

REPORT ON THE

1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF

POPULATION,

HOUSING,

AND

EXPENDITURES

Office of Planning and Statistics
Republic of Palau

September, 1998

ABOUT THE 1997 SURVEY

In the absence of a comprehensive household survey program in the Republic of Palau, the Office of Planning and Statistics develops occasional sample surveys to bring up-to-date estimates and characteristics pertaining to demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the Republic. The impact of migration -- both Palauans moving in and out of Palau, and immigrants moving here to work -- prompts the need for maintaining and updating social and economic characteristics of the resident population. Further, the Koror-Babeldaob Bridge collapse in September, 1996, made it necessary for us to measure the impact of the catastrophic event on the residents and immigrants. Hence, we developed the 1997 Republic of Palau Bridge Survey.

The 1997 Survey included 10 percent of all households in the Republic, except that Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei were excluded because of their distance from Koror, and lack of funds to do enumeration in those States. Also, no group quarters were included. The sampling method used in the 1997 Survey is called *systematic sampling*, since each 10th house was selected. Maps from the 1995 census were updated prior to sample selection. The sample weight, then, is 10 -- each housing unit counts for 10 units.

This report contains tables obtained from the sample survey of the Republic of Palau conducted in 1997. The format used in this publication maintains comparability with the data from the 1990 and 1995 Censuses, except that the censuses collected information from all states and from group quarters. The 1990 Census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and the 1995 Census was conducted by the Republic of Palau, funded for the first time by the OEK.

This survey was funded by the Office of Insular Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior. Every effort was made to comply with standard questionnaire content specifications used by the Bureau of the Census. Dr. Michael J. Levin under the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) funding assisted personnel in the Office of Planning and Statistics to develop the 1997 questionnaire, manuals, and forms for the survey. Housing questions were basically the same as in 1990 and 1995 except housing expenditures were added to the 1997 survey. Several items unique to this survey were added to measure the effects of the bridge collapse. These included, in the housing items:

AFTER THE BRIDGE COLLAPSED:

- B1 Did you lose electricity? No Yes
If Yes, how many days did you NOT have electricity? _____
- B2 Did you lose access to the public water supply? No Yes
If Yes, how many days did you NOT have water? _____
- B3 Did anyone in this house usually cross the bridge to go to work? No Yes
- B4 How often did anyone here cross the bridge to go to the airport?
1. Every day 4. Several times per month
2. Several times a week 5. Once a month or less
3. About once a week 6. Never

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B5 How often did anyone here cross the bridge for other reasons?

- 1. Every day
- 2. Several times a week
- 3. About once a week
- 4. Several times per month
- 5. Once a month or less
- 6. Never

And, in the population items:

Questions were asked about employment before and after the bridge collapse, and whether each person's job was affected by the bridge collapse.

Except for these additions to the population items, population items remained similar to the 1990 and 1995 Census items, and can be compared. The Expenditures Section, including a weekly diary, was included to collect data on household expenditures for constructing the Republic of Palau Consumer Price Index (CPI) and to obtain information about current spending patterns in the Republic. The emigration section was added to try to collect information on out-migration of the resident population.

Altogether 3,320 households were enumerated in the 1997 Survey. As with any survey of this sort, the

Text Table 1. Total Households by Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Products Purchases	Total Households		Koror		Airai		Other Babeldaob	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	3,320	100.0	2,280	100.0	260	100.0	780	100.0
Meat	2,460	74.1	1,810	79.4	190	73.1	460	59.0
Fish	1,760	53.0	1,190	52.2	130	50.0	440	56.4
Dairy	2,020	60.8	1,450	63.6	120	46.2	450	57.7
Fruits & Vegetables	1,970	59.3	1,490	65.4	120	46.2	360	46.2
Cereal, Bakery & Sweets	2,760	83.1	1,930	84.6	210	80.8	620	79.5
Condiments, Spices & Fats, Oil & Nut Product	2,150	64.8	1,520	66.7	130	50.0	500	64.1
Beverages & Tobacco	2,840	85.5	1,950	85.5	210	80.8	680	87.2
All Other Food Product	1,910	57.5	1,490	65.4	140	53.8	280	35.9
All Clothing	800	24.1	590	25.9	50	19.2	160	20.5
All Transportation	990	29.8	760	33.3	70	26.9	160	20.5
Construction Materials & Household Hardware	150	4.5	130	5.7	-	0.0	20	2.6
Supplies & Commodities	2,470	74.4	1,700	74.6	170	65.4	600	76.9
All entertainment	690	20.8	510	22.4	40	15.4	140	17.9
All Services	270	8.1	210	9.2	10	3.8	50	6.4
Miscellaneous	1,480	44.6	1,260	55.3	40	15.4	180	23.1

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

responses reflected the good will of the enumerators and the respondents as much as the ability of the respondents to report complete information. That is, every attempt was made to obtain as complete information as possible. In order to establish items for the market basket as well as to determine weights for the various items included, various sectors are used. For example, the tables in this report show the number of households purchasing meat (2,460 of the households, or 74 percent), the number of meat purchases, the value of those purchases, and the average purchase price. In fact, average purchase prices are shown both for all purchases as well as purchases per household.

Text Table 2. Total Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Products Purchases	Total Purchases		Koror		Airai		Other Baheldao	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	86,910	100.0	64,500	100.0	5,420	100.0	16,990	100.0
Meat	8,240	9.5	6,310	9.8	520	9.6	1,410	8.3
Fish	3,820	4.4	2,530	3.9	330	6.1	960	5.7
Dairy	4,840	5.6	3,630	5.6	250	4.6	960	5.7
Fruits & Vegetables	6,940	8.0	5,250	8.1	580	10.7	1,110	6.5
Cereal, Bakery & Sweets	12,440	14.3	8,840	13.7	830	15.3	2,770	16.3
Condiments, Spices & Fats, Oil & Nut Product	5,970	6.9	4,290	6.7	430	7.9	1,250	7.4
Beverages & Tobacco	17,990	20.7	12,900	20.0	850	15.7	4,240	25.0
All Other Food Product	4,400	5.1	3,590	5.6	300	5.5	510	3.0
All Clothing	1,440	1.7	1,060	1.6	120	2.2	260	1.5
All Transportation	1,980	2.3	1,550	2.4	190	3.5	240	1.4
Construction Materials & Household Hardware	250	0.3	180	0.3	-	0.0	70	0.4
Supplies & Commodities	11,990	13.8	8,900	13.8	770	14.2	2,320	13.7
All entertainment	1,840	2.1	1,380	2.1	140	2.6	320	1.9
All Services	430	0.5	310	0.5	20	0.4	100	0.6
Miscellaneous	4,340	5.0	3,780	5.9	90	1.7	470	2.8

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Text table 1 shows the distribution of households making purchases in each sector. The table also shows the data for Koror, Airai, and the rest of Babeldaob. More than 85 percent of all households in Palau purchased beverages and tobacco during the survey week, the largest of the sectors. The next largest sectors were cereals, bakery

products, and sweets and meat and household hardware supplies and commodities.

Text table 2 shows the distribution of ALL purchases bought by ALL households, regardless of the number of purchases per household, during the survey week. For example, altogether the 3,220 households made 8,240 purchases of

meat, about 10 percent of all purchases during the survey week. As before, the largest number of purchases were the 18,000 purchases of beverages and tobacco. These purchases were about 1 in every 5 purchases during the survey week. The

Text Table 3. Total Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

All Expenses	Total Expenses		Koror		Airai		Other Baheldao	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Total	450,299	100.0	327,477	100.0	36,264	100.0	86,558	100.0
Meat	47,217	10.5	32,244	9.8	2,715	7.5	12,258	14.2
Fish	24,396	5.4	15,933	4.9	2,580	7.1	5,883	6.8
Dairy	15,920	3.5	12,924	3.9	918	2.5	2,078	2.4
Fruits & Vegetables	22,709	5.0	15,817	4.8	1,986	5.5	4,906	5.7
Cereal, Bakery & Sweets	45,328	10.1	31,612	9.7	2,811	7.8	10,905	12.6
Condiments, Spices & Fats, Oil & Nut Product	15,403	3.4	10,887	3.3	1,165	3.2	3,351	3.9
Beverages & Tobacco	66,724	14.8	48,183	14.7	2,606	7.2	15,935	18.4
All Other Food Product	19,455	4.3	15,675	4.8	1,761	4.9	2,019	2.3
All Clothing	25,866	5.7	19,591	6.0	1,442	4.0	4,833	5.6
All Transportation	28,732	6.4	20,385	6.2	3,671	10.1	4,676	5.4
Construction Materials & Household Hardware	12,101	2.7	11,867	3.6	-	0.0	234	0.3
Supplies & Commodities	50,156	11.1	36,741	11.2	3,680	10.1	9,735	11.2
All entertainment	59,108	13.1	41,283	12.6	10,465	28.9	7,360	8.5
All Services	1,666	0.4	1,188	0.4	45	0.1	433	0.5
Miscellaneous	15,518	3.4	13,147	4.0	419	1.2	1,952	2.3

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

survey households also made 12,400 purchases of cereal, bakery items, and sweets and 12,000 purchases of household hardware supplies and commodities.

Finally, text table 3 shows the amount of the expenditures during the survey week, and the percentage distribution of those expenditures. Almost half a million dollars was spent during the survey week. About

\$67,000 was spent on beverages and tobacco, and about \$60,000 was spent on entertainment. Somewhat lesser amounts were spent on household hardware supplies and commodities, meats, and cereal, bakery products, and sweets. The amounts and percentages varied by State and area of Babeldaob.

The Office of Planning and Statistics acknowledges the many government agencies, organization and individuals who assisted in this project. The Statistics Section is under the General Supervision of Lee Otobed, Assistant National Planner, and Koichi Wong, National Planner. The continuing interest and financial support of the Office of Insular Affairs contributed a great deal to this and other statistical projects in the Republic. For the technical guidance of the US Bureau of the Census International Programs Center, in particular Michael Levin, Michael Stroot, and Diego Sasamoto, who assisted at many stages of the survey, particularly in computer editing and tabulation, the government expresses its thanks. Kyonori Tellames had primary responsibility for developing the questionnaire, dictionary, and screens for keying, as well as the edit and tabulation programs. Cisca Sakuma and Carla Melelm of the Office of Planning and Statistics also made valuable contributions to the project. While we have a very small statistical office, our commitment to the development of statistical capabilities in the Republic is very strong.

Finally, we thank the people of the Republic of Palau for welcoming survey workers into their homes over and over during the last few years as the Republic as developed, both economically and statistically. We appreciate the imposition of time and energy to answer the long list of questions. Without your support, the 1997 survey would not have been a success.

**1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF
POPULATION,
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AND
EXPENDITURES**

TABLES

Table 1. Age and Marital Status by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Ngar-					Ngar-																						
Age	che-Ngar-					Ngi-Mele-Ngch-					Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle-					An-Pele-												
Marital Status	Total		long		aard		wal		keok		esar		Airai		liik		pang		dmau		ngui		gaur		liu		Koror	
AGE																												
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060														
Under 5 years	1,670	20	60	-	40	30	80	20	30	50	20	10	40	1,270														
5 to 9 years	1,840	40	90	20	50	20	80	80	30	30	30	30	70	1,270														
10 to 14 years	1,770	40	70	30	30	10	150	40	10	10	30	20	60	1,270														
15 to 19 years	1,230	-	-	10	10	-	60	-	-	10	40	-	20	1,080														
20 to 24 years	1,300	10	10	-	10	20	30	10	10	30	-	-	30	1,140														
25 to 29 years	1,330	40	40	30	50	30	120	10	30	20	-	20	40	900														
30 to 34 years	1,400	20	10	10	10	-	120	30	40	10	20	20	40	1,070														
35 to 39 years	1,170	-	60	20	20	20	120	10	-	10	30	20	30	830														
40 to 44 years	1,170	10	40	10	30	10	60	30	20	-	20	10	50	880														
45 to 49 years	1,020	10	50	10	-	10	30	40	10	30	-	10	40	780														
50 to 54 years	600	-	-	10	30	20	30	50	-	10	-	-	30	420														
55 to 59 years	460	30	-	10	-	20	60	30	-	-	30	-	20	260														
60 to 64 years	480	10	10	10	-	40	40	-	10	-	20	-	-	340														
65 to 69 years	320	20	30	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	10	220														
70 to 74 years	380	10	20	40	10	20	40	-	10	10	-	-	-	220														
75 to 79 years	120	10	-	20	-	20	-	10	10	10	-	10	30	120														
80 to 84 years	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60														
85 years and over	70	10	-	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	70														
Median	26.4	28.8	26.9	40.0	25.5	42.5	30.2	34.2	30.6	22.5	31.3	28.8	27.5	25.0														
Females																												
8,320	140	210	140	140	150	560	210	130	110	130	80	240	6,080															
Under 5 years	960	20	-	-	20	30	50	20	10	10	-	10	40	750														
5 to 9 years	890	20	50	20	20	10	50	40	30	30	20	20	30	550														
10 to 14 years	790	10	30	20	20	10	80	20	10	10	10	-	20	550														
15 to 19 years	510	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	10	440														
20 to 24 years	650	10	-	-	10	10	10	10	-	10	-	-	10	580														
25 to 29 years	590	30	20	10	20	20	50	10	30	-	-	20	-	380														
30 to 34 years	720	-	10	10	-	-	80	20	20	10	-	10	20	540														
35 to 39 years	630	-	30	10	10	10	60	-	-	-	20	-	10	480														
40 to 44 years	550	-	20	-	10	-	20	20	10	-	10	10	30	420														
45 to 49 years	600	10	10	10	-	10	20	10	-	20	-	-	30	480														
50 to 54 years	280	-	-	10	20	20	10	30	-	10	-	-	20	160														
55 to 59 years	240	10	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	-	20	-	10	160														
60 to 64 years	270	10	10	10	-	20	20	-	10	-	10	-	-	180														
65 to 69 years	210	10	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	160														
70 to 74 years	250	-	10	30	10	10	30	-	10	10	-	-	-	140														
75 to 79 years	60	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	30														
80 to 84 years	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60														
85 years and over	60	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	60														
Median	28.1	26.7	32.5	42.5	25.0	28.8	30.6	31.3	27.5	22.5	36.3	27.5	32.5	27.2														
MARITAL STATUS																												
Males 15 + years																												
5,430	90	140	90	90	110	360	100	80	80	70	40	160	4,020															
Never married	2,010	20	30	20	30	10	110	20	10	20	10	-	50	1,680														
Now married	3,220	70	110	70	60	90	230	70	60	50	60	40	110	2,200														
Consensually married	190	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	160														
Separated	80	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	60														
Widowed	40	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20														
Divorced	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	60														
Females 15 + years																												
5,680	90	130	100	80	100	380	130	80	60	100	50	150	4,230															
Never married	1,430	10	-	-	10	-	70	30	-	-	20	-	20	1,270														
Now married	3,330	60	110	80	60	100	230	70	80	60	60	40	100	2,280														
Consensually married	290	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	10	240														
Separated	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	180														
Widowed	620	10	20	20	10	-	50	30	-	-	10	10	20	440														
Divorced	110	10	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	60														

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 2. Household and Family Characteristics by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household and family Characteristics	Residence													
	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
In households	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Family householder:														
Male	2,440	50	100	60	60	80	170	50	50	10	50	30	30	1,700
Female	800	10	20	10	10	-	50	20	-	20	10	10	80	560
Nonfamily householder:														
Male	40	-	-	-	-	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Spouse	2,390	40	100	60	50	70	170	50	50	10	50	30	70	1,640
Child	6,120	60	150	30	110	50	390	140	70	80	100	60	150	4,730
Parent	130	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	20	10	-	-	80
Other relatives	4,430	120	120	70	60	60	220	100	60	90	30	20	150	3,330
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	4.94	4.67	4.08	3.43	4.14	3.00	4.04	4.63	4.60	7.67	4.17	3.75	4.36	5.29
Persons under 18 years	9,640	120	360	70	240	70	600	210	100	120	180	120	280	7,170
Living with both parents	3,540	20	140	10	110	10	240	70	30	20	70	60	100	2,660
Own child	3,060	10	120	10	90	20	190	70	30	10	70	50	70	2,320
With female hhlder, no husb	250	-	-	-	-	-	70	10	-	30	10	-	10	120
Other relatives	2,790	90	100	50	40	40	100	60	40	60	30	10	100	2,070
Persons 65 years and over	950	50	50	70	10	40	70	20	40	20	10	10	10	550
Family householder: Male	280	30	20	30	-	30	10	-	20	-	-	-	-	140
Female	310	10	10	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	230
Spouse	170	10	20	20	-	10	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	80
Parent	90	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	20	10	-	-	40
Other relatives	90	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	60
Nonfamily householder: Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN														
Families	3,830	80	150	30	90	80	240	90	60	40	50	60	110	2,750
With own children under 18 yrs	2,690	60	100	30	60	50	190	60	40	30	40	40	80	1,910
With own children under 6 yrs	1,500	30	60	-	30	30	100	40	20	30	20	20	30	1,090
Married-couple families	3,050	50	130	30	70	70	190	80	60	20	40	50	70	2,190
With own children under 18 yrs	1,970	40	80	30	40	40	140	50	40	10	30	30	40	1,400
With own children under 6 yrs	1,080	10	50	-	30	30	50	30	20	10	10	20	30	790
Female hhlder, no husb	600	10	20	-	10	-	50	10	-	20	10	10	40	420
With own children under 18 yrs	600	10	20	-	10	-	50	10	-	20	10	10	40	420
With own children under 6 yrs	360	10	10	-	-	-	50	10	-	20	10	-	-	250

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohebi and in Group Quarters.

Table 3. Household Size and Fertility by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		Ngar-che-Ngar-		Ngi-Mele-Ngch-		Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle-		An-Pele-		Total		long_aard_wal_keok_esar_Airai_liik_pang_dmau_ngui_gaur_liu_Koror		
HOUSEHOLD SIZE														
Households	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
1 person	80	-	-	-	-	10	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
2 persons	330	-	10	30	10	30	30	-	10	-	10	-	20	180
3 persons	450	-	30	10	20	20	40	10	10	-	10	10	10	280
4 persons	820	30	40	20	10	20	50	10	10	-	20	30	40	540
5 persons	460	20	20	-	10	-	30	20	-	-	10	-	10	340
6 persons	450	10	20	-	20	10	40	20	-	-	-	-	10	320
7 persons	450	-	-	10	-	-	20	10	20	20	10	-	20	340
8 persons	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
9 persons	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	20
10 persons	90	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
11 persons	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
12 or more persons	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Median	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.5	4.5	7.8	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.4
FERTILITY														
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	510	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	10	440
Children ever born	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Children still alive	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Children born in last year . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	650	10	-	-	10	10	10	10	-	10	-	-	10	580
Children ever born	480	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	30	-	-	10	420
Children still alive	480	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	30	-	-	10	420
Children born in last year . . .	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	40
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	590	30	20	10	20	20	50	10	30	-	-	20	-	380
Children ever born	790	50	60	30	40	-	50	-	70	-	-	30	-	460
Children still alive	790	50	60	30	40	-	50	-	70	-	-	30	-	460
Children born in last year . . .	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	720	-	10	10	-	-	80	20	20	10	-	10	20	540
Children ever born	1,350	-	20	40	-	-	120	20	40	30	-	10	30	1,040
Children still alive	1,330	-	20	40	-	-	120	20	40	30	-	10	30	1,020
Children born in last year . . .	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	30
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	630	-	30	10	10	10	60	-	-	-	20	-	10	480
Children ever born	1,840	-	70	20	30	40	200	-	-	-	40	-	20	1,420
Children still alive	1,760	-	70	20	20	20	190	-	-	-	40	-	20	1,380
Children born in last year . . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	550	-	20	-	10	-	20	20	10	-	10	10	30	420
Children ever born	1,800	-	90	-	40	-	50	120	20	-	50	10	100	1,320
Children still alive	1,740	-	80	-	40	-	50	120	20	-	50	10	90	1,280
Children born in last year . . .	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	600	10	10	10	-	10	20	10	-	20	-	-	30	480
Children ever born	2,240	30	40	-	-	30	70	40	-	120	-	-	70	1,840
Children still alive	2,180	30	40	-	-	30	70	40	-	120	-	-	70	1,780
Children born in last year . . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE														
Women 15 to 49 years														
with Last Birth	2,950	30	90	30	40	30	200	50	60	40	30	40	90	2,220
Born 1997	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Born 1996	350	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	30	30	10	-	-	260
Born 1995	280	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Born 1993 to 1994	450	-	30	10	20	-	40	-	20	-	-	-	10	320
Born 1990 to 1992	590	10	40	-	10	10	40	40	-	-	-	20	40	380
Born 1985 to 1989	590	10	-	10	-	-	50	-	10	10	10	20	10	460
Born 1980 to 1984	380	10	10	10	-	-	30	10	-	-	10	-	-	300
Born 1970 to 1979	270	-	10	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	30	200

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 4. Single Years of Age by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Ngar-					Ngar-					An_Pele-		Total	
	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu		Koror
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Under 1 year	300	-	-	-	10	20	10	-	10	10	20	-	-	220
1 year	280	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	250
2 years	330	-	20	-	10	-	30	-	20	10	-	-	-	240
3 years	360	10	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	30	-	-	10	280
4 years	400	10	20	-	10	10	30	10	-	-	-	10	20	280
5 years	410	10	10	-	-	-	30	20	-	10	10	10	10	300
6 years	370	10	50	10	20	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	20	230
7 years	480	20	30	-	-	10	30	-	10	10	-	-	10	360
8 years	300	-	-	-	20	-	10	20	-	-	10	10	10	220
9 years	280	-	-	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	-	10	20	160
10 years	380	-	20	-	10	-	50	-	-	10	10	10	-	270
11 years	230	20	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	30	130
12 years	450	-	30	-	10	10	30	-	-	-	20	-	20	330
13 years	280	10	20	10	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	200
14 years	430	10	-	10	-	-	30	20	10	-	-	-	10	340
15 years	290	-	-	-	10	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	-	240
16 years	320	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	300
17 years	210	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	10	160
18 years	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	260
19 years	130	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
20 years	360	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	320
21 years	150	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	120
22 years	200	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	180
23 years	340	-	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	300
24 years	250	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	220
25 years	250	-	-	-	10	-	30	10	10	-	-	-	10	180
26 years	330	-	-	20	10	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	20	240
27 years	210	-	20	-	-	10	20	-	10	10	-	20	-	120
28 years	200	10	20	10	20	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
29 years	340	30	-	-	10	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	10	240
30 years	250	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	220
31 years	310	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	10	-	10	10	240
32 years	290	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	240
33 years	290	10	-	-	-	-	40	-	20	-	-	10	20	190
34 years	260	-	-	10	-	-	30	10	10	-	20	-	-	180
35 years	300	-	20	10	10	-	40	-	-	10	20	-	-	190
36 years	240	-	-	10	10	20	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	160
37 years	170	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	10	-	120
38 years	320	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	20	260
39 years	140	-	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	100
40 years	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	200
41 years	200	-	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	140
42 years	210	-	20	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	140
43 years	260	-	-	-	10	-	20	20	-	-	-	10	-	200
44 years	270	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	20	200
45 years	140	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	10	10	60
46 years	170	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	140
47 years	300	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	260
48 years	240	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	200
49 years	170	-	10	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	10	120
50 years	110	-	-	10	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	60
51 years	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	80
52 years	120	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	90
53 years	160	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	120
54 years	110	-	-	-	20	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	70
55 years	100	-	-	-	-	10	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	40
56 years	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	70
57 years	140	20	-	10	-	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	10	70
58 years	80	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	40

59 years.	60	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
60 to 64 years.	480	10	10	10	-	40	40	-	10	-	20	-	-	340
65 years and over	950	50	50	70	10	40	70	20	40	20	10	10	10	550

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 6. Place of Birth by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Ngar-che-Ngar					Ngi-Mele-Ngch			Aime-Ngat-Ngar			emle-An-Pele		Koror
	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmou	ngui	gaur	liu	
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Palau	15,280	270	450	240	290	270	960	350	200	230	230	150	440	11,200
Kayangel	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	80
Ngarchelong	360	100	30	-	-	-	10	-	40	-	-	-	-	180
Ngaraard	840	20	270	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	40	480
Ngiwal	320	-	-	60	-	-	60	-	10	10	-	-	-	180
Melekeok	400	-	-	20	80	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Ngchesar	640	-	10	-	20	140	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	420
Airai	640	-	-	10	-	-	350	20	-	20	-	-	-	240
Aimeliik	650	10	-	-	-	-	40	280	30	-	10	-	-	280
Ngatpang	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	40
Ngardmau	290	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	200
Ngaremlengui	600	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	40	-	-	540
Angaur	400	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	120	-	260
Peleliu	950	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	360	560
Koror	8,790	140	120	150	190	130	400	40	40	100	160	30	30	7,260
Sonsorol	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Hatothobei	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Guam	240	-	30	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	10	-	10	160
CNMI	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	200
United States	80	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	60
Federated States Micronesia	260	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	220
Asia	260	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	10	-	-	-	-	200
Philippines	200	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	160
Japan	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Korea	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other	60	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	20
Females	8,320	140	210	140	140	150	560	210	130	110	130	80	240	6,080
Palau	7,770	130	190	140	140	150	520	200	110	110	130	80	230	5,640
Kayangel	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	80
Ngarchelong	140	50	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	60
Ngaraard	380	10	110	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	20	220
Ngiwal	130	-	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	-	60
Melekeok	270	-	-	10	60	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Ngchesar	290	-	-	-	-	60	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	200
Airai	330	-	-	10	-	-	200	-	-	20	-	-	-	100
Aimeliik	340	-	-	-	-	-	20	170	20	-	10	-	-	120
Ngatpang	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	100	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	60
Ngaremlengui	300	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	260
Angaur	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	160
Peleliu	540	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	180	340
Koror	4,520	70	50	90	80	90	200	20	30	40	80	30	20	3,720
Sonsorol	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Hatothobei	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Guam	120	-	20	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	80
CNMI	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
United States	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Federated States Micronesia	140	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	120
Asia	160	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	120
Philippines	140	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	120
Japan	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatothobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 7. Citizenship and Year of Entry by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Ngar-		che-Ngar-		Ngi-Mele-Ngch-		Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle-		An-Pele-					
Citizenship	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
CITIZENSHIP														
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Palau citizen	15,560	280	470	240	290	270	970	360	200	230	240	150	440	11,420
Born in Palau	15,280	270	450	240	290	270	960	350	200	230	230	150	440	11,200
Naturalized Palau citizen . .	280	10	20	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	220
Born in the US or territory . .	360	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	20	300
Naturalized US citizen.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent resident.	240	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	10	-	20	180
Temporary resident.	210	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Females.	8,320	140	210	140	140	150	560	210	130	110	130	80	240	6,080
Palau citizen	7,930	140	200	140	140	150	530	210	110	110	130	80	230	5,760
Born in Palau	7,770	130	190	140	140	150	520	200	110	110	130	80	230	5,640
Naturalized Palau citizen . .	160	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	120
Born in the US or territory . .	150	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Naturalized US citizen.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent resident.	100	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	-	10	60
Temporary resident.	130	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
YEAR OF ENTRY														
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Born in Palau	15,280	270	450	240	290	270	960	350	200	230	230	150	440	11,200
Born outside Palau.	1,110	10	40	-	-	-	90	20	30	-	20	-	40	860
1996 or 1997.	130	10	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
1994 or 1995.	200	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	180
1990 to 1993.	210	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	10	-	30	140
1987 to 1989.	150	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	120
1985 or 1986.	60	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	40
1980 to 1984.	200	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	180
1975 to 1979.	60	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1965 to 1974.	70	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Before 1965	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	20
Not a citizen	830	-	20	-	-	-	80	10	30	-	10	-	40	640
1996 or 1997.	100	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1994 or 1995.	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	160
1990 to 1993.	160	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	30	100
1987 to 1989.	140	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	120
1985 or 1986.	60	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	40
1980 to 1984.	80	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	60
1975 to 1979.	50	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1965 to 1974.	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Before 1965	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Females.	8,320	140	210	140	140	150	560	210	130	110	130	80	240	6,080
Born in Palau	7,770	130	190	140	140	150	520	200	110	110	130	80	230	5,640
Born outside Palau.	550	10	20	-	-	-	40	10	20	-	-	-	10	440
1996 or 1997.	80	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1994 or 1995.	90	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
1990 to 1993.	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
1987 to 1989.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	20
1985 or 1986.	40	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	20
1980 to 1984.	140	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	120
1975 to 1979.	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1965 to 1974.	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Before 1965	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Not a citizen	390	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	20	-	-	-	10	320
1996 or 1997.	70	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1994 or 1995.	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1990 to 1993.	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1987 to 1989.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	20
1985 or 1986.	40	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	20
1980 to 1984.	80	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	60

1975 to 1979.	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1965 to 1974.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Before 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 8. Reason for Migration and Place of Residence When Bridge Collapsed by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Reason for migration	Ngar-													
Place of Residence when Bridge Collapsed	che-Ngar-			Ngi-Mele-Ngch-			Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle-			An-Pele-				
	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
REASON FOR MIGRATION														
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Born in Palau	15,280	270	450	240	290	270	960	350	200	230	230	150	440	11,200
Born outside Palau	1,110	10	40	-	-	-	90	20	30	-	20	-	40	860
Employment	270	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Spouse of employed person . .	40	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	20
Dependent of employed person .	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	140
Family member of employed . .	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Student attending school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missionary activities	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical reasons	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Visiting/vacation	40	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20
Other	560	10	20	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	10	-	30	460
Females														
Females	8,320	140	210	140	140	150	560	210	130	110	130	80	240	6,080
Born in Palau	7,770	130	190	140	140	150	520	200	110	110	130	80	230	5,640
Born outside Palau	550	10	20	-	-	-	40	10	20	-	-	-	10	440
Employment	140	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Spouse of employed person . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Dependent of employed person .	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	40
Family member of employed . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student attending school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missionary activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical reasons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visiting/vacation	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other	310	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	260
PLACE OF RESIDENCE WHEN BRIDGE COLLAPSED														
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Palau	13,760	260	400	240	250	240	910	320	180	180	210	140	420	10,010
Kayangal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	260	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	240	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	890	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-
Angaur	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-
Peleliu	410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	-
Koror	10,040	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	10,010
Sonsorol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	220
CNMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	140	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	120
Federated States Micronesia . .	220	-	20	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	-	10	160
Asia	340	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	10	-	-	280
Philippines	180	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	160
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China/Taiwan	160	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	120
Other	1,690	20	60	-	40	30	100	20	30	50	20	10	40	1,270

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 9. Parents' Place of Birth by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		che-Ngar-	Ngi-Mele-Ngch-	Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle-	An-Pele-										
Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE															
All persons		16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Palau		14,990	230	480	220	290	260	900	370	220	230	190	150	440	11,010
Kayangel		70	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Ngarchelong		810	110	60	-	-	10	30	-	90	-	-	-	10	500
Ngaraard		1,360	30	270	10	10	-	10	10	-	50	-	-	30	940
Ngiwal		530	-	-	100	10	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	360
Melekeok		720	10	10	10	110	20	40	-	-	10	10	-	-	500
Ngchesar		980	-	10	-	50	140	90	-	-	-	20	-	-	670
Airai		800	-	-	10	-	10	300	20	-	-	10	-	10	440
Aimeliik		730	10	-	-	-	-	30	230	30	-	20	-	10	400
Ngatpang		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	20
Ngardmau		310	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	180
Ngaremlengui		430	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	90	-	10	280
Angaur		600	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	10	-	-	120	-	430
Peleliu		1,370	-	20	10	10	10	30	50	-	10	-	-	230	1,000
Koror		6,080	70	90	80	100	60	250	30	50	40	40	30	140	5,100
Sonsorol		90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Hatohobei		60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Guam		50	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
CNMI		110	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
United States		140	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Federated States Micronesia		470	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	60	-	10	340
Asia		540	10	-	-	-	10	100	-	10	-	-	-	10	400
Philippines		270	10	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	220
Japan		210	-	-	-	-	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	10	120
Korea		60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Other		90	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	50
MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE															
All persons		16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060
Palau		15,460	280	420	230	290	270	950	350	200	230	250	150	440	11,400
Kayangel		90	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Ngarchelong		580	130	50	-	-	-	20	-	40	-	-	-	-	340
Ngaraard		1,070	30	200	-	10	-	20	10	-	20	10	-	30	740
Ngiwal		610	-	-	70	-	-	90	-	10	10	-	-	10	420
Melekeok		870	-	10	40	150	60	40	-	-	-	10	-	-	560
Ngchesar		830	-	10	-	20	150	40	-	10	-	10	-	-	590
Airai		620	-	-	30	10	-	300	10	-	20	10	-	-	240
Aimeliik		820	10	10	-	-	-	60	230	20	-	30	-	-	460
Ngatpang		90	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	50	-	-	-	-	20
Ngardmau		370	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	200
Ngaremlengui		660	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	120	-	-	480
Angaur		620	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	130	-	450
Peleliu		1,180	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	300	820
Koror		6,830	110	80	90	100	50	320	50	40	30	60	20	100	5,780
Sonsorol		120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Hatohobei		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Guam		150	-	30	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
CNMI		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
United States		50	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Federated States Micronesia		310	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	240
Asia		350	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	30	-	-	-	10	260
Philippines		260	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	200
Japan		70	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	40
Korea		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other		50	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	10	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 10. Residence in 1992 and Legal Residence by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Ngar-		che-Ngar- Ngi-Mele-Ngch-				Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle-				An-Pele-			
Residence in 1992	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
RESIDENCE IN 1992														
Persons 5 years and over	14,720	260	430	240	250	240	970	350	200	180	230	140	440	10,790
Same house in Palau in 1992	12,080	210	330	220	190	240	810	290	190	160	190	140	400	8,710
Percent	82.1	80.8	76.7	91.7	76.0	100.0	83.5	82.9	95.0	88.9	82.6	100.0	90.9	80.7
Different house in Palau	1,740	30	60	10	60	-	120	40	10	20	20	-	10	1,360
Same State	630	-	40	-	60	-	110	40	-	-	-	-	-	380
Different State	1,110	30	20	10	-	-	10	-	10	20	20	-	10	980
Kayangel	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Ngarchelong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Ngiwal	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	60
Melekeok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Airai	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Aimeliik	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Ngatpang	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Ngardmau	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Ngaremlengui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Peleliu	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Koror	120	30	20	10	-	-	10	-	10	10	20	-	10	-
Sonsorol	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Hatohobei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Palau in 1992	900	20	40	10	-	-	40	20	-	-	20	-	30	720
Guam	390	-	30	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	10	320
CNMI	170	20	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	100
United States	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	140
Federated States Micronesia	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Asia	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Philippines	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China/Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	30	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LEGAL RESIDENCE														
All persons 18 yrs & over	10,290	180	270	180	160	210	690	230	160	130	140	90	300	7,550
Palau	9,870	180	260	180	160	210	610	210	150	130	140	90	280	7,270
Kayangel	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Ngarchelong	540	170	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	340
Ngaraard	980	-	220	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	740
Ngiwal	460	-	-	180	-	-	40	-	-	10	-	-	10	220
Melekeok	350	-	-	-	150	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Ngchesar	670	-	-	-	-	170	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	490
Airai	590	-	-	-	-	-	410	10	-	-	-	-	-	170
Aimeliik	540	-	-	-	-	-	30	200	10	-	-	-	-	300
Ngatpang	190	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	120	-	-	-	-	60
Ngardmau	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	180
Ngaremlengui	350	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	130	-	10	180
Angaur	420	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	90	-	320
Peleliu	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	420
Koror	3,490	10	20	-	10	10	60	-	-	10	10	-	-	3,360
Sonsorol	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170
Hatohobei	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Guam	50	-	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
CNMI	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
United States	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federated States Micronesia	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	60
Asia	220	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	180
Philippines	180	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	140
Japan	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Korea	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
China/Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	50	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	10	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 11. Languages Spoken and Frequency of Palauan Usage by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Language Spoken	Ngar-											An-Pele-		Total
	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror	
LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME														
Persons 5 years and over	14,720	260	430	240	250	240	970	350	200	180	230	140	440	10,790
Speak only Palauan at home.	13,390	260	410	240	250	240	670	320	190	180	230	140	280	9,980
Speak other language at home.	8,110	140	240	100	130	120	610	180	90	80	100	70	320	5,930
English	920	-	20	-	-	-	250	30	10	-	-	-	160	450
Other Micronesian	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Asian	140	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Filipino.	100	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Japanese.	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other language.	250	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
Females 5 years and over	7,360	120	210	140	120	120	510	190	120	100	130	70	200	5,330
Speak only Palauan at home.	6,750	120	190	140	120	120	360	170	110	100	130	70	120	5,000
Speak other language at home.	7,390	140	240	100	130	120	460	170	90	80	100	70	240	5,450
English	470	-	20	-	-	-	130	20	10	-	-	-	80	210
Asian	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Filipino.	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Japanese.	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language.	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
FREQUENCY OF PALAUAN USAGE														
Persons 5 years and over	14,720	260	430	240	250	240	970	350	200	180	230	140	440	10,790
Speak only Palauan at home.	13,390	260	410	240	250	240	670	320	190	180	230	140	280	9,980
Speak another language.	1,330	-	20	-	-	-	300	30	10	-	-	-	160	810
More frequently than Palauan	620	-	20	-	-	-	40	10	10	-	-	-	20	520
Both equally often	350	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	80	250
Less frequently than Palauan	260	-	-	-	-	-	190	20	-	-	-	-	50	-
Does not speak Palauan	100	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	10	40
Speak English at home	920	-	20	-	-	-	250	30	10	-	-	-	160	450
More frequently than Palauan	280	-	20	-	-	-	20	10	10	-	-	-	20	200
Both equally often	310	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	80	210
Less frequently than Palauan	260	-	-	-	-	-	190	20	-	-	-	-	50	-
Does not speak Palauan	70	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	40
Speak Asian language at home.	140	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
More frequently than Palauan	100	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Both equally often	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Less frequently than Palauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 5 years and over	7,360	120	210	140	120	120	510	190	120	100	130	70	200	5,330
Speak only Palauan at home.	6,750	120	190	140	120	120	360	170	110	100	130	70	120	5,000
Speak another language.	610	-	20	-	-	-	150	20	10	-	-	-	80	330
More frequently than Palauan	340	-	20	-	-	-	20	10	10	-	-	-	20	260
Both equally often	100	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	30	50
Less frequently than Palauan	140	-	-	-	-	-	100	10	-	-	-	-	30	-
Does not speak Palauan	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Speak English at home	470	-	20	-	-	-	130	20	10	-	-	-	80	210
More frequently than Palauan	210	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	20	140
Both equally often	100	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	30	50
Less frequently than Palauan	140	-	-	-	-	-	100	10	-	-	-	-	30	-
Does not speak Palauan	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Speak Asian language at home.	40	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
More frequently than Palauan	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Both equally often	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less frequently than Palauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Percent bachelor's degree . . .	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	16.7	6.2
Persons 18 to 24	1,710	10	10	-	10	20	40	10	10	30	10	-	40	1,520
Percent high school graduate. .	68.4	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	50.0	71.1

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 13. Labor Force Characteristics by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Ngar-					Ngar-					Ngar-				
	che-	Ngar-	Ngi-	Mele-	Ngch-	Aime-	Ngat-	Ngar-	emle-	An-	Pele-				
Labor force status last week	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror	
LABOR FORCE STATUS															
Persons 16 years and over.	10,820	180	270	190	160	210	710	230	160	130	170	90	310	8,010	
In labor force.	5,890	100	170	60	80	60	480	150	80	70	90	50	160	4,340	
Percent of 16 + yrs.	54.4	55.6	63.0	31.6	50.0	28.6	67.6	65.2	50.0	53.8	52.9	55.6	51.6	54.2	
Armed Forces.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Civilian labor force.	5,890	100	170	60	80	60	480	150	80	70	90	50	160	4,340	
Employed.	5,740	80	140	40	80	60	480	150	70	50	90	40	160	4,300	
At work 35 or more hours.	5,230	60	110	40	70	60	450	140	40	30	90	40	140	3,960	
Unemployed.	150	20	30	20	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	10	-	40	
Perct of civilian labor.	2.5	20.0	17.6	33.3	-	-	-	-	12.5	28.6	-	20.0	-	.9	
Not in labor force.	4,930	80	100	130	80	150	230	80	80	60	80	40	150	3,670	
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Females 16 years and over.	5,610	90	130	100	80	100	370	130	80	60	100	50	150	4,170	
In labor force.	2,550	40	90	10	10	30	210	80	30	30	40	20	80	1,880	
Percent of 16 + yrs.	45.5	44.4	69.2	10.0	12.5	30.0	56.8	61.5	37.5	50.0	40.0	40.0	53.3	45.1	
Armed Forces.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Civilian labor force.	2,550	40	90	10	10	30	210	80	30	30	40	20	80	1,880	
Employed.	2,470	30	80	-	10	30	210	80	20	20	40	10	80	1,860	
At work 35 or more hours.	2,120	20	50	-	10	30	180	70	-	-	40	10	70	1,640	
Unemployed.	80	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	-	20	
Perct of civilian lab.	3.1	25.0	11.1	100.0	-	-	-	-	33.3	33.3	-	50.0	-	1.1	
Not in labor force.	3,060	50	40	90	70	70	160	50	50	30	60	30	70	2,290	
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
With own children under 6 year.	2,360	20	100	-	40	30	160	60	30	30	30	40	50	1,770	
In labor force.	1,640	10	90	-	30	10	130	40	30	30	20	40	50	1,160	
With own children 6 to 17 year.	2,790	20	100	20	60	10	280	90	40	20	40	40	50	2,020	
In labor force.	2,080	20	80	20	30	-	210	80	30	-	30	30	50	1,500	
WORK STATUS IN 1996															
Persons 16 years and over.	10,820	180	270	190	160	210	710	230	160	130	170	90	310	8,010	
Worked in 1996.	5,440	70	140	40	80	60	400	150	80	40	90	40	150	4,100	
50 to 52 weeks.	5,340	70	140	40	80	60	390	150	80	40	90	40	140	4,020	
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 to 39 weeks.	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
14 to 26 weeks.	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	60	
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Usually worked 35 + hours	5,260	70	130	40	70	60	390	150	80	40	90	40	150	3,950	
50 to 52 weeks.	5,170	70	130	40	70	60	390	150	80	40	90	40	140	3,870	
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 to 39 weeks.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
14 to 26 weeks.	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	60	
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Usually worked 15 to 34 hour.	180	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	
40 or more weeks.	170	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	
50 to 52 weeks.	170	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	
Did not work in 1996.	5,380	110	130	150	80	150	310	80	80	90	80	50	160	3,910	
Females 16 years and over.	5,610	90	130	100	80	100	370	130	80	60	100	50	150	4,170	
Worked in 1996.	2,310	20	70	-	10	30	160	80	30	-	40	10	80	1,780	
50 to 52 weeks.	2,280	20	70	-	10	30	150	80	30	-	40	10	80	1,760	
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 to 39 weeks.	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
14 to 26 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Usually worked 35 + hours	2,170	20	70	-	10	30	150	80	30	-	40	10	80	1,650	
50 to 52 weeks.	2,150	20	70	-	10	30	150	80	30	-	40	10	80	1,630	
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
27 to 39 weeks.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
14 to 26 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Usually worked 15 to 34 hours	140	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
40 or more weeks.	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
50 to 52 weeks.	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Did not work in 1996.	3,300	70	60	100	70	70	210	50	50	60	60	40	70	2,390

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 14. Whether had a Different Job When Bridge Collapsed and Place of Work by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		Ngar										An-Pele			
Whether had different job		che-Ngar	Ngi-Mele-Ngch	Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle											
Place of work	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror	
JOB AT TIME OF BRIDGE COLLAPSE															
Persons 16 years and over	10,820	180	270	190	160	210	710	230	160	130	170	90	310	8,010	
Had a job at time of bridge	4,890	20	110	30	80	70	400	150	60	30	70	20	150	3,700	
Same job	4,790	20	110	30	80	70	400	140	60	30	70	20	140	3,620	
Different job	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	80	
Had no job at time of bridge	5,930	160	160	160	80	140	310	80	100	100	100	70	160	4,310	
Females 16 years and over	5,610	90	130	100	80	100	370	130	80	60	100	50	150	4,170	
Had a job at time of bridge	2,040	10	60	-	10	30	170	70	20	-	30	10	70	1,560	
Same job	2,040	10	60	-	10	30	170	70	20	-	30	10	70	1,560	
Different job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Had no job at time of bridge	3,570	80	70	100	70	70	200	60	60	60	70	40	80	2,610	
PLACE OF WORK															
Workers 16 years and over	5,520	60	120	40	80	60	450	140	70	30	90	40	160	4,180	
Kayangal	160	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	
Ngarchelong	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ngaraard	120	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ngiwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Melekeok	120	-	-	40	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ngchesar	60	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ngardmau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ngaremlengui	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-	
Ngatpang	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	
Aimeliik	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Airai	360	-	-	-	-	-	170	10	-	-	-	-	-	180	
Angaur	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	
Peleliu	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	
Koror	4,240	10	-	-	-	-	260	20	30	30	10	10	10	3,860	
Dngerongel	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	
Eang	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Idid	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	
Iebukel	120	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Ikela	270	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	240	
Madalai	1,970	-	-	-	-	-	110	20	-	-	-	-	-	1,840	
Meketii	230	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	
Meyuns	620	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	
Ngerbeched	500	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	20	-	-	-	-	440	
Ngerchemai	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	100	
Ngerkebesang	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	
Ngerkesoaol	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	
Ngermid	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	80	
Sonsorol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hatohobei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 15. Occupation by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Ngar-												Total	
	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	rai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu		Koror
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,740	80	140	40	80	60	480	150	70	50	90	40	160	4,300
Managerial and professional specialty	1,930	30	50	10	40	20	130	100	40	-	20	10	90	1,390
Executive, administrative, and manager.	680	10	10	10	10	10	30	10	20	-	20	-	10	540
Management related.	190	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Professional specialty.	1,250	20	40	-	30	10	100	90	20	-	-	10	80	850
Engineers and natural sciences.	100	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	80
Teachers, librarians, and counselors.	750	10	20	-	20	10	40	80	20	-	-	10	80	460
Technical, sales, and admin. support.	1,520	10	-	10	10	-	130	20	-	10	40	-	20	1,270
Technologists and technicians	120	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Sales	260	10	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	20	-	-	200
Administrative support, incl clerical	730	-	-	10	10	-	40	-	-	10	20	-	10	630
Secretaries, stenographers, typists	570	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	10	500
Service	840	10	30	-	10	-	70	-	-	10	10	-	20	680
Private household	140	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Protective service.	230	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Service, except protective & household.	470	10	30	-	10	-	40	-	-	10	10	-	20	340
Food preparation and service.	170	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	120
Cleaning and building service	270	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	10	10	-	10	200
Personal service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing.	130	-	10	-	10	-	20	10	-	10	-	10	-	60
Precision production, craft and repair.	420	-	30	-	-	-	30	20	10	-	20	-	10	300
Mechanics and repairers	190	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	160
Construction trades	140	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	10	-	10	80
Precision production.	90	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	60
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.	710	10	-	20	10	40	70	-	20	-	-	20	20	500
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	20
Transportation and material moving.	630	10	-	20	-	40	70	-	20	-	-	10	20	440
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers,	50	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Employed females 16 years and over	2,470	30	80	-	10	30	210	80	20	20	40	10	80	1,860
Managerial and professional specialty	820	-	30	-	10	10	50	60	20	-	10	10	50	570
Executive, administrative, and manager.	110	-	10	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	10	-	-	60
Management related.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Professional specialty.	710	-	20	-	10	10	30	50	20	-	-	10	50	510
Engineers and natural sciences.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Teachers, librarians, and counselors.	420	-	10	-	10	10	20	50	20	-	-	10	50	240
Technical, sales, and admin. support.	1,010	10	-	-	-	-	100	20	-	-	30	-	20	830
Technologists and technicians	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Sales	240	10	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	20	-	-	180
Administrative support, incl clerical	300	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	10	250
Secretaries, stenographers, typists	410	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	10	340
Service	410	10	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	340
Private household	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Protective service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household.	290	10	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	220
Food preparation and service.	130	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	80
Cleaning and building service	130	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Personal service.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing.	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Mechanics and repairers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transportation and material moving. . .	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 16. Occupation at Time of Bridge Collapse by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Residence												Total	
	long_aard	Ngar-che	Ngar-Ngi	Mele_Ngch	Ai-Aime	Ngat_Ngar_emle	An_Pele	liu_Koror	dmou	pang_rai	liik	esar		
Employed persons 16 years and over . . .	5,060	40	130	30	80	60	420	140	50	40	70	20	140	3,840
Managerial and professional specialty . . .	1,630	10	40	10	40	20	130	100	20	-	20	10	100	1,130
Executive, administrative, and manager . . .	530	-	10	10	10	10	30	10	10	-	20	-	20	400
Management related	170	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Professional specialty	1,100	10	30	-	30	10	100	90	10	-	-	10	80	730
Engineers and natural sciences	100	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	80
Teachers, librarians, and counselors . . .	650	-	20	-	20	10	40	80	10	-	-	10	80	380
Technical, sales, and admin. support . . .	1,370	10	-	-	10	-	110	10	-	-	30	-	10	1,190
Technologists and technicians	120	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Sales	210	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	180
Administrative support, incl clerical . . .	660	-	-	-	10	-	30	-	-	-	20	-	10	590
Secretaries, stenographers, typists . . .	540	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	480
Service	700	-	30	-	10	-	40	-	-	10	-	-	10	600
Private household	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Protective service	210	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Service, except protective & household . . .	390	-	30	-	10	-	30	-	-	10	-	-	10	300
Food preparation and service	150	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	100
Cleaning and building service	210	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	180
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	150	-	10	-	10	-	20	10	-	10	-	10	-	80
Precision production, craft and repair . . .	380	-	30	-	-	-	30	20	10	-	20	-	10	260
Mechanics and repairers	170	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	140
Construction trades	140	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	10	-	10	80
Precision production	70	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	40
Operators, fabricators, and laborers . . .	640	-	-	20	10	40	60	-	20	-	-	-	10	480
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect . .	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Transportation and material moving . . .	570	-	-	20	-	40	60	-	20	-	-	-	10	420
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers, . . .	50	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Employed females 16 years and over . . .	2,210	20	80	-	10	30	200	70	10	20	30	10	70	1,660
Managerial and professional specialty . . .	710	-	30	-	10	10	50	60	10	-	10	10	50	470
Executive, administrative, and manager . . .	110	-	10	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	10	-	-	60
Management related	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Professional specialty	600	-	20	-	10	10	30	50	10	-	-	10	50	410
Engineers and natural sciences	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Teachers, librarians, and counselors . . .	350	-	10	-	10	10	20	50	10	-	-	10	50	180
Technical, sales, and admin. support . . .	950	10	-	-	-	-	90	10	-	-	20	-	10	810
Technologists and technicians	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Sales	210	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	180
Administrative support, incl clerical . . .	300	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	10	250
Secretaries, stenographers, typists . . .	380	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	320
Service	340	-	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	280
Private household	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household . . .	240	-	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	180
Food preparation and service	110	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	60
Cleaning and building service	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers . . .	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transportation and material moving . . .	40	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 17. Industry and Class of Worker by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry Class of Worker	Residence													
	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	rai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,740	80	140	40	80	60	480	150	70	50	90	40	160	4,300
Agriculture	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Forestry and fisheries.	140	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100
Mining.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	190	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	150
Manufacturing	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Nondurable goods.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, & allied indust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods manufacturing.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Durable goods	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Lumber and wood products, incl. furni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, glass & concrete product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal industries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and transportation equipmen	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Professional and photographic equipmn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and watches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other durable goods manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, & other														
public utilities.	390	-	-	-	-	-	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	320
Transportation.	230	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Bus service and urban transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxicab service	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Communications.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and sanitary services	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	140
Wholesale trade	370	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	340
Durable goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.	370	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	340
Retail trade.	240	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	20	-	10	180
Eating and drinking places.	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Services.	2,720	20	70	-	30	20	200	100	50	10	10	10	100	2,100
Business services	320	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	280
Repair services	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Private households.	110	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Other personal services	790	-	10	-	-	10	30	10	10	-	-	-	-	720
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related services	1,480	20	50	-	30	10	140	80	30	10	10	-	100	1,000
Hospitals	390	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	340
Health services, except hospitals	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Elementary and secondary schools														
and colleges.	900	10	40	-	30	10	70	80	30	10	-	-	100	520
Other educational services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, religious and member														
organizations	60	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	20
Legal engineer & other professional														
services.	110	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Public administration	1,290	40	50	40	50	40	90	-	10	20	60	30	50	810
CLASS OF WORKER														
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,740	80	140	40	80	60	480	150	70	50	90	40	160	4,300
Private for wage and salary workers	1,920	10	50	-	-	-	160	10	30	-	20	10	10	1,620
Government workers.	3,510	50	70	40	80	60	280	140	30	30	70	30	150	2,480
Self-employed workers	120	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	100
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 18. Industry and Class of Worker at Time of Bridge Collapse by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry	Residence													Total
	che	Ngar	Ngi	Mele	Ngch	Ai	Aime	Ngat	Ngar	emle	An	Pele		
Class of Worker	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	rai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,060	40	130	30	80	60	420	140	50	40	70	20	140	3,840
Agriculture	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Forestry and fisheries.	180	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	140
Mining.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	180	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	150
Manufacturing	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Nondurable goods.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, & allied indust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods manufacturing.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Durable goods	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Lumber and wood products, incl. furni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, glass & concrete product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal industries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and transportation equipmen	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Professional and photographic equipmn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and watches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other durable goods manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, & other														
public utilities.	310	-	-	-	-	-	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	260
Transportation.	170	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Bus service and urban transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxicab service	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Communications.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and sanitary services	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	120
Wholesale trade	300	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Durable goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.	300	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Retail trade.	220	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	10	-	180
Eating and drinking places.	20	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Services.	2,410	10	60	-	30	20	180	100	30	-	10	10	100	1,860
Business services	280	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	240
Repair services	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Private households.	70	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Other personal services	690	-	10	-	-	10	30	10	10	-	-	-	-	620
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related services	1,350	10	40	-	30	10	140	80	10	-	10	-	100	920
Hospitals	350	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Health services, except hospitals	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Elementary and secondary schools														
and colleges.	820	-	40	-	30	10	70	80	10	-	-	-	100	480
Other educational services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, religious and member														
organizations	50	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	20
Legal engineering & other professional														
services.	110	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Public administration	1,100	10	50	30	50	40	90	-	10	20	50	10	30	710
CLASS OF WORKER														
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,060	40	130	30	80	60	420	140	50	40	70	20	140	3,840
Private for wage and salary workers	1,610	10	40	-	-	-	120	-	10	-	10	10	10	1,400
Government workers.	3,160	10	70	30	80	60	260	140	30	20	60	10	130	2,260
Self-employed workers	100	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	80
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 19. Poverty Status in 1996 and Workers in Family by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Ngar-che		Ngi-Mele-Ngch-wal			Aime-Ngat-Ngar-emle			An-Pele-liu			Koror		
Poverty status	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1996														
Families	3240	60	120	70	70	80	220	70	50	30	60	40	110	2260
Householder worked in 1996 . . .	2040	20	70	30	50	30	140	60	40	-	40	30	50	1480
With related children under 18 . .	2690	60	100	30	60	50	190	60	40	30	40	40	80	1910
With related children 5 to 17 . .	2390	50	90	30	50	20	170	50	30	30	40	40	70	1720
Female householder, no husb. . .	980	40	40	40	10	30	60	20	20	20	10	10	40	640
Householder worked in 1996 . .	160	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	10	120
With related children under 18	600	10	20	-	10	-	50	10	-	20	10	10	40	420
With related children under	550	10	20	-	10	-	40	10	-	20	10	10	40	380
Householder 65 years and over. .	310	10	10	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	230
Unrelated individuals . . .	320	-	-	-	-	10	50	10	20	20	-	-	10	200
Worked in 1996	210	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	160
Persons	16390	280	490	240	290	270	1050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12060
Related children under 18 years . .	6100	100	220	60	130	60	360	140	70	100	110	60	180	4510
Related children 5 to 17 years	4430	80	160	60	90	30	280	120	40	50	90	50	140	3240
60 years and over.	1430	60	60	80	10	80	110	20	50	20	30	10	10	890
65 years and over.	950	50	50	70	10	40	70	20	40	20	10	10	10	550
INCOME IN 1996 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL														
Families	1860	60	90	60	50	50	130	40	20	30	40	40	50	1200
Percent below poverty level. . .	57.4	100.0	75.0	85.7	71.4	62.5	59.1	57.1	40.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	45.5	53.1
Householder worked in 1996 . . .	970	20	40	20	30	20	70	30	10	-	20	30	20	660
With related children under 18 . .	1570	60	80	30	40	30	100	30	20	30	30	40	30	1050
With related children 5 to 17 . .	1420	50	80	30	40	20	90	30	10	30	30	40	30	940
Female householder, no husb. . .	710	40	30	40	10	30	40	20	20	20	10	10	-	440
Householder worked in 1996 . .	110	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	10	-	-	80
With related children under 18	420	10	20	-	10	-	30	10	-	20	10	10	-	300
With related children under 6	380	10	20	-	10	-	30	10	-	20	10	10	-	260
Householder 65 years and over. .	190	10	10	10	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	120
Unrelated individuals . . .	260	-	-	-	-	10	50	10	20	20	-	-	10	140
Percent below poverty level. . .	81.3	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	70.0
Worked in 1996	150	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	100
Persons	9930	280	390	200	210	190	660	250	140	230	190	150	220	6820
Percent below poverty level. . .	60.6	100.0	79.6	83.3	72.4	70.4	62.9	67.6	60.9	100.0	76.0	100.0	45.8	56.6
Related children under 18 years . .	3820	100	190	60	90	40	200	90	40	100	90	60	80	2680
Related children 5 to 17 years	2720	80	150	60	80	30	150	80	20	50	70	50	60	1840
60 years and over.	1040	60	40	70	10	80	100	10	50	20	30	10	-	560
65 years and over.	700	50	30	60	10	40	60	10	40	20	10	10	-	360
INCOME IN 1996 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY														
Below 75 percent of poverty level	7850	280	350	200	210	190	330	110	140	170	190	150	150	5380
Below 125 percent of poverty leve	12100	280	490	200	210	190	880	280	140	230	230	150	220	8600
Below 150 percent of poverty leve	13310	280	490	200	240	190	990	280	170	230	230	150	380	9480
Below 200 percent of poverty leve	14910	280	490	200	240	190	1020	330	190	230	230	150	400	10960
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1996														
Families	3240	60	120	70	70	80	220	70	50	30	60	40	110	2260
No workers	470	20	50	40	10	40	20	-	-	10	10	10	-	260
1 worker	990	10	-	20	40	20	70	10	30	-	20	20	70	680
2 workers.	1200	30	70	10	20	20	100	50	10	20	20	10	40	800
3 or more workers.	580	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	10	-	10	-	-	520
Income (in dollars).	16035	5142	7996	3840	24770	7388	17044	20965	19592	11083	12012	4216	13616	17334
No workers	3756	1424	2488	2384	500	2418	7605	-	-	200	3908	5693	-	4482
1 workers.	9602	14640	-	2070	7980	5809	9158	8840	15719	-	6189	3560	10669	9912
2 workers.	20155	4454	11930	13202	70485	18906	21976	23884	38500	16525	23438	4050	18773	19912
3 or more workers.	28441	-	-	-	-	-	25300	18492	12300	-	8910	-	-	29499

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 21. Age and Marital Status by Age and Ethnicity: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age Marital Status	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	14_	24_	59_	over	Total	14_	24_	59_	over	Total	14_	24_	59_	over
AGE															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Under 5 years	1,670	1,670	-	-	-	1,630	1,630	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	1,840	1,840	-	-	-	1,820	1,820	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	1,770	1,770	-	-	-	1,740	1,740	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	1,230	-	1,230	-	-	1,210	-	1,210	-	-	20	-	20	-	-
20 to 24 years	1,300	-	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 years	1,330	-	-	1,330	-	1,240	-	-	1,240	-	90	-	-	90	-
30 to 34 years	1,400	-	-	1,400	-	1,290	-	-	1,290	-	110	-	-	110	-
35 to 39 years	1,170	-	-	1,170	-	1,150	-	-	1,150	-	20	-	-	20	-
40 to 44 years	1,170	-	-	1,170	-	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	70	-	-	70	-
45 to 49 years	1,020	-	-	1,020	-	970	-	-	970	-	50	-	-	50	-
50 to 54 years	600	-	-	600	-	570	-	-	570	-	30	-	-	30	-
55 to 59 years	460	-	-	460	-	440	-	-	440	-	20	-	-	20	-
60 to 64 years	480	-	-	-	480	460	-	-	-	460	20	-	-	-	20
65 to 69 years	320	-	-	-	320	300	-	-	-	300	20	-	-	-	20
70 to 74 years	380	-	-	-	380	350	-	-	-	350	30	-	-	-	30
75 to 79 years	120	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
80 to 84 years	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
85 years and over	70	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Median	26.4	7.6	20.1	38.6	68.7	25.8	7.7	20.2	38.7	68.7	33.9	6.3	17.5	34.8	68.8
Females															
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Under 5 years	960	960	-	-	-	920	920	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	890	890	-	-	-	890	890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	790	790	-	-	-	770	770	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	510	-	510	-	-	510	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 years	650	-	650	-	-	650	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 years	590	-	-	590	-	560	-	-	560	-	30	-	-	30	-
30 to 34 years	720	-	-	720	-	630	-	-	630	-	90	-	-	90	-
35 to 39 years	630	-	-	630	-	620	-	-	620	-	10	-	-	10	-
40 to 44 years	550	-	-	550	-	480	-	-	480	-	70	-	-	70	-
45 to 49 years	600	-	-	600	-	570	-	-	570	-	30	-	-	30	-
50 to 54 years	280	-	-	280	-	280	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 59 years	240	-	-	240	-	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 64 years	270	-	-	-	270	270	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-
65 to 69 years	210	-	-	-	210	190	-	-	-	190	20	-	-	-	20
70 to 74 years	250	-	-	-	250	240	-	-	-	240	10	-	-	-	10
75 to 79 years	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
80 to 84 years	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
85 years and over	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Median	28.1	7.0	20.5	38.9	69.4	27.3	7.1	20.5	39.0	69.5	33.9	3.8	-	34.7	68.8
MARITAL STATUS															
Males 15 + years															
Males 15 + years	5,430	-	1,370	3,540	520	5,210	-	1,350	3,380	480	220	-	20	160	40
Never married	2,010	-	1,100	870	40	1,940	-	1,080	820	40	70	-	20	50	-
Now married	3,220	-	260	2,510	450	3,070	-	260	2,400	410	150	-	-	110	40
Consensually married	190	-	120	70	-	190	-	120	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Separated	80	-	-	80	-	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed	40	-	-	20	20	40	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	80	-	10	60	10	80	-	10	60	10	-	-	-	-	-
Females 15 + years															
Females 15 + years	5,680	-	1,160	3,610	910	5,420	-	1,160	3,380	880	260	-	-	230	30
Never married	1,430	-	760	650	20	1,410	-	760	630	20	20	-	-	20	-
Now married	3,330	-	390	2,550	390	3,130	-	390	2,360	380	200	-	-	190	10
Consensually married	290	-	140	130	20	270	-	140	110	20	20	-	-	20	-
Separated	190	-	-	170	20	150	-	-	150	-	40	-	-	20	20
Widowed	620	-	-	150	470	620	-	-	150	470	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	110	-	10	90	10	110	-	10	90	10	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 22. Household and Family Characteristics by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household and family Characteristics	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
In households	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Family householder:															
Male	2,440	-	80	1,920	440	2,360	-	80	1,860	420	80	-	-	60	20
Female	800	-	30	400	370	780	-	30	400	350	20	-	-	-	20
Nonfamily householder:															
Male	40	-	-	30	10	30	-	-	20	10	10	-	-	10	-
Female	40	-	-	30	10	40	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse	2,390	-	110	1,940	340	2,250	-	110	1,810	330	140	-	-	130	10
Child	6,120	2,980	1,530	1,610	-	6,020	2,920	1,510	1,590	-	100	60	20	20	-
Parent	130	-	-	-	130	110	-	-	-	110	20	-	-	-	20
Other relatives	4,430	2,300	780	1,220	130	4,230	2,270	780	1,050	130	200	30	-	170	-
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Correctional institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noninstitutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
College dormitories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other noninstitutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	4.94	-	23.00	3.00	1.72	4.93	-	22.82	2.93	1.725	1.18	-	-	5.571	1.75
Persons per family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons under 18 years	9,640	8,340	1,300	-	-	9,450	8,190	1,260	-	-	190	150	40	-	-
Living with both parents	3,540	3,060	480	-	-	3,460	3,000	460	-	-	80	60	20	-	-
Householder or spouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own child	3,060	2,640	420	-	-	2,980	2,580	400	-	-	80	60	20	-	-
With female hholder, no husb	250	220	30	-	-	250	220	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other relatives	2,790	2,420	370	-	-	2,760	2,390	370	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65 years and over	950	-	-	-	950	900	-	-	-	900	50	-	-	-	50
Family householder:															
Male	280	-	-	-	280	260	-	-	-	260	20	-	-	-	20
Female	310	-	-	-	310	290	-	-	-	290	20	-	-	-	20
Spouse	170	-	-	-	170	160	-	-	-	160	10	-	-	-	10
Parent	90	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Other relatives	90	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder:															
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN															
Families	180	-	-	150	30	180	-	-	150	30	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 18 yrs	120	-	-	100	20	120	-	-	100	20	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 yrs	60	-	-	50	10	60	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	-
Married-couple families	3,050	-	60	2,580	410	2,960	-	60	2,510	390	90	-	-	70	20
With own children under 18 yrs	1,970	-	40	1,630	300	1,900	-	40	1,580	280	70	-	-	50	20
With own children under 6 yrs	1,080	-	20	950	110	1,060	-	20	930	110	20	-	-	20	-
Female hholder, no husb	600	-	30	240	330	580	-	30	240	310	20	-	-	-	20
With own children under 18 yrs	600	-	30	240	330	580	-	30	240	310	20	-	-	-	20
With own children under 6 yrs	360	-	30	150	180	340	-	30	150	160	20	-	-	-	20

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 23. Household Size and Fertility by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over
HOUSEHOLD SIZE															
Households	3,320	-	110	2,380	830	3,210	-	110	2,310	790	110	-	-	70	40
1 person	80	-	-	60	20	70	-	-	50	20	10	-	-	10	-
2 persons	330	-	40	210	80	320	-	40	200	80	10	-	-	10	-
3 persons	450	-	20	350	80	440	-	20	340	80	10	-	-	10	-
4 persons	820	-	40	690	90	780	-	40	650	90	40	-	-	40	-
5 persons	460	-	-	290	170	440	-	-	290	150	20	-	-	-	20
6 persons	450	-	-	310	140	450	-	-	310	140	-	-	-	-	-
7 persons	450	-	-	280	170	430	-	-	280	150	20	-	-	-	20
8 persons	60	-	-	40	20	60	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-
9 persons	30	-	10	20	-	30	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 persons	90	-	-	90	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 persons	40	-	-	20	20	40	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
12 or more persons	60	-	-	20	40	60	-	-	20	40	-	-	-	-	-
Median	5.0	-	3.8	4.8	5.9	5.0	-	3.8	4.9	5.8	4.6	-	-	4.1	6.5
FERTILITY															
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	510	-	510	-	-	510	-	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children ever born	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children still alive	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children born in last year . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	650	-	650	-	-	650	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children ever born	480	-	480	-	-	480	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children still alive	480	-	480	-	-	480	-	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children born in last year . . .	50	-	50	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	590	-	-	590	-	560	-	-	560	-	30	-	-	30	-
Children ever born	790	-	-	790	-	770	-	-	770	-	20	-	-	20	-
Children still alive	790	-	-	790	-	770	-	-	770	-	20	-	-	20	-
Children born in last year . . .	30	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	720	-	-	720	-	630	-	-	630	-	90	-	-	90	-
Children ever born	1,350	-	-	1,350	-	1,180	-	-	1,180	-	170	-	-	170	-
Children still alive	1,330	-	-	1,330	-	1,160	-	-	1,160	-	170	-	-	170	-
Children born in last year . . .	40	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	630	-	-	630	-	620	-	-	620	-	10	-	-	10	-
Children ever born	1,840	-	-	1,840	-	1,760	-	-	1,760	-	80	-	-	80	-
Children still alive	1,760	-	-	1,760	-	1,680	-	-	1,680	-	80	-	-	80	-
Children born in last year . . .	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	550	-	-	550	-	480	-	-	480	-	70	-	-	70	-
Children ever born	1,800	-	-	1,800	-	1,720	-	-	1,720	-	80	-	-	80	-
Children still alive	1,740	-	-	1,740	-	1,660	-	-	1,660	-	80	-	-	80	-
Children born in last year . . .	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	600	-	-	600	-	570	-	-	570	-	30	-	-	30	-
Children ever born	2,240	-	-	2,240	-	2,090	-	-	2,090	-	150	-	-	150	-
Children still alive	2,180	-	-	2,180	-	2,030	-	-	2,030	-	150	-	-	150	-
Children born in last year . . .	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE															
Women 15 to 49 years															
with Last Birth	2,950	-	350	2,600	-	2,780	-	350	2,430	-	170	-	-	170	-
Born 1997	40	-	40	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born 1996	350	-	80	270	-	350	-	80	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born 1995	280	-	100	180	-	240	-	100	140	-	40	-	-	40	-
Born 1993 to 1994	450	-	90	360	-	390	-	90	300	-	60	-	-	60	-
Born 1990 to 1992	590	-	20	570	-	590	-	20	570	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born 1985 to 1989	590	-	20	570	-	570	-	20	550	-	20	-	-	20	-
Born 1980 to 1984	380	-	-	380	-	380	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born 1970 to 1979	270	-	-	270	-	220	-	-	220	-	50	-	-	50	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 24. Single Years of Age by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total					Palauans					Others				
	0 to 15 to 25 to 60 & over					0 to 15 to 25 to 60 & over					0-15-25-60+				
	Total	14	24	59	over	Total	14	24	59	over	Total	14	24	59	60+
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Under 1 year	300	300	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	280	280	-	-	-	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years	330	330	-	-	-	310	310	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
3 years	360	360	-	-	-	340	340	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
4 years	400	400	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	410	410	-	-	-	390	390	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
6 years	370	370	-	-	-	370	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 years	480	480	-	-	-	480	480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 years	300	300	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 years	280	280	-	-	-	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 years	380	380	-	-	-	380	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 years	230	230	-	-	-	230	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	450	450	-	-	-	450	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 years	280	280	-	-	-	280	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 years	430	430	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
15 years	290	-	290	-	-	270	-	270	-	-	20	-	20	-	-
16 years	320	-	320	-	-	320	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 years	210	-	210	-	-	210	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 years	280	-	280	-	-	280	-	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 years	130	-	130	-	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 years	360	-	360	-	-	360	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 years	150	-	150	-	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 years	200	-	200	-	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 years	340	-	340	-	-	340	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24 years	250	-	250	-	-	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 years	250	-	-	250	-	230	-	-	230	-	20	-	-	20	-
26 years	330	-	-	330	-	330	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 years	210	-	-	210	-	200	-	-	200	-	10	-	-	10	-
28 years	200	-	-	200	-	170	-	-	170	-	30	-	-	30	-
29 years	340	-	-	340	-	310	-	-	310	-	30	-	-	30	-
30 years	250	-	-	250	-	210	-	-	210	-	40	-	-	40	-
31 years	310	-	-	310	-	310	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 years	290	-	-	290	-	250	-	-	250	-	40	-	-	40	-
33 years	290	-	-	290	-	280	-	-	280	-	10	-	-	10	-
34 years	260	-	-	260	-	240	-	-	240	-	20	-	-	20	-
35 years	300	-	-	300	-	290	-	-	290	-	10	-	-	10	-
36 years	240	-	-	240	-	240	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 years	170	-	-	170	-	160	-	-	160	-	10	-	-	10	-
38 years	320	-	-	320	-	320	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
39 years	140	-	-	140	-	140	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 years	230	-	-	230	-	200	-	-	200	-	30	-	-	30	-
41 years	200	-	-	200	-	180	-	-	180	-	20	-	-	20	-
42 years	210	-	-	210	-	210	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-
43 years	260	-	-	260	-	240	-	-	240	-	20	-	-	20	-
44 years	270	-	-	270	-	270	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 years	140	-	-	140	-	130	-	-	130	-	10	-	-	10	-
46 years	170	-	-	170	-	170	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-
47 years	300	-	-	300	-	300	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
48 years	240	-	-	240	-	220	-	-	220	-	20	-	-	20	-
49 years	170	-	-	170	-	150	-	-	150	-	20	-	-	20	-
50 years	110	-	-	110	-	110	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 years	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 years	120	-	-	120	-	120	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
53 years	160	-	-	160	-	150	-	-	150	-	10	-	-	10	-
54 years	110	-	-	110	-	90	-	-	90	-	20	-	-	20	-
55 years	100	-	-	100	-	90	-	-	90	-	10	-	-	10	-
56 years	80	-	-	80	-	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
57 years	140	-	-	140	-	140	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
58 years	80	-	-	80	-	70	-	-	70	-	10	-	-	10	-

59 years.	60	-	-	60	-	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
60 to 64 years.	480	-	-	-	480	460	-	-	-	460	20	-	-	20
65 years and over	950	-	-	-	950	900	-	-	-	900	50	-	-	50

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 25. Ethnicity and Religion by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Ethnicity Religion	Total					Palauans					Others				
	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	59-60+	70+	
ETHNICITY															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Single ethnicity	16,370	5,260	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,800	5,170	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Palauan	15,800	5,170	2,510	6,760	1,360	15,800	5,170	2,510	6,760	1,360	-	-	-	-	-
Other Micronesian	210	30	20	140	20	-	-	-	-	-	210	30	20	140	20
Asian	320	60	-	210	50	-	-	-	-	-	320	60	-	210	50
Filipino	240	60	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	60	-	180	-
Japanese	60	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	30	30
Korean	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Other single ethnicity	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-
Multiple ethnicity	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan and other	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Single ethnicity	8,310	2,630	1,160	3,610	910	7,990	2,570	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Palauan	7,990	2,570	1,160	3,380	880	7,990	2,570	1,160	3,380	880	-	-	-	-	-
Other Micronesian	140	20	-	100	20	-	-	-	-	-	140	20	-	100	20
Asian	180	40	-	130	10	-	-	-	-	-	180	40	-	130	10
Filipino	160	40	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	40	-	120	-
Japanese	20	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10	10
Korean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single ethnicity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnicity	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan and other	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RELIGION															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Modekngei	1,360	350	110	630	270	1,360	350	110	630	270	-	-	-	-	-
Catholic	7,540	2,390	1,180	3,320	650	7,230	2,370	1,180	3,070	610	310	20	-	250	40
Protestant	5,640	1,810	840	2,520	470	5,480	1,750	820	2,470	440	160	60	20	50	30
Seventh Day Adventist	1,080	290	80	620	90	1,080	290	80	620	90	-	-	-	-	-
Mormon (SDA)	190	60	20	110	-	190	60	20	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Church of Christ	50	20	-	30	-	40	20	-	20	-	10	-	-	10	-
Jehovah's Witness	410	180	110	110	10	320	140	110	70	-	90	40	-	40	10
Other Protestant	3,910	1,260	630	1,650	370	3,850	1,240	610	1,650	350	60	20	20	-	20
Bahai	120	20	40	60	-	100	20	40	40	-	20	-	-	20	-
Other	400	130	80	190	-	380	130	80	170	-	20	-	-	20	-
None	1,330	580	280	430	40	1,270	570	280	380	40	60	10	-	50	-
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Modekngei	680	150	30	320	180	680	150	30	320	180	-	-	-	-	-
Catholic	3,700	1,130	480	1,640	450	3,480	1,110	480	1,460	430	220	20	-	180	20
Protestant	3,070	970	500	1,350	250	2,990	930	500	1,320	240	80	40	-	30	10
Seventh Day Adventist	630	220	50	280	80	630	220	50	280	80	-	-	-	-	-
Mormon (SDA)	100	20	20	60	-	100	20	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Church of Christ	20	10	-	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
Jehovah's Witness	280	140	60	70	10	230	120	60	50	-	50	20	-	20	10
Other Protestant	2,040	580	370	930	160	2,020	560	370	930	160	20	20	-	-	-
Bahai	50	20	-	30	-	50	20	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	190	70	60	60	-	190	70	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	630	300	90	210	30	610	300	90	190	30	20	-	-	20	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 26. Place of Birth by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Total					Palauans					Others				
	0 to 15 to 25 to 60 & over					0 to 15 to 25 to 60 & over					0-15-25-60+				
	Total	14	24	59	over	Total	14	24	59	over	Total	14	24	59	60+
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Palau	15,280	4,980	2,300	6,620	1,380	15,190	4,930	2,300	6,600	1,360	90	50	-	20	20
Kayangel	90	40	-	50	-	90	40	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	360	10	20	250	80	360	10	20	250	80	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	840	210	20	470	140	840	210	20	470	140	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	320	10	-	230	80	320	10	-	230	80	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	400	60	60	170	110	400	60	60	170	110	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	640	-	90	380	170	640	-	90	380	170	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	640	130	100	330	80	640	130	100	330	80	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	650	110	50	360	130	650	110	50	360	130	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	110	50	-	60	-	110	50	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	290	20	50	140	80	290	20	50	140	80	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	600	40	70	430	60	580	40	70	430	40	20	-	-	-	20
Angaur	400	30	60	270	40	400	30	60	270	40	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	950	220	150	460	120	930	220	150	440	120	20	-	-	20	-
Koror	8,790	4,030	1,630	2,860	270	8,740	3,980	1,630	2,860	270	50	50	-	-	-
Sonsorol	140	20	-	120	-	140	20	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	60	-	-	40	20	60	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	240	120	60	60	-	210	120	60	30	-	30	-	-	30	-
CNMI	210	110	40	60	-	210	110	40	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	80	30	40	10	-	70	30	40	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
Federated States Micronesia	260	20	70	150	20	110	-	50	60	-	150	20	20	90	20
Asia	260	20	-	210	30	-	-	-	-	-	260	20	-	210	30
Philippines	200	20	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	20	-	180	-
Japan	40	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	30	10
Korea	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Other	60	-	20	40	-	30	-	20	10	-	30	-	-	30	-
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Palau	7,770	2,500	1,060	3,330	880	7,730	2,480	1,060	3,310	880	40	20	-	20	-
Kayangel	90	40	-	50	-	90	40	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	140	10	-	100	30	140	10	-	100	30	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	380	60	20	200	100	380	60	20	200	100	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	130	-	-	110	20	130	-	-	110	20	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	270	20	20	130	100	270	20	20	130	100	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	290	-	70	170	50	290	-	70	170	50	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	330	80	60	120	70	330	80	60	120	70	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	340	80	10	120	130	340	80	10	120	130	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	50	20	-	30	-	50	20	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	100	20	-	30	50	100	20	-	30	50	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	300	20	40	230	10	300	20	40	230	10	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	210	-	20	160	30	210	-	20	160	30	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	540	80	80	300	80	520	80	80	280	80	20	-	-	20	-
Koror	4,520	2,050	740	1,520	210	4,500	2,030	740	1,520	210	20	20	-	-	-
Sonsorol	60	20	-	40	-	60	20	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	120	40	20	60	-	90	40	20	30	-	30	-	-	30	-
CNMI	60	40	20	-	-	60	40	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	40	20	20	-	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federated States Micronesia	140	20	20	80	20	50	-	20	30	-	90	20	-	50	20
Asia	160	20	-	130	10	-	-	-	-	-	160	20	-	130	10
Philippines	140	20	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	20	-	120	-
Japan	20	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10	10
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	30	-	20	10	-	30	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 27. Citizenship and Year of Entry by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Citizenship Year of Entry	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	14-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	14-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	14-24	25-59	60 & over			
CITIZENSHIP															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Palau citizen	15,560	5,070	2,370	6,720	1,400	15,440	5,020	2,370	6,690	1,360	120	50	-	30	40
Born in Palau	15,280	4,980	2,300	6,620	1,380	15,190	4,930	2,300	6,600	1,360	90	50	-	20	20
Naturalized Palau citizen . .	280	90	70	100	20	250	90	70	90	-	30	-	-	10	20
Born in the US or territory . .	360	150	120	90	-	330	150	120	60	-	30	-	-	30	-
Naturalized US citizen	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent resident	240	20	40	150	30	30	-	20	10	-	210	20	20	140	30
Temporary resident	210	20	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	20	-	190	-
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Palau citizen	7,930	2,540	1,100	3,390	900	7,860	2,520	1,100	3,360	880	70	20	-	30	20
Born in Palau	7,770	2,500	1,060	3,330	880	7,730	2,480	1,060	3,310	880	40	20	-	20	-
Naturalized Palau citizen . .	160	40	40	60	20	130	40	40	50	-	30	-	-	10	20
Born in the US or territory . .	150	50	60	40	-	130	50	60	20	-	20	-	-	20	-
Naturalized US citizen	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent resident	100	20	-	70	10	-	-	-	-	-	100	20	-	70	10
Temporary resident	130	20	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	20	-	110	-
YEAR OF ENTRY															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Born in Palau	15,280	4,980	2,300	6,620	1,380	15,190	4,930	2,300	6,600	1,360	90	50	-	20	20
Born outside Palau	1,110	300	230	530	50	630	260	210	160	-	480	40	20	370	50
1996 or 1997	130	60	-	70	-	70	40	-	30	-	60	20	-	40	-
1994 or 1995	200	10	60	130	-	90	10	60	20	-	110	-	-	110	-
1990 to 1993	210	100	60	50	-	120	80	40	-	-	90	20	20	50	-
1987 to 1989	150	70	20	60	-	100	70	20	10	-	50	-	-	50	-
1985 or 1986	60	-	-	60	-	20	-	-	20	-	40	-	-	40	-
1980 to 1984	200	60	80	50	10	160	60	80	20	-	40	-	-	30	10
1975 to 1979	60	-	10	50	-	30	-	10	20	-	30	-	-	30	-
1965 to 1974	70	-	-	50	20	30	-	-	30	-	40	-	-	20	20
Before 1965	30	-	-	10	20	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	-	20
Not a citizen	830	210	160	430	30	380	170	140	70	-	450	40	20	360	30
1996 or 1997	100	60	-	40	-	40	40	-	-	-	60	20	-	40	-
1994 or 1995	170	10	60	100	-	70	10	60	-	-	100	-	-	100	-
1990 to 1993	160	50	60	50	-	70	30	40	-	-	90	20	20	50	-
1987 to 1989	140	70	20	50	-	90	70	20	-	-	50	-	-	50	-
1985 or 1986	60	-	-	60	-	20	-	-	20	-	40	-	-	40	-
1980 to 1984	80	20	20	30	10	40	20	20	-	-	40	-	-	30	10
1975 to 1979	50	-	-	50	-	20	-	-	20	-	30	-	-	30	-
1965 to 1974	60	-	-	40	20	20	-	-	20	-	40	-	-	20	20
Before 1965	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Born in Palau	7,770	2,500	1,060	3,330	880	7,730	2,480	1,060	3,310	880	40	20	-	20	-
Born outside Palau	550	140	100	280	30	270	100	100	70	-	280	40	-	210	30
1996 or 1997	80	50	-	30	-	40	30	-	10	-	40	20	-	20	-
1994 or 1995	90	-	-	90	-	20	-	-	20	-	70	-	-	70	-
1990 to 1993	80	40	40	-	-	60	20	40	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
1987 to 1989	40	10	-	30	-	20	10	-	10	-	20	-	-	20	-
1985 or 1986	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-
1980 to 1984	140	40	60	30	10	100	40	60	-	-	40	-	-	30	10
1975 to 1979	30	-	-	30	-	20	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	10	-
1965 to 1974	30	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	20	-
Before 1965	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Not a citizen	390	100	60	220	10	140	60	60	20	-	250	40	-	200	10
1996 or 1997	70	50	-	20	-	30	30	-	-	-	40	20	-	20	-
1994 or 1995	60	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	60	-
1990 to 1993	60	20	40	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	20	20	-	-	-
1987 to 1989	30	10	-	20	-	10	10	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
1985 or 1986	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	40	-
1980 to 1984	80	20	20	30	10	40	20	20	-	-	40	-	-	30	10

1975 to 1979.	30	-	-	30	-	20	-	-	20	-	10	-	-	10	-
1965 to 1974.	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Before 1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 28. Reason for Migration and Place of Residence When Bridge Collapsed by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Reason for migration Residence when Bridge Collapsed	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	59-60+	
REASON FOR MIGRATION															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Born in Palau	15,280	4,980	2,300	6,620	1,380	15,190	4,930	2,300	6,600	1,360	90	50	-	20	20
Born outside Palau	1,110	300	230	530	50	630	260	210	160	-	480	40	20	370	50
Employment	270	20	-	230	20	20	-	-	20	-	250	20	-	210	20
Spouse of employed person	40	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	30	10
Dependent of employed person	160	100	20	40	-	120	100	20	-	-	40	-	-	40	-
Family member of employed pe.	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student attending school/colleg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missionary activities	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical reasons	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Visiting/vacation	40	20	-	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Other	560	160	200	180	20	450	140	180	130	-	110	20	20	50	20
Females	8,320	2,640	1,160	3,610	910	8,000	2,580	1,160	3,380	880	320	60	-	230	30
Born in Palau	7,770	2,500	1,060	3,330	880	7,730	2,480	1,060	3,310	880	40	20	-	20	-
Born outside Palau	550	140	100	280	30	270	100	100	70	-	280	40	-	210	30
Employment	140	20	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	20	-	120	-
Spouse of employed person	20	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	10	10
Dependent of employed person	50	30	-	20	-	30	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Family member of employed pe.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student attending school/colleg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missionary activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical reasons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Visiting/vacation	30	20	-	10	-	20	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
Other	310	70	100	120	20	220	50	100	70	-	90	20	-	50	20
PLACE OF RESIDENCE WHEN BRIDGE COLLAPSED															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Palau	13,760	3,350	2,300	6,680	1,430	13,530	3,300	2,280	6,590	1,360	230	50	20	90	70
Kayangel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	260	80	10	110	60	250	70	10	110	60	10	10	-	-	-
Ngaraard	400	150	-	190	60	400	150	-	190	60	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	240	50	10	100	80	240	50	10	100	80	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	250	80	20	140	10	250	80	20	140	10	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	240	30	20	110	80	240	30	20	110	80	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	890	230	80	470	110	870	230	80	460	100	20	-	-	10	10
Aimeliik	320	110	10	180	20	320	110	10	180	20	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	180	30	10	90	50	180	30	10	90	50	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	180	40	40	80	20	180	40	40	80	20	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	210	50	40	90	30	210	50	40	90	30	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	140	50	-	80	10	140	50	-	80	10	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	410	110	40	250	10	390	110	40	230	10	20	-	-	20	-
Koror	10,040	2,340	2,020	4,790	890	9,860	2,300	2,000	4,730	830	180	40	20	60	60
Sonsorol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	240	110	60	70	-	240	110	60	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
CNMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	140	50	40	50	-	110	50	40	20	-	30	-	-	30	-
Federated States Micronesia	220	100	60	60	-	190	100	60	30	-	30	-	-	30	-
Asia	340	-	70	270	-	120	-	70	50	-	220	-	-	220	-
Philippines	180	-	70	110	-	120	-	70	50	-	60	-	-	60	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China/Taiwan	160	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	160	-
Other	1,690	1,670	-	20	-	1,630	1,630	-	-	-	60	40	-	20	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 29. Parents' Place of Birth by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total					Palauans					Others				
	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	
FATHER'S BIRTHPLACE															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Palau	14,990	4,900	2,290	6,480	1,320	14,970	4,900	2,290	6,460	1,320	20	-	-	20	-
Kayangel	70	-	-	60	10	70	-	-	60	10	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	810	130	140	430	110	810	130	140	430	110	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	1,360	300	220	730	110	1,360	300	220	730	110	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	530	100	40	320	70	530	100	40	320	70	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	720	60	100	420	140	720	60	100	420	140	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	980	140	180	560	100	980	140	180	560	100	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	800	170	90	460	80	800	170	90	460	80	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	730	130	50	470	80	730	130	50	470	80	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	50	-	-	10	40	50	-	-	10	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	310	40	60	140	70	310	40	60	140	70	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	430	40	10	300	80	430	40	10	300	80	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	600	120	120	320	40	600	120	120	320	40	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	1,370	160	200	840	170	1,350	160	200	820	170	20	-	-	20	-
Koror	6,080	3,510	1,080	1,290	200	6,080	3,510	1,080	1,290	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sonsorol	90	-	-	90	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	60	-	-	40	20	60	-	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	50	-	-	50	-	20	-	-	20	-	30	-	-	30	-
CNMI	110	70	-	40	-	100	60	-	40	-	10	10	-	-	-
United States	140	30	60	50	-	130	30	60	40	-	10	-	-	10	-
Federated States Micronesia	470	160	70	210	30	320	140	50	120	10	150	20	20	90	20
Asia	540	110	110	240	80	220	50	110	30	30	320	60	-	210	50
Philippines	270	70	20	180	-	30	10	20	-	240	60	-	180	-	-
Japan	210	20	70	60	60	150	20	70	30	30	60	-	-	30	30
Korea	60	20	20	-	20	40	20	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Other	90	10	-	80	-	60	10	-	50	-	30	-	-	30	-
MOTHER'S BIRTHPLACE															
All persons	16,390	5,280	2,530	7,150	1,430	15,820	5,190	2,510	6,760	1,360	570	90	20	390	70
Palau	15,460	4,920	2,490	6,690	1,360	15,390	4,890	2,470	6,670	1,360	70	30	20	20	-
Kayangel	90	-	-	90	-	90	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	580	50	120	330	80	580	50	120	330	80	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	1,070	150	50	710	160	1,070	150	50	710	160	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	610	40	130	390	50	570	20	110	390	50	40	20	20	-	-
Melekeok	870	100	90	540	140	870	100	90	540	140	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	830	40	80	540	170	830	40	80	540	170	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	620	50	80	370	120	620	50	80	370	120	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	820	90	50	520	160	820	90	50	520	160	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	90	40	-	40	10	90	40	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	370	100	50	150	70	370	100	50	150	70	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	660	120	120	390	30	660	120	120	390	30	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	620	140	120	310	50	620	140	120	310	50	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	1,180	240	180	620	140	1,160	240	180	600	140	20	-	-	20	-
Koror	6,830	3,740	1,400	1,530	160	6,820	3,730	1,400	1,530	160	10	10	-	-	-
Sonsorol	120	-	-	120	-	120	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	100	20	20	40	20	100	20	20	40	20	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	150	90	20	40	-	120	90	20	10	-	30	-	-	30	-
CNMI	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	50	-	20	30	-	40	-	20	20	-	10	-	-	10	-
Federated States Micronesia	310	160	-	130	20	200	160	-	40	-	110	-	-	90	20
Asia	350	80	-	220	50	30	20	-	10	-	320	60	-	210	50
Philippines	260	80	-	180	-	20	20	-	-	240	60	-	180	-	-
Japan	70	-	-	40	30	10	-	-	10	-	60	-	-	30	30
Korea	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Other	50	10	-	40	-	20	10	-	10	-	30	-	-	30	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 30. Residence in 1992 and Legal Residence by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total					Palauans					Others				
	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	
RESIDENCE IN 1992															
Persons 5 years and over	14,720	3,610	2,530	7,150	1,430	14,190	3,560	2,510	6,760	1,360	530	50	20	390	70
Same house in Palau in 1992	12,080	3,130	1,820	5,850	1,280	11,860	3,130	1,820	5,680	1,230	220	-	-	170	50
Percent	82.1	86.7	71.9	81.8	89.5	83.6	87.9	72.5	84.0	90.4	41.5	-	-	-43.6	71.4
Different house in Palau	1,740	390	370	830	150	1,640	360	370	780	130	100	30	-	50	20
Same State	630	150	110	330	40	620	150	110	320	40	10	-	-	10	-
Different State	1,110	240	260	500	110	1,020	210	260	460	90	90	30	-	40	20
Kayangel	60	20	-	20	20	60	20	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	40	20	-	20	-	40	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	70	-	40	10	20	70	-	40	10	20	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	80	20	20	40	-	20	-	20	-	-	60	20	-	40	-
Airai	160	-	80	80	-	160	-	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	100	40	-	40	20	100	40	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	-
Ngatpang	280	20	40	180	40	260	20	40	180	20	20	-	-	-	20
Ngardmau	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	60	20	40	-	-	60	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koror	120	40	20	50	10	110	30	20	50	10	10	10	-	-	-
Sonsorol	100	40	20	40	-	100	40	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside Palau in 1992	900	90	340	470	-	690	70	320	300	-	210	20	20	170	-
Guam	390	20	170	200	-	340	20	170	150	-	50	-	-	50	-
CNMI	170	10	110	50	-	170	10	110	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	150	40	40	70	-	150	40	40	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federated States Micronesia	80	20	20	40	-	20	-	-	20	-	60	20	20	20	-
Asia	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80	-
Philippines	80	-	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	80	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China/Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	30	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	-	20	-
LEGAL RESIDENCE															
All persons 18 years and over	10,290	-	1,710	7,150	1,430	9,830	-	1,710	6,760	1,360	460	-	-	390	70
Palau	9,870	-	1,710	6,760	1,400	9,790	-	1,710	6,720	1,360	80	-	-	40	40
Kayangel	80	-	40	40	-	80	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngarchelong	540	-	30	400	110	540	-	30	400	110	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaraard	980	-	210	630	140	980	-	210	630	140	-	-	-	-	-
Ngiwal	460	-	-	360	100	460	-	-	360	100	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok	350	-	30	270	50	350	-	30	270	50	-	-	-	-	-
Ngchesar	670	-	220	320	130	670	-	220	320	130	-	-	-	-	-
Airai	590	-	40	470	80	590	-	40	470	80	-	-	-	-	-
Aimeliik	540	-	40	380	120	520	-	40	380	100	20	-	-	-	20
Ngatpang	190	-	10	140	40	190	-	10	140	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ngardmau	280	-	30	240	10	280	-	30	240	10	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui	350	-	40	240	70	350	-	40	240	70	-	-	-	-	-
Angaur	420	-	120	260	40	420	-	120	260	40	-	-	-	-	-
Peleliu	680	-	150	420	110	660	-	150	400	110	20	-	-	20	-
Koror	3,490	-	730	2,400	360	3,450	-	730	2,380	340	40	-	-	20	20
Sonsorol	170	-	20	130	20	170	-	20	130	20	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	80	-	-	60	20	80	-	-	60	20	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	50	-	-	50	-	20	-	-	20	-	30	-	-	30	-
CNMI	20	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-
Federated States Micronesia	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	70	-
Asia	220	-	-	200	20	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	200	20
Philippines	180	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	180	-
Japan	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Korea	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
China/Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	50	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	40	10

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 31. Languages Spoken and Frequency of Palauan Usage by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Language Spoken Frequency of Palauan Use	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over	Total	0-14	15-24	25-59	60 & over
LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME															
Persons 5 years and over	14,720	3,610	2,530	7,150	1,430	14,190	3,560	2,510	6,760	1,360	530	50	20	390	70
Speak only Palauan at home	13,390	3,220	2,380	6,410	1,380	13,260	3,190	2,360	6,370	1,340	130	30	20	40	40
Speak other language at home	8,110	2,160	1,450	3,960	540	7,660	2,130	1,430	3,610	490	450	30	20	350	50
English	920	250	90	570	10	680	250	90	330	10	240	-	-	240	-
Other Micronesian	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Asian	140	20	-	80	40	10	-	-	-	10	130	20	-	80	30
Filipino	100	20	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	20	-	80	-
Japanese	40	-	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	30
Other language	250	120	60	70	-	240	120	60	60	-	10	-	-	10	-
Females 5 years and over	7,360	1,680	1,160	3,610	910	7,080	1,660	1,160	3,380	880	280	20	-	230	30
Speak only Palauan at home	6,750	1,510	1,140	3,210	890	6,670	1,490	1,140	3,170	870	80	20	-	40	20
Speak other language at home	7,390	1,940	1,320	3,620	510	7,140	1,930	1,300	3,430	480	250	10	20	190	30
English	470	110	20	330	10	310	110	20	170	10	160	-	-	160	-
Asian	40	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	30	10
Filipino	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-
Japanese	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
Other language	100	60	-	40	-	100	60	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
FREQUENCY OF PALAUAN USAGE															
Persons 5 years and over	14,720	3,610	2,530	7,150	1,430	14,190	3,560	2,510	6,760	1,360	530	50	20	390	70
Speak only Palauan at home	13,390	3,220	2,380	6,410	1,380	13,260	3,190	2,360	6,370	1,340	130	30	20	40	40
Speak another language	1,330	390	150	740	50	930	370	150	390	20	400	20	-	350	30
More frequently than Palauan	620	170	100	330	20	360	150	100	100	10	260	20	-	230	10
Both equally often	350	130	40	160	20	310	130	40	140	-	40	-	-	20	20
Less frequently than Palauan	260	90	10	150	10	260	90	10	150	10	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-
Speak English at home	920	250	90	570	10	680	250	90	330	10	240	-	-	240	-
More frequently than Palauan	280	30	40	210	-	110	30	40	40	-	170	-	-	170	-
Both equally often	310	130	40	140	-	310	130	40	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less frequently than Palauan	260	90	10	150	10	260	90	10	150	10	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	-	70	-
Speak Asian language at home	140	20	-	80	40	10	-	-	-	10	130	20	-	80	30
More frequently than Palauan	100	20	-	60	20	10	-	-	-	10	90	20	-	60	10
Both equally often	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Less frequently than Palauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Females 5 years and over	7,360	1,680	1,160	3,610	910	7,080	1,660	1,160	3,380	880	280	20	-	230	30
Speak only Palauan at home	6,750	1,510	1,140	3,210	890	6,670	1,490	1,140	3,170	870	80	20	-	40	20
Speak another language	610	170	20	400	20	410	170	20	210	10	200	-	-	190	10
More frequently than Palauan	340	90	20	220	10	170	90	20	60	-	170	-	-	160	10
Both equally often	100	30	-	70	-	100	30	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less frequently than Palauan	140	50	-	80	10	140	50	-	80	10	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	30	-
Speak English at home	470	110	20	330	10	310	110	20	170	10	160	-	-	160	-
More frequently than Palauan	210	30	20	160	-	70	30	20	20	-	140	-	-	140	-
Both equally often	100	30	-	70	-	100	30	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less frequently than Palauan	140	50	-	80	10	140	50	-	80	10	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	-
Speak Asian language at home	40	-	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	30	10
More frequently than Palauan	30	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	20	10
Both equally often	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less frequently than Palauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Does not speak Palauan	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 32. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total				Palauans				Others			
	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL												
Persons 3 years and over and enrolled in school.	2,350	1,780	560	10	2,300	1,750	540	10	50	30	20	-
Preprimary school	280	280	-	-	260	260	-	-	20	20	-	-
Public school	180	180	-	-	160	160	-	-	20	20	-	-
Elementary school, 1st to 8th	1,450	1,400	50	-	1,440	1,390	50	-	10	10	-	-
Public school	1,360	1,310	50	-	1,350	1,300	50	-	10	10	-	-
High school, 9th to 12th grade.	490	100	390	-	470	100	370	-	20	-	20	-
Public school	420	80	340	-	400	80	320	-	20	-	20	-
College	130	-	120	10	130	-	120	10	-	-	-	-
Public school	110	-	100	10	110	-	100	10	-	-	-	-
Females 3 years and over and enrolled in school.												
Preprimary school	230	230	-	-	230	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public school	160	160	-	-	160	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary school, 1st to 8th	1,280	1,280	-	-	1,280	1,280	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public school	1,120	1,120	-	-	1,120	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
High school, 9th to 12th grade.	370	80	280	10	350	60	280	10	20	20	-	-
Public school	310	60	240	10	290	40	240	10	20	20	-	-
College	130	-	60	70	120	-	60	60	10	-	-	10
Public school	110	-	40	70	100	-	40	60	10	-	-	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Persons 25 years and over.	7,220	-	6,990	230	6,800	-	6,600	200	420	-	390	30
None.	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	80	-	70	10	80	-	70	10	-	-	-	-
5 and 6 years.	130	-	130	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
7 years.	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
8 years.	410	-	360	50	400	-	350	50	10	-	10	-
High school: 1 year	400	-	360	40	400	-	360	40	-	-	-	-
2 years.	290	-	290	-	270	-	270	-	20	-	20	-
3 years.	220	-	220	-	220	-	220	-	-	-	-	-
4 years, no diploma	270	-	270	-	260	-	260	-	10	-	10	-
High school graduate.	2,960	-	2,910	50	2,780	-	2,750	30	180	-	160	20
Some college, no degree	940	-	920	20	860	-	850	10	80	-	70	10
Associate degree, occupational.	510	-	470	40	450	-	410	40	60	-	60	-
Associate degree, academic.	310	-	310	-	290	-	290	-	20	-	20	-
Bachelor's degree	590	-	570	20	560	-	540	20	30	-	30	-
Graduate/professional degree.	40	-	40	-	30	-	30	-	10	-	10	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.1	-	74.7	56.5	73.1	-	73.8	50.0	90.5	-	89.7	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	-	8.7	8.7	8.7	-	8.6	10.0	9.5	-	10.3	-
Females 25 years and over.												
None.	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	40	-	30	10	40	-	30	10	-	-	-	-
5 and 6 years.	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
7 years.	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
8 years.	240	-	220	20	240	-	220	20	-	-	-	-
High school: 1 year	240	-	210	30	240	-	210	30	-	-	-	-
2 years.	150	-	150	-	130	-	130	-	20	-	20	-
3 years.	90	-	90	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
4 years, no diploma	150	-	150	-	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
High school graduate.	1,360	-	1,340	20	1,240	-	1,220	20	120	-	120	-
Some college, no degree	530	-	520	10	470	-	470	-	60	-	50	10
Associate degree, occupational.	240	-	220	20	220	-	200	20	20	-	20	-
Associate degree, academic.	260	-	260	-	240	-	240	-	20	-	20	-
Bachelor's degree	200	-	200	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate/professional degree.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.5	-	77.5	45.5	75.4	-	76.5	40.0	91.7	-	91.3	100.0

Percent bachelor's degree or highe	5.6	-	-	5.8	-	6.0	-	-	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 18 to 24	1,710	-	1,710	-	-	1,710	-	1,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate. .	68.4	-	68.4	-	-	68.4	-	68.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 33. Labor Force Characteristics by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total				Palauans				Others			
		15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over		15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over		15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over.	10,820	2,240	7,150	1,430	10,360	2,240	6,760	1,360	460	-	390	70
In labor force.	5,890	740	4,860	290	5,620	740	4,630	250	270	-	230	40
Percent of 16 + yrs.	54.4	33.0	68.0	20.3	54.2	33.0	68.5	18.4	58.7	-	59.0	57.1
Armed Forces.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian labor force.	5,890	740	4,860	290	5,620	740	4,630	250	270	-	230	40
Employed.	5,740	710	4,750	280	5,470	710	4,520	240	270	-	230	40
At work 35 or more hours.	5,230	640	4,420	170	4,970	640	4,200	130	260	-	220	40
Unemployed.	150	30	110	10	150	30	110	10	-	-	-	-
Perct of civilian labor.	2.5	4.1	2.3	3.4	2.7	4.1	2.4	4.0	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force.	4,930	1,500	2,290	1,140	4,740	1,500	2,130	1,110	190	-	160	30
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 16 years and over.												
Persons 16 years and over.	5,610	1,090	3,610	910	5,350	1,090	3,380	880	260	-	230	30
In labor force.	2,550	340	2,080	130	2,440	340	1,970	130	110	-	110	-
Percent of 16 + yrs.	45.5	31.2	57.6	14.3	45.6	31.2	58.3	14.8	42.3	-	47.8	-
Armed Forces.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian labor force.	2,550	340	2,080	130	2,440	340	1,970	130	110	-	110	-
Employed.	2,470	340	2,010	120	2,360	340	1,900	120	110	-	110	-
At work 35 or more hours.	2,120	310	1,760	50	2,020	310	1,660	50	100	-	100	-
Unemployed.	80	-	70	10	80	-	70	10	-	-	-	-
Percent of civilian lab.	3.1	-	3.4	7.7	3.3	-	3.6	7.7	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force.	3,060	750	1,530	780	2,910	750	1,410	750	150	-	120	30
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 year.												
Persons 16 years and over.	2,360	350	1,990	20	2,210	350	1,840	20	150	-	150	-
In labor force.	1,640	150	1,490	-	1,580	150	1,430	-	60	-	60	-
With own children 6 to 17 year.												
Persons 16 years and over.	2,790	-	2,640	150	2,680	-	2,550	130	110	-	90	20
In labor force.	2,080	-	2,040	40	2,010	-	1,990	20	70	-	50	20
WORK STATUS IN 1996												
Persons 16 years and over.	10,820	2,240	7,150	1,430	10,360	2,240	6,760	1,360	460	-	390	70
Worked in 1996.	5,440	660	4,590	190	5,180	660	4,370	150	260	-	220	40
50 to 52 weeks.	5,340	640	4,510	190	5,080	640	4,290	150	260	-	220	40
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks.	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks.	70	20	50	-	70	20	50	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 35 + hours	5,260	660	4,410	190	5,000	660	4,190	150	260	-	220	40
50 to 52 weeks.	5,170	640	4,340	190	4,910	640	4,120	150	260	-	220	40
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks.	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks.	70	20	50	-	70	20	50	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hour.	180	-	180	-	180	-	180	-	-	-	-	-
40 or more weeks.	170	-	170	-	170	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 52 weeks.	170	-	170	-	170	-	170	-	-	-	-	-
Did not work in 1996.	5,380	1,580	2,560	1,240	5,180	1,580	2,390	1,210	200	-	170	30
Females 16 years and over.												
Persons 16 years and over.	5,610	1,090	3,610	910	5,350	1,090	3,380	880	260	-	230	30
Worked in 1996.	2,310	320	1,930	60	2,200	320	1,820	60	110	-	110	-
50 to 52 weeks.	2,280	320	1,900	60	2,170	320	1,790	60	110	-	110	-
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks.	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 35 + hours	2,170	320	1,790	60	2,060	320	1,680	60	110	-	110	-
50 to 52 weeks.	2,150	320	1,770	60	2,040	320	1,660	60	110	-	110	-
40 to 49 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks.	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Usually worked 15 to 34 hours	140	-	140	-	140	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
40 or more weeks.	130	-	130	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 52 weeks.	130	-	130	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Did not work in 1996.	3,300	770	1,680	850	3,150	770	1,560	820	150	-	120	30

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 34. Whether had a Different Job When Bridge Collapsed and Place of Work by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total			Palauans			Others		
	_15 to_25	_25 to_ 60 &	_60 &_ over	_15 to_25	_25 to_ 60 &	_60 &_ over	_15 to_25	_25 to_ 60 &	_60 &_ over
Whether had different job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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JOB AT TIME OF BRIDGE COLLAPSE									
Persons 16 years and over .	10,820	2,240	7,150	1,430	10,360	2,240	6,760	1,360	460
Had a job at time of bridge collap	4,890	560	4,150	180	4,660	560	3,960	140	230
Same job.	4,790	540	4,070	180	4,560	540	3,880	140	230
Different job	100	20	80	-	100	20	80	-	-
Had no job at time of bridge colla	5,930	1,680	3,000	1,250	5,700	1,680	2,800	1,220	230
Females 16 years and over .	5,610	1,090	3,610	910	5,350	1,090	3,380	880	260
Had a job at time of bridge collap	2,040	240	1,740	60	1,960	240	1,660	60	80
Same job.	2,040	240	1,740	60	1,960	240	1,660	60	80
Different job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Had no job at time of bridge colla	3,570	850	1,870	850	3,390	850	1,720	820	180
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PLACE OF WORK									
Workers 16 years and over.	5,520	700	4,640	180	5,250	700	4,410	140	270
Kayangel.	160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	-
Ngarchelong	50	10	40	-	50	10	40	-	-
Ngaraard.	120	-	100	20	120	-	100	20	-
Ngiwal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melekeok.	120	-	110	10	120	-	110	10	-
Ngchesar.	60	-	50	10	60	-	50	10	-
Ngardmau.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ngaremlengui.	80	10	70	-	80	10	70	-	-
Ngatpang.	40	-	30	10	30	-	20	10	10
Aimeliik.	110	-	110	-	110	-	110	-	-
Airai	360	70	290	-	300	70	230	-	60
Angaur.	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	-
Peleliu	90	20	70	-	90	20	70	-	-
Koror	4,240	590	3,520	130	4,040	590	3,360	90	200
Dngerongel.	120	40	80	-	120	40	80	-	-
Eang.	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-
Idid.	10	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
Iebukel	120	10	110	-	100	10	90	-	20
Ikela.	270	110	160	-	240	110	130	-	30
Madalaii.	1,970	270	1,610	90	1,930	270	1,590	70	40
Meketii	230	40	190	-	230	40	190	-	-
Meyuns.	620	60	560	-	620	60	560	-	-
Ngerbeched.	500	30	430	40	390	30	340	20	110
Ngerchemai.	130	-	130	-	130	-	130	-	-
Ngerkebesang.	160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	-
Ngerkesoaol	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-
Ngermid	90	20	70	-	90	20	70	-	-
Sonsorol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hatohobei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 35. Occupation by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Total			Palauans			Others					
	15 to 25 to 60 & over			15 to 25 to 60 & over			15 to 25 to 60 & over					
	Total	24	59	Total	24	59	Total	24	59			
Employed persons 16 years and over. . .	5,740	710	4,750	280	5,470	710	4,520	240	270	-	230	40
Managerial and professional specialty. . .	1,930	160	1,720	50	1,910	160	1,700	50	20	-	20	-
Executive, administrative, and manager . .	680	60	570	50	680	60	570	50	-	-	-	-
Management related	190	40	150	-	190	40	150	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	1,250	100	1,150	-	1,230	100	1,130	-	20	-	20	-
Engineers and natural sciences	100	20	80	-	100	20	80	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors . .	750	60	690	-	740	60	680	-	10	-	10	-
Technical, sales, and admin. support . . .	1,520	320	1,180	20	1,500	320	1,160	20	20	-	20	-
Technologists and technicians.	120	20	100	-	120	20	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sales.	260	120	120	20	260	120	120	20	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, incl clerical. . .	730	110	620	-	710	110	600	-	20	-	20	-
Secretaries, stenographers, typists. . .	570	90	480	-	570	90	480	-	-	-	-	-
Service.	840	70	740	30	720	70	620	30	120	-	120	-
Private household.	140	-	140	-	40	-	40	-	100	-	100	-
Protective service	230	40	190	-	230	40	190	-	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household . .	470	30	410	30	450	30	390	30	20	-	20	-
Food preparation and service	170	-	140	30	150	-	120	30	20	-	20	-
Cleaning and building service.	270	30	240	-	270	30	240	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	130	-	130	-	130	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair . . .	420	50	320	50	340	50	260	30	80	-	60	20
Mechanics and repairers.	190	40	120	30	150	40	100	10	40	-	20	20
Construction trades.	140	10	110	20	100	10	70	20	40	-	40	-
Precision production	90	-	90	-	90	-	90	-	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers . . .	710	100	580	30	680	100	570	10	30	-	10	20
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect . .	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	630	80	520	30	600	80	510	10	30	-	10	20
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers,	50	20	30	-	50	20	30	-	-	-	-	-
Employed females 16 years and over. . .	2,470	340	2,010	120	2,360	340	1,900	120	110	-	110	-
Managerial and professional specialty. . .	820	80	740	-	810	80	730	-	10	-	10	-
Executive, administrative, and manager . .	110	20	90	-	110	20	90	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	710	60	650	-	700	60	640	-	10	-	10	-
Engineers and natural sciences	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors . .	420	40	380	-	410	40	370	-	10	-	10	-
Technical, sales, and admin. support . . .	1,010	220	770	20	990	220	750	20	20	-	20	-
Technologists and technicians.	60	20	40	-	60	20	40	-	-	-	-	-
Sales.	240	100	120	20	240	100	120	20	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, incl clerical. . .	300	30	270	-	280	30	250	-	20	-	20	-
Secretaries, stenographers, typists. . .	410	70	340	-	410	70	340	-	-	-	-	-
Service.	410	10	370	30	330	10	290	30	80	-	80	-
Private household.	120	-	120	-	40	-	40	-	80	-	80	-
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household . .	290	10	250	30	290	10	250	30	-	-	-	-
Food preparation and service	130	-	100	30	130	-	100	30	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service.	130	10	120	-	130	10	120	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair . . .	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers . . .	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transportation and material moving . . .	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 36. Occupation at Time of Bridge Collapse by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Total			Palauans			Others					
	_15 to_25 to_ 60 &_			_15 to_25 to_ 60 &_			_15 to_25 to_ 60 &_					
	Total	24	59_ over	Total	24	59_ over	Total	24	59_ over			
Employed persons 16 years and over. . .	5,060	570	4,230	260	4,840	570	4,050	220	220	-	180	40
Managerial and professional specialty. . .	1,630	100	1,500	30	1,620	100	1,490	30	10	-	10	-
Executive, administrative, and manager . .	530	60	440	30	530	60	440	30	-	-	-	-
Management related	170	40	130	-	170	40	130	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	1,100	40	1,060	-	1,090	40	1,050	-	10	-	10	-
Engineers and natural sciences	100	20	80	-	100	20	80	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors . .	650	-	650	-	650	-	650	-	-	-	-	-
Technical, sales, and admin. support . . .	1,370	240	1,110	20	1,350	240	1,090	20	20	-	20	-
Technologists and technicians.	120	20	100	-	120	20	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sales.	210	80	110	20	210	80	110	20	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, incl clerical. . .	660	90	570	-	640	90	550	-	20	-	20	-
Secretaries, stenographers, typists. . .	540	70	470	-	540	70	470	-	-	-	-	-
Service.	700	50	620	30	620	50	540	30	80	-	80	-
Private household.	100	-	100	-	40	-	40	-	60	-	60	-
Protective service	210	40	170	-	210	40	170	-	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household . .	390	10	350	30	370	10	330	30	20	-	20	-
Food preparation and service	150	-	120	30	130	-	100	30	20	-	20	-
Cleaning and building service.	210	10	200	-	210	10	200	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	150	20	130	-	150	20	130	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair . . .	380	50	280	50	300	50	220	30	80	-	60	20
Mechanics and repairers.	170	40	100	30	130	40	80	10	40	-	20	20
Construction trades.	140	10	110	20	100	10	70	20	40	-	40	-
Precision production	70	-	70	-	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	640	100	510	30	610	100	500	10	30	-	10	20
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect . .	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	570	80	460	30	540	80	450	10	30	-	10	20
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers,. . . .	50	20	30	-	50	20	30	-	-	-	-	-
Employed females 16 years and over. . . .	2,210	250	1,840	120	2,130	250	1,760	120	80	-	80	-
Managerial and professional specialty. . .	710	40	670	-	710	40	670	-	-	-	-	-
Executive, administrative, and manager . .	110	20	90	-	110	20	90	-	-	-	-	-
Management related	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	600	20	580	-	600	20	580	-	-	-	-	-
Engineers and natural sciences	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors . .	350	-	350	-	350	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Technical, sales, and admin. support . . .	950	180	750	20	930	180	730	20	20	-	20	-
Technologists and technicians.	60	20	40	-	60	20	40	-	-	-	-	-
Sales.	210	80	110	20	210	80	110	20	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, incl clerical. . .	300	30	270	-	280	30	250	-	20	-	20	-
Secretaries, stenographers, typists. . .	380	50	330	-	380	50	330	-	-	-	-	-
Service.	340	-	310	30	280	-	250	30	60	-	60	-
Private household.	100	-	100	-	40	-	40	-	60	-	60	-
Protective service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household . .	240	-	210	30	240	-	210	30	-	-	-	-
Food preparation and service	110	-	80	30	110	-	80	30	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service.	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Transportation and material moving . . .	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 37. Industry and Class of Worker by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry Class of Worker	Total			Palauans			Others					
	Total	15 to 24	25 to 59 over	Total	15 to 24	25 to 59 over	Total	15 to 24	25 to 59 over			
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,740	710	4,750	280	5,470	710	4,520	240	270	-	230	40
Agriculture	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and fisheries.	140	20	110	10	140	20	110	10	-	-	-	-
Mining.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	190	-	190	-	170	-	170	-	20	-	20	-
Manufacturing	60	20	40	-	60	20	40	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, & allied indust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods manufacturing.	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, incl. furni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, glass & concrete product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal industries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and transportation equipmen	40	-	40	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and photographic equipm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and watches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other durable goods manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, & other												
public utilities.	390	30	340	20	370	30	340	-	20	-	-	20
Transportation.	230	30	180	20	210	30	180	-	20	-	-	20
Bus service and urban transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxicab service	80	-	60	20	60	-	60	-	20	-	-	20
Communications.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and sanitary services	160	-	160	-	160	-	160	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	370	120	250	-	340	120	220	-	30	-	30	-
Durable goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.	370	120	250	-	340	120	220	-	30	-	30	-
Retail trade.	240	60	160	20	210	60	130	20	30	-	30	-
Eating and drinking places.	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120	20	100	-	120	20	100	-	-	-	-	-
Services.	2,720	230	2,430	60	2,590	230	2,300	60	130	-	130	-
Business services	320	60	260	-	320	60	260	-	-	-	-	-
Repair services	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Private households.	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	110	-	110	-	-
Other personal services	790	100	670	20	780	100	660	20	10	-	10	-
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related services	1,480	70	1,370	40	1,470	70	1,360	40	10	-	10	-
Hospitals	390	40	350	-	390	40	350	-	-	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools												
and colleges.	900	30	830	40	890	30	820	40	10	-	10	-
Other educational services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, religious and member												
organizations	60	-	60	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Legal engineer & other professional												
services.	110	-	110	-	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration	1,290	200	1,020	70	1,250	200	1,000	50	40	-	20	20
CLASS OF WORKER												
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,740	710	4,750	280	5,470	710	4,520	240	270	-	230	40
Private for wage and salary workers	1,920	320	1,560	40	1,700	320	1,340	40	220	-	220	-
Government workers.	3,510	360	3,030	120	3,490	360	3,030	100	20	-	-	20
Self-employed workers	120	20	80	20	90	20	70	-	30	-	10	20
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 38. Industry and Class of Worker at Time of Bridge Collapse by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry Class of Worker	Total			Palauans			Others					
	Total	15 to 24	25 to 59 over	Total	15 to 24	25 to 59 over	Total	15 to 24	25 to 59 over			
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,060	570	4,230	260	4,840	570	4,050	220	220	-	180	40
Agriculture	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry and fisheries.	180	40	130	10	180	40	130	10	-	-	-	-
Mining.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	180	-	180	-	160	-	160	-	20	-	20	-
Manufacturing	40	20	20	-	40	20	20	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and kindred products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mill products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel and other finished textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, & allied indust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and leather products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nondurable goods manufacturing.	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Lumber and wood products, incl. furni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, clay, glass & concrete product	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal industries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and transportation equipmen	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and photographic equipm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and watches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other durable goods manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation, communication, & other												
public utilities.	310	20	270	20	290	20	270	-	20	-	-	20
Transportation.	170	20	130	20	150	20	130	-	20	-	-	20
Bus service and urban transit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxicab service	60	-	40	20	40	-	40	-	20	-	-	20
Communications.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities and sanitary services	140	-	140	-	140	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	300	100	200	-	270	100	170	-	30	-	30	-
Durable goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods.	300	100	200	-	270	100	170	-	30	-	30	-
Retail trade.	220	40	160	20	190	40	130	20	30	-	30	-
Eating and drinking places.	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100	20	80	-	100	20	80	-	-	-	-	-
Services.	2,410	150	2,220	40	2,330	150	2,140	40	80	-	80	-
Business services	280	20	260	-	280	20	260	-	-	-	-	-
Repair services	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Private households.	70	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70	-
Other personal services	690	80	610	-	680	80	600	-	10	-	10	-
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related services	1,350	50	1,260	40	1,350	50	1,260	40	-	-	-	-
Hospitals	350	40	310	-	350	40	310	-	-	-	-	-
Health services, except hospitals	20	-	20	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary and secondary schools												
and colleges.	820	10	770	40	820	10	770	40	-	-	-	-
Other educational services.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social services, religious and member												
organizations	50	-	50	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Legal engineering & other professional												
services.	110	-	110	-	110	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Public administration	1,100	170	860	70	1,060	170	840	50	40	-	20	20
CLASS OF WORKER												
Employed persons 16 years and over	5,060	570	4,230	260	4,840	570	4,050	220	220	-	180	40
Private for wage and salary workers	1,610	240	1,330	40	1,440	240	1,160	40	170	-	170	-
Government workers.	3,160	320	2,740	100	3,140	320	2,740	80	20	-	-	20
Self-employed workers	100	-	80	20	70	-	70	-	30	-	10	20
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 39. Poverty Status in 1996 and Workers in Family by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Poverty status	Total					Palauans					Others				
	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over	Total	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 59	60 & over
Workers in family															
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1996															
Families	3240	-	110	2320	810	3140	-	110	2260	770	100	-	-	60	40
Householder worked in 1996	2040	-	80	1860	100	1970	-	80	1810	80	70	-	-	50	20
With related children under 18 yrs	2690	-	70	1970	650	2600	-	70	1920	610	90	-	-	50	40
With related children 5 to 17 yrs	2390	-	50	1740	600	2300	-	50	1690	560	90	-	-	50	40
Female householder, no husband pres.	980	-	30	300	650	940	-	30	300	610	40	-	-	-	40
Householder worked in 1996	160	-	20	140	-	160	-	20	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 yrs	600	-	30	240	330	580	-	30	240	310	20	-	-	-	20
With related children under 6 yr	550	-	30	230	290	530	-	30	230	270	20	-	-	-	20
Householder 65 years and over	310	-	-	-	310	290	-	-	-	290	20	-	-	-	20
Unrelated individuals	320	-	20	250	50	210	-	20	140	50	110	-	-	110	-
Worked in 1996	210	-	-	210	-	110	-	-	110	-	100	-	-	100	-
Persons	16390	5280	2530	7150	1430	15820	5190	2510	6760	1360	570	90	20	390	70
Related children under 18 years	6100	5280	820	-	-	5990	5190	800	-	-	110	90	20	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	4430	3610	820	-	-	4360	3560	800	-	-	70	50	20	-	-
60 years and over	1430	-	-	-	1430	1360	-	-	-	1360	70	-	-	-	70
65 years and over	950	-	-	-	950	900	-	-	-	900	50	-	-	-	50
INCOME IN 1996 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL															
Families	1860	-	50	1230	580	1790	-	50	1200	540	70	-	-	30	40
Percent below poverty level	57.4	-	45.5	53.0	71.6	57.0	-	45.5	53.1	70.1	70.0	-	-	50.0	100.0
Householder worked in 1996	970	-	40	880	50	930	-	40	860	30	40	-	-	20	20
With related children under 18 yrs	1570	-	50	1050	470	1510	-	50	1030	430	60	-	-	20	40
With related children 5 to 17 yrs	1420	-	30	970	420	1360	-	30	950	380	60	-	-	20	40
Female householder, no husband pres.	710	-	30	200	480	670	-	30	200	440	40	-	-	-	40
Householder worked in 1996	110	-	20	90	-	110	-	20	90	-	-	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18 yrs	420	-	30	180	210	400	-	30	180	190	20	-	-	-	20
With related children under 6 yr	380	-	30	180	170	360	-	30	180	150	20	-	-	-	20
Householder 65 years and over	190	-	-	-	190	170	-	-	-	170	20	-	-	-	20
Unrelated individuals	260	-	20	190	50	150	-	20	80	50	110	-	-	110	-
Percent below poverty level	81.3	-	100.0	76.0	100.0	71.4	-	100.0	57.1	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	-
Worked in 1996	150	-	-	150	-	50	-	-	50	-	100	-	-	100	-
Persons	9930	3230	1590	4070	1040	9570	3180	1590	3830	970	360	50	-	240	70
Percent below poverty level	60.6	61.2	62.8	56.9	72.7	60.5	61.3	63.3	56.7	71.3	63.2	55.6	-	61.5	100.0
Related children under 18 years	3820	3230	590	-	-	3770	3180	590	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	2720	2130	590	-	-	2690	2100	590	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
60 years and over	1040	-	-	-	1040	970	-	-	-	970	70	-	-	-	70
65 years and over	700	-	-	-	700	650	-	-	-	650	50	-	-	-	50
INCOME IN 1996 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY															
Below 75 percent of poverty level	7850	2640	1250	3020	940	7510	2590	1250	2800	870	340	50	-	220	70
Below 125 percent of poverty level	12100	3920	2040	4990	1150	11710	3870	2040	4720	1080	390	50	-	270	70
Below 150 percent of poverty level	13310	4360	2160	5590	1200	12860	4290	2160	5280	1130	450	70	-	310	70
Below 200 percent of poverty level	14910	4730	2450	6390	1340	14380	4640	2430	6040	1270	530	90	20	350	70
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1996															
Families	3240	-	110	2320	810	3140	-	110	2260	770	100	-	-	60	40
No workers	470	-	30	150	290	470	-	30	150	290	-	-	-	-	-
1 worker	990	-	40	750	200	940	-	40	720	180	50	-	-	30	20
2 workers	1200	-	20	930	250	1150	-	20	900	230	50	-	-	30	20
3 or more workers	580	-	20	490	70	580	-	20	490	70	-	-	-	-	-
Income (in dollars)	16035	-	8522	17507	12838	16123	-	8522	17482	13223	13249	-	-	18455	5440
No workers	3756	-	67	2519	4778	3756	-	67	2519	4778	-	-	-	-	-
1 workers	9602	-	7338	9930	8825	9810	-	7338	10071	9316	5689	-	-	6548	4400
2 workers	20155	-	12439	21113	17206	20126	-	12439	20805	18138	20809	-	-	30362	6480
3 or more workers	28441	-	19655	26848	42101	28441	-	19655	26848	42101	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table 40. Income in 1996 by Ethnicity and Age: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Income in 1996	Total				Palauans				Others			
	Total	15 to	25 to	60 &	Total	15 to	25 to	60 &	Total	15 to	25 to	60 &
		24	59	over		24	59	over		24	59	over
INCOME IN 1996												
Households	3320	110	2380	830	3210	110	2310	790	110	-	70	40
Less than \$2,500.	300	30	140	130	300	30	140	130	-	-	-	-
\$2,500 to \$4,999.	300	-	170	130	270	-	160	110	30	-	10	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999.	660	40	410	210	610	40	380	190	50	-	30	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999.	590	20	460	110	590	20	460	110	-	-	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999.	830	20	670	140	830	20	670	140	-	-	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999.	320	-	290	30	300	-	270	30	20	-	20	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.	270	-	210	60	260	-	200	60	10	-	10	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999.	40	-	20	20	40	-	20	20	-	-	-	-
\$75,000 or more	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).	13516	8250	15139	7625	13711	8250	15208	8500	6250	-	7500	5000
Mean (dollars).	16066	8522	17621	12604	16188	8522	17655	12966	12481	-	16504	5440
Families												
Less than \$2,500.	280	30	140	110	280	30	140	110	-	-	-	-
\$2,500 to \$4,999.	290	-	160	130	270	-	160	110	20	-	-	20
\$5,000 to \$9,999.	610	40	360	210	560	40	330	190	50	-	30	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999.	600	20	460	120	600	20	460	120	-	-	-	-
\$15,000 to \$24,999.	880	20	730	130	880	20	730	130	-	-	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999.	280	-	250	30	260	-	230	30	20	-	20	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.	250	-	190	60	240	-	180	60	10	-	10	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999.	40	-	20	20	40	-	20	20	-	-	-	-
\$75,000 or more	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).	13750	8250	15500	7875	13906	8250	15500	9167	6500	-	16500	5000
Mean (dollars).	16035	8522	17507	12838	16123	8522	17482	13223	13249	-	18455	5440
Males, 15 +, w/ income .												
Median income (dollars) . .	7729	6250	8273	4250	7814	6250	8382	3500	5500	-	5500	7000
Percent year-round full-time.	84.3	91.4	90.1	34.2	83.9	91.4	90.1	26.5	93.8	-	91.7	100.0
Median income (dollars) . .	8492	6500	8778	11250	8569	6500	8870	13500	5750	-	5750	7000
Females, 15 +, w/ income												
Median income (dollars) . .	5750	5625	6441	2333	5974	5625	6676	2250	1906	-	1813	5500
Percent year-round full-time.	66.6	91.4	73.2	13.0	65.8	91.4	72.2	13.3	84.6	-	91.7	-
Median income (dollars) . .	7567	6000	8261	3750	7800	6000	8565	3750	1906	-	1906	-
Per capita:												
Persons in households (\$) . .	4801	1547	6323	2949	4828	1559	6452	2788	4203	-	4083	6074
INCOME TYPE IN 1996												
Households with income .	3140	90	2280	770	3030	90	2210	730	110	-	70	40
With earnings	2870	80	2240	550	2760	80	2170	510	110	-	70	40
Mean earnings (dollars)	17046	11693	17964	14082	17233	11693	18012	14791	12335	-	16504	5040
With wage and salary income	2870	80	2240	550	2760	80	2170	510	110	-	70	40
Mean earnings (dollars)	16334	11693	17075	13991	16493	11693	17093	14693	12335	-	16504	5040
With selfemployment income.	230	-	190	40	230	-	190	40	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	8882	-	10489	1250	8882	-	10489	1250	-	-	-	-
With customs payments	1090	10	900	180	1070	10	900	160	20	-	-	20
Mean earnings (dollars)	865	150	909	686	866	150	909	672	800	-	-	800
With Social Security.	650	-	100	550	650	-	100	550	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	3916	-	3181	4049	3916	-	3181	4049	-	-	-	-
With remittances from Guam/CNMI	220	-	130	90	220	-	130	90	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	1896	-	1014	3170	1896	-	1014	3170	-	-	-	-
With remittances from Hawaii/US	110	-	80	30	110	-	80	30	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	497	-	619	173	497	-	619	173	-	-	-	-
With remittances from elsewhere	80	10	50	20	80	10	50	20	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	756	50	1120	200	756	50	1120	200	-	-	-	-
With other income	130	-	80	50	130	-	80	50	-	-	-	-
Mean earnings (dollars)	3047	-	4064	1420	3047	-	4064	1420	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Note: Excludes persons in States of Kayangel, Sonsorol, and Hatohobei and in Group Quarters.

Table HOUSE 01. Occupancy and Bedrooms by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

		Ngar-	che_Ngar-	Nggi_Mele_Ngch-	Aime_Ngat_Ngar_emle-	An_Pele-	Total	long_aard_wal_keok_esar_Airai_liik_pang_dmau_ngui_gaur_liu_Koror							
Occupancy															
Bedrooms															
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280	
POPULATION															
All persons	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060	
Persons in occupied housing units	16,390	280	490	240	290	270	1,050	370	230	230	250	150	480	12,060	
Per occupied housing unit	4.94	4.67	4.08	3.43	4.14	3.00	4.04	4.63	4.60	7.67	4.17	3.75	4.36	5.29	
Owner-occupied housing units	14,220	190	450	240	290	270	880	340	230	230	210	150	440	10,300	
Renter-occupied housing units	2,170	90	40	-	-	-	170	30	-	-	40	-	40	1,760	
EFFECTS OF BRIDGE COLLAPSE															
Housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280	
Lost electricity after bridge collapse	2,510	10	-	-	-	-	180	20	-	-	20	-	-	2,280	
One day	100	-	-	-	-	-	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Two days	70	10	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Three days to one week	800	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	20	-	-	720	
Up to two weeks	1,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,340	
Up to three weeks	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	
Up to one month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
More than one month	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	
Did not lose electricity	810	50	120	70	70	90	80	60	50	30	40	40	110	-	
Lost public water after bridge collapse	2,410	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	20	-	-	2,260	
One day	70	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Two days	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Three days to one week	140	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	20	-	-	80	
Up to two weeks	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	
Up to three weeks	490	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	
Up to one month	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
More than one month	980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	980	
Did not lose access to public water	910	60	120	70	70	90	130	80	50	30	40	40	110	20	
FREQUENCY OF BRIDGE USE															
Used bridge to go to work	820	-	10	-	40	30	200	30	-	-	30	-	-	480	
Did not use bridge to go to work	2,500	60	110	70	30	60	60	50	50	30	30	40	110	1,800	
Used bridge to go to airport:															
Every day	300	-	-	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	240	
Several times a week	460	-	-	-	-	-	20	30	10	-	-	-	-	400	
About once a week	80	-	20	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	
Several times per month	500	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	20	460	
Once a month or less	800	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	40	50	660	
Never	1,180	50	70	70	60	90	190	30	40	30	30	-	40	480	
Used bridge for other reasons:															
Every day	410	-	-	-	-	-	200	10	-	-	-	-	-	200	
Several times a week	550	-	-	-	50	60	30	40	20	-	30	-	-	320	
About once a week	150	-	-	-	10	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Several times per month	540	-	-	-	10	-	10	10	20	-	10	-	-	480	
Once a month or less	900	20	20	-	-	20	-	-	10	10	10	40	70	700	
Never	770	40	100	70	-	10	-	-	-	20	10	-	40	480	
TENURE															
Occupied housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280	
Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880	
With a mortgage	380	10	20	10	20	10	50	-	-	20	-	-	20	220	
Owned free and clear	2,420	30	90	60	50	80	150	70	50	10	50	40	80	1,660	
Renter-occupied housing units	420	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	380	
Occupied without payment of cash rent	100	-	10	-	-	-	50	10	-	-	-	-	10	20	

Table HOUSE 01. Occupancy and Bedrooms by Residence: 1997 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
1 bedroom	610	-	40	-	20	40	30	10	20	-	10	20	-	420
2 bedrooms	1,340	10	60	30	30	30	100	40	20	-	10	10	40	960
3 bedrooms	840	20	10	30	10	20	100	20	10	30	20	-	30	540
4 bedrooms	350	20	-	10	10	-	30	-	-	-	10	10	20	240
5 or more bedrooms	180	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	20	120
Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
1 bedroom	470	-	40	-	20	40	30	10	20	-	10	20	-	280
2 bedrooms	1,040	10	50	30	30	30	60	30	20	-	-	10	30	740
3 bedrooms	770	-	10	30	10	20	90	20	10	30	20	-	30	500
4 bedrooms	340	20	-	10	10	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	20	240
5 or more bedrooms	180	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	20	120
Renter-occupied housing units	420	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	380
1 bedroom	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
2 bedrooms	220	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	200
3 bedrooms	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
4 bedrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 or more bedrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table HOUSE 02. Units in Structure and Year Structure Built by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Ngar											Ngar						
Units in Structure	che_Ngar											Ngi_Mele_Ngch			Aime_Ngat_Ngar_emle			An_Pele
Year Structure Built	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror				

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
1 family house detached from other houses	2,690	50	90	70	70	80	220	70	50	30	50	40	50	1,820
1 family house attached to another house.	320	10	20	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	10	-	20	220
A building with 2 apartments.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20
A building with 3 or 4 apartments	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
A building with 5 to 9 apartments	70	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
A building with 10 to 19 apartments	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	60
A building with 20 or more apartments	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
1 family house detached from other houses	2,450	40	80	70	70	80	180	70	50	30	40	40	40	1,660
1 family house attached to another house.	260	-	20	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	10	-	20	180
A building with 2 apartments.	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	20
A building with 3 or 4 apartments	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
A building with 5 to 9 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A building with 10 to 19 apartments	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
A building with 20 or more apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Renter-occupied housing units.	420	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	380
1 family house detached from other houses	160	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	140
1 family house attached to another house.	50	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
A building with 2 apartments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A building with 3 or 4 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A building with 5 to 9 apartments	70	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
A building with 10 to 19 apartments	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
A building with 20 or more apartments	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

All one-family houses.	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
Business on property.	280	30	50	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	10	-	10	140
No business on property	2,730	30	60	70	60	80	240	60	50	30	50	40	60	1,900

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

All housing units.	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
1995 to February 1997	210	10	-	-	10	-	30	-	10	-	10	-	-	140
1990 to 1994.	620	10	30	10	40	-	20	10	-	20	10	-	10	460
1980 to 1989.	1,050	20	60	-	-	40	120	30	40	10	20	-	20	690
1970 to 1979.	620	10	-	20	10	30	70	30	-	-	10	10	60	370
1960 to 1969.	410	-	20	20	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	-	20	320
1950 to 1959.	80	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1940 to 1949.	70	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1939 or earlier	20	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
1995 to February 1997	160	10	-	-	10	-	20	-	10	-	10	-	-	100
1990 to 1994.	520	10	30	10	40	-	20	10	-	20	10	-	10	360
1980 to 1989.	970	-	50	-	-	40	110	30	40	10	20	-	20	650
1970 to 1979.	560	10	-	20	10	30	40	30	-	-	10	10	50	350
1960 to 1969.	330	-	20	20	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	260
1950 to 1959.	80	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1940 to 1949.	70	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1939 or earlier	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Renter-occupied housing units.	420	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	380
1995 to February 1997	50	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1990 to 1994.	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
1980 to 1989.	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1970 to 1979.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1960 to 1969.	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	60
1950 to 1959.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1940 to 1949.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1939 or earlier - - - - -

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table HOUSE 03. Type of Construction Materials by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
Outside walls														
Roof														
Foundation														
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS														
Poured concrete	210	10	10	-	-	-	20	20	10	-	-	-	-	140
Concrete blocks	810	-	20	20	30	10	100	20	10	-	10	-	70	520
Metal	540	10	40	20	10	30	50	30	-	30	40	20	-	260
Wood	1,230	40	50	30	30	50	80	10	30	-	10	20	40	840
Other	530	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	520
TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF														
Poured concrete	240	-	-	-	10	-	60	-	10	-	-	-	20	140
Metal	1,690	50	100	70	60	90	150	80	40	30	60	40	80	840
Wood	190	10	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	140
Thatch	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140
TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR FOUNDATION														
Concrete	2,050	40	80	60	40	30	140	70	20	-	40	10	100	1,420
Wood pier or pilings	1,260	20	40	10	30	50	120	10	30	30	20	30	10	860
Other	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TYPE OF WALLS BY TYPE OF ROOF														
Concrete walls	1,020	10	30	20	30	10	120	40	20	-	10	-	70	660
With concrete roof	220	-	-	-	10	-	60	-	10	-	-	-	20	120
With metal roof	480	10	30	20	20	10	40	40	10	-	10	-	50	240
With wood roof	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
With other roof	300	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
Wood walls	540	10	40	20	10	30	50	30	-	30	40	20	-	260
With metal roof	520	10	40	20	10	30	50	30	-	30	40	20	-	240
With wood roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With thatch roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With other roof	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other walls (including metal)	1,270	40	50	30	30	50	80	10	30	-	10	20	40	880
With metal roof	680	30	30	30	30	50	50	10	30	-	10	20	30	360
With wood roof	170	10	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	120
With thatch roof	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
With other roof	400	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	380
TYPE OF FOUNDATION BY TYPE OF ROOF														
Concrete foundation	2,050	40	80	60	40	30	140	70	20	-	40	10	100	1,420
With concrete roof	240	-	-	-	10	-	60	-	10	-	-	-	20	140
With metal roof	910	40	60	60	30	30	50	70	10	-	40	10	70	440
With wood roof	170	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	140
With thatch roof	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
With other roof	710	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	680
Wood pier of pilings foundation	1,260	20	40	10	30	50	120	10	30	30	20	30	10	860
With metal roof	770	10	40	10	30	50	100	10	30	30	20	30	10	400
With wood roof	20	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With thatch roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With other roof	470	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	460
Other foundation	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With metal roof	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With thatch roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With other roof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table HOUSE 04. Rooms, Persons in Unit, and Persons per Room by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Rooms	-----+-----													
Persons per unit	-----+-----													
Persons per room	-----+-----													
	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
1 room	70	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1 room														
2 rooms	230	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	20	-	180
3 rooms	500	10	50	-	10	20	40	20	10	10	10	-	40	280
4 rooms	1,180	10	30	10	30	30	90	20	10	-	10	10	10	920
5 rooms	720	10	-	50	20	10	80	20	30	10	10	-	40	440
6 rooms	340	-	-	10	10	10	40	-	-	10	10	-	10	240
7 rooms	160	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	120
8 rooms	90	20	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	40
9 or more rooms	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Median	4.7	7.0	3.8	5.5	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	3.5	5.1	4.7
Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
1 room	70	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
2 rooms	130	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	10	20	-	80
3 rooms	310	10	40	-	10	20	30	10	10	10	-	-	30	140
4 rooms	1,000	-	30	10	30	30	60	20	10	-	10	10	10	780
5 rooms	680	-	-	50	20	10	70	20	30	10	10	-	40	420
6 rooms	340	-	-	10	10	10	40	-	-	10	10	-	10	240
7 rooms	160	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	120
8 rooms	80	20	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	40
9 or more rooms	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Median	4.9	8.5	3.9	5.5	4.8	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	3.5	5.3	4.9
PERSONS IN UNIT AND PERSONS PER ROOM														
Occupied housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
1 person	80	-	-	-	-	10	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
2 persons	330	-	10	30	10	30	30	-	10	-	10	-	20	180
3 persons	450	-	30	10	20	20	40	10	10	-	10	10	10	280
4 persons	820	30	40	20	10	20	50	10	10	-	20	30	40	540
5 persons	460	20	20	-	10	-	30	20	-	-	10	-	10	340
6 persons	450	10	20	-	20	10	40	20	-	-	-	-	10	320
7 persons	450	-	-	10	-	-	20	10	20	20	10	-	20	340
8 or more persons	280	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	260
Median	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.4	5.5	4.5	7.8	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.4
Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
1 person	60	-	-	-	-	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	20
2 persons	260	-	10	30	10	30	20	-	10	-	10	-	20	120
3 persons	380	-	30	10	20	20	20	-	10	-	10	10	10	240
4 persons	640	20	30	20	10	20	50	10	10	-	10	30	30	400
5 persons	390	10	20	-	10	-	30	20	-	-	10	-	10	280
6 persons	390	10	20	-	20	10	40	20	-	-	-	-	10	260
7 persons	420	-	-	10	-	-	10	10	20	20	10	-	20	320
8 or more persons	260	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	240
Median	5.2	5.0	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.3	4.8	5.8	4.5	7.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.6
Occupied housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
0.50 or less persons	170	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	100
0.51 to 0.75 persons	840	-	-	10	10	10	20	10	20	20	10	20	10	700
0.76 to 1.00 persons	600	10	50	-	10	-	40	20	-	-	10	-	20	440
1.01 to 1.50 persons	1,160	30	30	30	30	50	110	20	10	-	10	10	50	780
1.51 to 2.00 persons	260	10	10	-	10	20	10	-	20	-	-	10	10	160
2.01 to 3.00 persons	200	10	10	20	10	10	20	20	-	-	10	-	10	80
3.01 or more persons	90	-	-	10	-	-	50	-	-	-	10	-	-	20
Mean	1.13	.76	1.11	.69	.94	.84	.88	1.09	1.05	1.64	.93	1.00	.98	1.22
Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
0.50 or less persons	150	-	20	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	80
0.51 to 0.75 persons	700	-	-	10	10	10	20	10	20	20	10	20	10	560
0.76 to 1.00 persons	490	10	40	-	10	-	40	20	-	-	-	-	10	360
1.01 to 1.50 persons	970	10	30	30	30	50	90	10	10	-	10	10	50	640

1.51 to 2.00 persons.	230	10	10	-	10	20	-	-	20	-	-	10	10	140
2.01 to 3.00 persons.	190	10	10	20	10	10	10	20	-	-	10	-	10	80
3.01 or more persons.	70	-	-	10	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	-	-	20
Mean.	1.12	.68	1.10	.69	.94	.84	.96	1.10	1.05	1.64	.88	1.00	.96	1.19

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table HOUSE 06. Plumbing and Water Characteristics by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Plumbing and Water Characteristics	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
All housing units.	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
WATER SUPPLY														
Hot and cold piped water in this unit	260	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
Heated by electricity	240	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	220
Heated by gas	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Hot and cold piped water in this building	170	10	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	20	-	-	100
Heated by electricity	170	10	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	20	-	-	100
Only cold piped water in this unit.	1,110	-	10	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-	20	-	940
Only cold piped water in this building.	1,200	50	50	70	60	60	110	10	20	10	20	10	10	720
Only cold piped water outside this buildi	470	-	50	-	-	-	20	-	10	20	20	10	80	260
No piped water.	110	-	10	-	-	30	10	-	20	-	-	-	20	20
BATHTUB OR SHOWER														
With bathtub or shower.	2,980	60	80	70	70	70	190	80	20	30	40	40	90	2,140
In this unit.	640	-	-	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	600
In this building.	990	40	30	10	50	-	90	-	-	-	10	-	-	760
Outside this building	1,350	20	50	60	20	70	90	50	20	30	30	40	90	780
No bathtub or shower.	340	-	40	-	-	20	70	-	30	-	20	-	20	140
TOILET														
Flush toilet.	2,070	30	40	30	50	-	160	60	10	10	30	30	40	1,580
In this unit.	590	-	-	10	-	-	20	30	-	-	-	10	-	520
In this building.	1,010	20	10	10	50	-	100	-	10	-	-	-	10	800
Outside this building	470	10	30	10	-	-	40	30	-	10	30	20	30	260
Outhouse or privy	1,150	30	80	40	20	80	80	20	20	20	30	10	60	660
Other or none	100	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	20	-	-	-	10	40
SOURCE OF WATER														
Public system only.	1,950	30	60	-	10	-	190	40	-	10	20	30	-	1,560
Public system and catchment	1,130	30	10	70	60	50	60	30	-	-	20	10	110	680
Village water system.	150	-	40	-	-	10	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	40
Catchment, tanks, or drums only	80	-	10	-	-	20	10	10	30	-	-	-	-	-
Some other source	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEWAGE DISPOSAL														
Public sewer.	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	10	-	-	1,500
Septic tank or cesspool	1,090	40	70	50	70	30	170	40	40	30	20	10	60	460
Other means	690	20	50	20	-	60	70	30	10	-	30	30	50	320

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table HOUSE 07. Equipment and Facilities by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Equipment and Facilities	Total	long	aard	wal	keok	esar	Airai	liik	pang	dmau	ngui	gaur	liu	Koror
KITCHEN FACILITIES														
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
Main cooking facilities inside this build	3,040	60	90	70	70	90	260	50	40	30	30	20	70	2,160
Main cooking facilities outside this buil	260	-	30	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	30	20	40	100
No cooking facilities	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
Complete kitchen facilities in this build	2,480	10	20	10	30	10	200	60	30	-	20	10	60	2,020
Lacking complete kitchen facilities . . .	80	20	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	20
Some but not all kitchen facilities . .	840	50	100	60	40	80	60	20	20	30	40	30	50	260
No kitchen facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units	2,800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1,880
Complete kitchen facilities in this build	2,040	10	10	10	30	10	170	50	30	-	10	10	60	1,640
Lacking complete kitchen facilities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Some but not all kitchen facilities . .	760	30	100	60	40	80	30	20	20	30	40	30	40	240
No kitchen facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
FUEL FOR COOKING														
Fuel used most for cooking	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
Electricity	840	-	-	-	-	10	30	20	-	-	-	-	20	760
Gas: bottled or tank (LPG)	950	40	50	40	30	10	100	10	40	10	10	-	50	560
Kerosene	1,510	20	70	30	40	70	130	50	10	20	50	40	40	940
Other	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
REFRIGERATOR														
Electric	2,720	10	10	10	30	10	230	80	50	-	30	20	100	2,140
Gas	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
No refrigerator	570	50	100	60	40	80	30	-	-	30	30	20	10	120
HOUSING INDICATORS														
Has microwave oven	900	10	-	-	-	-	80	10	-	-	10	-	30	760
Has sink with piped water	2,920	60	80	70	70	60	220	60	30	30	30	20	70	2,120
Has electric power	3,220	60	50	70	70	90	260	80	50	-	60	40	110	2,280
Has telephone	1,840	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,680
Has radio	2,930	50	100	70	60	90	200	80	50	30	60	20	100	2,020
Has television	2,700	60	70	30	60	50	210	70	50	10	50	40	100	1,900
AIR CONDITIONING														
Central system	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
1 individual room unit	500	-	-	-	-	-	40	30	-	-	-	10	20	400
2 or more individual room units	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
None	2,640	60	120	70	70	90	220	50	50	30	60	30	90	1,700
VEHICLES AVAILABLE														
Occupied housing units	3,320	60	120	70	70	90	260	80	50	30	60	40	110	2,280
No vehicles	900	-	80	50	20	70	60	10	-	30	-	30	30	520
1 vehicle	1,670	60	40	20	40	20	70	50	20	-	50	10	30	1,260
2 vehicles	490	-	-	-	10	-	80	20	30	-	10	-	20	320
3 or more vehicles	260	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	30	180
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.0	.3	.3	.9	.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	-	1.2	.3	1.7	1.1

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table HOUSE 08. Year Householder Moved Into Unit and Value by Residence: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Year householder moved in	Ngar-													
Value	che_Ngar- Ngi_Mele- Ngch- Aime_Ngat- Ngar_emle- An_Pele-													
Remittances sent out	Total_long_aard_wal_keok_esar_Airai_liik_pang_dmau_ngui_gaur_liu_Koror-													
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT														
Owner-occupied housing units	2800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1880
1995 to February 1997	330	10	20	-	20	-	20	10	10	10	10	10	10	200
1990 to 1994.	520	10	20	10	40	-	20	10	-	20	10	10	10	360
1985 to 1989.	580	-	40	-	-	30	60	-	30	-	10	-	-	410
1980 to 1984.	450	-	20	-	-	10	70	20	10	-	10	10	20	280
1970 to 1979.	530	10	-	20	10	30	20	30	-	-	10	10	40	350
1969 or earlier	390	10	10	40	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	280
Renter-occupied housing units.	420	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	380
1995 to February 1997	90	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
1990 to 1994.	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
1985 to 1989.	60	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1980 to 1984.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
1970 to 1979.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
1969 or earlier	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	60
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing uni	2800	40	110	70	70	90	200	70	50	30	50	40	100	1880
Less than \$10,000	660	-	20	10	-	10	50	-	10	30	10	30	-	490
\$10,000 to \$14,999.	200	-	30	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	20	-	10	120
\$15,000 to \$19,999.	310	20	10	-	20	20	30	10	20	-	-	-	-	180
\$20,000 to \$29,999.	350	-	10	20	10	40	50	10	-	-	10	-	10	190
\$30,000 to \$39,999.	350	-	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	20	280
\$40,000 to \$49,999.	90	-	-	20	-	-	30	-	10	-	-	-	10	20
\$50,000 to \$59,999.	340	10	20	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	-	10	-	270
\$60,000 to \$69,999.	130	10	10	10	20	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	10	40
\$70,000 to \$79,999.	70	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	-	10	30
\$80,000 to \$89,999.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999.	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190
\$150,000 to \$199,999.	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	70
\$200,000 or more.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Median (dollars).	26571	35000	17500	35000	25000	21250	24000	57500	18750	5000	13750	6667	55000	27895
Mean (dollars).	34782	35750	23636	31429	30286	18667	26975	47857	28000	3833	26400	17250	71500	36138
REMITTANCES SENT OUT														
All households with remittances . . .	750	10	20	20	10	-	70	30	10	20	20	-	-	540
Less than \$100.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$249.	190	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	20	-	-	-	140
\$250 to \$499.	80	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
\$500 to \$749.	150	-	10	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	120
\$750 to \$999.	50	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
\$1,000 to \$1,249.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
\$1,250 to \$1,499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,749.	110	-	-	10	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	60
\$1,750 to \$1,999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 to \$2,499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,500 to \$2,999.	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
\$3,000 to \$3,999.	80	-	10	-	10	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	40
\$4,000 to \$4,999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 to \$5,999.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
\$6,000 to \$7,499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,500 to \$9,999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 or more	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table E01. Age, Sex, and Current Activity of Emigrants by State: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total	Koror	Airai	Other States
AGE				
All persons	440	220	40	180
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	30	-	10	20
20 to 24 years	80	40	-	40
25 to 29 years	70	20	20	30
30 to 34 years	30	-	-	30
35 to 39 years	20	20	-	-
40 to 44 years	-	-	-	-
45 to 49 years	-	-	-	-
50 to 54 years	-	-	-	-
55 to 59 years	-	-	-	-
60 to 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 to 69 years	-	-	-	-
70 to 74 years	-	-	-	-
75 to 79 years	-	-	-	-
80 to 84 years	-	-	-	-
85 years and over	210	140	10	60
Median	37.5	88.0	27.5	30.0
Females				
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-	-	-
10 to 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 to 19 years	20	-	10	10
20 to 24 years	60	20	-	40
25 to 29 years	20	-	10	10
30 to 34 years	10	-	-	10
35 to 39 years	20	20	-	-
40 to 44 years	-	-	-	-
45 to 49 years	-	-	-	-
50 to 54 years	-	-	-	-
55 to 59 years	-	-	-	-
60 to 64 years	-	-	-	-
65 to 69 years	-	-	-	-
70 to 74 years	-	-	-	-
75 to 79 years	-	-	-	-
80 to 84 years	-	-	-	-
85 years and over	90	60	-	30
Median	35.0	87.3	22.5	25.0
Total				
Schooling	210	80	30	100
Military	-	-	-	-
Working	160	80	10	70
Retired	-	-	-	-
Males				
Schooling	70	20	10	40
Military	-	-	-	-
Working	80	40	10	30
Retired	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Females				
Schooling	140	60	20	60
Military	-	-	-	-
Working	80	40	-	40
Retired	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table E02. Educational Attainment for Emigrants by Race/Ethnicity and State: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

School enrollment	Total	Koror	Airai	Other States
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND ATTAINMENT				
Emigrants enrolled in school	40	20	10	10
None	-	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	20	20	-	-
5 and 6 years	-	-	-	-
7 years	-	-	-	-
8 years	-	-	-	-
High school: 1 year	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	-	-	-
4 years, no diploma	-	-	-	-
High school graduate	-	-	-	-
Some college, no degree	20	-	10	10
Associate degree, occupational	-	-	-	-
Associate degree, academic	-	-	-	-
Bachelor's degree	-	-	-	-
Graduate/professional degree	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate	-	-	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree	-	-	-	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Emigrants 25 years and over	90	20	20	50
None	-	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	30	20	-	10
5 and 6 years	-	-	-	-
7 years	-	-	-	-
8 years	-	-	-	-
High school: 1 year	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	-	-	-
4 years, no diploma	-	-	-	-
High school graduate	-	-	-	-
Some college, no degree	50	-	10	40
Associate degree, occupational	-	-	-	-
Associate degree, academic	10	-	10	-
Bachelor's degree	-	-	-	-
Graduate/professional degree	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate	-	-	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree	-	-	-	-
Female emigrants 25 years and over	30	-	10	20
None	-	-	-	-
Elementary: 1 to 4 years	-	-	-	-
5 and 6 years	-	-	-	-
7 years	-	-	-	-
8 years	-	-	-	-
High school: 1 year	-	-	-	-
2 years	-	-	-	-
3 years	-	-	-	-
4 years, no diploma	-	-	-	-
High school graduate	-	-	-	-
Some college, no degree	30	-	10	20
Associate degree, occupational	-	-	-	-
Associate degree, academic	-	-	-	-
Bachelor's degree	-	-	-	-
Graduate/professional degree	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate	-	-	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree	-	-	-	-
Persons 18 to 24	110	40	10	60
Percent high school graduate	63.6	-	100.0	100.0

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table E03. Occupation of Emigrants by Race/Ethnicity and State: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Total	Koror	Airai	Other States
Employed persons 16 years and over.	120	60	10	50
Managerial and professional specialty.	70	60	10	-
Executive, administrative, and manager	60	60	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	10	-	10	-
Engineers and natural sciences	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	10	-	10	-
Technical, sales, and admin. support	-	-	-	-
Technologists and technicians.	-	-	-	-
Sales.	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, incl clerical.	-	-	-	-
Secretaries, stenographers, typists.	-	-	-	-
Service.	-	-	-	-
Private household.	-	-	-	-
Protective service	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household	-	-	-	-
Food preparation and service	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service.	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair	10	-	-	10
Mechanics and repairers.	10	-	-	10
Construction trades.	-	-	-	-
Precision production	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers.	-	-	-	-
Military	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-
Unknown.	150	20	20	110
Employed females 16 years and over.	20	20	-	-
Managerial and professional specialty.	20	20	-	-
Executive, administrative, and manager	20	20	-	-
Management related	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty	-	-	-	-
Engineers and natural sciences	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	-	-	-	-
Technical, sales, and admin. support	-	-	-	-
Technologists and technicians.	-	-	-	-
Sales.	-	-	-	-
Administrative support, incl clerical.	-	-	-	-
Secretaries, stenographers, typists.	-	-	-	-
Service.	-	-	-	-
Private household.	-	-	-	-
Protective service	-	-	-	-
Service, except protective & household	-	-	-	-
Food preparation and service	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and building service.	-	-	-	-
Personal service	-	-	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft and repair	-	-	-	-
Mechanics and repairers.	-	-	-	-
Construction trades.	-	-	-	-
Precision production	-	-	-	-

Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-	-	-	-
Machine operators, assemblers, inspect	-	-	-	-
Transportation and material moving	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equip. cleaners, helpers,	-	-	-	-
Military	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-
Unknown.	110	20	20	70

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table E04. Reason for Migration, First Time Left for Emigrants Race and State: 1997
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Reason for migration	Total_	Koror_	Airai_	Other_ States_
REASON FOR LEAVING THE FIRST TIME				
All emigrants	560	300	40	220
For schooling.	190	80	20	90
For military	-	-	-	-
To work.	40	20	-	20
Medical.	-	-	-	-
Visit.	30	-	-	30
Female emigrants.				
For schooling.	100	20	-	80
For military	-	-	-	-
To work.	20	20	-	-
Medical.	-	-	-	-
Visit.	-	-	-	-
YEAR FIRST LEFT PALAU				
All emigrants.	540	260	70	210
1997	110	60	20	30
1996	40	20	10	10
1995	130	60	10	60
1994	40	-	-	40
1992 or 1993	90	40	20	30
1990 or 1991	10	-	-	10
1985 to 1989	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984	-	-	-	-
Before 1980.	210	120	20	70
Unknown.	30	20	-	10
Female emigrants				
1997	20	20	-	-
1996	10	-	-	10
1995	10	-	-	10
1994	10	-	-	10
1992 or 1993	-	-	-	-
1990 or 1991	-	-	-	-
1985 to 1989	-	-	-	-
1980 to 1984	30	20	-	10
Before 1980.	40	20	10	10
Unknown.	20	20	-	-
Was here when the Bridge Collapse.	10	-	-	10
Was not here when the Bridge Collapse.	10	-	-	10
Was here when the Compact was implemented.	10	-	-	10
Was not here when the Compact was implemented.	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table AE01. General Regular Household Expenditures: 1997

Expenditures	Total			Koror				
	HHolds_Percent_	Amount	_Average_	HHolds_Percent_	Amount	_Average_		
Total	3,320	100.0	14,353,890	4,323	2,280	100.0	10,183,880	4,467
Housing	570	17.2	1,313,880	2,305	480	21.1	1,104,720	2,302
Mortgage/loan payments	210	6.3	404,280	1,925	120	5.3	255,120	2,126
Rent	390	11.7	909,600	2,332	380	16.7	849,600	2,236
Vehicles	2,110	63.6	2,073,530	983	1,620	71.1	1,579,180	975
Loan repayments	870	26.2	2,016,360	2,318	660	28.9	1,537,680	2,330
Registration & insurance	2,010	60.5	57,170	28	1,560	68.4	41,500	27
Drivers' licenses	1,860	56.0	17,390	9	1,580	69.3	14,060	9
Utility costs	3,310	99.7	3,394,200	1,025	2,280	100.0	2,443,320	1,072
Electricity	3,220	97.0	1,878,360	583	2,280	100.0	1,390,200	610
Water	3,230	97.3	650,760	201	2,280	100.0	462,960	203
Telephone	1,760	53.0	355,080	202	1,600	70.2	312,480	195
Gas/kerosene	980	29.5	510,000	520	600	26.3	277,680	463
Membership fees	710	21.4	478,380	674	420	18.4	276,320	658
Social clubs	390	11.7	135,790	348	200	8.8	25,820	129
Sporting clubs	110	3.3	7,820	71	60	2.6	3,880	65
Credit cards	160	4.8	126,810	793	120	5.3	48,860	407
Others	210	6.3	207,960	990	140	6.1	197,760	1,413
Church-related expenses	2,100	63.3	540,760	258	1,280	56.1	291,800	228
Other major regular expense	2,900	87.3	7,873,880	2,715	1,920	84.2	5,447,100	2,837
Weddings	720	21.7	537,580	747	440	19.3	168,700	383
Funerals	2,540	76.5	2,478,410	976	1,640	71.9	1,877,400	1,145
Family expenses	2,150	64.8	3,075,530	1,430	1,420	62.3	2,405,000	1,694
Overseas remittances	750	22.6	938,800	1,252	540	23.7	575,000	1,065
Local remittances	710	21.4	302,800	426	440	19.3	129,200	294

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table AE01. General Regular Household Expenditures: 1997 continued

Expenditures	Airai			Babeldaob and All Other States				
	_ HHolds_Percent_	Amount	_Average_	_ HHolds_Percent_	Amount	_Average_		
Total	260	100.0	1,358,440	5,225	780	100.0	2,811,570	3,605
Housing	40	15.4	156,000	3,900	50	6.4	53,160	1,063
Mortgage/loan payments	40	15.4	96,000	2,400	50	6.4	53,160	1,063
Rent	10	3.8	60,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Vehicles	150	57.7	178,750	1,192	340	43.6	315,600	928
Loan repayments	70	26.9	170,880	2,441	140	17.9	307,800	2,199
Registration & insurance	140	53.8	7,870	56	310	39.7	7,800	25
Drivers' licenses	140	53.8	1,990	14	140	17.9	1,340	10
Utility costs	260	100.0	432,840	1,665	770	98.7	518,040	673
Electricity	260	100.0	270,480	1,040	680	87.2	217,680	320
Water	250	96.2	29,880	120	700	89.7	157,920	226
Telephone	160	61.5	42,600	266	-	-	-	-
Gas/kerosene	100	38.5	89,880	899	280	35.9	142,440	509
Membership fees	120	46.2	184,700	1,539	170	21.8	17,360	102
Social clubs	90	34.6	98,450	1,094	100	12.8	11,520	115
Sporting clubs	20	7.7	700	35	30	3.8	3,240	108
Credit cards	30	11.5	77,800	2,593	10	1.3	150	15
Others	20	7.7	7,750	388	50	6.4	2,450	49
Church-related expenses	160	61.5	58,530	366	660	84.6	190,430	289
Other major regular expenses	220	84.6	508,310	2,311	760	97.4	1,918,470	2,524
Weddings	70	26.9	7,880	113	210	26.9	361,000	1,719
Funerals	200	76.9	151,200	756	700	89.7	449,810	643
Family expenses	150	57.7	176,700	1,178	580	74.4	493,830	851
Overseas remittances	70	26.9	72,000	1,029	140	17.9	291,800	2,084
Local remittances	50	19.2	42,000	840	220	28.2	131,600	598

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table AE02. Major Household Expenditures in Last Year by Type: 1997

Major Household Purchase	Total				Koror			
	HHold_Percent	Amount_Average	HHold_Percent	Amount_Average	HHold_Percent	Amount_Average	HHold_Percent	Amount_Average
Consumer Durables & Furniture	1,890	100.0	4,639,320	2,455	1,220	100.0	2,766,880	1,127
Stove/Range	380	20.1	136,730	360	280	23.0	117,400	326
Microwave oven	280	14.8	87,300	312	260	21.3	80,680	259
Refrigerator	690	36.5	311,890	452	600	49.2	262,640	581
Freezer	530	28.0	295,990	558	320	26.2	173,640	311
Dishwasher	40	2.1	1,880	47	-	-	-	-
Kitchen utensils	680	36.0	147,130	216	380	31.1	77,940	361
Washing machine	730	38.6	296,670	406	460	37.7	207,780	512
Clothes dryer	120	6.3	78,000	650	120	9.8	78,000	120
Air conditioner	250	13.2	106,330	425	220	18.0	97,380	229
Home computer	20	1.1	50,000	2,500	20	1.6	50,000	20
Television	960	50.8	352,760	367	640	52.5	235,620	642
Video player	760	40.2	202,080	266	420	34.4	102,660	386
Radio	440	23.3	82,600	188	340	27.9	64,740	344
Cassette player	760	40.2	159,290	210	500	41.0	109,660	522
CD player	130	6.9	36,630	282	100	8.2	27,780	99
Sewing machine	260	13.8	68,920	265	200	16.4	54,920	207
Generator	70	3.7	94,500	1,350	20	1.6	14,000	10
Outboard motor	240	12.7	1,536,950	6,404	120	9.8	686,000	107
Lawn mower/trimmer	400	21.2	139,430	349	240	19.7	67,480	193
Kitchen-table, cabinet, etc	250	13.2	67,550	270	180	14.8	56,640	210
Bedroom-bed, drawer, etc	340	18.0	192,900	567	260	21.3	145,800	257
Lounge-suite, chairs	30	1.6	7,400	247	-	-	-	-
Outdoor/garden furniture	60	3.2	4,470	75	20	1.6	3,200	43
Bookcase/hall table	80	4.2	15,400	193	60	4.9	9,900	51
Carpets and rugs	160	8.5	27,570	172	120	9.8	10,800	63
Linoleum and floor tiles	110	5.8	49,480	450	60	4.9	16,500	37
Other consumerable goods	260	13.8	89,470	344	100	8.2	15,720	46
Health/Insurance	1,700	100.0	1,197,240	704	1,080	100.0	709,660	1,008
Out-patient visits	1,010	59.4	277,770	275	620	57.4	154,140	561
Medicines	1,180	69.4	198,500	168	740	68.5	86,000	512
Health insurance	610	35.9	308,980	507	460	42.6	221,480	437
Life insurance	540	31.8	411,990	763	360	33.3	248,040	325
Construction/Home Repair	430	100.0	1,623,970	3,777	140	100.0	502,600	133
Dwelling under construct.	40	9.3	1,200,000	30,000	20	14.3	400,000	13
Building-addition	90	20.9	58,000	644	40	28.6	16,000	25
Remodelling	90	20.9	229,500	2,550	-	-	-	-
Roof repair	70	16.3	82,150	1,174	20	14.3	70,000	60
Plumbing/water heater	50	11.6	13,350	267	-	-	-	-
Inside painting/papering	80	18.6	9,750	122	40	28.6	4,700	39
Outside painting	130	30.2	22,220	171	40	28.6	6,900	40
Other improvement	30	7.0	9,000	300	20	14.3	5,000	17

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table AE02. Major Household Expenditures in Last Year by Type: 1997 - continued

Major Household Purchases	Airai			Babeldaob and All Other States				
	HHold_Percent_		Amount_Average_	HHold_Percent_			Amount_Average_	
Consumer Durables	70	100.0	72,790	65	600	100.0	1,799,650	27,687
& Furniture								
Stove/Range	30	42.9	7,300	22	70	11.7	12,030	547
Microwave oven	-	-	-	-	20	3.3	6,620	-
Refrigerator	20	28.6	14,500	25	70	11.7	34,750	1,390
Freezer	10	14.3	3,000	10	200	33.3	119,350	11,935
Dishwasher	-	-	-	-	40	6.7	1,880	-
Kitchen utensils	10	14.3	2,000	6	290	48.3	67,190	11,198
Washing machine	10	14.3	2,000	4	260	43.3	86,890	21,723
Clothes dryer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air conditioner	10	14.3	2,000	9	20	3.3	6,950	772
Home computer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television	10	14.3	3,500	5	310	51.7	113,640	22,728
Video player	10	14.3	2,900	8	330	55.0	96,520	12,065
Radio	-	-	-	-	100	16.7	17,860	-
Cassette player	10	14.3	3,600	7	250	41.7	46,030	6,576
CD player	20	28.6	6,550	66	10	1.7	2,300	35
Sewing machine	-	-	-	-	60	10.0	14,000	-
Generator	-	-	-	-	50	8.3	80,500	-
Outboard motor	-	-	-	-	120	20.0	850,950	-
Lawn mower/trimmer	20	28.6	10,000	52	140	23.3	61,950	1,191
Kitchen-table, cabinet, etc.	10	14.3	1,000	5	60	10.0	9,910	1,982
Bedroom-bed, drawer, etc. .	10	14.3	6,000	23	70	11.7	41,100	1,787
Lounge-suite, chairs	-	-	-	-	30	5.0	7,400	-
Outdoor/garden furniture . .	-	-	-	-	40	6.7	1,270	-
Bookcase/hall table	-	-	-	-	20	3.3	5,500	-
Carpets and rugs	-	-	-	-	40	6.7	16,770	-
Linoleum and floor tiles . .	-	-	-	-	50	8.3	32,980	-
Other consumerable goods . .	60	85.7	8,440	183	100	16.7	65,310	357
Health/Insurance	80	100.0	107,480	107	540	100.0	380,100	3,552
Out-patient visits	30	37.5	29,000	52	360	66.7	94,630	1,820
Medicines	50	62.5	6,950	14	390	72.2	105,550	7,539
Health insurance	40	50.0	25,200	58	110	20.4	62,300	1,074
Life insurance	50	62.5	46,330	143	130	24.1	117,620	823
Construction/Home Repair .	30	100.0	35,000	263	260	100.0	1,086,370	4,131
Dwelling under construction	-	-	-	-	20	7.7	800,000	-
Building-addition	10	33.3	4,000	160	40	15.4	38,000	238
Remodelling	10	33.3	25,000	-	80	30.8	204,500	-
Roof repair	10	33.3	3,000	50	40	15.4	9,150	183
Plumbing/water heater	-	-	-	-	50	19.2	13,350	-
Inside painting/papering . .	-	-	-	-	40	15.4	5,050	-
Outside painting	10	33.3	3,000	75	80	30.8	12,320	164
Other improvement	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	4,000	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table AE02A. Major Household Expenditures in Last Year by Type: 1997

Major Household Purchases	Total		Koror					
	HHold_Percent_	Amount_Average	HHold_Percent_	Amount_Average	HHold_Percent_	Amount_Average	HHold_Percent_	Amount_Average
Vehicle1,270	100.0	5,341,500	4,206	920	100.0	3,947,300	4,291
Car	960	75.6	3,837,000	3,997	760	82.6	3,110,000	4,092
Pick-up	200	15.7	1,182,300	5,912	100	10.9	661,300	6,613
Van	100	7.9	241,500	2,415	60	6.5	176,000	2,933
Other	10	.8	80,700	8,070	-	-	-	-
Off-island Travel	480	100.0	916,860	1,910	300	100.0	650,320	2,168
Airfare	450	93.8	404,670	899	280	93.3	273,980	979
Accommodations.	270	56.3	244,390	905	180	60.0	164,840	916
Other	310	64.6	267,800	864	200	66.7	211,500	1,058
All Loan Payments1,210	100.0	8,335,300	6,889	800	100.0	5,584,000	6,980
Lender.	340	28.1	1,878,860	5,526	260	32.5	1,464,000	5,631
Commercial banks	340	28.1	1,878,860	5,526	260	32.5	1,464,000	5,631
Other loans	850	70.2	6,416,440	7,549	520	65.0	4,080,000	7,846
Rent to own loan	40	3.3	970,000	24,250	20	2.5	420,000	21,000
Personal loan.	770	63.6	5,171,440	6,716	500	62.5	3,660,000	7,320
Other loan	40	3.3	275,000	6,875	-	-	-	-
Credit Cards.	20	1.7	40,000	2,000	20	2.5	40,000	2,000
Other expenses.	540	44.6	427,200	791	300	37.5	301,280	1,004
Legal/accounting fees	20	1.7	5,500	275	-	-	-	-
Gardening or lawn service	80	6.6	29,920	374	40	5.0	25,200	630
Housekeeping service.	40	3.3	46,000	1,150	20	2.5	24,000	1,200
Babysitting/care of aged.	130	100.0	113,600	874	120	100.0	94,400	787
Computer games.	20	15.4	4,000	200	20	16.7	4,000	200
Toys and games.	470	361.5	135,780	289	280	233.3	78,680	281
Moving, storage, freight.	20	15.4	4,000	200	20	16.7	4,000	200
Purchase/care of pets	30	23.1	2,000	67	20	16.7	1,000	50
Other expenses.	40	30.8	86,400	2,160	20	16.7	70,000	3,500

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table AE02A. Major Household Expenditures in Last Year by Type: 1997 - continued

Major Household Purchases	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	_HHold_Percent_		Amount_Average		_HHold_Percent_		Amount_Average	
Vehicle.	50	100.0	160,000	3,200	300	100.0	1,234,200	4,114
Car.	40	80.0	130,000	3,250	160	53.3	597,000	3,731
Pick-up.	-	-	-	-	100	33.3	521,000	5,210
Van.	10	20.0	30,000	3,000	30	10.0	35,500	1,183
Other.	-	-	-	-	10	3.3	80,700	8,070
Off-island Travel.	10	100.0	16,000	1,600	170	100.0	250,540	1,474
Airfare.	10	100.0	14,000	1,400	160	94.1	116,690	729
Accommodations	10	100.0	2,000	200	80	47.1	77,550	969
Other.	-	-	-	-	110	64.7	56,300	512
All Loan Payments.	50	100.0	275,000	5,500	360	100.0	2,476,300	6,879
Vehicle.	20	40.0	90,000	4,500	60	16.7	324,860	5,414
Commercial banks.	20	40.0	90,000	4,500	60	16.7	324,860	5,414
Other loans.	30	60.0	185,000	6,167	300	83.3	2,151,440	7,171
Rent to own loan.	10	20.0	100,000	10,000	10	2.8	450,000	45,000
Personal loan	10	20.0	80,000	8,000	260	72.2	1,431,440	5,506
Other loan.	10	20.0	5,000	500	30	8.3	270,000	9,000
Credit Cards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	20	40.0	14,800	740	220	61.1	111,120	505
Legal/accounting fees.	-	-	-	-	20	5.6	5,500	275
Gardening or lawn service.	-	-	-	-	40	11.1	4,720	118
Housekeeping service	10	20.0	5,000	500	10	2.8	17,000	1,700
Babysitting/care of aged	-	-	-	-	10	100.0	19,200	1,920
Computer games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toys and games	20	-	9,800	490	170	1,700.0	47,300	278
Moving, storage, freight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase/care of pets.	-	-	-	-	10	100.0	1,000	100
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	20	200.0	16,400	820

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Table G01. Meat Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Meat Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All meat.	8,240	100.0	47,217	5.73	6,310	100.0	32,244	5.11
Fresh and frozen meat. . .	510	6.2	4,512	8.85	450	7.1	3,953	8.78
Hamburger meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirloin steak.	40	.5	273	6.83	40	.6	273	6.83
T-bone steak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuck steak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roast beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steak (unspecified). . .	100	1.2	762	7.62	90	1.4	671	7.45
Salt beef.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other beef	370	4.5	3,477	9.40	320	5.1	3,009	9.40
Pork products.	260	3.2	6,002	23.09	200	3.2	1,046	5.23
Pork chops	40	.5	384	9.60	40	.6	384	9.60
Pig's feet, bacon, other	150	1.8	421	2.81	120	1.9	377	3.15
Spare ribs	40	.5	285	7.12	40	.6	285	7.12
Pig, whole	30	.4	4,913	163.75	-	-	-	-
Other meat products. . . .	430	5.2	5,100	11.86	370	5.9	4,166	11.26
Lamb chops	30	.4	94	3.12	30	.5	94	3.12
Turtle meat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other meat unspecified .	250	3.0	2,414	9.66	240	3.8	2,259	9.41
All other.	150	1.8	2,593	17.28	100	1.6	1,813	18.13
Poultry.	4,140	50.2	20,884	5.04	3,230	51.2	16,559	5.13
Frying chicken	1,880	22.8	13,579	7.22	1,480	23.5	10,976	7.42
Chicken legs	10	.1	140	14.00	10	.2	140	14.00
Chicken thighs	10	.1	60	6.00	10	.2	60	6.00
Chicken wings.	50	.6	422	8.43	40	.6	392	9.80
Chicken breasts.	10	.1	80	7.97	10	.2	80	7.97
Chicken cutlets.	10	.1	75	7.50	-	-	-	-
Chicken eggs	2,110	25.6	6,275	2.97	1,650	26.1	4,826	2.92
All other.	60	.7	253	4.22	30	.5	85	2.83
Other poultry.	20	.2	1,560	78.00	10	.2	60	5.99
Cornish hens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground turkey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, whole.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey tail.	10	.1	60	5.99	10	.2	60	5.99
Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other poultry. . . .	10	.1	1,500	150.00	-	-	-	-
Canned meat.	2,880	35.0	9,158	3.18	2,050	32.5	6,461	3.15
Ham.	60	.7	592	9.87	40	.6	152	3.81
Corned beef.	1,290	15.7	3,911	3.03	880	13.9	2,899	3.29
Spam	820	10.0	2,321	2.83	580	9.2	1,741	3.00
Whole chicken.	40	.5	188	4.70	30	.5	143	4.77
Chicken wings.	30	.4	78	2.58	20	.3	53	2.63
Beef Hash.	220	2.7	612	2.78	170	2.7	502	2.95
Sausage.	140	1.7	306	2.19	90	1.4	172	1.91
Canned pork.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other canned meat. . . .	280	3.4	1,151	4.11	240	3.8	799	3.33

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G01. Meat Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Meat Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All meat.	520	100.0	2,715	5.22	1,410	100.0	12,258	8.69
Fresh and frozen meat.	10	1.3	35	3.49	50	3.5	524	10.48
Hamburger meat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirloin steak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-bone steak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuck steak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roast beef.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steak (unspecified).	-	-	-	-	10	.7	91	9.10
Salt beef.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other beef.	10	1.3	35	3.49	40	2.8	433	10.83
Pork products.	-	-	-	-	60	4.3	4,956	82.60
Pork chops.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig's feet, bacon, other.	-	-	-	-	30	2.1	44	1.45
Spare ribs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig, whole.	-	-	-	-	30	2.1	4,913	163.75
Other meat products.	20	17.7	480	24.00	40	2.8	455	11.36
Lamb chops.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turtle meat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other meat unspecified.	-	-	-	-	10	.7	155	15.50
All other.	20	17.7	480	24.00	30	2.1	300	9.98
Poultry.	360	69.4	1,884	5.23	550	39.0	2,442	4.44
Frying chicken.	170	49.0	1,329	7.82	230	16.3	1,273	5.54
Chicken legs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken thighs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken wings.	10	1.1	30	2.95	-	-	-	-
Chicken breasts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken cutlets.	-	-	-	-	10	.7	75	7.50
Chicken eggs.	180	19.3	525	2.92	280	19.9	925	3.30
All other.	-	-	-	-	30	2.1	169	5.62
Other poultry.	-	-	-	-	10	.7	1,500	150.00
Cornish hens.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground turkey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, whole.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey tail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duck.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other poultry.	-	-	-	-	10	.7	1,500	150.00
Canned meat.	130	11.6	316	2.43	700	49.6	2,382	3.40
Ham.	-	-	-	-	20	1.4	440	21.98
Corned beef.	50	3.1	84	1.69	360	25.5	928	2.58
Spam.	30	2.5	68	2.25	210	14.9	512	2.44
Whole chicken.	-	-	-	-	10	.7	45	4.50
Chicken wings.	-	-	-	-	10	.7	25	2.50
Beef Hash.	20	2.2	61	3.03	30	2.1	50	1.67
Sausage.	30	3.8	104	3.47	20	1.4	30	1.50
Canned pork.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other canned meat.	-	-	-	-	40	2.8	352	8.80

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G02. Fish Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Fish Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt		Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt		Total	Ave.
All fish	3,820	100.0	24,395	6.39	2,530	100.0	15,933	6.30
Fresh and frozen.	1,000	26.2	16,528	16.53	710	28.1	11,119	15.66
Fresh fish.	940	24.6	15,998	17.02	650	25.7	10,589	16.29
Frozen fish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen shrimp.	10	.3	74	7.38	10	.4	74	7.38
Sashimi.	30	.8	333	11.08	30	1.2	333	11.08
Other and unspecified.	20	.5	124	6.18	20	.8	124	6.18
Canned fish.	2,620	68.6	6,439	2.46	1,720	68.0	4,382	2.55
Canned mackeral.	920	24.1	2,004	2.18	520	20.6	1,235	2.37
Canned tuna.	1,640	42.9	4,057	2.47	1,180	46.6	3,070	2.60
Canned salmon.	20	.5	285	14.25	10	.4	65	6.50
Other and unspecified.	40	1.0	93	2.32	10	.4	13	1.30
Sea food products.	160	4.2	1,146	7.16	90	3.6	387	4.29
Crab, fresh and frozen.	40	1.0	420	10.50	10	.4	150	15.00
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	30	.8	68	2.25	30	1.2	68	2.25
Sea urchins.	10	.3	15	1.50	10	.4	15	1.50
Shells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other sea food.	80	2.1	643	8.04	40	1.6	154	3.85
Canned sea food.	40	1.0	284	7.09	10	.4	45	4.50
Crab.	30	.8	205	6.82	10	.4	45	4.50
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea urchins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	10	.3	79	7.90	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G02. Fish Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Fish Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All fish.	330	100.0	2,580	7.82	960	-	5,883	6.13
Fresh and frozen	150	45.5	2,040	13.60	140	14.6	3,369	24.07
Fresh fish	150	45.5	2,040	13.60	140	14.6	3,369	24.07
Frozen fish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen shrimp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sashimi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned fish.	160	48.5	502	3.14	740	77.1	1,555	2.10
Canned mackeral.	60	18.2	104	1.73	340	35.4	666	1.96
Canned wahoo	90	27.3	178	1.97	370	38.5	810	2.19
Canned salmon.	10	3.0	220	22.00	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified.	-	-	-	-	30	3.1	80	2.66
Sea food products.	20	6.1	39	1.95	50	5.2	720	14.40
Crab, fresh and frozen	-	-	-	-	30	3.1	270	9.00
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea urchins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other sea food	20	6.1	39	1.95	20	2.1	450	22.50
Canned sea food.	-	-	-	-	30	3.1	239	7.95
Crab	-	-	-	-	20	2.1	160	7.98
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea urchins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	-	-	-	-	10	1.0	79	7.90

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G03. Dairy Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Dairy Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.		
All dairy.	4,840	100.0	15,920	3.29	3,630	100.0	12,924	3.56
Butter	110	2.3	241	2.19	100	2.8	234	2.34
Cheese	330	6.8	963	2.92	290	8.0	845	2.91
Milk - fresh	3,270	67.6	7,338	2.24	2,330	64.2	5,727	2.46
- evaporated.	1,480	30.6	1,700	1.15	880	24.2	1,024	1.16
- condensed	150	3.1	197	1.31	70	1.9	105	1.50
- powdered.	270	5.6	1,027	3.80	200	5.5	827	4.13
Ice cream.	820	16.9	4,195	5.12	670	18.5	3,453	5.15
Margarine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant milk.	260	5.4	3,070	11.81	210	5.8	2,594	12.35
Other and unspecified.	50	1.0	114	2.27	30	.8	72	2.41

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G03. Dairy Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Dairy Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.		
All dairy.	250	100.0	918	3.67	960	100.0	2,078	2.16
Butter	-	-	-	-	10	1.0	8	.75
Cheese	20	8.0	53	2.65	20	2.1	65	3.23
Milk - fresh	180	72.0	641	3.56	760	79.2	971	1.28
- evaporated.	90	36.0	152	1.68	510	53.1	525	1.03
- condensed	-	-	-	-	80	8.3	92	1.15
- powdered.	10	4.0	22	2.21	60	6.3	178	2.97
Ice cream.	50	20.0	224	4.48	100	10.4	518	5.18
Margarine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant milk.	-	-	-	-	50	5.2	476	9.52
Other and unspecified.	-	-	-	-	20	2.1	41	2.07

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G04. Fruits and Vegetables Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Fruits and Vegetables	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave.	Total_ Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave.	Total_ Ave.		
All fruits and vegetables	6,940	100.0	22,709	10.85	5,250	100.0	15,817	3.01
Fresh fruits.	910	13.1	3,771	11.86	590	11.2	2,466	4.18
Apples.	200	2.9	942	9.83	150	2.9	810	5.40
Oranges	320	4.6	1,646	14.01	150	2.9	922	6.15
Pears	10	.1	23	2.31	10	.2	23	2.31
Bananas	50	.7	139	4.79	40	.8	122	3.04
Coconuts.	10	.1	200	20.00	-	-	-	-
King Kang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon/Lime.	50	.7	108	7.19	40	.8	48	1.19
Mangoes	30	.4	28	2.00	20	.4	17	.85
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fresh fruits.	240	3.5	686	8.27	180	3.4	525	2.92
Fresh vegetables.	4,350	62.7	12,785	10.02	3,490	66.5	9,422	2.70
Potatoes.	140	2.0	541	15.46	100	1.9	290	2.90
Onions.	1,090	15.7	213,880	6.08	840	16.0	153,740	1.83
Cabbages.	750	10.8	173,730	8.33	640	12.2	140,080	2.19
Tomatoes.	20	.3	11,470	5.74	20	.4	11,470	5.74
Lettuce	50	.7	27,940	7.92	40	.8	26,690	6.67
Carrots	130	1.9	21,070	3.13	120	2.3	19,570	1.63
Celery.	50	.7	8,640	1.73	50	1.0	8,640	1.73
Pepper.	20	.3	10,000	10.00	10	.2	2,000	2.00
Cucumber.	260	3.7	71,110	8.56	190	3.6	50,860	2.68
Kangkum	100	1.4	14,120	1.41	100	1.9	14,120	1.41
Sweet potato leaves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taro.	420	6.1	314,820	26.03	360	6.9	225,860	6.27
Tapioca	400	5.8	115,700	12.37	330	6.3	83,950	2.54
Sweet potato.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other vegetables.	920	13.3	241,930	8.33	690	13.1	176,190	2.55
Frozen/canned vegetables.	390	5.6	142,750	11.72	140	2.7	47,980	3.43
Peas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	40	.6	5,910	4.91	10	.2	1,010	1.01
Mixed vegetables.	150	2.2	77,330	15.34	90	1.7	36,410	4.05
Asparagus and broccoli.	20	.3	3,840	3.84	10	.2	1,590	1.59
Other frozen vegetables	180	2.6	55,670	11.62	30	.6	8,970	2.99
Canned fruits	1,290	18.6	472,510	14.10	1,030	19.6	344,980	3.35
Pears	10	.1	3,180	3.18	-	-	-	-
Peaches	10	.1	5,950	5.95	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oranges, mandarines	10	.1	2,000	2.00	10	.2	2,000	2.00
Cherries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apple juice	70	1.0	11,880	1.98	60	1.1	11,880	1.98
Orange juice.	220	3.2	49,470	3.36	190	3.6	46,770	2.46
Pineapple juice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grapefruit juice.	20	.3	9,950	4.98	20	.4	9,950	4.98
Other fruits.	950	13.7	390,080	15.62	750	14.3	274,380	3.66

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G04. Fruits and Vegetables Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Fruits and Vegetables	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States				
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures		
	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All fruits and vegetables . . .	580	100.0	1,986	3.42	1,110	100.0	4,906	4.42	
Fresh fruits.	130	22.4	333	2.56	190	17.1	972	5.12	
Apples.	10	1.7	15	1.50	40	3.6	117	2.93	
Oranges	60	10.3	169	2.82	110	9.9	555	5.04	
Pears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bananas	10	1.7	18	1.75	-	-	-	-	
Coconuts.	-	-	-	-	10	.9	200	20.00	
King Kang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lemon/Lime.	10	1.7	60	6.00	-	-	-	-	
Mangoes	10	1.7	12	1.15	-	-	-	-	
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other fresh fruits.	30	5.2	60	1.99	30	2.7	101	3.36	
Fresh vegetables.	310	53.4	859	2.77	550	49.5	2,504	4.55	
Potatoes.	20	3.4	99	4.96	20	1.8	152	7.60	
Onions.	70	12.1	10,440	1.49	180	16.2	49,700	2.76	
Cabbages.	60	10.3	17,700	2.95	50	4.5	15,950	3.19	
Tomatoes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lettuce	-	-	-	-	10	.9	1,250	1.25	
Carrots	10	1.7	1,500	1.50	-	-	-	-	
Celery.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pepper.	10	1.7	8,000	8.00	-	-	-	-	
Cucumber.	10	1.7	3,000	3.00	60	5.4	17,250	2.88	
Kangkum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweet potato leaves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Taro.	10	1.7	2,460	2.46	50	4.5	86,500	17.30	
Tapioca	40	6.9	9,000	2.25	30	2.7	22,750	7.58	
Sweet potato.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All other vegetables.	80	13.8	23,900	2.99	150	13.5	41,840	2.79	
Frozen/canned vegetables.	70	12.1	34,630	4.95	180	16.2	60,140	3.34	
Peas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Beans	10	1.7	2,900	2.90	20	1.8	2,000	1.00	
Mixed vegetables.	20	3.4	4,230	2.12	40	3.6	36,690	9.17	
Asparagus and broccoli.	-	-	-	-	10	.9	2,250	2.25	
Other frozen vegetables	40	6.9	27,500	6.88	110	9.9	19,200	1.75	
Canned fruits	70	12.1	44,750	6.39	190	17.1	82,780	4.36	
Pears	-	-	-	-	10	.9	3,180	3.18	
Peaches	10	1.7	5,950	5.95	-	-	-	-	
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oranges, mandarines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cherries.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apple juice	-	-	-	-	10	.9	-	-	
Orange juice.	-	-	-	-	30	2.7	2,700	.90	
Pineapple juice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grapefruit juice.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other fruits.	60	10.3	38,800	6.47	140	12.6	76,900	5.49	

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G05. Cereal, Bakery, Sugar & Sweet Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Cereal, Bakery Sugar and Sweet Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All product	12,440	100.0	45,328	3.64	8,840	100.0	31,612	3.58
Cereal products	3,230	26.0	24,113	7.47	2,240	25.3	16,541	7.38
Rice	1,220	9.8	16,965	13.91	840	9.5	11,508	13.70
Flour	180	1.4	630	3.50	90	1.0	314	3.49
Macaroni/long rice	10	.1	23	2.26	10	.1	23	2.26
Breakfast cereals	1,140	9.2	4,667	4.09	880	10.0	3,618	4.11
Spaghetti	140	1.1	558	3.98	120	1.4	335	2.79
Noodles	440	3.5	966	2.20	250	2.8	625	2.50
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lasagna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	100	.8	305	3.05	50	.6	120	2.39
Bakery products	5,600	45.0	14,789	2.64	4,020	45.5	10,469	2.60
Bread	3,300	26.5	6,758	2.05	2,480	28.1	4,637	1.87
Cinnamon rolls	60	.5	161	2.68	30	.3	64	2.12
Biscuits	220	1.8	355	1.61	120	1.4	217	1.81
Biscuits-sweet	10	.1	45	4.50	10	.1	45	4.50
Pancakes	10	.1	35	3.50	10	.1	35	3.50
Shortenings	10	.1	17	1.69	10	.1	17	1.69
Pie	20	.2	195	9.75	10	.1	55	5.50
Doughnuts, Cookies, etc..	1,030	8.3	3,298	3.20	640	7.2	2,342	3.66
Other unspecified bakery.	940	7.6	3,925	4.18	710	8.0	3,057	4.31
Sugar and sweets	3,610	29.0	6,426	1.78	2,580	29.2	4,602	1.78
Sugar	1,070	8.6	2,488	2.33	740	8.4	1,712	2.31
Honey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maple syrup	120	1.0	288	2.40	80	.9	217	2.71
Jam	190	1.5	489	2.58	130	1.5	348	2.68
Fruit jelly	70	.6	159	2.27	70	.8	159	2.27
Candy bars, etc.	330	2.7	468	1.42	280	3.2	413	1.47
Chocolate bars	1,100	8.8	1,671	1.52	760	8.6	1,106	1.46
Candies	200	1.6	325	1.62	150	1.7	284	1.90
Chewing gum	490	3.9	477	.97	330	3.7	302	.91
All others	40	.3	62	1.54	40	.5	62	1.54

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G05. Cereal, Bakery, Sugar & Sweet Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Cereal, Bakery Sugar and Sweet Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States				
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures		
	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All cereal/bakery product . .	830	100.0	2,811	3.39	2,770	100.0	10,905	3.94	
Cereal products	260	31.3	1,666	6.41	730	26.4	5,906	8.09	
Rice	160	19.3	1,291	8.07	220	7.9	4,167	18.94	
Flour	20	2.4	99	4.94	70	2.5	217	3.10	
Macaroni/long rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Breakfast cereals	40	4.8	178	4.45	220	7.9	871	3.96	
Spaghetti	-	-	-	-	20	.7	223	11.16	
Noodles	30	3.6	42	1.40	160	5.8	300	1.87	
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lasagna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
All other	10	1.2	56	5.60	40	1.4	129	3.23	
Bakery products	370	44.6	839	2.27	1,210	43.7	3,481	2.88	
Bread	220	26.5	482	2.19	600	21.7	1,640	2.73	
Cinnamon rolls	10	1.2	40	4.00	20	.7	58	2.88	
Biscuits	10	1.2	-	-	90	3.2	138	1.53	
Biscuits-sweet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pancakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Shortenings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pie	-	-	-	-	10	.4	140	14.00	
Doughnuts, Cookies, etc. . .	40	4.8	80	1.99	350	12.6	877	2.50	
Other unspecified bakery . .	90	10.8	238	2.64	140	5.1	630	4.50	
Sugar and sweets	200	24.1	306	1.53	830	30.0	1,518	1.83	
Sugar	70	8.4	127	1.81	260	9.4	650	2.50	
Honey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maple syrup	10	1.2	20	1.96	30	1.1	52	1.73	
Jam	20	2.4	54	2.70	40	1.4	87	2.18	
Fruit jelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Candy bars, etc	10	1.2	21	2.10	40	1.4	34	.85	
Chocolate bars	70	8.4	65	.93	270	9.7	500	1.85	
Candies	10	1.2	20	2.00	40	1.4	21	.51	
Chewing gum	10	1.2	-	-	150	5.4	175	1.17	
All others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G06. Condiments, Spices, Fats, Oil & Nut Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Condiments, Spices Fats, Oil & Nut products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All products	5,970	100.0	15,403	2.58	4,290	100.0	10,887	2.54
Condiments and spices.	3,720	62.3	8,511	2.29	2,710	63.2	6,179	2.28
Salt.	720	12.1	817	1.13	540	12.6	587	1.09
Pepper.	60	1.0	192	3.20	50	1.2	176	3.52
Soy sauce	1,330	22.3	3,390	2.55	970	22.6	2,524	2.60
Tomato catsup	240	4.0	467	1.95	210	4.9	442	2.10
Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	60	1.0	81	1.35	50	1.2	68	1.36
Mayonnaise.	540	9.0	1,437	2.66	370	8.6	1,012	2.74
Salad dressing.	10	.2	27	2.69	10	.2	27	2.69
Other	760	12.7	2,102	2.77	510	11.9	1,343	2.63
Fats and oils.	1,580	26.5	4,898	3.10	1,100	25.6	3,261	2.96
Cooking oil	1,350	22.6	4,306	3.19	920	21.4	2,827	3.07
Olive oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut oil	30	.5	78	2.58	20	.5	45	2.25
Lard.	20	.3	35	1.75	10	.2	16	1.55
Peanut oil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	180	3.0	480	2.67	150	3.5	374	2.49
Nut products	670	11.2	1,994	2.98	480	11.2	1,448	3.02
Peanut butter	600	10.1	1,860	3.10	450	10.5	1,393	3.10
Peanuts, all kinds.	30	.5	84	2.81	10	.2	35	3.49
Tropical almond (miich)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds	10	.2	20	1.95	-	-	-	-
Macadamia nuts.	10	.2	5	.50	10	.2	5	.50
Pistachio nuts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazel nuts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keam.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nut products.	20	.3	25	1.25	10	.2	15	1.49

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G06. Condiments, Spices, Fats, Oil & Nut Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Condiments, Spices Fats, Oil & Nut products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All products.	430	100.0	1,165	2.71	1,250	100.0	3,351	2.68
Condiments and spices	230	53.5	611	2.65	780	62.4	1,722	2.21
Salt	20	4.7	7	.35	160	12.8	223	1.40
Pepper	-	-	-	-	10	.8	16	1.59
Soy sauce.	70	16.3	169	2.42	290	23.2	696	2.40
Tomato catsup.	10	2.3	-	-	20	1.6	25	1.25
Mustard.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar.	-	-	-	-	10	.8	13	1.25
Mayonnaise	40	9.3	67	1.69	130	10.4	357	2.75
Salad dressing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.	90	20.9	367	4.08	160	12.8	392	2.45
Fats and oils	150	34.9	408	2.72	330	26.4	1,230	3.73
Cooking oil.	110	25.6	269	2.44	320	25.6	1,210	3.78
Olive oil.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut oil.	10	2.3	33	3.25	-	-	-	-
Lard	-	-	-	-	10	.8	20	1.95
Peanut oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	30	7.0	106	3.55	-	-	-	-
Nut products.	50	11.6	146	2.93	140	11.2	399	2.85
Peanut butter.	30	7.0	102	3.41	120	9.6	364	3.04
Peanuts, all kinds	10	2.3	25	2.45	10	.8	25	2.49
Tropical almond (miich).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds.	10	2.3	20	1.95	-	-	-	-
Macadamia nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistachio nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazel nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nut products	-	-	-	-	10	.8	10	1.00

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G07. Non-alcoholic, Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products Purchased During the Survey Week: 1997

Type of Non-alcoholic, Alcoholic Beverages, and Tobacco Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_	Total_	Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_	Ave_		
All Products	17,990	100.0	66,724	3.71	12,900	100.0	48,183	3.74
Non-alcoholic beverages. . .	8,750	48.6	24,825	2.84	6,360	49.3	17,131	2.69
Instant coffee.	530	2.9	3,034	5.73	330	2.6	1,859	5.63
Ground coffee	10	.1	130	12.95	10	.1	130	12.95
Tea-bags.	40	.2	93	2.33	20	.2	64	3.20
Tea-packaged.	10	.1	30	3.00	-	-	-	-
Cocoa	100	.6	333	3.33	70	.5	223	3.19
Other hot beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tang.	90	.5	272	3.02	70	.5	216	3.09
Kool Aid.	290	1.6	836	2.88	200	1.6	520	2.60
Soft drinks	5,780	32.1	14,586	2.52	4,070	31.6	10,047	2.47
Bottled water	500	2.8	2,756	5.51	370	2.9	1,696	4.58
Other cold drinks	1,360	7.6	2,589	1.90	1,180	9.1	2,210	1.87
Coconut drinks.	40	.2	167	4.16	40	.3	167	4.16
All others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic beverages.	1,420	7.9	13,077	9.21	1,100	8.5	9,305	8.46
Beer-canned	1,350	7.5	12,512	9.27	1,040	8.1	8,859	8.52
Beer-bottled.	30	.2	320	10.67	30	.2	320	10.67
Beer-unspecified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey	10	.1	27	2.65	10	.1	27	2.65
Vodka	20	.1	159	7.95	10	.1	40	3.95
Scotch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other hard liquors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and others	10	.1	60	5.95	10	.1	60	5.95
Cocktail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All tobacco products	7,820	43.5	28,823	3.69	5,440	42.2	21,748	4.00
Cigarettes	7,680	42.7	28,400	3.70	5,360	41.6	21,478	4.01
Cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco-chew, others	140	.8	423	3.02	80	.6	271	3.38

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G07. Non-alcoholic, Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products Purchased During the Survey Week: 1997 - continued

Type of Non-alcoholic and Alcoholic Beverages	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All Beverages.	850	100.0	2,606	3.07	4,240	100.0	15,935	3.76
Non-alcoholic beverages.	440	51.8	1,260	2.86	1,950	46.0	6,434	3.30
Instant coffee.	50	5.9	241	4.82	150	3.5	934	6.23
Ground coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tea-bags.	-	-	-	-	20	.5	29	1.45
Tea-packaged.	-	-	-	-	10	.2	30	3.00
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	30	.7	110	3.67
Other hot beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tang.	10	1.2	24	2.39	10	.2	32	3.15
Kool Aid.	10	1.2	-	-	80	1.9	316	3.95
Soft drinks	330	38.8	928	2.81	1,380	32.5	3,611	2.62
Bottled water	10	1.2	15	1.50	120	2.8	1,045	8.71
Other cold drinks	30	3.5	53	1.77	150	3.5	327	2.18
Coconut drinks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic beverages.	50	5.9	360	7.20	270	6.4	3,413	12.64
Beer-canned	50	5.9	360	7.20	260	6.1	3,293	12.67
Beer-bottled.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer-unspecified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vodka	-	-	-	-	10	.2	120	11.95
Scotch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other hard liquors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocktail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All tobacco products	360	42.4	986	2.74	2,020	47.6	6,089	3.01
Cigarettes	340	40.0	923	2.71	1,980	46.7	6,000	3.03
Cigars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco-chew, others	20	2.4	63	3.15	40	.9	90	2.24

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G08. Other Unspecified Food Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Other Unspecified and Foods Away From Home	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All other foods.	4,400	100.0	19,455	4.42	3,590	100.0	15,675	4.37
Other unspecified food . . .	3,030	68.9	10,484	3.46	2,370	66.0	8,019	3.38
Soup-chicken.	10	.2	38	3.80	10	.3	38	3.80
Soup-other.	90	2.0	302	3.36	90	2.5	302	3.36
Canned spaghetti.	30	.7	66	2.18	20	.6	21	1.03
Canned baked beans.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby food	30	.7	120	4.00	30	.8	120	4.00
Peanut butter	30	.7	100	3.34	20	.6	68	3.39
Chips-potatoes.	30	.7	36	1.20	20	.6	36	1.80
Chips-bananas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortillas	20	.5	92	4.60	10	.3	22	2.19
Chips-others/unspecified. .	610	13.9	1,638	2.69	480	13.4	1,206	2.51
Nuts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other similar products. . .	20	.5	15	.75	-	-	-	-
Ramen/other instant meal. .	1,270	28.9	4,535	3.57	960	26.7	3,671	3.82
Eggs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pet food.	10	.2	55	5.49	10	.3	55	5.49
Other food & unspecified. .	880	20.0	3,487	3.96	720	20.1	2,481	3.45
Food away from home.	1,370	31.1	8,972	6.55	1,220	34.0	7,657	6.28
Restaurant meal	20	.5	410	20.48	20	.6	410	20.48
Plate lunch	230	5.2	1,777	7.72	170	4.7	1,172	6.89
Hamburgers.	40	.9	203	5.06	40	1.1	203	5.06
Hot dogs.	350	8.0	1,342	3.83	340	9.5	1,342	3.95
Sandwich.	170	3.9	800	4.71	130	3.6	605	4.65
Fried chicken	40	.9	309	7.71	40	1.1	309	7.71
Fish and chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup of coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk shakes	90	2.0	155	1.72	90	2.5	155	1.72
Ice cream sodas/sundaes . .	90	2.0	162	1.80	90	2.5	162	1.80
Other drinks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other take away food. . . .	340	7.7	3,816	11.22	300	8.4	3,301	11.00

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G08. Other Unspecified Food Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Other Unspecified and Foods Away From Home	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All other foods.	300	100.0	1,761	5.87	510	100.0	2,019	3.96
Other unspecified food	220	73.3	1,016	4.62	440	86.3	1,449	3.29
Soup-chicken.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soup-other.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned spaghetti.	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	45	4.50
Canned baked beans.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanut butter	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	33	3.25
Chips-potatoes.	10	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chips-bananas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortillas	10	3.3	70	7.00	-	-	-	-
Chips-others/unspecified. . .	10	3.3	40	3.95	120	23.5	393	3.27
Nuts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other similar products. . . .	-	-	-	-	20	3.9	15	.75
Ramen/other instant meal. . .	90	30.0	380	4.23	220	43.1	484	2.20
Eggs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pet food.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other food & unspecified. . .	100	33.3	526	5.26	60	11.8	480	8.00
Food away from home.	80	26.7	745	9.31	70	13.7	570	8.14
Restaurant meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plate lunch	60	20.0	605	10.08	-	-	-	-
Hamburgers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot dogs.	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	-	-
Sandwich.	-	-	-	-	40	7.8	195	4.88
Fried chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish and chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup of coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk shakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice cream sodas/sundaes . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other drinks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other take away food.	20	6.7	140	7.00	20	3.9	375	18.75

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G09. Clothing Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Clothing Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All clothing	1,440	100.0	25,866	17.96	1,060	100.0	19,591	18.48
Men and boys clothing	300	20.8	6,923	23.08	230	21.7	5,376	23.37
Shirt	40	2.8	740	18.50	30	2.8	645	21.50
T-shirt	100	6.9	2,859	28.59	80	7.5	2,139	26.73
Underwears	20	1.4	157	7.85	20	1.9	157	7.85
Trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeans	70	4.9	2,283	32.61	50	4.7	1,788	35.76
Shorts	20	1.4	414	20.68	20	1.9	414	20.68
Belts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undershirts (singlets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other male clothings	50	3.5	472	9.44	30	2.8	234	7.80
Women and girls clothing	200	13.9	5,053	25.26	150	14.2	4,445	29.63
Dress	70	4.9	2,783	39.75	60	5.7	2,663	44.38
Skirt	10	.7	230	22.95	10	.9	230	22.95
Blouse	10	.7	200	20.00	10	.9	200	20.00
Brassieres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lingeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorts	30	2.1	779	25.95	30	2.8	779	25.95
Jeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slacks	20	1.4	9	.45	-	-	-	-
Other female clothing	60	4.2	1,053	17.55	40	3.8	574	14.35
Baby clothing	760	52.8	9,234	12.15	580	54.7	6,566	11.32
Diapers	10	.7	100	9.95	-	-	-	-
Disposable diapers	610	42.4	8,550	14.02	450	42.5	6,066	13.48
Others	140	9.7	585	4.18	130	12.3	500	3.85
Mens and boys shoes	130	9.0	4,387	33.75	60	5.7	2,965	49.42
Shoes, casual	60	4.2	462	7.70	10	.9	250	25.00
Sandals	50	3.5	266	5.33	40	3.8	107	2.67
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	20	1.4	3,659	182.93	10	.9	2,609	260.85
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ladies and girls shoes	50	3.5	268	5.37	40	3.8	239	5.97
Shoes, casual	10	.7	130	12.99	10	.9	130	12.99
Sandals	20	1.4	40	1.98	20	1.9	40	1.98
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	10	.7	30	2.95	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	10	.7	70	6.95	10	.9	70	6.95
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing cottons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G09. Clothing Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Clothing Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All clothing	120	100.0	1,442	12.02	260	100.0	4,833	18.59
Men and boys clothing	40	33.3	778	19.45	30	11.5	770	25.65
Shirt	10	8.3	95	9.50	-	-	-	-
T-shirt	-	-	-	-	20	7.7	720	36.00
Underwears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeans	20	16.7	495	24.73	-	-	-	-
Shorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undershirts (singlets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other male clothings	10	8.3	189	18.85	10	3.8	50	4.95
Women and girls clothing	40	33.3	248	6.20	10	3.8	360	36.00
Dress	10	8.3	120	12.00	-	-	-	-
Skirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brassieres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lingeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slacks	20	16.7	9	.45	-	-	-	-
Other female clothing	10	8.3	119	11.90	10	3.8	360	36.00
Baby clothing	40	33.3	416	10.41	140	53.8	2,252	16.09
Diapers	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	100	9.95
Disposable diapers	40	33.3	416	10.41	120	46.2	2,068	17.23
Others	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	85	8.50
Mens and boys shoes	-	-	-	-	70	26.9	1,422	20.31
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	50	19.2	212	4.24
Sandals	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	160	15.95
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	1,050	105.00
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ladies and girls shoes	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	30	2.95
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	10	3.8	30	2.95
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing cottons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G10. Transportation Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Transportation Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All transportation	1,980	100.0	28,732	14.51	1,550	100.0	20,385	13.15
Transportation Fares	390	19.7	1,500	3.85	380	24.5	1,420	3.74
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi	390	19.7	1,500	3.85	380	24.5	1,420	3.74
Other road transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-air transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Peleliu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Hawaii & US Main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other airfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-water transportation	10	.5	280	28.00	10	.6	280	28.00
Boat fare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to Peleliu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to other states	10	.5	280	28.00	10	.6	280	28.00
Motoring	1,430	72.2	21,730	15.20	1,050	67.7	14,419	13.73
Gasoline	1,370	69.2	19,248	14.05	1,010	65.2	13,807	13.67
Motor oil	10	.5	50	5.00	10	.6	50	5.00
New truck/van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New sedan, other vehicles	50	2.5	2,432	48.64	30	1.9	562	18.73
Auto/Boat parts	80	4.0	1,921	24.01	50	3.2	1,014	20.28
Tires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battery	30	1.5	1,307	43.57	10	.6	585	58.50
Other spare parts	50	2.5	614	12.27	40	2.6	429	10.73
Auto care and service	50	2.5	1,832	36.64	40	2.6	1,783	44.56
Repair	20	1.0	1,650	82.50	20	1.3	1,650	82.50
Motor tune-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubrication service	10	.5	33	3.25	10	.6	33	3.25
Vacuuming and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other & unspecified motor	20	1.0	150	7.48	10	.6	100	10.00
Rentals	20	1.0	1,470	73.50	20	1.3	1,470	73.50
Car rental	20	1.0	1,470	73.50	20	1.3	1,470	73.50
Boat rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G10. Transportation Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Transportation Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All transportation	190	100.0	3,671	19.32	240	100.0	4,676	19.48
Transportation Fares	10	5.3	80	8.00	-	-	-	-
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi	10	5.3	80	8.00	-	-	-	-
Other road transportation . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-air transportation . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Peleliu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Philippines . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Hawaii & US Main.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other airfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-water transportation . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to Peleliu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to other states . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motoring	140	73.7	2,635	18.82	240	100.0	4,676	19.48
Gasoline	130	68.4	1,335	10.27	230	95.8	4,106	17.85
Motor oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New truck/van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New sedan, other vehicles . .	10	5.3	1,300	130.00	10	4.2	570	57.00
Auto/Boat parts	30	15.8	907	30.22	-	-	-	-
Tires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battery	20	10.5	722	36.10	-	-	-	-
Other spare parts	10	5.3	185	18.46	-	-	-	-
Auto care and service	10	5.3	50	4.95	-	-	-	-
Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor tune-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubrication service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacuuming and cleaning . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other & unspecified motor . .	10	5.3	50	4.95	-	-	-	-
Rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G11. Construction and Household Hardware Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997

Type of Construction Materials and Household Hardware Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
Household hardware								
construction expenses . . .	250	100.0	12,101	48.40	180	100.0	11,867	65.93
Construction Materials. . . .	50	20.0	981	19.62	40	22.2	822	20.55
Lumber.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing iron.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other roofing materials . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint	10	4.0	300	29.95	10	5.6	300	29.95
Nails, screws, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood	10	4.0	260	26.00	10	5.6	260	26.00
Sand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dredged coral products. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing tins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other const. materials. . .	30	12.0	422	14.06	20	11.1	263	13.13
Household hardware.	200	80.0	11,120	55.60	140	77.8	11,045	78.89
Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microwave oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stove/Oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dining room set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sofa, couch, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan (floor, ceiling). . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Machine	30	12.0	38	1.25	-	-	-	-
Dryer	30	12.0	38	1.25	-	-	-	-
Table/Desk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television.	10	4.0	220	22.00	10	5.6	220	22.00
Video cassette recorder . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stereo, radio, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen appliances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other household hardware. .	130	52.0	10,825	83.27	130	72.2	10,825	83.27

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G11. Construction and Household Hardware Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997-continued

Type of Construction Materials and Household Hardware Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_
Household hardware								
construction expenses . . .	-	-	-	-	70	100.0	234	3.35
Construction Materials. . . .	-	-	-	-	10	14.3	159	15.92
Lumber.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing iron.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other roofing materials . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, screws, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dredged coral products. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing tins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other const. materials. . .	-	-	-	-	10	14.3	159	15.92
Household hardware.	-	-	-	-	60	85.7	75	1.25
Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microwave oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stove/Oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dining room set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sofa, couch, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan (floor, ceiling). . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Machine	-	-	-	-	30	42.9	38	1.25
Dryer	-	-	-	-	30	42.9	38	1.25
Table/Desk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video cassette recorder . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stereo, radio, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen appliances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other household hardware. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G12. Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997

Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses	11,990	100.0	50,157	4.18	8,900	100.0	36,741	4.13
Houshold Supplies	7,980	66.6	26,000	3.26	6,010	67.5	20,232	3.37
Washing Detergent	1,540	12.8	8,059	5.23	1,100	12.4	6,276	5.71
Dishwashing Liquid	550	4.6	1,330	2.42	430	4.8	1,033	2.40
Detergent	580	4.8	2,203	3.80	450	5.1	1,784	3.97
Bathing soap	950	7.9	2,035	2.14	700	7.9	1,525	2.18
Scouring powder	90	.8	154	1.71	50	.6	100	2.00
Bleach	1,190	9.9	2,961	2.49	900	10.1	2,368	2.63
Toilet paper	1,440	12.0	5,518	3.83	1,100	12.4	4,333	3.94
Insect spray	50	.4	229	4.58	30	.3	94	3.12
Deodorizers	260	2.2	688	2.65	220	2.5	602	2.73
Air freshner	30	.3	75	2.50	30	.3	75	2.50
Mosquito coils	230	1.9	373	1.62	70	.8	132	1.88
Matches	270	2.3	138	.51	230	2.6	128	.56
Lighters	90	.8	82	.91	80	.9	72	.90
Lighter fluids	10	.1	20	1.99	10	.1	20	1.99
Other household items	700	5.8	2,134	3.05	610	6.9	1,691	2.77
Bathroom commodity	2,150	17.9	8,198	3.81	1,790	20.1	6,662	3.72
Tooth brush	20	.2	29	1.47	20	.2	29	1.47
Tooth paste	530	4.4	1,641	3.10	430	4.8	1,372	3.19
Toilet soap	60	.5	126	2.09	30	.3	58	1.94
Hand lotion	100	.8	895	8.95	80	.9	345	4.31
Perfume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deodorant	180	1.5	788	4.38	170	1.9	769	4.52
Shampoo	470	3.9	1,851	3.94	370	4.2	1,492	4.03
Hair cream, spray, gel	120	1.0	372	3.10	100	1.1	325	3.25
Lip sticks, etc	10	.1	100	10.00	10	.1	100	10.00
Baby powder	50	.4	179	3.59	40	.4	147	3.67
Baby oil	80	.7	253	3.17	70	.8	204	2.91
Sanitary napkin	120	1.0	469	3.91	110	1.2	429	3.90
Shaving cream	10	.1	29	2.85	10	.1	29	2.85
Razor blade	70	.6	216	3.08	50	.6	196	3.93
Disposable razors	10	.1	19	1.85	10	.1	19	1.85
Other toilet requisites	320	2.7	1,234	3.86	290	3.3	1,149	3.96
Household fuels	1,020	8.5	10,954	10.74	650	7.3	7,117	10.95
Kerosene	780	6.5	4,857	6.23	480	5.4	2,816	5.87
Bottled gas	210	1.8	5,868	27.94	140	1.6	4,073	29.09
Charcoal	20	.2	129	6.43	20	.2	129	6.43
Other fuel	10	.1	100	10.00	10	.1	100	10.00
Misc. Household Items	820	6.8	4,832	5.89	440	4.9	2,571	5.84
Glassware items, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup and saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crockery, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinner set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic knives, spoons	130	1.1	1,084	8.34	60	.7	419	6.98
Cutlery set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum foil & plastic wrap	50	.4	169	3.38	30	.3	124	4.13
Sandwich & plastic bags, etc	90	.8	421	4.67	50	.6	292	5.84
All other kitchen wares	80	.7	686	8.57	30	.3	591	19.68
Sheets	10	.1	140	13.95	10	.1	140	13.95
Pillows	10	.1	68	6.75	10	.1	68	6.75
Pillow cases	10	.1	60	5.95	10	.1	60	5.95
Mattress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other beddings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lantern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batteries	260	2.2	906	3.48	120	1.3	346	2.88
Flashlight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	180	1.5	1,301	7.23	120	1.3	534	4.45

Floor coverings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other floor coverings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances	20	.2	172	8.60	10	.1	160	15.95
All electrical appliances	20	.2	172	8.60	10	.1	160	15.95

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G12. Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997-continued

Type of Construction	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
Materials and Household Hardware Expenses	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave		
Household Supplies								
and Commodity Expenses	770	100.0	3,680	4.78	2,320	100.0	9,735	4.20
Household Supplies	440	57.1	1,175	2.67	1,530	65.9	4,593	3.00
Washing Detergent	120	15.6	405	3.37	320	13.8	1,379	4.31
Dishwashing Liquid	10	1.3	25	2.45	110	4.7	272	2.48
Detergent	70	9.1	204	2.92	60	2.6	215	3.58
Bathing soap	50	6.5	71	1.42	200	8.6	439	2.20
Scouring powder	10	1.3	10	1.00	30	1.3	44	1.46
Bleach	70	9.1	114	1.63	220	9.5	480	2.18
Toilet paper	60	7.8	209	3.48	280	12.1	977	3.49
Insect spray	10	1.3	40	3.95	10	.4	96	9.57
Deodorizers	10	1.3	34	3.42	30	1.3	53	1.75
Air freshner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mosquito coils	10	1.3	10	1.00	150	6.5	231	1.54
Matches	-	-	-	-	40	1.7	10	.25
Lighters	-	-	-	-	10	.4	10	1.00
Lighter fluids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other household items	20	2.6	54	2.70	70	3.0	389	5.56
Bathroom commodity	150	19.5	931	6.21	210	9.1	605	2.88
Tooth brush	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooth paste	40	5.2	89	2.22	60	2.6	180	2.99
Toilet soap	30	3.9	68	2.25	-	-	-	-
Hand lotion	20	2.6	550	27.50	-	-	-	-
Perfume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deodorant	10	1.3	19	1.85	-	-	-	-
Shampoo	30	3.9	137	4.56	70	3.0	223	3.18
Hair cream, spray, gel	-	-	-	-	20	.9	47	2.35
Lip sticks, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby powder	-	-	-	-	10	.4	33	3.25
Baby oil	-	-	-	-	10	.4	50	4.95
Sanitary napkin	-	-	-	-	10	.4	40	3.95
Shaving cream	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Razor blade	-	-	-	-	20	.9	20	.98
Disposable razors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other toilet requisites	20	2.6	69	3.47	10	.4	15	1.50
Household fuels	80	10.4	849	10.61	290	12.5	2,988	10.30
Kerosene	50	6.5	252	5.04	250	10.8	1,790	7.16
Bottled gas	30	3.9	597	19.90	40	1.7	1,199	29.96
Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Household Items	100	13.0	725	7.25	280	12.1	1,536	5.49
Glassware items, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup and saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crockery, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinner set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic knives, spoons	30	3.9	560	18.67	40	1.7	106	2.64
Cutlery set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum foil & plastic wrap	-	-	-	-	20	.9	45	2.25
Sandwich & plastic bags, etc	10	1.3	30	2.95	30	1.3	99	3.31
All other kitchen wares	50	6.5	95	1.90	-	-	-	-
Sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pillows	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Pillow cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mattress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other beddings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lantern.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batteries.	-	-	-	-	140	6.0	560	4.00
Flashlight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	10	1.3	41	4.05	50	2.2	726	14.53
Floor coverings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other floor coverings.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances	-	-	-	-	10	.4	13	1.25
All electrical appliances.	-	-	-	-	10	.4	13	1.25

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G13. Entertainment Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Entertainment Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	
All entertainment	1,840	100.0	59,108	127.67	1,380	100.0	41,283	29.92
Sporting goods.	30	1.6	219	7.30	30	2.2	219	7.30
Tennis balls	10	.5	50	5.00	10	.7	50	5.00
Basket balls	10	.5	150	14.95	10	.7	150	14.95
Volley balls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball gloves.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball bats.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knee pads.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spikes (shoes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	10	.5	20	1.95	10	.7	20	1.95
Games and toys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video games.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children's toys.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audio and Video	380	20.7	1,687	9.03	180	13.0	1,067	5.93
Records.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassettes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video cassettes.	370	20.1	1,618	8.97	170	12.3	998	5.87
Films.	10	.5	70	6.99	10	.7	70	6.99
Other similar products . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses.	1,430	77.7	57,201	165.10	1,170	84.8	39,996	34.18
Movie.	30	1.6	180	6.00	-	-	-	-
Electronic games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juke box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karaoke.	10	.5	20	2.00	-	-	-	-
Others	1,390	75.5	57,001	187.42	1,170	84.8	39,996	34.18

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G13. Entertainment Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Entertainment Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All entertainment.	140	100.0	10,465	74.75	320	100.0	7,360	23.00
Sporting goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volley balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball bats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knee pads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spikes (shoes).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Games and toys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children's toys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audio and Video.	-	-	-	-	200	62.5	620	3.10
Records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video cassettes	-	-	-	-	200	62.5	620	3.10
Films	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other similar products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	140	100.0	10,465	74.75	120	37.5	6,740	56.17
Movie	-	-	-	-	30	9.4	180	6.00
Electronic games.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juke box.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karaoke	10	7.1	20	2.00	-	-	-	-
Others.	130	92.9	10,445	80.35	90	28.1	6,560	72.89

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G14. Services and Special Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Services and Special Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All services	430	100.0	1,665	3.87	310	100.0	1,188	3.83
Service.	40	9.3	107	2.69	20	6.5	42	2.12
Hair care	30	7.0	92	3.08	20	6.5	42	2.12
Manicure, pedicure, etc. . .	10	2.3	15	1.50	-	-	-	-
Laundry.	340	79.1	1,453	4.27	250	80.6	1,070	4.28
Laundry wash.	260	60.5	1,195	4.60	170	54.8	813	4.78
Laundry/dry cleaning. . . .	80	18.6	258	3.22	80	25.8	258	3.22
Telecom. & others.	40	9.3	75	1.89	40	12.9	75	1.89
Facsimile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage, etc.	40	9.3	75	1.89	40	12.9	75	1.89
Dressmaking, tailoring. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E-mail, telecomm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair	10	2.3	30	3.00	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawnmower, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	10	2.3	30	3.00	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G14. Services and Special Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Services and Special Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All services.	20	100.0	45	2.25	100	100.0	433	4.33
Service	10	50.0	15	1.50	10	10.0	50	5.00
Hair care.	-	-	-	-	10	10.0	50	5.00
Manicure, pedicure, etc.	10	50.0	15	1.50	-	-	-	-
Laundry	-	-	-	-	90	90.0	383	4.25
Laundry wash	-	-	-	-	90	90.0	383	4.25
Laundry/dry cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telecom. & others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facsimile.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmaking, tailoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E-mail, telecomm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair.	10	50.0	30	3.00	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawnmower, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other.	10	50.0	30	3.00	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G15. Other Miscellaneous Purchases During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Other Miscellaneous Purchases	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All miscellaneous	4,340	100.0	15,518	3.58	3,780	100.0	13,147	3.48
School/Office supplies.	560	12.9	3,371	6.02	470	12.4	2,154	4.58
Notebooks, pads, etc	190	4.4	1,274	6.71	190	5.0	1,274	6.71
Pencils, pens, etc	210	4.8	399	1.90	180	4.8	343	1.91
Backpacks, school bags	20	.5	300	14.98	10	.3	150	14.95
Books	20	.5	72	3.60	10	.3	52	5.20
Other school/office supply	120	2.8	1,326	11.05	80	2.1	335	4.19
Legal expenses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and similar expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine.	240	5.5	1,894	7.89	170	4.5	1,501	8.83
Pain relievers	110	2.5	778	7.07	90	2.4	738	8.20
Diet pills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical bills.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	130	3.0	1,116	8.59	80	2.1	763	9.54
Fishing equipments.	60	1.4	1,372	22.86	60	1.6	1,372	22.86
Fishing lines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing hooks.	30	.7	227	7.55	30	.8	227	7.55
Fishing nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing baits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line lead weights.	20	.5	145	7.25	20	.5	145	7.25
Bobbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing rod.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing reel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing coolers.	10	.2	1,000	100.00	10	.3	1,000	100.00
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scuba tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving mask.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snorkel and fins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear gun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving lead weights.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other items unspecified	3,480	80.2	8,882	2.55	3,080	81.5	8,121	2.64
Betelnut	2,340	53.9	6,912	2.95	2,070	54.8	6,470	3.13
Kebui (peppermint leaf).	840	19.4	1,366	1.63	780	20.6	1,291	1.66
Lime	280	6.5	436	1.56	230	6.1	361	1.57
Other unspecified items.	20	.5	169	8.43	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table G15. Other Miscellaneous Purchases During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Other Miscellaneous Purchases	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All miscellaneous	90	100.0	419	4.65	470	100.0	1,952	4.15
School/Office supplies	30	33.3	70	2.33	60	12.8	1,147	19.12
Notebooks, pads, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pencils, pens, etc.	10	11.1	11	1.05	20	4.3	45	2.25
Backpacks, school bags.	-	-	-	-	10	2.1	150	15.00
Books	10	11.1	20	2.00	-	-	-	-
Other school/office supply.	10	11.1	40	3.95	30	6.4	952	31.73
Legal expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and similar expenses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine	30	33.3	309	10.28	40	8.5	84	2.11
Pain relievers.	-	-	-	-	20	4.3	40	2.00
Diet pills.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	30	33.3	309	10.28	20	4.3	44	2.22
Fishing equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing hooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing nets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing baits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line lead weights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bobbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing reel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing coolers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving equipments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scuba tank.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving mask	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snorkel and fins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving lead weights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving watch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other items unspecified.	30	33.3	40	1.33	370	78.7	721	1.95
Betelnut.	30	33.3	40	1.33	240	51.1	403	1.68
Kebui (peppermint leaf)	-	-	-	-	60	12.8	75	1.25
Lime.	-	-	-	-	50	10.6	75	1.50
Other unspecified items	-	-	-	-	20	4.3	169	8.43

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total purchases, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H01. Meat Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Meat Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All meat.	2,460	100.0	47,217	19.19	1,810	100.0	32,244	17.81
Fresh and frozen meat. . .	410	16.7	4,512	11.01	350	19.3	3,953	11.29
Hamburger meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirloin steak.	30	1.2	273	9.10	30	1.7	273	9.10
T-bone steak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuck steak.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roast beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steak (unspecified). . .	100	4.1	762	7.62	90	5.0	671	7.45
Salt beef.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other beef	320	13.0	3,477	10.87	270	14.9	3,009	11.15
Pork products.	230	9.3	6,002	26.10	180	9.9	1,046	5.81
Pork chops	40	1.6	384	9.60	40	2.2	384	9.60
Pig's feet, bacon, other	140	5.7	421	3.01	120	6.6	377	3.15
Spare ribs	40	1.6	285	7.12	40	2.2	285	7.12
Pig, whole	30	1.2	4,913	163.75	-	-	-	-
Other meat products. . . .	330	13.4	5,100	15.45	270	14.9	4,166	15.43
Lamb chops	30	1.2	94	3.12	30	1.7	94	3.12
Turtle meat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other meat unspecified .	180	7.3	2,414	13.41	170	9.4	2,259	13.29
All other.	140	5.7	2,593	18.52	90	5.0	1,813	20.15
Poultry.	2,110	85.8	20,884	9.90	1,620	89.5	16,559	10.22
Frying chicken	1,350	54.9	13,579	10.06	1,060	58.6	10,976	10.36
Chicken legs	10	.4	140	14.00	10	.6	140	14.00
Chicken thighs	10	.4	60	6.00	10	.6	60	6.00
Chicken wings.	40	1.6	422	10.54	30	1.7	392	13.07
Chicken breasts.	10	.4	80	7.97	10	.6	80	7.97
Chicken cutlets.	10	.4	75	7.50	-	-	-	-
Chicken eggs	1,590	64.6	6,275	3.95	1,230	68.0	4,826	3.92
All other.	60	2.4	253	4.22	30	1.7	85	2.83
Other poultry.	20	.8	1,560	78.00	10	.6	60	5.99
Cornish hens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground turkey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey breast.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, whole.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey tail.	10	.4	60	5.99	10	.6	60	5.99
Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other poultry. . . .	10	.4	1,500	150.00	-	-	-	-
Canned meat.	1,420	57.7	9,158	6.45	1,000	55.2	6,461	6.46
Ham.	60	2.4	592	9.87	40	2.2	152	3.81
Corned beef.	1,000	40.7	3,911	3.91	710	39.2	2,899	4.08
Spam	630	25.6	2,321	3.68	460	25.4	1,741	3.79
Whole chicken.	40	1.6	188	4.70	30	1.7	143	4.77
Chicken wings.	30	1.2	78	2.58	20	1.1	53	2.63
Beef Hash.	190	7.7	612	3.22	140	7.7	502	3.58
Sausage.	120	4.9	306	2.55	80	4.4	172	2.15
Canned pork.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other canned meat. . . .	220	8.9	1,151	5.23	180	9.9	799	4.44

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H01. Meat Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Meat Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_		Total_ Ave._		Total_Prcnt_		Total_ Ave._	
All meat	190	100.0	2,715	14.29	460	100.0	12,258	26.65
Fresh and frozen meat	10	1.3	35	3.49	50	10.9	524	10.48
Hamburger meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sirloin steak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-bone steak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuck steak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roast beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steak (unspecified)	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	91	9.10
Salt beef	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other beef	10	1.3	35	3.49	40	8.7	433	10.83
Pork products	-	-	-	-	50	10.9	4,956	99.12
Pork chops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig's feet, bacon, other	-	-	-	-	20	4.3	44	2.18
Spare ribs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig, whole	-	-	-	-	30	6.5	4,913	163.75
Other meat products	20	17.7	480	24.00	40	8.7	455	11.36
Lamb chops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turtle meat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other meat unspecified	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	155	15.50
All other	20	17.7	480	24.00	30	6.5	300	9.98
Poultry	180	69.4	1,884	10.46	310	67.4	2,442	7.88
Frying chicken	120	49.0	1,329	11.08	170	37.0	1,273	7.49
Chicken legs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken thighs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken wings	10	1.1	30	2.95	-	-	-	-
Chicken breasts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken cutlets	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	75	7.50
Chicken eggs	130	19.3	525	4.04	230	50.0	925	4.02
All other	-	-	-	-	30	6.5	169	5.62
Other poultry	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	1,500	150.00
Cornish hens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, whole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey tail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other poultry	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	1,500	150.00
Canned meat	80	11.6	316	3.96	340	73.9	2,382	7.00
Ham	-	-	-	-	20	4.3	440	21.98
Corned beef	40	3.1	84	2.11	250	54.3	928	3.71
Spam	30	2.5	68	2.25	140	30.4	512	3.66
Whole chicken	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	45	4.50
Chicken wings	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	25	2.50
Beef Hash	20	2.2	61	3.03	30	6.5	50	1.67
Sausage	20	3.8	104	5.20	20	4.3	30	1.50
Canned pork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other canned meat	-	-	-	-	40	8.7	352	8.80

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H02. Fish Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Fish Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All fish.	1,760	100.0	24,395	13.86	1,190	100.0	15,933	13.39
Fresh and frozen.	670	38.1	16,528	24.67	460	38.7	11,119	24.17
Fresh fish.	660	37.5	15,998	24.24	450	37.8	10,589	23.53
Frozen fish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen shrimp.	10	.6	74	7.38	10	.8	74	7.38
Sashimi.	30	1.7	333	11.08	30	2.5	333	11.08
Other and unspecified.	20	1.1	124	6.18	20	1.7	124	6.18
Canned fish.	1,460	83.0	6,439	4.41	990	83.2	4,382	4.43
Canned mackerel.	700	39.8	2,004	2.86	420	35.3	1,235	2.94
Canned tuna.	1,180	67.0	4,057	3.44	840	70.6	3,070	3.65
Canned salmon.	20	1.1	285	14.25	10	.8	65	6.50
Other and unspecified.	30	1.7	93	3.09	10	.8	13	1.30
Sea food products.	150	8.5	1,146	7.64	90	7.6	387	4.29
Crab, fresh and frozen.	40	2.3	420	10.50	10	.8	150	15.00
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	30	1.7	68	2.25	30	2.5	68	2.25
Sea urchins.	10	.6	15	1.50	10	.8	15	1.50
Shells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other sea food.	70	4.0	643	9.19	40	3.4	154	3.85
Canned sea food.	40	2.3	284	7.09	10	.8	45	4.50
Crab.	30	1.7	205	6.82	10	.8	45	4.50
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea urchins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	10	.6	79	7.90	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H02. Fish Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Fish Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All fish.	130	100.0	2,580	19.85	440	-	5,883	13.37
Fresh and frozen.	100	76.9	2,040	20.40	110	25.0	3,369	30.63
Fresh fish.	100	76.9	2,040	20.40	110	25.0	3,369	30.63
Frozen fish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frozen shrimp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sashimi.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned fish.	80	61.5	502	6.27	390	88.6	1,555	3.99
Canned mackeral.	60	46.2	104	1.73	220	50.0	666	3.03
Canned wahoo.	70	53.8	178	2.54	270	61.4	810	3.00
Canned salmon.	10	7.7	220	22.00	-	-	-	-
Other and unspecified.	-	-	-	-	20	4.5	80	3.99
Sea food products.	20	15.4	39	1.95	40	9.1	720	18.00
Crab, fresh and frozen.	-	-	-	-	30	6.8	270	9.00
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea urchins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other sea food.	20	15.4	39	1.95	10	2.3	450	45.00
Canned sea food.	-	-	-	-	30	6.8	239	7.95
Crab.	-	-	-	-	20	4.5	160	7.98
Oysters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clams.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea cucumbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea urchins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shells.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobsters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea weeds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	-	-	-	-	10	2.3	79	7.90

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H03. Dairy Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Dairy Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All dairy	2,020	100.0	15,920	7.88	1,450	100.0	12,924	8.91
Butter.	110	5.4	241	2.19	100	6.9	234	2.34
Cheese.	310	15.3	963	3.10	270	18.6	845	3.13
Milk - fresh.	940	46.5	4,414	4.70	810	55.9	3,771	4.66
- evaporated	880	43.6	1,700	1.93	520	35.9	1,024	1.97
- condensed.	130	6.4	197	1.52	70	4.8	105	1.50
- powdered	250	12.4	1,027	4.11	190	13.1	827	4.35
Ice cream	660	32.7	4,195	6.36	550	37.9	3,453	6.28
Margarine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant milk	210	10.4	3,070	14.62	170	11.7	2,594	15.26
Other and unspecified . .	50	2.5	114	2.27	30	2.1	72	2.41

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H03. Dairy Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Dairy Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All dairy	120	100.0	918	7.65	450	100.0	2,078	4.62
Butter	-	-	-	-	10	2.2	8	.75
Cheese	20	16.7	53	2.65	20	4.4	65	3.23
Milk - fresh	50	41.7	468	9.35	80	17.8	176	2.20
- evaporated	80	66.7	152	1.90	280	62.2	525	1.87
- condensed	-	-	-	-	60	13.3	92	1.53
- powdered	10	8.3	22	2.21	50	11.1	178	3.57
Ice cream	40	33.3	224	5.60	70	15.6	518	7.40
Margarine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infant milk	-	-	-	-	40	8.9	476	11.91
Other and unspecified	-	-	-	-	20	4.4	41	2.07

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H04. Fruits and Vegetables Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Fruits and Vegetables	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	
All fruits and vegetables	1,970	100.0	22,709	40.80	1,490	100.0	15,817	10.62
Fresh fruits	510	25.9	3,771	23.20	360	24.2	2,466	6.85
Apples	190	9.6	942	10.21	140	9.4	810	5.78
Oranges	260	13.2	1,646	17.40	130	8.7	922	7.09
Pears	10	.5	23	2.31	10	.7	23	2.31
Bananas	50	2.5	139	4.79	40	2.7	122	3.04
Coconuts	10	.5	200	20.00	-	-	-	-
King Kang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon/Lime	50	2.5	108	7.19	40	2.7	48	1.19
Mangoes	30	1.5	28	2.00	20	1.3	17	.85
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fresh fruits	210	10.7	686	8.85	150	10.1	525	3.50
Fresh vegetables	1,660	84.3	12,785	23.30	1,230	82.6	9,422	7.66
Potatoes	140	7.1	541	15.46	100	6.7	290	2.90
Onions	970	49.2	213,880	7.55	760	51.0	153,740	2.02
Cabbages	620	31.5	173,730	11.01	540	36.2	140,080	2.59
Tomatoes	20	1.0	11,470	5.74	20	1.3	11,470	5.74
Lettuce	50	2.5	27,940	7.92	40	2.7	26,690	6.67
Carrots	120	6.1	21,070	3.28	110	7.4	19,570	1.78
Celery	50	2.5	8,640	1.73	50	3.4	8,640	1.73
Pepper	20	1.0	10,000	10.00	10	.7	2,000	2.00
Cucumber	240	12.2	71,110	8.87	170	11.4	50,860	2.99
Kangkum	90	4.6	14,120	1.57	90	6.0	14,120	1.57
Sweet potato leaves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taro	260	13.2	314,820	34.85	210	14.1	225,860	10.76
Tapioca	300	15.2	115,700	13.48	230	15.4	83,950	3.65
Sweet potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other vegetables	640	32.5	241,930	11.53	470	31.5	176,190	3.75
Frozen/canned vegetables	280	14.2	142,750	16.36	100	6.7	47,980	4.80
Peas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beans	40	2.0	5,910	4.91	10	.7	1,010	1.01
Mixed vegetables	130	6.6	77,330	17.95	80	5.4	36,410	4.55
Asparagus and broccoli	20	1.0	3,840	3.84	10	.7	1,590	1.59
Other frozen vegetables	130	6.6	55,670	16.06	20	1.3	8,970	4.49
Canned fruits	830	42.1	472,510	20.63	650	43.6	344,980	5.31
Pears	10	.5	3,180	3.18	-	-	-	-
Peaches	10	.5	5,950	5.95	-	-	-	-
Pineapple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oranges, mandarines	10	.5	2,000	2.00	10	.7	2,000	2.00
Cherries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apple juice	20	1.0	11,880	11.88	10	.7	11,880	11.88
Orange juice	180	9.1	49,470	4.27	160	10.7	46,770	2.92
Pineapple juice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grapefruit juice	10	.5	9,950	9.95	10	.7	9,950	9.95
Other fruits	730	37.1	390,080	19.07	560	37.6	274,380	4.90

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H04. Fruits and Vegetables Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Fruits and Vegetables	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave._	Total_ Ave._	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave._	Total_ Ave._		
All fruits and vegetables. . .	120	100.0	1,986	16.55	360	100.0	4,906	13.63
Fresh fruits.	60	50.0	333	5.55	90	25.0	972	10.80
Apples	10	8.3	15	1.50	40	11.1	117	2.93
Oranges.	50	41.7	169	3.38	80	22.2	555	6.93
Pears.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bananas.	10	8.3	18	1.75	-	-	-	-
Coconuts	-	-	-	-	10	2.8	200	20.00
King Kang.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemon/Lime	10	8.3	60	6.00	-	-	-	-
Mangoes.	10	8.3	12	1.15	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fresh fruits	30	25.0	60	1.99	30	8.3	101	3.36
Fresh vegetables.	110	91.7	859	7.81	320	88.9	2,504	7.83
Potatoes	20	16.7	99	4.96	20	5.6	152	7.60
Onions	40	33.3	10,440	2.61	170	47.2	49,700	2.92
Cabbages	40	33.3	17,700	4.43	40	11.1	15,950	3.99
Tomatoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lettuce.	-	-	-	-	10	2.8	1,250	1.25
Carrots.	10	8.3	1,500	1.50	-	-	-	-
Celery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pepper	10	8.3	8,000	8.00	-	-	-	-
Cucumber	10	8.3	3,000	3.00	60	16.7	17,250	2.88
Kangkum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet potato leaves.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taro	10	8.3	2,460	2.46	40	11.1	86,500	21.63
Tapioca.	40	33.3	9,000	2.25	30	8.3	22,750	7.58
Sweet potato	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other vegetables	60	50.0	23,900	3.98	110	30.6	41,840	3.80
Frozen/canned vegetables. . .	50	41.7	34,630	6.93	130	36.1	60,140	4.63
Peas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beans.	10	8.3	2,900	2.90	20	5.6	2,000	1.00
Mixed vegetables	10	8.3	4,230	4.23	40	11.1	36,690	9.17
Asparagus and broccoli . . .	-	-	-	-	10	2.8	2,250	2.25
Other frozen vegetables. . .	30	25.0	27,500	9.17	80	22.2	19,200	2.40
Canned fruits	50	41.7	44,750	8.95	130	36.1	82,780	6.37
Pears.	-	-	-	-	10	2.8	3,180	3.18
Peaches.	10	8.3	5,950	5.95	-	-	-	-
Pineapple.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oranges, mandarines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cherries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apple juice.	-	-	-	-	10	2.8	-	-
Orange juice	-	-	-	-	20	5.6	2,700	1.35
Pineapple juice.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grapefruit juice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fruits	50	41.7	38,800	7.76	120	33.3	76,900	6.41

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H05. Cereal, Bakery, Sugar & Sweet Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Cereal, Bakery Sugar and Sweet Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Ave.	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Ave.	Total	Ave.
All product	2,760	100.0	45,328	16.42	1,930	100.0	31,612	16.38
Cereal products.	1,920	69.6	24,113	12.56	1,330	68.9	16,541	12.44
Rice	1,100	39.9	16,965	15.42	780	40.4	11,508	14.75
Flour.	170	6.2	630	3.70	90	4.7	314	3.49
Macaroni/long rice	10	.4	23	2.26	10	.5	23	2.26
Breakfast cereals.	860	31.2	4,667	5.43	660	34.2	3,618	5.48
Spaghetti.	130	4.7	558	4.29	110	5.7	335	3.04
Noodles.	360	13.0	966	2.68	240	12.4	625	2.60
Oatmeal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lasagna.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other.	80	2.9	305	3.81	30	1.6	120	3.99
Bakery products.	2,190	79.3	14,789	6.75	1,530	79.3	10,469	6.84
Bread.	1,870	67.8	6,758	3.61	1,340	69.4	4,637	3.46
Cinnamon rolls	60	2.2	161	2.68	30	1.6	64	2.12
Biscuits	210	7.6	355	1.69	110	5.7	217	1.97
Biscuits-sweet	10	.4	45	4.50	10	.5	45	4.50
Pancakes	10	.4	35	3.50	10	.5	35	3.50
Shortenings.	10	.4	17	1.69	10	.5	17	1.69
Pie.	20	.7	195	9.75	10	.5	55	5.50
Doughnuts, Cookies, etc.	730	26.4	3,298	4.52	500	25.9	2,342	4.68
Other unspecified bakery	630	22.8	3,925	6.23	470	24.4	3,057	6.51
Sugar and sweets	1,850	67.0	6,426	3.47	1,360	70.5	4,602	3.38
Sugar.	960	34.8	2,488	2.59	660	34.2	1,712	2.59
Honey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maple syrup.	120	4.3	288	2.40	80	4.1	217	2.71
Jam.	190	6.9	489	2.58	130	6.7	348	2.68
Fruit jelly.	70	2.5	159	2.27	70	3.6	159	2.27
Candy bars, etc.	270	9.8	468	1.73	220	11.4	413	1.88
Chocolate bars	780	28.3	1,671	2.14	560	29.0	1,106	1.98
Candies.	190	6.9	325	1.71	140	7.3	284	2.03
Chewing gum.	400	14.5	477	1.19	280	14.5	302	1.08
All others	40	1.4	62	1.54	40	2.1	62	1.54

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H05. Cereal, Bakery, Sugar & Sweet Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Cereal, Bakery Sugar and Sweet Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	
All cereal/bakery product. . .	210	100.0	2,811	13.38	620	100.0	10,905	17.59
Cereal products	170	81.0	1,666	9.80	420	67.7	5,906	14.06
Rice	100	47.6	1,291	12.91	220	35.5	4,167	18.94
Flour	20	9.5	99	4.94	60	9.7	217	3.62
Macaroni/long rice.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breakfast cereals	40	19.0	178	4.45	160	25.8	871	5.44
Spaghetti	-	-	-	-	20	3.2	223	11.16
Noodles	30	14.3	42	1.40	90	14.5	300	3.33
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lasagna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	10	4.8	56	5.60	40	6.5	129	3.23
Bakery products	180	85.7	839	4.66	480	77.4	3,481	7.25
Bread	160	76.2	482	3.01	370	59.7	1,640	4.43
Cinnamon rolls.	10	4.8	40	4.00	20	3.2	58	2.88
Biscuits.	10	4.8	-	-	90	14.5	138	1.53
Biscuits-sweet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pancakes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shortenings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pie	-	-	-	-	10	1.6	140	14.00
Doughnuts, Cookies, etc.. .	30	14.3	80	2.65	200	32.3	877	4.38
Other unspecified bakery. .	60	28.6	238	3.96	100	16.1	630	6.30
Sugar and sweets.	100	47.6	306	3.06	390	62.9	1,518	3.89
Sugar	70	33.3	127	1.81	230	37.1	650	2.83
Honey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maple syrup	10	4.8	20	1.96	30	4.8	52	1.73
Jam	20	9.5	54	2.70	40	6.5	87	2.18
Fruit jelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candy bars, etc	10	4.8	21	2.10	40	6.5	34	.85
Chocolate bars.	30	14.3	65	2.17	190	30.6	500	2.63
Candies	10	4.8	20	2.00	40	6.5	21	.51
Chewing gum	10	4.8	-	-	110	17.7	175	1.59
All others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H06. Condiments, Spices, Fats, Oil & Nut Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Condiments, Spices Fats, Oil & Nut products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt		Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt		Total	Ave.
All products	2,150	100.0	15,403	7.16	1,520	100.0	10,887	7.16
Condiments and spices	1,740	80.9	8,511	4.89	1,260	82.9	6,179	4.90
Salt	700	32.6	817	1.17	520	34.2	587	1.13
Pepper	60	2.8	192	3.20	50	3.3	176	3.52
Soy sauce	1,200	55.8	3,390	2.82	870	57.2	2,524	2.90
Tomato catsup	240	11.2	467	1.95	210	13.8	442	2.10
Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	60	2.8	81	1.35	50	3.3	68	1.36
Mayonnaise	520	24.2	1,437	2.76	360	23.7	1,012	2.81
Salad dressing	10	.5	27	2.69	10	.7	27	2.69
Other	630	29.3	2,102	3.34	450	29.6	1,343	2.98
Fats and oils	1,330	61.9	4,898	3.68	940	61.8	3,261	3.47
Cooking oil	1,210	56.3	4,306	3.56	840	55.3	2,827	3.36
Olive oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut oil	30	1.4	78	2.58	20	1.3	45	2.25
Lard	20	.9	35	1.75	10	.7	16	1.55
Peanut oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	170	7.9	480	2.82	140	9.2	374	2.67
Nut products	630	29.3	1,994	3.16	450	29.6	1,448	3.22
Peanut butter	560	26.0	1,860	3.32	420	27.6	1,393	3.32
Peanuts, all kinds	30	1.4	84	2.81	10	.7	35	3.49
Tropical almond (miich)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds	10	.5	20	1.95	-	-	-	-
Macadamia nuts	10	.5	5	.50	10	.7	5	.50
Pistachio nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazel nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nut products	20	.9	25	1.25	10	.7	15	1.49

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H06. Condiments, Spices, Fats, Oil & Nut Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Condiments, Spices Fats, Oil & Nut products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All products	130	100.0	1,165	8.96	500	100.0	3,351	6.70
Condiments and spices	90	69.2	611	6.78	390	78.0	1,722	4.42
Salt	20	15.4	7	.35	160	32.0	223	1.40
Pepper	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	16	1.59
Soy sauce	60	46.2	169	2.82	270	54.0	696	2.58
Tomato catsup	10	7.7	-	-	20	4.0	25	1.25
Mustard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	13	1.25
Mayonnaise	40	30.8	67	1.69	120	24.0	357	2.98
Salad dressing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	40	30.8	367	9.17	140	28.0	392	2.80
Fats and oils	110	84.6	408	3.71	280	56.0	1,230	4.39
Cooking oil	90	69.2	269	2.99	280	56.0	1,210	4.32
Olive oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coconut oil	10	7.7	33	3.25	-	-	-	-
Lard	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	20	1.95
Peanut oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	30	23.1	106	3.55	-	-	-	-
Nut products	50	38.5	146	2.93	130	26.0	399	3.07
Peanut butter	30	23.1	102	3.41	110	22.0	364	3.31
Peanuts, all kinds	10	7.7	25	2.45	10	2.0	25	2.49
Tropical almond (miich)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds	10	7.7	20	1.95	-	-	-	-
Macadamia nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistachio nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazel nuts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other nut products	-	-	-	-	10	2.0	10	1.00

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H07. Non-alcoholic, Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products Purchased During the Survey Week: 1997

Type of Non-alcoholic, Alcoholic Beverages, and Tobacco Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Ave.	Total	Ave.	Total	Ave.	Total	Ave.
	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total_Prcnt	Ave
All Products	2,840	100.0	66,724	23.49	1,950	100.0	48,183	24.71
Non-alcoholic beverages. . .	2,480	87.3	24,825	10.01	1,700	87.2	17,131	10.08
Instant coffee.	520	18.3	3,034	5.84	320	16.4	1,859	5.81
Ground coffee	10	.4	130	12.95	10	.5	130	12.95
Tea-bags.	40	1.4	93	2.33	20	1.0	64	3.20
Tea-packaged.	10	.4	30	3.00	-	-	-	-
Cocoa	100	3.5	333	3.33	70	3.6	223	3.19
Other hot beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tang.	90	3.2	272	3.02	70	3.6	216	3.09
Kool Aid.	270	9.5	836	3.10	190	9.7	520	2.74
Soft drinks	2,070	72.9	14,586	7.05	1,420	72.8	10,047	7.08
Bottled water	320	11.3	2,756	8.61	220	11.3	1,696	7.71
Other cold drinks	750	26.4	2,589	3.45	610	31.3	2,210	3.62
Coconut drinks.	40	1.4	167	4.16	40	2.1	167	4.16
All others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic beverages.	670	23.6	13,077	19.52	490	25.1	9,305	18.99
Beer-canned	630	22.2	12,512	19.86	450	23.1	8,859	19.69
Beer-bottled.	30	1.1	320	10.67	30	1.5	320	10.67
Beer-unspecified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey	10	.4	27	2.65	10	.5	27	2.65
Vodka	20	.7	159	7.95	10	.5	40	3.95
Scotch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other hard liquors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and others	10	.4	60	5.95	10	.5	60	5.95
Cocktail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All tobacco products	2,300	81.0	28,823	12.53	1,650	84.6	21,748	13.18
Cigarettes.	2,290	80.6	28,400	12.40	1,640	84.1	21,478	13.10
Cigars.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco-chew, others.	120	4.2	423	3.53	70	3.6	271	3.86

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H07. Non-alcoholic, Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco Products Purchased During the Survey Week: 1997 - continued

Type of Non-alcoholic and Alcoholic Beverages	Airai			Babeldaob and All Other States				
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All Beverages.	210	100.0	2,606	12.41	680	100.0	15,935	23.43
Non-alcoholic beverages.	200	95.2	1,260	6.30	580	85.3	6,434	11.09
Instant coffee.	50	23.8	241	4.82	150	22.1	934	6.23
Ground coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tea-bags.	-	-	-	-	20	2.9	29	1.45
Tea-packaged.	-	-	-	-	10	1.5	30	3.00
Cocoa	-	-	-	-	30	4.4	110	3.67
Other hot beverages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tang.	10	4.8	24	2.39	10	1.5	32	3.15
Kool Aid.	10	4.8	-	-	70	10.3	316	4.51
Soft drinks	190	90.5	928	4.88	460	67.6	3,611	7.85
Bottled water	10	4.8	15	1.50	90	13.2	1,045	11.62
Other cold drinks	30	14.3	53	1.77	110	16.2	327	2.97
Coconut drinks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic beverages.	30	14.3	360	12.00	150	22.1	3,413	22.75
Beer-canned	30	14.3	360	12.00	150	22.1	3,293	21.95
Beer-bottled.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beer-unspecified.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiskey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vodka	-	-	-	-	10	1.5	120	11.95
Scotch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandy.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other hard liquors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wine and others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocktail.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All tobacco products	140	66.7	986	7.04	510	75.0	6,089	11.94
Cigarettes.	140	66.7	923	6.59	510	75.0	6,000	11.76
Cigars.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco-chew, others.	20	9.5	63	3.15	30	4.4	90	2.98

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H08. Other Unspecified Food Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Other Unspecified and Foods Away From Home	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_ Ave_		
All other foods.	1,910	100.0	19,455	10.19	1,490	100.0	15,675	10.52
Other unspecified food . . .	1,600	83.8	10,484	6.55	1,210	81.2	8,019	6.63
Soup-chicken.	10	.5	38	3.80	10	.7	38	3.80
Soup-other.	60	3.1	302	5.04	60	4.0	302	5.04
Canned spaghetti.	30	1.6	66	2.18	20	1.3	21	1.03
Canned baked beans.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby food	30	1.6	120	4.00	30	2.0	120	4.00
Peanut butter	30	1.6	100	3.34	20	1.3	68	3.39
Chips-potatoes.	30	1.6	36	1.20	20	1.3	36	1.80
Chips-bananas.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortillas	20	1.0	92	4.60	10	.7	22	2.19
Chips-others/unspecified. .	520	27.2	1,638	3.15	410	27.5	1,206	2.94
Nuts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other similar products. . .	10	.5	15	1.50	-	-	-	-
Ramen/other instant meal. .	960	50.3	4,535	4.72	720	48.3	3,671	5.10
Eggs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pet food.	10	.5	55	5.49	10	.7	55	5.49
Other food & unspecified. .	620	32.5	3,487	5.62	490	32.9	2,481	5.06
Food away from home.	780	40.8	8,972	11.50	710	47.7	7,657	10.78
Restaurant meal	20	1.0	410	20.48	20	1.3	410	20.48
Plate lunch	130	6.8	1,777	13.67	120	8.1	1,172	9.76
Hamburgers.	40	2.1	203	5.06	40	2.7	203	5.06
Hot dogs.	330	17.3	1,342	4.07	320	21.5	1,342	4.19
Sandwich.	110	5.8	800	7.27	80	5.4	605	7.56
Fried chicken	40	2.1	309	7.71	40	2.7	309	7.71
Fish and chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup of coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk shakes	60	3.1	155	2.58	60	4.0	155	2.58
Ice cream sodas/sundaes . .	70	3.7	162	2.31	70	4.7	162	2.31
Other drinks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other take away food. . . .	260	13.6	3,816	14.68	220	14.8	3,301	15.00

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H08. Other Unspecified Food Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Other Unspecified and Foods Away From Home	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All other foods.	140	100.0	1,761	12.58	280	100.0	2,019	7.21
Other unspecified food	140	100.0	1,016	7.26	250	89.3	1,449	5.80
Soup-chicken.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soup-other.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canned spaghetti.	-	-	-	-	10	3.6	45	4.50
Canned baked beans.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanut butter	-	-	-	-	10	3.6	33	3.25
Chips-potatoes.	10	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chips-bananas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tortillas	10	7.1	70	7.00	-	-	-	-
Chips-others/unspecified. . .	10	7.1	40	3.95	100	35.7	393	3.93
Nuts.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other similar products. . . .	-	-	-	-	10	3.6	15	1.50
Ramen/other instant meal. . .	70	50.0	380	5.43	170	60.7	484	2.84
Eggs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pet food.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other food & unspecified. . .	70	50.0	526	7.51	60	21.4	480	8.00
Food away from home.	20	14.3	745	37.25	50	17.9	570	11.40
Restaurant meal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plate lunch	10	7.1	605	60.50	-	-	-	-
Hamburgers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hot dogs.	-	-	-	-	10	3.6	-	-
Sandwich.	-	-	-	-	30	10.7	195	6.50
Fried chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish and chips.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup of coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk shakes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice cream sodas/sundaes . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other drinks.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other take away food.	20	14.3	140	7.00	20	7.1	375	18.75

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H09. Clothing Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Clothing Products	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
All clothing	800	100.0	25,866	32.33	590	100.0	19,591	33.20
Men and boys clothing	200	25.0	6,923	34.62	150	25.4	5,376	35.84
Shirt	40	5.0	740	18.50	30	5.1	645	21.50
T-shirt	100	12.5	2,859	28.59	80	13.6	2,139	26.73
Underwears	20	2.5	157	7.85	20	3.4	157	7.85
Trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeans	70	8.8	2,283	32.61	50	8.5	1,788	35.76
Shorts	20	2.5	414	20.68	20	3.4	414	20.68
Belts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undershirts (singlets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other male clothings	50	6.3	472	9.44	30	5.1	234	7.80
Women and girls clothing	140	17.5	5,053	36.09	110	18.6	4,445	40.40
Dress	70	8.8	2,783	39.75	60	10.2	2,663	44.38
Skirt	10	1.3	230	22.95	10	1.7	230	22.95
Blouse	10	1.3	200	20.00	10	1.7	200	20.00
Brassieres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lingeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorts	30	3.8	779	25.95	30	5.1	779	25.95
Jeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slacks	10	1.3	9	.90	-	-	-	-
Other female clothing	50	6.3	1,053	21.06	30	5.1	574	19.13
Baby clothing	520	65.0	9,234	17.76	390	66.1	6,566	16.84
Diapers	10	1.3	100	9.95	-	-	-	-
Disposable diapers	490	61.3	8,550	17.45	370	62.7	6,066	16.39
Others	130	16.3	585	4.50	120	20.3	500	4.17
Mens and boys shoes	120	15.0	4,387	36.56	60	10.2	2,965	49.42
Shoes, casual	50	6.3	462	9.24	10	1.7	250	25.00
Sandals	50	6.3	266	5.33	40	6.8	107	2.67
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	20	2.5	3,659	182.93	10	1.7	2,609	260.85
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ladies and girls shoes	50	6.3	268	5.37	40	6.8	239	5.97
Shoes, casual	10	1.3	130	12.99	10	1.7	130	12.99
Sandals	20	2.5	40	1.98	20	3.4	40	1.98
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	10	1.3	30	2.95	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	10	1.3	70	6.95	10	1.7	70	6.95
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing cottons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H09. Clothing Products Purchased During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Clothing Products	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All clothing	50	100.0	1,442	28.85	160	100.0	4,833	30.20
Men and boys clothing	20	40.0	778	38.90	30	18.8	770	25.65
Shirt	10	20.0	95	9.50	-	-	-	-
T-shirt	-	-	-	-	20	12.5	720	36.00
Underwears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trousers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeans	20	40.0	495	24.73	-	-	-	-
Shorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undershirts (singlets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other male clothings	10	20.0	189	18.85	10	6.3	50	4.95
Women and girls clothing	20	40.0	248	12.40	10	6.3	360	36.00
Dress	10	20.0	120	12.00	-	-	-	-
Skirt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brassieres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lingeries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shorts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jeans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slacks	10	20.0	9	.90	-	-	-	-
Other female clothing	10	20.0	119	11.90	10	6.3	360	36.00
Baby clothing	40	80.0	416	10.41	90	56.3	2,252	25.02
Diapers	-	-	-	-	10	6.3	100	9.95
Disposable diapers	40	80.0	416	10.41	80	50.0	2,068	25.84
Others	-	-	-	-	10	6.3	85	8.50
Mens and boys shoes	-	-	-	-	60	37.5	1,422	23.69
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	40	25.0	212	5.30
Sandals	-	-	-	-	10	6.3	160	15.95
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	10	6.3	1,050	105.00
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ladies and girls shoes	-	-	-	-	10	6.3	30	2.95
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	10	6.3	30	2.95
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoes, casual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sandals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sneakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubber slippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports Shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safety shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other shoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other clothing fabric	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zippers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing cottons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H10. Transportation Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Transportation Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All transportation	990	100.0	28,732	29.02	760	100.0	20,385	26.82
Transportation Fares	130	13.1	1,500	11.54	120	15.8	1,420	11.83
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi	130	13.1	1,500	11.54	120	15.8	1,420	11.83
Other road transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-air transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Peleliu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Hawaii & US Main	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other airfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-water transportation	10	1.0	280	28.00	10	1.3	280	28.00
Boat fare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to Peleliu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to other states	10	1.0	280	28.00	10	1.3	280	28.00
Motoring	900	90.9	21,730	24.14	680	89.5	14,419	21.20
Gasoline	890	89.9	19,248	21.63	670	88.2	13,807	20.61
Motor oil	10	1.0	50	5.00	10	1.3	50	5.00
New truck/van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New sedan, other vehicles	40	4.0	2,432	60.80	20	2.6	562	28.10
Auto/Boat parts	40	4.0	1,921	48.02	30	3.9	1,014	33.80
Tires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battery	20	2.0	1,307	65.35	10	1.3	585	58.50
Other spare parts	30	3.0	614	20.45	20	2.6	429	21.45
Auto care and service	50	5.1	1,832	36.64	40	5.3	1,783	44.56
Repair	20	2.0	1,650	82.50	20	2.6	1,650	82.50
Motor tune-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubrication service	10	1.0	33	3.25	10	1.3	33	3.25
Vacuuming and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other & unspecified motor	20	2.0	150	7.48	10	1.3	100	10.00
Rentals	20	2.0	1,470	73.50	20	2.6	1,470	73.50
Car rental	20	2.0	1,470	73.50	20	2.6	1,470	73.50
Boat rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H10. Transportation Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Transportation Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All transportation	70	100.0	3,671	52.44	160	100.0	4,676	29.23
Transportation Fares	10	14.3	80	8.00	-	-	-	-
Bus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxi	10	14.3	80	8.00	-	-	-	-
Other road transportation . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-air transportation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Peleliu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Philippines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airfare to Hawaii & US Main .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other airfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fare-water transportation. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to Angaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to Peleliu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat fare to other states . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motoring	60	85.7	2,635	43.92	160	100.0	4,676	29.23
Gasoline.	60	85.7	1,335	22.25	160	100.0	4,106	25.66
Motor oil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New truck/van	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New sedan, other vehicles . .	10	14.3	1,300	130.00	10	6.3	570	57.00
Auto/Boat parts.	10	14.3	907	90.66	-	-	-	-
Tires	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Battery	10	14.3	722	72.20	-	-	-	-
Other spare parts	10	14.3	185	18.46	-	-	-	-
Auto care and service.	10	14.3	50	4.95	-	-	-	-
Repair.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor tune-up	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lubrication service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacuuming and cleaning. . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other & unspecified motor . .	10	14.3	50	4.95	-	-	-	-
Rentals.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car rental.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boat rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H11. Construction and Household Hardware Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997

Type of Construction	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
Materials and Household Hardware Expenses	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
Household hardware construction expenses . . .	150	100.0	12,101	80.67	130	100.0	11,867	91.28
Construction Materials. . . .	40	26.7	981	24.53	30	23.1	822	27.40
Lumber.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing iron.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other roofing materials . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint	10	6.7	300	29.95	10	7.7	300	29.95
Nails, screws, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood	10	6.7	260	26.00	10	7.7	260	26.00
Sand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dredged coral products. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing tins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other const. materials. . .	30	20.0	422	14.06	20	15.4	263	13.13
Household hardware.	120	80.0	11,120	92.66	110	84.6	11,045	100.40
Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microwave oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stove/Oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dining room set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sofa, couch, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan (floor, ceiling). . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Machine	10	6.7	38	3.75	-	-	-	-
Dryer	10	6.7	38	3.75	-	-	-	-
Table/Desk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television.	10	6.7	220	22.00	10	7.7	220	22.00
Video cassette recorder . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stereo, radio, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen appliances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other household hardware. .	100	66.7	10,825	108.25	100	76.9	10,825	108.25

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H11. Construction and Household Hardware Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997-continued

Type of Construction Materials and Household Hardware Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt_	Total_ Ave_
Household hardware								
construction expenses . . .	-	-	-	-	20	100.0	234	11.71
Construction Materials. . . .	-	-	-	-	10	50.0	159	15.92
Lumber.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing iron.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other roofing materials . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paint	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nails, screws, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plywood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gravel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dredged coral products. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roofing tins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other const. materials. . .	-	-	-	-	10	50.0	159	15.92
Household hardware.	-	-	-	-	10	50.0	75	7.50
Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machete	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Range	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Microwave oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stove/Oven.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dining room set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sofa, couch, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fan (floor, ceiling). . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washing Machine	-	-	-	-	10	50.0	38	3.75
Dryer	-	-	-	-	10	50.0	38	3.75
Table/Desk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Television.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video cassette recorder . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stereo, radio, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen appliances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other household hardware. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H12. Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997

Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses . . .	2,470	100.0	50,157	20.31	1,700	100.0	36,741	21.61
Household Supplies	2,130	86.2	26,000	12.21	1,530	90.0	20,232	13.22
Washing Detergent.	1,380	55.9	8,059	5.84	1,000	58.8	6,276	6.28
Dishwashing Liquid	540	21.9	1,330	2.46	420	24.7	1,033	2.46
Detergent.	530	21.5	2,203	4.16	420	24.7	1,784	4.25
Bathing soap	920	37.2	2,035	2.21	670	39.4	1,525	2.28
Scouring powder.	90	3.6	154	1.71	50	2.9	100	2.00
Bleach	1,090	44.1	2,961	2.72	820	48.2	2,368	2.89
Toilet paper	1,180	47.8	5,518	4.68	920	54.1	4,333	4.71
Insect spray	50	2.0	229	4.58	30	1.8	94	3.12
Deodorizers.	250	10.1	688	2.75	220	12.9	602	2.73
Air freshner	30	1.2	75	2.50	30	1.8	75	2.50
Mosquito coils	220	8.9	373	1.70	70	4.1	132	1.88
Matches.	250	10.1	138	.55	220	12.9	128	.58
Lighters	90	3.6	82	.91	80	4.7	72	.90
Lighter fluids	10	.4	20	1.99	10	.6	20	1.99
Other household items.	500	20.2	2,134	4.27	420	24.7	1,691	4.03
Bathroom commodity.	890	36.0	8,198	9.21	680	40.0	6,662	9.80
Tooth brush.	20	.8	29	1.47	20	1.2	29	1.47
Tooth paste.	480	19.4	1,641	3.42	380	22.4	1,372	3.61
Toilet soap.	60	2.4	126	2.09	30	1.8	58	1.94
Hand lotion.	100	4.0	895	8.95	80	4.7	345	4.31
Perfume.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deodorant.	160	6.5	788	4.92	150	8.8	769	5.13
Shampoo.	460	18.6	1,851	4.02	360	21.2	1,492	4.14
Hair cream, spray, gel	100	4.0	372	3.72	90	5.3	325	3.61
Lip sticks, etc.	10	.4	100	10.00	10	.6	100	10.00
Baby powder.	50	2.0	179	3.59	40	2.4	147	3.67
Baby oil	80	3.2	253	3.17	70	4.1	204	2.91
Sanitary napkin.	90	3.6	469	5.21	80	4.7	429	5.36
Shaving cream.	10	.4	29	2.85	10	.6	29	2.85
Razor blade.	70	2.8	216	3.08	50	2.9	196	3.93
Disposable razors.	10	.4	19	1.85	10	.6	19	1.85
Other toilet requisites.	270	10.9	1,234	4.57	240	14.1	1,149	4.79
Household fuels	870	35.2	10,954	12.59	530	31.2	7,117	13.43
Kerosene	690	27.9	4,857	7.04	410	24.1	2,816	6.87
Bottled gas.	210	8.5	5,868	27.94	140	8.2	4,073	29.09
Charcoal	20	.8	129	6.43	20	1.2	129	6.43
Other fuel	10	.4	100	10.00	10	.6	100	10.00
Misc. Household Items	600	24.3	4,832	8.05	340	20.0	2,571	7.56
Glassware items, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup and saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crockery, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinner set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic knives, spoons	110	4.5	1,084	9.86	50	2.9	419	8.38
Cutlery set.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum foil & plastic wrap	50	2.0	169	3.38	30	1.8	124	4.13
Sandwich & plastic bags, etc	90	3.6	421	4.67	50	2.9	292	5.84
All other kitchen wares.	60	2.4	686	11.43	30	1.8	591	19.68
Sheets	10	.4	140	13.95	10	.6	140	13.95
Pillows.	10	.4	68	6.75	10	.6	68	6.75
Pillow cases	10	.4	60	5.95	10	.6	60	5.95
Mattress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other beddings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lantern.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Batteries	220	8.9	906	4.12	110	6.5	346	3.14
Flashlight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	170	6.9	1,301	7.65	110	6.5	534	4.86
Electrical appliances	20	.8	172	8.60	10	.6	160	15.95
All electrical appliances. .	20	.8	172	8.60	10	.6	160	15.95

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H12. Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses During the Survey Week: 1997-continued

Type of Construction Materials and Household Hardware Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave
Household Supplies and Commodity Expenses . . .	170	100.0	3,680	21.65	600	100.0	9,735	16.23
Household Supplies	120	70.6	1,175	9.79	480	80.0	4,593	9.57
Washing Detergent.	90	52.9	405	4.50	290	48.3	1,379	4.75
Dishwashing Liquid	10	5.9	25	2.45	110	18.3	272	2.48
Detergent.	50	29.4	204	4.09	60	10.0	215	3.58
Bathing soap	50	29.4	71	1.42	200	33.3	439	2.20
Scouring powder.	10	5.9	10	1.00	30	5.0	44	1.46
Bleach	60	35.3	114	1.90	210	35.0	480	2.28
Toilet paper	60	35.3	209	3.48	200	33.3	977	4.88
Insect spray	10	5.9	40	3.95	10	1.7	96	9.57
Deodorizers.	10	5.9	34	3.42	20	3.3	53	2.63
Air freshner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mosquito coils	10	5.9	10	1.00	140	23.3	231	1.65
Matches.	-	-	-	-	30	5.0	10	.33
Lighters	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	10	1.00
Lighter fluids	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other household items. . . .	20	11.8	54	2.70	60	10.0	389	6.48
Bathroom commodity.	70	41.2	931	13.30	140	23.3	605	4.32
Tooth brush.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tooth paste.	40	23.5	89	2.22	60	10.0	180	2.99
Toilet soap.	30	17.6	68	2.25	-	-	-	-
Hand lotion.	20	11.8	550	27.50	-	-	-	-
Perfume.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deodorant.	10	5.9	19	1.85	-	-	-	-
Shampoo.	30	17.6	137	4.56	70	11.7	223	3.18
Hair cream, spray, gel	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	47	4.70
Lip sticks, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baby powder.	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	33	3.25
Baby oil	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	50	4.95
Sanitary napkin.	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	40	3.95
Shaving cream.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Razor blade.	-	-	-	-	20	3.3	20	.98
Disposable razors.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other toilet requisites. . . .	20	11.8	69	3.47	10	1.7	15	1.50
Household fuels	80	47.1	849	10.61	260	43.3	2,988	11.49
Kerosene	50	29.4	252	5.04	230	38.3	1,790	7.78
Bottled gas.	30	17.6	597	19.90	40	6.7	1,199	29.96
Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Household Items	50	29.4	725	14.50	210	35.0	1,536	7.31
Glassware items, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cup and saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crockery, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dinner set	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plastic knives, spoons	30	17.6	560	18.67	30	5.0	106	3.52
Cutlery set.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum foil & plastic wrap . . .	-	-	-	-	20	3.3	45	2.25
Sandwich & plastic bags, etc	10	5.9	30	2.95	30	5.0	99	3.31
All other kitchen wares. . . .	30	17.6	95	3.17	-	-	-	-
Sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pillows.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pillow cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mattress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other beddings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lantern.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Batteries.	-	-	-	-	110	18.3	560	5.09
Flashlight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Others	10	5.9	41	4.05	50	8.3	726	14.53
Tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other floor coverings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	13	1.25
All electrical appliances . .	-	-	-	-	10	1.7	13	1.25

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H13. Entertainment Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Entertainment Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All entertainment	690	100.0	59,108	395.16	510	100.0	41,283	80.95
Sporting goods	30	4.3	219	7.30	30	5.9	219	7.30
Tennis balls	10	1.4	50	5.00	10	2.0	50	5.00
Basket balls	10	1.4	150	14.95	10	2.0	150	14.95
Volley balls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball bats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knee pads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spikes (shoes)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	10	1.4	20	1.95	10	2.0	20	1.95
Games and toys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children's toys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audio and Video	190	27.5	1,687	18.54	130	25.5	1,067	8.21
Records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video cassettes	180	26.1	1,618	18.64	120	23.5	998	8.31
Films	10	1.4	70	6.99	10	2.0	70	6.99
Other similar products . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	590	85.5	57,201	423.48	460	90.2	39,996	86.95
Movie	30	4.3	180	6.00	-	-	-	-
Electronic games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juke box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karaoke	10	1.4	20	2.00	-	-	-	-
Others	560	81.2	57,001	457.42	460	90.2	39,996	86.95

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H13. Entertainment Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Entertainment Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_	Total_Prcnt	Total_ Ave_
All entertainment.	40	100.0	10,465	261.64	140	100.0	7,360	52.57
Sporting goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volley balls.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball gloves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baseball bats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Knee pads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spikes (shoes).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Games and toys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video games	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children's toys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audio and Video.	-	-	-	-	60	42.9	620	10.33
Records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cassettes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Video cassettes	-	-	-	-	60	42.9	620	10.33
Films	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other similar products.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	40	100.0	10,465	261.64	90	64.3	6,740	74.89
Movie	-	-	-	-	30	21.4	180	6.00
Electronic games.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juke box.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karaoke	10	25.0	20	2.00	-	-	-	-
Others.	40	100.0	10,445	261.14	60	42.9	6,560	109.33

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H14. Services and Special Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Services and Special Expenses	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All services	270	100.0	1,666	18.81	210	100.0	1,188	5.66
Service.	40	14.8	107	8.62	20	9.5	42	2.12
Hair care	30	11.1	92	7.12	20	9.5	42	2.12
Manicure, pedicure, etc. . .	10	3.7	15	1.50	-	-	-	-
Laundry.	210	77.8	1,453	14.34	160	76.2	1,070	6.69
Laundry wash.	210	77.8	1,196	12.73	160	76.2	813	5.08
Laundry/dry cleaning. . . .	80	29.6	258	3.22	80	38.1	258	3.22
Telecom. & others.	40	14.8	75	1.89	40	19.0	75	1.89
Facsimile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage, etc.	40	14.8	75	1.89	40	19.0	75	1.89
Dressmaking, tailoring. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E-mail, telecomm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair	10	3.7	30	3.00	-	-	-	-
Electrical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lawnmower, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	10	3.7	30	3.00	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H14. Services and Special Expenses During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Services and Special Expenses	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States				
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures		
	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total_Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All services.	10	100.0	45	4.50	50	100.0	433	8.65	
Service	10	100.0	15	1.50	10	20.0	50	5.00	
Hair care.	-	-	-	-	10	20.0	50	5.00	
Manicure, pedicure, etc.	10	100.0	15	1.50	-	-	-	-	
Laundry	-	-	-	-	50	100.0	383	7.65	
Laundry wash	-	-	-	-	50	100.0	383	7.65	
Laundry/dry cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Telecom. & others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Facsimile.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Postage, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dressmaking, tailoring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E-mail, telecomm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Repair.	10	100.0	30	3.00	-	-	-	-	
Electrical appliances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lawnmower, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other.	10	100.0	30	3.00	-	-	-	-	

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H15. Other Miscellaneous Purchases During the Survey Weeks: 1997

Type of Other Miscellaneous Purchases	Total				Koror			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total_Prcnt_	Total_	Ave._	Total_Prcnt_	Total_	Ave._		
All miscellaneous	1,480	100.0	15,518	10.49	1,260	100.0	13,147	10.43
School/Office supplies.	320	21.6	3,371	10.53	260	20.6	2,154	8.28
Notebooks, pads, etc	150	10.1	1,274	8.50	150	11.9	1,274	8.50
Pencils, pens, etc	180	12.2	399	2.21	160	12.7	343	2.14
Backpacks, school bags	20	1.4	300	14.98	10	.8	150	14.95
Books.	20	1.4	72	3.60	10	.8	52	5.20
Other school/office supply	100	6.8	1,326	13.26	60	4.8	335	5.58
Legal expenses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and similar expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine.	180	12.2	1,894	10.52	130	10.3	1,501	11.55
Pain relievers	100	6.8	778	7.78	80	6.3	738	9.22
Diet pills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical bills.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	100	6.8	1,116	11.16	70	5.6	763	10.90
Fishing equipments.	40	2.7	1,372	34.29	40	3.2	1,372	34.29
Fishing lines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing hooks.	30	2.0	227	7.55	30	2.4	227	7.55
Fishing nets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing baits.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line lead weights.	20	1.4	145	7.25	20	1.6	145	7.25
Bobbers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing rod.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing reel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing coolers.	10	.7	1,000	100.00	10	.8	1,000	100.00
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scuba tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving mask.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snorkel and fins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear gun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving lead weights.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving watch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other items unspecified	1,310	88.5	8,882	6.78	1,130	89.7	8,121	7.19
Betelnut	1,180	79.7	6,912	5.86	1,070	84.9	6,470	6.05
Kebui (peppermint leaf).	580	39.2	1,366	2.36	560	44.4	1,291	2.31
Lime	280	18.9	436	1.56	230	18.3	361	1.57
Other unspecified items.	20	1.4	169	8.43	-	-	-	-

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

Table H15. Other Miscellaneous Purchases During the Survey Weeks: 1997 - continued

Type of Other Miscellaneous Purchases	Airai				Babeldaob and All Other States			
	Purchases		Expenditures		Purchases		Expenditures	
	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.	Total	Prcnt	Total	Ave.
All miscellaneous	40	100.0	419	10.46	180	100.0	1,952	10.85
School/Office supplies	20	50.0	70	3.50	40	22.2	1,147	28.68
Notebooks, pads, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pencils, pens, etc.	10	25.0	11	1.05	10	5.6	45	4.50
Backpacks, school bags.	-	-	-	-	10	5.6	150	15.00
Books	10	25.0	20	2.00	-	-	-	-
Other school/office supply.	10	25.0	40	3.95	30	16.7	952	31.73
Legal expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal and similar expenses.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medicine	10	25.0	309	30.85	40	22.2	84	2.11
Pain relievers.	-	-	-	-	20	11.1	40	2.00
Diet pills.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical bills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	10	25.0	309	30.85	20	11.1	44	2.22
Fishing equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing hooks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing nets.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing baits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Line lead weights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bobbers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing rod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing reel.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing coolers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving equipments.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scuba tank.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving mask	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snorkel and fins.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spear gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving lead weights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diving watch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other items unspecified.	30	75.0	40	1.33	150	83.3	721	4.81
Betelnut.	30	75.0	40	1.33	80	44.4	403	5.03
Kebui (peppermint leaf)	-	-	-	-	20	11.1	75	3.75
Lime.	-	-	-	-	50	27.8	75	1.50
Other unspecified items	-	-	-	-	20	11.1	169	8.43

Source: 1997 Palau Bridge Survey

Notes: "Total" is total households, Total expenditures in US dollars and are for one week.

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Office of Planning and Statistics will use for its 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey data products.

Villages were grouped geographically to make up the Republic of Palau's 16 States. Most tabulation appear by State in the publications and in the computer files. Each State is represented by a two-digit code, arranged in order, from the north to the south of the Republic.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or a real relationship of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation. The following structure is used for the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey of the Republic of Palau:

Republic of Palau
State
Village
Enumeration District
Block

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, and streams, and by invisible boundaries such as legal boundaries, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulations blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of Enumeration Districts (ED), villages, or States. The 1990 Census of Palau was the first to use blocks and the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey continues this level of geography. Blocks are numbered uniquely within each ED. A block is identified by a three-digit number.

ENUMERATION DISTRICT

Enumeration Districts (ED) were the geographic levels used for data collection. In most cases, one enumerator counted all of the population and housing units in a single Enumeration District. Each ED consisted of about 70 housing units and 300 persons. Each ED was made up of one or more blocks, and one or more than one ED combined to represent villages and States.

VILLAGE AND HAMLETS

Villages and Hamlets was the next level in the geographic hierarchy. Several Enumeration Districts combined to create the 15 villages and hamlets on Koror, and the various villages in the other States. A few States did not have villages; others had one or more villages. Each village is represented by a unique two-digit code.

STATE

APPENDIX B

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

Data on *age* were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5 (date of birth). The information was based on the completed age of the person (in years) as of February 15, 1997.

Data on *age* are used to determine the applicability of other questions and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, *age* was tabulated by single years of age and by other groupings, such as 5-year age groups. Where tabulations are shown for families or households, data refer to the age of the householders.

Median Age - This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median age and the other half above it. Generally, median age was computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in census tabulations; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

Limitation of the Data - Counts in the 1980 and 1970 censuses for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. To minimize this problem, improvements were then made in the questionnaire design and in the allocation procedures for the 1990 census.

As observed in every census, respondents tended to round off their age if their birthdays fell close to the enumeration period. The problem was more pronounced at age 0 because infants lost to age 1 might not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after the Survey day.

Comparability - Age data have been collected in every census. When age was unknown, the assignment of age had been performed by a general procedure described as Limitation of the Data - Studies after previous censuses showed that some persons undergoing naturalization might have reported themselves as citizens although they have not yet attained the status.

Comparability - The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey data on citizenship are comparable to some extent with those of 1990. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented breakdown of Palau citizens: *Born in Palau* and *Naturalized Palau citizen*; the second category of which did not appear in the 1990 Census. The 1995 categories *permanent resident* and *temporary resident*, when taken together, corresponded to the category *Not born in Palau and Not a US citizen* of the 1990 census. The last two categories were adopted for the first time in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey.

imputation. The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in every census.

CITIZENSHIP

Data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of all persons. Data on citizenship provide information on the proportion of citizens and immigrants in the country. The six categories of citizenship adopted in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey were as follows:

- Palau citizen, born in Palau;
- Naturalized Palau citizen - A foreign-born person was considered in this category if he/she had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of Palau citizenship had been conferred;
- Born in the U.S. or U.S. territory such as Guam, American Samoa, etc.;
- Naturalized US citizen - A person was considered in this category if he/she had completed the naturalization process and was a U.S. citizen at the time of census;
- Permanent resident - This referred to a person who was not a citizen or national, but was permanently residing in Palau; and
- Temporary resident - This referred to a person who was not a citizen or national, but was residing temporarily in Palau and intended to return to previous or another country of residence.

Born outside Palau - consisted of persons who were naturalized Palau citizen, born in the U.S. or territory, naturalized U.S. citizen, and permanent and temporary residents.

Not a citizen - consisted of non-Palauan citizens who were born in U.S. or territory, naturalized U.S. citizen, and permanent and temporary residents.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MAJOR IN COLLEGE-

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which were asked of all persons. The question included response categories, which allowed persons to report having completed the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. Respondents were to report as *high school graduate/s* persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, passed the Test of General Education Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college.

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates/ 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 also not to be reported. The instructions gave *medicine, dentistry, chiropractic medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law and theology* as examples of professional school degrees. Excluded from the professional school degree category were *barber school, cosmetology or other training for specific trade*.

Data on educational attainment were tabulated for persons 25 years old and over. In the tabulations, persons were classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received.

High School Graduate or Higher - included persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate - included persons of compulsory school attendance age who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be *high school dropouts*. There was no restriction when they dropped out of school, and they may have never attended high school.

Comparability - Educational attainment questions were first asked in the 1970 census. In 1950, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the Data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 20 through 25, which were asked of persons 15 years old and over. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify, in this sequence: 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 (excluding layoff); persons on layoff; persons who did not do such work during the reference week, but were looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The employment status data shown in the census tabulations related to persons 16 years old and over. Though the questions on employment status were asked of persons including those with age 15 years, by definition, these persons are classified as *Not in the labor force*. In 1940, 1950 and 1960, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Civilian Labor Force-This consisted of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

Labor Force-All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on

censuses of 1960 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data, which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

Response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether *completed the fourth year of college, completed the senior year of college, and college graduates* were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggested that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of *college graduates* from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate and *associate* degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.)

Employed-All civilians who were 16 years old and over who were either (a) *at work* - those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) *were with a job but not at work* - those who did not do such work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed were persons without jobs or businesses whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; persons without jobs or businesses who did subsistence activity only during the reference week; and persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed-All civilians 16 years old and over who (a) were neither *at work* nor *with a job but not at work* during the reference week, or who did subsistence activity only; (b) were looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks; and were available to accept a job during the reference week. Examples of job seeking activities were:

Registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, being on a union or professional register. Also included as *unemployed* were civilians 16 years old and over who did not work at a job

or business during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Experienced Unemployed - These were unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force - These consisted of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Not in the Labor Force - These consisted of all persons 16 years old and over who were not classified as members of the labor force. This category consisted mainly of persons doing subsistence activity only, students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Subsistence Activity - A person was engaged in subsistence activities if he/she mainly produced goods for **Actual Hours Worked Last Week** - All persons who reported working at a job or business or farm during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 20 the number of hours that they worked, excluding any time at subsistence activity. The statistics on hours worked for *employed, at work* persons pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of *actual hours* differed from that of usual hours worked described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours was probably understated since such persons sometimes considered themselves as *not working*. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data - The census may have understated the number of employed persons because persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes reported themselves as *not working*. The number of employed persons *at work* was probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed *with a job but not at work* was understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as *working*. This problem had no effect whatsoever on the total number of employed persons.

The reference week for the employment data was not the same for all persons. This lack of uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under *Reference Week*.)

Comparability - The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey were essentially the same as those used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with earlier censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business

his/her own or family=s use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive activities not primarily for commercial purposes. When subsistence activity categories are shown with the *Employed* and the *Not in Labor Force*, they related to activities engaged in during the census reference week. Persons who *did subsistence activity only* during the reference week were not classified as *employed*, unless they were with a job but not at work (see definition of *employed*).

Worker - The term appears in connection with several subjects, for example, place of work, class of worker, weeks worked in 1996, and workers in family in 1996. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In establishments-based statistics, persons who worked for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented in the census, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises because persons who *had a job but were not at work* were included with the *employed* statistics shown in the census, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in the census included persons on the basis of usual place of residence regardless of where they worked, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measured hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers.

ETHNICITY

Data on ethnic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of ethnic origin as used by the US Census Bureau reflected self-identification; it did not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for ethnicity represented self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it was recognized that the categories of the race item included both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

In general, *ethnic origin* or *race* refers to a person=s origin or descent, *roots* or heritage. It may also refer to where the person or his/her parents were born. Thus, a person

may have reported his/her ethnic origin based on the origin or race of parent, grandparent or more distant ancestor. During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the ethnicity question, he/she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his/her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all tabulations where households or families were classified by ethnic origin, the ethnic origin of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the US Census Bureau generally adhered to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provided standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race were missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If no female householder or spouse were in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure was a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, *Accuracy of Data*.

FERTILITY

Data on fertility (also referred to as *children ever born*) were derived from answers to questionnaire items 18a through 18c. Questions on the number of children ever born, number of children still alive, and the date of birth of last child were asked of all women 15 years and over, regardless of their marital status.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specific 5-year age groups and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women.

Children Ever Born - These included all live births the woman had ever had, including any babies who died (even shortly after birth). Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them during their previous and recent marriage/s and those born out of wedlock, children no longer living, children away from home, as well as children still living at home. Never married women were also instructed to report all children born to them. Excluded from the number of Type of Institution - The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. Institutions included the following: Correctional institutions which included prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades or jails, local jails and other confinement facilities; Nursing homes; Mental hospitals; Hospitals for chronically ill; Schools, hospitals or wards

ancestors.

children ever born were foster children, stepchildren, adopted children, miscarriages and stillbirths (a birth at which a baby showed no sign of life).

One measure derived from this data is the *number of children ever born per 1000 women* in a particular age group.

More important is the number of children ever born to a woman with ages 45-49 years as this would indicate the number of children a woman would have in her reproductive period.

Children Still Alive - These included the number of children the women had ever had and were still alive at the time of the enumeration.

Comparability - The wording of the question on *children ever born* was the same in the 1995, 1990 and 1985 censuses. In the 1970 census tabulations, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless, even though it was known that some of them have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born were not comparable between 1980 reports and previous census reports. Data presented for *children ever born* between 1980 and 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey reports are comparable as well as tables for all census years that show data for ever-married women.

The questions on the number of children still alive and the date of birth of last child were asked for the first time in the 1995 Census, and were used again in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households were classified by the Census Bureau as living in *group quarters*. Two general categories of persons in group-quarters were recognized: institutionalized persons and other persons in group quarters (also referred to as *non-institutional group quarters*).

Institutionalized Persons - These included persons under formally authorized and 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, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who has responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

for the mentally retarded; Schools, hospitals or wards for the physically handicapped; Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse; Wards in General and Military Hospitals for patients who have *No Usual Home elsewhere*; and Juvenile institutions.

Other Persons in Group-Quarters (also referred to as

Non-institutional Group-Quarters) - These included all persons who lived in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who lived in the following living quarters were classified as *other persons in group quarters* when there were 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters were classified as *housing units*: Rooming houses; Group homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, physically handicapped, drug/alcohol abuse or other group homes; and Religious Group Quarters.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements were classified as living in non-institutional *group quarters* regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These included persons residing in the following type of group quarters: college dormitories, military quarters, workers dormitories, emergency shelters for homeless persons, crews of maritime vessels, and staff residents of institutions.

Comparability - For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that *care* included only persons under organized medical or formally authorized and supervised care or custody. As a result of this change in definition, maternity homes were classified as non-institutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters were classified as institutional: *half-way houses* (operated for correctional purposes) and *wards in general and military hospitals for patients who had no usual home elsewhere*, which included maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards of infectious diseases. This definition was also adopted in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. Because of the small number of persons involved, these changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses. In the 1995, 1990 and 1980 censuses, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in non-institutional group quarters. Workers = dormitories were also classified as group quarters, regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1970, the criteria for group quarters was six (6) or more unrelated persons. (For more Families were classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives: Married-couple family - was a family in which the householder and his/her spouse were enumerated as members of the same household; Male Householder, No Wife Present; and Female Householder, No Husband Present.

Persons per family - was obtained by dividing the number of (related) persons in families by the total number of families (or family householder).

Relationship to Householder- Data on relationship to householder were derived from built-in responses to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons in the housing unit. The type of relationship of each person were as follows:

Householder - One person in each household was designated as householder, usually he/she was the person in whose name the home was being owned, being bought or rented and who was listed as person number 1 in the census questionnaire. If there was no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over was designated as the householder.

information, refer to *Appendix B* of the of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing publication - Republic of Palau.)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household- A *household* constituted all persons who occupied a housing unit and prepared their food together. A household 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 shared living arrangements. The count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. (For more information, see the discussion under *Housing Units and Living Quarters*.)

Persons per Household - was obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Median Persons per Household - In computing median persons per household, a whole number was used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a household with 4 persons was treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. The median was rounded to the nearest hundredth. The measure means that one-half of the total number of households have number of persons below the median size while the other half have number of persons above it. (For more information on medians, see discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

Family household

A *family* constituted a householder and one or more 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 comprised members of his/her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contained families since a household comprised a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

The census classified the type of householder according to the sex of householder and the presence of relatives: *Family householder* was a householder living with one or more persons related to him/her by blood, marriage or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him/her were family members. *Non-family* householder was a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse - was the person formally married to and living with the householder. This category also included persons who were consensually married and the spouse lived with the householder.

The number of spouses, however, was generally less than half of the number of *married persons with spouse present* since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders were specifically identified as *spouse*.

Child - included a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild,

or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status.

- Natural son/daughter - was the child of the householder by birth, regardless of age or marital status.
- Adopted son/daughter - was the child of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of age or marital status.
- Stepson/stepdaughter - was the child of the householder through marriage but not by birth. This excluded sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and foster children. If the child was legally adopted by the householder, the child was still classified as stepson or stepdaughter.

Own Child - was a never married child under 18 years that was a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, *own children* were further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. *Own children* of the householder living with two parents were, by definition, found only in married-couple families.

Related Children - in a family, including own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, which were related to the Non-relatives - included the other household members and foster children who were not related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, e.g. roomer, boarder, domestic helper, unmarried partner, etc.

When relationship was not reported for an 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. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix _, *Accuracy of Data.*)

Unrelated Individual- An unrelated individual was: 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.

INCOME IN 1996

Data on the individual's income received during the calendar year 1996 were obtained from answers to questionnaire items 33a through 33h and 34. Questions on money income received were asked of all persons 15 years old and over.

Total income was the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income from farm and non-farm business, proprietorship, or partnership; money received in customs payments; Social Security or retirement pensions; remittances; and other income. *An earnings* was defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from farm and non-farm business, proprietorship, or partnership. Earnings represented the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond

householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children were not included since they were not related to the householder.

Other Relatives - In tabulations, these included any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. These included:

- *Brother/sister* - referred to natural brother/sister, stepbrother/stepdaughter, and brother/sister by adoption of the householder. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law were included in the *other relative* category.
- *Father/mother* - referred to parents by birth, stepparents, and parents by adoption of the householder. Parents-in-law were classified as *other relative*.
- *Grandchild* - referred to the grandson/ granddaughter of the householder.
- *Other relatives* - included other household members not listed in the above category who were related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, e.g. aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, grandparent, cousin, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, etc.

purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income in kind from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1996

The six (6) types of money income received in 1996 as reported in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey were defined as follows:

Wage and Salary Income: This was the total money earned by a person working as an employee for a private business or branch of government. This included wages, salary, piece-rate payments, commissions, tips, bonuses, Armed Forces pay, sick leave pay, and assistantships and teaching fellowships, prior to deductions for withholding tax, Social Security, union dues, bonds, uniforms, Medicare deductions, pensions, etc.

Self-Employment Income (net) - This was the (gross receipt) money income received from farm and non-farm business, proprietorship or partnership less business or operating expenses. Gross receipts from non-farm business included all money received from goods sold and services rendered plus the value of any net inventory increase. Business expenses included the cost of merchandise purchased; expense

for rent, heat, light and power used in business; annual depreciation of machinery and other business property; decrease in the value of inventory; wages and salaries paid to employees; expense allowances; business taxes; interest on business mortgages/debts; etc. Excluded as business expenses were money spent for purchase of buildings or machinery, or permanent improvements to existing property.

For farm business, gross receipts included money income received from the sale of farm products; payments for natural crop disaster, price supports, or incentive payments for participation in government farm programs; net income from farm work; net

Social Security and Retirement Income - Social Security income included payments made by the Federal, National and State Governments under retirement, survivors and disability insurance programs to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers. Retirement incomes were payments from companies, unions, Federal, National, State or other local government agencies to former employees (including members of the Armed Forces) or their survivors in the form of private pensions, government employee pensions, disability pensions, annuities from insurance and money income from Individual Retirement Account (IRA) or KEOGH plans.

Remittances - These were money received periodically from persons living outside the household. Remittances included voluntary contributions by non-resident relatives or friends, money received by parents from children not living with them, and voluntary allotment checks sent by US Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them. Occasional gifts or contributions are excluded.

In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations, data on remittances were shown separately for those received from: (a) Guam and CNMI, (b) Hawaii and US mainland, and other places.

Other Income - This included unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, veterans' payments, periodic income received from private charitable organization, cash scholarships, fellowships and stipends received by students, interest, dividends, net rental income from real estate, net royalty income, and estates and trust funds.

Household Income - This included the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not.

Family Income - This included the income of all members of the family 15 years old and over. Income of related persons who did not reside with the family in 1996 but were members of the family at the time of enumeration

income from recreational services provided by the farmer such as proceeds from hunting and fishing, or camping; and commodity credit loans which were not repaid in 1996. Operating expenses included the cost of feed, fertilizer, seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, sprays, insecticides, hardware, dairy supplies, tools, and livestock purchases; rental of machinery; cash wages for labor; cash rent paid; cash profits paid to the owner, interest on farm mortgages; building repairs; depreciation on farm equipment; farm taxes, etc.

-- *Customs Payments Received* - These included the total amount of money received from all sources as customs (Palauan) payments.

were included in *family income*. Family income did not include amounts received by members of the family in 1996 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration.

Income of Persons - For persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their income was summed.

Median Income - Whether referring to household income or family income, the median income divides the statistical universe into two equal parts, one half of the total households or families had incomes above the median and the other half had incomes below the median. In computing the median income for households and families, those with no income were also included.

The median income for persons was computed based only on persons with income. The median income values for household, families and persons were computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than are shown in the census tabulations.

Mean Income - This was obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in the universe. Thus, *mean household income* was obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For various types of income, the *means* were based on households having that particular type of income.

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented *mean income* or *earnings* for each type of income, also *mean income* for households and families.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small sub-groups of the population as the mean is affected when extreme values are reported. It is especially susceptible to the effects of misreporting and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in the tabulations even for small sub-groups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means are used to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Per Capita Income - This was obtained by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group. Thus, *per capita income of persons in households* was derived by dividing the total income of households by the total population of persons in households.

Percent Year Round Full Time Worker - This was the proportion of the population 15 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1996.

Limitation of the Data - Since questionnaire entries for income reported by respondents were only estimates or based on memory, rather than on actual records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income. This resulted to under-reporting of income and this became even more pronounced for income sources such as those from Social Security, customs payments, interest, etc. Over-reporting of income, on the other hand, resulted when income on self-employment was reported in gross rather than in net amounts. Another common error was the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the six types of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of over-reporting had an impact on the level of *mean farm or non-farm self-employment income* and *mean income* published for the various geographical subdivisions of the area.

Income data covered money income only, and did not include non-cash income received by residents. Despite the shift to wage and salary labor, non-cash income derived from subsistence activities, as well as those received as customs payments, was still very common among Palauan households and these amounted to a significant portion during the year, if included to their total income. These included goods produced on farms and consumed by the household, fishing, livestock raised and consumed by the household, making handicrafts for own use, and other productive activities which were not for commercial purposes. The fact that many farm families received an important part of their income in the form of *free* housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm should be taken into consideration when comparing the income of farm and non-farm residents. Non-money income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses were also received by non-farm residents. In comparing income data for 1996 and earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income did not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices were made.

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey included another type of income - *Customs Payments Received* - which in earlier censuses was classified in the *Other Income* category. (For more information on comparability of income data with earlier censuses, refer to *Appendix B* of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing publication - Republic of Palau.)

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

Data on industry, occupation and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 26, 27 and 28, respectively. Data for these items referred to the employed persons during the census reference week. For persons who had more than one job, the data referred to the job at which they worked the most number of

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., *less than \$2,500*) included those that were classified as having no income in 1996. Many of these were living on income *in kind*, savings or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families which reported *no income* probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Some may have been living on subsistence activity and, therefore, had received non-money income only.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of the reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience, occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm or business, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem was the non-reporting of income data. Procedures were then devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries.

Comparability - The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses were similar to the 1995 and 1990 censuses, but there were variations in the detail of the questions and the presentation of income types in the tabulations. In the 1990 census tabulations, income data were presented according to:

Wage or salary income
Net non-farm and farm self-employment income

Interest, dividend, or net rental income:

- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Retirement income
- Remittance income, and
- Other Income.

hours during the reference week. For unemployed persons, the data concerning work referred to the last or most recent job or business since 1992. (For more information, see discussion under *Reference Week*.)

Information or descriptions of industry and occupation provided by the respondents were converted to codes by the census editors based on the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*.

Industry- Industry data were obtained from answers to the question: *For whom did the person work?* There were rules to follow in reporting in order to correctly determine the kind of business or industry and facilitate office coding:

A person on active duty in the US Armed Forces or an unemployed person who was on active duty in the US Armed Forces in his/her last job since 1992 was to report the branch of service in the Armed Forces, e.g. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

A person was to report the full name of the company, business or other employer. For employers without company name, such as dentist's or lawyer's office, the name of the employer was to be reported. For self-employed individual without a company name, the enumerators were instructed to simply write *self-employed* as the industry may be deduced from the occupation reported.

For employees of a government agency, they were to report the specific organization for which they worked, what the activity of the agency was and whether it was a Federal, National, State or local government.

The exact description of the kind of business or industry must have indicated the general and specific activity of a company, business or employer at the location where the person worked.

If a company had more than one kind of business or industrial activity carried on in the same place, only the major business or activity was to be reported at that location. For many activities in different locations, only the business or activity where the person actually worked was to be reported.

When an individual worked as domestic or other private household worker in the home of another The occupation of a person was ascertained by asking the question: *What kind of work was the person doing?* The answer required a sufficient and detailed description of the kind of work so as to permit office coding. The occupational classifications system developed for the 1990 census, and also used in 1995, consisted of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented data on several levels of occupational details.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transport equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers accounted for large proportions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories included persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture included truck drivers, as well as bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry included mechanics, freight handlers, as well as payroll clerks; and persons employed in private household industry included occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, as well as secretary.

Class of Worker- The *class of worker* referred to the same job as the respondent's industry and occupation. Built-in responses to the class of worker were listed in the questionnaire, which were as follows:

person, the industry to be reported was *private home*.

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census, and subsequently used in 1995, consisted of 235 categories for employed persons, and classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification was based on the Standard and Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data that was collected from households differ in detail and coverage from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect in full details all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census tabulations.

The industry category, *Public Administration*, was limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines were classified by industry according to the activity in which they were engaged.

Occupation- *Occupation* described clearly and specifically the kind of work a person did. In some cases, it revealed what a person was called when he/she performed a particular kind of work.

Private wage and salary worker - This category was for employees of a private company or business or of an individual who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or piece-rate payment. This also included employees of churches, unions, YMCAs, political parties, professional associations, non-profit hospitals and other non-government organizations.

Government worker - This included employees of National and State Government agencies, including employees of public schools, hospitals, government-owned electric power utilities, etc., regardless of their industry classification.

Self-employed worker - This included persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, professional practice or farm, shop, etc. Persons who owned all or most of the stock in a private corporation were also classified in this category. Managers or other executives hired to manage a business or farm, salesperson working for commissions, or officers in corporation were not included in this category, but classified as *private wage and salary workers*.

Working without pay - This referred to persons who worked without pay in a business or farm operated by a relative. Room, board and cash allowance was not counted as pay for these family members.

Occasionally, respondents provided industry, occupation,

or class of worker description, which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and coding operation. In coding, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. In certain situations, it was possible to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was the computer edit and an allocation process. The edit determined first whether a respondent was in the universe that required Comparability - Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the changes or revisions to the classification systems used. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed because of the *birth* of new industries and occupations, as well as the *death* of others, the growth and decline of existing industries and occupations, and the desire of analysts and users for more detailed presentation of data. Another cause of incomparability was the possible movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology and the refinement of category composition made these movements necessary. Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years), how the industry and occupation questions were worded in the questionnaire, improvements in the coding procedures, and how the *not reported* cases were handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, *Industry not reported* and *Occupation not reported*. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990 and 1980, the *Not reported* cases were assigned to individual categories.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category, *private not-for-profit workers*, which was a subset of the 1980 category, *employee of private employer*. The 1995 category, *private wage and salary worker* included those working for profit and not-for-profit businesses.

Also, the 1990 category, *private not-for-profit*, included employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., which were classified as *U.S. and other government worker* in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, and as *Federal Government worker* in the 1980 and 1970 censuses.

Comparability between statistics on industry and occupation from the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, and earlier censuses, and those from other sources is affected by the factors described in the section *Employment Status*. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all types of workers, whereas, data from establishment surveys often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed.

Also, the responses provided by household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those

an industry and occupation code. The codes for industry, occupation and class of worker were checked to ensure they were valid and consistent with each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or corrected. If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a person having similar characteristics based on items such as age, sex, education, residence and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

obtained from establishments. (For more information on comparability, refer to *Appendix B* of the 1990 Census of Population and Housing publication - Republic of Palau.)

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 16a through 16c. These were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than Palauan were being spoken and how frequently they were spoken relative to Palauan. The questions were asked of all persons.

Language Spoken at Home - Persons were asked in questionnaire item 16a whether they currently spoke only Palauan at home. Persons who answered *Yes* were not asked the remainder of the language questions.

Those persons who reported speaking a language other than Palauan were asked in question item 16b to report the language spoken at home. If more than one language was spoken, the person was asked which language was spoken most often. If it could not be determined which was spoken most often, the first language the person learned to speak was recorded. The response was recorded by the enumerator and later on coded using a detailed list of languages that distinguished more than 30 languages or language groups.

The imputation procedure for persons who failed to report language spoken at home involved attributing the language of other household members to a person with no entry. If that was not possible, the language of a person of similar ethnic origin and other demographic characteristics was imputed.

Comparability - In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, persons who reported in question item 16b that they spoke a language other than Palauan at home were asked to report in item 16c if this language was spoken more frequently than Palauan. Questionnaire items were different in the 1980 and 1990 censuses as the respondents were asked to report their proficiency in writing and speaking in any language, and whether a non-English language spoken at home was spoken more frequently than English.

Data on language spoken at home were tabulated for persons 5 years old and over only. Since the responses to questionnaire item 16b were expected to be numerous, only the most common languages were presented in details in the tabulations: Palauan, *English*, *Carolinian*,

Pilipino, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese/Taiwanese. Languages having lesser usage were grouped into *Other Micronesian, Asian, and Other language*, where appropriate. The Pilipino language, though synonymous to Tagalog, also included Data on the *legal residence* were obtained from responses to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of persons 18 years old and over. The *legal residence* was the place where the person had registered to vote. The legal residence of a person may be different from his usual residence. However, for Palauan citizens, the legal residence may either be in the same state in Palau as their usual residence, or it could be in a different state. For persons registered in Palau, the hamlet in Koror or the state or island was reported. For persons registered in the U.S., the name of the State was also reported. Those registered in FSM or the Marshall Islands reported the lowest level of geography. Persons registered in a foreign country including U.S. territory or commonwealth reported only the name of the country.

Comparability - For the first time in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, question on legal residence of a person was asked. The census tabulations, however, limited the geographic presentation to the 16 states in Palau, Guam, CNMI, USA, FSM, Philippines, Japan, Korea, and China/Taiwan. Other countries not classified in any of these were grouped under *Asia* and *Others*, where appropriate.

Where tabulations are shown for households and families, the data referred to the *legal residence* of the householders.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6 that was asked of all persons. The marital status classification referred to the status at the time of enumeration. Data for marital status, however, were tabulated for persons 15 years old and over only.

All persons were asked whether they were *now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated* or *never married*.

Couples who lived together were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married - included all persons who had never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

The data on place of birth were derived from answer to questionnaire item 7. Mother=s place of birth and father=s place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 11a and 11b, respectively. Each place of birth question asked for the name of state in Palau, the U.S. State, or the foreign country where the person or the person's parents were born according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth or their parents' place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of the birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person or parent with similar

other Philippine languages spoken by residents.

LEGAL RESIDENCE

Now Married, Except Separated - included persons whose current marriage had not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category also included couples who live together or person in common-law marriages, if they considered this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons were further classified as *spouse present* or *spouse absent*. In selected tabulations, data for married and separated persons were reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Consensually Married - included persons living in a martial union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and were classified as *now married*. They were reported separately as *consensually married*. The category also included couples who lived together if they considered this category the appropriate.

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

Widowed - included widows and widowers who had not remarried.

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

Now Married - included all persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category included persons defined above as *separated*.

Comparability - The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey marital status definitions were the same as those used in the 1990 census, and these reflected the 1980 census with the exception of the term *never married* which replaced the 1980 term *single* in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every US census since 1980.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND PARENTS = PLACE OF BIRTH

characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside the area of current residence were not allocated a specific foreign country of birth, but were classified as *Other* which meant that country or area was not specified. The places of birth shown in the report were selected base on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability - Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, as for the 1980 and 1990 censuses. However, nonresponse was not allocated. Instead, such persons were shown separately in the tables under *Elsewhere*.

Where tabulations are shown for households and families, the data referred to the *place of birth* of householders.

PLACE OF WORK

Data on *Place of Work* were obtained from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of persons 15 years old and over who indicated that they worked full time or part time, whether also did subsistence activity or not, during the census reference week.

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented data on *Place of Work* for civilian workers 16 years old and over, which referred to employed persons *at work* during the census reference week. (For more information on *employed*, refer to discussion under *Employment Status*.)

POVERTY STATUS IN 1996

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 20 and 25. (For more information, see the discussion under *Income in 1996*.)

Poverty statistics presented in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey and various census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal inter-agency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan.

For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the US Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from 1 person to 9 or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to 8 or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as *below the poverty level*. The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below

the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

Poverty Thresholds in 1996, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of family unit	Related children under 18 years								
	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated)...									
Under 65 years.....	8,163								
65 years and over.....	7,525								
Two persons.....									
Hholder under 65 years.	10,507	10,815							
Hholder 65 years & over	9,484	10,774							
Three persons.....	12,273	12,629	12,641						
Four persons.....	16,183	16,448	15,911	15,967					
Five persons.....	19,516	19,800	19,194	18,725	18,438				
Six persons.....	22,447	22,536	22,072	21,627	20,965	20,573			
Seven persons.....	25,828	25,990	25,434	25,046	24,324	23,482	22,558		
Eight persons.....	28,887	29,142	28,617	28,158	27,506	26,678	25,816	25,597	
Nine persons or more.....	34,749	34,917	34,453	34,063	33,423	32,542	31,746	31,548	30,333

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis for the U.S. and were not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. Therefore, the thresholds used for Palau were the same as those used in the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No.171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status was Determined - Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories. These groups were also excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels - Since the poverty levels currently used by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data were presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels were obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four

The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

The thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons in 1970 to 9 or more persons in

persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level:

The average thresholds shown in the first column of Table A were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size was obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products were then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate was divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals were applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds were derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being *below the poverty level*.

Comparability - The poverty definition used in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey was the same as that used in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This definition differed slightly from that used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1980 and 1990.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group-quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

REASON FOR MIGRATION

Data on reason for migration were derived from built-in responses to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of

persons born outside Palau. The question, *Why did this person come to Palau the first time?* was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship (item 8) that they were not born in Palau. If the person gave more than one reason, the main reason was considered. The possible reasons were as follows:

Employment - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily for employment, even if he/she had other reasons for coming;

Spouse of employed person - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily because he/she was a spouse of a person who came either for employment or was already employed in Palau;

Dependent of employed person - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily because he/she was the dependent (but not the spouse) of a person who came either for employment or was already employed in Palau;

Family member of employed person - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily because he/she was a family member (other than a spouse or a direct dependent) of a person who was either employed or who came for employment in Palau;

Student - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily to be a student at either an elementary, high school or college;

Missionary - if a person came primarily for missionary activities;

Medical reasons - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily for medical reasons even if the differing occurrence of the various holidays could affect the comparability of the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey data and those from the 1990 and 1980 censuses on *actual hours worked* for some areas if the respective weeks containing holidays were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RELIGION

Data on religion were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4a, which was asked of all persons.

This item had an open-ended question and the enumerators recorded the responses. These responses were later on coded using a list of more than 10 identified religions. Persons who said they had no religion were classified into the *None* category, while those who refused to answer the question were classified into the *Refused* category.

Comparability - The question on religion was asked for the first time in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, and data were shown for all persons, regardless of age.

RESIDENCE IN 1992

he/she had other reasons for coming;

Visiting or vacation - if a person came to Palau for the first time primarily to visit or for vacation, even if the person eventually stayed or had other reasons for coming;

Others - if the person had some other reasons for coming to Palau for the first time other than those listed above, he/she was asked to state the specific reason.

Comparability - The question on reason for migration to Palau was asked for the first time in the 1995 Census of Population and Housing, and was used again in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status was related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the data on which the respondents were interviewed by enumerators. This week was not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status.

Comparability - The reference weeks for the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey included that time between the third week of February 1997 and the third week of June 1997 during which time enumerators worked in the field. Some workers may have observed holidays such as Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day or other local holidays.

In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, data on residence in 1992 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 14a and 14b, which were asked of persons born before 1992. For persons who reported in item 14a that they lived in a different house on February 15, 1992 other than their current residence on the date of enumeration, question item 14 b asked for hamlet or State in Palau, U.S. state or territory or foreign country where those persons were living on that date. Residence in 1992 was used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population among the states and between the states and the U.S. states and other foreign countries.

When no information on residence in 1992 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1992. All cases of nonresponse or in-complete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category *Same House* included all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, as well as those who had moved but by 1997 had returned to their 1992 residence. The category *Different House in Palau* included persons who lived in Palau in 1992 but in

a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on February 15, 1997. These movers were then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulation, persons who moved within Palau were divided into those moving within the same state and those moving from a different state. Movers from outside Palau were divided into groups according to their 1992 residence: Guam, CNMI, U.S., FSM, Asia and Others. The Asia group were further subdivided into 4 countries: Philippines, Japan, Korea, and China/Taiwan; with the remaining difference included in *Asia*. The last group *Others* included persons who were residing in a foreign country, other than those earlier listed.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1992 was somewhat less than the total number of moves during the five-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allowed for the calculation of the proportion of the age group who were not enrolled in school and not high school graduates, or *dropouts*. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived were presented in *Educational Attainment, Employment Status and School Enrollment and Type of School*. The published tabulations included both the civilian and Armed Forces populations.

Comparability - The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey was similar to that published in the 1980 and 1990 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, educational attainment and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of all persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a *regular* public or private school or college at any time between February 15, 1997 and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling that would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree as regular school.

Enumerators were instructed that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were considered as not enrolled.

Public and Private School - Persons who attended school in the reference period indicated whether they were enrolled in either *public school, public college or private school, private college*. A *public* school was defined as any school or college controlled and supported by the state, national or Federal Government. Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups were defined as *private*.

five-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1992 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living on a different island may be understated.

Comparability - The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey question reported data similar to that in the 1990 census. Similar questions were also asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, but previous residence was not allocated for nonresponse in 1980. These persons were shown in the category *residence in 1975 not reported*. In the 1970 census, the migration questions did not ask for residence in a specific village or island within the area.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Level of School in Which Enrolled - Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in *preprimary school, elementary, high school or college* according to their response to question item 13 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in *preprimary school*, which included kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in *elementary* or *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*. (For more information on level of school, see discussion on *Educational Attainment*.)

Comparability - The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey questions on school enrollment and highest level of school completed mirrored that of the 1990 census. School enrollment questions have been included in the decennial census since 1930; grade attended was first asked in 1950; and type of school was first asked in 1970. In 1930, the enrollment question referred to attendance since September 1. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

In past years, instructions on the types of schools to include have changed. In the 1950 instructions, the term *regular school* was introduced, and it was defined as *schooling which advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university or professional school degree*.

Vocational, trade or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as were nursery school and kindergarten. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term *regular school or college* and a similar, though expanded, definition of regular was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school, but included kindergarten. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase *regular school or college* and included instructions to count nursery school,

kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons 5 to 24 years old in 1940; for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950; for persons aged 5 to 34 years in 1960; and for those 3 years old and over since 1970. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons 5 to 24 years in 1940, 5 to 29 years in 1950, 5 to 34 years in 1960, 3 to 34 years in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. This growth in age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940, however it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1970 census. The type of school was incorporated into the *yes* response categories for the enrollment question. The types identified were *public, parochial* and *other private*. In the 1980 census, *private, church related* and *private, not church related* replaced *parochial* and *other private*. Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that *for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he/she was now enrolled*. From 1960 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1950. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1995 and 1990 censuses, the 1995 and 1990 census data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references and enumeration methods. At the state level, the difference The wording of the question on military status for the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey was limited to whether persons were now on active duty; had been on active duty in the past, but not now; had served in the Reserves or National Guard; or had not been on active duty, representing only one part of a two part question in 1990.

In the 1990 census, the question was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions

college degree.

between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person=s given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person.

Sex Ratio - A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability - A question on the sex of individuals, similar to that asked in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey has been asked of the total population in every census.

MILITARY STATUS

Data on military status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19, which was asked of all persons 15 years old and over. For census tabulations, data on military status were shown for persons 16 years old and over who were: on active duty (at the time of enumeration) in the US Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or the Coast Guard; on active duty in the past (but not at the time of enumeration); Reserves or National Guard only; and not in active duty.

Limitation of the Data - There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense or its predecessor Departments (War and Navy); and employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service.

Comparability - Since census data on military status were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense.

on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, *September 1980 or later*, was added in 1990. As in

1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service were shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. The question on *Years of Military Service* was new for the 1990 census.

USUAL RESIDENCE

Data on *usual residence* were derived from entries in questionnaire items E, F and G, which were completed by the census enumerators. *Usual residence* was the place where a person lived and slept most of the time. In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, the following rules applied to the enumeration of persons in their *usual residence*:

- Family members, housemates, roommates, foster children, boarders, roomers and live-in employees were counted in their usual residence; that is, the place where they lived and slept most of the time;
- Persons temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, in general hospital or for customs/traditional purposes were counted in their usual residence;
- High school and college students were counted in the place where they lived while attending school;
- Children below college level but away in boarding schools were counted in the usual residence of their household;
- Persons in the Armed Forces were counted in the place where they lived;
- Newborn babies still in the hospital were counted in the usual residence of their parent/s;
- Persons were counted in the place where they stayed most of the week while working even if they had a home elsewhere; and

Persons who had no usual residence were counted on the place where they were staying on Survey day.

The data pertain to the number of weeks in 1996 during which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces were also included.

Usual Hours Worked per Week Worked in 1996 - The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1996 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32c. This question was asked of persons who indicated that they worked in 1996.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1996. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he/she worked in 1996. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1996, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1996 were not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question item 20). Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the

Excluded from the count of persons in the usual residence were the following:

Persons who usually lived somewhere else;

- Persons who were away in an institution, such as prison, mental hospital, or nursing home;
- College students who lived somewhere else while attending school;
- Persons in the Armed Forces who lived somewhere else; and

Persons who stayed somewhere else most of the time while working.

Comparability - In every census, data on *usual residence* of persons are made available in specified geographic disaggregations. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations on *usual residence* presented data on the state level and by hamlet for the state of Koror. Where tabulations were shown for households and families, the data referred to the *usual residence* of the householders.

WORK STATUS IN 1996

Data on work status in 1996 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32a through 32c, which were asked of persons 15 years old and over. Census tabulations, however, showed data for Work Status in 1996 for persons 16 years old and over. Persons 16 years old and over who worked one or more weeks according to the criteria described below were classified as *Worked in 1996*. All other persons 16 years old and over were classified as *Did not work in 1996*.

Weeks Worked in 1996 - Data on *Weeks Worked in 1996* were derived from responses to questionnaire item 32b, which was asked of persons who indicated in question item 32a that they worked in 1996.

weeks they worked were classified as *Usually worked full time*; persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours were classified as *Usually worked part time*.

Year-Round Full-Time Workers - All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1996.

Number of Workers in Family in 1996 - The term *worker* as used for these data was defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1996.

Limitation of the Data - It was probable that the number of persons who worked in 1996 and the number of weeks worked were understated since some respondents tended to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. They may also be a tendency for persons to exclude weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked *50 to 52 weeks*.

Comparability - Data on weeks worked collected in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey were

comparable with data from the 1990, 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks work applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked. In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six-weeks worked intervals. In the 1995, 1990 and 1980 censuses, persons were asked to report the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

Data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of persons who were born outside Palau. The question, *In what month and year did this person come to Palau to stay?* was asked of persons who indicated on the question on citizenship (item 8) that they were not born in Palau. For persons who have entered Palau more than once, the latest month and year they came to stay was considered as the date of entry. Comparability - A question on *year of entry* was asked in the 1970, 1980 and 1990 censuses. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons not born in Palau were to answer the question on year of entry. In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, persons reported the month and year of entry into Palau.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters- Living quarters were classified as housing units. Usually, living quarters were in structures intended for residential use (e.g. one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as boats, tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, and dormitories.

Housing Units - A housing unit was a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which had direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who shared living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access were applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria were applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units were included in the housing unit

(For more information, see the discussion on *Citizenship*.)

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey questions, tabulations and census data products about citizenship and year of entry included no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Palau before becoming residents of Palau had a *date of entry*. Some of these persons were US citizens by birth (e.g. persons born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who were U.S. citizens by birth, the term *year of entry* was used in this report instead of the term *year of immigration*.

Limitation of the Data - The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in Palau. The phrase *to stay* was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of Palau. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he/she entered the country *to stay*, it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents and the like were included only if they were occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes were included provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers = sales lots or in storage yards were excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contained 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they were classified as *group quarters*. If the living quarters contained 8 or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they were classified as *housing units*.

Occupied Housing Units - A housing unit was classified as *occupied* if it was the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants were only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census had their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit was classified as *vacant*. A household included all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for the tabulations was the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units - A housing unit was vacant if no one was living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants were only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who had a usual residence elsewhere were also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under *Usual Home Elsewhere*.)

New units not yet occupied were classified as vacant housing units if construction had reached a point where all exterior windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place. Vacant units were excluded if they were open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls,

windows, and/or doors no longer protected the interior from the elements, or if positive evidence existed (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit was condemned or was to be demolished. Also excluded were quarters being used entirely for non-residential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, etc. - Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who considered the hotel s their usual place of residence or had no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms were classified as housing units only in those

Comparability - The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the *dwelling unit* concept. Although the term became *housing unit* and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses; the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey definition for housing unit was the same as that used for the 1990 and 1980 censuses.

AIR CONDITIONING

Data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H27, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Air conditioning was defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It did not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers, which were not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it did include heat pumps. A central system was an installation that air-conditioned a number of rooms.

In an apartment building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central system with individual room controls was a *central air conditioning system*. A *room unit* was an individual air-conditioner that was installed in a window or an outside wall and was generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability - Data on air-conditioning were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. In the 1990 census, data were shown for all housing units while the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented data for occupied housing units only.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

Data on Bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked for all occupied and vacant housing units. Bathtub or shower was counted only if the equipment was permanently connected to piped running water. Portable bathtubs were not included in the bathtub or shower category.

Answers to the question, *Do you have a bathtub or shower?* provided data on the number of housing units with bathtub or shower (a) inside the unit, (b) inside the Data on boarded-up status were obtained from questionnaire item C2 for all vacant housing units. Boarded-up units had windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit

hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house lived and ate separately from others in the building and had direct access from outside, their quarters were classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters - The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters were separate housing units if they satisfied the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they were considered *group quarters*.

building, outside the building, or with no bathtub or shower.

Comparability - Data on bathtub or shower were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1980, the data were shown separately as well as combined with data on water supply and flush toilet to identify the presence of complete plumbing facilities.

BEDROOMS

Data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item 12, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms was the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included were all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently were being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment was classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented data on the number of bedrooms for all housing units, as well as for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units.

Comparability - Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 U.S. test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two-bedroom category, where the previous *use* definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units. In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, respondents were asked to provide a number for the count of bedrooms in the housing unit, whereas the 1990 census offered a range of 5 choices from *no bedroom* to *5 or more bedrooms*.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census products, boarded-up units were shown only for units in the *Other vacant* category.

Comparability - Data on boarded-up status were collected for the first time in 1980 and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

Data on business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H2b, which was asked for all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question was used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business had to be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as grocery store, restaurant, or shop. It may either be attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room was used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside were not considered as having a business. Medical offices were considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations presented data on *business on property* for owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses only.

Comparability - Data on business on property have been collected for Palau since the 1940 census.

COOKING FACILITIES

Data on cooking facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked for all occupied and vacant housing units. *Main cooking facilities* were the ones that were used most often for preparation of meals.

They can be located inside or outside the building. *No cooking facilities* included those units with no cooking facilities available either inside or outside the building.

The census tabulations presented data on cooking facilities for occupied housing units only.

Comparability - Data on cooking facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1980, data for cooking facilities were shown for year-round and occupied housing units. In 1990, data were shown for all housing units. Also, the question on the type of cooking facilities was asked, to include the additional categories, *Microwave oven and non-portable burners* and *microwave oven only*. In 1995, Median Gross Rent - The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. In computing median gross rent, units reported as *No cash rent* were excluded. Median rent calculations were rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

Aggregate Gross Rent and Mean Gross Rent - To calculate aggregate gross rent, the actual values of cash rent reported for renter-occupied housing units were aggregated. Mean gross rent was obtained by dividing aggregate gross rent by the total number of renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent, and the value rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

only the question on microwave oven was asked.

GROSS RENT

Data on gross rent (also referred to as *cash rent*) were obtained from questionnaire item H5, which was asked for all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that were renter-occupied without payment of cash rent were shown separately as *No cash rent* in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who lived elsewhere and who allowed occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Gross rent, or cash rent, was the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it was the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent included rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be or his/her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter paid rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge was also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter received payments from lodgers or roomers who were listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations, data on gross rent was presented for all renter-occupied housing units with payment of cash rent.

Comparability - Data on this item have been collected since 1930.

COOKING FUEL

Data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked for all occupied and vacant housing units. The data shown for the type of fuel used most for cooking were for occupied housing units only.

Electricity- included government provided electricity, power generators, etc., for stoves, ranges, etc.

Bottled and Tank Gas - included liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which were refilled or

exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc. - included fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol and other combustible liquids.

Wood or Charcoal - included purchased wood or charcoal, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other Fuel - included all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used - included units that did not use any fuel or that did not have kitchen facilities.

Comparability - Data on cooking fuel were collected for the first time in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

Data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as *months vacant*) were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy referred to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remained vacant.

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H17 through H21, which were asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey question was similar with the 1990 census in that the kitchen facilities or stove and refrigerator were asked in two separate questions. A unit had *complete kitchen facilities* when it had all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cook stove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities had to be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment was not considered a range or cook stove. An icebox was not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability - The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey followed censuses before 1990 that collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. The 1995 tabulations showed data for occupied housing units only.

MORTGAGE STATUS

Data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked for owner-occupied housing units, condominiums, boats, and mobile homes. *Mortgage* referred to all forms of debt where the property was pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It included such debt instruments as deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage was considered a first mortgage if it had prior claim over any other mortgage or if it was the only mortgage on property. All other mortgages were considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan was

For newly constructed units which had never been occupied, the duration of vacancy was counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time was reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere were assigned to the *less than 1-month* interval.

Comparability - Similar data were collected in 1980. These data were shown in 1980 only for year-round housing units. In the 1990 census, these data were shown for vacant-for-sale and vacant-for-rent housing units. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey showed data only for vacant-for-rent-housing units.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1996

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1996 was a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1996 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent was paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1996 comprised the category *Not computed*.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage was reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan was reported, then the loan was considered a first mortgage. In most census tabulations, data for *Selected Monthly Owner Costs* and *Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Household Income in 1996* were usually shown separately for units *with a mortgage* and for units *not mortgaged*. The category *not mortgaged* comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability - The item was asked for the first time in 1980. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 acres. Excluded were mobile homes, boats, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 3 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1995 and 1990, the questions were asked for all owner-occupied housing units. They were also asked at mobile homes, boats and houses with a business or medical office.

OTHER HOUSING EQUIPMENT

Data on battery-operated radio and television set were obtained from questionnaire items H26 and H28, respectively, which were asked for all occupied housing units. Statistics on radio and television sets were in terms of the number of housing units having these particular items.

Included as *battery-operated radios* were car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation. Included as *television sets* were floor, table, built-in or portable models, or combinations with radios or record players, whether black and white or color, which were in working order or being repaired.

Comparability - Data on radio and television sets were collected for the first time in 1980. In 1980, data on radio sets included all types of radio sets, either electric or battery operated. In 1990 and 1995, however, only battery-operated radios were considered. Since 1980, there had been no change in the definition for television sets.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item was based on the count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit were counted including the householder, occupants, related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders and so forth.

Data on persons in unit show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase *persons in unit* was used for housing tabulations; *Persons per room* were obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown referred, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons per Room - This was computed by dividing the number of persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms, and was intended to provide a measure of use. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of use or overcrowding; a low mean may indicate underused. (For more information on means, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey data on plumbing facilities were obtained from question items H13, H15 and H16, which were asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. All three questions provided data on the presence of hot and cold piped water, bathtub or shower, and flush toilet, respectively.

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey questions were comparable to those asked in the 1990 census as these were used in classifying whether a housing unit had complete plumbing facilities or the lack of it. *Complete plumbing facilities* included hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities had to be located inside the house, apartment or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units were classified as *lacking complete plumbing facilities* when any of the three facilities were not present.

Comparability - The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey collected data on plumbing facilities in separate parts instead of complete plumbing, but after reconfiguring, comparability with the previous censuses was still possible. The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities also were not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were also not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete

persons in households for population items. Figures for *persons in unit* determined those for *persons in household*.

Median Persons in Unit - In computing median persons in unit, a whole number was used as the mid-point of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons was treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons were rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For information on medians, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

Persons in Occupied Housing Units - This was the total population minus those living in quarters. *Persons per occupied housing unit* were computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the US Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units.

ROOMS

Data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms were in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms included living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers rooms. Excluded were strip or Pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room was a separate room only if a partition ran from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consisted solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms - This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number was used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category 3 rooms was treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms were rounded to the nearest hundredth. (for more information on medians, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

Aggregate Rooms - To calculate aggregate rooms, the actual number of rooms reported for housing units were aggregated.

Comparability - Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In the 1990 census, these data were shown for all housing units, and separately for owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey Data on *Selected Monthly Owner Costs* were obtained from questionnaire items H25 through H30 for all occupied housing units. Selected monthly owner costs was the sum of payments for utilities (electricity, gas and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.)

In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey tabulations, selected monthly owner costs were presented only for specified-owner occupied housing units. Data usually were shown separately for units *with a mortgage* and for units *not mortgaged*.

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs - This measure was rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability - The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey questions from which tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units came differed from the 1990 and 1980 censuses as the costs for payments of mortgages; deeds of trust; contracts to purchase or other similar debts; real estate taxes; fire, hazard and insurance on property were not collected in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. In the 1980, 1990 and 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Surveys, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1996

Information on *Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1996* was the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1996. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data were tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied housing units.

Separate distributions were often shown for units *with a mortgage* and for units *not mortgaged*. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1996 were included in the *not computed* category. (For more information, see the discussion under *Selected Monthly Owner Costs*.)

Comparability - The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The Data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H29, which was asked for occupied housing units. A telephone had to be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters were classified as having *no telephone*.

Comparability:-The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey question was comparable to that in the 1990 census. It was a new item in the 1990 census.

TENURE

tabulations showed data for all housing units and separately for owner-occupied housing units only.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNERS COSTS

tabulations of *Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1996* for specified owner-occupied housing units were not comparable to 1990 due to the respective differences in the components of selected monthly owner costs mentioned in the earlier section.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H23, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or disposal of sewage was by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit was considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit was provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category *Other means* included housing units which disposed of sewage in some other way.

Comparability - Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey, data were shown for occupied housing units while the 1990 census showed data for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

Data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which were asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may have received their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to 5 or more units was classified as a *public system only* or a *public system and cistern*. Another source of water may be a *cistern, tanks or drums only* in which rainwater was collected. A public standpipe was an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder or street hydrant that was connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water. The category *some other source such as an individual well or spring* included water obtained from creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Comparability - Data on source of water have been collected in every census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

Data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked for all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units were classified as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied.

Owner-Occupied - A housing unit was owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lived in the unit even if it was mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner who lived in the unit was usually the person listed first in the questionnaire. The unit was *Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan* if it was being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt

arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit was also considered owned with a mortgage if it was built on leased land and a mortgage existed on the unit.

A housing unit was *Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)* if no mortgage or other similar debt was on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit was owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units were divided between mortgaged and owned-free and clear on the questionnaire, census tabulations show data only for total owner-occupied counts.

Renter-occupied - All occupied housing units which were not owner-occupied, whether they were rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, were classified as renter-occupied. *No cash rent* units were separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units were generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases were also identified in the *No cash rent* category.

Rented for cash rent included units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involved a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability - Data on tenure have been collected for Palau since 1930. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units were identified in a separate question.

Comparability - Data on toilet facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1980, the data were not shown separately but were combined with data on water supply and bathtub or shower to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS

Data in type of material used for outside walls of the structure were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used *most* in the construction of outside walls of the structure, which were as follows: *Poured concrete, Concrete blocks, Metal, Wood,* and *Other* for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Comparability - Data on materials for outside walls were collected since 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, the category *thatch* was dropped from the type of materials used. In 1995 and 1990, data were shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

Since 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR FOUNDATION

Data on the *Main Type of Material Used for the Foundation* of the structure were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used *most* in the construction of the foundation of the structure, which were as follows: *Poured concrete, Wood pier or pilings,* and *Other* for all other types of construction materials which were not included in any of the specific categories or if there was no foundation.

Comparability - Data on type of material used for foundation were collected for the first time in 1990. In 1995 and 1990, data were shown for all housing units.

TOILET FACILITIES

Data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which were asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Answers to the question, *Do you have a flush toilet?*, provided data on the number of housing units with *flush toilet* (a) inside the unit, (b) inside the building, outside the building; with *Outhouse or privy;* and *Other or none.*

A flush toilet consisted of any toilet connected to piped water and emptied into public sewer, septic tank, or cesspool.

Data for type of material used for roof of the structure were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used *most* in the construction of the roof of the structure, which were as follows: *Poured concrete, Metal, Wood, Thatch* which included sugar cane leaves, palm or pandanus thatch, palm leaves, straw, etc., and *Other* for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Comparability - Data on type of materials used for roofs were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1995 and 1990, data were shown for all housing units.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Data on units in structure (also referred as *type of structure*) were obtained from questionnaire item H2a, which was asked for all housing units. A structure was a separate building that either had open spaces on all sides or was separated from other structures by dividing walls that extended from ground to roof. In determining the

number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. Stores and office space were excluded.

Statistics were presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, and not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Family House, Detached - This was a 1-unit structure detached from any other any other structure; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures were considered detached even if they had an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contained a business was considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms had been added or built were also included.

1-Family House, Attached - This was a 1-unit structure which had one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In rowhouses (sometimes called townhouses), duplex houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, Data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item 1b, which was completed by census enumerators. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere was classified as *vacant*. The occupants were classified as having a *Usual home elsewhere* and were counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples were people in a vacation home and persons renting living quarters temporarily for work.

Limitation of the Data - Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some area enumerators marked units as *vacant-usual home elsewhere* when they should have marked *vacant-regular*.

Comparability - Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in the 1980 census.

UTILITIES

Data on electric power were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked for all housing units. The census tabulations, however, presented data on electric power for occupied housing units only.

Data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which were asked for all occupied housing units. Question H25 and H30 asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas and water) and other fuel (coal, wood, kerosene, etc.) The average monthly costs were included in the computation of *Selected Monthly Owner Costs* and *Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1996*.

Costs were recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that were paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees were excluded.

Limitation of the Data - Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records.

each house was a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units - These were units in structures/buildings containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures/buildings with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, and 20 or more units.

Other - This category was for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that did not fit the previous categories. Examples that fitted into this category were abandoned cars, tents, campers, and vans.

Comparability - Data on units in structure/building have been collected for Palau since 1940, on mobile homes and trailers since 1950, and on boats since 1980. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data were shown for all housing units. The category *Tent, van, etc.* was replaced in 1990 by the category *Other*.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

Comparability - Data on utilities were collected for the first time in the 1980 census.

VACANCY STATUS

Data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, rental agents, and others. Vacant units were subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For rent - These were vacant units offered *for rent* and vacant units offered either *for rent* or *for sale*.

For sale only - These were vacant units being offered *for sale* only including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units were offered *for sale* only.

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied - If any money rent had been paid or agreed upon but the new renter had not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit had recently been sold but the new owner had not yet moved in, the vacant unit was classified as *rented or sold, not occupied*.

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

Other Vacant - If a vacant unit did not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it was classified as *other vacant*. For example, this category included units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate - This was the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It was computed by

dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that were for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate - This was the percentage Comparability - Data on vacancy status have been collected since the 1940 census. For 1990, the category *Seasonal/recreational/occasional use* combined vacant units classified in 1980 as *seasonal* and *held for occasional use*. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round housing units. In the 1995 and 1990 censuses, housing characteristics were shown for all vacant housing units.

VALUE

Data on *Value* (also referred to as *price asked* for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H4a, which was asked for housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value was the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but not the land, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated for *specified owner-occupied housing units* only. Specified owner-occupied housing units included only one-family houses without a business or medical office on the property. The data for *specified* units excluded mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median Value - The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. This measure was rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

Aggregate Value and Mean Value - To calculate *aggregate value*, the actual values of housing units owned, being bought or vacant-for-sale were aggregated. *Mean value* was obtained by dividing the aggregate value by the total number of housing units owned, being bought or vacant for sale and was rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Comparability - In 1980, *value* was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for sale one-family houses on less than 3 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded.

In 1990, the question was asked for all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data on *Year Structure Built* were obtained from questionnaire item H7, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Data on *year structure built* referred to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition - that was, all exterior windows, doors and final usable floors were in place, the category *1996 to*

relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It was computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units only.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

Data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H24a, which was asked for occupied housing units. These data showed the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pick-up or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles were included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles were excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes were also excluded.

Vehicles per Household - This was computed by dividing aggregate number of vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Comparability - Data on automobiles available were collected for the first time in the 1980 census.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

Data on *Year Householder Moved into Unit* were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked for occupied housing units. These data referred to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he/she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent was to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in was not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moved at the same time.

Comparability - In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations referred to the year the householder moved in. In 1995, the question was asked only of the householder, as was done in 1980 and 1990.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

February 1997 was used. The figures shown in census tabulations related to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Limitation of the Data - Data on *Year Structure Built* were more susceptible to errors of response and non-reporting than data on many other items because respondents

relied on their memory or on estimates by persons who had lived in the neighborhood for along time. Available evidence indicates under-reporting occurred in the older-year structure-built categories, especially *Built in 1939 or earlier*. The introduction of *Not reported* category may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, *Accuracy of Data*, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability - Data on *Year Structure Built* were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1995, the category *Not reported* was added, the effect was to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products included various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 were not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero was indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation -Interpolation frequently was used in calculating medians based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation was used to estimate values of a function between two known values. *Pareto interpolation* was an alternative to linear interpolation. It was used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category derived the median.

Mean - This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It was derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates were used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income was obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families.

Median - This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into

Working - if the person was working or was the dependent of someone who was working. However, if the person was in school, even if he/she was the dependent of someone who was in the military or was working, his/her current activity was *schooling* because schooling takes precedence over dependency.

COMPACT IMPLEMENTATION

Data on emigrants who were in Palau or outside Palau at the time of Compact Implementation, that was, on October 1, 1994 were obtained from built-in responses to questionnaire item E9.

two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and the other half of the cases exceed the median. The median was computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which was sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products. In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median was shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median was shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-).

Percentages, Rates and Ratios - These measures were frequently presented in census tabulations to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons were made in two ways: subtraction, which provided an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and the quotient of two numbers, which provided a relative measure of difference.

EMIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

EMIGRANT

Data on emigrants were obtained from questionnaire items E1 through E9. The questions were asked of all persons who have temporarily left the household, that is, out of Palau for schooling in the U.S. or in the military or working temporarily in the U.S.

For purposes of the census, *emigrants* referred to all persons who had temporarily migrated out of Palau and were likely to come back.

CURRENT ACTIVITY

Data on current activity of emigrants were obtained from built-in responses to questionnaire item E4. Current activity could be any one of the following:

Schooling - if the persons was in school or was the dependent of someone who was in school;

Military - if the person was in the military, or was accompanying and was dependent on someone in the military; or

APPENDIX C

ACCURACY OF THE DATA CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

Every effort has been made to protect the confidentiality of the 1997 Republic of Palau Housing and Expenditures Survey data, and to make sure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. The procedures are meant to increase the data user's ability to obtain census data, particularly for small areas and sub-population groups, while maintaining confidentiality of individual responses.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation was to produce a set of data that describes the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were reviewed and edited during field data collection operations by crew leaders for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires were also reviewed by census clerks in the census office for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as *Don't know* or *NA* were considered unacceptable in certain quantities and/or in conjunction with other data omissions.

As a result of this review operation, a telephone or personal visit follow-up was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the follow-up, as well as questionnaires with omissions or inconsistencies beyond the completeness and quality tolerances specified in the review procedures.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable data in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item was inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable data in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhanced the usefulness of the data.

Another way to make corrections during the computer editing process is substitution. Substitution is the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. Because of the detailed field operations, substitution was not needed for the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey.

SOURCES OF ERRORS

In any large-scale statistical operation, such as the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey of the Republic of Palau, human- and machine-related errors do occur. These errors are commonly referred to as non-sampling errors. Such errors include not enumerating every household or every person in the population, not obtaining all required information from the respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. In addition, errors can occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, during clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or during the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

To reduce various types of non-sampling errors, a number of techniques were implemented during the planning, data collection, and data processing activities. Quality assurance methods were used throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to improve the quality of the data.

APPENDIX D

Collection and Processing Procedures

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with U.S. Census Bureau practice, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her usual residence in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers being his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences in some areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Survey day (February 15, 1997).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the Republic of Palau was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, persons in Palau specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Persons with a usual residence outside Palau were not enumerated in the 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey. On the other hand, residents of Palau temporarily abroad were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Palau. Persons living outside Palau were enumerated on a special Emigrants' form, but these data are incomplete.

Residence Rules

Beginning in mid-February, 1997 enumerators visited and listed every housing unit and conducted a personal interview, asking the questions as worded on the census questionnaire and recording the answers. A single questionnaire contained all questions asked of every persons and every housing unit. The questionnaire contained both basic and detailed population and housing questions. Only housing information was obtained from vacant housing units.

Field Follow-up: Follow-up enumerators visited each address for which questionnaires were missing to obtain a completed questionnaire. If a follow-up enumerator determined that the unit was vacant on Survey day, regardless of the present occupancy status, the enumerator obtained only housing information about the unit from a knowledgeable source and filled out a questionnaire for that unit, completing specified items in the questionnaire for vacant units.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Follow-up:

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence, the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers being his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on February 15, 1997.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in Palau or abroad, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year was counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Survey day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons Away at School -College students were counted as residents of the place in which they were living while attending college. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions -Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in jails; detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey of Palau was conducted using modified list/enumerate procedures (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration).

Enumeration of Housing Units

The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households for which questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete information were contacted by personal visit to obtain the missing information.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, prisons, and barracks. The questionnaires (Individual Census Records) included the same population items as the regular questionnaires but did not include any housing questions.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1997 Household Income and Expenditures Survey of

Palau questionnaire was designed as a keyable document. The information supplied to the enumerator by the respondent was recorded by marking the answers in the appropriate answer boxes and, in some cases, entering a write-in response.

Enumerators returned all completed questionnaires to the Census office where the questionnaires were checked in and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. Once all data collection activities were complete, the questionnaires were coded in the Census office. All write-in entries (ethnicity, relationship, language, migration, place of birth, parental birthplace, place of work, industry and occupation) were coded. After all coding operations were complete, the data entry clerks keyed all the responses to the questions on all the questionnaires using CENTRY, including the codes for the write-in entries.

The disks containing the keyed data were then processed on microcomputers using the Consistency and Correction (CONCOR) package for editing the data and the Census Tabulation System (CENTS) for tabulating the data.

APPENDIX E.

**The questionnaires used for the
1997 Bridge Survey of the Republic of Palau
appear on the following pages.**

1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF POPULATION, HOUSING, EXPENDITURES AND AGRICULTURE

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU

A. ED:

B. Block:

C. Household No.:

D. Enumerator:

E. Village/Hamlet:

F. State:

G. Address & Location description

H. Respondent's name:

I. Phone number:

The 1997 Bridge Survey of the Republic of Palau counts each person at his or her "usual residence." The usual residence is 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
- College students who stay here while attending college

- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who were staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home

- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Saturday, February 15, 1997, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. 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. *Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.*

1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, ask Where do these people usually live? Write their address here:

J. Population:

K. Last Resort:

Office of Planning and Statistics
Government of the Republic of Palau Form P97-1

If vacant: 1. Regular
2. UHE

If Occupied, FORM _____ of _____

1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF PALAU - POPULATION

1a. Name (from list, page 1)		12 At any time since February 1, 1997, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <i>If "Yes," ask C Public or private?</i> 1. No, has not attended since February 1 2. Yes, public school, public college 3. Yes, private school, private college
1b Person Number (from list, page 1) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">01</div>	2. Is...male or female? 1. Male 2. Female	
3. How is ... related to (Person 1)? 1. Householder 2. Spouse 3. Natural or adopted son/daughter 4. Stepson/stepdaughter 5. Brother/sister If not related to Person 1: 9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child 10. Housemate, roommate		13. How much school has ... COMPLETED? <i>Read categories if person is unsure. Circle the number for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</i> 31. No school completed 1. 1st 5. 5th 9. 9th 32. Nursery school 2. 2nd 6. 6th 10. 10th 33. Kindergarten 3. 3rd 7. 7th 11. 11th 34. Japanese school 4. 4th 8. 8th 12. 12th, no diploma 13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE C DIPLOMA or equivalent (GED) 14. Some college but no degree 15. Associate degree in college C Occupational program 16. Associate degree in college C Academic program 17. Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) 18. Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, Med, MSW, MBA) 19. Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, LLB, JD) 20. Doctorate degree (For example: Phd, EdD)
6. Father/mother 7. Grandchild 8. Other relative: 11. Unmarried partner 12. Other nonrelative		
4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race?	4a. What is ...'s religion?	14a Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on February 15, 1992)? 1. Born after February 15, 1992 C Go to questions for next person 2. Yes C skip to 15 3. No 14b Where did ... live 5 years ago? <i>Print the name of the Hamlet/State, island, U.S. State or territory, or foreign country in the space below.</i>
5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year)	5b. Age	
6. What is ...'s marital status? 1. Now married 4. Divorced 2. Consensually married 5. Separated 3. Widowed 6. Never married		15 Was ... living here when the KB Bridge collapsed (Sept 26, 1996)? If no, Where did ... live when the bridge collapsed? 16a Does ... speak only Palauan at home? 1. Yes C Skip to 17 2. No 16b What language does ... speak? _____ 16c Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than Palauan? 1. Yes, more frequently than Palauan 2. Both equally often 3. No, less frequently than Palauan 4. Doesn't speak Palauan
7. Where was ...'s mother living when ... was born? <i>Print the name of the Hamlet/State, island, U.S. State or territory, or foreign country in the space below.</i>		
8 Is ... a CITIZEN of Palau? 1. Yes, born in Palau C Skip to 11 2. Yes, Palau citizen by naturalization 3. No, born in U.S. or U.S. territory 5. No, not citizen (permanent residence) 4. No, U.S. citizen by naturalization 6. No, not citizen (temporary residence)		17 <u>If ... is 18 years and over</u> , where is ... registered to vote? <i>Print the hamlet/State in Palau, or the country where ... is registered to vote.</i> <i>If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON.</i>
9. In what month and year did ... come to Palau to stay? Month _____ 19 _____		
10. Why did ... migrate to Palau? 1. Employment 6. Missionary activities 2. Spouse of employed person 7. Medical reasons 3. Dependent of employed person 8. Visiting/vacation 4. Family worker 9. Other, Specify: 5. Family business (including commercial agriculture)		18a <i>If this person is female, ask C</i> How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. - <i>If none, skip to 21a</i> 18b Of these babies, how many are still alive? 18c What is the date of birth of the last child (Month/day/year)?
11a Where was ...'s mother born? <i>Print the name of the Hamlet/State, island, U.S. State or territory, or foreign country in the space below.</i>		
11b Where was ...'s father born? <i>Print the name of the Hamlet/State, island, U.S. State or territory, or foreign country in the space below.</i>		

1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF PALAU POPULATION

1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF PALAU - EXPENDITURES

X01 Consumer durables and furniture: These questions are about household items you purchased in the last 12 months. Please include anything bought with a credit card or cash. If any of the money spent was charged to a business or refunded to you, how much?

Item	Check if Yes	Total Spent	\$ charged/ refunded	Item	Check if Yes	Total Spent	\$ charged/ refunded
Stove/Range		\$	\$	For the kitchen, such as table, stools, pantry cabinet:			
Microwave oven		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Refrigerator		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Freezer		\$	\$	For the bedroom, such as bed, wardrobe, drawers:			
Dishwasher		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Kitchen Utensils		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Washing machine		\$	\$	For a lounge suite or chairs:			
Clothes dryer		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Air conditioner		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Home computer		\$	\$	Outdoor or garden furniture:			
Television		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Video player		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Radio		\$	\$	Any other type of furniture such as a bookcase or hall table:			
Cassette player		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
CD player		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Sewing machine		\$	\$	Floor coverings (including installation costs):			
Generator		\$	\$	Carpets and rugs		\$	\$
Outboard motor		\$	\$	Linoleum and floor tiles		\$	\$
Lawn mower/trimmer		\$	\$	Any other consumer durables:			
Other: Specify		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$
Other: Specify		\$	\$	Item:		\$	\$

X02 Health and Insurance: During the last 12 months how much has your household spent on the following:

Out-patient hospital visits?	\$	Health insurance?	\$
Medicines of all kinds?	\$	Life insurance?	\$

X03 Construction and Repairs: These questions are on Construction, Maintenance, alterations, or repairs done on this unit, including those you did yourself and those you paid some to do. In the last 12 months how much money did you spend on the following.

Item	Total Spent	\$ charged	Item	Total Spent	\$ charged
Dwelling under construction	\$	\$	Outside improvements like fence, driveway	\$	\$
Building addition like extra room, porch	\$	\$	Plumbing or water heater installation/repair	\$	\$
Remodelling one or more rooms	\$	\$	Termite or pest control	\$	\$
Repairing roof or gutters	\$	\$	Install, repair, replace window panes, reens	\$	\$
Inside painting or papering	\$	\$	Other improvement:	\$	\$
Outside painting	\$	\$	Other improvement:	\$	\$

1997 BRIDGE SURVEY OF PALAU - EXPENDITURES						
X04 Vehicles: In the last 12 months, have you bought or started to pay for a car, truck, motorbike, boat, or any other motor vehicle?						
Type and model of vehicle Type codes: 1 Car, 2 Pick-up, 3 Van, 4 Motorbike, 5 Boat, 6 Other = >	Type code	Was the vehicle: 1 New or 2 Used	What was the FULL purchase price before trade-in?	What was the value of the trade-in?	How much was charged to a business or refunded?	
1.			\$	\$	\$	
2.			\$	\$	\$	
3.			\$	\$	\$	
4.			\$	\$	\$	
X05 Off-Island Travel: In the last 12 months, anyone made any off island trips, excluding business trips? .Ye/No				If YES, how many? = >		
Destination	Fares		Accommodation		Other expenses	
1.	1 Air 2 Other _____	\$	1 Hotel/motel 2 Other _____	\$	1 _____ 2 _____	\$ _____ \$ _____
2.	1 Air 2 Other _____	\$	1 Hotel/motel 2 Other _____	\$	1 _____ 2 _____	\$ _____ \$ _____
3.	1 Air 2 Other _____	\$	1 Hotel/motel 2 Other _____	\$	1 _____ 2 _____	\$ _____ \$ _____
X06 Loans: Are you currently making regular payments for anything on rent-to-own purchase, personal or come other type of loans? Interviewer: Exclude credit cards and other revolving credit, or other loan used for this dwelling or other property.				1. Yes = > 2. No	If yes, how many loans do you have?	
Lender: 1 Bank, 2 Insurance company, 3 Finance company, 4 Credit Union, 5 Other (Specify)	Main purpose: 1 Vehicle, 2 Other (Specify)	Type: 1 Rent to own, 2 Personal loan, 3 other	Month/year repayments started	Amount borrowed	Each repayment & period covered	
					Amount	Period
1.				\$	\$	
2.				\$	\$	
3.				\$	\$	
X07 Credit cards or charge accounts such as VISA or any off-island accounts?				1. Yes 2. No	How many?	
(a) Number of purchases on last bill (record NONE if none)	(b) Did you have a service or credit charge for previous purchases on your last bill?	(c) Did you have a service or credit for cash advances on your last bill?	(d) Combined service or credit charge for cash advances and purchases if (b) and (c) are not separated on bill	(e) Period covered		
1.	1 Yes, \$\$ = > 2 No	\$	1 Yes, \$\$ = > 2 No	\$	\$	1. One month 2. Other _____
2.	1 Yes, \$\$ = > 2 No	\$	1 Yes, \$\$ = > 2 No	\$	\$	1. One month 2. Other _____
3.	1 Yes, \$\$ = > 2 No	\$	1 Yes, \$\$ = > 2 No	\$	\$	1. One month 2. Other _____
X08 Other expenses during the last 12 months:						
Legal & accounting fees	\$	Computer games	\$	Alimony	\$	
Gardening or lawn service	\$	Toys and games	\$	Child support	\$	
Housekeeping service	\$	Moving, storage, freight expenses	\$	Other:	\$	
Babysitting/care of aged	\$	Purchase and care of pets	\$	Other	\$	

PEOPLE WHO LEFT BECAUSE OF THE BRIDGE COLLAPSE

In order to get a better idea about the amount of migration out of Palau because of the bridge collapse, and the possibilities of Palau who are currently out of Palau coming back to help the territory grow economically, we need to know about people in your housing unit who have left Palau. Please fill in the information below for each person in your household who is currently away from Palau.

E1 Name	E2 Sex	E3 Age	E4 Current Activity	E5 Educational Attainment	E6 Occupation	E7 Left Palau the First Time		E8 Was here when bridge collapse d	E9 Was here when Compact imple-mented
						When	Reason		
1.	M F		Schooling Military Working						
2.	M F		Schooling Military Working						
3.	M F		Schooling Military Working						
4.	M F		Schooling Military Working						
5.	M F		Schooling Military Working						

INTERVIEWER REMINDERS:

Be sure you have recorded C

- Information for County, village, house, and Line Number, Population, and Complete after (when necessary), Address or location on the front cover of the questionnaire
- The respondent's name and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in the appropriate boxes on the front cover.
- Your signature (name) and the date in the boxes below on this page.

Also, be sure you have C

- Completed as many of the questions as possible, including the last resort questions.
- Completed the Vacant Units Boxes on Page 2 if this is a vacant unit.
- Entered the required information on the address listing page in the address register and on the map.
- Written all entries legibly.

CERTIFICATION C I certify the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to my knowledge.

Enumerator's signature

Date

NOTES: