	19.9	17.3	24.9	25.1	21.5	19.8	16.7
Outer Islands	27.5	24.9	24.5	24.2	17	14.4	14	10.4	9.3	8.6	6.4	0.5	
Mwoakilloa	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.4	3	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	
Pingelap	10.5	9.1	9	9.1	5.6	4.3	4.3	3.3	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	
Sapwuahfik	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.7	3	2.1	2.5	2	1.8	1.1	
Nukuoro	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1	1.4	
Kapingamarangi	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	2	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	

Source: Nan'yo-cho (1927, 1931, 1937); Office of the Census Coordinator (1975); Office of High Commissioner (1959); School of Public Health (h.d.) US Bureau of the Census (1972 1983a); Economic Planning Commission (1988, 1989); 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P13.

The 2000 Census

The 2000 Census was a de jure count of the population or count of usual residents of Pohnpei. All persons who were leaving the State within six months before April 1, 2000 were considered short-term visitors and were not included in the censuses. Persons who were overseas and remained overseas during the enumeration period were not included. Usual residents who were not at home during most part of a week were counted at the place where they were staying for most part the week during the enumeration period.

The census also covered housing units (*living quarters*), both occupied and intended for occupancy (vacant) at the time of the census. Excluded were buildings for businesses, offices, institutions, and other structures not used as *living quarters*.

The 2000 Census implementation phases are briefly summarized below. However, for interested readers, each phase is further discussed in detail in the 2000 *Population and Housing Procedural History Report*, available at the Statistics Branch Office in Pohnpei located at Peilapalap headquarters in Kolonia Town.

Planning and Preparation

The planning and preparation phase of the 2000 Census was rather a short one. Initially, the Division of Statistics under the FSM Department of Economic Affairs was set on conducting another census in ten years after the 1994 Census, as required by the FSM Constitution. However, due to the overwhelming increase in migration, especially out migration to the U.S., the FSM Government decided to conduct another census this year (2000) coinciding with U.S. Census so that the FSM and the U.S. could exchange number of their citizens residing in the two countries and their States.

Aside from the regular in-office workshops regarding the preparation of the questionnaires to the planning of the Census Activities, there were two other important workshops on field work and interviewing techniques: the ‘supervisors training’ and the ‘enumerators training’. The supervisors training workshop was conducted by Mr. Michael Levin from the U.S. Census Bureau. The enumerators training workshop was conducted by the selected representative supervisors from the municipalities of the State and the State Census Coordinators. During the enumerators training, maps were distributed to the enumerators. The selected Pohnpei State census enumerators were from the assigned enumeration districts, so each enumerator pretty much knew their assigned areas and their ED boundaries, although; there was no mapping operation conducted.

Enumeration

The FSM Government hired 21 crew leaders (field supervisors) and 123 enumerators the enumeration phase. Each crew leader was responsible for supervising about five enumerators. Each enumerator was to interview all members of every housing unit (about 50 housing units on the average) in his/her enumeration district (ED) and fill out a questionnaire for every person in each household. The period for the enumeration phase was only two weeks; although, some return visits were done after the enumeration by statistics staff and the crew leaders to verify on unclear information. Repeated return visits to the Kolonia Town enumeration districts happened because of the decrease in the 2000 population count compared to the 1994 Census figures (see table 1.15).

Editing and Coding

For this phase of the 2000 Census, the Pohnpei Statistics Office Branch Manager (also the State Census Coordinator during the census period) hired and trained 15 editors and coders for the editing and coding task. This task lasted about three months. For those interested in knowing the detail activities of this phase, please ask for the 2000 Population and Housing Procedural History Report.

Data Processing

Only eight keyers were screened out of the 15 editors and coders to do the data processing phase. After the questionnaires were reviewed, edited and coded, they were keyed and verified for further analysis. Following the verification of the keyed data, specifications and programs were developed for data cleaning. The US Bureau of the Census assisted the statistics staff in carrying out the data cleaning and programming activities. The software used in data cleaning, processing, and table production was the Integrated Micro Computer Processing System (IMPS) and the newly implemented program, CsPro.

Data Analysis and Report Writing

The states and national statistics staff attended a data analysis workshop, which was held in Palikir, Pohnpei, conducted by USBC consultant Michael Levin and demographer Villimaina Rakeseta from the Secretariat of the Pacific Communities (SPC). After the workshop, the field statisticians went back to their states to write up the reports.

Geographical Distribution

The data on geographical distribution show where people are living. One important reason as to why a country should conduct a census regularly is that it supplies useful information on land structures. It also shows us which part of our land have more or less people living and it provides our planners and policy makers a solid decision making tool as to where to allocate projects.

Table 1.15 Population Distribution by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	33,692	17,253	16,439	34,486	17,667	16,819
Pohnpei Proper	31,540	16,144	15,396	32,178	16,477	15,701
Madolenihmw	4,951	2,644	2,307	5,420	2,885	2,535
U	3,001	1,478	1,523	2,685	1,366	1,319
Nett	5,977	3,114	2,863	6,158	3,178	2,980
Sokehs	5,773	2,890	2,883	6,227	3,124	3,103
Kitti	5,178	2,636	2,542	6,007	3,053	2,954
Kolonias	6,660	3,382	3,278	5,681	2,871	2,810
Outer Islands	2,152	1,109	1,043	2,308	1,190	1,118
Mwoakilloa	209	110	99	177	90	87
Pingelap	518	277	241	438	224	214
Sapwuahfik	603	314	289	857	453	404
Nukuoro	349	164	185	362	178	184
Kapingamarangi	473	244	229	474	245	229

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P13

Population Density

Changes in population density over time document further the differences in demographic change experienced by different places in Pohnpei State. Densities on the limited land areas of the Outer Atolls continued to be much greater than any observed on the high island despite its more rapid population growth (Table 1.18).

The population density for Pohnpei State is increasing continuously throughout the years as the population grows. Looking back to thirty years ago, in 1973 Pohnpei Proper population density was 102 persons per square mile and had increased to 253 persons per square mile in 1994 and 259 persons per square mile in 2000. Kolonia Town is the most densely populated area of 11,483 persons per square mile in 1994 and 9,795 persons per square mile in 2000 (Table 1.18). The 2000 census reveals that Kolonia has the highest number of out migration. In addition, people tend to move back to their legal municipalities because of the extension and paving of the circumferential road.

The population density for the Pohnpei Outer Islands was 665 persons per square mile in 1970 (Table 1.18). It continued to increase to 778 persons per square mile in 1985. Nine years later in 1994, it decreased to 686 persons per square mile. The population density for the Outer Islands in 2000 went back up to 726 persons per square mile, a slight increase from the 1994 density.

Table 1.16 Population Distribution and Density by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1970 to 2000

Municipality	Land Area		Number					Persons per square mile					
	Square miles		1970	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000	1970	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000
Total	132.0	15,250	19,263	22,081	28,671	33,692	34,486	116	146	167	217	255	261
Pohnpei Proper	129.0	13,135	17,259	20,035	26,198	31,540	32,178	102	134	155	203	245	249
Madolenihmw	40.1	2,152	2,627	3,376	4,340	4,951	5,420	54	66	84	108	123	135
U	7.2	1,750	1,837	1,851	2,588	3,001	2,685	244	257	259	361	419	375
Nett	27.1	1,662	2,357	2,226	4,067	5,977	6,158	61	87	82	150	221	227
Sokehs	18.2	2,486	3,216	3,632	5,047	5,773	6,227	137	177	200	277	317	342
Kitti	35.9	2,436	2,427	3,401	3,987	5,178	6,007	68	68	95	111	144	168
Kolonias	0.6	2,649	4,795	5,549	6,169	6,660	5,681	4,567	8,267	9,567	10,636	11,483	9,795
Outer Islands	3.2	2,115	2,004	2,046	2,473	2,152	2,308	665	630	643	778	677	726
Mwoakilloa	0.5	367	321	290	268	209	177	765	669	604	558	435	369
Pingelap	0.7	661	641	375	737	518	438	972	943	551	1,084	762	644
Sapwuahfik	0.7	451	408	560	564	603	857	673	609	836	842	900	1,279
Nukuoro	0.6	267	245	307	393	349	362	417	383	480	614	545	566
Kapingamarangi	0.5	369	389	508	511	473	474	710	748	977	983	910	912
Oroluk	0.2	...	...	6	...	...	-	-	-	32	-	-	-

Source: Nan'yo-cho, 1927, 1931, 1937; Office of the High Commissioner, TTPI, 1959; School of Public Health n.d.; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972, 1983; Office of Census Coordinator, TTPI, 1973; FSM Office of Planning and Statistics, FSM, 1988; Pohnpei State Census Report, Pohnpei, 1985; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census

Notes : Data for 1920-1935 comprise defacto Pacific Islanders; remaining data are defacto population. Kolonia recorded as part of Nett in 1920, 1925 and 1935; Nett total for 1930 includes Kolonia population, shown parenthetically as 357 persons. Population of Ant and Pakin Atoll Island recorded as part of Kitti and Sokehs Municipalities In 1994, population counts for Oroluk and Kapingamarangi were combined

Conclusion

In spite of the many years of foreign interference, the traditional system of government that was in place before the arrivals of foreigners during early contact period has survived. The Ereki sohko and Isohko (Paramount Chiefs) continued to exercise their traditional roles and are being involved in the decision making process of Pohnpei constitutional government. The task of collecting census data was quite a challenge. Without the support of the Ereki sohko and Isohko of Pohnpei the census report would not be timely accomplished.

The importance of collecting and tracking population growth data are tantamount. History of such an undertaking has showed that a systematic census have been conducted during the 20th century; 4 during the Japanese administration; 2 by the TTPI administration; 1 by the US Peace Corps; 2 by the US Bureau of the Census; and 3 by the FSM. Through these censuses, we can be assured that much improvement had taken place over the past nearly 60 years. Throughout these years, the population of Pohnpei continued to increase. However, the fastest increase documented was for the period of 1958 to 1980. The geographical distribution of the population also shifted during the years. Pohnpei Proper population continued increasing while the Outer Islands decreased. The population density also increased, reflecting the growth of the population. Pohnpei's limited land area of 132 square miles undoubtedly makes population density an imminent problem.

CHAPTER 2 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Introduction

The age and sex composition of a population provides basic information necessary for planning, providing key insights on social and economic characteristics. Age composition helps identify populations for schooling, employment, voting, and retirement. Sex distribution is important for social characteristics, trends in community structure, and the population's economic potential. Therefore, plans regarding production, consumption, distribution, education, health, housing, job creation, and so forth need to be closely related with the population's age-sex composition and distribution.

In Chapter 1, we discussed the historical demography of Pohnpei, including age and sex distributions. Among the most noteworthy characteristics were the remarkable increase in the population of Pohnpei between 1920 and 1935 mainly because of the heavy population movement implemented during the Japanese administration; the substantial drop in the population caused by Japanese return immediately after the second world war; and the higher population growth during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s possibly because of improvement in the general health situation and the reduction in mortality. In recent years the population of Pohnpei continued to grow rapidly but at relatively lower rate than the 1970s and 1980s, mainly because of moderately declining fertility (which we discuss in Chapter 4) with continued lower level of mortality (examined in Chapter 5) and because of the unusual out-migration featuring large numbers of working age immigrants (discussed in Chapter 6). Recent fertility, mortality, and migration trends — the three main mechanisms by which a population changes over time — have shaped the age and sex composition of modern Pohnpei.

Data Description

Age

The 2000 Census obtained information on age from answers to questionnaire items 4a: What is the ...'s date of birth? and 4b: How old is ...? asked of all persons. Age of a person was determined from the date of birth response in question 4a. The date of birth information was verified by checking against the reported age in 4b. When the response for date of birth was not available or not reliable, the census used the age reported by respondents. The age of each person was classified in complete years as of April 1, 2000. In cases where age was not reported or clearly appeared to be incorrect, the Division of Statistics employees assigned the age according to relationship, marital status and other related characteristics of other individuals.

One of the most important measures derived from data on age is *median age*. This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the persons younger than the median age and the other half older. In some cases, computing median age employs more detailed age intervals than shown in the tables. A median based on less detailed data may differ slightly from a corresponding median based on a more detailed distribution.

Sex

The 2000 Census obtained data on sex from answers to questionnaire item 3, asked of all persons. In some cases when sex was not reported, census personnel determined it by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder, marital status of the person, and other related variables.

Limitations and Comparability

There is no limitation to the 2000 age and sex data. Every census conducted in Pohnpei collected age and sex data.

Analysis of Age and Sex Data

Some important measures derived from the age and sex data will be analyzed in this chapter, namely the sex ratio, dependency ratio, intercensal growth rate, and median age. We will also look at the changes in the population distribution and age-sex structure and some probable causes for these changes.

Population Change and Annual Growth Rate

One of the most important uses of any census is to throw light on the rate at which the population is growing (the *intercensal growth*). The intercensal growth rate between 1973 and 1994 falls within the range of 1.7 to 4.6 percent annually (Table 2.1). The annual change from 1973 to 1985 was 3.3 percent. Between 1973 and 1994, the growth rate was 2.7 percent, and because of the long period covered, is most certainly a good reflection of average growth over the years. The annual growth rate between 1994 and 2000 was 0.4 percent, totaling 794 persons comparing to 1.7 percent from 1985 to 1994, totaling 5,076 persons. However, it should be noted that had it not been for the effect of increasing emigration, the intercensal growth rate would have been much higher (Table 2.1).

The annual growth rate varied significantly by age group. Over the two decades before the census, the growth rate for the very young (0 to 4 age groups) declined from about 2 percent annually between 1973 and 1980 to 0.1 percent between 1994 and 2000. In contrast, the annual growth rate of the very old (70 to 74, and 75 & over) age groups declined to -2.4 and 1.8 percents in 2000, respectively. The difference in growth may be due to the effect of a decline in fertility (lowering the growth rate of the young) and increase life expectancy (decreasing the proportion of the old age population) as observed in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Population Change and Annual Growth Rate by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Age groups	Number					Population change (+ or -)				Percent change (Annual growth)			
	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000	1973-1980	1980-1985	1985-1994	1994-2000	1973-1980	1980-1985	1985-1994	1994-2000
Total	19,224	22,075	28,616	33,692	34,486	2,851	6,541	5,076	5,870	1.8	4.6	1.7	0.4
Less than 5 yrs	3,558	4,065	4,803	5,016	5037	507	738	213	234	1.8	3.1	0.5	0.1
5 to 9 years	2,939	3,502	4,621	4,695	4549	563	1,119	74	(72)	2.3	4.8	0.2	(0.5)
10 to 14 years	2,651	2,891	3,814	4,481	4428	240	923	667	614	1.2	4.8	1.7	(0.2)
15 to 19 years	2,146	2,346	3,120	4,156	4163	200	774	1,036	1,043	1.2	5.0	2.8	0.0
20 to 24 years	1,569	1,920	2,417	2,905	3089	351	497	488	672	2.6	4.1	1.9	1.0
25 to 29 years	961	1,587	2,180	2,307	2414	626	593	127	234	5.6	5.4	0.6	0.8
30 to 34 years	818	1,169	1,768	2,176	2161	351	599	408	393	4.3	6.8	2.1	(0.1)
35 to 39 years	828	773	1,329	1,986	2006	(55)	556	657	677	(1.0)	8.4	3.7	0.2
40 to 44 years	783	694	808	1,622	1830	(89)	114	814	1,022	(1.8)	2.8	5.6	2.0
45 to 49 years	700	702	728	1,081	1469	2	26	353	741	-	0.7	3.6	5.1
50 to 54 years	706	667	707	766	983	(39)	40	59	276	(0.8)	1.1	0.9	4.2
55 to 59 years	519	556	729	648	642	37	173	(81)	(87)	1.0	4.7	(1.4)	(0.2)
60 to 64 years	384	489	568	645	537	105	79	77	(31)	3.1	2.8	1.3	(3.1)
65 to 69 years	254	283	479	460	442	29	196	(19)	(37)	1.5	8.2	(0.5)	(0.7)
70 to 74 years	192	178	254	387	335	(14)	76	133	81	(1.1)	6.0	3.8	(2.4)
75 yrs & over	216	253	291	361	401	37	38	70	110	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.8
Median	16.1	16.2	16.7	18.2	18.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: 1973 & 1980 TPI Censuses; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

Note: The 1973 and 1980 data do not include "not stated" cases.

Age and Sex Distribution

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of Pohnpei population by sex, from 1973 to 2000. The proportion of males under 10 years of age decrease while the proportion aged 15 to 44 years tended to increase between 1973 and 2000. The reduction in the proportion for the population below 1 year (from 15 to 18) is a consequence of a decline in fertility and age-selective migration. With a few exceptions, the proportion of the population at age groups 15 to 44 years showed gradual growth.

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Age group	Males					Females				
	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000
Total	9,885	11,188	14,595	17,253	17,667	9,339	10,887	14,021	16,439	16,819
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 yrs	18.5	18.9	16.8	15.0	14.7	18.5	17.9	16.8	14.8	14.5
5 to 9 years	15.5	15.9	16.5	14.3	13.5	15.1	15.8	15.8	13.5	12.8
10 to 14 years	14.0	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.6	13	13.4	13.6	12.5
15 to 19 years	11.3	10.7	10.9	12.8	12.2	11	10.6	10.9	11.8	11.9
20 to 24 years	8.1	8.3	8.2	8.3	9.0	8.2	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.9
25 to 29 years	4.9	7.2	7.6	6.5	6.8	5.1	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2
30 to 34 years	4.1	5.3	6.2	6.3	5.9	4.4	5.3	6.1	6.6	6.7
35 to 39 years	4.3	3.5	4.8	5.9	5.8	4.3	3.5	4.5	5.9	5.9
40 to 44 years	4.1	3.1	2.8	5.1	5.4	4.1	3.2	2.9	4.5	5.2
45 to 49 years	3.7	3.2	2.5	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.2	2.6	3	4.1
50 to 54 years	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.9	4	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.8
55 to 59 years	2.9	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.0
60 to 64 years	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2	1.6
65 to 69 years	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
70 to 74 years	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0
75 yrs & over	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, unpublished; 1986 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished

A useful representation of the age and sex data of the population is the population pyramid. It provides insights into the population structure of a country and is useful for planning. The age and sex structure is affected by each of the components of population growth: fertility, mortality, and migration. Figure 2.1 shows Pohnpei's population pyramids from 1973 to 2000 for comparative purposes.

Consider the population structure in 2000. The wide base for age groups 0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 14 represents recent births. The lowest two bars are almost the same length, indicating that fertility declined during the 6 years before the 2000 Census. For older ages, the narrowed bars show fewer people at older ages. The most obvious explanation is that people die, as they grow old; therefore, the narrow bars at the old ages reflect mortality. Another interesting feature of this pyramid is the sharp indenting of the bars at ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 29. The result of this however does not come from mortality, especially as mortality at these ages is relatively low. The more likely explanation lies in overseas emigration by young people seeking education and jobs abroad. The shape of the population structure in 1994 and 2000 are virtually the same as both pyramids depicted declined fertility and relatively higher migration for the age groups 20 to 29 years. When considering over the long period of 27 years (1973 to 2000), the change in the age-sex structure was rather pronounced. The population structure for 1973 shows a higher level of fertility than 2000.

Figure 2.1 Population Structure of Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

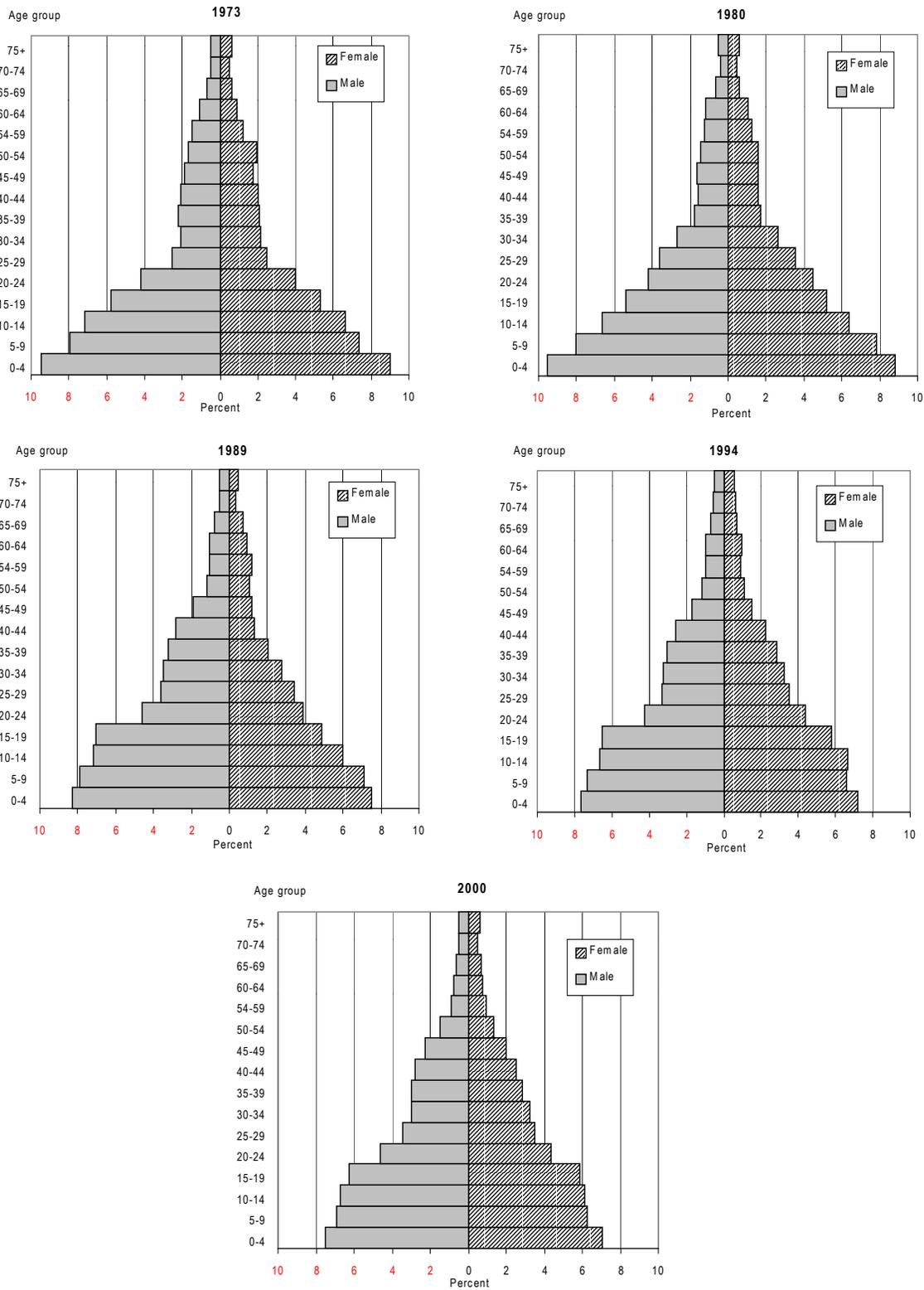


Table 2.3 shows the recent distribution of Pohnpei State's population in 1994 and 2000. The distribution showed that the older the age group the smaller the group. For instance, the proportion of the population below 5 years comprised 15 percent of the population, whereas the population age 75 and above accounted for slightly over 1 percent (1.2). This decline reflects the effect of mortality and some migration. The population distribution by age for males and females is similar to that of the total.

Table 2.3: Population by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age group	1994						2000					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	33,692	17,253	16,439	100.0	100.0	100.0	34,486	17,667	16,819	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 yrs	5,016	2,588	2,428	14.9	15.0	14.8	5,037	2,595	2,442	14.6	14.7	14.5
5 to 9 years	4,695	2,471	2,224	13.9	14.3	13.5	4,549	2,388	2,161	13.2	13.5	12.8
10 to 14 years	4,481	2,240	2,241	13.3	13.0	13.6	4,428	2,325	2,103	12.8	13.2	12.5
15 to 19 years	4,156	2,208	1,948	12.3	12.8	11.8	4,163	2,157	2,006	12.1	12.2	11.9
20 to 24 years	2,905	1,434	1,471	8.6	8.3	8.9	3,089	1,587	1,502	9.0	9.0	8.9
25 to 29 years	2,307	1,122	1,185	6.8	6.5	7.2	2,414	1,197	1,217	7.0	6.8	7.2
30 to 34 years	2,176	1,089	1,087	6.5	6.3	6.6	2,161	1,038	1,123	6.3	5.9	6.7
35 to 39 years	1,986	1,017	969	5.9	5.9	5.9	2,006	1,018	988	5.8	5.8	5.9
40 to 44 years	1,622	875	747	4.8	5.1	4.5	1,830	953	877	5.3	5.4	5.2
45 to 49 years	1,081	584	497	3.2	3.4	3.0	1,469	773	696	4.3	4.4	4.1
50 to 54 years	766	384	382	2.3	2.2	2.3	983	509	474	2.9	2.9	2.8
55 to 59 years	648	334	314	1.9	1.9	1.9	642	310	332	1.9	1.8	2.0
60 to 64 years	645	324	321	1.9	1.9	2.0	537	269	268	1.6	1.5	1.6
65 to 69 years	460	233	227	1.4	1.4	1.4	442	209	233	1.3	1.2	1.4
70 to 74 years	387	181	206	1.1	1.0	1.3	335	160	175	1.0	0.9	1.0
75 yrs & over	361	169	192	1.1	1.0	1.2	401	179	222	1.2	1.0	1.3

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1

Median Age

The median age is a measure that divides the population into two equal parts (the age at which half of the population is older and half is younger). Change in the median age shows if the population is aging or growing younger. The median age is especially useful when comparing the composition of a population over time and to another country's population.

The median age slightly increased from 18.2 to 18.9 years (less than a year) over the six-year period. But, over the two decades before the 2000 Census, the median age increased by a little over 2 years, indicating that Pohnpei's population is still aging (Table 2.4). From 1973 to 2000, the median age for males increased by 2.5 years while for females it increased by 2.9 years. The median age in 2000 was 18.9 years, suggesting that Pohnpei had the second youngest populations in the FSM. Around 1990 the median age in selected Pacific countries, ranged from 14.1 to 27.4 years (see Table 2.8).

The median age varied geographically in Pohnpei. In 1994, the islands of Mwoakilloa and Kapingamarangi had the highest median ages of 21.4 and 20.2 years, followed by Kolonia Town with 19.5 years, then U Municipality at 19.3 years. This pattern remained the same in 2000 (Table 2.4) with the islands of Mwoakilloa and Kapingamarangi still having the highest median ages of 22.8 and 21.6 years; again followed by Kolonia Town with 20.8 years, then U Municipality at 19.9 years. Kolonia Town (having most of the Pohnpei population) had median age that is higher than that of the State's total. The median age increased in all the municipalities over the two decades before the 1994 Census except Sapwuahfik, Nukuoro, and Kapingamarangi. The decrease in the median age for the three Outer Islands can be attributed to increasing emigration. The 2000 Census shows that these three municipalities are starting to pick up their median age.

Table 2.4: Median Age by Municipality and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Municipality of usual residence	Total				Males				Females			
	1973	1985	1994	2000	1973	1985	1994	2000	1973	1985	1994	2000
Total	16.1	16.8	18.2	18.9	16.0	16.6	18.0	18.5	16.3	16.9	18.4	19.2
Pohnpei Proper	16.1	16.8	18.2	18.9	16.1	16.7	18.0	18.5	16.1	16.8	18.4	19.2
Madolenihmw	15.9	15.9	17.6	18.3	15.7	15.8	17.4	18.1	16.3	16.2	18.0	18.6
U	15.4	17.7	19.3	19.9	16.2	18.0	18.6	18.7	14.5	17.4	20.0	21.4
Nett	16.2	17.4	18.0	18.6	16.0	17.3	18.2	18.5	16.4	17.5	17.8	18.7
Sokehs	15.5	17.0	18.8	19.5	15.7	17.2	18.6	19.5	15.3	16.9	19.0	19.4
Kitti	14.2	14.0	15.6	16.9	14.1	14.2	15.3	16.7	14.2	13.7	16.0	17.2
Kolonias	17.9	18.1	19.5	20.8	18.3	17.9	19.5	20.0	17.5	18.3	19.4	21.6
Outer Islands	16.4	16.8	18.3	19.2	13.0	15.7	17.2	18.5	18.9	18.3	19.9	20.1
Mwoakilloa	13.8	15.3	21.4	22.8	13.5	16.7	19.5	21.7	14.0	14.3	23.3	24.6
Pingelap	14.8	15.5	18.6	20.6	12.8	14.8	15.7	19.1	17.8	16.2	21.9	22.5
Sapwuahfik	17.1	15.3	15.7	16.9	14.8	15.0	16.6	16.4	18.8	15.7	14.8	17.6
Nukuoro	18.8	14.2	17.4	18.2	18.6	5.4	17.3	19.1	19.0	21.1	17.8	17.0
Kapingamarangi	21.5	21.2	20.2	21.6	17.3	20.6	18.3	19.2	24.2	21.9	21.8	23.1

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, P13

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio - the number of males for each 100 - females of Pohnpei State dropped between 1973 and 1980 from about 109 to 105 males per 100 females, increased between 1985 and 1994 from 104 to 105 males per 100 females, and then remained the same between 1994 and 2000 (Table 2.5). This trend held for the municipalities as well. Compared to the other FSM States and the Pacific Islands presented in Table 2.2, Pohnpei State's sex ratio is rather moderate. All the municipalities displayed a rather masculine population, except for the municipality of Nukuoro, where females outnumbered males by 97 males to 100 females.

Table 2.5: Males per 100 Females by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Age groups	Census Years				
	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000
Total	109.8	102.8	104.1	105.0	105.0
Pohnpei Proper	111.0	103.3	104.4	104.9	104.9
Madolenihmw	117.2	110.5	115.7	114.6	113.8
U	102.1	103.0	102.2	97.0	103.6
Nett	121.2	109.2	107.3	108.8	106.6
Sokehs	107.4	103.9	102.4	100.2	100.8
Kitti	110.3	105.4	105.0	103.7	103.4
Kolonias	109.2	95.5	97.3	103.2	102.2
Outer Islands	100.7	97.9	101.5	106.3	106.5
Mwoakilloa	88.6	93.3	100.0	111.1	103.4
Pingelap	110.9	100.5	104.2	114.9	104.7
Sapwuahfik	109.2	94.4	98.6	108.7	112.1
Nukuoro	85.6	90.7	102.6	88.6	96.7
Kapingamarangi	96.9	107.3	101.2	106.6	107.0

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, ___; 1995 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, P13

Table 2.6 presents the sex ratio by age group in the municipalities of Pohnpei in 1994 and 2000. The sex ratio for Pohnpei State in both years was 105 males per 100 females (Table 2.5 and Table 2.6). In most societies, more males are born than females, therefore the excess of males at the young ages of 0 to 9 for both 1994 and 2000 is not surprising. The shortage of males is especially evident at ages 20 to 29 and 70 years and older in 1994 while in 2000, the shortage shifted up to ages 25 to 34 and added the 65 years and older. The shortage of males for all these ages 20 to 29 in 1994, and 25 to 34 in 2000 is attributed to emigration, while the shortage of males at ages 65 and older is explained by a combined effect of emigration and mortality (the tendency for males to die younger than females), resulting in the excess of females in the older age groups.

The employment programs in the U.S. that hire employees straight out of Pohnpei can explain the shift up in the age groups. In addition, the improvement of COM-FSM's educational services since their new national campus was built in May 1996 can help to explain the change in emigration in the 20 to 25 age group. While in 1994, Madolenihmw had the highest sex ratio of 115 and U Municipality, the lowest (at 97); the 2000 Census shows that Madolenihmw maintains its place at 114 but Sokehs replaced U, with the lowest (at 101).

Table 2.6: Male per 100 Females by Age Group and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age Group	1994								2000							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
Total	105.0	114.6	97.0	108.8	100.2	103.7	103.2	106.3	95.2	87.9	96.6	93.8	99.2	96.8	97.9	93.9
Less than 5 yrs	106.6	114.4	91.5	111.8	101.0	108.1	106.6	106.3	94.1	91.3	83.2	92.9	100.7	97.7	91.5	92.6
5 to 9 years	111.1	116.6	121.3	112.9	108.5	105.1	105.5	118.5	90.5	86.9	96.9	89.2	94.2	90.8	86.9	94.0
10 to 14 years	100.0	102.1	98.5	100.5	88.1	107.8	99.5	109.7	90.5	90.3	77.9	89.8	93.9	91.8	95.0	87.1
15 to 19 years	113.3	172.5	106.0	97.8	116.0	100.6	97.8	144.1	93.2	68.3	89.4	104.5	110.8	97.0	95.8	75.5
20 to 24 years	97.5	109.1	90.1	106.8	86.2	95.9	94.4	111.3	94.0	76.0	112.1	100.8	97.8	89.1	101.6	88.0
25 to 29 years	94.7	103.1	73.1	92.0	97.7	93.8	99.2	101.7	102.4	99.5	129.3	97.7	98.2	111.1	101.4	87.5
30 to 34 years	100.2	104.4	77.9	109.8	87.4	100.6	106.7	117.5	108.0	111.2	124.4	107.2	98.1	110.3	113.0	90.9
35 to 39 years	105.0	112.3	115.2	115.2	102.8	87.2	106.7	86.2	97.0	90.7	118.7	108.7	85.0	98.2	94.3	95.0
40 to 44 years	117.1	120.2	111.3	141.4	118.1	131.8	103.1	87.0	92.2	92.6	114.7	75.2	96.7	97.9	89.4	104.2
45 to 49 years	117.5	105.6	69.6	146.3	111.1	129.1	145.5	85.1	90.0	77.9	58.3	82.1	90.5	95.4	111.0	123.1
50 to 54 years	100.5	67.8	122.6	136.4	108.2	93.9	87.8	113.8	92.9	100.0	130.8	74.7	111.4	72.1	87.1	105.4
55 to 59 years	106.4	124.4	94.4	111.5	117.0	102.9	97.2	93.1	107.8	133.3	100.0	77.3	91.5	126.3	136.8	103.8
60 to 64 years	100.9	97.9	94.1	108.2	92.5	113.9	117.7	74.4	100.4	115.8	66.7	95.5	117.1	95.1	96.3	120.0
65 to 69 years	102.6	105.7	118.8	128.0	87.5	105.6	90.0	108.0	111.5	100.0	166.7	94.4	108.6	138.1	104.8	120.0
70 to 74 years	87.9	82.2	80.0	68.0	80.0	95.5	134.5	76.7	109.4	62.2	171.4	80.0	129.2	107.7	169.6	122.2
75 yrs & over	88.0	74.4	72.7	90.0	92.9	83.9	114.3	100.0	145.1	110.0	47.1	131.6	184.6	134.6	137.0	

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P13

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio measures the degree of economic ease or hardship inherent in a given age structure. However, it is only an index since it assumes certain age groups as exclusively "producers" or "consumers". The dependency ratio is obtained by adding the population below 15 years to the population aged 65 and over (defined as the dependent age groups), then dividing the sum by the population aged 15 to 64 (the working age population and multiplied by 100). Sometimes the dependency ratio is divided into old dependency (ratio of those 65 years and over to those ages 15 to 64) and young dependency (ratio of those under 15 to those ages 15 to 64). The dependency ratio should not be confused with the percentage economically active. The former considers all persons of working age, while the latter considers only those individuals of working age who are economically active, which is usually less than the dependency ratio (see Chapter 9).

The dependency ratio for Pohnpei State dropped by five points from 84 in 1994 to only 79 in 2000, (meaning that for every 100 persons of working-age there are 79 consumers, in terms of food, clothing, shelter, and so forth). The dependency declined from 106 in 1973 to 84 in 1994 and further declined to 79 in 2000, showing a continuous decline in fertility and a relative increase in the working age population (see Table 2.7). The young dependency ratio was about 78 and the old age dependency ratio was about seven, showing that the dependency burden was particularly among the young. Similar to the total dependency ratio, the young and old dependency ratios decreased over the two decades before the 1994 census and remain the same in 2000, especially for the young because of the decline in fertility.

Among the municipalities in Pohnpei, the highest dependency ratio in 1994 was found on the Island of Sapwuahfik, and the lowest in Kolonia Town (with the highest population and a moderate fertility rate, see Chapter 4, Table 4.9), showing the role of fertility in the shifting of the dependency ratio in Pohnpei. In the 2000 census, Nukuoro became the highest with dependency ratio of 114.2, while Kolonia Town remained the lowest with 68.8 (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Dependency Ratio by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Municipality	Total					Young					Old				
	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000	1973	1980	1985	1994	2000
Total	106.0	102.5	99.7	84.2	78.7	98.8	95.9	92.2	77.6	72.6	7.2	6.5	7.5	6.6	6.1
Pohnpei Proper	103.9	101.8	97.8	82.6	77.6	97.8	96.0	91.0	76.5	72.0	6.1	5.8	6.8	6.1	5.6
Madolenihmw	108.6	111.5	106.9	89.0	81.7	99.6	104.5	98.4	80.5	74.5	9.0	7.0	8.5	8.5	7.2
U	107.8	102.3	90.7	77.8	72.0	102.5	93.6	83.2	71.3	67.1	5.3	8.7	7.5	6.5	4.9
Nett	96.0	99.1	92.7	83.5	79.1	92.0	93.4	86.3	78.7	74.4	3.9	5.7	6.3	4.8	4.6
Sokehs	111.8	91.6	95.9	78.4	70.8	104.3	85.5	89.4	72.5	65.5	7.5	6.1	6.5	5.9	5.3
Kitti	125.8	118.3	126.0	108.5	92.3	119.0	113.1	119.6	101.5	87.1	6.7	5.2	6.4	7.0	5.3
Kolonias	89.3	94.9	84.7	67.2	68.8	84.5	90.6	78.5	61.9	62.5	4.8	4.3	6.2	5.2	6.3
Outer Islands	125.0	109.7	123.2	110.4	96.1	108.0	95.4	107.0	96.0	82.8	16.9	14.3	16.2	14.4	13.3
Mwoakilloa	154.0	110.1	131.0	90.0	73.5	137.9	94.9	113.8	75.5	62.7	16.1	15.2	17.2	14.5	10.8
Pingelap	134.4	125.9	125.4	108.9	101.8	118.7	107.8	109.2	94.8	87.6	15.8	18.1	16.2	14.1	14.3
Sapwuahfik	130.7	115.4	141.0	120.9	94.8	109.7	98.5	119.7	108.4	85.7	21.0	16.9	21.4	12.5	9.1
Nukuoro	97.6	104.7	125.9	110.2	114.2	87.1	101.3	114.4	96.4	92.9	10.5	3.3	11.5	13.9	21.3
Kapingamarangi	104.8	96.1	98.8	109.3	90.4	85.1	81.1	84.8	92.0	74.7	19.7	15.1	14.0	17.3	15.7

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, unpublished; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, P13

Table 2.8 gives some selected demographic indicators of Pohnpei in 2000 and some neighboring countries in the Pacific in earlier years. Among the FSM States, Pohnpei had one of the youngest population and highest dependency ratio. Compared to neighboring Pacific countries, Pohnpei was among those with high median age and dependency ratio.

Table 2.8: Selected Demographic Indicators from FSM and Neighboring Pacific Countries: 2000

Country ¹	Intercensal growth (%)	Median age	Sex ratio	Dependency ratio
FSM	0.3	18.9	103	79
Chuuk	0.1	18.5	103	81
Yap	0.1	20.9	96	69
Pohnpei	0.4	18.9	105	79
Kosrae	0.9	19.2	101	77
Guam	1.0	25.6	108	51
Kiribati	2.5	19.8	97	81
Marshall Islands	2.0	17.7	105	82
Nauru	1.8	20.6	105	78
CNMI	5.5	28.5	93	35
Palau	2.2	30.4	114	51

Source: 1973 TTPI Censuses, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, Unpublished; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished; Secretariat of the Pacific Communities, "Oceania Population 2000" and "2000-2025 Pacific Population Projections" wall charts.

Note: ¹ Except for FSM and its states, indexes were based on the 2000 population estimates.

Accuracy Analysis of Age Reporting

To evaluate the accuracy of the age and sex data, the Myers and Bachi index were used to measure the level of digit preference and make comparisons between populations. The methods measure the preference and dislike for ages ending in all the digits (0 to 9). The index for Myers method is the sum of the absolute values of the deviations, while the Bachi method is the sum of the positive deviations (one-half the sum of the absolute deviations). The value of the index ranges from 0 to 9. The lower the index, the lower the extent of digit preference and hence the better the quality of the data.

The Myers index in 1994 was 3.7 and 3.4 in 2000 while the Bachi index was 1.9 in 1994 and 1.7 in 2000, showing age reporting to be accurate, especially for the Bachi method (see Table 2.9). The Myers index also showed that males were reporting their ages more accurately than females, while the Bachi index showed that females were reporting their ages more accurately than males. Age reporting improved as both indices illustrated since 1967. This pattern is also true for males and females.

Table 2.9: Myers and Bachi Method of Measuring Digit Preference, Pohnpei State: 1967 to 2000

Terminal digit	Myers method			Bachi method		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2000:						
0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
1	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.2)
2	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.7)	0.4
3	(0.2)	0.1	(0.6)	0.1	0.5	(0.4)
4	(0.1)	(0.4)	0.1	0.0	(0.2)	0.3
5	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)
6	0.2	(0.0)	0.4	0.1	(0.1)	0.3
7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6
8	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(1.3)
9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	(0.1)	0.6
--Index--						
2000	3.4	3.5	4.0	1.7	2.1	2.5
1994	3.7	4.8	3.5	1.9	1.9	2.2
1985	3.7	4.3	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.2
1980	4.4	5.5	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.8
1973	3.6	3.6	5.5	3.0	2.8	4.0
1967	9.4	9.5	11.0	5.5	5.0	7.0

Source: 1967, 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses; 1986 Pohnpei State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census

Note: The index for Myers method is the sum of the absolute values of the deviations; for Bachi method, the index is the sum of the positive deviations (one-half the sum of the absolute deviations).

Conclusion

The age and sex composition of Pohnpei changed over the last two decades. These shifts in the age-sex structure have important implications for future planning.

The annual growth rate of Pohnpei State was 1.8 percent between 1985 and 1994; and 0.4 percent between 1994 and 2000. These two periods show decline in the growth rate since 1973 with over 3 percent between 1973 and 1985. This decline is attributed mostly to a decline in fertility and an increase emigration. The sex ratio in 2000 remained at 105, a decline over the two decades. The trend of the sex ratio varied among the municipalities mainly because of different migration patterns.

Pohnpei State's population gradually aged over the 27 years before the 2000 Census. The median age was 19 years in 2000, an increase of one year since 1994. This increase was mainly due to the decline in fertility (that is, females having fewer children now than before). In 1994, the median age increased over the two decades among the municipalities except for the Outer Island of Kapingamarangi but went up again in 2000 in all the municipalities and the Outer Islands. The dependency ratio decreased since 1973 at (106) to just (79) persons in 2000. Although the decrease in the dependency ratio can be considered as a positive change (as it implied more people of working-age and fewer people to support), the dependency ratio is still considered high even by Pacific standard.

CHAPTER 3 HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND MARITAL STATUS

Introduction

This chapter discusses the size and composition of households and families in Pohnpei State. The household and family structures in Pohnpei, in most cases, are the same. The determining factor for a household is sharing meals by a group of people living together. Nevertheless, for family, the determining factor is relationship by blood, marriage, or adoption. In Pohnpei, most people live together because they are related. Households with unrelated members are usually found in the town centers where unrelated people may share housing for financial or other reasons.

Since marital status affects the household and family structure, it is included in this chapter. As married couples tend to have families, more marriages increase the number of households and families in Pohnpei. The data on marital status provided in this chapter examine the change in the marital status and the effects on the demographic and other socio-cultural patterns.

Data Descriptions

Household Type and Relationship

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and who have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The count of households or householders either equals or greater than the count of occupied housing units.

'Persons per household' is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by ethnic origin or race, persons in the household are classified by the ethnic origin or race of the householder rather than the ethnic origin or race of each individual.

'Relationship to householder' data were derived from questionnaire item 2, asked of all persons.

'Householder' -- the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home was owned, being bought, or rented and who was listed as person 1 on the census questionnaire. If there was no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder. The census distinguished two types of householders: a "family householder" and a "non-family householder." A family householder was a householder living with one or more persons related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her family members. A non-family householder was a householder living alone or with non-relatives.

'Husband/wife' -- a person married to and living with a householder. This category included persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages. The number of spouses was equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households." The number of spouses, however, generally was less than half the number of married persons with spouse present, since more than one married couple live in a household but only spouses of householders were specifically identified as spouse. The number of married persons with spouse present included married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

'Natural born son/daughter' -- a child who was the householder's son or daughter by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

Adopted son/daughter -- a dependent child residing in the household being raised as a son or daughter of the householder and for whom the householder provided the principal means of support with intent of the child remaining in the household as a son or daughter.

Brother/sister -- for the brother or sister of the householder. Stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption should be marked "Brother/Sister". Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law were classified under "Other relative".

Father/mother -- for the mother and father of the householder. Parents by birth, stepparents, and parents by adoption as "Father/Mother". Father-in-law and mother-in-law were classified under "Other relatives".

Other relatives -- were for anyone else related to the "householder" by blood, marriage, or adoption (sister-in-law, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, grandparent, great-grandchild, etc.).

Non-relatives -- were persons not related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the "householder" or who could not be described by all the categories defined above.

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

Unrelated individuals could comprise a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, a household member who was not related to the householder, or a person living in group quarters who was not an inmate of an institution.

Family type - classifies each family — a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who were related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who were related to the householder comprise members of his or her family. A household could contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contained families since a household could comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. Families were classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type were based on answers to questions on relationship and sex.

- *Married-couple family* -- a family in which the householder and his/her spouse were enumerated as members of the same household.
- *Other family*
 1. *Male householder, no wife present* - a family with a male householder no spouse of householder present.
 2. *Female householder, no husband present* -- a family with a female householder no spouse of householder present.

Persons per Family was a measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure "persons in family" or "persons per family" were cross-tabulated by ethnic origin or race, the ethnic origin or race refers to the householder rather than the ethnic origin or race of each individual.

Unmarried-couple household is a household composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Marital Status

Never married -- included all persons who had never been married, including persons whose only marriages were annulled.

Now married, except separated -- all persons whose current marriage had not ended by widowhood, divorce, or

separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category also may include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages, if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons were further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

- Spouse present -- included married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may temporarily have been absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalized.

- Spouse absent -- included married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

'*Separated*' -- included persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included were persons who had been deserted or who had parted because they no longer wanted to live together but who had not obtained a divorce.

'*Widowed*' -- included widows and widowers who had not remarried.

'*Divorced*' -- included persons who were legally divorced and who had not remarried.

Limitations and Comparability

The 2000 definition of a household was the same as that used in 1973, 1980, 1985, and 1994 Censuses. The relationship category "son/daughter" has been replaced by one category, "child". The "stepson/stepdaughter", "grandchild", etc. were classified under "Other Relative".

Group Quarters

The 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses classified all persons not living in households as living in group quarters. There were two general categories of persons in group-quarters: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "non-institutional group quarters").

Institutionalized persons included persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons were classified as patients or inmates of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, length of stay, or number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons were restricted to the institution buildings or grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave), thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. In addition, institutionalized persons generally were under the care of trained staff that has responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Other persons in group-quarters include those who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in group homes (homes for the mentally ill persons and other group homes), and religious group quarters were classified as other persons in group-quarters. Persons living in school dormitories and workers' quarters were classified as living in group-quarters. Finally, non-institutional group quarters include individuals living in other non-household living situations and in living quarters for victims of natural disasters.

For both the 1994 and 2000 Censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau (USBUCEN) and National Statistics Office revised the definition of institutionalized persons so that *care* only included persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. The 2000 Census, as was the 1994 Census, classified the home for the mentally ill under other group quarters as institutional rather than non-institutional group quarter. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

Several changes also occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the second time since the 1994 Census, the 2000 FSM Census identified separately the types of correctional institutions such as jails and police lockups. In addition, the non-institutional group quarter's category "group homes" was further classified as group homes for school dormitories and workers' quarters.

In the 1994 and 2000 FSM Census, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." In addition, persons living in non-institutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions. The 2000 marital status definitions were the same, as that used in 1994 and slightly similar to those used in 1973, 1980, 1985 and 1994 Censuses with the exception of the term "never married," which replaced the term "single" in tabulations.

Analysis of Data on Household, Family, and Marital Status

Households and Families

Table 3.1 shows the type of living quarters in the State of Pohnpei from 1973 to 2000. Between 1973 and 1994, the population increased from 19,308 to 33,692 persons or about 75 percent increase. These totals did not include Pohnpeians living abroad during these two census periods.. Between 1994 and 2000, the proportion of persons living in-group quarters remained at 2 percent but increased slightly in number of persons.

Table 3.1: Type of Living Quarters in Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Characteristics	Census years			
	1973	1985	1994	2000
Total persons	19,308	28,671	33,692	34,486
In regular households	18,555	28,265	33,197	33,940
Percent	96.1	98.6	98.5	98.4
In group quarters	753	406	495	546
Percent	3.9	1.4	1.5	1.6
Inmate of institution	-	11	16	12
Other	753	395	479	534
Persons per household	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.1
Persons per family	4.9	-	6.6	6.3

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T3; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P14

Table 3.2 examines the relationships among the members of a household in Pohnpei and the changes within the household from 1973 to 2000.

The composition of a household usually consists of some of these members: householder, spouse, child, other relative and non-relative. From the early 1970's to the onset of the millennium, the number of persons in regular households increased. For nearly 30 years, the combined proportions of householder and spouse consistently increased from 25 percent to 28 percent, while the proportion of 'child' fluctuates during the same period. For example, in 1973, almost half (48 percent) of the members in a household consist of children comparing with 42 percent in 1985, 52 percent in 1994 and 40 percent in 2000.

Moreover, the proportions other relative and non-relative members in a regular household fluctuated during the 27-year period. In 1973, almost one out of four household members were other relatives, comparing with about one out of three members in 1985, about one out of five members in 1994 and almost one out of three members in 2000, suggesting that that extended family setting still exist in Pohnpei. Interestingly, the composition of a regular household about 30 years ago is similar to that of today, in terms of non-relative household members. About 3 percent of the household members are consisting of non-relative members in both 1973 and 2000. The non-relative member proportion in the mid 1980's and 1990's on the other hand, is a little over 1 percent.

Table 3.2: Households Composition, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Relationship	Number				Percent			
	1973	1985	1994	2000	1973	1985	1994	2000
In regular households	18,555	27,008	33,197	33,940	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Householder	2,621	4,065	5,298	5,630	14.1	15.1	16.0	16.3
Spouse	2,020	2,990	3,998	4,169	10.9	11.1	12.0	12.1
Child	8,867	11,449	17,321	15,039	47.8	42.4	52.2	39.7
Other relative	4,540	8,178	6,164	8,706	24.5	30.3	18.6	29.1
Non-relative	507	326	416	396	2.7	1.2	1.3	2.7

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T3; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P14

The household composition by municipality in Pohnpei State is examined in Table 3.3, which excludes people living in-

group quarters since the relationships are not applicable. Between 1994 and 2000, the number of household members in the State of Pohnpei increased on both Pohnpei Island and on the Outer Islands. On Pohnpei Island, all except U municipality and Kolonia Town experienced increases in the number of household members. On the Outer Islands, the southeastern atolls of Mwoakilloa and Pingelap a loss number of persons, while the southwestern atolls of Sapwuahfik, Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi gained number of household members.

The percent changes between 1994 and 2000 in household composition of Pohnpei Island and Outer Islands were very small. Moreover, for 2000, the household composition varied slightly between Pohnpei Island and Outer Islands. For example, on the main island of Pohnpei, about one for every 6 household members (16 percent) was a householder, compared with one out of every 5 (20 percent) in the outlying atolls. However, among other members in a family unit, the 'other relative' proportion was an interesting one. Kolonia Town had the highest proportion of 'other relative' members in a household at 32 percent. Perhaps this is a result of people moving to the town area to be close to their places of work and school. In the Outer Islands, Mwoakilloa has the highest proportion of "other relative" members at 49 percent, followed by Kapingamarangi (47 percent) and Pingelap (33 percent).

Table 3.3: Household Composition by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 & 2000

Usual residence	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	Householder	Spouse	Natural child	Other relative	Non-relative	Total	Percent	Householder	Spouse	Natural child	Other relative	Non-relative
1994 Total	33,197	100.0	16.0	12.0	46.6	24.1	1.3	34,486	100.0	16.3	12.1	39.7	29.1	2.7
Pohnpei Proper	31,045	100.0	15.8	12.1	47.1	23.8	1.3	32,386	99.4	16.0	12.0	39.8	28.7	2.9
Madolenihmw	4,739	100.0	15.5	12.3	44.6	26.5	1.2	5,420	100.0	14.8	11.5	37.9	30.8	5.0
U	3,001	100.0	15.9	12.2	44.7	25.6	1.6	2,685	100.0	16.8	12.6	36.9	31.0	2.6
Nett	5,779	100.0	17.1	12.8	51.5	17.4	1.3	6,158	100.0	17.0	12.7	41.8	25.6	3.0
Sokehs	5,773	100.0	15.6	12.3	46.8	24.9	0.4	6,435	96.8	15.6	11.8	38.5	26.7	4.1
Kitti	5,173	100.0	14.6	12.0	53.6	19.4	0.4	6,007	100.0	14.9	11.8	45.3	27.6	0.5
Kolonia	6,580	100.0	16.0	11.1	41.1	29.0	2.8	5,681	100.0	17.3	12.2	36.4	32.3	1.9
Outer Islands	2,152	100.0	18.3	11.8	40.5	29.1	0.3	2,100	109.9	21.4	13.0	38.8	36.0	0.7
Mwoakilloa	209	100.0	16.3	15.3	34.9	33.5	-	177	100.0	16.4	10.2	23.7	49.2	0.6
Pingelap	518	100.0	16.8	12.0	55.4	15.8	-	438	100.0	18.9	11.6	36.1	33.1	0.2
Sapwuahfik	603	100.0	17.6	12.4	39.8	30.2	-	649	132.0	21.4	15.7	57.6	35.7	1.5
Nukuoro	349	100.0	22.1	11.5	43.3	22.9	0.3	362	100.0	28.5	13.8	37.8	19.1	0.8
Kapingamarangi	473	100.0	18.8	9.3	25.6	45.0	1.3	474	100.0	20.0	11.0	21.9	47.0	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P14

Table 3.4 shows how many persons in a household by municipality in the State of Pohnpei, which are obtained from the 2000 Census and compared to the 1994 Census results. The 33,197 persons in Pohnpei State in 1994 lived in 5,298 households, an average of 6.3 persons per household. The size of households in Pohnpei is large even by Pacific Islands' standards, but is getting smaller. Table 3.4 also shows that a little less than 10 percent of households in Pohnpei had 10 or more persons in 1994.

The 2000 Census found 5,630 households in Pohnpei with 34,486 persons in the households, an average of 6.1 persons per household. About thirteen percent (13.4) of these 5,630 households had 10 or more persons living in them. The municipality of Kitti holds most of the households with 10 or more persons followed by Madolenihmw. Results show that there were 159 households in Kitti and 137 in Madolenihmw with 10 or more persons living in them (about 18 percent of the 894 households in Kitti and 17 percent of the 800 households found in Madolenihmw). The island of Mwoakilloa led the outer islands with 17 percent of its 29 households with 10 or more occupants followed by Sapwuahfik with 15 percent of its 139 households. Throughout the State, an average of 5 to 7 persons live in one household except the municipality of Nukuoro which has only 3 to 4 occupants.

Table 3.4: Persons per Households by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Usual Residence	1994					2000				
	Persons	Households	Person per household	Households with 10+ persons Number	Percent	Persons	Households	Person per household	Households with 10+ persons Number	Percent
Total	33,197	5,298	6.3	518	9.8	34,486	5,630	6	756	13.0
Pohnpei Proper	31,045	4,905	6.3	491	10.0	32,386	5,181	6	713	14.0
Madolenihmw	4,739	733	6.5	69	9.4	5,420	800	6.8	137	17.1
U	3,001	477	6.3	42	8.8	2,685	452	5.9	46	10.2
Nett	5,779	986	5.9	83	8.4	6,158	1,049	5.9	135	12.9
Sokehs	5,773	900	6.4	89	9.9	6,435	1,005	6.4	122	12.1
Kitti	5,173	755	6.9	91	12.1	6,007	894	6.7	159	17.8
Kolonias	6,580	1,054	6.2	117	11.1	5,681	981	5.8	114	11.6
Outer Islands	2,152	393	5.5	27	6.9	2,100	449	4.7	43	9.6
Mwoakilloa	209	34	6.1	1	2.9	177	29	6.1	5	17.2
Pingelap	518	87	6.0	10	11.5	438	83	5.3	6	7.2
Sapwuahfik	603	106	5.7	8	7.5	649	139	4.7	21	15.1
Nukuoro	349	77	4.5	2	2.6	362	103	3.5	1	1.0
Kapingamarangi	473	89	5.3	6	6.7	474	95	5.0	10	10.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P15

Table 3.5 further illustrates the household size during 1980, 1994 and 2000 for Kolonia Town and other municipalities combined. Although the number of households, in absolute terms increased by 1,943 between 1980 and 1994, the number of households with eight or more persons increased by only 586. However, households with seven persons had the smallest increase of 72 between 1980 and 1994. Small households with three or fewer persons also increased but much more slowly than for all of Pohnpei. One-person households increased by only 119 persons, and 3-persons households increased by only 155 during the same period. The percentage of households with eight or more persons decreased from 32 percent of all households in 1980 to 31 percent in 1994. The data shows that households are increasing in size as the cumulative percents at each level increased between 1980 and 1994. (See Table 3.5)

The 2000 Census found 332 more households from 1994. The totals show that households with one person and eight or more person households decreased by 22 and 142, respectively. Households with four persons living in them had the greatest household increase with 144 more since the 1994 count. Households with three persons, on the other hand, had the smallest increase of 27 households in 2000. Within the vicinity of Kolonia, the households had significantly dropped in their sizes. Only household with three to five persons increased in 2000. The households outside of Kolonia Town are increased slightly in size except for households with one person and eight or more persons. Again these two groups decreased by 3 and 58 within the six year period from 1994 to 2000.

Table 3.5: Household Size Inside and Outside of Kolonia Town, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Size of Household	Number of Households			Annual Percent Change		Percent			Cumm. Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000	1980	1994	2000
Total	3,355	5,298	5,630	1,943	332	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1	162	281	259	119	(22)	4.8	5.3	4.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	254	376	403	122	27	7.6	7.1	7.2	95.2	94.7	95.4
3	324	479	582	155	103	9.7	9.0	10.3	87.6	87.6	88.2
4	362	651	795	289	144	10.8	12.3	14.1	77.9	78.6	77.9
5	377	714	814	337	100	11.2	13.5	14.5	67.2	66.3	63.8
6	380	643	691	263	48	11.3	12.1	12.3	55.9	52.8	49.3
7	429	501	575	72	74	12.8	9.5	10.2	44.6	40.7	37.1
8 +	1,067	1,653	1,511	586	(142)	31.8	31.2	26.8	31.8	31.2	26.8
Kolonia Town	866	1,054	981	188	(73)	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1	53	74	55	21	(19)	6.1	7.0	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	67	86	83	19	(3)	7.7	8.2	8.5	93.9	93.0	94.4
3	61	92	109	31	17	7.0	8.7	11.1	86.1	84.8	85.9
4	102	133	154	31	21	11.8	12.6	15.7	79.1	76.1	74.8
5	115	130	142	15	12	13.3	12.3	14.5	67.3	63.5	59.1
6	100	108	102	8	(6)	11.5	10.2	10.4	54.0	51.1	44.6
7	126	102	91	(24)	(11)	14.5	9.7	9.3	42.5	40.9	34.3
8 +	242	329	245	87	(84)	27.9	31.2	25.0	27.9	31.2	25.0
Outside Kolonia Town	2,489	4,244	4,649	1,755	405	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1	109	207	204	98	(3)	4.4	4.9	4.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	187	290	320	103	30	7.5	6.8	6.9	95.6	95.1	95.6
3	263	387	473	124	86	10.6	9.1	10.2	88.1	88.3	88.7
4	260	518	641	258	123	10.4	12.2	13.8	77.5	79.2	78.6
5	262	584	672	322	88	10.5	13.8	14.5	67.1	67.0	64.8
6	280	535	589	255	54	11.2	12.6	12.7	56.6	53.2	50.3
7	303	399	484	96	85	12.2	9.4	10.4	45.3	40.6	37.6
8 +	825	1,324	1,266	499	(58)	33.1	31.2	27.2	33.1	31.2	27.2

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table p15.

Marital Status

Data on marital status also are important in connection with fertility. When females delay marriage - for schooling, to enter the work force, or for some other reason - they decrease both their period of exposure to fertility and their total fertility. Reduced fertility, of course, has important direct implications for population structure, and hence important indirect implications for planning and policy issues.

The marital status for ages 15 years and over by sex for Pohnpei State is illustrated in Table 3.6 and Figure 3.1. In 1994, persons aged 15 years and over totaled 19,500. Of that total, about 57 percent were married, a decrease of about 2 percentage points from 1985 and 4 percentage points from 1973. Consequently, while the population for the now married persons decreased, the never married persons slightly increased to more than 36 percent in 1994 over the three decades. This change probably occurred because Pohnpeians were delaying marriages to achieve education and participate in the labor force. If childbearing is closely linked to marriage, which is usually the case, a delay in marriage could increase the age of childbearing and decrease the period of exposure to pregnancy, which results in a lowering total fertility. The proportion for the separated/divorced persons declined slightly from over 2 percent in 1973 to about 2 percent in 1985, then increased to 3 percent in 1994.

Among person aged 15 years and over, 56.4 percent were "now married" during the 2000 census. This trend remained the same for both sexes in Pohnpei, just above 56 percent. Table 3.6 also shows that Pohnpeians, overall, were starting to delay marriage as the percent of now married declined through the years while the percent of never married increased. It is hard not to notice though, that there were more widowed females than males, at more than six times in 1994 and 2000 for example, probably because females tend to remain widowed as opposed to males counterparts.

Table 3.6: Marital Status for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Marital status	Census Years			
	1973	1985	1994	2000
Total	11,111	15,368	19,500	20,468
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	32.1	35.7	36.4	36.1
Now married	60.2	58.3	56.7	56.4
Separated/divorced	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.9
Widowed	5.3	4.0	3.9	4.6
Males	5,603	7,807	9,954	10,355
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	36.9	40.0	39.4	39.5
Now married	58.6	57.1	56.4	56.2
Separated/divorced	1.9	1.4	2.5	2.4
Widowed	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.0
Females	5,508	7,561	9,546	10,113
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	27.1	31.4	33.3	32.7
Now married	61.9	59.5	56.9	56.6
Separated/divorced	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.4
Widowed	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.2

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T15; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P22

**Figure 3.1 Marital Status for Age 15 and Over:
Pohnpei, 2000**

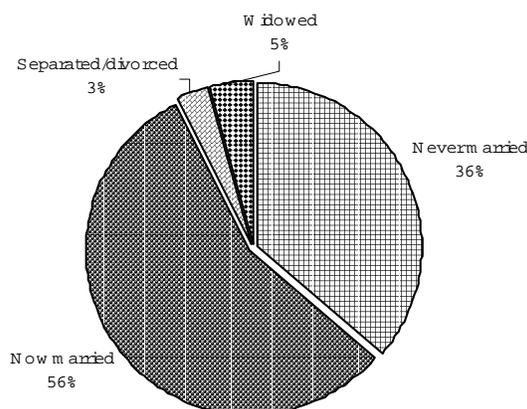


Table 3.7 illustrates the proportions of marital status for ages 15 years and over by Municipality in the State of Pohnpei. Looking at the total proportion of never married population found during the 2000 Census, Pohnpei Proper recorded about 36 percent, compared to 32 percent on the Pohnpei Outer Islands. While Pohnpei proper decreased its never married population, the outer islands gained more (30.9 in 1994 and 32.3 in 2000). Among the municipalities on Pohnpei Proper, Kitti had the highest percentage of 'never married' population at 38 percent of the 3,288 persons aged 15 years and over in that municipality. Sokehs came in second with 37.5 percent of the 3,968 persons aged 15 and over. The 1994 Census recorded Kolonia Town having the highest proportion of never married population at around 39 percent of the 4,192 persons aged 15 and over. Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi still led the outer islands as having the highest proportions of 'never married' population among the outer islands at about 39.7 percent in 1994 and 37.1 percent in 2000 for Nukuoro, and 38.9 percent in 1994, 37.8 percent in 2000 for Kapingamarangi. For the "now married" persons, the outer islands outranked Pohnpei Proper by about 2 percent in 1994. The 2000 Census results show that Pohnpei proper was catching up with just 1 percent between them with the outer islands still leading. In 2000, about 63 percent of Pingelap's 248 persons aged 15 and over were now married which was the highest in Pohnpei. The separated/divorced and widowed categories were also higher on the outer islands. Sapwuahfik, with its high separated/divorce rate at 5.2 percent of its 347 population of 15 and over, still led all the municipalities of Pohnpei in this category including the Pohnpei proper municipalities. The percentage of widowed persons were very high on the Outer Islands both 1994 and

2000, especially on the Island of Kapingamarangi at 7.9 in 1994 and 11.8 in 2000 comparing to averages of 3 to 5 percents for the rest of the municipalities.

In 2000, the outer island of Nukuoro held most of the single males (at 44 percent) of Pohnpei State. Over 60 percent of males age 15 years and over on the outer islands of Pingelap (61.6), Mwoakilloa (60.3) and the municipality of U (60.1) are now married. For the female age 15 years and over, most of the singles (never married) can be found in the municipality of Kitti at 35.5 percent and outer island of Kapingamarangi at 35.6 percent.

The 2000 Census still reveals that considerable geographic variability also existed in the marital status of females in the State of Pohnpei. In all the categories for the marital status of females aged 15 years and over, except for the 'never married', the percentages were higher than for the males. With the exception of Sapwuahfik with only 1.2 percent, the rest of the outer islands larger percentages of widowed women than the Municipalities on Pohnpei Proper, reflecting differences in access to modern medical treatment coupled with the comparatively more difficult life on these outer islands.

Table 3.7: Marital Status for Age 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994						2000					
	Total	Percent	Never married	Now married	Separated/divorced	Widowed	Total	Percent	Never married	Now married	Separated/divorced	Widowed
BOTH SEXES	19,500	100.0	36.4	56.7	3.0	3.9	20,388	100.0	36.3	56.6	2.3	4.8
Pohnpei Proper	18,330	100.0	36.8	56.6	2.9	3.7	19,193	100.0	36.5	56.6	2.2	4.7
Madolenihmw	2,842	100.0	35.4	58.0	2.9	3.7	3,182	100.0	35.7	58.0	2.1	4.2
U	1,797	100.0	37.3	55.4	2.8	4.5	1,635	100.0	34.6	59.0	2.3	4.2
Nett	3,414	100.0	34.4	58.6	4.1	2.9	3,587	100.0	34.4	58.3	3.0	4.3
Sokehs	3,428	100.0	37.0	56.5	2.4	4.1	3,968	100.0	37.5	54.9	2.0	5.6
Kitti	2,657	100.0	37.4	57.3	1.9	3.4	3,261	100.0	38.3	56.0	1.6	4.0
Kolonias	4,192	100.0	38.8	54.0	3.2	4.0	3,560	100.0	37.4	55.0	2.4	5.1
Outer Islands	1,170	100.0	30.9	58.2	4.0	6.8	1,195	100.0	32.6	57.4	3.1	6.9
Mwoakilloa	126	100.0	28.6	62.7	3.2	5.6	113	100.0	30.1	61.9	1.8	6.2
Pingelap	283	100.0	24.4	65.4	3.2	7.1	247	100.0	25.9	63.2	2.8	8.1
Sapwuahfik	307	100.0	25.7	62.9	5.5	5.9	347	100.0	30.5	60.8	5.2	3.5
Nukuoro	189	100.0	39.7	48.7	4.2	7.4	204	100.0	37.3	54.4	3.4	4.9
Kapingamarangi	265	100.0	38.9	49.8	3.4	7.9	284	100.0	38.4	48.6	1.1	12.0
MALES	9,954	100.0	39.4	56.4	2.5	1.7	10,275	100.0	39.8	56.6	1.2	2.4
Pohnpei Proper	9,363	100.0	39.5	56.4	2.4	1.6	9,670	100.0	39.8	56.6	1.2	2.3
Madolenihmw	1,535	100.0	41.8	54.2	2.6	1.4	1,698	100.0	42.2	54.6	1.2	2.0
U	867	100.0	38.4	57.9	2.2	1.5	798	100.0	35.7	60.2	1.6	2.5
Nett	1,780	100.0	35.8	58.4	3.9	1.8	1,825	100.0	36.1	58.7	1.5	3.7
Sokehs	1,724	100.0	41.2	56.0	1.5	1.3	1,974	100.0	41.0	55.4	1.3	2.3
Kitti	1,333	100.0	39.2	56.9	1.7	2.1	1,623	100.0	41.2	56.4	0.8	1.7
Kolonias	2,124	100.0	40.2	55.7	2.4	1.6	1,752	100.0	40.9	56.4	0.9	1.8
Outer Islands	591	100.0	37.4	56.7	2.7	3.2	605	100.0	38.5	57.0	0.7	3.8
Mwoakilloa	64	100.0	35.9	60.9	-	3.1	58	100.0	39.7	60.3	0.0	0.0
Pingelap	141	100.0	36.9	60.3	2.1	0.7	124	100.0	36.3	62.1	0.0	1.6
Sapwuahfik	164	100.0	32.9	59.1	3.7	4.3	179	100.0	34.1	58.7	1.7	5.6
Nukuoro	91	100.0	42.9	49.5	2.2	5.5	106	100.0	44.3	52.8	0.9	1.9
Kapingamarangi	131	100.0	40.5	52.7	3.8	3.1	138	100.0	41.3	52.2	0.0	6.5
FEMALES	9,546	100.0	33.3	56.9	3.6	6.2	10,113	100.0	32.7	56.6	3.4	7.2
Pohnpei Proper	8,967	100.0	33.9	56.7	3.5	5.9	9,523	100.0	33.1	56.6	3.3	7.0
Madolenihmw	1,307	100.0	27.9	62.4	3.3	6.4	1,484	100.0	28.3	61.9	3.1	6.7
U	930	100.0	36.3	53.0	3.4	7.2	837	100.0	33.6	57.8	2.9	5.7
Nett	1,634	100.0	32.9	58.8	4.3	4.0	1,762	100.0	32.7	57.9	4.5	4.9
Sokehs	1,704	100.0	32.7	57.0	3.3	6.9	1,994	100.0	34.1	54.4	2.7	8.9
Kitti	1,324	100.0	35.6	57.6	2.0	4.7	1,638	100.0	35.5	55.7	2.4	6.4
Kolonias	2,068	100.0	37.4	52.3	3.9	6.4	1,808	100.0	34.1	53.6	4.0	8.4
Outer Islands	579	100.0	24.4	59.8	5.4	10.5	590	100.0	26.4	57.8	5.6	10.2
Mwoakilloa	62	100.0	21.0	64.5	6.5	8.1	55	100.0	20.0	63.6	3.6	12.7
Pingelap	142	100.0	12.0	70.4	4.2	13.4	123	100.0	15.4	64.2	5.7	14.6
Sapwuahfik	143	100.0	17.5	67.1	7.7	7.7	168	100.0	26.8	63.1	8.9	1.2
Nukuoro	98	100.0	36.7	48.0	6.1	9.2	98	100.0	29.6	56.1	6.1	8.2
Kapingamarangi	134	100.0	37.3	47.0	3.0	12.7	146	100.0	35.6	45.2	2.1	17.1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses

Table 3.8 shows the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) for persons age 15 years and over for Pohnpei State from 1973 to 2000. The SMAM is determined from the distribution of never married people, and it is age where a the average person enters into his/her first marriage. The SMAM in 1973 was the lowest at 23 years, compared to 24.1 years in 1985, 24.4 years in 1994 and 25.0 in 2000. This means that the population was delaying marriage by two years over that recorded in 1973. The data show that females married at younger ages than males. In 2000, females got married at around age 24 years while males get married at age 26. In all the census years, the mean age at marriage was reported highest on Kapingamarangi Atoll at 26.6 years in 1973, 26.4 years in 1985, 29.3 years in 1994 and 29.5 years in 2000). The lowest SMAM was found on Sapwuahfik in all of the census years except in 1994, when Nukuoro Atoll had the lowest SMAM at 20.4 years.

Table 3.8: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Municipality	1973			1985			1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	23.0	24.4	21.5	24.1	25.5	22.6	24.4	25.5	23.2	25.0	26.0	23.9
Pohnpei Proper	23.0	24.4	21.5	24.1	25.5	22.6	24.4	25.6	23.3	25.0	26.0	24.0
Madolenihmw	22.9	24.0	21.1	23.1	25.3	20.6	22.7	24.4	20.8	24.2	25.7	22.4
U	23.5	24.9	22.1	24.9	27.3	22.3	24.5	25.1	23.6	24.5	24.6	24.6
Nett	23.1	23.7	22.5	23.3	24.8	21.9	24.5	25.7	23.0	24.7	25.5	23.9
Sokehs	22.1	24.1	20.1	23.8	24.7	22.9	24.7	26.3	23.2	25.5	26.9	24.0
Kitti	23.4	24.0	22.5	24.4	25.6	23.4	24.2	25.2	23.2	24.9	25.6	24.2
Kolonias	23.0	24.6	21.3	24.8	26.1	23.6	25.3	26.1	24.7	26.1	26.9	25.2
Outer Islands	23.0	25.1	21.7	24.1	25.2	22.8	24.5	25.5	23.2	24.4	25.9	22.6
Mwoakilloa	24.2	26.8	21.9	25.4	27.9	23.3	26.9	29.2	25.0	28.1	28.4	27.9
Pingelap	20.8	22.0	19.8	23.8	25.2	22.1	23.6	27.8	18.3	22.8	27.2	17.0
Sapwuahfik	19.3	22.6	14.2	22.1	25.2	19.0	23.1	24.5	20.5	21.4	22.4	20.2
Nukuoro	25.5	24.4	26.5	25.3	21.7	27.9	20.4	20.1	17.8	24.7	23.0	25.6
Kapingamarangi	26.6	28.4	25.4	26.4	26.9	24.9	29.3	26.6	31.1	29.5	29.6	29.3

Source: 1973 TTPI Census; 1985 Pohnpei State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P22

Conclusion

The average household size in Pohnpei State decreased from 7.0 persons per household in 1973 to 6.1 persons per household in 2000. Like other population characteristics, marriage patterns also changed. Younger generations of both men and women tended to delay their marriages, probably to pursue their education. Additionally, with the change to a more market economy, getting married and running a family becomes expensive, so more women were in the labor force and contributed to the financial well being of the family. The proportion of separated or divorced couples in 2000 dropped for both male and female; however, the female proportion was higher.

The 2000 Census found 5,630 households in Pohnpei with 34,486 persons in the households, an average of 6.1 persons per household. About thirteen percent (13.4) of these 5,630 households had 10 or more persons living in them. The municipality of Kitti held most of the households with 10 or more persons followed by Madolenihmw.

The 2000 Census recorded 20,468 persons aged 15 years and older, an increase of 968 persons from the 1994 Census. Of that total, 56.4 percent were now married. This trend remained the same for both sexes in Pohnpei, just above 56 percent. Table 3.6 below, also, shows that Pohnpeians, overall, were starting to delay marriage as the percent of now married declined through the years while the percent of never married increased. It is hard not to notice though, that there were more widowed females than males, almost six times more in some of the years and about four times more in 1994 and 2000.

The 2000 Census revealed considerable geographic variability also existed in the marital status of females in the State of Pohnpei. In all the categories for the marital status of females aged 15 years and over, except for the 'never married', the percentages were higher than the males. With the exception of Sapwuahfik with only 1.2 percent, the rest of the outer islands had the largest percentages of widowed women than the Municipalities on Pohnpei Proper, reflecting differences in access to modern medical treatment coupled with the comparatively more difficult life on these outer islands.

CHAPTER 4 FERTILITY

Introduction

In the absence of migration, population growth is determined solely by the difference between the number of people being born and the number of people dying. Today births are not the only determining factors to the population growth, but of significant portion, especially in the Pacific region where most families are characterized by a high level of fertility (South Pacific Commission, 1994).

Birth or fertility rates measure the impact that births have on population structure and growth. As a rule, censuses do quite well in estimating fertility as questions and techniques have been refined over the years. There are two approaches for measuring fertility, direct measures and indirect measures, both of which can be applied to the 2000 FSM Census. Since either method can be used, a useful starting point is to compare the results obtained from each. If the results differ widely, it suggests that the data used in one or both methods are incorrect, or the indirect method does not apply.

Changes in fertility patterns and levels are often due to the availability and usage of family planning methods (contraceptives), the women's educational background and rate of women's participation in the labor force. Census data on fertility provide benchmark information on fertility to look for changes in patterns and levels. In most countries, family planning methods, such as contraceptives, usually lower fertility levels of older women first. In a nation where family planning is prevalent, we expect to see lower fertility levels for the older women.

Data Description

Vital registration in Pohnpei is not complete, so fertility estimates must be derived from a census or survey. The 2000 FSM Census asked 4 questions on fertility in order to get information on recent births, previous births, and child mortality. Fertility questions were asked to all females born before April 1, 1987 (all women age 13 and over) but were tabulated for women age 15 and over. Questions asked included how many children born to each woman were living at home, living elsewhere, or dead and categorized by sex. Also asked was the date and sex of the last child born alive and whether that child was still alive.

Limitations and comparability. Accurate fertility data are often difficult to capture because of poor recollection by mothers on number of births or dates of births of their children. Indirect methods of measuring fertility help to compensate for these weaknesses in the data. The 1973 TTPI Census asked questions on children ever born, children still alive and date of the last child born, by sex, to women ages 14 and over. The 1980 Census asked women 15 and over for number of children ever born and surviving and babies born in the 12 months before the census. The 1980 collection technique would have caught women who had multiple births in the year while the 1973, 1994, and 2000 only considered most recent births, missing those women who had multiple births in the year before the census. Fertility data editing techniques for the earlier censuses were slightly different from the 1994 and 2000 Census.

Analysis on Fertility Data

Crude Birth Rate

The *crude birth rate* (CBR) is the number of births in a year divided by the mid-period population. Note that the mid-period population is not the census population. The reported births refer to the last 12 months while the population refers to the date of enumeration. The CBR is a crude rate because the base of the calculation is the whole population, resulting in the rate being affected by the age and sex structure. Thus, comparison of CBR over time and between populations should be done with caution.

Two measures of how many births occurred in the 12 months prior to the census can be derived from census data. The first is the number of births reported by women in the census; the second is the population under 1 year plus the estimated number of infant deaths (deaths during the year preceding the census to persons under 1 year). These two figures were not equal for the period April 1999 to April 2000.

If we use the data on births reported by women of reproductive ages in the year before the census we find a CBR of 29.0 (966 divided by 34,414 and multiplied by 1,000) that means about 28 per 1000 population in the year preceding the census. However, this is likely to be an under-count in view of the estimate derived from the second method. The second method is based on reverse survival. This estimate considers that the children counted in the census below 1 year of age, were born in the year before the census. The method also recognizes that some babies born during this year died before the census was taken. Once these "deaths" have been added to the children counted in the census, an estimate of births during the year is obtained. It is further assumed that the effects of migration on the estimates of births are negligible (and the migration data suggest that for children below age 15, this assumption is reasonable).

Using the survivorship ratios and the population counted in the census aged 0, we find the crude birth rate (Table 4.1). The survivorship ratio permits the estimation of children who have died before the census. Survivorship ratios have been selected from model life tables (Coale-Demeny West level 20--for calculation see Chapter 5 on mortality), which are required since the birth and death civil registration systems in the state of Pohnpei are not complete. In theory, the survivorship ratios are intended to calculate survivors forward to a later age, while here, we are surviving them backward in time to estimate the number of births; hence, the term "reverse survival". To calculate the number of births in the year, the number of persons enumerated in the census aged 0 to 1 (row 1) is divided by the survivorship ratio (row 2). It is then necessary to estimate the mid-year population. The earlier mid-year population was estimated using the approximate annual growth rate of .04 percent and the total census population. As the last row shows, the CBR using reverse survival for April 1999 to April 2000 is 30.3 per 1,000.

Table 4.1. Crude Birth Rate, Pohnpei: 1994 and 2000.

Characteristics	1994	2000
Population age zero	1,033	1,009
Survivorship ratio	0.9626	0.9665
Estimated births	1,073 (1993-1994)	1,044 (1999-2000)
Mid-period population	33,390	34,414
CBR	32.1 (1993-1994)	30.3 (1999-2000)

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3.

Note: figure in parenthesis () refers to the reference year

The same procedure was used for 5-year periods going back 15 years before the census, using the growth rate of 1.8 for 1985 to 1994. The estimated crude birth rates are given in Table 4.2. The table reveals a great deal about fertility in the state of Pohnpei. For the most recent period covered in the above table, 1995-2000, the CBR was 30.9 per thousand populations. Although this rate is high, the trend shown suggests declining fertility. In the period 1985-89, about 10 to 15 years before the 2000 Census, the CBR was 33.0. In the ten-year interval from that time to the most recent period 1995-2000, fertility declined by about 6 percent. The rate from the year before the census was 30.3. This is lower than the most recent five-year rate, showing that the fertility decline observed probably continued during the five years before the census.

Table 4.2: Estimation of Crude Birth Rates, Pohnpei State: 1985 to 2000

Age groups	Years in which born	Census population	2000			CBR
			Survivorship ratio since birth	Estimated births in 5- year period	Mid-period population	
Less than 5 years	1995-2000	5,038	0.9559	5,270	34,126	30.9
5 to 9 years	1990-1994	4,550	0.9471	4,804	31,192	30.8
10 to 14 years	1985-1989	4,430	0.9430	4,698	28,511	33.0

Sources: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3; unpublished data.

Note: Survivorship ratio is the life table probability of surviving from birth to the age group specified and is approximately equivalent to the average probability of surviving from birth during the period specified to the time of the census.

Table 4.3 presents the CBRs as compiled from registration statistics obtained from the Department of Health, for comparison purposes. As mentioned earlier, the registration lacked completeness, and the coverage was not consistent over the years. Nevertheless, as can be seen from the table, the CBR for the recent past varied from 31 to 36 supporting the findings obtained using the survivorship approach.

Table 4.3: Registered Births by Calendar Year and Implied Crude Birth Rate, Pohnpei State: 1986 to 1999

Indices	Year								
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
Registered births	1,032	1,006	1,060	1,116	1,091	1,051	1,105	967	
Implied crude birth rate (CBR)	31.9	30.5	32.5	33.1	32.2	30.9	32.4	28.5	

Source: Department of Health Services, FSM, unpublished data

As long as the assumptions made in choosing the life table and rate of growth used are appropriate, the errors in fertility estimates resulting from the lack of better data will be small.

The principal merits of the CBR as a measure of fertility are its relative simplicity and its interpretation as a direct contribution to the rate of natural growth. However, the CBR in relation to the total population tells little about the fertility of women neither at reproductive ages nor about the age structure of childbearing. We must be very careful in using CBR for comparison. The CBR estimates are dependent on the age structure of a population. As a result, unless standardized, they will not be comparable over time or across regions with different age structures. Fortunately, the census data do enable us to measure fertility in more detail.

Age-Specific Fertility

To look at the recent age structure of births, children born in the past year are classified by age group of mothers. This tabulation enables the calculation of the *age specific fertility rates* (ASFR), that is the average number of children born to each woman in an age group during the year. Relating fertility experience to age provides a more detailed description of fertility behavior, or family formation, and provides a control for changes in age structure for comparative purposes.

This report provides two methods for calculating and adjusting age specific fertility rates. One involves reverse survival of births and the other involves comparing current fertility to previous fertility to check for under counting. The reverse survival method is discussed first.

Before producing age specific rates through reverse survival, we adjusted the number of births in the past year reported by women (see Table 4.1). This type of question is often under reported and considerable care is needed to use the results. Consider, for example, the 1,044 estimated births for the year 1999-2000 based on reverse survival and shown in Table 4.1. Assuming that the effects of migration for infants below one year were moderate and discrepancies arising from multiple births and maternal deaths were negligible, the response to the question eliciting information on births in the past year should be the same, or at least very close. Yet, as Table 4.4 shows, the total number of women reporting a birth in the past year was 966, considerably less than the 1,044 estimated using reverse survival.

In order to correct for the under count, an adjustment factor is calculated by dividing the estimated births from reverse survival by the reported number of births. In this case, it would be 1,044 estimated births divided by 966 reported births resulting in an adjustment factor of 1.08 (see Table 4.4). The adjustment factor is then applied to the births to correct for the under count.

Table 4.4: Adjustment of Births in Year Prior to the Census, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994					2000				
	Number of women	Reported births	Unadjusted ASFR	Adjusted births	Adjusted ASFR	Number of women	Reported births	Unadjusted ASFR	Adjusted births	Adjusted ASFR
Total	7,904	950	...	1,072	...	8,408	966	...	1,044	...
15 to 19 years	1,948	138	0.071	156	0.080	2,014	117	0.058	126	0.063
20 to 24 years	1,471	289	0.196	326	0.222	1,493	290	0.194	313	0.210
25 to 29 years	1,185	225	0.190	254	0.214	1,218	230	0.189	249	0.204
30 to 34 years	1,087	158	0.145	178	0.164	1,123	187	0.167	202	0.180
35 to 39 years	969	103	0.106	116	0.120	987	99	0.100	107	0.108
40 to 44 years	747	31	0.041	35	0.047	878	37	0.042	40	0.046
45 to 49 years	497	6	0.012	7	0.014	695	6	0.009	6	0.009
TFR	...	...	3.81	...	4.31	...	...	3.79	...	4.10

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3.

Note: Adjustment factor equals total births (reverse survival) divided by the number of women reporting a birth in the past year.

The technique used took advantage of the relative strengths of two approaches. Using the ratio of births estimated from reverse survival to the mothers reporting a birth as a correction factor retained the age specific pattern of fertility, but fixed the level of fertility based on the more plausible reverse survival estimate of births.

The fertility pattern illustrated in the last column of Table 4.4 appears very smooth. The low rates at 15 to 19 reflect the delay in childbearing due to a later age of marriage. Peak fertility is reached at ages 20 to 24, with 0.210 children per women, and declines steadily thereafter. While age specific fertility falls quite sharply after age 35, the slope is not sufficiently steep to suggest the use of family planning; for example, women ages 40 to 44 continue to bear on average 0.046 children each year. Also childbearing among the teenagers was higher than the women in age groups 40 to 44 and 45 to 49 suggesting little use of family planning at both the young and old ages.

Although the age specific fertility rates provided detail information, it is usually difficult to use ASFR for comparison purposes. A very useful composite index is the *total fertility rate* (TFR), which effectively sums the current age specific fertility for each year of a woman's reproductive life. The TFR thus provides a measure of the average number of children a woman would bear under a given schedule by the end of her childbearing years. Computation from the age specific rates is relatively simple, involving the summing of annual age specific rates. The rates provided in Table 4.4 would yield a TFR of 4.1. Given the fertility levels in 1999-2000, each Pohnpei woman would give birth on average to 4 children during her reproductive lifetime. The results of the reverse survival method are about similar to the result for the second method using the indirect P/F ratio shown below.

The P/F ratio method of estimating fertility compares the reported historical fertility (parity) of women to the current fertility of the same women and establishes a correction factor to apply to the age specific fertility rates to calculate a more precise total fertility rate. The correction factor adjusts for under-response and poor recollection of fertility data by older women who might under report births. Once we find the difference in reported parity and fertility, we can correct for the under count. In the case of Pohnpei, we have chosen a correction factor of 1.18, which corrects the age specific fertility rates and results in an adjusted TFR of 4.5. The correction factor was taken from the P/F ratios taken from women age 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 to average out the fluctuations caused by reporting errors. (For more details on this method, see United Nations Manual X "Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation.") The increase in the P/F value suggests that there was a growing disparity between current fertility and parity and supports our conclusion that current fertility is lower than previous fertility, or fertility is declining.

Table 4.5: Calculation of Total Fertility Rate with P/F Ratio, Pohnpei State: 1994 & 2000

Age groups	1994				2000			
	Children ever born per woman (Parity, P)	Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR, fi)	Summation of ASFR's multiplied by 5 (Phi)	Parity divided by adjusted phi of phi (F)	Children ever born per woman (Parity, P)	Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR, fi)	Summation of ASFR's multiplied by 5 (Phi)	Parity divided by adjusted phi of phi (F)
15 to 19 years	0.190	0.071	0.035	0.563	0.154	0.058	0.290	1.287
20 to 24 years	0.967	0.197	1.337	0.925	1.019	0.194	1.262	1.193
25 to 29 years	2.339	0.190	2.286	1.921	2.161	0.189	2.206	1.182
30 to 34 years	3.421	0.145	3.013	2.738	3.260	0.167	3.038	1.193
35 to 39 years	4.577	0.105	3.539	3.354	4.167	0.100	3.540	1.240
40 to 44 years	5.270	0.042	3.746	3.669	4.856	0.042	3.751	1.319
45 to 49 years	5.913	0.012	3.807	3.906	5.272	0.009	3.794	1.393
TFR	...	3.81	...	...	...	3.79	...	4.51

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Given the fertility levels for 1999-2000, a Pohnpei woman would bear 4.5 children on average in her lifetime. The crude birth rates suggested declining fertility over the past 15 years; *adjusted* age specific fertility rates show a similar trend falling from over 8 children per mother in 1973 to 4 to 5 children per mother in 2000 (see Table 4.6). The high fertility levels in 1973 and 1980 were probably a reflection of changing health conditions in Pohnpei. In 1973 and 1980 public health had brought down child mortality but women were still having large families to replace those children who potentially would not survive.

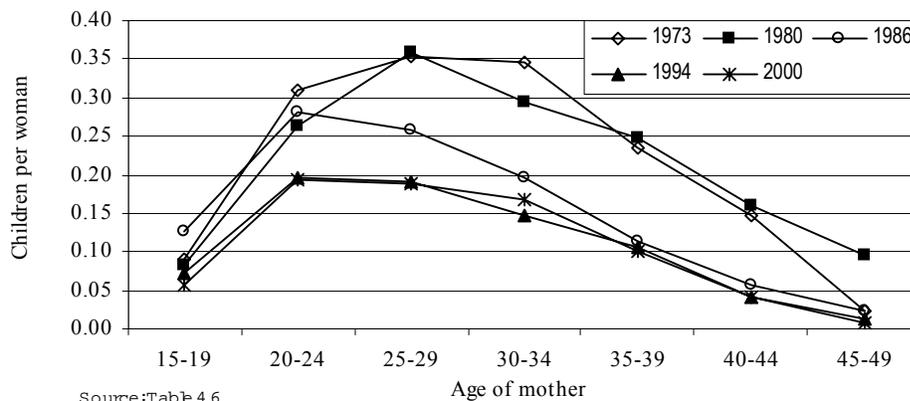
Table 4.6: Age-specific Fertility Rates, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Age groups	Implied 1973	Adjusted 1973	Implied 1980	Adjusted 1980	Implied 1985	Adjusted 1985	Implied 1994	Adjusted 1994	Implied 2000	Adjusted 2000
15 to 19 years	0.091	0.097	0.082	0.094	0.127	0.131	0.071	0.080	0.058	0.069
20 to 24 years	0.309	0.331	0.264	0.300	0.282	0.292	0.196	0.222	0.194	0.230
25 to 29 years	0.353	0.379	0.360	0.410	0.257	0.267	0.190	0.215	0.189	0.224
30 to 34 years	0.346	0.372	0.294	0.335	0.195	0.202	0.146	0.165	0.167	0.198
35 to 39 years	0.236	0.254	0.247	0.281	0.114	0.115	0.106	0.120	0.100	0.119
40 to 44 years	0.147	0.158	0.160	0.182	0.057	0.059	0.041	0.047	0.042	0.050
45 to 49 years	0.022	0.023	0.095	0.108	0.022	0.023	0.012	0.014	0.009	0.011
TFR	7.517	8.068	7.515	8.543	5.270	5.451	3.813	4.317	3.79	4.51
Adj. factor	...	1.07	...	1.14	...	1.03	...	1.13	...	1.19

Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses, unpublished data; 1985 Pohnpei Census, unpublished data; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

Figure 4.1 displays the changes in ASFRs over time. The reduction in the peak after ages 25 to 29 and the flattening of the curve in current years suggests a decline in fertility. Although women aged 25 to 29 are having fewer children they continue to bear children into the later reproductive years, implying small effects of contraceptives on fertility behavior. A reduction in the early reproductive ages can be seen in the figure; these were probably due to the delay in marriage mentioned in Chapter 3 on marital status.

Figure 4.1. Unadjusted Age-specific Fertility Rates, Pohnpei: 1973 to 2000



Source: Table 4.6

The *gross reproduction rate* (GRR) and *net reproduction rate* (NRR) measure only female births and are indices of generational replacement. The GRR is the average number of daughters born that will replace each woman in the absence of female mortality from birth through the childbearing years. Given a TFR of 4.5 the gross reproduction rate can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of female births by the TFR. For Pohnpei in 2000 the GRR, or number of daughters a woman will have on average, was about 1.9. The net reproduction rate is calculated by taking the mortality of the daughters into account because some daughters will die before having children. A common benchmark for the NRR is when the NRR equals 1, which is replacement level fertility. This implies that each woman will be replaced by exactly one woman after a generation. With the current fertility level, the NRR for Pohnpei was 1.7, suggesting that each woman will be replaced by about 2 women in about 29 years time (given that an average length of generation is 29 years).

Fertility of Population Subgroups

Different economic and social groups tend to have varying fertility rates. It is interesting to look at the fertility rates to see which subgroups have high fertility and which subgroups have low fertility. This can be done by considering historical parity or current fertility. In this report, we have chosen to use both, parity (children ever born) as well as the total fertility rates to compensate for the small numbers.

Table 4.7 presents age specific fertility rates for different educational backgrounds. A pattern seems to be evident in the relationship between the fertility level of a woman and her education level. Those women with higher education had

fewer children while those women with less education tended to have more children. Table 4.7 presents this pattern clearly. Given the 2000 fertility rates, women with college education had on average 3.0 births over their lifetime, while women with a high school education had on average 3.9 children. However, women with no schooling had lower fertility than those women with elementary or high school education. This finding is common because some education often increases a woman's health awareness enough to improve her ability to bear children and to understand the importance of pre-natal care. However, once this threshold has been met, increased education seems to reduce fertility.

Table 4.7: Children Ever Born per Woman and TFR by Mother's Educational Attainment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994							2000						
	Total	No school	Elem-entary	High school	H.S. graduates	Some college	College graduates	Total	No school	Elem-entary	High school	H.S. graduates	Some college	College graduates
15 to 19 years	0.190	0.179	0.337	0.127	0.204	0.128	-	0.154	0.134	0.198	0.131	0.136	0.101	-
20 to 24 years	0.967	1.157	1.235	0.960	0.846	0.509	0.182	1.019	1.320	1.356	1.141	0.938	0.558	0.457
25 to 29 years	2.339	2.429	2.741	2.519	2.125	1.781	0.632	2.161	2.321	2.471	2.201	2.079	1.748	1.368
30 to 34 years	3.421	3.277	3.851	3.861	3.132	2.438	1.878	3.260	3.194	3.624	3.478	2.929	3.027	2.045
35 to 39 years	4.577	4.844	5.230	4.588	4.161	3.383	2.512	4.167	4.286	4.605	4.325	3.556	3.284	3.117
40 to 44 years	5.270	5.242	5.823	5.802	4.855	3.767	2.909	4.856	5.086	5.320	4.507	4.618	3.956	3.538
45 to 49 years	5.913	5.675	6.603	6.275	4.300	4.974	3.421	5.272	4.869	5.756	5.221	4.815	5.125	3.580
TFR	3.81	3.65	4.39	4.12	3.67	3.23	2.14	3.79	4.29	3.97	3.90	3.47	3.75	2.99

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P102

Another determinant of fertility was whether a mother was in the labor force. Table 4.8 presents data on fertility rates for women who were in the labor force, employed or unemployed, and those who were not in the labor force. As would be expected, those women who were in the labor force had lower fertility levels (TFR of 3.2) than the women who were not in the labor force (TFR of 4.7). Within the labor force women who were working full time (35+ hours) had the lowest fertility rates. Women who were looking for work (or unemployed) had lower fertility than the women who were not in the labor force. These general patterns were also true in 1994.

Table 4.8: Children Ever Born per Woman and adjusted TFR by Labor Force Participation, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994						2000					
	Total	Labor force			Unem-ployed	Not in labor force	Total	Labor force			Unem-ployed	Not in labor force
		labor force	Employed	35+ hours				labor force	Employed	35+ hours		
15 to 19 years	0.190	0.266	0.299	0.242	0.245	0.173	0.154	0.211	0.226	0.128	0.164	0.134
20 to 24 years	0.967	0.881	0.884	0.836	0.874	1.021	1.019	1.082	1.096	0.750	1.017	0.965
25 to 29 years	2.339	2.058	2.098	1.968	1.944	2.573	2.161	2.070	2.040	1.595	2.260	2.298
30 to 34 years	3.421	3.056	2.972	2.924	3.442	3.714	3.260	3.147	3.116	2.688	3.327	3.449
35 to 39 years	4.577	4.082	3.948	3.742	4.915	4.965	4.167	3.992	3.981	3.285	4.087	4.489
40 to 44 years	5.270	4.710	4.663	4.370	4.979	5.684	4.856	4.821	4.820	3.953	4.825	4.916
45 to 49 years	5.913	5.484	5.380	5.074	6.286	6.166	5.272	5.357	5.302	4.325	6.067	5.146
TFR	3.81	3.11	3.33	3.01	2.65	4.36	3.79	3.22	3.21	2.55	3.55	4.72

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P134; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-3

Fertility differentials by municipality are considered in Table 4.9. Fertility pattern changed slightly between 1994 and 2000. Madolenihmw, Kitti and the Outer Islands continued to have the higher fertility rates with 4 to 5 births on average per woman. U still had the lowest fertility rates with less than 3 births per woman. In 2000, Madolenihmw, Kitti and the Outer Islands had high fertility at young ages. The Outer Islands also had high fertility at the older ages, suggesting the absence of family planning.

Table 4.9: Unadjusted age-specific Fertility Rates by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994 Census								2000 Census							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
15 to 19 years	0.071	0.089	0.054	0.050	0.066	0.129	0.048	0.068	0.058	0.077	0.049	0.057	0.052	0.061	0.041	0.105
20 to 24 years	0.196	0.259	0.163	0.238	0.142	0.215	0.173	0.225	0.194	0.236	0.142	0.201	0.145	0.228	0.208	0.192
25 to 29 years	0.190	0.224	0.131	0.169	0.229	0.186	0.186	0.186	0.189	0.243	0.189	0.131	0.181	0.167	0.221	0.210
30 to 34 years	0.145	0.161	0.106	0.168	0.106	0.189	0.129	0.175	0.167	0.201	0.159	0.167	0.175	0.180	0.140	0.080
35 to 39 years	0.106	0.115	0.076	0.079	0.122	0.142	0.090	0.138	0.100	0.110	0.022	0.155	0.091	0.110	0.054	0.140
40 to 44 years	0.041	0.056	0.028	0.034	0.049	0.057	0.031	0.043	0.042	0.040	0.023	0.058	0.028	0.050	0.021	0.120
45 to 49 years	0.012	0.014	-	0.030	-	0.036	0.009	-	0.009	-	-	-	0.007	-	0.031	-
TFR	3.812	4.585	2.790	3.841	3.570	4.773	3.332	4.180	3.794	4.538	2.920	3.847	3.390	3.974	3.578	4.235

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Children ever born per woman provides the total number of children a woman has by the time she has reached a specified age group. This measure does not reflect current fertility, except for the youngest age group. The final age group, ages 45 to 49, gives an estimate of lifetime fertility. According to the 2000 Census, women in the Pohnpei who were finishing their reproductive years (ages 45 to 49) had on average 5.3 children over their lifetime (Table 4.10). Similar to the total fertility rates, Kitti, Madolenihmw, and the Outer Islands had higher number of children ever born per mother. Kolonia had the smallest number.

Table 4.10: Children Ever Born per Woman by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994 Census								2000 Census							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
15 to 19 years	0.190	0.267	0.137	0.193	0.145	0.294	0.122	0.220	0.154	0.181	0.077	0.173	0.146	0.199	0.088	0.211
20 to 24 years	0.967	1.198	0.801	1.013	0.816	1.164	0.865	1.050	1.019	1.283	0.950	1.019	0.726	1.289	0.854	1.315
25 to 29 years	2.339	2.602	2.015	2.277	2.350	3.168	1.777	2.610	2.161	2.201	1.755	2.202	2.060	2.595	1.914	2.355
30 to 34 years	3.421	3.949	3.115	3.280	3.424	4.208	2.794	3.386	3.260	3.721	2.925	3.081	3.228	3.831	2.685	3.540
35 to 39 years	4.577	4.959	4.239	4.555	3.978	6.034	3.815	4.862	4.167	4.625	3.393	4.115	4.154	5.110	3.380	4.088
40 to 44 years	5.270	5.775	5.282	4.638	4.910	6.739	5.005	5.304	4.856	5.176	4.163	5.090	4.511	5.979	4.077	4.820
45 to 49 years	5.913	6.111	5.732	5.179	5.922	8.000	5.691	4.936	5.272	5.704	5.347	5.064	4.875	6.786	4.441	5.681

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table B03

Conclusion

According to the 2000 FSM Census, Pohnpei had a total fertility rate of 4.5. This rate is high by World standards and creates a rapidly growing population. Fertility, however, is not the only factor influencing population size. Mortality and migration also play large roles in the population dynamics of Pohnpei.

Fertility levels in Pohnpei continue to decrease, as they have for the past two decades. There was a rather fast decline between 1973 and 1985, from about 8 to about 5 children in 12 years. The TFR further declined from 5 children in 1985 to 4 children in 1994 then stabilized. Furthermore, fertility rates were lower for those women with higher education and those women who were in the labor force. In addition, given current age specific fertility rates, it appears that the use of family planning, which usually initially lowers fertility in the older age groups, is still rather limited.

CHAPTER 5 MORTALITY

Introduction

As reported in Chapter 4, fertility rates in the State of Pohnpei are declining. However, mortality rates have been brought to a low level, and thus little decline occurred in the recent past. This has contributed to moderation of the growth rate. In this chapter, we estimated mortality indirectly for the State of Pohnpei in to find the effect of mortality reduction on growth and to compare mortality over time.

Data Description

Like the 1994 Census, mortality cannot be estimated through direct methods from the 2000 FSM Census because no direct questions were asked regarding deaths. Indirect estimates of early age mortality can be derived from the questions concerning children ever born and children still alive (questionnaire item 17a). The proportion of children surviving can be applied to model life tables to produce basic mortality rates. Children ever born and surviving were asked to women in the 1973 and 1980 Censuses as well and data is provided for comparison.

Mortality indices of interest are crude death rate, infant mortality rate, child mortality rate, and life expectancy at birth. The *crude death rate* (CDR) is the most common direct measure of mortality and is defined as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons. Similar to the crude birth rate, the crude death rate is dependent on the age-sex structure, thus it is a crude measure. An adjustment must be made before any attempt can be made to compare mortality over time or for different regions or countries. The *infant mortality rate* (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births during the year. The IMR is a good indicator of the quality of health care in a nation because mortality is high during the first months of life and small improvements can be measured. It is also an adjusted measure that is not dependent on the age-sex structure of a region. The *child mortality rate* is defined as the probability of dying between ages 1 and 5. *Life expectancy at birth* is the average number of years a newborn baby can expect to live, given the current level and pattern of mortality. Unlike the crude birth rate this measure is independent of the age structure of a nation and is thus a good measure for comparison between countries or regions.

Analysis of Mortality Data

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Direct measures of mortality could be calculated using deaths registered with the Department of Health. Unfortunately, these events are under-registered and inconsistently covered, providing only a guide to the patterns of mortality but not to the exact level. To compensate for the different levels of coverage and to smooth some erratic patterns, Table 5.1 presents the averages of mortality rates. The CDR is calculated using the total number of deaths in a year divided by the estimated mid-year population. Age-specific mortality rates in the case of Pohnpei were inaccurate, due to underreporting of persons and deaths.

Table 5.1: Average Age-specific Mortality Rates, Pohnpei State: 1992 to 1995 & 1996 to 1999

Age groups	1992-1995			1996-1999		
	Deaths	Mid-period population	Age-specific mortality rate	Deaths	Mid-period population	Age-specific mortality rate
Total	205	32,992	6.1	145	34,043	4.3
0 to 4 years	52	4,989	2.0	17	5,026	3.4
5 to 9 years	7	4,686	0.9	4	4,628	0.9
10 to 14 years	1	4,393	0.2	4	4,458	0.9
15 to 19 years	5	4,014	1.3	4	4,165	1.0
20 to 24 years	10	2,841	2.2	5	2,985	1.7
25 to 29 years	5	2,291	2.6	3	2,353	1.3
30 to 34 years	7	2,121	4.4	3	2,170	1.4
35 to 39 years	8	1,892	3.4	4	1,995	2.0
40 to 44 years	7	1,496	7.6	6	1,716	3.5
45 to 49 years	6	1,033	5.2	10	1,251	8.0
50 to 54 years	11	760	17.4	7	863	8.1
55 to 59 years	11	658	17.9	9	644	14.0
60 to 64 years	15	635	30.6	16	595	26.9
65 to 69 years	17	463	45.1	19	452	42.0
70 to 74 years	17	368	55.7	13	363	35.8
75 yrs & over	26	352	92.3	21	379	55.4

Source: Department of Health Services, FSM; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

The crude death rate, based on the registration system, is likely to be an underestimate due to the incomplete registration of deaths. In order to get better estimates of mortality, we used an indirect method to calculate child and infant mortality and find a model life table applicable to the State of Pohnpei. The life table is basically, a statistical model of mortality experience based on given mortality rates. Model life tables allow us to project mortality rates (and other demographic indices) once we have matched a model to the population. Given the model life table, we have estimated the crude death rate to be approximately 6.9 per 1,000 individuals in 2000.

Infant and Child Mortality Rates, and Life Expectancy at Birth

The life table is indirectly estimated from child survival information (for further discussion on this method see United Nations Manual X "Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimations"). The 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses asked women for the number of children ever born and the number of children surviving. With these data, estimations were made about the level of child mortality over the past 27 years. The method assumes that the survivorship of children from women in different age groups reflects the child mortality for given periods before the census. It also provides estimations of infant mortality, child mortality, and life expectancy at birth for different years before the census. When we apply this method to the past four censuses, we can approximate the change in level over the two decades before the two censuses.

The method requires the calculation of children who died before the census and who were born to mothers ages 15 to 49. The average age of children born to mothers in each five-year age group provides a convenient way of tracing mortality. As mothers age, so too does the average age of their children. As the proportion dead represents the risk of dying between birth and the average age of children at the time of the census, by calculating this rate for successive ages of mothers, the method essentially describes the mortality pattern for infants and children.

Table 5.2 shows the historical trends of proportion of children surviving by age of mother. As can be seen from the table, the proportion of children surviving has increased over time. In 1973, only 86 percent of children born to women ages 45 to 49 years survived to the census day. In 2000, about 93 percent of all children born to mothers ages 45 to 49 years survived to the census day. Thus, child mortality in the State of Pohnpei improved between 1973 and 2000.

Table 5.2: Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) and Proportion Surviving (PS) by Age Group of Mother, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Age group	1973			1980			1985			1994			2000		
	CEB	CS	PS	CEB	CS	PS	CEB	CS	PS	CEB	CS	PS	CEB	CS	PS
15 to 19 years	236	220	0.93	253	241	0.95	320	300	0.94	370	355	0.96	310	306	0.99
20 to 24 years	1,236	1,153	0.93	1,415	1,347	0.95	1,607	1,524	0.95	1,423	1,363	0.96	1,521	1,464	0.96
25 to 29 years	1,799	1,668	0.93	2,277	2,170	0.95	3,042	2,846	0.94	2,772	2,633	0.95	2,632	2,500	0.95
30 to 34 years	2,535	2,314	0.91	2,574	2,400	0.93	3,627	3,341	0.92	3,719	3,513	0.95	3,661	3,481	0.95
35 to 39 years	3,137	2,788	0.89	2,356	2,186	0.93	3,341	3,082	0.92	4,435	4,142	0.93	4,113	3,873	0.94
40 to 44 years	2,958	2,640	0.89	2,270	2,076	0.92	2,696	2,480	0.92	3,937	3,652	0.93	4,264	4,012	0.94
45 to 49 years	2,387	2,058	0.86	2,340	2,102	0.90	2,725	2,421	0.89	2,939	2,727	0.93	3,664	3,419	0.93

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T25 & T26; 1980 TTPI Census, Table T19; 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P15

Data on children ever born and children surviving classified by age of mother can be used to determine probabilities of surviving to specific ages. These probabilities of surviving can then be fitted to a model life table, which allows us to calculate the approximate infant mortality rates and the corresponding life expectancy at birth for different time periods. The resulting mortality indices for recent censuses are summarized in Tables 5.3. The results show a decline in mortality rates over the past years before the 2000 census. Data for women aged 15 to 19 years were ignored because the numbers were small and child mortality for young mothers is often selectively high. The data for the final three age groups were also disregarded because poor recollection by mothers in these ages often resulted in an underestimate of the mortality rates. The most accurate information applied to women aged 20 to 34 years. These calculations could be done separately for males and females; however, in order to have adequate numbers of cases the data here are presented for both sexes.

Table 5.3: Indirect Estimates of Early Age Mortality CEB/CS, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Census year	Children ever born	Children surviving	Proportion dead	Age (x)	Prob. of dying by age (x)	Preference date	Infant mort. rate	Child mort. rate	Life expectancy
1973									
20 to 25 years	1.434	1.338	0.067	2	0.071	Jun. 1971	0.061	0.024	62.0
25 to 30 years	3.253	3.016	0.073	3	0.074	Aug. 1969	0.059	0.022	62.5
30 to 35 years	5.523	5.041	0.087	5	0.089	Jun. 1967	0.065	0.026	61.2
1980									
20 to 25 years	1.425	1.356	0.048	2	0.051	May-78	0.045	0.014	65.9
25 to 30 years	2.89	2.754	0.047	3	0.047	May-76	0.039	0.011	67.2
30 to 35 years	4.484	4.181	0.068	5	0.067	Dec. 1973	0.051	0.017	64.4
1985									
20 to 25 years	1.315	1.247	0.052	2	0.054	May-83	0.047	0.016	65.1
25 to 30 years	2.832	2.65	0.064	3	0.064	Jun. 1981	0.052	0.018	64.0
30 to 35 years	4.232	3.898	0.079	5	0.08	Apr. 1979	0.059	0.022	62.5
1994									
20 to 25 years	0.967	0.927	0.041	2	0.043	Mar. 1992	0.038	0.011	67.4
25 to 30 years	2.339	2.222	0.05	3	0.051	Aug. 1990	0.043	0.013	66.3
30 to 35 years	3.421	3.232	0.055	5	0.058	Nov. 1988	0.044	0.014	65.9
2000									
20 to 25 years	0.481	0.461	0.042	2	0.044	Dec. 1997	0.035	0.010	68.2
25 to 30 years	1.030	0.989	0.040	3	0.040	Jan. 1996	0.042	0.013	66.6
30 to 35 years	1.539	1.476	0.041	5	0.041	Oct. 1993	0.039	0.011	67.3

Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses, unpublished data; 1985 Census of Pohnpei, unpublished data; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

The estimates provide mortality indices for years before the (see the reference dates in Table 5.3). The averages of the three age groups 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 give the most accurate data and apply to an average reference date of about 4 years before each census. Table 5.4 contains the average of these age groups and the summary of the indicators. The 2000, 1994, 1985, 1976 and 1973 census data provide estimates that refer to 1996, 1990, 1981, 1976 and 1969 respectively.

Mortality indicators improved over the 30 decades before the 2000 Census. For instance, in 1996 about 39 out of 1000 births may die before they reach their first birthday compared to 62 infant deaths out of 1000 births in 1969. Life expectancy at birth also increased from 61.9 years in 1969 to 67.4 years in 1996.

Table 5.4: Summary Indicators from Indirect Estimation of Early Age Mortality, Pohnpei State: 1969 to 1996

Reference date	Infant mortality rate (per '000)	Child mortality rate (per '000)	Life Expectancy at birth
1996	39	14	67.4
1990	42	13	66.5
1981	53	19	63.9
1976	45	14	65.8
1969	62	24	61.9

Source: Preceding Table 5.3

Note: These rates are calculated using the Coale-Demeny life table model West 20.

The trend observed in infant mortality rates and life expectancy at birth could have been slightly distorted by the quality of the mortality data in earlier censuses. As is the case of many developing countries, the quality of the data collection is improving overtime (better educated enumerators and respondents, better computational facilities, etc). In this respect the higher life expectancy and lower infant mortality rate observed in 1976 could be partly due to suspected under-reporting on mortality data in the 1980 Census.

A comparison of mortality rates for Pohnpei state and the FSM to other neighboring Pacific Islands is summarized in Table 5.5. Pohnpei's infant mortality rate of 39 was significantly higher than the average of 33. The condition of Pohnpei was better than that of Kiribati, which has the highest at 62 per 1000.

Table 5.5: Mortality Data from Neighboring Pacific Island Nations. Pohnpei State: Various Years

Country	Infant mortality rate	Life expectancy
FSM	40(1996)	67(1996)
Pohnpei	39(1996)	67(1996)
Guam	9(1990-95)	74(1990)
Kiribati	62(1992-93)	60(1990-95)
Marshall Islands	37(1999)	61(1997-99)
Nauru	13(1991-93)	56(1991-93)
CNMI	10(1992-96)	68(1994-96)
Palau	9(1994-96)	67(1990)

Source: South Pacific Commission, "Pacific Island Populations."

Note: Figures in parenthesis denotes reference period.

Finally, for the purpose of generating life tables for Pohnpei, we used life expectancy at birth, computed separately from males and females survivorship data of 2000 FSM Census (see Appendix A, Table B03A). The life expectancy at birth for both females and males around the period of 1996 was estimated at 67.4 years. Using a Coale-Demeny model life table West pattern, we generated a life table for Pohnpei that best matched the estimated life expectancies at birth. The result is presented in Table 5.6. The life table could serve useful purposes both within the demographic community and in the world at large. The life table provides estimates of life expectancy at the various ages, survival ratios for each age group that can be used in population projections, constructing nuptial tables, constructing actuarial tables, etc. It is, however, important to note that the life table was based on level of childhood mortality and the resulting level and pattern of adult mortality may not be accurate, and therefore should be used with caution.

Table 5.6. Life Table as implied by Coale & Demeny Model Life Table for the West pattern of Females and Males, Pohnpei State: 1997 to 1998

AGE	M(x,n)	Q(x,n)	I(x)	D(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	E(x)	A(x,n)
FEMALE									
0	0.03964	0.03837	100000	3837	96797	0.95733 /a/	6820001	68.2	0.165
1	0.00287	0.01140	96163	1096	381870	0.99074/b/	6723204	69.9	1.462
5	0.00093	0.00463	95067	440	474235	0.99587	6341334	66.7	2.500
10	0.00073	0.00362	94627	343	472278	0.99545	5867099	62.0	2.500
15	0.00118	0.00587	94284	554	470129	0.99296	5394821	57.2	2.667
20	0.00164	0.00816	93731	765	466819	0.99102	4924692	52.5	2.602
25	0.00196	0.00974	92966	905	462626	0.98943	4457873	48.0	2.568
30	0.00231	0.01149	92060	1058	457736	0.98724	3995247	43.4	2.575
35	0.00287	0.01423	91002	1295	451896	0.98381	3537511	38.9	2.594
40	0.00374	0.01851	89707	1661	444580	0.97811	3085615	34.4	2.618
45	0.00524	0.02588	88046	2279	434850	0.96876	2641036	30.0	2.638
50	0.00763	0.03748	85768	3214	421265	0.95456	2206186	25.7	2.644
55	0.01127	0.05490	82583	4532	402124	0.93156	1784921	21.6	2.652
60	0.01768	0.08487	78022	6622	374603	0.89262	1382798	17.7	2.658
65	0.02878	0.13478	71400	9623	334377	0.82836	1008195	14.1	2.649
70	0.04825	0.21636	61776	13366	276985	0.72989	673818	10.9	2.614
75	0.08041	0.33581	48411	16257	202168	0.49055/c/	396833	8.2	2.547
80+	0.16517	.....	32154	32154	194665	.....	194665	6.1	6.054
MALE									
0	0.04047	0.03913	100000	3913	96694	0.95783 /a/	6659997	66.6	0.155
1	0.00226	0.00898	96087	863	382220	0.99190/b/	6563303	68.3	1.535
5	0.00091	0.00454	95224	433	475037	0.99590	6181083	64.9	2.500
10	0.00073	0.00366	94791	347	473088	0.99514	5706046	60.2	2.500
15	0.00132	0.00657	94444	621	470786	0.99200	5232959	55.4	2.690
20	0.00185	0.00920	93823	863	467020	0.99063	4762173	50.8	2.571
25	0.00189	0.00938	92960	872	462644	0.99011	4295153	46.2	2.526
30	0.00213	0.01062	92088	978	458066	0.98811	3832509	41.6	2.572
35	0.00272	0.01353	91110	1233	452619	0.98383	3374442	37.0	2.621
40	0.00392	0.01943	89878	1746	445301	0.97575	2921823	32.5	2.659
45	0.00608	0.02999	88131	2643	434504	0.96239	2476522	28.1	2.672
50	0.00952	0.04656	85488	3980	418162	0.94135	2042018	23.9	2.669
55	0.01507	0.07278	81508	5933	393638	0.90943	1623856	19.9	2.657
60	0.02351	0.11135	75575	8415	357987	0.86242	1230218	16.3	2.637
65	0.03671	0.16877	67160	11334	308737	0.79221	872231	13.0	2.612
70	0.05815	0.25477	55826	14223	244584	0.69083	563494	10.1	2.571
75	0.09243	0.37540	41603	15618	168967	0.47017/c/	318910	7.7	2.500
80+	0.17330	.....	25985	25985	149943	.....	149943	5.8	5.770

Source: Implied by childhood survivorship data from 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data.

Note: /a/ Value given is for survivorship of 5 cohorts of birth to age group 0-4= $L(0,5)/500000$

/b/ Value given is for $S(0,5)=L(5,5)/L(0,5)$

/c/ Value given is $S(75+,5)=T(80)/T(75)$

M(x,n) = Age specific central death rate

Q(x,n) = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate)

I(x) = Number of survivors at age x.

D(x,n) = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n.

L(x,n) = Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n.

T(X) = Number of person-years lived after age x

E(X) = Life expectancy at age x.

A(x,n) = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n.

Conclusion

Census data from the 2000 FSM Census suggest that life expectancy has increased by 6 years since 1973. The infant mortality rate for Pohnpei State for the period of 1996 to 2000 was estimated at about 39 per 1,000. The life expectancy at birth for the same period was about 67.4 years. The CDR was also estimated to be about 6.9 per 1,000. Child mortality declined from 24 deaths per 1000 in the late 1960's to just 14 deaths per 1000. Direct estimation of mortality is not possible without an accurate and complete vital registration system, thus greater efforts to improve this system.

Pohnpei life expectancy and infant mortality rate are among the highest in the Pacific. Although there was a decline in infant mortality, the current rate is still not satisfactory. Given the results of the 2000 Census alone, the high level of infant mortality rate should be a real worry for Pohnpei State policy makers, particularly in the health sector. The rate was second lowest in the FSM (only higher than Yap).

CHAPTER 6 MIGRATION

Introduction

While chapters 4 and 5 examined two basic components of population change — fertility and mortality—here we look at the other main component — migration. Measurement of migration is more complex than measurement of fertility or mortality. Mortality is purely a biological phenomenon; a favorable socioeconomic climate and medical care can postpone death, but cannot stop it. Fertility also is biological, although it can be controlled. Levels of fertility often reflect levels of material well being of a population, affected by individual and societal needs, levels of scientific knowledge, and economic status. The problems of measurement of fertility and mortality arise basically because of lack of reliable vital statistics.

Migration, on the other hand, is a socioeconomic phenomenon affected by many complex mechanisms involving social, psychological, economic, political, institutional, and other determinants. Migration can greatly affect the size, structure, and growth of populations. Migration also affects the size of the labor force, the distribution of labor force by skill, education, industry, and occupation, employment status, savings, investment, and productivity. In the process, migration leads to social and psychological impacts on both origins and destinations.

Migration involves movement from one residence to another. In the case of Pohnpei, three types of migration are present: Internal migration (within Pohnpei State), interstate migration (between Pohnpei and other FSM states), and international migration (between Pohnpei and outside Pohnpei, including other FSM states). A person involved in the migration process is referred to as an immigrant or in-migrant with respect to the area of destination, and an emigrant or out-migrant with respect to the place of origin (in each case the former term is used for international migration and the latter for internal migration). Censuses are not the most reliable source of obtaining international migration. On the other hand, the census is a reliable source for measuring internal and interstate migration.

Migration has emerged as an extremely important factor shaping the demography of the Pacific (see Connell, 1990). Pohnpei is no exception to this trend, although the mobility patterns affecting Pohnpei may differ.

To be useful, a census definition of migration must take into account both space and time. Because the census asks different questions about migration, it actually defines migration in different ways for different purposes. This is an important point for census data users to understand because it means that different migration figures may not be comparable. For example, even though data on birthplace and residence 5 years ago deal with migration, they are obtained for different purposes and are not directly comparable.

Data Description

To ensure that users understand the migration information presented in this chapter, a description of data used in migration analysis is necessary.

Birthplace

The 2000 Census obtained data on birthplace from answers to questionnaire item 8, asked of all persons. Each place of birth question requested the name of the island/village, municipality, and FSM state if a person was born in the FSM. When a person's birthplace was outside Pohnpei or FSM, the name of the foreign country was requested. In cases where, for some reason, this information was not reported, census staff responsible for edits assigned the birthplace of another family member with similar characteristics.

Citizenship and Legal Residence

Data on citizenship were obtained from questionnaire item 9, asked of all persons in the Pohnpei. The question requested the municipality, FSM state, and country of citizenship. Country of citizenship was asked only of persons who were not Pohnpei citizens.

The 2000 Census only considered persons voting in Pohnpei as Pohnpei citizens. In cases where the person was not of voting age, the citizenship of the parent or siblings was used.

Continuous Residence

Data on continuous residence were obtained from questionnaire item 11a and 11b, asked of all persons residing in Pohnpei but born elsewhere. The question requested respondents to provide the month and year they started living continuously at the present place of residence in questionnaire item 11a. If respondents resided in another place aside from the present residence, they were requested to provide the name of the municipality, FSM state, or foreign country for question 11b.

Residence in 1995

Data on residence in 1995 were obtained from questionnaire items 16a and 16b. Individuals who responded that they lived in a different municipality on April 1, 1995 (16a), were requested to give the name of the municipality, FSM state, or foreign country of residence. For cases where the residence in 1995 was not known, data editors used the residence of family members or other persons with similar characteristics.

Limitations and Comparability. Due to changes in the boundaries of foreign countries over the past decades, some persons may have reported their place of birth in term of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth but have since changed.

Not all migratory moves in the five years before the census were covered. For example, some persons may have resided in the same place in 1995 and 2000 but moved in the interim. This migration was not taken into account in this case. Where persons moved more than once in the five years before the census, only the place of residence five years before and the current place of residence were recorded.

Analysis of Migration Data

The data from the 2000 Census were used to determine the pattern and level of migration in Pohnpei included place of birth, citizenship (or legal residence), continuous residence, and residence in 1995. These were compared with the 1994, 1985 and 1973 Census data (if available) to analyze the changes that were taking place over time.

Birthplace

Birthplace provides useful data on lifetime migration and mobility patterns, covering an indefinite time interval, determined by people's ages and the timing and direction of movement. Table 6.1 compares the birthplace of Pohnpei residents in 1985, 1994 and 2000. The data show that the international immigrants population was male dominated, especially from Asia (consisting mostly of persons from the Philippines and China). These differences in sex may have important implications for future composition of Pohnpei State population, particularly if the immigration of persons from other nations continues to increase. The figures also showed a rapid increase of the immigrant population (particularly from Asia), between 1985 and 1994. While the Pohnpei-born population grew by over 20 percent (additional of 5,744), the Asian population grew by over 300 percent (an additional of 438 persons). Similarly interesting to note is the growing number of other FSM-born who have migrated to and residing in Pohnpei.

From 1994 to 2000, the Pohnpei-born population increased by about 1 percent, an addition of 371 more persons. The population of persons born outside of Pohnpei also increased with 423 more persons since 1994, about 17 percent increase. Persons born in the other FSM states also increased, especially Chuuk-born persons, which increased from 588 to 804 persons. The increase in the non-FSM born persons were especially the Asia and American born persons. There were over 600 Asian and American-born persons living in Pohnpei during the 2000 census.

Table 6.1: Birthplace of Pohnpei Residents by Sex: 1985 to 2000

Birthplace	1985			Males per	1994			Males per	2000			Males per
	Total	Males	Females	100 females	Total	Males	Females	100 females	Total	Males	Females	100 females
Total	27,948	14,226	13,722	103.7	33,692	17,253	16,439	105.0	34,486	17,666	16,820	105.0
In Pohnpei	26,181	13,199	12,982	101.7	31,233	15,833	15,400	102.8	31,604	16,022	15,582	102.8
Pohnpei Proper	22,548	11,423	11,125	102.7	27,988	14,209	13,779	103.1	28,706	14,605	14,101	103.6
Madolenihmw	3,885	1,991	1,894	105.1	4,652	2,421	2,231	108.5	4,823	2,466	2,357	104.6
U	2,524	1,279	1,245	102.7	2,813	1,382	1,431	96.6	2,745	1,396	1,349	103.5
Nett	3,465	1,744	1,721	101.3	4,857	2,508	2,349	106.8	5,059	2,601	2,458	105.8
Sokehs	3,699	1,888	1,811	104.3	4,960	2,472	2,488	99.4	5,031	2,532	2,499	101.3
Kitti	4,695	2,376	2,319	102.5	5,631	2,869	2,762	103.9	6,214	3,141	3,073	102.2
Kolonias	4,280	2,145	2,135	100.5	5,075	2,557	2,518	101.5	4,834	2,469	2,365	104.4
Outer Islands	3,633	1,776	1,857	95.6	3,245	1,624	1,621	100.2	2,898	1,417	1,481	95.7
Mwoakilloa	709	340	369	92.1	486	232	254	91.3	504	225	279	80.6
Pingelap	1,140	573	567	101.1	923	485	438	110.7	699	341	358	95.3
Sapwuahfik	622	299	323	92.6	759	388	371	104.6	585	307	278	110.4
Nukuoro	472	224	248	90.3	460	213	247	86.2	443	196	247	79.4
Kapangamarangi	690	340	350	97.1	617	306	311	98.4	667	348	319	109.1
Outside Pohnpei	1,767	1,027	740	138.8	2,459	1,420	1,039	136.7	2,882	1,644	1,238	132.8
Other FSM states	1,050	582	468	124.4	1,073	545	528	103.2	1,316	684	632	108.2
Yap	118	92	26	353.8	171	106	65	163.1	224	138	86	160.5
Chuuk	686	378	308	122.7	588	292	296	98.6	804	412	392	105.1
Kosrae	246	112	134	83.6	314	147	167	88.0	288	134	154	87.0
Outside FSM	717	445	272	163.6	1,386	875	511	171.2	1,566	960	606	158.4
USA	244	148	96	154.2	491	277	214	129.4	636	360	276	130.4
Asia	128	86	42	204.8	566	420	146	287.7	608	428	180	237.8
Elsewhere	345	211	134	157.5	329	178	151	117.9	322	172	150	114.7

Source: 1985 Pohnpei Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5.

Note: USA includes Guam and CNMI

Table 6.2 shows the place of residence by country of birth to reveal some details of international migration. About 93 percent of Pohnpei's residents in 1994 were born in Pohnpei. The 2000 data show a slight decrease to 92 percent. In 1994, the international lifetime immigrants accounted for over 7 percent of the total population, of which about 44 percent were from the other FSM states; while in 2000, 8 percent were international lifetime immigrants with more than 54 percent of these immigrants from the other FSM States and 46 percent from outside FSM. These international lifetime immigrants were comprised of foreigners and Pohnpei citizens born abroad who had returned to Pohnpei; interstate immigrants were comprised of persons from other FSM states.

Migration in Pohnpei State follows that of most Pacific countries, that is, destination of the migrant normally displays better opportunities. Immigration patterns in the State of Pohnpei follow this general theory. For instance, almost all the immigrants to the State of Pohnpei resided on Pohnpei Proper rather than in the Outer Islands. This is probably because of the availability of the job market and modern amenities on Pohnpei Proper. The high number of Pohnpei Proper-born persons in the Outer Islands may be persons whose parents went to Pohnpei to give birth.

Table 6.2: Birthplace of Pohnpei Residents by Region: 1994 and 2000

Place of birth	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Outer Islands	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Outer Islands	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Outer Islands	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Outer Islands
Total	33,692	31,540	2,152	100.0	100.0	100.0	34,486	32,178	2,308	100.0	100.0	100.0
In Pohnpei	31,233	29,091	2,142	92.7	92.2	99.5	31,604	29,341	2,263	91.6	91.2	98.1
Pohnpei Proper	27,988	27,823	165	83.1	88.2	7.7	28,706	28,073	633	83.2	87.2	27.4
Outer Islands	3,245	1,268	1,977	9.6	4.0	91.9	2,898	1,268	1,630	8.4	3.9	70.6
Outside Pohnpei	2,459	2,449	10	7.3	7.8	0.5	2,882	2,837	45	8.4	8.8	1.9
Other FSM state born	1,073	1,072	1	3.2	3.4	0.0	1,316	1,300	16	3.8	4.0	0.7
Outside FSM	1,386	1,377	9	4.1	4.4	0.4	1,566	1,537	29	4.5	4.8	1.3
USA ¹	491	485	6	1.5	1.5	0.3	636	615	19	1.8	1.9	0.8
Asia	566	566	-	1.7	1.8	-	608	606	2	1.8	1.9	0.1
China	31	31	-	0.1	0.1	-	61	60	1	0.2	0.2	...
Philippines	455	455	-	1.4	1.4	-	417	416	1	1.2	1.3	...
Other Asia	80	80	-	0.2	0.3	-	130	130	-	0.4	0.4	-
Elsewhere	329	326	3	1.0	1.0	0.1	322	316	8	0.9	1.0	0.3

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5.

Note: ¹. USA includes Guam and CNMI

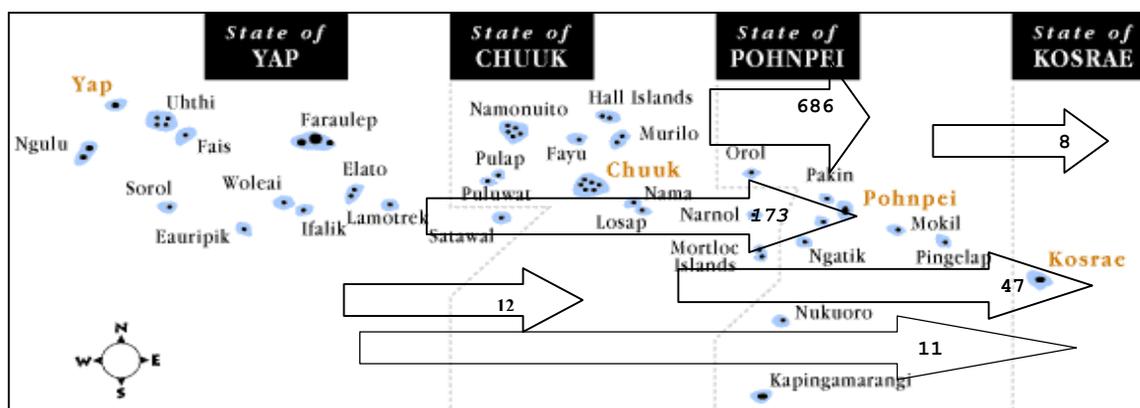
Table 6.3 and Figure 6.1 show the interstate lifetime migration flows among the FSM States in 1994 and 2000. Of the 103,891 persons born in FSM, 101,910 resided in their state of birth in 2000. That is 10,303 persons in Yap, 53,3093 persons in Chuuk, 31,604 persons in Pohnpei and 6,910 in Kosrae. The difference of 1,981 persons (interstate migrants) were those who resided in a different state to the one in which they were born. In 1994, the number of interstate migrants was 1,575.

Table 6.3. State of Birth of FSM-born Residents, FSM: 1994 and 2000

State of Birth	1994					2000				
	Total	Yap	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Kosrae	Total	Yap	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Kosrae
Total	102,116	10,421	52,571	32,306	6,818	103,891	10,404	53,285	32,920	7,282
Yap	10,539	10,326	36	171	6	10,600	10,303	59	224	14
Chuuk	53,012	55	52,347	588	20	54,006	47	53,093	804	62
Pohnpei	31,595	33	170	31,233	159	32,069	51	118	31,604	296
Kosrae	6,970	5	18	314	6,633	7,216	3	15	288	6,910

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5.

Figure 6.1 Interstate Lifetime Net-Migration Flows, Pohnpei State: 2000.



Lifetime internal migration differed by sex as shown in Table 6.4. The total number of female movers slightly outnumbered their male counterparts, with 735 female lifetime migrants compared to 698 males in 1994 and 892 females compared to 806 in 2000. Out-migration for both sexes on the Outer Islands was very high compared to Pohnpei Proper. Probable explanations for high out-migrants among males and females on the Outer Islands may be marriage to persons from Pohnpei Proper and returning students studying on Pohnpei Proper. In other words, probable explanations for this out-migration are education, employment, and marital reasons. The lifetime migration rate declined from 3.9 percent in 1994 to 2.9 percent in 2000.

Table 6.4: Internal Lifetime Migration, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994					2000				
	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migrants	Lifetime migration rate (%)	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migrants	Lifetime migration rate (%)
Total										
Pohnpei Proper	27,823	1,268	165	1,103	3.9	28,160	1,268	430	838	2.9
Outer Islands	1,977	165	1,268	-1,103	-41.5	1,630	430	1,268	-838	-34.1
Males										
Pohnpei Proper	14,120	609	89	520	3.6	14,263	580	226	354	2.4
Outer Islands	1,015	89	609	-520	-38.6	837	226	580	-354	-28.7
Females										
Pohnpei Proper	13,703	659	76	583	4.1	13,897	688	204	484	3.4
Outer Islands	962	76	659	-583	-44.6	793	204	688	-484	-39.6

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P17 and unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5

Note: Annual migration rate is defined as $(\log_2 P_2/P_1)/N$, where P_2 is the sum of non-mover and in-migrants, P_1 is the sum of non-movers and out-migrants, multiply by 100 to obtain a percentages

Citizenship and Legal Residence

Most residents of the State of Pohnpei were legal residents of Pohnpei State (Table 6.5). Once again, the majority of the Non-Pohnpei legal residents were mostly comprised of persons from the Other FSM states. A greater proportion of immigrant population in FSM resided in Pohnpei than in the other states (1994 and 2000 National Census Reports).

Table 6.5: Usual Residence by Citizenship, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Place of residence	Total	Percent	Place of citizenship				
			Pohnpei	Other FSM States	USA	Asia	Elsewhere
1994							
Total	33,692	100.0	93.9	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.7
Pohnpei Proper	31,540	100.0	93.5	2.9	1.1	1.7	0.7
Madolenihmw	4,951	100.0	97.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
U	3,001	100.0	98.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	-
Nett	5,977	100.0	85.9	5.2	2.8	3.8	2.2
Sokehs	5,773	100.0	96.9	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.1
Kitti	5,178	100.0	99.6	0.1	-	0.2	-
Kolonias	6,660	100.0	87.4	6.3	1.5	3.9	0.9
Outer Islands	2,152	100.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	-	-
2000							
Total	34,486	100.0	91.6	3.8	1.8	1.8	0.9
Pohnpei Proper	32,395	100.0	91.2	4.0	1.9	1.9	1.0
Madolenihmw	5,420	100.0	94.7	2.9	1.1	0.2	1.1
U	2,685	100.0	96.2	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.3
Nett	6,158	100.0	85.2	4.4	3.9	4.9	1.5
Sokehs	6,444	100.0	88.0	8.3	1.6	1.2	0.9
Kitti	6,007	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
Kolonias	5,681	100.0	87.6	5.0	2.1	3.6	1.6
Outer Islands	2,091	100.0	98.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P1-6A1.

In Table 6.6, we restrict the citizenship data to the legal residents of Pohnpei in FSM. *Legal residence* is defined as the place in which a person is a registered voter. The data showed that a vast majority of the Pohnpei Proper population resided in their place of legal residence at the time of the census, compared to the Outer Islands. For example, slightly more than 87 percent of the legal residents of Madolenihmw in FSM were residing in Madolenihmw at the time of the 1994 Census and more than 88 percent at the time of the 2000 Census, whereas the corresponding percentage for the Outer Islands were 54 percent in 1994 and 62 percent in 2000. There were 133 legal residents of Pohnpei State residing in the other FSM states in 2000, 74 of which were residing in Chuuk. In 1994 there were 147 legal residents of Pohnpei State residing in the other FSM States.

Table 6.6: Municipality and State of Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Legal residence	Place of usual residence									
	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Madolenihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Other FSM states
1994 CENSUS										
Total	31,785	29,494	4,830	2,953	5,137	5,593	5,159	5,822	2,144	147
Pohnpei Proper	28,100	27,970	4,791	2,946	4,929	5,104	5,150	5,050	4	126
Madolenihmw	5,126	5,110	4,473	39	122	124	25	327	2	14
U	3,157	3,150	145	2,793	110	20	9	73	-	7
Nett	4,175	4,162	36	35	3,909	46	11	125	-	13
Sokehs	5,297	5,272	47	19	311	4,652	9	234	-	25
Kitti	5,862	5,845	68	29	192	122	5,080	354	-	17
Kolonia	4,483	4,431	22	31	285	140	16	3,937	2	50
Outer Islands	3,685	1,524	39	7	208	489	9	772	2,140	21
Mwoakilloa	610	397	18	-	46	88	-	245	209	4
Pingelap	1,048	526	17	-	70	374	1	64	517	5
Sapwuahfik	786	176	2	7	27	21	1	118	603	7
Nukuoro	485	144	1	-	38	6	-	99	337	4
Kapingamarangi	756	281	1	-	27	-	7	246	474	1
2000 CENSUS										
Total	32,537	30,318	5,285	2,612	5,375	5,938	5,961	5,147	2,086	133
Pohnpei Proper	29,231	29,076	5,259	2,610	5,259	5,631	5,953	4,364	37	118
Madolenihmw	5,593	5,589	4,940	37	105	98	58	351	-	4
U	2,794	2,772	82	2,446	112	20	31	81	-	22
Nett	4,821	4,810	42	30	4,490	60	24	164	2	9
Sokehs	5,626	5,594	42	20	209	5,136	27	160	4	28
Kitti	6,482	6,472	90	45	121	156	5,773	287	-	10
Kolonia	3,915	3,839	63	32	222	161	40	3,321	31	45
Outer Islands	3,306	1,242	26	2	116	307	8	783	2,049	15
Mwoakilloa	436	260	4	1	37	65	1	152	169	7
Pingelap	776	337	12	-	51	209	4	61	435	4
Sapwuahfik	753	142	1	1	5	20	2	113	610	1
Nukuoro	508	151	2	-	23	10	1	115	357	-
Kapingamarangi	833	352	7	-	-	3	-	342	478	3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P1-6A1.

Continuous Residence

We also used data on continuous residence to determine migration levels and patterns. Table 6.7 gives the distribution of the non-migrant population. In 1994 persons on Pohnpei Proper were more likely to move than those in the Outer Islands. For example, about 76 percent of Pohnpei Proper residents responded that they had been living in their present municipality of residence since birth, compared to 88 percent in the Outer Islands. However, these differences had declined since then. In 2000, about 73 percent of the total population in both areas were non-movers. These changes were partly due to the different immigration and in-migration levels experienced in each area.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Non-movers and Previous Residence, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Continuous Residence	1994 Census			2000 Census		
	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Outer Islands	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Outer Islands
Total	33,692	31,540	2,152	34,486	32,395	2,091
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived in municipality since birth	76.5	75.7	88.1	73.6	73.6	72.8
Previous residence elsewhere	23.5	24.3	11.9	26.4	26.4	27.2

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-7.

In Table 6.8 we take the 26.4 percent defined in Table 6.7 as "previous residence elsewhere" (the movers), and look at the duration of their residence and their previous place of residence. Of the 9,113 movers in 2000, about 57 percent had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for 5 years or more. About 17 percent had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for less than 1 year. This shows that of the total number of the 9,113 movers, 6,429 or (71 percent) previously resided in other municipalities in Pohnpei at the time of the 2000 Census and 1,400 (15 percent) previously resided in the other FSM states (interstate migrants). Of all movers, migrants who previously resided in Asia and Elsewhere accounted for 4 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Table 6.8: Movers by Place of Previous Residence, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Duration of residence ¹	1994					2000				
	Pervious residence					Pervious residence				
	Total	In this state	In other FSM state	In Asia	Else-where	Total	In this state	In other FSM state	In Asia	Else-where
Total	7,913	5,630	984	491	808	9,113	6,429	1,222	511	951
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 months	11.8	10.8	13.7	13.4	14.9	9.5	8.7	7.4	19.2	12.6
6 months to 1 year	6.6	5.8	7.0	13.0	8.0	7.9	6.2	13.3	11.7	10.6
1 to 2 years	10.5	9.0	12.4	16.3	15.1	9.5	7.0	16.5	18.6	12.7
2 to 5 years	11.6	9.8	17.6	16.5	13.4	16.5	15.9	15.8	18.6	21.0
5 years or more	59.5	64.5	49.3	40.7	48.6	56.5	62.3	46.9	31.9	43.0

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-7.

Note: ¹Duration of residence refers to continuous residence at the municipality of usual residence.

Residence Five Years Prior to the Census

More specific time-bound migration information was collected based on usual residence exactly five years before the censuses. This information allows us to estimate short-term migration levels, which is very useful for population projections.

Table 6.9 presents data on Pohnpei residents by place of residence in 1995, necessarily excluding persons less than 5 years old. This table can be interpreted in a similar way to Table 6.3, which dealt with lifetime migration. Thus, of the 29,447 persons enumerated in the 2000 Census, about 95 percent resided in Pohnpei in 1995. Over this 6-year period, 309 persons (215 in Outer Islands and 93 in Pohnpei Proper) or slightly over 1 percent resided in a different region in 1995 or were internal migrants. Since the period covered is shorter than for lifetime migrants, the number of migrants is reduced. Again, the attraction of Pohnpei Proper as a destination for internal migrants is apparent. About 70 percent (215 persons) of these internal migrants moved to Pohnpei Proper five years before the census. The table also provides data on immigration in Pohnpei for the preceding five years before the census. The immigrant population within this defined period (among persons aged 5 years and over) was 1,449 where the vast majority was residing in Nett and Sokehs, probably because of the better job opportunities in these areas.

Table 6.9: Residence 5 Years Ago by Usual Residence for Persons Aged 5 Years and Over, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Residence 5 years ago	Place of Current Residence								
	Total	Pohnpei Proper	Madole-nihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
1994									
Total	28,676	26,850	4,220	2,595	5,058	4,945	4,277	5,755	1,826
In Pohnpei	27,329	25,519	4,096	2,574	4,611	4,802	4,246	5,190	1,810
Pohnpei Proper	25,276	25,207	4,077	2,574	4,514	4,771	4,242	5,029	69
Outer Islands	2,053	312	19	-	97	31	4	161	1,741
Outside Pohnpei	1,347	1,331	124	21	447	143	31	565	16
Other FSM states	525	525	64	10	124	79	9	239	-
Outside FSM	822	806	60	11	323	64	22	326	16
USA	304	291	27	6	94	50	10	104	13
Asia	349	349	7	3	140	12	6	181	-
Elsewhere	169	166	26	2	89	2	6	41	3
2000									
Total	29,447	27,669	4,603	2,315	5,254	5,536	5,067	4,894	1,778
In Pohnpei	27,998	26,239	4,447	2,274	4,780	5,106	5,035	4,597	1,759
Pohnpei Proper	26,117	26,024	4,438	2,273	4,750	5,037	5,035	4,491	93
Outer Islands	1,881	215	9	1	30	69	0	106	1,666
Outside Pohnpei	1,449	1,430	156	41	474	430	32	297	19
Other FSM states	603	602	54	9	128	301	4	106	1
Outside FSM	846	828	102	32	346	129	28	191	18
USA	155	151	20	9	86	7	9	20	4
Asia	333	332	4	3	174	59	3	89	1
Elsewhere	358	345	78	20	86	63	16	82	13

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P20; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-8.

Table 6.10 summarizes the internal migration presented in Table 6.9 and shows its effects on the state's population. Pohnpei Proper gained 312 persons from the outer islands but lost 69 persons to yield a net gain of 243 persons in 1994 while in 2000 Pohnpei proper gained 215 persons but lost 93, which yield a net gain of 122 internal migrants. The outer

islands on the other hand, lost people. An advantage of specific 5-year migration is that it permits the calculation of an annual migration rate, which measures the impact that migration has on population growth. The impact was greater in the Outer Islands, where annual net out-migration accounted for 25 per thousand of the population in 1994 and 13 per thousand in 2000. In other words, for the period 1995 to 2000, 13 out of every thousand people migrated out of the outer islands to Pohnpei Proper each year, declining from 25 person out of every thousand in the 1994 census. The Pohnpei Proper population increased by about 1 percent (or about 1 per thousand) annually as a result of net in-migration.

Annual migration rates differed by sex. The total number of male migrants slightly outnumbered their counterparts, with 320 male migrants compared to 81 females in 1994 and 153 male migrants compared to 155 females in 2000, suggesting more female migrate now than in previous years.

Table 6.10. Annual Internal Migration Rate by Region, Pohnpei State: 1989-1994 and 1995-2000

Region	1989-1994					1995-2000				
	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Annual migration rate (0/00)	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Annual migration rate (0/00)
Total										
Pohnpei Proper	25,207	312	69	243	1.9	26,025	215	93	122	0.9
Outer Islands	1,741	69	312	-243	-25.2	1,666	93	215	-122	-13.4
Males										
Pohnpei Proper	12,773	283	37	246	3.8	13,205	98	55	43	0.6
Outer Islands	1,557	37	283	-246	-28.7	856	55	98	-43	-9.2
Females										
Pohnpei Proper	12,434	29	32	-3	...	12,820	117	38	79	1.2
Outer Islands	184	32	29	3	2.8	810	38	117	-79	-17.8

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P20; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-8.

Note: Annual migration rate is defined as $(\log(P2/P1))/N$, where P2 is the sum of non-movers and in-migrants, P1 is the sum of non-movers and out-migrants, and N is the number of years between the defined period.

Table 6.11 presents the educational attainment of the internal migrants 5 years prior to 1994 and 2000 Censuses. In the former period, 1989 to 1994, a total of 525 persons migrated internally compared to 604 persons in the latter period, 19945 to 2000. About a quarter of the total migrants graduated from high school in the period 1995 to 2000, an increase of almost 10 percent from the previous period. The corresponding percentages for males and females in 1994 were 48 and 52, respectively, showing that female migrants tended to be better educated than male migrants. However, in 2000, the corresponding percentages for both sexes changed, indicating that males at 57 percent and female at 43 percent.

Table 6.11. Educational Attainment of Internal Migrants by Sex, Pohnpei State 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994						2000					
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	525	261	264	100.0	49.7	50.3	604	335	269	100.0	55.5	44.5
No education	84	36	48	100.0	42.9	57.1	25	15	10	100.0	60.0	40.0
Elementary	113	55	58	100.0	48.7	51.3	108	51	57	100.0	47.2	52.8
High School no diploma	85	39	46	100.0	45.9	54.1	111	77	34	100.0	69.4	30.6
High School graduate	91	44	47	100.0	48.4	51.6	152	86	66	100.0	56.6	43.4
College	152	87	65	100.0	57.2	42.8	208	106	102	100.0	51.0	49.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished

While employment is often considered as an important motivating factor for migration, table 6.12 shows that majority of the interstate migrants were not in the labor force (277 persons) in 1994 and (406 persons) in 2000. The overall labor force participation rate for the interstate migrants of about 35 percent in 1994 and 25 in 2000. The 2000 Census shows a high unemployment rate of 16 percent for all migrants, which was quite a bit lower than what the 1994 Census found. For the 15 to 29 age group, the unemployment rate dropped from about 34 percent in 1994 to slightly over 26 percent in 2000. The unemployment rate would have been much lower if those who said they were not looking for work, but who claimed they were available to work, were included in the labor force. Among those not in the labor force, 93 percent were not available for work in 2000. These individuals included students and housewives who accompanied the migrants, or students migrating by them.

Table 6.12. Labor Force Participation of Internal Migrants, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Labor force characteristics	1989-1994					1995-2000				
	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+
Persons 15+ years	427	288	95	30	14	541	407	80	39	15
In the labor force	150	74	58	15	3	135	57	49	25	4
Employed	120	49	54	15	2	113	42	44	25	2
% in LF	80.0	66.2	93.1	100.0	66.7	83.7	73.7	89.8	100.0	50.0
Unemployed	30	25	4	-	1	22	15	5	-	2
% in LF	20.0	33.8	6.9	-	33.3	16.3	26.3	10.2	-	50.0
Not in the labor force	277	214	37	15	11	406	350	31	14	11
Could have taken a job	18	11	6	1	-	17	12	5	-	-
% of not in LF	6.5	5.1	16.2	6.7	-	4.2	3.4	16.1	-	-
Not available for work	259	203	31	14	11	389	338	26	14	11
% of not in LF	93.5	94.9	83.8	93.3	100.0	95.8	96.6	83.9	100.0	100.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Unpublished data.

Table 6.13 shows significant gender differences were observed. In 2000, about 88 percent (79 persons) of the interstate male migrants were in the labor force, compared to about 76 percent (34 persons) of females. Among the economically active migrants, females were more likely to be unemployed compared to males. The unemployment rates for female and male migrants were 12 percent and 25 percent, respectively.

Table 6.13. Labor Force Participation of Internal Migrants by Sex, Pohnpei State 1994 and 2000

Age group	In the labor force (LF)						Not in the labor force					
	Employed			Unemployed			Could have taken a job			Not available for work		
	Total	Total	Number	% in LF	Number	% in LF	Total	Number	% not in LF	Number	% not in LF	
1994												
Total	427	150	120	80.0	30	20.0	277	18	6.5	259	93.5	
15 to 29 years	288	74	49	66.2	25	33.8	214	11	5.1	203	94.9	
30 to 44 years	95	58	54	93.1	4	6.9	37	6	16.2	31	83.8	
45 to 59 years	30	15	15	100.0	-	-	15	1	6.7	14	93.3	
65 years & over	14	3	2	66.7	1	33.3	11	-	-	11	100.0	
Males	217	100	84	84.0	16	16.0	117	6	5.1	111	94.9	
15 to 29 years	142	46	33	71.7	13	28.3	96	4	4.2	92	95.8	
30 to 44 years	52	41	38	92.7	3	7.3	11	2	18.2	9	81.8	
45 to 59 years	16	11	11	100.0	-	-	5	-	-	5	100.0	
65 years & over	7	2	2	100.0	-	-	5	-	-	5	100.0	
Females	210	50	36	72.0	14	28.0	160	12	7.5	148	92.5	
15 to 29 years	146	28	16	57.1	12	42.9	118	7	5.9	111	94.1	
30 to 44 years	43	17	16	94.1	1	5.9	26	4	15.4	22	84.6	
45 to 59 years	14	4	4	100.0	-	-	10	1	10.0	9	90.0	
65 years & over	7	1	-	-	1	100.0	6	-	-	6	100.0	
2000												
Total	541	135	113	83.7	22	16.3	406	17	4.2	389	95.8	
15 to 29 years	407	57	42	73.7	15	26.3	350	12	3.4	338	96.6	
30 to 44 years	80	49	44	89.8	5	10.2	31	5	16.1	26	83.9	
45 to 59 years	39	25	25	100.0	-	-	14	-	-	14	100.0	
65 years & over	15	4	2	50.0	2	50.0	11	-	-	11	100.0	
Males	303	90	79	87.8	11	12.2	213	7	3.3	206	96.7	
15 to 29 years	229	33	25	75.8	8	24.2	196	5	2.6	191	97.4	
30 to 44 years	42	33	31	93.9	2	6.1	9	2	22.2	7	77.8	
45 to 59 years	24	22	22	100.0	-	-	2	-	-	2	100.0	
65 years & over	8	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	6	-	-	6	100.0	
Females	238	45	34	75.6	11	24.4	193	10	5.2	183	94.8	
15 to 29 years	178	24	17	70.8	7	29.2	154	7	4.5	147	95.5	
30 to 44 years	38	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	22	3	13.6	19	86.4	
45 to 59 years	15	3	3	100.0	-	-	12	-	-	12	100.0	
65 years & over	7	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	5	-	-	5	100.0	

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished

Conclusions

The data presented in the 1994 and 2000 Censuses show that the population was affected by internal, interstate, and international migration. The two censuses covered internal and interstate migration reasonably well. As for international migration, immigration was covered to some extent.

For internal migration, both the 1994 and 2000 data show the direction of migration flows was principally towards Pohnpei Proper. Pohnpei Proper was gaining migrants from the Outer Islands. A vast majority of the internal migrants were males, probably migrating for job and school. For the period 1989 to 1994, the annual internal migration rate for Pohnpei proper was about 2 per thousand populations and 1 per thousand for 1995 to 2000 period. For the Outer Islands, it was -2.5 per 100 in 1994 and -1.2 in 2000.

As for interstate migration, the number of Pohnpeians moving out to the other FSM states was less than those moving in from these states, thus resulting in a net in-migration. About 60 percent of the interstate in-migrants had at least graduated high school, and also about 75 percent were not in the labor force in 2000.

For international migration, 'Other FSM persons' was the largest group among the non-Pohnpeian migrants, accounting for about 3 percent of the total population in 2000. Persons from outside FSM comprised 4.0 percent, of which 34 percent were Asians. Since the 1994 Census, the Asian-born population dropped down to 476 persons from 566 persons, while the Pohnpei-born population increased by 794 persons. Similar to internal migration and interstate migration, the main destination of immigrants in 2000 was Pohnpei Proper.

CHAPTER 7 RELIGION, ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

Introduction

The questionnaire used in the 2000 Census contained several questions on social characteristics of the population such as religion, ethnic origin and language. In Pohnpei, religion-related organizations, like youth programs, play an important role in the community, making data on religion necessary for planning purposes. The data provided in this chapter show two major religious affiliations: Catholic and Protestant. Protestants have several sects and Congregational was the largest group. The Protestant first came to Micronesia in 1852, beginning work on Pohnpei and Kosrae, and soon afterwards expanded to Chuuk. Although the mission sending organization was interdenominational, most of the missionaries represented the Congregational Church. The Roman Catholics arrived later, beginning their work in Yap in 1886 and Pohnpei, a year later. In the early 20th century, a German Liebenzell missionary began work in the area, eventually moving to Yap. From the 1960's on, other religions entered the area -- SDA, Assembly of God, Baptist, Jehovah Witnesses, Latter Day Saints, and Bahai (Hezel, 1983).

Data on ethnicity is useful in policy planning. The largest foreign (non-local) ethnic group in Pohnpei was the Asians, which include mostly Filipinos and Chinese. The second largest non-local ethnic group, were the category termed as white. This group encompasses persons from Europe, U.S., Australia, and New Zealand.

In the history of Pohnpei, different second languages were taught in school depending on the administering country. During the Japanese Administration (from 1914 to 1945) Japanese was used as the common language in schools and offices. When the U.S took over at the end of the World War II, English became the main language in the government. At present, the medium of official communication at the government offices and even in the private sector is English.

Data Description

Religion

The 2000 Census obtained data on religion from responses to questionnaire item 7, asked of all persons regardless of age and sex. For census purposes, religion was defined as a religious or spiritual belief or preference, regardless of whether or not this belief was represented by an organized group.

Ethnic Origin or Race

Item 6 on the 2000 Census questionnaire concerned ethnic origin or race. The question relied on self-determination and was open-ended. Ethnic origin or race refers to a person's origin or descent, including an individual's heritage or the place of birth of an individual's ancestors. Persons reported their ethnic group regardless of the number of generations removed from their place of ancestral origin. Responses to the ethnic origin question reflected the ethnic group with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the persons had with a particular group.

Most respondents reported their ethnic origin or race by specifying a single ethnic group, but some reported two or three groups. Census staff identified and coded the first two responses reported.

In published tabulations, the 2000 Census designed multiple groups as general open-ended categories and such as "Pohnpeians and other group(s)" rather than specific multiple ethnic groups such as Pohnpeian-Japanese." Thus, the census would include a person who reported "Pohnpeian-Filipino" ethnicity in the "Pohnpeian and other group(s)" category under "Multiple ethnic group". The 1994 and 2000 Censuses accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if given alone or with the state names.

Language

The language questions (15a and 15b) were asked only of persons 5 years old and over and obtained two items: *what language(s) does one speak* and *what language does one speak at home*. For persons who spoke more than 3 languages, only the three most common were listed. For language spoken at home, only the one most- used is recorded.

Limitations and Comparability. There are no obvious limitations of the ethnicity and language data collected in the 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses. The definition for the “protestant” religion slightly differed among the census years. In 1973 Mormon, SDA, Jehovah Witness and Baptist were included with “Protestant”. In 1994 and 2000 these religious groups were considered separately. Additionally, in 2000 “Protestant” includes only the “Congregational” denomination.

When possible, data from the 1973 and 1980 TTPI Censuses and the 1994 FSM Census were provided for comparability purposes.

Analysis of Data on Religion, Ethnicity, and Language

Religion

Tables 7.1 through 7.3 present data on religion. Roman Catholic continued to be the major religious category in Pohnpei. The proportion of Roman Catholic increased from 47 percent in 1973 to about 54 percent in 2000 while the Protestant/Congregational decreased from 52 percent in 1973 to about 37 percent in 2000. The decline in the Protestant category was due in part to changes in the definition. In 1973, the protestant category included Mormons, SDAs, Jehovah’s Witnesses and Baptists, while in 2000 these groups were considered separately.

Table 7.1: Religion by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Religion	1973			1994			2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	19,263	9,906	9,357	33,692	17,253	16,439	34,486	17,667	16,819
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roman Catholic	47.4	47.4	47.3	52.4	52.7	52.0	53.5	53.4	53.5
Protestant	51.8	51.5	52.1	40.8	40.5	41.1	36.5 ^a	36.4 ^a	36.6 ^a
Other religion	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.4	6.2	6.6	9.7	9.8	9.6
Refused/no religion	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2

Source: 1973 (TTPI) Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10.

Note: ^a Includes only “Congregational”.

Table 7.2 further presents the proportions of the religious categories by municipality in Pohnpei State. Congregational Christians accounted for about 37 percent. Other religions reported during the 2000 Census included Baptist (nearly 2 percent), Seven Day Adventist (a little over 1 percent), and Mormon (more than 1 percent), and Other religions (about 5.6 percent). Refusals or no religion accounted for half a percent.

On Pohnpei Proper, majority of the population of U, Nett and Kitti reported Roman Catholic as their religion, while majority of the people in Madolenihmw, Kolonia and Sokehs reported Congregational members. With the exception of Sapwuahfik, Congregational Protestant is also the dominating religion in the Outer Island municipalities. In 2000, 65 percent of the population of Sapwuahfik was Catholic, an increase of 17 percentage points since 1994. Over 93 percent of the population in the other outer island municipalities are Congregational Protestants in 2000.

Table 7.2: Religion by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Total	1994								2000								
		Per-cent	Roman Cath-olic	Protes-tant ¹	Baptist	SDA	Other reli-gion	Other relig.	Ref-used/None	Total	Per-cent	Roman Cath-olic	Protes-tant ¹	Baptist	SDA	Mor-mon	Other reli-gion ¹	Ref-used/None
Total	33,692	100.0	52.4	40.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.5	34,486	100.0	53.5	36.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	5.3	0.4
Pohnpei Proper	31,540	100.0	54.9	38.1	2.0	0.9	1.3	2.3	0.5	32,180	100.0	55.5	34.2	1.9	1.0	1.4	5.6	0.4
Madolenihmw	4,951	100.0	41.9	52.6	1.6	0.4	2.1	1.2	0.2	5,420	100.0	39.7	51.6	2.5	0.4	2.4	3.2	0.1
U	3,001	100.0	72.8	26.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	2,685	100.0	74.8	22.5	1.3	-	0.4	0.6	0.4
Nett	5,977	100.0	80.7	13.4	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.9	6,158	100.0	81.2	9.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	4.9	0.9
Sokehs	5,773	100.0	37.9	51.7	1.6	1.5	2.5	4.7	0.2	6,229	100.0	39.8	43.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	11.4	0.2
Kitti	5,178	100.0	65.4	32.6	-	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	6,007	100.0	66.7	31.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Kolonia	6,660	100.0	39.9	47.2	5.4	1.7	1.2	3.7	0.8	5,681	100.0	38.7	41.7	4.8	2.0	1.8	10.4	0.6
Outer Islands	2,152	100.0	15.2	80.8	-	3.5	0.2	0.2	-	2,306	100.0	25.6	68.6	0.4	4.8	0.3	0.3	-
Mwoakilloa	209	100.0	0.5	99.0	-	-	0.5	-	-	177	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelap	518	100.0	0.4	99.6	-	-	-	-	-	438	100.0	0.2	97.9	0.5	-	1.4	-	-
Sapwuaifik	603	100.0	47.9	39.0	-	12.4	0.7	-	-	855	100.0	65.1	20.7	0.5	13.0	-	0.7	-
Nukuoro	349	100.0	2.3	96.3	-	-	-	1.4	-	362	100.0	0.6	98.3	0.8	-	0.3	-	-
Kapingamarangi	473	100.0	5.9	94.1	-	-	-	-	-	474	100.0	6.5	93.5	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table 2-10.

Note: ¹ Includes Congregational and other Protestants (about 0.9 percent of the total) in 1994. In 2000 "Protestant" include only the Congregational denomination. "Other Protestants" was included with "Other religion" because it was not categorized separately as done in 1994.

Most age groups were either Roman Catholic or Protestant/Congregation (Table 7.3). The proportion of the Catholic religion members decreased consistently from about 56 percent in the age group 0-14 to nearly 42 percent in the age group 65 years and over, while the proportion for Protestant increased from over 35 percent in the age group 0-14 to about 49 percent in the age group 65 years and over.

Table 7.3: Religion by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Religion	1994					2000				
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-34	35-64	65+
Total	33,692	14,192	11,544	6,748	1,208	34,486	14,014	12,234	7,060	1,178
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roman Catholic	52.4	54.5	52.0	49.7	46.2	53.5	55.7	53.7	50.6	42.1
Protestant ¹	40.6	39.4	41.0	41.1	47.5	36.5	35.2	36.0	37.8	48.6
Baptist	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.4
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.8
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6
Other religion	2.4	1.8	2.3	3.8	2.6	5.3	4.4	5.6	6.5	5.4
Refused/no religion	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P39; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-8.

Note: ¹ 1994 data includes other Protestants (about 0.9 percent of the total). In 2000, Protestants include only "Congregational". Other Protestants were included with "Other religion"

Ethnicity

Table 7.4 and Table 7.5 present data on ethnicity and place of birth for 2000 Pohnpeian residents by municipality compared to 1994.

Out of the total 34,486 persons enumerated in Pohnpei in the 2000 Census, 28,313 (about 82 percent) were Pohnpeians (excluding Kapingamarangian and Nukuoroan who were categorized as Polynesian). The second largest ethnic group was Chuukese/Mortlockese (2,802 persons), followed by the Polynesians (1,590 persons), then Asians (678 persons) which include the Chinese and Taiwanese working on the fishing boats and the Filipinos working in the construction and other industries. The category white (which include the Europeans, Americans, Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders) constituted 340 persons.

Additionally, Table 7.4 shows that 72 percent of the Chuukese/Mortlockese who are residing on Pohnpei lived in Sokehs and that 52 percent of the Asians living on Pohnpei are residing in Nett. Most of the Polynesians were residing on the Outer Islands because of the ethnic origin of the Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro people.

Table 7.4: Ethnic Origin of Pohnpei Residents by Municipality: 1994 and 2000

Ethnicity	1994									2000								
	Total	Percent	Madole- nihmw	U	Nett ehs	Kitti nia	Outer Islands	Total	Percent	Madole- nihmw	U	Nett ehs	Kitti nia	Outer Islands				
Total	33,692	100.0	14.7	8.9	17.7	17.1	15.4	19.8	6.4	34,486	100.0	15.7	7.8	17.9	18.1	17.4	16.5	6.7
Pohnpeian	25,737	100.0	18.1	11.0	18.2	11.8	19.6	17.3	4.0	25,694	100.0	19.8	9.9	18.9	11.2	21.9	13.6	4.6
Yapese	102	100.0	17.6	5.9	33.3	6.9	-	36.3	-	193	100.0	10.4	1.0	22.8	32.6	2.1	30.6	0.5
Yap Outer Islands	103	100.0	11.7	1.0	37.9	1.0	1.0	47.6	-	23	100.0	4.3	-	-	17.4	-	78.3	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	1,326	100.0	3.5	1.1	15.2	59.4	0.5	20.1	0.1	1,705	100.0	2.6	1.4	13.8	68.0	0.8	9.9	3.5
Polynesian	1,596	100.0	0.3	-	2.5	0.9	0.9	45.4	50.1	1,476	100.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.8	-	40.9	56.0
Kosraean	368	100.0	1.1	0.8	25.5	9.8	0.5	62.0	0.3	238	100.0	2.9	0.4	28.6	23.1	1.3	43.7	-
Asian	572	100.0	1.7	1.4	40.7	4.7	1.7	49.7	-	623	100.0	1.8	1.1	51.8	11.9	1.3	31.9	0.2
White	355	100.0	5.6	3.1	60.8	3.4	0.8	25.1	1.1	280	100.0	5.7	7.5	63.6	3.6	3.6	15.4	0.7
Others ¹	3,533	100.0	5.2	3.3	12.3	52.4	2.6	15.0	9.1	4,254	100.0	5.4	1.7	10.3	46.1	8.0	23.1	5.3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table B09; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-9.

Note: ¹ Includes multiple-ethnic persons.

Table 7.5 shows the distribution of reported ethnic group by place of birth. In most cases, the reported ethnicity corresponds to the place of birth. In both census years, fully 98 percent of the Pohnpeians were born in Pohnpei. Of the 1,705 Chuukese/Mortlockese residing in Pohnpei in 2000, about 66 percent claim they were Pohnpei born. Similarly, about 11 percent of all Yapese, both Proper and Outer Islands, in Pohnpei were born in Pohnpei. About 22 percent of the Kosraeans, 5 percent of Whites and 6 percent of the Asians were born in Pohnpei.

Table 7.5: Ethnicity by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Ethnicity	Place of birth											
	Total	Percent	Yap	Yap O. Is.	Chuuk	Pohn- pei	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- naga.	Kos- rae	USA Guam CNMI	Asia	Others
1994												
Total	33,692	100.0	0.3	0.2	1.7	89.5	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.0
Pohnpeian	25,737	100.0	-	-	0.4	98.4	0.1	-	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
Yapese	102	100.0	66.7	2.0	1.0	26.5	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	1.0
Y. Outer Islands	103	100.0	1.9	69.9	6.8	20.4	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	1,326	100.0	0.2	-	28.4	69.9	0.1	-	0.2	1.3	-	-
Polynesian	1,596	100.0	-	-	0.1	35.2	25.9	37.2	0.1	0.6	-	0.9
Kosraean	368	100.0	-	0.3	0.8	30.4	-	-	65.5	1.6	0.5	0.8
Asian	572	100.0	-	-	0.2	5.2	-	-	-	1.4	93.0	0.2
White	355	100.0	-	-	-	9.9	0.6	-	-	66.8	0.8	22.0
Others	3,533	100.0	0.3	-	2.5	88.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.4	4.4
2000												
Total	34,486	100.0	0.5	0.2	2.3	88.4	1.3	1.9	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.9
Pohnpeian	25,694	100.0	0.1	-	0.3	98.0	-	0.1	0.1	1.0	-	0.3
Yapese	193	100.0	57.0	28.0	0.5	9.8	2.6	-	-	1.6	-	0.5
Y. Outer Islands	23	100.0	13.0	34.8	34.8	17.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	1,705	100.0	0.1	-	32.8	65.9	-	-	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
Polynesian	1,476	100.0	-	-	0.1	29.9	25.8	43.0	0.1	0.8	-	0.3
Kosraean	238	100.0	0.4	-	-	21.8	-	-	76.5	0.4	-	0.8
Asian	623	100.0	-	-	0.3	6.3	-	-	-	0.8	92.6	-
White	280	100.0	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	73.6	-	21.4
Others	4,254	100.0	0.4	0.1	3.5	84.9	1.2	0.2	1.5	3.3	0.6	4.3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P57; 2000 FSM Census, Table P4-5.

Language

Data on language are used to identify communities with large number of persons who speak a language other than or in addition to English to assess access to schools and social services. Of the 31,413 persons, aged 5 years and over during the 2000 Census, 74 percent spoke Pohnpeian at home (see Table 7.6). About 11 percent of English speakers were Pohnpeians.

Table 7.6: Languages Spoken at Home by Ethnicity, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Language spoken at home	Total	Percent	Ethnic origin								
			Yapese	Outer Islander	Chuukese	Pohnpeian	Poly-nesian	Kosraean	Asian	White	Others
1994											
Persons 5+ yrs	5,461	100.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	82.8	5.0	1.3	2.2	1.1	5.4
Pohnpeian	23,215	100.0	0.1	-	0.3	97.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0
Yapese	110	100.0	59.1	32.7	0.9	2.7	-	0.9	2.7	-	0.9
Y. Outer Islands	37	100.0	2.7	91.9	-	2.7	-	2.7	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	2,166	100.0	0.1	0.7	13.9	32.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	52.7
Polynesian	1,461	100.0	-	-	0.3	5.3	94.0	0.2	-	-	0.2
Kosraean	293	100.0	-	-	0.3	8.2	-	89.8	0.7	-	1.0
English	825	100.0	2.2	1.0	3.8	23.6	2.9	4.5	17.7	33.0	11.4
Japanese	34	100.0	-	-	-	14.7	-	-	85.3	-	-
Filipino	378	100.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.3	99.5	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	30	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Koreans	4	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	25.0	-
Others	123	100.0	2.4	1.6	0.8	16.3	-	-	5.7	9.8	63.4
2000											
Persons 5+ yrs	29,448	100.0	0.6	0.1	5.2	73.9	4.3	0.8	2.0	0.9	12.3
Pohnpeian	24,220	100.0	0.1	-	0.6	88.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	10.0
Yapese	99	100.0	92.9	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	-	-	5.1
Y. Outer Islands	31	100.0	51.6	35.5	-	6.5	-	0.0	-	-	6.5
Chuukese/Mortlockese	2,138	100.0	0.1	0.4	57.7	3.3	-	0.1	-	-	38.4
Polynesian	1,371	100.0	0.3	-	-	5.5	88.8	-	-	-	5.4
Kosraean	167	100.0	-	-	-	3.6	0.6	76.0	-	-	19.8
English	861	100.0	6.5	-	15.8	10.8	0.9	6.0	9.8	28.5	21.7
Japanese	40	100.0	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	87.5	-	10.0
Filipino	326	100.0	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	99.1	-	0.6
Chinese/Taiwanese	58	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Koreans	7	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Others	130	100.0	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	31.5	6.9	56.9

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P57; 2000 FSM Census, Table P4-10.

Table 7.7 presents the languages commonly spoken at home by place of birth. About 97 percent of all persons who used Pohnpeian language were born in Pohnpei. In all cases, language spoken at home corresponds to place of birth except for Kosraean, Polynesians, Chuukese/Mortlockese, and English. A significant proportion of Kosraean, Polynesians, Chuukese/Mortlockese, and English speakers were Pohnpei born.

Table 7.7: Languages Spoken at Home by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Language spoken	Total	Percent	Place of birth									
			Yap	O. Is.	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Nukuro	Kapina	Kosrae	USA Guam CNMI	Asia	Others
1994												
Persons 5+ yrs	28,676	100.0	0.3	0.3	2.0	88.5	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.2
Pohnpeian	23,215	100.0	0.1	-	0.7	97.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Yapese	110	100.0	45.5	30.0	1.8	20.0	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.9
Y. Outer Islands	37	100.0	-	75.7	2.7	16.2	-	-	2.7	-	2.7	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	2,166	100.0	-	0.1	16.3	82.1	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3
Polynesian	1,461	100.0	-	-	0.3	35.2	26.3	37.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.5
Kosraen	293	100.0	-	-	1.0	28.0	-	-	67.9	1.4	0.3	1.4
English	825	100.0	1.7	0.8	3.6	29.3	1.8	0.2	2.8	33.3	9.9	16.4
Japanese	34	100.0	-	-	-	17.6	-	-	-	-	79.4	2.9
Filipino	378	100.0	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	0.3	-	97.1	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	30	100.0	-	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	-	96.7	-
Koreans	4	100.0	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	75.0	-
Others	123	100.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	22.8	-	-	-	5.7	4.9	63.4
2000												
Persons 5+ yrs	29,448	100.0	0.6	0.2	3.0	87.8	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.9
Pohnpeian	24,220	100.0	0.2	-	0.7	96.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Yapese	99	100.0	60.6	31.3	2.0	3.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	1.0
Y. Outer Islands	31	100.0	19.4	58.1	-	19.4	-	-	-	3.2	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	2,138	100.0	-	0.1	21.9	76.5	-	-	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3
Polynesian	1,371	100.0	0.1	-	0.1	30.3	26.8	41.7	0.1	0.4	-	0.4
Kosraen	167	100.0	-	-	-	29.3	-	-	68.3	0.6	-	1.8
English	861	100.0	5.8	0.9	15.3	25.0	0.6	-	6.3	26.4	9.4	10.3
Japanese	40	100.0	-	-	22.5	12.5	-	-	-	5.0	60.0	-
Filipino	326	100.0	-	-	6.7	9.8	-	-	-	-	83.4	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	58	100.0	-	-	75.9	5.2	-	-	-	-	19.0	-
Koreans	7	100.0	-	-	-	14.3	-	-	-	-	85.7	-
Others	125	100.0	9.6	-	8.0	40.8	-	-	-	2.4	6.4	32.8

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P74; 2000 FSM Census, Table P5-10.

Table 7.8 compares the frequency of English language use by municipality between 1994 and 2000. About 51 percent of the residents of Pohnpei spoke English in 2000 compared to 48 percent in 1994. In 2000, the proportion varied from 40 percent in Madolenihmw to 70 percent in Kolonia on Pohnpei Proper, and from about 8 percent in Pingelap to 48 percent in Mwoakilloa in the Outer Islands. Of all English speakers, about 1 percent reported English as their only language, 6 percent as their first language, about 69 percent as their second language, and 23 percent as their 3rd language. With few exceptions, English is the second common language used in the municipalities.

Table 7.8: Frequency of English Use by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census								2000 Census							
	Five years & over		Percent		Spoken English				Five years & over		Percent		Spoken English			
	total	English	English	Total	English only	1st lang.	2nd lang.	3rd lang.	total	English	English	Total	English only	1st lang.	2nd lang.	3rd lang.
Total	28,676	13,733	47.9	100.0	2.0	7.1	68.0	22.9	29,448	14,963	50.8	100.0	1.3	6.2	69.4	23.1
Pohnpei Proper	26,850	13,003	48.4	100.0	2.1	7.4	69.3	21.1	27,671	14,502	52.4	100.0	1.3	6.4	69.5	22.8
Madolenihmw	4,220	1,562	37.0	100.0	1.5	5.0	83.8	9.7	4,603	1,840	40.0	100.0	0.7	3.4	82.5	13.4
U	2,595	1,144	44.1	100.0	0.5	3.1	94.5	1.8	2,315	1,362	58.8	100.0	0.7	12.3	83.7	3.2
Nett	5,058	2,502	49.5	100.0	6.4	11.2	75.3	7.2	5,255	3,035	57.8	100.0	4.1	8.3	77.3	10.3
Sokehs	4,945	2,354	47.6	100.0	0.6	11.4	33.7	54.3	5,537	2,783	50.4	100.0	0.6	4.0	39.4	56.0
Kitti	4,277	1,810	42.3	100.0	0.2	1.5	96.1	2.2	5,067	2,064	40.7	100.0	0.1	0.8	95.8	3.3
Kolonia	5,755	3,631	63.1	100.0	1.9	7.5	60.9	29.7	4,894	3,418	69.8	100.0	0.7	9.3	58.7	31.4
Outer Islands	1,826	730	40.0	100.0	0.3	1.2	44.0	54.5	1,964	461	28.0	100.0	-	0.9	64.2	34.9
Mwoakilloa	192	127	66.1	100.0	-	-	11.0	89.0	146	70	47.9	100.0	-	1.4	27.1	71.4
Pingelap	421	117	27.8	100.0	-	-	17.1	82.9	388	29	7.5	100.0	-	-	75.9	24.1
Sapwafik	498	135	27.1	100.0	-	-	5.2	94.8	530	97	25.9	100.0	-	-	14.4	85.6
Nukuro	305	135	44.3	100.0	1.5	1.5	77.0	20.0	314	123	39.2	100.0	-	-	91.1	8.9
Kapingamarangi	410	216	52.7	100.0	-	3.2	81.5	15.3	399	142	35.6	100.0	-	2.1	90.8	7.0

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P74; 2000 FSM Census, Table 2-11.

Table 7.9 presents English speakers at home for each age group and by municipality. For the state average, about 3 percent of the population aged 5 years and over reported English as the language they speak at home. These were most likely to be white families living in Pohnpei as well as those intermarriage couples and their families using English as their main language. The highest proportion was in age groups 20 to 24 years and 50 to 54 years.

Table 7.9: English Speakers at Home by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age group	Total persons 5 yrs. and over	Persons spoke english at home		Distribution of Percent Who Spoke English at Home							
		Number	Percent	Total %	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
1994											
Total	28,676	825	2.9	100.0	3.9	4.8	44.1	5.9	1.5	38.8	1.0
5 to 9 years	4,695	82	1.7	100.0	1.2	2.4	45.1	4.9	2.4	41.5	2.4
10 to 14 years	4,481	82	1.8	100.0	-	2.4	50.0	3.7	2.4	40.2	1.2
15 to 19 years	4,156	74	1.8	100.0	2.7	2.7	39.2	5.4	4.1	45.9	-
20 to 24 years	2,905	71	2.4	100.0	11.3	8.5	36.6	9.9	-	32.4	1.4
25 to 29 years	2,307	78	3.4	100.0	5.1	9.0	34.6	12.8	1.3	35.9	1.3
30 to 34 years	2,176	75	3.4	100.0	4.0	6.7	46.7	4.0	-	38.7	-
35 to 39 years	1,986	106	5.3	100.0	2.8	0.9	56.6	6.6	0.9	31.1	0.9
40 to 44 years	1,622	78	4.8	100.0	2.6	3.8	47.4	3.8	1.3	39.7	1.3
45 to 49 years	1,081	65	6.0	100.0	3.1	4.6	40.0	3.1	1.5	46.2	1.5
50 to 54 years	766	42	5.5	100.0	4.8	7.1	42.9	9.5	-	35.7	-
55 to 59 years	648	34	5.2	100.0	5.9	5.9	41.2	2.9	2.9	41.2	-
60 to 64 years	645	26	4.0	100.0	7.7	11.5	34.6	3.8	-	42.3	-
65 yrs & over	1,208	12	1.0	100.0	8.3	8.3	41.7	-	-	41.7	-
2000											
Total	29,448	864	2.9	100.0	3.8	3.2	41.9	26.5	2.1	22.2	0.2
5 to 9 years	4,550	83	1.8	100.0	2.4	1.2	54.2	8.4	6.0	27.7	-
10 to 14 years	4,430	66	1.5	100.0	3.0	0.0	57.6	9.1	3.0	27.3	-
15 to 19 years	4,176	129	3.1	100.0	3.1	1.6	23.3	54.3	0.8	17.1	-
20 to 24 years	3,081	151	4.9	100.0	2.0	1.3	24.5	64.2	1.3	6.6	-
25 to 29 years	2,407	49	2.0	100.0	14.3	2.0	44.9	12.2	4.1	20.4	2.0
30 to 34 years	2,163	72	3.3	100.0	8.3	5.6	47.2	15.3	1.4	22.2	-
35 to 39 years	2,005	68	3.4	100.0	2.9	4.4	58.8	2.9	2.9	27.9	-
40 to 44 years	1,830	66	3.6	100.0	3.0	4.5	56.1	12.1	1.5	22.7	-
45 to 49 years	1,467	51	3.5	100.0	2.0	5.9	51.0	11.8	2.0	25.5	2.0
50 to 54 years	984	49	5.0	100.0	2.0	10.2	38.8	10.2	-	38.8	-
55 to 59 years	640	30	4.7	100.0	-	-	60.0	20.0	-	20.0	-
60 to 64 years	537	21	3.9	100.0	4.8	9.5	28.6	9.5	4.8	42.9	-
65 yrs & over	1,178	29	2.5	100.0	6.9	6.9	34.5	10.3	-	41.4	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P40; 2000 FSM Census, Table 3-11.

Conclusion

Almost all persons enumerated in 2000 in Pohnpei reported data on religion. The results of the 1973, 1994 and 2000 Censuses show that Roman Catholic and Congregational Protestant remained as the two major religions in the state. In 2000, about 54 percent of the population reported Roman Catholic as their main religion. The corresponding proportion for Protestant was about 37, a drop from 41 percent in 1994 because of changes in definition.

The distribution of ethnicity was similar to that of place of birth. Pohnpeian was the common ethnic group in all the municipalities. Other ethnic groups from the other FSM states, Asians and Whites were also present in Pohnpei. The Chuukese/Mortlockese were the largest non-Pohnpeians ethnic group, while the Polynesians were the second largest, and then the Asians. Most of the Asians were short-term migrants working for the private businesses (mostly Filipinos) and the fishing companies (mostly Chinese), while the Whites included the Americans, Australians, Europeans, and the New Zealanders working or married in Pohnpei.

Language patterns in Pohnpei were also similar to those of ethnicity. English was the second most common language in Pohnpei State. Kolonia Town had the highest proportion of English speakers, possibly because this was the urban center in Pohnpei.

CHAPTER 8 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Introduction

A population's level of formal schooling is considered a good indicator of both social conditions and potential for economic success. For Pohnpei State, which is moving from a more traditional economic system to a more Westernized system, data on education serve to provide a means to evaluate cultural change. Moreover, given the important role that education has come to play in various sectors of Pohnpei's economy, results on this subject should provide insights on the direction of development and on the changing economic potential of the nation.

The 2000 FSM census had two items for education: school enrollment and level of educational attainment. Pohnpei State Department of Education collects statistical data annually to obtain information about school enrollment and to assess needs for special programs in bilingual education and special education. The census allows more in-depth analysis of schooling as well as educational attainment of the entire population to compare with the socio-economic characteristics of the population.

Data Description

School Enrollment and Type of School

The 2000 census obtained data on school enrollment from answers to questionnaire item 12. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time of the census. The question included instructions to "include only pre-school, head-start, or kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. A public school was defined as any school or college controlled and supported by the state or national government. The census defined schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups as private.

Level of School Enrolled

The 2000 census classified persons enrolled in school at the time of the census as enrolled in pre-primary school, elementary school, high school, or college according to their response to question 13 (years of school completed or highest degree received) in combination with the response to status of school attendance. Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten school or less were classified as enrolled in pre-primary school, which included kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten but not eighth grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary school. Enrolled persons who completed at least the eighth grade, but who were not high school graduates, were classified as enrolled in high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in college. Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving no diploma were classified as enrolled in high school.

Educational Attainment

The 2000 census obtained data on educational attainment from answers to questionnaire item 13. Persons were classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. For persons currently enrolled in school, the question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or un-graded school systems should be reported by an estimated equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college-level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school degree category.

Literacy

The 2000 census obtained data on literacy — ability to read and write in any language — from responses to questionnaire item 14, asked of persons 3 years old and over. In published reports based on the 2000 data, results generally are shown only for persons 10 years old and over. Respondents were asked if they could read and write in any language. A person was not literate if he or she could read but not write, or if the writing ability was limited to writing the person's own name.

Vocational Training

The 2000 census obtained data on vocational training for all persons aged 15 years and over from responses to questionnaire item 18. "Vocational training" denotes a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. Persons were counted as having completed vocational training if they completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work.

Vocational training included training in vocational fields such as carpentry, electronics, nursing, or accounting if a bachelor's degree would not be granted for the training. Training at place of work included programs designed to teach new skills. Individual courses for personal enrichment, such as a single typing course, were not considered vocational training. Job Corps training and correspondence courses were included. In addition, among training not included were college courses applicable towards a bachelor's degree, single courses not part of an organized program, on-the-job training, and Armed Forces basic training.

Limitations and Comparability. School enrollment and educational attainment questions have been included in all censuses conducted in Pohnpei State since 1973, except for the 1985 census. The pertinent question in each census referred to the status of school attendance during a specific reference period and to the highest grade completed. All reference periods coincided to schooling seasons, but not to the same months. The age for which enrollment data were obtained and published, also varied between censuses. For the 1973 census information on enrollment was recorded for persons aged 4 years and older while for the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses it was recorded for persons aged 3 years and over. Because of this and differences in reference period, comparison of school enrollment has to be considered cautiously.

Information on type of school was collected in Pohnpei only during the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses. Also, vocational training questions were asked only in the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses. The 1980 census had one additional question on specific type of school while the 2000 census provided additional information on whether the training was in FSM or outside FSM.

Analysis of Education Data

School Enrollment

School Attendance by Level of Enrollment

As the population of Pohnpei increased, the number of persons attending school also increased (Table 8.1). Number of persons enrolled increased from about 5,500 in 1973 to about 9,300 in 2000. The increase was highest for college enrollment (increased by nearly 8 fold) followed by high school attendance (an increase of nearly 2 fold). Enrollment at primary school level also increased by about 48 percent over the two decades. These increases were due in part to expansion in educational services and increase in the school age population.

Enrollment peaked in 1994 at about 11,000 students then declined slightly to a little over 9,300 in 2000, about 3 percent decline annually. This decline occurred in the public schools at all levels.

Private schools' share increased from less than 3 percent in 1980 to about 11 percent in 2000. The percentages of students in private schools, both at the elementary and high school levels, increased between 1980 and 2000, particularly at the high school level. Similarly, the percentage in private high schools increased from a low of half a percent to around 4 percent during the 20-year period.

Table 8.1: School Attendance for Age 3 Years and Over by Level and Type, Pohnpei State: 1973 to 2000

Level and Type	Number				Annual Percent change			Percent			
	1973	1980	1994	2000	'73-'80	'80-'94	94-'2000	1973*	1980	1994	2000
Total enrollment	5,476	6,289	10,819	9,268	1.8	3.0	-2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-school/kindergarten	...	223	472	377	---	3.8	-4.2	...	3.5	4.4	4.1
Public	...	212	379	278	---	3.1	-6.1	...	3.4	3.5	3.0
Private	...	11	93	99	---	6.3	1.0	...	0.2	0.9	1.1
Elementary	4,667	4,864	6,909	6,329	0.6	2.1	-1.5	85.2	77.3	63.9	68.3
Public	...	4,748	6,523	5,821	---	1.9	-2.0	...	75.5	60.3	62.8
Private	...	116	386	508	---	5.0	4.0	...	1.8	3.6	5.5
High school	747	924	2,757	2,019	2.7	4.7	-6.1	13.6	14.7	25.5	21.8
Public	...	890	2,420	1,650	---	4.5	-7.8	...	14.2	22.4	17.8
Private	...	34	337	369	---	6.4	1.4	...	0.5	3.1	4.0
College	62	278	681	543	11.1	4.2	-4.2	1.1	4.4	6.3	5.9

Source: 1973 TPI Census, Table T12A; 1980 TPI Census, Table T34; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P24

Note: * 1 No breakdown by type for 1973 and covered ages 4 to 30 years.

Male students slightly outnumbered female students in 2000, at the elementary and high school level. For the preschool and college levels, female students outnumbered the male students especially in the private preschool level (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2: School Attendance for Age 3 Years and Over by Level and Type, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Level and Type	1994 Census				2000 Census					
	Number			Percent	Males per	Number			Percent	Males per
	Total	Males	Females	females	100 females	Total	Males	Females	females	100 females
Total enrollment	10,819	5,595	5,224	48.3	107.1	9,268	4,731	4,537	49.0	104.3
Pre-school/kindergarten	472	252	220	46.6	114.5	377	191	186	49.3	102.7
Public	379	203	176	46.4	115.3	278	141	137	49.3	102.9
Private	93	49	44	47.3	111.4	99	50	49	49.5	102.0
Elementary	6,909	3,551	3,358	48.6	105.7	6,329	3,265	3,064	48.4	106.6
Public	6,523	3,361	3,162	48.5	106.3	5,821	3,005	2,816	48.4	106.7
Private	386	190	196	50.8	96.9	508	260	248	48.8	104.8
High school	2,757	1,406	1,351	49.0	104.1	2,019	1,016	1,003	49.7	101.3
Public	2,420	1,197	1,223	50.5	97.9	1,650	751	899	54.5	83.5
Private	337	209	128	38.0	163.3	369	265	104	28.2	254.8
College	681	386	295	43.3	130.8	543	259	284	52.3	91.2

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P24

School Attendance by Age and Sex

One way to analyze the coverage of the school system and the extent of dropouts is to look at the proportion enrolled (or enrollment rates) at each age, among the school age population. Enrollment rate was defined as the number of students enrolled at a given age per 100 population of that age. Enrollment at ages of 3 to 5 years referred to headstart and kindergarten. Table 8.3 and Figure 8.1 presents the age specific enrollment rates by sex. The overall enrollment rate declined from 57.9 percent in 1994 to 50.1 in 2000. Both male and female enrollment rates also declined, with the decline more pronounced among the males (about 9 percentage points). With few exceptions, the enrolled population was mostly males in both years.

In 2000, enrollment peaked at the ages of 10 and 11, and started to decline significantly at the age of 15. This was due in part to the large number of dropouts beyond the primary level of education. Even at ages where school attendance was highest, about 11 percent of the school age population remained outside the school system (the corresponding rate in 1994 was 5 percent). Furthermore, Pohnpei had the lowest enrollment rate in the FSM in 2000 (see 2000 National Census Report, Table 8.4).

Table 8.3: Age-specific Enrollment Ratio per 100 by Age and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Enrollment by age			Enrollment by sex			Enrollment by age			Enrollment by sex		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	57.4	57.9	56.7	100.0	51.8	48.2	50.1	49.0	51.2	100.0	51.1	48.9
3	1.3	1.4	1.1	100.0	58.3	41.7	3.0	4.2	1.6	100.0	75.0	25.0
4	13.4	14.8	12.0	100.0	56.3	43.7	10.2	8.4	12.2	100.0	42.5	57.5
5	42.5	45.1	39.9	100.0	53.5	46.5	33.5	32.2	35.0	100.0	51.7	48.3
6	72.2	70.0	74.5	100.0	51.0	49.0	63.5	60.8	66.5	100.0	50.3	49.7
7	84.1	83.4	84.8	100.0	53.1	46.9	77.2	74.8	79.6	100.0	50.0	50.0
8	89.4	88.4	90.4	100.0	51.6	48.4	80.0	78.6	81.6	100.0	49.9	50.1
9	94.5	95.2	93.8	100.0	55.0	45.0	86.3	86.1	86.4	100.0	53.7	46.3
10	94.8	94.7	95.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	88.3	87.5	89.0	100.0	49.7	50.3
11	93.8	93.8	93.9	100.0	50.3	49.7	89.3	88.7	89.8	100.0	49.9	50.1
12	94.1	93.8	94.5	100.0	49.6	50.4	87.3	86.1	88.7	100.0	54.4	45.6
13	91.3	90.0	92.8	100.0	50.5	49.5	84.2	81.8	86.9	100.0	51.0	49.0
14	88.7	88.2	89.2	100.0	48.3	51.7	75.5	73.3	78.3	100.0	53.2	46.8
15	77.8	76.4	79.3	100.0	52.4	47.6	70.3	65.9	75.3	100.0	50.1	49.9
16	63.3	62.9	63.8	100.0	55.2	44.8	54.5	51.1	58.4	100.0	49.1	50.9
17	44.7	47.2	41.6	100.0	59.1	40.9	38.7	41.1	36.0	100.0	55.3	44.7
18	36.1	35.8	36.3	100.0	51.2	48.8	25.2	25.5	24.8	100.0	50.5	49.5
19	29.8	30.7	28.9	100.0	50.5	49.5	22.9	20.1	25.8	100.0	45.0	55.0
20	21.7	21.6	21.8	100.0	48.1	51.9	18.3	17.7	19.2	100.0	53.8	46.2
21	20.6	22.4	18.7	100.0	56.2	43.8	19.0	16.9	21.1	100.0	44.2	55.8
22	17.4	20.1	14.9	100.0	55.8	44.2	9.7	10.6	8.7	100.0	58.3	41.7
23	11.5	11.6	11.5	100.0	47.4	52.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	100.0	53.8	46.2
24	10.8	10.8	10.8	100.0	51.8	48.2	4.5	6.0	3.3	100.0	60.0	40.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Figure 8.1 Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Age and Sex, Pohnpei State: 2000

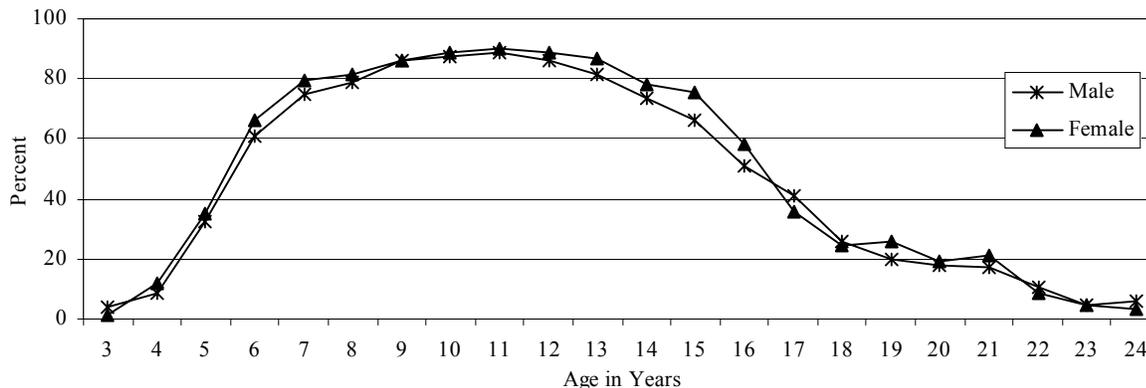


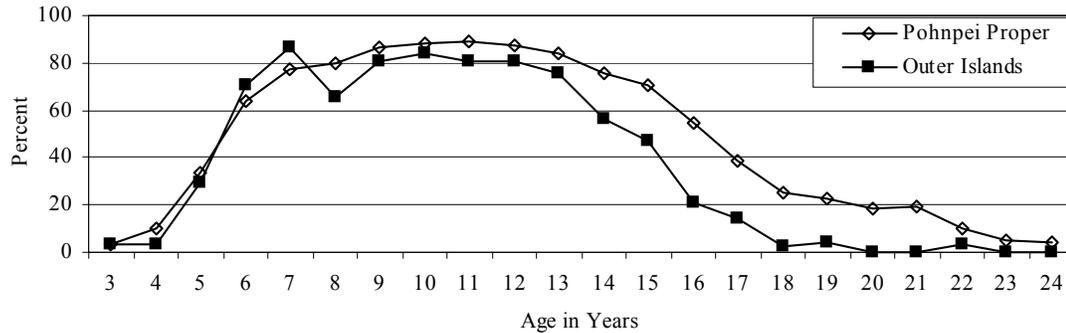
Table 8.4 compares age-specific enrollment rates by municipality between 1994 and 2000. The enrollment rates in the municipalities declined between 1994 and 2000. The decline was highest in the Outer Islands (a decline of 14 percentage points) and lowest in Kolonia (at less than half a percent). In 2000 the onset of enrollment was a bit earlier in Nett and Sokehs while it was a bit later in the Madolenihmw. Enrollment was highest in all municipalities at the ages of 9 to 12 years. Even at these ages where enrollment is highest, about 1 to 2 in every 10 children in Madolenihmw, Nett, Kitti and the Outer Islands remained outside the school system. Sokehs and Kolonia had the highest enrollment rates in 2000 at 52 percent and 54 percent, respectively.

Table 8.4: Age-specific Enrollment Ratio by Age, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age	1994								2000							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Island	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Island
Total	57.4	60.1	56.5	54.4	59.6	59.7	54.3	58.2	50.1	49.2	49.5	48.9	51.7	49.3	54.1	43.6
3	1.3	0.8	-	3.6	1.9	-	1.1	-	3.0	0.7	2.4	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.3	3.4
4	13.4	14.8	11.2	12.2	13.7	11.8	16.2	12.9	10.2	6.9	10.0	11.2	10.8	9.6	15.1	3.1
5	42.5	42.5	48.8	36.2	48.4	42.0	46.2	32.9	33.5	37.8	20.0	25.4	40.5	32.5	37.5	29.7
6	72.2	78.4	59.3	57.1	80.2	75.5	76.5	70.1	63.5	60.8	63.1	48.6	71.2	57.5	80.4	70.9
7	84.1	79.5	86.7	66.3	93.3	89.4	85.9	97.1	77.2	73.6	69.6	68.9	81.1	77.0	85.4	86.6
8	89.4	93.9	88.1	74.0	93.5	94.0	92.8	97.1	80.0	82.2	75.8	76.2	83.1	78.7	87.9	65.4
9	94.5	95.0	97.1	93.5	95.1	98.3	88.2	98.5	86.3	80.5	94.2	79.5	90.7	84.2	96.8	80.8
10	94.8	95.5	98.6	90.7	98.6	96.3	91.5	95.5	88.3	87.1	83.8	87.0	90.3	87.7	94.0	84.1
11	93.8	92.3	97.5	90.9	95.4	98.2	89.0	95.8	89.3	91.9	90.9	82.0	94.9	87.6	94.5	80.6
12	94.1	96.4	91.6	91.6	97.0	92.0	92.5	100.0	87.3	85.1	83.1	87.7	91.2	85.8	91.9	81.0
13	91.3	92.7	95.8	91.3	92.7	89.8	87.7	94.3	84.2	77.5	89.4	86.2	86.7	83.6	88.5	75.4
14	88.7	87.7	88.2	88.7	90.9	91.4	87.0	83.3	75.5	75.2	70.4	74.7	81.4	72.0	84.6	56.5
15	77.8	80.0	80.3	76.5	81.1	79.2	76.5	31.3	70.5	75.8	69.7	69.4	68.8	70.4	75.7	47.4
16	63.3	63.8	75.7	63.3	60.5	65.3	65.5	31.4	54.3	53.5	52.9	57.7	54.2	50.9	65.5	21.4
17	44.7	61.6	40.6	40.7	32.7	49.2	46.2	24.2	38.7	49.4	40.9	41.7	35.5	33.1	36.6	13.9
18	36.1	40.8	20.3	45.5	35.1	36.8	35.8	13.5	25.2	27.8	30.9	28.1	27.6	18.4	27.0	2.6
19	29.8	26.5	32.8	29.5	37.4	22.2	30.7	21.7	22.9	19.3	26.9	23.8	23.3	13.6	35.0	3.8
20	21.7	20.4	23.1	20.2	28.7	16.3	21.3	21.3	18.3	16.9	18.0	16.9	22.5	16.3	22.4	...
21	20.6	16.1	18.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	24.5	9.7	19.0	11.7	13.5	15.4	34.5	11.6	20.9	...
22	17.4	15.3	15.9	15.2	26.3	9.1	13.2	39.3	9.7	5.4	2.1	8.9	17.4	5.6	14.0	3.4
23	11.5	12.1	8.9	7.9	20.2	9.5	9.4	12.1	4.7	2.2	8.9	8.5	4.2	2.0	6.7	...
24	10.8	12.7	6.7	9.9	16.3	4.1	10.2	16.7	4.5	1.1	2.1	3.9	12.2	1.1	6.2	...

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Figure 8.2 Age Specific Enrollment for Pohnpei State: 2000



One way to measure the progress achieved over the years in regard to the proportion of eligible population entering the school system is to compare (or consider the rate of) enrollment in primary and high schools with the corresponding potential primary and high school age population. The result is usually referred to as the "Gross Enrollment Ratio" (Shryock, et al., 1976). This approach could also be considered as an indirect method to assess the potential of present educational facilities in the nation.

For Pohnpei State, the age-level relationship was established as follows: for elementary level, enrollment in grades 1 to 8 is expected for the population aged 6 to 13 years, and for high school, enrollment in grades 9 to 12 is expected for the population aged 14 to 17 years. The results for 1994 and 2000 are summarized in Table 8.5. The gross enrollment ratio at both the primary and secondary levels declined, especially at the secondary level. In 2000 about 89 percent of the population aged 6 to 13 years, and about 59 percent of the population age 14 to 17 years were enrolled in school. This suggested that the coverage of the school system was better for primary level education than for high school.

The gross enrollment ratio was about equal for the males and females, particularly at the primary level. However, at the secondary level the females had a slightly higher rate suggesting that females tended to stay longer in school compared to their male counterparts.

Table 8.5: Gross Enrollment Ratio by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Level	1994 Census			2000 Census		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Elementary	95.5	94.7	96.3	88.6	87.8	89.4
High School	80.4	77.0	84.2	58.6	55.4	62.1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment by Age and Sex

Table 8.6 summarizes data on educational attainment for the population aged 25 years and over. The absolute numbers of the population completing some level of education increased, while the proportion completing no schooling declined significantly over the years. The proportion for persons with no schooling remained at about 11 and 12 percent in 1980 and 1994 then dropped to around 7 percent in 2000. That is, in 1980 and 1994 about 11 out of every 100 persons age 25 years and over did not complete any level of schooling, compared to 7 out of every 100 in year 2000.

Educational attainment differed between the sexes. Between 1980 and 2000, the proportion of males with no schooling declined from about 9 percent to about 7 percent. The decline was more pronounced among the females, from 13 percent to 8 percent in the same period. On the other hand, the proportion attaining elementary and above increased significantly with both sexes, suggesting while that of high school and college levels increased. This trend suggested that proportion of the population aged 25 years are more likely to stay in school to attain higher levels of education compared to the past.

Table 8.6: Educational Attainment for Age 25 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	Number									Percent								
	1980			1994			2000			1980			1994			2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7,355	3,702	3,653	12,439	6,312	6,127	13,211	6,601	6,606	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school	793	316	477	1,474	646	828	901	362	539	10.8	8.5	13.1	11.8	10.2	13.5	6.8	5.5	8.2
Pre-sch./kindergarten	...	...	...	1,511	685	826	273	129	144	...	...	...	12.1	10.9	13.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
Elementary	4,820	2,206	2,614	4,310	1,914	2,396	5,904	2,654	3,250	65.5	59.6	71.6	34.6	30.3	39.1	44.7	40.2	49.2
High school	1,144	715	429	2,910	1,606	1,304	3,529	1,854	1,675	15.6	19.3	11.7	23.4	25.4	21.3	26.7	28.1	25.4
College	598	465	133	2,234	1,461	773	2,604	1,606	998	8.1	12.6	3.6	18.0	23.1	12.6	19.7	24.3	15.1

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T35; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P24

Table 8.7 presents the details of the previous table, showing the cumulative percentage distribution of the population aged 25 years and over by the highest grade completed. Cumulative percentages provide the proportion with at least a given level of educational attainment. In 1994, over 76 percent of the population aged 25 years and over had at least elementary level of education. This level increased to about 91 in year 2000. The population with at least elementary level education increased from about 58 percent in 1994 to about 69 in 2000. The proportion of the population with A.S degree level of education was just over 12 percent in both census years. While the attainment at lower levels of education had increased and could be considered satisfactory, there is still room for improvement.

Furthermore, in both years, males tended to have higher educational levels than to females in both years. However, the differences were less pronounced in 2000. Notably, the differences were less pronounced at the lower levels but increased as the level rose. For example, in 2000 the cumulative enrollment rate for females at the preschool/kindergarten level was about 3 percentage points less than that of males. On the other hand, there was a more than 10 percentage point difference at the high school levels, suggesting there was still a need to and strengthen policies and programs for facilitating higher education, especially for females, in the Pohnpei.

Table 8.7: Educational Attainment for Age 25 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	12,439	6,312	6,127	---	---	---	13,211	6,605	6,606	---	---	---
No school	1,474	646	828	100.0	100.0	100.0	901	362	539	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-school/kindergarten	1,511	685	826	88.2	89.8	86.5	273	129	144	93.2	94.5	91.8
Elementary	4,310	1,914	2,396	76.0	78.9	73.0	5,904	2,654	3,250	91.1	92.6	89.7
Grade one	56	19	37	76.0	78.9	73.0	73	32	41	91.1	92.6	89.7
Grade two	91	33	58	75.6	78.6	72.4	115	46	69	90.6	92.1	89.0
Grade three	418	166	252	74.8	78.1	71.5	572	258	314	89.7	91.4	88.0
Grade four	212	95	117	71.5	75.5	67.3	333	128	205	85.4	87.5	83.2
Grade five	437	212	225	69.8	74.0	65.4	564	277	287	82.8	85.5	80.1
Grade six	595	253	342	66.2	70.6	61.8	811	353	458	78.6	81.3	75.8
Grade seven	389	172	217	61.5	66.6	56.2	497	222	275	72.4	76.0	68.9
Grade eight	2,112	964	1,148	58.3	63.9	52.6	2,939	1,338	1,601	68.7	72.6	64.7
High school	2,910	1,606	1,304	41.4	48.6	33.9	3,529	1,854	1,675	46.4	52.4	40.5
Grade nine	355	175	180	41.4	48.6	33.9	410	210	200	46.4	52.4	40.5
Grade ten	404	200	204	38.5	45.8	31.0	537	252	285	43.3	49.2	37.4
Grade eleven	307	161	146	35.3	42.6	27.6	442	218	224	39.3	45.4	33.1
Grade Twelve	1,844	1,070	774	32.8	40.1	25.2	2,140	1,174	966	35.9	42.1	29.7
College	2,234	1,461	773	18.0	23.1	12.6	2,604	1,606	998	19.7	24.3	15.1
Some college	772	472	300	18.0	23.1	12.6	994	578	416	19.7	24.3	15.1
A.S. or A.A.	792	524	268	11.8	15.7	7.7	941	573	368	12.2	15.6	8.8
B.S. or B.A.	472	317	155	5.4	7.4	3.3	443	294	149	5.1	6.9	3.2
Masters and PhD	198	148	50	1.6	2.3	0.8	226	161	65	1.7	2.4	1.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Educational attainment varied considerably among the municipalities (Table 8.8). In both years the proportion of persons with educational attainment of high school or higher was highest in Kolonia, followed by Nett and Sokehs. Only Kolonia had more than half (57 percent in 1994 and 52 percent in 2000) of its population aged 25 years and over with attainment of high school or higher. More than half of the population in the other municipalities did not graduate from high school.

In 2000, persons in Pohnpei Proper municipalities are more likely to be college graduates than those in the Outer Islands. About 14 percent of the population on Pohnpei Proper graduated from college compared to only 5 percent in the Outer Islands. These patterns could have resulted from differences in educational facilities and attendance as well as differences in inter-municipality/state migration (a person from the Outer Islands with a college degree would be more likely to stay on Pohnpei Proper to get a job) and international migration patterns (expatriate workers in the government and at the college usually resided in the municipalities where the economic activities are—Kolonia, Nett and Sokehs).

Table 8.8: Educational Attainment for Aged 25 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994								2000							
	Total	Per- cent	Some elem.	Elem- entary	Some H.S.	H. Sch. grads.	Some college	College grads.	Total	Per- cent	Some elem.	Elem- entary	Some H.S.	H. Sch. Grads.	Some college	Colleg e grads.
Total	9,454	100.0	23.2	22.3	15.7	15.1	8.2	15.5	12,037	100.0	24.6	24.4	16.8	12.5	8.3	13.4
Pohnpei Proper	8,797	100.0	23.7	21.1	15.2	15.4	8.5	16.1	11,402	100.0	25.3	23.4	16.6	12.5	8.3	13.8
Madolenihmw	1,165	100.0	28.6	30.6	14.9	11.2	5.4	9.3	1,896	100.0	37.5	28.6	14.0	8.7	3.9	7.3
U	741	100.0	32.8	27.9	11.9	11.6	6.9	8.9	1,054	100.0	32.2	26.5	14.1	11.7	7.0	8.5
Nett	1,682	100.0	23.2	13.5	14.7	16.1	8.5	24.0	2,272	100.0	26.5	19.2	14.3	11.7	9.5	18.8
Sokehs	1,709	100.0	18.7	22.6	15.1	16.7	12.0	14.9	2,178	100.0	19.0	23.2	19.7	13.2	11.2	13.7
Kitti	1,384	100.0	37.4	27.1	18.1	8.1	2.2	7.2	1,805	100.0	30.8	31.1	16.2	9.3	4.8	7.9
Kolonia	2,116	100.0	13.2	14.1	15.3	22.4	12.0	22.9	2,197	100.0	12.3	15.9	19.8	18.9	11.5	21.6
Outer Islands	657	100.0	17.4	39.6	21.5	10.5	3.8	7.3	635	100.0	11.8	42.0	20.6	12.3	7.2	6.0
Mwoakilloa	73	100.0	17.8	24.7	32.9	9.6	2.7	12.3	78	100.0	24.4	17.9	30.8	14.1	5.1	7.7
Pingelap	165	100.0	21.8	37.0	12.7	13.3	4.8	10.3	147	100.0	6.8	52.4	17.0	8.8	10.2	4.8
Sapwuahfik	166	100.0	19.9	44.6	21.7	3.6	6.0	4.2	154	100.0	18.8	28.6	19.5	16.9	7.8	8.4
Nukuoro	120	100.0	13.3	31.7	27.5	18.3	2.5	6.7	115	100.0	11.3	34.8	27.8	13.0	7.0	6.1
Kapingamarangi	133	100.0	12.0	51.9	20.3	9.0	1.5	5.3	141	100.0	2.8	65.2	14.2	9.2	5.0	3.5

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

Note: Education attainment in this table excludes persons with attainment of less than elementary.

Educational attainment also varied considerably with age (Table 8.9). In both years, the proportion of the population with only an elementary level education increased for the older age groups, while the proportion with high school and some college level attainment decreased as age increased, showing general improvement in educational attainment for the younger generations. However, the proportion of persons who had attained high school, bachelor's degree, and master's or higher degree declined in all the age groups between 1994 and 2000. In 2000, the percentage of college educated persons reached its peak among the population age 45 to 54. This pattern may have been influenced both by persons being away at school, taking longer than in the past to finish schooling, and the effects of net out-migration on the education statistics.

The higher-level educational attainment was lower among females compared to their male counterparts (see bottom panel of Table 8.9). With the exception of age group 25-29, a higher proportion of the males in all the age groups in 2000 graduated college compared to the females. The differences in these proportions were more pronounced at the college levels and especially at ages 45 years and over.

Table 8.9: Educational Attainment for Age 25 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994 Census							2000 Census						
	Total	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Total	9,454	1,871	1,754	2,910	1,451	841	627	12,037	2,302	2,039	3,603	2,259	994	840
Percent	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
Elementary School	45.6	37.5	42.1	40.0	45.7	63.4	81.2	49.0	41.2	43.9	45.7	47.6	62.9	85.0
High School, no diploma	15.7	19.5	19.3	16.3	14.0	8.3	4.9	16.8	21.5	17.7	20.1	13.5	10.4	4.6
High School Graduates	15.1	18.3	14.3	17.0	14.7	9.9	6.9	12.5	14.4	15.2	12.1	14.0	7.8	3.9
Some College	8.2	12.6	9.4	7.9	6.5	3.6	2.6	8.3	12.2	11.8	7.8	6.6	3.3	1.1
Associate Degree	8.4	7.7	9.4	9.7	8.5	7.0	2.7	7.8	8.0	7.1	8.0	9.7	8.9	2.1
Bachelors Degree	5.0	3.3	4.3	6.5	7.2	4.0	0.8	3.7	2.3	3.2	4.0	5.6	4.0	1.4
Higher Degree	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.4	3.8	1.0	1.9	0.4	1.2	2.3	3.0	2.7	1.8
Males	4,981	912	880	1,576	808	476	329	6,114	1,137	978	1,852	1,201	520	426
Percent	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
Elementary School	38.4	37.6	38.2	32.2	30.2	50.0	74.8	43.4	41.5	43.0	40.4	35.5	50.0	76.8
High School, no diploma	15.3	17.1	17.3	16.7	15.1	10.9	5.8	16.7	20.0	15.7	20.7	14.0	11.7	7.0
High School Graduates	16.9	18.3	15.6	18.7	19.2	13.0	7.9	13.6	14.6	15.6	12.2	17.2	10.0	6.1
Some College	9.5	14.0	10.8	9.3	8.3	5.0	3.6	9.5	13.2	13.1	9.2	8.3	4.2	1.9
Associate Degree	10.5	8.2	11.9	11.4	12.6	10.1	4.6	9.4	8.2	7.5	9.1	12.8	13.8	2.8
Bachelors Degree	6.4	3.5	4.9	8.4	9.7	5.5	1.5	4.8	2.2	3.6	5.2	8.0	6.0	2.3
Higher Degree	3.0	1.2	1.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	1.8	2.6	0.4	1.4	3.1	4.2	4.2	3.1
Females	4,473	959	874	1,334	643	365	298	5,923	1,165	1,061	1,751	1,058	474	414
Percent	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
Elementary School	53.6	37.4	46.0	49.3	65.2	80.8	88.3	54.9	40.9	44.7	51.3	61.4	77.0	93.5
High School, no diploma	16.1	21.7	21.4	15.9	12.6	4.9	4.0	16.9	23.0	19.5	19.5	12.9	8.9	2.2
High School Graduates	13.1	18.4	13.0	15.0	9.0	5.8	5.7	11.3	14.2	14.7	11.9	10.3	5.5	1.7
Some College	6.7	11.3	8.0	6.4	4.2	1.6	1.3	7.0	11.2	10.6	6.4	4.6	2.3	0.2
Associate Degree	6.0	7.3	6.9	7.7	3.4	3.0	0.7	6.2	7.8	6.7	6.8	6.1	3.4	1.4
Bachelors Degree	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.3	4.2	2.2	-	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.9	0.5
Higher Degree	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	-	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P101

Note: Educational attainment for less than elementary school is combined with elementary school

Educational Attainment by Place of Birth

Another process causing perceived improvement in educational attainment in Pohnpei State was the immigration of educated persons. The difference emerges in the comparison of educational attainment of persons born in Pohnpei State and those born elsewhere. Among the population aged 25 years and over who had attended some school, more than 6 in every 10 of the non-FSM population had college level educational attainment compared to about 1 in 10 for Pohnpei born and 2 in 10 for other FSM state born persons. In general, the tendency to migrate was higher for people with some education, resulting in an improved educational attainment for the country of destination.

Table 8.10: Educational Attainment for Aged 25 Years and Over by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994 Census				2000 Census			
	Total	Pohnpei	Other FSM states	Outside FSM	Total	Pohnpei	Other FSM states	Outside FSM
Total	9,454	8,186	441	827	12,037	10,617	703	717
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	45.6	51.1	22.9	3.5	49.0	53.5	27.5	3.9
Some	23.2	25.9	12.7	2.3	24.6	26.7	15.1	2.6
Graduates	22.3	25.1	10.2	1.2	24.4	26.8	12.4	1.3
High school	30.8	30.2	34.5	34.3	29.3	28.8	37.6	29.1
Some	15.7	16.5	15.0	8.2	16.8	17.2	19.9	9.2
Graduates	15.1	13.8	19.5	26.1	12.5	11.6	17.6	19.9
College	23.6	18.7	42.6	62.2	21.6	17.7	35.0	66.9
Some credits	8.2	7.5	14.5	11.9	8.3	7.7	12.4	13.1
Associate degree	8.4	7.5	14.5	13.3	7.8	7.0	12.9	14.9
Occupational	4.1	3.8	5.4	6.7	3.6	3.1	5.8	7.8
Academic	4.3	3.8	9.1	6.7	4.2	3.9	7.1	7.1
Bachelor degree	5.0	2.9	10.9	22.1	3.7	2.4	6.4	20.5
Grads or Prof.	2.1	0.8	2.7	14.9	1.9	0.7	3.3	18.4

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P104

Literacy Status

The proportion of the population who was literate has increased over the years. About 96 percent of the population aged 10 years and over was reported literate in 2000, compare to 92 percent in 1980 (Table 8.11). The proportion literate decreased as age increased, showing better education for the younger generation. The differential in literacy status between the two sexes was remarkable among the older generations. This differential reduced for the younger generation, to the extent that hardly any differential existed in literacy status of males and females, among the population under the age of 44. This, once again, suggests an improvement in female education in the recent past (see Table 8.11 and Figure 8.4).

Table 8.11: Literate Population for Aged 10 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1980			1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total 10+ yrs	14,502	7,295	7,207	23,981	12,194	11,787	24,898	12,681	12,217
Percent Literate	92.1	92.3	91.9	96.7	97.0	96.5	95.8	95.8	95.8
10 to 14 years	88.9	88.5	89.4	96.1	95.5	96.7	92.3	91.4	93.4
15 to 19 years	93.3	93.2	93.4	98.0	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.5	98.2
20 to 24 years	94.7	94.4	95.0	98.1	97.6	98.6	97.6	96.9	98.5
25 to 29 years	93.9	92.9	95.0	97.7	97.2	98.2	97.5	97.6	97.5
30 to 34 years	94.4	94.8	93.9	97.6	97.2	98.0	97.4	97.8	97.0
35 to 44 years	94.6	96.2	93.1	97.6	98.2	97.1	97.3	96.8	97.8
45 to 54 years	90.4	90.6	90.3	97.2	98.5	95.9	96.7	97.9	95.5
55 to 59 years	90.1	92.1	88.0	94.3	97.0	91.4	94.8	96.8	93.1
60 to 64 years	90.0	92.0	87.6	89.9	93.2	86.6	91.1	92.5	89.6
65 to 74 years	89.4	91.4	87.3	89.1	91.8	86.6	86.6	90.8	82.8
75 yrs & over	82.2	83.1	81.4	90.0	93.5	87.0	84.0	85.5	82.9

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T29; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P42

Vocational Training

Data on vocational training provide an insight to the potential skilled manpower, trained outside of the formal education system and determine the need for job training programs. Vocationally trained persons include those who completed the requirements for vocational training at trade school, business school, or other kind of institution for the purpose of occupation. Table 8.12 summarizes data on vocationally trained persons in Pohnpei State for 1980, 1994 and 2000. About 14 percent of all adults aged 15 years and over completed vocational training, an increase of about 6 percentage points since 1980. The peak of vocational training in 1980 was about 12 percent in the age groups 25 to 34 years. In 1994 and 2000, the peak reached about 27 percent and 24 percent respectively, at age group 45 to 54 years. The late peak shows, among other things, the population in the older age groups had more opportunity to pursue vocational training and skills development.

Table 8.12: Vocational Training by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Census year	Age group						
	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
1980							
Total 16 to 64 years	10,445	3,804	2,759	1,467	1,370	1,045	...
Percent Completed	7.7	4.9	11.6	10.4	8.1	3.5	...
1994							
Total 15+ years	19,500	7,061	4,483	3,608	1,847	1,293	1,208
Percent Completed	15.9	8.3	18.6	24.0	26.5	16.9	8.9
2000							
Total 15+ years	20,468	7,257	4,570	3,835	2,451	1,177	1,178
Percent Completed	13.6	4.6	16.8	19.3	24.3	20.5	8.7

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table 22; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P42

Conclusions

School attendance as well as educational attainment in Pohnpei State generally improved between 1980 and 2000. The improvement was more significant in the earlier part of the period, 1980 to 1994, but slightly declined between 1994 and 2000. Among the population aged 3 years and over, the proportion of pupils attending private schools had increased while those attending public schools declined, especially at the high school level. The total enrollment rate in 2000 was 50.1 percent, a 7 percentage point decline since 1994. Enrollment rates peaked at the ages of 9 to 11 years and decline after the age of 15.

Also, among the population 25 years and over, the proportion of the population with at least a high school education increased from about 24 percent in 1980 to over 46 percent in 2000. The difference between males and females in educational attainment, though significant for the older generation, became negligible for the younger generations, suggesting more education opportunities for women in recent years.

CHAPTER 9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Introduction

The changing economy of Pohnpei State creates a demand for data on labor force characteristics and job activities. The following chapters provide insight into the adjustment Pohnpei State is making as it moves from subsistence to a cash oriented economy. Information on economic activity, industries and occupations, and income are presented in the next three chapters.

In 2000 the potential labor force in Pohnpei State, defined as the population of working age (15 years and above), accounted for 20,468 persons, or 58 percent of the total population. Many of the potential contributors to Pohnpei State production were not in the labor force because they were students, house workers looking after children, or retired. More than half of the working age population was currently working, or seeking work in the government, the private sector, or the subsistence or traditional sectors (involving mainly agriculture and fishing).

Definitions

In order to determine the current labor force status, all respondents aged 15 years and over were asked whether they did any 'work' in the week before the census, including full-time or part-time work. Work also included full-time and part-time work in a family farm or business, with or without pay. Work did not include unpaid volunteer work. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify several types of individuals in Pohnpei State: persons who worked at a job or business or farm at any time during the reference week; persons who did not do such work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent; and persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the reference week.

The *labor force* included the employed work force as well as the unemployed.

The total *employed labor force* was made up of a number of constituent groups, including persons who worked full- or part-time at a job or business, and persons who worked mainly in farming or fishing during the reference week regardless of whether any of their produce was sold or not. The latter group has been classified in *agriculture and fishing* and further sub-classified as market oriented and subsistence. A person was described as a *subsistence* worker if he/she mainly farmed or fished in the week before the census without selling, or intending to sell, any produce. Persons who did only some subsistence, but mainly worked at another job in the week before the census were not included in this group. Persons who farmed or fished and sold their produce were also in the agricultural/fishing group but were categorized as *market oriented*. *Unemployed persons* included persons who were looking and available for work in the four weeks preceding the census.

The economically inactive working age population, those *not in the labor force*, were working age persons not classified as being employed or unemployed. A special group of inactive persons were those who were not employed nor looking for work but who said they could have taken a job if one had been offered to them. These persons were categorized as "could have taken a job".

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) were calculated by dividing the number of persons in the labor force by the potential labor force of the group. For example a LFPR for women aged 15 to 19 would be calculated by dividing the number of women both employed and unemployed by the total number of women aged 15 to 19 and multiplied by 100 to make it a percentage.

Unemployment rates, on the other hand, are calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the number of persons in the labor force, and multiplying it by 100 to make it a percentage.

The *current work force* includes both formal workers and agricultural and fishing workers. The formal work force includes all persons at a paid job. Current workers are only those persons who responded about their jobs in the week before the census. Persons sick or temporarily absent from a job were not included in the current work force.

Limitation and comparability. The above definitions follow the recommendations of the Conference of Labor Statisticians and the global and regional recommendations of the International Labor Organization (ILO). The definitions differ from the U.S. Bureau of Census labor force definitions in two ways. First, the U.S. definition of labor force does not include subsistence, while the ILO definition does; the second difference is that the age limit in the U.S. is usually for persons aged 16 and over, while ILO uses ages 15 and over. The two methods result in different labor force participation rates and unemployment rates. Although the ILO method is presented in this chapter, a table based on the U.S. definitions is presented in the basic tables section of this report (Table B15).

The question for classifying persons in subsistence agriculture and fishing activities into the 'subsistence' and 'market oriented' subgroups differed slightly between 1994 and 2000. The 1994 Census classified persons according to the primary purpose (pure subsistence or market-oriented) of the main type of subsistence activity (fishing, gardening, etc.), allowing for only the main activity to be captured. In 2000, the question allowed for multiple answers, but did not distinguish between main and secondary activities and classified persons who 'sold any' as market oriented. Thus a subsistence worker mainly engaged in gardening for home consumption who sometimes fished to sell would be classified as a pure subsistence worker according to 1994 definitions. In 2000 however, he/she would be classified as a market-oriented worker.

Analysis of Economic Activity Data

Labor Force Participation

Table 9.1 shows the distribution of working-age population in Pohnpei State in 1994 and 2000. In 2000, of the 20,468 persons in the working age population, 11,816 persons or about 58 percent, were in the labor force and 8,652 or about 42 percent, were not in the labor force. The proportion of people who were not in the labor force was the third highest among the FSM state in 2000, following Chuuk and Kosrae (see 2000 FSM Census National Report). Of the 10,368 individuals in the employed labor force, more than half were engaged in the formal sector. The remaining 48 percent were engaged in farming and fishing, the great majority (61 percent) of whom were involved in 'subsistence' activities only, not selling or intending to sell any of their produce. This result illustrates the importance of the subsistence sector in Pohnpei State and the need to include such workers in the definition of the labor force to fully reflect their contribution to the domestic production of the state. On the other hand 'market-oriented' farmers and fishermen constituted about 39 percent of the agricultural and fishing sector.

In 2000, about 7 percent of the potential labor force was unemployed, similar to the rate in 1994. In other words, about 7 out of every 100 persons ages 15 and over were not working and were actively looking for a job in the week before the census. A group commonly considered when discussing labor force is the discouraged unemployed, or those persons who could have worked the week before the census but who were not actually looking for a job. In many of the smaller islands and communities of Pohnpei State, the jobs available are widely known among the population, and if these are filled, persons available for work will not actually be looking for work. The category "could have taken a job" included these persons and constituted about 800 people in 2000.

A comparison of work status within the state shows variations among the municipalities. U, Nett, Kitti, and Madolenihmw had the largest share of the working age population in the labor force (above 55 percent, each) while Sokehs had the smallest portion (about 41 percent). Kolonia still had the largest proportion of employed persons in the formal work (over 37 percent) while the Outer Islands (13 percent), Kitti (15 percent) and Madolenihmw (about 18 percent) had the lowest. The high proportion in Kolonia may be due to the fact that Kolonia is the state center, where most lucrative businesses and the state departments are located. The Outer Islands, Kitti and U municipality had a larger proportion of subsistence agriculture/fishing. Moreover, over 58 percent of the working age population of Sokehs was not looking for a job the week before the census, but could have taken one if it had been offered. U, on the other hand, had the smallest portion of working age persons not looking for work (about 16 percent).

Table 9.1: Distribution of Working Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Labor Force Status	1994								2000							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
Persons 15+ Years	19,500	2,842	1,797	3,414	3,428	2,657	4,192	1,170	20,468	3,196	1,637	3,597	3,976	3,288	3,577	1,197
Labor Force	9,020	1,006	915	1,513	1,711	1,235	2,055	585	11,816	1,765	1,373	2,511	1,647	2,160	1,735	625
Employed	7,703	846	827	1,364	1,330	1,093	1,772	471	10,368	1,552	1,287	2,162	1,403	1,857	1,513	594
Formal work	5,539	497	469	1,147	1,130	468	1,641	187	5,375	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159
	2,164	349	358	217	200	625	131	284	4,993	978	823	940		1,355	181	
Agriculture/Fishing													281			435
Subsistence	1,408	274	233	144	163	269	47	278	3,058	482	546	647	158	785	62	378
Market-oriented	756	75	125	73	37	356	84	6	1,935	496	277	293	123	570	119	57
Unemployed	1,317	160	88	149	381	142	283	114	1,448	213	86	349	244	303	222	31
Not in Labor Force	10,480	1,836	882	1,901	1,717	1,422	2,137	585	8,652	1,431	264	1,086	2,329	1,128	1,842	572
Could have take a job	1,645	220	130	189	366	209	325	206	819	143	24	119	190	160	155	28
Not Avail. for work	8,835	1,616	752	1,712	1,351	1,213	1,812	379	7,833	1,288	240	967	2,139	968	1,687	543
Persons 15+ Years	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
Labor Force	46.3	35.4	50.9	44.3	49.9	46.5	49.0	50.0	57.7	55.2	83.9	69.8	41.4	65.7	48.5	52.2
Employed	39.5	29.8	46.0	40.0	38.8	41.1	42.3	40.3	50.7	48.6	78.6	60.1	35.3	56.5	42.3	49.6
Formal work	28.4	17.5	26.1	33.6	33.0	17.6	39.1	16.0	26.3	18.0	28.3	34.0	28.2	15.3	37.2	13.3
	11.1	12.3	19.9	6.4	5.8	23.5	3.1	24.3	24.4	30.6	50.3	26.1		41.2	5.1	
Agriculture/Fishing													7.1			36.3
Subsistence	7.2	9.6	13.0	4.2	4.8	10.1	1.1	23.8	14.9	15.1	33.4	18.0	4.0	23.9	1.7	31.6
Market-oriented	3.9	2.6	7.0	2.1	1.1	13.4	2.0	0.5	9.5	15.5	16.9	8.1	3.1	17.3	3.3	4.8
Unemployed	6.8	5.6	4.9	4.4	11.1	5.3	6.8	9.7	7.1	6.7	5.3	9.7	6.1	9.2	6.2	2.6
Not in Labor Force	53.7	64.6	49.1	55.7	50.1	53.5	51.0	50.0	42.3	44.8	16.1	30.2	58.6	34.3	51.5	47.8
Could have take a job	8.4	7.7	7.2	5.5	10.7	7.9	7.8	17.6	4.0	4.5	1.5	3.3	4.8	4.9	4.3	2.3
Not Avail. for Work	45.3	56.9	41.8	50.1	39.4	45.7	43.2	32.4	38.3	40.3	14.7	26.9	53.8	29.4	47.2	45.4

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Census, Table P26 and P2-14.

Table 9.2 shows the disparities of males and females in the labor force in 1994 and 2000. In 2000, about 67 percent of the males in Pohnpei State were in the labor force compared to about 48 percent of the females. Interestingly, among all employed males and females, the percentage of those who were working in agriculture and fishing was about equal, at 24 percent. However, there were more female subsistence workers than males. Moreover, a majority of those persons who were not in the labor force were females.

Table 9.2: Distribution of Working Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Labor force status	Number			Percent			Proportion females
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1994							
Total	19,500	9,954	9,546	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.0
Labor force	9,020	6,035	2,985	46.3	60.6	31.3	33.1
Employed	7,703	5,433	2,270	39.5	54.6	23.8	29.5
Formal work	5,539	3,739	1,800	28.4	37.6	18.9	32.5
Agriculture/fishing	2,164	1,694	470	11.1	17.0	4.9	21.7
Subsistence	1,408	1,090	318	7.2	11.0	3.3	22.6
Market oriented	756	604	152	3.9	6.1	1.6	20.1
Unemployed	1,317	602	715	6.8	6.0	7.5	54.3
Not in labor force	10,480	3,919	6,561	53.7	39.4	68.7	62.6
Could have taken a job	1,645	487	1,158	8.4	4.9	12.1	70.4
Not available for work	8,835	3,432	5,403	45.3	34.5	56.6	61.2
2000							
Total	20,468	10,355	10,113	100.0	100.0	100.0	49.4
Labor force	11,816	6,938	4,878	57.7	67.0	48.2	41.3
Employed	10,368	6,112	4,256	50.7	59.0	42.1	41.0
Formal work	5,375	3,593	1,782	26.3	34.7	17.6	33.2
Agriculture/fishing	4,993	2,519	2,474	24.4	24.3	24.5	49.5
Subsistence	3,058	1,225	1,833	14.9	11.8	18.1	59.9
Market oriented	1,935	1,294	641	9.5	12.5	6.3	33.1
Unemployed	1,448	826	622	7.1	8.0	6.2	43.0
Not in labor force	8,652	3,417	5,235	42.3	33.0	51.8	60.5
Could have taken a job	819	292	527	4.0	2.8	5.2	64.3
Not available for work	7,833	3,125	4,708	38.3	30.2	46.6	60.1

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses.

Table 9.3 portrays the distribution of the labor force by sex across the major geographic classifications in Pohnpei State in 2000. Nett was responsible for 21 percent of Pohnpei State's total labor force, followed by Kitti (18 percent), and Madolenihmw (15 percent).

In both 1994 and 2000, majority of the labor force in all municipalities were males. However, the disparities between the sexes had declined in the recent census. For example, in 2000 about 41 percent were females and 59 percent were males, compared to 33 percent female and 67 percent males in 1994. Women's largest contribution to the labor force occurred in U, where more than 48 percent of the work force was female. Women's smallest contribution occurred in Pingelap and Sokehs with only 37 and 34 percent, respectively.

Table 9.3: Labor Force Distribution by Sex and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994						2000							
	Number	Percent in labor force		Number		Percent		Number	Percent in labor force		Number		Percent	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females		
Total	9,020	100.0	6,035	2,985	66.9	33.1	11,816	100.0	6,938	4,878	58.7	41.3		
Pohnpei Proper	8,435	93.5	5,613	2,822	66.5	33.5	11,191	94.7	6,570	4,621	58.7	41.3		
Madolenihmw	1,006	11.2	751	255	74.7	25.3	1,765	14.9	1,097	668	62.2	37.8		
U	915	10.1	579	336	63.3	36.7	1,373	11.6	709	664	51.6	48.4		
Nett	1,513	16.8	1,035	478	68.4	31.6	2,511	21.3	1,420	1,091	56.6	43.4		
Sokehs	1,711	19.0	1,076	635	62.9	37.1	1,647	13.9	1,051	596	63.8	36.2		
Kitti	1,235	13.7	891	344	72.1	27.9	2,160	18.3	1,263	897	58.5	41.5		
Kolonias	2,055	22.8	1,281	774	62.3	37.7	1,735	14.7	1,030	705	59.4	40.6		
Outer Islands	585	6.5	422	163	72.1	27.9	625	5.3	368	257	58.9	41.1		
Mwoakilloa	60	0.7	40	20	66.7	33.3	74	0.6	41	33	55.4	44.6		
Pingelap	150	1.7	96	54	64.0	36.0	64	0.5	49	15	76.6	23.4		
Sapwuahfik	192	2.1	145	47	75.5	24.5	217	1.8	128	89	59.0	41.0		
Nukuoro	48	0.5	30	18	62.5	37.5	145	1.2	75	70	51.7	48.3		
Kapingamarangi	135	1.5	111	24	82.2	17.8	125	1.1	75	50	60.0	40.0		

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P26

Table 9.4 and Figures 9.1 and 9.2 report labor force participation rates (LFPR) by age and sex. The labor force participation rates followed a standard pattern: low for the youngest age group (ages 15 to 19) who were likely to be at school, and rising to peak at ages 35 to 54 then declining thereafter as people retired and got more involved in other activities as child bearing and other household formation activities. In 1994, labor force participation for males peaked at the ages of 35 to 54 whereas the females peaked a much lower level, ages 25 to 44, reflecting the female participation at the younger ages and falling away with the increasing years as they are involved in childbearing and other household formation activities. In 2000, the peak of females' participation had increased to include ages 50 to 54 suggesting that women are more inclined to remain in the labor force even as they become more involved in childbearing and other household formation activities.

Table 9.4: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent Aged 15 Years and Over in the Labor Force by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000)

Age groups	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	46.3	60.6	31.3	57.7	68.9	48.2
15 to 19 years	18.6	23.3	13.3	29.9	35.4	25.7
20 to 24 years	45.6	56.5	34.9	54.4	65.3	45.7
25 to 29 years	59.4	76.8	43.0	69.0	80.7	60.0
30 to 34 years	61.8	80.5	43.1	74.2	88.7	62.5
35 to 39 years	65.0	84.8	44.3	76.0	88.8	64.7
40 to 44 years	66.5	85.6	44.2	74.8	87.4	62.2
45 to 49 years	63.4	85.1	37.8	73.4	87.4	59.6
50 to 54 years	55.2	82.3	28.0	73.7	89.1	58.2
55 to 59 years	52.9	76.6	27.7	62.5	79.1	48.8
60 to 64 years	26.7	39.5	13.7	42.5	55.3	30.5
65 to 69 years	22.2	33.5	10.6	36.0	43.4	30.0
70 to 74 years	16.3	26.5	7.3	27.2	35.6	19.4
75 yrs & over	13.0	21.9	5.2	14.0	19.0	9.9

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P132

Figure 9.1 Labor Force Participation Rates, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

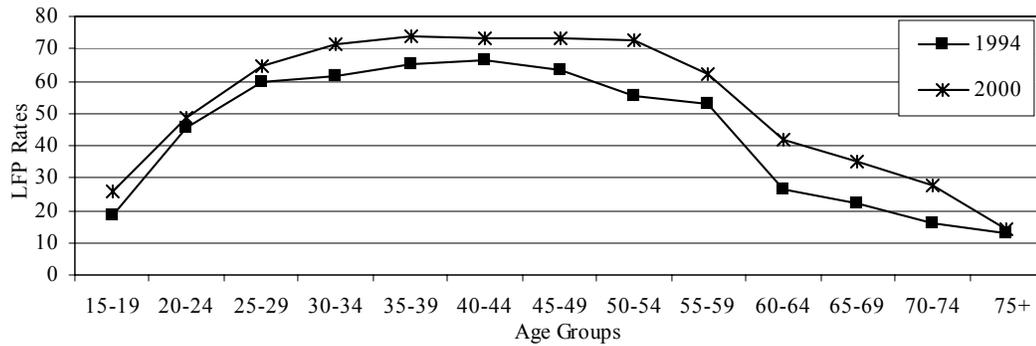
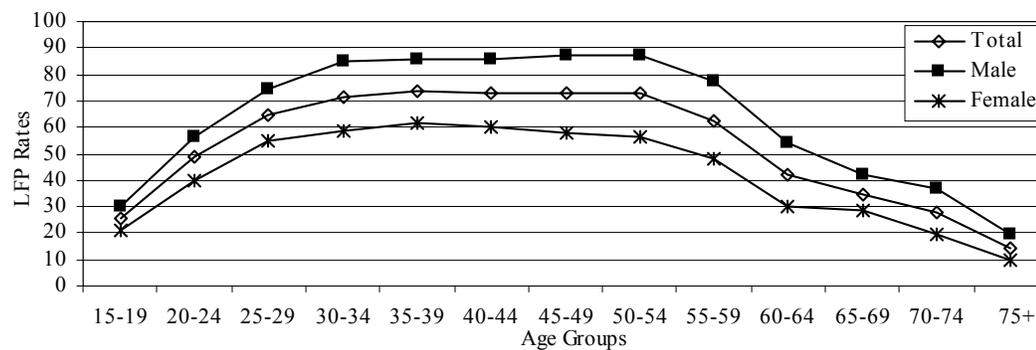


Figure 9.2 Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, Pohnpei State: 2000



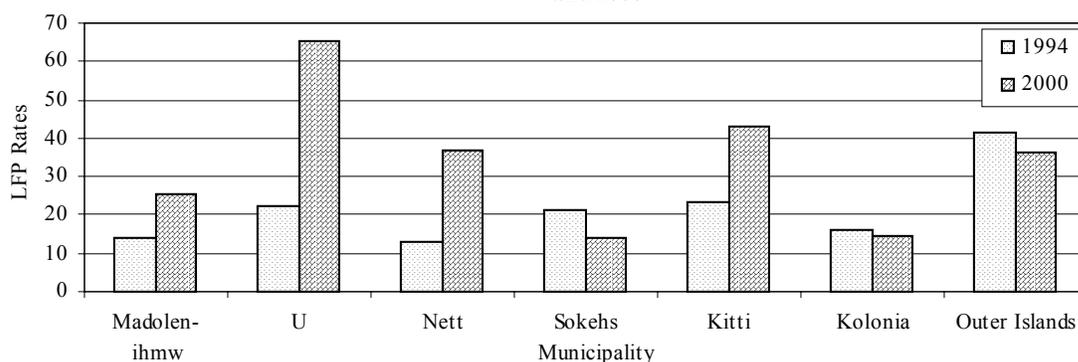
The patterns of LFPRs for each municipality follow similar trend with minor variations (Table 9.5 and Figure 9.3). The low levels of labor force participation Sokehs and the Outer Islands is perhaps suggesting fewer jobs available in those municipalities. Kitti and U had higher rates of participation than the state average for almost all age groups.

Table 9.5: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent Aged 15 Years and Over in the Labor Force by Age Group and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000)

Age groups	1994								2000							
	Total	Madolen			Outer Islands				Total	Madolen			Outer Islands			
		-ihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Islands		-ihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Islands
Total	46.3	35.4	50.9	44.3	49.9	46.5	49.0	50.0	57.7	55.2	83.9	69.8	41.4	65.7	48.5	52.2
15 to 19 years	18.6	13.9	22.5	13.0	21.5	23.3	16.2	41.7	29.9	25.4	65.3	36.8	14.2	43.1	14.3	36.5
20 to 24 years	45.6	36.4	53.0	37.7	50.5	48.4	47.2	50.9	54.4	55.4	84.1	71.5	30.2	67.8	39.9	52.6
25 to 29 years	59.4	48.3	59.6	58.4	63.1	58.0	66.1	56.3	69.0	67.0	89.4	79.4	53.8	78.4	62.1	56.0
30 to 34 years	61.8	53.6	62.7	60.8	63.9	58.9	67.6	63.7	74.2	74.1	91.7	84.2	64.3	75.6	67.4	63.5
35 to 39 years	65.0	49.8	69.7	65.5	69.9	59.9	71.5	65.7	76.0	73.1	96.3	84.4	61.9	79.5	74.3	68.4
40 to 44 years	66.5	56.6	70.0	60.7	72.9	69.1	70.9	52.3	74.8	73.1	93.2	86.4	58.6	80.4	70.0	65.3
45 to 49 years	63.4	51.4	61.1	65.5	69.5	62.7	67.8	56.3	73.4	71.4	94.7	85.2	60.6	77.7	66.3	70.9
50 to 54 years	55.2	34.3	68.1	56.9	58.3	55.8	56.0	61.3	73.7	74.3	95.6	83.0	61.3	77.7	64.6	72.4
55 to 59 years	52.9	44.6	52.9	49.1	54.9	46.4	60.0	62.5	62.5	65.5	76.9	86.3	46.0	73.3	47.4	47.2
60 to 64 years	26.7	23.2	36.4	26.5	15.7	29.9	31.1	26.5	42.5	47.6	78.0	52.3	18.0	56.3	25.5	38.6
65 to 69 years	22.2	18.1	28.6	21.1	14.7	29.7	11.6	44.2	36.0	42.1	75.0	48.6	16.4	46.0	18.6	32.7
70 to 74 years	16.3	13.4	27.8	9.5	12.7	25.6	14.7	17.0	27.2	35.0	52.6	44.4	1.8	37.0	9.7	32.5
75 yrs & over	13.0	13.2	15.8	12.3	13.0	15.8	8.9	11.9	14.0	26.3	24.0	22.7	6.8	11.5	6.3	5.7

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P132

Figure 9.3 Labor Force Participation Rate by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000



Unemployment

Rates of unemployment by age and sex are reported in Table 9.6. According to the 2000 FSM Census, the state's unemployment rate was slightly above 12 percent — one of the lowest in the FSM and also second to Yap's moderate rate (2000 FSM Census National Report). Similarly in 1994, Pohnpei State had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation at slightly above 14 percent, which was preceded by Kosrae. Although Pohnpei had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, the rate was still high. For example, the 2000 Census rate showed that there are 12 out of every 100 persons are unemployed. The unemployment rate in 2000 for male and female was close to the state rate. However, in 1994, the unemployment rate for female was twice as high as the current rate. The low participation rate among ages 15 to 19 was highest, about 24 percent unemployed for both males and females. These are the ages when a person is enrolled in high school or college so the higher unemployment rate is expected.

Table 9.6: Unemployment Rates (Percent of Labor Force Unemployed) by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	14.6	10.0	24.0	12.3	11.9	12.8
15 to 19 years	39.4	32.0	53.8	24.3	24.0	24.8
20 to 24 years	24.2	18.0	33.9	19.4	20.6	17.7
25 to 29 years	17.3	11.0	27.9	14.4	15.0	13.7
30 to 34 years	11.1	7.1	18.6	12.3	10.6	14.4
35 to 39 years	8.4	5.6	14.2	9.4	8.5	10.8
40 to 44 years	7.0	4.0	13.6	7.5	7.5	7.3
45 to 49 years	5.8	3.6	11.7	6.4	5.9	7.2
50 to 54 years	7.3	3.8	17.8	5.2	4.5	6.5
55 to 59 years	6.4	3.5	14.9	3.3	4.2	1.9
60 to 64 years	7.0	4.7	13.6	3.1	1.4	6.1
65 to 69 years	7.8	3.8	20.8	5.0	3.4	7.1
70 to 74 years	11.1	12.5	6.7	2.2	1.8	2.9
75 yrs & over	4.3	5.4	-	1.8	-	4.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P132

Table 9.7 illustrates the differences in unemployment rates among the municipalities in Pohnpei State. Sokehs and Kitti had higher unemployment than the rest of the municipalities. Together with their already observed low LFPRs, this result could be an indication of the poor employment and income earning opportunities available in these municipalities.

Table 9.7: Unemployment Rates (Percent of Labor Force Unemployed) by Age Group and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age group	1994									1994						
	Municipality									Municipality						
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
Total	14.6	15.9	9.6	9.8	22.3	11.5	13.8	19.5	12.3	12.1	6.3	13.9	14.8	14.0	12.8	5.0
15 to 19 years	39.4	33.7	23.1	37.6	49.4	38.6	44.9	35.0	24.3	23.5	5.6	27.3	40.8	19.6	61.3	10.6
20 to 24 years	24.2	28.0	14.8	14.2	37.4	17.3	25.9	22.1	19.4	21.0	8.9	17.3	29.4	19.2	24.8	12.2
25 to 29 years	17.3	21.5	17.9	10.9	26.2	7.7	16.0	25.4	14.4	10.2	8.3	15.8	19.2	16.6	15.3	8.0
30 to 34 years	11.1	12.0	7.9	9.5	15.2	7.4	9.6	21.5	12.3	18.7	9.0	13.8	12.3	12.1	8.7	3.0
35 to 39 years	8.4	7.8	3.6	7.8	13.7	5.4	6.8	15.5	9.4	6.2	7.0	13.6	8.1	12.5	9.1	1.3
40 to 44 years	7.0	9.0	6.7	3.5	12.2	7.8	4.3	2.2	7.5	6.3	4.7	11.5	7.1	8.3	5.2	3.1
45 to 49 years	5.8	6.6	1.7	2.8	11.4	3.8	3.3	14.3	6.4	6.1	4.0	5.8	6.0	12.2	5.9	1.6
50 to 54 years	7.3	11.8	2.1	1.4	12.2	3.8	8.7	13.2	5.2	3.0	3.5	7.6	7.9	8.7	1.6	1.8
55 to 59 years	6.4	4.4	2.7	7.4	8.9	3.1	6.0	11.4	3.3	3.6	5.0	3.0	3.8	4.8	1.6	-
60 to 64 years	7.0	-	-	3.7	12.5	-	9.5	27.8	3.1	-	-	2.2	12.5	6.7	3.7	-
65 to 69 years	7.8	7.7	-	-	18.2	-	9.1	17.4	5.0	-	-	11.8	16.7	4.3	-	5.6
70 to 74 years	11.1	9.1	-	-	37.5	-	-	33.3	2.2	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-
75 yrs & over	4.3	-	-	-	14.3	-	25.0	-	1.8	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses.

Persons who have been unemployed for a year or more are sometimes referred to as the long-term unemployed. They often find job search success especially difficult as their work-skills will have depreciated and it is less likely that they will find new work. Of course, it is not appropriate to label all of these persons as the long-term unemployed; although they are currently unemployed, we do not know for how much of the time since they last worked have they been seeking work.

Table 9.8 reports on the last work experience of the 1,448 unemployed persons in Pohnpei State, according to their age and sex. These respondents were asked for the year in which they last worked at a job, business or farm, even for a few days. In 2000, over 82 percent of the unemployed had not previously worked comparing with 77 percent in 1994. This suggests a growing problem of unemployment in the State of Pohnpei. No pattern was noticeable by age; however, in general the female unemployed were more likely to have no work experience.

Table 9.8: Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Previous Work Experience, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994									2000								
	Unemployed Persons			Proportion worked in 1994 or earlier			Proportion who have never worked			Unemployed Persons			Proportion worked in 1994 or earlier			Proportion who have never worked		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,317	602	715	22.7	26.9	19.2	77.3	73.1	80.8	1,448	826	622	17.8	19.6	15.4	82.2	80.4	84.6
15 to 19	305	165	140	9.8	8.5	11.4	90.2	91.5	88.6	303	175	128	4.6	4.0	5.5	95.4	96.0	94.5
20 to 24	320	146	174	22.5	24.7	20.7	77.5	75.3	79.3	325	204	121	19.1	19.1	19.0	80.9	80.9	81.0
25 to 29	237	95	142	22.8	30.5	17.6	77.2	69.5	82.4	239	139	100	20.5	23.7	16.0	79.5	76.3	84.0
30 to 34	149	62	87	32.2	33.9	31.0	67.8	66.1	69.0	197	96	101	22.3	29.2	15.8	77.7	70.8	84.2
35 to 39	109	48	61	29.4	43.8	18.0	70.6	56.3	82.0	144	75	69	17.4	16.0	18.8	82.6	84.0	81.2
40 to 44	75	30	45	28.0	50.0	13.3	72.0	50.0	86.7	102	62	40	30.4	32.3	27.5	69.6	67.7	72.5
45 to 49	40	18	22	37.5	50.0	27.3	62.5	50.0	72.7	69	39	30	27.5	35.9	16.7	72.5	64.1	83.3
50 to 54	31	12	19	45.2	75.0	26.3	54.8	25.0	73.7	38	20	18	23.7	30.0	16.7	76.3	70.0	83.3
55 to 59	22	9	13	22.7	44.4	7.7	77.3	55.6	92.3	13	10	3	38.5	30.0	66.7	61.5	70.0	33.3
60 to 64	12	6	6	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	7	2	5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
65 to 69	8	3	5	25.0	-	40.0	75.0	100.0	60.0	8	3	5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
70 to 74	7	6	1	14.3	16.7	-	85.7	83.3	100.0	2	1	1	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
75+	2	2	-	50.0	50.0	-	50.0	50.0	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Under-employment

Table 9.9 gives a more comprehensive indication of the extent of underemployment in Pohnpei beyond the ILO definitions. As well as 1,448 persons unemployed, a further 683 persons working in agriculture and fishing were actively looking for work. The total number of person looking for work had increased between 1994 and 2000. Additionally a further 1,636 persons could have taken a job if one was available. About half of these were working in subsistence or market-oriented agriculture, while the other half were not in the labor force. The 'could have taken a job' category had

reduced since 1994, perhaps suggesting that people are more likely to be actively looking for work than previously. Nett Municipality in particular showed a strong shift towards actively looking for work.

Table 9.9. Underemployment by Municipality, Pohnpei: 1994 and 2000

Underemployment	1994								2000							
	Total	Madol- enihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Outer Is.	Total	Madole nihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Outer Is.
Persons 15+ years	19,500	2,842	1,797	3,414	3,428	2,657	4,192	1,170	20,468	3,196	1,637	3,597		3,288	3,577	
Total available for work	9,282	971	797	1,547	1,961	1,021	2,283	702	9,166	1,132	887	2,016	1,625	1,444	1,757	305
In formal work	5,539	497	469	1,147	1,130	468	1,641	187	5,375	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159
Looking for work	1,723	192	168	206	417	267	300	173	2,155	312	207	582	273	474	240	67
Unemployed	1,317	160	88	149	381	142	283	114	1,448	213	86	349	244	303	222	31
Subsistence agriculture and fishing	260	26	72	30	28	39	7	58	683	95	120	229	28	160	15	36
Market Orientated agriculture/ fishing	146	6	8	27	8	86	10	1	24	4	1	4		11	3	0
Could have taken a job	2,020	282	160	194	414	286	342	342	1,636	246	216	212	230	468	185	79
Subsistence agriculture and fishing	274	32	26	0	40	37	7	132	341	21	84	35	13	138	3	47
Market Orientated agriculture/ fishing	101	30	4	5	8	40	10	4	476	82	108	58		170	27	4
Not in the labor force	1,645	220	130	189	366	209	325	206	819	143	24	119	190	160	155	28
Not in labor force & not avail. for work	10,218	1,871	1,000	1,867	1,467	1,636	1,909	468	11,302	2,064	750	1,581		1,844	1,820	
													2,351			892

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM census, Unpublished data

Labor Force Status by Citizenship

Table 9.10 examines the distribution of the working age population by labor force status and citizenship. In 1994 and 2000, more than 4 percent of the working age population was non-citizens. Foreigners numbered 687 in that state labor force, making up 6 percent of the labor force. The largest group of foreign workers hailed from Asian countries, particularly Philippines and China, followed by the U.S. A smaller portion of the non-FSM population was outside the labor force than the Pohnpei population. The unemployment rate for non-Pohnpeian citizens was lower than the state average.

Table 9.10: Labor Force Status for Age 15 Years and Over by Citizenship, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Citizenship	15+ years	Persons		In labor force (LF)				Not in LF	
		Percent	Number	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
				Number	% of LF	Number	% of LF		
1994 Total	19,500	46.3	9,020	7,703	85.4	1,317	14.6	10,480	53.7
FSM	18,577	45.1	8,376	7,075	84.5	1,301	15.5	10,201	54.9
Pohnpei	17,892	45.3	8,098	6,839	84.5	1,259	15.5	9,794	54.7
Male	8,954	59.8	5,356	4,777	89.2	579	10.8	3,598	40.2
Female	8,938	30.7	2,742	2,062	75.2	680	24.8	6,196	69.3
Other FSM States	685	40.6	278	236	84.9	42	15.1	407	59.4
Male	354	50.3	178	159	89.3	19	10.7	176	49.7
Female	331	30.2	100	77	77.0	23	23	231	69.8
Non-FSM	923	69.8	644	628	97.5	16	2.5	279	30.2
Males	646	77.6	501	497	99.2	4	0.8	145	22.4
USA	156	64.1	100	100	100	-	-	56	35.9
Asia	379	89.7	340	337	99.1	3	0.9	39	10.3
Elsewhere	111	55.0	61	60	98.4	1	1.6	50	45
Females	277	51.6	143	131	91.6	12	8.4	134	48.4
USA	86	65.1	56	52	92.9	4	7.1	30	34.9
Asia	120	50.8	61	55	90.2	6	9.8	59	49.2
Elsewhere	71	36.6	26	24	92.3	2	7.7	45	63.4
2000 Total	20,468	57.7	11,816	10,368	87.7	1,448	12.3	8,651	42.3
FSM	19,579	56.8	11,129	9,693	87.1	1,436	12.9	8,450	43.2
Pohnpei	18,797	57.7	10,838	9,434	87.0	1,404	13.0	7,959	42.3
Male	9,329	67.0	6,249	5,446	87.1	803	12.9	3,080	33.0
Female	9,468	48.5	4,589	3,988	86.9	601	13.1	4,879	51.5
Other FSM States	782	37.2	291	259	89.0	32	11.0	491	62.8
Male	419	42.0	176	161	91.5	15	8.5	243	58.0
Female	363	31.7	115	98	85.2	17	14.8	248	68.3
Non-FSM	888	77.4	687	675	98.3	12	1.7	201	22.6
Males	605	84.8	513	505	98.4	8	1.6	92	15.2
USA	135	79.3	107	104	97.2	3	2.8	28	20.7
Asia	380	93.7	356	354	99.4	2	0.6	24	6.3
Elsewhere	90	55.6	50	47	94.0	3	6.0	40	44.4
Females	283	61.5	174	170	97.7	4	2.3	109	38.5
USA	93	66.7	62	62	100.0	-	-	31	33.3
Asia	139	64.0	89	87	97.8	2	2.2	50	36.0
Elsewhere	51	45.1	23	21	91.3	2	8.7	28	54.9

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P95

Note: The number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force is also the unemployed rate.

Labor Force Status by English Language Ability

English is the language commonly used in the public as well as much of the private sector, making it an important skill for employment. Over 93 percent of those people who spoke only English or spoke English as their first language were employed compared with 87 percent of those who spoke no English. This suggests that having the English language skills enables one to get employed. Fully 44 percent of the non-English speakers were not in the labor force.

Table 9.11. Labor Force Status by Language Ability, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

English language ability	In the labor force (LF)						Not in LF	
	Persons 15+ years	Persons in LF	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent of LF	Number	Percent of LF		
1994								
Persons 15+ years	19,500	9,020	7,703	85.4	1,317	14.6	10,480	53.7
English only	203	123	115	93.5	8	6.5	80	39.4
English with others	11,003	5,848	5,084	86.9	764	13.1	5,155	46.9
English as first	792	448	412	92.0	36	8.0	344	43.4
English as second	7,549	3,892	3,418	87.8	474	12.2	3,657	48.4
English as third	2,662	1,508	1,254	83.2	254	16.8	1,154	43.4
No English	8,294	3,049	2,504	82.1	545	17.9	5,245	63.2
2000								
Persons 15+ years	20,468	11,816	10,368	87.7	1,448	12.3	8,652	44.4
English only	147	109	108	99.1	1	0.9	38	18.7
English with others	12,737	7,794	6,861	88.0	933	12.0	4,943	44.9
English as first	915	583	546	93.7	37	6.3	332	41.9
English as second	8,777	5,469	4,837	88.4	632	11.6	3,308	43.8
English as third	3,045	1,742	1,478	84.8	264	15.2	1,303	48.9
No English	7,584	3,913	3,399	86.9	514	13.1	3,671	44.3

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses.

Labor Force Status by Educational Attainment

Table 9.11 examines the significance of educational attainment in determining labor force status in Pohnpei State. Those with high school education or higher had a greater probability of being in the labor force and employed in both 1994 and 2000. In the year 2000, persons with high school or higher were less likely to be unemployed, especially those with a bachelor's degree or above who reported less than 2 percent unemployment rate. Some evidence also exists of an emerging unemployment problem among school dropouts as both elementary and high school non-graduates reported above average levels of unemployment at 16 percent.

Table 9.12: Educational Attainment for Aged 15 Years & Over by Labor Force Status, Pohnpei State: 2000

Educational attainment	Persons 15+ years	In the labor force (LF)						Not in LF	
		Number	Percent	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
				Number	% of LF	Number	% of LF		
1994									
Total	19,500	9,020	46.3	7,703	85.4	1,317	14.6	10,480	53.7
No school completed	4,265	1,588	37.2	1,357	85.5	231	14.5	2,677	62.8
Elementary school	6,171	2,634	42.7	2,140	81.2	494	18.8	3,537	57.3
High school	3,756	1,281	34.1	988	77.1	293	22.9	2,475	65.9
High school graduates	2,267	1,399	61.7	1,233	88.1	166	11.9	868	38.3
Some college	1,395	781	56.0	692	88.6	89	11.4	614	44.0
A.S. occupational	468	368	78.6	345	93.8	23	6.3	100	21.4
A.S. academic	481	389	80.9	378	97.2	11	2.8	92	19.1
Bachelor degree	497	411	82.7	406	98.8	5	1.2	86	17.3
Higher degree	200	169	84.5	164	97.0	5	3.0	31	15.5
2000									
Total	20,468	11,816	57.7	10,368	87.7	1,448	12.3	8,652	42.3
No school completed	1,108	410	37.0	357	87.1	53	12.9	698	63.0
Elementary school	8,823	5,111	57.9	4,360	85.3	751	14.7	3,712	42.1
High school	4,784	2,268	47.4	1,910	84.2	358	15.8	2,516	52.6
High school graduates	2,149	1,376	64.0	1,261	91.6	115	8.4	773	36.0
Some college	1,824	1,091	59.8	957	87.7	134	12.3	733	40.2
A.S. occupational	482	395	82.0	381	96.5	14	3.5	87	18.0
A.S. academic	608	540	88.8	526	97.4	14	2.6	68	11.2
Bachelor degree	461	416	90.2	408	98.1	8	1.9	45	9.8
Higher degree	229	209	91.3	208	99.5	1	0.5	20	8.7

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

Note: The number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force is also the unemployment rate.

Work Experience

Table 9.13 provides year of last work for persons not in the formal work force and not currently in the labor force. The number of persons who had never worked increased between the census years. In 2000, fully 66 percent of the working-age population had never previously worked in the formal sector. For males, 57 percent had never previously worked, while for females above 75 percent had never previously worked. About 8 percent of the working age not currently in the formal labor force worked in the 5 years before the census.

Table 9.13: Year of Last Work for Aged 15 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Year last worked	Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1994 Total	19,500	9,954	9,546	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 5 yrs prior to census	1,781	1,110	671	14.2	16.9	11.4
1994	873	541	332	4.5	5.4	3.5
1993	599	382	217	3.1	3.8	2.3
1992	173	112	61	0.9	1.1	0.6
1990 and 1991	136	75	61	0.7	0.8	0.6
1989 or earlier	988	568	420	5.1	5.7	4.4
Never previously worked	11,192	4,537	6,655	57.4	45.6	69.7
Currently in the labor force	5,539	3,739	1,800	28.4	37.6	18.9
2000 Total	20,468	10,355	10,113	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 5 yrs prior to census	909	511	398	7.8	8.7	6.8
2000	100	55	45	0.5	0.5	0.4
1999	475	288	187	2.3	2.8	1.8
1995 to 1998	334	168	166	1.6	1.6	1.6
1990 to 1994	680	391	289	3.3	3.8	2.9
Never previously worked	13,504	5,860	7,644	66.0	56.6	75.6
Currently in the labor force	5,375	3,593	1,782	26.3	34.7	17.6

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

Subsistence Activities

Subsistence workers describe persons whose sole economic work is to provide food for their own family or sometimes give their produce away to friends or relatives free, but not to sell. The following section provides a more focused look at the group of persons engaged in subsistence activities in Pohnpei State.

Participation in subsistence activities increased by about 8 percentage points between 1994 and 2000. Subsistence participation showed interesting variations between the municipalities (Table 9.14). In 2000, the Outer Islands had higher proportion working in subsistence (32 percent of the working age population) than Pohnpei Proper (about 14 percent). Kolonia Town, on the other hand, had very little subsistence activity (about 2 percent). Among the municipalities in Pohnpei Proper U (33 percent) followed by Kitti (24 percent) and Nett (18 percent) had the largest proportions of the population engaged in subsistence activities.

Table 9.14: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994			2000		
	Population 15+ years	Subsistence		Population 15+ years	Subsistence	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	19,500	1,408	7.2	20,468	3,058	14.9
Pohnpei Proper	18,330	1,130	6.2	19,271	2,680	13.9
Madolenihmw	2,842	274	9.6	3,196	482	15.1
U	1,797	233	13.0	1,637	546	33.4
Nett	3,414	144	4.2	3,597	647	18.0
Sokehs	3,428	163	4.8	3,976	158	4.0
Kitti	2,657	269	10.1	3,288	785	23.9
Kolonia	4,192	47	1.1	3,577	62	1.7
Outer Islands	1,170	278	23.8	1,197	378	31.6
Mwoakilloa	126	15	11.9	113	38	33.6
Pingelap	283	20	7.1	248	12	4.8
Sapwuahfik	307	116	37.8	343	168	49.0
Nukuoro	189	11	5.8	205	95	46.3
Kapingamarangi	265	116	43.8	288	65	22.6

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P146

Figures 9.4 to 9.4g and Table 9.15 show subsistence work by sex. In general the peak of subsistence activity occurred at ages 65 to 69 years for males and ages 40 to 44 years for females, although there was little fluctuation by age group overall.

Outer Island males showed the highest participation rates at 26 percent. Similarly, in all municipalities, females had higher participation rates than males except in Sokehs municipality. Female participation in subsistence activities was highest in U with 42 percent followed by the Outer Islands at 34 percent and Kitti at slightly over 31 percent. The differences suggest a need for independent economic and agricultural planning policies for the municipalities.

Table 9.15: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Age Group, Sex and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994								2000							
	Total	Madole-nihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madole-nihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
Total	7.2	9.6	13.0	4.2	4.8	10.1	1.1	23.8	14.9	15.1	33.4	18.0	4.0	23.9	1.7	31.6
15-19	5.2	5.4	11.0	2.0	5.2	7.4	1.0	24.3	16.6	11.5	55.1	21.2	3.7	26.3	1.2	30.9
20-24	8.3	9.0	19.0	4.1	5.1	12.8	0.8	30.2	17.8	16.5	43.2	26.6	2.5	27.2	1.7	39.1
25-29	7.8	15.9	10.7	4.9	3.3	10.6	1.8	23.5	14.5	16.4	27.7	18.1	3.9	22.3	1.8	32.8
30-34	6.7	9.6	12.9	4.5	3.5	7.5	1.2	24.2	13.5	15.0	28.5	14.4	4.8	18.9	1.1	40.4
35-39	7.7	10.8	10.1	4.4	3.8	15.5	1.6	21.3	13.6	14.0	27.4	13.5	6.8	20.2	1.2	32.5
40-44	8.8	16.3	14.7	6.8	4.5	12.7	0.8	30.2	13.9	15.4	24.2	12.2	3.3	28.4	4.0	26.5
45-49	7.5	10.1	17.9	6.7	5.3	7.9	0.7	18.4	12.7	15.1	19.5	16.0	4.0	21.3	1.6	36.0
50-54	6.7	9.1	7.2	3.1	8.7	8.4	0.5	21.0	12.8	17.6	22.2	10.7	3.2	22.3	0.5	32.9
55-59	8.6	8.9	8.6	3.6	6.9	13.0	1.4	33.9	13.8	15.5	19.2	14.5	5.3	27.9	2.2	28.3
60-64	7.9	13.7	12.1	4.9	5.9	7.8	3.0	13.2	16.8	19.5	32.0	18.6	3.4	22.5	5.7	34.1
65-69	10.4	8.3	25.7	8.8	5.3	9.5	-	32.7	18.1	23.7	34.4	21.4	9.6	30.0	1.2	23.6
70+	6.0	5.3	9.5	4.0	5.1	8.0	0.9	11.6	10.7	17.1	15.9	19.1	1.6	13.9	0.8	12.9
Males	11.0	15.2	18.0	6.3	7.1	14.6	1.6	40.3	11.8	12.9	24.0	13.3	4.6	17.0	1.0	29.4
15-19	8.2	7.0	19.1	2.8	8.1	11.2	1.1	40.0	17.7	13.5	61.9	19.7	5.0	26.1	1.2	32.4
20-24	13.9	15.3	30.7	6.4	9.1	21.4	1.2	50.6	16.2	15.4	34.6	26.0	3.4	20.7	1.2	45.8
25-29	13.5	30.1	17.9	9.7	6.2	13.9	2.4	41.7	9.6	11.6	6.1	14.2	4.6	11.1	1.4	30.6
30-34	9.7	15.4	12.5	5.5	4.6	12.5	1.8	41.8	7.2	6.8	15.1	5.1	3.3	8.3	0.6	37.0
35-39	11.4	18.2	15.1	7.3	5.9	20.2	2.1	36.0	7.8	11.3	10.7	7.6	6.8	9.0	-	18.3
40-44	11.9	24.3	13.9	8.5	4.7	18.1	1.5	52.5	7.8	11.9	6.7	6.8	4.9	16.0	1.3	10.4
45-49	8.2	10.5	17.9	10.2	5.0	8.5	0.6	27.5	6.2	6.7	7.1	3.0	3.8	11.1	0.7	30.8
50-54	9.4	20.0	5.3	4.0	13.6	8.7	1.2	27.3	7.6	8.8	5.1	7.7	3.4	15.1	-	21.6
55-59	11.1	14.3	5.9	3.4	5.5	20.0	2.9	48.1	8.4	16.7	3.8	9.1	5.1	10.5	-	23.1
60-64	12.0	23.4	18.8	5.7	12.2	7.3	4.1	24.1	17.2	15.8	33.3	18.2	2.4	24.4	5.6	40.0
65-69	18.5	16.2	31.6	9.4	11.4	18.4	-	63.0	18.2	26.3	16.7	13.9	14.3	38.1	-	32.0
70+	8.9	7.6	15.6	6.8	5.6	10.6	-	22.7	13.6	24.0	16.7	15.9	2.0	15.4	-	18.2
Females	3.3	3.1	8.3	2.0	2.3	5.6	0.7	6.9	18.1	17.6	42.3	22.9	3.4	30.8	2.5	33.9
15 to 19	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.1	1.8	3.5	0.9	1.7	15.4	8.7	47.6	22.6	2.5	26.6	1.3	28.9
20 to 24	2.8	2.0	8.5	1.7	1.8	4.6	0.3	7.5	19.4	17.9	50.8	27.3	1.6	34.6	2.3	31.5
25 to 29	2.4	1.2	5.4	0.5	0.5	7.5	1.2	5.1	19.4	21.2	44.3	22.1	3.2	32.4	2.3	35.5
30 to 34	3.6	3.6	13.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	0.5	3.5	19.3	22.3	39.3	23.0	6.3	28.5	1.5	44.0
35 to 39	3.7	2.5	4.3	1.0	1.7	11.5	1.1	8.6	19.6	16.9	41.6	19.0	6.9	31.7	2.4	47.4
40 to 44	5.1	6.7	15.5	4.3	4.2	5.7	-	10.9	20.5	19.2	39.5	19.4	1.7	41.1	7.0	42.0
45 to 49	6.6	9.7	17.9	1.5	5.6	7.3	0.9	10.6	19.9	25.9	40.8	31.8	4.2	32.0	2.5	40.4
50 to 54	3.9	1.7	9.7	1.8	3.3	8.2	-	13.8	18.4	26.5	35.3	14.7	3.1	32.3	1.1	43.6
55 to 59	6.1	2.2	11.1	3.8	8.5	5.9	-	20.7	18.7	14.6	34.6	21.6	5.6	41.7	3.8	33.3
60 to 64	3.7	4.2	5.9	4.1	-	8.3	1.6	5.1	16.4	22.7	30.0	19.0	4.2	20.5	5.8	29.2
65 to 69	2.2	-	18.8	8.0	-	-	-	-	18.0	21.1	45.0	29.4	5.3	24.1	2.3	16.7
70+	3.5	3.6	4.8	1.8	4.8	5.7	2.0	2.0	8.3	9.2	15.0	22.2	1.3	12.7	1.3	8.2

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P146

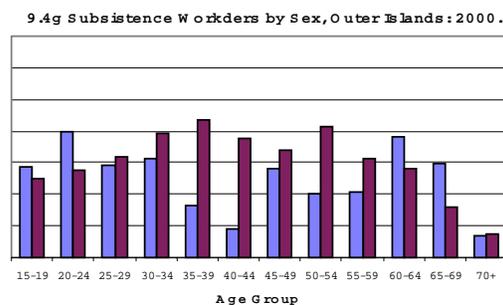
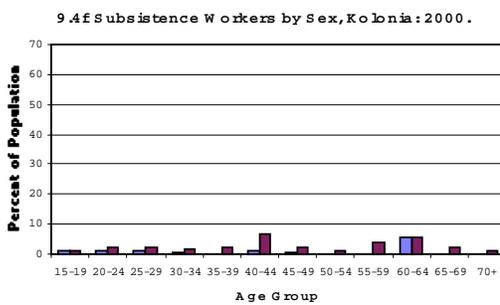
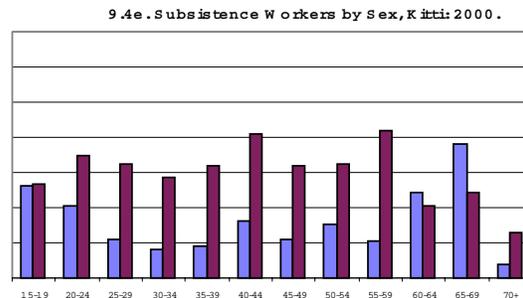
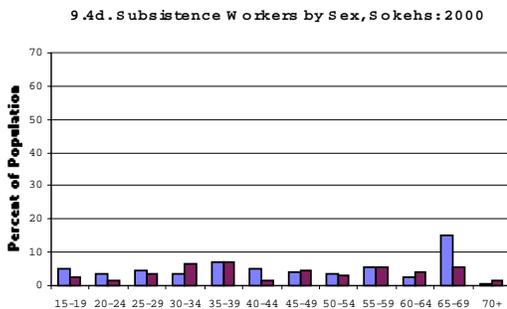
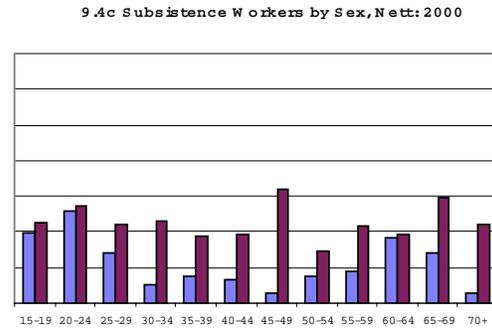
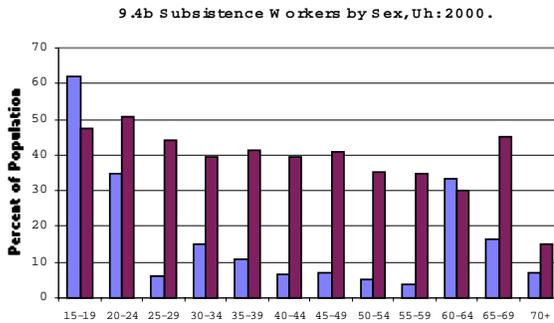
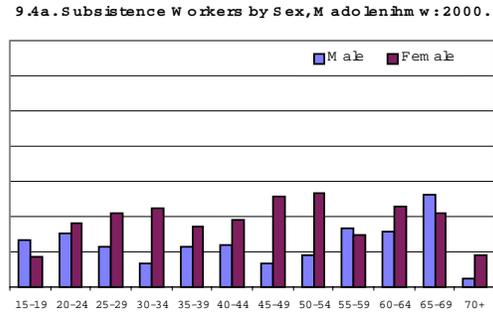
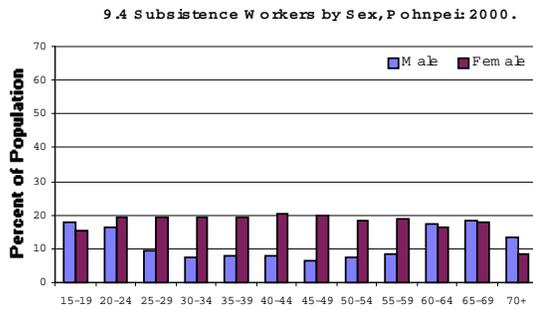


Table 9.16 discusses the educational attainment level of subsistence workers. Over 64 percent of the subsistence workers had educational attainment at or below the elementary level, compared with 75 percent in 1994. About 30 percent had at least had a high school background or a graduate while 6 percent had some college schooling or higher were involved in subsistence activities. In other words, subsistence activities tend to get lesser as the levels of educational attainment increased.

Table 9.16: Subsistence Activities for Aged 15 Years and Over by Educational Attainment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	1,408	1,090	318	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,058	1,225	1,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school	376	280	96	26.7	25.7	30.2	178	83	95	5.8	6.8	5.2
Elementary	690	533	157	49.0	48.9	49.4	1,785	675	1,110	58.4	55.1	60.6
High school	204	166	38	14.5	15.2	11.9	703	292	411	23.0	23.8	22.4
High school graduates	76	55	21	5.4	5.0	6.6	206	88	118	6.7	7.2	6.4
Some college	39	37	2	2.8	3.4	0.6	142	61	81	4.6	5.0	4.4
A. A. occupational	6	4	2	0.4	0.4	0.6	13	5	8	0.4	0.4	0.4
A.S. academic	4	4	-	0.3	0.4	-	19	13	6	0.6	1.1	0.3
Bachelor degree	10	9	1	0.7	0.8	0.3	9	5	4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Professional degree	3	2	1	0.2	0.2	0.3	3	3	-	0.1	0.2	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P113

Table 9.17 shows the alternative activities of those persons in subsistence 4 weeks prior to the census. About 22 percent were searching for alternative or additional work during the 4 weeks prior to the census, an increase of 4 percentage points since 1994. From this figure we can assume that at least 22 percent of the subsistence workers would have liked cash employment instead of or in addition to their subsistence work and were therefore under-employed. However, the state of the job market was a strong factor in whether an individual was looking for a job. If no jobs were available, people would not be likely to respond that they were looking, especially in small communities where the job market is limited. To this extent, true unemployment rate might be considered higher.

In 2000, almost 34 percent of the subsistence workers said they could have taken a job if it was offered, suggesting that these people are working at lower capacity than they would prefer.

Table 9.17: Subsistence Activities by Search for Cash Employment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Search for employment	1994		2000	
	Number	Percent of total subsistence	Number	Percent of total subsistence
Total	1,408	100.0	3,058	100.0
Looking for work	260	18.5	683	22.3
Not looking	1,148	81.5	2,375	77.7
Could have taken a job	534	37.9	1,024	33.5
Could not have taken a job	874	62.1	2,034	66.5
Already has job	120	8.5	52	1.7
Temporarily ill	103	7.3	101	3.3
Other reason	651	4.6	1,881	61.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Market-Oriented Subsistence Activities

Market-oriented workers are person engaged in home-production activities and who occasionally or regularly sell their produce for cash. The next table provides a more focused look at this group of persons in Pohnpei. In 2000, close to 10 percent of the potential labor force were market-oriented subsistence workers, an increase of 6 percentage points since 1994. All the municipalities in Pohnpei and its outer island areas experienced an increase in market-oriented subsistence activities. These increases suggest the growing importance of such activities for the Pohnpei household.

Table 9.18: Percent of Population in Market-Oriented Work by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994			2000		
	Population	Market oriented		Population	Market oriented	
	15+ years	Number	Percent	15+ years	Number	Percent
Total	19,500	756	3.9	20,468	1,935	9.5
Pohnpei Proper	18,330	750	4.1	19,271	1,878	9.7
Madolenihmw	2,842	75	2.6	3,196	496	15.5
U	1,797	125	7.0	1,637	277	16.9
Nett	3,414	73	2.1	3,597	293	8.1
Sokehs	3,428	37	1.1	3,976	123	3.1
Kitti	2,657	356	13.4	3,288	570	17.3
Kolonias	4,192	84	2.0	3,577	119	3.3
Outer Islands	1,170	6	0.5	1,197	57	4.8
Mwoakilloa	126	3	2.4	113	43	38.1
Pingelap	283	1	0.4	248	4	1.6
Sapwuahfik	307	-	-	343	6	1.7
Nukuoro	189	2	1.1	205	2	1.0
Kapingamarangi	265	-	-	288	6	2.1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P146

Other Labor Force Characteristics

Commuting

The 2000 FSM Census collected information on commuting (travel time, car-pooling, type of transport and hour of commute) (See appendix Table B18). The average (mean) duration of commute to work in Pohnpei State was 21 minutes. Kolonia and the Outer Islands (about 12 to 13 minutes each) had the shortest average commute time, while Madolenihmw and Kitti (about 36 to 40 minutes each) had the longest commute. The majority of employed persons in Pohnpei used vehicle than boat or walking to commute to work.

The 1994 census showed that more than half of the formal work force in Pohnpei State worked in the same municipality as where they lived, however the majority did not work in the same village (Table 9.19). In 2000, only about 50 percent of the formal workforce worked in the same municipality; about 20 percent worked in the same village. Among the municipalities in Pohnpei Proper, Sokehs and U still had the fewest persons working in the same municipality in 2000 while Kolonia Town and Nett again, had the largest portions of persons working in the same municipality and village. The situation is Nett and Kolonia were expected as the latter is the seat of the state government and where most business activities are located.

Table 9.19: Location of Work Last Week by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994			2000		
	Total in formal work force	Percent working in same municipality	Percent working in same village	Total in formal work force	Percent working in same municipality	Percent working in same village
Total	5,539	52.7	18.3	5,375	49.8	19.6
Pohnpei Proper	5,352	51.2	18.0	5,216	48.4	19.4
Madolenihmw	497	49.9	18.5	574	48.6	15.7
U	469	34.1	8.3	464	27.6	6.9
Nett	1,147	50.7	26.2	1,222	54.9	28.8
Sokehs	1,130	30.6	13.6	1,122	37.7	16.8
Kitti	468	48.5	25.2	502	38.2	12.2
Kolonias	1,641	71.7	16.0	1,332	62.5	21.5
Outer Islands	187	96.8	25.1	159	96.2	26.4
Mwoakilloa	34	94.1	8.8	24	91.7	29.2
Pingelap	64	96.9	56.3	40	97.5	32.5
Sapwuahfik	40	95.0	-	40	97.5	15.0
Nukuoro	30	100.0	10.0	38	94.7	7.9
Kapingamarangi	19	100.0	26.3	17	100.0	76.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table B15

Armed forces

Only 26 persons claimed to be on active duty during the 2000 Census and 95 persons were previously on duty for the U.S. armed forces (see appendix Table B13). Many of those persons on active duty were U.S. citizens from the Civil Action Teams assigned in Pohnpei State. The number of armed forces dependents in Pohnpei State in 2000 was 93.

Conclusion

In 2000, Pohnpei State's unemployment rate was 12 percent (1,448 persons), declining from the 15 percent (1,320) in 1994. About 1,448 persons were looking for and available to take a job, an increase from about 1,320 in 1994. Although the number of unemployed persons was increased, the unemployment rate went down because of an increase in the potential labor force population. Furthermore, an additional 7,833 persons who were not actively seeking a job the week before the census were available to take a job.

Eighty-three percent of unemployed persons had no previous work experience, suggesting that unemployment was a long-term difficulty for many persons. Persons with higher education were more likely to be employed and in the labor force than those with little or no schooling. Again, in 2000, both males and females have the same unemployment rates.

The labor force participation rate was just about 57 percent, 15 percentage points of which was due to the inclusion of subsistence workers in the labor force. Subsistence activities were also somewhat common in Pohnpei state, with about 15 percent of the working age population engaged mostly in farming and fishing for own use. Pohnpei Proper had fewer persons in subsistence activities (14 percent) as compared to the Outer Islands (over 28 percent). The substantial differences among the regions suggest the need for independent planning for the Proper and the Outer Island regions. About 34 percent of the subsistence workers said they could have taken a formal job if it was offered, suggesting that these people were working at lower capacity than they would prefer.

CHAPTER 10 INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Introduction

Although labor force participation - whether people have jobs - is important, the type of work gives a more complete understanding of an area's economy. Industry and occupation data provide information on the changes occurring in the economy and how industries change employment patterns over the years. Different occupational groups classified against other characteristics show what type of occupation do people have in the population of Pohnpei State. This chapter presents information collected from persons in the formal work force (excluding subsistence agricultural or fishing) who were currently working as well as persons who were currently not employed but worked in the five years prior to the census. Also reviewed in this chapter is the difference in employment between the private and public sectors.

In the 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, question 28 was intended for industry and question 29 for occupation, which were asked to all respondents aged 15 years and over. The type of business or industry was asked along with the name of the employer in order to check the information. Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which an economically active person worked during the reference period established for data on economic characteristics (or last worked, if unemployed). The activity of the establishment refers to the kinds of goods or services produced. Occupation refers to the kind of work done during the reference period irrespective of the industry or the status (employer/employee). The occupation groups were derived from the level of skill and experience needed for the position. Examples include manager, sales person, typist, or factory worker.

Data Description

Industry

Industries within the State of Pohnpei have been broken down into 14 categories by the census office and are based on the International Labor Organization's International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). Some of the following categories have been grouped together in order to accommodate the different economic activities of Pohnpei State.

- The first group contains *agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining* (quarrying) enterprises. This group includes all agricultural production, commercial fishing, mining, and quarrying.
- *Construction* enterprises contain all establishments relating to heavy construction and special building trade contractors. Construction includes additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs.
- *Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitation* services all fall in one category in the ILO breakdown; however, in regards to the State of Pohnpei this group has been broken into two groups: one group for transportation and communication and the other for electricity, gas, and sanitation services. The transportation and communication group includes all establishments, which provide the general public with passenger or freight transportation services and post and telecommunication services. The other group contains the major utilities of electricity, gas, and water supply.
- *Manufacturing* of durable and non-durable goods is the third category. Manufacturing is the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. By sub-categories, manufacturing ranges from fish packaging to publishing.
- *Wholesale and retail trade* is combined in one group. Both groups encompass establishments involved with selling of merchandise; wholesale implies trade to other businesses, while retail implies merchandise for personal or household consumption.
- *Financial intermediation and real estate* include establishments such as depository institutions, credit institutions, investment companies, commodity brokers, and insurance agents and brokers. Real estate includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers.
- *Hotels, restaurants and bars* include enterprises that provide lodging, food, and beverages. This group contains establishments that provide short-term accommodations as well as bars, canteens, and restaurants.

- *Business and computer activities* include the renting of machinery and equipment, research and development, legal activities, architect and engineering services, computer activities, and other business related activities.
- *Health and social work industries* include hospitals, medical and dental facilities, veterinary activities and social work facilities.
- *Education* contains all establishments, which provide educational opportunities for the population.
- *Public administration* consists of all government agencies and organizations, local, state, national, and international. It also includes defense establishments and compulsory social security.
- *Other community and social services* includes sewage and refuse disposal, membership organizations, recreational activities, libraries, and other service activities. Private household services are also included in this final category.

Occupation

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) breaks occupations into 10 basic categories. ISCO further aggregates occupations into 3 additional levels of detail. Responses on occupation in the 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses were classified down to three digits in the ISCO categories. The major groups are organized by the degree of skill and experience necessary for the occupation.

The ten major groups are broken down as follows:

- *Executives and managers*: this group contains occupations whose main tasks include formulating government policy, laws, and regulations, planning directing and coordinating policies and activities of enterprises or organizations. Examples are judges, government department chiefs, traditional chiefs, legislators, and senior management of organizations.
- *Professionals*: this group includes occupations whose tasks require a high level of professional knowledge and experience. Tasks include increasing knowledge, applying scientific and artistic concepts and theories to the solution of problems, and teaching about the foregoing in a systematic manner. Examples include mathematicians, statisticians, geologists, computer programmers, architects, engineers, nurses, doctors, teachers for secondary level and above, accountants, lawyers, judges, and economists.
- *Technicians and associate professionals*: this group requires technical knowledge and experience and conducts tasks carrying out technical work connected with the application of concepts and operational methods. This group includes teachers at primary level, computer troubleshooters, ships' engineer, air traffic controller, building inspectors, medical health assistants, nutritionists, and business service agents.
- *Administrative support*: also called clerks, this group includes occupations whose main tasks are to organize, store, compute, and retrieve information. This group includes office clerks (such as secretaries and word processors, transport clerks, filing clerks) and customer service clerks (such as tellers, cashiers, client information, travel agents).
- *Service workers*: this group includes occupations with tasks of provide services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, protection, maintaining law and order, selling goods at shops or markets. This group includes travel stewards, waiters, cooks, child-care workers, barbers, police officers, fire fighters and stall or market sales persons.
- *Agriculture and fishing workers*: these occupations include skilled workers who grow crops, breed or hunt animals, catch or cultivate fish and conserve or exploit forests.
- *Craft and related trades*: tasks include extracting raw materials, constructing buildings and other structures and making various products and handicraft goods.
- *Machine operators*: includes tasks, which require the knowledge and experience necessary to operate and monitor large-scale industrial machinery and equipment.

- *Elementary occupations and laborers*: includes persons doing simple and routine tasks involving the use of hand-held tools and physical effort. Examples are selling goods in the street, door-keeping, cleaning, and working as laborers.
- The final group is *armed forces*: includes persons who are in the armed forces.

Class of Worker

Question 30 of the 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses asked for information on class of worker for every individual over 15 who had worked in the 5 years prior to the census. Class of worker refers to the type of ownership of the employing organization and is based on the U.S. Bureau of Census definitions. The private sector was classified into private for-profit employer, non-profit employer, self-employed, and working without pay for a family business or farm. Likewise, the public sector was classified into municipal government, state government, national government, and foreign or federal government (federal government refers to the U.S. federal government).

Limitations and comparability. There are no obvious limitations on industry, occupation, and class of work data collected in the 1994 and 2000 Censuses. The data collected from previous censuses on occupation and industry are not directly comparable with the 1994 and 2000 FSM Census classifications because of changes in definitions and classification. The 1980 Census used definitions of industries and occupations from the U.S. standard industry and occupation classifications. The 1994 and 2000 Census used classifications defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Although the differences are minor, ILO classifications are used by a majority of Pacific Island nations and are an international standard. The definition for class of worker data was same for 1980, 1994 and 2000 Censuses. The 1980 Census tabulated information for individuals ages 16 and over which makes a difference when comparing to the 1994 and 2000 data which are tabulated for individuals aged 15 and over.

Analysis of Industry and Occupation Data

Industry

Table 10.1 displays the breakdown of selected industries for the state of Pohnpei in 1980, 1994 and 2000. The number of employed persons 15 years and over more than doubled between 1980 and 1994 but increased slightly between 1994 and 2000. In 1980 the definitions of industries were slightly different than in 1994 and 2000. We can, however, use the proportion of persons in the large groupings to see trends in industry size. Data on industry and occupation refer to persons who were currently in the formal work force as well as persons who worked in the 5 years prior to the census.

The distribution of employment changed during the 14-year time span between 1980 and 1994 and the 6-year period between 1994 and 2000. In 1980 the four largest (in terms of number of employees) industries were education, public administration, construction, and wholesale and retail trade. In 1994, the largest portions of the economically active worked in public administration (29 percent), other service activities (16 percent), and education (14 percent). The 2000 census data showed that the largest portions of the economically active worked in public administration (23 percent), education (17 percent) and wholesale and retail trade (15 percent). A significant increase occurred in the proportion of persons employed in public administration between 1980 and 1994 but fell between 1994 and 2000. In 1980 about 21 percent of the working population was employed in public administration compared to almost 29 percent in 1994 and 23 percent in 2000. The end of the Trust Territory Administration, which moved some government offices from Saipan to Pohnpei State, can explain much of this increase. Between 1994 and 2000, the size of the public administration was reduced, due to the Early Retirement Plan, a scheme that was established by the national and state governments to eliminate some jobs that were redundant. The other major increases occurred in the "other service activities" group, which includes membership organizations and household services. Definitions for hotels, restaurants and bars as well as other service activities were also not the same for the two years, so these numbers should be considered with care.

Growth of industry is difficult to ascertain from these data because of the change in definitions. However for manufacturing, the definitions would have changed very little. The data suggest that the number of persons working in the these industries: business and computer activities, hotels restaurant and bars, and financial intermediation and real estate in Pohnpei were increased, thus their percentage changes were substantial – at about 212 percent, 210 percent, and 168 percent, respectively, during the 14-year period. By 2000, these same industries have slowed down. Since 1980 the industries of agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying hovered from about 4 percent to 5 percent of the entire current formal workforce.

Table 10.1: Industry for Employment for Aged 15 Years and Over, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Industry	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980*	1994	2000	1980-'94	1994-2000	1980*	1994	2000
Current formal work force 15 years and over	2,657	5,539	5,375	108.5	(3.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying	101	218	253	115.8	16.1	3.8	3.9	4.7
Construction	365	508	361	39.2	(28.9)	13.7	9.2	6.7
Gas, electricity and water supply	-	114	148	-	29.8	-	2.1	2.8
Transportation and communication	155	266	352	71.6	32.3	5.8	4.8	6.5
Manufacturing	81	87	141	7.4	62.1	3.0	1.6	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	307	460	799	49.8	73.7	11.6	8.3	14.9
Hotels, restaurants, and bars*	88	273	252	210.2	(7.7)	3.3	4.9	4.7
Financial intermediation and real estate	38	102	103	168.4	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.9
Business and computer activities	41	128	239	212.2	86.7	1.5	2.3	4.4
Health	140	144	231	2.9	60.4	5.3	2.6	4.3
Education	590	783	890	32.7	13.7	22.2	14.1	16.6
Public administration	561	1,583	1,221	182.2	(22.9)	21.1	28.6	22.7
Other service activities	190	873	385	359.5	(55.9)	7.2	15.8	7.2

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T23; 1994 FSM Census, Table P29; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-17.

Note: *Data from 1980 & 1994 are not comparable for the other service activities and hotels, restaurants, and bars categories. 1980 data refer to persons aged 16 years and over.

Table 10.2 gives a more detailed breakdown of industries in the State of Pohnpei. The 1994 data showed that of the 1,583 persons employed in the public administration, about 73 percent were males whereas in the 2000 Census, about 75 percent of the 1,225 persons was male. The category "other services" was the second largest industry in Pohnpei, in 1994 but fourth largest in 2000, while education was reported second largest in 2000, but ranked third in 1994 and first in 1980. Within the category of other services, private household services, such as maids, accounted for more than 8 percent of the employed population in 1994. Of all employees in education industry in 2000, about 30 percent worked at primary, 18 percent at secondary, and 12 percent at higher education. The fishing industry constituted about 2 and 3 percent of the entire employed population in 1994 and 2000 Censuses, respectively, at about 85 percent or more, of which were male. Women, on the other hand, dominated the following industries: financial intermediation; hotels, restaurants and bars; insurance and pensions; health and social work; membership organizations; and wholesale and retail trade industries.

Table 10.2: Detailed Breakdown of Industry by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Industry	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Current formal workforce, 15+ years	5,539	3,739	1,800	100.0	67.5	32.5	5,375	3,593	1,782	100.0	66.8	33.2
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying	218	183	35	100.0	83.9	16.1	253	217	36	100.0	85.8	14.2
Agriculture and livestock	81	68	13	100.0	84.0	16.0	44	35	9	100.0	79.5	20.5
Forestry and logging	3	3	-	100.0	100.0	-	2	2	-	100.0	100.0	-
Fishing	127	108	19	100.0	85.0	15.0	166	147	19	100.0	88.6	11.4
Mining	7	4	3	100.0	57.1	42.9	20	13	7	100.0	65.0	35.0
Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20	1	100.0	95.2	4.8
Construction	508	490	18	100.0	96.5	3.5	361	349	12	100.0	96.7	3.3
Transportation and communication	266	212	54	100.0	79.7	20.3	352	281	71	100.0	79.8	20.2
Transportation	41	37	4	100.0	90.2	9.8	1	1	-	100.0	100.0	-
Land transport	67	63	4	100.0	94.0	6.0	106	95	11	100.0	89.6	10.4
Water transport	35	30	5	100.0	85.7	14.3	14	11	3	100.0	78.6	21.4
Air transport	27	19	8	100.0	70.4	29.6	21	12	9	100.0	57.1	42.9
Other transport activities	12	7	5	100.0	58.3	41.7	116	93	23	100.0	80.2	19.8
Post and telecommunications	84	56	28	100.0	66.7	33.3	94	69	25	100.0	73.4	26.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	114	103	11	100.0	90.4	9.6	148	135	13	100.0	91.2	8.8
Manufacturing	87	64	23	100.0	73.6	26.4	141	92	49	100.0	65.2	34.8
Manufacturing of non-durables	24	14	10	100.0	58.3	41.7	56	27	29	100.0	48.2	51.8
Manufacturing of durables	63	50	13	100.0	79.4	20.6	85	65	20	100.0	76.5	23.5
Wholesale and retail trade	460	246	214	100.0	53.5	46.5	799	443	356	100.0	55.4	44.6
Wholesale trade	88	59	29	100.0	67.0	33.0	128	93	35	100.0	72.7	27.3
Retail trade	356	174	182	100.0	48.9	51.1	589	277	312	100.0	47.0	53.0
Trade relating to automobiles	16	13	3	100.0	81.3	18.8	82	73	9	100.0	89.0	11.0
Financial intermediation and real estate	124	53	71	100.0	42.7	57.3	119	51	68	100.0	42.9	57.1
Financial intermediation	62	15	47	100.0	24.2	75.8	69	24	45	100.0	34.8	65.2
Insurance and pensions	7	3	4	100.0	42.9	57.1	13	7	6	100.0	53.8	46.2
Other financial activities	33	18	15	100.0	54.5	45.5	21	9	12	100.0	42.9	57.1
Real estate	3	2	1	100.0	66.7	33.3	1	-	1	100.0	-	100.0
Renting	19	15	4	100.0	78.9	21.1	15	11	4	100.0	73.3	26.7
Hotels, restaurants, and bars*	273	120	153	100.0	44.0	56.0	252	105	147	100.0	41.7	58.3
Business and computer activities	106	81	25	100.0	76.4	23.6	223	167	56	100.0	74.9	25.1
Computer activities	57	45	12	100.0	78.9	21.1	23	20	3	100.0	87.0	13.0
Research and development	3	3	-	100.0	100.0	-	4	4	-	100.0	100.0	-
Other business activities	46	33	13	100.0	71.7	28.3	196	143	53	100.0	73.0	27.0
Health and social work	144	61	83	100.0	42.4	57.6	231	101	130	100.0	43.7	56.3
Education	783	479	304	100.0	61.2	38.8	890	520	370	100.0	58.4	41.6
Primary education	236	136	100	100.0	57.6	42.4	428	251	177	100.0	58.6	41.4
Secondary education	142	97	45	100.0	68.3	31.7	193	122	71	100.0	63.2	36.8
Higher education	84	51	33	100.0	60.7	39.3	154	80	74	100.0	51.9	48.1
Adult and other education	321	195	126	100.0	60.7	39.3	115	67	48	100.0	58.3	41.7
Public administration	1,583	1,153	430	100.0	72.8	27.2	1,221	920	301	100.0	75.3	24.7
Other service activities	873	494	379	100.0	56.6	43.4	385	212	173	100.0	55.1	44.9
Sewage and refuse disposal	11	7	4	100.0	63.6	36.4	8	7	1	100.0	87.5	12.5
Activities of membership organization	388	191	197	100.0	49.2	50.8	44	25	19	100.0	56.8	43.2
Community service activities	38	21	17	100.0	55.3	44.7	76	43	33	100.0	56.6	43.4
Private household activities	432	272	160	100.0	63.0	37.0	213	104	109	100.0	48.8	51.2
Other establishments	4	3	1	100.0	75.0	25.0	44	33	11	100.0	75.0	25.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data

Table 10.3 shows different educational backgrounds of people employed in different industries. For definitions on vocational and high school education, see Chapter 8 on Education. In 1994 and 2000, more than half of the total number of employed persons 15 years and over had high school diplomas or a higher level of education. In the health, education, and financial industries, more than two-thirds of the personnel had at least a high school diploma. The percent of high school graduates in different industries was not uniformly higher for males or females. Interestingly, during the 1994 Census, the male-dominated industries by tradition, such as construction, utility, transportation and communication, the percentage of high school graduates was higher among females than males. By 2000 Census, the proportion of males and females high school graduates had almost evens out.

On the average, the 1994 and 2000 data showed that more than 30 percent of all employed persons had some vocational training. The data further illustrated that male workers were more likely to receive vocational training than their counterpart all the industries. However, the proportion of vocational training in each sector was not uniform. In the 2000

Census, for instance, almost 60 percent of the individuals employed in the health sector had some kind of vocational training, while less than 14 percent of the hotel, restaurant and bar industry had such opportunities. Similarly, data on high school education follow this trend with the financial intermediary and real estate industry having the largest proportion of employees (86 percent) with high school diplomas while the lowest was construction (32 percent).

Table 10.3: Industry by Percent of Persons with High School Diploma and Vocational Training, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Industry	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	H.S. graduates & above			Vocational training			H.S. graduates & above			Vocational training		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Current formal workforce 15+ years	54.7	53.2	57.8	33.7	36.2	28.4	58.9	56.8	63.1	33.0	35.8	27.6
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying	44.0	42.6	51.4	34.4	35.0	31.4	54.9	52.5	69.4	36.9	39.8	19.4
Construction	39.6	38.6	66.7	24.8	24.9	22.2	31.6	30.7	58.3	17.5	17.5	16.7
Gas, electricity and water supply	59.6	55.3	100.0	47.4	48.5	36.4	61.5	61.5	61.5	40.8	41.5	33.3
Transportation and communication	53.0	48.6	70.4	31.2	31.6	29.6	51.7	47.3	69.0	34.5	33.9	36.6
Manufacturing	46.0	43.8	52.2	34.5	35.9	30.4	36.2	39.1	30.6	24.1	29.3	14.3
Wholesale and retail trade	40.0	41.1	38.8	15.2	18.3	11.7	47.4	47.2	47.8	19.0	23.3	13.8
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	37.7	41.7	34.6	17.6	25.0	11.8	34.5	37.1	32.7	13.3	18.6	9.6
Financial intermediation and real estate	85.3	80.6	86.4	34.3	33.3	34.8	86.4	87.5	85.7	42.7	55.0	34.9
Business and computer activities	51.6	53.1	43.3	29.7	30.6	26.7	55.6	51.1	68.9	29.1	28.4	31.1
Health	75.7	80.3	72.3	49.3	57.4	43.4	79.2	78.2	80.0	58.1	62.0	55.0
Education	77.5	79.7	74.0	43.3	45.7	39.5	83.8	86.2	80.5	42.0	45.3	37.2
Public administration	64.6	61.3	73.5	45.5	47.1	41.2	67.1	61.6	83.7	42.6	44.3	37.5
Other service activities	34.8	33.0	37.2	20.3	23.3	16.4	40.0	47.6	30.6	20.0	27.4	11.0

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P29; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-12 & P2-13.

Table 10.4 illustrates industries by occupations for 1994 and 2000. Certain industries traditionally have certain occupations such as the agriculture industry, which had a majority of agriculture and fishing workers for both years. Thus, the construction and utility fields had the highest share of machine operators and laborers. Furthermore, the 2000 Census showed that close to 45 percent of personnel in hotels and restaurants were service workers and only 7 percent as executive managers or professionals. Unlike health and education industries, about 46 percent and 50 percent, respectively, were executive managers or professionals but only about 3 to 6 percent were service workers.

Table 10.4: Industry by Occupation, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Industry	1994							2000						
	Total	Per- cent	Tech.		Serv- ices	Agric. and Fish.	Craft. repair Oper. Labor.	Total	Per- cent	Tech.		Serv- ices	Agric. and Fish.	Craft. repair Oper. Labor.
			Exec. mngrs. and prof.	Assoc. & Admin. sup.						Exec. mngrs. and prof.	Assoc. & Admin. sup.			
Current formal workforce 15+ yrs	5,539	100.0	15.5	34.8	13.1	3.1	33.5	5,375	100.0	23.9	34.9	9.9	2.3	28.9
Agri., forestry, fishing & Quarrying	218	100.0	9.2	17.4	4.6	38.5	30.3	253	100.0	15.8	22.9	2.4	36.0	22.9
Construction	508	100.0	3.5	5.1	1.2	0.4	89.8	361	100.0	5.5	20.5	0.3	-	73.7
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	114	100.0	11.4	29.8	1.8	-	57.0	148	100.0	9.5	20.9	2.0	-	67.6
Transport, storage & commun.	266	100.0	7.9	26.7	8.6	0.4	56.4	352	100.0	11.4	30.1	9.4	0.3	48.9
Manufacturing	87	100.0	17.2	16.1	16.1	2.3	48.3	141	100.0	1.5	15.6	5.7	1.4	63.8
Wholesale & retail trade	460	100.0	7.8	48.0	12.6	0.9	30.7	799	100.0	12.6	55.1	5.8	0.4	26.2
Hotels and Restaurants	273	100.0	4.0	17.9	50.9	-	27.1	252	100.0	7.1	18.7	44.8	-	29.4
Financial intermed. & Real estate	230	100.0	18.7	43.9	8.3	-	29.1	342	100.0	31.3	42.4	4.7	1.5	20.2
Health and Social Work	144	100.0	50.0	34.0	9.0	0.7	6.3	231	100.0	46.3	41.1	3.5	-	8.7
Education	783	100.0	22.7	59.8	7.3	0.5	9.7	890	100.0	51.0	33.1	6.1	0.2	9.6
Public administration	1,583	100.0	22.0	37.3	15.4	2.5	22.9	1,221	100.0	26.5	39.5	13.7	.9	19.5
Other serv. Activ	873	100.0	9.7	30.5	16.5	3.8	39.5	385	100.0	11.4	21.0	20.3	1.8	45.5

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P129; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-14.

Occupation

Table 10.5 demonstrates the type of occupations that individuals in the current formal workforce hold in 1994 and 2000. In Pohnpei, the largest occupation group of those persons aged 15 and over who were currently employed or who worked in the 5 years previous to the census was the administrative support occupation group, at about one out of 5 persons in both census years. In 1994, about one out of 7 persons were craft and related workers, technicians, associate professionals, and service workers. By 2000, the proportions of craft and service workers decreased, while technicians and associate professionals slightly increased.

Between 1994 and 2000, increases were seen in four occupations – professionals (72 percent), executives and managers (20 percent), elementary occupations and laborers (11 percent) and technical and associate professionals (3 percent), suggesting an improvement in the skills and abilities of the Pohnpei Workforce. The biggest drops over the 6 years occurred in three occupations – craft and related workers (35 percent), agriculture and fishing workers (29 percent), and service workers (27 percent).

Table 10.5: Occupations of Current Formal Work Force, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Occupation	Number		Percent Change	Percent	
	1994	2000	1994-2000	1994	2000
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,539	5,375	(3.0)	100.0	100.0
Executive and managers	368	440	19.6	6.6	8.2
Professionals	492	847	72.2	8.9	15.8
Technical and associate professionals	831	852	2.5	15.0	15.9
Administrative support	1,096	1,024	(6.6)	19.8	19.1
Service workers	728	533	(26.8)	13.1	9.9
Agriculture and fishing workers	171	122	(28.7)	3.1	2.3
Craft and related workers	841	549	(34.7)	15.2	10.2
Machine operators	412	342	(17.0)	7.4	6.4
Elementary occupations and laborers	600	665	10.8	10.8	12.4
Armed Forces	-	1	-	-	-

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T123; 1994 FSM Census, Table P28; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-16.

Those who worked 5 years prior to the 1994 and 2000 Censuses, were tabulated in Table 10.6 and further categorized by their gender. With slight variations, the two censuses showed that of all the respondents who were 15 years and over, about 67 percent were males and about 33 percent were females (Table 10.6). In almost all of the industries, male and female representations are similar to the overall representation of employed persons during the two census periods. Moreover, the only occupation that females were in the majority was the administrative support group, where about 64 to 71 percent of the employees were female. However, occupations with a strong male bias were machine operators and craft and related workers at about 96 and 97 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively.

Table 10.6: Occupations of Current Work Force (Worked in 5 Years Previous to Census) by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,539	3,739	1800	100.0	67.5	32.5	5,376	3,594	1,782	100.0	66.8	33.2
Executive and managers	368	300	68	100.0	81.5	18.5	440	348	92	100.0	79.1	20.9
Professionals	492	317	175	100.0	64.4	35.6	847	530	317	100.0	62.6	37.4
Technical and associate professionals	831	562	269	100.0	67.6	32.4	852	585	267	100.0	68.7	31.3
Administrative support	1,096	325	771	100.0	29.7	70.3	1,024	374	650	100.0	36.5	63.5
Service workers	728	424	304	100.0	58.2	41.8	533	292	241	100.0	54.8	45.2
Agric. and fishing workers	171	148	23	100.0	86.5	13.5	122	115	7	100.0	94.3	5.7
Craft and related workers	841	762	79	100.0	90.6	9.4	549	500	49	100.0	91.1	8.9
Machine operators	412	398	14	100.0	96.6	3.4	342	334	8	100.0	97.7	2.3
Elementary occupations and laborers	600	503	97	100.0	83.8	16.2	665	514	151	100.0	77.3	22.7

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P28; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-16.

Table 10.7 shows the current workforce aged 15 and over by age groups and occupations. In 1994 and 2000, the three occupations, which require higher levels of skill and knowledge -- executives and managers, professionals, and technical and associate professionals -- had the most individuals in the 35 to 44 age category. In Pohnpei during the 2000 Census, more than 46 percent of the executives and managers and professionals were under the age of 35. This corresponds with the requirement for more experience and perhaps education in the executives and managers and professional's occupations. In the administrative support category, where almost 20 percent of the total workforce population was employed, 45 to 64 year old persons were under-represented, while 25 to 34 year olds were over-represented. Between 1994 and 2000, potential employees or employed people tended to work as executives and managers and professionals than agriculture, fishing, machinery, and crafts workers.

Table 10.7: Occupation by 5-Year Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,539	100.0	16.1	31.9	30.7	14.7	5.6	5,375	100.0	12.7	31.6	30.4	24.5	0.7
Executive and managers	368	100.0	3.8	23.9	36.1	23.6	10.3	440	100.0	2.5	21.1	31.8	3.5	1.6
Professionals	492	100.0	7.3	25.6	36.2	18.5	10.8	847	100.0	7.3	25.3	26.6	6.1	1.9
Technical and associate professionals	831	100.0	9.6	25.5	37.3	20.7	5.9	852	100.0	7.4	27.9	36.6	4.3	0.8
Administrative support	1,096	100.0	25.8	40.1	22.7	8.0	2.6	1,024	100.0	22.2	42.2	24.0	2.2	0.0
Service workers	728	100.0	18.4	28.4	32.7	13.9	5.5	533	100.0	16.1	31.3	33.4	1.9	0.2
Agric. and fishing workers	171	100.0	18.7	33.3	29.2	13.5	5.3	122	100.0	13.1	42.6	25.4	0.4	0.0
Craft and related workers	841	100.0	16.2	32.3	29.3	15.2	5.4	549	100.0	13.1	32.6	32.4	2.2	0.0
Machine operators	412	100.0	19.2	35.4	30.1	11.4	3.6	342	100.0	16.4	33.6	30.1	1.3	0.0
Elementary occupations and laborers	600	100.0	16.2	36.3	29.0	12.7	5.3	665	100.0	13.4	31.7	33.5	2.5	1.2
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P45; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-14.

Table 10.8 presents occupation by age groups for 1994 and 2000. The census results showed that a large portion of persons 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 years commonly worked in entry-level jobs such as administrative support occupations. The results further demonstrated that the larger portions of 35 to 44 year olds were employed as technical and associate professionals, while a smaller portions work as agriculture and fishery workers and machine operators. For those 45 to 64 and older, who became stabilized in their careers, worked as professionals. The older groups (65 plus) tended to work as technical and associate professionals and craft and related workers.

Table 10.8: Occupation for Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994							2000						
	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	Total	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+		
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,539	891	1,766	1,702	1,123	57	5,375	683	1,701	1,636	1,316	39		
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Executive and managers	6.6	1.6	5.0	7.8	11.1	14.0	8.2	1.6	5.5	8.6	14.4	17.9		
Professionals	8.9	4.0	7.1	10.5	12.8	14.0	15.8	9.1	12.6	13.8	25.1	41.0		
Technical and associate professionals	15.0	9.0	12.0	18.2	19.7	14.0	15.9	9.2	14.0	19.1	17.6	17.9		
Administrative support	19.8	31.8	24.9	14.6	10.4	12.3	19.1	33.2	25.4	15.0	9.0	-		
Service workers	13.1	15.0	11.7	14.0	12.6	14.0	9.9	12.6	9.8	10.9	7.7	2.6		
Agric. and fishing workers	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	-	2.3	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.7	-		
Craft and related workers	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.5	15.4	24.6	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.9	9.1	-		
Machine operators	7.4	8.9	8.3	7.3	5.5	1.8	6.4	8.2	6.8	6.3	5.2	-		
Elementary occupations and laborers	10.8	10.9	12.3	10.2	9.6	5.3	12.4	13.0	12.4	13.6	10.2	20.5		
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	-		

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P45; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-16.

Occupations varied between persons born in Pohnpei State and those persons born elsewhere. Table 10.9 presents the breakdown of these two groups by occupation in 1994 and 2000 Censuses. The largest differences were in the administrative support and service worker occupations in both census years. Pohnpei-born persons had the largest portions of their employed personnel in administrative support and technical and associate professionals at 36 percent in both census years. Foreign-born personnel, on the other hand, had a larger portion among the craft and related workers (about 24 percent) in 1994 and professionals (23 percent) in 2000. This corresponds with the large numbers of foreign craft workers who are currently present in Pohnpei State.

Interestingly, within only a 6-year time span, the proportion of Pohnpei-born personnel had increased, especially in the high-skilled occupations such as executives and managers and professionals. To minimize dependency on outside human resources, it is vital that indigenous people should acquire skills and gain knowledge in areas that were dominated by foreign-born personnel. Not only it provides a stepping stone toward local capacity building, but it also supports the economy and protects the social order in Pohnpei State.

Table 10.9: Occupation by Place of Birth, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994				2000			
	Pohnpei-born		Foreign born		Pohnpei-born		Foreign born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current formal work force 15+ years	4,568	100.0	971	100.0	4,328	100.0	1,047	100.0
Executive and managers	269	5.9	99	10.2	298	6.9	142	13.6
Professionals	344	7.5	148	15.2	604	14.0	243	23.2
Technical and associate professionals	673	14.7	158	16.3	639	14.8	213	20.3
Administrative support	972	21.3	124	12.8	915	21.1	109	10.4
Service workers	644	14.1	84	8.7	481	11.1	52	5.0
Agric. and fishing workers	149	3.3	22	2.3	86	2.0	36	3.4
Craft and related workers	615	13.5	226	23.3	395	9.1	154	14.7
Machine operators	379	8.3	33	3.4	317	7.3	25	2.4
Elementary occupations and laborers	523	11.4	77	7.9	592	13.7	73	7.0
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P79; 2000 FSM Census, Table P5-15.

Table 10.10 further examines occupations for the municipalities in Pohnpei Proper and for the Outer Islands. As can be seen from the table, there was a moderate variation in the most common occupations for each municipality and the outer islands of Pohnpei. The 1994 and 2000 data showed that the most common occupations found among the municipalities were administrative support, followed by craft and related workers in 1994 and technical and associate professionals in 2000. In 1994, Kolonia had the highest proportion of administrative support workers followed by Sokehs and U. By 2000, Kolonia trailed behind U and Sokehs.

Higher-skilled occupations such as executives and managers and professionals were common in the outer islands than on the main island of Pohnpei. Only Nett municipality on the main island had a proportion that was very close to the outer island's proportion.

Table 10.10: Occupation for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994								2000													
	Total	Madol-enihmw		U Nett		Sok-ehs		Kol-onia		Total	Madol-enihmw		U Nett		Sokehs		Kitti		Kol-onia		Outer Islands	
Current formal work force 15+ yrs.	5,539	497	469	1,147	1,130	468	1,641	187	5,375	574	464	1,222	1,121	502	1,332	160						
Percent	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	100.0	100.0
Executive and managers	6.6	3.6	6.2	7.2	5.1	3.6	8.5	12.3	8.2	5.4	6.0	11.0	7.5	4.4	8.9	13.8						
Professionals	8.9	8.7	4.3	7.8	6.5	9.4	11.3	19.8	15.8	16.2	12.5	18.8	12.8	13.5	16.7	19.4						
Technical and associate proff.	15.0	19.5	13.0	13.8	16.7	12.8	14.0	19.8	15.9	15.0	10.1	14.5	16.7	14.7	16.4	38.8						
Administrative support	19.8	16.3	21.5	17.1	22.4	15.0	22.6	12.8	19.1	12.5	21.3	15.8	22.8	19.1	22.0	9.4						
Service workers	13.1	17.3	23.0	12.0	12.3	13.5	10.8	9.1	9.9	12.5	16.6	8.3	9.3	11.2	8.4	6.9						
Agric. and fishing workers	3.1	4.4	1.1	4.8	2.3	5.6	1.8	4.3	2.3	3.5	0.9	4.5	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.3						
Craft and related workers	15.2	12.3	12.4	14.9	17.4	17.9	15.8	5.9	10.2	9.9	9.5	8.8	11.7	10.0	11.4	5.0						
Machine operators	7.4	6.8	6.6	7.9	7.6	9.2	7.3	3.7	6.4	7.8	7.8	6.6	6.3	7.6	5.3	0.6						
Elem. occupations & laborers	10.8	11.1	11.9	14.4	9.6	13.0	8.0	12.3	12.4	17.1	15.3	11.7	12.0	17.3	9.2	5.0						

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P28; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-16.

The 1994 and 2000 Censuses showed that nearly 50 percent of the current formal work force ages 25 years and over were high school graduates. Persons with at least a bachelor's degree constituted slightly over 10 percent while over 40 percent did not complete high school (Table 10.11). The table also showed that as the level of educational attainment increased, the proportion of workers in the high-skilled occupations also increased. For example, in 2000, close to 79 percent of machine operators and laborers had below high school level education, while less than 1 percent were college graduates or more.

Educational attainment of employed males tended to have similar patterns to that of the female population. Nevertheless, for certain occupation categories, employed males were more likely to have either a high school education or a bachelor's degree. For example, more males in managerial or in professional categories had bachelor's degrees and above, compared to the entire population. The proportion of high school graduates was higher for females in professional and managerial occupations than males. Few college-educated females were in the technicians, sales, and administrative support workers or laborers or farmer categories compared to males.

Table 10.11. Educational Attainment of the Current Formal Work Force for Aged 25 Years and Over by Occupation and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994								1994							
	Total	Execs. and managerial	Professional	Tech., sales admin. support	Services	Agric and fish workers	Craft and related workers	Machine Oper and laborer	Total	Execs. and managerial	Professional	Tech., sales admin. support	Services	Agric and fish workers	Craft and related workers	Machine Oper and laborer
Total	4,648	354	456	1,564	594	139	705	836	4,692	429	785	1,586	447	106	477	862
Percent	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
Below H S grad.	44.5	25.4	19.7	28.0	59.6	54.7	61.0	70.8	40.0	18.6	8.7	27.9	65.8	62.3	51.6	78.9
HS grad/some coll.	43.8	50.3	48.5	57.6	34.5	39.6	35.3	26.9	47.6	52.0	56.6	62.0	32.4	35.8	46.1	20.8
BA/BS deg. & above	11.7	24.3	31.8	14.4	5.9	5.8	3.7	2.3	12.4	29.4	34.8	10.2	1.8	1.9	2.3	0.3
Males	3,221	293	297	775	360	121	636	739	3,179	341	505	827	248	99	436	723
Percent	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
Below H. S.grad.	45.3	25.9	2.2	23.2	50.3	52.9	59.0	69.8	41.8	18.8	9.9	31.2	51.6	61.6	49.3	76.3
H.S. grad/some coll.	42.7	49.1	43.4	59.6	41.4	40.5	37.1	27.7	45.4	51.9	51.7	57.4	46.4	36.4	48.2	23.2
BA/BS deg. & above	12.1	24.9	34.3	17.2	8.3	6.6	3.9	2.4	12.9	29.3	38.4	11.4	2.0	2.0	2.5	0.4
Females	1,427	61	159	789	234	18	69	97	1,513	88	280	759	199	7	41	139
Percent	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
Below H. S.grad.	42.9	23.0	15.1	32.7	73.9	66.7	79.7	78.4	36.2	18.2	6.4	24.2	83.4	71.4	75.6	92.1
H.S. grad/some coll.	46.3	55.7	57.9	55.6	23.9	33.3	18.8	20.6	52.2	52.3	65.4	66.9	15.1	28.6	24.4	79
BA/BS deg. & above	10.9	21.3	27.0	11.7	2.1	-	1.4	1.0	11.6	29.5	28.2	8.8	1.5	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P125; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-12.

Note: This table excludes persons with no formal education.

Class of Worker

Table 10.12 presents data for class of workers aged 15 and over in Pohnpei by gender. The percentage of persons in the state of Pohnpei working for the private sector was slightly higher (55 percent) in 2000 than in 1994 (54 percent). In the public sector, the proportion of workers was lower in 2000 (about 46 percent) than in 1994 (about 47 percent). Similarly, the 1994 and 2000 data further indicate that the largest portion in the private sector was in for-profit organizations. In the public sector the largest employer was the state government (about 27 percent of all working persons). These figures show a large dependency Pohnpei had on state government employment.

In 1994 and 2000, private sector was reported higher on the main island especially in Kolonia and Nett municipalities than on the outlying atolls. Nett municipality had almost 61 to 64 percent, followed by Kolonia at about 56 to 58 percent private for 1994 and 2000, respectively. For Public sector, on the other hand, outer islands had higher proportions of workers than on the main island of Pohnpei. Fully 82 percent of the current work force in the outer islands worked in the public sector, the main job provider in the outlying areas.

By gender, employed females were represented more in the private sector than males. The trends between municipalities and within the sectors were very similar for males and females.

Table 10.12: Type of Work for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Type of work	1994								2000							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Is..	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Is.
Total	5,539	497	469	1,147	1,130	468	1,641	187	5,375	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159
Percent	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
Private	53.5	48.7	55.0	60.8	51.0	51.3	56.0	17.6	54.5	49.3	54.1	64.0	52.5	46.0	57.9	13.8
For profit	46.2	37.8	45.0	52.5	45.1	45.7	49.4	12.8	48.4	38.2	51.3	51.7	49.8	41.6	54.3	13.8
Non-profit	4.9	8.9	6.4	5.1	4.5	3.0	4.3	3.2	4.2	11.0	1.5	7.0	2.1	3.6	2.3	0.0
Self employed	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6	0.2	1.3	4.4	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.0
Work no pay	0.1	-	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.8	-	0.2	-	-
Public	46.5	51.3	45.0	39.2	49.0	48.7	44.0	82.4	45.5	50.7	45.9	36.0	47.5	54.0	42.1	86.2
Municipal government	3.8	4.6	3.4	1.6	1.6	3.4	2.3	44.9	5.1	6.3	3.0	2.3	-	7.0	2.4	-
State government	30.3	39.6	31.6	23.0	34.3	36.5	27.2	33.7	26.1	29.8	31.0	20.2	26.6	36.9	24.2	21.4
National government	10.2	5.4	8.7	11.5	11.7	5.6	12.4	1.1	11.0	5.9	10.1	10.9	15.6	5.8	12.5	2.5
Foreign/Federal	2.2	1.6	1.3	3.1	1.4	3.2	2.2	2.7	3.3	8.7	1.7	2.6	2.4	4.4	2.9	0.6
Males	3,739	363	294	804	742	332	1,061	143	3,593	421	296	800	761	332	849	134
Percent	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
Private	51.8	43.5	47.6	59.6	49.3	51.8	56.5	15.4	53.2	47.5	49.7	63.1	53.9	43.7	57.0	15.7
For profit	45.1	34.7	38.8	52.2	43.3	45.5	50.7	11.9	47.8	37.3	47.3	52.9	51.5	38.9	53.7	15.7
Non-profit	4.3	6.6	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.8	10.0	1.0	6.0	1.8	3.9	2.0	0.0
Self employed	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.5	1.6	3.0	2.3	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.4	3.9	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.0
Work no pay	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	+	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-
Public	48.2	56.5	52.4	40.4	50.7	48.2	43.5	84.6	46.8	52.5	50.3	36.9	46.1	56.3	43.0	84.3
Municipal government	4.4	5.0	4.8	1.6	1.5	4.5	2.6	46.2	6.4	7.4	4.4	2.8	-	8.1	3.3	-
State government	31.9	44.9	37.8	24.3	36.3	35.5	27.0	35.0	26.6	31.4	36.5	20.1	25.8	38.9	23.8	21.6
National government	9.7	5.0	8.8	11.6	11.6	5.4	11.4	0.7	10.8	5.5	9.1	11.8	14.8	4.8	13.5	0.7
Foreign/Federal	2.2	1.7	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	8.3	0.3	2.3	2.0	4.5	2.4	-
Females	1,800	134	175	343	388	136	580	44	1,782	153	168	422	361	170	483	25
Percent	100.0	7.4	9.7	19.1	21.6	7.6	32.2	2.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	57.2	4.7	6.6	12.1	11.7	3.8	17.8	0.6	57.1	54.2	61.9	65.6	49.6	50.6	59.4	4.0
For profit	48.4	3.4	5.4	10.1	10.5	3.5	15.1	0.4	49.6	40.5	58.3	49.5	46.3	47.1	55.3	4.0
Non-profit	6.3	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.9	0.1	5.1	13.7	2.4	9.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	-
Self employed	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.9	-	1.2	5.5	0.6	-	1.4	-
Work no pay	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	1.7	-	0.6	-	-
Public	42.8	2.8	3.2	6.9	9.9	3.8	14.4	1.8	42.9	45.8	38.1	34.4	50.4	49.4	40.6	96.0
Municipal government	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.5	3.3	0.6	1.4	-	4.7	0.8	-
State government	26.9	1.9	2.1	3.8	6.6	2.9	8.8	0.7	25.0	25.5	21.4	20.4	28.5	32.9	25.1	20.0
National government	11.1	0.5	0.8	2.2	2.6	0.4	4.6	0.1	11.2	7.2	11.9	9.2	17.2	7.6	10.8	12.0
Foreign/Federal	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	4.2	9.8	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.0

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P30; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-18.

Table 10.3 tabulates the type of work by age group for 1994 and 2000. During the two census periods, the largest proportion of private sector workers was between the ages 25 and 34 while the largest portion of public sector worker was between ages 35 and 44. Over one-third of the state and national government workers were between the ages 35 and 44. About two-fifth of all workers working for no pay were between the ages of 25 and 34. The 2000 census data showed that the largest portion of private sector workers was between the ages 35 and 44 (more than 33 percent).

Table 10.13: Class of Work for Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Groups, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Class of Work	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Total	5,539	100.0	16.1	31.9	30.7	20.3	1.0	5,375	100.0	12.7	31.6	30.4	24.5	0.7
Private	2,965	100.0	22.7	35.5	26.7	14.1	1.1	2,929	100.0	19.3	34.9	28.3	16.8	0.7
For profit	2,559	100.0	23.2	36.5	26.1	13.3	0.9	2,602	100.0	19.8	36.2	28.0	15.4	0.6
Non-profit	273	100.0	22.3	29.3	30.4	16.5	1.5	228	100.0	21.1	27.2	28.9	21.1	1.8
Self employed	125	100.0	12.0	28.8	30.4	24.8	4.0	88	100.0	4.5	13.6	37.5	43.2	1.1
Work no pay	8	100.0	37.5	37.5	12.5	12.5	-	11	100.0	-	54.5	-	45.5	-
Public	2,574	100.0	8.5	27.7	35.4	27.4	1.0	2,446	100.0	4.8	27.7	33.0	33.7	0.7
Municipal government	212	100.0	7.1	32.5	30.7	27.4	2.4	275	100.0	5.5	25.5	39.6	28.4	1.1
State government	1,677	100.0	7.9	25.8	36.1	29.5	0.8	1,403	100.0	4.1	26.5	31.9	36.7	0.8
National government	563	100.0	9.6	30.7	35.5	23.4	0.7	589	100.0	4.8	29.9	33.6	31.1	0.7
Foreign/Federal	122	100.0	13.9	32.8	33.6	17.2	2.5	179	100.0	9.5	33.5	29.6	27.4	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P47; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-16

Table 10.14 shows data on the level of educational attainment by class of workers. In the 2000 Census, both private and government employees were likely to be high school and college graduates than those who lack at least a high school diploma.

Gender differences in educational attainment by class of work were also apparent in Pohnpei State. In the private sector the gender differentials were quite minor, however, in the public sector (excluding municipal and state governments) women were less likely to have bachelor's degrees than males. In 1994, almost half of the males who work in the national government had bachelor's degrees; whereas in 2000, only 33 percent were reported having bachelor's degrees. The national government had the smallest portion of persons with no high school diploma.

Table 10.14: Educational Attainment for Aged 25 Years and Over by Class of Worker, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	1994										2000							
	Private					Public					Private				Public			
	Total	For profit	Non-profit	Self-employed	Work no pay	Municipal	State gov.	Nat-ional	Foreign/Federal	Total	For profit	Non-profit	Self-employed	Work no pay	Municipal	State gov.	Nat-ional	Foreign/Federal
Total	4,648	1,965	212	110	5	197	1545	509	105	4,692	2,088	180	84	11	260	1,346	561	162
Percent	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
Below Hs grads.	44.5	57.7	62.3	60.0	40.0	62.4	31.8	17.7	30.5	40.0	54.4	43.9	35.7	45.5	56.5	25.6	15.3	29.6
HS grads & some coll.	30.4	29.6	19.8	23.6	40.0	26.9	31.7	38.1	25.7	47.6	39.6	36.7	46.4	36.4	41.2	59.6	55.4	47.5
BS degree & above	25.0	12.8	17.9	16.4	20.0	10.7	36.4	44.2	43.8	12.4	6.0	19.4	17.9	18.2	2.3	14.8	29.2	22.8
Males	3,221	1,344	124	76	3	155	1108	338	73	3,179	1,397	113	52	3	220	924	374	96
Percent	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
Below H s grads.	45.3	56.8	61.3	60.5	33.3	68.4	34.1	18.6	32.9	41.8	54.3	42.5	36.5	33.3	63.2	29.9	16.0	28.1
HS grads & some coll.	29.6	30.1	20.2	21.1	66.7	22.6	29.8	35.5	27.4	45.4	40.1	35.4	44.2	33.3	35.0	54.7	50.5	49.0
BS degree & above	25.2	13.1	18.5	18.4	0.0	9.0	36.1	45.9	39.7	12.9	5.7	22.1	19.2	33.3	1.8	15.5	33.4	22.9
Females	1,427	621	88	34	2	42	437	171	32	1,513	691	67	32	8	40	422	187	66
Percent	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
Below H s grads.	42.9	100.0	63.6	58.8	50.0	40.5	26.1	15.8	25.0	36.2	54.7	46.3	34.4	50.0	20.0	16.4	13.9	31.8
HS grads & some coll.	32.4	100.0	19.3	29.4	0.0	42.9	36.6	43.3	21.9	52.2	38.5	38.8	50.0	37.5	75.0	70.4	65.2	45.5
BS degree & above	24.7	100.0	17.0	11.8	50.0	16.7	37.3	40.9	53.1	11.6	6.8	14.9	15.6	12.5	5.0	13.3	20.9	22.7

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P114; 2000 FSM Census, Table P7-17.

Conclusion

In 1994, almost 29 percent of employed persons in the state of Pohnpei worked in public administration while in the 2000 census, 23 percent of the employed person in the state of Pohnpei worked in public administration. In 1994, other services which include membership activities and household service was the second largest sector, while in 2000 education was the second largest industry in Pohnpei, after public administration. The most common occupations were administrative support, craft and related workers, technicians, associate professionals, and service workers. The younger population mostly filled these occupations. A large part of economic activity in Pohnpei State was government related.

Between 1980 and 1994, the current formal workforce was increased by 109 percent, with the largest changes occurring in these industries: business and computer activities, hotels, restaurants, and bars and financial intermediaries. Between 1994 and 2000, the workforce actually declined by 3 percent, with the largest negative changes in other service activities. Agriculture and fishing being the most important sectors in the state of Pohnpei, the relatively little increase in these sector should be considered with caution, especially in an effort of establishing a sustainable development.

Women played a large role in the financial intermediation: about 65 percent of the industry's employees were female. Females also held the majority in hotels, restaurants and bars, in health and social work, in activities of membership organizations, and in retail and wholesale trade, while males held the majority of all other occupations.

CHAPTER 11 INCOME

Introduction

The 2000 FSM Census asked for cash income earned in 1999 from all persons 15 years and older. Income provides a measure of how well cash resources are distributed within the country as well as an insight into the sources of cash in Pohnpei. Cash income is the amount of money received during a fixed period of time. For the 2000 FSM Census, the time period referred to calendar year 1999. Income includes wages or salaries, cash income from farm or non-farm business, interest on dividends or net rentals, estates or trusts, social security or retirement, and remittances.

Income was tabulated by household, family, and by individual. Household income included all cash income earned by each member living in a housing unit who was age 15 years and over. Family income included the cash income from those members of a household with two or more related members. Individual income is based on what an individual earned during 1999. Household and family income did not include those persons enumerated in group-quarters on census day. However, individual income did include those persons in group-quarters.

About 47 percent of the population aged 15 years and over reported receiving cash income in 1999. These 9,518 income recipients were a small portion of the 20,468 persons in the working age population. The only persons used in the measures of income are those who reported an income for 1999. Thus measures of income were considered only for those persons who received money through salaries, wages, social security or other sources. Over 53 percent of the population reported no income.

Definitions

Wage or salary income is the total amount of money earned by a person working as an employee for a private enterprise (business or farm) or a branch of government. Wage or salary income includes take-home pay plus all deductions for withholding tax, social security, union dues, bonds, uniforms, etc. Also included are piece-rate payments, commissions, tips, bonuses, and sick leave pay. Own business income includes money receipts as well as business expenses. Interest and dividends are money earned from savings or shares. Social security and government benefits include payments from retirement, or disability payments. Remittances include money received from relatives within and outside of FSM who are not living with the individual.

Two statistics were used to analyze income: *median* and *mean*. The median income is that income value that divides income recipients into two equal halves. The mean income is the sum of all income in a region or characteristic divided by the number of income recipients. (Similarly, the aggregate of all incomes in a region can be found by multiplying the mean by the number of persons earning income.) The median is a better estimate of average income because it places less emphasis on extreme values and is less susceptible to the effects of misreporting and processing errors. In this chapter both median and mean are used in most tables.

Limitations and Comparability. Income is a self-reported number and is easily misreported due to self-inflation or deflation or to poor recollection. In the case of the 2000 FSM Census, the income was received at least 4 months prior to the time of reporting, making it easier to forget small or irregular income. Other errors occurred because of misunderstandings such as reporting net rather than gross earnings.

Income data may not fully explain the economy in Pohnpei because of the significant share of subsistence activities in the economy. It does, however, give an indicator of the access of Pohnpei population to material possessions and changes in the cash economy.

Analysis of Income Data

Cash Income

Income in Pohnpei for 1999 varied among the municipalities. Table 11.1 compares income statistics for the income earning population of the eleven municipalities as well as overall Pohnpei. Between 1994 and 2000, income recipients in all the categories increased while the income values decreased, especially in the municipalities on Pohnpei Proper. This trend suggested that a significant portion of the new income earners earns low income.

According to the 2000 FSM Census, median household income in Pohnpei was \$6,354 and the mean household income was higher at \$11,249. The mean income was higher than the median due to a few large incomes, which raised the sum of the incomes. A median of \$6,354 means that of the 5,067 households, half of the households had incomes below \$6,354 and half of the households had incomes above this level. It is important to note that the median and mean incomes were calculated only to include those persons who reported income; thus only 47 percent of the population aged 15 years and over were included in 2000, an increase of 11 percentage points from the 1994 findings.

The regions had large variations in their median household incomes. Pohnpei Proper had the higher median income of \$6,617 the Outer Islands had a median income of \$1,762. Mean household incomes showed similar trends but at a higher level. Family incomes were slightly less than household incomes in every municipality. This finding is expected because households of unrelated persons were likely to be persons of working age, and thus more likely to be earning income.

The median individual income for Pohnpei was \$3,319. Individual income showed similar trends as household and family income. Pohnpei Proper still had a higher median (\$3,407) than the Outer Islands (with a median of \$1,030). Among the municipalities in Pohnpei Proper, Kolonia and Nett still had the highest median incomes in 2000, which may be explained in part by the job market. The largest gap between median and mean occurred in Nett suggesting that some very large incomes skewed the data.

Table 11.1. Household, Family and Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Type of income	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Madole-nihmw		U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Total	Mwoa-killoa	Ping-elap	Sapw-uahfik	Nuk-uoro	Kapinga-amarangi
1994 Census														
Households w/income	4,025	3,794	393	335	763	753	613	937	231	34	70	74	27	26
Median	\$7,503	\$8,039	\$4,432	\$7,005	\$9,116	\$8,261	\$4,276	\$13,018	\$1,478	\$3,333	\$1,273	\$902	\$1,500	\$2,500
Mean	\$12,412	\$12,973	\$7,145	\$11,015	\$15,903	\$12,400	\$6,538	\$18,404	\$3,182	\$5,415	\$3,060	\$1,627	\$3,732	\$4,450
Families w/income	3,793	3,576	379	322	695	719	602	859	217	34	67	66	27	23
Median	\$7,084	\$7,495	\$4,250	\$6,786	\$8,460	\$8,003	\$4,079	\$12,102	\$1,524	\$2,833	\$1,350	\$917	\$1,167	\$2,500
Mean	\$11,671	\$12,188	\$6,749	\$10,460	\$15,249	\$11,801	\$6,351	\$17,173	\$3,151	\$5,182	\$3,150	\$1,727	\$2,995	\$4,417
Individuals w/income	7,032	6,686	588	556	1,315	1,366	991	1,870	346	86	110	92	32	26
Median	\$4,312	\$4,572	\$2,880	\$4,452	\$4,833	\$4,661	\$2,436	\$6,217	\$865	\$811	\$821	\$767	\$941	\$2,500
Mean	\$7,174	\$7,435	\$4,876	\$6,637	\$9,453	\$6,835	\$4,045	\$9,293	\$2,125	\$2,141	\$1,947	\$1,308	\$3,149	\$4,450
2000 Census														
Households w/income	5,067	4,855	741	443	993	916	839	923	212	28	38	38	65	43
Median	\$6,354	\$6,617	\$4,556	\$6,893	\$7,984	\$7,087	\$4,097	\$10,705	\$1,762	\$3,667	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$985	\$860
Mean	\$11,249	\$11,595	\$7,370	\$10,540	\$16,850	\$10,601	\$6,895	\$15,098	\$3,329	\$4,726	\$4,969	\$3,587	\$2,921	\$1,360
Families w/income	4,822	4,623	721	426	908	880	823	865	199	28	38	38	57	38
Median	\$6,379	\$6,631	\$4,601	\$7,000	\$7,669	\$7,179	\$4,187	\$10,829	\$1,866	\$3,667	\$3,000	\$2,500	\$1,150	\$905
Mean	\$10,873	\$11,191	\$6,987	\$10,685	\$15,181	\$10,698	\$6,985	\$15,257	\$3,492	\$4,726	\$4,969	\$3,587	\$3,195	\$1,457
Individuals w/income	9,518	9,202	1,534	890	1,885	1,593	1,519	1,781	316	82	42	42	87	63
Median	\$3,319	\$3,407	\$1,838	\$3,378	\$3,855	\$3,847	\$2,131	\$5,320	\$1,030	\$953	\$2,875	\$2,000	\$806	\$700
Mean	\$6,793	\$6,949	\$3,560	\$5,247	\$12,130	\$6,096	\$3,808	\$8,679	\$2,234	\$1,614	\$4,496	\$3,245	\$2,182	\$929

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P31; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-19.

Table 11.2 shows the change in median household income over 27 years preceding the 2000 Census. An inflation factor of 1.08 was used to raise the 1994 dollars to the equivalent of the 2000 dollars. This factor takes into account the inflation that occurred over the 6 years prior to the 2000 Census. Interestingly, Pohnpei's household income had declined by 21 percent.

Table 11.2: Median Household Income Change, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Census year	Number of households	Median	Mean adjusted to 2000 dollars	Percent change
1994 ¹	4,025	\$7,503	\$8,077	...
2000	5,067	\$6,354	...	(21.3)

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P31; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-19.

Note: ¹1994 dollars were multiplied by a factor of 1.0765 to estimate the 2000 equivalent purchasing power. This was based on the U.S. inflation rate from 1994 to 1997 and Pohnpei inflation rate from 1997 to 2000.

Table 11.3 presents the percentage distribution of individual earning incomes by municipality and income range. In 2000, with the exception of Sokehs and Kolonia, the municipalities in Pohnpei Proper peaked at the lowest income range; in 1994 most of them peaked at the \$5,000 to \$7,499 range. Table 11.3 further shows the variation in income among the municipalities. Over 49 percent of incomes in the Outer Islands were below \$1,000; whereas on Pohnpei Proper about 20 percent of the incomes were below \$1,000.

Table 11.3: Percent Distribution of Individual Income in 1993 and 1999, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Annual income	1994 Census								2000 Census							
	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands	Total	Madol-enihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolonia	Outer Islands
Persons w/ income	7,032	588	556	1,315	1,366	991	1,870	346	9,518	1,534	890	1,885	1,593	1,519	1,781	316
Percent	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
Less than \$ 1,000	16.3	26.9	9.9	12.5	12.1	25.8	7.8	57.8	20.6	36.8	19.1	17.4	11.7	26.7	8.4	49.4
\$ 1,000 to \$ 1,999	10.6	15.6	10.4	6.6	9.7	19.7	6.7	16.8	14.3	15.7	14.8	14.4	10.5	21.9	8.6	20.9
\$ 2,000 to \$ 2,999	10.1	8.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	10.3	9.0	7.5	11.7	11.9	11.3	10.2	15.1	11.3	11.4	6.3
\$ 3,000 to \$ 3,999	10.8	9.4	15.1	12.9	11.6	8.0	10.7	4.3	10.6	7.1	12.5	9.3	14.9	9.5	12.4	3.8
\$ 4,000 to \$ 4,999	7.1	6.0	7.6	8.4	8.0	6.5	7.1	2.0	6.6	6.3	8.3	5.7	7.5	6.3	6.9	5.1
\$ 5,000 to \$ 7,499	14.7	12.1	19.8	12.9	15.7	12.9	18.0	1.7	12.8	10.2	13.5	11.8	13.1	10.7	18.2	7.0
\$ 7,500 to \$ 9,999	9.0	8.3	8.3	6.4	11.2	7.3	12.0	1.7	7.0	4.4	6.5	8.2	8.4	4.5	9.6	3.5
\$10,000 to \$12,499	6.3	3.4	6.3	6.9	6.1	4.7	7.9	4.3	5.5	2.7	4.8	6.3	6.3	4.3	8.6	1.6
\$12,500 to \$14,999	4.0	3.9	2.9	4.1	4.8	1.7	4.9	3.5	2.6	1.4	2.8	2.7	3.5	1.4	3.9	2.2
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4.9	3.7	4.1	6.3	4.5	1.9	7.2	0.3	3.6	1.6	2.5	4.4	4.8	1.8	6.1	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2.4	0.3	2.2	3.9	2.8	0.5	3.3	-	1.8	0.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	0.8	2.4	0.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2.0	1.4	1.3	3.8	1.2	0.2	2.9	-	1.6	0.8	1.1	3.3	0.9	0.3	2.6	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	0.9	-	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	-	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	-
\$50,000 or more	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	-
Median (dollars)	\$4,312	\$2,880	\$4,452	\$4,833	\$4,661	\$2,436	\$6,217	\$865	\$3,319	\$1,838	\$3,378	\$3,855	\$3,847	\$2,131	\$5,320	\$1,030
Mean (dollars)	\$7,174	\$4,876	\$6,637	\$9,453	\$6,835	\$4,045	\$9,293	\$2,125	\$6,793	\$3,560	\$5,247	\$12,130	\$6,096	\$3,808	\$8,679	\$2,234

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P12; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-19.

For both 1994 and 2000, the median income for individuals in Pohnpei increased steadily up to the age of 9 after which income levels began to decrease (Table 11.4). Age groups 45 to 49 and 50 to 54 had the highest median income. Males tended to follow the same pattern mentioned above except that males aged 55 to 59 maintained relatively high incomes, due to some very large incomes reported incomes which skewed the data. Females, however, reached their income peak at ages 35 to 39 and median income of older women was much lower. This pattern is perhaps, in part, due to fewer education opportunities available to the older generation of women resulting in lower earning capacity.

Table 11.4: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Age Group and Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Income type	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65+
1994 census												
Total with income	7,032	276	732	967	1,057	1,043	902	606	387	309	281	472
Median	\$4,312	\$1,690	\$3,320	\$4,051	\$4,344	\$5,795	\$6,857	\$7,567	\$6,377	\$6,165	\$2,597	\$1,491
Mean	\$7,174	\$2,326	\$4,108	\$6,032	\$6,215	\$8,377	\$10,179	\$10,307	\$10,229	\$10,366	\$6,220	\$2,803
Males with income	4,632	162	424	605	684	683	626	422	283	225	197	321
Median	\$4,696	\$1,667	\$3,190	\$3,884	\$4,315	\$5,908	\$7,475	\$8,640	\$7,318	\$7,543	\$3,370	\$1,780
Mean	\$7,848	\$2,523	\$3,992	\$6,127	\$6,090	\$8,888	\$11,201	\$11,293	\$11,551	\$12,517	\$7,288	\$3,140
Females with income	2,400	114	308	362	373	360	276	184	104	84	84	151
Median	\$3,683	\$1,722	\$3,543	\$4,412	\$4,413	\$5,536	\$5,203	\$4,667	\$2,900	\$2,250	\$1,889	\$956
Mean	\$5,874	\$2,047	\$4,267	\$5,872	\$6,444	\$7,407	\$7,861	\$8,044	\$6,630	\$4,605	\$3,717	\$2,085
2000 census												
Total with income	9,518	472	1,065	1,270	1,293	1,245	1,177	985	678	409	333	591
Median	\$3,319	\$825	\$2,255	\$3,397	\$3,750	\$3,914	\$4,500	\$5,423	\$5,141	\$4,717	\$3,202	\$1,813
Mean	\$6,793	\$1,358	\$2,963	\$4,579	\$5,519	\$6,181	\$7,523	\$8,083	\$8,349	\$33,899	\$5,321	\$3,551
Males with income	6,114	300	685	800	817	798	778	658	442	254	223	359
Median	\$3,700	\$862	\$2,223	\$3,368	\$3,856	\$4,186	\$5,021	\$6,658	\$6,809	\$7,051	\$4,130	\$2,164
Mean	\$7,990	\$1,457	\$2,820	\$4,715	\$5,656	\$6,334	\$8,535	\$9,228	\$9,570	\$51,366	\$6,721	\$4,314
Females with income	3,404	172	380	470	476	447	399	327	236	155	110	232
Median	\$2,672	\$768	\$2,313	\$3,452	\$3,447	\$3,456	\$3,397	\$3,155	\$3,087	\$1,915	\$1,957	\$1,369
Mean	\$4,642	\$1,186	\$3,220	\$4,346	\$5,285	\$8,908	\$5,549	\$5,779	\$6,062	\$5,276	\$2,484	\$2,370

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, P31; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-17.

Individual incomes varied considerably between males and females. Table 11.5 provides the percentage of males and females in each income range. As mentioned earlier, only 47 percent of all persons aged 15 years and over reported cash income. About half of the working age males reported an income compared to 47 percent of the working age females. Furthermore, the data show fewer females have high incomes. Of those persons earning \$20,000 or more per year, only 1.3 in 1994 but less than 2 percent in 2000 were women. If income distribution were equal in Pohnpei, the percent of females at each income level would be similar to the representation of females who recorded an income. Thus, we would expect to see the proportion of women at each income range similar to the distribution of all income earners. Instead we find that women were over-represented at the lowest income levels and in the \$5,000 but under-represented in the higher ranges.

Given the median yearly income of \$2,672 for income earning females, the average monthly income would be \$223. For males, however, with a median yearly income of \$3,700, the average monthly income would be \$308 per month -- more than \$85 per month difference in income between the sexes.

Table 11.5: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Annual income	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Persons 15+ years	19,500	9,954	9,546	100.0	51.0	49.0	20,468	10,355	10,113	100.0	50.6	49.4
Total with income	7,032	4,632	2,400	100.0	65.9	34.1	9,518	6,114	3,404	100.0	64.2	35.8
Less than \$ 1,000	1,145	672	473	100.0	58.7	41.3	1,960	1,022	938	100.0	52.1	47.9
\$ 1,000 to \$ 1,999	747	482	265	100.0	64.5	35.5	1,363	894	469	100.0	65.6	34.4
\$ 2,000 to \$ 2,999	707	417	290	100.0	59.0	41.0	1,113	674	439	100.0	60.6	39.4
\$ 3,000 to \$ 3,999	761	509	252	100.0	66.9	33.1	1,012	667	345	100.0	65.9	34.1
\$ 4,000 to \$ 4,999	500	339	161	100.0	67.8	32.2	630	451	179	100.0	71.6	28.4
\$ 5,000 to \$ 7,499	1,036	695	341	100.0	67.1	32.9	1,216	844	372	100.0	69.4	30.6
\$ 7,500 to \$ 9,999	634	423	211	100.0	66.7	33.3	663	461	202	100.0	69.5	30.5
\$10,000 to \$12,499	440	292	148	100.0	66.4	33.6	528	341	187	100.0	64.6	35.4
\$12,500 to \$14,999	279	208	71	100.0	74.6	25.4	249	181	68	100.0	72.7	27.3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	343	245	98	100.0	71.4	28.6	341	222	119	100.0	65.1	34.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	169	142	27	100.0	84.0	16.0	176	143	33	100.0	81.3	18.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	138	106	32	100.0	76.8	23.2	150	119	31	100.0	79.3	20.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	46	16	100.0	74.2	25.8	63	50	13	100.0	79.4	20.6
\$50,000 or more	71	56	15	100.0	78.9	21.1	54	45	9	100.0	83.3	16.7
Median (dollars)	\$4,312	\$4,696	\$3,683	...	...	...	\$3,319	\$3,700	\$2,672	...	...	...
Mean (dollars)	\$7,174	\$7,848	\$5,784	...	...	...	\$6,793	\$7,990	\$4,642	...	...	...

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P173; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-1.

Table 11.6 compares income levels of female headed households (no husband present) to married-couple families and to all families. Interestingly, more municipalities are reporting median income for female-headed households to be higher than married-couple households. This trend was only true for three municipalities in 1994 and increased to 6 municipalities in 2000. With the exception of Sapwuahfik, the difference between the median income for households with no husbands and married-couple households had decline. The unusually high gap between the median incomes in Sapwuahfik may be due to the small numbers involved.

Table 11.6: Median Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) by Type of Family and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Number of families			Median income			Number of families			Median income		
	Female hhldr,		present	Female hhldr,		present	Female hhldr,		present	Female hhldr,		present
	Married	couple		Married	couple		Married	couple		Married	couple	
Total	3,793	3,130	433	\$7,155	\$7,526	\$5,019	4,822	3,762	298	\$6,379	\$6,723	\$6,216
Pohnpei Proper	3,576	2,949	412	\$7,594	\$8,097	\$5,313	4,623	3,620	275	\$6,631	\$6,967	\$6,629
Madolenihmw	379	314	35	\$4,306	\$4,688	\$1,950	721	583	42	\$4,601	\$4,827	\$3,667
U	322	259	49	\$6,837	\$7,644	\$4,500	426	332	31	\$7,000	\$6,991	\$10,156
Nett	695	574	73	\$8,561	\$9,056	\$6,125	908	727	56	\$7,669	\$8,258	\$6,071
Sokehs	719	608	77	\$8,199	\$8,732	\$5,104	880	683	55	\$7,179	\$7,581	\$8,542
Kitti	602	517	55	\$4,189	\$4,529	\$1,912	823	663	44	\$4,187	\$4,608	\$3,500
Kolonias	859	677	123	\$12,265	\$13,090	\$8,897	865	632	47	\$10,829	\$11,397	\$11,875
Outer Islands	217	181	21	\$1,538	\$1,603	\$808	199	142	23	\$1,866	\$1,968	\$1,900
Mwoakilloa	34	32	2	\$2,833	\$2,800	\$4,000	28	18	3	\$3,667	\$3,800	\$6,250
Pingelap	67	53	11	\$1,500	\$1,850	\$611	38	28	6	\$3,000	\$3,667	\$2,500
Sapwuahfik	66	57	4	\$924	\$919	\$1,500	38	31	3	\$2,500	\$1,900	\$8,125
Nukuoro	27	21	4	\$167	\$1,167	\$1,500	57	38	5	\$1,150	\$1,500	\$833
Kapingamarangi	23	18	-	\$2,000	\$2,000	-	38	27	6	\$905	\$964	\$1,000

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

As would be expected, income increased with educational attainment. In 2000, median income for persons who attended college more than doubled the median income of persons who stopped studying after high school (Table 11.7). High school graduates had a median income of \$4,917 and persons with some college had a median income of \$9,035. Persons with bachelor's degree earned more than twice those persons with only a high school diploma. Those with only an elementary education had only half the median income of persons with high school education. Median income of elementary school educated persons was \$2,013, which is just a little more than those with no education (median income of \$1,888). Furthermore, at every educational level median income for females was less than that of male. The unusually high median income among persons with Masters or higher degree was due to some very high income among the males in this group which skewed the data. The most significant differences (of over \$4,000 per year) occurred with the Bachelor degree educated income groups. These general trends were also observed in the 1994 census.

Table 11.7: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Educational Attainment, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Type of income	Total	None	Grade		Grade 8	Grade 9 to 11	Grade 12, no dipl.	H.S. graduate	College					
			1 to 3	4 to 7					Total	Some	A.S.acad.	A.S. occ.	Bachelor	MA/higher
1994 Census														
Total with income	6,512	690	204	652	919	631	264	1,189	1,963	675	343	384	401	160
Median	\$4,478	\$2,660	\$1,891	\$2,187	\$2,838	\$3,236	\$4,444	\$5,628	\$9,792	\$6,908	\$9,329	\$9,888	\$13,401	\$19,865
Mean	\$7,383	\$5,134	\$2,704	\$3,428	\$3,702	\$4,838	\$5,900	\$8,033	\$12,320	\$9,456	\$10,351	\$11,088	\$15,665	\$23,196
Males with income	4,303	454	111	450	616	436	167	778	1,291	415	228	250	277	121
Median	\$4,819	\$2,918	\$2,233	\$2,569	\$3,155	\$3,586	\$5,174	\$5,795	\$10,742	\$6,962	\$10,132	\$10,523	\$14,957	\$20,625
Mean	\$8,055	\$6,064	\$2,836	\$3,955	\$4,032	\$5,276	\$6,271	\$8,296	\$13,577	\$10,758	\$10,939	\$11,802	\$16,979	\$24,101
Females with income	2,209	236	93	202	303	195	97	411	672	260	115	134	124	39
Median	\$3,844	\$2,286	\$1,575	\$1,644	\$2,347	\$2,621	\$3,850	\$5,330	\$8,513	\$6,836	\$8,350	\$8,889	\$11,087	\$18,750
Mean	\$6,073	\$3,345	\$2,548	\$2,252	\$3,032	\$3,857	\$5,262	\$7,535	\$9,904	\$7,379	\$9,183	\$9,755	\$12,732	\$20,387
2000 Census														
Total with income	9,518	486	456	1,444	1,853	1,137	427	1,214	2,501	956	396	533	407	209
Median	\$3,319	\$1,888	\$1,640	\$1,784	\$2,013	\$2,342	\$3,643	\$4,917	\$9,035	\$5,656	\$8,770	\$9,560	\$14,899	\$22,212
Mean	\$6,793	\$2,682	\$2,294	\$2,611	\$2,953	\$3,738	\$4,988	\$6,318	\$15,599	\$7,258	\$16,515	\$10,866	\$17,090	\$61,181
Males with income	6,114	300	268	924	1,201	750	278	804	1,589	591	245	321	280	152
Median	\$3,700	\$2,095	\$1,846	\$2,022	\$2,389	\$2,610	\$4,258	\$5,303	\$9,747	\$5,932	\$8,899	\$10,280	\$16,429	\$23,684
Mean	\$7,990	\$2,938	\$2,564	\$2,930	\$3,354	\$4,355	\$5,690	\$6,711	\$19,070	\$7,764	\$20,700	\$11,765	\$18,837	\$76,263
Females with income	3,404	186	188	520	652	387	149	410	912	365	151	212	127	57
Median	\$2,672	\$1,605	\$1,367	\$1,340	\$1,480	\$1,930	\$2,759	\$3,971	\$7,953	\$5,173	\$8,512	\$8,526	\$11,528	\$18,958
Mean	\$4,642	\$2,270	\$1,910	\$2,043	\$2,214	\$2,540	\$3,678	\$5,548	\$9,550	\$6,437	\$9,726	\$9,504	\$13,238	\$20,963

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P183; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-12.

People's economic activity naturally has bearing on their income. Table 11.8 shows the median income of each economic activity category by sex. Although the data on income refers to a different time periods than economic status, a majority of these persons economic status did not change. Those persons employed in the formal sector had the highest median income at \$5,949, dropped from the \$6,072 in 1994. The unemployed had the lowest income at \$1,146. In both years females had consistently lower median incomes than males at every economic status.

Table 11.8: Individual Median Income in 1993 and 1999 by Economic Status the Week Before the Census, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Economic status	1994 Census					2000 Census				
	Persons with income		Median income			Persons with income		Median income		
	Number	Percent of labor force	Total	Males	Females	Number	Percent of labor force	Total	Males	Females
Persons 15+ years with income	7,032	36.1	\$4,312	\$4,696	\$3,683	9,518	46.5	\$3,319	\$3,700	\$2,672
In labor force	5,754	63.8	\$5,258	\$5,374	\$5,012	8,245	69.8	\$3,632	\$3,899	\$3,092
Employed	5,571	72.3	\$5,420	\$5,502	\$5,247	7,551	72.8	\$3,947	\$4,360	\$3,356
Formal work	4,841	87.4	\$6,072	\$6,319	\$5,578	5,170	96.2	\$5,949	\$6,208	\$5,383
Agriculture/fishing	730	33.7	\$1,654	\$1,729	\$1,296	2,381	47.7	\$1,268	\$1,560	\$858
Subsistence	265	18.8	\$1,150	\$1,225	\$946	514	16.8	\$1,383	\$1,933	\$942
Market oriented	465	61.5	\$1,892	\$1,955	\$1,559	1,867	96.5	\$1,241	\$1,504	\$829
Unemployed	183	13.9	\$1,625	\$1,667	\$1,577	694	47.9	\$1,146	\$1,248	\$936
Not in labor force	1,278	12.2	\$1,668	\$2,079	\$1,275	1,273	14.7	\$1,804	\$2,361	\$1,303
Could have taken a job	149	9.1	\$1,426	\$1,450	\$1,412	117	14.3	\$1,607	\$1,900	\$982
Not available for work	1,129	12.8	\$1,702	\$2,152	\$1,250	1,156	14.8	\$1,816	\$2,399	\$1,318

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P185; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-14.

Note: Economic status refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 & 1999 income.

A reasonable portion of persons in subsistence as well as persons not in the labor force had income despite their economic status. This would suggest that almost 17 percent of the subsistence workers and about 15 percent of persons not in the labor force were receiving income from a source other than wage or salary in 2000.

Table 11.9 shows median income for different occupations. Not all persons who had income in 1999 reported an occupation. As was explained in the chapter on occupations, the occupations categories are according to how much skill and experience are needed for a job. As would be expected, occupations that require higher level of skill and experience had higher median income values. For example, in 2000, executives and managers were the highest paid occupations (median income of \$13,403). Professionals, technicians and associate professionals also had higher than average median income. In both years, women had lower median income in every occupation group except the 'machine operators' category. In 1994 the largest differences in the income between the sexes occurred in the executive and manager occupations in while in 2000 it occurred in the professional occupations.

Table 11.9: Median Individual Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) in 1993 and 1999 by Occupation, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Number			Median income			Number			Median income		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Current formal work force												
15 years and over	4,841	3,279	1,562	\$6,072	\$6,319	\$5,578	5,170	3,453	1,717	\$5,949	\$6,208	\$5,383
Executive and managers	342	278	64	\$13,056	\$13,667	\$10,000	423	340	83	\$13,403	\$13,906	\$12,083
Professionals	452	287	165	\$10,400	\$11,321	\$8,906	825	514	311	\$11,086	\$11,989	\$9,495
Technicians and assoc. prof.	761	517	244	\$9,723	\$10,491	\$8,490	796	535	261	\$9,274	\$9,375	\$9,103
Administrative support	932	281	651	\$5,936	\$7,091	\$5,516	993	364	629	\$4,599	\$4,375	\$4,746
Service workers	628	365	263	\$4,609	\$6,023	\$3,602	518	284	234	\$4,132	\$5,348	\$3,298
Agriculture and fishing workers	84	77	7	\$4,375	\$4,353	\$4,583	81	76	5	\$5,060	\$5,250	\$3,750
Subsistence workers	57	48	9	\$5,104	\$5,000	\$5,625	27	25	2	\$4,700	\$4,625	\$6,250
Craft and related workers	712	643	69	\$4,502	\$4,601	\$3,750	537	492	45	\$4,663	\$5,020	\$2,792
Machine operators	360	348	12	\$4,754	\$4,692	\$6,875	329	321	8	\$4,256	\$4,291	\$2,750
Elementary Occup. and labor	513	435	78	\$4,027	\$4,237	\$3,071	640	501	139	\$3,503	\$3,705	\$2,866
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	\$13,750	\$13,750	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P187

Note: Occupation refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 & 1999 income.

Overall, income levels in the public sector were higher than those in the private sector. In 2000, all except the municipal government had median incomes lower than the overall median income (Table 11.10). Also, the national government median income of \$12,175 was more than double the median income in the private sector. Very little difference in median income occurred between for-profit and non-profit enterprise employees. Once again, female median incomes were lower in every category.

Table 11.10: Individual Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) in 1993 and 1999 by Class of Work, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Income type	Current formal	Private		Government			Self	Unpaid	
	work force 15+ years	Work for profit	Work not for profit	Muni- cipality	State	Nati- onal	Federal/ foreign	emp- loyed	family worker
1994 Census									
Total	4,841	2,151	223	194	1,542	514	108	105	4
Median	\$6,072	\$4,361	\$3,983	\$2,935	\$8,763	\$11,553	\$7,500	\$5,197	\$13,750
Mean	\$8,940	\$6,594	\$5,918	\$5,112	\$10,355	\$13,968	\$13,228	\$19,836	\$31,188
Males	3,279	1,420	132	152	1,092	336	70	75	2
Median	\$6,319	\$4,494	\$4,362	\$3,071	\$9,080	\$12,895	\$7,045	\$5,096	\$10,500
Mean	\$9,560	\$7,072	\$6,670	\$4,977	\$10,733	\$15,398	\$13,457	\$23,281	\$42,875
Females	1,562	731	91	42	450	178	38	30	2
Median	\$5,578	\$4,128	\$3,348	\$2,500	\$8,125	\$9,924	\$8,750	\$5,417	\$13,750
Mean	\$7,638	\$5,665	\$4,828	\$5,601	\$9,439	\$11,269	\$12,807	\$11,222	\$19,500
2000 Census									
Both sexes	5,170	2,460	214	271	1,394	576	168	83	4
Median	\$5,949	\$4,328	\$4,314	\$3,515	\$8,585	\$12,176	\$8,750	\$11,346	\$10,000
Mean	\$10,024	\$8,912	\$7,150	\$4,618	\$9,956	\$14,477	\$17,616	\$22,885	\$10,538
Males	3,453	1,615	129	228	951	380	96	52	2
Median	\$6,208	\$4,564	\$4,811	\$3,487	\$8,684	\$13,110	\$10,313	\$15,000	\$12,500
Mean	\$11,303	\$10,804	\$7,650	\$4,682	\$10,187	\$15,866	\$23,189	\$29,986	\$12,825
Females	1,717	845	85	43	443	196	72	31	2
Median	\$5,383	\$3,933	\$3,403	\$3,750	\$8,420	\$10,612	\$7,333	\$6,750	\$8,750
Mean	\$7,450	\$5,296	\$6,390	\$4,278	\$9,459	\$11,785	\$10,185	\$10,972	\$8,250

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P189; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-18.

Note: Class of work refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 & 1999 income.

Table 11.11 presents median income by source and municipality. The majority of persons who reported income in 1999 received their income from wages or salaries. Many of these individuals also received income from other sources, giving them multiple income sources. Wages and salaries made the largest contribution to income with the largest number of recipients and the highest median amount (\$5,521). Social security was also a significant portion of incomes with about 844 persons receiving some form of government assistance with a median amount of \$1,164.

The median income from wages and salaries was highest in Nett (\$6,635) and lowest in the Outer Island during 2000. In 1994, the median income from wages and salaries was highest in Kolonia (\$6,668) and lowest in the Outer Islands (\$1,023). Business or farm was the second most important source of income in the Outer Islands while profit from social security, pension, and retirement was the second most important in Kolonia. In the Outer Islands about 41 percent of the income recipients were from business or farm, an increase of 16 percent points from 1994. On Pohnpei Proper about 9 percent of the income was earned through profit from social security, pension, and retirement. Every source of income had a lower median for the Outer Islands than for the other municipalities.

Remittances from within FSM had about the same median as remittances from outside of FSM, both having an average of about \$666 over the year in 2000 compare to \$650 in 1994. More persons received remittances from inside FSM than from outside FSM.

Table 11.11. Median Income by Source and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Source of income	1994								2000							
	Total	Madole-nihmw	U	Nett	Sok-ehs	Kolo-Kitti	Outer Islands	Total	Madole-nihmw	U	Nett	Sok-ehs	Kolo-Kitti	Outer Islands		
Persons earning income	7,032	588	556	1,315	1,366	991	1,870	346	9,518	1,534	890	1,885	1,593	1,519	1,781	316
Median total income	\$4,312	\$2,880	\$4,452	\$4,833	\$4,661	\$2,436	\$6,217	\$865	\$3,319	\$1,838	\$3,378	\$3,855	\$3,847	\$2,131	\$5,320	\$1,030
Wages and salary	5,538	397	451	1,142	1,157	504	1,663	224	5,624	626	481	1,235	1,114	551	1,382	205
Median	\$5,440	\$4,411	\$5,260	\$5,591	\$5,367	\$4,045	\$6,668	\$1,023	\$5,521	\$4,203	\$5,404	\$6,635	\$5,206	\$4,860	\$6,393	\$1,610
Profit from business/farm	1,058	124	71	100	102	460	115	86	3,145	731	424	590	208	855	191	146
Median	\$1,039	\$775	\$1,367	\$1,300	\$962	\$1,255	\$2,964	\$552	\$964	\$803	\$1,090	\$955	\$1,125	\$1,316	\$1,379	\$526
Interest, dividend, trusts, royal.	231	38	27	50	26	29	58	3	244	64	27	41	57	21	32	2
Median	\$831	\$656	\$675	\$862	\$2,000	\$1,083	\$879	\$501	\$744	\$582	\$844	\$1,875	\$750	\$584	\$889	\$501
Social security, pension, retire.	706	92	50	121	175	57	154	57	844	162	62	104	215	81	200	20
Median	\$1,164	\$979	\$1,588	\$840	\$1,304	\$1,475	\$1,714	\$713	\$1,982	\$1,558	\$2,429	\$2,100	\$2,085	\$1,803	\$2,425	\$1,125
Remittances from within FSM	259	29	14	24	48	62	32	50	414	138	11	53	79	66	64	3
Median	\$629	\$518	\$539	\$706	\$706	\$705	\$728	\$521	\$630	\$535	\$1,375	\$589	\$718	\$702	\$681	\$750
Remittances from outside FSM	145	28	4	17	35	28	14	19	374	122	26	45	48	57	71	5
Median	\$665	\$609	\$1,000	\$709	\$729	\$637	\$778	\$559	\$701	\$671	\$929	\$750	\$774	\$648	\$670	\$625
Others	40	5	4	9	3	7	9	3	101	22	-	13	15	14	27	10
Median	\$834	\$2,500	\$501	\$5,625	\$1,250	\$501	\$2,500	\$501	\$765	\$786	-	\$2,250	\$577	\$1,200	\$614	\$625

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Table 11.12 compares gender differentials for sources of income. As expected, most incomes were from wages and salaries. The median wage or salary was \$5,822 for males and \$4,878 for females. The next largest median income component was social security, pension and retirement: \$1,982 was the average income for those 844 persons who claimed this source of income. Males had a higher average income for almost every source of income.

Table 11.12: Income Source in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Source of income	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Number of recipients			Median income			Number of recipients			Median income		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total with income 15+ years	7,032	4,632	2,400	\$4,312	\$4,696	\$3,683	9,518	6,114	3,404	\$3,319	\$3,700	\$2,672
Wages and salary	5,538	3,706	1,832	\$5,440	\$5,732	\$4,896	5,624	3,726	1,898	\$5,521	\$5,822	\$4,878
Profit from business or farm	1,058	793	265	\$1,039	\$1,252	\$823	3,145	2,154	991	\$964	\$1,194	\$752
Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty	231	158	73	\$831	\$859	\$777	244	180	64	\$744	\$732	\$781
Social security, pension, retirement	706	420	286	\$1,164	\$1,313	\$993	844	455	389	\$1,982	\$2,310	\$1,748
Remittances from within FSM	259	143	116	\$629	\$645	\$611	414	193	221	\$630	\$657	\$608
Remittances from outside FSM	145	82	63	\$665	\$695	\$630	374	176	198	\$701	\$710	\$693
Other income	40	27	13	\$834	\$794	\$929	101	70	31	\$765	\$745	\$816

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P31

Note: The sum of recipients does not equal the total because some individuals had more than one source of income.

Conclusion

Between 1994 and 2000, numbers of income recipients in all the categories (household, family and individual) increased while the income values decreased, especially in the municipalities on Pohnpei Proper. In 2000, the median household income was \$6,354, the median family income was \$6,379 and the median individual income was \$3,3319. Kolonia had the highest household, family, and individual median income.

Income levels in Pohnpei showed definite patterns. Higher educated persons had higher income, government employees had higher incomes than private sector employees, and married-couple families had higher median income compared to female-headed families. Differences in median income still exist between male and female, however, the gap had decreased in recent years.

Wages and salaries remained to be the major source of income in the state in terms of recipients and median income value. Fully 59 percent of the income earners reported income from wages and salaries. The median income from wages and salaries was highest in Nett (\$6,635) and lowest in the Outer Island during 2000. Social security, pensions and retirements, and profit from businesses and farms are among the major source of income.

As Pohnpei becomes more reliant on the cash economy for well-being instead of subsistence, cash income levels will increasingly become a measuring stick for the quality of life and the distribution of resources.

CHAPTER 12 HOUSING

Introduction

The housing characteristics in Pohnpei State have been organized in this chapter into four major sections: (1) general housing characteristics, (2) structural characteristics, (3) utilities, and (4) equipment. Some tables in this chapter include data from the 1980 and 1994 censuses to examine the change in housing in the state of Pohnpei over time.

The data presented in this chapter include the total and different types of housing units found in the 2000 census. The 2000 census housing questionnaire, as with the population questionnaire, was primarily the same as the housing questionnaires used in the 1994 FSM Census. The latter, however, was a modified version of the census questionnaires used in the 1990 U.S. Census in the territories, so the housing data were consistent.

Data Description

General Housing Characteristics

A *housing unit* is a house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat apart from other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units built not for household occupancy but for group of unrelated persons was defined as group quarter. Group quarters include institutionalized and non-institutionalized quarters such as prisons/local jails, hospitals, school/college dormitories, etc. This chapter deals exclusively with housing units.

The 2000 FSM Census included both occupied and vacant housing units as part of the housing inventory. Recreational boats, tents, etc, were also included in the questionnaire to enumerate people using them as their usual residence. The census classified a housing unit as occupied if it was the usual residence of the person or group of persons inhabiting it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants were only temporarily absent.

A vacant housing unit was one that contained no residents at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants were only temporarily absent. The census also considered vacant those units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration by persons who usually resided elsewhere. A new unit not yet occupied was classified as vacant if construction had reached the point where all exterior windows and doors, and final usable floors, were in place. The census did not consider unoccupied units open to the elements as vacant. Also excluded from vacant units were quarters used entirely for non-residential purposes, such as store, office, or storage facility.

The 2000 census distinguished between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units, a characteristic referred to as tenure. Questionnaire item H22, asked of all occupied housing units, dealt with tenure. The census classified a housing unit as owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner resided in the unit on census day, even if the unit was mortgaged or not fully paid for. The remaining occupied housing units were classified as renter-occupied, regardless if cash or some other means of remittance was used. The census recorded a housing unit as "rented for cash" if any money rent was paid or contracted for; this rent could come from individuals either living in the unit or elsewhere, or from an organization. Rental units classified under "occupied without payment of cash rent" generally were those provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for services such as those provided by a resident manager or tenant worker.

Questionnaire item H6 concerned the year a structure was build. Data on year of construction were collected for both occupied and vacant housing units. Data on the year a structure was build referred to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. Recently built structures that met the housing unit definitional requirements (all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors installed) were assigned to the "1999-2000" category.

Structural Characteristics

The 2000 census obtained information on the number of housing units in a structure from questionnaire item H1, which it recorded for all housing units. A structure comprised a separate building that either had open space on all four sides or was separated from other structures by dividing walls that extended from ground to roof. The statistics presented in this report refer to the number of housing units in separate structures of specified type and size. The following categories applied:

- . One-unit, detached -- a single-unit structure detached from any other structure (except a shed or garage). A one-family house, which contained a business, was considered detached as long as the building had open space on all four sides.
- . One-unit, attached -- a one-unit structure, which had one or more walls extending from ground to roof, separating it from adjoining structures. In double houses and houses attached to non-residential structures, each housing unit was an individual attached structure if the dividing or common wall extended from ground or roof.
- . Two or more units -- housing units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 or more units.
- . Other -- any housing unit that did not fit the previous categories, such as abandoned cars, campers, vans, and shacks.

The 2000 census obtained information on the number of rooms per housing unit from questionnaire item H7, with resulting information recorded both for occupied and vacant housing units. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit, whole rooms included living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded were kitchenettes, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls for foyers, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, and other unfinished space used for storage.

Data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H8, with resulting information recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms refers to the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms and the number of rooms that one would count as bedrooms when listing a housing unit for sale or for rent. The 2000 census included as bedrooms all rooms intended for use as bedrooms even if residents were using them for some other purpose on Census Day. Housing units comprising a single room, such as an efficiency apartment, by definition were classified as having no bedroom.

Data on material used for the outside walls of housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H3, for both occupied and vacant housing units. The census classified each unit according to the type of material used most in the construction of its outside walls and included as separate categories "Poured concrete", "Concrete blocks", "Metal/Tin", "Plywood", "Thatch", "Local wood or bamboo", "Other", and "No walls".

The census collected data on the material used for the roofs of housing units with questionnaire item H4. The results recorded both for occupied and vacant housing units. The census classified each housing unit according to the type of material used most in the construction of its roof. The material categories employed were "Poured concrete", "Metal/Tin", "Wood", "Thatch", "Bamboo", and "Other".

The 2000 census collected data on type of material used for the foundation of housing units with questionnaire item H5, both for occupied and vacant housing units. Census personnel classified each housing unit according to the type of material used most in its foundation. The categories employed were "Concrete", "Wood pier or piling", "Coral", "Stone", and "Other" for those other than the first four categories.

Utilities

The 2000 census collected data on electric power with questionnaire items H10, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. Even if the power had been shut off for some reasons, the census considered the unit to have electric power.

The census data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, also recorded for occupied and vacant housing units. Categories 1 to 9 on question H15 dealt with the sources of drinking water to the household.

- . A public (government) system only -- referred to when there was running water through water pipes from any common source supplying 5 or more houses or apartments and it was the only source of water for the entire household or apartment.
- . A community water system only -- referred to when there was running water through water pipes supplied by a village or community water system or obtained from a well that was maintained by the community.
- . A public and catchment -- referred to when there was running water from a public system and there was also catchment in which rainwater was collected.
- . An individual well -- referred to when the water came from a well on the property or on neighboring property serving fewer than 5 houses or apartments. Well water hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn whether piped or not piped and stored in tanks or used directly from the well were included.
- . A catchment tank, or drums only -- refers to when the source of water was a catchment, tanks, or drums in which rainwater was collected. Such sources usually serve only one structure.
- . A public standpipe or street hydrant -- referred to when there was an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water.
- . Purchased bottled water -- referred to when the household depended only on water purchased from businesses.
- . Some other sources -- referred to spring, river, creek, etc. being used by the household as the main source of drinking water.

Data on water supply, also referred to as "Piped water" related to the source of water, were obtained from questionnaire items H9a to H9d, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water signified a housing unit where water was available at a sink, washbasin, bathtub, or shower. The piped water may have been located within a housing unit, in a hallway associated with the unit, or in a room used by several other households in the building containing the unit (even if occupants had to go outdoors to reach that part of the building). If both hot and cold water were available, the census recorded the type of energy used by the water heater; "electricity", "gas", "solar power", or "other fuels".

Data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, recorded both for occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified as connected to a "public sewer", or a "septic tank or cesspool", or disposing of sewage by "other means". In the state of Pohnpei, a public sewer system may be operated by a government or semi-government body or by a private organization where sewer pipes were connected to a processing plant. The septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit for sewage disposal and limited to one or two toilets. The "other" category included housing units, which disposed of sewage in any manner not covered by the other specific categories.

Equipment

The 2000 census obtained information on plumbing facilities from questionnaire items H9a, H9c, and H9d for occupied and vacant housing units. A unit was considered to have complete plumbing facilities when it had piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower inside the unit being enumerated or inside the building, which contained that unit.

Data on sinks with piped water were obtained from questionnaire item H17e, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. For classification as a housing unit possessing a sink with piped water, such a sink had to be in the unit itself or inside the building containing the housing unit enumerated.

Questionnaire items H9d and H16 addressed the type of toilet facilities both in occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet consisted of any toilet connected to piped water and emptying into a public sewer, septic tank or cesspool. If the unit did not have a flush toilet, the toilet could be an outhouse, privy, or benjo; otherwise, the last category, "other", was used.

The 2000 census collected data on bathtub and shower with questionnaire item H9c both for occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower was counted only if connected permanently to piped running water, thus excluding equipment such as portable bathtubs.

Questionnaire items H17a and H17b concerned cooking facilities and were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Main cooking facilities were those used most often for the preparation of meals, located either outside or inside the housing unit enumerated or in the building containing that housing unit. The 2000 census classified units with cooking facilities according to the energy used to power them, although the present study does not consider this information. A housing unit with "No cooking facilities" comprised a unit with no cooking facilities available inside or outside the building.

Questionnaire items H18 and H19 asked for the number of vehicles used for land transportation as well as boats used by the household for water transportation.

Finally, the census collected data on household appliances such as refrigerator, deep freezer, air-conditioning, television and VCR, telephone or CB radio, and any other battery operated radio.

Analysis of Housing Data

General Housing Characteristics

Table 12.1 presents the total number of housing units in Pohnpei by status of occupancy. Of the 6,549 housing units enumerated in Pohnpei during the 2000 FSM Census, 919 were vacant. A total of 5,630 housing units were occupied. While in the 1980's, two decades before the 2000 census, over 90 percent of all housing units were occupied only 86 percent of the total housing units in Pohnpei were occupied in 2000. The vacant unit rate doubled in 2000 from 7.1 in 1980. This could be partly due to increasing out-migration. The overall total number of housing units increased by about 9 percent since 1994 and over 80 percent since 1980.

Table 12.1: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units, and Others, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Tenure	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total HUs	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied HUs	3,355	5,298	5,630	57.9	6.3	92.9	87.9	86.0
Vacants	258	732	919	183.7	25.5	7.1	12.1	14.0

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02.

Government and planning agencies use information on renter occupied units in combination with income and other characteristics to develop housing programs designed to meet the housing needs of people at different economic levels. Table 12.2 shows the total occupied units and tenure by municipality in 2000. The municipality of Nett had most of the occupied units in Pohnpei; however, more of the owner-occupied units were in Sokeh. Rented units were found in Nett Municipality and Kolonia T.own.

For outer islands, most housing units were owner occupied except for Sapwuahfik. On Sapwuahfik, 57 units, which is about 41 percent of the all occupied units, were not occupied by the owners probably because the owners migrated to the main island (Pohnpei Proper) and friends or relatives occupied the homes.homes.

Table 12.2: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units and Tenure by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994						2000				
	Total housing units	Occupied					Total housing units	Occupied			
		Total	Renter			Total		Owner	Renter		
			Owner	Cash	No cash				Cash	No cash	
Total	6,030	5,298	4,035	307	835	121	6,549	5,630	5,064	286	280
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	4,905	3,708	307	770	120	6,017	5,218	4,718	286	214
Madolenihmw	846	733	574	1	151	7	923	800	738	2	60
U	580	477	414	2	55	6	556	452	445	5	2
Nett	1,093	986	516	133	251	86	1,238	1,049	860	137	52
Sokehs	1,052	900	801	22	62	15	1,171	1,042	986	27	29
Kitti	805	755	715	2	38	-	970	894	877		17
Kolonia	1,169	1,054	688	147	213	6	1,159	981	812	115	54
Outer Islands	485	393	327	-	65	1	532	412	346		66
Mwoakilloa	43	34	33	-	1	-	50	29	29		
Pingelap	110	87	38	-	49	-	131	83	79		4
Sapwuahfik	121	106	105	-	1	-	121	102	47		55
Nukuoro	93	77	66	-	10	1	135	135	99		4
Kapingamarangi	118	89	85	-	4	-	95	95	92		3

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H06.

Note: In 2000 FSM Census, others was imputed.

The year of construction indicated the amount of new housing constructed during the years and provided age of housing units in the state of Pohnpei. It also measures, when used in combination with data from previous censuses, the disappearance of old housing units from the inventory. Question H6 asked to show what year the house was initially built to determine the age of the house. Table 12.3 shows the age of the housing units in the state of Pohnpei by municipality. In every municipality, most homes were constructed during the period between 1980 and 1997. Home construction in Pohnpei State reached its peak between 1999 and 2000, when 479 new homes were constructed in a single year. Most of the newly constructed homes were in Nett, Kitti, Sokehs and U. Pohnpei Proper had the most units constructed over the two decades.

Table 12.3. Year of Construction of all housing units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 2000

Municipality	Total	Number								Percent								
		1999-2000	1996-1998	1993-1995	1988-1992	1980-1987	1970-1979	1960-1969	before 1960	1999-2000	1996-1998	1993-1995	1988-1992	1980-1987	1970-1979	1960-1969	before 1960	
		Total	6,549	479	823	658	753	1,200	745	386	477	100.0	7.3	12.6	10.0	11.5	18.3	11.4	5.9	7.3
Pohnpei Proper	6,017	461	751	615	699	1,117	666	332	422	100.0	7.7	12.5	10.2	11.6	18.6	11.1	5.5	7.0
Madolenihmw	923	66	103	115	102	160	117	71	65	100.0	7.2	11.2	12.5	11.1	17.3	12.7	7.7	7.0
U	556	87	78	55	85	90	46	28	47	100.0	15.6	14.0	9.9	15.3	16.2	8.3	5.0	8.5
Nett	1,238	92	150	134	135	218	108	60	85	100.0	7.4	12.1	10.8	10.9	17.6	8.7	4.8	6.9
Sokehs	1,171	92	163	99	132	262	147	48	62	100.0	7.9	13.9	8.5	11.3	22.4	12.6	4.1	5.3
Kitti	970	90	168	111	147	166	101	28	68	100.0	9.3	17.3	11.4	15.2	17.1	10.4	2.9	7.0
Kolonia	1,159	34	89	101	98	221	147	97	95	100.0	2.9	7.7	8.7	8.5	19.1	12.7	8.4	8.2
Outer Islands	532	18	72	43	54	83	79	54	55	100.0	3.4	13.5	8.1	10.2	15.6	14.8	10.2	10.3
Mwoakilloa	50	...	1	2	2	7	13	5	4	100.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	14.0	26.0	10.0	8.0
Pingelap	131	1	8	9	9	25	26	13	1	100.0	0.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	19.1	19.8	9.9	0.8
Sapwuahfik	121	5	25	18	13	9	2	7	25	100.0	4.1	20.7	14.9	10.7	7.4	1.7	5.8	20.7
Nukuoro	135	8	28	10	24	19	23	7	14	100.0	5.9	20.7	7.4	17.8	14.1	17.0	5.2	10.4
Kapingamarangi	95	4	10	4	6	23	15	22	11	100.0	4.2	10.5	4.2	6.3	24.2	15.8	23.2	11.6

Source: 2000 FSM Census, Table H01.

Structural Characteristics

Description of information on building indicates areas of single-family homes and of small or large apartment buildings. The data collected could be used as an aid in planning for extension of utility lines, schools, playgrounds, and environmental needs.

Table 12.4 shows the number of occupied housing units by number of units within each structure. The majority of the occupied housing units were one detached housing units, about twenty units more than previous census total count. The structures with one or more attached were about 14.3 percent, compared to 9 percent in 1994. There were 185 structures with multiple apartment units versus 163 reported in 1994. Structures with 3 or 4 apartments were less common than those with 5 or more apartments. In 2000, 69 units categorized under 'other' or those occupied housing units with no specifications on the questionnaires, compared to 118 in 1994.

Table 12.4: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Units in structure	1994 Census		2000 Census	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Hus	5,298	100.0	5,630	100.0
One detached	4,550	85.9	4,570	81.2
1 or more attached	467	8.8	806	14.3
Bldg. w/ 2 apt.	64	1.2	69	1.2
Bldg. w/ 3 or 4 apt.	31	0.6	34	0.6
Bldg. w/ 5+	68	1.3	82	1.5
Others	118	2.2	69	1.2

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 and unpublished data.

Table 12.5 shows the number of units per structure in the municipalities for 2000. For every municipality, the single housing unit was still the most common. One or more attached housing units and apartments were found mostly in Kitti, succeeding Kolonia Town as reported in 1994. Kolonia Town and Nett continued to have the most apartment units for rental. Pohnpei outer islands had no structures with three or more units probably because no major business establishments or activities were there compare to Pohnpei Proper.

Table 12.5: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure and Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census							2000 Census						
	Occupied housing units	One, detached	One or more attached	Bldg. with 2 apt.	Bldg. with 3 or 4 apt.	Bldg. with 5 or more	Others	Occupied housing units	One, detached	One or more attached	Bldg. with 2 apt.	Bldg. with 3 or 4 apt.	Bldg. with 5 or more	Others
Total	5,298	4,550	467	64	31	68	118	5,630	4,570	806	69	34	82	69
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	4,193	440	60	31	65	116	5,218	4,236	781	69	34	82	16
Madolenihmw	733	634	84	-	-	-	15	800	692	102	3	-	-	3
U	477	437	33	1	-	-	6	452	410	41	-	-	-	1
Nett	986	811	70	29	11	12	53	1,049	861	120	14	15	32	7
Sokehs	900	822	64	3	1	7	3	1,042	923	95	11	-	12	1
Kitti	755	665	75	3	2	-	10	894	582	312	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	1,054	824	114	24	17	46	29	981	768	111	41	19	38	4
Outer Islands	393	357	27	4	-	3	2	412	334	25	-	-	-	53

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 and unpublished data

The number of rooms provides the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping space in the housing unit. Table 12.6 shows the percentage change in the number of rooms per occupied housing unit and the percent of units with 1 to 8 or more rooms in 1980 to 2000. There were increases in the number of rooms in 1994 and 2000. In 2000, the number of 1-room housing units decreased while number of housing units with 2 or more rooms increased indicating that the homes in Pohnpei State are becoming bigger as the years passed. The availability of housing loans provided by federal and local programs could have caused the increase.

Table 12.6: Rooms per Occupied Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Rooms	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Occupied Hus	3,355	5,298	5630	57.9	6.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 room	1,159	1,427	1,333	23.1	-6.6	34.5	26.9	23.7
2 rooms	1,005	1,268	1,371	26.2	8.1	30.0	23.9	24.4
3 rooms	616	1,078	1,204	75.0	11.7	18.4	20.3	21.4
4 rooms	308	715	764	132.1	6.9	9.2	13.5	13.6
5 rooms	166	434	554	161.4	27.6	4.9	8.2	9.8
6 rooms	65	206	216	216.9	4.9	1.9	3.9	3.8
7 rooms	19	102	99	436.8	-2.9	0.6	1.9	1.8
8+ rooms	17	68	89	300.0	30.9	0.5	1.3	1.6
Median	2.1	3.0	-	...	...	...	...	...

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H03; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02 and unpublished data.

Table 12.7 shows that in 2000 the outer islands followed by U and Madolenihmw had fewer average numbers of rooms than the state average. The average number of rooms per units was highest in Nett (4 rooms per unit) followed by Sokehs.

Table 12.7: Number of Rooms per Occupied Housing Unit by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Total	Number of rooms per occupied units								Median
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
1994 Census										
Total	5,298	1,427	1,268	1,078	715	434	206	102	68	3.0
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	1,196	1,233	1,036	683	411	198	93	55	3.0
Madolenihmw	733	260	246	123	66	19	12	4	3	2.4
U	477	123	123	117	58	30	15	7	4	2.9
Nett	986	262	257	184	122	93	38	19	11	2.9
Sokehs	900	162	190	226	152	97	39	24	10	3.4
Kitti	755	259	250	148	62	26	7	2	1	2.5
Kolonia	1,054	130	167	238	223	146	87	37	26	4.0
Outer Islands	393	231	35	42	32	23	8	9	13	1.9
Mwoakilloa	34	1	1	3	5	10	4	5	5	5.7
Pingelap	87	26	4	26	16	4	2	3	6	3.5
Sapwuahfik	106	56	22	7	8	8	2	1	2	1.9
Nukuoro	77	68	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	1.6
Kapingamarangi	89	80	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	1.6
2000 Census										
Total	5,630	1,333	1,371	1,204	764	554	216	99	89	3.1
Pohnpei Proper	5,281	1,082	1,317	1,157	732	541	208	95	86	3.2
Madolenihmw	800	179	251	199	101	44	17	3	6	2.9
U	452	52	129	112	61	49	21	13	15	3.4
Nett	1,049	209	252	195	152	140	51	25	25	3.3
Sokehs	1,042	268	236	235	138	94	40	18	13	3.1
Kitti	894	295	285	179	77	30	20	6	2	2.5
Kolonia	981	79	164	237	203	184	59	30	25	4.1
Outer Islands	412	251	54	47	32	13	8	4	3	1.8
Mwoakilloa	29	1	2	2	12	5	1	4	2	4.8
Pingelap	83	10	16	33	14	4	5	-	1	3.5
Sapwuahfik	102	65	24	4	4	3	2	-	-	1.8
Nukuoro	103	86	11	5	-	1	-	-	-	1.6
Kapingamarangi	95	89	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	1.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02 and unpublished data.

The number of bedrooms was used in combination with number of occupants to provide a measure of crowding. Builders and planners use this information to find out how much additional housing is needed to relieve crowded housing conditions.

Table 12.8 compares the bedrooms reported for those in 1980 to 2000 and the 'percentage change' overtime. While the proportion of housing units with one bedroom, show the smallest change, the multiple bedrooms increased by 6.9 percent. These changes show that people tend to build units with multiple bedrooms although the household and family size declined.

Table 12.8: Number of Bedrooms per Housing Units of All Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Bedrooms	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total Hus	3,613	6,030	6,549	67	9	100	100	100
1 bedroom	2,472	2,751	2,941	11	7	68	46	45
2 bedrooms	637	1,911	2,065	200.0	8.1	17.6	31.7	31.5
3 bedrooms	341	859	997	151.9	16.1	9.4	14.2	15.2
4 bedrooms	120	355	371	195.8	4.5	3.3	5.9	5.7
5+ bedrooms	43	154	175	258.1	13.6	1.2	2.6	2.7
Median	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H12; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02.

Table 12.9 shows the number of units with 1 bedroom to 5 or more bedrooms in each municipality. In 2000, most of the one-bedroom housing units were found in Kitti and Nett. Two to four bedroom units were common in Kolonia Town while Nett had more of the housing units with 5+bedrooms. The outer islands and Madolenihmw had the least number of units with 5 or more bedrooms.

Table 12.9: Number of Bedrooms of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Number of bedrooms						Number of bedrooms					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
Total	6,030	2,751	1,911	859	355	154	6,549	2,941	2,065	997	371	175
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	2,435	1,807	833	331	139	6,017	2,588	1,9	967	347	166
Madolenihmw	846	464	263	76	31	12	923	483	307	91	32	10
U	580	274	179	63	47	17	556	224	174	97	38	23
Nett	1,093	486	346	179	56	26	1,238	551	344	229	65	49
Sokehs	1,052	429	349	167	84	23	1,171	502	387	188	63	31
Kitti	805	457	231	88	18	11	970	521	288	112	38	11
Kolonia	1,169	325	439	260	95	50	1,159	307	449	250	111	42
Outer Islands	485	316	104	26	24	15	532	353	116	30	24	9

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02.

Type of material used for roofs, walls, and foundation are used to determine the structural composition of housing and as an indicator of housing that might endanger the health and safety of the occupants. Table 12.10 shows the main materials used for the roofs of the housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000. Based on the 2000 census data, about 67 percent of housing units on Pohnpei used metal roofing. In 1980, only about 2 percent of all units in Pohnpei had concrete roofing. The proportion increased to 16 percent in 2000. Data indicated trend of homeowners' preference toward imported materials for housing construction. Among other reasons, concrete structures last and are ideal for a place like Pohnpei State where tropical storms are a threat.

Table 12.10: Material Used for Roof of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980 to 2000

Type of materials	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poured concrete	73	993	1,063	1260.3	7.0	2.0	16.5	16.2
Metal	2,725	4,405	4,422	61.7	0.4	75.4	73.1	67.5
Wood	178	61	37	-65.7	-39.3	4.9	1.0	0.6
Thatch	617	519	975	-15.9	87.9	17.1	8.6	14.9
Others	20	52	52	160.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.8

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H12; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 and unpublished data.

Table 12.11 further shows that most houses in Pohnpei State used metal or tin for roofing. Poured concrete was the second most common material for roofing. In the southern outer islands (Sapwuahfik, Nukuoro, and Kapingamarangi), other roofing, thatched and wood, were used more than poured concrete or metal.

Table 12.11: Materials Used for Roof of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994				2000			
	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Others	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Others
Total	6,030	993	4,405	632	6,549	1,063	4,422	1,064
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	930	4,226	389	6,017	1,023	4,244	750
Madolenihmw	846	90	660	96	923	127	687	109
U	580	81	465	34	556	84	353	119
Nett	1,093	165	863	65	1,238	192	900	146
Sokehs	1,052	180	832	40	1,171	210	842	119
Kitti	805	65	633	107	970	103	714	153
Kolonia	1,169	349	773	47	1,159	307	748	104
Outer Islands	485	63	179	243	532	40	178	314
Mwoakilloa	43	5	38	-	50	4	37	9
Pingelap	110	36	72	2	131	17	72	40
Sapwuahfik	121	16	55	50	121	10	41	58
Nukuoro	93	1	9	83	135	2	24	109
Kapingamarangi	118	5	5	108	95	7	4	84

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01.

Table 12.12 and 12.13 shows the materials used for the outside walls of housing units in Pohnpei. Most of the housing units used concrete for the walls. In addition, most Pohnpei Proper municipalities have more 'wood and others' than tin/metal walls. In the outer islands, wood and others outnumbered concrete walls. Once again, Kolonia Town had the largest proportion of concrete walls in 2000.

In the 1980's only 18 percent of all housing units used concrete for walls but increased to about 47 percent in 2000. The increase in concrete implies the quality and value of houses improved over the period.

Table 12.12: Materials Used for Walls of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Type of materials	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Concrete	640	3,074	3,056	380.3	-0.6	17.7	51.0	46.7
Poured concrete	116	783	535	575.0	-31.7	3.2	13.0	8.2
Concrete blocks	524	2,291	2,521	337.2	10.0	14.5	38.0	38.5
Metal	1,394	1,663	1,477	19.3	-11.2	38.6	27.6	22.6
Wood	1,288	1,109	1,878	-13.9	69.3	35.6	18.4	28.7
No walls	89	37	56	-58.4	51.4	2.5	0.6	0.9
Others	202	147	82	-27.2	-44.2	5.6	2.4	1.3

Source: 1980 TPI Census, Table H12; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01.

Table 12.13: Materials Used for Walls of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census				2000 Census			
	Total housing units	Concrete	Metal	Wood & others	Total housing units	Concrete	Metal	Wood & others
Total	6,030	3,074	1,663	1,293	6,549	3,056	1,477	2,016
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	2,899	1,576	1,070	6,017	2,898	1,428	1,691
Madolenihmw	846	448	262	136	923	457	265	201
U	580	306	198	76	556	265	111	180
Nett	1,093	539	321	233	1,238	566	324	348
Sokehs	1,052	594	288	170	1,171	580	265	326
Kitti	805	253	329	223	970	284	325	361
Kolonia	1,169	759	178	232	1,159	746	138	275
Outer Islands	485	175	87	223	532	158	49	325
Mwoakilloa	43	42	-	1	50	41	-	9
Pingelap	110	89	12	9	131	75	10	46
Sapwuafik	121	33	70	18	121	27	24	70
Nukuoro	93	4	2	87	135	6	11	118
Kapingamarangi	118	7	3	108	95	9	4	82

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01.

Table 12.14 presents type of house foundations in Pohnpei State. In 2000, about 64 percent of all housing units in Pohnpei had concrete foundations, a drop of 2 percent from 1994. Wood, pier, or piling was the second most commonly used foundation. About 30 percent of all units in Pohnpei Proper and over 40 percent in the outer islands had wood, pier or piling foundation in 2000. Over three fourths of the housing units in Kolonia Town and 73 percent of houses in Madolenihmw were concrete. In Kitti, concrete and wood foundations were still about equal in 2000.

Table 12.14: Materials Used for Foundation of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census				2000 Census			
	Total housing units	Concrete	Wood/pier/piling	Stone/coral	Total housing units	Concrete	Wood/pier/piling	Stone/coral & others
Total	6,030	3,979	1,712	339	6,549	4,224	2,028	297
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	3,768	1,537	240	6,017	4,026	1,793	198
Madolenihmw	846	570	229	47	923	677	223	23
U	580	437	108	35	556	375	155	26
Nett	1,093	763	257	73	1,238	872	345	21
Sokehs	1,052	714	326	12	1,171	714	403	54
Kitti	805	377	375	53	970	489	429	52
Kolonia	1,169	907	242	20	1,159	899	238	22
Outer Islands	485	211	175	99	532	198	235	99
Mwoakilloa	43	42	1	-	50	41	9	-
Pingelap	110	97	8	5	131	85	45	1
Sapwuafik	121	52	69	-	121	35	69	17
Nukuoro	93	9	73	11	135	23	104	8
Kapingamarangi	118	11	24	83	95	14	8	73

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01.

Utilities

Data on electric power and air conditioning are useful in planning and assessing power consumption, living conditions, and the housing quality. Data are also useful in planning the rural electrification programs and seeking alternative economical power sources.

Table 12.15 shows an increase in the use of public utility power, generator, and solar power in Pohnpei State between 1980 and 2000. In 1980, only 31 percent of housing units had electricity, no units had solar power, and the majority had no electricity. However, in 2000, about 67 percent used electricity, few units used solar power, and the number of units not using electricity dropped to less than 33 percent. In other words, only 3 in every 10 units were using any means of electricity in 1980, while in 2000, almost 7 in every 10 units had electricity.

Table 12.15: Electric Power Source of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Electric source	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Housing units	3,613	6,021	6,312	66.6	4.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
With electricity	1,118	3,738	4,209	234.3	12.6	30.9	62.1	66.7
Public utility	817	3,665	4,154	348.6	13.3	22.6	60.9	65.8
Generator	301	73	55	-75.7	-24.7	8.3	1.2	0.9
Solar power	-	9	237	-	2,533.3	-	0.1	3.8
No electricity	2,495	2,283	2,103	-8.5	-7.9	69.1	37.9	33.3

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H10; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04.

Data on air conditioning are used as a measure of the standard of the housing units and power consumption. Table 12.16 shows that about two-third of the housing units in Pohnpei State used electricity and about 14 percent of all units with electricity used air-conditioning in 2000. Almost every house in Kolonia Town had access to electricity but only 15 percent of all the houses there used air-conditioning. Housing units with electricity and air-conditioning were most common in Nett. The outer islands, on the other hand had the lowest proportion of housing units using electricity. The household, family, and individual income on Table 11.1 in chapter 11 also support the fact that living conditions in Nett and Kolonia Town were better.

Table 12.16: Electricity and Air Condition of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census			2000 Census		
	Total housing units	Electricity	Air conditioning	Total housing units	Electricity	Air conditioning
Total	6,030	3,738	481	6,549	4,154	507
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	3,704	481	6,017	4,154	507
Madolenihmw	846	413	12	923	550	17
U	580	323	28	556	397	28
Nett	1,093	819	179	1,238	854	207
Sokeh	1,052	718	45	1,171	803	53
Kitti	805	339	3	970	544	19
Kolonia	1,169	1,092	214	1,159	1,006	183
Outer Islands	485	34	-	532	-	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04.

Table 12.17 shows the number of housing units using piped water in 1980, 1994 and 2000 and the percent change and the percent distribution. The housing units with piped water increased by more than 17 folds since 1980, while the units with no piped water decreased by over 40 percent showing a significant expansion in the piped water system during the past two decades. The housing units with hot and cold piped water also increased dramatically between 1980 and 1994 but dropped slightly since then. By comparison, housing units with cold piped water only had been on the rise since 1980, indicating significant improvements in the state's water system

Table 12.17: Piped Water of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Piped water	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.	0	100.0
Piped water	262	3,426	4,546	1,207.6	32.7	7.3	56.8	69.4
Hot & cold piped water	77	399	368	418.2	-7.8	2.1	6.6	5.6
Cold water only	185	3,027	4,178	1,536.2	38.0	5.1	50.2	63.8
No piped water	3,351	2,604	2,003	-22.3	-23.1	92.7	43.2	30.6

Source: 1980 TPI Census, Table H2; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.18 presents the water supply in each municipality. The state average shows that piped water distribution in Pohnpei was not uniform. Within Pohnpei Proper, housing units with no piped water supplies varied from a high of about 45 percent in Madolenihmw Kitti to only about 10 percent in Kolonia Town. About 71 percent of the housing units in the outer islands had also no piped water, a drop from 89 percent in 1994, and none for hot and cold piped water. The two southern most islands (Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro) had no piped water at all both in 1994 and 2000. Again, in 2000 Nett and Kolonia Town had the highest proportion of housing units with hot and cold water at 26 percent combined. While the recent improvement in piped water supply was encouraging, Pohnpei State still faces a great task to distribute clean and safe water for its inhabitants.

Table 12.18: Water Supply of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census				2000 Census			
	Total housing units	Hot and cold	Cold only	No piped water	Total housing units	Hot and cold	Cold only	No piped water
Total	6,030	391	3,027	2,612	6,549	368	4,178	2,003
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	391	2,972	2,182	6,017	365	4,048	1,604
Madolenihmw	846	10	213	623	923	7	504	412
U	580	19	319	242	556	13	342	201
Nett	1,093	168	633	292	1,238	177	749	312
Sokehs	1,052	33	630	389	1,171	34	856	281
Kitti	805	6	204	595	970	2	689	279
Kolonia	1,169	155	973	41	1,159	132	908	119
Outer Islands	485	-	55	430	532	3	130	399
Mwoakilloa	43	-	4	39	50	-	42	8
Pingelap	110	-	44	66	131	1	80	50
Sapwuafik	121	-	7	114	121	2	8	111
Nukuoro	93	-	-	93	135	-	-	135
Kapingamarangi	118	-	-	118	95	-	-	95

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.19 shows the sources of drinking water in Pohnpei State. The proportion of housing units that used public and community systems increased by over 150 percent between 1980 and 1994, a significant increase as compared to about 33 percent between 1994 and 2000. In 1994, the proportion using public and community systems accounted for about 47 percent of the total housing units in Pohnpei. The table below also shows that by 2000 more than half (58 percent) of the all the housing units in Pohnpei used public and community systems. The proportion of housing units using water catchments for drinking remained high during all the three census years, ranging between 19 and 23 percent of the total housing units, mainly because it was cheaper. The “others” category, which included rivers and streams, was the main source of drinking in 1980 in Pohnpei. In 1994, only 15 percent of all housing units used river water for drinking probably due to an increase in the public and community systems and water catchments. In 2000, the number of households that used river water for drinking dropped to only 12 percent of the total households.

Table 12.19: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Source of drinking water	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public & community systems	1,119	2,857	3,798	155.3	32.9	31.0	47.4	58.0
Individual well	666	876	502	31.5	-42.7	18.4	14.5	7.7
Catchment, tank, drums	671	1,356	1,451	102.1	7.0	18.6	22.5	22.2
Public stand pipe	-	35	17	-	-51.4	-	0.6	0.3
Others	1,157	906	781	-21.7	-13.8	32.0	15.0	11.9

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H10; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.20 reports the main source of drinking water in the municipalities in 1994 and 2000. In 1994, the state average shows, once again, the source of drinking water varied by municipality. Public water system was used as the primary source in Kolonia Town (90 percent), followed by Nett (54 percent) and Sokehs (42 percent) in Catchments, tanks, and drums were used by about 97 percent of housing units in the Outer Islands. Individual wells were the common source of drinking water in Kitti (48 percent) and U (36 percent). Rivers supplied about 29 and 25 percent of drinking water for housing units in Madolenihmw and U, respectively.

Table 12.20: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Source of drinking water										
	Total	Percent	Pub. Sys. only	Comm. sys. only	Pub. sys. & catch.	Comm. sys. & catch.	Indiv-idual well	Catch., tanks, drums	Pub. stand pipe	Purchased bottled water	Others
1994 Census											
Total	6,030	100.0	35.1	8.1	2.0	2.2	14.5	22.5	0.6	2.0	13.0
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	100.0	38.1	8.8	2.1	2.2	15.7	16.0	0.6	2.2	14.2
Madolenihmw	846	100.0	1.9	13.9	1.5	5.1	20.4	27.0	0.1	1.1	29.0
U	580	100.0	-	9.8	0.3	2.2	36.0	22.4	1.4	3.1	24.7
Nett	1,093	100.0	54.3	12.8	1.3	2.2	4.2	9.6	0.3	4.4	10.9
Sokehs	1,052	100.0	42.2	8.9	5.0	2.0	4.9	23.1	-	1.0	12.8
Kitti	805	100.0	0.9	8.6	0.4	2.0	48.0	19.9	2.7	0.4	17.3
Kolonia	1,169	100.0	90.1	1.0	2.9	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.1	2.8	0.3
Outer Islands	485	100.0	0.2	0.2	-	2.3	0.8	96.5	-	-	-
Mwoakilloa	43	100.0	-	-	-	2.3	-	97.7	-	-	-
Pingelap	110	100.0	-	-	-	3.6	1.8	94.5	-	-	-
Sapwuafik	121	100.0	-	-	-	0.8	1.7	97.5	-	-	-
Nukuoro	93	100.0	-	-	-	5.4	-	94.6	-	-	-
Kapingamarangi	118	100.0	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	98.3	-	-	-
2000 Census											
Total	6,290	104.1	31.4	22.8	2.0	4.1	8.0	23.1	0.3	2.4	10.0
Pohnpei Proper	5,758	103.9	33.9	24.9	2.2	4.2	8.6	16.2	0.3	2.6	11.0
Madolenihmw	923	100.0	1.0	32.2	1.0	8.7	11.9	24.6	0.1	0.3	20.3
U	556	100.0	-	20.1	0.4	5.6	33.6	31.7	0.0	1.1	7.6
Nett	1,238	100.1	40.5	19.1	2.8	3.2	2.1	11.8	0.4	7.4	12.7
Sokehs	1,171	96.9	42.4	19.1	1.5	2.1	1.9	19.2	0.2	0.9	9.6
Kitti	900	107.8	0.4	61.9	1.6	6.3	16.0	7.7	0.8	0.1	13.0
Kolonia	970	119.4	97.2	0.4	4.9	1.0	0.7	9.4	0.2	3.9	1.5
Outer Islands	532	106.8	4.3	0.2	0.6	3.4	1.1	97.2	-	-	-
Mwoakilloa	50	100.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	98.0	-	-	-
Pingelap	131	100.8	-	-	-	-	-	100.8	-	-	-
Sapwuafik	121	129.8	19.0	-	2.5	1.7	5.0	101.7	-	-	-
Nukuoro	135	99.3	-	-	-	-	-	99.3	-	-	-
Kapingamarangi	95	100.0	-	-	-	16.8	-	83.2	-	-	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

In 2000, the main source of drinking water still varied by municipality. The public water system was the primary source of drinking in Kolonia Town (81 percent), followed by again Sokehs and Nett with over 40 percent for both municipalities. Catchments, tanks and drums were used by about 91 percent of housing units in the Outer Islands. Individual wells were the common source of drinking water in U (about 34 percent) while Kitti started utilizing its new community water systems funded by Congress where 57.4 percent, more than half of the total housing units there, were using the system. Rivers supplied about 20 and 12 percent of drinking water for housing units in Madolenihmw and Nett, respectively.

Equipment

Table 12.21 presents the type of sewage disposal in the state of Pohnpei in 1980, 1994 and 2000. From 1980 to 1994, the proportion of public sewer recipients nearly tripled; but by 2000, the proportion quadrupled in numbers. Although the number of households that used septic tanks or cesspools increased by about 6 folds between 1980 and 1994, the number decreased by 3 percent where only 17 percent of the total households were using septic tanks and cesspools in 2000 compared to the 20 percent in 1994.

Table 12.21: Sewage disposal of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Sewage disposal	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public sewer	215	832	938	287.0	12.7	6.0	13.8	14.3
Septic tank – cesspool	171	1,180	1,117	590.1	-5.3	4.7	19.6	17.1
Others	3,227	4,018	4,494	24.5	11.8	89.3	66.6	68.6

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H10; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.22 presents sewage disposal systems in each municipality. In both the 1994 and 2000 censuses, Kolonia Town remained with the highest proportion of housing units hooked up to the public sewer system, and septic tank or cesspool. Within Pohnpei Proper, Kitti, U, and Madolenihmw were still not accessible to the public sewer system and therefore they were still using the traditional disposal.

Table 12.22: Sewage Disposal of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census								2000 Census							
	Number				Percent				Number				Percent			
	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Others	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Others	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Others	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Others
Total	6,030	832	1,220	4,018	100.0	13.8	20.2	66.6	6,549	938	1,117	4,494	100.0	14.3	17.1	68.6
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	792	1,087	3,666	100.0	14.3	19.6	66.1	6,017	937	1,020	4,060	100.0	15.6	17.0	67.5
Madolenihmw	846	-	39	807	100.0	-	4.6	95.4	923	6	59	858	100.0	0.7	6.4	93.0
U	580	-	27	553	100.0	-	4.7	95.3	556	4	23	529	100.0	0.7	4.1	95.1
Nett	1,093	150	297	646	100.0	13.7	27.2	59.1	1,238	207	260	771	100.0	16.7	21.0	62.3
Sokehs	1,052	30	345	677	100.0	2.9	32.8	64.4	1,171	45	284	842	100.0	3.8	24.3	71.9
Kitti	805	-	88	717	100.0	0.0	10.9	89.1	970	1	76	893	100.0	0.1	7.8	92.1
Kolonia	1,169	612	291	266	100.0	52.4	24.9	22.8	1,159	674	318	167	100.0	58.2	27.4	14.4
Outer Islands	485	-	133	352	100.0	-	27.4	72.6	532	1	97	434	100.0	0.2	18.2	81.6
Mwoakilloa	43	-	43	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	50	-	41	9	100.0	-	82.0	18.0
Pingelap	110	-	89	21	100.0	-	80.9	19.1	131	-	16	115	100.0	-	12.2	87.8
Sapwuafik	121	-	-	121	100.0	-	-	100.0	121	-	3	118	100.0	-	2.5	97.5
Nukuoro	93	-	-	93	100.0	-	-	100.0	135	-	-	135	100.0	-	-	100.0
Kapingamarangi	118	-	1	117	100.0	-	0.8	99.2	95	1	37	57	100.0	1.1	38.9	60.0

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.23 presents the percent change in plumbing facilities and the percentage distribution of type of plumbing facilities in 1980, 1994 and 2000. The data shows that households in Pohnpei State are lacking complete plumbing. Only 18 percent of all the housing units have complete plumbing, 4 percent with both hot and cold water and 14 percent with cold water only, while over 81 percent of the housing units have no complete plumbing.

Table 12.23: Plumbing Facilities of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Plumbing facilities	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
With complete plumbing	262	1,689	1,205	544.7	-28.7	7.3	28.0	18.4
W/ hot & cold water	77	399	288	418.2	-27.8	2.1	6.6	4.4
W/ cold only	185	1,290	917	597.3	-28.9	5.1	21.4	14.0
Lack of complete plumbing	3,351	4,341	5,344	29.5	23.1	92.7	72.0	81.6

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.24 shows the number of housing units equipped with complete plumbing facilities in each municipality. Lack of development in the outer islands and the remote areas from the center contributed to the high proportion of units still lacking complete plumbing. Complete plumbing units were those with piped water, bathtub or shower, and toilet inside the housing units. In 2000, Kitti held the highest proportion with (98.1) percent of the housing units there lacking complete plumbing, followed by the Outer Islands (97.8) percent, then Madolenihmw with (96.2). The municipality of Nett holds most of the housing units in 2000 with 1,239 houses but only 30 percent of these housing units have complete plumbing. The remaining 70 percent lack complete plumbing, which means that in Nett 7 out 10 houses are lacking complete plumbing. Of the 5,344 housing units lacking complete plumbing, Sokehs and Kitti hold the highest proportions with 17 and 18 percent, respectively.

Table 12.24: Plumbing Facilities of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census					2000 Census				
	Total housing units	Complete plumbing			Lacking complete plumbing	Total housing units	Complete plumbing			Lacking complete plumbing
		Total	Hot & cold water	Cold water			Total	Hot & cold water	Cold water	
Total	6,030	770	235	535	5,260	6,549	1,205	288	917	5,344
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	769	235	534	4,776	6,017	1,199	288	911	4,818
Madolenihmw	846	10	2	8	836	923	35	3	32	888
U	580	26	12	14	554	556	59	13	46	497
Nett	1,093	198	95	103	895	1,238	375	141	234	863
Sokehs	1,052	108	14	94	944	1,171	228	26	202	943
Kitti	805	3	1	2	802	970	18	-	18	952
Kolonia	1,169	424	111	313	745	1,159	484	105	379	675
Outer Islands	485	1	-	1	484	532	6	-	6	526

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.25 shows that in 2000, outhouse or privy toilet facilities still were commonly used; however, the data also shows that there were no housing units without any toilet facility remaining in Pohnpei State. While in 1994 nearly 16 percent of all the houses had no toilet facilities, in 2000 all the homes in Pohnpei State now have toilet facilities.

Table 12.25: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Toilet facilities	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flush toilet inside	322	1,334	1,531	314.3	14.8	8.9	22.1	23.4
Flush toilet outside	317	1,223	1,898	285.8	55.2	8.8	20.3	29.0
Outhouse or privy	2,638	2,525	3,120	-4.3	23.6	73.0	41.9	47.6
Others or none ¹	336	948	-	182.1	-100.0	9.3	15.7	0.0

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table H03.

Note: ¹ In the 2000 Census, "outhouse and privy" and "other or none" were combined.

Table 12.26 presents the number of units with inside and outside toilet facilities in each municipality in Pohnpei State. About 3 of every 5 or about 58 percent of occupied housing units in the state lacked flush toilets in 1994. In 2000, the number dropped to 48 percent. The 10 percent decrease could be due to the lack of plumbing services in the State. Housing units with flush toilet inside made up 23 percent of all the housing units and those outside the units made about 29 percent. About 79 percent of all housing units in Madolenihmw and 85 percent in Kitti had no flush toilet. Kolonia Town again had the highest proportion of about 40 percent of units with toilet facilities inside the unit while Kitti, Madolenihmw, and the outer islands had the lowest (about 4 percent or less).

Table 12.26: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census				2000 Census			
	Total housing units	Flush toilet		No flush toilet	Total housing units	Flush toilet		No flush toilet
		Inside	Outside			Inside	Outside	
Total	6,030	1,334	1,223	3,473	6,549	1,531	1,898	3,120
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	1,318	1,057	3,170	6,017	1,517	1,590	2,910
Madolenihmw	846	46	64	736	923	66	125	732
U	580	54	170	356	556	82	150	324
Nett	1,093	345	158	590	1,238	427	297	514
Sokehs	1,052	197	231	624	1,171	286	512	373
Kitti	805	23	135	647	970	50	96	824
Kolonia	1,169	653	299	217	1,159	606	410	143
Outer Islands	485	16	166	303	532	14	308	210
Mwoakilloa	43	3	34	6	50	6	44	-
Pingelap	110	8	44	58	131	7	86	38
Sapwuahfik	121	-	33	88	121	1	104	16
Nukuoro	93	-	-	93	135	-	-	135
Kapingamarangi	118	5	55	58	95	-	74	21

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.27 shows the number of housing units with and without bathtub and shower in 1980, 1994 and 2000. In addition, the table also presents the percent change between 1980 to 1994 and 1994 to 2000 with the distribution of those units with or without bathtub and shower. As the table shows, the percent change of units with bathtub and shower increased by about nine fold from 1980 to 1994 and again increased slightly at 12 percent between 1994 and 2000. The percent distribution also shows that units with shower facilities increased tremendously from below 10 percent in 1980 to nearly 60 percent in 2000. In other words, the proportion of units with no bathtub decreased from about 90 percent to about 41 percent showing increasing usage of bathtub and shower facilities in the state. People seemed to set priority on the shower facilities rather than toilet facilities.

Table 12.27: Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units, Pohnpei State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Bathtub or shower	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	3,613	6,030	6,549	66.9	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bathtub or shower	348	3,482	3,894	900.6	11.8	9.6	57.7	59.5
No bathtub or shower	3,265	2,548	2,655	-22.0	4.2	90.4	42.3	40.5

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table H2; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

Table 12.28 presents the bathtub or shower facilities in each municipality. The 2000 data shows that in every 10 housing units in Pohnpei, about 2 had shower or bathtub inside the unit, 3 outside the unit, and 4 with none. Once again, Kolonia Town had the highest proportion of housing units with complete shower facilities inside the house (about 52 percent) followed by Nett (about 43 percent) while Madolehnihmw and Kitti (about 18 percent or below). Those categorized under "None" were merely those using the rivers, streams, and nearby wells to shower. In Kitti and Madolenihmw, the majority used rivers and streams. In the outer islands, about 14 percent of the total housing units had inside showers.

Table 12.28: Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994 Census				2000 Census			
	Total housing units	Inside	Outside	None	Total housing units	Inside	Outside	None
Total	6,030	770	2,712	2,548	6,549	1,708	2,186	2,655
Pohnpei Proper	5,545	769	2,401	2,375	5,981	1,638	1,968	2,411
Madolenihmw	846	10	236	600	923	95	265	563
U	580	26	286	268	556	73	222	261
Nett	1,093	198	463	432	1,239	529	257	452
Sokehs	1,052	108	583	361	1,135	300	603	268
Kitti	805	3	288	514	970	45	243	682
Kolonia	1,169	424	545	200	1,158	596	378	185
Outer Islands	485	1	311	173	568	70	218	244
Mwoakilloa	43	1	36	6	50	15	31	4
Pingelap	110	-	107	3	132	48	64	19
Sapwuahfik	121	-	67	54	157	6	91	24
Nukuoro	93	-	45	48	134	-	-	135
Kapingamarangi	118	-	56	62	95	1	32	62

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.

The type of cooking facilities present here measures the standard of living and determines the adequacy of household facilities. Table 12.29 shows that for all occupied units in Pohnpei in 2000, 46.3 percent or about 2 in every 5 units had the main cooking facilities inside the unit. Kolonia Town had the highest proportion at 75 percent while Kitti had the lowest proportion of only 18 percent. In all the municipalities, majority used kerosene stoves. Again in 2000, 7 in every 10 houses used kerosene stove, 2 units used electric ranges, and the other facilities like gas stove, micro oven, etc., made up the remaining. While Table 12.15 showed that 68 percent of the housing units in Pohnpei State had electricity, more people used kerosene for cooking, possibly for economical reasons rather than convenience.

Table 12.29: Cooking Facilities Inside of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Occupied housing units	Total HUs w/ cooking facil. inside	Percent HUs w/ cooking facil. inside	Percent main cooking facilities inside unit									
				Percent	Elec. range	Kero. stove	Gas stove	Micro. oven	Port. elec. stove	Wood stove	Open fire	Other	
1994 Census													
1994	5,298	2,582	49.4	100.0	24.4	66.4	1.4	0.7	3.4	2.7	0.8	0.2	
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	2,218	52.8	100.0	24.7	66.2	1.4	0.7	3.5	2.7	0.7	0.2	
Madolenihmw	733	447	37.4	100.0	6.6	81.4	0.4	-	2.6	7.7	1.1	0.4	
U	477	251	46.1	100.0	9.5	83.2	1.4	-	1.8	0.5	2.3	1.4	
Nett	986	390	56.7	100.0	43.8	46.3	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	
Sokehs	900	379	56.7	100.0	14.9	79.2	-	-	2.7	2.4	0.8	-	
Kitti	755	513	30.2	100.0	11.8	74.6	-	-	3.1	9.2	1.3	-	
Kolonia	1,054	238	76.0	100.0	31.5	59.6	1.7	0.9	5.9	0.4	0.1	-	
Outer Islands	393	364	6.1	100.0	-	83.3	-	-	-	4.2	8.3	4.2	
Mwoakilloa	34	32	5.9	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pingelap	87	76	12.6	100.0	-	90.9	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	
Sapwuaifik	106	100	1.9	100.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	
Nukuoro	77	70	7.8	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kapingamarangi	89	86	3.4	100.0	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	
2000 Census													
2000	5,630	2,609	46.3	100.0	21.4	67.7	5.8	0.3	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.1	
Pohnpei Proper	5,218	2,597	49.8	100.0	21.6	67.4	5.9	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.9	0.1	
Madolenihmw	800	270	33.8	100.0	4.1	85.6	2.2	0.4	2.6	3.3	1.9	-	
U	452	249	55.1	100.0	4.4	83.1	6.0	-	4.0	2.0	0.4	-	
Nett	1,049	618	58.9	100.0	35.8	51.5	9.1	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Sokehs	1,042	569	54.6	100.0	14.2	77.5	2.2	0.4	2.2	2.4	1.1	-	
Kitti	894	157	17.6	100.0	11.5	72.6	3.2	-	0.6	8.9	3.2	-	
Kolonia	981	734	74.8	100.0	29.6	60.4	7.8	-	1.5	0.5	0.3	-	
Outer Islands	412	12	2.9	100.0	11.4	81.8	-	-	-	-	6.8	-	
Mwoakilloa	29	2	6.9	100.0	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	
Pingelap	83	4	4.8	100.0	25.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sapwuaifik	102	2	2.0	100.0	11.8	82.4	-	-	-	-	5.9	-	
Nukuoro	103	4	3.9	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kapingamarangi	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04.

Table 12.30 shows that that in 1994 almost 49 percent of the total occupied housing units cooked mainly outside the units. In 2000, the proportion of housing units with cooking facilities outside increased by 4 percentage points to over 53 percent. In all municipalities, most housing units with outside cooking facilities used either wood stoves (about 38 percent) or kerosene stoves (about 24 percent) and open fires (about 36 percent), as their main cooking facilities. Outer islanders used open fire as their main cooking facilities outside the unit (about 95 percent).

Table 12.30: Cooking Facilities Outside of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Housing units		Percentage Distribution of Housing Units with Cooking Facility Outside										
	Occupied housing units	With cooking Facility outside		Total	Elec. range	Kero. stove	Gas stove	Micro. oven	Port. elec.				Others
		Number	Percent						stove	stove	stove	fire	
1994 Total	5,298	2,582	48.7	100.0	1.9	28.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	43.1	24.7	0.9	
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	2,218	45.2	100.0	2.2	31.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	46.9	17.2	0.9	
Madolenihmw	733	447	61.0	100.0	0.2	17.4	-	0.2	-	58.4	23.3	0.4	
U	477	251	52.6	100.0	1.6	30.3	0.8	-	-	55.0	12.4	-	
Nett	986	390	39.6	100.0	2.6	26.9	0.3	2.3	0.3	52.1	13.8	1.8	
Sokehs	900	379	42.1	100.0	5.3	46.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	34.6	10.6	1.6	
Kitti	755	513	67.9	100.0	0.8	17.5	0.2	0.4	-	55.6	25.0	0.6	
Kolonia	1,054	238	22.6	100.0	3.8	72.7	-	2.5	1.3	9.2	10.1	0.4	
Outer Islands	393	364	92.6	100.0	-	7.1	-	0.8	-	20.3	70.9	0.8	
Mwoakilloa	34	32	94.1	100.0	-	31.3	-	9.4	-	0.0	59.4	-	
Pingelap	87	76	87.4	100.0	-	14.5	-	-	-	52.6	32.9	-	
Sapwufik	106	100	94.3	100.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	99.0	-	
Nukuoro	77	70	90.9	100.0	-	4.3	-	-	-	48.6	42.9	4.3	
Kapingamarangi	89	86	96.6	100.0	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	98.8	-	
2000 Total	5,630	3,006	53.4	100.0	0.7	24.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	38.2	36.2	0.1	
Pohnpei Proper	5,218	2,611	50.0	100.0	0.8	27.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	43.6	27.1	0.1	
Madolenihmw	800	530	66.3	100.0	-	14.0	-	-	-	64.0	22.1	-	
U	452	199	44.0	100.0	0.5	27.6	0.5	-	-	61.3	9.5	0.5	
Nett	1,049	430	41.0	100.0	2.1	23.0	0.5	0.7	-	40.2	33.5	-	
Sokehs	1,042	473	45.4	100.0	0.9	40.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	42.9	13.7	-	
Kitti	894	735	82.2	100.0	0.4	14.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	37.8	46.1	0.1	
Kolonia	981	244	24.9	100.0	1.6	77.9	1.2	0.4	0.4	9.0	9.4	-	
Outer Islands	412	395	95.9	100.0	-	1.8	-	-	-	3.0	95.3	-	
Mwoakilloa	29	27	93.1	100.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	3.7	96.3	-	
Pingelap	83	79	95.2	100.0	-	2.5	-	-	-	7.6	89.9	-	
Sapwufik	102	95	93.1	100.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	4.0	91.0	-	
Nukuoro	103	99	96.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	
Kapingamarangi	95	95	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	98.9	-	

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04.

Table 12.31 shows the number of vehicles and boats kept at home for use by members of the household. In 2000, the data shows that around 41 percent of the total occupied units owned a vehicle, or about 4 in every 10 housing units. Out of these vehicle-owned units, 76 percent own 1 vehicle and 24 percent with 2 or more vehicles. In contrast, only 33 percent of the occupied units owned a vehicle in 1994. Kolonia Town having had the highest proportion of (about 47 percent) housing units with vehicles in 1994, retain it's previous standing in 2000 with over 60 percent vehicle ownership. As in 1994, Madolenihmw, Kitti and U had the least vehicles in 2000. Vehicles in Pohnpei are becoming common mainly because Pohnpei is the capital of the FSM and the most developed state with a circumferential and other paved roads. Pohnpei Island has the largest landmass in the FSM and most people commute to work using cars, while the outer islands in Pohnpei are so small that there was no need for cars. Also about 12 percent of the occupied units in Pohnpei in 2000 used at least 1 boat for transportation purposes, a drop from 14 percent in 1994. The proportion was much higher for outer islands (about 15 percent). Still, the proportion of occupied housing units with a boat in the Outer Islands has dropped considerably from about 26 percent in 1994. Nearly 79 percent of the housing units in Mwoakilloa used boats, a slight increase from about 71 percent in 1994.

Table 12.31: Vehicles and Boats owned, by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Vehicle					Boat			
	Occupied housing units	Total HUs with vehicle	Percent HUs with vehicle	1	2+	Total HUs With boat	Percent HUs With boat	1	2+
1994 Total	5,298	1,755	33.1	80.9	19.1	741	14.0	90.7	9.3
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	1,744	35.6	80.8	19.2	639	13.0	91.1	8.9
Madolenihmw	733	149	20.3	92.6	7.4	52	7.1	92.3	7.7
U	477	117	24.5	92.3	7.7	76	15.9	94.7	5.3
Nett	986	437	44.3	76.2	23.8	145	14.7	86.9	13.1
Sokehs	900	372	41.3	82.5	17.5	111	12.3	97.3	2.7
Kitti	755	177	23.4	76.8	23.2	98	13.0	93.9	6.1
Kolonia	1,054	492	46.7	78.9	21.1	157	14.9	86.6	13.4
Outer Islands	393	-	-	-	-	102	26.0	88.2	11.8
Mwoakilloa	34	-	-	-	-	24	70.6	83.3	16.7
Pingelap	87	-	-	-	-	14	16.1	100.0	-
Sapwuafik	106	-	-	-	-	20	18.9	90.0	10.0
Nukuoro	77	-	-	-	-	26	33.8	88.5	11.5
Kapingamarangi	89	-	-	-	-	18	20.2	83.3	16.7
2000 Total	5,630	2,310	41.0	76.3	23.7	694	12.3	93.9	6.1
Pohnpei Proper	5,218	2,310	44.3	75.8	23.7	628	12.0	93.6	6.4
Madolenihmw	800	244	30.5	80.3	19.7	52	6.5	100.0	-
U	452	179	39.6	84.4	15.6	66	14.6	95.5	4.5
Nett	1,049	533	50.8	70.2	29.8	135	12.9	89.6	10.4
Sokehs	1,042	471	45.2	78.1	19.3	123	11.8	95.7	4.3
Kitti	894	284	31.8	78.9	21.1	129	14.4	94.6	5.4
Kolonia	981	599	61.1	73.1	26.9	129	13.1	91.5	8.5
Outer Islands	449	-	-	-	-	60	13.4	97.0	3.0
Mwoakilloa	29	-	-	-	-	23	79.3	100.0	-
Pingelap	83	-	-	-	-	5	6.0	100.0	-
Sapwuafik	102	-	-	-	-	6	5.9	91.7	8.3
Nukuoro	103	-	-	-	-	11	10.7	90.9	9.1
Kapingamarangi	95	-	-	-	-	15	15.8	100.0	-

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05.

Table 12.32 shows the monthly cost of electricity for the residents of Pohnpei in 1994 and 2000. In 1994, more households were paying \$10 to \$19 of electricity cost per month. About 64 percent of all occupied housing units had electricity. In 2000, electricity cost increased. Compared to 1994 when more households were paying average cost of \$10 to \$19 per month, in 2000 more of the occupied housing units were paying over \$50 per month. The 2000 census also shows that over 80 percent of all housing units in Pohnpei were paying electricity.

Table 12.33 shows the average monthly cost of kerosene in Pohnpei State for 1994 and 2000. In both census periods, households in Pohnpei including the outer islands were paying \$1 to \$9 per month except for Kapingamarangi, where 100 percent of the households there paid an average of \$20 to \$29 per month in 2000.

Table 12.32: Monthly Cost of Electricity by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Occupied Housing units	Total with electricity	Percent with Electricity	Percent	Percent of electricity cost in US dollars					
					1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994 Total	5,298	3,405	64.4	100.0	21.7	29.0	20.9	9.3	4.7	14.4
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	3,405	69.4	100.0	21.6	29.0	21.0	9.3	4.7	14.4
Madolenihmw	733	380	51.8	100.0	33.7	39.5	17.6	5.0	0.8	3.4
U	477	274	57.4	100.0	34.3	33.2	20.1	3.6	1.5	7.3
Nett	986	741	75.2	100.0	18.4	22.7	19.0	9.4	4.6	25.9
Sokehs	900	684	76.0	100.0	19.2	31.6	23.4	11.4	5.6	8.9
Kitti	755	297	39.3	100.0	36.4	35.4	20.9	2.7	1.3	3.4
Kolonia	1,054	1,029	97.6	100.0	13.5	25.2	22.3	12.7	7.4	19.0
Outer Islands	393	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 Total	5,630	4,715	84.2	100.0	4.7	13.6	20.3	15.0	10.2	36.1
Pohnpei Proper	5,218	4,715	91.0	100.0	4.7	13.6	20.3	15.0	10.2	36.1
Madolenihmw	800	670	83.8	100.0	6.5	15.0	26.9	14.8	10.3	26.5
U	452	520	115.0	100.0	10.8	18.7	21.3	17.1	9.8	22.2
Nett	1,049	949	90.5	100.0	4.5	11.9	14.3	13.5	9.7	46.1
Sokehs	1,042	873	86.9	100.0	2.4	11.6	20.4	16.5	11.7	37.4
Kitti	894	685	76.6	100.0	7.6	25.3	26.3	15.0	9.4	16.4
Kolonia	981	1,018	103.8	100.0	1.9	7.1	17.5	14.5	10.1	48.9
Outer Islands	412	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05.

Housing units reporting monthly kerosene cost declined by 9.3 percentage points between 1994 and 2000 (Table 12.33). The decline was much higher in the Outer Islands, about 29 percentage points, than on Pohnpei Proper, about 8 percentage points.

In 2000 more than half of the units that reported kerosene cost in all the municipalities on Pohnpei Proper were paying less than \$10 monthly. In the Outer Islands, most of them were paying \$19 or \$20 per month.

Table 12.33: Monthly cost of Kerosene by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

	Occupied	Total	Percent	Kerosene cost in US dollars						
	housing units	using kerosene	using kerosene	Percent	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994 Total	5,298	4,428	83.6	100.0	62.4	26.3	7.2	1.6	1.0	1.4
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	4,055	82.7	100.0	62.6	26.0	7.3	1.5	1.1	1.5
Madolenihmw	733	691	94.3	100.0	63.0	27.6	6.8	0.3	1.0	1.4
U	477	442	92.7	100.0	63.3	29.8	4.4	1.5	-	1.0
Nett	986	682	69.2	100.0	63.4	23.6	9.6	0.8	0.8	1.8
Sokehs	900	782	86.9	100.0	62.7	24.6	8.1	2.6	0.8	1.3
Kitti	755	676	89.5	100.0	73.8	16.9	5.0	1.6	0.9	1.9
Kolonia	1,054	782	74.2	100.0	52.1	33.6	8.4	2.2	2.4	1.3
Outer Islands	393	373	94.9	100.0	60.3	29.9	6.2	2.3	0.8	0.5
Mwoakilloa	34	34	100.0	100.0	42.1	31.6	15.8	7.9	2.6	-
Pingelap	87	86	98.9	100.0	45.1	38.5	11.0	3.3	1.1	1.1
Sapwuahfik	106	105	99.1	100.0	76.2	19.0	2.9	1.0	-	1.0
Nukuoro	77	62	80.5	100.0	42.2	48.4	4.7	3.1	1.6	-
Kapingamarangi	89	86	96.6	100.0	78.2	19.5	2.3	-	-	-
2000 Total	5,630	4,184	74.3	100.0	55.9	32.4	9.6	1.2	0.3	0.6
Pohnpei Proper	5,218	3,913	74.9	100.0	58.0	32.7	7.4	1.2	0.3	0.6
Madolenihmw	800	646	80.8	100.0	55.7	36.4	4.8	1.7	0.5	0.9
U	452	370	81.9	100.0	67.0	25.9	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.8
Nett	1,049	661	63.0	100.0	48.0	36.5	12.4	1.7	0.3	1.2
Sokehs	1,042	831	79.8	100.0	57.5	33.0	8.2	0.6	0.1	0.5
Kitti	894	744	83.2	100.0	69.2	26.2	3.0	0.9	0.5	0.1
Kolonia	981	661	65.8	100.0	53.0	35.4	9.7	1.7	0.2	0.2
Outer Islands	412	271	65.8	100.0	28.4	27.3	41.7	1.1	-	1.5
Mwoakilloa	29	29	100.0	100.0	34.5	55.2	10.3	-	-	-
Pingelap	83	18	21.7	100.0	16.7	66.7	11.1	-	-	5.6
Sapwuahfik	102	38	37.3	100.0	5.3	57.9	26.3	2.6	-	7.9
Nukuoro	103	91	88.3	100.0	68.1	26.4	3.3	2.2	-	-
Kapingamarangi	95	95	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05 and unpublished data.

Table 12.34 presents the average monthly cost of water by municipality. In 1994, Kolonia Town, Nett, and Sokehs had almost all of the housing units paying for water. In fact, nearly half were located in Kolonia Town. Cost of water was reported higher in Kolonia Town and Nett. In addition, the 1994 census showed that most households paying water in Pohnpei paid an average of \$1 to \$9 per month while in 2000, the average cost of water seemed to have increased to \$20 to \$29 per month for most of the households paying water.

Table 12.34: Monthly Cost of Water by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

	Occupied housing units	Total paying water	Percent		Water cost in US dollars					
			paying water	Percent	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994 Total	5,298	1,901	35.9	100.0	30.8	26.4	16.4	9.3	5.6	11.5
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	1,901	38.8	100.0	30.6	26.5	16.4	9.3	5.7	11.5
Madolenihmw	733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nett	986	526	53.3	100.0	31.6	25.1	16.3	9.9	4.9	12.2
Sokehs	900	447	49.7	100.0	39.1	25.1	15.0	9.8	3.8	7.2
Kitti	755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	1,054	928	88.0	100.0	24.9	28.3	17.5	8.9	7.0	13.4
Outer Islands	393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 Total	5,630	1,844	32.8	100.0	11.6	22.4	23.0	16.0	8.4	18.5
Pohnpei Proper	5,218	1,844	35.3	98.8	11.5	22.3	22.8	15.9	8.3	18.1
Madolenihmw	800	-	2.3	100.0	44.4	11.1	27.8	11.1	-	5.6
U	452	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nett	1,049	495	47.2	100.0	15.8	25.3	22.0	13.7	5.3	18.0
Sokehs	1,042	422	40.5	94.8	6.4	23.7	23.5	16.8	8.8	15.6
Kitti	894	33	3.7	100.0	87.9	-	12.1	-	-	-
Kolonia	981	876	89.3	100.0	8.0	21.0	23.2	17.4	10.3	20.2
Outer Islands	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05.

Table 12.35 shows the other fuel costs such as oil, gas, wood, etc., to fully determine the total utility costs for the unit. About 45 percent of all housing units reported expenditure for other fuels. The state average again shows that nearly 4 units in every 10 units paid \$50 and over for other fuel each month. The people of the state of Pohnpei do not normally spend money towards woods, therefore the other fuel costs could be mainly gas (butane) for appliances.

Table 12.35: Monthly Cost of Other Fuel by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

	Occupied housing unit	Total paying other fuel	Percent paying		Other fuel cost in US dollars					
			other fuel	Percent	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994 Total	5,298	1,541	29.1	100.0	9.7	9.4	17.4	12.8	15.9	34.7
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	1,503	30.6	100.0	9.6	8.8	17.3	12.9	16.2	35.1
Madolenihmw	733	145	19.8	100.0	13.8	7.6	13.8	12.4	7.6	44.8
U	477	97	20.3	100.0	2.1	8.2	14.4	8.2	18.6	48.5
Nett	986	368	37.3	100.0	7.3	12.8	16.6	13.3	17.1	32.9
Sokehs	900	360	40.0	100.0	17.5	6.9	16.1	11.4	18.3	29.7
Kitti	755	122	16.2	100.0	7.4	1.6	5.7	16.4	13.1	55.7
Kolonia	1,054	411	39.0	100.0	5.8	9.7	24.3	14.1	17.0	29.0
Outer Islands	393	38	9.7	100.0	13.2	31.6	21.1	10.5	2.6	21.1
Mwoakilloa	34	5	14.7	100.0	20.0	-	40.0	40.0	-	-
Pingelap	87	15	17.2	100.0	6.7	33.3	20.0	-	6.7	33.3
Sapwuahfik	106	6	5.7	100.0	16.7	66.7	-	-	-	16.7
Nukuoro	77	7	9.1	100.0	-	42.9	28.6	28.6	-	-
Kapingamarangi	89	5	5.6	100.0	40.0	-	20.0	-	-	40.0
2000 Total	5,630	2,536	45.0	100.0	9.2	7.6	16.6	12.4	16.2	37.9
Pohnpei Proper	5,281	2,144	41.1	100.0	8.7	6.7	19.3	12.7	18.4	34.3
Madolenihmw	800	483	60.4	100.0	18.0	9.1	23.8	12.0	6.4	30.6
U	452	174	38.5	100.0	1.7	0.0	38.5	2.9	13.2	43.7
Nett	1,049	394	37.6	100.0	11.9	11.7	17.8	19.3	9.1	30.2
Sokehs	1,042	321	30.8	100.0	2.2	5.7	25.6	12.0	21.1	33.4
Kitti	894	647	72.4	100.0	5.9	3.1	9.4	11.9	33.5	36.2
Kolonia	981	125	12.7	100.0	3.2	12.8	15.2	13.6	15.2	40.0
Outer Islands	412	392	95.1	100.0	12.2	12.6	2.0	11.1	4.8	57.3
Mwoakilloa	29	28	96.6	100.0	-	21.4	17.9	50.0	-	10.7
Pingelap	83	77	92.8	100.0	11.7	-	-	16.9	5.2	66.2
Sapwuahfik	1102	93	91.2	100.0	21.5	-	1.0	12.4	3.1	62.9
Nukuoro	103	99	96.1	100.0	19.2	44.4	2.0	5.1	12.1	17.2
Kapingamarangi	95	95	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05.

Table 12.36 presents the value of those housing units reported by municipality. For Pohnpei State, the median value was about \$4,400, a slight increase from about \$3,500 in 1994. Within Pohnpei Proper, Kolonia Town had better conditions of housing units while in the Outer Islands, Mwoakilloa had the most expensive housing units. In Kolonia Town, 24 percent of the occupied housing units were in the \$20,000+ category (that is, valued at over \$20,000) in 2000. In contrast, only 12 percent were in this category in 1994. The result was consistent with the information on building materials. Most houses in Kolonia Town, and Mwoakilloa were made of concrete walls and concrete foundations (see Tables 12.13 and 12.14). Most housing units in Kitti (over 50 percent) and rest of the Outer Islands were valued less than \$2,500, probably because most units in these areas used traditional building materials.

Table 12.36: Value of House by Municipality, Pohnpei State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	Total	Percent	Value of house						Non-response	Median value
			Less \$2500	\$2500-\$4999	\$5000-\$9999	\$10000-\$14999	\$15000-\$19999	\$20000+		
1994 Total	5,298	100	29.5	18.2	14.1	5.3	3	6	23.8	\$3,529
Pohnpei Proper	4,905	100	27.5	18.9	14.3	5.4	3.1	6.4	24.4	\$3,729
Madolenihmw	733	100	30.2	25.1	14.6	3.8	2.5	2.2	21.7	\$3,203
U	477	100	31.4	22.2	18.2	6.1	2.3	6.5	13.2	\$3,648
Nett	986	100	19.4	14.3	7.7	3.3	2	5.6	47.7	\$3,587
Sokehs	900	100	26.2	23.4	18.8	7.7	4.6	8.3	11	\$4,182
Kitti	755	100	55.8	17.9	14.6	4	1.5	1.1	5.3	\$1,855
Kolonia	1,054	100	12.3	14.3	14.4	7.3	4.8	12	34.7	\$7,042
Outer Islands	393	100	54.7	8.9	12.2	3.3	2.3	1.8	16.8	\$1,546
Mwoakilloa	34	100	2.9	20.6	32.4	14.7	17.6	8.8	2.9	\$8,864
Pingelap	87	100	4.6	10.3	18.4	5.7	1.1	3.4	56.3	\$6,875
Sapwuahfik	106	100	67.9	13.2	14.2	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	\$1,565
Nukuoro	77	100	80.5	3.9	-	1.3	-	-	14.3	\$1,062
Kapingamarangi	89	100	85.4	2.2	6.7	-	1.1	-	4.5	\$1,165
2000 Total	5,064	100	37.1	16.9	19.1	6.4	5.4	15.0	-	\$4,400
Pohnpei Proper	4,718	100	36.1	17.1	18.7	6.5	5.6	15.9	-	\$4,530
Madolenihmw	738	100	38.3	20.5	23.6	4.9	4.3	8.4	-	\$3,924
U	445	100	33.5	19.6	18.4	8.1	6.7	13.7	-	\$4,612
Nett	860	100	38.1	16.7	12.7	5.3	4.3	22.8	-	\$4,271
Sokehs	986	100	33.5	19.7	21.2	6.3	5.4	14.0	-	\$4,601
Kitti	877	100	56.0	14.1	14.8	4.2	4.2	6.6	-	\$2,233
Kolonia	812	100	15.0	13.3	22.0	11.3	9.4	28.9	-	\$9,916
Outer Islands	346	100	51.2	14.5	24.9	4.3	1.7	3.5	-	\$2,444
Mwoakilloa	29	100	3.4	6.9	34.5	27.6	13.8	13.8	-	\$10,938
Pingelap	79	100	16.5	34.2	43.0	5.1	-	1.3	-	\$4,954
Sapwuahfik	47	100	70.2	8.5	17.0	-	-	4.3	-	\$1,780
Nukuoro	99	100	92.9	2.0	3.0	-	2.0	-	-	\$1,345
Kapingamarangi	92	100	41.3	16.3	33.7	3.3	-	5.4	-	\$3,833

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H06.

Conclusion

The total number of housing units increased from about 3,600 in 1980 to over 6,000 in 2000. More than half of all housing units were built between 1985 and 2000. In 2000, about 65 percent of the housing units had electricity, compared to about 31 percent in 1980. Of all housing units in 2000, over 50 percent had flush toilet and about 59 percent had bathtub/shower. Almost 70 percent of all housing units had piped water as compared to about only 7 percent in 1980.

The housing conditions in Pohnpei State have improved. This was evident from the improvement in housing unit facilities like electricity, lavatories, piped water, and the increased number of rooms per housing unit. Concrete walls and tin roofs are taking over the traditional wood walls and thatched roofs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arriaga, E.E., (1983). Estimating fertility from data on children ever born, by age of mother, U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Research Document no. 11, Washington D.C.
- Arriaga, E.E., et al. (1994). Population Analysis with microcomputers, vol I & II, UNFPA, USAID and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C.
- Bank of Hawai'i. (1989). An economic assessment of the Federated States of Micronesia. Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI.
- Brass, W. (1975). Methods for Estimating Fertility and Mortality from Limited and Defective Data, Caroline Population Center, Laboratory for population studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
- Brass, W., & Coale, A. J. (1968). Methods of Analysis and Estimation, *The Demography of Tropical Africa*, Princeton, Princeton University Press, Chapter III.
- Coale, A.J., & Demeney, P. (1966). Regional Model Life Tables and Stable Populations. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press.
- Coale, A.J., & J. Trussel. (1974). Model fertility schedule: variations on the age structure of child bearing in human population, *Population Index*, vol. 40, NY.
- ____ (1977). Estimating the time to which Brass estimates apply, *Population Bulletin of the United Nations*, no. 10, NY.
- ____ (1988). Mortpak-Lite, the United Nations Software packages for mortality measurement, Population Division, United Nations, New York, NY.
- Compact of the Free Association. (1982). Compact of Free Association and related agreements between the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States of America. Plebiscite Commission. Kolonia, Pohnpei.
- Connel, J., (1983). Migration, Employment and Development in the South Pacific, Country Report No. 3: Federated States of Micronesia, South Pacific Commission, New Caledonia.
- ____ (1990). Modernity and its Discontents: Migration and Change in the South Pacific. Migration Development in the South Pacific, *Pacific Research Monograph* No. 24. Australian National University. Canberra, Australia.
- Fenney, G. (1976). Estimating infant mortality rate from child survivorship data by age of mother, *Asian Pacific Census Newsletter*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 12-16.
- ____ (1980). Estimating infant mortality trends from child survivorship data, *Population Studies*, vol. 34, no. 1, NY.
- Firth, S. (1989). Sovereignty and Interdependence in the Contemporary Pacific. *The Contemporary Pacific*, 1, 75-96.
- Gorenflo, L.J., & Levin, M.J. (1992). Changing Migration Patterns in the Federated States of Micronesia. *A journal of Micronesian studies*, 3:1. pp. 29-71.
- Hezel, F.X., (1983). The First Taint of Civilization, University of Hawaii Press
- Hezel, F.X., & Berg, M. L. (1979). Micronesia: Winds of Change, TTPI Printing Office, 1979.
- Hezel, F.X., & Levin, M.J. (1987). Micronesian emigration and the brain drain in Palau, Marshalls, and the Federated States of Micronesia. *Journal of the Pacific Society*, 10, 16-34.

- ____ (1990) Micronesian emigration: Beyond the brain drain. In J. Connell (Ed.), *Migration and development in the South Pacific* (Pacific research Monograph No. 24, pp. 42-60). Australian National University, National Centre for Development Studies.
- Levin, M.J. (Draft). Census and Demography in the U.S. Pacific Islands, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Levin, M. J. & Mailos, E. (1992). Homelessness on Guam.
- Levin, M.J., & Retherford, R.D. (1986). Recent fertility trends in the Pacific Islands, East-West Population Institute, No. 101, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Myers, R. (1940). Errors and Bias in the Reporting of Age in the Census Data, *Transaction of the Actuarial Society of America*, vol. 41.
- Nan'yo-cho [South Seas Bureau]. (1927). *Nan'yo gunto tosei, chosa hokoku, Taicho juyonen* [Census of the Japanese Mandate Territories, 1925]. Koror, Palau: Nan'yo-cho.
- ____ (1931). *Nan'yo-gunto tosei, chosa-sho, Showa 5 nen* [A summary of conditions in Mandate Territories, 1930]. (4 vols.). Koror, Palau: Nan'yo-cho.
- ____ (1937). *Nan'yo-gunto tosei, chosa-sho, Showa 10 nen* [A summary of conditions in Mandate Territories, 1935]. (2 vols.). Tokyo: Nan'yo-cho.
- OCC/Office of Census Coordinator. (1975). *1973 population of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*. Saipan: U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
- ODA, UK & EPU, Malaysia/Overseas Development Administration, U.K. & Economic Planning Unit, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. (1990). PEOPLE. Software package for making national and sub-national population projections, version 3.01, Malaysia.
- OHC/Office of the High Commissioner. (1959). Census Report, 1958. U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Agana, Guam.
- ____ TTPI Population Profiles, 1967. Special Report, Series No. 1. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Agana, Guam.
- OPB/Office of Planning and Budget, Yap State. (1987). Report on the 1987 Yap State Census of Population, vol. I, Colonia, Yap, FSM.
- ____ (1988). Report on the 1987 Yap State Census of Population, vol. II, Colonia, Yap, FSM.
- OPS/Office of Planning and Statistics, FSM. (1988). 1985 Pohnpei State Census Report, Kolonia, Pohnpei, FSM.
- ____ (1989). 1986 Kosrae State Census Report, Kolonia, Pohnpei, FSM.
- ____ (1992). 1989 Chuuk State Census of Population and Housing, Palikir, Pohnpei, FSM.
- ____ (1992). Information Handbook, Federated States of Micronesia, (No. 1., Vol. 1). Palikir, Pohnpei, FSM.
- Shinn, R. (1984). Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. *Oceania: A Regional Study*, edited by F.M. Bunge and M. W. Cooke, pp. 295-348. Foreign Area Studies, American University. Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office.

- Shryock, H.S., et al. (1976). *The method and materials of demography*, condensed edition, NY. SPC/Secretariat of the Pacific Communities. *Oceania Population 2000*, Wall chart, Noumea, New Caledonia.
- Sullivan, J. (1972). Models for the estimation of the probability of dying, birth, and exact ages of early childhood, *Population Studies*, vol. 26, no. 1, pp. 77-79.
- USBC/US Bureau of the Census. (1984). *1980 Census of Population* (vol. 1.1), *characteristics of the population* (part 57), *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, excluding the Northern Mariana Islands*. Washington D.C.: US Government Printing Office.
- _____. (1984). *1980 Census of Population* (vol. 1.1), *characteristics of the population* (part 57), *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, excluding the Northern Mariana Islands*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- _____. (1992a). 1990 census of population and housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- _____. (1992b). 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Guam, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- UN/United Nations. (1952). Accuracy tests for census age distributions tabulated in five-year and ten-year age groups, *Population Bulletin*, no. 2, New York.
- _____. (1967). Manual IV, Methods of Estimating Basic Demographic measures from incomplete data, *Population Studies*, No. 42, NY.
- _____. (1983). Manual X, Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation, *Population Studies*, No. 81, NY.

APPENDIX A BASIC TABLES

Table B01. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei; 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Madol- enihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
All Persons	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Less than 5 years	5,038	4,724	817	370	903	907	940	787	314	31	50	110	48	75
5 to 9 years	4,550	4,260	701	315	838	799	910	697	290	12	81	93	50	54
10 to 14 years	4,430	4,140	706	363	820	762	869	620	290	21	59	94	59	57
15 to 19 years	4,176	3,995	737	303	726	846	733	650	181	14	25	63	37	42
20 to 24 years	3,081	2,925	491	227	526	643	522	516	156	19	32	49	27	29
25 to 29 years	2,407	2,273	379	188	431	435	399	441	134	20	27	44	16	27
30 to 34 years	2,163	2,059	340	193	404	417	328	377	104	5	24	38	11	26
35 to 39 years	2,005	1,888	286	164	384	381	331	342	117	10	24	41	13	29
40 to 44 years	1,830	1,732	260	161	361	362	285	303	98	9	26	17	23	23
45 to 49 years	1,467	1,381	185	133	244	302	211	306	86	7	18	17	20	24
50 to 54 years	984	908	136	90	159	186	148	189	76	11	19	16	10	20
55 to 59 years	640	587	84	52	117	113	86	135	53	4	14	14	7	14
60 to 64 years	537	493	82	50	86	89	80	106	44	3	8	13	5	15
65 to 69 years	442	387	76	32	70	73	50	86	55	3	13	11	16	12
70 to 74 years	335	295	60	19	45	55	54	62	40	4	6	8	8	14
75 to 79 years	226	201	49	15	27	46	29	35	25	2	6	2	9	6
80 to 84 years	113	95	23	5	13	18	19	17	18	2	3	5	3	5
85+ years	62	52	8	5	4	10	13	12	10	-	3	5	-	2
Median	18.9	18.8	18.3	19.9	18.6	19.5	16.9	20.8	19.2	22.8	20.6	16.8	18.2	21.6
Males	17,666	16,585	2,885	1,366	3,178	3,232	3,053	2,871	1,081	90	224	344	178	245
Less than 5 years	2,596	2,433	427	202	468	452	473	411	163	15	27	60	22	39
5 to 9 years	2,389	2,239	375	160	443	411	477	373	150	6	42	50	19	33
10 to 14 years	2,326	2,171	371	204	432	393	453	318	155	11	30	53	30	31
15 to 19 years	2,162	2,057	438	160	355	400	372	332	105	9	16	35	22	23
20 to 24 years	1,588	1,505	279	107	262	325	276	256	83	12	18	26	18	9
25 to 29 years	1,189	1,117	190	82	218	219	189	219	72	11	13	23	8	17
30 to 34 years	1,040	986	161	86	195	211	156	177	54	3	12	20	5	14
35 to 39 years	1,018	958	150	75	184	206	167	176	60	3	14	23	5	15
40 to 44 years	952	904	135	75	206	184	144	160	48	4	15	7	11	11
45 to 49 years	772	733	104	84	134	158	108	145	39	2	8	9	7	13
50 to 54 years	510	473	68	39	91	88	86	101	37	7	8	8	7	7
55 to 59 years	308	282	36	26	66	59	38	57	26	-	8	6	5	7
60 to 64 years	268	248	38	30	44	41	41	54	20	1	3	6	3	7
65 to 69 years	209	184	38	12	36	35	21	42	25	2	2	8	8	5
70 to 74 years	160	142	37	7	25	24	26	23	18	2	3	4	3	6
75 to 79 years	104	92	22	11	10	17	14	18	12	1	3	1	4	3
80 to 84 years	48	38	10	2	8	6	7	5	10	1	1	3	1	4
85+ years	27	23	6	4	1	3	5	4	4	-	1	2	-	1
Median	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.7	18.5	19.5	16.7	20.0	18.5	21.7	19.1	16.3	19.1	19.2
Females	16,820	15,810	2,535	1,319	2,980	3,212	2,954	2,810	1,010	87	214	296	184	229
Less than 5 years	2,442	2,291	390	168	435	455	467	376	151	16	23	50	26	36
5 to 9 years	2,161	2,021	326	155	395	388	433	324	140	6	39	43	31	21
10 to 14 years	2,104	1,969	335	159	388	369	416	302	135	10	29	41	29	26
15 to 19 years	2,014	1,938	299	143	371	446	361	318	76	5	9	28	15	19
20 to 24 years	1,493	1,420	212	120	264	318	246	260	73	7	14	23	9	20
25 to 29 years	1,218	1,156	189	106	213	216	210	222	62	9	14	21	8	10
30 to 34 years	1,123	1,073	179	107	209	206	172	200	50	2	12	18	6	12
35 to 39 years	987	930	136	89	200	175	164	166	57	7	10	18	8	14
40 to 44 years	878	828	125	86	155	178	141	143	50	5	11	10	12	12
45 to 49 years	695	648	81	49	110	144	103	161	47	5	10	8	13	11
50 to 54 years	474	435	68	51	68	98	62	88	39	4	11	8	3	13
55 to 59 years	332	305	48	26	51	54	48	78	27	4	6	8	2	7
60 to 64 years	269	245	44	20	42	48	39	52	24	2	5	7	2	8
65 to 69 years	233	203	38	20	34	38	29	44	30	1	11	3	8	7
70 to 74 years	175	153	23	12	20	31	28	39	22	2	3	4	5	8
75 to 79 years	122	109	27	4	17	29	15	17	13	1	3	1	5	3
80 to 84 years	65	57	13	3	5	12	12	12	8	1	2	2	2	1
85+ years	35	29	2	1	3	7	8	8	6	-	2	3	-	1
Median	19.2	19.2	18.6	21.4	18.7	19.4	17.2	21.6	20.2	24.6	22.5	17.5	17.0	23.1

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Type Relationship Family type by Presence of Own Children	Pohnpei Proper									Outer Islands				
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Pi- nge- lap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP														
All persons . . .	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
In households . . .	33,940	31,849	5,200	2,685	6,069	6,207	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Family hshldr: Male	4,430	4,146	667	368	821	837	746	707	284	21	63	87	56	57
: Fem.	905	819	108	66	145	167	127	206	86	8	17	11	28	22
Nonfamily hhldr: Male	219	184	21	14	57	30	17	45	35	-	2	3	16	14
: Fem.	76	69	4	4	26	8	4	23	7	-	1	1	3	2
Spouse	4,169	3,922	623	339	779	783	706	692	247	18	51	76	50	52
Child	15,039	14,092	2,257	1,093	2,750	2,775	2,940	2,277	947	46	174	309	146	272
Parent	139	124	13	11	12	41	20	27	15	1	7	4	1	2
Other relatives . . .	8,567	8,112	1,455	719	1,385	1,537	1,418	1,598	455	82	122	139	59	53
Nonrelatives	396	381	52	71	94	29	29	106	15	1	1	10	3	-
In group quarters . .	546	546	220	-	89	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In correctional institutional . . .	12	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noninstitut. persons	534	534	220	-	77	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School dormitories	342	342	161	-	-	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' quarters.	103	103	29	-	18	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other noninstitutional	89	89	30	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per household.	6.1	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.1	6.1	5.3	6.3	3.5	5.0
Persons per family . .	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.9	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.4	6.5	4.1	5.8
Persons under 18 yrs	16,580	15,570	2,698	1,231	3,022	2,927	3,186	2,506	1,010	72	209	339	178	212
Living with both parents . . .	12,207	11,544	1,912	901	2,249	2,156	2,543	1,783	663	53	147	242	92	129
Householder or spouse.	16	13	-	1	4	2	5	1	3	-	-	1	2	-
Own child	13,813	13,014	2,176	980	2,506	2,438	2,783	2,131	799	61	170	261	129	178
With female hshldr, no husband	2,077	1,919	318	142	321	373	373	392	158	19	41	21	34	43
Other relatives	1,695	1,584	232	144	326	335	275	272	111	9	22	36	41	3
Nonrelatives	111	104	20	36	19	8	7	14	7	-	-	5	2	-
Persons in group qrtrs	128	128	126	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65+ years . .	1,178	1,030	216	76	159	202	165	212	148	11	31	31	36	39
Family hsholder: Male	450	394	100	29	62	69	63	71	56	6	8	14	10	18
: Fem.	221	198	41	17	35	34	39	32	23	2	5	2	7	7
Spouse	202	172	39	12	27	27	29	38	30	3	6	4	9	8
Parent	105	92	11	6	8	32	13	22	13	-	7	3	1	2
Other relatives	139	121	18	10	16	32	14	31	18	-	4	8	3	3
Nonrelatives	8	8	-	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily hhldr: Male	32	27	3	1	8	6	4	5	5	-	-	-	4	1
: Fem.	20	17	3	-	3	2	2	7	3	-	1	-	2	-
Persons in group qrtrs	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN														
Families	5,335	4,965	775	434	966	1,004	873	913	370	29	80	98	84	79
With own children under 18 years . . .	4,295	4,038	641	341	791	804	744	717	257	21	62	84	50	40
With own children under 6 years	2,938	2,768	462	221	541	540	539	465	170	16	34	66	29	25
Married-couple famil With own children under 18 years . . .	4,081	3,843	618	335	760	773	698	659	238	18	51	75	46	48
With own children under 6 years	3,380	3,204	526	265	633	631	613	536	176	13	40	67	31	25
Fem. hhldr, no husb. With own children under 18 years . . .	349	303	49	33	61	64	48	48	46	3	12	12	10	9
With own children under 6 years	231	205	31	26	48	45	30	25	26	1	7	11	3	4
Nonrelatives	145	128	22	15	31	24	23	13	17	1	4	8	2	2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03. Household Size, and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Size Fertility	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Ko- lo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
HOUSEHOLD SIZE														
Households	5,630	5,218	800	4521,	0491,	042	894	981	412	29	83	102	103	95
1 person	259	217	23	17	64	37	21	55	42	-	3	4	19	16
2 persons	403	357	54	28	80	76	36	83	46	7	7	4	21	7
3 persons	582	528	76	50	119	92	82	109	54	3	10	9	23	9
4 persons	795	745	92	72	170	153	104	154	50	-	12	16	12	10
5 persons	814	755	114	63	136	156	144	142	59	3	20	16	7	13
6 persons	691	646	96	65	121	143	119	102	45	1	10	11	6	17
7 persons	575	537	89	44	107	104	102	91	38	4	9	11	9	5
8 persons	445	416	68	46	72	96	66	68	29	6	4	8	5	6
9 persons	310	300	51	21	45	59	61	63	10	-	2	6	-	2
10 persons	274	255	57	11	49	52	52	34	19	4	3	5	1	6
11 persons	123	115	17	11	23	24	25	15	8	-	1	5	-	2
12 or more persons	359	347	63	24	63	50	82	65	12	1	2	7	-	2
Median	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.2	7.1	5.5	6.2	3.5	5.4
FERTILITY														
Women 15 to 19 yrs. . .	2,014	1,938	299	143	371	446	361	318	76	5	9	28	15	19
Children ever born	310	294	54	11	64	65	72	28	16	2	1	6	5	2
Children still alive	306	290	54	11	64	63	70	28	16	2	1	6	5	2
Children born last 12 mos.	117	109	23	7	21	23	22	13	8	2	-	1	3	2
Women 20 to 24 yrs. . .	1,493	1,420	212	120	264	318	246	260	73	7	14	23	9	20
Children ever born	1,521	1,425	272	114	269	231	317	222	96	9	16	29	13	29
Children still alive	1,464	1,372	258	102	261	221	309	221	92	9	16	28	12	27
Children born last 12 mos.	290	276	50	17	53	46	56	54	14	3	1	3	3	4
Women 25 to 29 yrs. . .	1,218	1,156	189	106	213	216	210	222	62	9	14	21	8	10
Children ever born	2,632	2,486	416	186	469	445	545	425	146	22	31	61	16	16
Children still alive	2,500	2,363	384	176	453	418	521	411	137	20	30	56	16	15
Children born last 12 mos.	230	217	46	20	28	39	35	49	13	4	-	5	2	2
Women 30 to 34 yrs. . .	1,123	1,073	179	107	209	206	172	200	50	2	12	18	6	12
Children ever born	3,661	3,484	666	313	644	665	659	537	177	5	50	67	17	38
Children still alive	3,481	3,311	635	292	620	615	629	520	170	5	48	65	17	35
Children born last 12 mos.	187	183	36	17	35	36	31	28	4	-	1	1	-	2
Women 35 to 39 yrs. . .	987	930	136	89	200	175	164	166	57	7	10	18	8	14
Children ever born	4,113	3,880	629	302	823	727	838	561	233	20	43	85	36	49
Children still alive	3,873	3,658	579	288	784	682	780	545	215	19	37	80	32	47
Children born last 12 mos.	99	91	15	2	31	16	18	9	8	1	-	1	3	3
Women 40 to 44 yrs. . .	878	828	125	86	155	178	141	143	50	5	11	10	12	12
Children ever born	4,264	4,023	647	358	789	803	843	583	241	22	55	71	71	22
Children still alive	4,012	3,788	602	332	750	752	779	573	224	20	52	69	61	22
Children born last 12 mos.	37	31	5	2	9	5	7	3	6	1	-	2	2	1
Women 45 to 49 yrs. . .	695	648	81	49	110	144	103	161	47	5	10	8	13	11
Children ever born	3,664	3,397	462	262	557	702	699	715	267	20	64	45	83	55
Children still alive	3,419	3,176	422	239	531	646	649	689	243	18	60	41	72	52
Children born last 12 mos.	6	6	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE														
Women 15 to 49 years with Last Birth	5,537	5,229	853	475	9931,	011	970	927	308	33	62	91	58	64
Male	2,898	2,748	465	258	528	518	496	483	150	18	33	45	27	27
Still alive	2,829	2,683	454	256	518	507	475	473	146	18	32	44	26	26
Female	2,639	2,481	388	217	465	493	474	444	158	15	29	46	31	37
Still alive	2,575	2,421	377	210	461	473	458	442	154	14	29	44	30	37
Born in last year	966	913	175	65	177	166	169	161	53	11	2	13	13	14
Male	534	511	106	33	97	94	89	92	23	4	1	8	5	5
Still alive	525	502	104	33	96	93	86	90	23	4	1	8	5	5
Female	432	402	69	32	80	72	80	69	30	7	1	5	8	9
Still alive	422	392	66	32	78	71	76	69	30	7	1	5	8	9

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03A. Fertility by Age of Mother and Sex of Child by Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Fertility by Sex of Child	Pohnpei													
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Ko- lo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
MALE CHILDREN														
Women 15 to 19 years.	2,014	1,938	299	143	371	446	361	318	76	5	9	28	15	19
Male Children ever born. .	170	162	32	7	34	37	33	19	8	1	1	3	3	-
Male Children still alive.	166	158	32	7	34	35	31	19	8	1	1	3	3	-
Women 20 to 24 years.	1,493	1,420	212	120	264	318	246	260	73	7	14	23	9	20
Male Children ever born. .	799	749	159	53	139	122	165	111	50	4	8	18	5	15
Male Children still alive.	772	723	150	52	136	114	160	111	49	4	8	18	5	14
Women 25 to 29 years.	1,218	1,156	189	106	213	216	210	222	62	9	14	21	8	10
Male Children ever born. .	1,376	1,300	211	94	243	231	293	228	76	11	16	36	7	6
Male Children still alive.	1,294	1,225	191	90	237	212	277	218	69	9	15	33	7	5
Women 30 to 34 years.	1,123	1,073	179	107	209	206	172	200	50	2	12	18	6	12
Male Children ever born. .	1,933	1,835	351	179	329	344	342	290	98	3	33	34	6	22
Male Children still alive.	1,823	1,728	331	165	314	312	325	281	95	3	33	33	6	20
Women 35 to 39 years.	987	930	136	89	200	175	164	166	57	7	10	18	8	14
Male Children ever born. .	2,093	1,966	318	156	427	354	419	292	127	12	26	41	21	27
Male Children still alive.	1,943	1,828	289	144	403	325	380	287	115	12	21	39	17	26
Women 40 to 44 years.	878	828	125	86	155	178	141	143	50	5	11	10	12	12
Male Children ever born. .	2,228	2,114	332	178	440	413	456	295	114	11	26	31	34	12
Male Children still alive.	2,064	1,959	307	159	413	381	411	288	105	10	25	30	28	12
Women 45 to 49 years.	695	648	81	49	110	144	103	161	47	5	10	8	13	11
Male Children ever born. .	1,887	1,733	241	132	279	354	361	366	154	14	40	21	55	24
Male Children still alive.	1,727	1,589	217	116	261	316	332	347	138	12	37	20	46	23
FEMALE CHILDREN														
Women 15 to 19 years.	2,014	1,938	299	143	371	446	361	318	76	5	9	28	15	19
Female Children ever born. .	140	132	22	4	30	28	39	9	8	1	-	3	2	2
Fem. Children still alive.	140	132	22	4	30	28	39	9	8	1	-	3	2	2
Women 20 to 24 years.	1,493	1,420	212	120	264	318	246	260	73	7	14	23	9	20
Female Children ever born. .	722	676	113	61	130	109	152	111	46	5	8	11	8	14
Fem. Children still alive.	692	649	108	50	125	107	149	110	43	5	8	10	7	13
Women 25 to 29 years.	1,218	1,156	189	106	213	216	210	222	62	9	14	21	8	10
Female Children ever born. .	1,256	1,186	205	92	226	214	252	197	70	11	15	25	9	10
Fem. Children still alive.	1,206	1,138	193	86	216	206	244	193	68	11	15	23	9	10
Women 30 to 34 years.	1,123	1,073	179	107	209	206	172	200	50	2	12	18	6	12
Female Children ever born. .	1,728	1,649	315	134	315	321	317	247	79	2	17	33	11	16
Fem. Children still alive.	1,658	1,583	304	127	306	303	304	239	75	2	15	32	11	15
Women 35 to 39 years.	987	930	136	89	200	175	164	166	57	7	10	18	8	14
Female Children ever born. .	2,020	1,914	311	146	396	373	419	269	106	8	17	44	15	22
Fem. Children still alive.	1,930	1,830	290	144	381	357	400	258	100	7	16	41	15	21
Women 40 to 44 years.	878	828	125	86	155	178	141	143	50	5	11	10	12	12
Female Children ever born. .	2,036	1,909	315	180	349	390	387	288	127	11	29	40	37	10
Fem. Children still alive.	1,948	1,829	295	173	337	371	368	285	119	10	27	39	33	10
Women 45 to 49 years.	695	648	81	49	110	144	103	161	47	5	10	8	13	11
Female Children ever born. .	1,777	1,664	221	130	278	348	338	349	113	6	24	24	28	31
Fem. Children still alive.	1,692	1,587	205	123	270	330	317	342	105	6	23	21	26	29

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Under 1 year	1,009	948	171	67	183	172	187	168	61	12	4	17	13	15
1 year	1,049	992	159	73	181	220	208	151	57	-	14	26	7	10
2 years	1,016	942	167	67	184	174	190	160	74	7	11	25	9	22
3 years	925	867	147	83	186	165	157	129	58	8	12	19	8	11
4 years	1,039	975	173	80	169	176	198	179	64	4	9	23	11	17
5 years	947	883	148	50	169	173	191	152	64	4	19	19	7	15
6 years	907	852	125	65	175	163	181	143	55	1	15	21	6	12
7 years	941	874	148	69	167	159	187	144	67	5	21	20	13	8
8 years	882	830	157	62	151	154	174	132	52	1	12	19	11	9
9 years	873	821	123	69	176	150	177	126	52	1	14	14	13	10
10 years	928	865	139	74	184	155	179	134	63	2	16	20	11	14
11 years	885	823	148	77	161	158	170	109	62	7	9	20	16	10
12 years	864	806	148	65	154	147	169	123	58	3	18	15	13	9
13 years	867	806	142	66	167	135	165	131	61	5	12	19	13	12
14 years	886	840	129	81	154	167	186	123	46	4	4	20	6	12
15 years	818	780	149	66	147	141	162	115	38	3	5	11	5	14
16 years	893	851	157	51	163	166	169	145	42	4	8	15	9	6
17 years	851	815	168	66	151	152	136	142	36	1	6	16	7	6
18 years	827	788	144	68	139	185	141	111	39	4	4	14	7	10
19 years	787	761	119	52	126	202	125	137	26	2	2	7	9	6
20 years	720	691	118	50	124	160	123	116	29	5	8	9	4	3
21 years	630	595	103	37	104	165	95	91	35	4	4	14	6	7
22 years	618	589	93	48	101	132	108	107	29	3	10	7	6	3
23 years	556	515	90	45	94	96	101	89	41	6	5	14	9	7
24 years	557	535	87	47	103	90	95	113	22	1	5	5	2	9
25 years	509	480	75	47	89	90	85	94	29	5	5	10	3	6
26 years	490	463	82	38	85	91	82	85	27	4	4	11	4	4
27 years	527	501	85	42	100	99	79	96	26	5	5	7	4	5
28 years	446	423	72	24	85	83	81	78	23	2	4	10	3	4
29 years	435	406	65	37	72	72	72	88	29	4	9	6	2	8
30 years	484	456	81	46	79	87	75	88	28	-	6	12	-	10
31 years	414	399	82	33	69	80	66	69	15	1	2	7	3	2
32 years	404	384	57	34	82	72	70	69	20	3	5	4	1	7
33 years	428	407	56	34	89	80	66	82	21	-	7	5	5	4
34 years	433	413	64	46	85	98	51	69	20	1	4	10	2	3
35 years	406	388	51	34	74	79	73	77	18	1	1	7	3	6
36 years	406	384	50	39	82	96	66	51	22	1	7	4	2	8
37 years	441	406	64	32	80	84	74	72	35	2	8	11	6	8
38 years	338	316	49	24	70	55	59	59	22	3	4	8	2	5
39 years	414	394	72	35	78	67	59	83	20	3	4	11	-	2
40 years	389	371	54	43	91	77	54	52	18	2	4	3	5	4
41 years	395	378	52	35	80	77	63	71	17	1	3	3	6	4
42 years	376	353	50	30	61	84	63	65	23	2	10	3	2	6
43 years	330	308	49	27	63	58	53	58	22	2	3	7	5	5
44 years	340	322	55	26	66	66	52	57	18	2	6	1	5	4
45 years	334	313	45	32	61	60	51	64	21	2	7	4	3	5
46 years	297	282	35	34	50	56	46	61	15	1	3	2	4	5
47 years	317	305	45	21	54	67	46	72	12	3	1	1	2	5
48 years	258	238	32	22	38	54	32	60	20	-	6	2	8	4
49 years	261	243	28	24	41	65	36	49	18	1	1	8	3	5
50 years	258	241	40	24	42	52	35	48	17	1	4	6	2	4
51 years	232	211	34	20	30	40	36	51	21	3	3	7	1	7
52 years	187	176	21	21	29	38	32	35	11	2	4	1	-	4
53 years	180	161	21	15	29	33	26	37	19	3	7	2	4	3
54 years	127	119	20	10	29	23	19	18	8	2	1	-	3	2
55 years	117	109	14	13	19	17	18	28	8	-	1	1	3	3
56 years	158	146	18	15	29	32	20	32	12	2	3	4	1	2
57 years	138	121	24	6	22	23	20	26	17	1	9	3	1	3
58 years	101	94	12	9	21	17	12	23	7	-	1	3	-	3
59 years	126	117	16	9	26	24	16	26	9	1	-	3	2	3
60 to 64 years	537	493	82	50	86	89	80	106	44	3	8	13	5	15
65 years and over	1,178	1,030	216	76	159	202	165	212	148	11	31	31	36	39

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Females	16,820	15,810	2,535	1,319	2,980	3,212	2,954	2,810	1,010	87	214	296	184	229
Under 1 year	454	422	69	34	81	77	81	80	32	7	2	6	8	9
1 year	541	510	86	35	91	118	105	75	31	-	7	14	5	5
2 years	521	483	87	27	98	89	103	79	38	3	5	13	4	13
3 years	425	399	65	37	86	78	71	62	26	5	5	8	4	4
4 years	501	477	83	35	79	93	107	80	24	1	4	9	5	5
5 years	437	404	71	24	74	78	90	67	33	1	12	12	5	3
6 years	430	407	61	32	80	80	91	63	23	-	8	7	4	4
7 years	456	422	65	31	82	86	92	66	34	3	11	7	10	3
8 years	434	408	77	34	73	79	83	62	26	1	3	11	5	6
9 years	404	380	52	34	86	65	77	66	24	1	5	6	7	5
10 years	463	435	60	38	96	81	91	69	28	-	9	8	7	4
11 years	441	414	79	37	70	73	88	67	27	3	2	9	9	4
12 years	388	362	72	27	59	72	76	56	26	1	8	8	6	3
13 years	412	384	74	30	80	63	80	57	28	2	7	8	4	7
14 years	400	374	50	27	83	80	81	53	26	4	3	8	3	8
15 years	381	366	56	31	70	73	81	55	15	-	1	5	1	8
16 years	425	410	63	22	78	84	85	78	15	1	3	7	2	2
17 years	408	392	69	33	71	89	74	56	16	-	4	7	3	2
18 years	416	401	63	29	82	105	59	63	15	2	1	4	4	4
19 years	384	369	48	28	70	95	62	66	15	2	-	5	5	3
20 years	318	304	35	23	62	77	48	59	14	2	5	4	1	2
21 years	317	303	50	20	50	91	48	44	14	1	-	7	2	4
22 years	288	277	37	26	50	65	50	49	11	2	2	3	2	2
23 years	263	244	44	23	41	39	49	48	19	2	4	5	3	5
24 years	307	292	46	28	61	46	51	60	15	-	3	4	1	7
25 years	243	232	41	23	44	42	37	45	11	3	2	4	1	1
26 years	261	247	30	22	47	47	48	53	14	2	3	7	1	1
27 years	266	257	51	25	41	54	42	44	9	3	2	2	2	-
28 years	228	213	35	16	44	35	46	37	15	-	2	7	3	3
29 years	220	207	32	20	37	38	37	43	13	1	5	1	1	5
30 years	244	233	37	25	37	42	37	55	11	-	3	3	-	5
31 years	218	212	57	24	30	38	31	32	6	-	1	3	2	-
32 years	235	223	32	16	48	39	44	44	12	2	2	3	1	4
33 years	209	198	26	19	45	38	34	36	11	-	4	4	2	1
34 years	217	207	27	23	49	49	26	33	10	-	2	5	1	2
35 years	200	187	20	19	40	39	35	34	13	1	1	5	2	4
36 years	195	185	29	23	39	36	34	24	10	1	2	2	1	4
37 years	216	199	32	19	41	38	36	33	17	1	5	4	4	3
38 years	155	146	23	8	38	27	25	25	9	2	-	3	1	3
39 years	221	213	32	20	42	35	34	50	8	2	2	4	-	-
40 years	191	178	24	26	39	39	28	22	13	1	3	1	4	4
41 years	181	173	21	16	39	38	30	29	8	1	1	2	2	2
42 years	180	172	26	20	20	41	33	32	8	1	3	2	-	2
43 years	155	143	26	13	25	25	25	29	12	1	1	5	3	2
44 years	171	162	28	11	32	35	25	31	9	1	3	-	3	2
45 years	171	162	18	12	37	33	29	33	9	1	2	2	1	3
46 years	138	128	19	11	19	23	22	34	10	1	2	2	2	3
47 years	137	132	15	6	23	31	22	35	5	2	-	-	1	2
48 years	119	107	18	10	13	23	14	29	12	-	5	-	6	1
49 years	130	119	11	10	18	34	16	30	11	1	1	4	3	2
50 years	125	116	18	14	18	31	10	25	9	-	1	3	1	4
51 years	112	99	19	9	14	19	17	21	13	2	3	2	-	6
52 years	92	85	7	14	13	18	19	14	7	1	4	1	-	1
53 years	84	77	13	9	11	16	11	17	7	-	2	2	2	1
54 years	61	58	11	5	12	14	5	11	3	1	1	-	-	1
55 years	56	52	5	4	7	8	11	17	4	-	1	1	1	1
56 years	93	88	12	9	13	18	15	21	5	2	1	1	-	1
57 years	71	62	15	4	10	8	11	14	9	1	4	2	1	1
58 years	47	44	7	4	9	7	3	14	3	-	-	1	-	2
59 years	65	59	9	5	12	13	8	12	6	1	-	3	-	2
60 to 64 years . .	269	245	44	20	42	48	39	52	24	2	5	7	2	8
65 years and over.	630	551	103	40	79	117	92	120	79	5	21	13	20	20

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Fed. States of Micro.	32,920	30,855	5,292	2,619	5,521	6,208	5,953	5,262	2,065	173	421	640	357	474
Yap	224	223	30	3	38	80	5	67	1	-	-	1	-	-
Chuuk	804	803	111	26	159	379	9	119	1	-	-	-	1	-
Pohnpei	31,604	29,544	5,135	2,582	5,248	5,670	5,932	4,977	2,060	173	419	638	356	474
Madolenihmw	4,823	4,812	4,191	65	138	115	94	209	11	-	10	1	-	-
U	2,745	2,744	203	2,176	155	50	54	106	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nett	5,059	4,850	109	106	4,167	164	71	233	209	1	51	157	-	-
Sokehs	5,031	4,975	86	45	229	4,360	80	175	56	14	40	1	1	-
Kitti	6,214	6,212	187	61	156	219	5,400	189	2	2	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	4,834	4,683	240	121	278	383	213	3,448	151	24	14	57	52	4
Outer islands	2,898	1,268	119	8	125	379	20	617	1,630	131	304	422	303	470
Mwoakilloa	504	372	16	5	48	107	8	188	132	131	-	1	-	-
Pingelap	699	395	71	1	51	211	3	58	304	-	304	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	585	171	4	2	8	35	6	116	414	-	-	413	1	-
Nukuoro	443	142	4	-	16	21	3	98	301	-	-	4	296	1
Kapingamarangi	667	188	24	-	2	5	-	157	479	-	-	4	6	469
Kosrae	288	285	16	8	76	79	7	99	3	-	2	1	-	-
Guam	186	177	26	21	42	38	15	35	9	-	7	-	2	-
Northern Mariana Is	98	89	7	3	16	37	4	22	9	2	6	-	1	-
Palau	56	56	16	1	14	4	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	129	125	30	5	17	35	6	32	4	1	2	-	1	-
Other Pacific Islands	53	53	7	-	15	16	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	608	607	11	6	302	76	8	204	1	-	1	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	61	60	3	-	3	43	1	10	1	-	1	-	-	-
Philippines	417	417	7	4	228	24	4	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	67	67	1	2	22	8	2	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	63	63	-	-	49	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	352	349	27	28	183	29	17	65	3	1	1	-	1	-
Hawaii	53	53	4	4	15	9	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	33	33	1	-	27	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	51	51	3	2	21	1	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	16,820	15,810	2,535	1,319	2,980	3,212	2,954	2,810	1,010	87	214	296	184	229
Fed. States of Micro.	16,214	15,216	2,501	1,285	2,729	3,134	2,928	2,639	998	86	206	296	181	229
Yap	86	85	4	2	18	33	3	25	1	-	-	1	-	-
Chuuk	392	392	41	13	86	189	3	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	15,582	14,585	2,450	1,263	2,585	2,868	2,917	2,502	997	86	206	295	181	229
Madolenihmw	2,357	2,351	1,995	29	80	71	61	115	6	-	5	1	-	-
U	1,349	1,348	95	1,039	96	28	29	61	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nett	2,458	2,352	45	59	1,971	97	46	134	106	1	23	82	-	-
Sokehs	2,499	2,473	41	26	127	2,135	47	97	26	8	17	-	1	-
Kitti	3,073	3,072	101	35	94	115	2,623	104	1	1	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	2,365	2,301	114	70	149	209	98	1,661	64	8	6	29	19	2
Outer islands	1,481	688	59	5	68	213	13	330	793	67	155	183	161	227
Mwoakilloa	279	211	7	4	28	65	5	102	68	67	-	1	-	-
Pingelap	358	203	38	-	24	110	-	31	155	-	155	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	278	100	2	1	4	19	5	69	178	-	-	178	-	-
Nukuoro	247	87	2	-	11	15	3	56	160	-	-	4	156	-
Kapingamarangi	319	87	10	-	1	4	-	72	232	-	-	-	5	227
Kosrae	154	154	6	7	40	44	5	52	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	81	75	13	9	14	18	5	16	6	-	4	-	2	-
Northern Mariana Is	55	51	4	2	6	21	3	15	4	1	3	-	-	-
Palau	24	24	4	-	8	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	65	63	8	4	11	17	5	18	2	-	1	-	1	-
Other Pacific Islands	24	24	1	-	9	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	180	180	1	4	103	4	2	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	136	136	1	3	87	3	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	30	30	-	1	10	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	12	12	-	-	6	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	140	140	3	15	78	10	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	26	26	1	4	8	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	13	13	-	-	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	24	24	-	-	11	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06. Legal Residence and Year of Entry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Fed. States of Micro	33,346	31,258	5,350	2,634	5,599	6,314	5,975	5,386	2,088	174	438	640	362	474
Yap	203	203	24	3	38	72	4	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap proper	128	128	22	3	30	51	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	75	75	2	-	8	21	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	537	536	38	16	129	247	7	99	1	-	1	-	-	-
Northern Namoneas	178	178	9	4	27	90	2	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	89	88	12	-	22	44	2	8	1	-	1	-	-	-
Faichuk	38	38	5	-	9	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	197	197	6	11	61	85	3	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oksoritod	35	35	6	1	10	5	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	32,404	30,318	5,285	2,612	5,375	5,938	5,961	5,147	2,086	174	436	640	362	474
Madolenihmw	5,589	5,589	4,940	37	105	98	58	351	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	2,772	2,772	82	2,446	112	20	31	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nett	4,812	4,810	42	30	4,490	60	24	164	2	-	-	2	-	-
Sokehs	5,598	5,594	42	20	209	5,136	27	160	4	3	1	-	-	-
Kitti	6,472	6,472	90	45	121	156	5,773	287	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	3,870	3,839	63	32	222	161	40	3,321	31	3	-	24	4	-
Outer Islands	3,291	1,242	26	2	116	307	8	783	2,049	168	435	614	358	474
Mwoakilloa	429	260	4	1	37	65	1	152	169	168	-	1	-	-
Pingelap	772	337	12	-	51	209	4	61	435	-	435	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	752	142	1	1	5	20	2	113	610	-	-	610	-	-
Nukuoro	508	151	2	-	23	10	1	115	357	-	-	1	356	-
Kapingamarangi	830	352	7	-	-	3	-	342	478	-	-	2	2	474
Kosrae	202	201	3	3	57	57	3	78	1	-	1	-	-	-
Elswhere	1,139	1,136	70	51	558	130	32	295	3	3	-	-	-	-
Females	16,820	15,810	2,535	1,319	2,980	3,212	2,954	2,810	1,010	87	214	296	184	229
Fed. States of Micro	16,418	15,409	2,528	1,295	2,764	3,186	2,939	2,697	1,009	86	214	296	184	229
Yap	84	84	3	2	21	31	3	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap proper	56	56	3	2	17	24	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	28	28	-	-	4	7	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	268	268	4	7	73	129	4	51	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Namoneas	88	88	1	2	14	49	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	47	47	1	-	12	27	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	18	18	-	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	100	100	1	5	37	38	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest	15	15	1	-	3	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	15,968	14,959	2,521	1,284	2,641	2,999	2,930	2,584	1,009	86	214	296	184	229
Madolenihmw	2,726	2,726	2,381	14	54	55	31	191	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	1,381	1,381	30	1,207	66	14	17	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nett	2,336	2,336	16	14	2,173	37	12	84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sokehs	2,793	2,791	15	8	111	2,560	13	84	2	2	-	-	-	-
Kitti	3,184	3,184	39	22	60	78	2,828	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	1,948	1,933	30	18	117	95	26	1,647	15	1	-	13	1	-
Outer islands	1,600	608	10	1	60	160	3	374	992	83	214	283	183	229
Mwoakilloa	220	136	2	1	19	37	-	77	84	83	-	1	-	-
Pingelap	383	169	7	-	25	105	1	31	214	-	214	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	355	74	-	-	3	11	1	59	281	-	-	281	-	-
Nukuoro	259	76	-	-	13	5	1	57	183	-	-	1	182	-
Kapingamarangi	383	153	1	-	-	2	-	150	230	-	-	-	1	229
Kosrae	98	98	-	2	29	27	2	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elswhere	402	401	7	24	216	26	15	113	1	1	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuku- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Lived in this municipality since birth.	25,373	23,850	4,207	2,206	4,188	4,380	5,456	3,413	1,523	132	306	416	200	469
Previous resid. elsewhere	9,113	8,545	1,213	479	1,970	2,064	551	2,268	568	45	132	224	162	5
In this state.	6,429	5,899	932	387	1,186	1,308	487	1,599	530	42	119	222	142	5
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	560	522	97	46	132	85	43	119	38	8	1	12	17	-
6 mnths up to 1 yr	396	327	55	17	49	71	26	109	69	-	18	33	18	-
1 year up to 2 yrs	448	403	72	16	96	85	34	100	45	1	18	14	11	1
2 yrs up to 5 yrs.	1,019	911	156	57	219	213	76	190	108	10	26	44	28	-
5 years or more.	4,006	3,736	552	251	690	854	308	1,081	270	23	56	119	68	4
In other FSM State	1,222	1,214	151	31	238	513	20	261	8	-	2	2	4	-
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	91	90	3	1	29	28	-	29	1	-	1	-	-	-
6 mnths up to 1 yr	163	163	9	1	36	85	2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 yrs	202	201	10	2	23	137	1	28	1	-	-	1	-	-
2 yrs up to 5 yrs.	193	192	32	8	49	68	3	32	1	-	1	-	-	-
5 years or more.	573	568	97	19	101	195	14	142	5	-	97	1	4	-
Lived in Asia.	511	511	6	9	248	71	4	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	98	98	1	1	29	46	2	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 mnths up to 1 yr	60	60	1	3	31	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 yr up to 2 yrs	95	95	3	1	56	3	1	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 yrs up to 5 yrs.	95	95	-	1	54	9	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	163	163	1	3	78	8	1	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived elsewhere outside FSM.	951	921	124	52	298	172	40	235	30	3	11	-	16	-
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	120	113	25	12	33	17	10	16	7	-	1	-	6	-
6 mnths up to 1 yr	101	101	20	7	39	12	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 yr up to 2 yrs	121	111	10	8	38	28	2	25	10	2	4	-	4	-
2 yrs up to 5 yrs.	200	196	37	9	63	32	8	47	4	-	1	-	3	-
5 years or more.	409	400	32	16	125	83	17	127	9	1	5	-	3	-
All Persons	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Lived in this municipality since birth.	25,373	23,850	4,207	2,206	4,188	4,380	5,456	3,413	1,523	132	306	416	200	469
Previous resid. elsewhere	9,113	8,545	1,213	479	1,970	2,064	551	2,268	568	45	132	224	162	5
Fed. States Micronesia	7,651	7,113	1,083	418	1,424	1,821	507	1,860	538	42	121	224	146	5
Yap.	210	208	24	3	37	77	2	65	2	-	1	1	-	-
Yap proper	142	140	22	3	26	58	2	29	2	-	1	1	-	-
Outer Islands.	68	68	2	-	11	19	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk.	746	742	111	19	143	355	12	102	4	-	-	-	4	-
Northern Namoneas.	347	344	51	7	86	137	4	59	3	-	-	-	3	-
Southern Namoneas.	101	100	20	1	17	46	4	12	1	-	-	-	1	-
Faichuk.	41	41	5	-	8	26	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks.	234	234	28	11	22	142	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oksoritod.	23	23	7	-	10	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei.	6,429	5,899	932	387	1,186	1,308	487	1,599	530	42	119	222	142	5
Madolenihmw.	681	669	11	58	136	119	85	260	12	-	9	1	2	-
U.	551	549	195	8	135	49	43	119	2	1	-	1	-	-
Nett	668	649	98	100	17	163	68	203	19	-	8	11	-	-
Sokehs	778	674	87	31	260	29	67	200	104	15	88	1	-	-
Kitti.	798	794	177	61	128	208	15	205	4	-	-	4	-	-
Kolonia.	1,880	1,507	273	125	441	415	200	53	373	26	14	196	132	5
Outer islands.	1,073	1,057	91	4	69	325	9	559	16	-	-	8	8	-
Mwoakilloa	283	283	8	2	20	86	3	164	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelap	328	328	71	-	26	188	2	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	149	147	4	2	7	28	3	103	2	-	-	-	2	-
Nukuoro.	137	131	2	-	15	20	1	93	6	-	-	4	2	-
Kapingamarangi	176	168	6	-	1	3	-	158	8	-	-	4	4	-
Kosrae	266	264	16	9	58	81	6	94	2	-	1	1	-	-
Guam	225	213	32	21	50	50	14	46	12	-	4	-	8	-
Northern Mariana Is.	116	103	7	3	9	41	8	35	13	2	5	-	6	-
Palau.	44	44	15	2	8	4	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	120	119	30	4	16	34	7	28	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands.	45	45	6	-	13	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	511	511	6	9	248	71	4	173	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	52	52	3	-	3	43	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.	14	14	-	2	4	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.	340	340	2	4	183	19	2	130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	105	105	1	3	58	9	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.	330	326	32	20	168	26	10	70	4	1	1	-	2	-
Elsewhere.	71	71	2	2	34	4	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Year Ago	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Persons 5 yrs & over.	29,448	27,671	4,603	2,315	5,255	5,537	5,067	4,894	1,777	146	388	530	314	399
Fed. States of Micro.	28,602	26,842	4,501	2,283	4,909	5,407	5,039	4,703	1,760	138	386	530	307	399
Yap	131	131	22	1	17	62	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	356	356	29	7	77	194	4	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	27,999	26,240	4,447	2,274	4,781	5,106	5,035	4,597	1,759	138	385	530	307	399
Madolenihmw	4,342	4,342	4,163	14	49	39	10	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	2,337	2,337	48	2,180	27	19	18	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nett	4,588	4,585	25	27	4,381	61	17	74	3	-	1	1	1	-
Sokehs	5,021	5,000	44	10	109	4,754	18	65	21	6	14	1	-	-
Kitti	5,150	5,150	63	16	39	58	4,924	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	4,680	4,611	95	26	146	106	48	4,190	69	7	1	15	46	-
Outer Islands	1,881	215	9	1	30	69	-	106	1,666	125	369	513	260	399
Mwoakilloa	162	37	-	1	3	14	-	19	125	125	-	-	-	-
Pingelap	407	39	1	-	15	22	-	1	368	-	368	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	550	37	2	-	-	16	-	19	513	-	-	513	-	-
Nukuoran	318	57	1	-	12	16	-	28	261	-	1	-	260	-
Kapingamarangi	444	45	5	-	-	1	-	39	399	-	-	-	-	399
Kosrae	116	115	3	1	34	45	-	32	1	-	1	-	-	-
Guam	138	131	23	10	41	28	9	20	7	2	2	-	3	-
Northern Mariana Is.	52	49	6	2	4	16	5	16	3	1	-	-	2	-
Palau	16	15	9	1	-	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	35	35	20	1	6	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	26	26	5	1	8	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	333	333	4	3	174	60	3	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	49	49	1	-	2	43	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	198	198	1	1	114	10	2	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	36	36	1	2	17	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	50	50	1	-	41	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	194	188	31	11	89	11	11	35	6	4	-	-	2	-
Hawaii	39	37	11	2	3	4	2	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	21	21	2	-	15	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	31	31	2	3	9	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 5 yrs & over.	14,378	13,519	2,145	1,151	2,545	2,757	2,487	2,434	859	71	191	246	158	193
Fed. States of Micro.	14,053	13,205	2,121	1,134	2,400	2,719	2,472	2,359	848	67	190	246	152	193
Yap	49	49	3	-	9	27	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	174	174	1	5	46	103	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	13,785	12,937	2,117	1,129	2,332	2,568	2,471	2,320	848	67	190	246	152	193
Madolenihmw	2,102	2,102	2,004	3	30	23	7	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
U	1,145	1,145	15	1,079	13	9	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nett	2,231	2,230	8	17	2,122	30	11	42	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sokehs	2,518	2,509	19	6	53	2,379	13	39	9	1	8	-	-	-
Kitti	2,527	2,527	26	10	21	35	2,402	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonia	2,335	2,307	42	13	73	58	29	2,092	28	3	1	11	13	-
Outer Islands	927	117	3	1	20	34	-	59	810	63	181	234	139	193
Mwoakilloa	79	16	-	1	2	6	-	7	63	63	-	-	-	-
Pingelap	202	22	1	-	10	11	-	-	180	-	180	-	-	-
Sapwuahfik	254	20	-	-	8	6	-	14	234	-	-	234	-	-
Nukuoran	173	33	-	-	8	11	-	14	140	-	1	-	139	-
Kapingamarangi	219	26	2	-	-	-	-	24	193	-	-	-	-	193
Kosrae	45	45	-	-	13	21	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	68	63	10	5	21	13	5	9	5	1	1	-	3	-
Northern Mariana Is.	30	27	4	-	2	9	3	9	3	1	-	-	2	-
Palau	6	5	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	10	10	3	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	11	11	-	-	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	90	90	-	2	58	4	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	69	69	-	1	48	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	13	13	-	1	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	7	7	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	88	86	6	7	43	6	7	17	2	1	-	-	1	-
Hawaii	19	19	5	2	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	9	9	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	13	13	-	1	5	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Ethnicity	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Single ethnic group . . .	30,365	28,355	5,229	2,612	5,746	4,360	5,672	4,736	2,010	175	435	572	355	473
Yapese	193	192	20	2	44	63	4	59	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ulithian	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	11	11	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	432	432	37	15	115	180	7	78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlockese	1,273	1,273	7	9	121	1,039	7	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian	23,232	22,659	5,072	2,548	4,723	1,762	5,617	2,937	573	1	-	571	1	-
Pingelapese	1,447	1,012	4	1	69	806	4	128	435	-	435	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	1,015	842	2	5	75	317	5	438	173	173	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	514	172	-	1	5	16	-	150	342	-	-	-	342	-
Kapingamarangian . . .	955	470	11	-	-	9	-	450	485	-	-	-	12	473
Kosraean	238	238	7	1	68	55	3	104	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan	33	33	11	-	5	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese	43	43	23	-	4	9	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	51	51	6	2	12	12	2	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	280	279	16	21	178	11	10	43	1	1	-	-	-	-
Asian	623	623	11	7	323	75	8	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	446	446	7	5	250	23	4	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese . .	59	59	3	-	3	44	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	13	13	1	-	4	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group . .	4,121	4,040	191	73	412	2,084	335	945	81	2	3	68	7	1
Yapese and other	161	161	20	2	10	68	11	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese and other . . .	2,981	2,972	86	34	131	2,366	145	210	9	-	-	9	-	-
Pohnpeian and other . . .	8,065	7,832	419	160	799	3,507	770	2,177	233	6	8	195	21	3
Kosraean and other	429	429	20	6	66	147	19	171	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	727	726	28	17	230	164	60	227	1	-	1	-	-	-
Females	16,820	15,810	2,535	1,319	2,980	3,212	2,954	2,810	1,010	87	214	296	184	229
Single ethnic group . . .	14,772	13,801	2,453	1,273	2,778	2,171	2,783	2,343	971	87	212	261	182	229
Yapese	80	79	1	1	20	27	3	27	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ulithian	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	211	211	4	7	59	99	3	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlockese	635	635	2	5	64	518	2	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian	11,433	11,172	2,432	1,244	2,323	914	2,756	1,503	261	1	-	260	-	-
Pingelapese	696	484	1	-	33	384	1	65	212	-	212	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	531	445	2	2	42	169	4	226	86	86	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	261	87	-	1	3	10	-	73	174	-	-	-	174	-
Kapingamarangian	442	205	2	-	-	6	-	197	237	-	-	-	8	229
Kosraean	123	123	1	-	33	28	1	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan	13	13	1	-	4	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese	17	17	6	-	1	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	24	24	-	1	8	4	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	101	101	-	8	68	2	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	192	192	1	4	118	4	2	63	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	155	155	1	3	102	3	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	5	5	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group . .	2,048	2,009	82	46	202	1,041	171	467	39	-	2	35	2	-
Yapese and other	91	91	6	2	8	42	7	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese and other . . .	1,467	1,460	34	17	62	1,162	73	112	7	-	-	7	-	-
Pohnpeian and other . . .	4,027	3,918	194	100	386	1,774	390	1,074	109	-	5	98	6	-
Kosraean and other	222	222	8	5	39	71	14	85	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	337	336	4	14	111	74	29	104	1	-	1	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Marital Status Religion	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
MARITAL STATUS														
Males 15+ years.	10,355	9,742	1,712	800	1,835	1,976	1,650	1,769	613	58	125	181	107	142
Never married	4,086	3,855	716	285	658	811	668	717	231	23	45	59	47	57
Now married	5,819	5,474	927	480	1,071	1,093	915	988	345	35	77	105	56	72
Separated	124	111	13	7	40	20	14	17	13	-	1	7	1	4
Widowed	206	186	35	15	38	26	40	32	20	-	2	7	2	9
Divorced	120	116	21	13	28	26	13	15	4	-	-	3	1	-
Females 15+ yrs.	10,113	9,529	1,484	837	1,762	2,000	1,638	1,808	584	55	123	162	98	146
Never married	3,310	3,158	420	281	577	683	581	616	152	11	19	41	29	52
Now married	5,728	5,389	918	484	1,020	1,086	912	969	339	35	79	104	55	66
Separated	165	150	10	12	49	25	20	34	15	1	3	9	1	1
Widowed	728	668	100	48	86	178	105	151	60	7	18	2	8	25
Divorced	182	164	36	12	30	28	20	38	18	1	4	6	5	2
RELIGION														
All persons	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
Roman Catholic	18,439	18,058	2,154	2,008	5,003	2,688	4,004	2,201	381	-	1	347	2	31
Congregational	12,576	10,999	2,799	604	612	2,723	1,894	2,367	1,577	177	429	172	356	443
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	428	317	20	-	68	77	40	112	111	-	-	111	-	-
Baptist	626	617	136	34	72	74	27	274	9	-	2	4	3	-
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	471	464	129	12	47	160	11	105	7	-	6	-	1	-
Other Religion	1,823	1,817	175	16	301	711	26	588	6	-	-	6	-	-
Refused	11	11	-	-	6	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion	112	112	7	11	49	8	5	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	16,820	15,810	2,535	1,319	2,980	3,212	2,954	2,810	1,010	87	214	296	184	229
Roman Catholic	9,004	8,826	1,009	984	2,436	1,330	1,971	1,096	178	-	1	165	1	11
Congregational	6,151	5,385	1,320	301	311	1,383	926	1,144	766	87	209	71	181	218
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	222	168	9	-	32	47	20	60	54	-	-	54	-	-
Baptist	314	309	63	16	39	35	19	137	5	-	1	2	2	-
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	237	234	63	6	23	77	5	60	3	-	3	-	-	-
Other Religion	850	846	71	6	126	336	10	297	4	-	-	4	-	-
Refused	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion	40	40	-	6	12	3	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B11. Languages and Dialects Spoken and Spoken at Home, by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Language	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sokehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Pi- nge- lap	Sap- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME														
Persons 5+ yrs	29,448	27,671	4,603	2,315	5,255	5,537	5,067	4,894	1,777	146	388	530	314	399
English	12,624	12,320	1,670	1,496	3,099	1,354	2,015	2,686	304	21	22	14	112	135
Yapese	358	356	47	3	74	140	7	85	2	-	-	2	-	-
Ulithian/Woleai/Satawal	76	76	2	-	11	17	2	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	5,230	5,228	238	61	450	3,969	65	445	2	-	1	-	1	-
Pohnpeian	44,978	44,643	8,367	4,383	8,731	6,417	10,052	6,693	335	77	13	178	16	51
Mwoakilloan	3,058	2,769	93	21	190	1,112	35	1,318	289	288	-	1	-	-
Sapwuahfikese	1,545	501	8	10	15	72	16	380	1,044	-	-	1,040	4	-
Pingelapese	3,812	3,037	662	4	159	1,903	10	299	775	3	772	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	1,024	397	4	-	40	52	5	296	627	-	2	1	622	2
Kapingamarangian	1,769	953	95	-	-	12	-	846	816	-	-	5	22	789
Kosraean	621	618	20	14	145	143	18	278	3	1	2	-	-	-
Other language	1,674	1,668	145	44	672	213	89	505	6	-	-	3	3	-
FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED														
Persons 5+ yrs	29,448	27,671	4,603	2,315	5,255	5,537	5,067	4,894	1,777	146	388	530	314	399
English	1,122	1,118	76	178	376	129	19	340	4	1	-	-	-	3
Yapese	156	155	22	1	36	59	3	34	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ulithian/Woleai/Satawal	35	35	1	-	5	8	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	2,211	2,211	49	20	176	1,777	15	174	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian	19,929	19,915	4,009	2,095	4,171	1,994	5,002	2,644	14	2	-	10	-	2
Mwoakilloan	1,343	1,200	33	9	74	492	7	585	143	143	-	-	-	-
Sapwuahfikese	688	170	3	3	5	19	3	137	518	-	-	516	2	-
Pingelapese	1,775	1,389	316	1	66	876	1	129	386	-	386	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	486	175	2	-	16	25	1	131	311	-	1	-	309	1
Kapingamarangian	857	459	41	-	-	6	-	412	398	-	-	2	3	393
Kosraean	213	212	6	2	56	58	4	86	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other language	633	632	45	6	274	94	11	202	1	-	-	1	-	-
SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED														
Persons 5+ yrs	17,873	17,224	2,145	1,406	3,076	4,330	2,180	4,087	649	98	36	184	152	179
English	10,380	10,084	1,518	1,140	2,347	1,096	1,977	2,006	296	19	22	14	112	129
Yapese	46	46	3	1	2	22	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleai/Satawal	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	808	806	140	21	98	415	35	97	2	-	1	-	1	-
Pohnpeian	5,120	4,813	349	193	389	2,429	48	1,405	307	73	13	158	16	47
Mwoakilloan	372	369	27	3	42	128	21	148	3	2	-	1	-	-
Sapwuahfikese	169	161	2	4	5	34	10	106	8	-	-	8	-	-
Pingelapese	262	259	30	2	27	151	8	41	3	3	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	52	47	-	-	8	2	3	34	5	-	-	1	4	-
Kapingamarangian	55	35	13	-	-	-	-	22	20	-	-	1	16	3
Kosraean	195	194	8	10	33	27	10	106	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other language	408	404	55	32	124	25	67	101	4	-	-	1	3	-
LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE														
Persons 5+ yrs	11,572	10,445	2,457	909	2,179	1,206	2,887	807	1,127	48	352	345	162	220
English	188	188	13	10	123	17	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	9	9	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleai/Satawal	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	203	203	1	1	12	180	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian	9,472	9,470	2,336	898	1,991	787	2,881	577	2	1	-	1	-	-
Mwoakilloan	142	95	-	-	1	33	1	60	47	47	-	-	-	-
Sapwuahfikese	354	10	-	-	1	4	-	5	344	-	-	344	-	-
Pingelapese	583	233	95	-	3	133	-	2	350	-	350	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	173	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	163	-	1	-	162	-
Kapingamarangian	326	106	7	-	-	-	-	99	220	-	-	-	-	220
Kosraean	9	8	-	-	1	-	-	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other language	110	110	5	-	46	47	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME														
Persons 5+ yrs	29,448	27,671	4,603	2,315	5,255	5,537	5,067	4,894	1,777	146	388	530	314	399
English	861	859	33	28	359	229	18	192	2	1	-	1	-	-
Yapese	99	99	19	-	29	25	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleai/Satawal	31	30	1	-	-	10	1	18	1	-	1	-	-	-
Chuukese	2,138	2,137	44	10	171	1,754	6	152	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pohnpeian	20,243	20,233	4,034	2,258	4,203	1,994	5,027	2,717	10	1	-	8	-	1
Mwoakilloan	1,416	1,271	35	13	86	487	2	648	145	144	-	1	-	-
Sapwuahfikese	722	200	-	1	6	17	6	170	522	-	-	520	2	-
Pingelapese	1,839	1,454	338	-	77	897	1	141	385	-	385	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	495	185	1	-	14	24	1	145	310	-	-	-	310	-
Kapingamarangian	876	476	54	-	2	1	-	419	400	-	-	-	2	398
Kosraean	167	166	3	-	43	20	-	100	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other language	561	561	41	5	265	79	4	167	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Education	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mokil	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rang
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL														
Persons 3+ yrs and enrolled in school . . .	9,268	8,808	1,476	683	1,622	1,800	1,698	1,529	460	29	144	91	102	94
Preprimary school	377	360	63	17	58	68	81	73	17	-	11	5	1	-
Public school	278	261	54	13	31	53	74	36	17	-	11	5	1	-
Elementary sch., 1st-8th.	6,329	5,950	1,053	488	1,146	1,108	1,202	953	379	28	107	70	95	79
Public school	5,821	5,442	1,033	455	933	1,043	1,192	786	379	28	107	70	95	79
High sch., 9th-12th grade	2,019	1,955	328	140	328	417	354	388	64	1	26	16	6	15
Public school	1,650	1,586	165	126	248	373	346	328	64	1	26	16	6	15
College	543	543	32	38	90	207	61	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public school	543	543	32	38	90	207	61	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 3+ yrs and enrolled in school . . .	4,537	4,311	671	333	784	922	846	755	226	14	69	44	57	42
Preprimary school	186	177	31	8	33	33	37	35	9	-	7	1	1	-
Public school	137	128	26	6	20	27	36	13	9	-	7	1	1	-
Elementary sch., 1st-8th.	3,064	2,881	523	230	542	541	571	474	183	14	51	33	52	33
Public school	2,816	2,633	513	212	438	511	564	395	183	14	51	33	52	33
High sch., 9th-12th grade	1,003	969	108	69	159	235	205	193	34	-	11	10	4	9
Public school	899	865	91	62	122	224	200	166	34	-	11	10	4	9
College	284	284	9	26	50	113	33	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public school	284	284	9	26	50	113	33	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
Persons 25+ yrs . . .	13,211	12,351	1,968	1,107	2,345	2,487	2,033	2,411	860	80	191	231	141	217
None	1,174	870	72	53	73	230	228	214	304	2	44	156	26	76
Elementary: 1 to 4 yrs. . .	1,093	1,073	278	115	228	158	194	100	20	10	-	4	4	2
5 and 6 grade	1,375	1,343	323	172	266	197	254	131	32	8	10	5	7	2
7 grade	497	494	110	52	107	78	108	39	3	1	-	-	2	-
8 grade	2,939	2,690	542	279	436	523	561	349	249	14	77	26	40	92
High sch: 9 grade	410	394	70	29	62	80	64	89	16	5	3	1	6	1
10 grade	537	496	76	46	73	130	80	91	41	10	6	2	11	12
11 grade	442	418	68	35	88	87	70	70	24	5	4	3	6	6
12 grade, no diploma	638	606	52	39	102	150	78	185	32	4	12	6	9	1
High school graduate . . .	1,502	1,431	165	123	266	295	167	415	71	11	13	19	15	13
Some college, no degree . .	994	955	74	74	216	251	87	253	39	4	15	5	8	7
Associate deg., occup. . . .	430	421	43	19	83	85	52	139	9	-	2	2	-	5
Associate deg., academic . .	511	497	47	33	91	121	60	145	14	4	2	1	7	-
Bachelor's degree	443	438	41	20	147	82	27	121	5	2	3	-	-	-
Graduate/profess. degree . .	226	225	7	18	107	20	3	70	1	-	-	1	-	-
Percent high sch. grad. . .	31.1	32.1	19.2	25.9	38.8	34.3	19.5	47.4	16.2	26.3	18.3	12.1	21.3	11.5
Percent bachelor's deg. . .	5.1	5.4	2.4	3.4	10.8	4.1	1.5	7.9	.7	2.5	1.6	.4	-	-
Females 25+ yrs . . .	6,606	6,171	973	574	1,127	1,236	1,031	1,230	435	43	100	111	74	107
None	683	515	44	32	41	146	112	140	168	1	31	76	17	43
Elementary: 1 to 4 yrs. . .	629	618	158	73	115	101	104	67	11	6	-	4	1	-
5 and 6 grade	745	727	166	90	133	127	137	74	18	7	6	1	3	1
7 grade	275	273	60	23	60	49	56	25	2	1	-	-	1	-
8 grade	1,601	1,462	286	148	239	291	292	206	139	9	46	13	24	47
High sch: 9 grade	200	195	33	16	29	41	29	47	5	2	-	-	3	-
10 grade	285	271	46	24	46	66	40	49	14	3	2	1	3	5
11 grade	224	215	33	17	42	47	40	36	9	2	1	1	3	2
12 grade, no diploma	294	281	21	21	52	52	36	99	13	1	6	3	2	1
High school graduate	672	637	68	61	109	120	93	186	35	7	5	8	10	5
Some college, no degree . . .	416	400	26	39	93	91	45	106	16	3	3	2	5	3
Associate deg., occup. . . .	175	174	7	7	37	37	22	64	1	-	-	1	-	-
Associate deg., academic . .	193	190	16	11	37	48	20	58	3	1	-	-	2	-
Bachelor's degree	149	149	7	6	62	14	5	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate/profess. degree . .	65	64	2	6	32	6	-	18	1	-	-	1	-	-
Percent high school grad. . .	25.3	26.2	12.9	22.6	32.8	25.6	17.9	39.6	12.9	25.6	8.0	10.8	23.0	7.5
Percent bachelor's degree . .	3.2	3.5	.9	2.1	8.3	1.6	.5	5.9	.2	-	-	.9	-	-
Persons 18 to 24 yrs	751	748	103	55	127	229	83	151	3	-	3	-	-	-
Percent high school grad. . .	63.9	64.2	26.2	67.3	60.6	78.6	66.3	68.9	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Literacy Vocational Training Veteran Status Military Dependency	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
LITERACY														
Persons 10+ years . . .	24,898	23,411	3,902	2,000	4,417	4,738	4,157	4,197	1,487	134	307	437	264	345
Can read & write in any language	23,846	22,500	3,672	1,914	4,235	4,643	3,921	4,115	1,346	132	304	368	263	279
Cannot read and write . .	1,052	911	230	86	182	95	236	82	141	2	3	69	1	66
Females 10+ years . . .	12,217	11,498	1,819	996	2,150	2,369	2,054	2,110	719	65	152	203	127	172
Can read & write in any language	11,701	11,054	1,703	953	2,060	2,312	1,958	2,068	647	64	151	167	126	139
Cannot read and write . .	516	444	116	43	90	57	96	42	72	1	1	36	1	33
VOCATIONAL TRAINING														
Persons 15 to 64 yrs . .	19,290	18,241	2,980	1,561	3,438	3,774	3,123	3,365	1,049	102	217	312	169	249
Completed requirements . .	2,677	2,642	340	134	713	463	377	615	35	17	4	2	5	7
In FSM	1,361	1,337	221	55	330	238	241	252	24	15	3	1	3	2
Outside FSM	738	729	55	48	242	108	59	217	9	1	1	1	1	5
Both in & outside FSM . .	578	576	64	31	141	117	77	146	2	1	-	-	1	-
Did not complete require	16,613	15,599	2,640	1,427	2,725	3,311	2,746	2,750	1,014	85	213	310	164	242
Females 15 to 64 yrs . .	9,483	8,978	1,381	797	1,683	1,883	1,546	1,688	505	50	102	149	78	126
Completed requirements . .	878	871	77	42	257	159	128	208	7	1	-	1	1	4
In FSM	507	504	50	17	140	99	87	111	3	1	-	-	1	1
Outside FSM	221	217	15	17	78	32	22	53	4	-	-	1	-	3
Both in & outside FSM . .	150	150	12	8	39	28	19	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete require	8,605	8,107	1,304	755	1,426	1,724	1,418	1,480	498	49	102	148	77	122
Persons 15 to 24 yrs . .	7,257	6,920	1,228	530	1,252	1,489	1,255	1,166	337	33	57	112	64	71
Completed requirements . .	334	332	60	17	98	51	32	74	2	-	-	1	-	1
In FSM	242	241	50	13	60	40	28	50	1	-	-	1	-	-
Outside FSM	77	76	9	4	34	8	3	18	1	-	-	-	-	1
Both in & outside FSM . .	15	15	1	-	4	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete require	6,923	6,588	1,168	513	1,154	1,438	1,223	1,092	335	33	57	111	64	70
Females 15 to 24 yrs . .	3,507	3,358	511	263	635	764	607	578	149	12	23	51	24	39
Completed requirements . .	148	147	17	5	44	32	16	33	1	-	-	-	-	1
In FSM	110	110	13	3	33	24	12	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside FSM	31	30	4	2	8	7	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	1
Both in & outside FSM . .	7	7	-	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete require	3,359	3,211	494	258	591	732	591	545	148	12	23	51	24	38
Persons 25 to 34 yrs . .	4,570	4,332	719	381	835	852	727	818	238	25	51	82	27	53
Completed requirements . .	766	760	94	32	210	140	115	169	6	3	1	1	1	-
In FSM	430	425	64	15	105	82	75	84	5	3	1	-	1	-
Outside FSM	204	203	17	13	68	34	18	53	1	-	-	1	-	-
Both in & outside FSM . .	132	132	13	4	37	24	22	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete require	3,804	3,572	625	349	625	712	612	649	232	22	50	81	26	53
Females 25 to 34 yrs . .	2,341	2,229	368	213	422	422	382	422	112	11	26	39	14	22
Completed requirements . .	302	301	26	12	86	56	45	76	1	-	-	1	-	-
In FSM	184	184	18	8	49	36	29	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside FSM	69	68	4	4	24	10	6	20	1	-	-	1	-	-
Both in & outside FSM . .	49	49	4	-	13	10	10	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete require	2,039	1,928	342	201	336	366	337	346	111	11	26	38	14	22
VETERAN STATUS														
Persons 15+ years . . .	20,468	19,271	3,196	1,637	3,597	3,976	3,288	3,577	1,197	113	248	343	205	288
Now on active duty	70	68	19	1	8	10	26	4	2	1	-	1	-	-
On active duty in past, but not now	107	105	8	7	24	22	21	23	2	-	-	2	-	-
Never on active duty . . .	20,291	19,098	3,169	1,629	3,565	3,944	3,241	3,550	1,193	112	248	340	205	288
MILITARY DEPENDENCY														
All persons	34,486	32,395	5,420	2,685	6,158	6,444	6,007	5,681	2,091	177	438	640	362	474
In Armed Forces	70	68	19	1	8	10	26	4	2	1	-	1	-	-
Military dependent	94	94	9	1	23	13	25	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of active-duty member . .	70	70	2	1	21	6	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dependent	24	24	7	-	2	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other civilian	34,322	32,233	5,392	2,683	6,127	6,421	5,956	5,654	2,089	176	438	639	362	474

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14: Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Subsistence Activity	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
LABOR FORCE STATUS														
Persons 15+ yrs	20,468	19,271	3,196	1,637	3,597	3,976	3,288	3,577	1,197	113	248	343	205	288
In labor force	11,816	11,191	1,765	1,373	2,511	1,647	2,160	1,735	625	74	64	217	145	125
Percent	57.7	58.1	55.2	83.9	69.8	41.4	65.7	48.5	52.2	65.5	25.8	63.3	70.7	43.4
Employed	10,368	9,774	1,552	1,287	2,162	1,403	1,857	1,513	594	66	54	214	135	125
Formal Work	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Agriculture/Fish..	4,993	4,558	978	823	940	281	1,355	181	435	42	14	174	97	108
Subsistence	3,058	2,680	482	546	647	158	785	62	378	38	12	168	95	65
Market Oriented..	1,935	1,878	496	277	293	123	570	119	57	4	2	6	2	43
Unemployed	1,448	1,417	213	86	349	244	303	222	31	8	10	3	10	-
Percent of l.force	12.3	12.7	12.1	6.3	13.9	14.8	14.0	12.8	5.0	10.8	15.6	1.4	6.9	-
Not in labor force	8,652	8,080	1,431	264	1,086	2,329	1,128	1,842	572	39	184	126	60	163
Could have taken job	819	791	143	24	119	190	160	155	28	4	3	3	18	-
Not available for work	7,833	7,289	1,288	240	967	2,139	968	1,687	544	35	181	123	42	163
Females 15+ yrs	10,113	9,529	1,484	837	1,762	2,000	1,638	1,808	584	55	123	162	98	146
In labor force	4,878	4,621	668	664	1,091	596	897	705	257	33	15	89	70	50
Percent	48.2	48.5	45.0	79.3	61.9	29.8	54.8	39.0	44.0	60.0	12.2	54.9	71.4	34.2
Employed	4,256	4,008	595	634	929	474	792	584	248	32	12	88	66	50
Formal Work	1,782	1,757	153	168	422	361	170	483	25	6	6	6	7	-
Agriculture/Fish..	2,474	2,251	442	466	507	113	622	101	223	26	6	82	59	50
Subsistence	1,833	1,635	261	354	403	68	504	45	198	24	5	81	57	31
Market Oriented..	641	616	181	112	104	45	118	56	25	2	1	1	2	19
Unemployed	622	613	73	30	162	122	105	121	9	1	3	1	4	-
Percent of l.force	12.8	13.3	10.9	4.5	14.8	20.5	11.7	17.2	3.5	3.0	20.0	1.1	5.7	-
Not in labor force	5,235	4,908	816	173	671	1,404	741	1,103	327	22	108	73	28	96
Could have taken job.	527	511	87	15	89	113	110	97	16	3	3	3	7	-
Not available for wrk	4,708	4,397	729	158	582	1,291	631	1,006	311	19	105	70	21	96
With own children under 6 years	3,120	2,950	494	232	567	570	592	495	170	17	32	68	27	26
In labor force	1,699	1,607	244	196	386	192	364	225	92	10	5	40	22	15
With own children 6-17 years only	3,569	3,380	557	282	622	658	662	599	189	17	50	57	37	28
In labor force	2,159	2,048	315	257	461	275	435	305	111	16	6	39	33	17
SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY														
Total, for home use.	4,881	4,446	949	819	934	271	1,340	133	435	42	14	174	97	108
Gardening	4,353	3,998	882	776	857	246	1,214	23	355	21	9	137	89	99
Fishing	1,689	1,478	449	404	135	71	401	18	211	21	7	81	41	61
Animal raising	1,912	1,550	441	529	207	81	276	16	362	18	-	157	86	101
Other	974	785	95	230	73	23	253	111	189	23	-	36	35	95
Total, sold any	1,935	1,878	496	277	293	123	570	119	57	4	2	6	2	43
Gardening	1,270	1,267	351	202	228	90	391	5	3	1	1	-	-	1
Fishing	653	644	194	101	61	41	232	15	9	2	1	4	-	2
Animal raising	279	234	84	50	29	18	51	2	45	-	1	3	-	41
Other	494	452	92	99	22	25	106	108	42	1	-	-	2	39
Total, gave away	1,938	1,872	417	394	333	104	589	35	66	9	-	22	-	35
Gardening	1,601	1,575	340	334	310	92	495	4	26	2	-	6	-	18
Fishing	667	633	211	182	36	26	171	7	34	1	-	19	-	14
Animal raising	481	459	196	103	62	23	73	2	22	1	-	3	-	18
Other	343	312	31	154	17	14	68	28	31	6	-	-	-	25
Females, for home use	2,421	2,198	425	466	505	110	612	80	223	26	6	82	59	50
Gardening	2,179	2,001	402	449	458	103	577	12	178	16	6	51	57	48
Fishing	452	429	158	177	38	7	46	3	23	8	-	4	6	5
Animal raising	849	666	165	285	102	26	80	8	183	13	-	72	53	45
Other	672	544	72	169	53	13	162	75	128	23	-	30	28	47
Females, sold any	641	616	181	112	104	45	118	56	25	2	1	1	2	19
Gardening	410	407	126	76	90	35	80	-	3	1	1	-	-	1
Fishing	95	95	49	26	4	6	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal raising	92	73	28	18	10	6	11	-	19	-	-	1	-	18
Other	260	240	54	57	16	14	43	56	20	1	-	-	2	17
Females, gave away	861	834	168	214	189	44	198	21	27	7	-	2	-	18
Gardening	743	729	147	183	176	40	181	2	14	2	-	2	-	10
Fishing	183	181	71	70	19	3	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Animal raising	195	187	80	48	32	9	18	-	8	-	-	1	-	7
Other	210	189	19	114	12	6	19	19	21	6	-	-	-	15

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15. Labor Force Activity from U.S. Definition and Duration of Work in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Duration of Work in 1999	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- inmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
LABOR FORCE STATUS														
Persons 16+ years	19,650	18,491	3,047	1,571	3,450	3,835	3,126	3,462	1,159	110	243	332	200	274
In labor force.	7,706	7,457	905	664	1,810	1,436	1,008	1,634	249	60	53	50	68	18
Percent of 16+ yrs	392	403	297	423	525	374	322	472	215	545	218	151	340	66
Civilian labor force.	7,706	7,457	905	664	1,810	1,436	1,008	1,634	249	60	53	50	68	18
Employed.	5,676	5,505	635	466	1,281	1,169	552	1,402	171	26	43	46	38	18
At work 35+ hours	4,943	4,861	507	447	1,145	1,051	455	1,256	82	8	16	24	24	10
Unemployed.	2,030	1,952	270	198	529	267	456	232	78	34	10	4	30	-
Perct of civilian	263	262	298	298	292	186	452	142	313	567	189	80	441	-
Not in labor force. . .	11,944	11,034	2,142	907	1,640	2,399	2,118	1,828	910	50	190	282	132	256
Institutionalized per	335	335	147	-	8	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 16+ years	9,732	9,163	1,428	806	1,692	1,927	1,557	1,753	569	55	122	157	97	138
In labor force.	2,895	2,832	287	269	712	511	417	636	63	22	9	11	21	-
Percent of 16+ yrs	297	309	201	334	421	265	268	363	111	400	74	70	216	-
Civilian labor force.	2,895	2,832	287	269	712	511	417	636	63	22	9	11	21	-
Employed.	1,939	1,909	188	170	455	381	203	512	30	6	7	10	7	-
At work 35+ hours	1,617	1,605	130	159	388	325	150	453	12	1	3	5	3	-
Unemployed.	956	923	99	99	257	130	214	124	33	16	2	1	14	-
Perct of civilian	330	326	345	368	361	254	513	195	524	727	222	91	667	-
Not in labor force. . .	6,837	6,331	1,141	537	980	1,416	1,140	1,117	506	33	113	146	76	138
Institutionalized per	108	108	16	-	1	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 years.	6,375	6,038	1,065	453	1,151	1,156	1,191	1,022	337	32	60	139	47	59
In labor force. . . .	2,684	2,619	345	206	643	465	432	528	65	16	12	22	13	2
With own children 6-17 years only. . .	7,156	6,784	1,158	529	1,252	1,284	1,326	1,235	372	38	96	118	66	54
In labor force. . . .	2,999	2,904	369	235	696	518	460	626	95	29	22	17	24	3
DURATION OF WORK IN 1999														
Persons 16+ years.	19,650	18,491	3,047	1,571	3,450	3,835	3,126	3,462	1,159	110	243	332	200	274
Worked in 1999.	5,425	5,235	591	406	1,262	1,124	516	1,336	190	62	33	35	44	16
50 to 52 weeks. . . .	4,253	4,154	327	390	973	981	386	1,097	99	17	29	12	30	11
40 to 49 weeks. . . .	539	518	164	8	122	68	46	110	21	2	1	16	1	1
27 to 39 weeks. . . .	170	161	30	5	62	12	22	30	9	4	-	-	5	-
14 to 26 weeks. . . .	211	194	30	3	61	39	31	30	17	4	2	3	7	1
1 to 13 weeks.	252	208	40	-	44	24	31	69	44	35	1	4	1	3
Usually worked 35+ hrs	5,075	4,965	541	391	1,193	1,066	487	1,287	110	24	16	28	27	15
50 to 52 weeks. . . .	4,091	4,027	309	377	939	950	374	1,078	64	8	15	10	21	10
40 to 49 weeks. . . .	479	462	148	7	105	55	44	103	17	2	-	13	1	1
27 to 39 weeks. . . .	141	137	24	4	60	9	18	22	4	2	-	-	2	-
14 to 26 weeks. . . .	171	163	27	3	53	32	25	23	8	2	-	3	2	1
1 to 13 weeks.	193	176	33	-	36	20	26	61	17	10	1	2	1	3
Usu. worked 15 to 34 hrs	306	238	42	15	62	47	26	46	68	34	17	4	13	-
40 or more weeks. . .	202	168	31	14	46	40	13	24	34	9	15	3	7	-
50 to 52 weeks. . . .	152	120	17	13	31	29	11	19	32	9	14	2	7	-
Did not work in 1999. .	14,225	13,256	2,456	1,165	2,188	2,711	2,610	2,126	969	48	210	297	156	258
Females 16+ years.	9,732	9,163	1,428	806	1,692	1,927	1,557	1,753	569	55	122	157	97	138
Worked in 1999.	1,840	1,792	155	154	447	383	170	483	48	28	5	6	9	-
50 to 52 weeks. . . .	1,434	1,419	84	150	339	333	123	390	15	3	5	3	4	-
40 to 49 weeks. . . .	176	173	50	2	39	21	19	42	3	1	-	2	-	-
27 to 39 weeks. . . .	68	64	7	1	29	3	9	15	4	2	-	-	2	-
14 to 26 weeks. . . .	78	72	6	1	25	17	10	13	6	3	-	-	3	-
1 to 13 weeks.	84	64	8	-	15	9	9	23	20	19	-	1	-	-
Usually worked 35+ hrs	1,688	1,668	137	148	416	352	158	457	20	7	2	6	5	-
50 to 52 weeks. . . .	1,368	1,361	79	145	319	317	119	382	7	-	2	3	2	-
40 to 49 weeks. . . .	147	144	41	1	31	14	18	39	3	1	-	2	-	-
27 to 39 weeks. . . .	54	51	6	1	28	2	6	8	3	1	-	-	2	-
14 to 26 weeks. . . .	60	58	5	1	23	13	7	9	2	1	-	-	1	-
1 to 13 weeks.	59	54	6	-	15	6	8	19	5	4	-	1	-	-
Usu. worked 15 to 34 hrs	133	109	16	6	27	24	12	24	24	18	3	-	3	-
40 or more weeks. . .	86	78	13	6	24	20	5	10	8	3	3	-	2	-
50 to 52 weeks. . . .	62	54	5	5	18	14	4	8	8	3	3	-	2	-
Did not work in 1999. .	7,892	7,371	1,273	652	1,245	1,544	1,387	1,270	521	27	117	151	88	138

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15A. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Activity Week before Census Where Worked Last Week Workers in Families in 1999	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS														
Persons 15+ years	20,468	19,271	3,196	1,637	3,597	3,976	3,288	3,577	1,197	113	248	343	205	288
Paid work, no subsistence	4,346	4,263	430	164	1,051	1,025	323	1,270	83	8	35	17	6	17
Paid work and subsistence	1,029	953	144	300	171	97	179	62	76	16	5	23	32	-
Subsistence activity only	5,659	5,217	1,101	895	1,163	304	1,562	192	442	46	14	175	99	108
No work	9,434	8,838	1,521	278	1,212	2,550	1,224	2,053	596	43	194	128	68	163
Females 15+ years	10,113	9,529	1,484	837	1,762	2,000	1,638	1,808	584	55	123	162	98	146
Paid work, no subsistence	1,508	1,495	126	68	369	341	123	468	13	2	6	4	1	-
Paid work and subsistence	274	262	27	100	53	20	47	15	12	4	-	2	6	-
Subsistence activity only	2,651	2,427	463	486	587	120	668	103	224	27	6	82	59	50
No work	5,680	5,345	868	183	753	1,519	800	1,222	335	22	111	74	32	96
WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK														
Current formal workforce 15 years and over	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Worked in same municipality . . .	2,678	2,525	279	128	671	423	192	832	153	22	39	39	36	17
Worked in same village	1,052	1,010	90	32	352	188	61	287	42	7	13	6	3	13
Worked in other village	1,626	1,515	189	96	319	235	131	545	111	15	26	33	33	4
Worked in other municipality . . .	2,697	2,691	295	336	551	699	310	500	6	2	1	1	2	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	1,782	1,757	153	168	422	361	170	483	25	6	6	6	7	-
Worked in same municipality . . .	847	822	74	35	210	124	64	315	25	6	6	6	7	-
Worked in same village	316	307	22	9	102	45	20	109	9	3	3	3	-	-
Worked in other village	531	515	52	26	108	79	44	206	16	3	3	3	7	-
Worked in other municipality . . .	935	935	79	133	212	237	106	168	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999														
Families	5,335	4,965	775	434	966	1,004	873	913	370	29	80	98	84	79
No workers	2,193	1,954	407	178	303	350	521	195	239	6	50	67	50	66
1 worker	2,000	1,896	265	179	394	400	249	409	104	8	28	27	28	13
2 workers	969	947	93	68	230	206	89	261	22	10	2	4	6	-
3 workers	138	137	6	9	32	40	11	39	1	1	-	-	-	-
4 or more workers	35	31	4	-	7	8	3	9	4	4	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B16. Occupation by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years . . .	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Legislators, Senior														
Officials & Managers . .	440	418	31	28	135	84	22	118	22	3	5	2	8	4
Professionals.	847	816	93	58	230	144	68	223	31	5	12	7	4	3
Technicians & Associate														
Professionals.	852	790	86	47	177	187	74	219	62	4	17	16	18	7
Clerks	1,024	1,009	72	99	193	256	96	293	15	5	4	4	2	-
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers . .	533	523	72	77	101	105	56	112	10	2	2	-	3	3
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers.	122	120	20	4	55	9	11	21	2	-	-	-	2	-
Craft & Related Workers. .	549	541	57	44	107	131	50	152	8	-	-	8	-	-
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	342	341	45	36	81	71	38	70	1	1	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations . .	665	657	98	71	143	135	87	123	8	4	-	3	1	-
Armed Forces	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	3,593	3,459	421	296	800	761	332	849	134	18	34	34	31	17
Legislators, Senior														
Officials & Managers . .	348	327	29	24	100	65	19	90	21	3	5	2	7	4
Professionals.	530	503	68	35	138	96	43	123	27	4	10	6	4	3
Technicians & Associate														
Professionals.	585	529	61	30	114	135	46	143	56	4	16	14	15	7
Clerks	374	370	32	38	59	104	33	104	4	1	2	1	-	-
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers . .	292	283	38	43	49	60	29	64	9	2	1	-	3	3
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers.	115	113	20	2	52	9	11	19	2	-	-	-	2	-
Craft & Related Workers. .	500	492	49	39	99	122	49	134	8	-	-	8	-	-
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	334	333	44	35	79	70	37	68	1	1	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations . .	514	508	80	50	110	100	65	103	6	3	-	3	-	-
Armed Forces	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years . . .	1,782	1,757	153	168	422	361	170	483	25	6	6	6	7	-
Legislators, Senior														
Officials & Managers . .	92	91	2	4	35	19	3	28	1	-	-	-	1	-
Professionals.	317	313	25	23	92	48	25	100	4	1	2	1	-	-
Technicians & Associate														
Professionals.	267	261	25	17	63	52	28	76	6	-	1	2	3	-
Clerks	650	639	40	61	134	152	63	189	11	4	2	3	2	-
Service Workers & Shop & Market Sales Workers . .	241	240	34	34	52	45	27	48	1	-	1	-	-	-
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers.	7	7	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft & Related Workers. .	49	49	8	5	8	9	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	8	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations . .	151	149	18	21	33	35	22	20	2	1	-	-	1	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry	Pohnpe Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Agri., Hunting & Forestry	46	46	17	4	13	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	166	164	2	4	87	12	5	54	2	-	-	-	2	-
Mining and Quarrying	41	40	2	2	12	11	1	12	1	-	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	141	141	29	6	40	15	16	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas & Water Supp.	148	147	17	16	35	13	22	44	1	-	1	-	-	-
Construction	361	342	28	9	72	122	28	83	19	-	-	18	1	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade,														
Repair of Motor vehicles,	799	797	67	70	215	172	59	214	2	-	1	-	1	-
Hotels and Restaurants	252	251	16	64	48	35	13	75	1	-	-	-	1	-
Transport, Storage and Comm.	352	349	26	27	81	100	25	90	3	3	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	103	103	3	11	23	16	9	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and														
Business Activities	239	235	23	22	31	78	10	71	4	-	1	-	3	-
Public Admin. & Defence;														
Compulsory Soc. Security	1,221	1,133	123	114	219	273	133	271	88	16	23	16	24	9
Education	890	860	143	65	183	175	111	183	30	4	10	4	5	7
Health and Social Work.	231	225	16	18	51	42	7	91	6	1	3	1	-	1
Other Community, Social &														
Personal Service Activ.	128	126	10	7	27	27	16	39	2	-	1	1	-	-
Private Households With														
Employed Persons	213	213	34	24	69	22	38	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Org. & Bodies	44	44	18	1	16	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce														
males 15+ years	3,593	3,459	421	296	800	761	332	849	134	18	34	34	31	17
Agri., Hunting & Forestry	37	37	17	2	8	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	147	145	1	3	82	10	4	45	2	-	-	-	2	-
Mining and Quarrying	33	32	1	2	8	11	-	10	1	-	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	92	92	18	4	25	10	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas & Water Supp.	135	134	17	15	30	11	20	41	1	-	1	-	-	-
Construction	349	330	28	9	67	120	28	78	19	-	-	18	1	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade,														
Repair of Motor vehicles,	443	442	41	31	118	95	32	125	1	-	-	-	1	-
Hotels and Restaurants	105	105	8	33	24	13	4	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage and Comm.	281	279	20	23	62	81	20	73	2	2	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	40	40	2	3	12	11	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and														
Business Activities	178	176	23	17	19	59	7	51	2	-	1	-	1	-
Public Admin. & Defence;														
Compulsory Soc. Security	920	843	100	92	166	191	100	194	77	12	21	14	21	9
Education	520	496	95	42	99	100	65	95	24	3	8	2	4	7
Health and Social Work.	101	97	5	7	23	20	2	40	4	1	2	-	-	1
Other Community, Social &														
Personal Service Activ.	75	74	6	3	11	17	11	26	1	-	1	-	-	-
Private Households With														
Employed Persons	104	104	22	10	35	6	16	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Org. & Bodies	33	33	17	-	11	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce														
females 15+ years	1,782	1,757	153	168	422	361	170	483	25	6	6	6	7	-
Agri., Hunting & Forestry	9	9	-	2	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	19	19	1	1	5	2	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and Quarrying	8	8	1	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	49	49	11	2	15	5	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, Gas & Water Supp.	13	13	-	1	5	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	12	12	-	-	5	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade,														
Repair of Motor vehicles,	356	355	26	39	97	77	27	89	1	-	1	-	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	147	146	8	31	24	22	9	52	1	-	-	-	1	-
Transport, Storage and Comm.	71	70	6	4	19	19	5	17	1	1	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	63	63	1	8	11	5	6	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and														
Business Activities	61	59	-	5	12	19	3	20	2	-	-	-	2	-
Public Admin. & Defence;														
Compulsory Soc. Security	301	290	23	22	53	82	33	77	11	4	2	2	3	-
Education	370	364	48	23	84	75	46	88	6	1	2	2	1	-
Health and Social Work.	130	128	11	11	28	22	5	51	2	-	1	1	-	-
Other Community, Social &														
Personal Service Activ.	53	52	4	4	16	10	5	13	1	-	-	1	-	-
Private Households With														
Employed Persons	109	109	12	14	34	16	22	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Org. & Bodies	11	11	1	1	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18. Class of Worker and Commuting Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Class of Worker Transportation to Work and Car Pooling Travel Time to Work and Departure Time	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands						
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
CLASS OF WORKER														
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years . . .	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Private wage/salary workers	2,830	2,808	282	245	718	583	227	753	22	1	4	17	-	-
Municipal government workers	275	177	36	14	28	32	35	32	98	16	22	20	29	11
State government workers . .	1,403	1,369	171	144	247	299	185	323	34	6	12	3	7	6
National government workers	589	585	34	47	133	175	29	167	4	1	1	-	2	-
Foreign or U.S.Federal workers	179	178	50	8	32	27	22	39	1	-	1	-	-	-
Self-employed workers . . .	88	88	1	6	54	6	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers . . .	11	11	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce														
females 15+ years . . .	1,782	1,757	153	168	422	361	170	483	25	6	6	6	7	-
Private wage/salary workers	975	974	83	102	247	177	85	280	1	-	1	-	-	-
Municipal government worker	44	29	5	1	6	5	8	4	15	4	2	5	4	-
State government workers . .	446	441	39	36	86	103	56	121	5	1	2	1	1	-
National government workers	200	197	11	20	39	62	13	52	3	1	-	-	2	-
Foreign or U.S.Federal workers	75	74	15	7	14	12	7	19	1	-	1	-	-	-
Self-employed workers . . .	34	34	-	2	23	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers . . .	8	8	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING														
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years . . .	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Car, truck, van, bus or boat	3,915	3,905	373	418	898	879	376	961	10	1	-	1	8	-
Car, truck, van or bus . . .	2,749	2,746	224	230	715	561	258	758	3	-	-	1	2	-
Boat	27	20	-	3	10	1	4	2	7	1	-	-	6	-
Taxicab or public transp.	1,139	1,139	149	185	173	317	114	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drove alone	1,205	1,202	83	85	338	218	65	413	3	-	-	-	3	-
Carpooled	1,571	1,564	141	148	387	344	197	347	7	1	-	1	5	-
2-person carpool	884	882	53	84	203	209	93	240	2	1	-	1	-	-
3-person carpool	246	246	26	27	39	58	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-to-6-person carpool	351	346	51	28	121	60	45	41	5	-	-	-	5	-
7-to-9-person carpool	65	65	4	8	16	15	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-or-more-person carp	25	25	7	1	8	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked at home	243	241	14	13	139	13	10	52	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other means	1,217	1,070	187	33	185	230	116	319	147	23	38	39	30	17
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME														
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years . . .	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Did not work at home	5,132	4,975	560	451	1,083	1,109	492	1,280	157	24	38	40	38	17
Less than 5 minutes	236	209	12	13	59	39	6	80	27	11	-	-	14	2
5 to 9 minutes	738	691	37	35	169	136	20	294	47	9	11	9	11	7
10 to 14 minutes	986	946	37	45	227	193	36	408	40	1	21	7	6	5
15 to 19 minutes	995	970	57	105	274	253	41	240	25	1	4	14	4	2
20 to 24 minutes	562	557	32	84	96	167	38	140	5	2	1	1	1	-
25 to 29 minutes	145	141	18	36	30	28	13	16	4	-	-	4	-	-
30 to 44 minutes	953	946	167	100	212	252	123	92	7	-	1	4	2	-
45 to 59 minutes	274	274	86	23	5	29	124	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 or more minutes	243	241	114	10	11	12	91	3	2	-	-	1	-	1
Mean (minutes)	20.7	21.0	36.0	22.0	16.6	18.5	40.2	12.4	10.7	5.7	10.0	17.3	7.6	10.9
Worked at home	243	241	14	13	139	13	10	52	2	-	2	-	-	-
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years . . .	5,375	5,216	574	464	1,222	1,122	502	1,332	159	24	40	40	38	17
Did not work at home	5,132	4,975	560	451	1,083	1,109	492	1,280	157	24	38	40	38	17
12:00 AM to 5:59 AM	42	42	12	3	9	6	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
6:00 AM to 6:59 AM	307	306	114	28	28	28	77	31	1	-	-	1	-	-
7:00 AM to 7:29 AM	993	987	215	137	143	164	186	142	6	1	1	1	3	-
7:30 AM to 7:59 AM	2,009	1,972	121	209	535	467	146	494	37	2	8	13	14	-
8:00 AM to 8:29 AM	1,335	1,260	60	50	245	354	61	490	75	9	12	20	17	17
8:30 AM to 8:59 AM	115	108	10	3	39	20	3	33	7	2	1	2	2	-
9:00 AM to 12:59 PM	159	129	13	3	45	21	6	41	30	10	16	2	2	-
1:00 PM to 3:59 PM	55	55	6	3	16	17	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
4:00 PM to 11:59 PM	117	116	9	15	23	32	6	31	1	-	-	1	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19. Income in 1993 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Family Income by Type	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mok- il	Pi- nge- lap	Sapw- uah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total households	5,067	4,855	741	443	993	916	839	923	212	28	38	38	65	43
Less than \$1,000 . .	426	352	109	25	64	51	86	17	74	3	1	12	33	25
\$1,000 to \$1,999 . .	546	504	102	44	88	78	152	40	42	5	10	5	11	11
\$2,000 to \$2,999 . .	414	398	70	22	78	80	96	52	16	2	8	4	-	2
\$3,000 to \$3,999 . .	420	405	50	42	85	89	79	60	15	6	5	-	4	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999 . .	364	348	71	37	65	59	67	49	16	4	4	4	3	1
\$5,000 to \$7,499 . .	671	650	118	68	101	121	124	118	21	2	3	6	7	3
\$7,500 to \$9,999 . .	472	460	68	50	80	100	65	97	12	3	-	6	2	1
\$10,000 to \$12,499 .	387	380	42	37	69	79	52	101	7	1	3	1	2	-
\$12,500 to \$14,999 .	270	265	31	26	54	54	29	71	5	1	2	-	2	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .	351	349	39	36	70	67	33	104	2	1	1	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .	239	237	16	19	59	53	23	67	2	-	1	-	1	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .	255	255	13	19	77	51	14	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .	141	141	4	11	44	23	11	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more . .	111	111	8	7	59	11	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) . .	6,354	6,617	4,556	6,893	7,984	7,087	4,097	10,705	1,762	3,667	3,000	2,500	985	860
Mean (dollars) . . .	11,249	11,595	7,370	10,540	16,850	10,601	6,895	15,098	3,329	4,726	4,969	3,587	2,921	1,360
FAMILY INCOME														
Families	4,822	4,623	721	426	908	880	823	865	199	28	38	38	57	38
Less than \$1,000 . .	389	325	103	22	58	45	82	15	64	3	1	12	27	21
\$1,000 to \$1,999 . .	520	479	99	41	84	73	146	36	41	5	10	5	10	11
\$2,000 to \$2,999 . .	395	380	67	20	74	78	95	46	15	2	8	4	-	1
\$3,000 to \$3,999 . .	405	390	50	41	81	85	76	57	15	6	5	-	4	-
\$4,000 to \$4,999 . .	350	335	69	37	60	57	67	45	15	4	4	4	2	1
\$5,000 to \$7,499 . .	638	617	115	65	92	117	122	106	21	2	3	6	7	3
\$7,500 to \$9,999 . .	461	449	67	49	74	98	65	96	12	3	-	6	2	1
\$10,000 to \$12,499 .	371	364	41	37	62	77	52	95	7	1	3	1	2	-
\$12,500 to \$14,999 .	260	255	31	25	50	51	29	69	5	1	2	-	2	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .	341	339	39	35	65	65	33	102	2	1	1	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .	223	221	16	18	49	51	23	64	2	-	1	-	1	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .	240	240	13	18	74	50	14	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .	136	136	4	11	40	23	11	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more . .	93	93	7	7	45	10	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) . .	6,379	6,631	4,601	7,000	7,669	7,179	4,187	10,829	1,866	3,667	3,000	2,500	1,150	905
Mean (dollars) . . .	10,873	11,191	6,987	10,685	15,181	10,698	6,985	15,257	3,492	4,726	4,969	3,587	3,195	1,457
INCOME BY TYPE														
Persons 15+ years with income	9,518	9,202	1,534	890	1,885	1,593	1,519	1,781	316	82	42	42	87	63
Mean income (\$) . .	6,793	6,949	3,560	5,247	12,130	6,096	3,808	8,679	2,234	1,614	4,496	3,245	2,182	929
Earnings	8,381	8,082	1,293	833	1,744	1,310	1,363	1,539	299	72	42	41	83	61
Mean income (\$) . .	7,255	7,441	3,758	5,201	12,676	6,761	4,014	9,428	2,240	1,512	4,496	3,183	2,258	888
Wages and salary . .	5,624	5,419	626	481	1,235	1,144	551	1,382	205	63	41	40	44	17
Mean income (\$) . .	9,250	9,485	6,115	7,720	16,487	7,324	6,850	8,207	3,054	1,432	4,591	3,226	3,887	2,790
Own business . . .	3,145	2,999	731	424	590	208	855	191	146	37	2	4	58	45
Mean income (\$) . .	2,792	2,914	1,412	1,461	2,957	2,298	1,984	16,584	300	503	300	363	282	150
Interest & dividend	244	242	64	27	41	57	21	32	2	-	-	-	2	-
Mean income (\$) . .	2,952	2,975	1,169	2,854	6,923	3,055	807	2,913	92	-	-	-	92	-
S.Sec.& other gov't	844	824	162	62	104	215	81	200	20	12	-	5	2	1
Mean income (\$) . .	2,627	2,660	2,246	2,787	3,245	2,507	2,041	3,066	1,282	1,535	-	343	642	4,233
Remittances	732	724	236	36	91	115	115	131	8	5	-	-	2	1
Mean income (\$) . .	1,055	1,059	592	2,411	968	1,132	990	1,589	650	820	-	-	500	100
From inside FSM . .	414	411	138	11	53	79	66	64	3	2	-	-	-	1
Mean income (\$) . .	856	857	287	1,989	706	960	1,075	1,667	633	900	-	-	-	100
From outside FSM . .	374	369	122	26	45	48	57	71	5	3	-	-	2	-
Mean income (\$) . .	1,117	1,123	819	2,497	1,125	1,133	752	1,430	660	767	-	-	500	-
Other income	101	91	22	-	13	15	14	27	10	2	-	8	-	-
Mean income (\$) . .	1,370	1,465	1,050	-	3,816	713	1,274	1,187	506	480	-	512	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mwoa- kil- loa	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rang
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
One-family house detached	5,400	4,956	800	514	1,034	1,048	637	923	444	42	129	55	134	84
One-family house attached	860	832	117	41	123	98	333	120	28	8	2	6	1	11
2 apartments	72	72	3	-	14	11	-	44	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 or 4 apartments	41	41	-	-	21	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 apartments	48	48	-	-	26	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 19 apartments	39	39	-	-	12	11	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49 apartments	8	8	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	81	21	3	1	8	2	-	7	60	-	-	60	-	-
MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Poured concrete	535	511	66	11	134	88	24	188	24	4	12	3	1	4
Concrete blocks	2,521	2,387	391	254	432	492	260	558	134	37	63	24	5	5
Metal/tin	1,477	1,428	265	111	324	265	325	138	49	-	10	24	11	4
Plywood	1,155	1,121	140	72	239	210	270	190	34	-	2	12	20	-
Thatch	70	25	4	5	1	7	7	1	45	-	-	9	21	15
Bamboo or local wood	723	516	51	102	102	106	75	80	207	9	44	48	65	41
No walls	56	18	6	1	3	2	4	2	38	-	-	-	12	26
Other	12	11	-	-	3	1	5	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
MATERIAL OF ROOF														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Poured concrete	1,063	1,023	127	84	192	210	103	307	40	4	17	10	2	7
Metal/tin	4,422	4,244	687	353	900	842	714	748	178	37	72	41	24	4
Wood	37	35	6	-	11	4	2	12	2	-	2	-	-	-
Thatch	975	675	98	113	123	107	149	85	300	9	40	58	109	84
Bamboo	32	20	1	5	8	6	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-
Other	20	20	4	1	4	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Concrete	4,224	4,026	677	375	872	714	489	899	198	41	85	35	23	14
Wood pier or pilings	2,028	1,793	223	155	345	403	429	238	235	9	45	69	104	8
Coral	109	27	3	-	1	9	14	-	82	-	1	3	5	73
Other	188	171	20	26	20	45	38	22	17	-	-	14	3	-
WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
1999 or 2000	479	461	66	87	92	92	90	34	18	-	1	5	8	4
1996 to 1998	823	751	103	78	150	163	168	89	72	1	8	25	28	10
1993 to 1995	658	615	115	55	134	99	111	101	43	2	9	18	10	4
1988 to 1992	753	699	102	85	135	132	147	98	54	2	9	13	24	6
1980 to 1987	1,200	1,117	160	90	218	262	166	221	83	7	25	9	19	23
1970 to 1979	745	666	117	46	108	147	101	147	79	13	26	2	23	15
1960 to 1969	386	332	71	28	60	48	28	97	54	5	13	7	7	22
1959 or earlier	477	422	65	47	85	62	68	95	55	4	1	25	14	11
WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
1999 or 2000	903	853	109	113	230	144	118	139	50	1	2	5	27	15
1996 to 1998	1,153	1,060	130	87	275	204	195	169	93	1	9	25	34	24
1993 to 1995	690	642	111	55	149	112	113	102	48	2	9	18	11	8
1988 to 1992	736	684	106	82	120	129	144	103	52	1	8	15	21	7
1987 or earlier	3,067	2,778	467	219	464	582	400	646	289	45	103	58	42	41

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilization Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mwoa- kil- loa	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
ROOMS														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
1 room	1,614	1,318	221	86	253	320	328	110	296	4	20	71	112	89
2 rooms	1,541	1,472	282	133	305	262	298	192	69	5	21	28	14	1
3 rooms	1,386	1,314	228	119	232	267	198	270	72	4	48	9	8	3
4 rooms	872	821	114	70	170	146	84	237	51	25	20	4	-	2
5 rooms	669	656	52	95	154	94	34	227	13	5	4	3	1	-
6 rooms	239	215	17	21	53	41	20	63	24	1	17	6	-	-
7 rooms	122	118	3	13	37	24	6	35	4	4	-	-	-	-
8 rooms	67	65	5	10	28	8	1	13	2	2	-	-	-	-
9 or more rooms	39	38	1	9	6	9	1	12	1	-	1	-	-	-
Median	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.5	4.0	1.9	4.5	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.5
PERSONS IN UNIT														
Total Occupied	5,630	5,218	800	452	1,049	1,042	894	981	412	29	83	102	103	95
1 person	259	217	23	17	64	37	21	55	42	-	3	4	19	16
2 persons	403	357	54	28	80	76	36	83	46	7	7	4	21	7
3 persons	582	528	76	50	119	92	82	109	54	3	10	9	23	9
4 persons	795	745	92	72	170	153	104	154	50	-	12	16	12	10
5 persons	814	755	114	63	136	156	144	142	59	3	20	16	7	13
6 persons	691	646	96	65	121	143	119	102	45	1	10	11	6	17
7 persons	575	537	89	44	107	104	102	91	38	4	9	11	9	5
8 persons	445	416	68	46	72	96	66	68	29	6	4	8	5	6
9 or more persons	1,066	1,017	188	67	180	185	220	177	49	5	8	23	1	12
Median (excl. vacants)	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.5	5.6	5.2	7.1	5.5	6.2	3.5	5.4
PERSONS PER ROOM														
Total Occupied	5,630	5,218	800	452	1,049	1,042	894	981	412	29	83	102	103	95
0.50 or less	329	316	33	32	100	42	17	92	13	7	4	-	1	1
0.51 to 0.75	271	257	19	17	79	43	11	88	14	2	9	1	1	1
0.76 to 1.00	672	609	63	55	133	131	62	165	63	3	13	6	26	15
1.01 to 1.50	689	665	84	72	125	130	83	171	24	2	13	8	1	-
1.51 to 2.00	920	860	142	98	157	185	109	169	60	10	17	8	18	7
2.01 to 2.50	512	492	81	48	80	95	94	94	20	3	9	6	-	2
2.51 to 3.00	577	532	95	52	88	112	115	70	45	2	4	8	22	9
3.01 or more	1,660	1,487	283	78	287	304	403	132	173	-	14	65	34	60
With complete plumbing														
Total	270	270	1	13	134	26	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.50 or less	88	88	1	7	49	5	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51 to 0.75	38	38	-	1	23	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76 to 1.00	59	59	-	1	30	2	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 to 1.50	40	40	-	1	23	5	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.51 to 2.00	26	26	-	1	7	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.01 to 2.50	12	12	-	2	2	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.51 to 3.00	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.01 or more	4	4	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
1 bedroom	2,941	2,588	483	224	551	502	521	307	353	10	38	99	116	90
2 bedrooms	2,065	1,949	307	174	344	387	288	449	116	11	68	17	16	4
3 bedrooms	997	967	91	97	229	188	112	250	30	18	6	2	3	1
4 bedrooms	371	347	32	38	65	63	38	111	24	6	16	2	-	-
5 bedrooms	103	97	6	16	28	17	9	21	6	4	2	-	-	-
6 bedrooms	50	47	3	6	9	13	2	14	3	1	1	1	-	-
7 bedrooms	16	16	1	-	12	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 bedrooms	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more bedrooms	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.8	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.5

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Pohnpei Proper							Outer Islands					
		Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mwoa- kil- loa	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rang
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Complete plumbing	1,205	1,199	35	59	375	228	18	484	6	4	2	-	-	-
With hot & cold water	288	288	3	13	141	26	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
With cold water only	917	911	32	46	234	202	18	379	6	4	2	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing	5,344	4,818	888	497	863	943	952	675	526	46	129	121	135	95
Some but not all facil.	407	398	40	24	92	76	23	143	9	3	4	2	-	-
No plumbing facilities	4,937	4,420	848	473	771	867	929	532	517	43	125	119	135	95
PIPED WATER														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Hot and cold in the unit	368	365	7	13	177	34	2	132	3	-	1	2	-	-
Heated by electricity	342	341	3	13	166	32	-	127	1	-	-	1	-	-
Heated by gas	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by solar	15	13	3	-	5	2	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	-
Heated other way	9	9	-	-	6	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold only in the unit	1,872	1,854	166	57	409	421	106	695	18	10	8	-	-	-
Cold only outside														
the unit	2,306	2,194	338	285	340	435	583	213	112	32	72	8	-	-
No piped water	2,003	1,604	412	201	312	281	279	119	399	8	50	111	135	95
BATHTUB OR SHOWER														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Bathtub/shower in unit	1,417	1,408	55	72	423	282	28	548	9	5	4	-	-	-
Bathtub/shower in bldg.	291	230	40	1	106	18	17	48	61	10	44	6	-	1
Bathtub/shower outside	2,186	1,968	265	222	257	603	243	378	218	31	64	91	-	32
None	2,655	2,411	563	261	452	268	682	185	244	4	19	24	135	62
FLUSH TOILET														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Flush toilet	3,429	3,107	191	232	724	798	146	1,016	322	50	93	105	-	74
In the unit	1,444	1,435	57	82	419	272	38	567	9	6	3	-	-	-
In this building	87	82	9	-	8	14	12	39	5	-	4	1	-	-
Outside	1,898	1,590	125	150	297	512	96	410	308	44	86	104	-	74
None	3,120	2,910	732	324	514	373	824	143	210	-	38	16	135	21
SOURCE OF WATER														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Public system only	1,977	1,977	8	-	501	520	4	944	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community system only	1,432	1,431	297	112	237	224	557	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Public system and catchment	128	128	9	2	35	20	14	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community system and catchment	261	245	80	31	40	27	57	10	16	-	-	-	-	16
Individual well	502	502	110	187	26	28	144	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catchment, tank, drum only	1,451	936	228	176	145	227	69	91	515	49	131	121	135	79
Public standpipe or hydrant	17	17	1	-	5	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled water	150	150	3	6	92	10	1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other source	631	631	187	42	157	113	117	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASTE DISPOSAL														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Public sewer	938	937	6	4	207	45	1	674	1	-	-	-	-	1
Septic tank or cesspool	1,117	1,020	59	23	260	284	76	318	97	41	16	3	-	37
Use other means	4,494	4,060	858	529	771	842	893	167	434	9	115	118	135	57

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mwoa- kil- loa	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rang
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Complete kitchen facil. . .	1,163	1,163	48	61	374	198	28	454	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incomplete kitchen facil. .	5,386	4,854	875	495	864	973	942	705	532	50	131	121	135	95
COOKING FACILITIES														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Cooking facil. inside . . .	2,698	2,685	295	249	634	577	159	771	13	2	4	2	5	-
With electric stove . . .	593	592	13	11	235	84	19	230	1	-	1	-	-	-
With kerosene stove . . .	1,795	1,785	243	207	318	446	114	457	10	1	3	1	5	-
With gas stove	153	153	6	15	57	12	5	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven . .	8	8	1	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
With port. elect. stove .	53	53	7	10	11	12	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	48	48	9	5	3	13	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
With open fire	26	24	5	1	3	7	6	2	2	1	-	1	-	-
Other	22	22	11	-	3	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooking facil. outside . . .	3,266	2,830	573	199	540	488	757	273	436	37	79	96	129	95
With electric stove . . .	21	21	-	1	9	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove . . .	746	741	85	55	99	196	109	197	5	-	2	3	-	-
With gas stove	16	16	-	1	2	7	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven . .	6	6	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
With port. elect. stove .	4	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	1,181	1,160	356	122	174	202	284	22	21	10	6	4	-	1
With open fire	1,257	848	122	19	251	72	355	29	409	26	71	89	129	94
Other	35	34	10	1	2	4	1	16	1	1	-	-	-	-
No cooking facilities . . .	585	502	55	108	64	106	54	115	83	11	48	23	1	-
ELECTRICAL POWER														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Public Utility	4,154	4,154	550	397	854	803	544	1,006	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generator	55	52	6	10	16	6	8	6	3	-	1	-	1	1
Solar power	237	15	1	-	3	10	1	-	222	40	102	80	-	-
None	2,103	1,796	366	149	365	352	417	147	307	10	28	41	134	94
REFRIGERATOR														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Electric	1,922	1,919	173	133	547	377	103	586	3	-	3	-	-	-
Gas	31	29	-	2	12	4	2	9	2	-	2	-	-	-
Kerosene	19	18	1	1	-	4	2	10	1	-	-	1	-	-
No refrigerator	4,577	4,051	749	420	679	786	863	554	526	50	126	120	135	95
AIR CONDITIONING														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Central air conditioning . .	163	163	6	6	68	22	8	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 individual room unit . . .	250	245	9	19	96	24	7	90	5	1	3	-	1	-
2 or more individual unit . .	102	99	2	3	43	7	4	40	3	-	3	-	-	-
None	6,034	5,510	906	528	1,031	1,118	951	976	524	49	125	121	134	95
TELEVISION AND VCR														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Television and VCR	2,417	2,398	301	206	555	465	283	588	19	11	2	-	4	2
Television only	279	270	11	14	78	51	11	105	9	-	8	-	1	-
VCR only	34	27	1	3	5	8	5	5	7	-	7	-	-	-
None	3,819	3,322	610	333	600	647	671	461	497	39	114	121	130	93
BATTERY OPERATED RADIO														
Total	2,736	2,673	358	257	640	465	385	568	63	18	7	1	27	10
TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
Telephone only	2,706	2,695	366	224	585	513	333	674	11	9	-	-	2	-
CB Radio only	46	40	2	1	14	12	6	5	6	-	3	2	1	-
Both	316	316	17	12	107	62	28	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	3,481	2,966	538	319	532	584	603	390	515	41	128	119	132	95

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mwoa- kil- loa	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rang
AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
1 vehicle	2,080	2,048	211	182	462	444	248	501	32	-	-	1	31	-
2 vehicles	529	516	44	48	151	83	48	142	13	13	-	-	-	-
3 vehicles	118	118	15	4	29	15	17	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 vehicles	20	20	2	2	9	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 vehicles	13	13	-	-	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 vehicles	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 or more vehicles	6	6	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	3,781	3,294	650	320	573	626	656	469	487	37	131	120	104	95
BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET														
Total	6,549	6,017	923	556	1,238	1,171	970	1,159	532	50	131	121	135	95
1 boat	809	742	57	85	144	157	144	155	67	31	5	6	10	15
2 boats	42	41	-	3	10	13	7	8	1	-	-	-	1	-
3 boats	5	5	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 boats	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 or more boats	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	5,689	5,225	866	468	1,080	1,000	819	992	464	19	126	115	124	80
MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS														
Total with cost	4,054	4,054	530	383	828	787	537	989	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	193	193	38	34	33	27	39	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	1,027	1,027	160	115	153	189	221	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	1,365	1,365	191	148	251	282	187	306	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	810	810	91	57	158	163	68	273	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	225	225	26	11	62	43	12	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$149	223	223	16	10	83	53	3	58	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150 to \$199	100	100	7	6	41	12	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	61	61	-	2	21	13	3	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	27	27	1	-	14	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	7	7	-	-	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	16	16	-	-	8	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	40	40	34	32	48	41	26	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS														
Total with cost	4,387	4,078	672	370	745	845	760	686	309	38	18	38	120	95
Less than \$10	2,436	2,337	374	248	352	482	524	357	99	11	3	2	83	-
\$10 to \$24	1,802	1,607	273	117	338	351	218	310	195	27	13	28	32	95
\$25 to \$49	113	102	19	2	38	8	17	18	11	-	1	5	5	-
\$50 to \$74	28	24	4	3	15	1	1	-	4	-	1	3	-	-
\$75 to \$99	4	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	4	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	9	9	9	7	11	9	7	10	14	14	17	19	7	18
MONTHLY WATER COSTS														
Total with cost	2,087	2,087	25	-	565	436	33	1,028	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	236	236	10	-	86	29	29	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	803	803	10	-	238	172	4	379	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	639	639	4	-	143	156	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	256	256	1	-	61	50	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	41	41	-	-	17	7	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	112	112	-	-	20	22	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	25	25	14	-	22	28	6	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER MONTHLY UTILITIES														
Total with cost	2,797	2,364	526	174	506	332	670	156	433	38	77	94	129	95
Less than \$10	275	222	96	3	70	7	39	7	53	-	9	21	23	-
\$10 to \$24	551	475	141	66	86	94	52	36	76	16	-	-	60	-
\$25 to \$49	945	873	127	29	206	118	338	55	72	19	17	14	22	-
\$50 to \$74	457	339	57	46	73	23	118	22	118	3	-	17	3	95
\$75 to \$99	256	232	56	23	11	71	62	9	24	-	16	5	3	-
\$100 or more	313	223	49	7	60	19	61	27	90	-	35	37	18	-
Median (dollar)	40	39	30	41	37	39	43	41	53	29	95	68	20	63

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Pohnpei: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pohnpei Proper								Outer Islands					
	Total	Total	Mado- len- ihmw	U	Nett	Sok- ehs	Kitti	Kolo- nia	Total	Mwoa- kil- loa	Ping- elap	Sap- wuah- fik	Nuk- uoro	Kapi- ngama- rangi
Total	5,630	5,218	800	452	1,049	1,042	894	981	412	29	83	102	103	95
Owned with a mortgage	1,047	1,035	204	164	188	272	59	148	12	9	2	1	-	-
Mortgage, deed of														
trust	891	882	181	153	158	234	36	120	9	9	-	-	-	-
Contract to purchas	156	153	23	11	30	38	23	28	3	-	2	1	-	-
Owned free and clear	4,017	3,683	534	281	672	714	818	664	334	20	77	46	99	92
Rented for cash rent	286	286	2	5	137	27	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied without														
payment	280	214	60	2	52	29	17	54	66	-	4	55	4	3
MONTHLY RENT PAID														
Total paying.ren	285	285	2	5	137	26	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100 . .	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 . . .	23	23	1	-	8	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 . . .	30	30	-	-	10	8	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 . . .	35	35	1	1	13	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 . . .	46	46	-	-	12	5	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599 . . .	46	46	-	-	22	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699 . . .	58	58	-	3	40	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799 . . .	17	17	-	-	13	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899 . . .	11	11	-	-	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999 . . .	4	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more . .	10	10	-	1	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar) . .	508	508	250	650	609	300	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUE OF HOUSE														
Total owning . . .	5,064	4,718	738	445	860	986	877	812	346	29	79	47	99	92
Less than \$2,000 . .	1,656	1,506	259	129	292	274	448	104	150	1	8	33	91	17
\$2,000 to \$4,999 . .	1,082	1,005	175	107	180	250	167	126	77	2	32	4	3	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999 . .	969	883	174	82	109	209	130	179	86	10	34	8	3	31
\$10,000 to \$19,999	595	574	68	66	83	115	74	168	21	12	4	-	2	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	313	308	26	22	76	61	29	94	5	2	-	2	-	1
\$30,000 to \$39,999	157	154	16	12	42	26	10	48	3	1	1	-	-	1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	77	74	5	2	20	17	5	25	3	1	-	-	-	2
\$50,000 to \$59,999	76	75	2	9	17	15	8	24	1	-	-	-	-	1
\$60,000 to \$69,999	70	70	10	10	17	12	4	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$70,000 to \$79,999	25	25	2	2	6	1	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999	10	10	-	-	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more . .	32	32	1	4	14	5	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) . .	4,429	4,546	3,886	4,621	4,300	4,628	1,958	9,916	2,896	11,250	4,953	1,424	1,088	4,417
MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT														
Total w/ mortgage	877	865	185	142	144	222	48	124	12	9	2	1	-	-
Less than \$100 . . .	537	525	130	86	80	147	20	62	12	9	2	1	-	-
\$100 to \$199	220	220	37	30	39	55	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	60	60	11	14	9	13	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	25	25	2	8	3	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	16	16	5	2	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	8	8	-	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more . . .	7	7	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar) . . .	82	82	71	83	90	76	121	100	50	50	50	50	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

**APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE**

ID: - - / - -
State ED Number Block Number / Split Mapspot HH

QUESTIONNAIRE

**2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION
AND HOUSING**

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

FORM ____ OF ____



**2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION**



INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is *(Your name)* and I'm working for the 2000 Population and Housing Census. This is my identification *(Pause)*. I have some questions I need to ask you. *Ask the questions on page 1. Complete a form for each household.*

COMPLETE BEFORE INTERVIEW	COMPLETE AFTER THE INTERVIEW
A. State <input type="checkbox"/> B. Municipality <input type="checkbox"/>	J. Respondent's Name: _____
C. Enumeration District <input type="checkbox"/>	K. Respondent's Telephone: _____
D. Block: <input type="checkbox"/>	L. Population count: M <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> Total <input type="checkbox"/>
E. Map-Spot: <input type="checkbox"/>	M. Type of unit: <input type="checkbox"/> Occup <input type="checkbox"/> Reg Vacant <input type="checkbox"/> UHE
F. Household No.: <input type="checkbox"/>	N. Complete after (circle): 1 st 2 nd 3 rd Last Resort
G. Village: <input type="checkbox"/>	O. Total number of households in this unit: <input type="checkbox"/>
H. Interview Started: <input type="checkbox"/>	P. Interview completed: <input type="checkbox"/> : <input type="checkbox"/> AM / PM

1b. When you told me the names of the persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the persons should be listed – for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

1 Yes – Determine if you should include the person(s) based on the instructions for question 1a. if so, include the person and circle the person's name.

2 No

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing must count every person at his or her usual residence. "Usual residence" means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

INCLUDE:

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees.
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital.
- Students who live here while attending school/college
- Newborn babies born on or before April 1, 2000
- Persons who stay here most of the weeks, even if they have a home somewhere else.
- Persons with no home who were staying here on April 1, 2000.

DO NOT INCLUDE:

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are confined to an institution
- Students who live somewhere else while attending school
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else.
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week

1c. When you told me the names of the persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure if the persons should be listed – for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually live somewhere else?

1 Yes – Determine if you should include the person(s) based on the instructions for questions 1a. if so, circle the person's name. if not, draw a line through any entry.

2 No

NOTICE: You are required by Public Law No. 5-77 to answer the 2000 Census. Your answers will be kept confidential by the same law. Only sworn Census employees may see your answers. Your information will only be used for statistical purposes.

If EVERYONE listed is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) in this box and ask –

1d. Where do these people usually live?

If the usual residence is within the FSM, enter the State, Municipality, and Village.

State: _____

Municipality: _____

Village: _____

If the usual residence is not within the FSM, enter the country.

Country: _____

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here (whose usual residence is this household) on April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member *(If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, get the name of each person and complete 1d).*

Each booklet contains one up to ten persons. If more than 10 persons live in this household, you must use more than one booklet.

	Last,	First,	Sex (1=M, 2=F)	M.I.
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

NOTES:

HOUSING QUESTIONS

<p>H1. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments even if vacant.</p> <p>1. A one-family house detached from any other house 2. A one-family house attached to one or more houses 3. A building with 2 apartments 4. A building with 3 or 4 apartments 5. A building with 5 to 9 apartments 6. A building with 10 to 19 apartments 7. A building with 20 or more apartments 8. Other 9. Don't know</p>	<p>H10. Does this unit have electric power?</p> <p>1. Yes, public utility 2. Yes, generator 3. Yes, solar power 4. No</p>
<p>H2. When did (person 1 listed in question 1a on page 1) move to this house/apartment?</p> <p>1. 1999 – 2000 4. 1985 – 1989 7. 1960 – 1969 2. 1995 – 1998 5. 1980 – 1984 8. 1959 or earlier 3. 1990 – 1994 6. 1970 – 1979 9. Don't know</p>	<p>H11. Do you have a telephone or CB radio in this unit?</p> <p>1. Yes, both 2. Yes, telephone only 3. Yes, CB radio only 4. No</p>
<p>H3. What is the MAIN type of material used for the outside walls of this building? (Read each category and circle ONE item.)</p> <p>1. Poured concrete 5. Thatch 2. Concrete blocks 6. Local wood or bamboo 3. Metal/tin 7. Other 4. Plywood 8. No walls</p>	<p>H12. Do you have a battery-operated radio? Count car radios, transistors radios, and other battery operated sets in working order or needing only new batteries to operate.</p> <p>1. Yes, one or more 2. No</p>
<p>H4. What is the MAIN type of material used for the roof of this building? (Read each category and circle ONE item.)</p> <p>1. Poured concrete 3. Wood 5. Bamboo 2. Metal/tin 4. Thatch 6. Other</p>	<p>H13. Do you have a television set or Video Cassette Recorder (VCR)?</p> <p>1. Yes, both TV and VCR 3. Yes, VCR only 2. Yes, TV only 4. No</p>
<p>H5. What is the MAIN type of material used for the foundation of this building? (Read each category and circle ONE item.)</p> <p>1. Concrete 3. Coral 5. Other 2. Wood pier or piling 4. Stone</p>	<p>H14. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p>1. Yes, central air conditioning system 2. Yes, 1 individual room unit 3. Yes, 2 or more individual room units 4. No</p>
<p>H6. About when was this building first built?</p> <p>1. 1999 – 2000 4. 1985 – 1989 7. 1960 – 1969 2. 1995 – 1998 5. 1980 – 1984 8. 1959 or earlier 3. 1990 – 1994 6. 1970 – 1979 9. Don't know</p>	<p>H15. Where do you get most of your drinking water from? Read list and circle ONE item.</p> <p>1. A public system only 2. A community system only 3. A public system and catchment 4. A community systems and catchment 5. An individual well 6. A catchment, tanks, or drums only 7. A public standpipe or steel hydrant 8. Purchased bottled water 9. Some other source such as spring, river, creek, etc.</p>
<p>H7. How many rooms do you have in this house/apartment? (Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms; but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls.)</p> <p>___ Room(s). If 9 or more rooms, enter 9.</p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p>1. Yes, connected to a public sewer 2. Yes, connected to a septic tank or cesspool 3. No, use other means</p>
<p>H8. How many rooms are designed primarily for sleeping?</p> <p>___ Room(s). If 9 or more rooms, enter 9.</p>	<p>H17a. Are your MAIN cooking facilities inside or outside this unit?</p> <p>1. Yes, inside this unit 2. Yes, outside this unit 3. No cooking facilities –SKIP TO H18</p>
<p>H9a. Do you have piped water?</p> <p>1. Yes, hot and cold in this unit. 2. Yes, cold only in this unit 3. Yes, cold only outside this unit 4. No piped water</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} SKIP TO H9c</p>	<p>H17b. What are your MAIN cooking facilities?</p> <p>1. Electric range 5. Portable electric stove 2. Kerosene stove 6. Wood stove 3. Gas stove 7. Open fire 4. Microwave oven 8. Other</p>
<p>H9b. What type of energy does your water heater use most?</p> <p>1. Electricity 2. Gas 3. Solar power 4. Other fuel</p>	<p>H17c. Do you have a refrigerator in this unit? If yes, ask what type?</p> <p>1. Yes, electric 3. Yes, kerosene 2. Yes, gas 4. No refrigerator</p>
<p>H9c. Do you have a bathtub or shower?</p> <p>1. Yes, in this unit 3. Yes, outside this building 2. Yes, in this building but not in unit 4. No</p>	<p>H17d. Do you have a separate freezer in this unit?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>H9d. Do you have a flush toilet?</p> <p>1. Yes, in this unit 3. Yes, outside this building 2. Yes, in this building but not in unit 4. No</p>	<p>H17e. Do you have a sink in this unit?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No</p>
<p>H18. How many automobiles, vans, and pick-up trucks are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>___ If 9 or more, enter 9</p>	<p>H19. How many boats/canoes are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>___ If 9 or more, enter 9</p>

HOUSING QUESTIONS

H20a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this unit?
 \$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Included in rent
 2. No charge, or electricity not used

H20b. What is the average monthly cost for kerosene for this unit?
 \$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Kerosene not used

H20c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this unit?
 \$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Included in rent
 2. No charge

H20d. What is the average monthly cost for other fuels (such as oil, gas, wood, etc.) for this unit?
 \$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Included in rent
 2. No charge, or these fuels not used.

H21. Is this unit – Read list and circle ONE item.
 1. Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 2. Owned by you or someone else in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 3. Rented for cash?
 4. Occupied without payment of cash rent?
 5. Other; Specify: _____

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this unit –
H22. What is the monthly rent for this house/unit?
If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see the QRB on how to figure the monthly rent.
 \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: Ask questions H23 to H24c if this is a one-family house that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise go to page 4 and ask population questions for each member of the household starting with the householder

H23. What is the value of this house? If respondent does not know the value of the house, ask –
 How much it would cost to build a house like this?
 \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

H24a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this unit?
 1. Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 2. Yes, contract to purchase
 3. No – SKIP TO FIRST PERSON

H24b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS UNIT? Include payments only on the first mortgage or contract to purchase.
 \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00 OR
 1. No regular payment required – SKIP TO FIRST PERSON

H24c. Does the regular payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on this unit?
 1. Yes, insurance included in payment
 2. No, insurance paid separately or no insurance
 3. No – SKIP TO FIRST PERSON

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: Go to page 4 and ask the population questions for each member of the household starting with the person in whose name the house is owned or rented..

FOR VACANT UNITS

C1. Vacancy Status
 1. For rent
 2. For sale only
 3. Rented or sold, not occupied
 4. For seasonal/recreational/occasional
 5. For migrant worker
 6. Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?
 1. Yes
 2. No

C3. Months vacant
 1. Less than 1
 2. 1 or 2
 3. 3 to 6
 4. 7 to 12
 5. 13 to 23
 6. 24 or more

NOTES:

POPULATION QUESTIONS

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: Questions 1 – 11b should be asked of all household members. For all questions, CIRCLE only ONE entry.

1. PERSON NUMBER [] [] (from question 1a on page 1)
Last name: _____
First name: _____

2. How is ... related to the Householder? (Circle one entry. If "Other relative" circle 7 below, and print exact relationship, such as wife's mother, sister's son, etc.)

1. Householder	7. Other relative, specify: _____
2. Husband/wife	
3. Natural born son/daughter	
4. Adopted son/daughter	
5. Brother/sister	8. Non-relative [] []
6. Father/ mother	

3. Is ... 1. Male 2. Female [] []

4a. What is ... 's date of birth? If unknown, please give your best estimate. (Print the date in the boxes).

MM / DD / YYYY

4b. How old is ... ? (Age should be in complete years as of April 1, 2000. Print age in the boxes).

Age in years [] []

5. Is ... now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has never been married? Circle ONE item.

1. Now married	4. Separated
2. Widowed	5. Never married
3. Divorced	

6. What is ... 's ethnic origin? For example, Yapese, Pohnpeian, Mortlockese, Satawalese, Filipino, etc. Print no more than two groups.

1. _____ [] []
2. _____ [] []

7. What is ... 's religion?

1. Roman Catholic	5. Baptist
2. Congregation	6. Other religion
3. Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	7. Refused
4. Seventh Day Adventist	8. No religion

8. Where was ... born? Print the name of the village/ island, municipality, FSM state, or other country in the space below. If ... was born in a hospital, record the place of the usual residence of the mother just before she went to the hospital.

Village/island: _____ [] []
Municipality: _____ [] []
FSM state: _____ [] []
Other country: _____ [] []

9. If ... is a FSM citizen, what is ... 's legal residence? Print the name of the municipality and the FSM state in the space below. If not, record the country of citizenship.

Municipality: _____ [] []
FSM state: _____ [] []
Country of citizenship: _____ [] []

10. Is ... a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time Military Reserves or National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1. Yes, dependent of active-duty member of the Armed Forces. [] []
2. Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active duty or retired member of the National Guard or Armed Forces Reserves [] []
3. No [] []

11a. Since when has ... live continuously in this municipality?

1. Since birth - SKIP TO INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (ICI) AFTER 11b. [] []
2. Since MM / / YYYY [] [] [] []

11b. Where was the previous place of residence?

Municipality: _____ [] []
FSM state: _____ [] []
Other country: _____ [] []

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (ICI). CIRCLE ONE BASED QUESTION 4.

1. Born before April 1, 1997 – Ask Q12
2. Born after April 1, 1997 or later – GO TO NEXT PERSON

12. Since February 1, 2000, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, pre-school, kindergarten, elementary school, and school which leads to a high school diploma or a college.

1. No, never attended school – SKIP TO 14. [] []
2. No, attended in the past, but not since February 1, 2000. [] []
3. Yes, public school, public college [] []
4. Yes, private school [] []

13. How much school has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle entry for the highest grade COMPLETED or degree received. If currently enrolled, circle the previous grade attended or highest grade completed.

30. No school completed [] []
31. Pre-school, head-start, or kindergarten [] []
 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th
 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th
12. 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA [] []
13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE—High school equivalent (example: GED program) [] []
14. Some college but no degree [] []
15. Associate degree in college—Occup. program [] []
16. Associate degree in college—Acad. program [] []
17. Bachelor's degree (example: BA, AB, BS) [] []
18. Master's degree (example: MA, MS, Meng, Med, MSW, MBA) [] []
19. Professional school degree (example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) [] []
20. Doctorate degree (example: PhD, EdD) [] []

14. Does ... know how to read and write in any language?

1. Yes [] [] 2. No [] []

15a. What languages does ... speak? List in order of usage with the most used language first and the least used last.

1. _____ [] []
2. _____ [] []
3. _____ [] []

15b. What is the language that ... usually speaks at home?

[] []

ICI: CIRCLE BASED ON QUESTION 4.

1. Born before April 1, 1995 – Ask Q16a
2. Born after April 1, 1995 or later – GO TO NEXT PERSON

16a. Did ... live in this municipality 5 years ago? (April 1, 1995)

1. Yes – SKIP TO NEXT ICI [] []
2. No – Ask 16b [] []

16b. What is the name of the municipality, FSM state, or other country where ... lived 5 years ago?

Municipality: _____ [] []
FSM state: _____ [] []
Other country: _____ [] []

ICI: CIRCLE ITEM BASED ON QUESTION 3.

1. Females born before April 1, 1987- Ask Q17
2. All others – SKIP TO NEXT (ICI)

17a. What is the number of children ever born alive? Include all natural children even if they have been adopted by somebody or are living away from home. Do not count stepchild or children ... adopted. Enter the information in the categories below.

	Males	Females
Living at home	[] []	[] []
Living elsewhere	[] []	[] []
Died	[] []	[] []
Total number of children	[] []	[] []

IF NONE, ENTER ZERO (0) AND SKIP TO NEXT ICI.

17b. What is the date of birth of the last child born alive?

MM / DD / YYYY

17c. Was the last child born alive male or female?

1. Male [] [] 2. Female [] []

17d. Is that child still alive?

1. Yes [] [] 2. No [] []

ICI: CIRCLE based on question 4.

1. Born before April 1, 1985 – Ask Q18
2. Born April 1, 1985 or later-GO TO NEXT PERSON

18. Has ... completed the requirements for a vocational training program in a trade school business school, hospital, some other kind of business school for occupational training, or "at place or work"? Do not include academic college courses. If "Yes" – Was training received in the FSM?

1. No [] [] 3. Yes, outside FSM [] []
2. Yes, in FSM [] [] 4. Both in and outside FSM [] []

POPULATION QUESTIONS

19. Has ... ever been on active duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1. Yes, now on active duty
 2. Yes, on active duty in the past, but not now
 3. No

20a. Did work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time or full-time work such as helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include unpaid volunteer work. Subsistence activities include fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes. Read each category and circle in the entry that applies.

1. Yes, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business and did NO subsistence activity SKIP TO 21
 2. Yes, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business and did subsistence activity. ASK 20b
 3. Yes, did subsistence activity only
 4. No - SKIP TO 25

20b. What kind of subsistence activity did ... do last week? Ask the categories and mark (X) all that apply.

	Home use	Sold any	Gave away any
1. Gardening →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Fishing →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Animal raising →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Other: crafts, etc. →	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION - If this person did subsistence activity only (20a = 3), SKIP TO 25.

21. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs, excluding subsistence activity? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.

Number of hours →

22. Where did ... usually work LAST WEEK? If worked at more than one location, ask - Where did ... work most last week? Print the village/island, municipality, FSM state or other country where ... worked

Village/island:

Municipality:

FSM State:

Other country:

23a. What type of transportation did ... usually used to get to work LAST WEEK?

1. Private car, truck, or van
 2. Boat
 3. Taxi or public transport bus
 4. Worked at home - SKIP TO 28a
 5. Other means - SKIP TO 24

23b. How many people including ... usually rode together to work LAST WEEK?

24a. What time did ... leave home most days to go to work LAST WEEK?

: a.m. p.m.

24b. How many minutes did it usually take ... to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Number of minutes →

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS - If this person was working for income LAST WEEK, SKIP TO 28a.

25. Was ... on vacation, sick, or temporarily absent from a job LAST WEEK for any other reason?

1. Yes, on layoff
 2. Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 3. No

26a. Has ... been looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks?

1. Yes 2. No

26b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If NO, Ask - For what reason?

1. Yes, could have taken a job 4. No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 2. No, already has a job
 3. No, temporarily ill

27. In what year did ... last work at a job, business, or farm, even for a few days?

1. 2000 4. 1990 to 1994 -- Go to 32a
 2. 1999 5. Never worked or did subsistence only -- Go to 32a
 3. 1995-1998

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 28 TO 30: Questions 28-30 ask about the job worked last week. If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours. If ... did not work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1995.

28a. For whom did ... usually work? Print the name of the business or employer.

28b. What kind of business or industry was this? For example: hospital, garment factory, retail store, bakery, etc.

29a. What was ... job title? For example: registered nurse, industrial machinery mechanic, cake baker, etc.

29b. What was ...'s main task? For example: patient care, repair machines, baking cakes, etc.

30. Was ... --Read list. Circle ONE entry

1. Employee of PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company business or individual, for wages, salaries, or commissions.
 2. Employee of PRIVATE NOT FOR PROFIT, tax exempt, or charitable organization
 3. Municipal GOVERNMENT employee
 4. State GOVERNMENT employee
 5. National GOVERNMENT employee
 6. FOREIGN/FEDERAL employee
 7. SELF EMPLOYED
 8. Working WITHOUT PAY in a family business/farm

31a. Last year (1999), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or a farm, excluding subsistence activity?

1. Yes 2. No - SKIP TO 32a

31b. How many weeks did ... work in 1999, excluding subsistence activity? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Number of weeks →

31c. During the weeks worked in 1999, how many hours did ... usually work each week?

Number of Hours →

The following questions are about income received in 1999.

If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in 32b, 32c or question 33 was a loss, write "loss" above the dollar amount.

32a. How much did ...earn from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes.

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or non-farm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report amount before deductions for taxes.

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates or trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32d. How much did ... receive in social security payments or any pension payments from retirement, survivor, or disability?

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32e. How much did ... receive as remittances from relatives within FSM outside this household?

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32f. How much did ... receive in remittances from relatives outside FSM, including the military?

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32g. How much did ... receive in income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, alimony, or any other regular sources of income?

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

Do not ask question 33 if questions 32a through 32g are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

33. What was the ...'s total income in 1999?

\$, , .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

-Before you leave this housing unit, be sure you have recorded -

1. Information in items A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H on page 1 of the questionnaire.
2. The respondent's name in item J and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in item K on page 1 of the questionnaire.
3. Information in items L, M, N, O and P.

Also, be sure you have –

4. Completed as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions.
5. Completed the FOR VACANT UNITS section on page 3 (only if unit is vacant).
6. Entered the required information on the List of Regular Households pages in the Listing Book and the ED map.
7. Written all entries clearly.

After you complete items 1-7 above, be sure to enter your signature and date in the certification box below.

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER COOPERATION

NOTES:

- CERTIFICATION -

Enumerator:

I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

_____	____ ____ ____
Enumerator's name (Print)	Code
_____	_____
Enumerator's signature	Date

Crew leader:

I have reviewed and certify that the entries made on this questionnaire are true and correct.

_____	____ ____ ____
Crew leader's name (Print)	Code
_____	_____
Crew leader's signature	Date