

Chuuk State Census Report

2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing



December 2002

*Chuuk Branch Statistics Office
Division of Statistics
Department of Economic Affairs
National Government
Weno, Chuuk 96942
Federated States Of Micronesia*

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President's Message

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

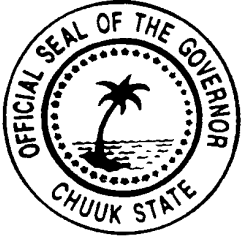
The people of the State of Chuuk and the citizens of the FSM are our single most significant economic assets. The well-being of our citizens and that of our future generations depends on better planning and sound decision-making process undertaken today. These processes require full understanding and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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Leo A. Falcam".

Leo A. Falcam
President
Federated States of Micronesia



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DR. ANSITO WALTER
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MANUEL D. SOUND
Lieutenant Governor

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

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

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

I certainly would like also to convey sincere appreciation and "KINISOU CHAPUR" to all the people of Chuuk State, individuals and leaders of the municipal and state governments for their full cooperation and support in making the 2000 FSM Census a success. The Lt. Governor Manuel D. Sound and I also extend our appreciation to the Statistics Staff and the Census Field Enumerators and Supervisors for a job well done.

Dr. Ansito Walter
Governor
Chuuk State



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Federated States of Micronesia

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Acknowledgement

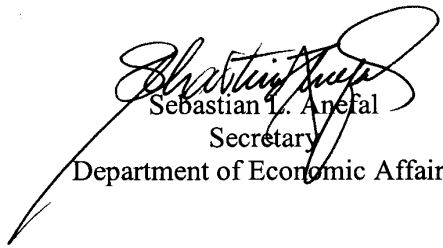
The 2000 Chuuk State Census Report is part of Volume 1 of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing published for the FSM by the Department of Economic Affairs. The data presented in this publication are important for planning and research by both government and the private sector. The 1994 Census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

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

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

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

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


Sebastian L. Anefal
Secretary
Department of Economic Affairs



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PREFACE

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

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

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

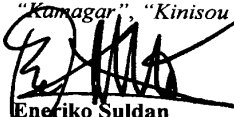
The actual enumeration was conducted from April 1 to 17, 2000. The field staff consisted of 39 field supervisors in Chuuk, 8 in Yap, 25 in Pohnpei and 5 in Kosrae. For Enumerators, 48 were hired for Yap, 185 for Chuuk, 130 for Pohnpei and 32 for Kosrae. Those with a good fieldwork record were hired for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

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

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

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

"Kamagar", "Kinisou Chapur", "Kalahngan" and "Kulo Malulap"



Eneriko Suldan
Assistant Secretary for Statistics

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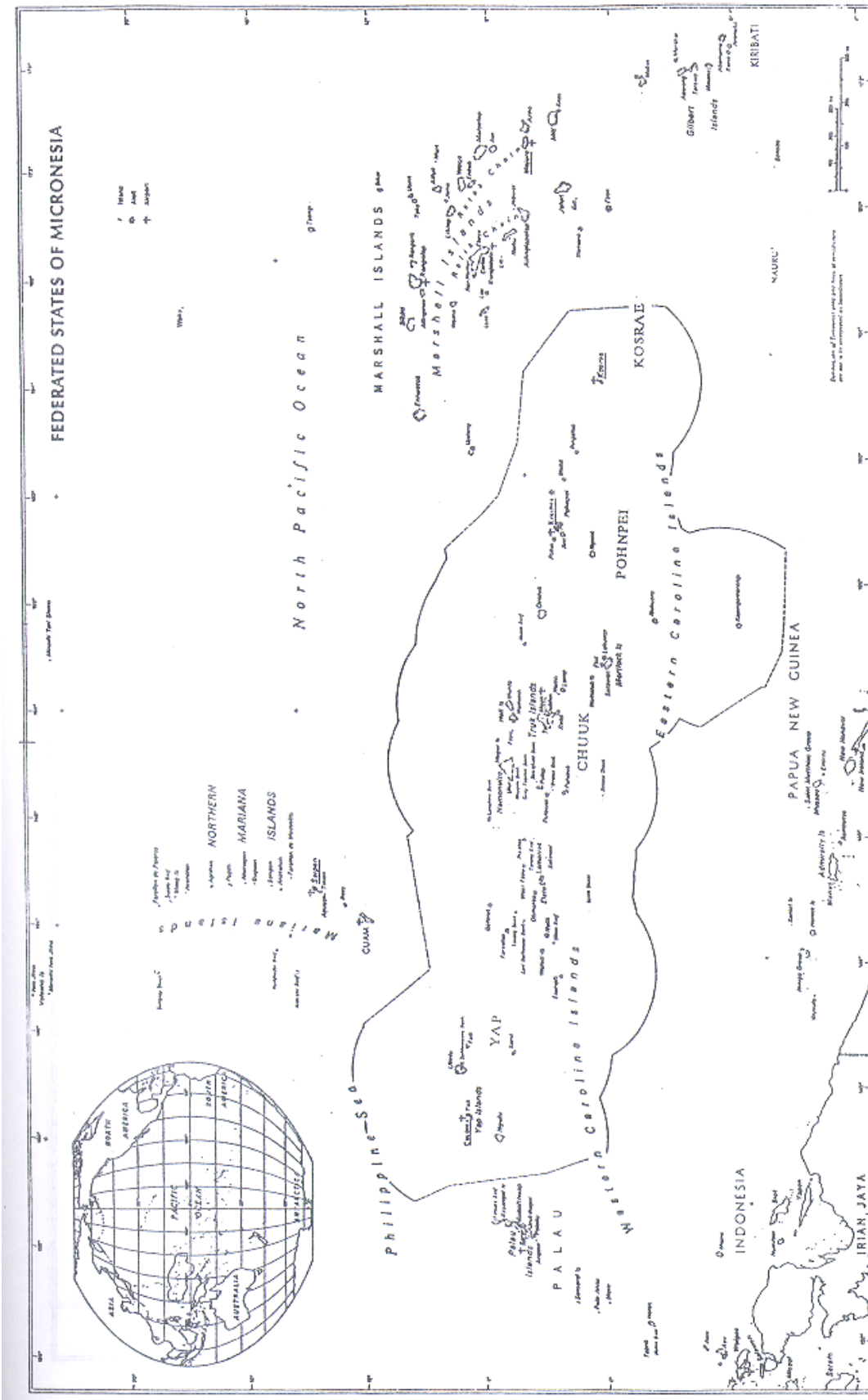
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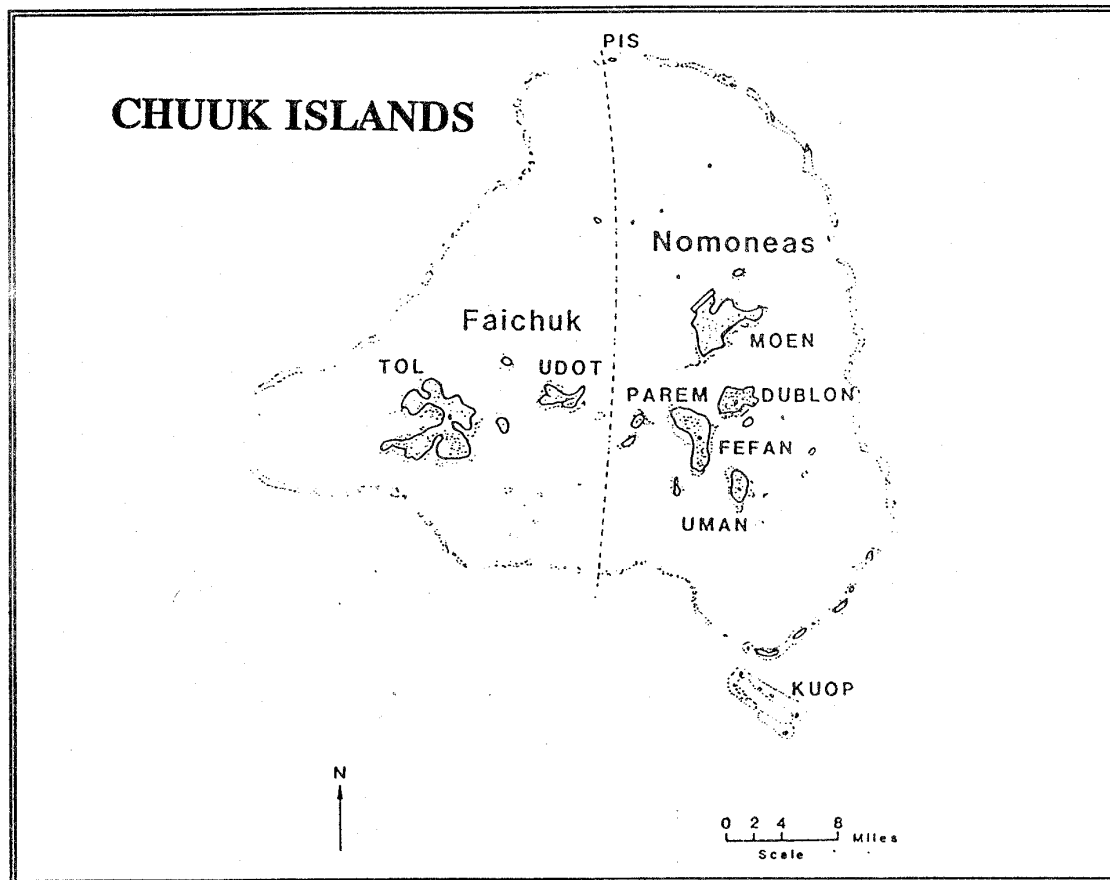
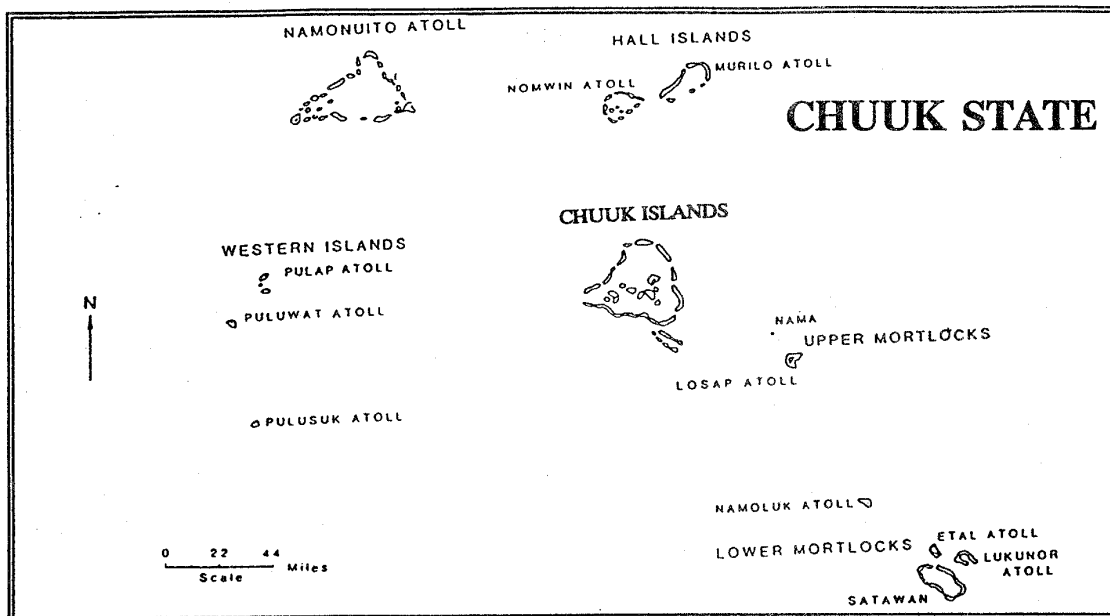
SYMBOLS

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

MAP OF FSM



MAP OF CHUUK STATE



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing data for Chuuk, along with historical data from recent censuses. This report is organized into 12 chapters, which briefly summarize information on the population's demographic, social, economic and housing conditions. Apart from the obvious use of the report in planning, policy formulation, and in administration processes, the data presented in the report can also serve as a benchmark information in monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

Demographic Characteristics

Population size and projections. The population of Chuuk State increased from 31,596 in 1973 to 53,319 in 1994 and to 53,595 persons in the year 2000. The population by region in 2000 was 14,722 in Northern Namoneas, 11,694 in Southern Namoneas, 14,049 in Faichuk, 6,911 in the Mortlocks and 6,219 in Oksoritod. Between 1994 and 2000, the population grew by about .1 percent per year, which is much lower than the 2.2 percent per year for the period 1989 to 1994 and the 2.0 percent per year for the period 1973 to 2000.

Population density. Population density describes the number of people living in a specific geographic area (i.e., country, state, island, etc.) divided by the landmass of the geographic area. The population density in the State of Chuuk in 2000 was about 1,094 persons per square mile. Regional differences existed in 2000, with the highest density in the Northern Namoneas region (1,900 persons per square mile) and the lowest in Oksoritod region (590 persons per square mile). The high density in the Northern Namoneas region was expected as Weno is Chuuk's major urban and administrative center.

Median Age. The median age - the age at which half of the population is younger and half older - in the State of Chuuk in 2000 was 18.5 years, an increase of 2 years from the 16.5 years in 1973. The present median age suggests that Chuuk had one of the youngest populations in the FSM.

Sex Ratio. Most populations have slightly more male than female births. As the population ages, the difference decreases because of higher male mortality. The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) for Chuuk State in 2000 was about 103 (about 101 in Northern Namoneas, 106 in Southern Namoneas, 104 in Faichuk, 102 in Mortlocks, and 100 in Oksoritod). The sex ratio in the State of Chuuk decreased by about 2 percentage points between 1994 and 2000.

Households. The total number of households declined from 7,043 in 1994 to 6,976 in 2000. However, the average number of persons per household increased slightly between the two census years, from 7.5 persons to 7.7 persons. Moreover, there was a marked regional difference in the average family size in the household. In 2000, the Mortlocks recorded a low of 7.19 persons per household, and the Halls in Oksoritod reached 9.1 persons per household.

Marital status. Adults in Chuuk State increasingly delay marriage. The average age at first marriage in Chuuk increased from about 25 years in 1989 to about 27 years in 2000. The proportion of married population decreased from about 60.2 percent in 1973 to about 49.7 percent in 2000. In 2000, proportions married by region were 48.8 percent in Northern Namoneas, 49.6 in Southern Namomeas, 50.2 in Faichuk, 51.1 in Mortlocks, and 50.1 Oksoritod.

Fertility. Almost all fertility indicators revealed a decline in fertility levels in Chuuk. For one thing, the crude birth rate (CBR) dropped from 32 in 1994 births per 1,000 persons to 27.5 births per 1,000 persons in 2000. The total fertility rate (TFR) declined from 5.6 children per woman to 4.5 over the same period.

Mortality. Mortality rates have generally declined in the past three decades; however, accurate mortality records are not always available. For instance, mortality records would indicate that the crude death rate in Chuuk has generally been about 4 deaths per 1,000 persons. However, it is more likely to be 7 deaths per 1,000 persons. Infant mortality rates have declined in the past 30 years. In the early 1970s, infant mortality rates ranged between 71 and 75 infant deaths per 1,000 births. In 2000, the infant mortality rate was just about 43 infant deaths per 1,000 births. Also, from the early 1970s to the year 2000, life expectancy rose from 59 to 66.

Birthplace. Over 98 percent of the Chuuk residents in 1994 and 2000 were born in Chuuk. The proportion of Chuuk residents born outside of Chuuk decreased between 1994 and 2000, especially among the Asian-born persons. The proportion of Asian-born persons declined by 50 percent (from about 489 persons in 1994 to about 51 in 2000). This decline was largely due to the dissolution of the foreign fishing venture (which mostly employed these persons) in the intercensal period.

Residence 5 years before the census. Cross-classification of data on residence 5 years before the census with current residence showed the level and pattern of short-term migration. This kind of analysis further provided an estimation of inter-state migration per year. Among the 2000 Chuuk residents aged 5 years and over, about 1 percent lived outside of Chuuk State during 1995 (about 1.4 percent for the Lagoon and less than .5 percent for the Outer Islands). The result provided an estimated net interstate out-migration of 1.3 per 1,000 per year for the period 1994 and 2000. Additionally, it provided estimations of internal net migration rate the Lagoon (1.2 per 1,000) and the Outer Islands (-3.6 per 1,000) for the same period.

Social Characteristics

Religion. The Catholic and Protestant were the major religions in the State of Chuuk. The 1994 and 2000 censuses indicated that 53 percent of the residents of Chuuk were Catholics, 43 percent were Protestants and 4 percent were of other religion. Majority of the municipalities on both the Lagoon and Outer Islands were Catholics.

Ethnicity and Language Spoken at Home. About 94 percent of Chuuk residents were of Chuukese ethnicity. Language corresponds to ethnicity. Over 99 percent reported Chuukese as their commonly used language at home. About 91 percent of Chuuk residents reported English as their second most commonly used language.

School Enrollment. In 2000, about 56 percent of persons age 3 to 24 were enrolled in school. Among these enrolled persons, about 5 percent were attending pre-school, 64 percent were in elementary school, 27 percent in high school, and 4 percent in college.

Educational Attainment. In 2000 about 17.8 percent of among all persons 25 years old and over did not complete any level of schooling, compared to 34.6 percent in 1980. Also, the proportion attaining high school increased from 16.4 to 34.1, and the proportion attained college increased from 5.8 percent to 13.7 percent.

Economic Characteristics

Labor Force Participation. Labor force participation was compiled based on the current economic activity (that is, economic activities during a seven day reference period). The overall labor force participation rate of persons 15 years and over during the week before the 2000 Census in Chuuk was about 58 percent, compared with 38 percent in 1994. The male participation rate was (67 percent) while the female was (48 percent). The unemployment rate in 2000, based on UN classification, was over 34 percent. By region, unemployment was highest in Faichuk at about 40 percent, followed by Oksoritod with 38 percent and Northern Namoneas with 37 percent. Southern Namoneas and Mortlocks had slightly lower unemployment rates of 23 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

Subsistence. Out of about 11,979 employed persons in 2000, about 7,433 persons were engaged in agricultural, fishery or related activities. About 2,299 persons were engaged in market oriented agricultural, fishery, or related activities while the remaining 5,134 persons were in pure subsistence (did subsistence for household consumption only and did not sell).

Industry and Occupation. The formal work force in Chuuk in 2000 was about 4,546 (a 15 percent decrease since 1994). The number of workers in most of the industries decline, except for four industries: Gas, electricity & water supply, Transportation & communication, Wholesale & retail trade, and Public Administration.

About 36 percent of the formal work force were managers and professional workers. Technicians and associate professionals (about 13 percent) and service workers (about 17 percent) were also reported as major occupations. Administrative support also had a high percentage (12 percent). Skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted about 1 percent of all formal workers.

Class of Worker. The percentage share of private and public workers in Chuuk changed between 1994 and 2000. The private sector's share of the work force increased from 37.6 in 1994 to 43.4 in 2000. Public sector's share on the other hand decreased from 62.4 in 1994 to 56.9 in 2000.

Income. Out of the 6,976 households in Chuuk in 2000, about 6,385 households reported income for 1999. Their median income for these households was about \$2,800. The mean household income was higher at about \$9,600. The median household income by region was about \$4,700 for Northern Namoneas, \$2,900 for southern Namoneas, \$1,800 for Faichuk, and \$2,000 for Mortlocks and Oksoritod. The overall median individual income was about \$800.

Housing. The total number of housing units increased from about 5,400 in 1980 to over 7,500 in 1994 then decline slightly to 7,400 in 2000. In all census years observed, about 92 to 94 percent of the households were occupied. The number of housing units with 8 or more rooms increased from about 0.4 percent in 1980 to about 0.9 percent 1994 and 2000. Housing conditions in Chuuk improved over the years. About 30 percent of all housing units were built between 1993 and 2000. In 2000, about one-third (27 percent) of the housing units had electricity or solar power compared to 22 percent in 1980. About 25 percent of all the housing units had piped water in 2000 compared to 3 percent in 1980. Similarly, of all housing units in 2000, over 34 percent had flush toilet and about 36 percent had bathtubs or shower.

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

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The creation of the independent and sovereign nation of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) under the Compact of Free Association with the United States caused a growing need for social and economic development planning. Consequently both the government and private sectors needed social, economic, and demographic data. Furthermore, as in many developing countries, administrators and planners in Chuuk State, in their quest for social and economic development often contended with incomplete or unavailable information. The 2000 FSM Census of Chuuk State was thus conducted as part of the overall effort to provide current and updated information required for planning and administrative purposes. This report presents basic analysis of the 2000 FSM Census results of Chuuk, which also covers the 1994 Census results for comparison purposes.

This chapter locates Chuuk geographically and presents a brief history and population distribution of Chuuk State in selected census years, along with some background on the methodology of the 2000 FSM Census. Chapter 2 presents population change and structure. Chapter 3 presents households and marital status. Chapters 4 to 6 discuss population dynamics (fertility, mortality, and migration). Chapters 7 to 11 provide the basic analysis for social and economic characteristics. Chapter 12 presents housing characteristics. A separate publication presenting detailed tabulations for Chuuk from the 2000 FSM Census has also been compiled and disseminated by the Division of Statistics, of the FSM Department of Economic Affairs. Supplemental information and data from previous selected censuses (1973, 1980, 1989 and 1994) are used to present change over time.

Geographical characteristics

Chuuk, situated at 151⁰22' to 150⁰04' east longitude, 7⁰7' to 7⁰41' north latitude, is approximately 650 miles east of Guam, 1,200 miles west of the Marshall Islands and 380 miles west of Pohnpei. The main atoll, at the center of the State, is surrounded by a quarter mile long, triangular reef varying from 30 to 49 miles in diameter, which protrudes above the water in about 50 places to form low islets. The lagoon, having a circumference of 140 miles and an area of 823 square miles, contains six fairly large, high, habitable volcanic islands and many lesser ones, of which about one hundred have names (Goodenough 1951:19). The high islands and many low coral sand islets in the lagoon have a total land area of 38.6 square miles. Chuuk consists of approximately 100 islands, 43 of which are inhabited with a total land area of 49.2 square miles scattered over an ocean area 300 miles wide and 600 miles long.

Climate

Chuuk State is characterized by a wet, warm and humid climate, which is similar to most Pacific Islands in the North Pacific. Weather variations are most evident in wind and rainfall characteristics. Temperature and relative humidity levels remain consistent throughout the year. Tropical disturbances, even though highly unpredictable, are generally quite seasonal in nature.

Prevailing northeasterly and southerly winds are moderate (7 to 11 miles per hour) throughout the year. Northeasterly trade winds occur during the months of November through April with higher wind speed being prevalent from January through March. Lower velocity winds from the south, southeast and southwest are predominant during the months of June through October.

The average rainfall in Chuuk is approximately 150 inches per year. Monthly rainfall ranges from 6 to almost 16 inches. The least amount of monthly rainfall (6 to 9 inches) occurs during the months of January to March as stronger northeasterly trade winds approach Chuuk.

Ambient air temperatures typically range from a daily low of 75⁰ Fahrenheit (24⁰ Centigrade) to an average high of 87⁰ Fahrenheit (31⁰ Centigrade). Daily levels of relative humidity range from 78 percent, during daylight hours, to approximately 85 to 87 percent during the night and early morning hours.

Tropical storms generally occur between the months of July and November; many are associated with the influence of the inter-tropical convergence zone which typically moves northward through Chuuk during this time of the year. The occurrence of typhoons in immediate vicinity of Chuuk is uncommon. However, in 1987, Typhoon Nina passed close to Chuuk Lagoon causing heavy damage to homes, and buildings and agricultural crops. Again in November of 1990,

Typhoon Owen passed through the Northern Outer Islands (The Halls and Nomunuito) devastating many of the small atoll islands.

Regional Sub-Division

Chuuk State is divided into five (5) political regions. Chuuk Lagoon has 3 of the regions: (1) Northern Namoneas (7.75 square miles), consisting of Weno (formerly known as Moen), Piis-Paneu (formerly Piis-Moen), and Fono;(2) Southern Namoneas (11.72 square miles), consisting of Tonoas (formerly Dublon), Fefen ,Etten, Siis, Uman, Parem and Totiw; and (3) Faichuk (19.25 square miles), consisting of Eot, Udot, Romonum, Fanapanges, Wonei, Paata, Tol and Polle. Chuuk Outer islands makes up the two remaining regions:(4) The Mortlocks (4.91 square miles) consisting of Nama, Losap, Piis-Emwar, Namoluk, Ettal, Lekinioch, Oneop, Kuttu, Moch, Satowan and Ta; and (5) Oksoritod (10.6 square miles) is formally divided into three areas which are: (1) The Halls (Nomwin, Fananu, Ruo, and Murilo), (2) Namonuito (Makur, Onou, Unanu, Onoun and Piherarh), and (3) Pattiw (Houk, Polowat, Pollap, and Tamatam). Just outside Chuuk Lagoon is small Kuop Atoll, belonging to the people of Uman. The island area of these lagoon islands is 38.6 square miles and makes up almost 80 percent of the state's land area. All of Chuuk's Outer Islands are composed of coral and most are atolls. The Outer Islands have a total land area of just 10.6 square miles with approximately 1,200 square miles of lagoon area.

A Brief History of Census Taking

Before the coming of the Europeans, Chuuk and the islands around Chuuk were much more heavily populated¹. The population of Chuuk was estimated at 35,000 in 1827 (Lutke, 1835). In 1874, a Rev. E.T. Doane traveled on the 'Star' from Pohnpei to the Mortlocks, and wrote back to the Geographical Magazine, published in London. The ship went first to Satowan, where Doane counted "about 1500" people, with about 600 on one islet. He recorded "some 600 or more" on Ettal. The population on Namoluk was "from 300 to 500". When the ship went on to Losap, Doane found:

All the surroundings of the people, their language, dress, *proas*, ornaments, tattooing, dwellings, the children in undress, and the women with the native tapa, showed they were in kith and kin with the islanders already visited. The population may reach 500. The island seemed fertile, and capable of furnishing plenty of food (Doane 1874:204-5).

Doane found no more than 150 to 200 persons on Nama, from reports of Natives on the ship. About 1,500 were on Lekinioch. The ship went on to Nukuoro after this.

Spanish Administration

The early Spanish voyages into Micronesia served to introduce islanders to the marvels of Western technology -- ships as large as meetinghouses and strange-looking men with impermeable skin (armor). Of all these wonders the most precious was iron, the durable material that could be worked into tools and weapons. Islanders were quick to appreciate the advantages of iron as a replacement for their fragile implements of bone, shell, and stone. When the Spanish colonized the Mariana's at the end of the 17th century, the Chuukese, employing the outer island navigators as their middlemen, carried on trade with Guam for iron. If Europeans would not come to Chuuk, the islanders would sail hundreds of miles to search them out and barter for the metal that was more precious in their eyes than gold (Gorenflo & Levin, 1992).

By the end of the 18th century, Europeans were again plying the Pacific, this time to reap a share of the profits in the lucrative China trade. As they did, they rediscovered the Pacific -- sighting and visiting islands that had never before been seen by white men, correcting erroneous positions recorded 200 years earlier and redrawing the maps of the region. In 1795, James Mortlock, captain of the British trading vessel *Young William*, gave his name -- and for a time that of his ship -- to the group of atolls southeast of Chuuk. Nearly 30 years later, John Hall, while in command of another British vessel, sighted the islands that still bear his name. There were dozens of other sightings and brief visits: Monteverde at Nama in 1806; Lutrell at Namoluk, Nama, and Losap in 1808.

In the wake of the early pioneers of the China trade came the naval explorers from France and Russia. When Freycinet, the commander of the earliest of them, stood off Houk for a few hours in 1819, he was greeted by a throng of islanders who chanted "loulou" (the Chamorro loanword for iron). The next of the French naval commanders, Louis Duperry,

¹Part of this section from Hall and Pelzer, 1946.

who visited the area in 1824 and mapped half of the Chuuk lagoon, reported the same experience at Pollap. "The word loulou is always on their lips," he wrote. "Axes, knives, nails and large fishhooks are all objects of great value for them." When the Russian naval party under Feodor Lutke spent a week in the Mortlocks in 1828, he found the people to be surprisingly demanding traders. They scoffed at the iron bars and hoop they were offered and insisted on tinderboxes and knives instead. The iron based traffic with Guam and the passing contact with European and American ships had given the outer islanders cosmopolitanism that sometimes astonished ship captains. Tobacco had already made its way into many of these islands and cock fighting was a popular pastime on Murilo by the early 1920s. One old man from the Namonuits astonished a captain by carrying on a conversation in Spanish while devouring *pate-de-foie-gras* with unfeigned relish.

Throughout this period of contact, the high islands of Chuuk remained something of a backwater. Like the inhabitants of other volcanic islands in Micronesia, the people there had lost their navigational skills through disuse over the years. They were also less visited than the atolls and were less accustomed to dealing with foreign merchants and seamen. Moreover, the high islands were plagued by the incessant war between districts that was carried on amid ever shifting alliances. Dumont d'Urville, the last of the great French naval commanders to visit Micronesia, brought his two ships into the Chuuk lagoon in 1839 and anchored off Fefen. The Frenchmen found the islanders thoroughly unfamiliar with muskets, European food (cheese and wine and biscuits), and even clothes. The French visit ended tragically when a dozen Chuukese were killed in a battle that broke out between the visitors and the people of a nearby island. The next visitor to Chuuk, Andrew Cheyne in 1844, was also attacked. As Cheyne's schooner lay at anchor off Siis, several hundred men rushed the European seamen and killed several before they were routed. Cheyne publicized the attack in a maritime journal and issued a warning that "no vessel should visit the island group unless well-manned and armed, as the natives will be certain to attack any vessel that they may find in a defenseless state" (Gorenflo & Levin, 1992).

Ship captains seemed to have heeded Cheyne's warning and given Chuuk a wide berth for the next 30 years. One who didn't -- Captain Alfred Tetens of the *Vesta* -- almost lost his ship in a surprise raid in 1868. For years, Chuuk -- or "dreaded Hogoleu", as it was sometimes called -- bore a notorious reputation among Western mariners. Islanders initiated not all the violence, however. The infamous *Carl* and two or three other blackbirding vessels visited the Mortlocks in the early 1870s and shanghaied dozens of men for work in the plantations of the South Pacific. Years later a handful of these recruits returned, decked out in Western clothing and eager to tell of their adventures -- but within four months all were dead, possibly victims of diseases they had contracted during their long stay abroad.

When three Pohnpeian missionary couples were taken to the Mortlocks in 1874 to introduce Christianity to the islands for the first time, they were greeted with a sullen silence. Memories of the black birding visits were still painfully fresh in the minds of the Mortlockese. Yet, the missionary couples were reluctantly allowed to remain, and within three years had won over 800 converts to Protestantism. The Mortlocks, which had long been the gateway to Chuuk, sent one of the Pohnpeian teachers to Uman in 1879. The spread of Christianity throughout the lagoon islands followed quickly, aided by the work of Robert Logan and other American missionaries. Under the impact of these missionaries, the warfare that was always breaking out between different sections of Chuuk slowly began to subside, although it was another 20 years before it ended altogether.

Merchants soon followed the missionaries into Chuuk, as they did in so many other parts of the Pacific. August Hartman opened a trading station on Fefen, Charles Irons went to Polowat, and Frederick Narruhn established a business on Weno, with Pierre Nedelic and Jack Ehlers coming after them. These pioneer traders found a market for Western goods, including calico and serge, but their work was not without its risks. Hartmann and two of the early traders in the Western islands were killed, and a couple of others were forced to flee for their lives. Even so, commerce and Christianity were by this time firmly rooted in Chuuk.

Spanish annexation of the Carolines in 1885, which ushered in the era of colonial rule, passed virtually unnoticed in Chuuk. The Spanish government, which had its capital on Pohnpei, was kept so occupied by the uprisings and intrigues on that island that it had neither the time nor the inclination to extend effective rule to any of the other islands in the eastern Caroline. A Spanish warship stopped off at Chuuk in July 1886 to raise the flag over the island group. The next visit was nine years later when the gunboat *Quiros* came to put an end to the hostilities between Uman and part of Fefen. The chiefs were assembled on board the ship, a peace treaty was signed, and the Spanish steamed off, confident that they had accomplished their purpose. They were badly mistaken. Within a year fighting between Uman and Fefen resumed, Romanum slaughtered a deputation of chiefs from Udot, and a Japanese trader was strangled to

death on Tol. The Spanish sent a ship once more to investigate the disturbances and put an end to the trouble, but with no more success than before (L.J. Gorenflo, 1995).

Table 1.1 shows in tabular form some of the early population estimates for Chuuk lagoon and a few of the outer islands. (Some of the estimates are from the German administrative period.)

Table 1.1. Early Population Estimates for Major Island Units in Chuuk State: Selected Years

Year	Chuuk Lagoon	Outer Islands				Polowat
		Losap	Nama	Nomwin	Houk	
1819					900	
1950					350	
1860						500
1877	12,000					
1901	12,000				300	1,100
1903		430	320			
1907	13,514					
1908				> 200		
1909					177	
1914	11,000					

Source: 1989 Chuuk State Census Report, Table 1.1; L.J. Gorenflo, 1995

One result of Spanish period may have been an increased mortality from violence. Of course, no demographic data exist from this period. Traders on Chuuk introduced iron and steel tools, which eventually replaced the bone and shell tools, but they also introduced guns to disastrous effect. Gladwin and Sarason, note, for example:

On the small island of Romanum, less than a mile long ... warfare raged intermittently between people of the two ends of this one island. On the western end lived an American trader, while a Japanese trader occupied the eastern end, and each supplied the respective partisans with guns. The slaughter was considerable. And in the meanwhile, the people of Romanum also fought wars with villages on the neighboring islands of Udot and Tol (1953:40-41).

German Administration

The Germans, who took over the islands from hapless Spain in 1899, found two dozen Japanese traders in Chuuk, including Koben Mori and Shirai. Among the trade goods that they were selling to the Chuukese in exchange for their copra were liquor, guns, and dynamite. The German warship that arrived to announce the turnover of rule warned the Japanese that they were not to continue selling contraband articles to the people. Unlike the Spanish, the Germans intended to enforce their regulations. On a surprise visit two years later, German authorities found liquor and guns in the Japanese warehouses, they expelled all the Japanese traders except Mori and served notice to the Chuukese people that they intended to disarm them. The Germans also arrested three local chiefs accused of murder and hauled them off to Pohnpei to serve their jail sentences. This show of muscle had a sobering effect on the population. When the Germans returned in 1904 to make good on their promise to collect all arms, the Chuukese cooperated fully and turned in nearly 500 guns.

Chuuk, long known for its violence, submitted quietly and with a sense of relief to the German governor, as if the people had been waiting years for a show of leadership strong enough to compel their submission. Under the direction of the Germans, the Chuukese began clearing their land and planting coconut and fruit trees. The very chiefs who had been the fiercest turned to building roads and docks, and leaders in all the islands furnished a count of their people for the first census of the islands. Gratified by the progress shown, the Germans appointed flag chiefs to who they gave authority over the six regions of Chuuk lagoon. The copra industry prospered in Chuuk, and when Japanese merchants eventually returned, they did so under terms set by the German government. Now and then, the Germans were forced to intervene in island affairs, as when they moved to put down a revival of traditional dancing in the Mortlocks that threatened to exhaust the population and deplete the food supply, but for the most part, Chuuk was a model colony. The Germans, who thought highly of Chuukese, recruited several to serve as policemen on Pohnpei.

The greatest disruption during this period was the terrible typhoon that struck the Mortlocks in March 1907, taking over 200 lives and leaving many of the islands denuded. Emergency rations were sent to the stricken islands and more than 700 Mortlockese were relocated in the months that followed -- first on Saipan and then on Pohnpei for permanent resettlement. These refugees became the nucleus of what would be a growing Chuukese community on Pohnpei. The

extensive typhoon damage was a major setback for the expanding copra industry and it was years before production reached its pre-typhoon level. Yet, new employment opportunities were opening for Chuukese during these same years. Phosphate mining began on Nauru in 1902 and on Angaur, Palau, a few years later. By 1908 over half of the 500 islanders working on Nauru were Chuukese, and 200 more were employed in the mine on Angaur on contracts that lasted between six months and a year.

These years saw the arrival of German missionaries representing other religious denominations. Lienbenzell missionaries took over the work of the American Congregationalists in 1907, and Catholic priests and brothers of the Capuchin Order launched their work in Lukunoch (today's spelling is Lekinioch) in 1911, moving on to Chuuk lagoon a year later.

The Germans acquired these islands in 1899 when Spain sold the northern Mariana's and the Caroline Islands to the German government following Spain's defeat in the Spanish-American war. When, in 1909, the German government finally appointed a resident administrator for Chuuk and set up a branch office on Tonoas, the people provided free labor for the construction of the new facilities. They had only a few people on the administrative staff, and their main aim was economic exploitation. They encouraged the Chuukese to produce copra, fish, and lumber for sale. They also ordered each family to plant at least 100 coconut palms. Coconut trees became the dominant species for approximately two thirds of the slope of the mountains. It became expensive to sacrifice a coconut for drinking when it could be used for making copra (Coulter 1957:297).

Even the head tax that the Germans inaugurated in 1910 caused no ill feeling among the Chuukese, who continued to look to the government to do what they could not easily do for themselves: arbitrate local disputes and keep the peace. In its final years, German administration offered some additional benefits to the population. A government physician, assigned to Chuuk, made the rounds of the islands to offer medical services while he studied health problems in the area. The government also made plans to build a 40-bed hospital and a vocational training school in Chuuk, but before these could be implemented Germany was stripped of its possessions.

The Germans also effectively stopped Chuukese "warfare" and set a standard for relationships for future administrations:

On arrival the Germans ordered the Chuukese to forfeit their guns and stop making war. In response, the Chuukese, at that time numbering about 10,000, listened to the Germans, turned in their 436 guns and stopped making war. This response might have been a result of the Chuukese realization that their traditional system could no longer handle this situation of warfare with German weapons...From this incident the Chuukese attained the attitude that the foreign administration holds the ultimate authority for law and order. (Mirrer 1971:18-19).

The Germans took no systematic censuses in Chuuk (or any other area of Micronesia) during their comparatively short reign. However, during the various South Seas Expeditions in the early 1900s, censuses of individual islands were collected, with the results compiled and displayed in the various volumes of their reports.

Japanese Administration

Japan seized Germany's possessions in Micronesia in 1914 at the outbreak of World War I and established its military headquarters on Tonoas. From there the Japanese Navy ruled Chuuk and the rest of Micronesia for the next seven years. The new ruling power quickly made its impact felt in Chuuk. With characteristic energy, Japanese began work on a public works program that included the installation of harbor facilities, the construction of docks and the laying of roads on the islands. They also built the first hospital in Chuuk, staffed by naval doctors and Japanese health aides. Perhaps their most significant early achievement, however, was the establishment of a public school system that came to include six elementary schools throughout Chuuk.

Japan's administrative policy was, from the very start, far more aggressively assimilationist than its predecessors. Japan never concealed the fact that it intended to "place a permanent Japanese imprint" on Chuuk. Japanese, like the Germans before them, appointed flag chiefs over the islands. Japanese administrators presided over meetings of the flag chiefs, removing those who were regarded as unsuitable in their eyes and replacing them with others who were more receptive to Japanese policies. Prominent leaders were offered cultural tours of Japan to introduce them to

Japanese values. This policy continued even after naval rule was replaced by civilian administration in July 1921 and the headquarters transferred from Chuuk to Palau.

Through the 1920s the administration continued its emphasis on education, particularly on the study of the Japanese language. Better students who completed the first three years of school were sent to a higher school on Tonoas for an additional two years. A few of the Chuukese graduates were employed as policemen or teachers' aides; others went to work for the government as errand boys or clerks. A number of others found employment with Nambo, the great Japanese trading company of the day that had stores on several islands and ran coconut plantations in various sites. Still others signed on to work in the phosphate mines on Angaur. Youth organizations, or *Seinandan*, flourished on nearly all the islands.

The 1930s saw the first large-scale immigration of Japanese colonists into Chuuk. Okinawan settlers came in ever-greater numbers and, aided by government subsidies, bought fishing vessels and produced *Katsuobushi* for local use and export. Later immigrants obtained land grants from the government to set up vegetable and sweet potato gardens, and some expanded into the production of starch. Much of the land that had originally been claimed by the government was made available to Japanese businesses for development purposes. By 1937 nearly 4000 Japanese and Okinawans lived in Chuuk out of a total population numbering 18,000. In these golden years of development, subsidies were ended. The Japanese government had turned Micronesia into a colony that paid its own way. Chuukese participation in this prosperity was real but marginal. The fishing industry, like most of the major industries, was run entirely by Japanese nationals, but hundreds of Chuukese men went to Pohnpei to do plantation labor on a contract basis. Local people bought steamship tickets to other parts of Micronesia and bicycles for their children. Never before had there been so much money in circulation among the Chuukese.

The war brought a reversal of fortune to Japanese and Chuukese alike. For two years before Pearl Harbor the Japanese were busy constructing airfields and port facilities, but it was only in January 1944, on the eve of the threatened Allied invasion, that the Japanese Army defense forces arrived and serious work began on the caves and tunnels and gun emplacements that are still tourist attractions today. The invasion never came, but enemy bombers following the United States carrier raid on the island group in February 1944 regularly pounded Chuuk. For the last year and a half of the war, some 35,000 Japanese fighting men and laborers shared the islands' scant food resources with the local population. Every available foot of land was planted in sweet potatoes, and Chuukese often had to sneak food out of their own gardens to feed themselves and their families. All this ended on August 15, 1945, when the Japanese Emperor announced his country's unconditional surrender to the Allies.

Table 1.2 shows the population of Chuukese and Japanese during the Japanese period. At the beginning of the period, of course, few Japanese were in the Islands. As the Japanese Administration increased its influence in the islands, the number and percentage of Japanese increased considerably until the end of World War II (when the Japanese were repatriated.)

Japan intended to annex the islands. Many Okinawans and Koreans left Japan for the larger Pacific Islands, and many brought their families. Although the total effect on Japan's population was minor, the intent was to use the islands to relieve population pressure in Japan itself. By December, 1941, when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, immigrants in Micronesia outnumbered locals on some islands from 3 or 4 to 1 and other islands by as much as 10 or more to 1 (Bowden *et al.*, 1966:27). Also, they began to "Japanize the islanders through education, propaganda, intermarriage, and in general the promotion of cultural changes" (Mirrer 1971:23). As a subsequent change, intermarriage and affairs brought increased numbers of inter-racial babies.

Japanese constituted less than 6 percent of the population in 1920, and only 3 percent in 1925. Japanese continued to be a fairly small percentage of the population in the 1930 and 1935 censuses, although they were 16 percent of the population by 1935 -- about 1 in every 6 persons. Unfortunately we do not have information from the 1940 census, because it is obvious that an enormous build up occurred in the pre-war period.

By 1911, the native population of what was to become Chuuk state had decreased to 11,000 and by 1920 to 9,822. The establishment of a health service stopped the downward trend, and the population increased very slightly from 9,822 in 1920 to 10,344 in 1935 (See Table 1.2). Table 1.2 also shows the number of Japanese in Chuuk during the Japanese period. The Japanese took censuses in 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, and 1940. Complete, lengthy reports were prepared for

the 1930 and the 1935 censuses. The 1930 Census report included comparative information for the 1920 and 1925 Censuses. The 1940 Census seems to have been collected and tabulated, but no publication is in current circulation.

Table 1.2. Population of Japanese and Chuukese in Chuuk: 1920 to 1946

Date	Numbers			Percent		
	Total	Natives	Japanese	Total	Natives	Japanese
1920	10,411	9,822	589	100.0	94.3	5.7
1925	10,171	9,834	337	100.0	96.7	3.3
1930	10,888	10,153	735	100.0	93.2	6.8
1935	12,322	10,344	1,978	100.0	83.9	16.1
1940	NA	14,734	NA	...	...	...
1945 (Dec)	45,854	8,520	37,334	100.0	18.6	81.4
1946 (Aug.)	10,485	9,185	1,300	100.0	87.6	12.4

Source: Hall and Pelzer, 1946:7

Notes: While earlier figures include only the islands of Chuuk, the figures for 1940 gives the population of Greater Chuuk. The Japanese estimated the population of the islands around Chuuk at approximately 5,000.

Immediately after the World War II, the Chuuk population dropped maybe because of the repatriation of the Japanese. During the subsequent years, the population gradually increased until it doubled in 1971 (about 50 years later). After another 3 decades, the Chuuk population tripled.

Table 1.3 Population of Chuuk: 1920 to 2000

Year	Population	Source
1920	14,788	Nan'yo-cho 1937
1925	14,961	Nan'yo-cho 1937
1930	15,200	Nan'yo-cho 1937
1935	15,129	Nan'yo-cho 1937
1940	14,736	Hall and Pelzer, 1946:
1946	9,185	Hall and Pelzer, 1946:
1949	14,936	U.S. Department of the Navy 1949
1950	15,617	U.S. Department of the Navy 1950
1951	15,788	U.S. Department of the Navy 1951
1952	15,848	U.S. Department of Interior 1952
1954	16,946	U.S. Department of State 1955
1956	17,477	U.S. Department of State 1957
1957	18,605	U.S. Department of State 1958
1958	20,124	Office of the High Commissioner, TTPI 1959
1959	21,010	U.S. Department of State 1960
1960	21,401	U.S. Department of State 1961
1961	21,309	U.S. Department of State 1962
1963	22,564	U.S. Department of State 1963
1964	23,344	U.S. Department of State 1964
1965	24,521	U.S. Department of State 1965
1966	25,820	U.S. Department of State 1966
1967	25,107	School of Public Health, Univ. of Hawaii n.d.
1968	26,368	U.S. Department of State 1969
1969	27,453	U.S. Department of State 1970
1971	29,334	U.S. Department of State 1972
1972	32,732	U.S. Department of State 1973
1973	31,596	Office of the Census Coordinator, TTPI 1975
1975	33,040	U.S. Department of State 1976
1976	34,120	U.S. Department of State 1977
1977	35,220	U.S. Department of State 1978
1978	36,350	U.S. Department of State 1979
1979	37,400	U.S. Department of State 1980
1980	37,488	U.S. Bureau of the Census 1982a
1984	44,596	U.S. Department of State 1985
1989	47,871	Office of Planning and Statistics, FSM 1992
1994	53,319	1994 FSM Census of Population and Housing, 1996
2000	53,595	2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing,

Sources: 1989 Chuuk State Census Report Table 1.3; L.J. Gorenflo, 1995.

The population of Chuuk increased by 253 percent between 1930 and 2000. The level of increase varied by regions. The least increase was in the Mortlocks (about 103 percent), and the highest in the Northern Namoneas, over 500 percent (Table 1.4). This trend suggested out-migration from the Outer Islands to the Lagoon, as a result of limited land area in the Outer Islands and better economic and social (school facilities, etc) conditions in the Lagoon.

Table 1.4. Population of Chuuk by Region: 1930 to 2000

Region	Census years									
	1930	1935	1958	1967	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	
Total	15,200	15,129	20,124	25,107	31,596	37,488	47,871	53,319	53,595	
Northern Namoneas	2,613	2,413	4,367	5,913	9,568	10,351	15,622	17,093	14,722	
Southern Namoneas	3,911	4,379	4,785	6,062	7,401	9,146	11,455	11,898	11,694	
Faichuk	3,638	3,388	4,932	6,166	7,277	8,831	11,264	12,671	14,049	
Mortlocks	3,400	3,401	4,224	4,547	4,685	5,941	5,904	6,471	6,911	
Oksoritod	1,638	1,548	1,816	2,419	2,665	3,219	3,626	5,186	6,219	

Source: L.J. Gorenflo, 1995, 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses.

Southern Namoneas increased by 167 percent between 1935 and 2000, Faichuk by 315 percent, and Northern Namoneas by 510 percent, far more than would be expected by natural increase alone!

Since 1930, the percentage of the population living on Weno has generally increased over time (with the exception of the 1980 census)(Table 1.5). About 3 in every 20 persons of Chuuk's population lived in Northern Namoneas in 1935, but the proportion increased to around 6 in 20 by 1973 to 1994. The percentage on Faichuk remained essentially constant over the period. The percentages for the other areas, however, decreased. Southern Namoneas decreased from 29 percent to 22 percent, the percentage in the Mortlocks was almost halved -- from 21 percent to 13 percent while Pattiw slightly decreased by less than 1 percentage point and Namonuito slightly increased.

Table 1.5. Proportional Distribution by Municipality, Chuuk State: Selected Census Years

Municipality	1920	1925	1930	1935	1958	1967	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000
Total	14,788	14,961	15,200	15,129	20,124	25,107	31,609	37,488	47,871	53,319	53,595
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lagoon	66.5	65.7	66.9	67.3	70.0	72.3	76.6	75.6	80.1	78.1	75.5
N. Namoneas	17.4	17.0	17.2	15.9	21.7	23.6	30.3	27.6	31.9	32.1	27.5
Weno	17.4	17.0	17.2	15.9	21.7	23.6	30.3	27.6	31.9	30.2	25.8
Piis-Paneu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.0
Fono	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.7
S. Namoneas	26.3	25.4	25.7	28.9	23.8	24.1	23.3	24.4	23.9	22.3	21.8
Tonoas/Etten	9.1	9.7	9.5	12.7	7.6	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.1	7.4	7.3
Fefen	11.0	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.6
Siis	...	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Uman	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.3
Parem	...	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Faichuk	22.8	23.5	23.9	22.3	24.5	24.6	23.0	23.6	24.3	23.8	26.2
Eot	...	...	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Udot	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.3
Romanum	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9
Fanapanges	...	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.3
Wonei	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	2.4
Paata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.4	3.6
Tol	15.4	16.1	16.5	15.6	18.0	17.9	17.2	17.9	17.4	9.0	9.6
Polle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	3.5
Outer Islands	33.6	34.3	33.1	32.7	30.0	27.7	23.3	24.4	19.9	21.9	24.5
Mortlocks	...	22.7	20.4	21.1	19.5	16.9	13.9	14.7	11.5	12.1	12.9
Nama	...	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.9
Losap	...	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
Piis-Emwar	...	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Namoluk	...	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Ettal	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.5
Lekinioch	...	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7
Oneop	...	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Satowan	...	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8
Kuttu.	...	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.6
Moch	...	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6
Ta	...	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
Pattiw	...	4.7	5.7	5.4	4.1	4.5	3.7	3.3	2.9	4.1	5.1
Houk	...	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8
Polowat	...	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.9
Pollap	...	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.7
Tamatom	...	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7

Table 1.5. Proportional Distribution by Municipality, Chuuk State: Selected Census Years (continued)

Municipality	1920	1925	1930	1935	1958	1967	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000
Namonuito	...	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.5
Makur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Onoun	...	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1
Onou	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Unanu	...	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Piherarh	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Halls	...	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.0
Nomwin	...	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3
Fananu	...	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Ruo	...	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Murillo	...	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1

Source: Nan'yo (1927, 1931, 1937); Office of the Census Coordinator (1975); Office of High Commissioner (1959); School of Public Health (n.d); US Bureau of the Census; (1972, 1983a); Chuuk Office of Planning and Statistics (1992a, 1988, 1989); 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

Note: "..." denote no data available because the municipality was once part of a different municipality.

The 1930 Census was the first to obtain distributions by age. These distributions allow for interpretation of changing population dynamics over time, including calculation of a dependency ratio of number of probable dependents to potential workers. Adding the number of persons less than 15 years old to those 60 years and over, and dividing by the number of persons 15 to 59 years old calculate the dependency ratio for 1930, from data in Table 1.6. That is, it is most probable that persons under 15 years old are not contributing to the work force because they are in school or playing or working around the house, and those 60 years and over are mostly "retired", and, while not all those 15 to 59 are working to support these "dependents", many of them are, and for simplification, all appear in the denominator. However, the dependency ratio from 1930 -- 68 means that for every 68 dependents (the 6,150 persons less than 15 and 60 years and over), about 100 potential workers (the 9050 persons 15 to 59) were present. A ratio of 100 would mean that their numbers of dependents and potential workers were identical; a ratio over 100 would mean that there were more dependents than workers, a situation, which would put increased burden on the workers.

Table 1.6. Population of Chuuk by Age and Region: 1930.

Region	Age Group					
	Number	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-59 years	60 years or more
Total	15,200	100.0	38.5	16.7	42.9	2.0
Northern Namoneas	2,613	100.0	37.2	16.6	44.9	1.4
Southern Namoneas	3,911	100.0	39.0	18.6	40.7	1.7
Faichuk	3,638	100.0	37.5	15.7	45.2	1.8
Mortlocks	3,400	100.0	42.1	16.0	38.5	3.5
Oksoritod	1,638	100.0	34.6	15.7	48.9	0.7

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1931.

In 1930, life expectancy in Chuuk remained low. Only two percent of the population was 60 years or older. It is important to remember, however, that while life at that time was rougher than now, so we might expect higher early mortality (because of typhoons, tidal waves, canoe voyaging, appendicitis and other health risks, etc.), it is also true that many people did not know their birth dates and may have picked younger (or older) ages than their actual ages. About 3.5 percent of the Mortlocks population was 60 years and over, indicating possible age inflation, while less than 1 percent of those in Oksoritod were 60 years and over.

The Mortlocks also had the largest percentage of persons less than 15 years old, indicating a slightly higher birthrate than in the other areas. On the other hand, while Oksoritod had the smallest percentage of elderly, they also had the smallest percentage less than 15 years old.

It could be argued that some of the difference in age reporting was due to migration between their home area and where they were enumerated. The data in Table 1.7, however, seem to show that this was not the case. It is true that 1.5 percent of those living in Oksoritod were "registered" in another district -- most likely in Yap because of traditional inter-island voyaging and associated marriages and adoptions. However, the fairly large percentage of persons living in Oksoritod but being registered elsewhere in Chuuk seems anomalous unless the Japanese were moving persons around (or, perhaps, movements from the Lagoon to the Hall Islands.) The situation for the Mortlocks seems more consistent with what would have been expected at the time, more than 19 out of 20 Mortlockese being registered and living in the same locality -- although in the case of the Mortlockese on Pohnpei, the statistics would probably look quite different.

Table 1.7. Population of Chuuk by Region of Registration and Region of Residence (horizontal): 1930

Region of Residence	Number	Region of Registration				
		Total	Same locality	Same district	Other district	Other location
Total	15,200	100.0	89.0	10.4	0.5	0.1
Northern Namoneas	2,613	100.0	91.1	8.2	0.8	-
Southern Namoneas	3,911	100.0	78.1	20.8	0.6	0.4
Faichuk	3,638	100.0	92.6	7.4	0.1	-
Mortlocks	3,400	100.0	95.4	4.3	0.3	-
Oksoritod	1,638	100.0	90.4	8.1	1.5	0.1

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1931; 2000 FSM Census.

The distribution of registration for Faichuk and Northern Namoneas was similar to that seen for Oksoritod, but the situation for Southern Namoneas was quite different. This difference is probably partly attributable to the Japanese build up centered around Fefen, capital of Chuuk during the period. About 1 in every 5 persons living in Southern Namoneas in 1930 was from some place else in Chuuk. This proportion was about twice the proportion for all of Chuuk.

When we run the percentages vertically instead of horizontally, a different picture emerges (Table 1.8). In 1930, about 1 in 4 persons lived in Southern Namoneas, another 1 in 4 in Faichuk, another 1 in 4 in the Mortlocks, and the rest lives in Northern Namoneas and Oksoritod. The percentage distribution of the 89 percent of the population living in the same locality was almost identical to the distribution for the whole population -- not too surprising since these people made up the vast majority of persons living in Chuuk at that time. However, if we do look at the 1,575 persons who were not living in the same locality, but were living in Chuuk, we see a different pattern -- that is, more than half of those persons were living in Southern Namoneas, again, probably either forcibly moved by Japanese, or moving of their own accord to work or, perhaps, go to school, in the capital of that time. Of the 80 persons registered in other districts, 24 (30 percent) were living in Oksoritod, and 17 of the 19 persons registered in "another" location were living in Southern Namoneas.

Table 1.8. Population of Chuuk by Region of Registration and Region of Residence (vertical): 1930

Region of residence	Number	Total	Region of Registration (Percent)			
			Same Locality	Same District	Other District	Other Location
			Localities	Districts	Districts	Locations
Total	15,200	...	13,529	1,575	80	19
Percent	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Northern Namoneas	2,613	17.2	17.6	13.6	26.2	-
Southern Namoneas	3,911	25.7	22.6	51.7	28.3	89.1
Faichuk	3,638	23.9	24.9	17.0	4.0	-
Mortlocks	3,400	22.4	24.0	9.3	11.5	5.5
Oksoritod	1,638	10.8	10.9	8.4	30.0	5.5

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1931; 2000 FSM Census.

By 1935, the percentage of elderly had increased slightly, but the percentage distributions remained relatively similar to those in 1930 (Table 1.9). The percentage of persons 15 to 24 of all those in Southern Namoneas, however, jumped considerably -- indicating that young people were moving there for schooling, and, perhaps, for work. The percentage of persons less than 15 remained higher in the Mortlocks than elsewhere, lower in Oksoritod than elsewhere.

Table 1.9. Population of Chuuk by Age Group and Region: 1935

Region	Number	Total	0-14 years	15-24 years	25-59 years	60 years or more
Total	15,129	100.0	37.8	18.4	41.0	2.8
Northern Namoneas	2,413	100.0	36.6	16.9	42.4	4.0
Southern Namoneas	4,379	100.0	35.8	22.1	39.7	2.4
Faichuk	3,388	100.0	38.4	16.3	42.6	2.7
Mortlocks	3,401	100.0	42.2	17.6	37.6	2.6
Oksoritod	1,548	100.0	34.1	16.3	46.9	2.7

Source: Nan'yo-cho 1937; 2000 FSM Census.

As noted before, the number of Chuukese in Chuuk did not change during the Japanese period, somewhat of an indictment of the Japanese Administration since, by this time, sufficient knowledge of health practices was available to greatly reduce what must have been very high mortality rates. During the war the natives of Chuuk were greatly outnumbered by Japanese military personnel. By August 1946, however, all Japanese except some 1,300 officers and

men had been repatriated to Japan. The only other foreigners in Chuuk were 7 Germans and 7 Spaniards, the Germans being Protestant and the Spaniards being Catholic missionaries. At the end of the war there were some 1,500 Japanese and Okinawans civilians in Chuuk, all of whom were shipped back to their home countries.

American Administration

Once again the spoils of war, Micronesia passed into the hands of the United States. Early American development policy for the islands was defined more in reaction to earlier Japanese policy than in any more positive way. All Japanese nationals, including those who had been married to Chuukese women, were repatriated as soon as possible. Hence, the pool of skilled labor that created the economic miracle in the 1930s was lost forever. The United States Navy, which was then administering the islands, further pledged to avoid all "indiscriminate exploitation" of island resources. There would be economic development projects funded by outside capital. Any economic development that occurred was to benefit the local people and be subject to their control. This was to set the pattern for the islands during their first two decades under American rule.

United Nations trusteeship in 1947 and civilian administration under the Department of the Interior in 1951 had virtually no impact on the United States' "go slow" development policy. The Island Trading Company replaced the United States Commercial Company, which had been introduced by the Navy in 1946 to supervise economic development, a year later. This, in turn, spawned local import-export businesses such as the Truk Trading Company. Retail stores multiplied and the production of copra and handicraft was encouraged. Experimental projects in such things as cacao, ramie, choir fiber, and poultry were begun, but nearly all proved failures.

Although unwilling to impose development programs on the people, the United States showed no such hesitation in promoting democratic political practices. From the very start the United States attempted to set up democratic forms of government on every level of island society. In 1948 municipalities were established and elections were held for magistrates. At first the people of most places chose the head of the highest ranking clan on the island; but in time, as it became clear that the magistrates would be expected to deal with American government officials, some of the chiefs picked surrogates whom they supported in the elections. Later the magistrates of some islands would carve out a leadership role for themselves that was more independent of the chiefs.

Meanwhile, training programs were established for teachers and nurses, with the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School (PITTS) moving from Guam to Chuuk in 1952. Later the institution evolved into the first full high school (PICS) in the Trust Territory. During the 1950s this school graduated 10 or 15 Chuukese a year, a mere five percent of the output of high school graduates during the 1970s. Only a few hundred people had any salary employment during these years, most of them in lower level positions in the government.

Then, in the early 1960s, during the Kennedy Administration, United States policy was suddenly reversed. A massive buildup of education and health services was undertaken as the Trust Territory budget doubled in 1964 and escalated each year to the end of the decade. New classroom buildings were put up everywhere and American teachers were recruited to upgrade educational standards. Chuuk acquired its own high school, and several years later five junior high schools. Education enrollments, particularly on the secondary level, increased many times over, and in the early 1970s, with the help of United States Federal assistance, unprecedented numbers of Chuukese began going abroad for college. All the while, new government jobs were created as employment in Chuuk doubled and then doubled once again. The government was now more than ever the engine that drove the economy. Exports remained at the level of the 1950s, bringing in a few hundred thousand dollars a year while imports skyrocketed throughout the following years.

Belatedly during the 1970s the United States administration made attempts to halt the galloping wage-and-consumption direction of the economy. A ceiling was put on the annual budget, but supplementary funds in the form of United States Federal Program grants and Capital Improvement Project funds fostered the same cycle until 1979. The year before, Chuuk elected its first governor and the state became self-governing after nearly a century of colonial rule. Its political status was formalized in 1986 when the Federated States of Micronesia's Compact of Free Association with the United States was implemented. With Chuuk's political status finally settled -- at least for the next 15 years -- the state was free to devote full attention to its main problem: developing a viable economy.

The Office of the High Commissioner carried out the first population census during the American period in 1958, and the Peace Corps Volunteers carried out the second census in 1967. This was the first to be done through enumeration of the entire resident population using well tested methods including maps and housing lists (Gorenflo & Levin, 1992).

Since the 1967 Census, periodic though somewhat irregular censuses have been conducted. The United States, under Acts of Congress, which provided for the inclusion of outlying areas of U.S. sovereignty or jurisdiction, included the TTPI in its 1970 Census of population while the TTPI Administration carried out the 1980 Census. Because of dissatisfaction with the 1970 Census, another census was commissioned under a Law enacted by the Congress of Micronesia and carried out with the assistance of the South Pacific Commission. The census conducted in 1973 out of the High Commissioner's Office, is generally considered the best census compared to previous ones conducted during the American period.

Of the 25,107 persons enumerated in Chuuk in 1967, 18,141 (72 percent) lived on the lagoon islands, 4,547 (18 percent) lived in the Mortlocks, and 2,419 (10 percent) lived in Oksoritod (Table 1.10). About 45 percent were less than 15 years old.

Table 1.10. Age by Region, Chuuk: 1967

Region	Number	Total	Age group			
			0-14 years	15-24 years	25-59 years	60 years or more
Total	25,107	100.0	45.4	17.0	27.9	5.6
Northern Namoneas	5,913	100.0	42.9	17.9	28.6	4.5
Southern Namoneas	6,062	100.0	47.4	16.9	27.3	6.0
Faichuk	6,166	100.0	45.9	16.8	27.0	5.5
Mortlocks	4,547	100.0	45.2	17.9	27.6	6.7
Oksoritod	2,419	100.0	46.0	13.8	30.5	5.4

Source: School of Public Health, University of Hawaii, ms.; 2000 FSM Census.

Note: "Not Stated" age cases (consisting of 4 percent) were included in the total but not in the age groups..

More than half of the population of Oksoritod in 1973 was less than 15 years old, while slightly less than half of the populations of Southern Namoneas, Faichuk, and the Mortlocks were also in this age group (Table 1.14). The population in Northern Namoneas looked different, with less than 4 in 10 being less than 15, but about 1 in 4 being between 15 and 24, considerably greater than the proportions for the other regions. The percentage 25 to 59 was also larger than the other regions, but the percentage 60 years and over was less, indicating that older people either remained in the outlying areas, or returned to them after working in what was then the "District Center."

Table 1.11. Population of Chuuk by Age and Region: 1973

Region	Number	Total	Age group			
			0-14 years	15-24 years	25-59 years	60 years or more
Total	31,596	100.0	46.4	19.4	27.5	6.2
Northern Namoneas	9,568	100.0	39.5	25.8	29.2	5.0
Southern Namoneas	7,401	100.0	49.5	16.8	26.6	6.2
Faichuk	7,277	100.0	49.0	17.5	26.3	6.8
Mortlocks	4,685	100.0	48.8	16.0	27.5	7.6
Oksoritod	2,665	100.0	51.0	15.3	27.5	6.0

Source: Office of Census Coordinator, TTPI 1975.

Note: Unknowns affect percentages.

By 1973, the great migration to Weno had started. As noted earlier, the population of Chuuk jumped by more than 6,000 between 1967 and 1973. The 1973 Census contained a question on home area besides the question on usual residence (people were also classified by place of enumeration). Home area in 1973 was usually the voting residence. The total for home area was slightly different from usual residence because persons in other FSM states and Palau and the Marshalls could claim Chuuk as home area.

Of the 31,218 persons in 1973 claiming Chuuk as home area, about 5 in 6 claimed the same municipality for both home area and usual residence (Table 1.12). However, less than 3 of every 5 persons in Northern Namoneas claimed the same municipality for both usual residence and home area, while about 2 in 5 claimed some other area as their home area. No other region in Chuuk in 1973 had these proportions -- about 1 in 12 of those in the Mortlocks and Oksoritod claimed other places as home area, and the percentages in Southern Namoneas and Faichuk were even lower. Almost no one in Chuuk in 1973 claimed home areas outside of Chuuk.

Table 1.12. TTPI-born by Home Area and Region of Residence: 1973

Region of Residence	Number	Total	Home Area -- Percent		
			Same Mun- cipality	Elsewhere in Chuuk	Elsewhere in TTPI
Total	31,218	...	25,992	5,023	201
Percent	...	100.0	83.3	16.1	0.6
Northern Namoneas	9,290	100.0	58.1	40.0	1.9
Southern Namoneas	7,347	100.0	94.3	5.5	0.2
Faichuk	7,252	100.0	95.8	4.1	0.1
Mortlocks	4,672	100.0	91.6	8.3	0.1
Oksoritod	2,657	100.0	91.8	8.2	0.1

Source: TTPI Census, 1975.

The age distribution for 1980 did not differ very much from the age distribution in 1973 (Table 1.13). The percentage of those less than 15 in Oksoritod decreased to less than half, but increased significantly on Weno, probably because of attendance at Chuuk High School. The percentage of persons 15 to 24 years old in Northern Namoneas decreased considerably, possibly as a result of out migration for schooling in Guam, Hawaii, and the mainland United States.

Table 1.13. Population of Chuuk by Age and Region: 1980

Region	Number	Total	Age group			
			Less than 15 years	15-24 years	25-59 years	60 years or more
Total	37,488	100.0	46.4	19.5	28.6	5.5
Northern Namoneas	10,351	100.0	44.2	19.7	31.7	4.4
Southern Namoneas	9,146	100.0	47.5	19.2	27.8	5.5
Faichuk	8,831	100.0	49.5	18.6	26.6	5.3
Mortlocks	5,941	100.0	44.7	19.9	28.5	6.9
Oksoritod	3,219	100.0	45.7	21.7	26.2	6.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982; 2000 FSM Census.

The 1980 Census did not have a question on home area similar to that in the 1973 Census. However, the 1980 Census contained a question on residence 5 years before the census, an item used in United States censuses to obtain information on short term migration. These data show return migration to the Mortlocks at the time of the 1980 census (Table 1.14). That is, about 16 percent of the Mortlocks' population in 1980 reported living elsewhere in Chuuk in 1975. The Mortlocks was the only region to show this type of migration. More than 96 percent of those living in Oksoritod and more than 97 percent of those in Faichuk lived in the same municipality in 1975 and 1980.

Table 1.14. Residence in 1975 by Current Region of Residence, Chuuk: 1980

Region of residence	Number	Total	Residence in 1975 - Percent		
			Same Municipality	Elsewhere in Chuuk	Elsewhere
Total, 5+ yr.	28,914	100.0	92.2	6.8	1.0
Northern Namoneas	8,103	100.0	91.6	6.6	1.8
Southern Namoneas	7,245	100.0	92.5	6.9	0.6
Faichuk	6,841	100.0	97.3	2.4	0.4
Mortlocks	4,450	100.0	82.7	15.6	1.6
Oksoritod	2,275	100.0	96.3	3.3	0.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982 (from Gorenflo and Levin, in press).

Then the 1989 Census of Chuuk State and the 1994 FSM Census of Chuuk - the last in the series of State Censuses held in the FSM, followed the censuses of Pohnpei in 1985, Kosrae in 1986 and Yap in 1987. This series was the first the FSM Government conducted after signing the Compact of Free Association between the FSM and the United States of America.

The 1994 FSM Census of Chuuk was part of a simultaneous state-wide census conducted by the FSM National Government.

The results of these two censuses, especially 1994 census, were used in developing population estimates and for trend analysis along with the 2000 FSM census in this report.

The 2000 FSM Census of Chuuk

The 2000 Census covered all persons usually residing in the FSM as of April 1, 2000. A census of the usual residents is a *de-jure* count of the population. Only people who had resided or intended to reside in the FSM for six months or more prior to the census were counted. Thus short-term visitors, staying for less than six months, were excluded. Usual residents who were overseas at the time of the Census were included if they intended to return to the FSM within six months. FSM citizens who were away for more than six months were not considered to be usual residents of FSM, and were excluded from the Census.

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

The objectives of the 2000 FSM Census were to provide the following:

- i. Information on the change in the size and composition of Chuuk population.
- ii. Current population figures for making very realistic estimates of Chuuk and FSM population for the allocation of funds to the states and municipalities, and for the revision of municipal and electoral boundaries.
- iii. The information required for development planning and policymaking.
- iv. A framework for sampling for post census surveys.

Time Schedule and Key Events

The preparation for the 2000 FSM Census started in October 1999. The following provides the list of major events for the 2000 FSM Census project.

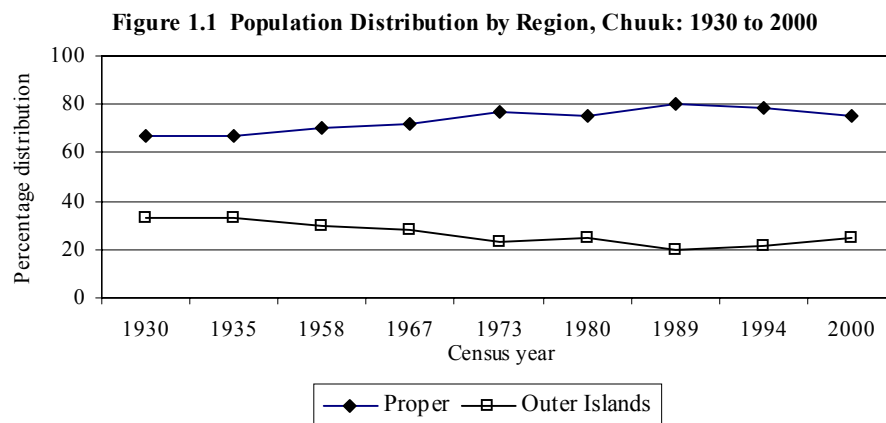
1999	Conduct preliminary count
Oct. Planning and Preparation of Census Workshops	May Editors and Coders recruited
Develop Census Organization Chart	Jun Recruit and Train keyers
Prepare Calendar of Activities	Prepare Control counts
Prepare census operational budget	Manual edits
Prepare enumeration plan	Coding verification operation
Nov Decide timing and scope of enumeration	Verify questionnaire keying
Design control forms	Conduct computer editing
Select and purchase office equipment and supplies	Jul Generate tabulation
Dec Develop Quality control and Operational control	Review tabulation
Prepare training materials	Nov Attend training in D.C. on tabulation and analysis
2000	2001
Jan Train personnel for map update	Mar Workshop on table development and analysis
Update map information	Final table production
Feb Review map update	Preparation of the Census Analytical report
Print and prepare training materials	Aug
Finalize questionnaire content	First draft of the census and detail report were develop
Decide processing procedures	Review on the first draft took place
Mar Generate Enumerators and Crew Leaders maps	Draft copy to be extended to the users for further
Revise procedure and program	comments
Review field materials	
Print training materials for the actual enumeration	
Prepare Enumerators and Supervisors kit for the actual enumeration	
Finalize recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors	
Conduct training for Enumerators and Supervisors	
Distribute field materials	
Make field assignment for Enumerators and Supervisors	
Census publicity with radio and church	
Apr Conduct Enumeration	
Conduct field editing	

Analysis of Data on Geographical Distribution

Geographic Distribution Over Time

As presented in Table 1.4 in the earlier sections and as can also be seen from Figure 1.1, the population of Chuuk State increased over the years. However, two periods since 1930 showed massive increases in Chuuk's population. The first period was after World War II, 1958 to 1967, when the population of Chuuk increased from 20,124 to 25,107 persons. The second period was after the formation of the FSM federation, 1980 to 1989, in which the population increased from 37,488 to 47,871 persons.

The percentage distribution of the population across the regions also changed over the years. The Lagoon's share in the composition of the Chuuk State population increased from about 66 percent, in 1930 to over 78 percent in 1994 and decreased to about 76 percent in 2000. The Outer Islands' share decreased from nearly 34 percent in 1930 to about 22 percent in 1994 and increased to about 24 percent in 2000. During the period, the share for Northern Namoneas almost doubled, while the share for the Southern Namoneas decreased slightly and that of Faichuk remained the same. The share for Mortlocks also decreased from about 23 percent in 1935 to about 12 percent in 1994 and slightly increased by about 0.9 percentage points in 2000. The share for the Oksoritod remained at about 10 percent. This was largely due to differences in internal migration patterns.



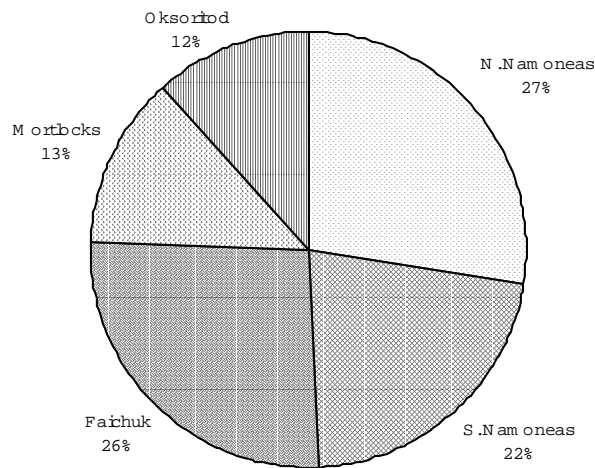
Population Distribution

Table 1.15 presents the distribution of the 2000 population of Chuuk State by Municipality and sex. Of the 53,595 persons living in Chuuk State, about 27,100 (51 percent) were males and about 26,400 (or 49 percent) were females. The population was distributed unevenly among the regions (see Figure 1.2). Northern Namoneas was the most populated region. Nearly one-third (14,722 persons) of the Chuuk population lived in Northern Namoneas. Northern Namoneas was followed in order by Faichuk (about 24 percent), Southern Namoneas (22 percent), the Mortlocks (12 percent), and Oksoritod (10 percent).

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

Municipality	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	53,319	27,299	26,020	53,595	27,158	26,437
Lagoon	41,662	21,405	20,257	40,465	20,563	19,902
N. Namoneas	17,093	8,844	8,249	14,722	7,390	7,332
Weno	16,121	8,341	7,780	13,802	6,921	6,881
Piis-Paneu	490	247	243	523	260	263
Fono	482	256	226	397	209	188
S. Namoneas	11,898	6,079	5,819	11,694	6,010	5,684
Tonoas/Etten	3,949	2,016	1,933	3,910	2,004	1,906
Fefen	4,042	2,081	1,961	4,062	2,140	1,922
Siis	476	244	232	490	235	255
Uman	3,056	1,530	1,526	2,847	1,420	1,427
Parem	375	208	167	385	211	174
Faichuk	12,671	6,482	6,189	14,049	7,163	6,886
Eot	361	190	171	382	208	174
Udot	1,598	856	742	1,774	948	826
Romanum	711	365	346	1,011	509	502
Fanapanges	606	302	304	681	331	350
Wonei	1,434	741	693	1,271	652	619
Paata	1,825	909	916	1,950	957	993
Tol	4,816	2,459	2,357	5,129	2,642	2,487
Polle	1,320	660	660	1,851	916	935
Outer Islands	11,657	5,894	5,763	13,130	6,595	6,535
Mortlocks	6,471	3,232	3,239	6,911	3,482	3,429
Nama	881	419	462	995	477	518
Losap	455	225	230	448	231	217
Piis-Emwar	448	223	225	427	216	211
Namoluk	402	206	196	407	219	188
Ettal	356	183	173	267	122	145
Lekinioch	802	417	385	927	465	462
Oneop	550	287	263	505	266	239
Satowan	823	400	423	955	485	470
Kuttu	633	313	320	873	434	439
Moch	837	414	423	854	434	420
Ta	284	145	139	253	133	120
Pattiw	2,171	1,078	1,093	2,736	1,356	1,380
Houk	494	245	249	451	211	240
Polowat	688	344	344	1,015	501	514
Pollap	710	359	351	905	465	440
Tamatam	279	130	149	365	179	186
Namonuito	1,001	514	487	1,341	658	683
Makur	151	86	65	156	82	74
Onoun	436	227	209	580	284	296
Onou	118	54	64	182	87	95
Unanu	131	71	60	178	89	89
Piherarh	165	76	89	245	116	129
Halls	2,014	1,070	944	2,142	1,099	1,043
Nomwin	746	380	366	711	354	357
Fananu	320	174	146	355	186	169
Ruo	397	223	174	469	253	216
Murillo	551	293	258	607	306	301

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

Figure 1.2. Population Distribution by Region: 2000

Population Density

Table 1.16 presents the population density in Chuuk State for the Lagoon and the Outer Islands. Chuuk had not only the largest population in the FSM but also the highest population density (number of persons per square mile). The average density for Chuuk was 1,094 persons per square mile of land, 1,038 for Chuuk Lagoon and 1,194 for the Outer Islands. The population density in Chuuk State in 2000 was nearly three times that of the FSM national average (see 2000 FSM Census Report). Unless corrective and immediate measures for the rapid population growth are implemented, the situation is likely to worsen for the future.

Table 1.16. Population Density, Chuuk State: 2000

Characteristics	Total	Chuuk Lagoon	Outer Islands
Population	53,595	40,465	13,130
Land Area (in square miles)	49	39	11
Density (per square miles)	1,094	1,038	1,194

Source: 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1, FSM Information Handbook, No. 1, Volume 1, 1992.

Conclusion

Census taking improved in the 50 years prior to the 2000 Census. Over the census years observed, the population of Chuuk State continued to increase, at a slower pace now than it was before. The geographical distribution of the population had also shifted in the 50 year period observed. Northern Namoneas' share increased while that of the Outer Islands' decreased. The proportional share of Southern Namoneas and Faichuk remained about the same. The population density increased, reflecting the growth of the population. Chuuk State's limited land area of 49 square miles makes population density a potential problem that requires an urgent population policy to maintain at least the present condition.

CHAPTER 2 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Introduction

The age and sex structure of a population provides basic information necessary for planning and for providing key insights on social and economic characteristics. Age composition helps identify populations for schooling, employment, voting, and retirement. Sex distribution is important for identifying social characteristics, trends in community structure, and the population's economic potential.

Data Description

Age

The 2000 Census obtained information on age from the response to the date of birth question and the age reported in questionnaire items 4a and 4b. Age was in completed years as of April 1, 2000. In cases where age was not reported or clearly appeared to be incorrect, the age was imputed according to relationship, marital status and other related characteristics of other individuals.

Sex

Information on sex was asked of all persons in the census. In cases where sex was not reported, census personnel tried to determine it from the person's name. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to relationship, fertility characteristics and other related variables.

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

Analysis of Age and Sex Data

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

Population Change and Intercensal Growth

One of the most important uses of any census is to throw light on the rate at which the population is growing annually (the *annual intercensal growth*). The annual intercensal growth rate ranged from 2.7, for period 1973-1989, to 0.1 percent, for period 1994-2000, annually (Table 2.1). The low growth rate between 1994 and 2000 was largely due to the increased emigration in recent years. The annual growth rate from 1973 to 1994 was 2.5 percent. Between 1973 and 2000, the annual growth rate was 2.0, and because of the long period covered, is most certainly a good reflection on average growth over the years. It should be noted that the intercensal growth rate would have been much higher had it not been for the effect of increasing emigration.

The annual growth rate varied significantly by age group. Over the three decades before the census, the growth rate for the very young (0 to 4 age groups) declined from 2.0 percent for the period 1973-1980 to -2.5 percent for the 1994-2000 periods. In contrast, the annual growth rate of the very old (75+) age groups increased from 0.6 percent in the first period to 5.1 percent in third period, respectively. The difference in growth may be due to the combined effect of a decline in fertility rates (lowering the growth rate of the young) and declining rates in mortality (increasing the proportion of the old age population).

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

Age groups	Number					Population change				Annual Intercensal Growth Rate (%)			
	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	1973-1980	1980-1989	1989-1994	1994-2000	1973-1980	1980-1989	1989-1994	1994-2000
Total	31,608	37,488	47,871	53,319	53,595	5,880	10,383	5,448	276	2.4	2.7	2.2	0.1
Less than 5 yrs	5,858	6,738	8,603	8,440	7,347	880	1,865	-163	-1,093	2.0	2.7	-0.4	-2.5
5 to 9 years	4,773	5,751	7,977	8,100	7,305	978	2,226	123	-795	2.7	3.6	0.3	-1.9
10 to 14 years	4,081	4,922	6,616	7,711	7,351	841	1,694	1,095	-360	2.7	3.3	3.1	-0.9
15 to 19 years	3,534	4,038	5,101	6,063	6,775	504	1,063	962	712	1.9	2.6	3.5	2.0
20 to 24 years	2,646	3,285	3,421	4,452	4,836	639	136	1,031	384	3.1	0.5	5.3	1.5
25 to 29 years	1,942	2,854	3,174	3,471	4,001	912	320	297	530	5.5	1.2	1.8	2.6
30 to 34 years	1,324	2,203	2,848	3,171	3,149	879	645	323	-22	7.3	2.9	2.1	-0.1
35 to 39 years	1,465	1,312	2,523	2,858	2,848	-153	1,211	335	-10	-1.6	7.3	2.5	-0.1
40 to 44 years	1,246	1,239	1,797	2,454	2,571	-7	558	657	117	-0.1	4.1	6.2	0.8
45 to 49 years	1,031	1,210	1,087	1,764	2,225	179	-123	677	461	2.3	-1.2	9.7	4.2
50 to 54 years	1,045	975	1,137	990	1,560	-70	162	-147	570	-1.0	1.7	-2.8	8.2
55 to 59 years	712	923	1,028	1,028	851	211	105	-	-177	3.7	1.2	-	-3.4
60 to 64 years	807	778	883	943	831	-29	105	60	-112	-0.5	1.4	1.3	-2.3
65 to 69 years	486	583	746	701	720	97	163	-45	19	2.6	2.7	-1.2	0.5
70 to 74 years	348	354	460	611	478	6	106	151	-133	0.2	2.9	5.7	-4.4
75 yrs & over	310	323	470	562	747	13	147	92	185	0.6	4.2	3.6	5.1

Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

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

Age and Sex Distribution

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of the Chuuk population by five-year age group and sex from 1973 to 2000. The data shows that the proportion of males under 10 years of age decreased while the proportion aged 10 to 49 years tended to increase between 1973 and 2000. A similar trend is found among the females, although the level differed. The reduction in the proportion for the population below 10 years of age is a consequence of decline in fertility.

Table 2.2: Percent Distribution of Population by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Chuuk State: 1973 to 2000

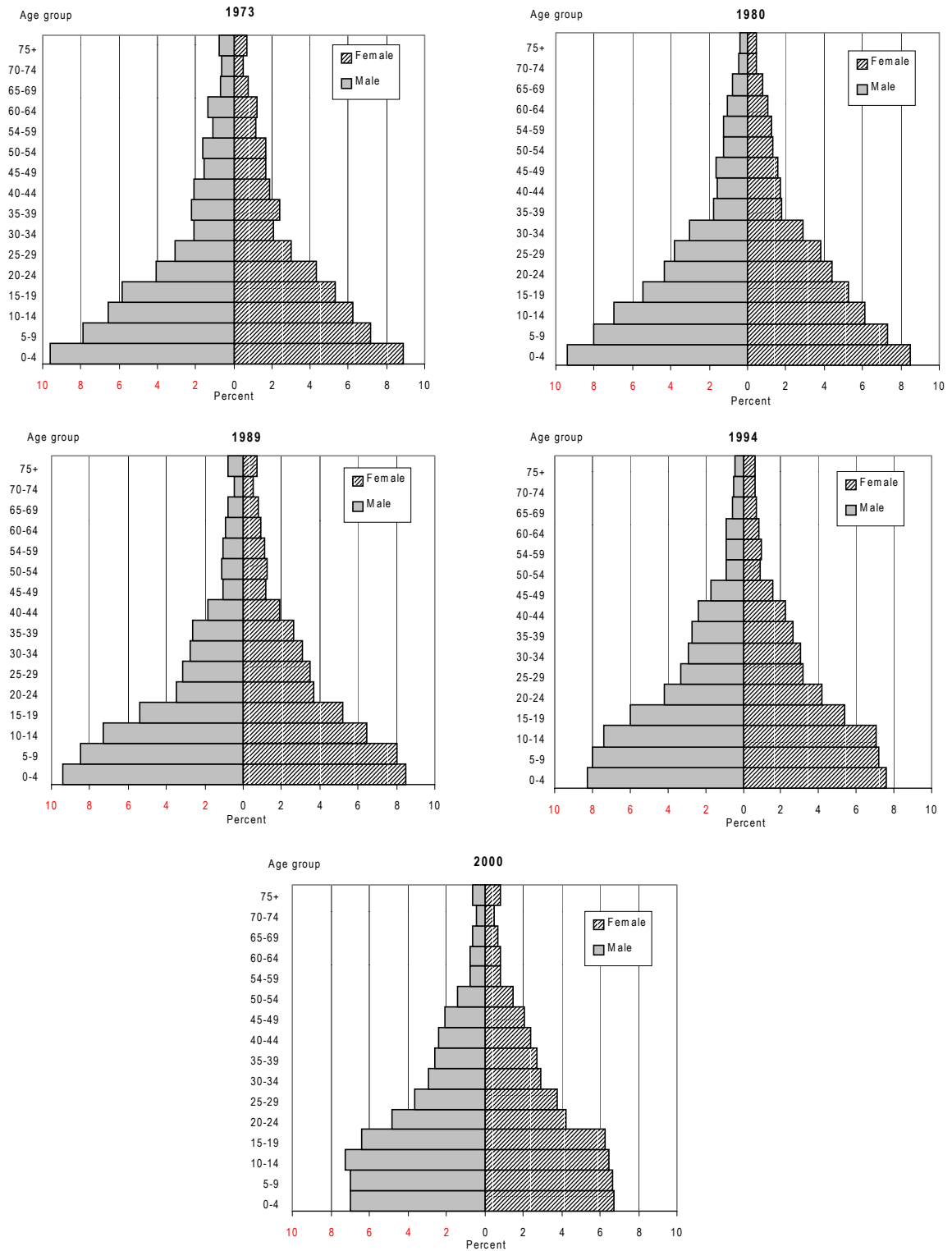
Age groups	Males					Females				
	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000
Total	16,153	19,243	24,203	27,299	27,158	15,456	18,245	23,668	26,020	26,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 yrs	18.8	18.4	18.6	16.1	13.8	18.1	17.5	17.1	15.6	13.6
5 to 9 years	15.5	15.6	16.8	15.6	13.8	14.6	15.0	16.3	14.7	13.5
10 to 14 years	12.9	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.3	12.8	12.6	13.1	14.4	13.1
15 to 19 years	11.4	10.7	10.7	11.8	12.6	10.9	10.8	10.5	11.0	12.7
20 to 24 years	7.9	8.5	6.9	8.2	9.5	8.8	9.1	7.4	8.5	8.6
25 to 29 years	6.0	7.5	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.2	7.8	7.0	6.6	7.7
30 to 34 years	4.1	5.9	5.5	5.7	5.8	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.2	5.9
35 to 39 years	4.3	3.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	3.6	5.3	5.5	5.5
40 to 44 years	4.1	3.1	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.6	4.9
45 to 49 years	3.1	3.2	2.1	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.4	3.3	4.2
50 to 54 years	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.0
55 to 59 years	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7
60 to 64 years	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7
65 to 69 years	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
70 to 74 years	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0
75 yrs & over	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.5

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, unpublished; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished.

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

Consider the population structure in 2000. The wide base for age groups 0 to 4, 5 to 9, and 10 to 14 represents the recent births. It is noteworthy to mention that the lowest two bars are almost the same length, indicating that fertility has been declining. As the age increase the bar narrowed, indicating fewer people at older ages. The most obvious explanation is that people die when they grow old; therefore, the narrowed bars at the old ages reflect mortality. Another interesting feature of this pyramid is the sharp indenting of the bars at ages 15 to 19, 20 to 24, and 25 to 29. This does not come from mortality, as mortality at these ages is relatively low. The more likely explanation lies in overseas emigration, as young people seek education and job opportunities abroad.

Figure 2.1: Population Structure of Chuuk: 1973 to 2000



The change in the age-sex structure of Chuuk between 1973 and 2000 was rather pronounced. The population structure for 1973 portrays higher level of fertility compared to that of 2000. The decline in fertility was quite noticeable in the

1994 structure and 2000, where the length of the bars at ages 0-4 and 5-9 narrowed considerably compared to the bars for the same ages for 1973 to 1989 structures.

Table 2.3 shows the distribution of the Chuuk population by five-year age group and sex for 1994 and 2000 Censuses. The distribution showed that the older the age group, the smaller the proportion. This pattern was true for both 1994 and 2000. For instance, in 2000 14 percent of the population were below 5 years and 1.2 percent were aged 75 and above. This decline with age reflects the effect of mortality and some migration. A similar pattern is also found between the sexes, though at different levels.

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

Age groups	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	53,319	27,299	26,020	100.0	100.0	100.0	53,595	27,158	26,437	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 yrs	8,440	4,388	4,052	15.8	16.1	15.6	7,347	3,742	3,605	13.7	13.8	13.6
5 to 9 years	8,100	4,269	3,831	15.2	15.6	14.7	7,305	3,735	3,570	13.6	13.8	13.5
10 to 14 years	7,711	3,955	3,756	14.5	14.5	14.4	7,356	3,899	3,457	13.7	14.4	13.1
15 to 19 years	6,063	3,208	2,855	11.4	11.8	11.0	6,772	3,429	3,343	12.6	12.6	12.6
20 to 24 years	4,452	2,238	2,214	8.3	8.2	8.5	4,836	2,566	2,270	9.0	9.4	8.6
25 to 29 years	3,471	1,763	1,708	6.5	6.5	6.6	3,998	1,966	2,032	7.5	7.2	7.7
30 to 34 years	3,171	1,566	1,605	5.9	5.7	6.2	3,151	1,580	1,571	5.9	5.8	5.9
35 to 39 years	2,858	1,432	1,426	5.4	5.2	5.5	2,847	1,396	1,451	5.3	5.1	5.5
40 to 44 years	2,454	1,257	1,197	4.6	4.6	4.6	2,571	1,278	1,293	4.8	4.7	4.9
45 to 49 years	1,764	917	847	3.3	3.4	3.3	2,225	1,124	1,101	4.2	4.1	4.2
50 to 54 years	990	495	495	1.9	1.8	1.9	1,560	769	791	2.9	2.8	3.0
55 to 59 years	1,028	495	533	1.9	1.8	2.0	851	407	444	1.6	1.5	1.7
60 to 64 years	943	495	448	1.8	1.8	1.7	831	392	439	1.6	1.4	1.7
65 to 69 years	701	319	382	1.3	1.2	1.5	720	336	384	1.3	1.2	1.5
70 to 74 years	611	280	331	1.1	1.0	1.3	478	217	261	0.9	0.8	1.0
75 yrs & over	562	222	340	1.1	0.8	1.3	747	322	425	1.4	1.2	1.6

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

Median Age

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

The median age increased by about two years in the 27 years before the 2000 Census, indicating that the Chuuk population is aging (Table 2.4). From 1973 to 2000 the median age for both males and females increased by two years. The median age varied geographically in Chuuk in the last census, as well as the census years before that. Over the three decades observed, the Lagoon median age increased by 1 year while the median age for the outer islands increased by 4 years. This shows that the Outer Island population had aged. The median ages for both the Lagoon and the Outer Islands in 2000 was about 19 years.

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

Region	Total					Males					Females				
	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000
Total	16.5	16.7	15.8	17.0	18.5	16.1	16.1	15.1	16.6	18.2	17.0	17.2	16.7	17.4	18.9
Lagoon	16.9	16.5	16.0	16.9	18.3	16.8	16.0	15.4	16.6	18.0	17.2	17.0	16.7	17.2	18.7
N. Namoneas	18.5	17.7	17.4	18.1	19.5	18.6	17.4	17.1	18.2	19.4	18.5	18.0	17.7	17.9	19.6
S. Namoneas	15.0	16.2	15.1	16.4	18.1	14.9	15.5	14.5	15.8	18.4	15.8	16.9	16.0	17.1	18.7
Faichuk	15.4	15.2	14.7	15.5	17.1	15.1	14.8	14.1	15.0	16.7	15.9	15.9	15.4	16.1	17.6
Outer Islands	15.2	17.2	14.9	17.3	19.3	14.1	16.5	14.0	16.5	19.1	16.9	17.9	16.6	18.2	19.4
Mortlocks	15.6	17.4	15.4	17.9	19.9	14.4	16.6	14.1	17.0	19.7	17.4	18.3	17.5	18.9	20.2
Pattiw	14.2	17.8	13.9	16.8	18.9	13.2	16.9	12.4	15.7	18.3	15.0	18.6	16.3	18.1	19.5
Namonuito	16.4	16.7	15.3	14.4	16.3	15.8	16.4	15.1	13.8	16.4	17.2	17.2	15.4	15.2	16.1
Halls	13.6	15.3	14.4	17.6	19.8	12.3	15.5	14.1	17.4	19.9	15.5	15.1	14.7	17.9	19.6

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) for Chuuk had dropped from about 105 to 103 over the two decades before the censuses illustrated in Table 2.5. In 1973 the regions in the Outer Islands had a feminine population whereas regions in the Lagoon had rather masculine ones. However, in 2000 both areas display a rather masculine population.

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

Age groups	Census Years				
	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000
Total	104.5	105.5	102.3	104.9	102.7
Lagoon	107.0	107.1	102.9	105.7	103.3
N. Namoneas	112.0	109.7	100.5	107.2	100.8
S. Namoneas	103.2	106.2	104.3	104.5	105.7
Faichuk	104.6	104.9	104.7	104.7	104.0
Outer Islands	95.7	100.6	99.9	102.3	100.9
Mortlocks	96.3	101.1	102.1	99.8	101.5
Oksoritod (Western Islands)	97.6	101.6	107.7	105.5	100.2

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, 1999 Chuuk Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

The Chuuk sex ratio decreased from about 105 in 1994 to 103 in the year 2000 (Table 2.6). In most societies more males are born than females, therefore the excess of males at the young ages of 0 to 9 in 1994 and 2000 is not surprising. The shortage of males in 2000 is especially evident at ages 35 to 39, 40 to 44 and 50 years and older. The shortage of males for ages 35 to 39 may be attributed to emigration, while the shortage of males at ages 50 and older may be explained by a combined effect of emigration and mortality (the tendency for males to die younger than females, resulting in the excess of females in the older age groups). The Southern Namoneas had the highest sex ratio of 106, while the Oksoritod (Western Islands) had the lowest at 100.

Table 2.6: Males per Females by Age Group and Municipality, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age group	1994					2000						
	Total	N. Nam- oneas	S. Nam- oneas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N. Nam- oneas	S. Nam- oneas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod
Total	104.9	107.2	104.5	104.7	99.8	105.5	102.7	100.8	105.7	104.0	101.5	100.2
Less than 5 yrs	108.3	103.0	111.1	114.2	99.6	113.1	103.8	104.1	114.3	108.6	96.2	83.9
5 to 9 years	111.4	112.1	113.5	110.7	110.3	107.9	104.6	103.3	109.9	103.5	98.4	107.4
10 to 14 years	105.3	98.9	107.3	103.4	109.2	121.8	112.8	111.1	115.2	116.2	105.3	113.8
15 to 19 years	112.4	110.4	111.6	118.0	116.8	104.0	102.5	91.3	109.7	102.7	118.3	107.8
20 to 24 years	101.1	105.0	98.1	107.2	88.7	94.3	113.2	109.5	119.1	110.4	133.9	102.2
25 to 29 years	103.2	112.3	93.2	98.0	101.5	109.3	96.6	92.8	100.0	100.7	94.5	93.8
30 to 34 years	97.6	102.7	99.7	89.7	96.0	96.0	100.4	104.1	90.6	100.0	98.9	113.3
35 to 39 years	100.4	107.4	94.2	97.0	118.4	81.5	96.4	97.4	88.7	99.1	94.1	106.1
40 to 44 years	105.0	119.8	92.4	93.7	101.5	113.5	98.8	95.2	110.9	90.9	106.7	94.7
45 to 49 years	108.3	128.5	100.0	76.3	108.6	141.4	102.1	100.9	100.0	98.4	118.3	96.5
50 to 54 years	100.0	96.1	102.8	114.0	72.6	126.2	97.2	104.0	94.7	80.2	104.0	114.9
55 to 59 years	92.9	110.4	95.5	83.5	81.0	68.0	91.7	92.9	84.1	96.5	77.5	132.3
60 to 64 years	110.5	129.5	109.0	109.3	76.3	123.3	89.3	90.5	95.2	93.8	82.5	73.8
65 to 69 years	83.5	76.0	118.8	72.2	71.8	79.4	87.5	88.6	78.2	116.7	70.7	80.5
70 to 74 years	84.6	85.9	89.0	100.0	71.0	67.6	83.1	124.0	104.1	78.7	54.7	56.8
75 yrs & over	85.3	100.0	59.5	77.2	44.2	53.5	75.8	88.0	66.7	90.0	61.3	62.3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

Dependency Ratio

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

In 2000, the dependency ratio of Chuuk was about 81 (meaning that for every 100 persons of working-age, there are 81 consumers in terms of food, clothing, shelter, and so forth). The dependency ratio decreased by 14.4 percentage points from 1994. This decline shows a relative increase in the working age population (Table 2.7). The young dependency ratio in 2000 was 74.2 and the old age dependency ratio was about 6.6, showing that the dependency burden was particularly among the young. The young dependency ratio decline by 19.4 percentage points over the three decade before the 2000 census, as a result of the decline in fertility. The old dependency ratio declined by 2 percentage points over the same period.

Among the regions in Chuuk, the highest dependency ratio in 2000 was in Namonwito (which also had one of the highest fertility rate), and lowest in Northern Namoneas (with one of the lowest fertility rate), showing the role of fertility in the shifting of the dependency ratio in Chuuk. The decline in the dependency ratio in the regions over the two decades stemmed from declining fertility and age-selective immigration.

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

Region	Total					Young					Old				
	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000	1973	1980	1989	1994	2000
Total	101.9	99.2	109.4	95.2	80.8	93.6	92.5	100.9	89.2	74.2	8.3	6.7	8.6	6.1	6.6
Lagoon	96.5	99.6	104.5	94.6	80.8	89.7	93.7	98.1	88.6	74.5	6.8	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.3
N. Namoneas	73.7	87.7	88.8	80.9	67.9	69.0	83.0	83.4	76.1	62.1	4.7	4.6	5.4	4.8	5.9
S. Namoneas	115.8	103.7	115.2	102.1	85.2	107.8	96.6	107.5	94.6	78.0	8.1	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.2
Faichuk	114.2	111.1	118.4	108.9	92.5	105.4	104.5	111.7	102.2	86.6	8.8	6.6	6.8	6.7	5.9
Outer Islands	116.8	97.9	124.2	101.3	80.7	107.8	89.1	113.1	91.3	73.2	9.1	8.8	11.1	10.0	7.5
Mortlocks	115.4	97.8	121.8	102.0	79.8	105.3	88.3	110.0	89.8	71.3	10.1	9.5	11.8	12.1	8.5
Pattiw	132.9	95.2	143.9	101.4	79.9	122.7	85.6	129.7	92.7	73.5	10.2	9.6	14.2	8.7	6.4
Namonweito	88.5	86.4	109.1	124.4	99.3	83.4	80.0	103.1	116.6	93.0	5.0	6.4	6.0	7.8	6.2
Halls	129.3	110.6	128.3	89.6	74.4	124.2	104.1	119.4	84.0	68.0	5.1	6.5	8.9	5.6	6.4

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, T24; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P13; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-1.

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

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

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

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

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

Accuracy of Age and Sex Data

To evaluate the accuracy of the age and sex data, the Myers index was used to measure the level of digit preference and make comparisons between populations. The method measures the preference and dislike for ages ending in all the digits 0 to 9. The lower the index, the lower the extent of digit preference and hence the better the quality of the data.

The Myers index in 2000 was 3.3 showing the age reporting to be accurate (see Table 2.9). It also showed that females were reporting their age more accurately than males. The Bachi method also showed accurate age reporting, with females reporting their ages more accurately than their male counterparts. Both indices showed significant improvement in reporting of age data over the last 20 years.

Table 2.9: Myers and Bachi Method of Measuring Digit Preference, Chuuk State: 1973 to 2000

Terminal digit	Myers method			Bachi method		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2000						
0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4
1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3
2	-0.4	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	-1.1	-0.9
3	0.3	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
6	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3
7	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5
8	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-0.8
9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7
Index						
2000	3.3	4.9	3.6	2.4	2.5	2.4
1994	2.9	3.8	2.7	1.3	1.9	1.3
1989	3.2	3.6	3.3	1.5	2.0	1.7
1980	6.6	6.6	7.2	5.0	5.1	4.8
1973	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.2

Source: 1967, 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses; 1989 Chuuk State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

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

Conclusion

The age and sex composition of Chuuk changed over the three decades before the census. These shifts in the age-sex structure have important implications for future planning.

The annual growth rate of Chuuk for the period 1994 to 2000 was 0.1 percent, declining from 2.2 percent for the previous period, 1989 to 1994. This decline is attributed mostly to a decline in fertility and increasing emigration.

The sex ratio declined to about 103 in 2000, a reflection of the tendency for males to migrate and die younger than females. The trend of the sex ratio varied among the regions mainly because of different migration patterns.

The Chuuk population slowly aged over the three decades. The Chuuk's median age in 2000 was at about 19 years, two years older than the 1994 Census and about four years older than the 1973 Census. This increase in the median age certainly came from the combination of declining fertility (females having fewer children), low mortality (people dying at an older age than before), and selective migration (immigration of working age persons). The median age also increased in the regions (Table 2.5).

The dependency ratio decreased from about 101 in 1973 to about 81 in 2000. This decrease stemmed from declining fertility and age-selective immigration.

CHAPTER 3 HOUSEHOLDS, FAMILIES, AND MARITAL STATUS

Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of analysis on size and composition of households and families in the State of Chuuk. The household and family structures in Chuuk, in most cases, are similar. The determination factor for household is sharing meals by a group of people living together. However, for family, the determining factor is the relationship by blood, marriage, or adoption. In Chuuk, most people live together because they are related. Households with unrelated members are usually found in the town centers where unrelated people may share housing for financial or other reasons. The data from the 1973, 1989, 1994 and the 2000 Censuses are used in this chapter to examine the changes in household and family structure in Chuuk after nearly three decades.

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

Definitions

Household Type and Relationship

Question 2 on the 2000 Census questionnaire asked for relationship of every household member to the householder. The major relationships were: householder, husband/wife, natural son/daughter, adopted son/daughter, brother/sister, father/mother, other relative, and non-relative. The "other relative" category was later re-coded to include son/daughter in-law, father/mother in-law, brother/sister in-law, niece/nephew, grandparent, uncle/aunt, and cousin.

Household was defined during the census as a person or a group of people living together in a housing unit and sharing meals together. These people did not need to be related but as long as they shared their meals, they were considered a household for census purposes. A housing unit was a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter. A unit may have had more than one household if the occupants did not share their meals together.

There were two types of living quarters used in the census; regular households and group quarters. *Regular households* were those where the occupants may have been 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. *Group quarters* were those places where people either lived or stayed (during the time of the census) other than their usual house or apartment such as schools, hotels or motels, hospitals, prisons, etc.

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

Persons per family was obtained by dividing the number of persons in family households (households where two or more members were related to the householder) by the number of family households.

Householder and relationship to householder were defined as follows:

Householder -- the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home was owned, bought, or rented and who was listed as person number 1 of the household. If there was no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Husband/wife -- a person married to and living with a householder. This category included persons in formal marriages, as well as custom marriages.

Natural-born son/daughter -- Son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of his or her age or marital status.

Adopted son/daughter -- sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child.

Brother/sister -- the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers and stepsisters as well as adopted brothers and sisters.

Father/mother -- parents of the householder by birth, stepparents, and parents of adoption excluding parents-in-law.

Other relative -- a person who was related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption. (In-laws, nephews, aunts, cousins, grand parents and so forth).

Non-relative -- a person who was not related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the householder or who could not be described by the categories given.

Marital Status

Question 5 asked for marital status of all residents. However, data were tabulated for persons aged 15 years and older. Marital status referred to the status at the time of enumeration. Traditional marriages were classified under now married.

The five marital categories were: never married: now married, widowed, divorced, and separated. They are defined below:

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

Now married -- all persons whose current marriage had not ended by widowhood or divorce.

Widowed -- person whose spouse had died.

Divorced -- person who had legally divorced his or her spouse.

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

When a person did not report his or her marital status, the Division of Statistics imputed the information according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person.

Limitations and comparability. The results from the 1973, 1989, 1994 Censuses were used in the 2000 FSM Census of Chuuk State analysis because the data are comparable.

For the 2000 FSM Census, the definition used for Group Quarters was the same as that in the 1994 Census. The 2000 Census of Chuuk State classified the following types of other group quarters as institutional rather than non-institutional group quarters: wards in general hospitals for patients who had no usual home elsewhere. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved, except for that of 1973 or earlier censuses.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in non-institutional group quarters. In 1973 or earlier census, the criterion was six or more unrelated persons. Therefore, the 1973 Census result on number of household per housing unit was not directly comparable to the recent census. Several changes also occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. The 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses of Chuuk State identified separately the following types of correctional institutions: jails and police lockups.

The 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses of Chuuk classified workers' dormitories as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men; in subsequent censuses, they included both men and women.

In the 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses of Chuuk data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in non-institutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in-group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

Analysis of Data on Households and Marital Status

Households and Families

Table 3.1 shows the type of living quarters in Chuuk from 1973 to 2000. Over nearly 30 years, the population increased from 31,599 in 1973 to 53,595 in 2000. Between 1973 and 2000, the population increased by 70 percent or 21,996 persons, while between 1994 and 2000, it grew slightly by less than 1 percent or 276 persons. These totals do not include Chuukese living abroad during the census but included non-Chuukese persons who were living in Chuuk State during the time of the census.

The proportion of regular household residences increased from 95 percent in 1973 to 99 percent in 2000. The proportion of group quarter residences decreased from 5 percent to less than 1 percent in 2000.

In 2000, the average household size for Chuuk State was about 7.7 persons per household, slightly higher than in 1994, but lower than that in 1989 (7.9 persons per household). The average household size for 1989 was the highest, mainly because of the change in the definition. In the 1973 Census, six or more unrelated persons living in regular housing units were classified as group quarter residences (see limitation and comparability for further detail). For this report, only the average family size for the year 1994 and 2000 could be measured. The average family size in 2000 was 7.8 persons per family, a slight increase from 1994 of just one person.

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

Characteristics	Census years			
	1973	1989	1994	2000
Total persons	31,599	47,871	53,319	53,595
In regular households	30,008	47,250	52,714	53,264
Percent	95.0	98.7	98.9	99.4
In group quarters	1,591	621	605	662
Percent	5.0	1.3	1.1	-
Inmate of institution	-	99	-	-
Other	1,591	522	605	662
Persons per household	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.7
Persons per family	-	-	7.7	7.8

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T3; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P14; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-2.

Note: In 1973, persons in group quarter not available in detail.

Table 3.2 shows the relationship of the household members to the householder as observed in the census years 1973, 1989, 1994, and 2000. The census results in 1994 showed that more than 59 percent of the population enumerated were children whereas in the 2000 Census, about 50 percent of household members were children. The proportion of 'other relatives' decreased significantly from about 31 percent in 1973 to about 17 percent in 1994, but increased to a little over 26 percent between 1994 and 2000. The proportion of 'non-relatives' remained insignificant throughout the observed period. This suggests that household composition in Chuuk State was almost the same as family composition and the change in the household composition shows, among other things, a gradual shift from the traditional extended family setting to a more Westernized or immediate family membership setup, probably for economic reasons.

Table 3.2: Household Composition, Chuuk State: 1973 to 2000

Relationship	Census Years				Percent			
	1973	1989	1994	2000	1973	1989	1994	2000
In regular households	30,008	47,250	52,714	53,264	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Householder	4,070	5,982	7,043	6,976	13.4	12.7	13.4	13.1
Spouse	3,118	4,452	5,366	5,282	10.4	9.4	10.2	9.9
Child	13,180	20,015	31,419	26,792	43.9	42.4	59.6	50.3
Other relative	9,265	15,971	8,722	13,910	30.9	33.8	16.5	26.1
Non relative	375	830	164	304	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.6

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T3; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P14; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-2.

Table 3.3 shows the household composition by municipality in Chuuk State in 1994 and 2000. This table excludes those persons living in-group quarters since the relationships do not apply to person's in-group quarters. In 2000, the household composition was uniform for all regions in Chuuk State, except for the proportion for other relatives. The proportion for other relatives was slightly higher for the Outer Islands, probably because of the more traditional family set up in the Outer Islands.

Table 3.3: Household Composition by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk State: 1994 & 2000

Usual residence	1994							2000						
	Total	Total Percent	Householder	Spouse	Natural child	Other relative	Non-relative	Total	Total Percent	Householder	Spouse	Natural child	Other relative	Non-relative
Total	52,714	100	13.4	10.2	59.6	16.5	0.3	53,264	100.0	12.9	9.7	48.6	25.5	0.6
Lagoon	41,058	100	13.2	10.2	54.5	21.7	0.4	40,134	100.0	13.1	10.0	50.3	25.9	0.7
N. Namoneas	16,577	100	13.1	10.4	51.5	24.7	0.3	14,443	100.0	13.4	10.3	47.2	27.9	1.2
S. Namoneas	11,898	100	13.0	9.7	55.0	21.8	0.4	11,694	100.0	13.8	10.0	48.9	26.9	0.4
Faichuk	12,583	100	13.6	10.4	58.1	17.7	0.3	13,997	100.0	12.3	9.7	54.7	23.2	0.3
Outer Islands	11,656	100	13.9	10.2	50.5	25.3	0.2	13,130	100.0	13.0	9.7	50.3	26.6	0.3
Mortlocks	6,470	100	14.3	10.0	46.0	29.5	0.2	6,911	100.0	14.0	10.1	43.6	31.7	0.6
Pattiw	2,171	100	12.8	10.0	46.6	30.5	0.1	2,736	100.0	11.3	9.0	60.2	19.4	-
Namonuito	1,001	100	13.3	10.0	57.2	19.5	0.1	1,341	100.0	14.4	11.0	62.9	11.8	-
Halls	2,014	100	14.1	11.0	65.7	9.0	0.1	2,142	100.0	11.0	8.8	51.4	28.8	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P14; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-2

Table 3.4 presents a breakdown by municipality on the number of persons living in households, total number of households, the household size, and the number of households with 10 or more persons. This table excludes persons living in group-quarters. No significant variation existed in household size between the municipalities in 2000. The total number of persons per household varied from about 7.1 in the Mortlocks to about 9.1 in the Halls. About 29 percent of the households in Chuuk State had 10 or more household members. The proportion of households with 10 or more persons of all Chuuk had increased in 2000 as compared to 1994. The highest proportions were reported in Pattiw (43 percent) and the Halls (40 percent). However, a significant increase was observed in the Halls, where it changed from about 9.5 percent in 1994 to 40.0 percent in 2000.

Table 3.4: Person per Household by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Usual Residence	1994					2000				
	Persons	Households	Person per Household	Households with 10+ persons Number	Percent	Persons	Households	Person per Household	Households with 10+ persons Number	Percent
Total	52,714	7,043	7.5	1,097	15.6	53,264	6,976	7.6	1,993	28.6
Lagoon	41,058	5,423	7.6	867	16.0	40,134	5,268	7.6	1,479	28.1
N. Namoneas	16,577	2,170	7.6	377	17.4	14,443	1,940	7.4	521	26.9
S. Namoneas	11,898	1,544	7.7	257	16.6	11,694	1,613	7.2	375	23.2
Faichuk	12,583	1,709	7.4	233	13.6	13,997	1,715	8.2	583	34.0
Outer Islands	11,656	1,620	7.2	230	14.2	13,130	1,708	7.7	514	30.1
Mortlocks	6,470	927	7.0	129	13.9	6,911	970	7.1	242	24.9
Pattiw	2,171	277	7.8	54	19.5	2,736	310	8.8	132	42.6
Namonuito	1,001	133	7.5	20	15.0	1,341	193	6.9	46	23.8
Halls	2,014	283	7.1	27	9.5	2,142	235	9.1	94	40.0

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-2.

Table 3.5 shows the change in household size for Chuuk from 1989 to 2000. In all the census years observed almost half of the households had 8 or more persons. In the Lagoon, the proportion of households with 8 or more members was the same, at 46 percent, in all the censuses. For the Outer Islands, the proportion declined by 3 percentage points, from 53 percent in 1989 to 50 percent in 2000.

Table 3.5: Household Size for Chuuk Lagoon and Outer Islands, Chuuk State: 1989, 1994 and 2000

Size of Household	Number of Households			Annual Percent Change		Percent			Cumulative Percent		
	1989	1994	2000	1989-1994	1994-2000	1989	1994	2000	1989	1994	2000
Total	5,983	7,043	6,976	3.5	-1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1	157	205	189	6.1	-8.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	289	339	269	3.5	-26.0	4.8	4.8	3.9	97.4	97.1	97.3
3	370	483	470	6.1	-2.8	6.2	6.9	6.7	92.5	92.3	93.4
4	521	631	608	4.2	-3.8	8.7	9.0	8.7	86.4	85.4	86.7
5	527	678	672	5.7	-0.9	8.8	9.6	9.6	77.6	76.5	78.0
6	614	762	753	4.9	-1.2	10.3	10.8	10.8	68.8	66.8	68.4
7	628	717	751	2.8	4.5	10.5	10.2	10.8	58.6	56.0	57.6
8+	2,877	3,228	3,264	2.4	1.1	48.1	45.8	46.8	48.1	45.8	46.8
Chuuk Lagoon	4,229	5,420	5,268	5.6	-2.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1	121	145	143	4.0	-1.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	217	242	201	2.3	-20.4	5.1	4.5	3.8	97.1	97.3	97.3
3	280	382	360	7.3	-6.1	6.6	7.0	6.8	92.0	92.9	93.5
4	376	468	472	4.9	0.8	8.9	8.6	9.0	85.4	85.8	86.7
5	388	509	506	6.2	-0.6	9.2	9.4	9.6	76.5	77.2	77.7
6	438	565	602	5.8	6.1	10.4	10.4	11.4	67.3	67.8	68.1
7	463	546	566	3.6	3.5	10.9	10.1	10.7	57.0	57.4	56.7
8+	1,946	2,563	2,418	6.3	-6.0	46.0	47.3	45.9	46.0	47.3	46.0
Outer Islands	1,754	1,623	1,708	-1.5	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
1	36	60	46	13.3	-30.4	2.1	3.7	2.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	72	97	68	6.9	-42.6	4.1	6.0	4.0	97.9	96.2	97.3
3	90	101	110	2.4	8.2	5.1	6.2	6.4	93.8	90.2	93.3
4	145	163	136	2.5	-19.9	8.3	10.0	8.0	88.7	84.0	86.9
5	139	169	166	4.3	-1.8	7.9	10.4	9.7	80.4	74.0	78.9
6	176	197	151	2.4	-30.5	10.0	12.1	8.8	72.5	63.6	69.2
7	165	171	185	0.7	7.6	9.4	10.5	10.8	62.5	51.5	60.4
8+	931	665	846	-5.7	21.4	53.1	41.0	49.5	53.1	41.0	49.6

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-2.

Marital Status

Table 3.6 looks at the marital status for persons aged 15 years and over by sex from 1973 to 2000. In the 2000 FSM Census, the proportion of 'never married' persons in Chuuk was just over 41 percent, about 10 percentage points higher than 1973 and about 3 percentage points higher than 1994. The proportion increased, probably due to delay in marriage caused by schooling for the younger generation. Over the three decades, the proportion of 'now married' persons decreased from about 60 percent in 1973 to about 52 percent in 1994 and 50 percent in 2000. This decrease also suggests delay in marriage. The proportion of separated and divorced increased slightly, by about 0.1 percentage point, while proportion of widowed remained almost constant. The change in marital status was similar for both males and females, except females had a higher probability to be in the separated/divorced and widowed category.

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

Marital status	Census Years			
	1973	1989	1994	2000
Total	11,801	24,648	29,068	31,592
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	32.3	35.5	39.2	41.9
Now married	60.2	55.2	52.4	49.7
Separated/divorced	2.3	3.8	3.6	3.7
Widowed	5.1	5.5	4.9	4.7
Males	5,936	12,049	14,687	15,784
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	36.9	40.1	43.5	45.9
Now married	58.7	55.1	52.1	49.9
Separated/divorced	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
Widowed	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9
Females	5,865	12,599	14,381	15,808
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never married	27.7	31.2	34.7	37.9
Now married	61.8	55.2	52.6	49.5
Separated/divorced	2.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Widowed	7.7	8.6	7.8	7.6

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T15; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10.

Table 3.7 shows the marital status in the regions of Chuuk State broken down by sex. The proportion of 'never married' persons in 2000 was reported highest in the Northern Namoneas and Pattiw (44 percent) and lowest in the Mortlocks (about 39 percent). Southern Namoneas and Pattiw had the highest proportion of 'never married' males (about 47 percent). For the 'never married' females, Northern Namoneas and Pattiw had the highest proportions (about 42 percent, respectively).

About half of the population aged 15 years and over were reported as 'now married' during the 2000 Census. Namonuito, Mortlocks, Halls, and Faichuuk had the highest proportion of 'now married' persons (about 50 to 52 percent), while Pattiw, Northern and Southern Namoneas had the lowest proportion (about 48 percent). Furthermore, the distribution of 'now married' males and females was also similar in all the regions and had significantly changed since the 1994 Chuuk Census.

While the proportion separated and divorced was also similar in all the regions, the proportion widowed was relatively higher for the Mortlocks, Namonuito and Southern Namoneas. The difference was quite remarkable for females, suggesting that those in the Mortlocks, Namonuito and Southern Namoneas tended to live longer than males and that perhaps males were more likely to remarry after divorce or after their spouse died, while females remain single.

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

Municipality	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	Never married	Now married	Separated/divorced	Widowed	Total	Percent	Never married	Now married	Separated/divorced	Widowed		
Total	29,068	100.0	39.2	52.4	3.6	4.9	31,592	100.0	41.9	49.7	3.7	4.7		
Lagoon	22,700	100.0	40.0	52.0	3.9	4.1	23,782	100.0	42.4	49.4	3.9	4.3		
N. Namoneas	9,904	100.0	41.5	51.4	3.1	3.9	9,281	100.0	44.2	48.8	3.2	3.8		
S. Namoneas	6,326	100.0	40.2	51.3	4.0	4.5	6,771	100.0	41.7	49.6	3.2	5.6		
Faichuuk	6,470	100.0	37.6	53.5	4.9	4.1	7,730	100.0	40.9	50.2	5.2	3.7		
Outer Islands	6,368	100.0	36.1	53.8	2.6	7.5	7,810	100.0	40.2	50.6	3.1	6.1		
Mortlocks	3,593	100.0	34.5	54.6	2.4	8.5	4,170	100.0	38.7	51.1	3.1	7.1		
Pattiw	1,172	100.0	39.2	51.4	1.8	7.7	1,618	100.0	44.5	47.7	2.7	5.1		
Namonuito	481	100.0	36.6	54.9	2.3	6.2	715	100.0	40.0	52.2	1.3	6.6		
Halls	1,122	100.0	37.7	53.7	4.2	4.5	1,307	100.0	39.7	51.9	4.4	4.1		
Males	14,687	100.0	43.5	52.1	2.3	2.0	15,784	100.0	45.9	49.9	2.3	1.9		
Lagoon	11,561	100.0	44.2	51.7	2.5	1.7	11,851	100.0	46.0	49.8	2.4	1.8		
N. Namoneas	5,171	100.0	45.0	51.2	2.2	1.6	4,588	100.0	46.3	50.1	2.1	1.5		
S. Namoneas	3,152	100.0	44.6	51.1	2.6	1.7	3,397	100.0	46.4	49.5	2.0	2.1		
Faichuuk	3,238	100.0	42.4	53.0	2.8	1.8	3,866	100.0	45.4	49.7	3.1	1.8		
Outer Islands	3,126	100.0	41.1	53.9	1.8	3.2	3,933	100.0	45.5	50.4	2.0	2.1		
Mortlocks	1,748	100.0	40.2	54.5	1.8	3.5	2,110	100.0	45.4	50.3	2.1	2.2		
Pattiw	555	100.0	41.6	53.2	1.3	4.0	786	100.0	46.9	49.0	1.5	2.5		
Namonuito	236	100.0	42.4	55.9	0.4	1.3	354	100.0	43.8	53.1	0.6	2.5		
Halls	587	100.0	42.6	52.1	2.9	2.4	683	100.0	45.2	50.8	2.9	1.0		
Females	14,381	100.0	34.7	52.6	4.9	7.8	15,808	100.0	37.9	49.5	5.1	7.6		
Lagoon	11,139	100.0	35.7	52.3	5.3	6.7	11,931	100.0	38.8	49.1	5.3	6.7		
N. Namoneas	4,733	100.0	37.7	51.7	4.1	6.5	4,693	100.0	42.2	47.5	4.3	6.0		
S. Namoneas	3,174	100.0	35.9	51.4	5.5	7.2	3,374	100.0	36.9	49.6	4.5	9.0		
Faichuuk	3,232	100.0	32.7	54.0	7.0	6.3	3,864	100.0	36.5	50.6	7.4	5.6		
Outer Islands	3,242	100.0	31.3	53.8	3.4	11.6	3,877	100.0	34.8	50.8	4.2	10.2		
Mortlocks	1,845	100.0	29.1	54.6	3.0	13.3	2,060	100.0	31.9	51.8	4.2	12.1		
Pattiw	617	100.0	37.0	49.8	2.3	11.0	832	100.0	42.2	46.5	3.7	7.6		
Namonuito	245	100.0	31.0	53.9	4.1	11.0	361	100.0	36.3	51.2	1.9	10.5		
Halls	535	100.0	32.3	55.3	5.6	6.7	624	100.0	33.7	53.0	5.9	7.4		

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10.

Table 3.8 shows the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) for aged 15 years and over by region and sex for Chuuk State from 1989 to 2000. The SMAM is determined from the distribution of 'never married' people, and is the point where half have married for the first time. The SMAM in 2000 was slightly higher than the SMAM in 1989 for every region in Chuuk State meaning the population, especially the females in the Outer Islands, were married at younger ages than in 1994. In 2000, the mean age at marriage was quite similar for each region. The mean age for both sexes was about 27 and about 28 for males and 25 for females. This was a one-year increase compared to the mean age in 1994.

Table 3.8: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality and Sex, Chuuk State: 1989 to 2000

Municipality	1989			1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	25.3	26.2	24.5	25.7	27.0	24.5	26.9	28.1	25.8
Lagoon	25.5	26.2	25.0	25.7	26.8	24.6	26.9	27.9	25.9
N. Namoneas	26.7	26.8	27.3	25.8	26.4	25.1	27.3	28.1	26.5
S. Namoneas	25.4	26.5	24.5	26.2	27.4	25.0	27.1	27.9	26.2
Faichuuk	23.9	25.2	22.7	25.0	26.5	23.3	26.3	27.7	24.9
Outer Islands	24.2	26.1	22.5	26.0	27.6	24.5	27.1	28.6	25.6
Mortlocks	24.4	26.4	22.5	26.2	27.9	24.5	27.4	29.3	25.3
Pattiw	23.0	24.0	22.1	26.6	26.8	26.4	28.1	28.7	27.5
Namonuito	24.7	25.9	23.1	25.2	26.2	24.2	26.1	27.3	24.8
Halls	23.8	25.7	21.5	25.5	28.0	22.7	26.0	27.6	24.6

Source: 1973 TPI Census; 1989 Chuuk State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P22.

Conclusion

The average household size in Chuuk State remained at about seven persons per household over the three decades. However, the household composition changed. The proportions of 'natural children' increased while the proportions of 'other relatives' and 'non-relatives' decreased. This suggests that the household composition in Chuuk State shifted from the traditional extended families to a more Westernized or nuclear family setup.

Like other population characteristics, marriage patterns also changed. Younger generations of both men and women tended to delay marriage, probably to pursue their education or participate in the labor force. Additionally, in a market-oriented economy, getting married and running a family is expensive.

More women were in the labor force in 2000 than before, and contributed to the financial well being of the family. The proportion of separated or divorced couples was maintained for males but increased for females. In other words, the proportion of single female parents due to separation and divorce in 2000 has slightly increased by about 0.1 percent since 1994. The number of widowed women in 2000 decreased slightly since 1973, which supported the fact that men tend to die earlier or remarry while women live longer or remain widowed.

CHAPTER 4 FERTILITY

Introduction

Before large-scale international migration became common, population growth was determined mostly by the difference between the number of people being born and the number of people dying. At present, births are not the only contributing factor to population growth, but they make up a significant portion, especially in the Pacific region where most families are characterized by a high level of fertility.

Birth or fertility rates measure the impact that births have on population structure and growth. As a rule, censuses do quite well in estimating fertility as questions and techniques have been refined over the years. There are two approaches for measuring fertility, direct measures and indirect measures, both of which can be applied to the 1994 and of 2000 FSM Censuses of Chuuk. Since either method can be used, a useful starting point is to compare the results obtained from each. If the results differ widely, it suggests that the data used in one or both methods are incorrect, or one method does not apply.

Changes in fertility patterns and levels are often due to family planning. Census data on fertility provide benchmark information on fertility to look for changes in patterns and levels. In many countries, the introduction of family planning methods, such as contraceptives, usually lowers fertility levels of older women first. In a nation where family planning is prevalent, we expect to see lower fertility levels for the older women.

Data Description

Vital registration in Chuuk is not complete, so estimates must be derived from a census or survey. The 2000 FSM Census of Chuuk asked four questions on fertility in order to get information on recent births, previous births, and child mortality. Fertility questions were asked to all females born before April 1, 1987 (all women aged 13 and over) but were tabulated for women aged 15 and over. Question 17a asked how many children born to each woman and were living at home, living elsewhere, or dead and categorized by sex. Questions 17b to 17d asked the date and sex of the last child born alive and whether that child was still alive.

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

Analysis of Fertility Data

Crude Birth Rate

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

Two measures of how many births occurred in the 12 months prior to the census can be derived from census data. The first is the number of births reported by women in the census; the second is the population under 1 year plus the estimated number of infant deaths (deaths during the year to persons under 1 year). These two figures were not equal for the period April 2, 1999 through April 1, 2000.

For the 2000 census data on births were reported by women of reproductive ages in the year before the census, a CBR of 27.5 per 1,000 (1,471 births divided by an estimated mid-period population of 53,570 and multiplied by 1,000). However, this is likely to be an under count in view of the estimate derived from the second method.

The second method is based on reverse survival (United Nations, 1967). This estimate considers that the children counted in the census below 1 year of age, were born in the year before the census. The method also recognizes that some babies born during this year died before the census was taken. Once these "deaths" have been added to the children counted in the census, an estimate of births during the year is obtained. It is further assumed that the effects of migration on the estimates of births are negligible (migration data suggest that for children below age 15, this assumption is reasonable).

Using the survivorship ratios and the population counted in the census aged zero, we find the CBR (Table 4.1). The survivorship ratio permits the estimation of children who have died before the census. Survivorship ratios have been selected from model life tables (Coale-Demeny West level 20 — for calculation see Chapter 5 on mortality), which are required since the birth and death civil registration systems in the State of Chuuk are not complete. In theory, the survivorship ratios are intended to calculate survivors forward to a later age, while here, we are surviving them backward in time to estimate the number of births; hence the term "reverse survival". To calculate the number of births in the year, the number of persons enumerated in the census aged 0 to 1 (row 1) is divided by the survivorship ratio (row 2). It is then necessary to estimate the mid-period population. The earlier mid-period population was estimated using the approximate annual growth rate. For the 1994 and 2000 Censuses the rates were 2.2 and .1 percent, respectively. As the last row shows, the CBR using reverse survival for April 2, 1999 to April 1, 2000 is 27.5 per 1,000.

Table 4.1: Crude Birth Rate, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Characteristics	1993-1994		1999-2000	
Population age zero	1,627		1,422	
Survivorship ratio	0.9626		0.9667	
Estimated births	1,689	(1993-1994)	1,471	(1999-2000)
Mid-period population	52,736		53,570	
CBR	32	(1993-1994)	27.5	(1999-2000)

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15 and unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-4 and unpublished data.

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

The same procedure was used for 5-year periods going back 15 years before the census. The estimated CBR are given in Table 4.2. The table reveals a great deal about fertility in the State of Chuuk. For the most recent period covered in the above table, 1995-2000, the CBR is about 29 per thousand populations. Although this rate is high, the trend shown suggests a moderately declining fertility. In the period 1985-90, about sixteen years before the 2000 Census, the CBR was 36.1. In the sixteen-year interval from that time to the most recent period 1995-2000, fertility declined by about 21 percent. The rate from the year before the census was 27.5 percent. Note that this is lower than the most recent five-year rate, showing that the fertility decline observed has probably continued during the five years before the census.

Table 4.2: Estimation of Crude Birth Rate, Chuuk State: 1985 to 2000.

Age groups	Years in which born	Census population	Survivorship ratio since birth	Estimated births in 5-year period	Mid-period population	Crude birth rate
Less than 5 years	1995-2000	7,347	0.9559	7,686	53,470	28.7
5 to 9 years	1990-1995	7,305	0.9471	7,713	48,061	32.1
10 to 14 years	1985-1990	7,356	0.9430	7,801	43,199	36.1

Source: 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data and Table P2-4.

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

Table 4.3 further presents the CBRs as compiled from registration statistics obtained from the Department of Health, for comparison purposes. The registration lacked completeness, and the coverage was not consistent over the years. The CBRs obtained from the 1999 registration, for example, seems to have covered only about 77 percent of the births. The coverage was the lowest in the FSM (see 2000 FSM census reports for Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap).

Table 4.3: Registered Births by Calendar Year and Implied Crude Birth Rate, Chuuk State: 1992 to 1999

Index	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Registered births	1,108	1,157	1,139	1,094	1,044	1,101	1,160	1,138
Implied crude birth rate (CBR)	21.8	22.3	21.6	20.5	19.6	20.6	21.7	21.3

Source: Department of Health Services, FSM, unpublished data

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

Age-Specific Fertility

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

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

Before producing age specific rates through reverse survival, the number of births in the past year reported by women was adjusted (see Table 4.1). This type of question is often under-reported and considerable care is needed for the results to be usable. Consider, for example, the 1,471 estimated births for the year 1999-2000 based on reverse survival and shown in Table 4.1. Assuming that the effects of migration for infants below one year were moderate and discrepancies arising from multiple births and maternal deaths were negligible, the response to the question eliciting information on births in the past year should be the same, or at least very close. As Table 4.4 shows, the total number of women reporting a birth in the past year was 1,393, considerably lower than the estimated 1,471 derived from using reverse survival.

In order to correct for the under count, an adjustment factor is calculated by dividing the estimated births from reverse survival by the reported number of births. In this case, it would be 1,637 estimated births divided by 1,393 reported births resulting in an adjustment factor of 1.06 (see Table 4.4). The adjustment factor is then applied to the births to correct for the under count.

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

Age groups	1994					2000				
	Number of women	Reported births	Unadjusted ASFR	Adjusted births	Adjusted ASFR	Number of women	Reported births	Unadjusted ASFR	Adjusted births	Adjusted ASFR
Total	11,852	1,417	...	1,689	...	13,061	1,393	...	1,471	...
15 to 19 years	2,855	75	0.026	89	0.031	3,343	93	0.028	98	0.029
20 to 24 years	2,214	280	0.126	334	0.151	2,270	316	0.139	334	0.147
25 to 29 years	1,708	332	0.194	396	0.232	2,032	380	0.187	401	0.197
30 to 34 years	1,605	325	0.202	387	0.241	1,571	288	0.183	304	0.194
35 to 39 years	1,426	228	0.160	272	0.191	1,451	199	0.137	210	0.145
40 to 44 years	1,197	143	0.119	170	0.142	1,293	91	0.070	96	0.074
45 to 49 years	847	34	0.040	41	0.048	1,101	26	0.024	27	0.025
TFR	...	...	4.35	...	5.18	...	...	3.84	...	4.06

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

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

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

The fertility pattern illustrated in the last column of Table 4.4 appears very smooth. The low rates at ages 15 to 19 reflect the delay in childbearing due to a later age of marriage discussed in Chapter 3. In 2000, the peak fertility reached at ages 25 to 29 with 0.197 children per women, whereas, in 1994, the peak was at ages 30 to 34, with 0.241 children per women. While age specific fertility falls quite sharply after age 35, the slope is not sufficiently steep to suggest an extensive use of family planning. For example, in 2000 women ages 40 to 44 continued to bear on average 0.074 children each year.

The ASFRs provide too much detail to be practical for some comparisons. A very useful composite index is the *total fertility rate* (TFR), which effectively sums the current age specific fertility for each year of a woman's reproductive life. The TFR thus provides a measure of the average number of children a woman would bear under a given schedule by the end of her childbearing years. Computation from the ASFRs is relatively simple, involving the summing of annual age specific rates. The rates provided in Table 4.4 would yield a TFR of 4.1. Given the fertility levels in 1999-2000, each Chuuk woman would give birth on average to 4.1 children during her reproductive lifetime. However, the results of the reverse survival method are slightly lower than the result of the second method using the indirect P/F ratio shown below.

The P/F ratio method of estimating fertility compares the reported historical fertility (parity) of women to the current fertility of the same women and establishes a correction factor to apply to the ASFRs to calculate a more precise TFR. The correction factor adjusts for under-response and poor recollection of fertility data by older women who might under report births. Once the difference in reported parity and fertility is found, the under count can be corrected. In the case of Chuuk, a correction factor of 1.18 was chosen to correct the ASFRs and gave an adjusted TFR of 4.5 (see Table 4.5). The correction factor was an average obtained from the P/F ratio that applied to women aged 20 to 24 and 25 to 29, and that of the reverse survival, to average out the fluctuation caused by reporting errors and declining fertility (see United Nations Manual X, "Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation"). The increase in the P/F value suggests that there is a growing disparity between current fertility and parity and supports the conclusion that current fertility is lower than previous fertility, or fertility is still declining.

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

Age groups	1994						2000					
	Children ever born per woman (Parity, P)	Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR, fi)	Summation of ASFRs multiplied by 5 (Phi)	Adjustment of phi (F)	Parity divided by adjusted phi (P/F)	Adjusted ASFR by factor of 1.28	Children ever born per woman (Parity, P)	Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR, fi)	Summation of ASFRs multiplied by 5 (Phi)	Adjustment of phi (F)	Parity divided by adjusted phi (P/F)	Adjusted ASFR by factor of 1.18
15 to 19 years	0.086	0.026	0.131	0.105	0.820	0.034	0.075	0.028	0.139	0.053	1.410	0.033
20 to 24 years	0.651	0.126	0.764	0.475	1.371	0.162	0.630	0.139	0.835	0.522	1.207	0.164
25 to 29 years	2.042	0.194	1.736	1.334	1.530	0.249	1.586	0.187	1.770	1.386	1.144	0.220
30 to 34 years	3.664	0.202	2.748	2.355	1.556	0.260	3.072	0.183	2.687	2.335	1.316	0.215
35 to 39 years	5.061	0.160	3.547	3.222	1.571	0.205	4.443	0.137	3.373	3.118	1.425	0.161
40 to 44 years	6.279	0.119	4.145	3.909	1.606	0.153	5.575	0.070	3.724	3.585	1.555	0.083
45 to 49 years	6.734	0.040	4.346	4.603	1.463	0.051	6.238	0.024	3.842	3.815	1.635	0.028
TFR	...	4.35	...	...	...	5.57	...	3.84	...	...	...	4.52

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

The CBR suggested declining fertility over the 27 years before the 2000 census; *adjusted ASFRs* showed a similar trend falling from over 8 children per mother in 1973 and 1980 to 6.8 in 1989, declining to 5.6 in 1994, and further declined to 4.5 in 2000 (see Table 4.6). The high fertility levels in 1973 and in 1980 were probably a reflection of changing health conditions in Chuuk. In 1973 and 1980 public health services had brought down child mortality, but women were still having large families to replace those children who potentially would not survive.

Table 4.6: Age-specific Fertility Rate, Chuuk State: 1973 to 2000

Age groups	Implied 1973	Adjusted 1973	Implied 1980	Adjusted 1980	Implied 1989	Adjusted 1989	Implied 1994	Adjusted 1994	Implied 2000	Adjusted 2000
15 to 19 years	0.068	0.081	0.046	0.069	0.044	0.055	0.027	0.034	0.028	0.033
20 to 24 years	0.291	0.346	0.200	0.301	0.208	0.260	0.126	0.162	0.139	0.164
25 to 29 years	0.392	0.466	0.261	0.393	0.254	0.317	0.194	0.249	0.187	0.220
30 to 34 years	0.345	0.410	0.241	0.362	0.267	0.333	0.202	0.260	0.183	0.215
35 to 39 years	0.243	0.289	0.213	0.321	0.197	0.246	0.160	0.205	0.137	0.161
40 to 44 years	0.104	0.123	0.124	0.187	0.102	0.128	0.119	0.153	0.070	0.083
45 to 49 years	0.017	0.020	0.049	0.074	0.025	0.031	0.040	0.051	0.024	0.028
TFR	7.30	8.68	5.68	8.54	5.49	6.85	4.35	5.57	3.84	4.52
Adj. factor	...	1.19	...	1.35	...	1.08	...	1.28	...	1.18

Source: 1973 & 1980 TPI Censuses, unpublished data; 1989 Chuuk Census, unpublished data; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

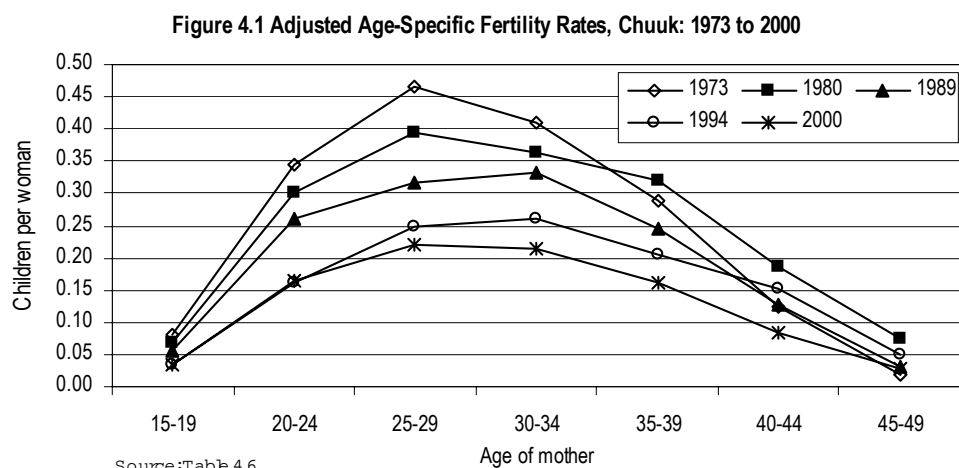


Figure 4.1 displays the changes in ASFRs over time. The reduction in the peak at ages 25 to 34 and the flattening of the curve at these particular ages suggest a decline in fertility. Although women aged 25 to 34 are having fewer children, they continue to bear children into the later reproductive years, implying small effects of contraceptives on fertility behavior. A reduction in the early reproductive ages in 2000 compared to previous census years can be seen in the figure, probably due to delay in marriage.

The *gross reproduction rate* (GRR) and *net reproduction rate* (NRR) measure only female births and are indices of generational replacement. The GRR is the average number of daughters born who will replace each woman in the absence of female mortality from birth through the childbearing years. Given a TFR of 4.5, the gross reproduction rate can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of female births by the TFR. For Chuuk in 2000, the GRR or number of daughters a woman will have on average, was 2.1. The net reproduction rate is calculated by taking the mortality of the daughters into account because some daughters will die before having children. The NRR comes to 1.9. A common benchmark for the NRR is when the NRR equals 1, which is replacement level fertility. This implies that exactly one woman will replace each woman after a generation. For Chuuk, the current fertility level suggests that each woman will be replaced by about 2 women in about 31 years time (given an average length of generation is 31 years).

Fertility of Population Subgroups

Different economic and social groups tend to have varying fertility rates. It is interesting to look at the fertility rates to see which subgroups have high fertility and which subgroups have low fertility. Considering historical parity or current fertility can do this. In this report both parity (children ever born) and the total fertility rates are used in order to compensate for the small numbers.

Table 4.7 presents ASFRs for different educational backgrounds. A pattern seems to be evident in the relationship between the fertility level of a woman and her education level. In both years, those women with higher educational attainment had fewer children while those women with less tended to have more children. Given the 2000 fertility rates, women with college education had on average 2.5 births over their lifetime, while women with a high school

education had on average 2.9 children. Interestingly, women with no schooling had lower fertility than those women with elementary education. This finding is common because some education often increases a woman's awareness of pre-natal care thus improves her health status and ability to bear children. Additionally, between 1994 and 2000 the TFR declined all the education level except for "no school" category.

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

Age groups	1994							2000						
	Total	No school	Elem-entary	High school	H.S. graduates	Some college	College graduates	Total	No school	Elem-entary	High school	H.S. graduates	Some college	College graduates
15 to 19 years	0.086	0.141	0.113	0.04	0.141	0.115	-	0.075	0.174	0.099	0.051	0.077	0.022	0.375
20 to 24 years	0.651	0.934	0.891	0.645	0.308	0.234	-	0.630	0.866	0.896	0.632	0.377	0.288	0.200
25 to 29 years	2.042	2.471	2.46	2.237	1.292	0.981	0.333	1.586	1.823	1.901	1.730	1.206	0.845	0.613
30 to 34 years	3.664	3.969	3.852	3.949	3.234	2.751	1.952	3.072	3.498	3.559	3.137	2.455	1.694	1.129
35 to 39 years	5.061	5.231	5.837	5.342	4.263	3.852	3.484	4.443	4.253	4.868	4.758	3.764	3.143	2.404
40 to 44 years	6.279	6.504	6.727	6.286	5.816	4.93	3.667	5.575	5.253	6.237	5.840	5.190	4.782	3.853
45 to 49 years	6.734	6.762	7.125	7.073	5.433	5.689	2.733	6.238	6.773	6.916	5.674	5.303	4.345	4.000
TFR	4.35	4.58	4.69	4.51	4.29	3.10	2.80	3.84	4.73	4.47	3.93	2.86	2.23	2.52

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P102; 2000 FSM Census, Table P4-3.

Another determinant of fertility was whether a mother was in the labor force or not. Table 4.8 presents a comparison of the 1994 and 2000 data on fertility rates for women who were in the labor force, employed or unemployed, and those not in the labor force. As would be expected, in both years, those women who were in the labor force had lower fertility levels (TFR of 3.4) than the women who were not in the labor force (TFR of 4.5), probably because women who had children in the year before the census took themselves out of the labor force to care for their child. Within the labor force, women working full time (35+ hours) had the lowest fertility rates. Women who were looking for work (or unemployed) had higher fertility rates.

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

Age groups	1994							2000						
	All women	In the labor force (LF)				Not in labor force	Total women	In the labor force				Not in labor force		
		Total in LF	Total	35+ hours	Unem-ployed			Total in LF	Total	35+ hours	Unem-ployed			
15 to 19 years	0.086	0.092	0.109	0.122	0.087	0.085	0.075	0.128	0.073	0.148	0.170	0.054		
20 to 24 years	0.651	0.524	0.553	0.407	0.503	0.708	0.630	0.594	0.574	0.239	0.610	0.677		
25 to 29 years	2.042	1.526	1.347	1.160	1.761	2.286	1.586	1.462	1.359	0.893	1.582	1.768		
30 to 34 years	3.664	3.258	3.039	2.804	3.649	3.840	3.072	2.946	2.943	1.794	2.951	3.271		
35 to 39 years	5.061	4.432	4.272	4.014	4.795	5.427	4.443	4.350	4.363	3.825	4.327	4.605		
40 to 44 years	6.279	5.713	5.413	5.247	6.326	6.595	5.575	5.467	5.518	4.380	5.309	5.732		
45 to 49 years	6.734	6.322	6.130	6.273	6.808	6.915	6.238	6.083	6.055	4.636	6.172	6.458		
TFR	4.35	3.50	3.45	3.15	3.57	4.78	3.84	3.47	3.31	2.57	3.59	4.51		

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

Finally, fertility differentials by region are considered in Table 4.9. The reported age specific fertility rate was used to assess the differentials in current level of fertility. Faichuk had the highest fertility rates in both 1994 and 2000. Mortlocks had the lowest fertility rates for both censuses. In both years Faichuk had higher fertility rates at the younger and older ages, suggesting the absence of family planning. The relatively lower level of fertility for the Mortlocks could be the result of more females enrolled in school and delay in marriage. In both years, fertility peaks at ages 25-29 or 30-34 in all the regions.

Table 4.9: Age-specific Fertility Rates by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994							2000						
	Total	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod		
15 to 19 years	0.026	0.023	0.024	0.044	0.021	0.007	0.028	0.018	0.036	0.023	0.033	0.047		
20 to 24 years	0.126	0.127	0.123	0.134	0.117	0.127	0.139	0.136	0.125	0.159	0.149	0.115		
25 to 29 years	0.194	0.185	0.182	0.225	0.133	0.250	0.187	0.182	0.253	0.191	0.106	0.172		
30 to 34 years	0.202	0.175	0.189	0.232	0.211	0.243	0.183	0.175	0.200	0.214	0.132	0.160		
35 to 39 years	0.160	0.146	0.151	0.189	0.151	0.173	0.137	0.121	0.168	0.169	0.122	0.078		
40 to 44 years	0.119	0.107	0.138	0.178	0.058	0.042	0.070	0.060	0.078	0.107	0.039	0.046		
45 to 49 years	0.040	0.051	0.030	0.059	0.008	0.034	0.024	0.020	0.021	0.045	0.013	0.009		
TFR	4.35	4.07	4.19	5.30	3.49	4.38	3.84	3.56	4.40	4.54	2.97	3.13		

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Unpublished data

Children ever born per woman provide an estimate of how many children a woman is likely to have had by the time she has reached a specified age group. This measure does not reflect current fertility, except for the youngest age group.

For the final age group, 45 to 49, it gives an estimate of lifetime fertility. Women in Chuuk who were finishing their reproductive years (aged 45 to 49) in 2000 had on average 6.2 children over their lifetime (Table 4.10). Similar to the TFRs, Mortlockese had the smallest number of children ever born per mother, while Faichuk and Okso-ritod had the highest number of children per mother.

Table 4.10: Children Ever Born per Woman by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994						2000					
	Total	N. Namoneas	S. Namoneas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Okso-ritod	Total	N. Namoneas	S. Namoneas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Okso-ritod
15 to 19 years	0.086	0.065	0.098	0.129	0.077	0.051	0.075	0.056	0.086	0.077	0.093	0.094
20 to 24 years	0.651	0.526	0.684	0.767	0.729	0.627	0.630	0.528	0.572	0.807	0.752	0.473
25 to 29 years	2.042	1.858	1.976	2.484	1.867	1.930	1.586	1.381	1.789	1.797	1.445	1.453
30 to 34 years	3.664	3.506	3.582	3.986	3.95	3.318	3.072	2.584	3.219	3.616	2.800	3.069
35 to 39 years	5.061	5.000	5.095	5.126	4.941	5.167	4.443	4.062	4.534	4.889	4.525	4.183
40 to 44 years	6.279	5.828	6.513	6.930	5.912	6.271	5.575	5.005	6.051	6.133	5.360	5.391
45 to 49 years	6.734	6.700	6.283	7.129	6.094	8.586	6.238	5.368	6.884	7.202	5.516	6.377

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table B03; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3.

Conclusions

Chuuk had a total fertility rate of 4.5 children per woman according to the 2000 FSM Census, compared to 5.6 in 1994. This rate is high by World standards and portrays a rapidly growing population. Fertility, however, is not the only factor influencing population size. Mortality and migration also play a large role in the population dynamics of Chuuk State.

Fertility levels in Chuuk continued to decrease, as they had been for the three decades before the 2000 census. Fertility rates were lower for those women with higher education and those in the labor force. This pattern suggests that policy makers should implement policies directed at increasing female education opportunities and participation in the work force to lower population growth due to fertility. Also, given current age specific fertility rates (ASFRs), it appears that the use of family planning, which usually initially lowers fertility in the older age groups, is still rather limited.

CHAPTER 5 MORTALITY

Introduction

As reported in Chapter 4, fertility rates in the State of Chuuk declined over nearly three decades before the 2000 Census. However, mortality rates of Chuuk had already been brought to a moderately low level and thus little decline occurred in between 1994 and 2000. In this chapter mortality is estimated directly from available registration data, and indirectly from recent censuses in the FSM to find the level and trend of mortality over time in the FSM.

Data Description

Mortality cannot be estimated through direct methods from the census data because no direct questions were asked regarding deaths. Indirect estimates of early age mortality can be derived from the questions concerning children ever born and children still alive (questionnaire item 17a). The proportion of children surviving can be applied to model life tables to produce basic mortality rates. Children ever born and surviving were asked to women in the 1973, 1980, 1989 and 1994 Censuses as well and data are provided for comparison.

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

Life expectancy is obtained from a *life table* constructed based on a set of age specific death rates, from which probability of surviving to a specific age is determined. These survival probabilities are applied to an assumed cohort of births that occurred in the same year, following the survivors as they reach successive ages until all have eventually died. From the total number of all years lived, probability of survival between the ages and life expectancies at the various ages is estimated (see Arriaga, E.E. et al., 1994 pp 74-83 for details on the derivation). In Chuuk, however, deaths are under-registered, making it difficult to obtain the life table from age specific death rates calculated from registration data. As an alternative, a life table implied by childhood survivorship ratios has been presented in this chapter.

Analysis of Mortality Data

Direct measures of mortality could be calculated using deaths registered with the Department of Health. Unfortunately these events are under-registered and inconsistently covered, providing only a guide to the patterns of mortality but not to the level. To compensate for the different levels of coverage and to smooth some erratic patterns, Table 5.1 presents two four-year averages of mortality rates. In both cases the CDR was approximately four per thousand which is an under count. The CDR is calculated using the total number of deaths in a year divided by the estimated mid-period population. Age-specific mortality rates in the case of the Chuuk were erratic and inaccurate because of the small number of persons and deaths and because of inaccuracies in reporting.

Crude Death Rate

The crude death rate, based on the registration system, is likely to be an underestimate due to under-registration of deaths. In order to get better estimates of mortality, an indirect method was used to calculate child and infant mortality and find a model life table applicable to the State of Chuuk. The life table is basically a statistical model of mortality experience based on given mortality rates. Model life tables allow us to project mortality rates (and other demographic

indices) once a model is matched to the population. Given the model life table the crude death rate was estimated to be approximately 7 per 1,000 individuals.

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

Age groups	1992-1995			1996-1999		
	Deaths	Mid-period population	Age-specific mortality rate	Deaths	Mid-period population	Age-specific mortality rate
Total	186	52,155	3.6	218	53,378	4.1
0 to 4 years	39	8,472	4.6	39	7,925	4.9
5 to 9 years	6	8,075	0.7	4	7,727	0.5
10 to 14 years	5	7,483	0.6	5	7,546	0.6
15 to 19 years	3	5,861	0.6	4	6,384	0.5
20 to 24 years	4	4,231	1.0	6	4,627	1.2
25 to 29 years	5	3,410	1.3	7	3,709	1.8
30 to 34 years	6	3,104	2.0	7	3,162	2.1
35 to 39 years	7	2,789	2.4	8	2,853	2.6
40 to 44 years	7	2,311	2.9	7	2,508	2.6
45 to 49 years	11	1,610	6.5	16	1,969	7.9
50 to 54 years	9	1,018	9.1	16	1,234	12.8
55 to 59 years	15	1,028	14.1	14	944	14.6
60 to 64 years	16	931	17.5	24	890	27.0
65 to 69 years	14	710	20.1	16	710	22.9
70 to 74 years	17	578	29.8	18	547	32.9
75 yrs & over	24	543	44.2	31	643	47.4

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

Infant and Child Mortality Rates, and Life Expectancy at Birth

The life table is indirectly estimated from child survival information (see United Nations Manual X "Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimations"). The 2000 FSM Census asked women for the number of children ever born and the number of children surviving. With these data, estimations were made about the level of child mortality over the past 15 to 20 years. This technique assumes that the survivorship of children from women in different age groups reflects the child mortality for given periods before the census. This technique provides estimations of infant mortality, child mortality, and life expectancy at birth for different years prior to the census. When we apply this method to the past four censuses we can approximate the change in level over the three decades before the census.

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

Table 5.2 shows the historical trends of proportion of children surviving by age of mother. As can be seen from the table, the proportion of children surviving has increased over time. In 1973 only 82 percent of children born to women aged 45 to 49 years survived to the census day. In 2000, the proportion of children surviving has increased to about 93 percent. Thus we can assume that mortality in Chuuk improved between 1973 and 2000.

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

Age groups	1973			1980			1989			1994			2000		
	CEB	CS	PS (%)	CEB	CS	PS (%)	CEB	CS	PS (%)	CEB	CS	PS (%)	CEB	CS	PS (%)
15 to 19 years	282	262	92.9	292	269	92.1	190	182	95.8	246	239	97.2	252	244	96.8
20 to 24 years	1,990	1,828	91.9	1,803	1,692	93.8	1,504	1,455	96.7	1,441	1,360	94.4	1,431	1,362	95.2
25 to 29 years	3,292	2,993	90.9	3,750	3,510	93.6	3,666	3,505	95.6	3,487	3,283	94.1	3,222	3,065	95.1
30 to 34 years	3,380	3,055	90.4	4,800	4,496	93.7	5,644	5,398	95.6	5,881	5,484	93.2	4,826	4,578	94.9
35 to 39 years	5,124	4,477	87.4	3,955	3,642	92.1	6,618	6,275	94.8	7,217	6,772	93.8	6,447	6,089	94.4
40 to 44 years	4,065	3,396	83.5	4,345	3,989	91.8	5,340	4,982	93.3	7,516	6,992	93.0	7,209	6,786	94.1
45 to 49 years	3,366	2,763	82.1	3,958	3,619	91.4	3,539	3,299	93.2	5,704	5,296	92.8	6,868	6,356	92.5

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T25 & T26; 1980 TTPI Census, Table T19; 1989 Chuuk Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table P15.

Data on children ever born and children surviving classified by age of mother can be used to determine probabilities of surviving to specific ages. These probabilities of surviving can then be fitted to a model life table, which allows us to calculate the approximate infant mortality rates and the corresponding life expectancy at birth for different time periods. The resulting mortality indices for recent censuses are summarized in Tables 5.3. The results show a decline in mortality rates over the 20 years before the census. Data for women aged 15 to 19 years were ignored because the numbers were small and child mortality for young mothers is often selectively high. Mothers in the final three age

groups were also disregarded because their poor recollection resulted in an underestimate of the mortality rates. The most accurate information applied to women aged 20 to 34 years. These calculations could be done separately for males and females; however, in order to have an adequate number of cases the data here are presented for both sexes.

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

Age Groups	Children Ever Born (CEB)	Children Surviving	Proportion Dead	Age (x)	Probability of dying by age (x)	Reference Date	Infant Mortality Rate	Child Mortality Rate	Life expectancy
1973									
20 to 24 years	1.475	1.355	0.081	2	0.088	Aug. 1971	0.075	0.032	59.1
25 to 29 years	3.525	3.204	0.091	3	0.093	Nov. 1969	0.073	0.030	59.5
30 to 34 years	5.281	4.773	0.096	5	0.098	Aug. 1967	0.071	0.029	59.9
1980									
20 to 24 years	1.088	1.021	0.062	2	0.066	Jul. 1978	0.057	0.021	62.9
25 to 29 years	2.643	2.474	0.064	3	0.065	Oct. 1976	0.053	0.019	63.9
30 to 34 years	4.465	4.182	0.063	5	0.065	Sep. 1974	0.049	0.017	64.7
1989									
20 to 24 years	0.862	0.834	0.032	2	0.036	Oct. 1987	0.032	0.008	68.9
25 to 29 years	2.200	2.104	0.044	3	0.045	Jan. 1986	0.038	0.011	67.5
30 to 34 years	3.773	3.608	0.044	5	0.045	Nov. 1983	0.036	0.010	68.1
1994									
20 to 24 years	0.651	0.614	0.057	2	0.063	Jul. 1992	0.054	0.019	63.6
25 to 29 years	2.042	1.922	0.059	3	0.062	Apr. 1991	0.051	0.017	64.4
30 to 34 years	3.664	3.417	0.067	5	0.072	Sep. 1989	0.054	0.019	63.7
2000									
20 to 24 years	0.630	0.600	0.048	2	0.052	Mar. 1998	0.046	0.015	65.5
25 to 29 years	1.586	1.508	0.049	3	0.050	Jul. 1996	0.042	0.013	66.5
30 to 34 years	3.072	2.914	0.051	5	0.053	Jun. 1994	0.042	0.012	66.7

Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses, unpublished data; 1989 Chuuk State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

The estimates provide mortality indices for years prior to the census (see the reference dates in Table 5.3). The averages of the three age groups 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 give the most accurate data and apply to an average reference date of about 4 years before each census.

Table 5.4 presents the average of these age groups and summarized the indicators. The 2000 data provide estimates that refer to 1996, the data from 1994 refer to 1990, the data from 1989 refer to 1986, the data from 1980 refer to 1976, and the 1973 data refer to 1969.

Mortality indicators improved during both time intervals. The ratio of infant deaths to births in a year decreased from about 73 per 1,000 persons to 43 per 1,000 between 1969 and 1996. The probability of dying between ages 1 and 5 decreased from 30 per 1,000 in 1969 to 13 in 1996. The average length of life that a person could expect to live increased by 6.7 years between 1969 and 1996.

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

Reference date	Infant Mortality rate (per '000)	Child Mortality rate (per '000)	Life Expectancy
1996	43	13	66.2
1990	53	18	63.9
1986	35	10	68.2
1976	53	19	63.8
1969	73	30	59.5

Source: Preceding Table 5.3

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

The trend observed in infant mortality and life expectancy at birth could have been slightly distorted by the quality of the mortality data in earlier censuses. As was the case in many developing countries, the quality of data collection is improving over time (better educated enumerators and respondents, improved computer technology, more organized census administration and management systems, etc.). In this respect, the higher life expectancy and lower infant mortality rate observed in 1976 could be partly due to suspected underreporting on mortality data in 1980 census. Nevertheless, given the results of the 2000 Census alone, the high level of infant mortality rate should be a real worry for Chuuk state policy makers, especially in the health sector.

Table 5.5 compares the mortality rates of Chuuk and the overall FSM to other neighboring Pacific Islands nations. Chuuk's infant mortality rate of 43 only trailed Kiribati, which had the highest infant mortality rate.

Table 5.5: Estimated Mortality Data from Other Neighboring Pacific Island Nations: Various Years

Country	Infant mortality rate	Life expectancy
FSM from 2000 Census data	40 (1996)	67.0 (1996)
Chuuk from 2000 Census data	43 (1996)	66.2 (1996)
Guam	9 (1990-95)	72.1 (1990)
Kiribati	62 (1992-93)	61.5 (1990-95)
Marshall Islands	37 (1999)	67.5 (1997-99)
Nauru	13 (1991-93)	57.6 (1991-93)
CNMI	10 (1992-96)	69.5 (1994-96)
Palau	19 (1994-96)	67.0 (1990)

Source: Preceding Table 5.4; Secretariat of the Pacific Communities, "Oceania Population 2000."

Note: Figure in parenthesis refers to the reference period

Finally, for the purpose of generating a life table for Chuuk, life expectancy at birth, computed separately from males and females survivorship data of the 2000 FSM Census of Chuuk was used (see appendix Table B03A). The male and female life expectancies at birth for the period around 1997-1998 were estimated at 66.5 and 66.9 years, respectively. Using the Coale and Demeny model life table for West pattern, a life table for Chuuk was generated that best matched the estimated life expectancies at birth (Table 5.6). The life table serves useful purposes both within the demographic community and in the world at-large. It provides estimates of life expectancies at the various ages, survival ratios for each age group that could be used in population projections, constructing nuptiality tables, constructing actuarial tables, and many other purposes. It is, however, important to note that the life table was based on level of childhood mortality and the resulting level and pattern of adult mortality may not be accurate, and therefore should be used with caution

Like any other society in the world, life expectancy decreases as age increases, and women generally have longer life expectancies than men. This was true for Chuuk during the period 1997-1998.

Table 5.6: Life Table as Implied by Coale and Demeny Life Table for the West Pattern of Females and Males, Chuuk: 1997-1998

AGE	M(x,n)	Q(x,n)	l(x)	D(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	E(x)	A(x,n)
Females									
0	0.04486	0.04327	100000	4327	96451	0.95118 /a/	6690000	66.9	0.180
1	0.00368	0.01460	95673	1397	379136	0.98840 /b/	6593549	68.9	1.454
5	0.00112	0.00557	94276	525	470070	0.99504	6214412	65.9	2.500
10	0.00087	0.00436	93751	408	467737	0.99462	5744342	61.3	2.500
15	0.00137	0.00685	93343	640	465218	0.99185	5276606	56.5	2.658
20	0.00189	0.00940	92704	871	461425	0.98970	4811388	51.9	2.597
25	0.00224	0.01112	91833	1021	456675	0.98796	4349963	47.4	2.564
30	0.00263	0.01306	90811	1186	451174	0.98560	3893288	42.9	2.570
35	0.00321	0.01594	89625	1429	444679	0.98205	3442114	38.4	2.586
40	0.00410	0.02032	88197	1792	436699	0.97628	2997435	34.0	2.608
45	0.00563	0.02776	86405	2399	426342	0.96667	2560736	29.6	2.630
50	0.00812	0.03982	84007	3345	412133	0.95200	2134394	25.4	2.639
55	0.01187	0.05773	80661	4656	392350	0.92823	1722262	21.4	2.647
60	0.01853	0.08878	76005	6748	364190	0.88837	1329912	17.5	2.653
65	0.02984	0.13939	69257	9654	323534	0.82330	965721	13.9	2.643
70	0.04967	0.22197	59603	13230	266366	0.72405	642187	10.8	2.608
75	0.08221	0.34189	46373	15855	192863	0.48682 /c/	375821	8.1	2.540
80	0.16681	.....	30519	30519	182959	.....	182959	6.0	5.995
MALES									
0	0.04569	0.04402	100000	4402	96342	0.95254 /a/	6560001	65.6	0.169
1	0.00262	0.01040	95598	994	379927	0.99065 /b/	6463659	67.6	1.520
5	0.00102	0.00509	94604	481	471816	0.99543	6083732	64.3	2.500
10	0.00081	0.00404	94123	381	469662	0.99464	5611916	59.6	2.500
15	0.00145	0.00723	93742	678	467145	0.99118	5142254	54.9	2.690
20	0.00204	0.01017	93064	946	463024	0.98963	4675109	50.2	2.571
25	0.00209	0.01038	92118	956	458224	0.98909	4212085	45.7	2.524
30	0.00235	0.01167	91162	1064	453225	0.98696	3753861	41.2	2.570
35	0.00298	0.01481	90098	1334	447313	0.98241	3300636	36.6	2.617
40	0.00424	0.02101	88764	1865	439444	0.97401	2853322	32.1	2.653
45	0.00648	0.03192	86899	2774	428021	0.96023	2413878	27.8	2.666
50	0.01003	0.04898	84125	4120	410999	0.93872	1985857	23.6	2.663
55	0.01569	0.07565	80005	6053	385814	0.90618	1574858	19.7	2.652
60	0.02434	0.11505	73952	8508	349619	0.85835	1189044	16.1	2.632
65	0.03779	0.17328	65444	11340	300094	0.78730	839426	12.8	2.608
70	0.05958	0.26018	54104	14077	236265	0.68513	539332	10.0	2.566
75	0.09433	0.38148	40028	15270	161873	0.46588 /c/	303067	7.6	2.494
80	0.17535	.....	24758	24758	141193	.....	141193	5.7	5.703

Source: Implied by childhood survivorship data from the 2000 census, unpublished data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L(x,n) = Number of persons-year lived after age x.

E(x) = Life expectancy at age x.

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

Conclusions

Data from the 2000 FSM Census suggest that life expectancy increased by 6.7 years between 1969 and 1996. Child survival improved, with the largest improvement occurring between 1969 and 1976 and less improvement occurring in the 14 years after 1976. Direct estimation of mortality is not possible without an accurate and complete vital registration system. The state of Chuuk should consider making greater efforts to improve the coverage of the vital registration program.

Chuuk's infant mortality rate declined from 73 in 1973 to 43 in 2000. Although Chuuk's infant mortality rate had decline over the years, it is still among the highest in the Pacific. Given the 2000 results, the infant mortality rate should be a real worry for Chuuk state policy makers, especially the health sector.

CHAPTER 6 MIGRATION

Introduction

In previous chapters, we discussed a number of demographic topics including population structure, fertility, and mortality. From these discussions, it is very clear that migration plays an important role in the population dynamics of Chuuk. Migration is one of the main determinants of population size and growth (the others are fertility and mortality). The measurement of migration, however, is more complex. Unlike fertility and mortality (which predictably happen once in each person's lifetime) people may not ever migrate and those that do may do so more than once and for different reasons. Some people migrate for employment, others for education, visiting, and so forth.

Migration involves movement from one place to another. In the case of Chuuk, three main types of migration are present: 1) migration between Chuuk and other FSM States (referred to here as interstate); 2) migration between the Lagoon and Outer Islands (referred to here as internal); and 3) migration between Chuuk and outside of Chuuk, including other non-FSM states (referred to here as international migration). There is also migration between the regions and municipalities but because of the small numbers concerned, it is not desirable to make detailed analysis of them. A person who migrates is referred to as an immigrant or in-migrant with respect to the area of destination, and an emigrant or out-migrant with respect to the place of origin (in each case the former term is used for international migration and the latter for internal and interstate migration). Censuses are not the most reliable sources for measuring international migration. Data from other sources will be used in this report to provide at least some insight into emigration from Chuuk. On the other hand, the census is a reliable source for measuring internal and inter-state migration.

Migration has emerged as an extremely important factor shaping the demography of the Pacific (Connell, 1990). This is true for Chuuk although the levels and patterns of migration differ in many respects from other parts of the Pacific.

Because the Census asks different questions about migration, it actually defines migration in different ways for different purposes. This is an important point for census data users to understand because it means that different migration figures presented in the different tables may not be strictly comparable with each other. For example, even though data on birthplace and residence 5 years ago provide a basis for measuring migration, the measures obtained are defined differently, serve different purposes, and are not comparable. For the same reason, unlike with fertility or mortality, it is not easy to make comparisons of levels of internal migration between different countries.

Data Description

Birthplace

The 2000 Census asked for details of everyone's place of birth and recorded island/village, municipality, and FSM states if a person was born in the FSM. When a person's birthplace was outside FSM, the name of the foreign country was recorded.

Citizenship and Legal Residence

Details of citizenship were obtained for all persons in the FSM. The question requested the municipality and state of legal residence (place where a person is a registered voter) for FSM citizens. For non-FSM citizens, the country of citizenship was recorded.

Continuous Residence

Continuous residence was obtained from questionnaire items P11a and P11b, asked of all persons residing in the FSM. The question requested respondents to provide the month and year they started living continuously at the present place of residence. If respondents had not been living continuously in the present residence since birth, they were requested to provide the name of the municipality, FSM State, or foreign country in which they previously resided.

Residence in 1995

All individuals who responded that they lived in a different municipality or overseas on April 1, 1995 (five years prior to the census) were requested to give the name of the municipality and FSM state, or foreign country of residence.

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

Not all migratory moves in the five years before the census were covered. For example, some persons may have resided in the same place in 1994 and 2000 but moved in the interim. This migration was not taken into account. Where persons moved more than once in the five years before the census, only the place of residence five years before and the current place of residence were recorded.

Analysis of Migration Data

The data from the 2000 Census was used to determine the migration patterns in Chuuk, including place of birth, citizenship, continuous residence, and residence in 1995. These are compared with the 1989 and 1994 Censuses (if available) and are also used to analyze the changes that took place over time.

Birthplace

Birthplace provides useful data on lifetime migration and mobility patterns, covering an indefinite time interval, determined by people's ages and the timing and direction of movement. Table 6.1 compares the birthplace of Chuuk residents in 1989, 1994 and 2000.

With few exceptions, the data shows that the overseas-born immigrant population to Chuuk was primarily male, especially from other FSM States in 2000 and Asia in 1994 and again in 1989. These differences in sexes could have important implications for future composition of the Chuuk population, particularly if the international migration were to increase. The figures suggest that immigration, particularly from Asia, increased rapidly between 1989 and 1994, but fell in 2000. While the Chuuk-born population grew by more than 1 percent (746 persons) between census years 1994 and 2000, the Asian-born population decreased by more about 90 percent (438 persons) during the same period.

Table 6.1: Birthplace of Chuuk Residents by Sex: 1989 to 2000

Birthplace	1989				1994				2000			
	Total	Males	Females	Males per 100 females	Total	Males	Females	Males per 100 females	Total	Males	Females	Males per 100 females
Total	47,871	24,203	23,668	102.3	53,319	27,299	26,020	104.9	53,595	27,158	26,437	102.7
Chuuk	46,829	23,605	23,224	101.6	52,347	26,562	25,785	103.0	53,093	26,846	26,247	102.3
Outside Chuuk	1,042	598	444	134.7	972	737	235	313.6	502	312	190	164.2
Other FSM States	406	221	185	119.5	224	134	90	148.9	192	128	64	200.0
USA	232	131	101	129.7	212	118	94	125.5	80	49	31	158.1
Asia	69	47	22	213.6	489	454	35	1,297.1	51	38	13	292.3
Elsewhere	335	199	136	146.3	47	31	16	193.8	179	97	82	118.3

Source: 1989 Chuuk Censuses; 1994 FSM Census, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5..

Table 6.2 shows place of usual residence by country of birth for 1994 and 2000 to reveal some details about international migration. In census year 2000, 99 percent of Chuuk residents were born in Chuuk. The immigrant population accounted for about 1 percent of the total population (a 1 percent drop from 1994). The immigrant population comprised of foreigners (including other FSM State persons) and Chuukese born overseas who had returned to Chuuk. Between 1994 and 2000, the number of foreign-born individuals in Chuuk was reduced: Asians by 438, Americans by 132 and other Micronesians States by 32 persons. The only increase was for individuals born 'elsewhere' by 132 persons. The largest proportion among all the foreign-born people in Chuuk at the time of 2000 Census was from the other FSM states, while during the 1994 Census was from Asia, comprised mostly of Chinese-born fishermen.

Almost all of the Chuuk residents were born in their place of residence. The highest percentage of foreign-born in Chuuk Lagoon were those born in other FSM states, accounting for almost half (46 percent) of the foreign-born population. Similarly, the majority (78 percent) of foreigners in the Outer Islands were born in other FSM States.

Table 6.2: Birthplace of Chuuk Residents: 1994 and 2000

Birthplace	Number						Percent					
	1994			2000			1994			2000		
	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.
Total	53,319	41,662	11,657	53,595	40,465	13,130	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chuuk	52,347	40,756	11,591	53,093	39,986	13,107	98.2	97.8	99.4	99.1	98.8	99.8
Lagoon	39,355	39,005	350	38,265	37,936	329	73.8	93.6	3.0	71.4	93.8	2.5
Outer Islands	12,992	1,751	11,241	14,828	2,050	12,778	24.4	4.2	96.4	27.7	5.1	97.3
Outside Chuuk	972	906	66	502	479	23	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.2
Other FSM state	224	185	39	192	174	18	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
USA	212	188	24	80	79	1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	...
Asia	489	488	1	51	51	-	0.9	1.2	...	0.1	0.1	-
China and Taiwan	327	327	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.8	-	-	-	-
Philippines	124	124	-	44	44	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-
Other Asia	38	37	1	7	7	-	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	-
Elsewhere	47	45	2	179	175	4	0.1	0.1	...	0.3	0.4	...

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5.
 Note: "USA" includes Guam and CNMI

Table 6.3 shows lifetime interstate migration among the FSM states for 1994 and 2000. The number of Chuuk migrants traveling to the other FSM states was greater than the number coming in for both census years. For example, in 2000, 913 lifetime migrants to the three FSM States compared with only 192 migrants to Chuuk. On the other hand, in 1994 Chuuk lost 665 migrants to the other states, and gained only 224. The majority of the out-migrants in both census years were residing in Pohnpei State.

In 2000 the direction of migration flow from Chuuk was principally towards Pohnpei and Kosrae (Figure 6.1). The largest outflow was towards Pohnpei, which gained about 700 people from Chuuk.

Table 6.3: State of Birth of Chuuk and other FSM States: 1994 and 2000

State of Birth	State of Usual Residence in 1994					State of Usual Residence in 2000				
	Total	Chuuk	Yap	Pohnpei	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Yap	Pohnpei	Kosrae
Total	102,116	52,571	10,421	32,306	6,818	103,891	53,285	10,404	32,920	7,282
Chuuk	53,012	52,347	57	588	20	54,006	53,093	47	804	62
Yap	10,539	36	10,326	171	6	10,600	59	10,303	224	14
Pohnpei	31,595	170	33	31,233	159	32,069	118	51	31,604	296
Kosrae	6,970	18	5	314	6,633	7,216	15	3	288	6,910

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5.

Figure 6.1 Interstate Lifetime Net-Migration Flows of Chuuk and other FSM States, Chuuk: 2000.

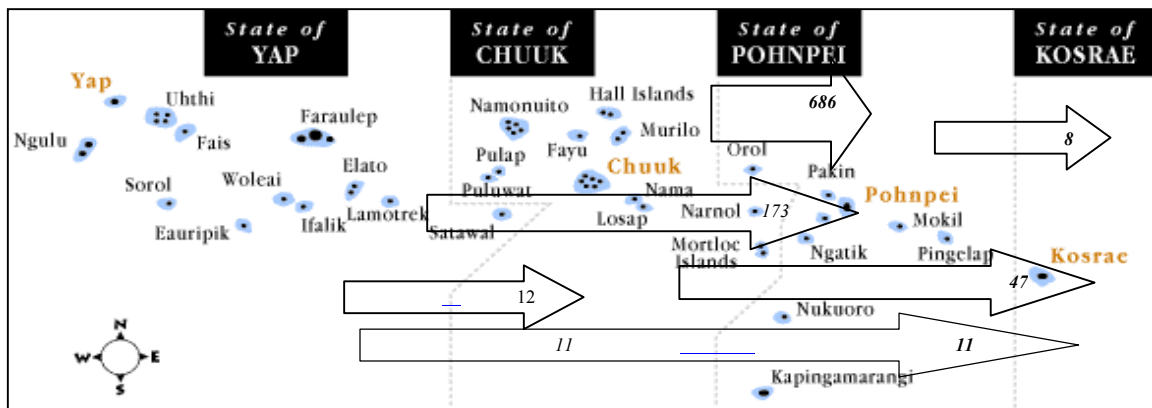


Table 6.4 shows internal lifetime migration between the Lagoon and Outer Islands. Of the 53,093 persons born in Chuuk, 50,714 were non-movers or who resided in their region of birth. The *internal lifetime migrants* were the 2,395 who now resided in a different region than the one in which they were born.

The *lifetime migration rate* column of table 6.4 describes net-migration as a rate, dividing the net-migrants by the total population. However, since the timing of the migration is undetermined, the rate expressed does not itself relate to any specific period, but enables broad comparison between regions. *Lifetime internal migration* affected both regions in different ways. The Lagoon had a lifetime internal migration rate of 4.4 per hundred, while the Outer Islands had a lifetime internal migration rate of -12.3 per hundred, showing that the Lagoon is gaining people while the Outer Islands

are losing people. The negative net migration rate in the Outer Islands was largely due to people moving to the Lagoon for easier accessibility to the higher level of education, school facilities, and job market.

Lifetime internal migration differed by sex. As shown in Table 6.4, census year 2000 data showed a change in lifetime internal migration such that female movers outnumbered their male counterparts, whereas in 1994 male movers outnumbered the female movers. The female internal migrants in census year 2000 outnumbered their male counterparts, with 932 compared to 773 males. The Outer Islands lost both males and females as a result of internal lifetime migration. However, these people are recouped in the Lagoon.

Table 6.4. Internal Lifetime Migration, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994					2000				
	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Lifetime Migration Rate (%)	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Lifetime Migration Rate (%)
Total										
Lagoon	39,005	1,751	350	1,401	3.5	37,936	2,050	345	1,705	4.4
Outer Islands	11,241	350	1,751	(1,401)	(11.4)	12,778	345	2,050	(1,705)	(12.3)
Males										
Lagoon	19,832	875	204	671	3.3	19,304	960	187	773	4.0
Outer Islands	5,651	204	875	(671)	(10.8)	6,411	187	960	(773)	(11.3)
Females										
Lagoon	19,173	876	146	730	3.7	18,632	1,090	158	932	4.8
Outer Islands	5,590	146	876	(730)	(12.0)	6,367	158	1,090	(932)	(13.4)

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

Citizenship and Legal Residence

A similar migration pattern was found when place of birth was used to estimate migration flow and that is citizenship. Most residents in Chuuk were legal residents of Chuuk as shown in Table 6.5. The majority of the non-Chuukese were citizens of other FSM states, accounting for about 41 percent, while U.S and Asian citizens accounted for about 25 and 17 percents respectively. The majority of these non-Chuukese citizens resided in the Lagoon, accounting for less than 1 percent of the total Chuukese population (more than 1 percent drop from 1994).

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

Usual residence	Country of citizenship													
	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	Chuuk	Other FSM states	USA	Asia	Else-where	Total	Percent	Chuuk	Other FSM States	USA	Asia	Else-where
Total	53,319	100.0	98.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	53,595	100.0	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lagoon	41,662	100.0	97.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.1	38,005	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
N. Namoneas	17,093	100.0	95.1	1.0	0.9	2.8	0.2	10,360	100.0	97.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
S. Namoneas	11,898	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.2	-	-	12,373	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.1	...	...
Faichuk	12,671	100.0	99.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	15,272	100.0	99.9	...	0.1	-	...
Outer Islands	11,657	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.2	-	-	15,590	100.0	100.0	...	...	-	-
Mortlocks	6,471	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.1	-	-	8,848	100.0	100.0	...	-	-	-
Pattiw	2,171	100.0	99.3	0.2	0.5	-	-	2,968	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	1,001	100.0	98.9	0.5	0.6	-	-	1,433	100.0	99.9	-	0.1	-	-
Halls	2,014	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	2,341	100.0	99.9	0.1	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6.

In Table 6.6, the data show Chuuk legal residents in the FSM, presenting their place of usual residence. *Legal residence* is defined as the place where a person is a registered voter during the election preceding the census. Such information is especially useful in the decision-making process of appropriating government funds. The data show that in both census years a vast majority of the population lived in their place of legal residence. For example, in the 2000 Census, 97 percent of the Northern Namoneas legal residents were residing in Northern Namoneas at the time of the census. This also holds true for the Outer Islands, except for the Mortlocks of which about 76 percent lived in their place of legal residence.

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

Legal residence	Usual residence								
	Total	Lagoon				Outer Islands			
		Total	N. Namoneas	S. Namoneas	Faichuk	Total	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Other FSM
1994									
Total	53,037	40,920	16,416	11,876	12,628	11,637	6,466	5,171	480
Lagoon	37,503	37,178	12,747	11,844	12,587	25	15	10	300
N. Namoneas	10,916	10,731	10,657	47	27	19	12	7	166
S. Namoneas	12,677	12,593	874	11,695	24	3	2	1	81
Faichuk	13,910	13,854	1,216	102	12,536	3	1	2	53
Outer Islands	15,534	3,742	3,669	32	41	11,612	6,451	5,161	180
Mortlocks	9,697	3,110	3,063	29	18	6,459	6,450	9	128
Oksoritod	5,837	632	606	3	23	5,153	1	5,152	52
2000									
Total	53,909	40,184	14,492	11,664	14,028	13,124	6,908	6,216	601
Lagoon	38,063	37,709	12,081	11,631	13,997	15	6	9	339
N. Namoneas	10,337	10,121	10,031	77	13	9	3	6	207
S. Namoneas	12,434	12,338	833	11,477	28	5	3	2	91
Faichuk	15,292	15,250	1,217	77	13,956	1	-	1	41
Outer Islands	15,846	2,475	2,411	33	31	13,109	6,902	6,207	262
Mortlocks	9,054	1,940	1,885	30	25	6,905	6,901	4	209
Oksoritod	6,792	535	526	3	6	6,204	1	6,203	53

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6.

Continuous Residence

Data on continuous residence is used to determine migration levels and patterns. Table 6.7 gives the percent distribution of the non-migrant population. In both census years, around 89 percent of the Chuuk population responded that they had been living in his or her present municipality of residence their entire life, or were non-movers. On the other hand, about 10 percent responded that they had changed place of residence, or were movers.

The table also shows different migration levels and patterns between the regions. Persons in the Outer Islands were more likely to be non-movers compared to the Lagoon. For instance, in 2000, over 95 percent of the Outer Island residents were non-movers compared to 88 percent in the Lagoon. These differences were partly due to the different immigration and in-migration levels experienced in the two areas.

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

Residence since birth and previous place of residence	Place of Residence					
	1994			2000		
	Total	Lagoon	Outer Islands	Total	Lagoon	Outer Islands
Total	53,319	41,662	11,657	53,595	40,465	13,130
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lived in municipality since birth	88.8	87.5	93.5	90.1	88.3	95.4
Previous residence elsewhere	11.2	12.5	6.5	9.9	11.7	4.6

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

In Table 6.8 we take the movers (about 11 percent and 10 percent for 1994 and 2000, respectively) defined in Table 6.7 as “previous residence elsewhere” and look at the duration of their residence and their previous place of residence.

Between 1994 and 2000, the percentage of residents who had continuously resided in their municipality of residence less than 6 months declined while the percentage continually resided in their municipality of residence for 2 to 5 years increased. The proportion of persons who had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for 5 years or more was over 60 percent. This pattern suggested that presently, people are more likely to move than before.

In 2000, less than 10 percent of the movers previously resided outside Chuuk. Additionally, less than 1 percent of the movers previously resided in Asia, compared to 8 percent in 1994. This is due in part to the suspension of the Ting Hong fishing ventures in the interim.

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

Duration of residence	1994							2000						
	Total	Vertical Percent	Horizontal percent				Else-where	Number	Vertical percent	Horizontal percent				Else-where
			Percent	Chuuk	Other FSM states	In Asia				Percent	Chuuk	Other FSM states	In Asia	
Total	5,964	100.0	100.0	80.6	3.9	7.9	7.6	5,317	100.0	100.0	90.5	2.9	0.8	5.8
Less than 6 months	770	12.9	100.0	82.7	5.6	2.3	9.4	360	6.8	100.0	86.4	0.8	0.3	12.5
6 months to 1 year	409	6.9	100.0	78.7	1.2	4.6	15.4	431	8.1	100.0	73.3	10.0	1.9	14.8
1 to 2 years	418	7.0	100.0	72.2	7.2	4.8	15.8	417	7.8	100.0	80.1	3.1	0.5	16.3
2 to 5 years	540	9.1	100.0	73.7	7.6	4.8	13.9	770	14.5	100.0	88.3	2.9	1.2	7.7
5 years or more	3,827	64.2	100.0	82.3	3.0	10.1	4.6	3,339	62.8	100.0	94.9	2.1	0.7	2.2

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

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

Place of Residence Five Years Prior to the Census

More specific time-bound migration information was collected based on usual residence exactly five years before the censuses. Tables 6.9 to 6.13 present this information, necessarily excluding persons less than 5 years old during the respective censuses. For many purposes, including estimating migration levels for population projections, this kind of information is very useful.

Table 6.9 can be interpreted in a similar way to Table 6.3, which dealt with lifetime migration. However, since the period covered was shorter the number of migrants is reduced. The number of immigrants from outside Chuuk had declined slightly from 571 for period 1989 to 1994) to 510 (for period 1995 to 2000). Likewise, internal migrants -- those migrants between Lagoon and Outer Islands -- declined from 790 to 630 for the respective periods. The Lagoon is the destination of migrants from both within and outside Chuuk. For example, for period 1995 to 2000, 418 (66 percent) of the internal migrants and 473 (93 percent) of the immigrants moved to the Lagoon.

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

Residence 5 years ago	1994			2000		
	Total	Lagoon	Outer Islands	Total	Lagoon	Outer Islands
Total	44,879	34,978	9,901	46,248	34,886	11,362
Chuuk	44,308	34,478	9,830	45,738	34,413	11,325
Lagoon	34,096	33,892	204	34,207	33,995	212
Outer Islands	10,212	586	9,626	11,531	418	11,113
Outside Chuuk	571	500	71	510	473	37
Other FSM states	134	120	14	106	93	13
USA	294	250	44	327	314	13
Asia	97	96	1	22	21	1
Elsewhere	46	34	12	55	45	10

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

Table 6.10 summarizes the internal migration presented in Table 6.9 and compares internal migration rates between the Chuuk Lagoon and the Outer Islands in between periods 1989 to 1994 and periods 1995 to 2000. The level of migration had decline between the two periods but the pattern is somewhat the same. A comparison of annual migration rates per 1,000 persons for both census years indicated that the Chuuk Lagoon received more in-migrants than out-migrants and that the reverse was true for the Outer Islands. An advantage of specific 5-year migration is that it permits the calculation of an annual migration rate, which measures the impact that migration has on population growth. Although not as significant as census year 1994 (migration rate of about 8 percent), the impact was greatest in the Outer Islands, where annual net out-migration accounted for about 4 per thousand of the population. In other words, between 1995 and 2000, 4 out of every thousand people out-migrated to the Lagoon area. On the other hand, the Lagoon is gaining 1 person per thousand annually in the same period.

Table 6.10. Annual Internal Migration Rate by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1989 to 1994					1995 to 2000				
	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Annual migration rate (%)	Non-movers	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net-migrants	Annual migration rate (%)
Total										
Lagoon	33,892	586	204	382	2.2	33,995	418	215	203	1.2
Outer Islands	9,626	204	586	(382)	(7.6)	11,113	215	418	(203)	(3.6)
Males										
Lagoon	17,308	280	104	176	2.0	11,414	186	100	86	1.5
Outer Islands	4,846	104	280	(176)	(7.0)	5,636	103	186	(83)	(2.9)
Females										
Lagoon	16,584	306	100	206	2.5	22,581	232	112	120	1.1
Outer Islands	4,780	100	306	(206)	(8.3)	5,477	112	232	(120)	(4.2)

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

Note: Annual migration rate is defined as $(\log P_2/P_1)/N$, where P_2 is the sum of non-movers and in-migrants, P_1 is the sum of non-movers and out-migrants, and N is the number of years in the defined period.

Table 6.11 summarizes the interstate migration presented in Table 6.9 and compares interstate migration rates between the Chuuk Lagoon and other FSM states between periods 1989 to 1994 and periods 1995 to 2000. Over the two periods, an increasing number of Chuukese have migrated out of Chuuk to other FSM states, particularly to Pohnpei. On the other hand, the number of people moved into Chuuk from the other FSM states decreased slightly from 134 to 110.

Table 6.11: Residence Five Years Ago by Usual Residence for Persons 5 Years and Over, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Residence 5 years ago	1994					2000				
	Total	Chuuk	Yap	Pohnpei	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Yap	Pohnpei	Kosrae
Total	87,531	44,442	9,228	27,854	6,007	90,022	45,845	9,194	28,602	6,381
Chuuk	44,616	44,308	31	265	12	46,140	45,738	19	356	27
Yap	9,256	20	9,148	86	2	9,259	10	9,114	131	4
Pohnpei	27,551	103	42	27,329	77	28,345	92	60	27,999	194
Kosrae	6,108	11	7	174	5,916	6,278	5	1	116	6,156

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

Table 6.12 presents educational attainment of in-migrants from other FSM states for periods 1989 to 1994 and 1995 to 2000. The percentage of all in-migrant who graduated high school increased from 19 percent in 1994 to 39 percent in 2000. In 2000, the percentages of males and females with attainment of high school or more was about 36 percent and 38 percent respectively, suggesting that female in-migrants from the other FSM states tended to be better educated than their male counterparts.

Table 6.12: Educational Attainment of Interstate Migrants by Sex, Chuuk State 1994 and 2000

Educational Attainment	1989-1994						1995-2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	134	86	48	100.0	100.0	100.0	110	78	32	100.0	100.0	100.0
No education	10	6	4	7.5	7.0	8.3	5	3	2	4.5	3.8	6.3
Elementary	28	16	12	20.9	18.6	25.0	22	13	9	20.0	16.7	28.1
High school no diploma	70	50	20	52.2	58.1	41.7	43	34	9	39.1	43.6	28.1
High school graduate	9	6	3	6.7	7.0	6.3	15	11	4	13.6	14.1	12.5
College	17	8	9	12.7	9.3	18.8	25	17	8	22.7	21.8	25.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

Table 6.13 compares the labor force characteristics of the in-migrants by age groups. The table illustrates that the percentage of in-migrants in the labor force increased 21 percent for period 1989-1994 to 53 percent for period 1995-2000. Furthermore, the employment rate among these migrants increased from 86 percent to 96 percent. In 2000, all of the migrants who were not in the labor force could not have taken a job, even if it was offered. These were probably students and spouses of working migrants.

Table 6.13: Labor Force Participation of Interstate Migrants by Sex, Chuuk State 1994 and 2000

Age group	In the labor force (LF)						Not in the labor force					
	Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Could have taken a job		Not available for work			
		Total	Number	% in LF	Number		% in LF	Number	% not in LF	Number	% not in LF	
1994												
Total	106	22	19	86.4	3	13.6	84	5	6.0	79	94.0	
15-29 years	87	12	9	75.0	3	25.0	75	5	6.7	70	93.3	
30-44 years	12	7	7	100.0	-	-	5	-	-	5	100.0	
45-59 years	5	3	3	100.0	-	-	2	-	-	2	100.0	
65+ years	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	100.0	
2000												
Total	93	49	47	95.9	2	4.1	44	-	-	44	100.0	
15-29 years	51	10	9	90.0	1	2.0	41	-	-	41	100.0	
30-44 years	22	20	20	100.0	-	-	2	-	-	2	100.0	
45-59 years	18	17	16	94.1	1	2	1	-	-	1	100.0	
65+ years	2	2	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished

Conclusions

The data in the 2000 Census show that internal and international migrations affect the population dynamics of Chuuk. The census covered internal and interstate migration reasonably well. International migration was only covered to some extent.

For internal migration, the 2000 Census data showed the direction of migration flows was principally toward the Lagoon. The Lagoon was the only net receiving region, gaining migrants from the Outer Islands. In turn, the outer islands lost people. The annual internal migration rate for the Lagoon decreased from 2.2 per thousand to 1.2 per thousand between period 1989 to 1994 and 1995 to 2000. The annual internal migration rate for the Outer Islands also decreased from -7.6 per thousand in 1994 to -3.6 per thousand in the year 2000.

For interstate migration, Pohnpei is the main destination of Chuukese who were migrating to other FSM states in both periods. Also, more than half of the in-migrants to Chuuk from the other FSM states hailed from Pohnpei. The annual interstate net migration rate for Chuuk was about -13 per thousand for period 1995 to 2000, increasing from -8 per thousand for period 1989 to 1994.

For international migration, the number of non-FSM persons in Chuuk declined over the 10 years before the current census. Pacific Islanders was the largest group of non-FSM migrants to Chuuk in 2000, whereas in the 1994 the largest group was Asian. This shift was due largely to the dissolution of the foreign fishing venture in the intercensal period.

In effect, generalizations about international migration are difficult to find. All the same, it may be well conclusive to recognize that shifts in international migration may be affected significantly by economic and political changes not only in Chuuk but also elsewhere in Micronesia.

CHAPTER 7 RELIGION, ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

Introduction

The questionnaire used in the 2000 Census contained several questions on social characteristics of the population such as religion, ethnic origin and language. In Chuuk, religion-related organizations, like youth programs, play an important role in the community, making data on religion necessary for planning purposes. The data provided in this chapter show two major religious affiliations: Catholic and Protestant. Under Protestant there are several sects with Congregational being the largest group. The Protestant religion first came to Micronesia in 1852, beginning work on Pohnpei and Kosrae, and soon afterwards expanding to Chuuk. Although the mission sending organization was interdenominational, most of the missionaries represented the Congregational Church (Hezel, 1983). The data on religion tell us about people's religious affiliation.

Data on ethnicity is useful in planning processes and social research. Ethnic origin tells about where a person's ancestors came from. The 2000 Census data showed majority of the Chuuk residents were of Chuuk origin. The largest foreign (non-local) ethnic group in Chuuk in 1994 was the Asians, which included mostly Filipinos and Chinese. The Chinese population has decreased in 2000 from 1994 due to the expiration of the fishing company contract to Chuuk State in the intercensal period. The second largest non-local ethnic group was the Whites. This group included persons from Europe, U.S., Australia, and New Zealand.

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

Definitions

Religion

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

Ethnicity

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

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

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

Language

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

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

The TTPI Census in 1973 and the 2000 FSM Census included a question on religion and the data are compared in this chapter. The 1980 TTPI, 1989 Chuuk, 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses included an open-ended question on ethnic origin or race. The 2000 Census, however, allowed respondents to report up to two ethnic groups, making it less comparable to previous censuses.

Analysis of Data on Religion, Ethnicity and Language

Religion

Table 7.1 presents religion by sex in Chuuk. As shown, Roman Catholic continued to be the major religion in Chuuk from 1973 to 2000, which was followed closely by Protestant. The figures indicate a fairly equal proportion of male and female in the two religions, however the male population was slightly higher in the Catholic Church, but was reversed in the Protestant Church for both 1994 and 2000 Censuses.

In Chuuk, the other religions reported during the 1994 and 2000 Censuses changed due to an increase from these religious groups: Baptist (about half a percent), Seventh Day Adventist (less than half percent), and Mormon (about 1 percent), and Other religions (about 3). The gender distribution of these other religions was similar to the Catholic and Protestant - equal proportions of male and female, however the percentage was higher in the latter censuses than in 1973. Unlike the previous categories, the ‘Refused/no religion’ category has been declining in its total percentage, accounting for less than half a percent, since 1973. Like the previous categories, male outnumbered female since 1973.

As can be further noted from Table 7.1, the proportion of Roman Catholic increased from about 50 percent in 1973 to over 53 percent in the year 2000, the Protestant/Congregational decreased from about 50 percent in 1973 to about 43 percent in 2000 (slightly 1 percent increase from 1994). This was in part due to the change in the definition of the “Protestant” category. The Protestant category in 1973 included Mormons, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah’s Witnesses and Baptist, while in 2000 these groups were considered as separate. The sex distribution is about equal in the religious categories.

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

Religion	1973			1994			2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	31,609	16,153	15,456	53,319	27,299	26,020	53,595	27,158	26,437
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roman Catholic	49.7	49.3	50.1	53.2	53.4	53.0	53.0	53.2	52.9
Protestant ¹	49.2	49.4	49.0	42.1	41.8	42.5	43.1	42.8	43.3
Other religion	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.8
Refused/no religion	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.1	-

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

Note: ¹ 2000 data include only the “congregational” denomination

Table 7.2 presents the proportion of the religious categories by municipality. As shown by the 1994 and 2000 data, Roman Catholic were the majority for almost all of the municipalities in the Southern Namoneas, Pattiw and Namonuito regions, while Protestant were the majority in the Mortlocks (except for Moch, Lukunoch, Satowal, Ettal and Kuttu), and Halls regions. The percentage shares of Roman Catholic and Protestant were about equal in Northern Namoneas and in the Faichuk regions.

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

Municipality	1994 Census									2000 Census									
	Total	Per-cent	Roman	Con-	Other	Bap-tist	Mor-mon	Other relig.	Refuse/no	Total	Per-cent	Roman	Con-	Bap-tist	Mor-mon	Other relig.	Refuse/no		
			Cath-olic	grega-tional	Protes-tant				religion			Cath-olic	grega-tional	religion					
Total	53,319	100.0	53.2	26.7	15.4	0.6	0.3	0.8	2.9	0.2	53,595	100.0	53.0	43.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.5	-
Lagoon	41,662	100.0	52.2	24.0	18.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	3.3	0.2	40,465	100.0	51.5	44.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.1
N. Namoneas	17,093	100.0	46.9	33.5	12.5	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.6	0.5	14,722	100.0	45.8	48.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.5	0.1
Weno	16,121	100.0	46.0	33.9	12.5	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.8	0.5	13,802	100.0	43.9	50.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.6	0.1
Piis-Paneu	490	100.0	94.3	1.0	4.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	523	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	482	100.0	26.6	52.9	20.3	-	-	-	0.2	-	397	100.0	39.0	52.1	5.8	-	-	2.8	0.3
S. Namoneas	11,898	100.0	63.1	16.6	15.1	0.7	-	0.6	3.7	-	11,694	100.0	63.6	34.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	...
Tonoas/Ette	3,949	100.0	41.3	29.0	26.8	0.3	-	0.3	2.3	0.1	3,910	100.0	42.9	54.1	0.1	...	1.0	1.9	0.1
Fefen	4,042	100.0	68.2	6.7	15.7	1.9	0.1	-	7.4	-	4,062	100.0	68.3	30.6	0.9	0.2	...	...	...
Siis	476	100.0	99.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	490	100.0	99.8	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Uman	3,056	100.0	74.4	18.2	3.5	-	-	2.2	1.6	-	2,847	100.0	74.7	23.1	...	...	2.0	-	-
Parem	375	100.0	98.7	1.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	385	100.0	96.9	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	12,671	100.0	49.2	18.0	29.1	0.2	-	0.8	2.5	0.1	14,049	100.0	47.2	47.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	4.4	...
Eot	361	100.0	17.5	2.8	70.9	-	-	-	8.9	-	382	100.0	18.3	81.2	0.3	-	0.3	-	-
Udot	1,598	100.0	64.5	9.3	21.9	-	0.1	0.7	3.3	0.2	1,774	100.0	61.7	35.2	-	-	0.7	2.4	-
Romanum	711	100.0	80.5	3.8	9.4	-	0.3	4.6	1.4	-	1,011	100.0	81.7	14.4	-	-	3.9	-	-
Fanapanges	606	100.0	99.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	681	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	1,434	100.0	77.2	1.9	19.1	1.4	-	-	0.4	-	1,271	100.0	80.2	19.6	-	0.2	-	-	-
Paata	1,825	100.0	29.1	17.3	50.4	-	0.1	1.9	1.0	-	1,950	100.0	26.7	72.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	-	-
Tol	4,816	100.0	27.4	32.0	35.9	0.2	-	0.4	4.0	-	5,129	100.0	22.8	65.9	0.1	-	0.2	10.9	...
Polle	1,320	100.0	76.7	16.0	6.7	-	-	0.1	0.5	-	1,851	100.0	67.9	29.0	-	2.6	-	0.5	-
Outer Islands	11,657	100.0	56.6	36.6	5.1	-	0.1	0.1	1.5	-	13,130	100.0	57.9	39.6	0.1	0.2	...	2.2	...
Mortlocks	6,471	100.0	46.1	45.3	6.7	-	-	0.2	1.6	-	6,911	100.0	45.9	52.0	0.1	-	...	2.0	-
Nama	881	100.0	1.4	45.6	41.0	-	0.2	1.0	10.8	-	995	100.0	0.3	88.5	-	-	0.1	11.1	-
Losap	455	100.0	0.2	98.2	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	448	100.0	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	448	100.0	-	99.8	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	427	100.0	0.2	99.5	-	-	-	0.2	-
Namoluk	402	100.0	47.3	52.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	407	100.0	39.6	60.4	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	356	100.0	79.2	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	100.0	82.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	802	100.0	91.1	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	927	100.0	92.4	7.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Oneop	550	100.0	2.9	97.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	505	100.0	0.8	98.8	0.2	-	0.2	-	-
Satowan	823	100.0	62.8	36.8	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	955	100.0	58.1	41.2	0.3	-	-	0.4	-
Kuttu	633	100.0	68.6	20.5	10.3	-	-	0.6	-	-	873	100.0	63.5	34.8	-	-	-	1.7	-
Moch	837	100.0	94.5	4.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	854	100.0	95.9	4.0	-	-	-	0.1	-
Ta	284	100.0	4.2	95.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	100.0	0.4	98.0	-	-	-	1.6	-
Pattiw	2,171	100.0	88.1	3.3	5.0	-	0.3	-	3.3	-	2,736	100.0	86.5	13.5	-	-	...	-	...
Houk	494	100.0	96.2	-	0.2	-	-	-	3.6	-	451	100.0	99.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Polowat	688	100.0	65.4	10.5	15.6	0.1	0.9	-	7.6	-	1,015	100.0	63.6	36.3	-	-	0.1	-	-
Pollap	710	100.0	99.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	905	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	279	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namouito	1,001	100.0	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	1,341	100.0	99.5	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	-
Makur	151	100.0	99.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	156	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	436	100.0	99.3	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	580	100.0	99.3	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-
Onou	118	100.0	98.3	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	100.0	98.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	131	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	165	100.0	99.4	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	245	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	2,014	100.0	35.1	62.6	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	2,142	100.0	33.9	57.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	7.2	-
Nomwin	746	100.0	6.3	93.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	711	100.0	4.5	94.1	0.3	-	0.1	1.0	-
Fananu	320	100.0	25.9	74.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	100.0	33.2	40.0	-	-	-	26.8	-
Ruo	397	100.0	34.5	65.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	469	100.0	43.1	45.8	-	4.5	-	6.6	-
Murillo	551	100.0	79.9	12.0	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	607	100.0	61.8	33.9	0.7	-	0.2	3.5	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10.

Table 7.3 shows religion by age group for census years, 1994 and 2000. Over this 6-year period, the proportion of Protestants and Roman Catholics in age groups 0-14, 15-34, and 35-64 did not change. In contrast, the proportion of individuals aged 65 and over were changed; increased with Roman Catholic and decreased with Protestant between 1994 and 2000.

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

Religion	1994					2000				
	Total	0-14	15-34	35-64	65+	Total	0-14	15-34	35-64	65+
Total	53,319	24,251	17,739	9,455	1,874	53,595	22,008	19,348	10,294	1,945
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roman Catholic	53.2	54.2	53.2	51.6	48.4	53.0	54.1	52.7	51.8	51.1
Protestant ¹	42.1	41.4	42.2	42.8	46.9	43.1	42.0	43.6	44.1	44.7
Baptist	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other religion	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Refused/no religion	0.2	-	0.1	0.7	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.1

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

Note: ¹ 2000 data include only the "congregational" denomination

Ethnicity

Ethnicity refers to a person’s ethnic background or race, including an individual's heritage or the place of birth of an individual's ancestors. Tables 7.4 and 7.5 show the ethnic origin of Chuuk’s residents and their places of birth.

Table 7.4 presents ethnic origins of Chuuk residents by region during the 1994 and 2000 Censuses. The largest ethnic group for both years was Chuukese/Mortlockese, followed by ‘Others’, which include countries that were not listed and also multiple-ethnic persons. In 1994 the third largest ethnic group was Asians, who were mostly workers in the fishing and construction industries. The significantly decline of the Asian group between the census years was due to the dissolution of the foreign fishing ventures (i.e., Ting Hong Company) in the interim period.

Table 7.4: Ethnic Origin of Chuuk Residents by Region: 1994 and 2000

Ethnicity	1994										2000											
	Total	Per-cent	Usual residence							Namon-weito	Halls	Total	Per-cent	Usual residence							Namon-weito	Halls
			N.Nam-oneas	S.Nam-oneas	Fai-chuk	Mortlocks	Pattiw	N.Nam-oneas	S.Nam-oneas					Fai-chuk	Mortlocks	Pattiw						
Total	53,319	100.0	32.1	22.3	23.8	12.1	4.1	1.9	3.8	53,595	100.0	27.5	21.8	26.2	12.9	5.1	2.5	4.0				
Chuukese/Mortlockese	50,802	100.0	31.9	23.2	24.0	11.4	4.2	1.9	3.4	50,307	100.0	28.2	23.1	27.8	10.2	5.0	1.4	4.2				
Yapese	31	100.0	71.0	12.9	-	-	12.9	-	3.2	25	100.0	80.0	12.0	8.0	-	-	-	-				
Yap Outer Islander	40	100.0	72.5	-	-	12.5	7.5	7.5	-	6	100.0	50.0	33.3	-	-	16.7	-	-				
Pohnpeian	68	100.0	85.3	4.4	8.8	1.5	-	-	-	64	100.0	96.9	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	-				
Polynesian	8	100.0	50.0	12.5	-	37.5	-	-	-	8	100.0	62.5	25.0	-	-	-	12.5	-				
Kosraean	16	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	100.0	83.3	8.3	-	-	-	-	8.3				
Asian	515	100.0	95.5	1.0	3.3	-	0.2	-	-	55	100.0	90.9	9.1	-	-	-	-	-				
White	46	100.0	67.4	2.2	15.2	4.3	4.3	6.5	-	52	100.0	71.2	5.8	23.1	-	-	-	-				
Others ¹	1,793	100.0	12.1	6.7	26.3	38.6	0.6	0.3	15.4	3,066	100.0	11.0	1.4	0.8	58.5	7.7	20.2	0.4				

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table B09

Note: ¹ Include multiple-ethnic persons.

Table 7.5 shows the distribution of reported ethnic groups by place of birth for 1994 and 2000. In most cases the reported ethnicity corresponded to the place of birth. Over 99 percent of the Chuuk population was born in Chuuk for 1994 and 2000 Censuses. Results of the 2000 Census show that of the 64 Pohnpeians present, about 13 percent were born in Chuuk. Similarly, 20 percent of the Yapese, 8 percent of the Kosraeans, and 11 percent of the Asians were born in Chuuk.

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

Ethnicity	Place of birth																			
	Total	Per-cent	1994										2000							
			Yap	O.Is.	Chuuk	Pohn-pe	Kos-rae	USA Guam CNMI	Asia	Other	Total	Per-cent	Yap	O.Is.	Chuuk	Pohn-pe	Kos-rae	USA Guam CNMI	Asia	Other
Total	53,319	100.0	0.0	0.0	98.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	53,595	100.0	0.1	0.0	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
Chuukese/Mortlockese	50,802	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	50,307	100.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	-	0.0
Yapese	31	100.0	45.2	19.4	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	25	100.0	44.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	-	12.0	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	40	100.0	-	12.5	85.0	2.5	-	-	-	-	6	100.0	33.3	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian	68	100.0	1.5	-	27.9	70.6	-	-	-	-	64	100.0	10.9	-	12.5	73.4	-	1.6	-	1.6
Polynesian	8	100.0	-	-	50.0	25.0	-	25.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	25.0	37.5	12.5	12.5	-	12.5
Kosraean	16	100.0	-	-	25.0	-	68.8	-	-	6.3	12	100.0	25.0	-	8.3	-	58.3	-	-	8.3
Asian	515	100.0	-	-	4.3	-	-	1.6	94.0	0.2	55	100.0	-	-	10.9	-	-	-	89.1	-
White	46	100.0	-	-	17.4	-	-	78.3	-	4.3	52	100.0	3.8	-	-	-	-	71.2	1.9	23.1
Others	1,793	100.0	0.2	0.2	95.0	0.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	2.1	3,066	100.0	0.1	0.1	96.6	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.2

Source: 1994 FSM Census, P72; 2000 FSM, Table P5-8

Others in 94 includes countries not listed, in 2000 includes both countries not listed and multiple ethnicity.

Language

Data on language are used to identify communities with a large number of persons who speak a language other than or in addition to English to assess access to schools and social services. Tables 7.6 to 7.9 present information on language use and other languages spoken in Chuuk either at homes or in schools.

Of the 46,248 persons (5 years and over) in 2000 Census, about 94 percent were speaking Chuukese in their homes compared to 92 percent of the 44,879 persons in 1994 (see Table 7.6 below). Although English has been used as a second language and the medium of communication at the government offices and the private sectors, the percentage of Chuukese who speak English dropped from 36 percent in 1994 to 20 percent in the year 2000. The percentage drop of Chuukese English speakers could be a result of out-migration of Chuukese to the other FSM states or to other countries abroad.

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

Language spoken	Total	1994										2000										
		Per-cent	Yap	O.Is.	Chuuk	Pohn-pei	Poly-nesia	Kos-rae	Asia	White	Other	Per-cent	Yap	O.Is.	Chuuk	Pohn-pei	Poly-nesia	Kos-rae	Asia	White	Other	
Persons 5+ yrs	44,879	100.0	0.1	0.1	90.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	7.2	46,248	100.0	0.1	-	93.7	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	5.9
Chuuk/Mortlockese	44,184	100.0	0.0	0.1	92.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	7.2	45,981	100.0	-	-	94.1	-	-	-	-	-	5.8
Yapese	8	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	100.0	75.0	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	12.5
Y. Outer Islands	10	100.0	40.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	100.0	16.7	25.0	41.7	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
Pohnpeian	53	100.0	-	-	9.4	83.0	-	-	1.9	-	5.7	52	100.0	1.9	-	1.9	90.4	-	1.9	-	-	3.8
Polynesian	2	100.0	-	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	7	100.0	-	-	-	14.3	57.1	-	-	-	28.6
Kosraean	13	100.0	-	-	23.1	-	-	76.9	-	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	12.5	-	-	50.0	-	-	37.5
English	330	100.0	1.8	0.3	35.8	2.7	-	1.8	40.6	11.2	5.8	124	100.0	4.0	-	19.4	2.4	0.8	1.6	12.9	33.9	25.0
Japanese	8	100.0	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	62.5	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	81	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	26	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Chinese	145	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	99.3	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koreans	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	43	100.0	-	2.3	34.9	-	-	-	25.6	2.3	34.9	22	100.0	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	13.6	13.6	63.6

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

Table 7.7 further presents the languages commonly spoken at home by place of birth for 1994 and 2000 Censuses. Almost all persons who spoke the Chuukese language at home were born in Chuuk. In 2000, other languages spoken in Chuuk included English, Pohnpeian, Filipino, and Yapese, in that order. In 1994, before Chuuk State Government removed Ting Hong, there were a handful of Chinese/Taiwanese speakers in Chuuk. In all cases, however, language spoken at home corresponded to place of birth except for Kosraen, Pohnpeian, and English. A significant proportion of Kosraen, Pohnpeian, and English speakers were Chuuk-born.

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

Language spoken	Total	1994										2000									
		Per-cent	Yap	O.Is.	Chuuk	Pohn-pei	Kos-rae	USA Guam CNMI	Asia	Others	Per-cent	Yap	O.Is.	Chuuk	Pohn-pei	Kos-rae	USA Guam CNMI	Asia	Others		
Persons 5+ yrs	44,879	100.0	-	0.1	98.0	0.4	-	0.3	1.1	0.1	46,248	100.0	0.2	0.05	98.94	-	0.07	0.34	0.22	0.15	
Chuukese/Mortlockese	44,184	100.0	-	-	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	45,981	100.0	0.1	0.05	99.35	-	-	0.23	0.11	0.06	
Yapese	8	100.0	75.0	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	16	100.0	38	-	56.25	-	-	-	-	6.25	
Y. Outer Islands	10	100.0	20.0	50.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	12	100.0	-	-	83.33	-	8.33	8.33	-	-	
Pohnpeian	53	100.0	1.9	-	24.5	69.8	-	1.9	-	1.9	52	100.0	17	-	46.15	9.62	23.1	1.92	-	1.92	
Kosraean	13	100.0	-	-	30.8	-	53.8	7.7	-	7.7	8	100.0	25	-	62.5	-	-	-	-	12.5	
English	330	100.0	1.2	-	38.5	2.7	0.3	16.1	35.8	5.5	124	100.0	1.6	-	19.35	-	0.81	39.5	16.1	22.6	
Japanese	8	100.0	-	-	37.5	-	-	-	62.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Filipino	81	100.0	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	97.5	-	26	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Chinese/Taiwanese	145	100.0	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	98.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Koreans	2	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	45	100.0	-	-	40.0	-	-	4.7	25.6	35.6	29	100.0	-	-	9.091	-	24.1	13.6	18.2	59.1	

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

Table 7.8 shows the frequency of English language use in Chuuk by region in 1994 and 2000. The proportion of the population who spoke English was about similar in both years, at about 40 percent. The proportion who spoke only English and English as first language decreased while the proportion who spoke English as second and third language increased. In both years, Northern Namoneas had the highest proportion speaking English as their first language. This may be due to the fact that it is where the state center is located and most likely to be residence of expatriate workers. Additionally, the proportion speaking English as second language was around 90 percent.

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

Region	1994									2000										
	Persons & over 5 years	Total spoke English	Percent spoke English	Percent speak English					Persons & over 5 years	Total spoke English	Percent spoke English	Percent speak English								
			only	as 1 st	as 2 nd	as 3 rd				only	as 1 st	as 2 nd	as 3 rd				only	as 1 st	as 2 nd	as 3 rd
Total	44,879	18,504	41.2	100.0	1.9	9.6	87.6	0.9	46,248	18,327	39.6	100.0	0.2	0.8	90.6	8.6				
Lagoon	34,978	14,604	41.8	100.0	2.4	10.6	86.1	0.9	34,886	14,066	40.3	100.0	0.3	1.0	97.6	1.4				
N. Namoneas	14,548	7,309	50.2	100.0	3.9	12.2	82.7	1.2	12,993	6,780	52.2	100.0	0.6	1.9	96.0	2.1				
S. Namoneas	10,059	3,533	35.1	100.0	1.5	11.0	87.0	0.5	10,078	3,131	31.1	100.0	-	0.1	98.9	1.0				
Faichuk	10,371	3,762	36.3	100.0	0.3	7.4	91.8	0.6	11,815	4,155	35.2	100.0	0.1	0.3	99.2	0.5				
Outer Islands	9,901	3,900	39.4	100.0	0.2	5.6	93.4	0.8	11,362	4,261	37.5	100.0	-	0.1	67.7	32.2				
Mortlocks	5,563	1,719	30.9	100.0	-	2.7	96.3	1.0	6,077	2,133	35.1	100.0	-	0.1	35.7	64.1				
Pattiw	1,819	823	45.2	100.0	0.2	1.9	96.8	1.0	2,353	720	30.6	100.0	-	-	99.9	0.1				
Namonwito	825	436	52.8	100.0	0.2	3.2	96.3	0.2	1,103	264	23.9	100.0	-	0.4	98.9	0.8				
Halls	1,694	922	54.4	100.0	0.3	15.5	83.5	0.7	1,829	1,144	62.5	100.0	-	-	99.8	0.2				

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

Table 7.9 presents English speakers at home by age group and region. In both census years, the highest proportion of English speakers at home was in age groups 30 to 34 years in 1994, and 55 to 59 years in 2000. These were probably white families, as well as inter-racial families living, who lived in Chuuk and used English as their main language.

About 94 to 98 percent of the Chuuk population aged 5 and over spoke English at home. This is especially in the Northern Namoneas, where the state center is located. The remaining portion of English speaking people accounting from 2 to 6 percent (2000 and 1994, respectively) was found in the outlying areas (Mortlocks and Oksoritod).

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

Age-Group	1994										2000									
	Persons		English speakers at home								Persons		English speakers at home							
	5 years & over	Num-ber	Per-cent	Distribution of percent spoke English						5 years & over	Num-ber	Per-cent	Distribution of percent spoke English							
				Total	N.N.	S.N.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod				Total	N.N.	S.N.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod		
Total	44,879	330	0.7	100.0	72.7	13.6	6.4	2.1	5.2	46,248	124	0.3	100.0	85.5	3.2	9.7	0.8	0.8		
5-9 yrs	8,100	28	0.3	100.0	46.4	35.7	7.1	-	10.7	7,305	7	0.1	100.0	85.7	-	14.3	-	-		
10-14 yrs	7,711	27	0.4	100.0	51.9	22.2	3.7	7.4	14.8	7,356	9	0.1	100.0	88.9	11.1	-	-	-		
15-19 yrs	6,063	28	0.5	100.0	75.0	10.7	3.6	-	10.7	6,772	14	0.2	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-		
20-24 yrs	4,452	33	0.7	100.0	75.8	12.1	6.1	-	6.1	4,836	20	0.4	100.0	85.0	5	10	-	-		
25-29 yrs	3,471	28	0.8	100.0	85.7	7.1	7.1	-	-	3,998	13	0.3	100.0	69.2	-	30.8	-	-		
30-34 yrs	3,171	57	1.8	100.0	77.2	14.0	1.8	3.5	3.5	3,151	19	0.6	100.0	78.9	-	15.8	5.3	-		
35-39 yrs	2,858	35	1.2	100.0	80.0	8.6	2.9	5.7	2.9	2,847	16	0.6	100.1	93.8	6.3	-	-	-		
40-44 yrs	2,454	32	1.3	100.0	87.5	3.1	9.4	-	-	2,571	8	0.3	100.0	87.5	12.5	-	-	-		
45-49 yrs	1,764	20	1.1	100.0	70.0	15.0	5.0	-	10.0	2,225	1	...	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-		
50-54 yrs	990	11	1.1	100.0	45.5	9.1	36.4	9.1	-	1,560	1	0.1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-		
55-59 yrs	1,028	13	1.3	100.0	61.5	15.4	23.1	-	-	851	9	1.1	100.0	77.8	-	11.1	-	11.1		
60-64 yrs	943	8	0.8	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	831	2	0.2	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-		
65+ yrs	1,874	10	0.5	100.0	80.0	20.0	-	-	-	1,945	5	0.3	100.0	80.0	-	20	-	-		

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table 40; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-9.

Conclusions

Almost all persons enumerated in 1994 and 2000 in Chuuk had a religion. The results of these two censuses show that Roman Catholic and Protestant were the two major religions in the state. In 2000, about 53 percent of the population reporting a religion was Roman Catholics and 43 percent was Protestants.

The distribution of ethnicity was similar to that of place of birth. Chuukese was the universal ethnic group. Other than the FSM local groups, there were foreign ethnic groups such as Asians and Whites. In 1994, the Asians were the largest non-Chuukese ethnic group, who were mostly short-term migrants working for the private businesses (mostly Filipinos) and the fishing industry (mostly Chinese). By 2000, the population of Asians residing in Chuuk declined, due to the expiration on the agreement between Chuuk State Government and the fishing company (Ting Hong).

Language patterns in Chuuk were also similar to ethnicity patterns. English was the second most common language in Chuuk State. Northern Namoneas, mainly Weno had one of the highest proportions of English speakers, possibly because it is the state center.

CHAPTER 8 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Introduction

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

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

Data Description

School Enrollment and Type of School

The 2000 census obtained data on school enrollment from answers to questionnaire item 12. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between April 1, 2000 and the date of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. A *public school* was defined as any school or college controlled and supported by the state or national government. *Private schools* were supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

Level of School Enrolled

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

Educational Attainment

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

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

Literacy

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

Vocational Training

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

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

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

There are no obvious limitations of the school enrollment and educational attainment data collected in the 2000 census of Chuuk. Information on type of school was collected in Chuuk only during the 1973, 1980, 1994 and 2000 Censuses. Also, vocational training questions were asked only in the 1980, 1994 and 2000 Censuses. The 1980 Census had one additional question on specific type of school while the 1994 and 2000 census provided additional information on whether the training was inside or outside Chuuk State.

Analysis of Education Data*School Enrollment**School Attendance by Level of Enrollment*

The number of persons attending school in the state of Chuuk decreased between 1994 and 2000 although it had been continuously increasing since 1973 (Table 8.1). This decrease was evident only for elementary and pre-school/kindergarten school enrollment. High school and college enrollment increased, and the number of students enrolled in public high schools increased while that of private high schools decreased.

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

Level and Type	Number				Percent change		
	1973 ¹	1980	1994	2000	'73*-'80	'80-'94	94-'00
Total enrollment	10,175	11,138	17,601	17,082	1.2	2.6	(0.5)
Pre-school/kindergarten	...	322	960	823	---	4.7	(2.8)
Public	...	239	831	722	---	5.1	(2.5)
Private	...	83	129	101	---	2.5	(4.6)
Elementary	8,346	8,481	11,645	10,992	0.2	1.9	(1.0)
Public	...	7,956	10,650	10,245	---	1.8	(0.7)
Private	...	525	995	747	---	3.4	(5.5)
High school	1,819	1,985	4,380	4,573	1.2	3.9	0.7
Public	...	1,902	3,741	4,091	---	3.5	1.4
Private	...	83	639	482	---	6.2	(5.4)
College	10	350	616	694	13.9	3.1	1.9

Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T12A; 1980 TTPI Census, Table T34; 1994 FSM Census, Table P24; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-12.

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

Table 8.2 presents data on school attendance by sex for census years 1994 and 2000. In both census years, the sex ratio of total males per 100 females shows more males in school than females. There were more males than females enrolled at the pre-school and elementary levels. While there were more females than males enrolled at the private pre-school and private elementary school levels, males were more likely to be enrolled in the public pre-school and public elementary school levels. Females' enrollment at high school level significantly outnumbered males' enrollment during both years, and in 2000 females enrolled in college outnumbered males though it was the opposite in 1994. The

2000 census results show that more females were being enrolled at the secondary and tertiary levels of education, probably indicating improvement in female education in these two particular educational levels.

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

Level and Type	1994					2000				
	Number			Percent Females	Males per 100 females	Number			Percent females	Males per 100 females
	Total	Males	Females			Total	Males	Females		
Total enrollment	17,601	9,058	8,543	48.5	106.0	17,082	8,559	8,523	49.9	100.4
Pre-school/kindergarten	960	508	452	47.1	112.4	823	416	407	49.5	102.2
Public	831	449	382	46.0	117.5	722	371	351	48.6	105.7
Private	129	59	70	54.3	84.3	101	45	56	55.4	80.4
Elementary	11,645	6,079	5,566	47.8	109.2	10,992	5,678	5,314	48.3	106.8
Public	10,650	5,616	5,034	47.3	111.6	10,245	5,316	4,929	48.1	107.9
Private	995	463	532	53.5	87.0	747	362	385	51.5	94.0
High school	4,380	2,139	2,241	51.2	95.4	4,573	2,139	2,434	53.2	87.9
Public	3,741	1,819	1,922	51.4	94.6	4,091	1,913	2,178	53.2	87.8
Private	639	320	319	49.9	100.3	482	226	256	53.1	88.3
College	616	332	284	46.1	116.9	694	326	368	53.0	88.6

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P24; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-12.

School Attendance by Age and Sex

One way to analyze the coverage of the school system and the extent of dropouts is to look at the proportion enrolled (or enrollment rates) at each age, among the school age population. Enrollment rate is defined as number of students enrolled at a given age per 100 population of that age. Table 8.3 and Figure 8.1 show that enrollment reached a maximum between the ages of 9 and 10 years in 1994 and age 10 in 2000. As shown, enrollment started to decline significantly at the ages of 15 in 1994 and 16 in 2000. These specific ages, 15 and 16, are usually when one graduated from junior high school or just entered high school. The decline of enrollment at these ages signals an increasing rate of dropouts after the junior high school level, which may be due in part to the failure to pass the high school entrance test. Even at ages where school attendance was highest, about 10 percent of the school age population remained outside the school system in 2000. The overall enrollment of the school age population was about 56 in 2000 (similar to that in 1994). This is the second lowest enrollment rate in the FSM (2000 National Census Report, Table 8.4). Age-specific enrollment rates between the ages of 14 to 18 years were slightly higher for females most likely due to higher dropout rate for males, after the elementary level of education (see Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.2).

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

Age	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Enrollment by Age			Enrollment by Sex			Enrollment by Age			Enrollment by Sex		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	56.3	55.9	56.7	100.0	51.6	48.4	56.4	54.8	58.1	100.0	50.4	49.6
3	4.3	4.2	4.4	100.0	50.0	50.0	8.3	7.7	9.0	100.0	47.4	52.6
4	21.5	22.7	20.0	100.0	56.3	43.7	27.5	26.0	28.9	100.0	48.4	51.6
5	57.3	56.7	57.9	100.0	50.5	49.5	60.9	60.2	61.6	100.0	51.5	48.5
6	75.0	73.7	76.4	100.0	51.6	48.4	80.5	79.5	81.4	100.0	48.7	51.3
7	80.7	80.4	81.1	100.0	55.6	44.4	86.7	87.1	86.2	100.0	52.0	48.0
8	83.1	82.4	83.9	100.0	51.9	48.1	88.0	87.4	88.6	100.0	51.7	48.3
9	86.1	86.2	86.0	100.0	51.9	48.1	87.0	86.4	87.6	100.0	50.3	49.7
10	85.2	84.5	86.0	100.0	52.9	47.1	88.9	87.0	91.1	100.0	54.0	46.0
11	84.9	84.0	85.8	100.0	51.8	48.2	87.0	85.2	88.9	100.0	50.6	49.4
12	83.8	82.8	84.8	100.0	51.2	48.8	84.6	82.9	86.6	100.0	51.5	48.5
13	81.1	81.0	81.3	100.0	48.0	52.0	84.0	82.6	85.7	100.0	53.6	46.4
14	76.7	75.0	78.4	100.0	49.4	50.6	76.3	73.7	79.1	100.0	49.4	50.6
15	70.5	69.6	71.5	100.0	50.7	49.3	71.4	66.4	77.0	100.0	49.1	50.9
16	59.0	55.4	63.0	100.0	49.5	50.5	60.3	55.0	65.9	100.0	46.6	53.4
17	47.5	48.0	47.0	100.0	54.9	45.1	44.4	41.4	47.3	100.0	46.3	53.7
18	36.1	34.2	38.3	100.0	50.9	49.1	34.1	32.3	35.8	100.0	46.8	53.2
19	28.3	28.5	28.1	100.0	52.9	47.1	24.3	21.2	27.4	100.0	43.6	56.4
20	20.2	18.9	21.5	100.0	45.9	54.1	16.4	15.4	17.6	100.0	48.6	51.4
21	18.2	17.8	18.6	100.0	47.3	52.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	100.0	48.8	51.2
22	15.4	16.0	14.9	100.0	52.6	47.4	9.7	9.4	10.2	100.0	55.6	44.4
23	13.4	13.4	13.4	100.0	52.8	47.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	100.0	54.1	45.9
24	11.1	13.3	8.9	100.0	60.6	39.4	7.6	7.2	8.0	100.0	50.0	50.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Figure 8.1. Age-specific enrollment rates by age, Chuuk: 1994 and 2000

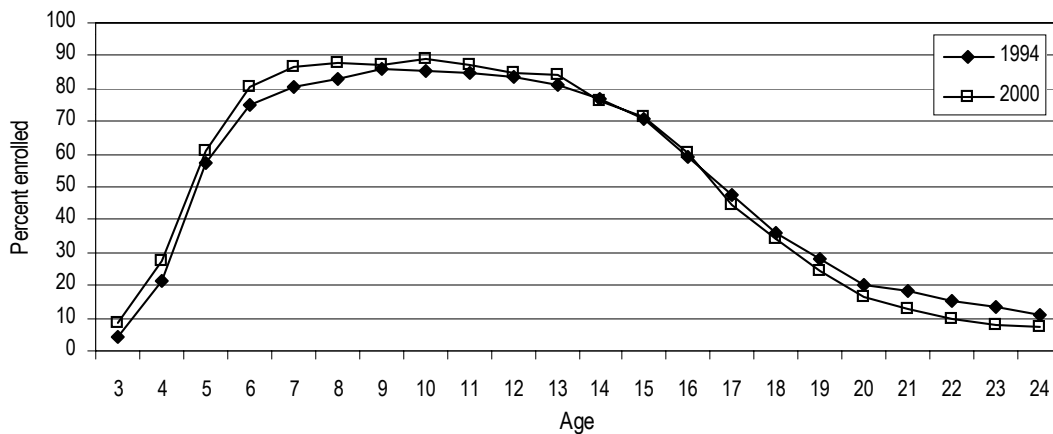
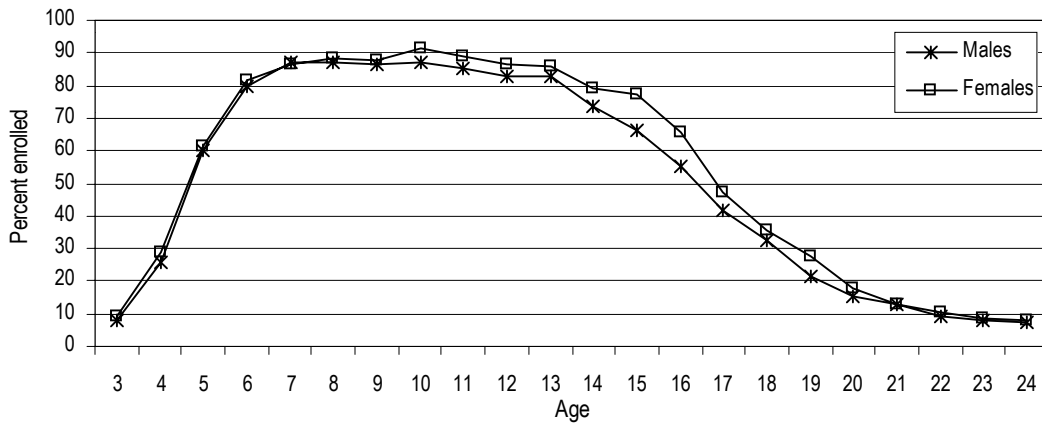


Figure 8.2. Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Age and Sex, Chuuk: 2000.



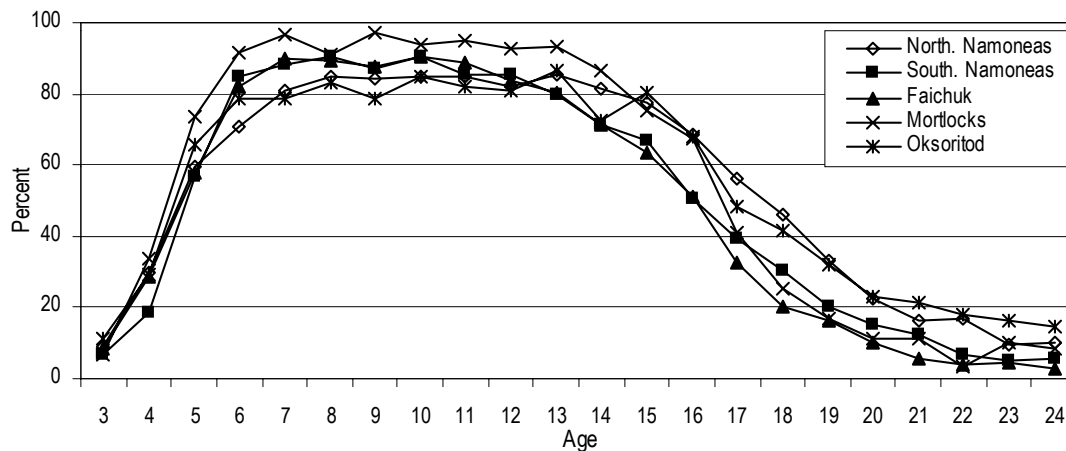
Age-specific enrollment rates in the region followed similar patterns but with different levels (Table 8.4 and Figure 8.3). Enrollment at ages 3 and 4 years refer to head-start and kindergarten. In 2000 the onset of enrollment was earlier for Oksoritod and Northern Namoneas, and later for the other three regions. Enrollment was highest in the primary years (ages of 7 to 14 years) in all the regions. Even at these ages where enrollment is highest, about 1 to 2 in every ten children remained outside the school system. The peak of enrollment was at ages 8 to 11 years. In the Mortlocks it was as high as 94 to 97 percent. For the other regions, the peak varied from 85 to 91 percent. Enrollment started to decline after the ages of 13 in each region. The decline was steeper for Oksoritod and Southern Namoneas.

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

Age	1994									2000								
	Chuuk	Lagoon				Outer Islands				Total	Lagoon				Outer Islands			
		Total	N.Nam.	S.Nam.	Faichuk	Total	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total		N.Nam.	S.Nam.	Faichuk	Total	Mortlocks	Oksoritod		
Total	56.3	57.6	59.9	59.8	52.6	51.3	62.0	38.2	56.4	55.3	57.1	55.3	53.4	66.3	62.6	57.1		
3	4.3	4.2	6.7	2.9	2.6	4.7	2.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	9.0	6.5	8.7	7.8	6.7	11.0		
4	21.5	21.8	27.0	23.3	14.7	20.1	19.9	20.3	27.5	26.1	29.5	18.8	28.8	29.0	33.7	29.4		
5	57.3	58.3	60.4	59.6	55.1	53.7	69.2	34.8	60.9	58.0	59.3	56.8	57.8	59.1	73.8	65.9		
6	75.0	78.1	75.9	80.0	78.7	63.4	80.2	45.1	80.5	79.0	70.6	84.8	82.0	82.4	91.3	78.8		
7	80.7	83.2	84.6	85.2	79.6	72.0	91.5	47.1	86.7	86.2	80.8	88.3	89.7	88.0	96.8	78.8		
8	83.1	87.2	86.4	89.5	86.0	69.1	85.6	48.1	88.0	88.2	84.6	90.4	89.4	94.6	91.1	83.0		
9	86.1	90.0	89.9	93.2	86.7	73.6	92.4	49.1	87.0	86.5	84.1	87.2	87.9	89.9	97.4	78.9		
10	85.2	88.0	86.7	90.4	87.2	75.3	94.4	49.0	88.9	88.7	85.1	90.6	90.3	78.3	93.8	84.7		
11	84.9	89.6	90.6	90.1	87.7	69.9	89.8	47.1	87.0	86.4	84.8	85.2	88.8	84.5	95.1	82.0		
12	83.8	86.1	86.4	87.7	84.4	75.9	92.5	53.7	84.6	83.6	81.9	85.1	83.8	79.2	92.6	80.8		
13	81.1	83.2	85.9	85.3	77.6	73.8	91.1	51.8	84.0	81.8	85.3	79.5	80.5	85.5	93.2	86.4		
14	76.7	78.7	83.6	79.2	71.6	68.8	85.1	46.6	76.3	75.2	81.4	71.3	71.5	93.8	86.7	72.4		
15	70.5	73.4	79.3	70.4	65.9	59.5	74.8	40.8	71.4	69.5	77.4	66.7	63.7	91.7	75.4	80.1		
16	59.0	61.2	71.6	60.7	45.7	50.0	60.4	38.5	60.3	58.2	68.5	50.3	51.1	97.6	67.5	68.2		
17	47.5	47.4	55.3	48.3	34.3	48.2	51.7	44.4	44.4	44.2	56.3	39.2	32.5	97.1	40.9	48.5		
18	36.1	35.4	43.4	29.8	28.8	39.1	41.9	35.7	34.1	34.1	46.1	30.5	20.5	70.6	25.4	41.4		
19	28.3	27.8	35.8	26.9	16.5	30.3	20.7	38.8	24.3	24.3	33.3	20.1	16.1	49.4	16.8	31.8		
20	20.2	19.9	25.6	19.5	12.4	21.5	16.4	28.2	16.4	16.3	22.7	15.0	9.9	33.2	11.0	22.8		
21	18.2	18.7	21.3	19.4	14.3	16.5	17.4	15.2	12.7	11.4	16.0	12.2	5.6	20.2	11.3	21.1		
22	15.4	15.8	16.4	20.1	11.1	13.9	11.1	16.7	9.7	9.6	16.9	6.5	3.9	21.5	3.5	18.2		
23	13.4	12.5	13.9	15.7	7.9	16.9	12.0	22.5	8.2	6.6	9.8	4.9	4.3	11.9	9.9	16.2		
24	11.1	10.7	14.5	9.8	6.3	12.7	10.5	15.4	7.6	6.5	10.3	5.5	3.0	12.6	8.5	14.4		

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data

Figure 8.3 Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Region, Chuuk: 2000



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

For Chuuk State, the age-level relationship was established as follows: for elementary level, enrollment in grades 1 to 8 is expected for the population aged 6 to 13 years, and for high school, enrollment in grades 9 to 12 is expected for the population aged 14 to 17 years. In 2000, the gross enrollment ratio at elementary and secondary levels was about 93 percent and 78 percent, respectively (Table 8.5). According to this analysis, the coverage of the school system is better for elementary level education than for high school. It can also be seen from the table that while the coverage of the eligible population at the elementary level of education was about the same for males and females, the coverage for high school level education was higher for females than males. This shows that females tended to stay in school longer to complete a high school level education compared to their male counterparts.

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

Level	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Elementary	92.0	91.8	92.2	93.0	92.1	94.0
High School	81.0	75.9	86.6	77.6	77.6	84.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment by Age and Sex

Table 8.6 summarizes data on educational attainment for the population aged 25 years and over. The absolute numbers of the population completing some level of education increased between 1980 and 2000. The proportion for persons with no schooling decreased from about 35 percent in 1980 to about 19 percent in 1994 and 18 percent in 2000. That is, in 1980 one in every three persons had no schooling, compared to one in five in 1994 and 2000. Also, the proportion of the population completing at least high school levels of education (high school and higher) increased from around 22 percent in 1980 to about 46 percent in 1994 and 49 percent in 2000.

In general, educational attainment for males also increased consistently between 1980, 1994 and 2000. The proportion of males with no schooling in 2000 was 15 percent, a decrease from over 29 percent in 1980 and about 16 percent in 1994. The proportion with only elementary level attainment declined in 1994 and rose significantly in 2000. The proportion with high school attainment increased significantly while that of college decreased. The decline in the proportion of males with only elementary level education between 1980 and 1994 could have possibly resulted from, among other things, the heavy out migration of working age males during the second half of the 1980s, many of whom emigrated to take jobs as laborers and may not have had higher level of education.

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

Educational attainment	Number			Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980	1994	2000
Total	12,754	18,553	19,980	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school	4,415	3,553	3,561	34.6	19.2	17.8
Pre-school/kindergarten	...	1,177	121	...	6.3	0.6
Elementary	5,508	5,328	6,743	43.2	28.7	33.7
High school	2,094	5,570	6,821	16.4	30.0	34.1
College	737	2,925	2,734	5.8	15.8	13.7
Males	6,381	9,241	9,788	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school	1,868	1,438	1,472	29.3	15.6	15.0
Pre-school/kindergarten	...	508	57	...	5.5	0.6
Elementary	2,530	2,191	2,904	39.6	23.7	29.7
High school	1,416	3,075	3,613	22.2	33.3	36.9
College	567	2,029	1,742	8.9	22.0	17.8
Females	6,373	9,312	10,192	100.0	100.0	100.0
No School	2,547	2,115	2,089	40.0	22.7	20.5
Pre-School/Kindergarten	...	669	64	...	7.2	0.6
Elementary	2,978	3,137	3,839	46.7	33.7	37.7
High School	678	2,495	3,208	10.6	26.8	31.5
College	170	896	992	2.7	9.6	9.7

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T35; 1994 FSM Census, Table P24; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-12.

The improvement in educational attainment for females in Chuuk State was more pronounced. The proportion of females with no schooling was 21 percent in 2000, a drop from 40 percent in 1980 and about 23 percent in 1994. In other words, in 1980 two women in every five had no grade completed compared to about one in five, in 1994 and 2000. This improvement held true for higher education levels, as well. The proportion of females with at least a high school education increased from about 13 percent in 1980 to over 36 percent in 1994 to 41 percent in 2000. The proportion of females with some college education also increased by about seven percentage points (from about 3 to about 10 percent) over the period of a decade and a half.

Table 8.7 further presents the cumulative percentage distribution of the population aged 25 years and over by the highest grade completed. Cumulative percentage provides the proportion of the population with at least a given level of educational attainment. In 2000 about 82 percent of the population aged 25 years and over had some level of education as opposed to 75 percent in 1994. The population with at least elementary level education constituted about 58 percent in 1994 and 63 percent in 2000. Likewise, the proportion of the population with high school or higher-level education was about 16 percent in 1994 and 14 percent in 2000. While the attainment at lower levels of education could be considered somewhat satisfactory, higher-level educational attainment in Chuuk State could be improved.

Furthermore, for the population aged 25 years and over, males tended to have higher education levels than females. The differences were more pronounced at the higher levels of education. In 2000, about 7 in every 10 males attained at least an elementary level of education compared to 6 in 10 females. The corresponding proportion of completing at least a high school level of education was 38 in 100 for males and 26 in 100 for females. Also less than 1 percent of males and females aged 25 years and over had a masters or doctorate degree.

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

Educational attainment	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	13,823	9,241	9,312	---	---	---	19,980	9,788	10,192	---	---	---
No school	3,553	1,438	2,115	100.0	100.0	100.0	3,561	1,472	2,089	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-school/kindergarten	1,177	508	669	80.8	84.4	77.3	121	57	64	82.2	85.0	79.5
Elementary	5,328	2,191	3,137	74.5	78.9	70.1	6,743	2,904	3,839	81.6	84.4	78.9
Grade one	86	35	51	74.5	78.9	70.1	37	19	18	81.6	84.4	78.9
Grade two	120	42	78	74.0	78.6	69.6	110	42	68	81.4	84.2	78.7
Grade three	455	203	252	73.4	78.1	68.7	610	268	342	80.8	83.8	78.0
Grade four	280	108	172	70.9	75.9	66.0	400	159	241	77.8	81.0	74.7
Grade five	534	217	317	69.4	74.7	64.2	575	250	325	75.8	79.4	72.3
Grade six	840	346	494	66.6	72.4	60.8	1,032	447	585	72.9	76.8	69.1
Grade seven	763	311	452	62.0	68.7	55.5	920	418	502	67.7	72.3	63.4
Grade eight	2,250	929	1,321	57.9	65.3	50.6	3,059	1,301	1,758	63.1	68.0	58.5
High school	5,570	3,075	2,495	45.8	55.2	36.4	6,821	3,613	3,208	47.8	54.7	41.2
Grade nine	922	461	461	45.8	55.2	36.4	1,257	643	614	47.8	54.7	41.2
Grade ten	897	501	396	40.8	50.2	31.5	1,196	625	571	41.5	48.1	35.2
Grade eleven	493	271	222	36.0	44.8	27.2	741	408	333	35.5	41.8	29.6
Grade Twelve	3,258	1,842	1,416	33.3	41.9	24.8	3,627	1,937	1,690	31.8	37.6	26.3
College	2,925	2,029	896	15.8	22.0	9.6	2,734	1,742	992	13.7	17.8	9.7
Some college	1,324	835	489	15.8	22.0	9.6	1,446	893	553	13.7	17.8	9.7
A.S. or A.A.	866	585	281	8.6	12.9	4.4	873	554	319	6.4	8.7	4.3
B.S. or B.A.	384	281	103	4.0	6.6	1.4	335	234	101	2.1	3.0	1.2
Masters and PhD	351	328	23	1.9	3.5	0.2	80	61	19	0.4	0.6	0.2

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data

Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and over varied considerably among the regions in Chuuk State (Table 8.8). For both census years 1994 and 2000, the proportion of the population with educational attainment of high school or higher was highest in Pattiw. In 1994 Northern Namoneas came in second highest followed by Halls; then in 2000 the two regions switched so that Halls came in second followed by Northern Namoneas. The remaining regions of Mortlocks, Namonuito, Southern Namoneas and Faichuk followed this order for both 1994 and 2000. The proportion of college graduates remained the highest in Northern Namoneas. Pattiw came in second highest in 1994 then in 2000 it was the Halls region. The proportion of the population with some college remained the highest in Pattiw. The differences in the proportion of persons with higher educational attainment could have resulted from varying educational facilities and attendance between the seven regions plus inter-municipality, inter-state and international migration. It is of great importance to note the regions with the lowest proportion of persons with higher educational attainment in order to implement educational systems targeted towards their particular needs.

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

Region	1994									2000								
	Total	Percent	Less than elementary	Elem-entary	Some H.S.	H. sch. grads.	Some college	College grads.	Total	Percent	Less than elementary	Elem-entary	Some H.S.	H. sch. grads.	Some college	College grads.		
Total	18,553	100.0	22.3	16.3	23.4	16.9	9.6	11.6	19,980	100.0	18.4	33.7	23.1	11.1	7.2	6.4		
Lagoon	10,736	100.0	23.5	16.3	22.9	16.0	9.1	12.2	14,777	100.0	20.3	35.5	21.9	9.2	6.7	6.3		
N. Namoneas	5,036	100.0	17.5	15.0	19.3	19.0	10.5	18.7	5,679	100.0	14.7	30.5	23.1	13.1	8.9	9.6		
S. Namoneas	3,027	100.0	26.0	19.2	25.4	15.1	7.6	6.7	4,333	100.0	16.1	43.8	21.3	7.3	6.2	5.3		
Faichuk	2,673	100.0	32.1	15.6	27.1	11.4	8.0	5.9	4,765	100.0	30.9	33.8	21.1	6.4	4.5	3.3		
Outer Islands	3,087	100.0	18.0	16.0	25.2	19.9	11.3	9.6	5,203	100.0	13.0	28.9	26.3	16.3	8.8	6.8		
Mortlocks	1,709	100.0	23.2	17.4	24.8	16.9	8.1	9.6	2,875	100.0	11.0	38.5	23.1	13.3	7.3	6.9		
Pattiw	613	100.0	13.9	14.8	16.8	23.2	18.6	12.7	1,046	100.0	13.3	18.5	23.1	24.8	13.9	6.5		
Namonuito	212	100.0	19.3	18.4	27.8	17.9	13.2	3.3	429	100.0	13.3	21.2	39.2	14.5	6.8	5.1		
Halls	553	100.0	5.8	12.1	34.5	26.6	12.7	8.3	853	100.0	19.0	13.1	34.3	17.0	8.6	8.0		

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P24; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-12.

Educational attainment varied considerably with age (Table 8.9). For both census years, the age group 65 and over had the highest proportion with only an elementary level of education while the age groups 25-29, 30-34 and 35-44 had higher proportions in high school and some college level of education. The age group 45-54 had the highest proportion attaining college. Persons being away at school and taking longer than in the past to finish in plus the effects of out-migration on the education statistics may have influenced this pattern. Recent emigration of better-educated residents to Guam, the CNMI, and the U.S., could also have led to declining levels of educational attainment, particularly among

the younger age groups. For example, migration could explain some of the decline in the proportion of individuals with bachelor's degrees between those aged 30 to 34 years and those aged 25 to 29 years.

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

Educational attainment	1994							2000						
	Total	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Total	13823	2,865	2,609	4,377	2,026	1,178	768	19,980	3,999	3,147	5,419	3,788	1,682	1,945
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary School	38.5	32.5	32.7	32.5	47.3	54.3	68.4	52.2	43.8	44.3	43.2	53.6	71.4	87.9
High School, no diploma	23.4	28.1	28.1	22.7	18.2	20.0	13.8	23.1	28.7	29.6	28.0	17.7	12.9	6.3
High School Graduates	16.9	20.3	18.7	18.2	13.0	11.5	8.6	11.1	14.2	12.9	13.3	10.0	5.6	2.6
Some College	9.6	12.9	11.3	10.6	5.8	4.4	3.4	7.2	9.8	8.9	8.3	6.7	2.6	1.5
Associate Degree	6.3	3.6	5.2	8.7	7.8	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.0	3.2	4.9	7.7	4.6	0.9
Bachelors Degree	2.8	0.8	1.7	4.2	4.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.9	3.6	2.1	0.6
Higher Degree	2.5	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3
Males	7,295	1,471	1,326	2,292	1,128	671	407	9,788	1,967	1,576	2,677	1,894	799	875
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary School	30.0	27.9	26.1	23.2	32.2	42.0	63.4	45.3	44.0	40.2	38.5	39.1	55.8	82.1
High School, no diploma	24.0	27.7	28.7	22.1	20.6	24.9	14.0	24.9	29.5	30.5	27.9	20.7	19.1	9.5
High School Graduates	18.2	22.2	19.3	18.7	15.8	14.8	9.3	12.0	13.5	13.8	13.6	12.2	8.1	3.7
Some College	11.4	13.2	13.2	13.9	8.3	5.1	4.7	9.1	9.7	10.9	11.3	9.5	4.1	2.1
Associate Degree	8.0	4.4	6.2	11.0	11.0	7.3	3.4	5.7	2.7	3.4	5.8	11.4	8.0	1.4
Bachelors Degree	3.9	1.2	2.0	5.8	6.5	3.0	2.7	2.4	0.6	1.0	2.4	5.9	3.3	0.8
Higher Degree	4.5	3.5	4.5	5.4	5.7	3.0	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.6
Females	6,528	1,394	1,283	2,085	898	507	361	10,192	2,032	1,571	2,742	1,894	883	1,070
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary School	48.1	37.3	39.4	42.7	66.4	70.6	74.0	58.8	43.5	48.4	47.8	68.2	85.5	92.6
High School, no diploma	22.8	28.5	27.4	23.3	15.1	13.6	13.6	21.3	27.9	28.8	28.0	14.7	7.2	3.7
High School Graduates	15.4	18.4	18.0	17.7	9.5	7.1	7.8	10.2	14.8	12.0	12.9	7.7	3.4	1.7
Some College	7.5	12.6	9.3	7.0	2.7	3.6	1.9	5.4	9.8	6.9	5.5	3.9	1.1	1.0
Associate Degree	4.3	2.8	4.2	6.2	3.8	3.4	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.1	1.5	0.5
Bachelors Degree	1.6	0.4	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.5
Higher Degree	0.4	-	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	-

Source: 1994 FSM Censuses, Table P101; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-12..

Educational attainment for males in Chuuk State varied according to specific age groups. For instance, age 65 and over dominated elementary level, age group 45-54 dominated levels for Associate Degree, Bachelors Degree, and Higher Degree attainment, age group 30-34 dominated the high school, no diploma education attainment level, and age 35-44 dominated some college level. The proportion of males as high school graduates ranged between 25-29 in 1994 to 30-34 in 2000. On a general basis, the proportion of males at the elementary and high school levels increased since 1994 but decreased for all the other educational attainment level. This may mean that males tend to drop out of school after elementary and high school education for various reasons, which may include seeking employment.

Female educational attainment for all levels except for elementary were lower than males. Higher level educational attainment was slightly lower among females aged 25 years and over in Chuuk State in both 1994 and 2000, compared to their male counterparts (see bottom panel of Table 8.9). The male and female patterns were similar, but the levels were different. Nevertheless, improvements in female elementary educational attainment by age were much more pronounced. For example, the elementary educational attainment among females aged 55-64 increased from 71 percent in 1994 to 86 percent in 2000. For the age group 65 and over it increased from 74 percent to 93 percent, and increased from 37 percent to 44 percent for those aged 25-29. In 2000 the proportion of females with an educational attainment of high school or higher decreased but those with some high school education increased. The educational levels of some college and Associate Degree increased for age group 45-54 in 2000, the proportion of age group 25-29 for Bachelors Degree remained the same for both census years, and that of Higher Degree for all age groups decreased in 2000. These data confirm that while males are more privileged than females for school enrollment, the differentials have been reduced in recent years.

Educational Attainment by Place of Birth

Another process affecting perceived improvements in educational attainment in Chuuk State is the immigration of educated persons. The difference emerges in the comparison of educational attainment of persons born in Chuuk State and those born elsewhere, in other FSM States or Outside of FSM. Table 8.10 shows educational attainment for age 25 years and over by place of birth. Among the population aged 25 years and over who had attended some school, 4 in every 5 of the non-FSM born population had college level educational attainment compared to 1 in 5 for the Chuuk born population. Similarly, the proportion of non-FSM born with Bachelors Degree increased from 9 percent to 27 percent between 1994 and 2000 while that of Chuuk born decreased from 3 percent to 2 percent. In general there was a higher tendency for people with higher education to migrate, resulting in an improved educational attainment for the country of destination. However, for Chuuk the number of immigrants is quite small, thus their contribution to the "improvement" is very slight.

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

Educational attainment	1994				2000			
	Total	Chuuk born	Other FSM state	Outside FSM	Total	Chuuk born	Other FSM state	Outside FSM
Total	13,823	13,307	66	450	19,980	19,791	101	88
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary	38.5	39.8	40.9	1.3	52.2	52.5	20.8	11.4
Some	22.3	23.0	22.7	1.1	18.4	18.5	10.9	6.8
Graduates	16.3	16.8	18.2	0.2	33.7	34.0	9.9	4.5
High school	40.3	41.1	37.9	17.3	34.1	34.1	49.5	20.5
Some	23.4	24.2	15.2	1.3	23.1	23.1	28.7	3.4
Graduates	16.9	16.9	22.7	16.0	11.1	11.0	20.8	17.0
College	21.2	19.1	21.2	81.3	13.7	13.4	29.7	68.2
Some credits	9.6	9.8	7.6	4.4	7.2	7.2	13.9	13.6
Associate degree	6.3	6.2	12.1	6.2	4.4	4.3	9.9	14.8
Occupational	3.3	3.3	7.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	7.9	6.8
Academic	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	8.0
Bachelor degree	2.8	2.6	1.5	9.1	1.7	1.6	4.0	27.3
Grads or Prof.	2.5	0.6	-	61.6	0.4	0.3	2.0	12.5

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P104; 2000 FSM Census, Table P5-11.

Literacy Status

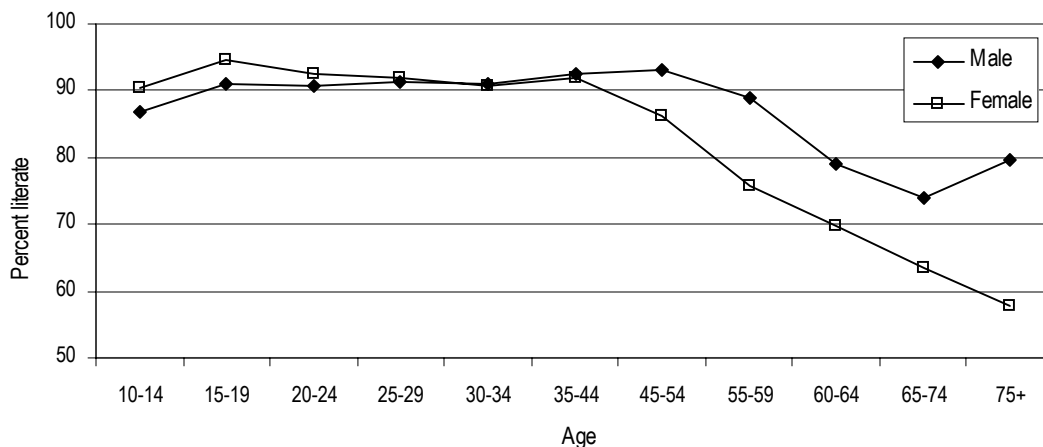
The proportion of literates among the population aged 10 years and over in 2000 was 89 percent, a decrease from 92 percent in 1994 but increase from 88 percent in 1980 (Table 8.11 and Figure 8.4). An inverse relationship existed between literacy and age where the proportion of literates decreased as age increased, showing better education for the younger generation. The differential in literacy status between males and females was remarkable among the older generations yet decreased for the younger generations under the age of 30. This suggests an improvement in female education in the recent past.

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

Age groups	1980			1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total 10+ yrs	24,999	12,695	12,304	36,779	18,642	18,137	38,943	19,681	19,262
Percent	87.5	88.6	86.3	91.9	92.8	91.0	89.3	89.6	88.9
10 to 14 years	85.6	85.9	85.2	91.5	90.4	92.6	88.5	86.9	90.4
15 to 19 years	89.4	88.8	89.9	94.6	94.4	95.0	92.7	90.9	94.5
20 to 24 years	91.4	91.4	91.4	95.0	94.8	95.3	91.7	90.8	92.6
25 to 29 years	92.6	92.5	92.6	94.7	94.8	94.6	91.6	91.2	91.9
30 to 34 years	90.1	93.4	86.6	95.3	96.4	94.1	90.9	91.1	90.7
35 to 44 years	88.4	91.3	85.7	94.6	95.8	93.4	92.2	92.5	91.8
45 to 54 years	84.2	88.1	80.1	89.5	93.2	85.6	89.6	93.0	86.2
55 to 59 years	82.9	85.2	80.6	84.6	90.9	78.8	82.0	88.9	75.7
60 to 64 years	81.0	81.0	80.9	79.9	83.2	76.1	74.1	79.1	69.7
65 to 74 years	75.2	80.8	69.7	75.2	79.6	71.4	68.4	74.0	63.6
75 yrs & over	70.6	67.5	73.5	69.0	76.6	64.1	67.1	79.5	57.6

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T29; 1994 FSM Census, Table P42; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-13.

Figure 8.4. Literate Population by Age and Sex, Chuuk: 2000



Literacy rates vary by region (Table 8.12). The decline in the literacy rate between 1994 and 2000 occurred especially in the Northern Namoneas, Southern Namoneas and Faichuk. In 2000, Mortlocks had the highest literacy rate while the Faichuk had the lowest. About 8 persons out of every 50 were illiterate in the Faichuk, compared to 2 out of every 50 in the Mortlocks.

Table 8.12: Literate Population for Aged 10 Years and Over by Age Group and Region: Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age group	1994						2000					
	Total	N. Nam- oneas	S. Nam- oneas	Faichuk	Mortl- locks	Oksor- itod	Total	N. Nam- oneas	S. Nam- oneas	Faichuk	Mortl- locks	Oksor- itod
Total 10+ yrs	36,779	12,211	8,146	8,329	4,566	3,527	38,943	11,141	8,460	9,684	5,184	4,474
Percent Literate	91.9	95.2	91.0	88.8	94.5	87.4	89.3	91.3	86.9	83.7	95.5	93.7
10 to 14 years	91.5	94.7	91.5	89.2	93.4	84.3	88.5	86.9	86.8	86.6	94.5	92.9
15 to 19 years	94.6	96.9	93.3	90.4	97.4	96.1	92.7	93.9	92.0	86.8	98.8	97.6
20 to 24 years	95.0	96.8	93.8	92.8	97.4	94.4	91.7	93.3	90.0	85.4	98.9	97.7
25 to 29 years	94.7	96.5	94.4	90.2	96.7	97.2	91.6	92.0	90.2	85.3	99.6	97.9
30 to 34 years	95.3	96.9	94.1	91.8	98.5	95.9	90.9	93.3	90.2	81.9	98.4	97.3
35 to 44 years	94.6	97.0	93.4	90.9	97.7	92.8	92.2	94.6	90.7	83.9	98.9	96.5
45 to 54 years	89.5	94.8	88.6	82.6	92.5	82.1	89.6	90.9	84.9	85.0	98.6	92.4
55 to 59 years	84.6	89.8	82.2	80.5	96.5	60.7	82.0	92.2	72.1	75.7	93.0	76.4
60 to 64 years	79.9	87.9	78.5	74.6	87.3	61.5	74.1	84.6	65.0	67.0	82.2	69.9
65 to 74 years	75.2	77.6	75.4	74.9	84.5	49.6	68.4	75.9	67.0	62.2	73.7	60.6
75 yrs & over	69.0	78.8	65.9	81.2	74.5	25.8	67.1	81.7	55.2	60.5	61.2	67.4

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T29; 1994 FSM Census, Table P42; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-12.

Vocational Training

Data on vocational training provide insight to the potential skilled manpower trained outside of the formal education system and helps determine the need for job training programs. Vocationally trained persons include those who completed the requirements for vocational training at a trade school, business school, or other kinds of institutions for the purpose of occupation. Table 8.13 summarizes data on persons with vocational training for Chuuk State in 1980, 1994 and 2000. About 5 to 7 percent of all adults aged 15 years and over had completed vocational training in the last three censuses, a decline of 2 percentage points since 1980. The peak of vocational training was at 12 percent in all the years observed. For 1980, this was among age-group 25-34 years, whereas for 1994 and 2000, it was among age groups 35-44 and 45 to 44 years, suggesting that the population in the older age groups had more opportunity to pursue vocational training and skills development.

Table 8.13: Vocational Training by Age Group, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Census year	Total	Age group					
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
1980							
Total 16 to 64 years	17,938	6,444	5,057	2,551	2,185	1,701	...
Percent Completed	7.7	4.9	11.6	10.4	8.1	3.5	...
1994							
Total 15+ years	29,068	10,515	6,642	5,312	2,754	1,971	1,874
Percent Completed	6.9	2.8	7.8	11.8	11.7	8.4	3.3
2000							
Total 15+ years	31,587	11,608	7,149	5,418	3,785	1,682	1,945
Percent Completed	5.6	1.7	5.6	9.0	11.9	8.9	3.8

Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table 22; 1994 FSM Census, Table P42; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-13.

Conclusions

School attendance as well as educational attainment in Chuuk State has been improving for some time. School attendance increased from about 10,200 in 1973 to about 17,600 in 1994 but dropped slightly to 17,000 in 2000. Among the population 25 years and over, the proportion with no schooling decreased from about 35 to about 18 percent while the proportion with at least a high school education increased from about 16 to 34 percent from 1980 to 2000. The difference between males and females in educational attainment, though significant for the older generation, became negligible for the younger generations.

On the other hand it has also been shown that the proportion dropping out was quite high throughout Chuuk State starting from the age of 15 years. This was due in part to dropouts beyond the junior high school level of education and lack of access to high school.

The overall enrollment rate in Chuuk was the second lowest in the FSM. By region, the overall enrollment rate is highest in the Mortlocks at 63 percent, and lowest in Faichuk at 53 percent. In all the regions, about 1 to 2 children in every five children remained outside the school system, even at ages where enrollment was highest.

The proportion of literate persons increased from 86 percent in 1980 to about 89 percent in 2000. The proportion of persons with vocational training was higher among the ages of 35-54 years in the current censuses.

CHAPTER 9 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Introduction

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

In Chuuk State the potential labor force, defined as the population of working age (15 years and above), accounted for 29,068 persons (55 percent) of the population during the 1994 Census, and 31,587 persons (44 percent) during the 2000 Census. Many potential contributors to Chuuk State production were not in the labor force because they were students, house workers looking after children, or retired. Two in every five of the working age population was currently working, or seeking work in the government, the private sector, or the subsistence or traditional sectors (involving mainly agriculture and fishing).

Definitions

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

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

The total *employed labor force* was made up of a number of constituent groups, including persons who worked full- or part-time at a job or business, and persons who worked mainly in farming or fishing during the reference week regardless of whether any of their produce was sold or not. The latter group has been classified in *agriculture and fishing* and further sub-classified as market-oriented and subsistence.

A person was described as a *subsistence* worker if he/she mainly farmed or fished in the week before the census without selling, or intending to sell, any produce. Persons who did only some subsistence, but mainly worked at another job in the week before the census were not included in this group. Persons who farmed or fished and sold their produce were also in the agricultural/fishing group but were categorized as *market oriented*.

Unemployed persons were those persons who were looking and available for work in the four weeks preceding the census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Economic Activity Data

Labor Force Participation

Table 9.1 reports the total population of working age in Chuuk State for 1994 and 2000. For census year 2000, the working age population was 31,586, of whom 18,192 persons, or 58 percent, were in the labor force and 13,395, or 42 percent, were not in the labor force. This proportion of not in the labor force was the highest among the FSM states in 1994. Of 8,922 in the employed labor force, three-fifths were engaged in a job or business outside of the agricultural sector. The remaining two-fifths of the employed labor force were engaged in farming and fishing, the great majority of whom (88 percent) were involved in 'subsistence' activities only, not selling or intending to sell any of their produce. This result illustrates the importance of the subsistence sector in Chuuk State and the need to include such workers in the definition of the labor force to fully reflect their contribution to the domestic production of the state. On the other hand, 'market-oriented' farmers and fishermen constituted about 12 out of every 100 persons aged 15 and over of the agricultural and fishing sector.

By 2000, the total population of working age in Chuuk State was 31,587, of whom 18,192, or 58 percent, were in the labor force and 13,395, or 42 percent, were not in the labor force. Of the 31,587 potential working-age persons, almost 20 percent (6,213 persons) were unemployed or were looking and available for work and about 38 percent (11,979 persons) were employed in the formal, agriculture and fishing sectors.

A comparison of work status by region shows significant variations among regions. In 1994, Northern Namoneas, Mortlocks and Oksoritod had the largest proportions of the working age population in the labor force while Faichuk and Southern Namoneas had the smallest portion. Northern Namoneas had a larger proportion of employed persons in formal work while the Mortlocks and the Oksoritod had a larger proportion of subsistence in agriculture/fishing. In 2000, Southern Namoneas, Faichuk and Mortlocks had the largest proportions of the working age population in the labor force. Interestingly, Northern Namoneas and Oksoritod had the smaller proportion of employed persons in the labor force whereas four earlier in 1994, they were the highest.

In 1994, nearly 62 percent of the total working age population in Chuuk was not in the labor force. In other words, more than three-fifth of the working age population in Chuuk did not have a job and was not looking for work. The proportions were higher in the Lagoon Area than in the Outer Islands. Six years later in 2000 the total percentage of working age population not in the labor force a week before the census declined to about 42 percent. This suggested an improvement due to a decrease in the proportion of people not in the labor force.

Unemployment rates, labor force participation rates and subsistence are compared among the regions later in this chapter.

Table 9.1: Distribution of Working-Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Labor Force Status	1994						2000					
	Total	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod
Persons 15+ years	29,068	9,904	6,326	6,470	3,593	2,775	31,587	9,276	6,771	7,730	4,170	3,640
In labor force	11,140	4,031	2,165	2,034	1,574	1,336	18,192	5,016	4,182	4,725	2,540	1,729
Employed	8,922	3,483	1,684	1,291	1,325	1,139	11,979	3,145	3,215	2,846	1,693	1,080
Formal work	5,373	3,067	860	613	576	257	4,546	2,204	739	607	681	315
Agriculture/Fishing	3,549	416	824	678	749	882	7,433	941	2,476	2,239	1,012	765
Subsistence	3,119	297	707	540	737	838	5,134	654	1,465	1,452	938	625
Market Oriented	430	119	117	138	12	44	2,299	287	1,011	787	74	140
Unemployed	2,218	548	481	743	249	197	6,213	1,871	967	1,879	847	649
Not in labor force	17,928	5,873	4,161	4,436	2,019	1,439	13,395	4,260	2,589	3,005	1,630	1,911
Could have taken job	3,335	545	851	1,184	231	524	795	244	180	219	118	34
Not available for work	14,593	5,328	3,310	3,252	1,788	915	12,600	4,016	2,409	2,786	1,512	1,877
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In labor force	38.3	40.7	34.2	31.4	43.8	48.1	57.6	54.1	61.8	61.1	60.9	47.5
Employed	30.7	35.2	26.6	20.0	36.9	41.0	37.9	33.9	47.5	36.8	40.6	29.7
Formal work	18.5	31.0	13.6	9.5	16.0	9.3	14.4	23.8	10.9	7.9	16.3	8.7
Agriculture/Fishing	12.2	4.2	13.0	10.5	20.8	31.8	23.5	10.1	36.6	29.0	24.3	21.0
Subsistence	10.7	3.0	11.2	8.3	20.5	30.2	16.3	7.1	21.6	18.8	22.5	17.2
Market Oriented	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.1	0.3	1.6	7.3	3.1	14.9	10.2	1.8	3.8
Unemployed	7.6	5.5	7.6	11.5	6.9	7.1	19.7	20.2	14.3	24.3	20.3	17.8
Not in labor force	61.7	59.3	65.8	68.6	56.2	51.9	42.4	45.9	38.2	38.9	39.1	52.5
Could have taken job	11.5	5.5	13.5	18.3	6.4	18.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	0.9
Not available for work	50.2	53.8	52.3	50.3	49.8	33.0	39.9	43.3	35.6	36.0	36.3	51.6

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

Table 9.2 illustrates the distribution of working age population by gender in the labor force. In 1994, although almost half (49.5 percent) of the working-age population were females, they accounted for only about a third (32.2 percent) of the labor force and slightly over a quarter (26.4 percent) in the employed population but more than half (55.4 percent) in the unemployed population. The preceding information showed how underrepresented the female working-age population was in the State of Chuuk during the 1994 Census. By the year 2000, the female representation in the work force had substantially improved, showing a participation rate of about 41.9 percent or two-fifths in the labor force, 39.1 percent in the employed population, and slightly less than half (47.4 percent) in the unemployed population. This suggested that representation of female to male in the work force is gradually becoming more equal. The proportion of females 'not in the labor force' is still higher than the proportion of males.

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

Labor force	1994						2000							
	Number			Percent			Proportion females	Number			Percent			Proportion females
	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Males	Females			
Total	29,068	14,687	14,381	49.5	49.5	49.5	31,587	15,782	15,805	49.3	49.3	49.3	50.0	
...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...
Labor force	11,140	7,557	3,583	32.2	24.9	32.2	18,192	10,568	7,624	41.9	42.5	48.2	41.9	
Employed	8,922	6,568	2,354	26.4	16.4	26.4	11,979	7,300	4,679	39.1	39.1	29.6	39.1	
Formal work	5,373	3,828	1,545	28.8	10.7	28.8	4,546	3,261	1,285	28.8	28.8	8.1	28.3	
Agriculture/fishing	3,549	2,740	809	22.8	5.6	22.8	7,433	4,039	3,394	45.7	45.7	21.5	45.7	
Subsistence	3,119	2,375	744	23.9	5.2	23.9	5,134	2,710	2,424	47.2	47.2	15.3	47.2	
Market oriented	430	365	65	15.1	0.5	15.1	2,299	1,329	970	42.2	42.2	6.1	42.2	
Unemployed	2,218	989	1,229	55.4	8.5	55.4	6,213	3,268	2,945	47.4	47.4	18.6	47.4	
Not in labor force	17,928	7,130	10,798	60.2	75.1	60.2	13,395	5,214	8,181	61.1	61.1	51.8	61.1	
Could have taken a job	3,335	1,156	2,179	65.3	15.2	65.3	795	317	478	60.1	60.1	3.0	60.1	
Not available for work	14,593	5,974	8,619	59.1	59.9	59.1	12,600	4,897	7,703	61.1	61.1	48.7	61.1	

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

Table 9.3 portrays the distribution of the labor force by sex across the regions in 1994 and 2000. In 1994 the Lagoon region made up over 73 percent of Chuuk State's total labor force, and the Outer Islands made up 26 percent. In 2000, the Lagoon region increased to about 78 percent of Chuuk State's total labor force, while the Outer Islands decreased to less than a quarter (22 percent). In 1994, 68 percent of the total labor forces were males and 32 percent were females while in 2000, 58 percent of the labor force were males and 42 percent were females. This showed a decreasing proportion of males and an increasing proportion of females in the labor force between 1994 and 2000. Interestingly, women's largest and smallest contributions to Chuuk's labor force occurred in the Outer Islands particularly, in the Oksoritod area. In 1994 women's largest contribution to state labor force was in Pattiw (43 percent), and in 2000, was in Namonuito (48 percent). Women's smallest contribution for both censuses occurred in Halls, at 26 and 40 percent of

the work force in 1994 and 2000, respectively. In 2000, Pattiw was the second biggest contributor to the state’s labor force, confirming that women in Pattiw traditionally farm and fish.

Table 9.3: Labor Force Distribution by Sex and Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Persons in labor force	Lagoon					Outer Islands					
	Total	Lagoon	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Total	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Pattiw	Namonuito	Halls
1994											
Number	11,140	8,230	4,031	2,165	2,034	2,910	1,574	1,336	630	178	528
Percent by Region	100.0	73.9	36.2	19.4	18.3	26.1	14.1	12.0	5.7	1.6	4.7
Percent by Sex	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males	67.8	67.7	67.1	68.2	68.3	68.2	71.0	64.8	57.1	64.0	74.2
Females	32.2	32.3	32.9	31.8	31.7	31.8	29.0	35.2	42.9	36.0	25.8
2000											
Number	18,192	13,923	5,016	4,182	4,725	4,269	2,540	1,729	491	435	803
Percent by Region	100.0	78.0	26.1	26.0	26.0	22.0	13.3	8.7	2.5	2.7	3.5
Percent by Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males	58.1	58.0	57.1	57.5	59.3	58.5	59.3	57.2	56.2	52.4	60.4
Females	41.9	42.0	42.9	42.5	40.7	41.5	40.7	42.8	43.8	47.6	39.6

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

Table 9.4 and Figures 9.1 and 9.2 report labor force participation rates (LFPR) by age and sex. The 1994 Census data showed that for Chuuk State the LFPR was about 38 percent, which was significantly higher for males (52 percent) than for females (25 percent). During 2000 Census, the LFPR increased to about 58 percent, where the rate still remained higher for males (67 percent) than for females (48 percent). Between the two censuses, the LFPR increased by more than 15 percentage points for males and about 23 points for females, indicating a much more active female participation in the work force. The 1994 and 2000 data further illustrated that the labor force participation rates followed a standard pattern, low for the youngest and the oldest age groups (ages 15 to 20 and 75 and over), being those in the young age bracket were those likely to be at school and those in the old age bracket were those approaching retirement. Moreover, the LFPR reaching its peak at ages 40 to 49 for men in 1994 and 2000 and 35 to 44 in 1994 and 30 to 39 in 2000 for women --albeit the female's peak was at a much lower level, reflecting the female participation at younger ages and falling away with increasing years as they are involved in child bearing and other household formation activities.

Table 9.4: Labor Force Participation Rates in the Labor Force by Age Group and Sex, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Persons 15+ years in Labor Force	38.3	51.5	24.9	57.6	67.0	48.2
15 to 19 years	18.2	22.8	13.2	34.5	40.2	28.6
20 to 24 years	35.9	43.7	28.0	61.1	65.7	55.8
25 to 29 years	43.3	55.8	30.5	68.4	77.4	59.7
30 to 34 years	47.4	65.6	29.7	71.8	82.3	61.2
35 to 39 years	54.4	72.4	36.3	73.7	84.5	63.4
40 to 44 years	58.5	78.3	37.7	72.7	86.6	59.0
45 to 49 years	56.2	79.1	31.4	72.5	86.0	58.8
50 to 54 years	48.5	71.3	25.7	68.4	83.9	53.4
55 to 59 years	43.6	70.1	18.9	57.8	76.4	40.8
60 to 64 years	30.0	45.3	13.2	40.7	54.3	28.5
65 to 69 years	16.1	25.7	8.1	32.5	42.0	24.2
70 to 74 years	12.3	20.0	5.7	23.8	31.3	17.6
75 yrs & over	8.7	14.4	5.0	10.8	16.1	6.8

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P132; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-1.

Figure 9.1 Labor Force Participation Rate, Chuuk: 1994 and 2000.

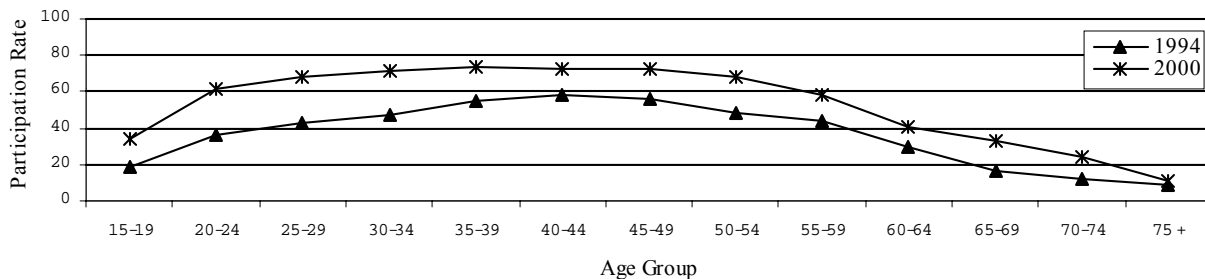
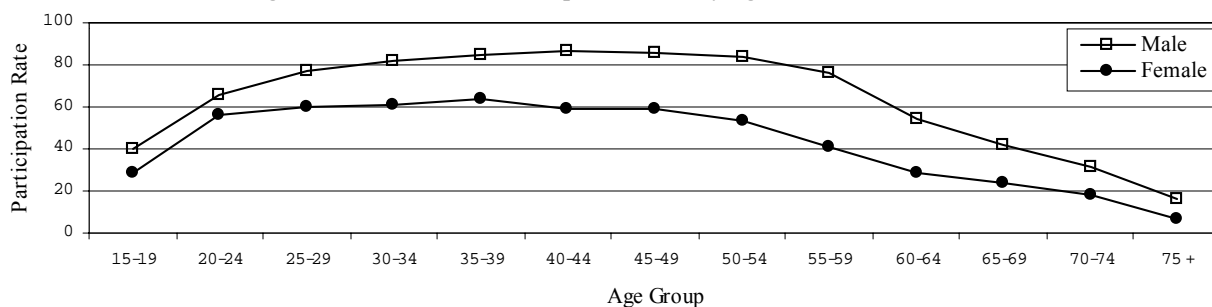


Figure 9.2. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, Chuuk: 2000



The regional patterns of LFPRs follow the state trends with minor variations (Table 9.5 and Figure 9.3). What is notable, however, were the relatively low levels of labor force participation in Faichuk in 1994 and in Oksoritod in 2000, perhaps suggesting fewer job opportunities there.

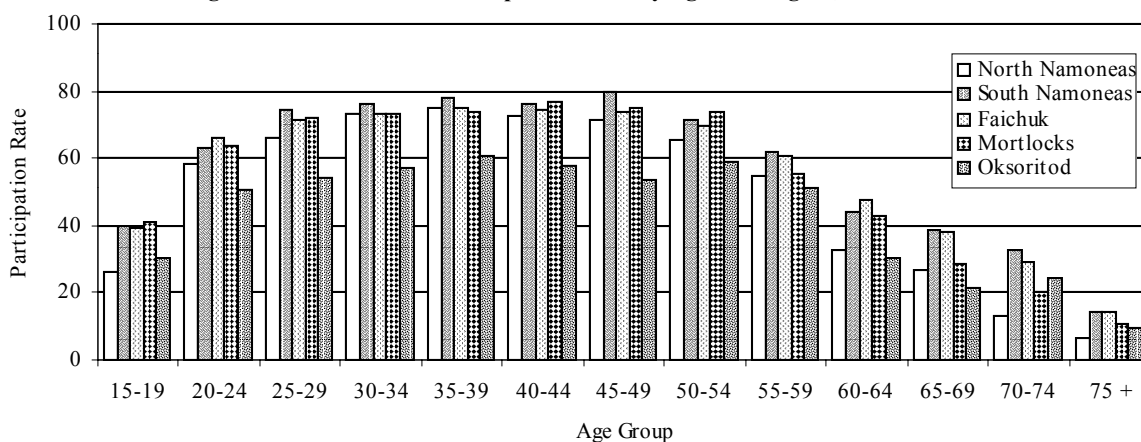
Moreover, the 1994 and 2000 census data showed that Northern Namoneas and Southern Namoneas had higher rates of participation than the state average in both census years. Across the regions, the levels at which the participation rate peaked between ages groupings: 35 to 39, 40 to 44 and 45 to 49.

Table 9.5: Labor Force Participation Rates in the Labor Force by Age Group and Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age groups	1994						2000					
	Total	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksor-tod	Total	N. Namon.	S. Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksortod
Total	38.3	40.7	34.2	31.4	43.8	48.1	57.6	54.1	61.8	61.1	60.9	47.5
15 to 19 years	18.2	11.5	19.4	20.0	25.5	29.1	34.5	26.1	40.1	39.1	41.3	30.2
20 to 24 years	35.9	34.4	32.7	28.4	46.6	55.6	61.1	58.1	62.8	66.2	64.0	50.9
25 to 29 years	43.3	47.7	37.4	32.5	51.1	56.4	68.4	66.3	74.4	71.5	72.1	54.4
30 to 34 years	47.4	56.0	40.7	35.2	53.8	51.3	71.8	73.1	76.2	73.2	73.0	57.4
35 to 39 years	54.4	59.2	48.3	44.2	65.4	58.8	73.7	75.2	78.0	75.2	73.9	60.6
40 to 44 years	58.5	68.3	50.5	49.3	56.2	61.5	72.7	72.8	76.4	74.1	76.9	57.8
45 to 49 years	56.2	62.1	51.0	46.0	59.2	62.1	72.5	71.3	79.8	74.1	75.1	53.6
50 to 54 years	48.5	51.0	45.6	45.0	47.6	56.8	68.4	65.2	71.2	69.5	73.9	59.0
55 to 59 years	43.6	47.8	39.1	38.0	48.3	45.2	57.8	54.6	61.9	60.8	55.6	51.4
60 to 64 years	30.0	33.9	23.4	21.9	31.3	50.0	40.7	33.0	44.3	47.9	43.2	30.1
65 to 69 years	16.1	13.6	10.3	17.4	20.1	27.9	32.5	26.5	38.7	37.9	28.3	21.6
70 to 74 years	12.3	12.4	5.8	10.1	16.1	24.2	23.8	13.4	33.0	29.4	20.2	24.1
75 yrs & over	8.7	11.4	7.1	2.0	10.2	13.6	10.8		14.5	14.5	10.9	9.3
								6.8				

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P132; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-1

Figure 9.3. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Region, Chuuk: 2000



Unemployment

Table 9.6 compares Chuuk State's unemployment rate in 1994 and 2000 by gender. The state unemployment rate was about 20 percent in 1994 compared with about 34 percent in 2000 and showing a higher unemployment rate among females than males in both census years. In every age bracket, female unemployment rate was higher than males: more than 10 percentage points higher in 1994 but less than 5 points in 2000. This illustrates that the gap between males and females labor force participation is getting narrower. Additionally, unemployment rate is higher in the younger age brackets than in the older ones, suggesting that unemployment in general was age related, with the rates declining as age rose in both years.

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

Age group	1994			2000		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	19.9	13.1	34.3	34.2	30.9	38.6
15 to 19 years	40.0	31.6	56.1	50.5	46.7	55.9
20 to 24 years	33.4	25.0	46.7	49.8	47.2	53.3
25 to 29 years	22.2	14.6	36.5	42.5	39.3	46.5
30 to 34 years	18.0	12.3	30.4	34.0	29.6	39.9
35 to 39 years	14.8	9.6	25.1	30.8	26.5	36.2
40 to 44 years	12.3	5.3	27.7	22.0	20.1	24.6
45 to 49 years	9.3	4.7	21.8	19.3	16.0	24.3
50 to 54 years	8.1	4.0	19.7	14.5	13.5	16.1
55 to 59 years	7.8	4.9	17.8	10.8	9.3	13.3
60 to 64 years	10.6	4.9	32.2	7.4	7.0	8.0
65 to 69 years	15.9	9.8	32.3	7.7	9.2	5.4
70 to 74 years	12.0	8.9	21.1	7.0	11.8	-
75 yrs & over	14.3	9.4	23.5	7.4	5.8	10.3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P132; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-1.

Table 9.7 illustrates the widely reported differences in unemployment rates by age groups in 1994 and 2000 among the regions in Chuuk State, with Faichuk having the highest unemployment rate (36.5 and 30.2 percent) compared with the rest of the regions in both census years. Together with their already observed low LFPRs, this result is indicative of the poor employment and income job opportunities available in Faichuk. As expected, Northern Namoneas had the lowest unemployment rate in Chuuk State in 1994 (14 percent). It was where most businesses and government offices are found, thus work opportunities there are common. However, by 2000, the unemployment rate in Northern Namoneas had more than doubled its 1994 rate to 30 percent. This is possibly a result of the influx of migrants from the Outer Islands, causing the unemployment rate to rise.

Generally, there was an inverse relationship between the unemployment rate and age across the regions for both census years. There were some slight variations, but the unemployment rate tended to decrease as age rose. For example, the unemployment rate at age group, 15 to 19 years, were 40 and 50 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively, as opposed to age group, 55 to 59 years, where the unemployment rate were 8 and 15 percent, respectively.

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

Age group	1994						2000					
	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksortod	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksortod
Total	19.9	13.6	22.2	36.5	15.8	14.7	34.2	37.3	23.1	39.8	33.3	37.5
15 to 19 years	40.0	42.9	44.1	58.8	19.6	16.6	50.5	67.4	31.1	54.7	50.2	48.7
20 to 24 years	33.4	28.1	35.5	50.5	22.6	30.6	49.8	56.0	32.8	54.8	47.0	55.1
25 to 29 years	22.2	16.3	27.4	41.1	18.8	10.8	42.5	44.6	32.2	47.7	40.4	46.0
30 to 34 years	18.0	14.2	18.7	33.9	15.2	11.5	34.0	34.0	24.5	39.8	34.1	40.9
35 to 39 years	14.8	8.2	17.7	28.1	16.6	9.8	30.8	32.2	22.6	37.8	28.1	32.9
40 to 44 years	12.3	5.6	15.7	24.4	14.8	11.1	22.0	19.8	17.6	26.1	25.1	24.1
45 to 49 years	9.3	3.8	11.9	24.5	8.2	3.4	19.3	18.2	15.5	22.3	23.1	19.2
50 to 54 years	8.1	1.9	5.1	19.4	7.2	11.1	14.5	13.2	9.9	15.8	23.2	10.6
55 to 59 years	7.8	3.0	7.9	22.4	5.8	2.6	10.8	10.1	3.3	14.8	16.5	10.8
60 to 64 years	10.6	4.2	2.0	22.4	14.3	16.7	7.4	13.7	-	8.9	7.9	9.1
65 to 69 years	15.9	4.2	5.6	29.6	14.8	23.5	7.7	11.4	1.2	9.4	17.9	6.3
70 to 74 years	12.0	11.1	-	26.7	5.3	13.3	7.0	26.7	-	3.1	15.0	-
75 yrs & over	14.3	6.7	-	-	21.4	33.3	7.4	31.3	-	4.5	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P132; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-1

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

Table 9.8 reports on the last work experience of the 2,218 unemployed persons in 1994 and the 6,213 unemployed in 2000 in Chuuk State according to their age and sex. These respondents were asked for the year in which they last worked at a job, business or farm, even if for only a few days. In 1994, nearly 90 percent of the unemployed had not previously worked while the 2000 data showed that more than 95 percent of the unemployed had not previously worked. No pattern was noticeable by age; however, in general, the female unemployed were more likely to have had no previous work.

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

Age group	1994									2000								
	Total Males Females			Proportion worked in 1994 or earlier			Proportion never worked			Total Males Females			Proportion worked in 2000 or earlier			Proportion never worked		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	2,218	989	1,229	10.8	13.3	8.7	89.2	86.7	91.3	6,213	3,268	2,945	4.1	4.7	3.4	95.9	95.3	96.6
15 to 19 years	442	231	211	5.9	6.1	5.7	94.1	93.9	94.3	1,177	643	534	0.3	0.5	0.2	99.7	99.5	99.8
20 to 24 years	534	244	290	9.7	11.5	8.3	90.3	88.5	91.7	1,472	797	675	2.0	2.1	1.8	98.0	97.9	98.2
25 to 29 years	334	144	190	12.3	17.4	8.4	87.7	82.6	91.6	1,161	597	564	3.7	4.2	3.2	96.3	95.8	96.8
30 to 34 years	271	126	145	14.4	15.1	13.8	85.6	84.9	86.2	769	385	384	5.3	6.8	3.9	94.7	93.2	96.1
35 to 39 years	230	100	130	10.4	15.0	6.9	89.6	85.0	93.1	646	313	333	6.0	7.7	4.5	94.0	92.3	95.5
40 to 44 years	177	52	125	10.7	17.3	8.0	89.3	82.7	92.0	411	223	188	9.0	8.5	9.6	91.0	91.5	90.4
45 to 49 years	92	34	58	17.4	23.5	13.8	82.6	76.5	86.2	312	155	157	6.7	7.7	5.7	93.3	92.3	94.3
50 to 54 years	39	14	25	15.4	14.3	16.0	84.6	85.7	84.0	155	87	68	20.0	24.1	14.7	80.0	75.9	85.3
55 to 59 years	35	17	18	14.3	23.5	5.6	85.7	76.5	94.4	53	29	24	9.4	10.3	8.3	90.6	89.7	91.7
60 to 64 years	30	11	19	20.0	36.4	10.5	80.0	63.6	89.5	25	15	10	8.0	13.3	-	92.0	86.7	100.0
65 to 69 years	18	8	10	22.2	37.5	10.0	77.8	62.5	90.0	18	13	5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
70 to 74 years	9	5	4	11.1	20.0	-	88.9	80.0	100.0	8	8	-	25.0	25.0	-	75.0	75.0	-
75 yrs & over	7	3	4	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	6	3	3	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Underemployment

Table 9.9 gives a more comprehensive indication of the extent of underemployment in the FSM beyond the ILO definitions. The percent distribution of persons looking for work remained about the same between 1994 and 2000. For example, of the 8,768 persons looking for work in 2000, over 70 percent (6,213 persons) were unemployed, about 30 percent (2,471 persons) were in subsistence agriculture and fishing and 1 percent (84 persons) were in market-oriented agriculture and fishing. In 1994, of the 3,153 persons looking for work, 2,218 persons were unemployed, 847 were in subsistence agriculture and fishing and 88 persons in market-oriented activities. The 1994 and 2000 data show that there is a substantial number of people of working-age population who are underemployed suggesting these people were working at lower capacity than they could prefer.

Table 9.9. Underemployment by Region, Chuuk: 1994 and 2000

Underemployment	1994							2000						
	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod		
Persons 15+ years	29,068	9,904	6,326	6,470	3,593	2,775	31,587	9,276	6,771	7,730	4,170	3,640		
In formal work	5,373	3,067	860	613	576	257	4,546	2,204	739	607	681	315		
Looking for work	3,153	627	778	868	485	395	8,768	2,197	1,674	2,480	1,409	1,008		
Unemployed	2,218	548	481	743	249	197	6,213	1,871	967	1,879	847	649		
Subsistence agriculture and fishing	847	63	271	103	234	176	2,471	308	688	596	561	318		
Market-oriented agric. and fishing	88	16	26	22	2	22	84	18	19	5	1	41		
Could have taken a job	4,227	594	969	1,402	364	898	1,555	245	588	439	236	47		
Subsistence agriculture and fishing	791	31	92	171	128	369	311	-15	109	98	110	9		
Market Oriented agric. and fishing	101	18	26	47	5	5	449	16	299	122	8	4		
Not in the labor force	3,335	545	851	1,184	231	524	795	244	180	219	118	34		
Total available for work	12,753	4,288	2,607	2,883	1,425	1,550	14,869	4,646	3,001	3,526	2,326	1,370		
Not available for work	16,315	5,616	3,719	3,587	2,168	1,225	16,718	4,630	3,770	4,204	1,844	2,270		

Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM census, Unpublished data

Labor Force Status by Citizenship

Table 9.10 examines the distribution of the working age population by labor force status and citizenship. About 98 percent of the working age population was citizens of Chuuk compared to more than 99 percent in 2000. In 1994, a little over 2 percent of the working age population and 4 percent of the labor force were non-Chuukese while in 2000 they were less than 1 percent of the working age population and the labor force. The 1994 and 2000 data further indicated that Non-Chuukese numbered 658 and 236 persons, respectively, in the state labor force, making up about 4 percent of the male labor force and less than 1 percent of the female labor force in 1994 but less than 1 percent for both male and female labor force in 2000. The largest group of foreign workers hailed from Asia,

followed by the U.S. in both 1994 and 2000, however, the number of Asians in the Chuuk labor force had substantially decreased from 337 in 1994 to 28 persons in 2000.

The number of unemployed persons had almost tripled between the two census periods in Chuuk State especially for the Chuuk-born citizens. More than 99 percent of unemployed persons were Chuukese citizens and less than 1 percent were non-Chuuk citizens in 1994 and 2000. As shown in the table, that as the number of unemployed person increased, the number of persons who are not in the labor force decreased between 1994 and 2000, from 17,666 down to 13,308 for Chuukese-born persons and from 262 to 87 for non-Chuukese persons, indicating that the increase in the unemployment rate can also show that more people are now available for work and are actively looking for a job.

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

Citizenship	Persons 15 years and over	Percent	In labor force (LF)						Not in LF	
			Total in labor force	Percent in labor force	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent of labor force
					Number	% of LF	Number	% of LF		
1994										
Total	29,068	100.0	11,140	100.0	8,922	100.0	2,218	100.0	17,928	100.0
Chuuk	28,410	97.7	10,744	96.4	8,532	95.6	2,212	99.7	17,666	98.5
Males	14,118	48.6	7,195	64.6	6,209	69.6	986	44.5	6,923	38.6
Females	14,292	49.2	3,549	31.9	2,323	26.0	1,226	55.3	10,743	59.9
Non - Chuuk	658	2.3	396	3.6	390	4.4	6	0.3	262	1.5
Males	569	2.0	362	3.2	359	4.0	3	0.1	207	1.2
USA	30	0.1	14	0.1	14	0.2	-	-	16	0.1
Asia	446	1.5	325	2.9	323	3.6	2	0.1	121	0.7
Elsewhere	93	0.3	23	0.2	22	0.2	1	-	70	0.4
Females	89	0.3	34	0.3	31	0.3	3	0.1	55	0.3
USA	23	0.1	11	0.1	11	0.1	-	-	12	0.1
Asia	25	0.1	12	0.1	12	0.1	-	-	13	0.1
Elsewhere	41	0.1	11	0.1	8	0.1	3	0.1	30	0.2
2000										
Total	31,587	100.0	18,192	100.0	11,979	100.0	6,213	100.0	13,395	100.0
Chuuk	31,351	99.3	18,043	99.2	11,843	98.9	6,200	99.8	13,308	99.4
Males	15,626	49.5	10,474	57.6	7,209	60.2	3,265	52.6	5,152	38.5
Females	15,725	49.8	7,569	41.6	4,634	38.7	2,935	47.2	8,156	60.9
Non - Chuuk	236	0.7	149	0.8	136	1.1	13	0.2	87	0.6
Males	156	0.5	94	0.5	91	0.8	3	-	62	0.5
USA	32	0.1	28	0.2	27	0.2	1	-	4	-
Asia	33	0.1	28	0.2	27	0.2	1	-	5	-
Elsewhere	21	0.1	6	-	5	-	1	-	15	0.1
Females	80	0.3	55	0.3	45	0.4	10	0.2	25	0.2
USA	21	0.1	15	0.1	13	0.1	2	-	6	-
Asia	11	-	11	0.1	9	0.1	2	-	-	-
Elsewhere	18	0.1	10	0.1	9	0.1	1	-	8	0.1

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P132 & unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-5 & unpublished data.

Labor Force Status by English Language Ability

Table 9.11 shows labor force status for age 15 years and over by language ability. English is the language commonly used in the public as well as much of the private sector, making it an important skill for employment. In 1994, persons with English language skills accounted for 46 percent of the labor force and in 2000 for about 61 percent. In 1994, almost 30 percent of those people with no English language skills were in the labor force, and by 2000, there was about 11 percent, indicating that the labor force in Chuuk State is becoming more fluent in English. The unemployment rate for those with no English skills was nearly 25 percent, significantly higher than the state average of 3 percent.

Table 9.11: Labor Force Status for Age 15 Years & Over by Language Ability, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

English Language ability	15+ years	In the labor force (LF)						Not in the labor force	
		Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent of LF	Number	Percent of LF	Number	Percent
1994									
Total	29,068	11,140	38.3	8,922	80.1	2,218	19.9	17,928	61.7
English	14,921	6,915	46.3	5,745	83.1	1,170	16.9	8,006	53.7
English only	303	149	49.2	147	98.7	2	1.3	154	50.8
English with others	14,618	6,766	46.3	5,598	82.7	1,168	17.3	7,852	53.7
English as first	1,416	588	41.5	526	89.5	62	10.5	828	58.5
English as second	13,053	6,109	46.8	5,011	82.0	1,098	18.0	6,944	53.2
English as third	149	69	46.3	61	88.4	8	11.6	80	53.7
No English	14,147	4,225	29.9	3,177	75.2	1,048	24.8	9,922	70.1
2000									
Total	31,587	18,192	57.6	11,979	65.8	6,213	34.2	13,395	42.4
English	29,731	17,982	60.5	12,274	68.3	5,708	31.7	11,749	39.5
English only	38	27	71.1	27	100.0	-	-	11	28.9
English with others	15,478	9,382	60.6	6,386	68.1	2,996	31.9	6,096	39.4
English as first	129	58	45.0	56	96.6	2	3.4	71	55.0
English as second	13,978	8,437	60.4	5,729	67.9	2,708	32.1	5,541	39.6
English as third	108	78	72.2	76	97.4	2	2.6	30	27.8
No English	1,856	210	11.3	(295)	(140.5)	505	240.5	1,646	88.7

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P139; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-11.

Labor Force Status by Educational Attainment

Table 9.12 examines the significance of educational attainment in determining labor force status in Chuuk State in 1994 and 2000. Those with high school education or higher had a greater probability of being in the labor force and employed. In 1994 and 2000, persons with high school or higher education had less than average unemployment rates, especially college graduates who reported less than 3 and 5 percent unemployment rates, respectively. Some evidence also exists of an emerging unemployment problem among school drop-outs as both elementary and high school non-graduates reported above average levels of unemployment (above 20 percent).

Table 9.12: Educational Attainment for Aged 15 Years & Over by Labor Force Status, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	Persons 15+ years	In the Labor Force						Not in LF	
		Total in labor force	Percent in labor force	Employed		Unemployed		Number	Percent
				Number	% of LF	Number	% of LF		
1994									
Total	29,068	11,140	38.3	8,922	80.1	2,218	19.9	17,928	61.7
No school completed	6,584	1,706	25.9	1,332	78.1	374	21.9	4,878	74.1
Elementary school	8,496	2,887	34.0	2,009	69.6	878	30.4	5,609	66.0
High school	7,113	2,329	32.7	1,778	76.3	551	23.7	4,784	67.3
High school graduates	3,276	1,825	55.7	1,576	86.4	249	13.6	1,451	44.3
Some college	1,900	1,071	56.4	936	87.4	135	12.6	829	43.6
A.S. occupational	505	373	73.9	362	97.1	11	2.9	132	26.1
A.S. academic	434	334	77.0	320	95.8	14	4.2	100	23.0
Bachelor degree	397	313	78.8	307	98.1	6	1.9	84	21.2
Higher degree	363	302	83.2	302	100.0	0	-	61	16.8
2000									
Total	31,587	18,192	57.6	11,979	65.8	6,213	34.2	13,395	42.4
No school completed	4,934	2,574	52.2	1,604	62.3	970	37.7	2,360	47.8
Elementary school	15,216	8,717	57.3	5,408	62.0	3,309	38.0	6,499	42.7
High school	9,624	4,975	51.7	3,169	63.7	1,806	36.3	4,649	48.3
High school graduates	3,059	1,989	65.0	1,375	69.1	614	30.9	1,070	35.0
Some college	2,311	1,360	58.8	966	71.0	394	29.0	951	41.2
A.S. occupational	499	405	81.2	360	88.9	45	11.1	94	18.8
A.S. academic	449	380	84.6	350	92.1	30	7.9	69	15.4
Bachelor degree	348	295	84.8	281	95.3	14	4.7	53	15.2
Higher degree	81	71	87.7	70	98.6	1	1.4	10	12.3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P140; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-12

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

Work Experience

Table 9.13 provides information on persons who are not in the labor force and year in which they last worked. In 1994, more than 82 percent of the working age population had never worked before in the formal sector, including 72 percent of males and 89 percent of females. About 9 percent of the working age population had worked in the 5 years before the census, and almost 19 percent currently in the labor force. By 2000, the proportion of working age population who had never worked previously in the formal sector increased to 82 percent, with males about 75

percents and females at nearly 90 percents. Those who worked 5 years prior to the census and were currently in the labor force accounted for 2 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

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

Year of last work	Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Persons 15+ years	31,587	15,782	15,805	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked in 5 years prior to census	654	401	253	2.1	2.5	1.6
2000	33	23	10	0.1	0.1	0.1
1999	402	237	165	1.3	1.5	1.0
1995 to 1998	219	141	78	0.7	0.9	0.5
1990 to 1994	488	289	199	1.5	1.8	1.3
Never previously worked	25,899	11,831	14,068	82.0	75.0	89.0
Currently in the formal labor force	4,546	3,261	1,285	14.4	20.7	8.1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data.

Subsistence Activity

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

The subsistence economy of Chuuk State showed interesting variations among the regions (Table 9.14). The 1994 data revealed that the Oksoritod region had the highest proportion working in subsistence (30 percent of the working age population) followed by Mortlocks (21 percent). These two areas are located in the Outer Islands and subsistence is the primary way of life. Northern Namoneas, on the other hand, had very little subsistence activity (3 percent), probably due to the fact that it is the main center of Chuuk State and the people are more involved in formal work and little in subsistence activities. The 2000 Census data showed that the proportion of working persons in subsistence was highest in the Mortlocks (23 percent), followed by Southern Namoneas (22 percent) lastly Oksoritod (17 percent). Northern Namoneas still had the least proportion engaged in subsistence activity and Oksoritod's involvement had been reduced.

Table 9.14: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994						2000					
	Population 15+ years		Market oriented		Subsistence		Population 15+ years		Market oriented		Subsistence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	29,068	430	1.6	3,119	11.9	31,587	2,299	7.3	5,134	16.3		
Lagoon	22,700	374	1.6	1,544	6.8	23,777	2,085	8.8	3,571	15.0		
N. Namoneas	9,904	119	1.2	297	3.0	9,276	287	3.1	654	7.1		
S. Namoneas	6,326	117	1.8	707	11.2	6,771	1,011	14.9	1,465	21.6		
Faichuk	6,470	138	2.1	540	8.3	7,730	787	10.2	1,452	18.8		
Outer Islands	6,368	56	0.9	1,575	24.7	7,810	214	2.7	1,563	20.0		
Mortlocks	3,593	12	0.3	737	20.5	4,170	74	1.8	938	22.5		
Oksoritod	2,775	44	1.6	838	30.2	3,640	140	3.8	625	17.2		

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

Table 9.15 and Figure 9.4 show the relation of age to subsistence work by region. The proportion of subsistence activities in Chuuk State was about 11 percent and 16 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively. The pattern remained the same for males and females, with a larger proportion of males than females in subsistence. Interestingly, the proportion of females in subsistence had tripled, showing their active participation. The peak ages of subsistence activity in 1994 and 2000 occurred with males at age groups 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 respectively. The females peak ages were at the older age groups 40 to 49 in 1994, and, 50 to 54 in 2000. Although there were variations in the peak ages for both males and females, there was slight fluctuation by age group among the age groups.

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

Age groups	1994						2000					
	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod
Total	10.7	3.0	11.2	8.3	20.5	30.2	16.3	7.1	21.6	18.8	22.5	17.2
15-19 years	7.7	2.1	8.6	5.4	17.3	22.6	13.3	4.5	13.3	9.9	5.9	4.8
20-24 years	12.5	3.3	13.2	9.0	28.7	34.0	18.2	4.1	8.1	9.2	5.2	3.2
25-29 years	14.3	3.9	13.8	10.5	28.4	42.5	18.4	3.7	6.7	8.2	4.7	3.7
30-34 years	12.5	3.0	12.8	11.0	24.9	30.7	19.3	3.8	7.6	8.1	4.2	3.2
35-39 years	11.3	3.0	11.9	8.6	22.0	32.0	18.1	3.0	6.1	6.5	5.3	3.7
40-44 years	10.6	3.6	13.4	7.5	15.6	35.6	16.0	3.4	5.5	6.0	4.2	3.0
45-49 years	11.2	3.0	15.2	8.2	17.6	31.4	14.7	2.3	5.3	5.9	4.6	2.1
50-54 years	11.6	2.0	11.1	11.4	22.8	27.4	16.3	2.6	6.7	6.6	5.2	2.7
55-59 years	10.1	2.6	7.0	10.5	20.3	32.1	16.8	2.4	9.8	7.7	6.7	2.4
60-64 years	9.4	3.9	6.2	8.9	12.7	28.1	15.9	4.7	9.8	10.4	10.4	3.8
65-69 years	8.4	4.0	7.4	9.0	12.7	13.1	17.6	8.5	22.2	12.4	5.6	5.6
70+ years	5.2	2.9	4.2	3.6	7.1	11.7	8.5	2.1	19.5	12.8	12.3	6.7
Males	16.2	4.6	15.9	14.5	33.9	41.7	17.2	3.0	8.2	7.0	4.6	2.7
15-19 years	11.4	3.2	12.4	8.7	27.2	30.1	16.4	4.3	15.5	10.2	6.7	4.1
20-24 years	18.8	5.1	19.3	15.5	47.0	47.0	20.1	3.9	9.6	8.7	5.9	2.5
25-29 years	22.0	6.0	21.3	18.7	46.7	58.0	20.2	3.6	7.1	8.4	3.9	3.2
30-34 years	19.7	5.0	18.1	21.5	39.3	44.6	20.4	3.0	7.7	7.7	3.6	2.8
35-39 years	17.3	4.4	17.6	15.4	36.1	46.2	16.8	2.2	6.3	4.5	4.2	2.7
40-44 years	14.5	5.0	18.1	11.1	24.5	45.0	15.3	3.1	5.5	3.8	3.4	1.9
45-49 years	15.6	3.9	19.2	14.8	27.3	39.0	12.1	0.9	3.6	4.9	3.1	1.6
50-54 years	17.0	1.3	14.5	19.7	37.7	35.8	12.1	1.2	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.0
55-59 years	14.3	3.9	11.1	19.8	31.3	35.3	14.5	0.6	7.7	4.8	4.2	1.6
60-64 years	14.4	6.3	6.4	17.1	22.4	39.6	16.8	5.2	7.0	7.5	7.5	3.8
65-69 years	13.8	7.9	10.5	13.8	23.2	22.2	7.7	7.8	19.9	12.1	3.5	4.3
70+ years	10.0	5.3	6.3	6.8	17.6	25.0	11.3	2.5	18.3	11.7	13.3	5.0
Females	5.2	1.3	6.5	2.2	7.9	18.8	15.3	4.4	7.8	9.3	5.9	4.4
15-19 years	3.5	0.8	4.3	1.4	5.6	14.9	10.1	4.9	10.3	9.6	4.8	5.6
20-24 years	6.1	1.3	7.3	2.1	12.4	21.7	16.0	4.3	6.2	9.9	4.3	4.0
25-29 years	6.3	1.6	6.8	2.4	9.7	25.6	16.6	3.7	6.3	7.8	5.7	4.3
30-34 years	5.5	1.0	7.4	1.7	11.1	17.3	18.1	4.9	7.4	8.6	4.9	3.8
35-39 years	5.3	1.4	6.5	2.0	5.3	20.4	19.4	3.9	6.0	9.1	6.7	4.9
40-44 years	6.4	1.9	9.1	4.1	6.6	25.0	16.6	3.8	5.4	9.2	5.2	4.6
45-49 years	6.4	1.8	11.1	3.2	7.0	20.7	17.3	4.3	7.9	7.6	6.8	2.9
50-54 years	6.3	2.6	7.5	1.9	11.9	16.7	20.4	4.7	10.2	11.4	8.1	3.8
55-59 years	6.2	1.2	3.0	2.8	11.4	30.0	18.9	5.5	13.3	12.7	11.0	3.9
60-64 years	3.8	0.8	6.0	-	5.3	14.0	15.0	4.0	14.4	15.2	15.2	4.0
65-69 years	3.9	1.0	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.9	15.6	9.7	25.8	12.9	8.6	7.5
70+ years	1.6	0.7	2.6	0.8	1.2	3.8	6.3	1.3	21.3	14.7	10.7	9.3

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P26 & unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-14 & unpublished data.

In 1994, the highest participation in subsistence activities was in Oksoritod with 42 percent of males and 19 percent of females in subsistence, followed by Mortlocks with 34 percent of males and 8 percent of females in subsistence. In all regions, males had higher participation rates than females. The results of the 2000 census showed that the Mortlocks had the highest participation in subsistence activities with 23 percent of males and 22 percent of females in subsistence, followed by Southern Namoneas with 26 percent of males and 18 percent of females in subsistence activities. Figures 9.4a to 9.4d further display the differences in proportion of workers in subsistence activities among the regions in Chuuk States by gender.

Figure 9.4. Subsistence Workers by Region: 2000

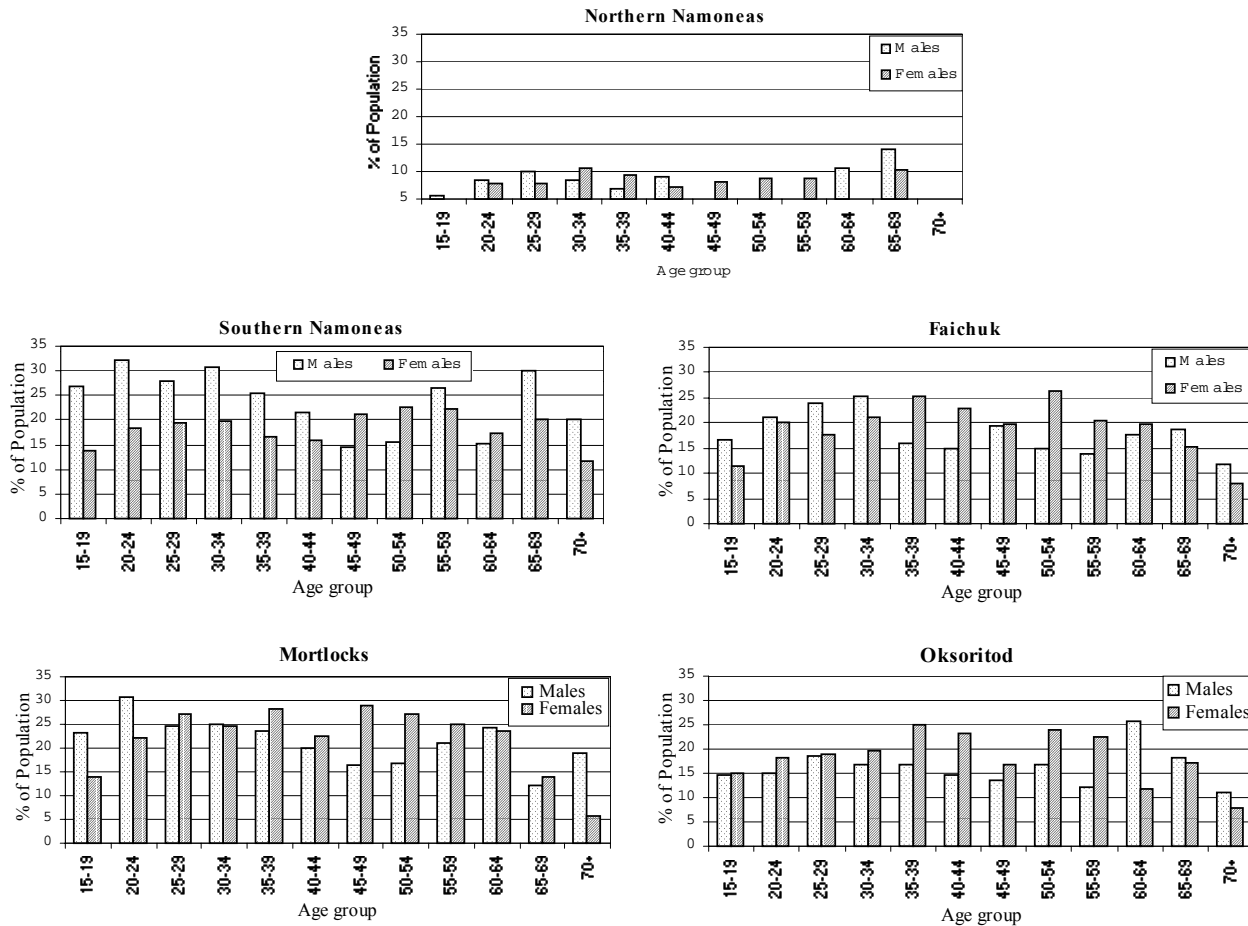


Table 9.16 shows subsistence activities for the working age population and their level of educational attainment. In 1994 and 2000, from over 50 percent to almost 60 percent of the subsistence workers had an educational attainment at or below the elementary level. In 1994, the highest proportion of subsistence workers were those with an elementary educational attainment accounting for 30 percent, while in 2000 those with high school educational attainment were at 57.4 percent. Those who were the least involved in subsistence activities were those with bachelor's degrees, 0.4 percent in 1994 and 0.2 percent in 2000, and those with professional degrees.

A comparison between males and females showed that in 1994, females with educational attainment of elementary, high school graduates, and some college accounted for a higher proportion in subsistence activities than their male counterparts. By 2000, the proportion of females with no educational attainment, some elementary and high school background had tripled the proportion of males with the same levels of educational attainment in subsistence activities. This result could well mean that there was a higher proportion of females than males not completing a standard level of schooling hence their involvement in subsistence activities was greater than before.

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

Educational attainment	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	3,119	2,375	744	100.0	100.0	100.0	5,134	2,710	2,424	100.0	100.0	100.0
No school	630	500	130	20.2	21.1	17.5	1,000	488	512	19.5	18.0	21.1
Elementary	937	682	255	30.0	28.7	34.3	2,002	987	1,015	39.0	36.4	41.9
High school	765	608	157	24.5	25.6	21.1	2,946	852	2,094	57.4	31.4	86.4
High school graduates	516	371	145	16.5	15.6	19.5	414	228	186	8.1	8.4	7.7
Some college	204	153	51	6.5	6.4	6.9	193	116	77	3.8	4.3	3.2
A. A. occupational	40	35	5	1.3	1.5	0.7	27	19	8	0.5	0.7	0.3
A.S. academic	15	15	-	0.5	0.6	-	16	12	4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bachelor degree	11	10	1	0.4	0.4	0.1	8	7	1	0.2	0.3	-
Professional degree	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P26 & unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-14 & unpublished data.

Table 9.17 shows persons in subsistence in 1994 and 2000 that were searching for alternative or additional work during the 4 weeks prior to the date of census. The proportion of persons searching for alternative or additional work during the 4 weeks prior to the date of census accounted for 27 percent in 1994 and 48 percent in 2000. The 48 percent figure in 2000 most likely shows that almost half of the subsistence workers would have liked cash employment instead of or in addition to their subsistence work and could therefore be considered under-employed for this particular year. About 53 percent in 1994 and 65 percent in 2000 of the subsistence workers said they could have taken a job if it was offered, suggesting that these people are working at lower capacities than they would prefer. The state of the job market was a strong factor in determining whether an individual was looking for a job or not. If no jobs were available people would not be likely to respond that they were looking, especially in small communities where the job market is limited. To this extent, true under-employment might be considered higher.

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

Employment status	1994		2000	
	Number	Percent of total subsistence	Number	Percent of total subsistence
Total	3,119	100.0	5,134	100.0
Looking for work	847	27.2	2,471	48.1
Not looking	2,272	72.8	2,663	51.9
Could have taken a job	1,638	52.5	3,315	64.6
Could not have taken a job	1,481	47.5	2,352	45.8
Already has job	180	5.8	27	0.5
Temporarily ill	259	8.3	333	6.5
Other reason	1,042	33.4	1,992	38.8

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Market-Oriented Activities

Market-oriented workers were persons engaged in home-production activities and who occasionally or regularly sold their produce for cash. Table 9.18 provides a more focused look at this group of persons in Chuuk. In 2000, more than 7 percent of the potential labor forces were market-oriented subsistence workers, an increase of almost 6 percentage points since 1994. All the other regions, except for Namonuito experienced increases in market-oriented participation. These increases suggest the growing importance of such activities for Chuuk households.

Table 9.18: Percent of Population in Market-Oriented Activity by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994			2000		
	Persons 15+ years	Market-oriented		Persons 15+ years	Market-oriented	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	29,068	430	1.5	31,587	2,299	7.3
Lagoon	22,700	374	1.6	23,777	2,085	8.8
N. Namoneas	9,904	119	1.2	9,276	287	3.1
S. Namoneas	6,326	117	1.8	6,771	1,011	14.9
Faichuk	6,470	138	2.1	7,730	787	10.2
Outer Islands	6,368	56	0.9	7,810	214	2.7
Mortlocks	3,593	12	0.3	4,170	74	1.8
Pattiw	1,172	11	0.9	1,618	50	3.1
Namonuito	481	1	0.2	715	-	-
Halls	1,122	32	2.9	1,307	90	6.9

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

Other Labor Force Characteristics

Commuting

Most people in Chuuk State worked in the same municipality as where they lived; however the majority did not work in the same village. Table 9.19 presents location of work for the regions in the Lagoon only because in the Outer Islands, the islands are too small and there is a limited means of transportation other than walking. In 1994 and 2000, the Southern Namoneas region had the fewest persons working in the same municipality and the fewest people working in the same village, while Northern Namoneas had the largest portion of persons working in the same village and municipality.

Table 9.19: Location of Work Last Week by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994				2000			
	Total in formal work force	Percent work in same municipality	Percent work in same village	Percent work in different village	Total in formal work force	Percent work in same municipality	Percent work in same village	Percent work in different village
Total	4,540	85.9	47.8	14.1	4546	82.8	37.6	45.1
N. Namoneas	3,067	94.2	48.7	5.8	2204	96.6	38.3	58.3
S. Namoneas	860	60.8	29.1	39.2	739	41.7	19.2	22.5
Faichuk	613	79.6	62.7	20.4	607	71.7	49.9	21.7

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table B15; 2000 FSM Census, Table B15A.

Armed Forces

Only 72 persons claimed to be on active duty during the 2000 Census and 37 persons were previously on duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Many of those persons on active duty were U.S. citizens from the Civil Actions Teams assigned in the FSM. The number of armed forces dependents was 67.

Conclusion

For both census years, Chuuk State had the highest unemployment rate in the FSM, ranging from about 20 percent in 1994 to 34 percent in 2000. Unemployment rate increased as more people were actively looking for and available to take a job, plus those who were not actively seeking a job the week before the census but were now available to take a job. Moreover, the labor force participation rate increased from about 38 percent to almost 58 percent between 1994 and 2000.

The proportion of unemployed persons with no previous work experience was very high, more than 89 percent in 1994 and almost 96 percent in 2000. The high proportion for both years suggests that unemployment is a long-term difficulty for many persons in the state of Chuuk. As evident within FSM and elsewhere, persons with higher education are more likely to be employed and in the labor force than those with little or no schooling, and the female unemployment rates are usually more than twice those of males.

Subsistence activities were common in Chuuk State to a certain extent. About 11 percent in 1994 and 16 percent in 2000 of the working age population were engaged mostly in farming and fishing for their own use. The Lagoon area had fewer persons in subsistence activities as compared to the Outer Islands, where subsistence activities are the primary way of life. The substantial differences among the regions suggest the need for independent planning for the Lagoon and the Outer Island regions. About 53 percent in 1994 and almost 65 percent in 2000 of the subsistence workers said they could have taken a formal job if it was offered, suggesting that these people were working at lower capacities than they would prefer.

CHAPTER 10 INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION

Introduction

Industry and occupation data provide information on the changes occurring in the economy and how industries change employment patterns over the years. Different occupational groups classified against other characteristics show what persons held which occupations in which Chuuk State. This chapter presents information collected from persons in the formal work force (excluding subsistence agriculture or fishing) who were currently working plus persons who were currently not employed. Also reviewed in this chapter is the difference in the employment between the private and public sectors.

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

The data collected from previous censuses are not directly comparable for these classifications because of changes in definitions. The 1980 Census used definitions of industries and occupations from the U.S. standard industry and occupation classifications. The 1994 and 2000 Census used classifications defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Although the differences are minor, ILO classifications are used by a majority of Pacific Island nations and are international standard. The 1980 census tabulated information for individuals ages 16 and over which makes a difference when comparing to the 1994 and 2000 data which are tabulated for individuals aged 15 and over.

Data Description

Industry

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

1. The first group contains *agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining* (quarrying) enterprises. This group includes all agricultural production, subsistence activities, commercial fishing, mining, and quarrying.
2. *Construction* enterprises contain all enterprises relating to heavy construction and special building trade contractors. Construction includes additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs.
3. *Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitation* services all fall in one category in the ILO breakdown; however, for Chuuk State this group has been broken into two groups, one group for transportation and communication and one group for electricity, gas, and sanitation services. The transportation and communication group includes all establishments, which provide the general public with passenger or freight transportation services and post and telecommunication services. The other group contains the major utilities of electricity, gas, and water supply.
4. *Manufacturing* of durable and non-durable goods is the fourth category. Manufacturing is the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The category ranges in industries from fish packaging to publishing.
5. *Wholesale and retail trade* is combined in one group. Both groups encompass establishments involved with selling of merchandise; wholesale implies trade to other businesses, while retail implies merchandise for personal or household consumption.

6. *Financial intermediation and real estate* include establishments such as depository institutions, credit institutions, investment companies, commodity brokers, and insurance agents and brokers. Real estate includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers.
7. *Hotels, restaurants and bars* include enterprises that provide lodging, food, and beverages. This group contains establishments that provide short-term accommodations as well as bars, canteens, and restaurants.
8. *Business and computer activities* include the renting of machinery and equipment, research and development, legal activities, architect and engineering services, computer activities, and other business related activities.
9. *Health* and social work industries include hospitals, medical and dental facilities, veterinary activities and social work facilities.
10. *Education* contains all establishments, which provide educational opportunities for the population.
11. *Public administration* consists of all government agencies and organizations, local, national, state, and international. It also includes defense establishments and compulsory social security.
12. *Other community and social services* includes sewage and refuse disposal, membership organizations, recreational activities, libraries, and other service activities. Private household services are also included in this final category.

Occupation

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

The ten major groups are broken down as follows:

1. *Executives and managers*: this group contains occupations whose main tasks include formulating government policy, laws, and regulations, planning, directing and coordinating policies and activities of enterprises or organizations. Examples are judges, government department chiefs, traditional chiefs, legislators, and senior management of organizations.
2. *Professionals*: this group includes occupations whose tasks require a high level of professional knowledge and experience. Tasks include increasing knowledge, applying scientific and artistic concepts and theories to the solution of problems, and teaching about the foregoing in a systematic manner. Examples include mathematicians, statisticians, geologists, computer programmers, architects, engineers, nurses, doctors, teachers for secondary level and above, accountants, lawyers, judges, and economists.
3. *Technicians and associate professionals*: this group requires technical knowledge and experience and conducts tasks carrying out technical work connected with the application of concepts and operational methods. This group includes teachers at primary level, computer troubleshooters, ships' engineer, air traffic controller, building inspectors, medical health assistants, nutritionists, and business service agents.
4. *Administrative support*: also called clerks, this group includes occupations whose main tasks are to organize, store, compute, and retrieve information. This group includes office clerks (such as secretaries and word processors, transport clerks, filing clerks) and customer service clerks (such as tellers, cashiers, client information, travel agents).
5. *Service workers*: This group includes occupations with tasks of provide services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, protection, maintaining law and order, selling goods at shops or

- markets. This group includes travel stewards, waiters, cooks, child-care workers, barbers, police officers, fire fighters and stall or market sales persons.
6. *Agriculture and fishing workers*: these occupations include skilled workers who grow crops, breed or hunt animals, catch or cultivate fish and conserve or exploit forests.
 7. *Craft and related trades*: tasks include extracting raw materials, constructing buildings, and other structures and making various products and handicraft goods.
 8. *Machine operators*: includes tasks, which require the knowledge and experience necessary to operate and monitor large-scale industrial machinery and equipment.
 9. *Elementary occupations and laborers*: includes persons doing simple and routine tasks involving the use of hand-held tools and physical effort. Examples are selling goods in the street, door-keeping, cleaning, working as laborers.
10. The final group is *armed forces*: 26 persons were recorded with this occupation because of what they were doing for the armed forces.

Class of Worker

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

Limitation and Comparability. The 1980 Census used definitions of industries and occupations from the U.S. standard industry and occupation classifications. The 1994 and 2000 Census used classifications defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Furthermore, the 1980 census tabulated information for individuals aged 16 and over while the 1994 and 2000 data was tabulated for individual aged 15 and over. Comparison of aggregate data on Industry and Occupation should be made with caution.

Analysis of Industry and Occupation Data

Industry

The number of employed persons 15 years and over decreased between 1994 and 2000. Table 10.1 displays the breakdown of selected industries in Chuuk State in 1994 and 2000. The proportion of persons in the large groupings can be used to see trends in industry size. Data on industry and occupation refer to persons who were currently in the formal work force as well as persons who worked in the 5 years prior to the census.

The distribution of employment changed during the 6-year time span between 1994 and 2000. For example, from 1994 to 2000, the number of employed persons decreased by a little over 15 percent.

The largest proportions of employed were in two industries – education and public administration. In 1994, the largest proportion of the economically active remained in public administration (26.7 percent) followed closely by education (25.5 percent). In 2000, the gap between these two widened, with public administration increasing to 35.5 percent while education actually fell 1 percent to 24.5 percent. By 2000, the percentage in public administration had continued to increase, even though technical advice from the Asian Development Bank directed government officials to cut down on the size of government employment and to upgrade employability in the private sector.

Of particular interest are two industries – agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying, and hotels, restaurants and bars. Taken more specifically, both industries are components of fishing, agriculture, and tourism. For the past 25 years government reports have defined these three industries as the highest priorities in economic development. All the same, both industries have shown that these priorities were not achievable in the 1990s and possibly for the 20 years from 1980 to 2000. By 2000, the first industry (agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying) carried nearly 2.0 percent of the economically active jobs, while tourism (hotels, restaurants, and bars) showed only 3.7 percent. In general, fishing, agriculture, and tourism are industries in the private sector, and the low proportions of 1.9 percent and 3.7 percent attest to the failure of government efforts in encouraging more growth and development in the private sector.

Table 10.1: Industry of Employment for Aged 15 Years and Over, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Industry	Number		Percent change 1994-2000	Percent	
	1994	2000		1994	2000
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,373	4,546	(15.4)	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying	432	88	(79.6)	8.0	1.9
Construction	136	113	(16.9)	2.5	2.5
Gas, electricity and water supply	28	85	203.6	0.5	1.9
Transportation and communication	194	245	26.3	3.6	5.4
Manufacturing	107	94	(12.1)	2.0	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	380	503	32.4	7.1	11.1
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	187	168	(10.2)	3.5	3.7
Financial intermediation and real estate	62	32	(48.4)	1.2	0.7
Real Estate, Business & computer activities	84	62	(26.2)	1.6	1.4
Health	375	273	(27.2)	7.0	6.0
Education	1,369	1,116	(18.5)	25.5	24.5
Public administration	1,435	1,614	12.5	26.7	35.5
Other service activities	584	153	(73.8)	10.9	3.4

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P29; 2000 FSM Census, Table 2-17

Table 10.2 gives a more detailed breakdown of industries, by sex, in Chuuk in 1994 and 2000. The most obvious finding is that males dominated employment in all industries except for hotel, restaurant, and bar sector. In 1994, among 5,373 economically active persons, 71.2 percent were males and 28.8 percent were females. In 2000, among 4,546 economically active, 71.7 percent were males and 28.3 percent were females – very little change toward employability of women in the labor force. Even higher percentages of males, by specific industry, were recorded in 2000 – construction, 97.3 percent; electricity, gas and water supply, 92.9 percent; transportation and communication, 91.4 percent; agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying, 90.9 percent; public administration, 82.8 percent; business and computer activities, 80.6 percent; and other services, 77.1 percent. Females dominated only two particular industries – hotels, restaurants and bars, 61.9 percent; and health, 52.7 percent. Under the generic heading of manufacturing, one specific industry (manufacturing of non-durables) had 59.5 percent females.

The largest number of employees in the three primary industries – public administration, education, and wholesale and retail trade – males dominated. In 1994, males comprised 85.2 percent of the economically active in public administration, 65.2 percent in education, and 53.4 percent in wholesale and retail trade. In the first two primary

industries, the percentages of males declined in 2000 – 82.8 percent in public administration, and 62.5 percent in education. This decline might be a signal of a slow start in women's equity. However, in wholesale and retail trade, males increased their dominance in 2000, with 59.2 percent (an increase from 55.4 percent in 1994).

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

Industry	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,373	3,828	1,545	100.0	71.2	28.8	4,546	3,261	1,285	100.0	71.7	28.3
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & quarrying	432	421	11	100.0	97.5	2.5	88	80	8	100.0	90.9	9.1
Agriculture and livestock	28	28	-	100.0	100.0	-	38	34	4	100.0	89.5	10.5
Forestry	1	1	-	100.0	100.0	-	1	1	-	100.0	100.0	-
Fishing	358	351	7	100.0	98.0	2.0	39	36	3	100.0	92.3	7.7
Mining	14	13	1	100.0	92.9	7.1	5	4	1	100.0	80.0	20.0
Quarrying	2	2	-	100.0	100.0	-	5	5	-	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing	107	68	39	100.0	63.6	36.4	94	57	37	100.0	60.6	39.4
Manufacturing of non-durables	42	25	17	100.0	59.5	40.5	37	15	22	100.0	40.5	59.5
Manufacturing of durables	65	43	22	100.0	66.2	33.8	57	42	15	100.0	73.7	26.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	28	28	-	100.0	100.0	-	85	79	6	100.0	92.9	7.1
Construction	136	127	9	100.0	93.4	6.6	113	110	3	100.0	97.3	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	380	203	177	100.0	53.4	46.6	503	298	205	100.0	59.2	40.8
Wholesale trade	95	57	38	100.0	60.0	40.0	74	58	16	100.0	78.4	21.6
Retail trade	246	118	128	100.0	48.0	52.0	380	199	181	100.0	52.4	47.6
Trade relating to automobiles	15	11	4	100.0	73.3	26.7	41	34	7	100.0	82.9	17.1
Hotels, restaurants, and bars*	187	70	117	100.0	37.4	62.6	168	64	104	100.0	38.1	61.9
Transportation and communication	194	167	27	100.0	86.1	13.9	245	224	21	100.0	91.4	8.6
Land transport	37	34	3	100.0	91.9	8.1	22	20	2	100.0	90.9	9.1
Water transport	62	58	4	100.0	93.5	6.5	117	114	3	100.0	97.4	2.6
Air transport	45	35	10	100.0	77.8	22.2	19	16	3	100.0	84.2	15.8
Other transport activities	20	15	5	100.0	75.0	25.0	58	48	10	100.0	82.8	17.2
Post and telecommunications	26	21	5	100.0	80.8	19.2	28	25	3	100.0	89.3	10.7
Financial intermediation	62	34	28	100.0	54.8	45.2	32	18	14	100.0	56.3	43.8
Financial intermediation	50	29	21	100.0	58.0	42.0	26	16	10	100.0	61.5	38.5
Insurance and pensions	2	2	-	100.0	100.0	-	4	2	2	100.0	50.0	50.0
Other financial activities	10	3	7	100.0	30.0	70.0	2	-	2	100.0	-	100.0
Business and computer activities	84	58	26	100.0	69.0	31.0	62	50	12	100.0	80.6	19.4
Real estate	8	8	-	100.0	100.0	-	3	3	-	100.0	100.0	-
Renting	13	8	5	100.0	61.5	38.5	6	4	2	100.0	66.7	33.3
Computer activities	19	11	8	100.0	57.9	42.1	3	3	-	100.0	100.0	-
Research and development	28	19	9	100.0	67.9	32.1	7	7	-	100.0	100.0	-
Other business activities	16	12	4	100.0	75.0	25.0	43	33	10	100.0	76.7	23.3
Public administration	1,435	1,223	212	100.0	85.2	14.8	1,614	1,337	277	100.0	82.8	17.2
Education	1,369	893	476	100.0	65.2	34.8	1,116	697	419	100.0	62.5	37.5
Primary education	395	250	145	100.0	63.3	36.7	711	434	277	100.0	61.0	39.0
Secondary education	110	79	31	100.0	71.8	28.2	247	163	84	100.0	66.0	34.0
Higher education	71	52	19	100.0	73.2	26.8	43	29	14	100.0	67.4	32.6
Adult and other education	11	6	5	100.0	54.5	45.5	3	1	2	100.0	33.3	66.7
Health and social work	363	189	174	100.0	52.1	47.9	273	129	144	100.0	47.3	52.7
Other service activities	596	347	249	100.0	58.2	41.8	153	118	35	100.0	77.1	22.9
Sewage and refuse disposal	12	10	2	100.0	83.3	16.7	8	6	2	100.0	75.0	25.0
Activities of membership organization	300	159	141	100.0	53.0	47.0	58	36	22	100.0	62.1	37.9
Community service activities	16	15	1	100.0	93.8	6.3	76	69	7	100.0	90.8	9.2
Private household activities	266	161	105	100.0	60.5	39.5	11	7	4	100.0	63.6	36.4
Other establishments	2	2	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data

Table 10.3 shows different educational backgrounds of people employed in different industries. For definitions of vocational and high school education, see Chapter 8 on Education. In 1994, about 62 percent of employed persons 15 years and over had high school diplomas, compared to 57 percent in 2000. The 2000 Census figures show that in the following four industries – financial intermediation, 96.9 percent; education, 82.9 percent; health, 73.6 percent; and real estate & business activities, 66.7 percent – more than two-thirds of the personnel were high school graduates. The percent of high school graduates in different industries was not uniformly higher for males or females. Gas, electricity and water supply and agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarry had at least 10 and 34 percentage points respectively, more females with high school diplomas than percentage males with high school diplomas.

Also, in 1994, an average of 21 percent of all employed persons had some vocational training while the 2000 Census showed a slight increase to more than 22 percent. On average, vocational training varied by sector. For example, in 1994, more than 48 percent of the individuals employed in the financial industries and more than 39 percent of the individuals in health had vocational training compared with 11 percent of those in the hotels, restaurants and bars and 12 percent of those in agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying. In 2000, the proportion of persons involved in these industries changed. For instance, agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarry and hotels, restaurants and bars increased by

16 and 29 percentage points, respectively. While financial intermediation and health decreased by 14 and 19 percentage points, respectively.

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

Industry	1994						2000					
	H.S. graduates & above			Vocational training			H.S. graduates & above			Vocational training		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Current formal work force 15+ years	62.2	61.2	64.5	21.1	21.3	20.6	57.1	52.2	69.5	22.3	23.9	18.4
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying	75.8	75.9	72.7	12.3	11.6	36.4	56.6	53.3	87.5	28.4	31.3	-
Construction	41.4	41.1	44.4	11.8	12.6	-	20.0	19.6	33.3	3.2	1.8	5.4
Gas, electricity and water supply	37.5	37.5	-	28.6	28.6	-	57.1	56.4	66.7	32.9	34.2	16.7
Transportation and communication	59.5	56.8	77.3	21.1	21.0	22.2	52.1	50.5	70.0	15.9	16.4	-
Manufacturing	48.3	50.0	45.2	12.1	11.8	12.8	20.7	20.4	21.2	9.1	9.7	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	48.2	48.0	48.4	13.7	19.2	7.3	39.7	29.3	54.7	11.9	17.2	8.7
Hotels, restaurants, and bars	32.7	30.0	34.4	11.2	11.4	11.1	39.1	30.9	43.6	40.4	42.9	14.3
Financial intermediation	85.2	90.9	78.6	48.4	52.9	42.9	96.9	100.0	92.9	34.4	33.3	35.7
Real estate & business activities	60.5	58.5	65.2	23.8	22.4	26.9	66.7	67.3	63.6	37.1	42.0	16.7
Health	71.2	73.1	69.0	39.1	39.7	38.5	73.6	66.9	79.7	20.1	20.3	19.1
Education	76.7	76.3	77.3	21.9	21.9	21.8	82.9	81.8	84.7	26.3	29.6	20.8
Public administration	55.6	52.9	70.1	23.3	23.3	23.1	48.9	44.8	68.4	38.5	38.8	38.2
Other service activities	51.1	47.8	55.3	17.1	18.4	15.3	37.8	34.3	48.6	12.4	14.4	5.7

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P115; 2000 FSM Census, Tables P2-12 and P2-13.

Table 10.4 confirms an assumption that certain industries require larger proportions of certain occupations. First, as of 2000, in extractive industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying, 32.1 percent of all occupations were agriculture and fishing related. Likewise, in secondary industries such as construction, public utilities, and manufacturing, there was a predominant occupational group –craft and related trades, machine operators, and elementary operators and laborers.

Certain tertiary industries such as health, education, business and computer activities, and transportation and communication, require technicians, associate professionals, and administrative support. High percentages are recorded in these industries by occupations for technicians, associate professionals, and administrative support. One particular industry, often defined as a quaternary industry – tourism-related, such as hotels, restaurants and bars – found 60.6 percent of its employees in the services occupation.

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

Industry	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	Executive managers and prof.		Technic. assoc. prof. and sup. ices		Craft. repair and operators. laborers	Total	Percent	Executive managers and prof.		Technic. assoc. prof. and sup. ices		Craft. repair and operators. laborers
Current formal work force 15+ years	5,373	100.0	21.8	34.9	16.2	3.0	24.1	4,546	100.0	35.6	24.2	17.1	1.1	22.1
Agri., forest. fishing & mining	432	100.0	12.3	36.1	2.3	28.5	20.8	88	100.0	13.6	28.4	3.4	30.7	23.9
Construction	136	100.0	6.6	7.4	1.5	-	84.6	113	100.0	3.5	5.3	0.9	-	90.3
Gas/elect.&water supply	28	100.0	10.7	10.7	-	-	78.6	85	100.0	10.6	10.6	1.2	-	77.6
Transp. & comm.	194	100.0	9.3	35.1	6.2	-	49.5	245	100.0	9.4	31.4	11.8	0.4	46.9
Manufacturing	107	100.0	12.1	20.6	21.5	3.7	42.1	94	100.0	5.3	6.4	11.7	-	76.6
Wholesale & retail trad	380	100.0	6.8	44.2	12.9	0.3	35.8	503	100.0	7.6	38.2	17.1	0.8	36.4
Hotels, rest. & bars	187	100.0	6.4	18.2	47.6	-	27.8	168	100.0	5.4	21.4	41.1	2.4	29.8
Financial intermediation	62	100.0	17.7	62.9	8.1	3.2	8.1	32	100.0	34.4	59.4	3.1	-	3.1
Real estate/busin. activ.	84	100.0	17.9	35.7	6.0	-	40.5	62	100.0	37.1	17.7	11.3	-	33.9
Health	363	100.0	62.0	24.2	5.5	-	8.3	273	100.0	45.1	42.1	5.5	-	7.3
Education	1,369	100.0	25.1	49.1	19.1	0.1	6.6	1,116	100.0	72.5	13.1	6.3	0.1	8.1
Public administration	1,435	100.0	25.9	25.7	22.0	1.5	25.0	1,614	100.0	32.5	26.5	27.4	0.6	13.1
Other services/activities	597	100.0	12.1	36.2	12.8	1.5	37.2	153	100.0	18.3	19.0	26.8	1.3	34.6

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

Occupation

Table 10.5 presents data on occupations of current formal work force in 1994 and 2000. From 1994 to 2000, only two occupations showed a percentage increase in numbers of economically active. The largest occupation group was that of professionals, with a 1994-2000 increase of 49.7 percent, followed by executives and managers (15.3 percent increase in number of persons). All other occupations experienced negative changes with the biggest loss in agriculture and fishing workers (- 69.6 percent). A particular reason may be that in the early 1990s Ting Hong fishing company was operating in Chuuk, and its employment was reported in the 1994 Census. However, in the late 1990s, Ting Hong was no longer operating in Chuuk, and its employment of fishing workers plummeted.

Table 10.5: Occupations of Current formal Work Force, Chuuk State: , 1994 and 2000

Occupation	Number		Percent Change 1994-2000	Number	
	1994	2000		1994	2000
Current formal workforce 15+ years	5,373	4,546	(15.4)	100.0	100.0
Executive and managers	393	453	15.3	7.3	10.0
Professionals	778	1,165	49.7	14.5	25.6
Technical and associate professionals	1,046	575	(45.0)	19.5	12.6
Administrative support	829	523	(36.9)	15.4	11.5
Service workers	868	776	(10.6)	16.2	17.1
Agric. and fishing workers	161	49	(69.6)	3.0	1.1
Craft and related workers	444	304	(31.5)	8.3	6.7
Machine operators	314	289	(8.0)	5.8	6.4
Elementary occupations and laborers	539	412	(23.6)	10.0	9.1
Armed Forces	1	-	-	-	-

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

Note: 1980 data are for individuals 16 years and over.

Of all employed persons who replied to their occupation in 2000, 71.7 percent were males and 28.3 percent were females (Table 10.6). Exceedingly high percentages of males were found in certain occupations – 95.6 percent as agriculture and fishing workers, 94.1 percent as machine operators, 93.4 percent as craft and related workers, and 92.7 percent as executives and managers. The only occupation in which females were in the majority was administrative support (26.4 percent males and 73.6 percent females).

However, when 1994 and 2000 percentages are compared, there is some evidence of women's equity and viable opportunities in the work force. Although four of 9 occupational groups increased for males percentage-wise, the five remaining groups in which women gained more employability increased as well. They are as follows: professionals (31. percent in 1994 up to 38.1 percent in 2000), as administrative support (71.4 percent in 1994 up to 73.6 percent in 2000), as agriculture and fishing workers (1.2 percent in 1994 up to 4.1 percent in 2000), as machine operators (3.5 percent in 1994 up to 5.9 percent in 2000), and as elementary occupations and laborers (10.2 percent in 1994 up to 16.7 percent in 2000).

Table 10.6: Occupations of Current Work Force for Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 5 Years Previous to Census by Sex, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Current formal workforce 15+ years	5,373	3,828	1,545	100.0	71.2	28.8	4,546	3,261	1,285	100.0	71.7	28.3
Executive and managers	393	344	49	100.0	87.5	12.5	453	420	33	100.0	92.7	7.3
Professionals	778	530	248	100.0	68.1	31.9	1,165	721	444	100.0	61.9	38.1
Technical and associate professionals	1,046	767	279	100.0	73.3	26.7	575	426	149	100.0	74.1	25.9
Administrative support	829	237	592	100.0	28.6	71.4	523	138	385	100.0	26.4	73.6
Service workers	868	618	250	100.0	71.2	28.8	776	610	166	100.0	78.6	21.4
Agric. and fishing workers	161	159	2	100.0	98.8	1.2	49	47	2	100.0	95.9	4.1
Craft and related workers	444	385	59	100.0	86.7	13.3	304	284	20	100.0	93.4	6.6
Machine operators	314	303	11	100.0	96.5	3.5	289	272	17	100.0	94.1	5.9
Elementary occupations and laborers	539	484	55	100.0	89.8	10.2	412	343	69	100.0	83.3	16.7
Armed Forces	1	1	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0.0

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

Table 10.7 presents occupational data by age group in 1994 and 2000, and the most outstanding finding is that the largest percentages in most occupations were found in the older age groups, especially 35 years and older. Nevertheless, the age group 25-34 years predominated agriculture and fishing workers in 2000, and administrative support, agriculture and fishing workers and elementary occupations and laborers in 1994.

If the two highest percentages in each occupation (excluding armed forces) are added together as one age group, then in 1994 the workers 25-34 years were high in six occupational groups (except executives and managers, professionals, and technical and associate professionals) and the workers 35-44 years were high in eight occupational groups (except craft and related workers and elementary occupations and laborers). In 2000, the workers 25-34 years were high in only five occupational groups (except executives and managers, professionals, technical and associate professionals, and craft and related workers), and the workers 35-44 years were still high in nine occupational groups (except agriculture and fishing workers and administrative support). Also, in 2000, the workers 45-64 years were high in five occupational groups (except administrative support, service workers, agriculture and fishing workers, and machine workers). Surprisingly, in 1994, the workers 15-24 years were high in agriculture and fishing workers as opposed to 65+ in 2000. It would appear that agriculture and fishing occupations lost favor among the younger workers, and were left to the very oldest workers.

Table 10.7: Occupation by Age Groups for Aged 15 years and Over, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Current formal workforce 15+ years	5,373	100.0	11.0	25.8	35.6	26.1	1.4	4,546	100.0	8.5	25.2	31.9	33.3	1.1
Executive and managers	393	100.0	4.6	15.8	43.3	33.8	2.5	453	100.0	2.2	12.4	34.7	47.9	2.9
Professionals	778	100.0	5.4	20.4	35.5	36.9	1.8	1,165	100.0	4.4	17.7	33.0	43.4	1.5
Technical & associate professionals	1,046	100.0	4.7	21.4	41.9	31.1	1.0	575	100.0	5.2	25.6	30.6	37.7	0.9
Administrative support	829	100.0	21.8	31.7	32.9	12.3	1.2	523	100.0	18.2	35.4	28.5	17.8	0.2
Service workers	868	100.0	11.2	29.4	31.9	26.2	1.4	776	100.0	11.6	32.1	33.0	23.1	0.3
Agric. and fishing workers	161	100.0	14.9	32.3	36.6	14.9	1.2	49	100.0	8.2	36.7	26.5	24.5	4.1
Craft and related workers	444	100.0	8.1	27.0	38.1	26.4	0.5	304	100.0	9.5	25.3	31.6	33.6	-
Machine operators	314	100.0	17.8	27.7	30.9	22.3	1.3	289	100.0	10.7	32.2	34.9	21.5	0.7
Elementary occupations & laborers	539	100.0	16.5	30.4	28.8	22.3	2.0	412	100.0	11.4	27.9	28.9	30.3	1.5
Armed Forces	1	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Table 10.8 is on the distribution of occupations by age group in 1994 and 2000, and is the type of statistical data, which raise questions more than present answers. In both census years the four most populous occupations were, not in any particular order, professionals, technical and associate professionals, administrative support, and service workers – 65.6 percent of all occupations reported in 1994, and 66.8 percent in 2000. For instance, in the age group 15-24 years, administrative support was the largest plurality (30.6 percent in 1994, and 24.5 percent in 2000). In the age group 25-34 years, administrative support and service workers were the plurality (37.4 percent) in 1994, and service workers and professionals were the plurality (39.7 percent) in 2000.

The one major difference between 1994 and 2000 was found among those 65+ years. In 1994, the two occupations with the largest plurality were professionals and elementary occupations and laborers (combined 33.4 percent). In 2000, the two occupations with majority were executive and managers and professionals (62.5 percent)

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

Occupation	1994						2000					
	Total	Age groups					Total	Age groups				
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Current formal workforce 15+ years	5,373	592	1,386	1,915	1,405	75	4,546	387	1,146	1,452	1,513	48
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive and managers	7.3	3.0	4.5	8.9	9.5	13.3	10.0	2.6	4.9	10.8	14.3	27.1
Professionals	14.5	7.1	11.5	14.4	20.4	18.7	25.6	13.2	18.0	26.5	33.4	35.4
Technical and associate professionals	19.5	8.3	16.2	22.9	23.1	13.3	12.6	7.8	12.8	12.1	14.3	10.4
Administrative support	15.4	30.6	19.0	14.3	7.3	13.3	11.5	24.5	16.1	10.3	6.1	2.1
Service workers	16.2	16.4	18.4	14.5	16.2	16.0	17.1	23.3	21.7	17.6	11.8	4.2
Agric. and fishing workers	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.1	1.7	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	4.2
Craft and related workers	8.3	6.1	8.7	8.8	8.3	2.7	6.7	7.5	6.7	6.6	6.7	-
Machine operators	5.8	9.5	6.3	5.1	5.0	5.3	6.4	8.0	8.1	7.0	4.1	4.2
Elementary occupations and laborers	10.0	15.0	11.8	8.1	8.5	14.7	9.1	12.1	10.0	8.2	8.3	12.5
Armed Forces	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

Occupations varied between persons born in Chuuk State and those born elsewhere. Table 10.9 presents the breakdown of these two groups by occupation. In 1994, three occupations comprised the minimum majority (50.0 percent) for Chuuk-born workers – service workers (17.7 percent), technical and associate professionals (16.4 percent), and administrative support (15.9 percent). Two occupations comprised the minimum majority (52.2 percent) for foreign-born workers – technical and associate professionals (35.7 percent), and agriculture and fishing workers (16.5 percent). The high proportion of foreign-born in agriculture and fishing was due overwhelmingly to the fact that Ting Hong fishing company was operating in Chuuk at that time.

In 2000, three occupations comprised the minimum majority (55.2 percent) for Chuuk-born workers – professionals (25.4 percent), service workers (17.5 percent), and technical and associate professionals (12.3 percent). Two occupations comprised the minimum majority (55.0 percent) for foreign-born workers – professionals (32.9 percent) and technical and associate professionals (22.1 percent).

Table 10.9: Occupation for Aged 15 Years and Over by Place of Birth, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994				2000			
	Chuuk-born		Foreign born		Chuuk-born		Foreign born	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current formal workforce 15+ years	4,973	100.0	401	100.0	4,397	100.0	149	100.0
Executive and managers	368	6.3	25	6.2	447	10.2	6	4.0
Professionals	713	13.5	65	16.2	1,116	25.4	49	32.9
Technical and associate professionals	903	16.4	143	35.7	542	12.3	33	22.1
Administrative support	813	15.9	16	4.0	511	11.6	12	8.1
Service workers	857	17.7	11	2.7	771	17.5	5	3.4
Agric. and fishing workers	95	4.6	66	16.5	48	1.1	1	0.7
Craft and related workers	420	8.5	24	6.0	284	6.5	20	13.4
Machine operators	276	5.5	38	9.5	269	6.1	20	13.4
Elementary occupations and laborers	526	11.6	13	3.2	409	9.3	3	2.0

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

Table 10.10 further examines occupations by region in 1994 and 2000. Between these two census years the two occupations with the largest increases in proportionate share among all occupations for persons 15 years and older were professionals (14.5 percent in 1994 up to 25.6 percent in 2000) and executive and managers (7.3 percent in 1994 now up to 10.0 percent in 2000). Moreover, in 1994, four occupations comprised the minimum majority (65.4 percent) of all occupations – technical and associate professionals (19.5 percent), service workers (16.2 percent), administrative support (15.4 percent), and professionals (14.5 percent). In 2000, four occupations comprised the minimum majority (66.8 percent) of all occupations – professionals (25.6 percent), service workers (17.1 percent), technical and associate professionals (12.6 percent) and administrative support (11.5 percent).

Regional comparisons in 1994 were not as varied as in 2000. In 1994, both Northern Namoneas and Southern Namoneas had minimum majorities in the same occupations – technical and associate professionals, administrative support, and service workers – 48.7 percent and 55.8 percent, respectively. Faichuk, Mortlocks, and Oksoritod shared the same three occupations with minimum majorities – professionals, technical and associate professionals, and service workers – 69.8 percent, 59.4 percent, and 73.5 percent, respectively. In 2000, on the other hand, minimum majorities changed in all five regions: Northern and Southern Namoneas with professionals, administrative support, and service workers - 48.0 percent and 56.7 percent, respectively. Faichuk and Mortlocks with professionals, service workers and executive and managers 72.0 percent and 63.4 percent, respectively; and Oksoritod with professionals, executives and managers, and service workers (83.2 percent).

Of course, from 1994 to 2000, there was one consistency – the fact that Northern Namoneas was the locus of most occupations – 57.1 percent of the 5,373 occupations in 1994, and 48.5 percent of the 4,546 occupations in 2000. Conversely, Oksoritod had the lowest percentages of occupations – 4.8 percent in 1994, and 6.9 percent in 2000.

Table 10.10: Occupation for Aged 15 Years and Over by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994						2000					
	Total	N. Namoneas		S. Namoneas		Oksoritod	Total	N. Namoneas		S. Namoneas		Oksoritod
		neas	neas	Faichuk	Mortlocks			neas	neas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	
Current formal workforce 15+ yrs	5,373	3,067	861	613	576	257	4,546	2,204	739	607	681	315
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Executive and managers	7.3	8.4	5.2	3.8	8.2	8.2	10.0	7.3	6.6	7.6	14.8	30.8
Professionals	14.5	11.3	12.6	18.9	21.4	33.1	25.6	18.5	25.8	43.3	28.9	34.0
Technical and associate professionals	19.5	18.0	18.6	26.9	17.5	26.8	12.6	13.1	13.8	8.7	14.4	10.5
Administrative support	15.4	18.8	13.7	8.2	11.8	6.2	11.5	15.7	10.3	6.4	8.2	2.2
Service workers	16.2	11.9	23.5	24.0	20.5	13.6	17.1	13.8	20.6	21.1	19.7	18.4
Agric. and fishing workers	3.0	3.7	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
Craft and related workers	8.3	9.7	9.3	4.2	5.2	3.9	6.7	9.1	9.2	4.1	1.5	0.3
Machine operators	5.8	6.9	7.9	2.0	3.1	1.6	6.4	9.8	4.1	1.6	4.4	0.6
Elementary occupations & laborers	10.0	11.3	7.3	8.6	10.9	5.1	9.1	12.0	7.3	5.9	7.2	2.5

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

Table 10.11 shows how educational attainment of the current formal work force aged 25 years and older, by sex, impacts on occupation. In 2000, males and females did not vary significantly from the total finding – among 3,982 reported 42.1 percent had attained only below high school graduates, 49.8 percent were high school graduates and some college, and 8.2 percent attained bachelor's degrees and higher. By occupation, those with less than high school graduation dominated two occupations – machine operator and laborer (77.8 percent) and service workers (72.2 percent). Those with high school graduation and some college dominated professionals (70.3 percent) and technical, sales, and administrative support (64.2 percent). Persons with at least a bachelor's degree or higher dominated the

occupational categories, executives and managers with about (17.5 percent) and professionals (16.3 percent). In 1994 service workers predominantly had 'below high school graduates' educational attainment, 'high school graduates and some college' was similar to 2000 where they were predominantly technical, sales, and administrative support workers, and 'BA/BS degree and higher' were predominantly agriculture and fishing workers, then executive and managerial workers in 2000. In effect, as educational attainment increased, employment shifted away from occupations in the primary and secondary industries toward occupations in the tertiary and quaternary industries.

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

Educational attainment	Total	Execs. and mana- gerial	Profes- sional	Tech., sales, admin. support	Ser- vices	Agric. and fish. workers	Craft and related workers	Machine Operators and laborers	Armed Forces
1994									
Total	4,282	347	684	1,538	648	125	353	585	1
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below H. school grads.	35.9	20.5	23.1	20.6	65.7	29.6	53.0	58.3	-
H.S. grads & some coll.	50.6	60.8	57.0	63.6	31.6	28.0	43.1	34.0	100.0
BA/BS degree & above	13.5	18.7	19.9	16.1	2.6	42.4	4.0	7.7	-
Males	3,110	300	485	870	477	123	305	549	1
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below H. school grads.	36.8	21.0	24.3	16.9	64.2	30.1	50.5	57.9	-
H.S. grads & some coll.	47.4	59.3	53.4	59.9	32.9	27.6	45.2	34.1	100.0
BA/BS degree & above	15.8	19.7	22.3	23.2	2.9	42.3	4.3	8.0	-
Females	1,171	47	199	668	171	2	48	36	-
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Below H. school grads.	33.6	17.0	20.1	25.4	70.2	-	68.8	63.9	-
H.S. grads & some coll.	59.0	70.2	65.8	67.7	28.1	50.0	29.2	33.3	-
BA/BS degree & above	7.3	12.8	14.1	6.9	1.8	50.0	2.1	2.8	-
2000									
Total	3,982	428	1,099	952	644	41	252	566	-
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Below H. school grads.	42.1	41.8	13.4	28.8	72.2	41.5	60.7	77.8	-
H.S. grads & some coll.	49.8	40.7	70.3	64.2	27.5	58.5	38.9	22.2	-
BA/BS degree & above	8.2	17.5	16.3	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	-	-
Males	2,894	398	689	519	511	40	235	502	-
Percent	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	-
Below H. school grads.	46.5	43.0	13.5	33.3	71.8	42.5	59.6	76.5	-
H.S. grads & some coll.	45.3	40.7	67.5	59.2	28.0	57.5	40.0	23.3	-
BA/BS degree & above	8.5	16.3	19.0	7.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	-	-
Females	1,088	30	410	433	133	1	17	64	-
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Below H. school grads.	30.3	26.7	13.2	23.3	73.7	-	76.5	87.5	-
H.S. grads & some coll.	61.7	40.0	75.1	70.2	25.6	100.0	23.5	12.5	-
BA/BS degree & above	8.0	33.3	11.7	6.5	0.8	-	-	-	-

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

Note: This table excludes persons with no formal educational attainment.

Class of Worker

Table 10.12 presents 1994 and 2000 data on type of work for aged 15 years and older, by region and sex. In general, the data reveal the growth and development of the private sector. In 1994, of the 5,373 workers, 37.6 percent were in the private sector and 62.4 percent worked in the public sector. By 2000, the private-sector proportion increased to 43.1 percent of the 4,546 workers, while the public-sector proportion fell to 56.9 percent. This change was true in all five regions. At the same time, the change was more descriptive of males than of females. In 1994, among males, 33.2 percent were in the private sector and 66.8 percent were in the public sector, and in 2000, the private-sector share increased to 39.5 percent and the public-sector share dropped to 60.5 percent. Among females, in 1994, 48.5 percent were in the private sector and 51.5 percent were in the public sector, and in 2000, the private-sector share rose to 52.2 percent and the public-sector share dropped to 47.8 percent.

Regional differences are striking. In both census years, Northern Namoneas, being the main center of Chuuk State, had most of the jobs and the smallest differential between the private and public sectors. For instance, in 1994 among all types of jobs in Northern Namoneas, 49.3 percent were in the private sector and 50.7 percent were in the public sector. In 2000, comparative percentages were 52.8 percent and 47.2 percent, respectively. The largest differential between private and public sectors were in the outer islands. For instance, in 1994 among all types of jobs in Mortlocks, 12.9 percent were in the private sector and 87.1 percent were in the public sector. In 2000, 23.5 percent were in the private sector and 76.5 percent were in the public sector in Oksoritod. The trends between regions and within the sectors were similar for males and females.

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

Type of work	1994						2000					
	Total	N. Namo-neas	S. Namo-neas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N. Namo-neas	S. Namo-neas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod
Total	5,373	3,068	856	615	575	259	4,546	2,204	739	607	681	315
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	37.6	49.3	32.0	22.3	12.9	8.1	43.1	52.8	44.0	35.5	18.4	23.5
For profit	31.5	41.2	28.7	15.6	12.2	5.8	33.6	43.4	35.9	18.5	16.1	11.8
Non-profit	3.4	4.1	2.5	5.0	0.3	1.9	3.5	3.9	3.4	5.0	0.8	1.7
Self employed	2.6	4.0	0.6	1.5	-	0.4	4.9	5.2	3.3	-	-	7.6
Work no pay	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	1.2	0.2	-	4.5	0.8	2.5
Public	62.4	50.7	68.0	77.7	87.1	91.9	56.9	47.2	56.0	64.5	81.6	76.5
Municipal government	11.4	3.2	11.7	13.8	44.3	29.3	11.6	3.2	9.3	11.0	42.8	28.8
State government	48.1	44.4	53.4	61.3	40.5	59.8	42.9	41.3	44.4	51.3	36.6	45.5
National government	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
Foreign/Federal	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3
Males	3,828	2,089	619	445	463	212	3,261	1,468	530	419	582	262
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	33.2	44.7	30.0	18.0	11.9	6.6	39.5	48.4	41.5	33.2	16.8	24.8
For profit	27.5	36.7	27.1	12.4	11.2	4.7	29.8	38.9	33.5	15.6	14.3	13.0
Non-profit	2.3	2.7	2.1	3.4	0.2	1.4	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	0.9	1.4
Self employed	3.2	5.3	0.5	2.0	-	0.5	5.8	6.7	-	-	-	8.2
Work no pay	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	-	1.4	0.2	-	-	1.0	2.2
Public	66.8	55.3	70.0	82.0	88.1	93.4	60.5	51.6	58.5	66.8	83.2	75.2
Municipal government	13.9	3.8	15.2	17.1	46.7	32.5	13.5	3.7	12.3	13.4	45.6	27.9
State government	50.2	48.4	52.5	62.5	39.1	59.0	44.7	45.1	44.5	51.3	35.2	45.7
National government	1.8	2.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0
Foreign/Federal	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7
Females	1,545	979	237	170	112	47	1,285	736	209	188	99	53
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private	48.5	59.1	37.1	33.5	17.0	14.9	52.2	62.4	50.3	42.2	23.7	18.9
For profit	41.4	50.8	32.9	24.1	16.1	10.6	43.0	53.3	42.1	26.7	22.5	7.2
Non-profit	6.2	7.0	3.4	9.4	0.9	4.3	6.0	6.9	4.4	9.3	-	2.7
Self employed	1.0	1.3	0.8	-	-	-	2.5	2.1	2.2	-	-	5.4
Work no pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.2	-	1.3	-	-
Public	51.5	40.9	62.9	66.5	83.0	85.1	47.8	37.6	49.7	57.8	76.3	81.1
Municipal government	5.2	2.0	2.5	5.3	34.8	14.9	6.7	2.1	1.9	4.0	33.1	32.4
State government	43.0	36.0	55.7	58.2	46.4	63.8	38.3	32.9	44.3	51.1	41.4	45.0
National government	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	-	1.4	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.6	-
Foreign/Federal	1.5	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.9	6.4	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.8	1.2	3.6

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

Table 10.13 presents percentages of type of work among workers aged 15 years and older for census years 1994 and 2000. In 1994 and 2000, the two age groups with the highest percentages of type of work were 35-44 years (35.6 percent in 1994, 31.9 percent in 2000) and 45-64 years (26.1 percent in 1994 and 33.3 percent in 2000). The most outstanding finding, in addition to the decrease in number of jobs, is that the work force was getting older, showing a less than optimistic picture of work opportunities for the younger age groups.

The type of work with the least likelihood of employment by young workers was in the public sector. In 1994, a good percentage of workers, 25-34 years, found employment with municipal, national, and foreign/federal governments, but these percentages dropped in 2000. Among those 45-64 years, almost all percentages increased in all types of work, from 1994 to 2000, except in 'work no pay' type of work.

Table 10.13: Type of Work for Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Group, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Type of work	1994							2000						
	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+	Total	Percent	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
Total	5,373	100.0	11.0	25.8	35.6	26.1	1.4	4,546	100.0	8.5	25.2	31.9	33.3	1.1
Private	2,019	100.0	20.6	32.6	27.4	17.9	1.5	1,396	100.0	16.5	33.9	27.4	20.9	1.3
For profit	1,691	100.0	21.2	32.5	26.8	18.2	1.2	1,201	100.0	16.5	35.1	27.1	20.3	1.0
Non-profit	185	100.0	17.8	34.6	29.7	14.1	3.8	163	100.0	16.6	28.8	28.8	22.7	3.1
Self employed	138	100.0	16.7	32.6	31.2	18.1	1.4	27	100.0	11.1	14.8	33.3	37.0	3.7
Work no pay	5	100.0	-	-	20.0	60.0	20.0	5	100.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-
Public	3,354	100.0	5.3	21.7	40.6	31.1	1.3	3,150	100.0	5.0	21.4	33.9	38.8	1.0
Municipal government	615	100.0	9.1	28.6	35.4	23.9	2.9	830	100.0	7.3	26.4	36.5	27.3	2.4
State government	2,585	100.0	4.3	19.4	41.7	33.7	0.9	1,999	100.0	3.7	19.4	32.2	44.3	0.4
National government	94	100.0	7.4	30.9	44.7	14.9	2.1	153	100.0	6.5	23.5	31.4	37.3	1.3
Foreign/Federal	60	100.0	3.3	33.3	40.0	21.7	1.7	168	100.0	7.1	17.9	44.0	31.0	-

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

Table 10.14 presents educational attainment for those aged 25 years and over by class of worker for 1994 and 2000. In 2000 and 1994, by type of work, workers with the lowest educational attainment (below high school) found the best

work opportunities in the private sector and in the municipal government. Those with high school diplomas and those with some college had the best work opportunities in the public sector excluding municipal governments, and in non-profit organizations. In 1994 those with bachelor's degrees or higher found the best opportunities at the state and national governments, and self-employed sectors. The trends in educational attainment by class of worker were quite similar for males and females. The only differences found were among the 'high school graduates and some college' where in 1994 males were employed in the national government while females in state government, and in 2000, among those with below high school graduate level, males work in 'for profit' organizations while females self-employed. Interestingly, the 2000 data show that both males and females with bachelors degree or higher were more likely to be employed with the national government and 'non-profit' organizations while the 1994 Census showed responsiveness with the state governments.

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

Educational attainment	1994									2000								
	Private				Work no pay	Public				Private				Public				
	Total	For profit	Non-profit	Self-emplo		Municipal	State	Nat-ional	Foreign/Federal	Total	For profit	Non-profit	Self-emplo	Work no pay	Municipal	State	Nat-ional	Foreign/Federal
Current formal work-																		
All Persons 25 + years	4,281	1,144	137	111	2	461	2,287	83	56	3,982	928	126	23	3	728	1,878	142	154
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below H. school grads.	35.9	50.2	38.0	17.1	100.0	62.0	24.9	22.9	26.8	42.1	58.6	46.0	43.5	33.3	69.6	25.3	26.1	27.3
H.S. grads & some coll.	50.6	44.3	52.6	22.5	-	36.7	56.9	62.7	69.6	49.8	37.3	31.7	47.8	66.7	28.8	63.4	59.9	63.0
BA/BS degree & above	13.5	5.5	9.5	60.4	-	1.3	18.1	14.5	3.6	8.2	4.1	22.2	8.7	-	1.5	11.2	14.1	9.7
Males	1,171	411	71	12	-	54	581	19	23	2,889	611	78	13	2	658	1,335	113	79
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below H. school grads.	33.6	47.4	38.0	58.3	-	42.6	22.4	26.3	30.4	46.4	63.5	47.4	30.8	50.0	71.7	28.8	30.1	24.1
H.S. grads & some coll.	59.0	49.1	54.9	41.7	-	55.6	66.8	57.9	69.6	45.4	32.6	26.9	61.5	50.0	26.9	59.0	57.5	65.8
BA/BS degree & above	7.3	3.4	7.0	-	-	1.9	10.8	15.8	-	8.2	3.9	25.6	7.7	-	1.4	12.1	12.4	10.1
Females	3,110	733	66	99	2	407	1,706	64	33	1,093	317	48	10	1	70	543	29	75
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below H. school grads.	36.8	51.7	37.9	12.1	100.0	64.6	25.8	21.9	24.2	30.6	49.2	43.8	60.0	-	50.0	16.8	10.3	30.7
H.S. grads & some coll.	47.4	41.6	50.0	20.2	-	34.2	53.6	64.1	69.7	61.4	46.4	39.6	30.0	100.0	47.1	74.2	69.0	60.0
BA/BS degree & above	15.8	6.7	12.1	67.7	-	1.2	20.6	14.1	6.1	8.0	4.4	16.7	10.0	-	2.9	9.0	20.7	9.3

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

Conclusion

The number of employed persons decreased by 15 percent between 1994 and 2000. During the same periods, the largest proportions of employed persons in Chuuk State were found in public administration followed by education.

The Asian Development Bank advised Chuuk State in the 1990s to cut down on the number of jobs in the public sector and to focus on increasing the number of jobs in the private sector. This advice was taken seriously because by the time Census 2000 was administered, data shows that percentage in the private sector increased while the public sector decreased. Also, from 1980 to 2000, the Trust Territory and the FSM governments issued economic development plans of action to achieve three priorities in fishing, agriculture, and tourism. Percentages of jobs in these work sectors actually decreased and most of the workers were those with less than a high school education. The decline in these three priority areas is thereby showing that more time, effort and training are needed to achieve these economic development goals of the FSM.

The 1994 and 2000 data showed that males dominated most of the industries except for hotels, restaurants and bars where women played a large role. Work opportunities for women in other industries did not increase significantly, thereby revealing a lack of statewide effort toward women's equity. All the same, work opportunities among women increased with educational attainment.

CHAPTER 11 INCOME

Introduction

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

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

About 60 percent of the population aged 15 years and over reported receiving cash income in 1999. The person with a 19,090 income was a small portion of the 31,587 persons in the working age population. The only persons used in the measures of income were those who reported an income for 1999. Thus measures of income were considered only for those persons who received money through salaries, wages, social security or other sources. Fully 68 percent of the population 15 years and over reported no income.

Definitions

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

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

Limitations and Comparability. Income is a self-reported number and is easily misreported due to income inflation or deflation or to poor recollection. In the case of the FSM 1994 Census, the income was received at least 9 months prior to the time of reporting, making it easier to forget small or irregular income. Other errors occurred because of misunderstandings such as reporting net rather than gross earnings. The 1980 TTPI census collected similar information on income and these data are used here with an inflation factor to compare against the 2000 Census data. Furthermore, the data collected during 1980, 1994 and 2000 Censuses refer to cash income only.

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

Analysis of Income Data

Income in Chuuk in 1993 and 1999 varied among the regions. Table 11.1 compares income statistics for the income earning population of the five regions in Chuuk for both census years. The median household income in Chuuk for the year 1999 was \$2,778 and the mean household income was higher at \$9,627 while for the year 1993 the median and mean were \$2,445 and \$5,443, respectively. The mean income was higher than the median due to a few large incomes, which raised the sum of the incomes. The median of \$2,778 in 1999 means that of the 6,385 households, half of the households had incomes below \$2,778 and half of the households had incomes above this level. It is important to note that the calculation of the median and mean incomes include only those persons who reported income; thus only 60 percent of the 2000's working age population aged 15 years and over were included.

The five regions had large variations in their median household incomes in 1994 and 2000. The 2000 Census result showed that Northern Namoneas had the highest median income of \$4,743 followed by the Halls at \$4,167 then Southern Namoneas at \$2,946. Pattiw was the lowest at \$890. Just four years earlier, Northern Namoneas was the highest, followed by Pattiw and then Halls. Mean household incomes showed slightly different trends but at a higher level. Northern Namoneas had the largest mean income followed by the Halls then the Mortlocks. Also Pattiw had the lowest mean income. In 1994, Namonuito was the third highest after Northern Namoneas' first and Halls second. The 2000 Census results indicated that family incomes were slightly higher than household incomes in every region. This finding is expected because households of unrelated persons were likely to be persons of working age, and thus more likely to be earning income.

The median individual income for Chuuk in 1999 was \$785. Among the regions, individual income had a slightly different trend than household and family income. Individual income in Northern Namoneas and the Halls were still the highest with a median of \$981 and \$856, respectively. The Southern Namoneas region had the third highest with an individual income median of \$793. And Namonuito had the lowest individual income of \$568. The 1994 Census data showed a higher individual median and mean incomes at \$987 and \$2,87. The mean individual income once again showed similar results. Halls had the highest mean individual income in 2000, which is probably a higher result of the labor force participation rate, but the lowest in 1994. The largest gap between median and mean occurred in Northern Namoneas suggesting that a few very large incomes skewed the data.

Table 11.1: Household, Family and Individual Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) in 1993 and 1999 by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Household			Family			Individual		
	Number	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Number	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Number	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
1994									
Total	4,875	2,445	5,443	4,696	2,268	5,140	9,283	987	2,875
Lagoon	3,950	2,676	5,918	3,819	2,527	5,596	7,760	1,126	-
N. Namoneas	1,811	5,263	9,480	1,731	4,945	8,936	3,593	2,663	4,804
S. Namoneas	1,082	1,231	3,071	1,057	1,146	2,982	2,094	749	1,587
Faichuk	1,057	968	2,725	1,031	948	2,669	2,073	691	1,400
Outer Islands	925	1,567	3,418	877	1,285	3,154	1,523	808	-
Mortlocks	583	1,140	2,977	553	984	2,647	914	793	1,943
Pattiw	149	3,219	3,732	136	2,667	3,452	211	1,559	-
Namonwito	90	1,818	4,072	88	1,556	4,029	171	718	-
Halls	103	1,958	4,886	100	1,909	4,781	227	752	-
2000									
Total	6,385	2,778	9,627	6,211	2,793	9,661	19,090	785	2,133
Lagoon	5,012	3,002	10,460	4,870	3,017	10,478	15,088	830	2,108
N. Namoneas	1,881	4,743	21,015	1,826	4,610	20,958	6,053	981	3,163
S. Namoneas	1,541	2,946	4,828	1,484	3,070	4,947	4,712	793	1,544
Faichuk	1,590	1,769	3,433	1,560	1,797	3,472	4,323	714	1,247
Outer Islands	1,373	1,807	6,585	1,341	1,828	6,695	4,002	650	2,226
Mortlocks	842	2,046	7,572	812	2,105	7,783	2,714	647	2,301
Pattiw	137	890	2,333	137	890	2,333	313	588	1,021
Namonwito	180	938	2,441	180	938	2,441	492	568	893
Halls	214	4,167	8,904	212	4,167	8,960	483	856	3,945

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

A comparison of the median income between 1980, 1994 and 2000 in Table 11.2 shows the change in household income over 20 years preceding the latest census. In 1994, an inflation factor of 0.48 was used to raise the 1980 dollars to the equivalent in 1994 dollars. This factor takes into account the inflation that occurred over the 14 years prior to the 1994 Census. Interestingly, Chuuk's household income had increased by about 327 percent. Similarly, an inflation factor of 1.0765 was used in 2000 to raise the 1994 dollars to equal the 2000 dollars. As a result, Chuuk's median household income showed a 6 percent change over the 6 years before the 2000 Census.

Table 11.2: Median Household Income Change for Chuuk and Other FSM States: 1994 and 2000

	1994 Census			2000 Census		
	Number of households	Median (\$)	Median adjusted to 2000 dollar	Number of households	Median dollar (\$)	Percent change
FSM	11,233	4,694	5,053	14,089	4,618	(8.5)
Chuuk	4,875	2,444	2,631	6,385	2,776	5.6
Yap	1,426	5,998	6,457	1,578	6,489	0.5
Pohnpei	4,025	7,503	8,077	5,067	6,354	(21.3)
Kosrae	907	6,739	7,255	1,059	7,528	3.8

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

Note: 1994 dollars were multiplied by a factor of 1.07 to estimate 2000 equivalent purchasing power. This was based on the U.S. inflation rate from 1994 to 1997 and Pohnpei inflation rate from 1997 to 2000.

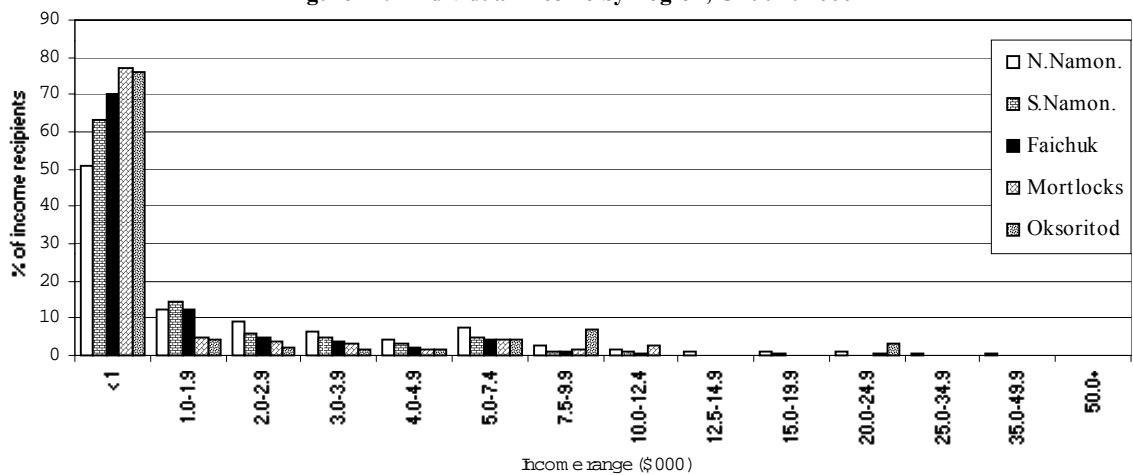
Table 11.3 contains the percent breakdown of individual incomes by region and income range. Each region peaked at lowest income range, below \$1,000. The 2000 FSM Census showed that about 64 percent of the incomes fell in this range, whereas the 1994 result presented for about 51 percent. This similar trend is also present in the regions, except for Northern Namoneas. A full 51 percent in 1994 and 64 percent in 2000 of the individuals in Northern Namoneas had income below \$1,000 probably due to a large number of urban jobs available at income levels at or below \$1,000 a year. Another reason why a large portion of persons with income below \$1,000 is found in this category is that they are reporting their income received as remittances or as gifts.

Table 11.3: Percent Distribution of Individual Income in 1994 and 2000 by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Annual income	1994 Census						2000 Census					
	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	Total	N.Namon.	S.Namon.	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod
Persons w/income	9,283	3,593	2,094	2,073	914	609	19,090	6,053	4,712	4,323	2,714	1,288
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
Less than \$ 1,000	50.6	24.0	66.7	72.3	63.0	60.1	63.7	51.0	63.1	70.1	77.3	76.2
\$ 1,000 to \$ 1,999	11.9	16.3	10.3	7.9	10.1	7.6	11.3	12.4	14.6	12.4	5.0	4.0
\$ 2,000 to \$ 2,999	9.6	14.7	6.6	5.7	7.1	6.2	6.2	9.0	6.2	5.1	3.6	2.0
\$ 3,000 to \$ 3,999	6.3	10.5	3.7	3.1	4.0	5.6	4.5	6.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	1.4
\$ 4,000 to \$ 4,999	4.5	6.5	3.2	2.9	3.0	5.7	3.1	4.4	3.4	2.3	1.7	1.7
\$ 5,000 to \$ 7,499	8.3	12.1	5.7	5.3	6.9	7.4	5.5	7.6	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.3
\$ 7,500 to \$ 9,999	3.5	5.5	1.9	1.6	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	7.0
\$10,000 to \$12,499	1.9	3.5	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.1
\$12,500 to \$14,999	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	-	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
\$20,000 to \$24,999	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	3.0
\$25,000 to \$34,999	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.8	-	0.2	0.1	0.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	0.3	0.5	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.5	-	-	-	0.1
\$50,000 or more	0.2	0.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	-
Median (dollars)	987	2,663	749	691	793	1,010	785	981	793	714	647	588
Mean (dollars)	2,875	4,804	1,587	1,400	1,943	2,332	2,133	3,163	1,544	1,247	2,301	2,069

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

Figure 11.1 Individual Income by Region, Chuuk: 2000



The median income for individuals in Chuuk in 1999 increased steadily to the age of 49 after which income levels began to decrease (Table 11.4). Age groups 45 to 49 and 50 to 54 had the highest median income. Both males and females tended to follow the same pattern mentioned above except that males aged 55 to 59 maintained relatively high incomes. Also females with the highest incomes include age group 45 to 49; income of older women was lower. This pattern is perhaps, in part, due to fewer education opportunities available to the older generation of women resulting in lower earning capacities.

Table 11.4: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Age Group and Sex, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Age group	Total			Males			Females		
	No. of persons	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	No. of persons	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	No. of persons	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
1994									
Total	9,283	987	2,875	5,714	1,378	3,467	3,569	852	1,928
15 to 19 years	683	589	526	377	598	535	306	577	516
20 to 24 years	965	774	1,362	507	757	1,362	458	795	1,362
25 to 29 years	1,021	912	1,820	594	955	2,027	427	857	1,531
30 to 34 years	1,168	1,013	2,495	715	1,262	2,550	453	902	2,409
35 to 39 years	1,284	1,736	3,182	781	2,067	3,596	503	1,237	2,538
40 to 44 years	1,234	2,371	4,427	794	3,153	5,335	440	1,273	2,789
45 to 49 years	896	2,294	4,863	605	2,992	5,815	291	957	2,882
50 to 54 years	484	1,578	3,677	312	2,500	4,526	172	835	2,137
55 to 59 years	481	1,465	3,466	327	1,894	4,098	154	963	2,124
60 to 64 years	419	1,174	4,092	291	1,573	5,400	128	810	1,120
65 yrs & over	648	812	1,815	411	956	2,442	237	644	729
2000									
Total	19,090	785	2,133	10,536	888	2,672	8,554	686	1,469
15 to 19 years	2,644	541	581	1,381	541	478	1,263	541	693
20 to 24 years	2,506	626	975	1,406	636	937	1,100	612	1,024
25 to 29 years	2,318	708	1,242	1,252	760	1,299	1,066	656	1,175
30 to 34 years	2,099	825	1,895	1,196	976	2,210	903	685	1,478
35 to 39 years	2,056	857	2,181	1,167	1,071	2,576	889	708	1,663
40 to 44 years	1,946	1,163	3,093	1,101	1,750	3,621	845	840	2,405
45 to 49 years	1,728	1,620	4,945	1,005	2,597	6,785	723	855	2,388
50 to 54 years	1,232	1,350	3,342	674	2,351	4,383	558	833	2,084
55 to 59 years	647	1,278	4,676	353	2,500	6,898	294	778	2,008
60 to 64 years	601	1,098	2,603	315	1,933	3,780	286	786	1,306
65 yrs & over	1,313	828	1,622	686	961	2,214	627	719	974

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

Individual incomes varied considerably between males and females in 1999. Table 11.5 provides 2000 Census data from which percentages of males and females in each income range may be calculated. About 60 percent of all persons aged 15 years and over reported cash income. Close to 67 percent of the working-age males reported incomes, compared to 54 percent of the working-age females. Furthermore, the 2000 data show considerable differences between males and females, by income level. More females (51.2 percent) than males (48.8 percent) were represented at the lowest income level (less than \$1,000). Above the \$1,000 level, males predominated at every income level, particularly for higher income levels \$15,000 to \$34,999 – a ratio of 3 males to 1 female. In 1999, the median incomes for males and females were \$888 and \$686, respectively. The females earned only 77 percent of what the males earned.

Table 11.5: Individual Income by Sex, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Annual income	1994						2000					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Persons 15+ years	29,068	14,687	14,381	100.0	50.5	49.5	31,587	15,782	15,805	100.0	50.0	50.0
Persons with income	9,283	5,714	3,569	100.0	61.6	38.4	19,090	10,536	8,554	100.0	55.2	44.8
Less than \$ 1,000	4,701	2,607	2,094	100.0	55.5	44.5	12,163	5,930	6,233	100.0	48.8	51.2
\$ 1,000 to \$ 1,999	1,101	661	440	100.0	60.0	40.0	2,160	1,379	781	100.0	63.8	36.2
\$ 2,000 to \$ 2,999	888	596	292	100.0	67.1	32.9	1,180	808	372	100.0	68.5	31.5
\$ 3,000 to \$ 3,999	588	404	184	100.0	68.7	31.3	868	572	296	100.0	65.9	34.1
\$ 4,000 to \$ 4,999	422	288	134	100.0	68.2	31.8	597	361	236	100.0	60.5	39.5
\$ 5,000 to \$ 7,499	770	537	233	100.0	69.7	30.3	1,044	721	323	100.0	69.1	30.9
\$ 7,500 to \$ 9,999	321	239	82	100.0	74.5	25.5	409	301	108	100.0	73.6	26.4
\$10,000 to \$12,499	181	128	53	100.0	70.7	29.3	247	152	95	100.0	61.5	38.5
\$12,500 to \$14,999	70	51	19	100.0	72.9	27.1	70	51	19	100.0	72.9	27.1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	98	80	18	100.0	81.6	18.4	94	74	20	100.0	78.7	21.3
\$20,000 to \$24,999	61	53	8	100.0	86.9	13.1	146	109	37	100.0	74.7	25.3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34	28	6	100.0	82.4	17.6	60	45	15	100.0	75.0	25.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	22	3	100.0	88.0	12.0	34	22	12	100.0	64.7	35.3
\$50,000 or more	23	20	3	100.0	87.0	13.0	18	11	7	100.0	61.1	38.9
Median (dollars)	\$987	\$1,378	\$852	...	...	...	\$785	\$888	\$686	...	...	...
Mean (dollars)	\$2,875	\$3,467	\$1,928	...	...	...	\$2,133	\$2,672	\$1,469	...	...	...

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P173; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-1.

Table 11.6 compares income levels of female-headed households (no husband present) to married-couple families and to all families in 1999. With no exception, the median income in each region was considerably smaller for female-headed households than for married-couple families. This finding suggests most obviously that married-couple families were more likely to have higher incomes than female-head households simply because there were more workers in the married-couple households. The smallest disparity of \$2 between female-head households and married-couple families was recorded in Southern Namoneas, while the largest disparity of \$3,000 was recorded in the Halls.

Table 11.6: Median Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) by Type of Family and Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994						2000					
	Number of families			Median income (\$)			Number of families			Median income (\$)		
	Total	Married couple	Female hholdr, no husband present	Total	Married couple	Female hholdr, no husband present	Total	Married couple	Female hholdr, no husband present	Total	Married couple	Female hholdr, no husband present
Total	4,696	3,822	510	2,327	2,580	1,103	6,211	4,751	463	2,935	2,975	2,500
Lagoon	3,819	3,118	406	2,592	2,866	1,188	4,870	3,739	377	3,191	3,226	2,936
N. Namoneas	1,731	1,452	160	4,952	5,343	2,636	1,826	1,376	140	4,906	5,051	3,778
S. Namoneas	1,057	823	135	1,218	1,436	794	1,484	1,117	125	3,235	3,235	3,233
Faichuk	1,031	843	111	952	973	816	1,560	1,246	112	1,838	1,864	1,583
Outer Islands	877	704	104	1,315	1,423	929	1,341	1,012	86	1,899	1,970	956
Mortlocks	553	428	80	1,000	1,020	976	812	589	58	2,254	2,353	1,500
Pattiw	136	121	5	2,778	2,611	3,750	137	118	7	906	922	700
Namonwito	88	66	14	1,500	2,143	583	180	135	15	962	1,060	625
Halls	100	89	5	18,000	1,833	1,500	212	170	6	4,333	4,500	1,500

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data

In general, it is expected that income increases with educational attainment (Table 11.7). The 2000 Census data dispute this generalization. A cursory review of elementary educational attainment suggests that variability is more likely. For instance, the over-all median income for all persons 25 years old and over with no education was \$665, and with elementary 1-3 years, it was \$754. The generalization seems to be proven; however, the median income for elementary 4-7 (\$687) was less than elementary 1-3 (\$754). Again, a comparison between high school 9-11 (\$675) and elementary graduates (\$705) indicates that the variability prevails.

A comparison of median income between elementary graduates (\$705) and high school graduates (\$987) shows that elementary graduates earned about 71 percent of the median income of high school graduates. Median income for persons who attended some college (\$1,794) was almost twice the median income of high school graduates (\$987). Persons with associate degrees earned between 77 percent and 81 percent of those with bachelor's degrees. Obviously, those with master's degrees received significantly higher median incomes than all other lower income levels: those with bachelor's degrees received 58 percent of the median income of those with master's degrees; those with associate degrees, 45 percent to 47 percent; high school graduates, 8 percent; elementary school graduates, 6 percent; and those with no education, 5 percent.

The median income in 1999 for women (\$686) was less than that of men (\$888). What is surprising is how much different the median income was for each educational level. In general, women earned only 77.3 percent of what men earned. At most educational levels, the difference ranged from 76 percent to 87 percent; however, at two levels the percentage differences were substantial – 43.1 percent with some college, no degree; and 54.7 percent with master's degree or higher. The over-all data indicate that the median incomes for both men and women increased along with levels of educational attainment, however, median incomes were generally higher for men than women.

Table 11.7: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Educational Attainment, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Educational attainment	Total			Males			Females		
	No. of Persons	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	No. of persons	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	No. of persons	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
1994									
Persons with income 25+ years	8,299	1,105	3,064	5,235	1,503	3,631	3,064	890	2,112
No education	532	741	1,422	332	806	1,746	200	654	884
Elementary									
1-3 grades	249	783	1,859	154	875	2,499	95	669	820
4-7 grades	1,136	769	1,097	658	837	1,287	478	691	835
Elem. grads.	1,094	863	1,671	657	988	1,925	437	741	1,343
High school									
9-11 grades	1,390	778	1,512	908	821	1,840	482	709	894
12, no diploma	535	1,033	2,264	328	1,239	2,581	207	924	1,761
HS graduates	1,408	1,739	2,749	859	2,090	3,064	549	1,260	2,257
College	1,955	4,894	7,072	1,339	5,261	7,938	616	4,172	5,189
Some, no degree	907	3,380	4,896	592	3,750	5,436	315	2,882	3,880
Assoc. academic	327	4,900	5,902	227	4,740	6,129	100	5,227	5,386
Assoc. vocational	333	5,792	6,568	224	5,994	6,641	109	5,331	6,418
Bachelors	312	7,625	9,199	234	8,229	9,897	78	6,304	7,105
Masters or higher	76	16,000	31,545	62	16,818	35,739	14	13,750	12,975
2000									
Persons with income 25+ years	19,090	785	2,133	10,536	888	2,672	8,554	686	1,469
No education	2,978	665	1,148	1,502	729	1,646	1,476	610	640
Elementary									
1-3 grades	629	754	1,310	338	809	1,553	291	700	1,028
4-7 grades	2,905	687	1,807	1,586	766	2,587	1,319	612	870
Elem. grads.	2,789	705	1,273	1,412	814	1,521	1,377	620	1,018
High school									
9-11 grades	3,878	675	1,319	2,209	742	1,518	1,669	603	1,056
12, no diploma	1,421	825	2,026	827	936	2,326	594	709	1,609
HS graduates	1,861	987	2,618	1,035	1,396	3,119	826	873	1,990
College	2,629	4,151	5,633	1,627	4,822	6,393	1,002	3,132	4,400
Some, no degree	1,450	1,794	3,515	844	2,400	3,938	606	1,034	2,926
Assoc. academic	404	5,690	6,798	268	6,087	7,445	136	5,106	5,523
Assoc. vocational	390	5,990	7,169	239	6,331	7,476	151	5,368	6,683
Bachelors	310	7,357	10,065	219	7,887	11,040	91	6,118	7,719
Masters or higher	75	12,708	14,016	57	15,227	15,406	18	8,333	9,614

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P183; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-12

Workers economic activities naturally has a bearing on their income. Table 11.8 shows the median income of each of the economic activity categories by sex in 1994 and 2000. Although the data on income refer to a different time period than economic status, the majority of these persons' economic status would not have changed. Those persons employed in the formal work sector had the highest median income at \$2,810 in 1994, which increased to \$3,700 in 2000. Surprisingly, those persons who were not in the labor force but could have taken a job had a median income higher than the persons in subsistence. Those who could have taken a job had an income of \$628 in 2000, and those in the subsistence category had a median income of \$582. This would suggest that about 79 percent of the subsistence workers and about 77 percent not in the labor force were receiving income from a source other than wages or salary. Females had consistently lower median incomes at every economic status.

Table 11.8: Individual Median Income in 1993 and 1999 by Economic Status the Week Before the Census, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Economic status	Percent of 1994 work force claiming income		Median income (\$)			Percent of 2000 work force claiming income		Median income (\$)		
	Number	Total	Males	Females	Number	Total	Males	Females		
Persons 15+ years with income	31.9	9,283	987	1,378	852	55.8	19,090	785	888	686
In labor force	56.4	6,288	1,916	2,024	1,723	46.9	11,257	978	1,226	842
Employed	62.9	5,614	2,295	2,289	2,307	46.6	11,016	992	1,268	853
Formal work	87.6	4,709	2,810	2,898	2,627	32.8	4,398	3,700	3,579	3,949
Agriculture/fishing	25.5	905	679	693	622	64.6	6,618	667	716	606
Subsistence	22.5	701	643	658	591	78.8	3,431	582	602	560
Market oriented	47.4	204	836	843	800	54.1	3,187	792	860	686
Unemployed	30.4	674	599	619	580	66.8	241	603	619	584
Not in labor force	16.7	2,995	660	721	617	76.9	7,833	612	643	591
Could have taken a job	20.4	679	591	598	586	73.6	4,231	628	681	599
Not available for work	15.9	2,316	684	764	628	81.1	3,602	594	609	581

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P185 and unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-14 and unpublished data

Note: Occupation refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 & 1999 income.

Table 11.9 shows median income for different occupations. Not all persons who had income in 1993 and 1999 reported an occupation. Some persons with income were not working or had not had a job in the 5 years prior to the

census. As was explained in the chapter on occupations, the occupations categories are according to level of skills and experience needed for a job. Median income in 1993 followed the type of skills required for the job. Executives and managers were the highest paid occupations (median income of \$ 6,325). Professionals, technicians and associate professionals also had higher than average median income. The 2000 census results, showed that Professionals were the highest paid occupations (median income of \$5,460), followed by the Technicians and Associate Professionals (median income of \$ 5,035). Median income in 1999 showed women with higher median income as executives and managers, technicians and associate professionals, administrative support, service workers, and agricultural and fishing workers categories compared to males with the largest differences occurring in the executive and manager and administrative support occupations.

Table 11.9: Median Individual Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) in 1993 and 1999 by Occupation, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Occupation	1994						2000					
	Number			Median dollar			Number			Median dollar		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	4,709	3,287	1,422	2,790	2,923	2,507	4,398	3,167	1,231	3,785	3,699	3,959
Executive and managers	375	327	48	6,325	6,250	7,500	433	402	31	2,535	2,455	5,536
Professionals	696	464	232	4,079	4,209	3,889	1,126	701	425	5,460	5,870	4,781
Technicians and assoc. prof.	851	586	265	4,610	5,061	3,813	560	415	145	5,035	4,957	5,199
Administrative support	739	204	535	2,384	2,500	2,358	494	128	366	3,184	2,448	3,382
Service workers	801	575	226	1,838	1,824	1,864	752	591	161	2,330	2,319	2,352
Agriculture and fishing workers	62	61	1	2,125	2,063	3,750	47	45	2	3,047	3,047	3,750
Subsistence workers	33	32	1	2,188	2,125	12,500	6	6	-	6,250	6,250	-
Craft and related workers	412	358	54	2,347	2,551	1,500	297	277	20	3,400	3,444	2,500
Machine operators	258	248	10	2,213	2,258	1,750	287	270	17	3,383	3,510	1,975
Elementary Occup. and labor	481	431	50	1,959	1,998	1,714	402	338	64	2,470	2,489	2,313
Armed Forces	1	1	-	1,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P187; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-6.

Note: Occupation refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 for 1994 and 1999 for 2000 census.

Overall income levels in the public sector were higher than those in the private sector. All but the municipal government positions had median incomes higher than the overall median income (Table 11.10). National government incomes remained the highest with a median of \$5,333 in 1994 and \$6,711 in 2000, which was more than double the median income in the private sector. Female median incomes were lower in every category, except for non-profit private category. This could be due to more females than males in teaching positions, in hotels, restaurants and bars, and other non-profit workforce.

Table 11.10: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Class of Work, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Class of work	Total			Males			Females		
	Number	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Number	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)	Number	Median (\$)	Mean (\$)
1994									
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	4,709	2,790	4,594	3,287	2,923	4,994	1,422	2,507	3,669
Private wage/salary:									
For profit	1,530	2,168	3,983	949	2,309	4,668	581	1,985	2,865
Not for profit	155	2,583	3,536	73	2,569	3,896	82	2,593	3,216
Government:									
Municipal govt.	559	793	1,819	482	797	1,770	77	763	2,123
State	2,275	4,181	5,613	1,648	4,325	6,060	627	3,835	4,437
National	80	5,333	7,452	59	5,417	8,205	21	5,208	5,336
Federal/foreign	57	3,869	5,422	35	4,327	5,237	22	3,125	5,717
Self-employed	48	2,147	6,161	36	2,227	5,284	12	2,000	8,792
Unpaid family worker	5	156	431	5	156	431	-	-	-
2000									
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	4,398	3,785	5,276	3,167	3,699	5,403	1,231	3,959	4,946
Private wage/salary:									
For profit	1,168	2,785	4,792	756	3,053	5,369	412	2,401	3,733
Not for profit	161	2,887	4,612	98	3,125	5,422	63	2,670	3,350
Government:									
Municipal govt.	783	888	2,167	710	883	1,972	73	948	4,068
State	1,946	5,085	6,356	1,381	5,148	6,602	565	4,962	5,753
National	150	6,711	8,815	119	6,676	8,976	31	6,827	8,195
Federal/foreign	158	5,688	8,076	84	6,190	9,534	74	5,132	6,421
Self-employed	27	3,542	6,347	16	2,500	6,871	11	4,583	5,584
Unpaid family worker	5	875	5,656	3	813	8,767	2	1,000	990

Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P189; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-18

Note: Class of work refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 & 1999 income.

Table 11.11 presents 1999 median income by source and region. Among 19,090 persons earning income, the median total income was \$785. Northern Namoneas had the highest median total income (\$981), and Mortlocks had the lowest

(\$647). The primary source of income for the state of Chuuk in 1999 was not wages and salary (25.5percent), but remittances from within FSM (61.0percent) and remittances from outside FSM (26.8percent). This was a change from 1993 when wages and salary accounted for 58.8percent of all sources of income, remittances from within FSM was 30.2percent, and from outside FSM was 16.7percent.

In both 1994 and 2000 censuses, seven sources of income were specified. The numbers reported in each source do not add up to the total number of persons earning income. The reason is that a person may report more than just one source of income. For instance, in 1999, the 19,090 persons reported a total of 27,488 sources of income, thereby yielding an average of 1.4 sources per person. In comparison, the 1993 data reveal that the 9,283 persons reported a total of 11,748 sources, or 1.3 sources per person. In effect, persons earning income in Chuuk have become more dependent on just one source of income.

Table 11.11: Median Income in U.S. Dollars (\$) by Source and Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Source of income	1994						2000					
	Total	N.Namom	S.Namom	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	N.Namom	S.Namom	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod	
Persons earning income	9,283	3,593	2,094	2,073	914	609	19,090	6,053	4,712	4,323	2,714	1,288
Median total income	\$987	\$2,663	\$750	\$692	\$794	\$832	\$785	\$981	\$793	\$714	\$647	\$657
Wages and salary	5,457	2,863	887	635	643	429	4,872	2,296	850	625	714	387
Median	\$2,495	\$3,212	\$1,534	\$2,304	\$786	\$886	\$3,446	\$3,433	\$3,983	\$3,609	\$955	\$4,587
Profit from business or farm	642	273	136	102	64	67	3,412	683	839	1,459	294	137
Median	\$730	\$750	\$716	\$836	\$628	\$657	\$678	\$752	\$602	\$747	\$518	\$653
Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty	297	100	94	40	30	33	252	141	34	45	22	10
Median	\$604	\$715	\$581	\$541	\$577	\$516	\$650	\$685	\$549	\$625	\$786	\$501
Social security, pension, retirement	745	302	160	141	94	48	935	377	235	177	120	26
Median	\$828	\$950	\$762	\$720	\$855	\$728	\$1,552	\$1,572	\$1,754	\$1,014	\$2,030	\$685
Remittances from within FSM	2,800	462	889	1,150	151	148	11,647	3,468	3,100	2,596	1,678	805
Median	\$537	\$579	\$534	\$514	\$651	\$529	\$527	\$540	\$528	\$518	\$525	\$507
Remittances from outside FSM	1,546	137	472	793	110	34	5,122	1,330	1,842	1,462	426	62
Median	\$553	\$721	\$542	\$525	\$679	\$532	\$554	\$613	\$535	\$526	\$581	\$501
Others	261	119	53	46	12	31	1,248	362	756	116	13	1
Median	\$580	\$573	\$577	\$548	\$546	\$705	\$740	\$654	\$788	\$784	\$591	\$501

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Table 11.12 describes the proportion of persons earning income in each region, by source of income. First, in the case of Northern Namoneas, 52.5 percent of all persons earning income in 1993 identified wages and salary as their primary source of income, followed by profit from business or farm (42.5 percent) and social security, pension and retirement (40.5 percent). No other region had parallel dependence on wages and salary, profit from business or farm, and social security, pension and retirement. By 1999, in Northern Namoneas, the primary sources of income changed significantly: interest, dividends, trusts, royalty (56.0 percent), followed by wages and salary (47.1 percent) and social security, pension and retirement (40.3 percent).

Second, a major change occurred between 1993 and 1999 – growing dependence on remittances from within FSM and remittances from outside FSM. In 1993, the two sources were 16.5 percent and 8.9 percent, respectively, changing in 1999 to 29.8percent and 26.0 percent, respectively.

Two other regions exhibited unusual responses. For one thing, in Southern Namoneas, in 1999, 60.6 percent of all persons earning income depended on the “others” source of income. By definition, “others” refers to income from Veterans’ (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, alimony, or any other regular sources of income. Given the absence of most of these “others” kinds of sources, Southern Namoneas respondents might have inadvertently considered “any other regular sources of income” as a primary-source proxy of the other six categories. Also, in Faichuk, in 1993, the two highest sources were remittances from outside FSM (51.3 percent) and remittances from within FSM (41.1 percent). No other region recorded such high proportions. All the same, by 1999, the two percentages dropped to 28.5 percent and 22.3 percent, respectively, and were replaced by profit from business or farm (42.8 percent) as the primary source of income.

Table 11.12: Proportion of Persons Earning Income in each Region, by Source, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Source of income	Total	Percent	N. Namoneas	S. Namoneas	Faichuk	Mortlocks	Oksoritod
1994							
Persons earning income	9,283	100.0	38.7	22.6	22.3	9.8	6.6
Wages and salary	5,457	100.0	52.5	16.3	11.6	11.8	7.9
Profit from business or farm	642	100.0	42.5	21.2	15.9	10	10.4
Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty	297	100.0	33.7	31.6	13.5	10.1	11.1
Social security, pension, retirement	745	100.0	40.5	21.5	18.9	12.6	6.4
Remittances from within FSM	2,800	100.0	16.5	31.8	41.1	5.4	5.3
Remittances from outside FSM	1,546	100.0	8.9	30.5	51.3	7.1	2.2
Others	261	100.0	45.6	20.3	17.6	4.6	11.9
2000							
Persons earning income	19,090	100.0	31.7	24.7	22.6	14.2	6.7
Wages and salary	4,872	100.0	47.1	17.4	12.8	14.7	7.9
Profit from business or farm	3,412	100.0	20.0	24.6	42.8	8.6	4.0
Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty	252	100.0	56.0	13.5	17.9	8.7	4.0
Social security, pension, retirement	935	100.0	40.3	25.1	18.9	12.8	2.8
Remittances from within FSM	11,647	100.0	29.8	26.6	22.3	14.4	6.9
Remittances from outside FSM	5,122	100.0	26.0	36.0	28.5	8.3	1.2
Others	1,248	100.0	29.0	60.6	9.3	1.0	0.1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Previous Table 11.11

Table 11.13 compares gender differences for sources of income. As expected, most 1999 incomes were from wages and salaries. The median wage or salary was \$3,330 for males and \$3,669 for females. The next largest median income component was social security, pension and retirement: \$1,562 was the average income for those 935 persons who claimed this source of income. In general, males had higher average incomes for four sources of income, except in wages and salary interest, dividends, trusts, and royalty, and remittances from outside FSM.

Table 11.13: Income Source in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Source of income	1994						2000					
	Number of recipients			Median income (\$)			Number of recipients			Median income (\$)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total with income												
15+ years	9,283	5,714	3,569	987	1,378	852	19,090	10,536	8,554	785	888	687
Wages and salary	5,457	3,817	1,640	2,495	2,557	2,370	4,872	3,537	1,335	3,447	3,330	3,669
Profit from business or farm	642	495	147	730	755	657	3,412	2,308	1,104	678	723	600
Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty	297	198	99	604	604	604	252	166	86	653	615	742
Social security, pension, retirement	745	448	297	828	852	794	935	516	419	1,562	1,765	1,396
Remittances from within FSM	2,800	1,393	1,407	537	542	532	11,647	5,693	5,954	527	530	524
Remittances from outside FSM	1,546	801	745	553	554	551	5,122	2,509	2,613	554	552	556
Other income	261	157	104	580	595	560	1,248	655	593	740	829	662

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data

Note: The sum of recipients does not equal the total because some individuals had more than one source of income.

Conclusions

The median income for individuals in Chuuk was \$987 in 1993, and median household income was \$2,445. In 1999, the median income for individuals in Chuuk was \$785, and median household income was \$2778. Northern Namoneas had the largest individual median income in 1993, more than three times greater than that of Faichuk Region, the lowest. In 1999, Northern Namoneas still had the highest individual median income while the Mortlocks had the lowest. Weno, the capital of Chuuk State, is located in Northern Namoneas, and so it is understood for Northern Namoneas to have the highest individual median income.

Income levels in Chuuk showed definite patterns. Higher educated persons had higher incomes. Two-parent families had higher incomes than female headed families, and in general, males had higher incomes than females. A majority of this income came from wages and salaries and remittances from within and outside FSM. It is evident that as Chuuk moves away from a subsistence way of living to more of a cash economy, income levels will increasingly become a measuring stick for the quality of life and the distribution of resources.

CHAPTER 12 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction

Information on housing provides important insights to the level of development and often illuminating the interface between a traditional cultural system and the modernization that has affected most of the Pacific during the late twentieth century. The housing characteristics in Chuuk have been organized in this chapter into four major sections; (1) general housing characteristics; (2) structural characteristics, (3) utilities, and (4) equipment. The 1980 census result was used to examine the change in housing in Chuuk State over time.

The data presented in this chapter include the total and different types of housing units found in the 2000 Census. The 2000 Census questionnaire contain a similar set of questions used in the 1994 Census, so the comparison of housing data for these two years were consistent.

Data Description

General Housing Characteristics

A *housing unit* is a house, apartment, group of rooms, or single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat apart from other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units built not for household occupancy but for groups of unrelated persons was defined as group quarter. Group quarters include institutionalized and non-institutionalized quarters such as prisons/local jails, hospitals, school/college dormitories, etc.

The 2000 Chuuk State Census included both occupied and vacant housing units as part of the housing inventory. Recreational boats, tents, and others were also included in the questionnaire to enumerate people using them as their usual residence. The census classified a housing unit as occupied if it was the usual residence of the person or group of persons inhabiting it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants were only temporarily absent.

A vacant housing unit was a unit with no residents at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants were only temporarily absent. The census also considered vacant units that were temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration by persons who usually resided elsewhere. A new unit not yet occupied was classified as vacant if construction had reached the point where all exterior windows and doors, and final usable floors, were in place. The census did not consider unoccupied units open to the elements as vacant. Also excluded from vacant units were quarters used entirely for non-residential purposes, such as store, office, or storage facility.

The 2000 Chuuk Census distinguished between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units, a characteristic referred to as tenure. Questionnaire item H22, asked of all occupied housing units, dealt with tenure.

The census classified a housing unit as owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner resided in the unit on the census day, even if the unit was mortgaged or not fully paid for. The remaining occupied housing units were classified as renter-occupied, regardless if cash or some other means of remittance was used. The census recorded a housing unit as "rented for cash" if any money rent was paid or contracted for; this rent could come from individuals either living in the unit or elsewhere, or from an organization. Rental units classified under "occupied without payment of cash rent" generally were those provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for services such as those provided by a resident manager or tenant worker.

Questionnaire item H6 concerned the year a structure was built. Data on year of construction was collected for both occupied and vacant housing units. Data on the year in which a structure was built referred to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. Recently built structures that met the housing unit definition requirements (all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors installed) were assigned to the "1999-2000" category.

Structural Characteristics

The 2000 census obtained information on the number of housing units in a structure from questionnaire item H1, which was asked of all housing units. A structure comprised a separate building that either had open space on all four sides or was separated from other structures by dividing walls that extended from ground to roof. The statistics presented in this report refer to the number of housing units in separate structures of specified type and size. The following categories applied:

- . One-unit, detached -- a single-unit structure detached from any other structure (except a shed or garage). A one-family house, which contained a business, was considered detached as long as the building had open space on all four sides.
- . One-unit, attached -- a one-unit structure, which had one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In double houses and houses attached to non-residential structures, each housing unit was an individual attached structure if the dividing or common wall extended from ground or roof.
- . Two or more units -- housing units in structures containing two or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 or more units.
- . Other -- any housing unit that did not fit the previous categories, such as abandoned cars, campers, vans, and shacks.

The 2000 census obtained information on the number of rooms per housing unit from questionnaire item H7, with resulting information recorded both for occupied and vacant housing units. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit, whole rooms included living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded were kitchenettes, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls for foyers, utility rooms, and other unfinished space used for storage.

Data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H8, with resulting information recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms refers to the count of rooms designed as bedrooms and the number of rooms that one would count as bedrooms when listing a housing unit for sale or for rent. The 2000 census included as bedrooms all rooms intended for use as bedrooms even if residents were using them for some other purpose on Census Day. Housing units comprising a single room, such as an efficiency apartment, by definition were classified as having no bedroom.

Data on material used for the outside walls of housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H3, for both occupied and vacant housing units. The census classified each unit according to the type of material used most in the construction of its outside walls and included as separate categories "Poured concrete", "Concrete blocks", "Metal/Tin", "Plywood", "Thatch", "Local wood or bamboo", "Other", and "No walls".

The census collected data on the material used for the roofs of housing units with questionnaire item H4, the results recorded both for occupied and vacant housing units. The census classified each housing unit according to the type of material used most in the construction of its roof. The material categories used were "Poured concrete", "Metal/Tin", "Wood", "Thatch", "Bamboo", and "Other".

The 2000 census collected data on type of material used for the foundation of housing units with questionnaire item H5, both for occupied and vacant housing units. Census personnel classified each housing unit according to the type of material used most in its foundation. The categories employed were "Concrete", "Wood pier or piling", "Coral", "Stone", and "Other".

Utilities

The 2000 census collected data on electric power with questionnaire items H10, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. Even if the power had been shut off for some reasons, the census considered the unit to have electric power.

The census data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, also recorded for occupied and vacant housing units. Categories 1 to 9 on question H15 dealt with the sources of drinking water to the household.

"A public (government) system only" refers to when there was running water comes through water pipes from any common source supplying 5 or more houses or apartments and it was the only source of water for the entire household or apartment.

"A community water system only" refers to when there was running water coming through water pipes supplied by a village or community water system or obtained from a well that was maintained by the community.

"A public and catchments" refers to when there was running water from a public system and there was also catchment in which rainwater was collected.

"An individual well" refers to when the water came from a well on the property or on neighboring property serving fewer than 5 houses or apartments. Well water hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn whether piped or not piped and stored in tanks or used directly from the well were included.

"A catchments, tanks, or drums only" refers to when the source of water was a catchments, tanks, or drums in which rainwater was collected. Such sources usually serve only one structure.

"A public standpipe or street hydrant" refers to when there was an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water.

"Purchased bottled water" refers to when the household depended only on water purchased from businesses.

"Some other sources such as a spring, river, creek, etc." were being used as the main source of drinking water.

Data on water supply, also referred to as "Piped water" related to the source of water, were obtained from questionnaire items H9a and H9b, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water signified a housing unit where water was available at a sink, washbasin, bathtub, or shower. The piped water may have been located within a housing unit, in a hallway associated with the unit, or in a room used by several other households in the building containing the unit (even if occupants had to go outdoors to reach that part of the building). If both hot and cold water were available, the census recorded the type of energy used by the water heater; "electricity", "gas", "solar power", or "other fuels".

Equipment

The 2000 census obtained information on plumbing facilities from questionnaire items H9a, H9c, and H9d for occupied and vacant housing units. A unit was considered to have complete plumbing facilities when it had piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower, regardless of whether these facilities were located in the unit being enumerated or inside the building in which the unit was.

Data on sinks with piped water were obtained from questionnaire item H17e, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. For classification as a housing unit possessing a sink with piped water, such a sink had to be in the unit itself or inside the building containing the housing unit enumerated.

Questionnaire items H9d and H16 addressed the type of toilet facilities both in occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet consisted of any toilet connected to piped water and emptying into a public sewer, septic tank or cesspool. If the unit did not have a flush toilet, the toilet could be an outhouse, privy, or benjo; otherwise, the last category, "Other", was used.

The 2000 census collected data on bathtub and shower with questionnaire item H9c both for occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower was counted only if connected permanently to piped running water, thus excluding equipment such as portable bathtubs.

Questionnaire items H17a and H17b concerned cooking facilities and were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Main cooking facilities were those used most often for the preparation of meals, located either outside or inside the housing unit. A housing unit with "No cooking facilities" comprised a unit with no cooking facilities available inside or outside the building.

Questionnaire items H18 and H19 asked for the number of vehicles used for land transportation as well as boats used by the household for water transportation.

Finally, the census collected data on household appliances such as refrigerator, deep freezer, air-conditioning, television and VCR, telephone or CB radio, and battery operated radio.

Limitation and Comparability. Data from the 1980 and 1994 censuses were provided for comparative purposes. As concepts and definitions in 1980 may differ slightly from the 1994 and 2000 census, comparison may be limited only to aggregate statistics. There was no obvious limitation between the 1994 and 2000 data.

Analysis of Housing Data

General Housing Characteristics

Table 12.1 presents the total number of housing units in Chuuk State by status of occupancy. Total number of housing units increased from about 5,400 in 1980 to about 7,600 in 1994 then decreased to about 7,400 in 2000. This was a 40 percent increase between 1980 and 1994 and about 2 percent decrease between 1994 and 2000.

Table 12.1: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units, and Others, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Tenure	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total Housing Units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Occupied	4,979	7,043	6,976	41.5	(1.0)	91.7	92.9	94.1
Vacant	449	538	441	19.8	(18.0)	8.3	7.1	5.9

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, H02.

Information on renter occupied units in combination with income and other characteristics is important for the government and planning agencies to develop housing programs designed to meet the housing needs of people at different economic levels. Table 12.2 shows the total occupied units and tenure by region in 1994 and 2000. In 2000, most of the units in Chuuk were owner occupied; about 93 percent, and 7 percent were renter occupied. Of the renter occupied units, about 92 percent were occupied with no cash rent (or freely occupied), and about 8 percent were occupied with rent. The distribution for owner occupied and renter occupied units varied among the regions. Only Northern Namoneas reported “renter--with cash” which was not surprising as it was where much of the labor market was concentrated and people most likely to live in rented housing. About 64 percent of the rented units in Northern Namoneas were occupied with no cash. In the other regions all rented units were occupied without cash rent. This is expected in such places as Chuuk where the existence of the extended family is common and people tended to share their resources, especially among family members.

Table 12.2: Total Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Municipality	1994						2000					
	Total housing units		Occupied				Total housing units		Occupied			
	Total	Owner	Renter		Others	Total	Owner	Renter		Others		
			Cash	No cash				Cash	No cash			
Total	7,581	7,043	5,301	57	1,494	191	7,417	6,976	6,456	40	480	-
Lagoon	5,823	5,423	4,032	56	1,204	131	5,585	5,268	4,840	40	388	-
N. Namoneas	2,411	2,170	1,687	45	362	76	2,065	1,940	1,882	37	21	-
S. Namoneas	1,645	1,544	1,115	...	390	36	1,745	1,613	1,495	...	117	-
Faichuk	1,767	1,709	1,230	8	452	19	1,775	1,715	1,463	...	250	-
Outer Islands	1,758	1,620	1,269	...	290	60	1,832	1,708	1,616	-	92	-
Mortlocks	1,041	927	701	...	203	22	1,084	970	902	-	68	-
Oksoritod	717	693	568	-	87	40	748	738	714	-	24	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H06.

The year of construction indicates the number of new housing units constructed over time and provides the age of the housing. Table 12.3 shows the age of the occupied housing units in Chuuk State by region. Almost 3 in every 10 housing units in Chuuk, was built during the year 1993 or later. That is, almost 30 percent of all the housing units in Chuuk were built in the last seven years. The corresponding proportion for those housing units built during or before 1980 was about 12 in every 50. Shown further by the table, the year of construction of housing units in the regions was similar, except for the housing units in the Outer Islands. Majority of the housing units in the Halls and Namonuito were built between 1988 and 1995. About 40 percent of the housing units in the Mortlocks were built before 1980, and 47 percent of the units in Pattiw were built between 1980 and 1992.

Table 12.3. Year House Built by Region, Chuuk State: 2000

Region	Number										Percent									
	Total	1999-2000	1996-1998	1993-1995	1988-1992	1980-1987	1970-1979	1960-1969	before 1960	Don't Know	Total	2000	1998	1995	1992	1987	1979	1969	before 1960	Don't Know
Total	7,417	386	814	991	1,363	1,754	1,317	345	83	364	100.0	5.2	11.0	13.4	18.4	23.6	17.8	4.7	1.1	4.9
Lagoon	5,585	290	668	702	1,077	1,415	904	235	35	259	100.0	5.2	12.0	12.6	19.3	25.3	16.2	4.2	0.6	4.6
Northern Namoneas	2,065	107	213	241	397	564	286	127	19	111	100.0	5.2	10.3	11.7	19.2	27.3	13.8	6.2	0.9	5.4
Southern Namoneas	1,745	105	252	214	291	457	312	42	10	62	100.0	6.0	14.4	12.3	16.7	26.2	17.9	2.4	0.6	3.6
Faichuk	1,775	78	203	247	389	394	306	66	6	86	100.0	4.4	11.4	13.9	21.9	22.2	17.2	3.7	0.3	4.8
Outer Islands	1,832	96	146	289	286	339	413	110	48	105	100.0	5.2	8.0	15.8	15.6	18.5	22.5	6.0	2.6	5.7
Mortlocks	1,084	52	98	92	130	206	323	84	23	76	100.0	4.8	9.0	8.5	12.0	19.0	29.8	7.7	2.1	7.0
Pattiw	310	6	18	49	65	80	36	16	23	17	100.0	1.9	5.8	15.8	21.0	25.8	11.6	5.2	7.4	5.5
Namonuito	193	21	15	58	29	27	36	5	1	1	100.0	10.9	7.8	30.1	15.0	14.0	18.7	2.6	0.5	0.5
Halls	245	17	15	90	62	26	18	5	1	11	100.0	6.9	6.1	36.7	25.3	10.6	7.3	2.0	0.4	4.5

Source: 2000 FSM Census, H01.

Structural Characteristics

The description of a building indicates areas of single-family homes and of small or large apartment buildings. The data collected could be used as an aid in planning for extension of utility lines, schools and playgrounds, and environmental needs.

Table 12.4 shows the number of occupied housing units and number of units within each structure. Over 93 percent of occupied units in Chuuk in 2000 were single detached structures, an increase of 4 percentage points from the 1994 Census. Percentage of structures with one or more attached units increased slightly between 1994 and 2000.

Table 12.4: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Units in structure	1994		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Hus	7,043	100.0	6,976	100.0
One detached	6,297	89.4	6,525	93.5
1 or more attached	433	6.1	373	5.3
Bldg. w/ 2 apt.	21	0.3	24	0.3
Bldg. w/ 3 or 4 apt.	22	0.3	20	0.3
Bldg. w/ 5+	22	0.3	12	0.2
Others	248	3.5	22	0.3

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01.

The distribution of occupied housing by number of units in structure for the regions is presented in Table 12.5. The housing unit structure was uniform in all the regions, except for the Northern Namoneas region. Almost all housing units with multiple apartments, or with more than one attached units were in Northern Namoneas. In 2000 and 1994 majority of housing units in the regions were single units in structure.

Table 12.5: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure and Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994								2000							
	Occupied housing units	One, de-tached	One or more at tached	Bldg. with 2 apt.	Bldg. with 3 or 4 apt.	Bldg. with 5 or more	Others	Occupied housing units	One, de-tached	One or more at tached	Bldg. with 2 apt.	Bldg. with 3 or 4 apt.	Bldg. with 5 or more	Others		
Total	7,043	6,297	433	21	22	22	248	7,417	6,525	374	26	20	12	32		
Lagoon	5,423	4,795	362	19	18	22	207	5,585	5,243	258	21	20	12	31		
N. Namoneas	2,169	1,860	258	13	14	21	3	2,065	1,894	118	15	16	10	12		
S. Namoneas	1,544	1,281	63	2	2	...	195	1,745	1,628	96	4	3	...	13		
Faichuk	1,710	1,654	41	4	2	-	9	1,775	1,721	44	2	...	...	6
Outer Islands	1,620	1,502	71	2	4	-	41	1,832	1,710	116	5	-	-	...		
Mortlocks	927	882	34	-	...	-	10	1,084	1,048	35	-	-	-	...		
Pattiw	277	230	11	2	3	-	31	310	240	70	-	-	-	-		
Namonuito	133	133	-	-	-	-	-	193	190	3	-	-	-	-		
Halls	283	257	26	-	-	-	-	245	232	8	-	-	-	-		

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H01 and unpublished data.

The number of rooms provided the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping space in the housing unit. Table 12.6 shows the percentage change in the number of rooms per occupied housing unit and the percent distribution of units with 1 to 8 or more rooms in 1980, 1994 and 2000. There were more rooms per housing units in 1994 and 2000 than in 1980. The proportion of housing units with one room decreased from about 29 percent in 1980 to about 19 percent in 1994 and 2000. Conversely, the proportion for units with more than five rooms increased from about 9

percent in 1980 to over 21 percent in 1994 and 2000. The median number of rooms per unit also increased from 2.4 in 1980 to about 3.6 in 1994 and 2000. This was due to, among other things, the increase in the living standard and also due to the recently available housing loan packages, provided by federal and local housing program that enabled more people to build bigger and roomy houses.

Table 12.6: Rooms per Occupied Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Rooms	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Occupied HUs	4,979	7,043	6,976	41.5	(1.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 room	1,420	1,319	1,334	(7.1)	1.1	28.5	18.7	19.1
2 rooms	1,311	1,345	1,311	2.6	(2.5)	26.3	19.1	18.8
3 rooms	1,080	1,543	1,590	42.9	3.0	21.7	21.9	22.8
4 rooms	714	1,329	1,306	86.1	(1.7)	14.3	18.9	18.7
5 rooms	303	944	921	211.6	(2.4)	6.1	13.4	13.2
6 rooms	112	390	348	248.2	(10.8)	2.2	5.5	5.0
7 rooms	17	109	101	541.2	(7.3)	0.3	1.5	1.4
8+ rooms	22	64	65	190.9	1.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
Median	2.4	3.6	3.5	...	...	...	...	...

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, H02 and Unpublished data.

Table 12.7 presents number of rooms in occupied housing units for the regions in Chuuk State in 2000 as well as in 1994. Housing units in the Lagoon relatively have more rooms than those in the Outer Islands.

Table 12.7: Number of Rooms per Occupied Housing Unit by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994										2000									
	Total	Number of rooms per occupied units									Total	Number of rooms per occupied units								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Median		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	Median
Total	7,043	1,319	1,345	1,543	1,329	944	390	109	64	3.6	6,976	2,358	2,418	1,455	595	106	32	6	6	2.5
Lagoon	5,423	810	1,035	1,230	1,107	793	318	81	49	3.7	5,268	1,590	1,909	1,191	466	82	22	4	4	2.5
N. Namoneas	2,170	226	408	478	465	360	155	43	35	3.9	1,940	481	654	550	206	34	10	3	2	2.7
S. Namoneas	1,544	254	354	353	305	169	77	21	11	3.5	1,613	550	595	314	118	25	10	1	-	2.4
Faichuk	1,709	330	273	399	337	264	86	17	3	3.6	1,715	559	660	327	142	23	2	-	2	2.5
Outer Islands	1,620	509	310	313	222	151	72	28	15	3.0	1,708	768	509	264	129	24	10	2	2	2.2
Mortlocks	927	219	172	186	151	113	52	22	12	3.4	970	360	291	187	104	19	7	1	1	2.4
Pattiw	277	196	21	27	13	8	6	3	3	1.7	310	226	54	17	7	1	3	1	1	1.7
Namonuito	133	39	51	24	9	6	2	2	-	2.5	193	121	52	10	7	3	-	-	-	1.8
Halls	283	55	66	76	49	24	12	1	-	3.3	235	61	112	50	11	1	-	-	-	2.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H02 and unpublished data.

The number of bedrooms was used in combination with number of occupants to provide a measure of crowding. Builders and planners use this information to find out how much additional housing is needed to relieve crowded housing conditions.

Table 12.8 compares the number of bedrooms in occupied housing units enumerated during the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses. The change in number of bedrooms was similar to that observed for number of rooms in the previous tables. In 1980, nearly 3 in every 5 were one bedroom housing units compared to 1 in 3 units in 1994 and 2000. Moreover, the proportion for two bedroom-housing units increased from about 24 percent in 1980 to over 34 percent in 1994 and 2000. The median number of bedrooms increased from 1.9 in 1980 to 2.4 in 1994 and 2.5 in 2000.

Table 12.8: Number of Bedrooms per Housing Unit of All Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Bedrooms	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total HUs	5,428	7,581	7,417	28.4	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 bedroom	3,132	2,624	2,533	(19.4)	(3.6)	57.7	34.6	34.2
2 bedrooms	1,296	2,598	2,554	50.1	(1.7)	23.9	34.3	34.4
3 bedrooms	729	1,611	1,543	54.7	(4.4)	13.4	21.3	20.8
4 bedrooms	207	584	631	64.6	7.4	3.8	7.7	8.5
5+ bedrooms	64	164	156	61.0	(5.1)	1.2	2.2	2.1
Median	1.9	2.4	2.5	...	...	...	...	...

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H02.

Table 12.9 further presents the distribution of bedrooms in housing units by major regions of Chuuk State in 1994 and 2000. The number of bedrooms in housing units in 2000 shows significant variation between regions in the Lagoon and the Outer Islands. About 45 percent of the housing units in the Outer Islands were one bedroom housing units compared to about 30 percent in the Lagoon. Housing units with two or more bedrooms were common in Northern Namoneas but rare in Pattiw.

Table 12.9: Number of Bedrooms of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994						2000					
	Total	Number of bedrooms					Total	Number of bedrooms				
		1	2	3	4	5+		1	2	3	4	5+
Total	7,581	2,624	2,598	1,611	584	164	7,417	2,533	2,554	1,543	631	156
Lagoon	5,823	1,846	2,061	1,347	459	110	5,585	1,694	2,013	1,265	495	118
N. Namoneas	2,411	635	858	668	188	62	2,065	501	706	584	221	53
S. Namoneas	1,645	605	577	313	125	25	1,745	610	624	342	131	38
Faichuk	1,767	606	626	366	146	23	1,775	583	683	339	143	27
Outer Islands	1,758	778	537	264	125	54	1,832	839	541	278	136	38
Mortlocks	1,041	396	332	180	99	34	1,084	425	321	200	110	28
Pattiw	282	206	45	16	6	9	310	226	54	17	7	6
Namonuito	145	74	44	18	5	4	193	121	52	10	7	3
Halls	290	102	116	50	15	7	245	67	114	51	12	1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H02.

The type of materials for roofs, walls, and foundation are used to determine the structural composition of housing units and as an indicator of the health and safety of the occupants. Table 12.10 shows the main materials used for the roofs of the housing units in 1980 and 1994 and 2000. The main materials used for roofing of housing units in all census years were metal roofing, accounting for more than 75 percent of the housing units. The percentage of housing units with concrete roofing increased from 2 percent in 1980 to about 17 percent in 1994 and 2000. On the other hand, the proportion of housing units with traditional-type roofing (thatch, wood, etc) decline from 12 in 1980 to less than 8 percent in 2000, showing improvement in housing quality.

Table 12.10: Material Used for Roof of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Type of materials	Number			Percent change		Number		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Poured concrete	115	1,241	1,259	979.1	1.5	2.1	16.4	17.0
Metal	4,668	5,981	5,576	28.1	(6.8)	86.0	78.9	75.2
Wood	133	118	47	(11.3)	(60.2)	2.5	1.6	0.6
Thatch	410	183	377	(55.4)	106.0	7.6	2.4	5.1
Others	102	58	158	(43.1)	172.4	1.9	0.8	2.1

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H01 and Unpublished data.

Table 12.11 further compares materials used for roofing in housing units in 1994 and 2000 by region. Roofing type varied by region. In both years, the proportion of housing units with concrete roofing is higher in the Outer Islands than the Lagoon. About 14 percent of the housing units in the Lagoon had concrete roofing compared to about 26 percent in the Outer Islands. About 7 to 8 out of every 10 units in the Lagoon, Mortlocks, and Halls had metal roofing. In Namonuito, about half of the housing units had poured concrete roofing. For Pattiw it was either metal or others roofing such as thatch.

Table 12.11. Materials Used for Roof of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Number								Percent							
	1994				2000				1994				2000			
	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Others	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Others	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Others	Total	Poured concrete	Metal	Others
Total	7,581	1,241	5,981	359	7,417	1,259	5,576	582	100.0	16.4	78.9	4.7	100.0	17.0	75.2	7.8
Lagoon	5,823	814	4,805	204	5,585	790	4,456	339	100.0	14.0	82.5	3.5	100.0	14.1	79.8	6.1
N. Namoneas	2,411	430	1,922	59	2,065	439	1,520	106	100.0	17.8	79.7	2.4	100.0	21.3	73.6	5.1
S. Namoneas	1,645	190	1,372	83	1,745	192	1,443	110	100.0	11.6	83.4	5.0	100.0	11.0	82.7	6.3
Faichuk	1,767	194	1,511	62	1,775	159	1,493	123	100.0	11.0	85.5	3.5	100.0	9.0	84.1	6.9
Outer Islands	1,758	427	1,176	155	1,832	469	1,120	243	100.0	24.3	66.9	8.8	100.0	25.6	61.1	13.3
Mortlocks	1,041	188	782	71	1,084	207	788	89	100.0	18.1	75.1	6.8	100.0	19.1	72.7	8.2
Pattiw	282	93	119	70	310	99	102	109	100.0	33.0	42.2	24.8	100.0	31.9	32.9	35.2
Namonuito	145	77	55	13	193	93	67	33	100.0	53.1	37.9	9.0	100.0	48.2	34.7	17.1
Halls	290	69	220	1	245	70	163	12	100.0	23.8	75.9	0.3	100.0	28.6	66.5	4.9

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

Table 12.12 presents materials used for walls in housing units in 1980 and 1994 as well as in 2000. During the 1980 census, almost half of all housing unit in Chuuk State had wooden walls. The corresponding proportion in 1994 dropped to 30 percent and about 26 percent in 2000. On the other hand, the proportion for housing units with concrete walls increased from about 14 percent in 1980 to about 38 percent in 1994 to nearly 40 percent in 2000. This indicates, among other things, significant improvement in housing conditions in Chuuk State.

Table 12.12: Materials Used for Walls, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Type of materials	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Concrete	783	2,869	2,946	266.4	2.7	14.4	37.8	39.7
Poured concrete	252	1,860	1,819	638.1	(2.2)	4.6	24.5	24.5
Concrete blocks	531	1,009	1,127	90.0	11.7	9.8	13.3	15.2
Metal	1,791	2,330	1,980	30.1	(15.0)	33.0	30.7	26.7
Wood	2,486	2,236	1,939	(10.1)	(13.3)	45.8	29.5	26.1
No walls	42	44	47	4.8	6.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Others	326	102	505	(68.7)	395.1	6.0	1.3	6.8

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H01.

Table 12.13 further compares materials used for walls in housing units among the regions in 1994 and 2000. The construction materials used for walls were similar in all regions, with the following exceptions. A larger proportion of housing units in the Outer Islands (over 46 percent) had concrete walls. The proportion for concrete wall was as high as 50 percent in Namonuito. The corresponding proportion for concrete walls in the Lagoon was just over 35 percent. Housing units with metal walls were reported at 30 percent in Lagoon and 16 percent in the Outer Islands. The proportion for housing units with wood and other walls was also common in both Outer Islands (35 percent) and in the Lagoon (about 33 percent).

Table 12.13: Materials Used for Outside Walls by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994				2000			
	Total housing units	Con-crete	Metal	Wood & others	Total housing units	Con-crete	Metal	Wood & others
Total	7,581	2,869	2,330	2,382	7,417	2,946	1,980	2,491
Lagoon	5,823	2,054	2,021	1,748	5,585	2,054	1,680	1,851
N. Namoneas	2,411	999	641	771	2,065	968	460	637
S. Namoneas	1,645	529	662	454	1,745	557	616	575
Faichuk	1,767	526	718	523	1,775	529	604	642
Outer Islands	1,758	815	309	634	1,832	892	300	640
Mortlocks	1,041	490	233	318	1,084	551	253	280
Pattiw	282	118	52	112	310	129	38	143
Namonuito	145	79	4	62	193	97	1	95
Halls	290	128	20	142	245	115	8	122

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, H01.

Table 12.14 presents type of material used for foundations of housing units in 1994 and 2000. In both years, two thirds of all housing units in Chuuk had concrete foundation, and about one fourth had wood/pier/piling foundation. This distribution remained similar for all the regions except for regions in the Outer Islands. Moreover, the proportion of housing units with stone and coral foundation was reportedly high in Pattiw.

Table 12.14. Materials Used for Foundation of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994 Census				2000			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	Total housing units	Con-crete	Wood/pier/piling	Stone/coral	Total housing units	Con-crete	Wood/pier/piling	Stone/coral
Total	7,581	5,040	1,894	647	7,417	4,984	1,937	496
Lagoon	5,823	3,817	1,560	446	5,585	3,769	1,519	297
N. Namoneas	2,411	1,571	726	114	2,065	1,440	528	97
S. Namoneas	1,645	1,056	400	189	1,745	1,165	481	99
Faichuk	1,767	1,190	434	143	1,775	1,164	510	101
Outer Islands	1,758	1,223	334	201	1,832	1,215	418	199
Mortlocks	1,041	710	228	103	1,084	752	266	66
Pattiw	282	169	33	80	310	193	15	102
Namonuito	145	80	59	6	193	108	69	16
Halls	290	264	14	12	245	162	68	15

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses

Utilities

Data on electric power and air conditioning are useful in planning and assessing power consumption, living conditions, and housing quality. The data are also useful in planning the rural electrification programs and seeking alternative economical power sources.

Table 12.15 presents the usage of public utility power, generator, and solar power in Chuuk between 1980 and 2000. The proportion of housing units with electric power increased from about 22 percent in 1980 to slightly over 35 percent in 1994 then declined to about 27 percent in 2000. The decline between 1994 and 2000 resulted from the decline in the number of public utility consumers in this period. On the other hand, the number of housing units with generator and solar increased from 2 percent in 1980 to about 8 percent in 1994 and 2000 suggesting that people are shifting to more economical and energy saving sources of lighting. Despite the observed increased level of accessibility to electric power, Chuuk still had a significant number of housing units with no electricity compared to the other FSM states (see 2000 FSM Census National Report, p. 161).

Table 12.15: Electricity Source of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Electricity source	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
With electricity	1,168	2,662	2,019	127.9	(24.2)	21.5	35.1	27.3
Public utility	585	2,062	1,419	252.5	(31.2)	10.8	27.2	19.1
Generator	583	600	609	2.9	1.5	10.7	7.9	8.2
Solar power	-	84	402	-	378.6	-	1.1	5.4
No electricity	4,260	4,835	4,996	13.5	3.3	78.5	63.8	67.4

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H04.

Table 12.16 compares housing units in each region by the availability of electricity and air conditions in 1994 and 2000. In 2000 FSM census, Northern Namoneas had the highest proportion of housing units with electricity (68 percent) and air conditioning (about 10 percent). The proportion of housing units with electricity was second highest (about 22 percent) in Southern Namoneas, and third highest was shared between Faichuk and the Outer Islands, below 20 percent of units with electricity. Over 91 percent of the housing units equipped with air conditioner were in Northern Namoneas.

Table 12.16. Electricity and Air Condition of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994 Census					2000 Census				
	All Units	With electricity		With air-conditioning		All Units	With electricity		With air-conditioning	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,581	2,662	35.1	270	3.6	7,417	2,421	32.6	212	2.9
Lagoon	5,823	2,527	43.4	270	4.6	5,585	2,073	37.1	212	3.8
N. Namoneas	2,411	1,929	80.0	263	10.9	2,065	1,395	67.6	199	9.6
S. Namoneas	1,645	348	21.2	6	0.4	1,745	391	22.4	8	0.5
Faichuk	1,767	250	14.1	....	...	1,775	287	16.2	...	...
Outer Islands	1,758	135	7.7	...	...	1,832	348	19.0	...	...

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

Lack of water supply and flush toilet has been connected with diseases and morbidity in the past. For instance, the social problems of urbanization were well documented in July 1982 when sewage disposal in Chuuk lagoon contaminated seafood and resulted in a severe cholera outbreak. Subsequent studies revealed that only 6 percent of households in Weno during that time had adequate sanitation (central water supply and flush toilet, Connell 1983:7/8).

Table 12.17 summarizes the availability of piped water in all housing units during the years 1980, 1994 and 2000. The proportion of housing units with no piped water decreased from about 98 percent in 1980 to about 75 percent in 1994 and 2000. Additionally, the number of housing units with hot and cold piped water supply increased to more than 2 percent between 1980 and 1994 then decreased to less than 1 percent in 2000. The coverage (25 percent) of piped water in Chuuk was the lowest in the FSM (see 2000 FSM National Census Report, p. 122).

Table 12.17: Piped Water of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Piped water	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Piped water	137	1,902	1,841	1,288.3	(3.2)	2.5	25.1	24.8
Hot & cold piped water	67	180	62	168.7	(65.6)	1.2	2.4	0.8
Cold water only	70	1,722	1,779	2,360.0	3.3	1.3	22.7	24.0
No piped water	5,291	5,679	5,576	7.3	(1.8)	97.5	74.9	75.2

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.18 further examines availability of piped water supply by municipality in 1994 and 2000. The proportion of housing units with pipe water varied among the regions in the Lagoon. As noted in the table, no piped water supply is available in the Outer Islands because the water pipeline did not extend there. The accessibility to piped water in the

Northern and Southern Namoneas (about 40 and 38 percent, respectively) was better than in Faichuk (about 17 percent).

Table 12.18. Water Supply of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994 Census								2000 Census							
	Number				Percent				Number				Percent			
	Total units	Hot & cold	Cold only	No pipe water	Total units	Hot & cold	Cold only	No pipe water	Total units	Hot & cold	Cold only	No pipe water	Total units	Hot & cold	Cold only	No pipe water
Total	7,581	180	1,722	5,679	100.0	2.4	22.7	74.9	7,417	62	1,779	5,576	100.0	0.8	24.0	75.2
Lagoon	5,823	173	1,690	3,960	100.0	3.0	29.0	68.0	5,585	59	1,756	3,770	100.0	1.1	31.4	67.5
N. Namoneas	2,411	139	814	1,458	100.0	5.8	33.8	60.5	2,065	50	702	1,313	100.0	2.4	34.0	63.6
S. Namoneas	1,645	20	599	1,026	100.0	1.2	36.4	62.4	1,745	4	609	1,132	100.0	0.2	34.9	64.9
Faichuk	1,767	14	277	1,476	100.0	0.8	15.7	83.5	1,775	5	445	1,325	100.0	0.3	25.1	74.6

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03

Note: Piped water is only available in the Lagoon. The sources of water in the Outer Islands include individual cisterns and wells.

Table 12.19 further presents the distribution of housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000 by source of drinking water. Comparison of the data from the three censuses should be considered with caution because they differ in the level of aggregation. The Department of Sanitation has been advising people to use water catchments as their main source of drinking water, which may have contributed to the shifting of the preference from piped water to catchment water.

In all three years, the major source of drinking water was from catchments, tank and drums. In 2000, over 82 percent of all housing units reported catchments, tank and drums as their principal source of drinking water. Only about 6 percent of all housing unit in 2000 reported public and community system as their source of drinking water.

Table 12.19: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Source of drinking water	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
	Total	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0
Public & community systems	738	759	447	2.8	(41.1)	13.6	10.0	6.0
Individual well	835	606	321	(27.4)	(47.0)	15.4	8.0	4.3
Catchment, tank, drums	2,563	5,256	6,122	105.1	16.5	47.2	69.3	82.5
Public stand pipe	218	75	31	(65.6)	(58.7)	4.0	1.0	0.4
Others	1,074	885	496	(17.6)	(44.0)	19.8	11.7	6.7

Source: 1980 TPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.20 further examines source of drinking water in 1994 and 2000 by region. As can be seen from this table, significant variations existed in the source of drinking water between the regions in the Lagoon and in the Outer Islands. In 2000, almost all housing units in the Outer Islands reported water catchments, tanks and drums as their source of drinking water. The corresponding percentage in the lagoon was 77 percent. Individual well was reported to be the second source of drinking water in Northern Namoneas. For Southern Namoneas and Faichuk, the second source was the category, "other" which include rivers and streams. Piped water from Chuuk Utilities Corporation was available only in Weno, where only 26 percent of the total housing units were located. Thus, availability of drinking water from piped water in the regions aside from Northern Namoneas was not an alternative.

Table 12.20: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Source of drinking water										
	Total	Percent	Public sys. only	Comm. sys. only	Pub. system & catchment	Comm. sys. & catchment	Individual well	Catchment tank & drum	Public stand pipe	Purchased bottled water	Others
1994											
Total	7,581	100.0	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.2	8.0	69.3	1.0	0.8	10.8
Lagoon	5,823	100.0	4.4	3.3	2.2	2.2	10.1	61.4	1.3	1.0	14.0
N. Namoneas	2,411	100.0	9.5	0.7	4.1	2.0	5.9	67.2	0.5	0.4	9.5
S. Namoneas	1,645	100.0	0.3	9.6	1.1	3.8	8.8	57.6	3.3	1.3	14.2
Faichuk	1,767	100.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	17.0	57.0	0.5	1.7	20.0
Outer Islands	1,758	100.0	...	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	95.5	-	0.2	0.3
2000											
Total	7,417	100.0	0.9	2.0	1.1	2.1	4.3	82.5	0.4	0.2	6.5
Lagoon	5,585	100.0	1.2	2.6	1.5	2.6	5.7	77.1	0.6	0.2	8.6
N. Namoneas	2,065	100.0	2.7	1.2	2.5	3.6	2.5	81.2	0.1	0.3	5.9
S. Namoneas	1,745	100.0	0.5	4.0	1.3	3.6	8.4	72.7	0.1	0.1	9.5
Faichuk	1,775	100.0	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.6	6.7	76.7	1.5	0.2	10.9
Outer Islands	1,832	100.0	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	99.1	-	0.1	0.1

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Equipment

Data on the availability of hygienic and sanitary related facilities are useful for health, environmental and related planning. It also provides further insight on the overall housing conditions of an area.

Table 12.21 presents housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000 by facilities of sewage disposal. The data shows a significant improvement in sewage disposal facilities in the state. In 1980, the proportion of housing units with public sewer facilities was about 4 percent. The corresponding proportion increased to more than 7 percent in 1994 and 6 percent 2000. Similarly the proportion of housing units with septic tank and disposal facilities increased from about 1 percent in 1980 to over 12 percent in 1994 and about 7 percent in 2000. The overall improvement in the sewage disposal can be accounted for by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) funded project for improvement and extension of public sewer system in the state. Despite this improvement of the sewage disposal system, a vast proportion (about over 86 percent) of the housing units in 2000 still used other means, such as pit, benjo, bushes, shores and others. This category increased by 6 percentage points between 1994 and 2000. It is, therefore, crucial that management plans be implemented to limit the chances for another cholera outbreak within the state.

Table 12.21: Sewage disposal of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Sewage disposal	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public sewer	207	550	458	165.7	(16.7)	3.8	7.3	6.2
Septic tank or cesspool	64	941	530	1,370.3	(43.7)	1.2	12.4	7.1
Others	5,157	6,090	6,429	18.1	5.6	95.0	80.3	86.7

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.22 further examines availability of sewage disposal facilities among the regions in 1994 and 2000. In 2000 almost all (99 percent) of the reported facilities were in the Lagoon, with most of them in Northern Namoneas, particularly in Weno. Majority of the housing units in the Outer Islands used other means such as benjo and pits.

Table 12.22: Sewage Disposal of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994				2000			
	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Others	Total	Public sewer	Septic tank or cesspool	Others
Total	7,581	550	941	6,090	7,417	458	530	6,429
Lagoon	5,823	539	781	4,503	5,585	457	438	4,690
N. Namoneas	2,411	522	452	1,437	2,065	449	310	1,306
S. Namoneas	1,645	12	204	1,429	1,745	2	79	1,664
Faichuk	1,767	5	125	1,637	1,775	6	49	1,720
Outer Islands	1,758	-	171	1,587	1,832	-	93	1,739
Mortlocks	1,041	-	131	910	1,084	-	71	1,013
Pattiw	282	-	2	280	310	-	4	306
Namonuito	145	-	32	113	193	-	16	177
Halls	290	-	6	284	245	-	2	243

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.23 compares data on plumbing facilities in all housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000. A unit has complete plumbing when piped water (either hot or cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower are located in the unit or building in which the unit is located. The number of housing units which lacked complete plumbing increased by 4 percentage points between 1994 and 2000. The proportion of households lacking complete plumbing decline from 97 percent in 1980 to 91 percent in 1994 then increased again to 97 percent in 2000. However, this may be due to the housing units in the Outer Islands which did not have piped water (see Tables 12.18 and 12.24).

Table 12.23: Plumbing Facilities of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Plumbing facilities	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
With complete plumbing	137	658	197	380.3	(70.1)	2.5	8.7	2.7
with hot & cold water	67	180	43	168.7	(76.1)	1.2	2.4	0.6
with cold water only	70	478	154	582.9	(67.8)	1.3	6.3	2.1
Lack of complete plumbing	5,291	6,923	7,220	30.8	4.3	97.5	91.3	97.3

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, H03.

Table 12.24 further compares availability of plumbing facilities in the regions in 1994 and 2000. Once again housing units in Northern Namoneas had the highest proportion for plumbing facilities while the Outer Islands had the lowest. In 2000, about 97 percent of the housing units in the Lagoon and 100 percent of housing units in the Outer Islands lacked complete plumbing.

Table 12.24: Plumbing Facilities of Occupied Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994					2000				
	Total Housing units	With complete plumbing			Lacking complete plumbing	Total housing units	Complete plumbing			Lacking complete plumbing
		Hot & cold	water	Cold Water			Hot & cold	water	Cold	
Total	7,581	272	84	188	7,309	7,417	197	43	154	7,220
Lagoon	5,823	270	84	186	5,553	5,585	195	43	152	5,390
N. Namoneas	2,411	243	82	161	2,168	2,065	175	40	135	1,890
S. Namoneas	1,645	13	2	11	1,632	1,745	13	1	12	1,732
Faichuk	1,767	14	-	14	1,753	1,775	7	2	5	1,768
Outer Islands	1,758	-	-	-	1,758	1,832	-	-	-	1,832

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.25 presents data on toilet facilities in all housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000. The data indicated a significant improvement in the hygienic conditions of housing units in the state of Chuuk. The proportion for housing units with flush toilet increased from about 11 percent in 1980 to over 25 percent in 1994 and over 34 percent in 2000. A flush toilet may have a water tank attached for flushing or may not have a tank attached but may be flushed manually with water obtained from another source. During the censuses years observed, most flush toilet facilities were located outside the housing unit. The proportion of housing units with 'others or none' including outhouse or privy toilet facility decreased from over 89 percent in 1980 to about 75 percent in 1994 and further to about 66 percent in 2000, suggesting that a number of newly built units had toilet facilities.

Table 12.25: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Toilet facility	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flush toilet	580	1,926	6,520			10.7	25.4	34.1
inside	174	606	487	248.3	(19.6)	3.2	8.0	6.6
outside	406	1,320	2,043	225.1	54.8	7.5	17.4	27.5
Others or none	4,848	5,655	4,887	16.6	(13.6)	89.3	74.6	65.9

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.26 further examines data on flush toilet facilities in all housing units in 1994 as well as in 2000 by region. In 2000, housing units with flush toilet facilities were similar in the Lagoon and Outer Islands (about 38 percent and 23 percent) showing no significant difference in the sanitation conditions in the areas. The data shows the relatively poor sanitary facilities in Chuuk, compared to other FSM states (2000 National Census Report, p.125).

Table 12.26: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	1994				2000			
	Total units	HUs with flush toilet		HUs with no flush toilet	Total units	HUs with flush toilet		HUs with no flush toilet
		Inside	Outside			Inside	Outside	
Total	7,581	606	1,320	5,655	7,417	487	2,043	4,887
Lagoon	5,823	566	906	4,351	5,585	460	1,649	3,476
N. Namoneas	2,411	456	434	1,521	2,065	354	785	926
S. Namoneas	1,645	68	273	1,304	1,745	69	455	1,221
Faichuk	1,767	42	199	1,526	1,775	37	409	1,329
Outer Islands	1,758	40	414	1,304	1,832	27	394	1,411
Mortlocks	1,041	28	246	767	1,084	22	277	785
Pattiw	282	2	40	240	310	2	7	301
Namonuito	145	2	52	91	193	3	30	160
Halls	290	8	76	206	245	-	80	165

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

The number of housing units reported bathtub or shower increased between 1994 and 2000 (Table 12.27). The proportion for housing units with bathtub or shower facilities was as low as about 4 percent in 1980. The corresponding proportion for housing units with bathtubs or shower facilities increased to about 32 percent in 1994 and almost 36 percent in 2000. This improvement may be due to the availability of the Housing Renovation Loan Program and the Rural Economic and Community Development Service loan program by which most houses were able to have piped water and appropriate sewerage systems installed to their housing units.

Table 12.27: Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units, Chuuk State: 1980, 1994 and 2000

Bathtub or shower	Number			Percent change		Percent		
	1980	1994	2000	1980-1994	1994-2000	1980	1994	2000
Total housing units	5,428	7,581	7,417	39.7	(2.2)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Bathtub or shower	210	2,402	2,637	1,043.8	9.8	3.9	31.7	35.6
No bathtub or shower	5,218	5,179	4,780	(0.7)	(7.7)	96.1	68.3	64.4

Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H03.

Table 12.28 further presents housing units with bathtub or shower by region in 1994 and 2000. Most housing units in Chuuk had bathtub or shower facilities located outside the housing unit, similar to the pattern seen with the location of flush toilet. The proportion of housing units with bathtubs or shower increased both in the Lagoon and Outer Islands. However, the highest proportion of housing units with shower or bathtub was found in Northern Namoneas at about 45 percent, and the lowest in Faichuk, at 27 percent.

Table 12.28. Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Total housing units	1994 Census						2000 Census						
		HUs with bathtub/shower				HUs with no bathtub/shower		Total housing units	HUs with bathtub/shower				HUs with no bathtub/shower	
		Inside Number	%	Outside Number	%	Number	%		Inside Number	%	Outside Number	%	Number	%
Total	7,581	272	3.6	2,130	28.1	5,179	68.3	7,417	409	5.5	2,228	30.0	4,780	64.4
Lagoon	5,823	270	4.6	1,661	28.5	3,892	66.8	5,585	379	6.8	1,533	27.4	3,673	65.8
N. Namoneas	2,411	243	10.1	983	40.8	1,185	49.1	2,065	295	14.3	625	30.3	1,145	55.4
S. Namoneas	1,645	13	0.8	502	30.5	1,130	68.7	1,745	52	3.0	456	26.1	1,237	70.9
Faichuk	1,767	14	0.8	176	10.0	1,577	89.2	1,775	32	1.8	452	25.5	1,291	72.7
Outer Islands	1,758	2	0.1	469	26.7	1,287	73.2	1,832	30	1.6	695	37.9	1,107	60.4

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

The type of cooking facilities presented here measures the standard of living and determines the adequacy of household facilities. Table 12.29 presents data on the availability of appliances and type of cooking facilities inside the housing units. In 1994 about 32 percent of the housing units had inside cooking facilities. In 2000, cooking facilities inside dropped to about 20 percent of the housing units. In both years, the main cooking facilities in all the regions were kerosene stove followed by electric range. Few housing units reported that wood stove and the open fire were their main cooking facilities.

Table 12.29: Cooking Facilities Inside of Occupied Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Occupied housing units	Total Hus w/ Cooking facility inside	Percent HUs w/ Cooking facility Inside	Percent	Main cooking facilities inside unit								
					Elec. range	Kero. stove	Gas stove	Micro. oven	Port. elec. stove	Wood stove	Open fire	Others	
1994													
Total	7,043	2,223	31.6	100.0	15.2	77.6	0.6	0.3	3.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	
Lagoon	5,423	2,179	40.2	100.0	15.5	77.5	0.6	0.3	3.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	
N. Namoneas	2,170	1,581	72.9	100.0	21.3	71.9	0.2	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	
S. Namoneas	1,544	383	24.8	100.0	0.3	94.3	-	-	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.5	
Faichuk	1,709	215	12.6	100.0	-	88.8	4.7	0.5	-	4.2	1.9	-	
Outer Islands	1,620	44	2.7	100.0	-	86.4	-	-	-	13.6	-	-	
Mortlocks	927	11	1.2	100.0	-	81.8	-	-	-	18.2	-	-	
Oksoritod	693	33	4.8	100.0	-	87.9	-	-	-	12.1	-	-	
2000													
Total	6,976	1,414	20.3	100.0	16.2	73.5	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.4	4.0	1.4	
Lagoon	5,268	1,349	25.6	100.0	17.0	72.8	2.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	3.7	1.5	
N. Namoneas	1,940	1,065	54.9	100.0	21.5	71.2	2.3	0.9	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	
S. Namoneas	1,613	179	11.1	100.0	-	78.2	3.9	-	0.6	0.6	10.6	6.1	
Faichuk	1,715	105	6.1	100.0	-	80.0	5.7	-	-	1.9	12.4	-	
Outer Islands	1,708	65	3.8	100.0	-	87.7	-	-	-	1.5	10.8	-	
Mortlocks	970	27	2.8	100.0	-	88.9	-	-	-	-	11.1	-	
Oksoritod	738	38	5.1	100.0	-	86.8	-	-	-	2.6	10.5	-	

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H04.

Table 12.30 further examines data showing the availability of appliances and type of cooking facilities outside the housing units in 1994 and 2000. In both years, majority of the housing units with cooking facilities outside mainly cooked on wood-stove and open fire. In 2000, about 89 percent of the households with cooking facilities outside used wood stove and open fire. More households had cooking facilities outside than inside. In 2000 about 74 percent of the housing units in the lagoon and 95 percent of the housing units in the Outer Islands reported to have their main cooking facilities outside.

Table 12.30: Cooking Facilities Outside of Occupied Housing Units by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Occupied housing units	Housing Units with cooking facilities outside		Percent	Distribution of percent by type of cooking facility							
		Number	Percent		Percent	Elec. range	Kerosene stove	Gas stove	Micro. oven	Portable. elec.stove	Wood stove	Open fire	Others
1994												
Total	7,043	4,629	65.7	100.0	0.3	14.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	24.3	59.0	1.9
Lagoon	5,423	3,109	57.3	100.0	0.4	17.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	24.9	53.7	2.7
N. Namoneas	2,170	545	25.1	100.0	2.2	37.4	-	0.4	0.9	3.9	53.2	2.0
S. Namoneas	1,544	1,129	73.1	100.0	-	18.9	-	0.5	-	17.5	58.6	4.4
Faichuk	1,709	1,435	84.0	100.0	0.1	9.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	38.6	49.9	1.6
Outer Islands	1,620	1,520	93.8	100.0	0.1	6.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	23.0	69.9	0.2
Mortlocks	927	877	94.6	100.0	0.1	11.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	24.1	64.1	0.3
Pattiw	277	272	98.2	100.0	-	0.4	-	-	-	7.7	91.9	-
Namonuito	133	127	95.5	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
Halls	283	244	86.2	100.0	-	1.2	-	-	-	48.4	50.4	-
2000												
Total	6,976	5,536	79.4	100.0	0.4	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	10.2	78.7	0.6
Lagoon	5,268	3,916	74.3	100.0	0.5	12.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5	78.1	0.5
N. Namoneas	1,940	875	45.1	100.0	2.1	30.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	12.2	52.9	1.0
S. Namoneas	1,613	1,433	88.8	100.0	-	8.4	-	0.1	-	2.7	88.3	0.4
Faichuk	1,715	1,608	93.8	100.0	-	5.1	0.1	0.1	-	11.6	82.8	0.4
Outer Islands	1,708	1,620	94.8	100.0	0.1	4.6	-	0.2	-	14.3	80.1	0.7
Mortlocks	970	922	95.1	100.0	0.2	5.4	-	0.2	-	10.8	82.8	0.5
Pattiw	310	307	99.0	100.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	6.2	92.2	0.7
Namonuito	193	186	96.4	100.0	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.2	96.8	-
Halls	235	205	87.2	100.0	-	9.3	-	0.5	-	53.2	34.6	2.4

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H04.

Information on the number of vehicles and boats regularly used is helpful for planning development such as road expansions and parking facilities. Over 14 percent of all housing units in Chuuk had vehicles, and about 31 percent had boat in 1994 and 2000 (Table 12.31). Most of the housing units with these housing units had had only one vehicle or boat. This distribution pattern was similar for the regions, though the levels differed. The high number of vehicles reported in the Outer Islands should be considered with caution due to the possible inclusion of vehicles owned which were in Weno.

Table 12.31. Vehicles and Boats Owned by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Total Occupied units	Housing units with vehicle				Housing units with boat			
		Num-ber	Per-cent	Distribution of percent		Num-ber	Per-cent	Distribution of percent	
				1 vehicle	2+ vehicle			1 boat	2+ boats
1994									
Total	7,043	1,012	14.4	82.2	17.8	2,121	30.1	89.4	10.6
Lagoon	5,423	991	18.3	81.9	18.1	1,766	32.6	88.6	11.4
N. Namoneas	2,170	864	39.8	81.1	18.9	554	25.5	87.4	12.6
S. Namoneas	1,544	84	5.4	92.9	7.1	579	37.5	89.8	10.2
Faichuk	1,709	43	2.5	76.7	23.3	633	37.0	88.5	11.5
Outer Islands	1,620	21	1.3	95.2	4.8	355	21.9	93.5	6.5
Mortlocks	927	10	1.1	100.0	-	217	23.4	92.6	7.4
Pattiw	277	2	0.7	100.0	-	45	16.2	93.3	6.7
Namonuito	133	4	3.0	100.0	-	16	12.0	93.8	6.3
Halls	283	5	1.8	80.0	20.0	77	27.2	96.1	3.9
2000									
Total	6,976	1,059	14.3	73.2	26.8	2,266	30.6	92.4	7.6
Lagoon	5,268	1,038	18.6	73.2	26.8	1,740	31.2	92.6	7.4
N. Namoneas	1,940	894	43.3	71.8	28.2	458	22.2	90.2	9.8
S. Namoneas	1,613	84	4.8	81.0	19.0	597	34.2	93.1	6.9
Faichuk	1,715	60	3.4	83.3	16.7	685	38.6	93.9	6.1
Outer Islands	1,708	21	1.1	71.4	28.6	526	28.7	91.6	8.4
Mortlocks	970	5	0.5	80.0	20.0	270	24.9	95.6	4.4
Pattiw	310	5	1.6	40.0	60.0	92	29.7	83.7	16.3
Namonuito	193	7	3.6	100.0	-	44	22.8	90.9	9.1
Halls	235	4	1.6	50.0	50.0	120	49.0	89.2	10.8

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H05.

Table 12.32 presents data on the monthly cost of electricity by region. About 18 percent of the occupied units in 2000 reportedly paid electricity, compared to 14 percent in 1994. The highest proportion of household paying electricity was the \$50+ category. In 1994, the highest proportion was among the \$10 to \$19 category. This shift was due in part to the increase in the amount charged per kilowatt-hour in the interim. The second largest group (25 percent of occupied housing units) reported \$20 to \$29 per month. Housing units in Faichuk did not report expenditures on electricity.

Table 12.32: Monthly Cost of Electricity by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Total occupied units	Number	Percent	Housing units with paying electricity						
				Percent	Distribution of Percent by Electricity cost in US dollars					
					1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994										
Total	7,043	972	13.8	100.0	22.7	26.4	14.8	14.9	3.9	17.5
Lagoon	5,423	960	17.7	100.0	21.9	26.6	15.0	15.0	4.0	17.6
N. Namoneas	2,170	949	4.3	100.0	22.0	26.7	14.9	14.9	3.9	17.7
S. Namoneas	1,544	5	.3	100.0	-	-	20.0	60.0	20.0	-
Faichuk	1,709	6	.4	100.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	-	-	16.7
Outer Islands	1,620	12	.7	100.0	66.7	16.7	-	8.3	-	8.3
2000										
Total	6,976	1,282	18.4	100.0	1.2	12.0	25.4	13.8	12.2	35.4
Lagoon	5,268	1,280	24.3	100.0	1.3	12.0	25.3	13.8	12.2	35.4
N. Namoneas	1,940	1,255	64.7	100.0	1.3	12.0	25.7	13.7	11.9	35.5
S. Namoneas	1,613	25	1.5	100.0	-	12.0	8.0	20.0	28.0	32.0
Faichuk	1,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	1,708	2	0.1	100.0	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H05.

Table 12.33 presents data on the monthly cost of kerosene by region in 1994 and 2000. Out of 6,976 occupied housing units in 2000, 6,075 (87 percent) reported expenditure on kerosene. Among these housing units, about 14 percent spent less than \$10 on kerosene per month. About 46 percent reported a monthly cost of \$10 to \$19. In all the regions, the highest proportion of households spent \$10 to \$19 on kerosene monthly.

Table 12.33: Monthly Cost of Kerosene by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Total Occupied units	Number	Percent	Housing units paying kerosene						
				Percent	Distribution of Percent by Kerosene cost in US dollars					
					1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994										
Total	7,043	6,059	86.0	100.0	19.6	38.1	25.5	7.0	3.7	6.0
Lagoon	5,423	4,681	86.3	100.0	21.7	36.8	25.2	6.5	3.6	6.2
N. Namoneas	2,170	1,784	82.2	100.0	16.3	32.3	27.5	9.9	4.5	9.4
S. Namoneas	1,544	1,361	88.1	100.0	22.7	33.7	28.0	5.8	4.9	4.9
Faichuk	1,709	1,536	89.9	100.0	27.2	44.9	19.9	3.3	1.2	3.5
Outer Islands	1,620	1,378	85.1	100.0	12.3	42.5	26.8	8.8	4.3	5.3
Mortlocks	927	773	83.4	100.0	20.1	34.9	25.0	8.7	5.4	6.0
Pattiw	277	227	81.9	100.0	2.6	52.0	34.8	6.2	2.6	1.8
Namonuito	133	116	87.2	100.0	2.6	48.3	22.4	9.5	6.9	10.3
Halls	283	262	92.6	100.0	2.3	54.2	27.1	11.1	1.1	4.2
2000										
Total	6,976	6,075	87.1	100.0	14.2	45.5	25.8	6.5	3.2	4.7
Lagoon	5,268	4,606	87.4	100.0	15.6	46.9	24.9	5.3	2.8	4.5
N. Namoneas	1,940	1,393	71.8	100.0	9.0	41.6	28.6	8.0	4.7	8.0
S. Namoneas	1,613	1,580	98.0	100.0	14.1	46.3	28.2	4.4	3.2	3.8
Faichuk	1,715	1,633	95.2	100.0	22.6	52.1	18.6	3.7	1.0	2.1
Outer Islands	1,708	1,469	86.0	100.0	10.0	41.0	28.7	10.6	4.4	5.3
Mortlocks	970	920	94.8	100.0	14.2	42.8	24.3	9.7	6.1	2.8
Pattiw	310	200	64.5	100.0	0.5	14.5	40.5	25.0	3.5	16.0
Namonuito	193	125	64.8	100.0	8.8	57.6	16.0	8.0	1.6	8.0
Halls	235	224	95.3	100.0	1.8	47.8	43.3	2.7	-	4.5

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H05 and Unpublished data.

Table 12.34 presents data on the monthly cost of water by region. In 1994, only 6 percent of the housing units reported expenditure on water. This proportion further decreased to less 1 percent in 2000. The low proportion of housing units with water expenditures was mainly because the government subsidized the cost of piped water. In Chuuk, the public may request additional water from the Public Works Office but for fee. In 1994 more than half (58 percent) of these housing units paid less than \$10 per month but in 2000 majority were paying \$20 to \$29 per month. Northern Namoneas had the highest percentage of housing units paying water due to the availability of the public water system in the area.

Table 12.34: Monthly Cost of Water by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Total Occupied units	Num- ber	Per- cent	Housing units paying water						
				Distribution of Percent by Water Cost in US dollars						
				Percent	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994										
Total	7,043	244	3.5	100.0	27.0	36.5	16.4	7.0	1.2	11.9
Lagoon	5,423	236	4.4	100.0	28.0	36.4	16.5	6.8	1.3	11.0
N. Namoneas	2,170	196	9.0	100.0	32.7	41.8	12.8	6.6	1.0	5.1
S. Namoneas	1,544	11	.7	100.0	9.1	-	27.3	27.3	9.1	27.3
Faichuk	1,709	29	1.7	100.0	3.4	13.8	37.9	-	-	44.8
Outer Islands	1,620	8	.5	100.0	-	37.5	12.5	12.5	-	37.5
2000										
Total	6,976	47	0.7	100.0	4.3	6.4	55.3	23.4	2.1	8.5
Lagoon	5,268	47	0.9	100.0	4.3	6.4	55.3	23.4	2.1	8.5
N. Namoneas	1,940	39	2.0	100.0	5.1	7.7	66.7	7.7	2.6	10.3
S. Namoneas	1,613	8	0.5	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-
Faichuk	1,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	1,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H05.

Table 12.35 presents data on the monthly costs of other fuel (wood, gas, oil etc. for the housing unit) by region in 1994 and 2000. The number of housing units reporting expenditure on fuel more than doubled between 1994 and 2000. This increase was present in all the regions. About 67 percent of the housing units in 2000 reported monthly expenses on other fuel. Expenditures on other fuel were much higher than other utility costs considered earlier. Among 4,661 housing units reporting fuel cost in 2000, about 45 percent reported monthly expenditure of \$50. About 26 percent reported a monthly cost of 30 to 49 dollars per month. The pattern was also seen in the regions although the level varied.

Table 12.35: Monthly Cost of Other Fuel by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Total Occupied units	Num- ber	Per- cent	Housing unit using other fuel						
				Distribution of Percent by Other Fuel Cost in US dollars						
				Percent	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
1994										
Total	7,043	1,832	26.0	100.0	1.9	7.2	13.6	9.0	10.6	57.8
Lagoon	5,423	1,455	26.8	100.0	2.1	6.5	12.6	9.3	12.1	57.4
N. Namoneas	2,170	585	26.9	100.0	4.4	7.0	13.5	10.1	10.9	54.0
S. Namoneas	1,544	393	25.5	100.0	.5	9.4	13.2	13.2	10.2	53.4
Faichuk	1,709	477	27.9	100.0	.6	3.4	11.1	5.2	15.1	64.5
Outer Islands	1,620	377	23.3	100.0	.8	9.8	17.2	7.7	5.0	59.4
Mortlocks	927	211	22.8	100.0	.9	5.7	14.2	8.5	8.5	62.1
Pattiw	277	32	11.6	100.0	-	37.5	15.6	3.1	-	43.8
Namonuito	133	3	2.3	100.0	-	-	33.3	-	33.3	33.3
Halls	283	131	43.3	100.0	.8	9.9	22.1	7.6	-	59.6
2000										
Total	6,976	4,661	66.8	100.0	1.3	7.6	19.5	9.9	16.3	45.4
Lagoon	5,268	3,157	59.9	100.0	1.4	6.6	20.8	8.6	19.9	43.1
N. Namoneas	1,940	632	32.6	100.0	1.7	12.0	17.2	11.4	14.6	43.1
S. Namoneas	1,613	1,176	72.9	100.0	0.2	3.8	29.0	11.5	15.1	40.4
Faichuk	1,715	1,349	78.7	100.0	2.3	5.7	15.3	4.7	26.6	45.4
Outer Islands	1,708	1,504	88.1	100.0	1.0	10.3	16.9	12.6	8.6	50.6
Mortlocks	970	832	85.8	100.0	1.8	12.1	21.2	16.9	13.7	34.1
Pattiw	310	301	97.1	100.0	-	5.3	0.7	7.6	1.3	85.2
Namonuito	193	187	96.9	100.0	-	3.7	35.3	4.3	5.3	51.3
Halls	235	184	78.3	100.0	-	16.8	5.4	9.8	1.1	66.8

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, H05.

Table 12.36 presents data on the value of housing units by region in 1994 and 2000. Value of house was only asked of housing units owned or to be owned by a member of the occupants. Among the 6,976 occupied housing units, 93 percent were owned by a member of the household. Among these housing units, the largest proportion (about 33 percent) was in the \$5,000 to \$9,999 value category. The second largest group (about 18 percent) had values of \$2,500 to \$4,999. Less than 10 percent of the owned housing units were valued at \$20,000 or more. In all regions, the largest proportion of households was valued at about \$5,000 to \$9,999 in both census years. In 2000, the median value of housing units was highest in Northern Namoneas and Halls regions at around \$9,000, and lowest in Pattiw at about \$4,000.

Table 12.36. Value of House by Region, Chuuk State: 1994 and 2000

Region	Occupied housing Units	Housing units paying other fuel		Total	Distribution of Housing Units paying other fuel by value of house						Median value
		Number	Percent		Less than 2,000	2,500-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-14,999	15,000-19,999	\$20,000+	
1994											
Total	7,043	5,345	75.9	100.0	21.3	17.7	32.9	12.2	6.7	9.2	\$6,678
Lagoon	5,423	4,056	74.8	100.0	20.0	17.9	31.1	13.1	7.1	10.7	\$6,944
N. Namoneas	2,170	1,705	78.6	100.0	12.0	15.1	32.4	14.2	10.6	15.8	\$8,540
S. Namoneas	1,544	1,117	72.3	100.0	27.1	20.9	27.1	12.4	4.3	8.1	\$5,355
Faichuk	1,709	1,234	72.2	100.0	24.7	19.0	33.0	12.2	5.0	6.2	\$5,958
Outer Islands	1,620	1,289	79.6	100.0	25.4	17.0	38.3	9.5	5.3	4.5	\$5,997
Mortlocks	927	717	77.3	100.0	30.4	19.4	25.8	11.0	7.1	6.3	\$5,041
Pattiw	277	226	81.6	100.0	39.4	26.5	25.7	4.9	1.3	2.2	\$3,500
Namonuito	133	130	97.7	100.0	10.0	5.4	76.2	6.9	0.8	0.8	\$7,273
Halls	283	216	76.3	100.0	3.2	6.0	70.4	11.1	6.0	3.2	\$7,895
2000											
Total	6,976	6,456	92.5	100.0	17.4	18.5	33.1	12.7	8.6	9.6	\$7,127
Lagoon	5,268	4,840	91.9	100.0	15.8	19.7	32.0	13.0	9.4	10.0	\$7,256
N. Namoneas	1,940	1,882	97.0	100.0	10.4	16.5	30.9	14.7	11.1	16.5	\$8,752
S. Namoneas	1,613	1,495	92.7	100.0	17.8	22.3	32.8	12.0	7.4	7.6	\$6,502
Faichuk	1,715	1,463	85.3	100.0	20.8	21.3	32.6	11.8	9.3	4.2	\$6,211
Outer Islands	1,708	1,616	94.6	100.0	22.1	14.9	36.5	11.7	6.3	8.5	\$6,788
Mortlocks	970	902	93.0	100.0	21.0	18.6	27.2	12.1	7.5	13.6	\$6,918
Pattiw	310	310	100.0	100.0	40.6	13.2	40.0	3.2	0.3	2.6	\$4,268
Namonuito	193	192	99.5	100.0	18.2	8.9	65.6	5.2	1.6	0.5	\$6,746
Halls	235	212	90.2	100.0	3.3	6.6	44.8	28.3	14.2	2.8	\$9,474

Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses.

Conclusions

Housing conditions in Chuuk State improved slightly between 1980 and 2000. This is evident in the data on unit structures, facilities like electricity, complete plumbing, and the increased number of rooms per housing units.

The total number of housing units increased from 5,400 in 1980 to 7,400 in 1994 then slightly decreased to 7,400 in 2000. In 2000, about half of the housing units were built between 1988 and 2000. About 27 percent of the housing units had electricity in 2000 compared to 22 percent in 1980. Of all housing units in 2000, over 34 percent had flush toilet and about 36 percent had a bathtub/shower. The number of housing units with piped water increased over the period, from 3 percent in 1980 to about 25 percent in 1994 as well as in 2000. While the improvement was significant, the overall conditions could not be considered satisfactory. The coverage for piped water supply, electricity, and all other facilities are remarkably behind the situation in the other states.

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APPENDIX A BASIC TABLES

Table B01a. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
All persons	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Less than 5 years	7,347	1,729	1,575	92	62	1,616	535	522	74	424	61
5 to 9 years	7,305	1,852	1,722	79	51	1,618	540	561	64	399	54
10 to 14 years	7,356	1,865	1,742	63	60	1,689	534	584	72	431	68
15 to 19 years	6,772	2,140	2,017	73	50	1,508	497	530	67	369	45
20 to 24 years	4,836	1,457	1,363	52	42	931	325	325	45	210	26
25 to 29 years	3,998	1,125	1,049	47	29	776	275	284	24	168	25
30 to 34 years	3,151	900	860	22	18	686	244	256	27	140	19
35 to 39 years	2,847	767	729	25	13	619	202	214	28	151	24
40 to 44 years	2,571	779	747	19	13	542	182	196	16	129	19
45 to 49 years	2,225	693	655	15	23	484	155	170	15	130	14
50 to 54 years	1,560	463	439	12	12	368	121	127	14	99	7
55 to 59 years	851	218	206	5	7	197	68	69	16	41	3
60 to 64 years	831	221	212	6	3	203	64	67	14	51	7
65 to 69 years	720	166	152	9	5	212	69	76	8	49	10
70 to 74 years	478	112	107	2	3	100	39	34	3	23	1
75 to 79 years	353	77	71	1	5	82	36	24	3	17	2
80 to 84 years	136	19	18	1	-	34	9	14	-	11	-
85+ years	258	139	138	-	1	29	15	9	-	5	-
Median	18.5	19.5	19.6	16.9	17.6	18.1	18.5	18.4	17.6	17.3	16.1
Males	27,158	7,390	6,921	260	209	6,010	2,004	2,140	235	1,420	211
Less than 5 years	3,742	882	797	50	35	862	275	287	31	235	34
5 to 9 years	3,735	941	876	41	24	847	281	314	35	183	34
10 to 14 years	3,899	981	915	30	36	904	266	313	43	245	37
15 to 19 years	3,429	1,023	956	36	31	789	261	287	35	182	24
20 to 24 years	2,566	760	720	21	19	506	177	178	23	113	15
25 to 29 years	1,966	542	502	25	15	388	138	143	12	80	15
30 to 34 years	1,580	460	436	16	8	326	126	120	9	63	8
35 to 39 years	1,396	377	361	10	6	291	101	93	9	75	13
40 to 44 years	1,278	380	361	11	8	285	108	103	9	55	10
45 to 49 years	1,124	348	332	8	8	242	74	96	8	57	7
50 to 54 years	769	236	224	5	7	179	57	69	3	47	3
55 to 59 years	407	105	101	1	3	90	29	34	4	21	2
60 to 64 years	392	105	101	2	2	99	30	34	7	25	3
65 to 69 years	336	78	72	3	3	93	34	33	4	18	4
70 to 74 years	217	62	61	-	1	51	20	17	3	10	1
75 to 79 years	139	28	25	1	2	31	16	9	-	5	1
80 to 84 years	58	8	8	-	-	14	4	4	-	6	-
85+ years	125	74	73	-	1	13	7	6	-	-	-
Median	18.2	19.4	19.6	16.3	16.5	17.5	18.4	17.7	16.2	16.3	15.1
Females	26,437	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Less than 5 years	3,605	847	778	42	27	754	260	235	43	189	27
5 to 9 years	3,570	911	846	38	27	771	259	247	29	216	20
10 to 14 years	3,457	884	827	33	24	785	268	271	29	186	31
15 to 19 years	3,343	1,117	1,061	37	19	719	236	243	32	187	21
20 to 24 years	2,270	697	643	31	23	425	148	147	22	97	11
25 to 29 years	2,032	583	547	22	14	388	137	141	12	88	10
30 to 34 years	1,571	440	424	6	10	360	118	136	18	77	11
35 to 39 years	1,451	390	368	15	7	328	101	121	19	76	11
40 to 44 years	1,293	399	386	8	5	257	74	93	7	74	9
45 to 49 years	1,101	345	323	7	15	242	81	74	7	73	7
50 to 54 years	791	227	215	7	5	189	64	58	11	52	4
55 to 59 years	444	113	105	4	4	107	39	35	12	20	1
60 to 64 years	439	116	111	4	1	104	34	33	7	26	4
65 to 69 years	384	88	80	6	2	119	35	43	4	31	6
70 to 74 years	261	50	46	2	2	49	19	17	-	13	-
75 to 79 years	214	49	46	-	3	51	20	15	3	12	1
80 to 84 years	78	11	10	1	-	20	5	10	-	5	-
85+ years	133	65	65	-	-	16	8	3	-	5	-
Median	18.9	19.6	19.7	17.5	19.2	18.7	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.3	17.1

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B01b. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Less than 5 years	2,234	44	258	173	111	181	327	801	339
5 to 9 years	2,131	42	277	159	104	171	308	789	281
10 to 14 years	1,954	50	259	131	100	176	257	725	256
15 to 19 years	1,647	55	225	108	68	162	215	611	203
20 to 24 years	1,318	49	179	88	54	142	171	451	184
25 to 29 years	1,072	40	149	85	43	106	154	359	136
30 to 34 years	786	21	98	69	51	61	123	267	96
35 to 39 years	661	16	70	53	41	61	94	228	98
40 to 44 years	588	23	74	41	32	58	84	214	62
45 to 49 years	490	12	51	22	19	59	69	208	50
50 to 54 years	328	7	45	23	23	31	39	130	30
55 to 59 years	222	5	29	16	12	11	31	88	30
60 to 64 years	188	3	22	11	6	17	24	77	28
65 to 69 years	169	4	18	12	12	19	22	58	24
70 to 74 years	109	4	5	11	2	8	17	45	17
75 to 79 years	90	6	9	6	2	3	7	46	11
80 to 84 years	35	-	2	-	-	4	6	22	1
85+ years	27	1	4	3	1	1	2	10	5
Median	17.1	20.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	18.3	16.9	17.0	16.2
Males	7,163	208	948	509	331	652	957	2,642	916
Less than 5 years	1,163	23	135	85	53	98	160	441	168
5 to 9 years	1,084	26	150	84	41	86	152	406	139
10 to 14 years	1,050	26	145	78	52	102	125	391	131
15 to 19 years	834	34	120	47	32	78	103	325	95
20 to 24 years	691	28	101	46	33	74	88	227	94
25 to 29 years	539	21	82	33	21	48	81	182	71
30 to 34 years	393	13	46	36	24	35	59	132	48
35 to 39 years	329	8	34	29	22	28	43	118	47
40 to 44 years	280	10	45	23	10	27	40	92	33
45 to 49 years	243	6	24	12	9	29	39	103	21
50 to 54 years	146	3	20	9	12	15	14	61	12
55 to 59 years	109	3	16	6	7	8	20	36	13
60 to 64 years	91	1	11	6	4	7	7	39	16
65 to 69 years	91	1	13	7	7	10	12	31	10
70 to 74 years	48	2	2	3	2	5	4	23	7
75 to 79 years	38	2	3	3	1	1	5	16	7
80 to 84 years	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	1
85+ years	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3
Median	16.7	19.3	16.8	15.8	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.3	16.1
Females	6,886	174	826	502	350	619	993	2,487	935
Less than 5 years	1,071	21	123	88	58	83	167	360	171
5 to 9 years	1,047	16	127	75	63	85	156	383	142
10 to 14 years	904	24	114	53	48	74	132	334	125
15 to 19 years	813	21	105	61	36	84	112	286	108
20 to 24 years	627	21	78	42	21	68	83	224	90
25 to 29 years	533	19	67	52	22	58	73	177	65
30 to 34 years	393	8	52	33	27	26	64	135	48
35 to 39 years	332	8	36	24	19	33	51	110	51
40 to 44 years	308	13	29	18	22	31	44	122	29
45 to 49 years	247	6	27	10	10	30	30	105	29
50 to 54 years	182	4	25	14	11	16	25	69	18
55 to 59 years	113	2	13	10	5	3	11	52	17
60 to 64 years	97	2	11	5	2	10	17	38	12
65 to 69 years	78	3	5	5	5	9	10	27	14
70 to 74 years	61	2	3	8	-	3	13	22	10
75 to 79 years	52	4	6	3	1	2	2	30	4
80 to 84 years	17	-	2	-	-	4	3	8	-
85+ years	11	-	3	1	-	-	-	5	2
Median	17.6	21.2	17.3	17.9	15.8	19.0	16.9	17.9	16.4

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B01a. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
All persons	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Less than 5 years	7,347	1,729	1,575	92	62	1,616	535	522	74	424	61
5 to 9 years	7,305	1,852	1,722	79	51	1,618	540	561	64	399	54
10 to 14 years	7,356	1,865	1,742	63	60	1,689	534	584	72	431	68
15 to 19 years	6,772	2,140	2,017	73	50	1,508	497	530	67	369	45
20 to 24 years	4,836	1,457	1,363	52	42	931	325	325	45	210	26
25 to 29 years	3,998	1,125	1,049	47	29	776	275	284	24	168	25
30 to 34 years	3,151	900	860	22	18	686	244	256	27	140	19
35 to 39 years	2,847	767	729	25	13	619	202	214	28	151	24
40 to 44 years	2,571	779	747	19	13	542	182	196	16	129	19
45 to 49 years	2,225	693	655	15	23	484	155	170	15	130	14
50 to 54 years	1,560	463	439	12	12	368	121	127	14	99	7
55 to 59 years	851	218	206	5	7	197	68	69	16	41	3
60 to 64 years	831	221	212	6	3	203	64	67	14	51	7
65 to 69 years	720	166	152	9	5	212	69	76	8	49	10
70 to 74 years	478	112	107	2	3	100	39	34	3	23	1
75 to 79 years	353	77	71	1	5	82	36	24	3	17	2
80 to 84 years	136	19	18	1	-	34	9	14	-	11	-
85+ years	258	139	138	-	1	29	15	9	-	5	-
Median	18.5	19.5	19.6	16.9	17.6	18.1	18.5	18.4	17.6	17.3	16.1
Males	27,158	7,390	6,921	260	209	6,010	2,004	2,140	235	1,420	211
Less than 5 years	3,742	882	797	50	35	862	275	287	31	235	34
5 to 9 years	3,735	941	876	41	24	847	281	314	35	183	34
10 to 14 years	3,899	981	915	30	36	904	266	313	43	245	37
15 to 19 years	3,429	1,023	956	36	31	789	261	287	35	182	24
20 to 24 years	2,566	760	720	21	19	506	177	178	23	113	15
25 to 29 years	1,966	542	502	25	15	388	138	143	12	80	15
30 to 34 years	1,580	460	436	16	8	326	126	120	9	63	8
35 to 39 years	1,396	377	361	10	6	291	101	93	9	75	13
40 to 44 years	1,278	380	361	11	8	285	108	103	9	55	10
45 to 49 years	1,124	348	332	8	8	242	74	96	8	57	7
50 to 54 years	769	236	224	5	7	179	57	69	3	47	3
55 to 59 years	407	105	101	1	3	90	29	34	4	21	2
60 to 64 years	392	105	101	2	2	99	30	34	7	25	3
65 to 69 years	336	78	72	3	3	93	34	33	4	18	4
70 to 74 years	217	62	61	-	1	51	20	17	3	10	1
75 to 79 years	139	28	25	1	2	31	16	9	-	5	1
80 to 84 years	58	8	8	-	-	14	4	4	-	6	-
85+ years	125	74	73	-	1	13	7	6	-	-	-
Median	18.2	19.4	19.6	16.3	16.5	17.5	18.4	17.7	16.2	16.3	15.1
Females	26,437	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Less than 5 years	3,605	847	778	42	27	754	260	235	43	189	27
5 to 9 years	3,570	911	846	38	27	771	259	247	29	216	20
10 to 14 years	3,457	884	827	33	24	785	268	271	29	186	31
15 to 19 years	3,343	1,117	1,061	37	19	719	236	243	32	187	21
20 to 24 years	2,270	697	643	31	23	425	148	147	22	97	11
25 to 29 years	2,032	583	547	22	14	388	137	141	12	88	10
30 to 34 years	1,571	440	424	6	10	360	118	136	18	77	11
35 to 39 years	1,451	390	368	15	7	328	101	121	19	76	11
40 to 44 years	1,293	399	386	8	5	257	74	93	7	74	9
45 to 49 years	1,101	345	323	7	15	242	81	74	7	73	7
50 to 54 years	791	227	215	7	5	189	64	58	11	52	4
55 to 59 years	444	113	105	4	4	107	39	35	12	20	1
60 to 64 years	439	116	111	4	1	104	34	33	7	26	4
65 to 69 years	384	88	80	6	2	119	35	43	4	31	6
70 to 74 years	261	50	46	2	2	49	19	17	-	13	-
75 to 79 years	214	49	46	-	3	51	20	15	3	12	1
80 to 84 years	78	11	10	1	-	20	5	10	-	5	-
85+ years	133	65	65	-	-	16	8	3	-	5	-
Median	18.9	19.6	19.7	17.5	19.2	18.7	18.5	19.3	19.1	18.3	17.1

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B01b. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Faichuk									Lagoon
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle	
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851	40,465
Less than 5 years	2,234	44	258	173	111	181	327	801	339	5,579
5 to 9 years	2,131	42	277	159	104	171	308	789	281	5,601
10 to 14 years	1,954	50	259	131	100	176	257	725	256	5,508
15 to 19 years	1,647	55	225	108	68	162	215	611	203	5,295
20 to 24 years	1,318	49	179	88	54	142	171	451	184	3,706
25 to 29 years	1,072	40	149	85	43	106	154	359	136	2,973
30 to 34 years	786	21	98	69	51	61	123	267	96	2,372
35 to 39 years	661	16	70	53	41	61	94	228	98	2,047
40 to 44 years	588	23	74	41	32	58	84	214	62	1,909
45 to 49 years	490	12	51	22	19	59	69	208	50	1,667
50 to 54 years	328	7	45	23	23	31	39	130	30	1,159
55 to 59 years	222	5	29	16	12	11	31	88	30	637
60 to 64 years	188	3	22	11	6	17	24	77	28	612
65 to 69 years	169	4	18	12	12	19	22	58	24	547
70 to 74 years	109	4	5	11	2	8	17	45	17	321
75 to 79 years	90	6	9	6	2	3	7	46	11	249
80 to 84 years	35	-	2	-	-	4	6	22	1	88
85+ years	27	1	4	3	1	1	2	10	5	195
Median	17.1	20.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	18.3	16.9	17.0	16.2	18.3
Males	7,163	208	948	509	331	652	957	2,642	916	20,563
Less than 5 years	1,163	23	135	85	53	98	160	441	168	2,907
5 to 9 years	1,084	26	150	84	41	86	152	406	139	2,872
10 to 14 years	1,050	26	145	78	52	102	125	391	131	2,935
15 to 19 years	834	34	120	47	32	78	103	325	95	2,646
20 to 24 years	691	28	101	46	33	74	88	227	94	1,957
25 to 29 years	539	21	82	33	21	48	81	182	71	1,469
30 to 34 years	393	13	46	36	24	35	59	132	48	1,179
35 to 39 years	329	8	34	29	22	28	43	118	47	997
40 to 44 years	280	10	45	23	10	27	40	92	33	945
45 to 49 years	243	6	24	12	9	29	39	103	21	833
50 to 54 years	146	3	20	9	12	15	14	61	12	561
55 to 59 years	109	3	16	6	7	8	20	36	13	304
60 to 64 years	91	1	11	6	4	7	7	39	16	295
65 to 69 years	91	1	13	7	7	10	12	31	10	262
70 to 74 years	48	2	2	3	2	5	4	23	7	161
75 to 79 years	38	2	3	3	1	1	5	16	7	97
80 to 84 years	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	14	1	40
85+ years	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	3	103
Median	16.7	19.3	16.8	15.8	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.3	16.1	18.0
Females	6,886	174	826	502	350	619	993	2,487	935	19,902
Less than 5 years	1,071	21	123	88	58	83	167	360	171	2,672
5 to 9 years	1,047	16	127	75	63	85	156	383	142	2,729
10 to 14 years	904	24	114	53	48	74	132	334	125	2,573
15 to 19 years	813	21	105	61	36	84	112	286	108	2,649
20 to 24 years	627	21	78	42	21	68	83	224	90	1,749
25 to 29 years	533	19	67	52	22	58	73	177	65	1,504
30 to 34 years	393	8	52	33	27	26	64	135	48	1,193
35 to 39 years	332	8	36	24	19	33	51	110	51	1,050
40 to 44 years	308	13	29	18	22	31	44	122	29	964
45 to 49 years	247	6	27	10	10	30	30	105	29	834
50 to 54 years	182	4	25	14	11	16	25	69	18	598
55 to 59 years	113	2	13	10	5	3	11	52	17	333
60 to 64 years	97	2	11	5	2	10	17	38	12	317
65 to 69 years	78	3	5	5	5	9	10	27	14	285
70 to 74 years	61	2	3	8	-	3	13	22	10	160
75 to 79 years	52	4	6	3	1	2	2	30	4	152
80 to 84 years	17	-	2	-	-	4	3	8	-	48
85+ years	11	-	3	1	-	-	-	5	2	92
Median	17.6	21.2	17.3	17.9	15.8	19.0	16.9	17.9	16.4	18.7

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B01c. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
All persons	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Less than 5 years	834	146	68	70	64	29	121	72	98	66	69	31
5 to 9 years	893	150	73	64	61	39	127	71	108	80	78	42
10 to 14 years	1,014	169	61	69	54	48	132	89	138	83	125	46
15 to 19 years	729	84	36	41	25	18	93	45	160	100	106	21
20 to 24 years	566	63	43	24	31	19	77	28	82	81	98	20
25 to 29 years	494	67	22	32	31	9	68	31	57	86	79	12
30 to 34 years	378	45	24	23	22	11	57	22	48	73	43	10
35 to 39 years	429	48	31	26	21	14	56	38	59	68	53	15
40 to 44 years	368	45	24	17	23	25	50	20	53	53	40	18
45 to 49 years	334	35	24	21	20	14	37	27	43	52	51	10
50 to 54 years	257	36	8	10	16	11	28	23	40	37	42	6
55 to 59 years	142	26	7	11	8	4	11	9	19	23	19	5
60 to 64 years	146	23	9	9	9	6	24	5	14	23	18	6
65 to 69 years	99	15	6	3	8	3	16	8	16	11	8	5
70 to 74 years	99	20	6	4	1	8	15	8	9	16	11	1
75 to 79 years	72	11	6	1	6	4	11	5	8	8	9	3
80 to 84 years	24	7	-	1	2	2	3	-	1	4	3	1
85+ years	33	5	-	1	5	3	1	4	2	9	2	1
Median	19.9	16.9	18.1	16.3	19.9	19.9	19.5	17.3	19.2	26.5	22.5	16.8
Males	3,482	477	231	216	219	122	465	266	485	434	434	133
Less than 5 years	409	73	35	31	38	12	51	39	50	34	32	14
5 to 9 years	443	70	44	34	31	14	58	33	50	41	45	23
10 to 14 years	520	86	31	41	27	25	66	48	71	42	58	25
15 to 19 years	395	44	16	27	19	8	57	30	85	46	50	13
20 to 24 years	324	32	22	13	14	11	51	17	58	41	55	10
25 to 29 years	240	29	11	14	16	3	31	16	28	41	46	5
30 to 34 years	188	17	11	13	13	4	27	10	24	40	22	7
35 to 39 years	208	21	14	10	10	6	27	18	31	40	25	6
40 to 44 years	190	23	12	8	15	16	26	12	23	25	21	9
45 to 49 years	181	19	17	10	12	5	17	16	23	27	28	7
50 to 54 years	131	14	4	5	8	8	20	9	16	18	27	2
55 to 59 years	62	12	4	3	3	1	6	6	8	11	6	2
60 to 64 years	66	8	2	7	4	2	9	3	7	12	10	2
65 to 69 years	41	7	3	-	2	-	9	4	4	6	2	4
70 to 74 years	35	10	3	-	-	3	6	1	3	6	2	1
75 to 79 years	31	6	2	-	4	3	3	4	3	1	3	2
80 to 84 years	7	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
85+ years	11	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
Median	19.7	16.1	16.7	15.4	18.6	20.9	20.0	17.2	19.2	26.6	22.9	16.7
Females	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Less than 5 years	425	73	33	39	26	17	70	33	48	32	37	17
5 to 9 years	450	80	29	30	30	25	69	38	58	39	33	19
10 to 14 years	494	83	30	28	27	23	66	41	67	41	67	21
15 to 19 years	334	40	20	14	6	10	36	15	75	54	56	8
20 to 24 years	242	31	21	11	17	8	26	11	24	40	43	10
25 to 29 years	254	38	11	18	15	6	37	15	29	45	33	7
30 to 34 years	190	28	13	10	9	7	30	12	24	33	21	3
35 to 39 years	221	27	17	16	11	8	29	20	28	28	28	9
40 to 44 years	178	22	12	9	8	9	24	8	30	28	19	9
45 to 49 years	153	16	7	11	8	9	20	11	20	25	23	3
50 to 54 years	126	22	4	5	8	3	8	14	24	19	15	4
55 to 59 years	80	14	3	8	5	3	5	3	11	12	13	3
60 to 64 years	80	15	7	2	5	4	15	2	7	11	8	4
65 to 69 years	58	8	3	3	6	3	7	4	12	5	6	1
70 to 74 years	64	10	3	4	1	5	9	7	6	10	9	-
75 to 79 years	41	5	4	1	2	1	8	1	5	7	6	1
80 to 84 years	17	3	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	3	1
85+ years	22	3	-	1	2	3	1	4	2	6	-	-
Median	20.2	17.9	19.1	18.0	21.5	18.8	18.6	17.5	19.1	26.5	22.0	16.9

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B01d. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total	Pattiw				Namonwito					Halls			
		Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nowin	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
All persons	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Less than 5 years	934	72	142	118	51	26	105	39	37	31	90	55	58	110
5 to 9 years	811	61	113	129	59	22	90	28	23	31	83	40	56	76
10 to 14 years	834	66	127	125	55	22	82	36	19	35	91	45	58	73
15 to 19 years	748	60	130	92	40	24	83	25	20	26	79	49	57	63
20 to 24 years	564	42	98	79	31	13	50	8	16	21	56	25	58	67
25 to 29 years	531	32	97	83	33	7	37	8	19	20	65	28	49	53
30 to 34 years	401	21	76	57	28	8	29	8	15	19	47	30	24	39
35 to 39 years	371	18	68	71	25	13	25	8	11	15	50	20	20	27
40 to 44 years	294	21	45	56	16	5	32	8	3	5	40	20	21	22
45 to 49 years	224	17	40	39	5	2	15	2	7	4	31	8	25	29
50 to 54 years	144	11	19	11	7	6	16	1	2	5	25	5	16	20
55 to 59 years	72	4	7	8	1	4	7	4	3	2	9	9	4	10
60 to 64 years	73	8	9	14	2	1	8	1	-	2	12	6	4	6
65 to 69 years	74	9	12	14	2	-	3	2	2	6	12	5	3	4
70 to 74 years	58	5	6	7	4	-	12	3	-	1	11	5	2	2
75 to 79 years	32	3	8	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	4	2	5	2
80 to 84 years	24	1	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	4	1	3	-
85+ years	30	-	8	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	6	4
Median	18.5	17.2	19.8	19.4	17.2	16.7	16.3	13.3	17.5	18.2	21.1	18.8	20.5	18.5
Males	3,113	211	501	465	179	82	289	87	89	111	354	186	253	306
Less than 5 years	426	35	70	58	26	12	43	18	14	16	35	24	27	48
5 to 9 years	420	35	54	76	24	8	53	16	12	12	39	18	33	40
10 to 14 years	444	31	76	60	25	15	43	15	10	17	51	26	34	41
15 to 19 years	388	26	66	48	24	13	41	8	11	15	39	32	34	31
20 to 24 years	285	17	49	43	12	7	24	4	9	12	26	14	36	32
25 to 29 years	257	17	42	42	18	3	12	6	8	11	36	16	18	28
30 to 34 years	213	10	45	27	16	5	16	3	10	7	26	14	16	18
35 to 39 years	191	6	27	38	14	7	14	4	7	10	31	10	9	14
40 to 44 years	143	10	23	24	7	3	14	5	-	2	17	11	12	15
45 to 49 years	110	9	15	20	3	1	4	1	3	-	18	6	15	15
50 to 54 years	77	3	12	7	4	4	7	1	1	2	11	3	10	12
55 to 59 years	41	1	3	4	1	2	6	2	3	2	7	3	3	4
60 to 64 years	31	4	2	7	1	-	4	1	-	1	5	3	2	1
65 to 69 years	33	5	4	8	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	3	-	3
70 to 74 years	21	1	2	3	2	-	5	-	-	1	4	3	-	2
75 to 79 years	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	2
80 to 84 years	11	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
85+ years	11	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2
Median	18.4	15.9	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.3	15.7	13.2	18.9	18.5	22.5	18.9	19.8	18.9
Females	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Less than 5 years	508	37	72	60	25	14	62	21	23	15	55	31	31	62
5 to 9 years	391	26	59	53	35	14	37	12	11	19	44	22	23	36
10 to 14 years	390	35	51	65	30	7	39	21	9	18	40	19	24	32
15 to 19 years	360	34	64	44	16	11	42	17	9	11	40	17	23	32
20 to 24 years	279	25	49	36	19	6	26	4	7	9	30	11	22	35
25 to 29 years	274	15	55	41	15	4	25	2	11	9	29	12	31	25
30 to 34 years	188	11	31	30	12	3	13	5	5	12	21	16	8	21
35 to 39 years	180	12	41	33	11	6	11	4	4	5	19	10	11	13
40 to 44 years	151	11	22	32	9	2	18	3	3	3	23	9	9	7
45 to 49 years	114	8	25	19	2	1	11	1	4	4	13	2	10	14
50 to 54 years	67	8	7	4	3	2	9	-	1	3	14	2	6	8
55 to 59 years	31	3	4	4	-	2	1	2	-	-	2	6	1	6
60 to 64 years	42	4	7	7	1	1	4	-	-	1	7	3	2	5
65 to 69 years	41	4	8	6	2	-	1	-	1	4	9	2	3	1
70 to 74 years	37	4	4	4	2	-	7	3	-	-	7	2	2	2
75 to 79 years	21	2	5	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	4	-
80 to 84 years	13	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-
85+ years	19	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	5	2
Median	18.7	18.2	21.1	19.8	15.9	15.9	17.0	13.5	15.8	17.7	19.9	18.7	21.6	18.2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02a. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Type Relationship Family Type by Presence of Own Children	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
All persons	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
In households	53,264	14,443	13,523	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Family householder: Male . .	5,679	1,588	1,507	37	44	1,290	446	458	47	301	38
Female	1,099	306	284	16	6	250	97	83	16	51	3
Nonfamily householder: Male .	155	39	39	-	-	58	31	19	2	5	1
Female	43	7	6	-	1	15	6	5	2	2	-
Spouse	5,282	1,489	1,412	35	42	1,165	406	409	38	276	36
Child	26,792	6,814	6,350	253	211	5,720	1,774	2,111	251	1,397	187
Parent	301	77	70	7	-	65	20	20	7	11	7
Other relatives	13,609	3,950	3,685	174	91	3,079	1,115	951	109	791	113
Nonrelatives	304	173	170	1	2	52	15	6	18	13	-
In group quarters	331	279	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In correctional institutions . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noninstitutionalized persons . .	331	279	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School dormitories	227	182	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' quarters	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other noninstitutional	99	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	7.7	7.6	7.5	9.9	7.8	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.9	9.2
Persons per family	7.8	7.6	7.5	9.9	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.7	8.1	9.4
Persons under 18 years	26,270	6,764	6,275	280	209	5,888	1,932	2,009	253	1,478	216
Living with both parents . .	19,693	4,924	4,562	182	180	4,401	1,353	1,557	178	1,118	195
Householder or spouse	21	8	8	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Own child	22,290	5,570	5,149	231	190	4,943	1,595	1,704	209	1,234	201
With female hhlder, no husb .	2,872	667	601	43	23	667	251	223	48	137	8
Other relatives	2,553	715	681	25	9	589	222	180	23	149	15
Nonrelatives	97	40	39	-	1	17	5	5	1	6	-
Persons in group quarters	134	131	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65+ years	1,945	513	486	13	14	457	168	157	14	105	13
Family householder: Male	563	123	116	1	6	149	62	50	6	29	2
Female	261	56	49	5	2	61	22	26	1	12	-
Spouse	269	54	51	2	1	68	34	20	1	12	1
Parent	215	52	50	2	-	49	16	17	1	10	5
Other relatives	567	209	202	3	4	113	29	38	1	40	5
Nonrelatives	17	9	9	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	-
Nonfamily householder: Male . .	28	5	5	-	-	6	3	3	-	-	-
Female	20	2	1	-	1	6	2	3	-	1	-
Persons in group quarters	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	6,778	1,894	1,791	53	50	1,540	543	541	63	352	41
With own children under 18 yrs	5,645	1,559	1,461	50	48	1,279	432	457	53	303	34
With own children under 6 yrs .	3,920	1,007	928	40	39	884	299	306	35	217	27
Married-couple families	5,282	1,489	1,412	35	42	1,165	406	409	38	276	36
With own children under 18 yrs	4,620	1,292	1,217	35	40	1,019	338	367	35	247	32
With own children under 6 yrs .	3,258	850	790	27	33	717	241	247	24	180	25
Female hhlder, no husb	990	261	244	11	6	240	88	83	16	50	3
With own children under 18 yrs	726	187	171	10	6	175	67	60	12	34	2
With own children under 6 yrs .	472	106	94	8	4	111	43	40	7	19	2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02b. Household and Family Characteristics by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Type Relationship Family Type by Presence of Own Children	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
In households	13,997	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,077	1,851
Family householder: Male	1,463	26	182	87	79	120	184	601	184
Female	219	10	26	15	9	14	34	83	28
Nonfamily householder: Male	25	-	4	-	-	1	1	7	12
Female	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Spouse	1,351	20	172	84	71	104	169	564	167
Child	7,651	161	1,072	492	424	638	1,200	2,745	919
Parent	65	2	6	-	1	8	13	21	14
Other relatives	3,176	163	312	330	96	386	348	1,016	525
Nonrelatives	39	-	-	3	1	-	1	33	1
In group quarters	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
In correctional institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noninstitutionalized persons	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
School dormitories	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
Workers' quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other noninstitutional	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Persons per household	8.2	10.6	8.4	9.9	7.7	9.4	8.9	7.3	8.2
Persons per family	8.3	10.6	8.5	9.9	7.7	9.5	8.9	7.4	8.7
Persons under 18 years	7,366	172	933	533	360	634	1,036	2,696	1,002
Living with both parents	5,865	148	758	439	298	485	831	2,132	774
Householder or spouse	6	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	-
Own child	6,398	126	819	489	307	498	933	2,381	845
With female hhlder, no husb.	699	32	55	60	18	37	148	260	89
Other relatives	612	15	62	38	25	82	50	235	105
Nonrelatives	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
Persons in group quarters	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Persons 65+ years	430	15	38	32	17	35	54	181	58
Family householder: Male	150	3	10	9	9	14	21	69	15
Female	57	6	4	7	2	2	7	22	7
Spouse	67	-	2	4	4	11	7	30	9
Parent	45	1	5	-	1	4	8	16	10
Other relatives	93	5	16	11	1	4	10	34	12
Nonrelatives	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Nonfamily householder: Male	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	4
Female	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Persons in group quarters	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1,682	36	208	102	88	134	218	684	212
With own children under 18 yrs	1,460	32	182	97	77	109	207	580	176
With own children under 6 yrs	1,081	22	127	75	58	74	156	427	142
Married-couple families	1,351	20	172	84	71	104	169	564	167
With own children under 18 yrs	1,220	20	159	81	64	90	163	497	146
With own children under 6 yrs	905	13	112	59	52	63	121	366	119
Female hhlder, no husb.	210	10	20	15	9	14	34	82	26
With own children under 18 yrs	163	6	14	14	7	9	29	67	17
With own children under 6 yrs	123	5	11	14	2	5	24	48	14

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02c. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Type Relationship Family Type by Presence of Own Children	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP												
All persons	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
In households.	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Family householder: Male . .	730	133	60	43	43	27	81	35	105	91	75	37
Female	198	28	15	13	14	19	33	17	22	20	12	5
Nonfamily householder: Male.	29	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	6
Female	13	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1
Spouse	697	118	54	42	44	28	85	44	91	88	69	34
Child.	3,015	424	171	175	184	110	375	174	448	423	390	141
Parent	54	8	3	4	4	7	7	6	5	5	4	1
Other relatives.	2,136	267	141	149	116	72	345	227	272	225	294	28
Nonrelatives	39	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	20	-	-
In group quarters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In correctional institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noninstitutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School dormitories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' quarters.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other noninstitutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per household.	7.1	5.8	5.7	7.5	7.0	5.3	8.1	9.4	7.5	7.8	8.8	5.2
Persons per family	7.4	6.1	5.9	7.6	7.1	5.7	8.1	9.7	7.5	7.9	9.7	5.9
Persons under 18 years. . . .	3,209	525	222	226	195	128	447	256	456	284	338	132
Living with both parents. . .	2,201	350	141	164	140	58	314	140	310	211	270	103
Householder or spouse.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own child.	2,637	392	182	193	171	90	392	219	352	237	286	123
With female hhlder, no husb.	413	70	40	22	24	17	71	32	51	36	31	19
Other relatives.	454	93	28	33	19	27	43	36	88	38	41	8
Nonrelatives	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-
Persons in group quarters. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65+ years	327	58	18	10	22	20	46	25	36	48	33	11
Family householder: Male . . .	79	21	5	-	4	2	13	2	10	10	7	5
Female	63	7	4	4	5	4	10	3	10	10	6	-
Spouse	41	12	2	1	3	1	7	1	5	5	3	1
Parent	35	4	3	4	2	5	4	6	1	4	1	1
Other relatives.	93	9	4	1	8	5	12	11	10	18	13	2
Nonrelatives	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nonfamily householder: Male. .	9	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2
Female.	6	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-
Persons in group quarters. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families.	928	161	75	56	57	46	114	52	127	111	87	42
With own children under 18 yrs	714	114	55	45	49	32	97	48	91	77	75	31
With own children under 6 yrs.	483	84	42	31	36	19	69	38	55	39	45	25
Married-couple families	697	118	54	42	44	28	85	44	91	88	69	34
With own children under 18 yrs	576	87	41	37	39	25	76	42	76	62	64	27
With own children under 6 yrs.	395	63	29	27	30	16	58	33	47	31	39	22
Female hhlder, no husb.	163	28	14	13	12	11	21	6	22	20	11	5
With own children under 18 yrs	106	17	11	8	9	4	16	5	13	13	7	3
With own children under 6 yrs.	71	14	10	4	5	2	10	4	7	8	4	3

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02d. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Type Relationship Family Type by Presence of Own Children	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP														
All persons	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
In households	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Family householder: Male	608	45	88	85	40	18	72	16	24	31	59	38	40	52
Female	126	19	22	7	3	2	13	4	4	9	14	11	9	9
Nonfamily householder: Male	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse	580	43	81	82	39	19	64	13	23	28	58	39	40	51
Child	3,592	274	569	575	229	102	369	131	104	137	334	168	285	315
Parent	40	7	15	1	3	1	-	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
Other relatives	1,268	63	239	155	51	14	80	17	22	19	243	96	91	178
Nonrelatives	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
In group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
In correctional institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Noninstitutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School dormitories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workers' quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other noninstitutional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons per household	8.4	7.0	9.1	9.8	8.5	7.8	7.0	9.1	6.4	5.7	9.7	7.1	9.2	10.0
Persons per family	8.5	7.0	9.2	9.8	8.5	7.8	7.0	9.1	6.4	5.7	9.7	7.2	9.5	10.0
Persons under 18 years	3,043	233	463	428	192	86	331	121	91	111	317	162	207	301
Living with both parents	2,302	154	330	358	179	79	242	85	66	63	219	108	167	252
Householder or spouse	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Own child	2,742	198	392	400	184	85	285	103	85	93	297	142	202	276
With female hhlder, no husb.	426	47	77	38	4	5	45	18	18	26	60	19	34	35
Other relatives	183	20	47	18	6	1	21	9	5	6	13	18	5	14
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 65+ years	218	18	44	23	12	3	19	6	3	11	33	15	19	12
Family householder: Male	62	4	14	9	2	1	6	1	1	3	12	6	2	1
Female	24	2	3	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	4	2	2
Spouse	39	4	7	6	-	-	3	-	1	2	9	3	3	1
Parent	34	7	12	-	3	1	-	1	1	3	2	-	2	2
Other relatives	59	1	8	7	6	1	9	2	-	1	6	2	10	6
Nonrelatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder: Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN														
Families	734	64	110	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	73	49	49	61
With own children under 18 yrs	633	54	91	83	39	18	70	19	27	27	66	37	44	58
With own children under 6 yrs	465	40	62	53	32	15	54	13	22	19	50	30	29	46
Married-couple families	580	43	81	82	39	19	64	13	23	28	58	39	40	51
With own children under 18 yrs	513	36	72	73	36	17	56	13	22	20	53	30	36	49
With own children under 6 yrs	391	29	52	50	29	14	45	10	18	18	39	25	23	39
Female hhlder, no husb.	116	18	20	7	3	1	13	4	4	8	13	7	9	9
With own children under 18 yrs	95	15	15	7	2	1	10	3	4	5	11	6	8	8
With own children under 6 yrs	61	9	9	2	2	1	6	2	3	1	10	4	6	6

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03a. Household Size and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Size Fertility	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
HOUSEHOLD SIZE											
Households	6,976	1,940	1,836	53	51	1,613	580	565	67	359	42
1 person	189	39	38	-	1	72	37	24	4	6	1
2 persons	269	85	85	-	-	59	28	20	1	10	-
3 persons	470	152	150	-	2	116	51	34	5	23	3
4 persons	608	180	175	4	1	156	64	55	8	27	2
5 persons	672	197	186	4	7	161	68	49	4	35	5
6 persons	753	243	232	5	6	192	59	77	8	45	3
7 persons	751	200	186	7	7	195	67	71	8	44	5
8 persons	682	173	160	3	10	161	41	82	8	29	1
9 persons	588	150	141	5	4	126	41	40	5	35	5
10 persons	916	206	195	7	4	142	57	41	4	35	5
11 persons	178	58	54	3	1	44	14	13	2	15	-
12 or more persons	900	257	234	15	8	189	53	59	10	55	12
Median	7.7	7.4	7.3	9.7	8.2	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.8	9.2
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	3,343	1,117	1,061	37	19	719	236	243	32	187	21
Children ever born	252	62	59	2	1	62	27	7	4	18	6
Children still alive	244	60	57	2	1	59	26	6	3	18	6
Children born in last 12 months	93	20	19	-	1	26	12	2	-	9	3
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	2,270	697	643	31	23	425	148	147	22	97	11
Children ever born	1,431	368	324	24	20	243	72	87	5	72	7
Children still alive	1,362	355	314	24	17	233	65	86	5	70	7
Children born in last 12 months	316	95	80	9	6	53	17	16	2	16	2
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	2,032	583	547	22	14	388	137	141	12	88	10
Children ever born	3,222	805	735	51	19	694	258	248	27	137	24
Children still alive	3,065	777	711	49	17	661	250	234	26	129	22
Children born in last 12 months	380	106	95	8	3	98	34	39	-	23	2
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	1,571	440	424	6	10	360	118	136	18	77	11
Children ever born	4,826	1,137	1,059	26	52	1,159	434	407	31	244	43
Children still alive	4,578	1,085	1,011	25	49	1,091	408	382	30	233	38
Children born in last 12 months	288	77	70	2	5	72	29	25	1	15	2
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	1,451	390	368	15	7	328	101	121	19	76	11
Children ever born	6,447	1,584	1,453	93	38	1,487	465	550	72	322	78
Children still alive	6,089	1,528	1,404	91	33	1,380	429	522	72	285	72
Children born in last 12 months	199	47	45	2	-	55	10	20	6	14	5
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	1,293	399	386	8	5	257	74	93	7	74	9
Children ever born	7,209	1,997	1,932	41	24	1,555	419	548	40	467	81
Children still alive	6,786	1,913	1,852	41	20	1,440	389	511	38	432	70
Children born in last 12 months	91	24	24	-	-	20	4	10	1	5	-
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	1,101	345	323	7	15	242	81	74	7	73	7
Children ever born	6,868	1,852	1,669	59	124	1,666	580	545	35	464	42
Children still alive	6,356	1,750	1,582	57	111	1,523	534	508	34	410	37
Children born in last 12 months	26	7	6	1	-	5	2	1	-	2	-
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE											
Women 15 to 49 years with Last Birth	6,735	1,870	1,739	71	60	1,495	514	508	52	368	53
Male	3,424	949	876	38	35	765	246	269	24	196	30
Still alive	3,334	932	861	37	34	736	235	261	23	190	27
Female	3,311	921	863	33	25	730	268	239	28	172	23
Still alive	3,236	908	851	33	24	705	257	233	28	165	22
Born in last year	1,393	376	339	22	15	329	108	113	10	84	14
Male	692	190	168	12	10	159	53	56	3	38	9
Still alive	672	186	165	11	10	151	51	51	3	37	9
Female	701	186	171	10	5	170	55	57	7	46	5
Still alive	683	181	167	10	4	165	54	55	7	44	5

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03b. Household Size and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000-cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Size Fertility	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
HOUSEHOLD SIZE									
Households	1,715	36	212	102	88	135	219	698	225
1 person	32	-	4	-	-	1	1	13	13
2 persons	57	2	10	1	2	3	1	29	9
3 persons	92	-	12	2	3	6	4	49	16
4 persons	136	1	8	4	11	8	14	73	17
5 persons	148	-	22	9	12	8	13	68	16
6 persons	167	3	19	6	9	12	20	79	19
7 persons	171	6	17	10	10	16	23	70	19
8 persons	181	2	23	11	9	12	18	88	18
9 persons	148	-	20	10	7	7	22	67	15
10 persons	277	5	33	18	13	28	72	78	30
11 persons	43	4	9	2	2	3	3	14	6
12 or more persons	263	13	35	29	10	31	28	70	47
Median	8.3	10.8	8.6	9.8	7.7	9.2	9.7	7.5	8.2
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 19 years	813	21	105	61	36	84	112	286	108
Children ever born	63	1	5	4	1	11	4	25	12
Children still alive	63	1	5	4	1	11	4	25	12
Children born in last 12 months	19	1	-	2	1	-	2	6	7
Women 20 to 24 years	627	21	78	42	21	68	83	224	90
Children ever born	506	10	85	25	17	26	52	190	101
Children still alive	486	10	78	24	17	26	52	181	98
Children born in last 12 months	100	1	19	2	-	4	8	42	24
Women 25 to 29 years	533	19	67	52	22	58	73	177	65
Children ever born	958	27	127	132	27	40	118	348	139
Children still alive	923	25	123	123	27	40	118	334	133
Children born in last 12 months	102	4	13	15	5	3	11	36	15
Women 30 to 34 years	393	8	52	33	27	26	64	135	48
Children ever born	1,421	25	189	128	94	96	208	525	156
Children still alive	1,355	24	179	122	92	87	203	498	150
Children born in last 12 months	84	-	13	6	4	8	14	30	9
Women 35 to 39 years	332	8	36	24	19	33	51	110	51
Children ever born	1,623	26	198	123	69	144	225	515	323
Children still alive	1,535	23	189	116	67	132	219	485	304
Children born in last 12 months	56	1	4	4	4	4	10	14	15
Women 40 to 44 years	308	13	29	18	22	31	44	122	29
Children ever born	1,889	99	203	112	117	161	240	733	224
Children still alive	1,779	82	196	106	113	159	240	685	198
Children born in last 12 months	33	-	2	4	2	1	5	15	4
Women 45 to 49 years	247	6	27	10	10	30	30	105	29
Children ever born	1,779	65	217	72	52	212	190	716	255
Children still alive	1,652	55	208	72	52	187	187	661	230
Children born in last 12 months	11	1	-	-	2	-	3	4	1
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE									
Women 15 to 49 years	1,695	51	219	137	79	115	209	636	249
Male	904	25	117	73	38	61	101	344	145
Still alive	884	22	115	73	38	60	100	335	141
Female	791	26	102	64	41	54	108	292	104
Still alive	776	25	101	64	41	50	106	287	102
Born in last year	405	8	51	33	18	20	53	147	75
Male	211	3	26	16	8	10	29	74	45
Still alive	208	3	26	16	8	10	29	72	44
Female	194	5	25	17	10	10	24	73	30
Still alive	190	4	25	17	10	9	24	72	29

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03a. Fertility by Age of Mother & Sex of Child by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Fertility by Sex of Child	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
MALE CHILDREN											
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	3,343	1,117	1,061	37	19	719	236	243	32	187	21
Male Children ever born . . .	130	40	38	1	1	35	13	3	3	12	4
Male Children still alive . . .	123	38	36	1	1	33	12	3	2	12	4
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	2,270	697	643	31	23	425	148	147	22	97	11
Male Children ever born . . .	722	182	154	15	13	121	37	43	1	36	4
Male Children still alive . . .	686	173	146	15	12	116	33	43	1	35	4
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	2,032	583	547	22	14	388	137	141	12	88	10
Male Children ever born . . .	1,649	425	394	20	11	352	128	134	12	65	13
Male Children still alive . . .	1,568	411	382	19	10	336	126	126	12	60	12
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	1,571	440	424	6	10	360	118	136	18	77	11
Male Children ever born . . .	2,515	605	560	14	31	607	223	211	16	132	25
Male Children still alive . . .	2,364	570	529	13	28	565	207	194	16	126	22
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	1,451	390	368	15	7	328	101	121	19	76	11
Male Children ever born . . .	3,327	796	730	39	27	788	238	290	38	182	40
Male Children still alive . . .	3,125	760	700	37	23	732	219	276	38	162	37
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	1,293	399	386	8	5	257	74	93	7	74	9
Male Children ever born . . .	3,843	1,035	999	24	12	864	243	300	18	256	47
Male Children still alive . . .	3,589	988	956	24	8	792	226	277	16	234	39
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	1,101	345	323	7	15	242	81	74	7	73	7
Male Children ever born . . .	3,573	956	857	31	68	871	283	306	23	233	26
Male Children still alive . . .	3,269	889	799	29	61	789	259	283	23	203	21
FEMALE CHILDREN											
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	3,343	1,117	1,061	37	19	719	236	243	32	187	21
Female Children ever born . . .	122	22	21	1	-	27	14	4	1	6	2
Female Children still alive . . .	121	22	21	1	-	26	14	3	1	6	2
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	2,270	697	643	31	23	425	148	147	22	97	11
Female Children ever born . . .	709	186	170	9	7	122	35	44	4	36	3
Female Children still alive . . .	676	182	168	9	5	117	32	43	4	35	3
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	2,032	583	547	22	14	388	137	141	12	88	10
Female Children ever born . . .	1,573	380	341	31	8	342	130	114	15	72	11
Female Children still alive . . .	1,497	366	329	30	7	325	124	108	14	69	10
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	1,571	440	424	6	10	360	118	136	18	77	11
Female Children ever born . . .	2,311	532	499	12	21	552	211	196	15	112	18
Female Children still alive . . .	2,214	515	482	12	21	526	201	188	14	107	16
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	1,451	390	368	15	7	328	101	121	19	76	11
Female Children ever born . . .	3,120	788	723	54	11	699	227	260	34	140	38
Female Children still alive . . .	2,964	768	704	54	10	648	210	246	34	123	35
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	1,293	399	386	8	5	257	74	93	7	74	9
Female Children ever born . . .	3,366	962	933	17	12	691	176	248	22	211	34
Female Children still alive . . .	3,197	925	896	17	12	648	163	234	22	198	31
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	1,101	345	323	7	15	242	81	74	7	73	7
Female Children ever born . . .	3,295	896	812	28	56	795	297	239	12	231	16
Female Children still alive . . .	3,087	861	783	28	50	734	275	225	11	207	16

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03b. Fertility by Age of Mother and Sex of Child by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - continued

Fertility by Sex of Child	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
MALE CHILDREN									
Women 15 to 19 years.	813	21	105	61	36	84	112	286	108
Male Children ever born.	26	-	3	1	-	5	3	9	5
Male Children still alive.	26	-	3	1	-	5	3	9	5
Women 20 to 24 years.	627	21	78	42	21	68	83	224	90
Male Children ever born.	266	4	45	11	7	13	25	99	62
Male Children still alive.	252	4	38	11	7	13	25	94	60
Women 25 to 29 years.	533	19	67	52	22	58	73	177	65
Male Children ever born.	486	14	70	64	9	21	58	178	72
Male Children still alive.	467	12	67	63	9	21	58	169	68
Women 30 to 34 years.	393	8	52	33	27	26	64	135	48
Male Children ever born.	755	16	97	74	46	57	99	290	76
Male Children still alive.	715	16	90	70	44	53	95	275	72
Women 35 to 39 years.	332	8	36	24	19	33	51	110	51
Male Children ever born.	870	16	104	66	40	84	120	275	165
Male Children still alive.	818	14	98	63	39	77	116	253	158
Women 40 to 44 years.	308	13	29	18	22	31	44	122	29
Male Children ever born.	999	62	105	64	52	80	115	406	115
Male Children still alive.	934	52	101	60	48	79	115	379	100
Women 45 to 49 years.	247	6	27	10	10	30	30	105	29
Male Children ever born.	922	30	114	32	25	106	96	384	135
Male Children still alive.	848	27	107	32	25	91	95	346	125
FEMALE CHILDREN									
Women 15 to 19 years.	813	21	105	61	36	84	112	286	108
Female Children ever born.	37	1	2	3	1	6	1	16	7
Female Children still alive.	37	1	2	3	1	6	1	16	7
Women 20 to 24 years.	627	21	78	42	21	68	83	224	90
Female Children ever born.	240	6	40	14	10	13	27	91	39
Female Children still alive.	234	6	40	13	10	13	27	87	38
Women 25 to 29 years.	533	19	67	52	22	58	73	177	65
Female Children ever born.	472	13	57	68	18	19	60	170	67
Female Children still alive.	456	13	56	60	18	19	60	165	65
Women 30 to 34 years.	393	8	52	33	27	26	64	135	48
Female Children ever born.	666	9	92	54	48	39	109	235	80
Female Children still alive.	640	8	89	52	48	34	108	223	78
Women 35 to 39 years.	332	8	36	24	19	33	51	110	51
Female Children ever born.	753	10	94	57	29	60	105	240	158
Female Children still alive.	717	9	91	53	28	55	103	232	146
Women 40 to 44 years.	308	13	29	18	22	31	44	122	29
Female Children ever born.	890	37	98	48	65	81	125	327	109
Female Children still alive.	845	30	95	46	65	80	125	306	98
Women 45 to 49 years.	247	6	27	10	10	30	30	105	29
Female Children ever born.	857	35	103	40	27	106	94	332	120
Female Children still alive.	804	28	101	40	27	96	92	315	105

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03c. Household Size and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Size Fertility	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
HOUSEHOLD SIZE												
Households	970	171	79	57	58	50	115	54	128	112	97	49
1 person	42	10	4	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	10	7
2 persons	49	20	8	4	-	3	1	-	7	1	-	5
3 persons	64	12	7	4	5	5	11	2	6	3	3	6
4 persons	89	20	10	5	6	9	6	2	11	13	1	6
5 persons	106	25	10	6	9	6	13	3	15	14	2	3
6 persons	93	12	9	10	7	4	13	6	16	7	4	5
7 persons	101	18	10	4	8	10	11	1	17	8	9	5
8 persons	92	21	8	4	4	3	15	7	11	7	7	5
9 persons	92	14	7	2	4	2	13	10	14	14	11	1
10 persons	136	8	4	7	11	4	11	6	8	39	35	3
11 persons	19	5	-	4	-	-	1	2	5	-	1	1
12 or more persons	87	6	2	6	3	-	19	13	17	5	14	2
Median	7.4	5.9	6.1	6.9	7.1	5.7	8.1	9.4	7.5	9.1	10.0	5.2
FERTILITY												
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	334	40	20	14	6	10	36	15	75	54	56	8
Children ever born	31	2	2	2	6	1	2	3	2	8	1	2
Children still alive	31	2	2	2	6	1	2	3	2	8	1	2
Children born in last 12 months	11	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	2
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	242	31	21	11	17	8	26	11	24	40	43	10
Children ever born	182	27	36	15	23	3	10	19	8	19	12	10
Children still alive	159	23	24	15	22	3	9	18	8	16	12	9
Children born in last 12 months	36	7	3	1	4	1	2	4	2	5	5	2
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	254	38	11	18	15	6	37	15	29	45	33	7
Children ever born	367	58	40	35	44	7	63	30	28	32	22	8
Children still alive	325	55	27	35	40	5	51	27	26	31	20	8
Children born in last 12 months	27	3	1	1	3	-	6	3	3	3	3	1
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	190	28	13	10	9	7	30	12	24	33	21	3
Children ever born	532	90	46	41	40	11	88	38	83	41	38	16
Children still alive	489	85	36	39	37	10	81	34	75	39	37	16
Children born in last 12 months	25	3	1	3	2	-	7	3	4	-	1	1
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	221	27	17	16	11	8	29	20	28	28	28	9
Children ever born	1,000	152	91	70	54	40	143	99	93	76	134	48
Children still alive	939	144	87	70	45	33	131	96	86	72	130	45
Children born in last 12 months	27	6	-	1	2	1	7	2	3	1	4	-
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	178	22	12	9	8	9	24	8	30	28	19	9
Children ever born	954	130	75	67	30	51	140	53	126	101	122	59
Children still alive	867	122	62	58	25	42	124	41	123	99	115	56
Children born in last 12 months	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	153	16	7	11	8	9	20	11	20	25	23	3
Children ever born	844	95	60	65	58	50	139	75	82	92	115	13
Children still alive	749	91	47	59	54	40	114	63	76	79	113	13
Children born in last 12 months	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE												
Women 15 to 49 years												
with Last Birth	869	126	69	64	61	33	121	65	105	97	95	33
Male	408	60	31	28	32	9	56	30	50	48	47	17
Still alive	386	58	30	28	31	8	47	30	48	45	45	16
Female	461	66	38	36	29	24	65	35	55	49	48	16
Still alive	451	65	38	36	29	22	60	35	55	48	47	16
Born in last year	135	20	6	7	12	2	25	12	15	10	19	7
Male	62	10	3	4	6	-	9	5	8	4	11	2
Still alive	58	10	3	4	6	-	7	5	8	4	9	2
Female	73	10	3	3	6	2	16	7	7	6	8	5
Still alive	69	10	3	3	6	2	14	7	7	5	7	5

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03d. Household Size and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Size Fertility	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
HOUSEHOLD SIZE														
Households.	738	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	73	50	51	61
1 person	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
2 persons.	19	2	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	5	2	2	1	-
3 persons.	46	3	7	1	2	-	10	-	3	7	4	4	3	2
4 persons.	47	4	7	3	1	1	9	-	5	4	4	3	1	5
5 persons.	60	7	12	4	5	2	12	2	2	2	3	4	2	3
6 persons.	58	13	8	2	2	2	6	-	4	6	6	5	2	2
7 persons.	84	9	9	3	7	2	13	4	3	5	8	9	5	7
8 persons.	75	7	11	7	3	4	6	1	4	5	9	7	5	6
9 persons.	72	7	14	10	5	3	7	1	-	1	5	6	8	5
10 persons	155	7	19	50	10	3	7	11	6	5	12	5	11	9
11 persons	14	4	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
12 or more persons	104	1	22	12	5	2	9	1	-	-	19	3	9	21
Median	8.7	7.3	9.0	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.2	10.2	6.8	6.3	9.1	7.7	9.6	10.1
FERTILITY														
Women 15 to 19 years.	360	34	64	44	16	11	42	17	9	11	40	17	23	32
Children ever born	34	2	3	1	1	3	4	3	5	-	7	4	-	1
Children still alive	31	2	3	1	1	3	4	3	3	-	6	4	-	1
Children born in last 12 months.	17	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	4	4	-	1
Women 20 to 24 years.	279	25	49	36	19	6	26	4	7	9	30	11	22	35
Children ever born	132	6	13	4	22	5	22	5	6	4	14	9	4	18
Children still alive	129	6	13	4	22	5	21	4	5	4	14	9	4	18
Children born in last 12 months.	32	1	4	2	1	2	9	1	-	2	4	-	2	4
Women 25 to 29 years.	274	15	55	41	15	4	25	2	11	9	29	12	31	25
Children ever born	398	22	70	41	28	3	39	2	23	15	48	13	41	53
Children still alive	379	22	70	41	28	3	36	2	20	11	43	13	40	50
Children born in last 12 months.	47	3	10	3	3	-	4	1	6	-	6	-	6	5
Women 30 to 34 years.	188	11	31	30	12	3	13	5	5	12	21	16	8	21
Children ever born	577	32	76	72	40	12	52	33	14	43	41	37	35	90
Children still alive	558	30	76	71	40	11	47	32	13	41	35	37	35	90
Children born in last 12 months.	30	1	3	3	2	-	2	4	1	1	3	3	-	7
Women 35 to 39 years.	180	12	41	33	11	6	11	4	4	5	19	10	11	13
Children ever born	753	61	130	95	67	48	57	37	15	20	88	48	45	42
Children still alive	707	59	127	93	67	39	55	33	13	14	74	48	45	40
Children born in last 12 months.	14	3	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	-
Women 40 to 44 years.	151	11	22	32	9	2	18	3	3	3	23	9	9	7
Children ever born	814	69	77	140	65	8	112	33	27	16	104	52	72	39
Children still alive	787	64	77	138	65	8	106	32	25	14	98	49	72	39
Children born in last 12 months.	7	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Women 45 to 49 years.	114	8	25	19	2	1	11	1	4	4	13	2	10	14
Children ever born	727	59	111	128	6	6	67	2	41	24	95	7	73	108
Children still alive	682	58	108	123	6	5	53	2	34	23	83	7	73	107
Children born in last 12 months.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE														
Women 15 to 49 years.	806	57	131	118	45	16	82	19	30	28	97	42	55	86
Male	398	30	79	58	19	8	36	9	14	14	48	20	27	36
Still alive.	396	30	79	58	19	8	36	9	14	14	46	20	27	36
Female	408	27	52	60	26	8	46	10	16	14	49	22	28	50
Still alive.	396	23	49	59	26	8	45	10	16	14	48	22	28	48
Born in last year.	148	10	19	12	8	4	19	7	9	3	19	9	11	18
Male	70	7	13	4	3	2	7	1	3	3	11	4	3	9
Still alive.	69	7	13	4	3	2	7	1	3	3	10	4	3	9
Female	78	3	6	8	5	2	12	6	6	-	8	5	8	9
Still alive.	78	3	6	8	5	2	12	6	6	-	8	5	8	9

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03c1. Fertility by Age of Mother & Sex of Child by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Fertility by Sex of Child	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
MALE CHILDREN												
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	334	40	20	14	6	10	36	15	75	54	56	8
Male Children ever born . . .	11	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	4	1	-
Male Children still alive . . .	11	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	1	4	1	-
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	242	31	21	11	17	8	26	11	24	40	43	10
Male Children ever born . . .	87	13	12	7	14	2	6	10	3	8	8	4
Male Children still alive . . .	81	11	11	7	14	2	5	9	3	8	8	3
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	254	38	11	18	15	6	37	15	29	45	33	7
Male Children ever born . . .	187	29	16	18	25	2	28	20	16	16	13	4
Male Children still alive . . .	165	28	13	18	22	1	18	18	14	16	13	4
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	190	28	13	10	9	7	30	12	24	33	21	3
Male Children ever born . . .	247	40	18	16	19	6	41	17	41	24	18	7
Male Children still alive . . .	225	37	18	14	17	5	36	15	37	22	17	7
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	221	27	17	16	11	8	29	20	28	28	28	9
Male Children ever born . . .	490	73	44	37	34	17	67	49	46	36	57	30
Male Children still alive . . .	458	67	43	37	31	11	60	48	43	34	55	29
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	178	22	12	9	8	9	24	8	30	28	19	9
Male Children ever born . . .	519	73	44	38	19	30	80	23	62	55	66	29
Male Children still alive . . .	468	68	37	33	15	26	69	17	60	54	61	28
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	153	16	7	11	8	9	20	11	20	25	23	3
Male Children ever born . . .	438	46	33	36	29	16	76	43	51	45	57	6
Male Children still alive . . .	385	44	28	32	27	14	62	34	46	36	56	6
FEMALE CHILDREN												
Women 15 to 19 years . . .	334	40	20	14	6	10	36	15	75	54	56	8
Female Children ever born . . .	20	2	2	-	4	-	2	3	1	4	-	2
Female Children still alive . . .	20	2	2	-	4	-	2	3	1	4	-	2
Women 20 to 24 years . . .	242	31	21	11	17	8	26	11	24	40	43	10
Female Children ever born . . .	95	14	24	8	9	1	4	9	5	11	4	6
Female Children still alive . . .	78	12	13	8	8	1	4	9	5	8	4	6
Women 25 to 29 years . . .	254	38	11	18	15	6	37	15	29	45	33	7
Female Children ever born . . .	180	29	24	17	19	5	35	10	12	16	9	4
Female Children still alive . . .	160	27	14	17	18	4	33	9	12	15	7	4
Women 30 to 34 years . . .	190	28	13	10	9	7	30	12	24	33	21	3
Female Children ever born . . .	285	50	28	25	21	5	47	21	42	17	20	9
Female Children still alive . . .	264	48	18	25	20	5	45	19	38	17	20	9
Women 35 to 39 years . . .	221	27	17	16	11	8	29	20	28	28	28	9
Female Children ever born . . .	510	79	47	33	20	23	76	50	47	40	77	18
Female Children still alive . . .	481	77	44	33	14	22	71	48	43	38	75	16
Women 40 to 44 years . . .	178	22	12	9	8	9	24	8	30	28	19	9
Female Children ever born . . .	435	57	31	29	11	21	60	30	64	46	56	30
Female Children still alive . . .	399	54	25	25	10	16	55	24	63	45	54	28
Women 45 to 49 years . . .	153	16	7	11	8	9	20	11	20	25	23	3
Female Children ever born . . .	406	49	27	29	29	34	63	32	31	47	58	7
Female Children still alive . . .	364	47	19	27	27	26	52	29	30	43	57	7

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03d1. Fertility by Age of Mother and Sex of Child by Municipality Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Fertility by Sex of Child	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onanu	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
MALE CHILDREN														
Women 15 to 19 years. . . .	360	34	64	44	16	11	42	17	9	11	40	17	23	32
Male Children ever born. . . .	18	2	1	-	-	3	2	1	2	-	4	3	-	-
Male Children still alive. . . .	15	2	1	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	3	3	-	-
Women 20 to 24 years. . . .	279	25	49	36	19	6	26	4	7	9	30	11	22	35
Male Children ever born. . . .	66	5	4	2	12	2	13	1	2	4	6	4	1	10
Male Children still alive. . . .	64	5	4	2	12	2	12	1	1	4	6	4	1	10
Women 25 to 29 years. . . .	274	15	55	41	15	4	25	2	11	9	29	12	31	25
Male Children ever born. . . .	199	13	45	22	14	1	15	2	6	8	23	5	19	26
Male Children still alive. . . .	189	13	45	22	14	1	13	2	5	7	20	5	18	24
Women 30 to 34 years. . . .	188	11	31	30	12	3	13	5	5	12	21	16	8	21
Male Children ever born. . . .	301	15	39	44	18	7	27	15	6	21	16	19	23	51
Male Children still alive. . . .	289	15	39	43	18	6	23	15	5	19	13	19	23	51
Women 35 to 39 years. . . .	180	12	41	33	11	6	11	4	4	5	19	10	11	13
Male Children ever born. . . .	383	27	69	44	30	27	34	20	14	11	43	25	23	16
Male Children still alive. . . .	357	26	66	42	30	21	33	18	12	7	38	25	23	16
Women 40 to 44 years. . . .	151	11	22	32	9	2	18	3	3	3	23	9	9	7
Male Children ever born. . . .	426	33	41	69	33	2	63	14	17	8	52	30	41	23
Male Children still alive. . . .	407	32	41	68	33	2	60	13	15	6	46	27	41	23
Women 45 to 49 years. . . .	114	8	25	19	2	1	11	1	4	4	13	2	10	14
Male Children ever born. . . .	386	33	58	73	5	3	32	2	21	8	49	5	43	54
Male Children still alive. . . .	358	32	55	70	5	2	24	2	18	7	42	5	43	53
FEMALE CHILDREN														
Women 15 to 19 years. . . .	360	34	64	44	16	11	42	17	9	11	40	17	23	32
Female Children ever born. . . .	16	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	3	-	3	1	-	1
Female Children still alive. . . .	16	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	3	-	3	1	-	1
Women 20 to 24 years. . . .	279	25	49	36	19	6	26	4	7	9	30	11	22	35
Female Children ever born. . . .	66	1	9	2	10	3	9	4	4	-	8	5	3	8
Female Children still alive. . . .	65	1	9	2	10	3	9	3	4	-	8	5	3	8
Women 25 to 29 years. . . .	274	15	55	41	15	4	25	2	11	9	29	12	31	25
Female Children ever born. . . .	199	9	25	19	14	2	24	-	17	7	25	8	22	27
Female Children still alive. . . .	190	9	25	19	14	2	23	-	15	4	23	8	22	26
Women 30 to 34 years. . . .	188	11	31	30	12	3	13	5	5	12	21	16	8	21
Female Children ever born. . . .	276	17	37	28	22	5	25	18	8	22	25	18	12	39
Female Children still alive. . . .	269	15	37	28	22	5	24	17	8	22	22	18	12	39
Women 35 to 39 years. . . .	180	12	41	33	11	6	11	4	4	5	19	10	11	13
Female Children ever born. . . .	370	34	61	51	37	21	23	17	1	9	45	23	22	26
Female Children still alive. . . .	350	33	61	51	37	18	22	15	1	7	36	23	22	24
Women 40 to 44 years. . . .	151	11	22	32	9	2	18	3	3	3	23	9	9	7
Female Children ever born. . . .	388	36	36	71	32	6	49	19	10	8	52	22	31	16
Female Children still alive. . . .	380	32	36	70	32	6	46	19	10	8	52	22	31	16
Women 45 to 49 years. . . .	114	8	25	19	2	1	11	1	4	4	13	2	10	14
Female Children ever born. . . .	341	26	53	55	1	3	35	-	20	16	46	2	30	54
Female Children still alive. . . .	324	26	53	53	1	3	29	-	16	16	41	2	30	54

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04A. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Total	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Less than 1 year	1,422	377	339	23	15	317	103	101	11	88	14
1 year	1,550	363	330	21	12	329	107	102	17	87	16
2 years	1,516	339	301	23	15	343	118	112	14	87	12
3 years	1,391	301	281	14	6	307	99	91	16	86	15
4 years	1,468	349	324	11	14	320	108	116	16	76	4
5 years	1,381	339	317	12	10	294	105	100	14	62	13
6 years	1,463	378	353	15	10	322	112	109	9	85	7
7 years	1,428	381	352	20	9	299	103	108	12	64	12
8 years	1,464	371	343	15	13	345	119	115	17	86	8
9 years	1,569	383	357	17	9	358	101	129	12	102	14
10 years	1,436	348	328	9	11	318	104	101	10	90	13
11 years	1,403	342	318	12	12	317	92	119	17	76	13
12 years	1,463	354	332	13	9	336	109	111	19	86	11
13 years	1,474	374	350	14	10	352	108	129	15	86	14
14 years	1,580	447	414	15	18	366	121	124	11	93	17
15 years	1,493	412	381	19	12	342	107	122	16	87	10
16 years	1,498	483	457	13	13	322	105	113	14	77	13
17 years	1,271	423	398	14	11	301	111	107	13	60	10
18 years	1,291	432	409	16	7	269	84	96	11	73	5
19 years	1,219	390	372	11	7	274	90	92	13	72	7
20 years	1,125	353	332	9	12	227	78	81	10	54	4
21 years	988	306	282	14	10	172	50	61	13	43	5
22 years	926	272	255	12	5	185	60	69	7	43	6
23 years	903	265	248	11	6	164	72	55	5	29	3
24 years	894	261	246	6	9	183	65	59	10	41	8
25 years	863	229	210	13	6	169	54	64	3	42	6
26 years	794	237	220	11	6	168	66	61	8	28	5
27 years	875	249	237	7	5	157	57	56	3	38	3
28 years	694	189	173	10	6	145	45	56	7	30	7
29 years	772	221	209	6	6	137	53	47	3	30	4
30 years	720	215	206	7	2	159	57	68	5	26	3
31 years	644	189	181	5	3	133	50	46	6	26	5
32 years	590	159	149	3	7	123	41	46	3	30	3
33 years	546	143	135	5	3	125	43	44	6	27	5
34 years	651	194	189	2	3	146	53	52	7	31	3
35 years	592	179	170	8	1	112	38	30	6	33	5
36 years	564	138	133	3	2	132	41	52	6	29	4
37 years	579	153	142	8	3	133	34	45	6	43	5
38 years	521	136	131	2	3	117	47	42	8	15	5
39 years	591	161	153	4	4	125	42	45	2	31	5
40 years	580	177	169	5	3	111	43	39	3	21	5
41 years	506	156	151	4	1	102	31	38	3	28	2
42 years	452	129	125	2	2	107	32	37	4	29	5
43 years	529	156	151	2	3	124	45	46	3	27	3
44 years	504	161	151	6	4	98	31	36	3	24	4
45 years	521	157	141	7	9	108	33	45	3	25	2
46 years	418	137	132	4	1	96	37	28	3	26	2
47 years	463	135	129	-	6	104	35	40	2	24	3
48 years	384	117	112	1	4	81	26	27	2	24	2
49 years	439	147	141	3	3	95	24	30	5	31	5
50 years	373	114	111	2	1	93	32	29	4	25	3
51 years	363	99	92	1	6	74	28	27	2	16	1
52 years	303	95	92	3	-	77	25	31	3	17	1
53 years	324	107	100	3	4	81	21	22	4	32	2
54 years	197	48	44	3	1	43	15	18	1	9	-
55 years	185	55	51	1	3	36	12	15	2	7	-
56 years	187	50	48	1	1	44	18	14	6	6	-
57 years	171	41	40	-	1	40	14	15	1	8	2
58 years	162	37	35	1	1	37	11	14	5	7	-
59 years	146	35	32	2	1	40	13	11	2	13	1
60 to 64 years	831	221	212	6	3	203	64	67	14	51	7
65+ years	1,945	513	486	13	14	457	168	157	14	105	13

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04b. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Total	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Less than 1 year	420	8	43	33	19	31	65	155	66
1 year	488	9	64	36	21	37	66	181	74
2 years	444	5	46	36	30	39	63	162	63
3 years	438	13	50	33	17	40	65	148	72
4 years	444	9	55	35	24	34	68	155	64
5 years	408	12	40	26	23	34	67	143	63
6 years	439	6	52	36	24	33	63	161	64
7 years	398	9	59	30	19	32	50	160	39
8 years	416	7	58	27	19	37	64	153	51
9 years	470	8	68	40	19	35	64	172	64
10 years	392	11	54	31	24	40	47	130	55
11 years	401	11	52	24	15	29	57	161	52
12 years	407	10	63	32	24	38	45	138	57
13 years	375	7	49	26	14	31	51	155	42
14 years	379	11	41	18	23	38	57	141	50
15 years	391	12	48	27	21	43	55	135	50
16 years	354	9	54	23	11	36	46	139	36
17 years	302	15	37	20	13	27	43	107	40
18 years	308	11	47	18	10	28	32	120	42
19 years	292	8	39	20	13	28	39	110	35
20 years	304	11	44	18	10	34	42	103	42
21 years	267	9	35	18	10	32	35	87	41
22 years	255	6	35	16	14	22	29	97	36
23 years	256	14	33	20	10	30	40	80	29
24 years	236	9	32	16	10	24	25	84	36
25 years	236	11	41	16	8	21	30	81	28
26 years	203	8	25	17	14	19	34	61	25
27 years	242	6	30	18	5	29	32	90	32
28 years	184	8	26	20	5	15	35	55	20
29 years	207	7	27	14	11	22	23	72	31
30 years	179	9	22	14	11	14	27	60	22
31 years	163	1	21	14	8	12	27	66	14
32 years	152	5	18	17	11	17	12	47	25
33 years	126	4	20	12	9	4	16	50	11
34 years	166	2	17	12	12	14	41	44	24
35 years	119	2	15	5	5	12	9	50	21
36 years	142	7	14	10	14	13	24	41	19
37 years	137	2	13	16	5	10	19	47	25
38 years	118	3	12	11	8	13	21	35	15
39 years	145	2	16	11	9	13	21	55	18
40 years	141	1	17	6	2	22	24	53	16
41 years	112	7	18	5	7	11	14	42	8
42 years	119	7	20	11	7	8	16	38	12
43 years	102	2	7	8	9	11	11	38	16
44 years	114	6	12	11	7	6	19	43	10
45 years	109	1	13	3	1	17	15	48	11
46 years	92	3	10	3	4	14	14	38	6
47 years	106	3	11	1	2	10	17	48	14
48 years	88	2	10	8	4	9	10	35	10
49 years	95	3	7	7	8	9	13	39	9
50 years	80	2	10	5	6	7	9	35	6
51 years	88	2	15	4	5	8	9	35	10
52 years	64	-	10	5	5	9	10	21	4
53 years	55	2	6	4	4	4	5	22	8
54 years	41	1	4	5	3	3	6	17	2
55 years	52	1	7	4	6	4	5	19	6
56 years	50	2	8	1	2	2	9	24	2
57 years	45	-	4	5	-	1	4	23	8
58 years	42	1	7	1	4	1	4	13	11
59 years	33	1	3	5	-	3	9	9	3
60 to 64 years	188	3	22	11	6	17	24	77	28
65+ years	430	15	38	32	17	35	54	181	58

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table P04a.1. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Females	26,437	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Less than 1 year	692	168	153	10	5	155	50	46	8	46	5
1 year	758	172	160	7	5	164	54	52	8	40	10
2 years	761	170	151	12	7	159	58	46	10	40	5
3 years	675	142	133	6	3	143	51	42	11	33	6
4 years	719	195	181	7	7	133	47	49	6	30	1
5 years	662	159	148	8	3	139	52	45	4	31	7
6 years	742	195	185	6	4	155	47	50	5	52	1
7 years	689	177	164	6	7	152	58	50	6	32	6
8 years	702	185	169	8	8	158	54	44	10	48	2
9 years	775	195	180	10	5	167	48	58	4	53	4
10 years	644	148	140	5	3	154	64	45	3	34	8
11 years	678	178	165	6	7	154	45	62	6	35	6
12 years	693	161	150	9	2	155	52	50	11	38	4
13 years	671	176	166	5	5	146	45	57	5	33	6
14 years	771	221	206	8	7	176	62	57	4	46	7
15 years	705	198	188	7	3	163	50	59	6	43	5
16 years	733	239	223	10	6	152	52	48	6	41	5
17 years	641	222	209	8	5	137	50	50	7	26	4
18 years	654	237	229	6	2	142	47	48	6	37	4
19 years	610	221	212	6	3	125	37	38	7	40	3
20 years	539	182	170	6	6	111	41	39	5	24	2
21 years	505	154	138	10	6	94	27	27	10	27	3
22 years	393	115	107	5	3	74	19	36	2	17	-
23 years	409	118	107	7	4	71	32	26	2	10	1
24 years	424	128	121	3	4	75	29	19	3	19	5
25 years	443	125	115	8	2	90	27	35	2	24	2
26 years	427	121	112	5	4	93	39	34	4	15	1
27 years	435	127	121	4	2	71	24	23	3	19	2
28 years	354	105	99	2	4	67	22	25	3	14	3
29 years	373	105	100	3	2	67	25	24	-	16	2
30 years	341	94	91	2	1	84	31	39	3	9	2
31 years	319	89	87	1	1	73	21	30	3	18	1
32 years	300	88	83	1	4	61	16	20	3	19	3
33 years	271	73	68	2	3	58	19	20	5	12	2
34 years	340	96	95	-	1	84	31	27	4	19	3
35 years	296	93	88	4	1	62	21	17	4	19	1
36 years	280	76	72	2	2	73	17	34	3	15	4
37 years	305	80	73	6	1	62	19	23	3	15	2
38 years	276	66	65	-	1	66	25	25	7	8	1
39 years	294	75	70	3	2	65	19	22	2	19	3
40 years	330	101	97	2	2	62	19	23	2	16	2
41 years	237	82	78	3	1	37	10	15	1	11	-
42 years	214	63	62	-	1	53	13	15	3	19	3
43 years	257	73	73	-	-	55	18	19	-	15	3
44 years	255	80	76	3	1	50	14	21	1	13	1
45 years	261	82	73	3	6	57	17	23	1	14	2
46 years	209	75	72	2	1	42	17	14	1	10	-
47 years	235	67	65	-	2	53	21	14	-	17	1
48 years	190	57	53	1	3	43	14	11	2	15	1
49 years	206	64	60	1	3	47	12	12	3	17	3
50 years	206	68	65	2	1	51	18	11	3	18	1
51 years	178	46	42	1	3	39	16	11	2	9	1
52 years	149	46	45	1	-	39	13	16	2	7	1
53 years	166	47	44	2	1	42	12	10	4	15	1
54 years	92	20	19	1	-	18	5	10	-	3	-
55 years	99	28	26	1	1	22	7	10	2	3	-
56 years	98	22	21	-	1	25	11	5	5	4	-
57 years	89	21	20	-	1	21	7	9	1	3	1
58 years	82	20	18	1	1	20	6	8	2	4	-
59 years	76	22	20	2	-	19	8	3	2	6	-
60 to 64 years	439	116	111	4	1	104	34	33	7	26	4
65+ years	1,070	263	247	9	7	255	87	88	7	66	7

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04b.1. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Females	6,886	174	826	502	350	619	993	2,487	935
Less than 1 year	205	7	20	17	10	16	32	73	30
1 year	234	5	36	18	14	12	35	79	35
2 years	215	2	22	17	13	16	31	76	38
3 years	211	3	22	20	9	20	34	69	34
4 years	206	4	23	16	12	19	35	63	34
5 years	202	5	18	11	14	14	32	76	32
6 years	219	1	21	20	19	15	36	73	34
7 years	195	5	32	12	10	18	26	74	18
8 years	195	3	26	12	9	20	27	76	22
9 years	236	2	30	20	11	18	35	84	36
10 years	155	5	22	14	6	15	21	47	25
11 years	188	3	29	7	7	15	33	70	24
12 years	193	7	26	14	15	12	26	67	26
13 years	179	4	20	10	8	14	22	75	26
14 years	189	5	17	8	12	18	30	75	24
15 years	173	1	25	15	13	20	24	47	28
16 years	183	4	24	11	8	17	26	72	21
17 years	156	7	17	14	4	17	21	59	17
18 years	158	5	23	12	5	14	17	58	24
19 years	143	4	16	9	6	16	24	50	18
20 years	139	4	20	9	4	15	16	50	21
21 years	135	4	17	7	7	16	19	43	22
22 years	109	2	13	11	3	8	14	45	13
23 years	123	6	14	9	3	16	19	41	15
24 years	121	5	14	6	4	13	15	45	19
25 years	108	6	17	11	1	8	12	39	14
26 years	104	6	12	10	10	10	17	29	10
27 years	126	2	14	10	1	19	14	49	17
28 years	93	4	8	11	4	8	19	25	14
29 years	102	1	16	10	6	13	11	35	10
30 years	89	4	13	5	6	3	14	32	12
31 years	83	-	11	9	4	7	15	30	7
32 years	81	3	11	9	6	8	5	25	14
33 years	55	-	9	5	4	1	4	26	6
34 years	85	1	8	5	7	7	26	22	9
35 years	61	1	9	3	2	7	6	23	10
36 years	63	3	5	4	6	7	12	16	10
37 years	70	2	8	3	4	5	11	24	13
38 years	65	2	7	8	3	6	11	20	8
39 years	73	-	7	6	4	8	11	27	10
40 years	91	1	8	4	1	13	16	38	10
41 years	56	2	7	2	6	6	9	22	2
42 years	55	4	8	-	2	4	9	23	5
43 years	49	2	1	4	7	6	3	21	5
44 years	57	4	5	8	6	2	7	18	7
45 years	58	1	6	1	-	9	9	22	10
46 years	46	1	5	2	4	7	5	20	2
47 years	55	1	9	-	-	5	6	26	8
48 years	42	1	4	2	3	3	5	20	4
49 years	46	2	3	5	3	6	5	17	5
50 years	47	1	8	4	2	3	6	18	5
51 years	50	2	7	1	2	5	4	23	6
52 years	34	-	4	4	2	5	6	11	2
53 years	29	-	3	2	2	2	4	11	5
54 years	22	1	3	3	3	1	5	6	-
55 years	31	1	4	2	3	1	2	15	3
56 years	23	-	3	1	1	-	4	14	-
57 years	22	-	1	4	-	1	1	10	5
58 years	24	1	5	1	1	1	1	7	7
59 years	13	-	-	2	-	-	3	6	2
60 to 64 years	97	2	11	5	2	10	17	38	12
65+ years	219	9	19	17	6	18	28	92	30

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04c. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Total	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Less than 1 year	132	19	10	9	9	2	21	13	16	9	18	6
1 year	176	34	12	12	14	10	31	15	19	15	7	7
2 years	185	30	16	21	13	6	23	14	23	18	17	4
3 years	163	24	17	10	14	7	27	15	18	7	13	11
4 years	178	39	13	18	14	4	19	15	22	17	14	3
5 years	164	28	10	6	10	6	25	19	19	14	13	14
6 years	173	31	16	16	14	7	30	8	16	15	14	6
7 years	185	30	21	11	8	8	19	14	31	17	18	8
8 years	179	31	15	11	16	7	34	10	14	15	16	10
9 years	192	30	11	20	13	11	19	20	28	19	17	4
10 years	195	34	15	11	10	8	25	20	22	15	23	12
11 years	182	26	12	16	9	12	27	19	26	13	16	6
12 years	215	33	10	13	18	15	28	16	25	20	28	9
13 years	219	36	11	21	10	11	31	20	32	12	23	12
14 years	203	40	13	8	7	2	21	14	33	23	35	7
15 years	187	27	8	11	7	4	31	10	45	20	19	5
16 years	166	25	6	9	6	3	19	7	38	19	30	4
17 years	115	8	6	3	3	5	17	7	29	16	17	4
18 years	130	12	6	15	8	1	11	7	27	22	18	3
19 years	131	12	10	3	1	5	15	14	21	23	22	5
20 years	118	13	4	3	5	8	14	6	17	20	25	3
21 years	115	13	12	4	5	2	19	5	20	13	15	7
22 years	115	10	7	4	10	3	13	4	22	17	20	5
23 years	101	17	8	6	3	4	12	4	10	16	19	2
24 years	117	10	12	7	8	2	19	9	13	15	19	3
25 years	107	19	4	4	13	1	15	2	12	19	15	3
26 years	91	12	6	5	3	-	13	8	5	16	18	5
27 years	125	14	6	9	7	2	16	7	19	24	20	1
28 years	73	9	3	8	3	-	9	9	9	15	7	1
29 years	98	13	3	6	5	6	15	5	12	12	19	2
30 years	74	12	6	4	4	-	10	3	11	14	9	1
31 years	71	7	4	6	3	2	12	4	8	14	9	2
32 years	81	6	3	6	6	2	16	4	12	13	12	1
33 years	79	9	6	4	4	3	10	6	9	16	8	4
34 years	73	11	5	3	5	4	9	5	8	16	5	2
35 years	93	8	10	2	5	3	14	10	8	15	12	6
36 years	88	11	4	9	4	4	5	9	14	18	6	4
37 years	80	11	4	2	6	-	13	6	16	9	11	2
38 years	78	13	6	7	1	3	10	5	12	10	9	2
39 years	90	5	7	6	5	4	14	8	9	16	15	1
40 years	92	13	9	4	7	4	12	2	15	8	12	6
41 years	71	6	4	5	3	8	13	4	6	9	10	3
42 years	49	5	2	1	5	2	6	3	12	6	5	2
43 years	86	12	5	4	4	9	8	4	11	17	8	4
44 years	70	9	4	3	4	2	11	7	9	13	5	3
45 years	79	10	8	5	3	4	8	8	8	10	12	3
46 years	59	7	3	4	7	3	6	2	5	11	9	2
47 years	69	8	3	4	5	3	4	8	9	11	11	3
48 years	57	5	6	2	2	1	8	4	9	10	8	2
49 years	70	5	4	6	3	3	11	5	12	10	11	-
50 years	54	6	3	2	2	6	7	5	8	5	10	-
51 years	62	6	1	2	7	-	8	4	12	14	8	-
52 years	47	7	2	2	2	2	4	5	6	7	7	3
53 years	63	12	2	3	4	1	6	6	8	6	12	3
54 years	31	5	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	5	5	-
55 years	27	4	2	1	5	2	2	2	3	4	1	1
56 years	26	6	1	3	1	-	1	-	4	6	4	-
57 years	32	6	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	6	6	1
58 years	34	8	1	3	-	-	6	2	6	2	5	1
59 years	23	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	2
60 to 64 years	146	23	9	9	9	6	24	5	14	23	18	6
65+ years	327	58	18	10	22	20	46	25	36	48	33	11

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04d. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Total	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Less than 1 year	176	9	23	15	8	5	30	7	10	3	16	12	11	27
1 year	194	21	30	24	13	4	24	2	8	5	21	9	12	21
2 years	205	19	31	27	10	4	20	18	9	9	16	11	11	20
3 years	182	15	34	22	13	6	12	4	4	7	21	9	11	24
4 years	177	8	24	30	7	7	19	8	6	7	16	14	13	18
5 years	176	14	24	35	16	5	20	4	4	5	22	7	8	12
6 years	151	9	17	23	12	6	18	7	5	5	14	9	12	14
7 years	165	14	28	26	11	4	18	8	5	7	16	7	7	14
8 years	153	10	23	24	10	5	14	4	7	8	12	7	14	15
9 years	166	14	21	21	10	2	20	5	2	6	19	10	15	21
10 years	183	18	29	28	11	3	16	8	6	10	22	7	9	16
11 years	161	8	22	26	12	8	11	7	3	8	15	9	11	21
12 years	151	17	25	25	7	2	16	9	3	7	15	9	9	7
13 years	154	11	21	15	13	3	15	3	5	7	24	7	15	15
14 years	185	12	30	31	12	6	24	9	2	3	15	13	14	14
15 years	161	10	30	14	10	4	20	7	5	5	23	9	9	15
16 years	173	13	29	25	11	6	23	5	3	7	13	10	15	13
17 years	130	11	22	17	6	6	11	6	4	2	17	3	11	14
18 years	152	11	18	22	7	4	18	1	4	8	13	20	15	11
19 years	132	15	31	14	6	4	11	6	4	4	13	7	7	10
20 years	123	11	22	19	9	3	14	3	3	4	8	4	9	14
21 years	128	11	15	17	10	2	11	3	2	3	16	10	12	16
22 years	99	6	21	15	4	2	7	-	3	6	11	3	12	9
23 years	117	7	19	18	7	5	11	1	3	5	8	2	15	16
24 years	97	7	21	10	1	1	7	1	5	3	13	6	10	12
25 years	122	6	18	22	5	1	9	3	5	4	15	7	12	15
26 years	95	9	19	8	9	2	6	-	3	3	12	11	7	6
27 years	102	7	19	15	6	2	7	1	2	7	11	3	11	11
28 years	103	6	23	22	4	1	5	1	4	-	11	3	12	11
29 years	109	4	18	16	9	1	10	3	5	6	16	4	7	10
30 years	93	6	20	9	3	-	5	-	6	8	9	7	7	13
31 years	88	4	16	10	6	2	6	4	4	3	15	6	3	9
32 years	75	3	17	13	5	-	7	2	3	1	9	9	3	3
33 years	73	3	13	11	8	4	7	2	2	1	4	5	3	10
34 years	72	5	10	14	6	2	4	-	-	6	10	3	8	4
35 years	89	5	13	18	5	4	8	3	2	4	14	4	4	5
36 years	64	4	9	11	6	2	2	-	3	4	12	2	3	6
37 years	76	3	17	16	6	2	5	1	2	3	7	5	5	4
38 years	72	3	19	13	2	3	8	1	-	3	5	4	2	9
39 years	70	3	10	13	6	2	2	3	4	1	12	5	6	3
40 years	59	3	15	14	3	-	6	1	-	-	8	3	5	1
41 years	65	1	3	13	4	2	11	1	-	2	12	2	9	5
42 years	48	5	6	8	3	-	6	3	-	1	7	6	-	3
43 years	61	6	10	8	1	1	6	2	1	1	9	4	3	9
44 years	61	6	11	13	5	2	3	1	2	1	4	5	4	4
45 years	68	6	11	15	1	-	6	1	1	1	11	3	3	9
46 years	34	7	5	2	1	-	4	1	2	-	5	1	3	3
47 years	49	2	7	9	2	-	3	-	-	2	6	2	8	8
48 years	41	2	7	6	-	1	1	-	3	1	5	1	9	5
49 years	32	-	10	7	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	1	2	4
50 years	32	5	7	3	1	2	2	-	-	1	7	-	1	3
51 years	40	2	4	2	2	1	4	1	-	3	6	-	7	8
52 years	20	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	4	-	3	4
53 years	18	-	2	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	4	5	-	-
54 years	34	4	4	3	3	2	4	-	-	-	4	-	5	5
55 years	15	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	5	-	1
56 years	17	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	3	2	3
57 years	13	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
58 years	12	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1
59 years	15	-	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	4
60 to 64 years	73	8	9	14	2	1	8	1	-	2	12	6	4	6
65+ years	218	18	44	23	12	3	19	6	3	11	33	15	19	12

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04b.1. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Females	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Less than 1 year	64	11	6	4	1	2	13	8	6	2	7	4
1 year	82	18	5	5	3	6	16	7	7	8	3	4
2 years	103	21	6	14	9	2	12	5	12	10	11	1
3 years	83	6	9	7	6	5	19	7	9	4	6	5
4 years	93	17	7	9	7	2	10	6	14	8	10	3
5 years	85	14	5	4	5	3	13	11	9	6	10	5
6 years	86	18	6	6	7	4	15	3	9	8	6	4
7 years	86	18	8	4	3	4	10	7	15	9	5	3
8 years	91	16	6	6	10	7	19	3	7	9	3	5
9 years	102	14	4	10	5	7	12	14	18	7	9	2
10 years	95	14	10	4	6	3	13	10	11	6	14	4
11 years	86	11	4	7	6	6	17	10	8	7	8	2
12 years	101	15	4	5	9	8	12	7	10	13	13	5
13 years	105	21	5	9	5	4	14	7	16	6	12	6
14 years	107	22	7	3	1	2	10	7	22	9	20	4
15 years	81	11	6	3	1	3	9	4	26	9	9	-
16 years	78	15	-	1	-	2	11	2	18	11	16	2
17 years	58	3	5	2	1	3	8	2	10	10	12	2
18 years	60	6	4	6	4	1	6	1	11	12	9	-
19 years	57	5	5	2	-	1	2	6	10	12	10	4
20 years	42	5	-	2	2	3	2	3	4	9	9	3
21 years	53	6	6	1	1	1	6	1	12	7	8	4
22 years	43	6	2	1	5	2	5	1	2	10	8	1
23 years	48	8	5	4	3	-	7	2	2	6	10	1
24 years	56	6	8	3	6	2	6	4	4	8	8	1
25 years	57	13	4	3	7	1	5	1	3	11	8	1
26 years	52	5	2	2	3	-	8	4	4	10	11	3
27 years	64	10	2	5	2	1	11	5	11	9	7	1
28 years	37	5	1	5	-	-	5	3	6	9	2	1
29 years	44	5	2	3	3	4	8	2	5	6	5	1
30 years	33	7	1	-	1	-	4	2	6	6	6	-
31 years	38	6	4	3	1	1	6	2	4	7	4	-
32 years	40	5	2	4	3	2	5	2	6	5	5	1
33 years	39	3	4	-	2	1	7	3	5	8	4	2
34 years	40	7	2	3	2	3	8	3	3	7	2	-
35 years	46	5	5	1	3	-	8	5	3	4	8	4
36 years	39	6	-	7	1	3	2	4	6	7	2	1
37 years	46	6	3	2	4	-	6	3	9	6	5	2
38 years	46	7	6	5	-	2	5	3	5	6	5	2
39 years	44	3	3	1	3	3	8	5	5	5	8	-
40 years	43	5	5	1	2	2	7	-	8	4	5	4
41 years	34	2	1	3	2	3	7	3	5	2	5	1
42 years	15	3	1	-	2	-	1	1	3	3	1	-
43 years	50	9	2	3	1	3	3	1	10	12	4	2
44 years	36	3	3	2	1	1	6	3	4	7	4	2
45 years	26	5	1	3	2	1	1	4	1	1	6	1
46 years	27	1	2	2	2	1	4	-	3	7	3	2
47 years	36	3	-	3	2	3	4	4	5	6	6	-
48 years	29	3	2	1	-	1	5	2	7	4	4	-
49 years	35	4	2	2	2	3	6	1	4	7	4	-
50 years	21	4	2	2	-	2	2	3	3	2	1	-
51 years	27	3	-	-	3	-	3	2	7	7	2	-
52 years	18	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	3	4	2	3
53 years	41	10	2	1	3	-	3	4	7	3	7	1
54 years	19	4	-	1	1	1	-	2	4	3	3	-
55 years	12	3	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	2	-	-
56 years	20	5	1	2	1	-	1	-	3	4	3	-
57 years	19	3	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	3	4	1
58 years	16	3	1	1	-	-	2	1	3	1	3	1
59 years	13	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	2	3	1
60 to 64 years	80	15	7	2	5	4	15	2	7	11	8	4
65+ years	202	29	10	10	13	13	27	16	25	32	24	3

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04d.1. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Age	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Females	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Less than 1 year	100	3	12	9	4	2	19	5	9	-	10	8	7	12
1 year	106	11	17	12	8	-	17	-	3	2	13	5	5	13
2 years	114	11	13	15	6	2	12	7	6	5	12	4	7	14
3 years	96	7	18	12	3	5	7	3	1	2	13	6	5	14
4 years	92	5	12	12	4	5	7	6	4	6	7	8	7	9
5 years	77	6	13	11	8	3	9	2	2	5	9	4	3	2
6 years	87	4	11	9	9	6	8	3	3	2	10	7	6	9
7 years	79	4	12	12	8	3	9	1	2	4	8	6	2	8
8 years	73	5	10	13	6	1	3	4	4	5	7	1	5	9
9 years	75	7	13	8	4	1	8	2	-	3	10	4	7	8
10 years	92	12	9	18	7	1	7	5	4	4	10	4	4	7
11 years	72	3	9	12	7	1	4	5	2	4	7	5	7	6
12 years	83	9	13	16	3	2	9	7	1	7	6	2	4	4
13 years	65	6	10	7	5	-	7	1	1	2	11	3	4	8
14 years	78	5	10	12	8	3	12	3	1	1	6	5	5	7
15 years	90	6	17	6	4	1	14	3	4	3	15	4	5	8
16 years	81	6	13	11	4	3	12	5	1	4	4	2	7	9
17 years	68	8	10	11	3	3	3	3	1	1	12	1	6	6
18 years	57	5	10	9	3	1	8	1	1	2	3	6	3	5
19 years	64	9	14	7	2	3	5	5	2	1	6	4	2	4
20 years	65	7	11	10	6	2	7	1	2	2	6	3	3	5
21 years	69	8	10	7	6	-	7	2	-	2	7	3	7	10
22 years	52	4	11	7	3	1	4	-	2	3	7	1	5	4
23 years	49	2	9	9	4	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	3	7
24 years	44	4	8	3	-	-	4	-	2	1	6	3	4	9
25 years	63	3	10	10	2	-	7	1	4	2	6	5	8	5
26 years	57	5	13	7	5	2	5	-	3	2	7	2	4	2
27 years	47	3	9	4	3	1	5	-	2	2	4	1	7	6
28 years	52	1	14	11	3	-	3	1	-	-	6	2	7	4
29 years	55	3	9	9	2	1	5	-	2	3	6	2	5	8
30 years	41	2	7	8	1	-	2	-	2	4	3	3	2	7
31 years	36	3	9	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	3	-	5
32 years	30	2	6	4	3	-	2	2	-	1	5	3	1	1
33 years	46	2	5	6	5	2	5	2	1	1	4	5	1	7
34 years	35	2	4	8	2	-	3	-	-	5	4	2	4	1
35 years	34	4	8	6	2	3	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	1
36 years	29	1	6	5	1	-	-	-	1	2	7	-	2	4
37 years	47	3	10	9	5	1	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	3
38 years	33	2	8	4	1	1	6	1	-	-	2	3	1	4
39 years	37	2	9	9	2	1	-	1	2	-	4	3	3	1
40 years	33	2	8	8	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	3	2	-
41 years	28	-	-	7	2	1	8	1	-	2	4	-	2	1
42 years	28	3	5	4	3	-	3	1	-	1	5	3	-	-
43 years	30	2	5	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	2	2	5
44 years	32	4	4	9	3	1	-	1	2	-	3	1	3	1
45 years	38	4	9	9	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	-	3	6
46 years	19	2	2	1	1	-	4	1	2	-	2	1	1	2
47 years	24	1	4	4	1	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	2	3
48 years	19	1	4	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	2
49 years	14	-	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
50 years	19	5	5	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
51 years	16	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	3	3
52 years	12	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	1	2
53 years	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
54 years	13	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	3
55 years	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
56 years	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-
57 years	6	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
58 years	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59 years	9	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-
60 to 64 years	42	4	7	7	1	1	4	-	-	1	7	3	2	5
65+ years	131	11	27	12	8	1	11	3	2	7	20	9	15	5

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05a. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Total	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Federated States of Micronesia	53,285	14,501	13,581	523	397	11,643	3,895	4,034	487	2,846	381
Yap Proper	43	35	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	16	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	53,093	14,359	13,439	523	397	11,628	3,893	4,029	487	2,846	373
Northern Namoneas	11,148	10,503	9,656	493	354	114	39	51	1	16	7
Weno	10,179	9,560	9,547	6	7	96	35	39	1	14	7
Piis-Paneu	575	565	78	487	-	5	2	1	-	2	-
Fono	394	378	31	-	347	13	2	11	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	12,273	827	809	7	11	11,323	3,777	3,890	483	2,815	358
Tonoas/Etten	4,087	228	225	3	-	3,799	3,745	34	-	15	5
Fefen	4,137	232	225	2	5	3,866	10	3,780	2	8	66
Siis	558	42	42	-	-	506	-	19	481	-	6
Uman	3,154	314	306	2	6	2,827	13	24	-	2,790	-
Parem	337	11	11	-	-	325	9	33	-	2	281
Faichuk	14,844	1,085	1,067	16	2	123	45	57	3	11	7
Eot	379	67	66	1	-	17	6	11	-	-	-
Udot	1,935	175	167	8	-	22	10	10	-	1	1
Romanum	1,051	53	51	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fanapanges	688	32	31	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	1,309	102	102	-	-	11	5	3	2	1	-
Paata	2,017	82	78	4	-	5	2	1	1	1	-
Tol	5,564	461	459	1	1	46	13	22	-	7	4
Polle	1,901	113	113	-	-	21	9	9	-	1	2
Mortlocks	8,174	1,466	1,450	1	15	61	30	28	-	2	1
Nama	1,317	322	320	-	2	13	5	8	-	-	-
Losap	666	202	192	-	10	9	4	4	-	-	1
Piis-Emwar	489	50	48	-	2	7	6	1	-	-	-
Namoluk	495	91	90	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ettal	328	57	57	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	1,057	128	128	-	-	10	1	8	-	1	-
Oneop	676	162	162	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Satowan	1,069	155	155	-	-	10	6	3	-	1	-
Kuttu	774	102	102	-	-	7	5	2	-	-	-
Moch	989	142	141	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ta	314	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	2,978	208	206	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Houk	574	49	49	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polowat	1,006	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	998	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	400	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	1,396	90	87	2	1	4	-	2	-	2	-
Makur	157	9	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	600	35	34	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Onou	188	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	287	37	36	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Halls	2,280	180	164	2	14	2	1	1	-	-	-
Nomwin	702	29	16	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	425	79	78	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Ruo	487	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	666	50	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	112	87	87	-	-	11	-	3	-	-	8
Outer Islands	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	15	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Guam	90	49	49	-	-	23	-	17	2	-	4
Northern Mariana Islands	26	17	17	-	-	8	1	7	-	-	-
Palau	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	24	15	15	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	9	8	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Asia	51	46	46	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	44	40	40	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	6	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
United States	80	62	62	-	-	7	2	3	1	1	-
Hawaii	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	18	12	12	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05b. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Federated States of Micronesia	14,016	378	1,773	1,011	681	1,270	1,943	5,111	1,849
Yap Proper	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	9	-	1	1	-	-	1	6	-
Chuuk	13,999	377	1,770	1,010	681	1,270	1,942	5,100	1,849
Northern Namoneas	240	40	15	7	24	53	39	32	30
Weno	236	40	13	7	24	53	39	30	30
Piis-Paneu	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	102	14	32	4	2	5	1	22	22
Tonoas/Etten	48	6	16	2	2	3	1	4	14
Fefen	35	7	10	2	-	1	-	10	5
Siis	9	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3
Uman	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-
Parem	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Faichuk	13,619	321	1,716	999	652	1,211	1,902	5,026	1,792
Eot	294	287	2	-	-	-	-	2	3
Udot	1,733	29	1,696	3	-	1	-	3	1
Romanum	995	-	2	991	-	1	-	1	-
Fanapanges	654	1	2	-	648	-	-	3	-
Wonei	1,196	2	4	-	1	1,170	-	5	14
Paata	1,928	-	-	3	-	15	1,901	4	5
Tol	5,052	1	9	2	3	22	-	4,995	20
Polle	1,767	1	1	-	-	2	1	13	1,749
Mortlocks	30	1	7	-	3	1	-	15	3
Nama	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Namoluk	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ettal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Oneop	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Satowan	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuttu	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Moch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pattiw	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Houk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Polowat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Nomwin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fananu	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pohnpei Proper	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-
Outer Islands	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	17	3	-	-	-	1	5	6	2
Northern Mariana Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	10	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05a. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Females	26,437	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Federated States of Micronesia	26,311	7,250	6,799	263	188	5,659	1,896	1,911	254	1,427	171
Yap Proper	8	4	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	26,247	7,207	6,756	263	188	5,655	1,896	1,909	254	1,427	169
Northern Namoneas	5,464	5,144	4,726	252	166	47	20	19	1	5	2
Weno	4,990	4,679	4,672	5	2	41	20	14	1	4	2
Piis-Paneu	288	284	37	247	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fono	186	181	17	-	164	5	-	5	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	6,031	447	439	2	6	5,522	1,841	1,849	252	1,417	163
Tonoas/Etten	2,000	122	121	1	-	1,848	1,827	12	-	4	5
Fefen	1,989	131	128	-	3	1,837	3	1,796	1	6	31
Siis	283	13	13	-	-	265	-	10	251	-	4
Uman	1,603	174	170	1	3	1,423	7	11	-	1,405	-
Parem	156	7	7	-	-	149	4	20	-	2	123
Faichuk	7,295	589	584	4	1	44	18	19	1	3	3
Eot	188	44	43	1	-	8	4	4	-	-	-
Udot	896	85	82	3	-	6	3	2	-	1	-
Romanum	522	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	350	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	626	59	59	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-
Paata	1,024	40	40	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tol	2,723	259	258	-	1	19	7	10	-	1	1
Polle	966	60	60	-	-	7	3	1	-	1	2
Mortlocks	4,108	763	753	-	10	40	16	21	-	2	1
Nama	706	178	177	-	1	10	4	6	-	-	-
Losap	333	109	102	-	7	5	2	2	-	-	1
Piis-Emwar	240	26	24	-	2	4	3	1	-	-	-
Namoluk	235	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	181	34	34	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	525	60	60	-	-	9	1	7	-	1	-
Oneop	333	83	83	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Satowan	529	75	75	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
Kuttu	387	51	51	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-
Moch	485	68	68	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ta	154	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	1,518	116	115	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	305	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	514	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	491	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	208	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	721	57	54	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	77	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	309	22	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	111	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	139	23	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	1,110	91	85	2	4	2	1	1	-	-	-
Nomwin	349	13	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	209	44	43	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Ruo	222	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	330	26	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	39	32	32	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2
Outer Islands	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	36	16	16	-	-	12	-	8	1	-	3
Northern Mariana Islands	16	13	13	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Palau	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	8	4	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	6	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Asia	13	11	11	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12	10	10	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Japan	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	31	22	22	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	15	10	10	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05b. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Females	6,886	174	826	502	350	619	993	2,487	935
Federated States of Micronesia	6,868	172	825	502	350	618	990	2,478	933
Yap Proper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-
Chuuk	6,860	171	825	502	350	618	989	2,472	933
Northern Namoneas	131	16	11	4	15	36	18	19	12
Weno	128	16	9	4	15	36	18	18	12
Piis-Paneu	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	54	6	17	3	-	4	1	13	10
Tonoas/Etten	25	2	8	2	-	2	1	4	6
Fefen	20	3	6	1	-	1	-	7	2
Siis	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Uman	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	6,654	148	793	495	333	577	970	2,428	910
Eot	135	132	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Udot	801	15	784	-	-	-	-	1	1
Romanum	498	-	2	495	-	-	-	1	-
Fanapanges	331	-	1	-	330	-	-	-	-
Wonei	564	1	1	-	1	553	-	2	6
Paata	982	-	-	-	-	8	969	3	2
Tol	2,444	-	3	-	2	16	-	2,415	8
Polle	899	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	892
Mortlocks	16	-	4	-	2	1	-	8	1
Nama	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Namoluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Oneop	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Satowan	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuttu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Houk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Polowat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	7	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	2
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05c. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Total	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Federated States of Micronesia	6,907	992	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	853	253
Yap Proper	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	6,893	992	448	425	406	267	925	504	955	866	852	253
Northern Namoneas	259	14	-	-	3	2	23	6	5	201	5	-
Weno	258	14	-	-	3	2	22	6	5	201	5	-
Piis-Paneu	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	15	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	10	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	3	3	-	-
Fefen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Siis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	12	4	1	-	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Romanum	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	6,601	974	447	423	398	263	898	494	946	658	847	253
Nama	980	964	-	2	2	-	-	-	6	5	1	-
Losap	451	1	447	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	427	7	-	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	398	1	-	-	391	1	1	-	4	-	-	-
Ettal	267	-	-	-	1	257	-	-	6	1	2	-
Lekinioch	915	-	-	-	2	1	890	3	18	-	1	-
Oneop	504	-	-	-	-	-	1	489	13	-	1	-
Satowan	895	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	884	4	2	-
Kuttu	663	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	9	646	3	-
Moch	843	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	837	-
Ta	258	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	253
Pattiw	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Nomwin	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-
Pohnpei Outer Islands	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05d. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Total	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Federated States of Micronesia	6,218	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	177	227	711	355	469	607
Yap Proper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	6,214	450	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	177	227	711	354	467	607
Northern Namoneas	32	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	22	4	-	1
Weno	29	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	19	4	-	1
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	-
Tonoas/Etten	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fefen	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Eot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Udot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Romanum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Tol	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	16	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	-	-	1
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Namoluk	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Lekinioch	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Satowan	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	2,764	446	1,012	904	365	5	21	-	10	-	1	-	-	-
Houk	523	444	77	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Polowat	944	-	933	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	906	1	1	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	391	1	1	-	365	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	1,301	-	-	1	-	151	573	182	164	222	7	1	-	-
Makur	148	-	-	-	-	115	6	16	5	6	-	-	-	-
Onoun	563	-	-	-	-	1	547	4	2	5	4	-	-	-
Onou	179	-	-	1	-	10	3	146	10	6	2	1	-	-
Unanu	163	-	-	-	-	7	1	4	139	12	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	248	-	-	-	-	18	16	12	8	193	1	-	-	-
Halls	2,090	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	671	346	466	605
Nomwin	671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	665	6	-	-
Fananu	342	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	337	-	-	-
Ruo	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	463	1
Murillo	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	604	-
Pohnpei Proper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pohnpei Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05c. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Females	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Federated States of Micronesia	3,428	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	419	120
Yap Proper	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	3,420	518	217	209	187	145	461	238	470	437	418	120
Northern Namoneas	126	5	-	-	-	-	11	1	2	103	4	-
Weno	126	5	-	-	-	-	11	1	2	103	4	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	5	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	5	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	3,281	511	217	207	186	143	448	237	467	331	414	120
Nama	516	508	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
Losap	218	-	217	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	208	3	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	186	-	-	-	184	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ettal	144	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	3	-	1	-
Lekinioch	454	-	-	-	-	1	446	-	6	-	1	-
Oneop	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	7	-	1	-
Satowan	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	440	3	-	-
Kuttu	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	325	2	-
Moch	413	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	408	-
Ta	124	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	120
Pattiw	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Pohnpei Outer Islands	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05d. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Place of Birth	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Females	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Federated States of Micronesia	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	3,105	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	215	301
Northern Namoneas	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	1
Weno	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	1
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fefen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Eot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Udot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	8	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Satowan	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	1,397	237	513	439	186	3	14	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Houk	278	236	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Polowat	476	-	471	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	440	-	1	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	203	1	-	-	186	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	664	-	-	1	-	71	294	95	84	112	7	-	-	-
Makur	73	-	-	-	-	56	4	7	4	2	-	-	-	-
Onoun	287	-	-	-	-	-	279	2	1	4	-	-	-	-
Onou	103	-	-	1	-	4	3	81	7	5	2	-	-	-
Unanu	85	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	69	9	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	116	-	-	-	-	7	7	3	3	95	1	-	-	-
Halls	1,014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	334	165	215	300
Nomwin	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333	3	-	-
Fananu	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160	-	-
Ruo	214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	-
Murillo	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	300
Pohnpei Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06a. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis-Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Total	53,594	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Federated States of Micronesia	53,427	14,592	13,672	523	397	11,673	3,898	4,057	489	2,846	383
Yap Proper	22	20	20	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Yap Outer Islands	9	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	53,308	14,492	13,573	523	396	11,664	3,894	4,055	489	2,844	382
Northern Namoneas	10,130	10,031	9,163	515	353	77	32	30	-	12	3
Weno	9,131	9,055	9,048	4	3	59	29	17	-	11	2
Piis-Paneu	593	587	75	511	1	4	2	1	-	1	-
Fono	406	389	40	-	349	14	1	12	-	-	1
Southern Namoneas	12,343	833	820	2	11	11,477	3,822	3,974	487	2,819	375
Tonoas/Etten	4,039	212	211	1	-	3,813	3,796	8	-	9	-
Fefen	4,216	236	231	-	5	3,967	5	3,927	-	6	29
Siis	544	44	44	-	-	497	-	10	487	-	-
Uman	3,153	327	320	1	6	2,825	12	11	-	2,802	-
Parem	391	14	14	-	-	375	9	18	-	2	346
Faichuk	15,251	1,217	1,212	2	3	77	25	36	2	10	4
Eot	446	72	72	-	-	13	4	9	-	-	-
Udot	2,015	209	208	1	-	19	5	14	-	-	-
Romanum	1,058	54	53	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Fanapanges	723	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	1,414	130	130	-	-	7	4	2	1	-	-
Paata	2,046	88	87	1	-	4	2	-	1	1	-
Tol	5,597	512	510	-	2	25	7	8	-	8	2
Polle	1,952	122	122	-	-	7	3	1	-	1	2
Mortlocks	8,845	1,885	1,870	-	15	30	14	14	-	2	-
Nama	1,411	409	407	-	2	5	3	2	-	-	-
Losap	746	292	282	-	10	4	2	2	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	494	56	54	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	523	112	111	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ettal	339	64	64	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	1,113	165	165	-	-	9	1	7	-	1	-
Oneop	753	228	228	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Satowan	1,123	205	205	-	-	5	2	2	-	1	-
Kuttu	998	116	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	1,015	163	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	330	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	2,968	222	221	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Houk	582	55	55	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polowat	1,001	64	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	1,002	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	383	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	1,432	99	97	1	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
Makur	171	14	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	620	33	33	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Onou	177	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	306	44	43	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Halls	2,339	205	190	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	737	29	17	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	440	92	91	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	496	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	666	53	51	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	70	61	60	-	1	4	2	2	-	-	-
Outer Islands	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kosrae	14	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	166	129	129	-	-	21	12	5	1	1	2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06b. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000-cont'd
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Total	14,048	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,949	5,129	1,851
Federated States of Micronesia. . .	14,033	382	1,773	1,011	681	1,271	1,948	5,116	1,851
Yap Proper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Chuuk	14,028	382	1,773	1,011	680	1,271	1,948	5,112	1,851
Northern Namoneas	13	1	-	2	-	1	2	5	2
Weno.	10	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
Piis-Paneu.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fono.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	28	4	1	2	-	1	1	8	11
Tonoas/Etten.	10	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Fefen	13	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	5
Siis.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uman.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Parem	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Faichuk	13,956	376	1,772	1,006	680	1,269	1,945	5,074	1,834
Eot	360	354	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Udot	1,787	15	1,768	1	-	-	-	3	-
Romanum	1,002	-	-	1,000	-	1	-	1	-
Fanapanges.	693	1	2	1	679	-	-	10	-
Wonei	1,277	1	-	-	-	1,262	-	5	9
Paata	1,954	-	-	3	-	1	1,944	4	2
Tol	5,060	1	-	1	1	4	-	5,042	11
Polle	1,823	4	-	-	-	1	1	7	1,810
Mortlocks	25	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	4
Nama.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Namoluk	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ettal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Satowan	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Kuttu	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Moch.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Ta.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pattiw.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Houk.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Polowat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Nomwin.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fananu.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere.	15	-	1	-	-	-	1	13	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06a. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis-Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Females	26,436	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Federated States of Micronesia	26,373	7,288	6,837	263	188	5,675	1,899	1,921	255	1,427	173
Yap Proper	4	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Yap Outer Islands	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	26,334	7,259	6,809	263	187	5,670	1,897	1,920	255	1,426	172
Northern Namoneas	4,951	4,901	4,477	259	165	36	17	13	-	5	1
Weno	4,457	4,420	4,418	2	-	26	17	5	-	4	-
Piis-Paneu	298	295	37	257	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
Fono	196	186	22	-	164	8	-	7	-	-	1
Southern Namoneas	6,062	452	445	1	6	5,590	1,862	1,886	255	1,418	169
Tonoas/Etten	1,984	117	117	-	-	1,857	1,850	4	-	3	-
Fefen	2,025	133	130	-	3	1,884	2	1,866	-	4	12
Siis	276	15	15	-	-	260	-	5	255	-	-
Uman	1,598	179	175	1	3	1,418	6	3	-	1,409	-
Parem	179	8	8	-	-	171	4	8	-	2	157
Faichuk	7,500	644	643	-	1	25	10	11	-	2	2
Eot	211	41	41	-	-	4	3	1	-	-	-
Udot	937	100	100	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-
Romanum	528	28	28	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fanapanges	375	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	697	74	74	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Paata	1,039	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	2,727	278	277	-	1	8	4	2	-	2	-
Polle	986	60	60	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	2
Mortlocks	4,436	976	966	-	10	19	8	10	-	1	-
Nama	742	220	219	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Losap	373	152	145	-	7	2	1	1	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	245	31	29	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	248	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	184	35	35	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	553	79	79	-	-	7	1	6	-	-	-
Oneop	373	120	120	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Satowan	560	104	104	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
Kuttu	498	55	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	495	76	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	165	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	1,509	122	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	310	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	511	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	493	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	195	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	737	60	58	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	93	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	317	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	100	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	150	26	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	1,139	104	98	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	369	14	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	213	52	51	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	227	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	330	26	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	24	20	19	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Outer Islands	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kosrae	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	63	44	44	-	-	9	7	1	-	-	1

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06b. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000-cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Females	6,885	174	826	502	350	619	992	2,487	935
Federated States of Micronesia . . .	6,875	174	825	502	350	619	992	2,478	935
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Chuuk	6,873	174	825	502	349	619	992	2,477	935
Northern Namoneas	9	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	1
Weno	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
Piis-Paneu	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fono	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	17	2	1	1	-	1	1	5	6
Tonoas/Etten	7	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
Fefen	8	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	2
Siis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uman	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	6,830	171	824	499	349	617	990	2,453	927
Eot	165	162	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Udot	830	7	822	-	-	-	-	1	-
Romanum	499	-	-	498	-	-	-	1	-
Fanapanges	357	-	1	1	349	-	-	6	-
Wonei	621	-	-	-	-	614	-	3	4
Paata	994	-	-	-	-	1	989	3	1
Tol	2,441	-	-	-	-	2	-	2,436	3
Polle	923	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	918
Mortlocks	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Namoluk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ettal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Satowan	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuttu	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Moch	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Houk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Polowat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06c. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Total	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Federated States of Micronesi.	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	6,908	994	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	871	854	253
Northern Namoneas	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Weno	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	6,901	994	448	427	406	266	926	503	954	871	854	252
Nama	997	989	-	2	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-
Losap	450	-	448	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Piis-Emwar	430	5	-	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	408	-	-	-	405	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Ettal	272	-	-	-	-	265	-	-	5	-	2	-
Lekinioch	939	-	-	-	-	-	925	1	12	-	1	-
Oneop	516	-	-	-	1	-	-	502	11	-	2	-
Satowan	908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	907	1	-	-
Kuttu	879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	870	2	-
Moch	848	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	846	-
Ta	254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	252
Pattiw	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06d. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Total	Pattiw				Namonwito					Halls			
		Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Piherarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Total	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Federated States of Micronesia..	6,218	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	177	227	711	355	469	607
Yap Proper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	6,216	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	177	227	711	355	467	607
Northern Namoneas	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Weno.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Piis-Paneu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Southern Namoneas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tonoas/Etten.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Eot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Nama.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satowan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ta.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw.	2,741	449	1,014	905	365	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk.	525	448	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	935	-	935	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap.	906	-	1	905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	375	1	1	-	365	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	1,331	-	1	-	-	150	596	182	176	226	-	-	-	-
Makur	157	-	-	-	-	116	4	21	9	7	-	-	-	-
Onoun	586	-	-	-	-	3	577	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Onou.	169	-	1	-	-	6	3	141	14	4	-	-	-	-
Unanu	158	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	142	7	-	-	-	-
Piherarh.	261	-	-	-	-	20	12	13	11	205	-	-	-	-
Halls	2,131	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	705	351	467	607
Nomwin.	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	703	4	-	-
Fananu.	346	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	344	-	-
Ruo	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	464	-
Murillo	613	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	607
Pohnpei Proper.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Elsewhere.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06c. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Females	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Federated States of Micronesi.	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	3,427	517	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	438	420	120
Northern Namoneas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weno	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	3,425	517	217	211	187	144	462	239	470	438	420	120
Nama	519	515	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Losap	219	-	217	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Piis-Emwar	211	2	-	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	186	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	147	-	-	-	-	143	-	-	3	-	1	-
Lekinioch	467	-	-	-	-	-	462	-	4	-	1	-
Oneop	247	-	-	-	1	-	-	239	5	-	2	-
Satowan	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-
Kuttu	441	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	438	1	-
Moch	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	414	-
Ta	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	120
Pattiw	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06d. Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Legal Residence	Total	Pattiw				Namonwito					Halls			
		Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Females	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Federated States of Micronesia..	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	3,105	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	215	301
Northern Namoneas	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
Weno	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Southern Namoneas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Eot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satowan	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	1,383	239	513	440	186	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	280	239	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	471	-	471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	441	-	1	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	191	-	-	-	186	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	677	-	1	-	-	71	307	95	88	115	-	-	-	-
Makur	86	-	-	-	-	62	3	11	5	5	-	-	-	-
Onoun	297	-	-	-	-	-	294	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Onou	93	-	1	-	-	3	3	75	8	3	-	-	-	-
Unanu	77	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	68	5	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	124	-	-	-	-	4	7	5	7	101	-	-	-	-
Halls	1,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	353	165	215	301
Nomwin	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352	3	-	-
Fananu	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	159	-	-
Ruo	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	214	-
Murillo	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	301
Pohnpei Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07a. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
All persons	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Lived in this muni.since birth	48,278	10,892	10,053	492	347	11,141	3,750	3,794	482	2,793	322
Previous residence elsewhere . .	5,317	3,830	3,749	31	50	553	160	268	8	54	63
In this state.	4,810	3,473	3,392	31	50	473	141	222	4	52	54
Lived in municipality:											
Less than 6 months	311	186	178	4	4	68	7	49	2	5	5
6 months up to 1 year.	316	203	202	1	-	17	5	11	-	-	1
1 year up to 2 years	334	216	211	3	2	43	11	24	-	4	4
2 years up to 5 years.	680	512	504	3	5	67	32	20	2	7	6
5 years or more.	3,169	2,356	2,297	20	39	278	86	118	-	36	38
In other FSM State	152	121	121	-	-	10	4	3	-	1	2
Lived in municipality:											
Less than 6 months	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	43	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	13	9	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
2 years up to 5 years.	22	16	16	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
5 years or more.	71	54	54	-	-	6	3	2	-	-	1
Lived in Asia.	45	40	40	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:											
Less than 6 months	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	9	7	7	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	25	22	22	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Lived elsewhere outside FSM.	310	196	196	-	-	65	10	43	4	1	7
Lived in municipality:											
Less than 6 months	45	32	32	-	-	8	-	3	1	-	4
6 months up to 1 year.	64	48	48	-	-	7	-	6	1	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	68	39	39	-	-	14	6	7	1	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	59	32	32	-	-	14	1	11	1	-	1
5 years or more.	74	45	45	-	-	22	3	16	-	1	2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07b. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality
of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Lived in this muni. since birth..	13,713	344	1,720	999	671	1,265	1,929	5,000	1,785
Previous residence elsewhere . . .	336	38	54	12	10	6	21	129	66
In this state.	278	32	52	11	10	5	11	92	65
Lived in municipality:									
Less than 6 months	33	2	11	-	-	-	7	3	10
6 months up to 1 year.	41	2	-	-	-	-	-	38	1
1 year up to 2 years	12	3	1	-	-	2	-	5	1
2 years up to 5 years.	27	1	10	2	1	-	-	8	5
5 years or more.	165	24	30	9	9	3	4	38	48
In other FSM State	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	-
Lived in municipality:									
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
1 year up to 2 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2 years up to 5 years.	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5 years or more.	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Lived in Asia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:									
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived elsewhere outside FSM. . .	46	6	1	-	-	1	10	27	1
Lived in municipality:									
Less than 6 months	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
6 months up to 1 year.	9	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	-
1 year up to 2 years	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	1
2 years up to 5 years.	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-
5 years or more.	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	4	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07a. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality
of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
All persons	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Lived in this muni.since birth	48,278	10,892	10,053	492	347	11,141	3,750	3,794	482	2,793	322
Previous residence elsewhere	5,317	3,830	3,749	31	50	553	160	268	8	54	63
Federated States Micronesia	4,962	3,594	3,513	31	50	483	145	225	4	53	56
Yap Proper	22	15	15	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	6	3	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	4,810	3,473	3,392	31	50	473	141	222	4	52	54
Weno	328	94	81	7	6	99	31	39	-	14	15
Piis-Paneu	66	60	59	1	-	4	2	1	-	1	-
Fono	38	22	22	-	-	12	2	10	-	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	293	201	198	3	-	41	-	26	-	12	3
Fefen	280	201	195	1	5	49	10	1	3	6	29
Siis	61	38	38	-	-	15	-	13	-	-	2
Uman	319	274	266	2	6	35	11	24	-	-	-
Parem	45	7	7	-	-	37	9	25	-	2	1
Eot	77	50	49	1	-	21	6	15	-	-	-
Udot	200	161	155	6	-	20	10	9	-	1	-
Romanum	49	43	41	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fanapanges	32	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	110	84	84	-	-	10	5	3	1	1	-
Paata	85	69	65	4	-	4	2	1	-	1	-
Tol	455	376	373	1	2	40	11	20	-	7	2
Polle	150	113	113	-	-	19	7	8	-	2	2
Nama	292	265	263	-	2	13	5	7	-	1	-
Losap	188	175	165	-	10	5	4	1	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	60	44	42	-	2	7	6	1	-	-	-
Namoluk	77	66	65	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ettal	70	55	55	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	145	110	110	-	-	12	2	9	-	1	-
Oneop	166	138	138	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Satowan	145	125	125	-	-	12	7	4	-	1	-
Kuttu	286	89	89	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	-
Moch	150	137	136	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ta	61	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	41	35	35	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polowat	62	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	80	77	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	35	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	22	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	56	31	29	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
Onou	33	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	61	32	32	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nomwin	37	28	16	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanau	70	62	61	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Ruo	21	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	46	40	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	102	87	87	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	2
Outer Islands	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	16	12	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Guam	126	63	63	-	-	36	-	28	3	-	5
Northern Mariana Islands	38	24	24	-	-	10	1	7	-	-	2
Palau	19	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	33	23	23	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-
Asia	45	40	40	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	36	32	32	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	7	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
United States	76	55	55	-	-	11	2	7	1	1	-
Elsewhere	18	13	13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07b. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality
of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Lived in this muni. since birth..	13,713	344	1,720	999	671	1,265	1,929	5,000	1,785
Previous residence elsewhere . . .	336	38	54	12	10	6	21	129	66
Federated States Micronesia. . .	290	32	53	12	10	5	11	102	65
Yap Proper	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Yap Outer Islands.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk.	278	32	52	11	10	5	11	92	65
Weno	48	2	3	5	3	1	9	19	6
Piis-Paneu	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	40	3	15	-	1	-	1	7	13
Fefen.	27	7	6	-	-	-	-	9	5
Siis	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	2
Uman	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-
Parem.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Eot.	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Udot	17	11	1	1	-	-	-	3	1
Romanum.	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fanapanges	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Wonei.	16	-	4	-	-	1	-	2	9
Paata.	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	5
Tol.	35	1	9	2	2	2	-	3	16
Polle.	18	3	-	-	-	-	1	12	2
Nama	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Namoluk.	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ettal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch.	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Oneop.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Satowan.	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuttu.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Moch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Houk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Polowat.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fananu	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruo.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pohnpei Proper	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Outer Islands.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kosrae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Guam	27	5	-	-	-	1	8	12	1
Northern Mariana Islands	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Palau.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Pacific Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.	10	-	1	-	-	-	2	7	-
Elsewhere.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07c. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality
of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
All persons	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Lived in this muni.since birth	6,547	971	448	421	394	257	895	488	888	699	833	253
Previous residence elsewhere	364	24	-	6	13	10	32	17	67	174	21	-
In this state.	356	21	-	3	13	10	31	16	67	174	21	-
Lived in municipality:												
Less than 6 months	13	5	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	2	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	39	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	13	8	8	-
1 year up to 2 years	46	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	27	14	1	-
2 years up to 5 years.	50	1	-	-	1	3	5	2	1	36	1	-
5 years or more.	208	5	-	3	9	6	21	13	26	114	11	-
In other FSM State	5	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:												
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lived in Asia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:												
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived elsewhere outside FSM.	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:												
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07d. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality
of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
All persons	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Lived in this muni. since birth.	5,985	447	1,008	905	356	145	553	165	141	193	669	338	460	605
Previous residence elsewhere	234	4	7	-	9	11	45	17	37	34	42	17	9	2
In this state.	230	3	7	-	9	11	45	17	37	34	42	16	7	2
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	11	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	2	1	1	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	17	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	5	2	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	24	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	3	2	9	2	-	1
5 years or more.	162	3	4	-	7	10	34	6	31	24	25	10	7	1
In other FSM State	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Lived in Asia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived elsewhere outside FSM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lived in municipality:														
Less than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 months up to 1 year.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year up to 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years up to 5 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years or more.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07c. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
All persons	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Lived in this muni.since birth	6,547	971	448	421	394	257	895	488	888	699	833	253
Previous residence elsewhere	364	24	-	6	13	10	32	17	67	174	21	-
Federated States Micronesia.	361	21	-	6	13	10	32	17	67	174	21	-
Yap	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	356	21	-	3	13	10	31	16	67	174	21	-
Weno	55	15	-	-	1	3	20	6	6	1	3	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	1	2	-
Fefen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Siis	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nama	11	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	4	2	-	-
Losap	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
Piis-Emwar	7	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Ettal	11	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	5	-	2	-
Lekinioch	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	15	-	1	-
Oneop	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	15	1	-	-
Satowan	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Kuttu	188	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	9	169	5	-
Moch	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	5	-
Ta	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Outer Islands	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07d. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality
of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Previous Residence Length of Continuous Residence	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Piherarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
All persons	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Lived in this muni. since birth.	5,985	447	1,008	905	356	145	553	165	141	193	669	338	460	605
Previous residence elsewhere	234	4	7	-	9	11	45	17	37	34	42	17	9	2
Federated States Micronesia.	234	4	7	-	9	11	45	17	37	34	42	17	9	2
Yap.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk.	230	3	7	-	9	11	45	17	37	34	42	16	7	2
Weno	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	17	3	5	1
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fefen	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Tol	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Namoluk	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Satowan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	28	1	-	-	9	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	17	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	8	-	-	-	-
Onoun	22	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	2	5	4	-	-	-
Onou	25	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	11	3	2	-	-	-
Unanu	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	10	1	-	-	-
Piherarh	28	-	-	-	-	4	10	5	6	2	1	-	-	-
Nomwin	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-
Fananu	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Ruo	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Murillo	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-
Pohnpei Proper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08a. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Persons 5+ years.	46,248	12,993	12,227	431	335	10,078	3,375	3,540	416	2,423	324
Federated States of Micronesia	45,845	12,806	12,043	431	332	9,951	3,367	3,434	410	2,423	317
Yap Proper	9	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk.	45,738	12,723	11,960	431	332	9,946	3,366	3,432	410	2,423	315
Northern Namoneas.	12,258	11,967	11,209	430	328	50	6	38	-	1	5
Weno	11,475	11,191	11,184	4	3	43	6	31	-	1	5
Piis-Paneu	442	442	16	426	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	341	334	9	-	325	7	-	7	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas.	10,066	173	173	-	-	9,857	3,349	3,370	409	2,420	309
Tonoas/Etten	3,397	28	28	-	-	3,353	3,337	15	-	1	-
Fefen.	3,413	54	54	-	-	3,346	3	3,326	2	-	15
Siis	437	22	22	-	-	412	-	5	407	-	-
Uman	2,504	69	69	-	-	2,431	2	11	-	2,418	-
Parem.	315	-	-	-	-	315	7	13	-	1	294
Faichuk.	11,883	201	200	1	-	22	4	16	1	1	-
Eot.	315	17	17	-	-	4	1	3	-	-	-
Udot	1,520	14	14	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Romanum.	854	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	569	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei.	1,120	23	23	-	-	3	1	1	1	-	-
Paata.	1,631	20	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tol.	4,345	82	82	-	-	7	2	5	-	-	-
Polle.	1,529	22	22	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Mortlocks.	6,188	262	262	-	-	12	6	4	-	1	1
Nama	896	51	51	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Losap.	397	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	367	3	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Namoluk.	355	10	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ettal.	245	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch.	837	22	22	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	1
Oneop.	476	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satowan.	859	34	34	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kuttu.	707	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	793	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	256	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	2,361	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	389	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat.	880	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	769	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam.	323	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito.	1,120	25	24	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-
Makur.	132	5	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun.	491	6	6	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Onou	144	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu.	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	207	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls.	1,862	52	49	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	623	8	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	305	17	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ruo.	418	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo.	516	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	90	70	70	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	2
Outer Islands.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	5	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Guam	221	71	68	-	3	96	-	87	2	-	7
Northern Mariana Islands	40	23	23	-	-	8	1	7	-	-	-
Palau.	12	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	20	11	11	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands.	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	22	19	19	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.	16	15	15	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Japan.	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other Asia	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.	68	39	39	-	-	16	1	11	4	-	-
Hawaii	21	12	12	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere.	10	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08b. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Persons 5+ years.	11,815	338	1,516	838	570	1,090	1,623	4,328	1,512
Federated States of Micronesia . . .	11,749	313	1,515	838	563	1,090	1,614	4,306	1,510
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk.	11,744	312	1,515	838	563	1,090	1,614	4,302	1,510
Northern Namoneas.	35	1	1	2	-	-	8	20	3
Weno	35	1	1	2	-	-	8	20	3
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas.	31	13	10	-	-	-	-	6	2
Tonoas/Etten	12	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	2
Fefen.	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Siis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uman	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk.	11,659	298	1,501	836	563	1,090	1,606	4,260	1,505
Eot.	294	293	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Udot	1,501	4	1,497	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum.	837	-	-	836	-	-	-	1	-
Fanapanges	563	-	-	-	563	-	-	-	-
Wonei.	1,094	-	1	-	-	1,089	-	-	4
Paata.	1,610	-	-	-	-	-	1,606	3	1
Tol.	4,256	1	3	-	-	-	-	4,252	-
Polle.	1,504	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1,500
Mortlocks.	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	13	-
Nama	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Namoluk.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ettal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Satowan.	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuttu.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pattiw	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruo.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Outer Islands.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	47	19	-	-	7	-	7	12	2
Northern Mariana Islands	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Palau.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.	8	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	-
Hawaii	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08a. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Females 5+ years	22,832	6,485	6,103	221	161	4,930	1,646	1,687	212	1,238	147
Federated States of Micronesia	22,672	6,412	6,031	221	160	4,885	1,641	1,650	211	1,238	145
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	22,642	6,387	6,006	221	160	4,884	1,641	1,649	211	1,238	145
Northern Namoneas	6,123	5,976	5,597	221	158	18	1	15	-	-	2
Weno	5,732	5,587	5,582	4	1	16	1	13	-	-	2
Piis-Paneu	227	227	10	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	164	162	5	-	157	2	-	2	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	4,955	90	90	-	-	4,850	1,633	1,625	211	1,238	143
Tonoas/Etten	1,655	10	10	-	-	1,639	1,631	8	-	-	-
Fefen	1,648	31	31	-	-	1,611	-	1,601	2	-	8
Siis	222	8	8	-	-	212	-	3	209	-	-
Uman	1,284	41	41	-	-	1,242	1	4	-	1,237	-
Parem	146	-	-	-	-	146	1	9	-	1	135
Faichuk	5,853	113	113	-	-	6	2	4	-	-	-
Eot	141	10	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Udot	707	9	9	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Romanum	423	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	293	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	551	11	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Paata	832	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	2,128	41	41	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Polle	778	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	3,076	142	142	-	-	8	4	4	-	-	-
Nama	477	29	29	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Losap	193	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	178	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	169	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	133	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	403	7	7	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Oneop	229	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satowan	429	18	18	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kuttu	352	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	389	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	124	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	1,194	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	207	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	450	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	167	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	557	16	15	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Makur	61	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	243	3	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Onou	80	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	106	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	884	28	27	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	304	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	138	8	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ruo	190	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	252	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	27	22	22	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	87	30	29	-	1	33	-	31	-	-	2
Northern Mariana Islands	27	16	16	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Palau	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	7	3	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	6	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	6	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	22	11	11	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-
Hawaii	8	5	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	7	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08b. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Females 5+ years	5,815	153	703	414	292	536	826	2,127	764
Federated States of Micronesia . .	5,781	138	702	414	288	536	823	2,116	764
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	5,780	138	702	414	288	536	823	2,115	764
Northern Namoneas	18	1	-	1	-	-	6	9	1
Weno	18	1	-	1	-	-	6	9	1
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	14	5	4	-	-	-	-	4	1
Tonoas/Etten	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fefen	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Siis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Uman	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	5,734	132	695	413	288	536	817	2,091	762
Eot	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	697	2	695	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	414	-	-	413	-	-	-	1	-
Fanapanges	288	-	-	-	288	-	-	-	-
Wonei	539	-	-	-	-	536	-	-	3
Paata	821	-	-	-	-	-	817	3	1
Tol	2,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,084	-
Polle	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	758
Mortlocks	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	8	-
Nama	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ettal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Satowan	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kuttu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Moch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei Proper	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	20	11	-	-	4	-	2	3	-
Northern Mariana Islands	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
Hawaii	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08c. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Persons 5+ years	6,077	849	380	357	343	238	806	433	857	807	785	222
Federated States of Micronesia	6,068	846	380	357	343	234	806	433	857	806	784	222
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	6,061	846	380	357	343	232	806	433	857	801	784	222
Northern Namoneas	161	4	-	-	1	4	3	-	3	117	29	-
Weno	161	4	-	-	1	4	3	-	3	117	29	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-
Tonoas/Etten	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	5,895	842	380	357	341	227	803	432	854	683	754	222
Nama	841	840	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	380	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	359	2	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	343	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Ettal	234	-	-	-	-	227	2	-	3	-	2	-
Lekinioch	811	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	11	-	-	-
Oneop	446	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	11	1	2	-
Satowan	821	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	818	2	-	-
Kuttu	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	679	1	-
Moch	751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	749	-
Ta	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	222
Pattiw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
Outer Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08d. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Piher- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Persons 5+ years.	5,285	379	873	787	314	130	493	143	141	196	621	300	411	497
Federated States of Micronesia	5,271	379	872	776	314	130	493	143	141	196	619	300	411	497
Yap Proper	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk.	5,264	378	872	776	314	130	493	143	141	196	619	294	411	497
Northern Namoneas.	45	3	16	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	4	-
Weno	45	3	16	12	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	4	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fefen.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Satowan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	2,316	375	856	764	314	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	375	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat.	856	-	856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	764	-	-	764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatom.	321	-	-	-	314	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito.	1,091	-	-	-	-	125	491	143	138	194	-	-	-	-
Makur.	127	-	-	-	-	120	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Onoun.	481	-	-	-	-	-	481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	140	-	-	-	-	3	2	134	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unanu.	146	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	138	1	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	197	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	190	-	-	-	-
Halls.	1,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	291	407	497
Nomwin	615	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	612	3	-	-
Fananu	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	285	-	-
Ruo.	408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	407	-
Murillo.	499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	497
Pohnpei.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Outer Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand.	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08c. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Females 5+ years	3,004	445	184	172	162	128	392	206	422	407	383	103
Federated States of Micronesia	3,001	445	184	172	162	127	392	206	422	406	382	103
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	3,000	445	184	172	162	127	392	206	422	405	382	103
Northern Namoneas	87	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	66	15	-
Weno	87	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	66	15	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	2,913	444	184	172	162	124	391	206	421	339	367	103
Nama	444	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	184	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	172	-	-	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	162	-	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	128	-	-	-	-	124	1	-	2	-	1	-
Lekinioch	394	-	-	-	-	-	390	-	4	-	-	-
Oneop	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	206	5	-	2	-
Satowan	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	406	1	-	-
Kuttu	339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	338	-	-
Moch	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	364	-
Ta	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	103
Pattiw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onoun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nomwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fananu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Murillo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpei	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08d. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Residence 5 Years Ago	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Females 5+ years	2,598	203	442	380	161	60	247	74	66	101	302	138	185	239
Federated States of Micronesia	2,593	203	442	376	161	60	247	74	66	101	301	138	185	239
Yap Proper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yap Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuuk	2,591	203	442	376	161	60	247	74	66	101	301	136	185	239
Northern Namoneas	24	1	9	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	-
Weno	24	1	9	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	-
Piis-Paneu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fono	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Namoneas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tonoas/Etten	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Fefen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faichuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romanum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fanapanges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortlocks	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Losap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Piis-Emwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namoluk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ettal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lekinioch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oneop	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Satowan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuttu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pattiw	1,170	202	433	370	161	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Houk	202	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polowat	433	-	433	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pollap	370	-	-	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamatam	165	-	-	-	161	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namonwito	540	-	-	-	-	58	245	74	64	99	-	-	-	-
Makur	59	-	-	-	-	56	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Onoun	239	-	-	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onou	76	-	-	-	-	2	2	71	-	1	-	-	-	-
Unanu	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	64	-	-	-	-	-
Piherarh	99	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	97	-	-	-	-
Halls	854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	134	184	239
Nomwin	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	297	3	-	-
Fananu	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	-	-
Ruo	185	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	184	-
Murillo	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	239
Pohnpei	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Outer Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China and Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia/New Zealand	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09a. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Ethnicity	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Total	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Single ethnic group	50,578	14,426	13,511	523	392	11,654	3,887	4,058	489	2,841	379
Yapese	25	20	20	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Ulithian	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	4	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	44,831	13,658	12,744	523	391	11,635	3,875	4,055	488	2,840	377
Mortlockese	5,476	539	538	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian/Sapwuhafikese	62	60	60	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pingelapese	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kosraean	12	10	10	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Palauan	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese	13	12	12	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	18	13	13	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
White	52	37	37	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-
Asian	55	50	50	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
Filipino	49	45	45	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group	3,017	296	291	-	5	40	23	4	1	6	6
Yapese and other	31	13	13	-	-	10	9	-	1	-	-
Chuukese and other	5,820	470	460	-	10	47	29	5	1	6	6
Pohnpeian and other	99	50	50	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	4
Kosraean and other	19	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	65	47	47	-	-	16	8	-	-	6	2
Females	26,437	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Single ethnic group	24,911	7,196	6,746	263	187	5,664	1,891	1,922	254	1,424	173
Yapese	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	22,109	6,849	6,399	263	187	5,655	1,886	1,919	254	1,424	172
Mortlockese	2,717	284	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian/Sapwuhafikese	16	15	15	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese	4	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	11	8	8	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
White	23	14	14	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Asian	16	14	14	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Filipino	16	14	14	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group	1,526	136	135	-	1	20	15	-	1	3	1
Yapese and other	13	3	3	-	-	7	6	-	1	-	-
Chuukese and other	2,950	218	216	-	2	24	19	-	1	3	1
Pohnpeian and other	46	21	21	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Kosraean and other	8	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	35	25	25	-	-	8	5	-	-	3	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09b. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Ethnicity	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Total	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Single ethnic group.	14,027	382	1,773	1,009	681	1,270	1,950	5,112	1,850
Yapese	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	14,008	381	1,773	1,009	681	1,270	1,947	5,099	1,848
Mortlockese	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pohnpeian/Sapwuhafikese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Multiple ethnic group.	22	-	1	2	-	1	-	17	1
Yapese and other	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Chuukese and other	29	-	1	2	-	1	-	23	2
Pohnpeian and other	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Kosraean and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	6,886	174	826	502	350	619	993	2,487	935
Single ethnic group.	6,877	174	825	501	350	619	993	2,480	935
Yapese	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	6,865	174	825	501	350	619	992	2,470	934
Mortlockese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian/Sapwuhafikese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
White	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Multiple ethnic group.	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-
Yapese and other	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese and other	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	-
Pohnpeian and other	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Kosraean and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09c. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Ethnicity	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Total	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Single ethnic group.	5,119	758	176	420	365	264	811	208	800	564	604	149
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	182	128	7	1	7	4	1	-	1	32	1	-
Mortlockese.	4,936	630	169	419	358	260	810	208	799	532	602	149
Pohnpeian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelapese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
White.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group.	1,792	237	272	7	42	3	116	297	155	309	250	104
Yapese and other	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Chuukese and other	3,559	472	544	12	84	6	226	586	310	612	499	208
Pohnpeian and other.	20	1	-	2	-	-	5	7	-	5	-	-
Kosraean and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Single ethnic group.	2,528	385	79	208	171	143	406	93	384	290	295	74
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	95	67	4	1	4	4	-	-	-	14	1	-
Mortlockese.	2,433	318	75	207	167	139	406	93	384	276	294	74
Pohnpeian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelapese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palauan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group.	901	133	138	3	17	2	56	146	86	149	125	46
Yapese and other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Chuukese and other	1,787	264	276	4	34	4	109	287	172	296	249	92
Pohnpeian and other.	12	1	-	2	-	-	3	4	-	2	-	-
Kosraean and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Multiple	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09d. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Ethnicity	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Total	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Single ethnic group.	5,352	268	963	905	364	20	548	41	91	21	710	355	469	597
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	5,348	267	963	904	364	19	548	41	91	21	710	355	468	597
Mortlockese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelapese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Palauan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group.	867	183	52	-	1	136	50	141	87	206	1	-	-	10
Yapese and other	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese and other	1,715	366	103	-	2	272	94	282	174	411	1	-	-	10
Pohnpeian and other.	11	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kosraean and other	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Other Multiple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Single ethnic group.	2,646	136	484	440	186	6	280	21	46	10	356	169	216	296
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woleaian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese	2,645	136	484	440	186	6	280	21	46	10	356	169	215	296
Mortlockese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pingelapese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mwoakilloan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nukuoroan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapingamarangian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Palauan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshallese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese/Taiwanese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other single	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple ethnic group.	460	104	30	-	-	68	29	74	43	106	1	-	-	5
Yapese and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese and other	910	208	60	-	-	136	54	148	86	212	1	-	-	5
Pohnpeian and other.	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Kosraean and other	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other Multiple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10a. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Marital Status Religion	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
MARITAL STATUS											
Males 15+ years	15,782	4,586	4,333	139	114	3,397	1,182	1,226	126	757	106
Never married.	7,244	2,122	2,012	58	52	1,575	533	620	63	307	52
Now married.	7,882	2,297	2,164	75	58	1,682	590	565	54	426	47
Separated.	174	54	50	2	2	28	11	10	6	1	-
Widowed.	297	71	65	4	2	73	27	25	2	15	4
Divorced	185	42	42	-	-	39	21	6	1	8	3
Females 15+ years	15,805	4,690	4,430	150	110	3,374	1,119	1,169	154	836	96
Never married.	5,981	1,977	1,895	50	32	1,246	384	479	68	280	35
Now married.	7,830	2,230	2,094	79	57	1,674	596	543	57	430	48
Separated.	420	123	112	5	6	92	25	26	14	25	2
Widowed.	1,195	281	254	16	11	303	89	110	13	84	7
Divorced	379	79	75	-	4	59	25	11	2	17	4
RELIGION											
All persons	53,595	14,722	13,802	523	397	11,694	3,910	4,062	490	2,847	385
Roman Catholic	28,422	6,742	6,064	523	155	7,441	1,676	2,775	489	2,128	373
Congregational	23,074	7,197	6,990	-	207	4,028	2,116	1,241	-	659	12
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	171	67	67	-	-	10	1	8	-	1	-
Baptist.	194	135	112	-	23	41	4	36	-	1	-
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	362	195	195	-	-	97	38	1	-	58	-
Other Religion	1,346	366	355	-	11	74	73	-	1	-	-
Refused.	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion.	20	16	15	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Females	26,437	7,332	6,881	263	188	5,684	1,906	1,922	255	1,427	174
Roman Catholic	13,986	3,362	3,027	263	72	3,574	808	1,295	255	1,048	168
Congregational	11,451	3,610	3,509	-	101	1,994	1,029	607	-	352	6
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	77	26	26	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Baptist.	87	61	50	-	11	21	4	17	-	-	-
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	193	108	108	-	-	52	25	-	-	27	-
Other Religion	637	161	157	-	4	39	39	-	-	-	-
Refused.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion.	4	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10b. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Marital Status Religion	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15+ years.	3,866	133	518	262	185	366	520	1,404	478
Never married	1,756	76	251	110	86	178	257	611	187
Now married, except separated . .	1,922	46	235	142	92	167	244	738	258
Separated	60	3	15	2	-	9	5	21	5
Widowed	70	8	14	7	2	4	6	18	11
Divorced.	58	-	3	1	5	8	8	16	17
Females 15+ years.	3,864	113	462	286	181	377	538	1,410	497
Never married	1,409	46	164	100	70	160	222	494	153
Now married, except separated . .	1,955	49	240	153	97	179	231	749	257
Separated	125	5	18	8	3	18	16	44	13
Widowed	215	13	29	16	3	14	34	86	20
Divorced.	160	-	11	9	8	6	35	37	54
RELIGION									
All persons	14,049	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,129	1,851
Roman Catholic	6,638	70	1,094	826	681	1,019	521	1,171	1,256
Congregational.	6,650	310	624	146	-	249	1,404	3,380	537
Seventh Day Adventist.	73	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	48
Baptist	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	-
Latter Day Saints	64	1	13	39	-	-	2	9	-
Other Religion	614	-	43	-	-	-	-	561	10
Refused	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
No Religion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Females	6,886	174	826	502	350	619	993	2,487	935
Roman Catholic.	3,259	34	527	411	350	491	260	560	626
Congregational	3,264	140	265	74	-	128	720	1,658	279
Seventh Day Adventist.	38	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	26
Baptist	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Latter Day Saints	31	-	8	17	-	-	1	5	-
Other Religion.	291	-	26	-	-	-	-	261	4
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10c. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Marital Status Religion	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
MARITAL STATUS												
Males 15+ years	2,110	248	121	110	123	71	290	146	314	317	299	71
Never married.	958	73	33	41	39	27	137	58	185	162	173	30
Now married.	1,061	160	80	66	76	37	135	80	121	150	119	37
Separated.	21	-	1	1	-	-	10	2	2	1	3	1
Widowed.	47	10	5	-	1	6	7	5	4	4	3	2
Divorced	23	5	2	2	7	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
Females 15+ years	2,060	282	125	114	105	80	257	127	297	327	283	63
Never married.	657	65	19	21	16	25	81	19	124	139	128	20
Now married.	1,068	170	85	63	66	37	142	87	130	140	111	37
Separated.	46	3	3	2	1	1	6	10	7	7	6	-
Widowed.	249	39	18	22	13	13	28	7	33	35	38	3
Divorced	40	5	-	6	9	4	-	4	3	6	-	3
RELIGION												
All persons	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
Roman Catholic	3,174	3	-	1	161	219	857	4	555	554	819	1
Congregational	3,594	881	448	425	246	48	68	499	393	304	34	248
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baptist.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other Religion	136	110	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	15	1	4
Refused.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	3,429	518	217	211	188	145	462	239	470	439	420	120
Roman Catholic	1,583	2	-	-	74	118	431	-	275	286	397	-
Congregational	1,788	471	217	211	114	27	31	239	193	144	22	119
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baptist.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Religion	56	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	1
Refused.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10d. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Marital Status Religion	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
MARITAL STATUS														
Males 15+ years	1,823	110	301	271	104	47	150	38	53	66	229	118	159	177
Never married	833	53	140	122	54	22	66	16	22	29	87	43	97	82
Now married, except separated ..	920	52	145	139	49	24	79	21	30	34	136	72	59	80
Separated	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	7
Widowed	36	4	8	7	1	1	5	-	1	2	2	2	1	2
Divorced	23	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	6
Females 15+ years	1,817	142	332	262	96	39	171	41	46	64	218	97	138	171
Never married	692	63	137	111	40	15	65	20	9	22	62	21	62	65
Now married, except separated ..	903	58	147	132	50	22	86	16	32	29	130	63	58	80
Separated	34	2	10	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	4	1	8
Widowed	147	16	26	15	6	2	19	2	5	10	19	7	13	7
Divorced	41	3	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	4	11
RELIGION														
All persons	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
Roman Catholic	4,427	450	646	905	365	156	594	179	178	227	32	118	202	375
Congregational	1,605	-	368	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	669	142	215	206
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
Baptist	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other Religion	156	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	95	31	21
Refused	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	3,106	240	514	440	186	74	309	95	89	116	357	169	216	301
Roman Catholic	2,208	240	329	440	186	74	307	93	89	116	16	55	87	176
Congregational	795	-	184	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	336	62	102	108
Seventh Day Adventist (SDA)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Baptist	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Religion	90	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	52	17	16
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B11a. Languages and Dialects Spoken at Home by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Languages	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME											
Persons 5+ years	46,248	12,993	12,227	431	335	10,078	3,375	3,540	416	2,423	324
English	18,327	6,780	6,554	132	94	3,131	1,255	1,188	35	593	60
Yapese	24	19	19	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	11	7	7	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	49,582	12,922	12,156	431	335	10,077	3,375	3,540	416	2,422	324
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	311	177	172	-	5	47	12	27	-	2	6
Kosraean	32	28	28	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	14	7	7	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-
Asian	431	176	169	4	3	129	77	41	-	10	1
Other language	134	84	82	-	2	17	10	5	-	1	1
FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED											
Persons 5+ years	46,248	12,993	12,227	431	335	10,078	3,375	3,540	416	2,423	324
English	150	131	131	-	-	4	2	-	1	1	-
Yapese	11	9	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	7	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	45,949	12,738	11,972	431	335	10,064	3,365	3,539	415	2,422	323
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	45	42	42	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Kosraean	12	8	8	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	9	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	41	37	37	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Other language	24	17	17	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1
SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED											
5+ years with 2nd language	20,649	6,851	6,620	135	96	3,237	1,315	1,224	35	600	63
English	16,607	6,506	6,280	132	94	3,095	1,237	1,173	34	591	60
Yapese	11	9	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	3	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	3,559	146	146	-	-	9	8	-	1	-	-
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	139	72	72	-	-	25	4	18	-	1	2
Kosraean	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Asian	269	78	73	3	2	97	58	31	-	7	1
Other language	48	27	27	-	-	8	6	2	-	-	-
LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE											
5+ years with 1 language	25,598	6,141	5,606	296	239	6,841	2,060	2,316	381	1,823	261
English	44	39	39	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	25,549	6,097	5,562	296	239	6,840	2,060	2,316	381	1,822	261
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME											
Persons 5+ years	46,248	12,993	12,227	431	335	10,078	3,375	3,540	416	2,423	324
English	124	106	106	-	-	4	-	-	1	2	1
Yapese	16	14	14	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	12	6	6	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	45,981	12,761	11,995	431	335	10,067	3,370	3,539	415	2,420	323
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	52	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	7	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	29	25	25	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
Other language	19	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B11b. Languages and Dialects Spoken at Home by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Languages	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME									
Persons 5+ years.	11,815	338	1,516	838	570	1,090	1,623	4,328	1,512
English.	4,155	163	796	347	206	353	542	1,480	268
Yapese	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	11,804	338	1,515	838	570	1,090	1,623	4,319	1,511
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.	19	5	1	-	-	-	-	13	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	101	10	21	3	1	-	3	56	7
Other language	20	3	-	-	-	1	1	11	4
FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED									
Persons 5+ years.	11,815	338	1,516	838	570	1,090	1,623	4,328	1,512
English.	11	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	-
Yapese	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	11,797	338	1,514	838	570	1,090	1,621	4,315	1,511
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other language	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED									
5+ years with 2nd language.	4,226	171	816	350	206	353	543	1,515	272
English.	4,122	155	793	347	206	352	539	1,462	268
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.	10	5	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	81	9	21	3	-	-	2	43	3
Other language	8	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE									
5+ years with 1 language.	7,589	167	700	488	364	737	1,080	2,813	1,240
English.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	7,585	167	700	488	364	737	1,080	2,809	1,240
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME									
Persons 5+ years.	11,815	338	1,516	838	570	1,090	1,623	4,328	1,512
English.	12	1	1	-	-	-	2	8	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	11,801	337	1,515	838	570	1,090	1,621	4,318	1,512
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B11c. Languages and Dialects Spoken at Home by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Languages	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME												
Persons 5+ years	6,077	849	380	357	343	238	806	433	857	807	785	222
English	2,133	360	122	155	166	61	241	106	240	303	352	27
Yapese	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	9,484	1,288	474	358	592	238	1,556	677	1,515	1,423	1,034	329
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	58	1	1	4	-	7	14	2	5	23	1	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	18	7	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	2	3	-
Other language	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-
FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED												
Persons 5+ years	6,077	849	380	357	343	238	806	433	857	807	785	222
English	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	6,070	849	375	355	343	238	806	433	857	807	785	222
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED												
5+ years with 2nd language	4,191	610	174	158	252	66	763	263	677	679	439	110
English	762	166	75	151	3	61	8	19	18	70	188	3
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	3,387	439	98	3	249	-	747	243	658	595	248	107
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	30	-	1	3	-	3	8	1	1	13	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	7	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-
Other language	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE												
5+ years with 1 language	1,886	239	206	199	91	172	43	170	180	128	346	112
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	1,886	239	206	199	91	172	43	170	180	128	346	112
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME												
Persons 5+ years	6,077	849	380	357	343	238	806	433	857	807	785	222
English	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	6,071	849	380	357	342	238	806	433	856	807	781	222
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

B11d. Languages and Dialects Spoken at Home by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Languages	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME														
Persons 5+ years.	5,285	379	873	787	314	130	493	143	141	196	621	300	411	497
English.	2,128	143	99	302	176	67	124	9	43	21	426	87	247	384
Yapese	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	5,295	379	873	787	314	130	493	143	151	196	621	300	411	497
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	5
Kosraean	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Polynesian	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Other language	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED														
Persons 5+ years.	5,285	379	873	787	314	130	493	143	141	196	621	300	411	497
English.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	5,280	379	873	787	314	130	492	143	140	196	620	300	409	497
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Polynesian	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED														
5+ years with 2nd language..	2,144	144	99	302	176	67	125	9	51	21	426	88	250	386
English.	2,122	143	99	302	175	67	124	9	40	21	425	87	247	383
Yapese	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Other language	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE														
5+ years with 1 language. . .	3,141	235	774	485	138	63	368	134	90	175	195	212	161	111
English.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	3,141	235	774	485	138	63	368	134	90	175	195	212	161	111
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME														
Persons 5+ years.	5,285	379	873	787	314	130	493	143	141	196	621	300	411	497
English.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yapese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulithian/Woleaian/Satawalese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chuukese/Mortlockese	5,281	379	873	787	313	130	493	143	140	196	620	300	410	497
Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosraean	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Polynesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other language	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12a. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Education	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3+ years and enrolled in school	16,927	4,688	4,437	128	123	3,574	1,231	1,171	157	931	84
Preprimary school.	849	197	190	1	6	185	85	50	8	41	1
Public school.	748	162	155	1	6	178	85	48	8	36	1
Elementary school, 1st to 8th. Public school.	10,859 10,117	2,686 2,107	2,513 1,944	89 86	84 77	2,385 2,354	771 757	783 778	104 102	661 653	66 64
High school, 9th to 12th grade Public school.	4,528 4,054	1,538 1,199	1,470 1,135	37 35	31 29	868 801	326 295	283 252	37 36	207 203	15 15
College. Public school.	691 691	267 267	264 264	1 1	2 2	136 136	49 49	55 55	8 8	22 22	2 2
Females 3+ years and enrolled in school	8,438	2,403	2,281	67	55	1,773	638	567	71	467	30
Preprimary school.	424	104	100	1	3	86	38	24	1	23	-
Public school.	368	87	83	1	3	81	38	23	1	19	-
Elementary school, 1st to 8th. Public school.	5,245 4,863	1,326 1,024	1,248 953	41 39	37 32	1,143 1,123	389 379	360 356	45 43	323 319	26 26
High school, 9th to 12th grade Public school.	2,403 2,154	830 665	792 628	24 23	14 14	464 425	178 163	151 131	19 18	113 110	3 3
College. Public school.	366 366	143 143	141 141	1 1	1 1	80 80	33 33	32 32	6 6	8 8	1 1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25+ years	19,979	5,679	5,383	164	132	4,332	1,479	1,540	168	1,014	131
None	3,682	837	775	20	42	698	301	237	52	100	8
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade.	1,157	293	284	5	4	423	166	118	3	123	13
5 and 6 grade	1,607	383	366	7	10	454	129	146	24	135	20
7 grade	920	237	220	7	10	220	58	73	5	74	10
8 grade	3,059	819	744	56	19	800	232	292	41	209	26
High school: 9 grade	1,257	312	279	21	12	290	70	117	10	81	12
10 grade	1,196	297	284	7	6	280	102	104	6	53	15
11 grade	741	207	201	5	1	160	47	79	4	25	5
12 grade, no diplom	1,414	497	494	1	2	195	65	88	8	34	-
High school graduate	2,213	745	715	23	7	315	128	103	3	72	9
Some college, no degree.	1,445	508	491	8	9	267	84	106	8	63	6
Associate degree, occupational	461	154	154	-	-	86	31	37	1	17	-
Associate degree, academic	412	165	155	1	9	82	32	23	2	19	6
Bachelor's degree.	335	172	170	1	1	53	30	14	1	8	-
Graduate/professional degree	80	53	51	2	-	9	4	3	-	1	1
Percent high school graduate	24.8	31.6	32.2	21.3	19.7	18.7	20.9	18.6	8.9	17.8	16.8
Percent bachelor's degree.	2.1	4.0	4.1	1.8	.8	1.4	2.3	1.1	.6	.9	.8
Females 25+ years	10,192	2,876	2,726	82	68	2,230	735	779	100	552	64
None	2,153	492	455	10	27	423	176	144	30	69	4
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade.	669	162	155	4	3	255	82	72	2	93	6
5 and 6 grade	910	195	188	4	3	255	63	83	16	81	12
7 grade	502	122	111	5	6	119	34	36	4	40	5
8 grade	1,758	471	433	28	10	414	110	156	22	111	15
High school: 9 grade	614	159	143	8	8	135	36	53	5	35	6
10 grade	571	143	141	1	1	122	41	49	4	23	5
11 grade	333	96	94	2	-	73	20	32	4	14	3
12 grade, no diplom	652	248	246	1	1	94	34	40	4	16	-
High school graduate	1,038	372	357	12	3	152	66	44	3	36	3
Some college, no degree.	553	217	210	4	3	105	36	45	4	17	3
Associate degree, occupational	164	56	56	-	-	40	15	16	-	9	-
Associate degree, academic	155	76	72	1	3	27	14	4	1	6	2
Bachelor's degree.	101	52	52	-	-	15	8	4	1	2	-
Graduate/professional degree	19	15	13	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate	19.9	27.4	27.9	23.2	13.2	15.2	18.9	14.6	9.0	12.7	12.5
Percent bachelor's degree.	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	-	.7	1.1	.6	1.0	.4	-
Persons 18 to 24 years.	1,278	557	536	12	9	222	77	94	10	37	4
Percent high school graduate	38.8	37.5	38.6	8.3	11.1	49.5	58.4	46.8	40.0	43.2	25.0

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12b. School Enrollment & Educational Attainment by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Education	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3+ years and enrolled in school	4,316	102	618	275	237	385	688	1,414	597
Preprimary school.	216	2	25	2	6	18	68	40	55
Public school.	188	2	24	2	6	18	60	40	36
Elementary school, 1st to 8th.	3,101	62	447	192	196	235	439	1,054	476
Public school.	3,022	61	445	188	190	235	434	994	475
High school, 9th to 12th grade	890	27	128	70	30	117	165	293	60
Public school.	861	23	126	69	29	114	163	278	59
College.	109	11	18	11	5	15	16	27	6
Public school.	109	11	18	11	5	15	16	27	6
Females 3+ years and enrolled in school	2,118	42	284	141	135	186	356	673	301
Preprimary school.	112	1	14	2	3	7	37	20	28
Public school.	97	1	14	2	3	7	32	20	18
Elementary school, 1st to 8th.	1,481	24	198	92	112	113	221	484	237
Public school.	1,442	23	198	88	107	113	219	458	236
High school, 9th to 12th grade	466	11	61	43	18	56	89	156	32
Public school.	452	9	60	42	18	54	88	150	31
College.	59	6	11	4	2	10	9	13	4
Public school.	59	6	11	4	2	10	9	13	4
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25+ years	4,765	142	576	352	244	439	672	1,752	588
None	1,472	14	183	142	120	340	111	390	172
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade.	277	11	14	5	8	1	12	177	49
5 and 6 grade	423	9	51	15	41	3	27	209	68
7 grade	261	15	34	27	10	1	34	99	41
8 grade	649	36	150	39	13	6	125	201	79
High school: 9 grade	260	9	28	16	7	6	67	96	31
10 grade	245	7	17	19	5	10	53	105	29
11 grade	150	2	12	10	10	4	23	74	15
12 grade, no diploma.	349	3	16	9	13	20	120	131	37
High school graduate	306	17	34	42	6	21	42	107	37
Some college, no degree.	214	11	20	14	8	13	45	85	18
Associate degree, occupational	75	7	8	8	-	11	2	30	9
Associate degree, academic	44	-	4	5	-	3	4	26	2
Bachelor's degree.	36	1	5	1	3	-	7	18	1
Graduate/professional degree	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Percent high school graduate	14.2	25.4	12.3	19.9	7.0	10.9	14.9	15.4	11.4
Percent bachelor's degree. . . . .	.8	.7	.9	.3	1.2	-	1.0	1.3	.2
Females 25+ years	2,424	71	279	183	124	225	343	900	299
None	791	8	86	76	58	167	71	225	100
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade.	153	7	8	4	6	1	8	90	29
5 and 6 grade	220	4	24	8	26	-	15	110	33
7 grade	139	7	16	10	4	1	19	57	25
8 grade	327	16	80	21	6	2	64	105	33
High school: 9 grade	137	4	11	10	2	4	36	54	16
10 grade	121	4	12	8	1	6	27	55	8
11 grade	75	2	5	6	4	2	12	35	9
12 grade, no diploma.	161	1	9	4	6	11	57	57	16
High school graduate	153	9	16	25	6	16	13	46	22
Some college, no degree.	87	5	9	6	3	9	17	31	7
Associate degree, occupational	24	3	-	3	-	3	-	14	1
Associate degree, academic	19	-	1	2	-	3	1	12	-
Bachelor's degree.	16	1	2	-	2	-	3	8	-
Graduate/professional degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Percent high school graduate	12.4	25.4	10.0	19.7	8.9	13.8	9.9	12.4	10.0
Percent bachelor's degree. . . . .	.7	1.4	.7	-	1.6	-	.9	1.0	-
Persons 18 to 24 years.	183	10	40	20	5	18	19	58	13
Percent high school graduate	41.0	80.0	32.5	40.0	60.0	61.1	31.6	36.2	38.5

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12c. School Enrollment & Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Education	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL												
Persons 3+ years and enrolled in school	2,279	406	140	158	90	92	292	163	326	232	326	54
Preprimary school.	154	24	13	18	2	13	18	17	8	25	16	-
Public school.	137	23	13	18	2	13	18	17	8	17	8	-
Elementary school, 1st to 8th.	1,509	252	109	111	74	72	238	124	185	124	176	44
Public school.	1,481	251	109	111	73	72	238	124	185	100	174	44
High school, 9th to 12th grade	555	126	16	29	11	6	34	22	130	72	99	10
Public school.	526	126	16	29	10	6	33	22	129	54	91	10
College.	61	4	2	-	3	1	2	-	3	11	35	-
Public school.	61	4	2	-	3	1	2	-	3	11	35	-
Females 3+ years and enrolled in school	1,142	203	62	65	46	52	151	84	168	121	165	25
Preprimary school.	80	11	8	9	1	8	7	10	4	12	10	-
Public school.	68	10	8	9	1	8	7	10	4	7	4	-
Elementary school, 1st to 8th.	729	125	46	47	38	40	126	62	86	57	80	22
Public school.	719	124	46	47	37	40	126	62	86	49	80	22
High school, 9th to 12th grade	307	67	8	9	6	4	16	12	77	46	59	3
Public school.	282	67	8	9	6	4	15	12	76	30	52	3
College.	26	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	6	16	-
Public school.	26	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	6	16	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Persons 25+ years	2,875	383	167	159	172	114	377	200	369	463	378	93
None	317	75	16	14	52	35	7	22	7	54	29	6
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade.	122	3	6	-	6	-	26	9	34	13	20	5
5 and 6 grade	294	50	17	15	7	4	71	15	33	31	41	10
7 grade	125	9	6	-	7	4	36	12	20	16	13	2
8 grade	567	100	39	43	9	12	72	32	61	110	72	17
High school: 9 grade	252	22	20	21	2	7	36	33	55	18	19	19
10 grade	175	15	19	5	8	3	38	15	23	16	24	9
11 grade	79	9	8	1	7	2	8	5	19	8	9	3
12 grade, no diplom	157	23	5	12	14	6	15	17	20	16	14	15
High school graduate	381	49	12	16	8	20	35	26	46	123	44	2
Some college, no degree.	209	14	8	20	22	12	21	4	25	27	55	1
Associate degree, occupational	56	5	6	3	3	1	5	1	7	10	14	1
Associate degree, academic	90	4	5	7	9	5	4	7	11	16	20	2
Bachelor's degree.	46	5	-	2	17	3	3	1	8	3	3	1
Graduate/professional degree	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-
Percent high school graduate	27.4	20.1	18.6	30.2	34.9	36.0	18.0	20.0	26.3	39.1	36.2	7.5
Percent bachelor's degree.	1.8	1.3	-	1.3	10.5	2.6	.8	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Females 25+ years	1,484	211	84	89	82	62	195	101	198	233	184	45
None	215	46	10	13	34	21	5	16	6	38	23	3
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade.	74	1	4	-	3	-	16	5	23	7	13	2
5 and 6 grade	207	34	12	13	3	3	51	11	24	25	23	8
7 grade	79	5	5	-	7	2	19	7	11	11	11	1
8 grade	397	72	32	33	6	9	48	21	42	69	52	13
High school: 1 grade	110	9	8	10	1	5	15	16	27	5	7	7
2 grade	64	5	4	-	3	3	12	3	17	4	7	6
3 grade	26	5	1	-	1	-	3	3	5	4	3	1
4 grade, no diplom	54	11	2	3	8	-	4	7	6	6	4	3
High school graduate	152	18	4	8	3	10	12	9	26	46	16	-
Some college, no degree.	63	4	2	7	5	4	8	2	5	11	15	-
Associate degree, occupational	10	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	4	-
Associate degree, academic	22	1	-	1	2	3	1	1	3	4	5	1
Bachelor's degree.	10	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	-	1	-
Graduate/professional degree	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent high school graduate	17.4	10.9	7.1	19.1	19.5	30.6	11.3	11.9	18.7	27.5	22.3	2.2
Percent bachelor's degree. . . . .	.7	-	-	-	7.3	3.2	-	-	1.0	-	.5	-
Persons 18 to 24 years.	105	15	2	-	2	1	4	-	11	27	41	2
Percent high school graduate	34.3	6.7	50.0	-	100.0	100.0	50.0	-	27.3	25.9	46.3	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12d. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Education	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL														
Persons 3+ years and enrolled in school	2,070	165	459	100	132	58	279	61	44	75	209	104	183	201
Preprimary school	97	13	23	17	8	3	19	-	-	-	5	3	1	5
Public school	83	13	18	17	8	3	10	-	-	-	5	3	1	5
Elementary school, 1st to 8th	1,178	112	214	65	87	39	131	44	37	55	124	57	97	116
Public school	1,153	111	203	65	87	39	127	44	37	55	123	57	94	111
High school, 9th to 12th grade	677	38	156	17	33	14	118	15	7	16	78	44	80	61
Public school	667	38	151	17	33	14	117	15	7	14	78	43	80	60
College	118	2	66	1	4	2	11	2	-	4	2	-	5	19
Public school	118	2	66	1	4	2	11	2	-	4	2	-	5	19
Females 3+ years and enrolled in school	1,002	75	222	57	66	29	133	38	23	38	99	47	79	96
Preprimary school	42	7	12	8	1	2	7	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Public school	35	7	8	8	1	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Elementary school, 1st to 8th	566	51	90	41	50	19	56	26	18	29	63	31	40	52
Public school	555	51	84	41	50	19	54	26	18	29	62	31	39	51
High school, 9th to 12th grade	336	16	88	8	13	8	63	10	5	8	35	15	35	32
Public school	330	16	85	8	13	8	63	10	5	6	35	14	35	32
College	58	1	32	-	2	-	7	2	-	1	-	-	3	10
Public school	58	1	32	-	2	-	7	2	-	1	-	-	3	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
Persons 25+ years	2,328	150	405	362	129	49	188	46	63	83	312	141	182	218
None	358	29	65	23	22	18	16	9	7	7	66	29	31	36
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade	42	3	1	2	2	-	12	2	3	-	12	2	1	2
5 and 6 grade	53	6	9	1	-	-	9	-	1	14	8	1	4	-
7 grade	77	5	38	1	-	-	7	-	3	5	4	5	7	2
8 grade	224	18	35	64	8	1	16	4	9	5	22	17	17	8
High school: 9 grade	143	6	20	21	3	1	11	7	8	3	22	5	17	19
10 grade	199	14	19	30	9	4	28	3	4	7	22	13	20	26
11 grade	145	6	42	-	2	1	12	6	-	11	12	9	25	19
12 grade, no diploma	216	15	18	9	28	10	20	8	18	6	25	36	10	13
High school graduate	466	32	65	122	40	5	32	3	6	16	65	1	24	55
Some college, no degree	247	7	62	67	9	6	16	1	1	5	31	14	15	13
Associate degree, occupational	90	8	24	7	6	2	6	3	2	3	13	1	5	10
Associate degree, academic	31	-	4	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	3	7	4	6
Bachelor's degree	28	1	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	7
Graduate/professional degree	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	2
Percent high school graduate	37.4	32.0	39.0	58.3	42.6	28.6	30.3	15.2	15.9	30.1	38.1	17.0	27.5	42.7
Percent bachelor's degree	1.6	.7	.7	3.3	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.2	2.2	.7	1.1	4.1
Females 25+ years	1,178	83	219	182	61	22	103	20	30	44	148	69	93	104
None	232	22	46	14	13	10	12	5	4	5	39	17	21	24
Elementary: 1 to 4 grade	25	3	1	1	-	-	8	1	2	-	7	2	-	-
5 and 6 grade	33	2	5	1	-	-	5	-	-	9	7	-	4	-
7 grade	43	3	25	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	3	2	2
8 grade	149	12	29	39	5	-	12	3	4	4	17	9	10	5
High school: 9 grade	73	4	10	14	1	1	7	4	5	3	7	1	10	6
10 grade	121	10	12	20	5	3	23	3	4	5	9	5	7	15
11 grade	63	3	20	-	1	-	3	2	-	2	7	5	9	11
12 grade, no diploma	95	5	8	4	18	4	9	-	7	2	9	20	3	6
High school graduate	209	11	28	61	17	2	16	-	3	9	27	1	16	18
Some college, no degree	81	4	26	19	-	1	3	-	-	2	9	4	7	6
Associate degree, occupational	34	3	7	3	1	-	1	2	-	1	7	-	3	6
Associate degree, academic	11	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	2
Bachelor's degree	8	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Graduate/professional degree	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Percent high school graduate	29.2	22.9	28.8	48.9	29.5	18.2	20.4	10.0	10.0	27.3	29.7	10.1	12.9	33.7
Percent bachelor's degree . . . . .	.8	1.2	.5	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
Persons 18 to 24 years	211	18	64	1	11	2	26	4	2	9	7	12	33	22
Percent high school graduate	31.3	5.6	42.2	-	36.4	50.0	26.9	50.0	-	33.3	28.6	-	12.1	68.2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13a. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Literacy Vocational Training Veteran Status Military Dependency	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
LITERACY											
Persons 10+ years	38,943	11,141	10,505	352	284	8,460	2,835	2,979	352	2,024	270
Can read & write in any language	34,768	10,168	9,655	308	205	7,349	2,282	2,617	295	1,901	254
Cannot read and write.	4,175	973	850	44	79	1,111	553	362	57	123	16
Females 10+ years	19,262	6,282	5,935	196	151	4,563	1,535	1,572	201	1,116	139
Can read & write in any language	17,129	5,098	4,839	163	96	3,557	1,098	1,240	152	950	117
Cannot read and write.	2,133	1,184	1,096	33	55	1,006	437	332	49	166	22
VOCATIONAL TRAINING											
Persons 15 to 64 years.	29,642	8,887	8,400	276	211	6,370	2,149	2,261	268	1,502	190
Completed requirements	1,684	790	768	2	20	313	75	143	7	75	13
In FSM	921	377	365	-	12	172	26	79	3	52	12
Outside FSM.	413	226	217	2	7	83	28	41	3	10	1
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	350	187	186	-	1	58	21	23	1	13	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	27,958	7,973	7,509	274	190	6,001	2,058	2,095	259	1,413	176
Females 15 to 64 years.	14,735	5,400	5,116	166	118	3,663	1,243	1,264	172	891	93
Completed requirements	523	1,229	1,179	26	24	624	240	215	26	138	5
In FSM	293	960	916	24	20	512	190	174	20	124	4
Outside FSM.	144	78	74	1	3	21	13	7	-	1	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	86	191	189	1	1	91	37	34	6	13	1
Did not complete requirements. . .	14,212	4,171	3,937	140	94	3,039	1,003	1,049	146	753	88
Persons 15 to 24 years.	11,608	3,597	3,380	125	92	2,439	822	855	112	579	71
Completed requirements	198	87	84	-	3	40	10	18	2	8	2
In FSM	121	50	48	-	2	22	3	9	1	7	2
Outside FSM.	67	32	31	-	1	16	7	8	-	1	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	10	5	5	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	11,410	3,510	3,296	125	89	2,399	812	837	110	571	69
Females 15 to 24 years.	5,613	1,814	1,704	68	42	1,144	384	390	54	284	32
Completed requirements	108	50	49	-	1	17	7	5	-	5	-
In FSM	63	28	27	-	1	9	2	2	-	5	-
Outside FSM.	41	19	19	-	-	8	5	3	-	-	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	5,505	1,764	1,655	68	41	1,127	377	385	54	279	32
Persons 25 to 34 years.	7,149	2,025	1,909	69	47	1,462	519	540	51	308	44
Completed requirements	400	184	180	-	4	62	13	28	2	17	2
In FSM	243	106	103	-	3	33	6	13	1	11	2
Outside FSM.	95	45	44	-	1	25	7	13	1	4	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	62	33	33	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	6,749	1,841	1,729	69	43	1,400	506	512	49	291	42
Females 25 to 34 years.	3,603	1,104	1,052	28	24	751	255	277	31	166	22
Completed requirements	137	64	62	-	2	21	8	8	1	3	1
In FSM	76	35	33	-	2	13	4	5	1	2	1
Outside FSM.	39	20	20	-	-	8	4	3	-	1	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	22	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	3,466	1,040	990	28	22	730	247	269	30	163	21
VETERAN STATUS											
Persons 15+ years	31,587	17,146	16,149	563	434	13,056	4,405	4,650	533	3,052	416
Now on active duty	72	53	52	-	1	6	4	1	-	1	-
Previously on active duty.	37	7,854	7,369	274	211	6,294	2,105	2,258	253	1,464	214
Never on active duty	31,478	9,239	8,728	289	222	6,756	2,296	2,391	280	1,587	202
MILITARY DEPENDENCY											
All persons	53,595	14,758	13,838	523	397	11,698	3,914	4,062	490	2,847	385
In Armed Forces.	72	56	55	-	1	6	4	1	-	1	-
Military dependent	67	22	18	1	3	17	10	5	-	1	1
Of active-duty member.	41	11	8	1	2	15	9	4	-	1	1
Other dependent.	26	11	10	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
Other civilian	53,456	14,655	13,740	522	393	11,671	3,896	4,056	490	2,845	384

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13b. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Literacy Vocational Training Veteran Status Military Dependency	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
LITERACY									
Persons 10+ years	9,684	296	1,239	679	466	919	1,315	3,539	1,231
Can read & write in any language	8,109	293	1,032	468	284	615	1,261	3,061	1,095
Cannot read and write.	1,575	3	207	211	182	304	54	478	136
Females 10+ years	5,192	153	643	366	241	512	746	1,881	650
Can read & write in any language	4,024	135	484	245	150	305	638	1,515	552
Cannot read and write.	1,168	18	159	121	91	207	108	366	98
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 15 to 64 years.	7,350	236	949	523	352	713	1,011	2,647	919
Completed requirements	172	29	12	6	20	6	12	62	25
In FSM	107	14	4	3	13	4	10	42	17
Outside FSM.	42	5	3	2	6	1	2	15	8
Both inside and outside FSM.	23	10	5	1	1	1	-	5	-
Did not complete requirements.	7,128	202	930	510	329	702	992	2,571	892
Females 15 to 64 years.	4,170	121	515	316	195	425	608	1,487	503
Completed requirements	598	33	73	48	29	70	105	196	44
In FSM	512	20	61	43	26	60	95	172	35
Outside FSM.	21	3	-	-	1	-	1	11	5
Both inside and outside FSM.	65	10	12	5	2	10	9	13	4
Did not complete requirements.	3,572	88	442	268	166	355	503	1,291	459
Persons 15 to 24 years.	2,965	104	404	196	122	304	386	1,062	387
Completed requirements	29	5	-	-	8	1	2	12	1
In FSM	17	3	-	-	5	1	2	6	-
Outside FSM.	12	2	-	-	3	-	-	6	1
Both inside and outside FSM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements.	2,936	99	404	196	114	303	384	1,050	386
Females 15 to 24 years.	1,440	42	183	103	57	152	195	510	198
Completed requirements	18	4	-	-	2	1	1	9	1
In FSM	10	2	-	-	2	1	1	4	-
Outside FSM.	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
Both inside and outside FSM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements.	1,422	38	183	103	55	151	194	501	197
Persons 25 to 34 years.	1,858	61	247	154	94	167	277	626	232
Completed requirements	31	6	2	2	4	1	3	8	5
In FSM	19	4	-	2	4	1	2	4	2
Outside FSM.	10	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	3
Both inside and outside FSM.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements.	1,827	55	245	152	90	166	274	618	227
Females 25 to 34 years.	937	28	120	85	49	84	139	319	113
Completed requirements	17	2	1	-	3	1	3	5	2
In FSM	9	1	-	-	3	1	2	2	-
Outside FSM.	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
Both inside and outside FSM.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements.	920	26	119	85	46	83	136	314	111
VETERAN STATUS									
Persons 15+ years	14,989	470	1,860	1,061	697	1,428	1,998	5,550	1,925
Now on active duty	13	1	-	3	2	1	4	2	-
Previously on active duty	7,266	225	880	513	331	685	941	2,738	953
Never on active duty	7,710	244	980	545	364	742	1,053	2,810	972
MILITARY DEPENDENCY									
All persons	14,051	382	1,774	1,011	681	1,271	1,950	5,131	1,851
In Armed Forces.	13	1	-	3	2	1	4	2	-
Military dependent	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Of active-duty member.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Other dependent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other civilian	14,030	381	1,774	1,008	679	1,270	1,946	5,121	1,851

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13c. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Muni. of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Literacy Vocational Training Veteran Status Military Dependency	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
LITERACY												
Persons 10+ years	5,184	699	307	293	282	199	679	362	749	727	707	180
Can read & write in any language	4,950	611	284	281	256	195	672	352	745	691	684	179
Cannot read and write.	234	88	23	12	26	4	7	10	4	36	23	1
Females 10+ years	2,802	424	163	162	137	105	341	178	417	394	390	91
Can read & write in any language	2,414	318	139	133	114	101	320	162	363	346	335	83
Cannot read and write.	388	106	24	29	23	4	21	16	54	48	55	8
VOCATIONAL TRAINING												
Persons 15 to 64 years.	3,878	476	230	214	208	132	501	248	577	601	568	123
Completed requirements	182	15	7	2	8	6	28	7	18	44	44	3
In FSM	111	10	2	1	4	4	26	4	8	31	18	3
Outside FSM.	29	4	4	1	2	1	-	2	6	5	4	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	42	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	4	8	22	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	3,661	457	221	212	198	125	473	241	557	552	505	120
Females 15 to 64 years.	2,191	320	123	113	99	71	248	123	350	347	334	63
Completed requirements	381	68	11	11	9	7	26	15	82	63	85	4
In FSM	335	68	10	10	7	7	24	14	79	52	60	4
Outside FSM.	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	38	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	9	23	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	1,810	252	112	102	90	64	222	108	268	284	249	59
Persons 15 to 24 years.	1,295	147	79	65	56	37	170	73	242	181	204	41
Completed requirements	12	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	3	-
In FSM	7	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Outside FSM.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	1,283	146	79	65	56	37	167	73	239	179	201	41
Females 15 to 24 years.	576	71	41	25	23	18	62	26	99	94	99	18
Completed requirements	9	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	1	-
In FSM	6	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Outside FSM.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	567	70	41	25	23	18	59	26	97	92	98	18
Persons 25 to 34 years.	872	112	46	55	53	20	125	53	105	159	122	22
Completed requirements	48	1	-	-	3	1	7	1	4	15	15	1
In FSM	26	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	1	10	5	1
Outside FSM.	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	9	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	824	111	46	55	50	19	118	52	101	144	107	21
Females 25 to 34 years.	445	66	24	28	25	13	67	27	53	78	54	10
Completed requirements	17	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	5	6	1
In FSM	8	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	1
Outside FSM.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	428	66	24	28	25	12	64	26	53	73	48	9
VETERAN STATUS												
Persons 15+ years	7,953	972	490	439	458	303	1,054	543	1,139	1,226	1,047	282
Now on active duty	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
Previously on active duty.	3,786	442	245	215	234	152	507	270	527	583	463	148
Never on active duty	4,161	530	245	224	223	151	547	273	611	643	580	134
MILITARY DEPENDENCY												
All persons	6,911	995	448	427	407	267	927	505	955	873	854	253
In Armed Forces.	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military dependent	22	-	-	2	8	-	2	1	-	6	3	-
Of active-duty member.	9	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	3	2	-
Other dependent.	13	-	-	2	5	-	1	1	-	3	1	-
Other civilian	6,887	995	448	425	398	267	925	504	955	867	850	253

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13d. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Muni. of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Literacy Vocational Training Veteran Status Military Dependency	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
LITERACY														
Persons 10+ years	4,474	318	760	658	255	108	403	115	118	165	538	260	355	421
Can read & write in any language	4,192	283	753	608	228	104	397	107	118	155	488	233	327	391
Cannot read and write.	282	35	7	50	27	4	6	8	-	10	50	27	28	30
Females 10+ years	2,548	199	451	336	146	52	265	67	57	90	301	145	207	232
Can read & write in any language	2,036	150	378	301	109	44	206	58	55	76	227	105	143	184
Cannot read and write.	512	49	73	35	37	8	59	9	2	14	74	40	64	48
VOCATIONAL TRAINING														
Persons 15 to 64 years.	3,482	235	623	511	190	85	306	73	96	122	416	200	280	345
Completed requirements	227	22	4	21	15	4	31	10	6	29	40	10	13	22
In FSM	154	17	3	9	14	4	23	8	4	25	22	6	6	13
Outside FSM.	33	1	1	8	1	-	4	1	1	-	5	1	4	6
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	40	4	-	4	-	-	4	1	1	4	13	3	3	3
Did not complete requirements. . .	3,195	212	585	489	173	79	271	63	90	90	374	190	265	314
Females 15 to 64 years.	2,080	148	425	258	103	46	230	50	49	66	233	103	161	208
Completed requirements	460	22	121	13	19	10	77	13	6	19	49	15	43	53
In FSM	377	20	88	9	17	10	68	10	5	17	43	15	38	37
Outside FSM.	16	1	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	5
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	67	1	32	1	2	-	8	2	-	2	4	-	4	11
Did not complete requirements. . .	1,620	126	304	245	84	36	153	37	43	47	184	88	118	155
Persons 15 to 24 years.	1,312	102	228	171	71	37	133	33	36	47	135	74	115	130
Completed requirements	30	4	1	3	3	-	7	-	-	10	2	-	-	-
In FSM	25	4	-	1	3	-	5	-	-	10	2	-	-	-
Outside FSM.	5	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	1,282	98	227	168	68	37	126	33	36	37	133	74	115	130
Females 15 to 24 years.	639	59	113	80	35	17	68	21	16	20	70	28	45	67
Completed requirements	14	2	1	2	2	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
In FSM	10	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Outside FSM.	4	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	625	57	112	78	33	17	65	21	16	16	70	28	45	67
Persons 25 to 34 years.	932	53	173	140	61	15	66	16	34	39	112	58	73	92
Completed requirements	75	10	1	6	10	1	7	3	2	11	15	1	3	5
In FSM	59	8	1	4	9	1	7	1	2	10	10	1	1	4
Outside FSM.	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	9	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	857	43	172	134	51	14	59	13	32	28	97	57	70	87
Females 25 to 34 years.	463	26	86	71	27	7	38	7	17	21	50	28	39	46
Completed requirements	18	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	5	6	-	1	1
In FSM	11	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-
Outside FSM.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Both inside and outside FSM. . .	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Did not complete requirements. . .	445	25	86	70	26	6	38	6	17	16	44	28	38	45
VETERAN STATUS														
Persons 15+ years	6,736	468	1,040	1,141	378	162	534	158	190	247	848	407	519	644
Now on active duty	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Previously on active duty	3,096	216	407	608	178	76	213	79	91	117	401	192	222	296
Never on active duty	3,638	251	633	533	200	86	321	79	99	130	447	215	296	348
MILITARY DEPENDENCY														
All persons	6,219	451	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	178	227	711	355	469	607
In Armed Forces.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Military dependent	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Of active-duty member.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Other dependent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other civilian	6,213	450	1,015	905	365	156	598	182	176	227	710	355	468	606

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14a: Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Subsistence Activity	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 15+ years	31,587	9,276	8,763	289	224	6,771	2,301	2,395	280	1,593	202
In labor force	18,192	5,016	4,728	184	104	4,182	1,762	1,227	92	957	144
Percent	57.6	54.1	54.0	63.7	46.4	61.8	76.6	51.2	32.9	60.1	71.3
Employed	11,979	3,145	3,047	49	49	3,215	1,083	1,127	88	777	140
Formal work	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Agriculture/Fishing	7,433	941	903	20	18	2,476	766	909	68	619	114
Subsistence	5,134	654	641	1	12	1,465	707	278	36	384	60
Market Oriented	2,299	287	262	19	6	1,011	59	631	32	235	54
Unemployed	6,213	1,871	1,681	135	55	967	679	100	4	180	4
Percent of labor force	34.2	37.3	35.6	73.4	52.9	23.1	38.5	8.1	4.3	18.8	2.8
Not in labor force	13,395	4,260	4,035	105	120	2,589	539	1,168	188	636	58
Could have taken job	795	244	243	-	1	180	1	160	11	7	1
Not available for work	12,600	4,016	3,792	105	119	2,409	538	1,008	177	629	57
Females 15+ years											
In labor force	15,805	4,690	4,430	150	110	3,374	1,119	1,169	154	836	96
Percent	7,624	2,152	2,037	79	36	1,778	772	476	47	422	61
Percent	48.2	45.9	46.0	52.7	32.7	52.7	69.0	40.7	30.5	50.5	63.5
Employed	4,679	1,205	1,180	14	11	1,281	401	446	45	329	60
Formal work	1,285	736	721	10	5	209	104	57	7	35	6
Agriculture/Fishing	3,394	469	459	4	6	1,072	297	389	38	294	54
Subsistence	2,424	332	326	1	5	595	264	92	19	183	37
Market Oriented	970	137	133	3	1	477	33	297	19	111	17
Unemployed	2,945	947	857	65	25	497	371	30	2	93	1
Percent of labor force	38.6	44.0	42.1	82.3	69.4	28.0	48.1	6.3	4.3	22.0	1.6
Not in labor force	8,181	2,538	2,393	71	74	1,596	347	693	107	414	35
Could have taken job	478	156	156	-	-	99	1	90	5	2	1
Not available for work	7,703	2,382	2,237	71	74	1,497	346	603	102	412	34
With own children under 6 yrs	4,263	1,085	989	54	42	970	324	325	36	252	33
In labor force	2,392	592	537	36	19	594	277	145	9	138	25
With own children 6-17 yrs only	5,087	1,378	1,289	44	45	1,148	378	409	48	276	37
In labor force	3,011	792	753	22	17	753	314	225	17	167	30
SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY											
Total, for home use	7,110	901	866	20	15	2,341	758	785	67	617	114
Gardening	4,655	508	495	1	12	1,219	356	436	11	360	56
Fishing	3,264	339	313	19	7	814	333	225	12	196	48
Animal raising	1,845	288	285	1	2	185	78	47	3	40	17
Other	2,310	409	409	-	-	871	204	273	57	249	88
Total, sold any	2,299	287	262	19	6	1,011	59	631	32	235	54
Gardening	1,131	97	94	-	3	430	28	299	3	81	19
Fishing	921	106	83	19	4	302	26	154	7	81	34
Animal raising	304	47	47	-	-	55	12	33	1	8	1
Other	775	125	124	-	1	453	23	280	27	107	16
Total, gave away	2,419	179	175	3	1	911	284	255	2	353	17
Gardening	1,603	114	114	-	-	447	119	107	-	216	5
Fishing	1,156	78	74	3	1	341	150	67	1	113	10
Animal raising	238	29	29	-	-	33	12	3	-	17	1
Other	467	57	57	-	-	271	70	105	1	91	4
Females, for home use											
Gardening	3,257	450	440	4	6	1,010	291	336	37	292	54
Fishing	1,825	198	192	1	5	368	108	111	2	129	18
Animal raising	549	41	35	3	3	56	29	12	-	11	4
Other	1,028	151	149	1	1	86	40	16	-	27	3
Females, sold any											
Gardening	1,789	317	317	-	-	722	168	234	37	231	52
Fishing	970	137	133	3	1	477	33	297	19	111	17
Animal raising	358	22	22	-	-	119	12	83	-	16	8
Other	89	13	10	3	-	17	8	6	-	1	2
Females, gave away											
Gardening	1,017	81	80	-	1	354	78	125	-	148	3
Fishing	598	38	38	-	-	112	14	29	-	67	2
Animal raising	209	10	9	-	1	19	11	2	-	5	1
Other	134	13	13	-	-	16	3	-	-	13	-
Females, gave away											
Gardening	398	49	49	-	-	238	57	96	-	85	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14b. Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Subsistence Activity	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 15+ years	7,730	246	980	548	366	743	1,058	2,814	975
In labor force	4,725	87	741	287	251	558	707	1,495	599
Percent	61.1	35.4	75.6	52.4	68.6	75.1	66.8	53.1	61.4
Employed	2,846	70	191	94	138	411	529	1,130	283
Formal work	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Agriculture/Fishing	2,239	39	78	55	124	373	483	864	223
Subsistence	1,452	9	46	6	54	357	378	505	97
Market Oriented	787	30	32	49	70	16	105	359	126
Unemployed	1,879	17	550	193	113	147	178	365	316
Percent of labor force	39.8	19.5	74.2	67.2	45.0	26.3	25.2	24.4	52.8
Not in labor force	3,005	159	239	261	115	185	351	1,319	376
Could have taken job	219	-	8	2	1	2	-	176	30
Not available for work	2,786	159	231	259	114	183	351	1,143	346
Females 15+ years									
In labor force	1,921	24	319	93	106	255	287	594	243
Percent	49.7	21.2	69.0	32.5	58.6	67.6	53.3	42.1	48.9
Employed	1,151	21	64	25	65	192	227	423	134
Formal work	188	6	24	13	6	20	10	86	23
Agriculture/Fishing	963	15	40	12	59	172	217	337	111
Subsistence	711	5	25	3	34	165	179	240	60
Market Oriented	252	10	15	9	25	7	38	97	51
Unemployed	770	3	255	68	41	63	60	171	109
Percent of labor force	40.1	12.5	79.9	73.1	38.7	24.7	20.9	28.8	44.9
Not in labor force	1,943	89	143	193	75	122	251	816	254
Could have taken job	147	-	6	2	1	2	-	114	22
Not available for work	1,796	89	137	191	74	120	251	702	232
With own children under 6 yrs.	1,191	29	137	94	58	79	162	466	166
In labor force	624	9	105	33	34	53	92	215	83
With own children 6-17 yrs only.	1,317	31	164	105	66	104	187	501	159
In labor force	724	9	122	27	37	74	105	264	86
SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY									
Total, for home use	2,189	39	75	36	117	359	482	862	219
Gardening.	1,828	31	62	17	51	347	415	702	203
Fishing.	1,262	29	44	30	53	281	279	438	108
Animal raising	320	9	14	5	4	27	35	202	24
Other.	303	13	16	8	39	4	82	131	10
Total, sold any	787	30	32	49	70	16	105	359	126
Gardening.	548	19	23	20	9	14	89	262	112
Fishing.	408	21	15	37	44	7	78	163	43
Animal raising	114	9	7	4	-	1	26	59	8
Other.	133	14	15	10	20	2	20	50	2
Total, gave away.	1,012	12	24	10	4	301	80	380	201
Gardening.	880	11	18	7	3	294	73	290	184
Fishing.	582	4	13	7	1	213	57	218	69
Animal raising	55	1	3	2	-	11	6	22	10
Other.	43	2	3	2	1	-	13	20	2
Females, for home use									
Gardening.	760	14	34	6	25	163	153	261	104
Fishing.	333	7	16	9	2	106	89	61	43
Animal raising	178	7	7	3	1	14	13	115	18
Other.	236	8	10	6	39	3	74	90	6
Females, sold any									
Gardening.	177	7	11	5	5	7	28	65	49
Fishing.	48	2	4	6	1	-	22	9	4
Animal raising	53	7	5	3	-	-	10	21	7
Other.	94	8	10	6	20	1	13	35	1
Females, gave away.									
Gardening.	366	5	10	1	-	139	26	94	91
Fishing.	143	2	5	2	-	78	19	18	19
Animal raising	28	-	2	1	-	6	2	9	8
Other.	27	1	1	2	1	-	7	14	1

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14c: Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Subsistence Activity	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 15+ years	4,170	530	246	224	228	151	547	273	611	644	582	134
In labor force	2,540	352	212	172	65	75	453	216	442	155	285	113
Percent	60.9	66.4	86.2	76.8	28.5	49.7	82.8	79.1	72.3	24.1	49.0	84.3
Employed	1,693	344	210	170	56	73	269	73	168	65	231	34
Formal work	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Agriculture/Fishing	1,012	279	150	126	16	34	163	15	73	26	116	14
Subsistence	938	278	149	126	4	34	145	14	72	22	82	12
Market Oriented	74	1	1	-	12	-	18	1	1	4	34	2
Unemployed	847	8	2	2	9	2	184	143	274	90	54	79
Percent of labor force	33.3	2.3	.9	1.2	13.8	2.7	40.6	66.2	62.0	58.1	18.9	69.9
Not in labor force	1,630	178	34	52	163	76	94	57	169	489	297	21
Could have taken a job	118	10	-	1	37	17	4	4	4	40	1	-
Not available for work	1,512	168	34	51	126	59	90	53	165	449	296	21
Females 15+ years	2,060	282	125	114	105	80	257	127	297	327	283	63
In labor force	1,033	170	98	69	15	26	191	87	186	44	95	52
Percent	50.1	60.3	78.4	60.5	14.3	32.5	74.3	68.5	62.6	13.5	33.6	82.5
Employed	597	164	98	68	13	26	76	8	42	18	75	9
Formal work	99	4	14	7	3	12	20	6	14	5	13	1
Agriculture/Fishing	498	160	84	61	10	14	56	2	28	13	62	8
Subsistence	451	160	83	61	3	14	47	2	28	11	35	7
Market Oriented	47	-	1	-	7	-	9	-	-	2	27	1
Unemployed	436	6	-	1	2	-	115	79	144	26	20	43
Percent of labor force	42.2	3.5	-	1.4	13.3	-	60.2	90.8	77.4	59.1	21.1	82.7
Not in labor force	1,027	112	27	45	90	54	66	40	111	283	188	11
Could have taken job	54	6	-	-	17	10	4	1	1	14	1	-
Not available for work	973	106	27	45	73	44	62	39	110	269	187	11
With own children under 6 yrs.	513	88	42	37	37	18	72	46	56	43	48	26
In labor force	319	52	34	22	5	9	64	40	50	2	15	26
With own children 6-17 yrs onl	663	96	45	50	39	23	97	52	92	64	80	25
In labor force	445	70	42	36	10	12	86	44	77	5	40	23
SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY												
Total, for home use	987	271	144	124	16	34	160	15	71	25	113	14
Gardening	672	211	57	68	14	30	121	15	55	20	76	5
Fishing	498	113	85	63	8	19	104	8	33	9	50	6
Animal raising	738	220	118	90	14	25	93	7	36	20	102	13
Other	500	200	76	57	3	-	48	-	10	7	91	8
Total, sold any	74	1	1	-	12	-	18	1	1	4	34	2
Gardening	15	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	1	2
Fishing	19	-	-	-	7	-	3	1	1	1	4	2
Animal raising	56	1	-	-	11	-	13	-	1	2	26	2
Other	41	1	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	1	27	1
Total, gave away	166	5	98	6	13	-	13	4	1	3	23	-
Gardening	71	3	39	3	12	-	5	4	1	-	4	-
Fishing	88	3	54	4	7	-	7	3	1	-	9	-
Animal raising	102	-	75	1	11	-	-	2	-	2	11	-
Other	70	2	49	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	12	-
Females, for home use	485	157	79	60	10	14	55	2	26	13	61	8
Gardening	215	102	4	5	9	12	18	2	19	13	30	1
Fishing	58	15	24	2	3	1	9	-	2	-	1	1
Animal raising	409	139	69	51	10	9	34	-	22	12	55	8
Other	374	132	72	55	3	-	40	-	9	3	52	8
Females, sold any	47	-	1	-	7	-	9	-	-	2	27	1
Gardening	8	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Fishing	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Animal raising	37	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	1	21	1
Other	33	-	1	-	1	-	7	-	-	1	22	1
Females, gave away	82	1	53	2	8	-	3	-	-	2	13	-
Gardening	10	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fishing	17	-	14	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal raising	60	-	44	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	7	-
Other	63	-	47	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	10	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14d. Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Subsistence Activity	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
LABOR FORCE STATUS														
Persons 15+ years	3,640	252	633	533	200	86	321	79	99	130	447	215	297	348
In labor force	1,729	171	50	159	111	66	203	50	57	59	295	132	176	200
Percent	47.5	67.9	7.9	29.8	55.5	76.7	63.2	63.3	57.6	45.4	66.0	61.4	59.3	57.5
Employed	1,080	161	44	27	76	66	153	47	20	59	148	48	112	119
Formal work	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Agriculture/Fishing	765	136	35	12	57	43	125	31	1	45	106	27	73	74
Subsistence	625	136	35	12	7	43	125	31	1	45	67	26	67	30
Market Oriented	140	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	39	1	6	44
Unemployed	649	10	6	132	35	-	50	3	37	-	147	84	64	81
Percent of labor force	37.5	5.8	12.0	83.0	31.5	-	24.6	6.0	64.9	-	49.8	63.6	36.4	40.5
Not in labor force	1,911	81	583	374	89	20	118	29	42	71	152	83	121	148
Could have taken a job	34	-	1	1	1	-	12	-	-	17	-	-	2	-
Not available for work	1,877	81	582	373	88	20	106	29	42	54	152	83	119	148
Females 15+ years														
Persons 15+ years	1,817	142	332	262	96	39	171	41	46	64	218	97	138	171
In labor force	740	94	18	51	52	30	109	23	19	26	114	47	74	83
Percent	40.7	66.2	5.4	19.5	54.2	76.9	63.7	56.1	41.3	40.6	52.3	48.5	53.6	48.5
Employed	445	90	16	4	40	30	76	21	6	26	42	15	46	33
Formal work	53	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	7	6	10
Agriculture/Fishing	392	85	14	3	37	27	73	17	1	24	40	8	40	23
Subsistence	335	85	14	3	4	27	73	17	1	24	26	8	38	15
Market Oriented	57	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	8
Unemployed	295	4	2	47	12	-	33	2	13	-	72	32	28	50
Percent of labor force	39.9	4.3	11.1	92.2	23.1	-	30.3	8.7	68.4	-	63.2	68.1	37.8	60.2
Not in labor force	1,077	48	314	211	44	9	62	18	27	38	104	50	64	88
Could have taken job	22	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	1	-
Not available for work	1,055	48	314	210	44	9	52	18	27	28	104	50	63	88
With own children under 6 yrs.														
Persons 15+ years	504	41	70	59	33	14	52	12	21	19	61	33	38	51
In labor force	263	31	9	6	23	14	41	10	5	10	37	20	30	27
With own children 6-17 yrs only	581	48	81	72	32	15	63	12	16	19	77	37	44	65
In labor force	297	34	11	6	22	14	50	11	7	10	39	19	34	40
SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY														
Total, for home use	692	136	35	12	57	43	124	31	1	45	73	27	73	35
Gardening	428	97	26	3	42	29	92	15	-	30	41	-	48	5
Fishing	351	58	25	12	25	18	45	13	1	21	47	27	30	29
Animal raising	314	72	30	6	34	37	72	-	-	27	15	6	3	12
Other	227	49	16	11	3	3	94	23	-	-	26	-	-	2
Total, sold any	140	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	39	1	6	44
Gardening	41	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Fishing	86	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	4	37
Animal raising	32	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Other	23	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	6
Total, gave away	151	1	-	-	35	-	19	-	-	-	42	2	28	24
Gardening	91	1	-	-	20	-	4	-	-	-	28	-	28	10
Fishing	67	-	-	-	13	-	6	-	-	-	36	1	-	11
Animal raising	19	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other	26	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	4	1	-	4
Females, for home use														
Persons 15+ years	369	85	14	3	37	27	73	17	1	24	28	8	40	12
Gardening	284	78	12	1	32	19	50	13	-	19	18	-	38	4
Fishing	61	10	4	3	5	3	5	-	1	3	10	8	3	6
Animal raising	204	55	13	-	25	25	55	-	-	17	5	4	1	4
Other	140	30	5	3	3	2	63	17	-	-	15	-	-	2
Females, sold any														
Persons 15+ years	57	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	8
Gardening	32	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Fishing	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Animal raising	21	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other	22	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	5
Females, gave away														
Persons 15+ years	98	1	-	-	25	-	15	-	-	-	18	-	25	14
Gardening	72	1	-	-	18	-	3	-	-	-	15	-	25	10
Fishing	20	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	14	-	-	1
Animal raising	17	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other	21	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	3	-	-	4

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15a. Labor Force Characteristics from U.S. Definition and Duration of Work in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Duration of Work in 1999	Northern Namoneas					Southern Namoneas					
	Total	Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	30,094	8,864	8,382	270	212	6,429	2,194	2,273	264	1,506	192
In labor force	13,583	4,635	4,390	164	81	2,431	1,512	370	30	488	31
Percent of 16+ yrs . . .	45.1	52.3	52.4	60.7	38.2	37.8	68.9	16.3	11.4	32.4	16.1
Civilian labor force	13,583	4,635	4,390	164	81	2,431	1,512	370	30	488	31
Employed	5,185	2,563	2,503	29	31	810	323	240	25	196	26
At work 35 or more hours	3,822	2,059	2,005	28	26	636	311	155	20	142	8
Unemployed	8,398	2,072	1,887	135	50	1,621	1,189	130	5	292	5
Perct of civilian labor	61.8	44.7	43.0	82.3	61.7	66.7	78.6	35.1	16.7	59.8	16.1
Not in labor force	16,511	4,229	3,992	106	131	3,998	682	1,903	234	1,018	161
Institutionalized persons .	157	112	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 16 years and over	15,100	4,492	4,242	143	107	3,211	1,069	1,110	148	793	91
In labor force	5,404	1,961	1,856	75	30	949	637	104	10	191	7
Percent of 16+ yrs . . .	358	437	438	524	280	296	596	94	68	241	77
Civilian labor force	5,404	1,961	1,856	75	30	949	637	104	10	191	7
Employed	1,607	920	905	10	5	246	107	68	8	57	6
At work 35 or more hours	1,140	690	676	9	5	187	102	42	7	31	5
Unemployed	3,797	1,041	951	65	25	703	530	36	2	134	1
Perct of civilian labor	70.3	53.1	51.2	86.7	83.3	74.1	83.2	34.6	20.0	70.2	14.3
Not in labor force	9,696	2,531	2,386	68	77	2,262	432	1,006	138	602	84
Institutionalized persons .	79	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 year	8,551	2,211	2,007	106	98	1,957	667	702	62	460	66
In labor force	4,019	1,236	1,123	76	37	798	509	117	9	154	9
With own children 6 to 17 year	10,168	2,727	2,568	68	91	2,323	808	846	81	516	72
In labor force	4,673	1,475	1,404	39	32	912	585	141	10	166	10
DURATION OF WORK IN 1999											
Persons 16 years and over	30,094	8,864	8,382	270	212	6,429	2,194	2,273	264	1,506	192
Worked in 1999	4,050	2,016	1,959	30	27	651	264	198	18	150	21
50 to 52 weeks	3,529	1,716	1,670	25	21	602	262	170	18	140	12
40 to 49 weeks	329	216	207	4	5	17	2	4	-	7	4
27 to 39 weeks	70	32	31	1	-	9	-	7	-	1	1
14 to 26 weeks	67	34	34	-	-	10	-	9	-	1	-
1 to 13 weeks	55	18	17	-	1	13	-	8	-	1	4
Usually worked 35 + hours .	2,461	1,478	1,444	20	14	268	100	97	10	49	12
50 to 52 weeks	2,089	1,236	1,211	15	10	230	98	74	10	43	5
40 to 49 weeks	236	171	164	4	3	12	2	4	-	3	3
27 to 39 weeks	58	30	29	1	-	7	-	6	-	1	-
14 to 26 weeks	41	25	25	-	-	9	-	8	-	1	-
1 to 13 weeks	37	16	15	-	1	10	-	5	-	1	4
Usually worked 15 to 34 hour	1,470	528	505	10	13	383	164	101	8	101	9
40 or more weeks	1,423	519	496	10	13	377	164	96	8	101	8
50 to 52 weeks	1,362	478	457	10	11	372	164	96	8	97	7
Did not work in 1999	26,044	6,848	6,423	240	185	5,778	1,930	2,075	246	1,356	171
Females 16 years and over	15,100	4,492	4,242	143	107	3,211	1,069	1,110	148	793	91
Worked in 1999	1,159	680	664	11	5	189	88	58	6	32	5
50 to 52 weeks	1,013	579	566	9	4	172	88	48	6	27	3
40 to 49 weeks	92	70	69	1	-	7	-	2	-	3	2
27 to 39 weeks	28	14	13	1	-	5	-	4	-	1	-
14 to 26 weeks	15	12	12	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	11	5	4	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	-
Usually worked 35 + hours .	742	516	505	8	3	69	29	26	3	6	5
50 to 52 weeks	622	427	419	6	2	56	29	18	3	3	3
40 to 49 weeks	70	58	57	1	-	5	-	2	-	1	2
27 to 39 weeks	26	14	13	1	-	4	-	3	-	1	-
14 to 26 weeks	15	12	12	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	9	5	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours	406	164	159	3	2	120	59	32	3	26	-
40 or more weeks	402	164	159	3	2	118	59	30	3	26	-
50 to 52 weeks	386	152	147	3	2	116	59	30	3	24	-
Did not work in 1999	13,941	3,812	3,578	132	102	3,022	981	1,052	142	761	86

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15a. Labor Force Activity Charact. from U.S. Definition and Duration of Work in 1999
 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Duration of Work in 1999	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over . . .	7,339	234	932	521	345	700	1,003	2,679	925
In labor force . . .	3,067	51	689	241	137	441	277	809	422
Percent of 16+ yrs . . .	41.8	21.8	73.9	46.3	39.7	63.0	27.6	30.2	45.6
Civilian labor force . . .	3,067	51	689	241	137	441	277	809	422
Employed . . .	673	34	118	48	17	41	56	285	74
At work 35 or more hours . . .	535	18	82	36	14	37	46	244	58
Unemployed . . .	2,394	17	571	193	120	400	221	524	348
Perct of civilian labor . . .	78.1	33.3	82.9	80.1	87.6	90.7	79.8	64.8	82.5
Not in labor force . . .	4,272	183	243	280	208	259	726	1,870	503
Institutionalized persons . . .	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
Females 16 years and over . . .	3,691	112	437	271	168	357	514	1,363	469
In labor force . . .	1,213	11	293	87	52	186	94	324	166
Percent of 16+ yrs . . .	32.9	9.8	67.0	32.1	31.0	52.1	18.3	23.8	35.4
Civilian labor force . . .	1,213	11	293	87	52	186	94	324	166
Employed . . .	231	8	28	19	9	22	15	98	32
At work 35 or more hours . . .	173	2	17	13	6	19	10	83	23
Unemployed . . .	982	3	265	68	43	164	79	226	134
Perct of civilian labor . . .	81.0	27.3	90.4	78.2	82.7	88.2	84.0	69.8	80.7
Not in labor force . . .	2,478	101	144	184	116	171	420	1,039	303
Institutionalized persons . . .	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
With own children under 6 year . . .	2,334	63	313	173	118	146	316	881	324
In labor force . . .	949	20	234	79	40	85	83	272	136
With own children 6 to 17 year . . .	2,623	54	374	197	130	200	368	989	311
In labor force . . .	1,040	11	276	81	53	112	95	292	120
DURATION OF WORK IN 1999									
Persons 16 years and over . . .	7,339	234	932	521	345	700	1,003	2,679	925
Worked in 1999 . . .	484	23	53	32	13	27	40	240	56
50 to 52 weeks . . .	451	21	52	28	12	24	36	229	49
40 to 49 weeks . . .	20	-	-	4	1	1	3	4	7
27 to 39 weeks . . .	9	1	-	-	-	2	1	5	-
14 to 26 weeks . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks . . .	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Usually worked 35 + hours . . .	327	19	24	25	6	26	28	159	40
50 to 52 weeks . . .	301	17	24	21	6	23	24	152	34
40 to 49 weeks . . .	17	-	-	4	-	1	3	3	6
27 to 39 weeks . . .	7	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
14 to 26 weeks . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks . . .	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hour . . .	156	4	29	7	7	1	12	80	16
40 or more weeks . . .	153	4	28	7	7	1	12	78	16
50 to 52 weeks . . .	150	4	28	7	6	1	12	77	15
Did not work in 1999 . . .	6,855	211	879	489	332	673	963	2,439	869
Females 16 years and over . . .	3,691	112	437	271	168	357	514	1,363	469
Worked in 1999 . . .	160	6	15	10	7	14	10	76	22
50 to 52 weeks . . .	151	4	15	8	6	12	10	75	21
40 to 49 weeks . . .	6	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	1
27 to 39 weeks . . .	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 35 + hours . . .	114	5	7	8	3	14	7	55	15
50 to 52 weeks . . .	106	3	7	6	3	12	7	54	14
40 to 49 weeks . . .	5	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1
27 to 39 weeks . . .	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks . . .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours . . .	46	1	8	2	4	-	3	21	7
40 or more weeks . . .	46	1	8	2	4	-	3	21	7
50 to 52 weeks . . .	45	1	8	2	3	-	3	21	7
Did not work in 1999 . . .	3,531	106	422	261	161	343	504	1,287	447

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15c. Labor Force Characteristics from U.S. Definition and Duration of Work in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Duration of Work in 1999	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	3,983	503	238	213	221	147	516	263	566	624	563	129
In labor force	2,093	170	183	143	69	43	401	210	425	140	202	107
Percent of 16+ yrs.	525	338	769	671	312	293	777	798	751	224	359	829
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian labor force	2,093	170	183	143	69	43	401	210	425	140	202	107
Employed	732	76	60	45	61	40	109	58	97	47	119	20
At work 35 or more hours	381	29	16	14	13	19	77	55	64	18	66	10
Unemployed	1,361	94	123	98	8	3	292	152	328	93	83	87
Perct of civilian labor	650	553	672	685	116	70	728	724	772	664	411	813
Not in labor force	1,890	333	55	70	152	104	115	53	141	484	361	22
Institutionalized persons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 16 years and over	1,979	271	119	111	104	77	248	123	271	318	274	63
In labor force	767	46	77	53	11	13	173	87	184	33	39	51
Percent of 16+ yrs.	388	170	647	477	106	169	698	707	679	104	142	810
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian labor force	767	46	77	53	11	13	173	87	184	33	39	51
Employed	118	8	14	8	9	12	23	6	16	8	13	1
At work 35 or more hours	54	4	2	3	3	7	10	6	11	1	6	1
Unemployed	649	38	63	45	2	1	150	81	168	25	26	50
Perct of civilian labor	846	826	818	849	182	77	867	931	913	758	667	980
Not in labor force	1,212	225	42	58	93	64	75	36	87	285	235	12
Institutionalized persons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 year	1,040	151	77	73	96	36	151	98	114	78	115	51
In labor force	606	45	60	47	28	16	127	84	92	19	43	45
With own children 6 to 17 year	1,324	170	77	97	97	43	200	112	183	109	188	48
In labor force	772	64	62	66	28	15	162	98	151	20	66	40
DURATION OF WORK IN 1999												
Persons 16 years and over	3,983	503	238	213	221	147	516	263	566	624	563	129
Worked in 1999	616	52	40	45	34	42	105	63	92	35	88	20
50 to 52 weeks	524	51	29	31	34	6	86	63	91	33	84	16
40 to 49 weeks	37	1	10	14	-	7	3	-	-	1	-	1
27 to 39 weeks	18	-	1	-	-	12	4	-	-	1	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	17	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	4	-
1 to 13 weeks	20	-	-	-	-	14	2	-	1	-	-	3
Usually worked 35 + hours.	278	22	13	14	8	20	62	47	17	14	58	3
50 to 52 weeks	237	21	12	9	8	3	51	47	17	13	54	2
40 to 49 weeks	12	1	1	5	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1
27 to 39 weeks	13	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	1	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	-
1 to 13 weeks	9	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hour	249	6	2	-	26	16	42	15	75	20	30	17
40 or more weeks	225	6	1	-	26	5	34	15	74	20	30	14
50 to 52 weeks	222	6	1	-	26	2	34	15	74	20	30	14
Did not work in 1999	3,367	451	198	168	187	105	411	200	474	589	475	109
Females 16 years and over	1,979	271	119	111	104	77	248	123	271	318	274	63
Worked in 1999	82	4	5	7	2	11	20	6	13	4	9	1
50 to 52 weeks	65	4	3	3	2	2	19	6	13	4	8	1
40 to 49 weeks	7	-	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks	7	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1 to 13 weeks	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 35 + hours.	33	3	1	3	-	7	7	5	1	-	6	-
50 to 52 weeks	24	3	1	2	-	1	6	5	1	-	5	-
40 to 49 weeks	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks	6	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1 to 13 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours	40	1	1	-	2	2	13	1	12	4	3	1
40 or more weeks	38	1	1	-	2	-	13	1	12	4	3	1
50 to 52 weeks	38	1	1	-	2	-	13	1	12	4	3	1
Did not work in 1999	1,897	267	114	104	102	66	228	117	258	314	265	62

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15d. Labor Force Characteristics from U.S. Definition and Duration of Work in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Labor Force Status Duration of Work in 1999	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
LABOR FORCE STATUS														
Persons 16 years and over	3,479	242	603	519	190	82	301	72	94	125	424	206	288	333
In labor force	1,357	109	24	150	75	23	187	30	56	34	251	124	133	161
Percent of 16+ yrs.	390	450	40	289	395	280	621	417	596	272	592	602	462	483
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian labor force	1,357	109	24	150	75	23	187	30	56	34	251	124	133	161
Employed	407	27	14	18	39	23	62	23	19	33	42	21	41	45
At work 35 or more hours	211	8	3	9	3	2	11	10	16	4	40	21	39	45
Unemployed	950	82	10	132	36	-	125	7	37	1	209	103	92	116
Perct of civilian labor	700	752	417	880	480	-	668	233	661	29	833	831	692	720
Not in labor force	2,122	133	579	369	115	59	114	42	38	91	173	82	155	172
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females 16 years and over														
Persons 16 years and over	1,727	136	315	256	92	38	157	38	42	61	203	93	133	163
In labor force	514	46	7	48	26	3	87	13	18	11	94	44	49	68
Percent of 16+ yrs.	298	338	22	188	283	79	554	342	429	180	463	473	368	417
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civilian labor force	514	46	7	48	26	3	87	13	18	11	94	44	49	68
Employed	92	5	4	1	13	3	16	9	5	11	2	7	6	10
At work 35 or more hours	36	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	4	1	2	7	6	10
Unemployed	422	41	3	47	13	-	71	4	13	-	92	37	43	58
Perct of civilian labor	821	891	429	979	500	-	816	308	722	-	979	841	878	853
Not in labor force	1,213	90	308	208	66	35	70	25	24	50	109	49	84	95
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With own children under 6 year														
Persons 16 years and over	1,009	77	129	111	78	30	94	24	43	39	130	69	79	106
In labor force	430	32	6	30	36	10	69	9	18	10	78	47	38	47
With own children 6 to 17 year														
Persons 16 years and over	1,171	83	143	141	72	36	110	21	39	39	170	74	102	141
In labor force	474	35	9	27	31	12	71	12	25	9	89	44	47	63
DURATION OF WORK IN 1999														
Persons 16 years and over	3,479	242	603	519	190	82	301	72	94	125	424	206	288	333
Worked in 1999	283	19	5	15	20	20	28	15	19	11	42	21	27	41
50 to 52 weeks	236	8	5	15	17	12	22	15	19	10	26	21	25	41
40 to 49 weeks	39	4	-	-	3	8	6	-	-	1	15	-	2	-
27 to 39 weeks	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 35 + hours	110	2	2	2	4	3	5	3	13	2	29	2	18	25
50 to 52 weeks	85	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	13	2	13	2	17	25
40 to 49 weeks	24	1	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	15	-	1	-
27 to 39 weeks	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hour	154	15	3	13	16	5	19	11	6	9	13	19	9	16
40 or more weeks	149	10	3	13	16	5	19	11	6	9	13	19	9	16
50 to 52 weeks	140	7	3	13	14	4	18	11	6	8	13	19	8	16
Did not work in 1999	3,196	223	598	504	170	62	273	57	75	114	382	185	261	292
Females 16 years and over														
Persons 16 years and over	1,727	136	315	256	92	38	157	38	42	61	203	93	133	163
Worked in 1999	48	4	1	1	4	2	3	4	5	2	2	7	5	8
50 to 52 weeks	46	4	1	1	3	2	2	4	5	2	2	7	5	8
40 to 49 weeks	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 35 + hours	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3
50 to 52 weeks	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	3
40 to 49 weeks	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 to 39 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 to 26 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 13 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours	36	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	7	4	5
40 or more weeks	36	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	2	2	7	4	5
50 to 52 weeks	35	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	7	4	5
Did not work in 1999	1,679	132	314	255	88	36	154	34	37	59	201	86	128	155

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15AA. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census and Workers in Families in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Activity Week before Census Where Worked Last Week	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS											
Persons 15+ years.	31,587	9,276	8,763	289	224	6,771	2,301	2,395	280	1,593	202
Paid work, no subsistence . . .	3,441	1,968	1,924	18	26	549	288	140	12	105	4
Paid work and subsistence . . .	1,105	236	220	11	5	190	29	78	8	53	22
Subsistence activity only . . .	8,879	1,122	1,036	66	20	2,804	923	965	69	730	117
No work	18,162	5,950	5,583	194	173	3,228	1,061	1,212	191	705	59
Females 15+ years.	15,805	4,690	4,430	150	110	3,374	1,119	1,169	154	836	96
Paid work, no subsistence . . .	1,098	676	662	9	5	176	98	46	5	26	1
Paid work and subsistence . . .	187	60	59	1	-	33	6	11	2	9	5
Subsistence activity only . . .	3,744	510	497	7	6	1,171	345	402	39	331	54
No work	10,776	3,444	3,212	133	99	1,994	670	710	108	470	36
WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK											
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years.	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Worked in same municipality . .	3,763	2,130	2,109	12	9	308	106	102	12	74	14
Worked in same village. . . .	1,711	844	830	9	5	142	32	53	7	41	9
Worked in other village . . .	2,052	1,286	1,279	3	4	166	74	49	5	33	5
Worked on other municipality.	783	74	35	17	22	431	211	116	8	84	12
Current formal workforce females 15+ years.	1,285	736	721	10	5	209	104	57	7	35	6
Worked in same municipality . .	1,098	718	716	1	1	106	46	32	4	21	3
Worked in same village. . . .	522	295	293	1	1	47	18	16	1	9	3
Worked in other village . . .	576	423	423	-	-	59	28	16	3	12	-
Worked on other municipality.	187	18	5	9	4	103	58	25	3	14	3
WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999											
Families	6,778	1,894	1,791	53	50	1,540	543	541	63	352	41
No workers.	4,211	796	736	34	26	1,067	367	396	50	227	27
1 worker.	1,979	754	717	16	21	379	133	114	9	113	10
2 workers	507	285	280	2	3	90	42	28	4	12	4
3 workers	58	40	40	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
4 or more workers	23	19	18	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15AB. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census and Workers in Families in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Activity Week before Census Where Worked Last Week	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS									
Persons 15+ years	7,730	246	980	548	366	743	1,058	2,814	975
Paid work, no subsistence.	465	21	81	33	14	30	25	205	56
Paid work and subsistence.	142	10	32	6	-	8	21	61	4
Subsistence activity only.	2,971	45	340	87	153	393	600	969	384
No work	4,152	170	527	422	199	312	412	1,579	531
Females 15+ years	3,864	113	462	286	181	377	538	1,410	497
Paid work, no subsistence.	155	6	20	13	6	16	7	64	23
Paid work and subsistence.	33	-	4	-	-	4	3	22	-
Subsistence activity only.	1,095	15	87	14	62	176	247	366	128
No work	2,581	92	351	259	113	181	281	958	346
WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK									
Current formal workforce 15+ years	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Worked in same municipality.	435	18	73	18	8	27	33	211	47
Worked in same village	303	9	32	12	4	22	27	160	37
Worked in other village.	132	9	41	6	4	5	6	51	10
Worked on other municipality	172	13	40	21	6	11	13	55	13
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	188	6	24	13	6	20	10	86	23
Worked in same municipality.	149	2	17	4	3	16	8	78	21
Worked in same village	115	1	9	3	1	14	8	62	17
Worked in other village.	34	1	8	1	2	2	-	16	4
Worked on other municipality	39	4	7	9	3	4	2	8	2
WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999									
Families.	1,682	36	208	102	88	134	218	684	212
No workers	1,316	23	168	80	79	111	183	497	175
1 worker	305	9	34	19	7	20	30	155	31
2 workers.	54	2	6	2	2	3	5	31	3
3 workers.	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
4 or more workers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15Bc. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census and Workers in Families in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Activity Week before Census Where Worked Last Week Workers in Families in 1999	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS												
Persons 15+ years	4,170	530	246	224	228	151	547	273	611	644	582	134
Paid work, no subsistence.	278	27	4	3	14	19	17	31	45	33	72	13
Paid work and subsistence.	403	38	56	41	26	20	89	27	50	6	43	7
Subsistence activity only.	1,153	280	151	127	18	34	231	67	76	26	127	16
No work.	2,336	185	35	53	170	78	210	148	440	579	340	98
Females 15+ years	2,060	282	125	114	105	80	257	127	297	327	283	63
Paid work, no subsistence.	57	4	1	1	2	11	7	6	9	4	11	1
Paid work and subsistence.	42	-	13	6	1	1	13	-	5	1	2	-
Subsistence activity only.	562	161	84	61	10	14	92	23	29	13	66	9
No work.	1,399	117	27	46	92	54	145	98	254	309	204	53
WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK												
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years.	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Worked in same municipality.	620	59	59	44	40	39	101	58	93	23	84	20
Worked in same village	261	8	13	12	19	21	45	37	37	21	38	10
Worked in other village.	359	51	46	32	21	18	56	21	56	2	46	10
Worked on other municipality	61	6	1	-	-	-	5	-	2	16	31	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years.	99	4	14	7	3	12	20	6	14	5	13	1
Worked in same municipality.	86	3	14	7	3	12	19	6	13	4	4	1
Worked in same village	44	-	5	3	2	9	10	4	4	4	2	1
Worked in other village.	42	3	9	4	1	3	9	2	9	-	2	-
Worked on other municipality	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	9	-
WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999												
Families.	928	161	75	56	57	46	114	52	127	111	87	42
No workers	527	119	45	29	31	17	55	20	60	84	42	25
1 worker	340	40	25	23	24	20	47	28	60	25	32	16
2 workers.	53	2	5	3	2	7	11	3	6	2	11	1
3 workers.	8	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	-
4 or more workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census

Table B15BD. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census and Workers in Families in 1999
by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Activity Week before Census Where Worked Last Week Workers in Families in 1999	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS														
Persons 15+ years	3,640	252	633	533	200	86	321	79	99	130	447	215	297	348
Paid work, no subsistence.	181	8	6	13	13	2	11	1	19	13	26	15	16	38
Paid work and subsistence.	134	17	3	2	6	21	17	15	-	1	16	6	23	7
Subsistence activity only.	829	136	35	12	59	43	125	32	1	45	130	28	96	87
No work	2,496	91	589	506	122	20	168	31	79	71	275	166	162	216
Females 15+ years	1,817	142	332	262	96	39	171	41	46	64	218	97	138	171
Paid work, no subsistence.	34	3	2	1	2	-	1	-	5	2	2	5	2	9
Paid work and subsistence.	19	2	-	-	1	3	2	4	-	-	-	2	4	1
Subsistence activity only.	406	85	14	3	38	27	73	17	1	24	48	8	43	25
No work	1,358	52	316	258	55	9	95	20	40	38	168	82	89	136
WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK														
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Worked in same municipality.	270	23	3	13	18	23	25	13	19	13	37	19	34	30
Worked in same village	161	19	3	10	16	12	8	6	10	7	17	10	25	18
Worked in other village.	109	4	-	3	2	11	17	7	9	6	20	9	9	12
Worked on other municipality	45	2	6	2	1	-	3	3	-	1	5	2	5	15
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	53	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	7	6	10
Worked in same municipality.	39	4	-	1	2	3	2	3	5	2	1	7	5	4
Worked in same village	21	3	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	3	4	2
Worked in other village.	18	1	-	1	-	2	2	1	3	-	1	4	1	2
Worked on other municipality	14	1	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	6
WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999														
Families.	734	64	110	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	73	49	49	61
No workers	505	48	106	79	25	6	59	9	11	29	44	32	29	28
1 worker	201	14	4	13	17	9	25	7	15	11	28	14	16	28
2 workers.	25	1	-	-	1	4	1	4	2	-	1	3	4	4
3 workers.	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4 or more workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 1994 FSM Census

Table B16a. Occupation by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	453	160	155	2	3	49	12	20	2	8	7
Professionals.	1,165	407	401	4	2	191	55	67	10	51	8
Technicians & Associate Professionals	575	289	276	3	10	102	56	23	2	18	3
Clerks	523	345	335	7	3	76	46	18	-	9	3
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	776	304	290	9	5	152	72	40	4	35	1
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	49	17	17	-	-	17	6	7	-	4	-
Craft and Related Workers.	304	200	195	-	5	68	28	23	2	14	1
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	289	217	213	4	-	30	16	8	-	6	-
Elementary Occupations	412	265	262	-	3	54	26	12	-	13	3
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	3,261	1,468	1,423	19	26	530	213	161	13	123	20
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	420	141	136	2	3	48	12	19	2	8	7
Professionals.	721	220	216	2	2	119	40	40	5	28	6
Technicians & Associate Professionals	426	209	200	2	7	57	21	17	2	15	2
Clerks	138	66	64	1	1	22	8	8	-	6	-
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	610	202	189	8	5	121	59	28	2	31	1
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	47	16	16	-	-	16	5	7	-	4	-
Craft and Related Workers.	284	183	178	-	5	68	28	23	2	14	1
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	272	204	200	4	-	29	15	8	-	6	-
Elementary Occupations	343	227	224	-	3	50	25	11	-	11	3
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	1,285	736	721	10	5	209	104	57	7	35	6
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	33	19	19	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Professionals.	444	187	185	2	-	72	15	27	5	23	2
Technicians & Associate Professionals	149	80	76	1	3	45	35	6	-	3	1
Clerks	385	279	271	6	2	54	38	10	-	3	3
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	166	102	101	1	-	31	13	12	2	4	-
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Craft and Related Workers.	20	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	17	13	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	69	38	38	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B16b. Occupation by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Legislators, senior officials and managers	46	3	12	-	1	1	4	24	1
Professionals	263	17	31	12	2	29	18	116	38
Technicians & Associate Professionals	53	1	10	4	8	1	8	18	3
Clerks	39	3	16	4	2	-	1	11	2
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	128	3	27	15	1	4	9	58	11
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
Craft and Related Workers	25	3	9	-	-	1	2	9	1
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	10	-	1	-	-	1	1	6	1
Elementary Occupations	36	-	7	3	-	-	3	20	3
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	419	25	89	26	8	18	36	180	37
Legislators, senior officials and managers	43	3	10	-	1	1	4	23	1
Professionals	145	13	23	8	2	13	12	54	20
Technicians & Associate Professionals	41	1	10	3	5	-	5	15	2
Clerks	13	1	8	1	-	-	1	2	-
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	107	3	23	11	-	3	8	50	9
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
Craft and Related Workers	23	3	9	-	-	-	2	8	1
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1
Elementary Occupations	32	-	5	2	-	-	3	19	3
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	188	6	24	13	6	20	10	86	23
Legislators, senior officials and managers	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Professionals	118	4	8	4	-	16	6	62	18
Technicians & Associate Professionals	12	-	-	1	3	1	3	3	1
Clerks	26	2	8	3	2	-	-	9	2
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	21	-	4	4	1	1	1	8	2
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and Related Workers	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Elementary Occupations	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B16c. Occupation by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	101	15	6	11	12	1	14	6	18	1	10	7
Professionals.	197	21	15	11	11	12	20	13	33	19	36	6
Technicians & Associate Professionals	98	5	2	3	15	18	3	9	5	10	27	1
Clerks	56	4	5	4	1	3	17	5	6	1	10	-
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	134	18	22	13	-	1	26	17	26	-	5	6
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Craft and Related Workers.	10	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	1	1	-
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	30	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	3	3	15	-
Elementary Occupations	49	-	10	2	-	2	18	3	1	3	10	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	582	61	46	37	37	27	86	52	81	34	102	19
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	97	15	6	10	12	1	12	6	17	1	10	7
Professionals.	160	18	14	8	8	6	15	13	27	15	31	5
Technicians & Associate Professionals	94	5	1	3	15	17	3	8	4	10	27	1
Clerks	33	3	3	3	1	-	12	2	3	1	5	-
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	127	18	22	12	-	-	26	16	23	-	4	6
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Craft and Related Workers.	9	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	1	1	-
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	29	-	-	-	1	1	3	4	3	2	15	-
Elementary Occupations	27	-	-	1	-	1	11	2	1	3	8	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	99	4	14	7	3	12	20	6	14	5	13	1
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Professionals Technicians & Associate.	37	3	1	3	3	6	5	-	6	4	5	1
Professionals	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Clerks	23	1	2	1	-	3	5	3	3	-	5	-
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	-
fishery workers Craft and Related Workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Elementary Occupations	22	-	10	1	-	1	7	1	-	-	2	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B16d. Occupation by Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Occupation	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	97	11	4	9	10	14	6	2	5	2	14	1	9	10
Professionals.	107	11	3	6	4	4	17	7	5	5	10	13	10	12
Technicians & Associate Professionals	33	1	1	-	2	2	-	5	9	5	1	1	2	4
Clerks	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	58	2	1	-	3	3	5	1	-	1	11	5	15	11
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Craft and Related Workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Elementary Occupations	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	2	1
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	262	20	7	14	16	20	25	12	14	12	40	14	33	35
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	91	11	4	9	9	12	5	2	5	2	14	1	9	8
Professionals.	77	7	2	5	4	4	15	6	1	3	9	8	6	7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	25	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	8	5	1	1	1	3
Clerks	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	53	2	1	-	2	2	5	1	-	1	11	3	15	10
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Craft and Related Workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Elementary Occupations	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	53	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	7	6	10
Legislators, senior officials and managers.	6	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Professionals.	8	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	1
Technicians & Associate Professionals	30	4	1	1	-	-	2	1	4	2	1	5	4	5
Clerks	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers.	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Skilled Agricultural and fishery workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Craft and Related Workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Machine Operators and Assemblers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armed Forces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17a. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Current formal workforce											
persons 15+ years	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Agriculture, hunting & forestry.	39	10	10	-	-	14	3	8	-	2	1
Fishing.	39	23	23	-	-	9	8	1	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	10	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.	94	74	74	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply.	85	70	67	-	3	13	5	6	-	2	-
Construction	113	92	88	-	4	10	4	3	-	3	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	503	390	377	7	6	70	48	15	1	3	3
Hotels and restaurants	168	136	135	1	-	23	15	5	-	1	2
Transport, Storage & Communication	245	188	186	2	-	16	4	10	-	2	-
Financial Intermediation	32	25	25	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business Activ Public Administration & Defence;	62	52	52	-	-	5	2	2	1	-	-
Compulsory Social Security.	1,614	571	548	13	10	248	78	75	9	77	9
Education.	1,116	349	336	5	8	214	85	62	5	53	9
Health and Social Work	273	154	153	1	-	49	22	17	1	7	2
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities.	142	55	55	-	-	60	38	12	2	8	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	11	8	8	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce											
males 15+ years	3,261	1,468	1,423	19	26	530	213	161	13	123	20
Agriculture, hunting & forestry.	35	8	8	-	-	12	2	7	-	2	1
Fishing.	36	22	22	-	-	7	6	1	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	9	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.	57	44	44	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply.	79	64	61	-	3	13	5	6	-	2	-
Construction	110	90	86	-	4	10	4	3	-	3	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	298	221	214	2	5	50	36	11	-	2	1
Hotels and restaurants	64	49	48	1	-	10	6	1	-	1	2
Transport, Storage & Communication	224	174	172	2	-	11	2	7	-	2	-
Financial Intermediation	18	14	14	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business Activ Public Administration & Defence;	50	41	41	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-
Compulsory Social Security.	1,337	434	415	11	8	205	58	63	7	69	8
Education.	697	193	184	3	6	126	48	40	3	29	6
Health and Social Work	129	69	69	-	-	22	4	11	-	5	2
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities.	111	33	33	-	-	55	37	8	2	8	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	7	5	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce											
females 15+ years	1,285	736	721	10	5	209	104	57	7	35	6
Agriculture, hunting & forestry.	4	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Fishing.	3	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing.	37	30	30	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply.	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	205	169	163	5	1	20	12	4	1	1	2
Hotels and restaurants	104	87	87	-	-	13	9	4	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication	21	14	14	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	14	11	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business Activ Public Administration & Defence;	12	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Compulsory Social Security.	277	137	133	2	2	43	20	12	2	8	1
Education.	419	156	152	2	2	88	37	22	2	24	3
Health and Social Work	144	85	84	1	-	27	18	6	1	2	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities.	31	22	22	-	-	5	1	4	-	-	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17b. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Fishing	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1
Electricity, gas & water supply	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Construction	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	28	-	13	4	2	-	-	8	1
Hotels and restaurants	8	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication	8	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	-
Financial Intermediation	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business Activ.	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory social Security	207	18	54	16	4	8	13	74	20
Education	287	9	23	13	6	25	22	154	35
Health and Social Work	30	2	5	2	1	2	5	11	2
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	13	1	8	-	-	-	3	1	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	419	25	89	26	8	18	36	180	37
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-
Fishing	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Electricity, gas & water supply	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Construction	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	16	-	8	1	-	-	-	6	1
Hotels and restaurants	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-
Financial Intermediation	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business Activ.	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	178	17	45	14	4	6	13	64	15
Education	165	7	18	8	3	11	15	84	19
Health and Social Work	18	-	3	2	1	-	2	9	1
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	11	-	7	-	-	-	3	1	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	188	6	24	13	6	20	10	86	23
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	12	-	5	3	2	-	-	2	-
Hotels and restaurants	4	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business Activ.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory social Security	29	1	9	2	-	2	-	10	5
Education	122	2	5	5	3	14	7	70	16
Health and Social Work	12	2	2	-	-	2	3	2	1
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17c. Industry by Municipality Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Agriculture, hunting & forestry . . .	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	3	1	2	-
Electricity, gas & water supply . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	11	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	2	-	3	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication .	33	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	5	15	-
Financial Intermediation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activ	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	405	39	46	31	29	29	72	34	47	14	50	14
Education	158	20	11	10	9	7	10	8	33	13	32	5
Health and Social Work	29	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	6	4	5	1
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	14	1	-	-	1	-	7	1	-	1	3	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years	582	61	46	37	37	27	86	52	81	34	102	19
Agriculture, hunting & forestry . . .	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	11	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	2	-
Electricity, gas & water supply . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	10	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	3	-
Hotels and restaurants	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication .	32	2	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	5	14	-
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activ	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	352	39	34	27	29	21	55	29	42	13	49	14
Education	133	18	10	8	7	4	9	8	26	12	27	4
Health and Social Work	16	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	5	1	3	1
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	12	1	-	-	1	-	7	1	-	1	1	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	99	4	14	7	3	12	20	6	14	5	13	1
Agriculture, hunting & forestry . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communication .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Financial Intermediation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Real Estate, Renting & Business Activ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration & Defence; Compulsory Social Security	53	-	12	4	-	8	17	5	5	1	1	-
Education	25	2	1	2	2	3	1	-	7	1	5	1
Health and Social Work	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Private Households With Employed Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17d. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Industry	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Current formal workforce persons 15+ years	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fishing	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Mining and quarrying.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hotels and restaurants.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communicat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration & Defence;														
Compulsory social Security . .	183	15	7	9	11	18	7	8	15	8	31	4	27	23
Education	108	10	2	6	5	4	20	8	4	5	9	16	9	10
Health and Social Work.	11	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Households With Employed Persons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce males 15+ years.	262	20	7	14	16	20	25	12	14	12	40	14	33	35
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Fishing	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Mining and quarrying.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hotels and restaurants.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communicat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration & Defence														
Compulsory social Security . .	168	14	6	9	10	15	6	6	13	8	30	3	26	22
Education	80	6	1	5	4	4	19	6	1	3	9	10	5	7
Health and Social Work.	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Households With Employed Persons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce females 15+ years	53	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	7	6	10
Agriculture, hunting & forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas & water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of Motor vehicles, motorcycles & personal & household goods.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hotels and restaurants.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, Storage & Communicat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate,Renting & Business.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration & Defence;														
Compulsory social Security . .	15	1	1	-	1	3	1	2	2	-	1	1	1	1
Education	28	4	1	1	1	-	1	2	3	2	-	6	4	3
Health and Social Work.	7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Other Community, Social & Personal Service Activities. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Households With Employed Persons.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18a. Class of Worker and Commuting Charact. by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Class of Worker Transportation to Work and Car Pooling Travel Time to Work and Departure Time	Northern Namoneas					Southern Namoneas					
	Total	Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
CLASS OF WORKER											
Current formal workforce											
persons 15+ years	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Private wage and salary workers	1,364	1,035	1,018	6	11	181	120	40	1	15	5
Municipal government workers	830	80	66	10	4	80	11	31	3	28	7
State government workers	1,999	858	834	10	14	429	166	133	9	109	12
National government workers	153	126	125	-	1	9	1	4	-	2	2
Foreign or United States Federal workers	168	83	81	1	1	38	19	9	6	4	-
Self-employed workers	27	20	18	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Unpaid family workers	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce											
females 15+ years	1,285	736	721	10	5	209	104	57	7	35	6
Private wage and salary workers	492	392	387	4	1	49	29	14	1	3	2
Municipal government workers	81	15	14	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
State government workers	587	260	254	3	3	129	59	35	3	30	2
National government workers	31	24	23	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Foreign or United States Federal workers	81	37	36	1	-	23	12	7	2	2	-
Self-employed workers	11	7	6	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Unpaid family workers	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING											
Current formal workforce											
persons 15+ years	4,546	4,408	4,288	58	62	1,478	634	436	40	316	52
Car, truck, van, bus or boat	2,398	3,410	3,334	32	44	874	452	224	16	168	14
Car, truck, van or bus	1,233	2,312	2,312	-	-	18	10	2	2	4	-
Boat	593	112	36	32	44	820	436	216	10	146	12
Taxicab or public transport	572	986	986	-	-	36	6	6	4	18	2
Drove alone	524	874	852	-	22	58	30	14	2	10	2
Carpooled	1,302	1,550	1,496	32	22	780	416	204	10	140	10
2-person carpool	474	728	718	2	8	144	56	52	6	26	4
3-person carpool	254	282	274	8	-	172	80	44	2	40	6
4-to-6-person carpool	476	440	416	14	10	386	232	82	2	70	-
7-to-9-person carpool	65	64	54	8	2	62	36	22	-	4	-
10-or-more-person carpool	33	36	34	-	2	16	12	4	-	-	-
Worked at home	72	42	42	-	-	48	6	8	-	32	2
Other means	2,076	956	912	26	18	556	176	204	24	116	36
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME											
Current formal workforce											
persons 15+ years	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Did not work at home	4,474	2,183	2,123	29	31	715	314	214	20	142	25
Less than 5 minutes	367	199	196	2	1	16	5	6	-	1	4
5 to 9 minutes	997	336	330	1	5	75	24	29	2	14	6
10 to 14 minutes	797	433	425	3	5	64	16	25	2	17	4
15 to 19 minutes	855	528	516	8	4	131	56	43	6	24	2
20 to 24 minutes	325	194	194	-	-	58	18	24	4	7	5
25 to 29 minutes	184	93	86	-	7	51	12	29	1	7	2
30 to 44 minutes	789	342	336	2	4	284	165	57	4	56	2
45 to 59 minutes	112	47	29	13	5	20	5	1	1	13	-
60 or more minutes	48	11	11	-	-	16	13	-	-	3	-
Mean (minutes)	15.9	15.6	15.4	28.1	21.9	22.8	24.9	18.9	20.0	26.0	13.1
Worked at home	72	21	21	-	-	24	3	4	-	16	1
Current formal workforce											
persons 15+ years	4,546	2,204	2,144	29	31	739	317	218	20	158	26
Did not work at home	4,474	2,183	2,123	29	31	715	314	214	20	142	25
12:00 AM to 5:59 AM	37	28	28	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
6:00 AM to 6:59 AM	161	97	97	-	-	28	1	15	4	5	3
7:00 AM to 7:29 AM	1,218	562	533	18	11	327	137	116	11	59	4
7:30 AM to 7:59 AM	2,003	982	963	9	10	287	165	47	3	63	9
8:00 AM to 8:29 AM	721	356	347	2	7	38	8	19	2	6	3
8:30 AM to 8:59 AM	88	32	32	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
9:00 AM to 12:59 PM	88	28	26	-	2	9	-	6	-	1	2
1:00 PM to 3:59 PM	19	17	17	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4:00 PM to 11:59 PM	139	81	80	-	1	19	2	7	-	6	4

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18b. Class of Worker and Commuting Charact. by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

Class of Worker Transportation to Work and Car Pooling Travel Time to Work and Departure Time	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
CLASS OF WORKER									
Current formal workforce									
persons 15+ years	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Private wage and salary workers	102	1	27	8	2	3	4	51	6
Municipal government workers	121	13	43	6	4	-	5	41	9
State government workers	354	16	37	24	8	32	37	162	38
National government workers	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Foreign or United States Federal workers..	23	-	5	1	-	3	-	7	7
Self-employed workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce									
females 15+ years	188	6	24	13	6	20	10	86	23
Private wage and salary workers	43	1	7	6	2	2	1	22	2
Municipal government workers	8	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	1
State government workers	119	4	7	6	4	17	8	56	17
National government workers	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Foreign or United States Federal workers..	13	-	4	1	-	1	-	4	3
Self-employed workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING									
Current formal workforce									
persons 15+ years	1,214	62	226	78	28	76	92	532	120
Car, truck, van, bus or boat	358	20	78	36	10	26	24	132	32
Car, truck, van or bus	44	2	4	2	6	2	4	12	12
Boat	244	18	72	24	-	14	8	100	8
Taxicab or public transport	70	-	2	10	4	10	12	20	12
Drove alone	68	6	4	2	4	6	4	36	6
Carpooled	220	14	72	24	2	10	8	76	14
2-person carpool	56	4	10	6	-	2	2	26	6
3-person carpool	40	-	16	4	-	4	2	14	-
4-to-6-person carpool	116	6	44	14	2	2	4	36	8
7-to-9-person carpool	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
10-or-more-person carpool	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked at home	34	2	2	-	2	-	6	16	6
Other means	822	40	146	42	16	50	62	384	82
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME									
Current formal workforce									
persons 15+ years	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Did not work at home	590	30	112	39	13	38	43	258	57
Less than 5 minutes	35	1	1	6	-	1	3	15	8
5 to 9 minutes	122	7	5	7	7	4	17	50	25
10 to 14 minutes	103	12	20	9	-	15	6	29	12
15 to 19 minutes	90	2	19	3	3	10	4	48	1
20 to 24 minutes	45	1	6	4	-	4	4	23	3
25 to 29 minutes	26	1	8	-	1	-	1	9	6
30 to 39 minutes	113	5	34	6	2	4	4	56	2
50 to 59 minutes	39	1	19	3	-	-	3	13	-
60 or more minutes	17	-	-	1	-	-	1	15	-
Mean (minutes)	18.7	14.6	25.0	16.7	13.1	13.8	15.1	20.2	9.7
Worked at home	17	1	1	-	1	-	3	8	3
Current formal workforce									
persons 15+ years	607	31	113	39	14	38	46	266	60
Did not work at home	590	30	112	39	13	38	43	258	57
12:00 AM to 5:59 AM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6:00 AM to 6:59 AM	33	3	8	1	-	-	10	11	-
7:00 AM to 7:29 AM	143	4	48	9	4	4	6	58	10
7:30 AM to 7:59 AM	314	18	47	26	5	29	20	129	40
8:00 AM to 8:29 AM	82	5	7	3	3	5	6	48	5
8:30 AM to 8:59 AM	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
9:00 AM to 12:59 PM	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	-
1:00 PM to 3:59 PM	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4:00 PM to 11:59 PM	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18c. Class of Worker and Commuting Charact. by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Class of Worker Transportation to Work & Car Pooling Travel Time to Work & Departure Time	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
CLASS OF WORKER												
Current formal workforce												
persons 15+ years.	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Private wage and salary workers.	35	-	1	-	1	-	6	13	2	2	9	1
Municipal government workers	391	36	44	30	28	25	82	31	46	7	50	12
State government workers	225	27	14	12	11	11	15	14	46	23	45	7
National government workers.	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	-
Foreign or U.S. Federal workers.	18	1	1	2	-	3	2	-	1	2	6	-
Self-employed workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Current formal workforce												
females 15+ years.	99	4	14	7	3	12	20	6	14	5	13	1
Private wage and salary workers.	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-
Municipal government workers	43	-	12	3	-	5	16	4	2	-	1	-
State government workers	43	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	10	4	8	1
National government workers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Foreign or U.S. Federal workers.	6	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-
Self-employed workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING												
Current formal workforce												
persons 15+ years.	1,362	130	120	88	80	78	212	116	190	78	230	40
Car, truck, van, bus or boat	108	6	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	30	54	-
Car, truck, van or bus.	58	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	18	32	-
Boat.	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Taxicab or public transport	42	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12	22	-
Drove alone.	26	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	18	6	-
Carpooled.	40	2	-	-	-	-	2	6	4	-	26	-
2-person carpool.	16	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	-
3-person carpool.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
4-to-6-person carpool	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
7-to-9-person carpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-or-more-person carpool	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-
Worked at home	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Other means.	1,250	124	120	88	80	78	204	110	186	48	172	40
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME												
Current formal workforce												
persons 15+ years.	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Did not work at home	679	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	113	20
Less than 5 minutes.	108	6	30	7	2	26	18	1	6	1	10	1
5 to 9 minutes	294	41	28	34	9	8	52	45	37	12	24	4
10 to 14 minutes	163	13	2	1	23	1	21	12	13	22	50	5
15 to 19 minutes	55	1	-	1	5	1	11	-	19	3	12	2
20 to 24 minutes	22	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	9	1
25 to 29 minutes	13	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5	1
30 to 44 minutes	16	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	6	1	2	2
45 to 59 minutes	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
60 or more minutes	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mean (minutes).	9.1	7.4	4.4	6.5	9.7	8.6	7.8	6.0	11.7	9.2	12.4	20.0
Worked at home	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Current formal workforce												
persons 15+ years.	681	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	115	20
Did not work at home	679	65	60	44	40	39	106	58	95	39	113	20
12:00 AM to 5:59 AM	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6:00 AM to 6:59 AM.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
7:00 AM to 7:29 AM.	138	3	20	1	18	7	1	-	2	14	71	1
7:30 AM to 7:59 AM.	313	52	39	43	9	8	36	29	51	13	29	4
8:00 AM to 8:29 AM.	125	6	1	-	10	5	38	25	23	8	3	6
8:30 AM to 8:59 AM.	41	1	-	-	-	3	17	2	11	-	1	6
9:00 AM to 12:59 PM	34	1	-	-	2	10	12	-	5	1	-	3
1:00 PM to 3:59 PM.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4:00 PM to 11:59 PM	23	2	-	-	-	6	1	1	2	3	8	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18d. Class of Worker and Commuting Charact. by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - cont'd
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Class of Worker Transportation to Work & Car Pooling Travel Time to Work & Departure Time	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
CLASS OF WORKER														
Current formal workforce														
person 15+ years	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Private wage and salary workers	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
Municipal government workers	158	13	3	8	12	17	4	7	15	5	28	1	24	21
State government workers	133	10	3	7	7	6	18	9	4	8	13	20	14	14
National government workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Foreign or United States Federal workers	6	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unpaid family workers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Current formal workforce														
females 15+ years	53	5	2	1	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	7	6	10
Private wage and salary workers	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Municipal government workers	11	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	1
State government workers	36	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	7	5	5
National government workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign or United States Federal workers	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self-employed workers	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING														
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years	630	50	18	30	38	46	56	32	38	28	84	42	78	90
Car, truck, van, bus or boat	46	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	10	4	6	18
Car, truck, van or bus	34	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	10	2	4	10
Boat	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Taxicab or public transport	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	6
Drove alone	22	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	8
Carpooled	14	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	2	4
2-person carpool	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
3-person carpool	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
4-to-6-person carpool	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
7-to-9-person carpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-or-more-person carpool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxicab	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	2
Motorcycle or bicycle	568	50	16	28	34	46	54	30	38	18	74	38	72	70
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME														
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Did not work at home	307	25	9	15	17	23	28	15	19	10	42	21	39	44
Less than 5 minutes	9	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 to 9 minutes	170	12	4	15	11	17	15	9	9	4	24	20	12	18
10 to 14 minutes	34	6	2	-	2	1	4	5	1	1	7	-	3	2
15 to 19 minutes	51	5	-	-	3	-	2	-	9	1	11	1	5	14
20 to 24 minutes	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
25 to 29 minutes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 39 minutes	34	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	17	6
50 to 59 minutes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 or more minutes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mean (minutes)	10.7	9.3	16.1	5.0	9.1	7.6	9.4	6.5	10.0	16.9	8.5	5.5	18.9	13.3
Worked at home	8	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1
Current formal workforce														
persons 15+ years	315	25	9	15	19	23	28	16	19	14	42	21	39	45
Did not work at home	307	25	9	15	17	23	28	15	19	10	42	21	39	44
12:00 AM to 5:59 AM	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6:00 AM to 6:59 AM	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7:00 AM to 7:29 AM	48	6	3	3	5	-	5	-	1	-	4	17	2	2
7:30 AM to 7:59 AM	107	13	2	3	5	5	10	6	3	-	25	4	7	24
8:00 AM to 8:29 AM	120	6	4	9	5	17	6	9	13	9	10	-	19	13
8:30 AM to 8:59 AM	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
9:00 AM to 12:59 PM	11	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	4
1:00 PM to 3:59 PM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4:00 PM to 11:59 PM	10	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	3	1

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19a. Income in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Income Family Income Income by Type	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Households											
with income	6,385	1,881	1,779	53	49	1,541	573	502	65	359	42
Less than \$1,000 . . .	1,632	272	238	13	21	293	90	93	3	102	5
\$1,000 to \$1,999 . . .	1,022	199	176	13	10	294	102	114	7	63	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 . . .	694	204	194	8	2	195	76	60	15	38	6
\$3,000 to \$3,999 . . .	508	154	147	3	4	146	51	43	13	35	4
\$4,000 to \$4,999 . . .	391	150	140	5	5	113	52	23	5	28	5
\$5,000 to \$7,499 . . .	754	259	249	6	4	192	76	49	12	47	8
\$7,500 to \$9,999 . . .	427	158	153	3	2	101	47	28	4	21	1
\$10,000 to \$12,499 . . .	286	109	108	1	-	95	33	46	3	13	-
\$12,500 to \$14,999 . . .	143	67	66	-	1	39	15	19	-	3	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999 . . .	202	114	113	1	-	37	13	18	1	4	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999 . . .	112	55	55	-	-	21	9	5	2	3	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999 . . .	98	59	59	-	-	13	8	3	-	2	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 . . .	54	35	35	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more . . .	62	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) . . .	2,776	4,743	4,961	2,063	1,350	2,941	3,363	2,733	3,577	2,382	3,500
Mean (dollars) . . .	6,195	10,180	10,603	3,175	2,398	4,720	5,136	4,945	4,782	3,683	5,111
FAMILY INCOME											
Families											
with income	6,211	1,826	1,725	53	48	1,484	542	486	63	352	41
Less than \$1,000 . . .	1,550	261	228	13	20	263	76	83	2	98	4
\$1,000 to \$1,999 . . .	992	190	167	13	10	278	94	109	7	60	8
\$2,000 to \$2,999 . . .	686	201	191	8	2	192	73	60	15	38	6
\$3,000 to \$3,999 . . .	498	152	145	3	4	142	48	42	13	35	4
\$4,000 to \$4,999 . . .	386	146	136	5	5	113	52	23	5	28	5
\$5,000 to \$7,499 . . .	740	252	242	6	4	191	75	49	12	47	8
\$7,500 to \$9,999 . . .	421	154	149	3	2	100	46	28	4	21	1
\$10,000 to \$12,499 . . .	282	107	106	1	-	94	33	46	2	13	-
\$12,500 to \$14,999 . . .	141	66	65	-	1	38	14	19	-	3	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999 . . .	199	111	110	1	-	37	13	18	1	4	1
\$20,000 to \$24,999 . . .	112	55	55	-	-	21	9	5	2	3	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999 . . .	96	57	57	-	-	13	8	3	-	2	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 . . .	52	33	33	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more . . .	56	41	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) . . .	2,821	4,747	4,967	2,063	1,400	3,063	3,583	2,850	3,577	2,474	3,625
Mean (dollars) . . .	6,134	9,798	10,206	3,175	2,440	4,835	5,309	5,077	4,771	3,736	5,223
INCOME BY TYPE											
Persons 15+ yrs											
with income . . .	19,090	6,053	5,796	176	81	4,712	2,043	1,228	220	1,098	123
Mean income(\$)	2,133	3,164	3,255	956	1,450	1,544	1,440	2,022	1,413	1,204	1,745
Earnings	7,962	2,849	2,715	93	41	1,635	543	560	27	476	29
Mean income(\$)	3,647	4,764	4,917	1,380	2,309	2,760	3,247	3,189	2,854	1,612	4,079
Wages and salary	4,872	2,296	2,234	30	32	850	330	311	19	163	27
Mean income(\$)	5,086	5,043	5,104	2,883	2,833	4,728	4,711	5,265	3,978	3,893	4,311
Own business . . .	3,412	683	600	73	10	839	225	270	8	334	2
Mean income(\$)	1,248	2,919	3,246	574	404	588	926	551	184	398	950
Interest & div . . .	252	141	140	1	-	34	2	28	-	4	-
Mean income(\$)	1,112	1,245	1,254	85	-	458	195	423	-	830	-
S.S. & other govt. . .	935	377	369	3	5	235	94	54	9	75	3
Mean income(\$)	2,019	1,835	1,832	2,056	1,975	2,130	2,404	1,633	2,520	2,095	2,243
Remittances	12,921	3,863	3,703	118	42	3,440	1,889	586	11	914	40
Mean income(\$)	649	1,138	1,175	285	308	447	504	304	306	428	312
From inside FSM . . .	11,647	3,468	3,322	118	28	3,100	1,802	480	9	783	26
Mean income(\$)	323	376	381	242	289	351	220	258	192	192	257
From outside FSM . . .	5,122	1,330	1,285	27	18	1,842	993	352	2	479	16
Mean income(\$)	904	2,326	2,400	188	268	348	323	207	525	503	363
Other income	1,248	362	362	-	-	756	2	469	193	5	87
Mean income(\$)	904	861	861	-	-	935	315	892	1,076	602	887

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19b. Income in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Income Family Income Income by Type	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Households									
with income.	1,590	36	182	102	88	135	157	682	208
Less than \$1,000 ..	558	5	37	36	43	71	34	264	68
\$1,000 to \$1,999 ..	308	12	41	21	9	30	15	132	48
\$2,000 to \$2,999 ..	183	-	24	15	10	7	16	80	31
\$3,000 to \$3,999 ..	121	4	34	6	2	1	17	40	17
\$4,000 to \$4,999 ..	82	2	12	3	3	4	9	38	11
\$5,000 to \$7,499 ..	164	6	18	8	6	12	26	72	16
\$7,500 to \$9,999 ..	69	4	10	7	2	6	12	20	8
\$10,000 to \$12,499.	35	-	4	2	3	-	7	14	5
\$12,500 to \$14,999.	21	1	1	1	2	1	6	7	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999.	22	1	1	2	2	2	5	9	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999.	10	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999.	10	-	-	1	3	-	2	3	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
\$50,000 or more ..	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Median (dollars) ..	1,769	3,250	2,542	1,714	1,111	951	3,794	1,583	1,750
Mean (dollars) ..	3,391	4,926	3,240	3,092	4,842	2,353	6,323	2,910	2,823
FAMILY INCOME									
Families									
with income.	1,560	36	179	102	88	134	156	667	198
Less than \$1,000 ..	537	5	36	36	43	70	34	253	60
\$1,000 to \$1,999 ..	305	12	40	21	9	30	15	131	47
\$2,000 to \$2,999 ..	182	-	24	15	10	7	16	80	30
\$3,000 to \$3,999 ..	119	4	33	6	2	1	16	40	17
\$4,000 to \$4,999 ..	81	2	12	3	3	4	9	37	11
\$5,000 to \$7,499 ..	163	6	18	8	6	12	26	71	16
\$7,500 to \$9,999 ..	68	4	10	7	2	6	12	19	8
\$10,000 to \$12,499.	35	-	4	2	3	-	7	14	5
\$12,500 to \$14,999.	21	1	1	1	2	1	6	7	2
\$15,000 to \$19,999.	22	1	1	2	2	2	5	9	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999.	10	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	1
\$25,000 to \$34,999.	10	-	-	1	3	-	2	3	1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.	5	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
\$50,000 or more ..	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Median (dollars) ..	1,797	3,250	2,563	1,714	1,111	957	3,813	1,615	1,830
Mean (dollars) ..	3,429	4,926	3,259	3,092	4,842	2,370	6,342	2,938	2,931
INCOME BY TYPE									
Persons 15+ yrs									
with income ..	4,323	84	388	230	294	658	298	1,709	662
Mean income(\$).	1,247	2,111	1,520	1,371	1,449	483	3,331	1,161	887
Earnings ..	2,029	67	339	133	119	67	183	756	365
Mean income(\$).	1,999	1,946	1,558	1,579	2,320	2,711	4,310	1,967	1,241
Wages and salary.	625	34	114	39	26	40	40	271	61
Mean income(\$).	4,021	3,400	2,784	3,829	5,198	4,313	5,520	4,283	3,957
Own business ..	1,459	35	231	95	103	28	156	504	307
Mean income(\$).	1,057	423	912	638	1,369	326	3,641	648	689
Interest & div ..	45	1	1	-	6	-	6	30	1
Mean income(\$).	1,161	15,000	1,440	-	722	-	2,453	539	600
S.S. & other govt .	177	13	22	13	5	6	9	93	16
Mean income(\$).	1,877	2,050	1,556	3,748	5,420	1,347	2,232	1,532	1,563
Remittances ..	2,880	7	52	95	226	619	174	1,181	526
Mean income(\$).	296	256	439	538	518	204	521	283	206
From inside FSM .	2,596	5	41	81	202	603	162	1,025	477
Mean income(\$).	191	270	397	313	320	94	344	179	191
From outside FSM.	1,462	2	19	57	76	591	102	507	108
Mean income(\$).	244	223	346	452	689	117	341	297	157
Other income ..	116	2	2	9	4	29	54	15	1
Mean income(\$).	856	1,740	1,470	628	388	64	1,455	329	330

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19c. Income in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Income Family Income Income by Type	Mortlocks											
	Total	Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Households												
with income	567	109	31	43	33	35	73	30	83	45	45	40
Less than \$1,000 .	276	69	22	24	14	21	32	5	27	27	12	23
\$1,000 to \$1,999 .	142	13	7	11	9	6	23	12	27	9	13	12
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .	87	26	1	6	5	6	9	5	15	2	11	1
\$3,000 to \$3,999 .	62	1	1	2	5	2	9	8	14	7	9	4
\$4,000 to \$4,999 .	31	3	1	1	-	-	2	7	7	2	7	1
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .	95	10	-	6	8	6	7	9	13	14	16	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .	45	2	1	2	2	2	6	5	15	3	7	-
\$10,000 to \$12,499	39	1	13	4	3	-	2	1	7	1	5	2
\$12,500 to \$14,999	13	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18	2	5	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	3	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more . .	10	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Median (dollars) . .	2,034	928	11,154	1,409	2,900	1,083	1,565	3,625	2,667	1,833	4,071	1,125
Mean (dollars) . . .	8,958	2,369	40,352	4,204	42,204	2,678	3,227	8,039	6,121	6,663	11,490	2,530
FAMILY INCOME												
Families												
with income	812	121	75	56	54	41	89	52	127	69	86	42
Less than \$1,000 .	257	62	20	24	15	20	31	4	26	27	11	17
\$1,000 to \$1,999 .	140	13	7	10	9	6	23	12	27	9	13	11
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .	86	26	1	6	5	6	9	5	15	2	10	1
\$3,000 to \$3,999 .	60	1	1	2	5	1	9	7	14	7	9	4
\$4,000 to \$4,999 .	31	3	1	1	-	-	2	7	7	2	7	1
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .	91	10	-	6	7	6	7	9	13	14	13	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .	45	2	1	2	2	2	6	5	15	3	7	-
\$10,000 to \$12,499	38	1	12	4	3	-	2	1	7	1	5	2
\$12,500 to \$14,999	13	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18	2	5	-	2	-	-	1	2	3	3	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more . .	9	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Median (dollars) . .	2,105	976	11,354	1,400	2,600	1,083	1,587	3,714	2,700	1,833	4,000	1,364
Mean (dollars) . . .	6,186	2,115	16,542	3,201	25,680	2,183	2,638	4,552	3,998	4,345	5,747	2,321
INCOME BY TYPE												
Persons 15+ yrs												
with income . . .	2,714	344	242	224	138	77	383	267	597	90	222	130
Mean income(\$)	2,301	751	5,169	807	18,532	1,217	615	903	851	3,331	2,329	778
Earnings	935	70	62	46	60	50	187	117	99	42	175	27
Mean income(\$)	4,745	2,837	3,205	3,200	40,751	1,501	928	1,405	2,803	5,762	2,591	2,255
Wages and salary	714	67	62	46	48	50	98	63	95	39	126	20
Mean income(\$)	6,037	2,938	3,205	3,200	50,442	1,501	1,360	2,192	2,888	6,177	3,444	2,535
Own business . . .	294	4	-	-	36	-	115	64	5	4	59	7
Mean income(\$)	428	432	-	-	662	-	350	411	626	275	328	1,457
Interest & div . . .	22	-	1	-	4	7	-	1	4	3	2	-
Mean income(\$)	1,624	-	3,408	-	1,793	479	-	2,290	1,997	2,573	1,900	-
S.S. & other govt .	120	18	10	6	13	3	10	13	24	9	10	4
Mean income(\$)	2,859	1,244	11,716	2,500	2,271	1,564	1,931	1,573	2,398	2,959	2,574	1,170
Remittances	1,897	258	182	183	99	23	234	194	501	43	68	112
Mean income(\$)	748	145	5,119	102	764	238	183	278	322	525	503	315
From inside FSM . .	1,678	246	162	126	89	16	214	173	453	38	60	101
Mean income(\$)	536	141	3,303	73	490	184	154	261	294	345	367	279
From outside FSM .	426	20	59	76	45	10	45	37	84	18	17	15
Mean income(\$)	1,218	134	6,721	123	712	253	219	241	339	525	715	467
Other income	13	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	1	2	-	1
Mean income(\$)	772	-	-	-	25	648	-	-	3,500	461	-	400

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19d. Income in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Chuuk: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Household Income Family Income Income by Type	Pattiw				Namonwito					Halls				
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Households														
with income	362	19	7	50	39	15	60	13	23	30	8	35	26	37
Less than \$1,000.	233	15	5	31	26	8	46	7	13	22	8	19	20	13
\$1,000 to \$1,999.	79	1	1	15	5	6	8	5	8	7	-	10	3	10
\$2,000 to \$2,999.	25	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	2	8
\$3,000 to \$3,999.	25	1	1	2	6	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	6
\$4,000 to \$4,999.	15	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	2
\$5,000 to \$7,499.	44	5	1	-	2	1	9	4	1	1	-	10	5	5
\$7,500 to \$9,999.	54	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	3	5	27	1	2	6
\$10,000 to \$12,499	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
\$12,500 to \$14,999	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	2	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more. .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Median (dollars) .	1,411	933	1,000	919	808	1,333	804	1,600	1,125	864	9,769	1,600	1,000	2,813
Mean (dollars) . .	7,361	4,311	4,851	2,851	1,568	4,559	2,375	5,459	2,525	3,316	164,025	4,327	5,954	7,759
FAMILY INCOME														
Families														
with income	529	28	10	57	42	20	74	20	28	38	65	49	39	59
Less than \$1,000 .	232	15	5	31	26	8	46	7	13	22	8	19	19	13
\$1,000 to \$1,999 .	79	1	1	15	5	6	8	5	8	7	-	10	3	10
\$2,000 to \$2,999 .	25	2	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	5	2	8
\$3,000 to \$3,999 .	25	1	1	2	6	-	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	6
\$4,000 to \$4,999 .	15	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	2
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .	43	5	1	-	2	1	9	4	1	1	-	9	5	5
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .	54	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	3	5	27	1	2	6
\$10,000 to \$12,499	8	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
\$12,500 to \$14,999	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1	1	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	2	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more. .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Median (dollars) .	1,411	933	1,000	919	808	1,333	804	1,600	1,125	864	9,769	1,550	1,167	2,813
Mean (dollars) . .	5,025	2,925	3,395	2,501	1,456	3,420	1,926	3,548	2,074	2,618	20,188	2,977	3,957	4,866
INCOME BY TYPE														
Persons 15+ yrs														
with income. .	1,288	33	10	125	145	57	206	57	75	97	110	134	74	165
Mean income(\$)	2,069	2,482	3,395	1,141	422	1,200	692	1,245	774	1,026	11,929	1,130	2,092	1,740
Earnings	514	27	4	16	66	23	29	17	19	14	110	22	66	101
Mean income(\$)	4,787	2,973	7,901	6,138	836	2,677	4,342	3,696	2,363	5,799	11,929	5,066	2,286	2,419
Wages and salary	387	27	4	16	21	23	29	16	19	14	110	21	42	45
Mean income(\$)	6,091	2,973	7,901	6,138	2,223	2,677	4,342	3,924	2,363	5,799	11,929	5,284	3,183	3,712
Own business . .	137	-	-	-	48	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	27	60
Mean income(\$)	755	-	-	-	176	-	-	40	-	-	-	500	636	1,288
Interest & div . .	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
Mean income(\$)	99	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	114
S.S. & other govt.	26	1	3	-	1	3	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	10
Mean income(\$)	771	300	697	-	175	400	657	-	-	350	-	2,600	-	777
Remittances	841	5	4	109	92	31	174	42	57	89	-	116	11	111
Mean income(\$)	218	266	65	407	62	181	80	194	231	197	-	300	351	308
From inside FSM.	805	4	4	109	92	30	173	39	57	89	-	115	11	82
Mean income(\$)	206	258	65	402	62	184	81	206	231	197	-	293	342	234
From outside FSM	62	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	51
Mean income(\$)	277	300	-	500	-	90	30	33	-	-	-	350	100	294
Other income . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mean income(\$)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
One-family house detached . . .	6,953	1,894	1,779	57	58	1,628	580	582	80	338	48
One-family house attached . . .	376	118	118	-	-	96	34	20	4	36	2
2 apartments	24	15	15	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
3 or 4 apartments	20	16	16	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
5 to 9 apartments	8	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 19 apartments	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20 to 49 apartments	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	32	12	12	-	-	13	5	5	-	2	1
MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Poured concrete	1,819	512	499	6	7	347	71	167	34	61	14
Concrete blocks	1,127	456	423	12	21	210	103	34	7	65	1
Metal/tin	1,980	460	447	7	6	616	219	267	13	105	12
Plywood	1,939	549	506	27	16	463	167	113	28	133	22
Thatch	123	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	1	14	2
Bamboo or local wood	363	53	40	5	8	86	55	30	1	-	-
No walls	47	29	29	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-
Other	19	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF ROOF											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Poured concrete	1,259	439	424	9	6	192	46	90	19	35	2
Metal/tin	5,576	1,520	1,436	43	41	1,443	523	488	63	324	45
Wood	47	23	19	-	4	7	-	-	-	5	2
Thatch	377	34	34	-	-	58	22	35	1	-	-
Bamboo	104	35	23	5	7	45	28	-	1	14	2
Other	54	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Concrete	4,984	1,440	1,356	43	41	1,165	376	419	69	271	30
Wood pier or pilings	1,937	528	511	8	9	481	204	182	10	66	19
Coral	76	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	420	96	82	6	8	99	39	12	5	41	2
WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
1999 or 2000	386	107	100	1	6	105	30	44	1	27	3
1996 to 1998	814	213	203	3	7	252	130	69	11	39	3
1993 to 1995	991	241	233	4	4	214	91	60	9	48	6
1988 to 1992	1,363	397	376	9	12	291	81	128	9	61	12
1980 to 1987	1,754	564	532	16	16	457	148	156	29	111	13
1970 to 1979	1,317	286	267	16	3	312	97	107	23	78	7
1960 to 1969	345	127	121	3	3	42	14	15	1	12	-
1959 or earlier	83	19	19	-	-	10	5	4	-	1	-
WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
1999 or 2000	979	245	236	1	8	399	241	86	9	59	4
1996 to 1998	1,130	343	328	3	12	278	90	96	12	75	5
1993 to 1995	1,129	288	280	4	4	224	57	77	15	68	7
1988 to 1992	1,363	423	398	10	15	261	66	121	10	49	15
1987 or earlier	2,816	766	708	39	19	583	165	233	38	127	20

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
One-family house detached	1,721	34	220	101	87	138	220	705	216
One-family house attached	44	9	4	2	1	2	4	12	10
2 apartments	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
3 or 4 apartments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 to 9 apartments	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 to 19 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Poured concrete	322	13	74	43	5	14	65	76	32
Concrete blocks	207	5	20	4	4	10	43	97	24
Metal/tin	604	10	44	40	32	65	34	299	80
Plywood	557	9	79	10	34	47	82	209	87
Thatch	48	6	5	6	8	-	-	21	2
Bamboo or local wood	36	-	2	-	5	5	1	21	2
No walls	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF ROOF									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Poured concrete	159	12	11	6	2	11	71	37	9
Metal/tin	1,493	25	202	91	71	123	152	624	205
Wood	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	2
Thatch	87	-	3	1	12	5	-	55	11
Bamboo	14	6	5	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other	8	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Concrete	1,164	27	140	86	48	110	182	417	154
Wood pier or pilings	510	8	55	12	30	26	40	266	73
Coral	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other	98	8	28	5	10	5	2	40	-
WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
1999 or 2000	78	-	6	-	7	2	7	45	11
1996 to 1998	203	3	13	5	25	13	21	92	31
1993 to 1995	247	7	28	11	11	21	56	80	33
1988 to 1992	389	10	81	29	9	29	56	143	32
1980 to 1987	394	8	36	30	23	36	51	146	64
1970 to 1979	306	9	28	16	13	29	25	144	42
1960 to 1969	66	1	11	2	-	1	3	41	7
1959 or earlier	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2
WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
1999 or 2000	139	1	11	-	8	10	12	74	23
1996 to 1998	286	5	19	9	26	21	59	112	35
1993 to 1995	285	7	48	11	13	17	53	100	36
1988 to 1992	396	8	82	28	8	25	62	151	32
1987 or earlier	669	22	64	55	33	68	39	287	101

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Mortlocks										
		Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
One-family house detached . . .	1,048	220	93	59	57	58	135	60	128	93	96	49
One-family house attached . . .	35	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	18	6	-
2 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 or 4 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 19 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Poured concrete	345	94	18	28	28	14	25	16	54	28	17	23
Concrete blocks	206	13	30	1	5	11	19	18	27	33	49	-
Metal/tin	253	41	45	17	10	7	52	20	16	17	15	13
Plywood	159	40	1	8	11	23	19	6	12	33	6	-
Thatch	10	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	-	2	1
Bamboo or local wood	99	36	1	6	4	-	12	-	14	1	13	12
No walls	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF ROOF												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Poured concrete	207	22	18	5	19	18	23	10	27	38	21	6
Metal/tin	788	190	76	55	36	39	96	49	81	70	66	30
Wood	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Thatch	77	10	-	-	3	1	16	-	22	3	14	8
Bamboo	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Concrete	752	132	63	34	47	45	76	52	100	88	84	31
Wood pier or pilings	266	89	30	26	8	2	50	7	18	19	14	3
Coral	21	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	1	13
Other	45	3	2	-	1	11	6	1	11	5	3	2
WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
1999 or 2000	52	18	6	-	3	1	4	1	9	1	3	6
1996 to 1998	98	20	10	3	3	10	12	-	9	10	10	11
1993 to 1995	92	14	19	3	-	4	12	1	10	18	7	4
1988 to 1992	130	31	19	8	8	9	9	6	18	9	9	4
1980 to 1987	206	35	13	25	9	5	28	11	28	17	21	14
1970 to 1979	323	47	21	14	26	24	34	23	45	47	33	9
1960 to 1969	84	18	5	1	9	1	20	9	6	4	11	-
1959 or earlier	23	3	-	-	-	1	9	2	1	3	3	1
WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
1999 or 2000	106	23	12	4	4	4	8	10	14	5	6	16
1996 to 1998	152	29	14	4	3	19	18	4	14	24	15	8
1993 to 1995	100	23	21	3	5	1	14	2	14	12	3	2
1988 to 1992	151	36	19	11	8	8	16	5	15	12	16	5
1987 or earlier	575	113	29	38	38	26	80	39	73	59	62	18

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
One-family house detached	662	49	67	86	38	20	85	19	26	40	68	59	48	57
One-family house attached	83	15	44	6	5	-	-	1	2	-	6	-	1	3
2 apartments	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
3 or 4 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 9 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 19 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 49 apartments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Poured concrete	293	43	24	24	20	14	35	15	14	13	23	6	35	27
Concrete blocks	48	1	8	8	1	1	4	-	1	-	7	3	2	12
Metal/tin	47	6	14	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	3
Plywood	211	5	12	15	8	2	30	2	8	19	42	38	11	19
Thatch	47	5	31	2	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bamboo or local wood	89	2	13	25	6	2	15	3	4	8	2	8	1	-
No walls	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATERIAL OF ROOF														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Poured concrete	262	41	14	24	20	15	36	15	15	12	17	5	31	17
Metal/tin	332	16	40	41	5	3	33	2	9	20	55	45	19	44
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thatch	121	4	42	27	16	2	14	3	3	5	1	3	1	-
Bamboo	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	28	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	6	-	-
MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Concrete	463	53	48	64	28	15	42	15	20	16	36	22	48	56
Wood pier or pilings	152	2	3	7	3	4	33	4	7	21	34	27	2	5
Coral	51	1	29	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other	82	8	31	2	11	1	10	1	1	3	4	9	1	-
WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
1999 or 2000	44	1	-	1	4	2	7	2	2	8	3	-	-	14
1996 to 1998	48	4	4	2	8	2	5	-	5	3	7	-	4	4
1993 to 1995	197	14	24	7	4	3	28	4	12	11	14	44	15	17
1988 to 1992	156	23	17	22	3	7	9	5	4	4	36	1	15	10
1980 to 1987	133	11	9	47	13	3	11	7	3	3	4	4	9	9
1970 to 1979	90	2	21	12	1	3	20	1	1	11	1	9	3	5
1960 to 1969	26	-	15	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	1	3	-
1959 or earlier	25	7	14	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
1999 or 2000	90	11	3	1	9	3	14	4	4	13	11	1	-	16
1996 to 1998	71	12	8	2	8	2	12	-	5	10	5	-	4	3
1993 to 1995	232	13	22	9	3	4	29	9	13	6	33	52	20	19
1988 to 1992	132	23	19	25	1	6	4	5	2	4	18	4	13	8
1987 or earlier	223	5	59	55	22	5	26	2	4	7	7	2	14	15

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilization Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
ROOMS											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
1 room	1,442	247	228	12	7	353	122	130	28	64	9
2 rooms	1,391	312	282	16	14	362	108	112	35	96	11
3 rooms	1,684	444	412	15	17	412	167	124	7	105	9
4 rooms	1,378	474	454	8	12	295	108	119	9	50	9
5 rooms	980	373	364	3	6	201	74	80	2	35	10
6 rooms	361	133	128	3	2	81	32	29	3	15	2
7 rooms	112	50	50	-	-	21	1	9	-	10	1
8 rooms	43	17	17	-	-	15	5	9	-	1	-
9 or more rooms	26	15	15	-	-	5	2	1	-	2	-
Median	3.5	4.1	4.1	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.4	3.3	3.6
PERSONS IN UNIT											
Total Occupied	6,976	1,940	1,836	53	51	1,613	580	565	67	359	42
1 person	189	39	38	-	1	72	37	24	4	6	1
2 persons	269	85	85	-	-	59	28	20	1	10	-
3 persons	470	152	150	-	2	116	51	34	5	23	3
4 persons	608	180	175	4	1	156	64	55	8	27	2
5 persons	672	197	186	4	7	161	68	49	4	35	5
6 persons	753	243	232	5	6	192	59	77	8	45	3
7 persons	751	200	186	7	7	195	67	71	8	44	5
8 persons	682	173	160	3	10	161	41	82	8	29	1
9 or more persons	2,582	671	624	30	17	501	165	153	21	140	22
Median (excluding vacants)	7.7	7.4	7.3	19.5	8.2	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.8	13.1
PERSONS PER ROOM											
Total Occupied	6,976	1,940	1,836	53	51	1,613	580	565	67	359	42
0.50 or less	216	73	72	-	1	60	25	24	1	9	1
0.51 to 0.75	199	85	83	1	1	47	23	18	-	5	1
0.76 to 1.00	550	191	187	-	4	147	65	42	6	31	3
1.01 to 1.50	766	285	283	1	1	192	78	75	3	34	2
1.51 to 2.00	1,315	416	401	5	10	298	104	114	11	58	11
2.01 to 2.50	737	202	189	7	6	153	54	50	9	36	4
2.51 to 3.00	775	208	189	7	12	188	51	70	5	59	3
3.01 or more	2,418	480	432	32	16	528	180	172	32	127	17
With complete plumbing											
Total	42	39	39	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
0.50 or less	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51 to 0.75	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76 to 1.00	9	8	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
1.01 to 1.50	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.51 to 2.00	9	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.01 to 2.50	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.51 to 3.00	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.01 or more	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
1 bedroom	2,533	501	470	16	15	610	210	214	54	113	19
2 bedrooms	2,554	706	666	22	18	624	220	205	21	164	14
3 bedrooms	1,543	584	549	13	22	342	135	128	3	63	13
4 bedrooms	631	221	215	3	3	131	40	50	6	32	3
5 bedrooms	110	37	36	1	-	26	12	6	-	6	2
6 bedrooms	34	11	9	2	-	11	1	10	-	-	-
7 bedrooms	6	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
8 bedrooms	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more bedrooms	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.5	2.5

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilization Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
ROOMS									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
1 room	286	7	18	21	18	27	14	141	40
2 rooms	360	3	44	22	34	19	19	171	48
3 rooms	448	9	70	24	11	35	52	175	72
4 rooms	316	4	43	18	12	31	42	123	43
5 rooms	248	15	35	9	10	19	67	73	20
6 rooms	92	5	10	8	2	9	28	29	1
7 rooms	17	-	2	1	1	-	3	8	2
8 rooms	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
9 or more rooms	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Median	3.5	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.8	3.7	4.7	3.3	3.4
PERSONS IN UNIT									
Total Occupied	1,715	36	212	102	88	135	219	698	225
1 person	32	-	4	-	-	1	1	13	13
2 persons	57	2	10	1	2	3	1	29	9
3 persons	92	-	12	2	3	6	4	49	16
4 persons	136	1	8	4	11	8	14	73	17
5 persons	148	-	22	9	12	8	13	68	16
6 persons	167	3	19	6	9	12	20	79	19
7 persons	171	6	17	10	10	16	23	70	19
8 persons	181	2	23	11	9	12	18	88	18
9 or more persons	731	22	97	59	32	69	125	229	98
Median	8.3	25.4	8.6	21.2	7.7	11.0	20.2	7.5	8.2
PERSONS PER ROOM									
Total Occupied	1,715	36	212	102	88	135	219	698	225
0.50 or less	35	-	4	-	-	2	3	15	11
0.51 to 0.75	36	1	4	-	-	4	-	20	7
0.76 to 1.00	111	1	19	3	2	7	13	58	8
1.01 to 1.50	150	4	25	6	7	6	25	67	10
1.51 to 2.00	340	2	37	12	21	20	79	131	38
2.01 to 2.50	200	7	25	17	11	16	27	75	22
2.51 to 3.00	198	3	30	9	11	14	22	82	27
3.01 or more	645	18	68	55	36	66	50	250	102
With complete plumbing									
Total	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
0.50 or less	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51 to 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76 to 1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 to 1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.51 to 2.00	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.01 to 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.51 to 3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.01 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
1 bedroom	583	9	57	37	54	41	31	285	69
2 bedrooms	683	10	98	34	21	57	111	250	102
3 bedrooms	339	14	48	21	9	32	43	131	41
4 bedrooms	143	9	16	9	3	8	36	50	12
5 bedrooms	23	1	3	2	1	3	4	7	2
6 bedrooms	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
7 bedrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 bedrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more bedrooms	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilitization Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Mortlocks										
		Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
ROOMS												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
1 room	262	64	23	12	8	17	42	4	39	12	24	17
2 rooms	188	59	19	12	-	17	34	6	6	18	7	10
3 rooms	238	55	26	8	11	10	31	15	24	30	19	9
4 rooms	195	34	20	14	15	2	15	15	28	20	28	4
5 rooms	126	10	6	10	10	8	8	12	17	21	17	7
6 rooms	47	2	1	3	3	1	3	6	12	8	7	1
7 rooms	20	-	-	1	6	2	1	2	4	3	-	1
8 rooms	6	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more rooms	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Median	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	4.7	2.7	2.8	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	2.8
PERSONS IN UNIT												
Total Occupied	970	171	79	57	58	50	115	54	128	112	97	49
1 person	42	10	4	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	10	7
2 persons	49	20	8	4	-	3	1	-	7	1	-	5
3 persons	64	12	7	4	5	5	11	2	6	3	3	6
4 persons	89	20	10	5	6	9	6	2	11	13	1	6
5 persons	106	25	10	6	9	6	13	3	15	14	2	3
6 persons	93	12	9	10	7	4	13	6	16	7	4	5
7 persons	101	18	10	4	8	10	11	1	17	8	9	5
8 persons	92	21	8	4	4	3	15	7	11	7	7	5
9 or more persons	334	33	13	19	18	6	44	31	44	58	61	7
Median (excluding vacants)	7.4	5.9	6.1	6.9	7.1	5.7	8.1	20.6	7.5	12.1	27.4	5.2
PERSONS PER ROOM												
Total Occupied	970	171	79	57	58	50	115	54	128	112	97	49
0.50 or less	42	7	3	3	3	5	1	3	5	1	6	5
0.51 to 0.75	26	7	3	-	4	-	2	-	2	4	-	4
0.76 to 1.00	83	16	8	8	5	2	6	2	10	16	4	6
1.01 to 1.50	108	16	10	6	13	12	7	8	11	14	4	7
1.51 to 2.00	188	51	19	6	17	7	9	12	26	15	21	5
2.01 to 2.50	99	15	3	4	4	5	10	7	14	17	17	3
2.51 to 3.00	106	20	12	10	1	4	18	5	16	7	9	4
3.01 or more	318	39	21	20	11	15	62	17	44	38	36	15
With complete plumbing												
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.50 or less	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51 to 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76 to 1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 to 1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.51 to 2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.01 to 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.51 to 3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.01 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
1 bedroom	425	119	41	14	8	35	67	7	46	33	30	25
2 bedrooms	321	74	34	20	17	9	41	20	30	42	22	12
3 bedrooms	200	27	16	14	12	7	16	14	38	19	31	6
4 bedrooms	110	4	4	8	12	4	8	16	15	17	16	6
5 bedrooms	19	-	-	4	4	2	1	3	1	1	3	-
6 bedrooms	7	-	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
7 bedrooms	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
8 bedrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more bedrooms	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.0

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilization Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
ROOMS														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
1 room	294	45	84	7	26	6	39	6	23	30	20	2	3	3
2 rooms	169	8	11	48	8	10	25	8	2	6	12	19	5	7
3 rooms	142	7	8	21	5	-	11	5	3	1	13	22	19	27
4 rooms	98	2	2	12	3	3	4	1	-	2	20	12	18	19
5 rooms	32	1	1	4	1	1	3	-	-	1	8	3	6	3
6 rooms	8	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
7 rooms	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
8 rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more rooms	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.8
PERSONS IN UNIT														
Total Occupied	738	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	73	50	51	61
1 person	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
2 persons	19	2	1	-	1	1	3	-	1	5	2	2	1	-
3 persons	46	3	7	1	2	-	10	-	3	7	4	4	3	2
4 persons	47	4	7	3	1	1	9	-	5	4	4	3	1	5
5 persons	60	7	12	4	5	2	12	2	2	2	3	4	2	3
6 persons	58	13	8	2	2	2	6	-	4	6	6	5	2	2
7 persons	84	9	9	3	7	2	13	4	3	5	8	9	5	7
8 persons	75	7	11	7	3	4	6	1	4	5	9	7	5	6
9 or more persons	345	19	55	72	22	8	26	13	6	6	37	15	30	36
Median	8.7	7.3	9.0	41.5	11.0	8.5	7.2	29.8	6.8	6.3	10.2	7.7	22.5	22.8
PERSONS PER ROOM														
Total Occupied	738	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	73	50	51	61
0.50 or less	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
0.51 to 0.75	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
0.76 to 1.00	18	2	3	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	3	2	1	2
1.01 to 1.50	31	1	2	1	1	1	7	-	-	1	5	6	3	3
1.51 to 2.00	73	6	4	9	3	3	8	1	1	7	7	9	7	8
2.01 to 2.50	83	4	3	12	2	1	11	2	2	1	8	12	12	13
2.51 to 3.00	75	6	10	5	4	1	8	-	4	5	9	5	6	12
3.01 or more	447	45	89	65	32	14	47	17	21	24	39	13	18	23
With complete plumbing														
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.50 or less	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.51 to 0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.76 to 1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 to 1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.51 to 2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.01 to 2.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.51 to 3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.01 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEDROOMS														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
1 bedroom	414	51	90	56	29	6	50	7	25	33	28	22	8	9
2 bedrooms	220	9	6	29	10	10	26	12	1	3	24	26	29	35
3 bedrooms	78	2	7	6	2	1	4	1	2	2	15	9	14	13
4 bedrooms	26	1	3	1	2	2	3	-	-	2	7	1	-	4
5 bedrooms	5	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6 bedrooms	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 bedrooms	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 bedrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 or more bedrooms	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Complete plumbing	197	175	175	-	-	13	1	4	-	8	-
With hot and cold water	43	40	40	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
With cold water only	154	135	135	-	-	12	1	4	-	7	-
Lacking complete plumbing	7,220	1,890	1,775	57	58	1,732	618	609	84	370	51
Some but not all facilities	273	164	163	1	-	49	15	14	8	12	-
No plumbing facilities	6,947	1,726	1,612	56	58	1,683	603	595	76	358	51
PIPED WATER											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Hot and cold in the unit	62	50	50	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Heated by electricity	50	46	46	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Heated by gas	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by solar	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated other way	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold only in the unit	395	320	319	-	1	40	6	15	2	17	-
Cold only outside the unit	1,384	382	382	-	-	569	81	294	3	185	6
No piped water	5,576	1,313	1,199	57	57	1,132	532	302	79	174	45
BATHTUB OR SHOWER											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Bathtub/shower in unit	325	248	248	-	-	33	8	10	3	12	-
Bathtub/shower in building	84	47	46	-	1	19	9	5	-	5	-
Bathtub/shower outside	2,228	625	563	34	28	456	166	195	23	69	3
None	4,780	1,145	1,093	23	29	1,237	436	403	58	292	48
FLUSH TOILET											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Flush toilet	2,530	1,139	1,095	9	35	524	194	177	30	117	6
In the unit	405	305	304	1	-	52	15	15	6	16	-
In this building	82	49	49	-	-	17	8	3	1	5	-
Outside	2,043	785	742	8	35	455	171	159	23	96	6
None	4,887	926	855	48	23	1,221	425	436	54	261	45
SOURCE OF WATER											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Public system only	65	56	56	-	-	8	-	4	-	4	-
Community system only	145	24	24	-	-	69	33	28	-	8	-
Public system and catchment	82	52	52	-	-	22	2	18	-	2	-
Community system and catchment	155	75	75	-	-	63	17	44	-	2	-
Individual well	321	52	52	-	-	146	40	100	1	4	1
Catchment, tank, drum only	6,122	1,676	1,562	57	57	1,268	473	351	83	313	48
Public standpipe or hydrant	31	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Distilled water	14	7	7	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Other source	482	121	120	-	1	165	53	66	-	44	2
WASTE DISPOSAL											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Public sewer	458	449	449	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Septic tank or cesspool	530	310	306	2	2	79	26	38	-	15	-
Use other means	6,429	1,306	1,195	55	56	1,664	593	575	84	361	51

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Complete plumbing	7	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	-
With hot and cold water	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
With cold water only	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-
Lacking complete plumbing	1,768	43	223	103	88	141	223	720	227
Some but not all facil.	32	1	1	1	2	1	4	18	4
No plumbing facilities	1,736	42	222	102	86	140	219	702	223
PIPED WATER									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Hot and cold in the unit	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1
Heated by electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by gas	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Heated by solar	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated other way	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cold only in the unit	28	4	1	-	-	1	5	17	-
Cold only outside the unit	417	1	141	4	1	3	19	205	43
No piped water	1,325	38	81	99	86	137	201	500	183
BATHTUB OR SHOWER									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Bathtub/shower in unit	24	-	1	1	2	-	4	14	2
Bathtub/shower in buildin	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	1
Bathtub/shower outside	452	2	70	6	27	5	100	153	89
None	1,291	41	151	96	59	136	121	552	135
FLUSH TOILET									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Flush toilet	446	9	28	23	19	14	101	162	90
In the unit	28	1	2	-	-	1	5	16	3
In this building	9	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	-
Outside	409	7	25	23	19	13	95	140	87
None	1,329	34	196	80	69	127	124	562	137
SOURCE OF WATER									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Public system only	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Community system only	50	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	48
Public system & catchment	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
Comm. system & catchment	10	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	3
Individual well	119	2	3	-	30	7	12	55	10
Catchment, tank, drum onl	1,362	40	190	97	58	123	212	484	158
Public standpipe or hydra	27	-	1	-	-	-	1	25	-
Distilled water	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other source	194	-	25	-	-	11	-	152	6
WASTE DISPOSAL									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Public sewer	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Septic tank or cesspool	49	1	4	2	2	-	6	27	7
Use other means	1,720	42	220	101	86	141	219	696	215

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Mortlocks										
		Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Complete plumbing	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
With hot and cold water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With cold water only	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing	1,082	223	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	111	102	49
Some but not all facilities	20	13	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
No plumbing facilities	1,062	210	93	60	58	58	135	60	129	111	101	47
PIPED WATER												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Hot and cold in the unit	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Heated by electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by solar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated other way	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cold only in the unit	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Cold only outside the unit	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-
No piped water	1,072	223	93	60	58	58	136	58	129	107	102	48
BATHTUB OR SHOWER												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Bathtub/shower in unit	17	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
Bathtub/shower in building	8	3	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Bathtub/shower outside	474	141	86	36	-	-	99	49	41	17	5	-
None	585	68	7	23	58	58	36	10	88	94	95	48
FLUSH TOILET												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Flush toilet	299	163	32	-	8	-	12	10	32	20	19	3
In the unit	16	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
In this building	6	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Outside	277	148	31	-	7	-	12	9	31	18	18	3
None	785	61	63	60	50	58	124	50	98	92	83	46
SOURCE OF WATER												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Public system only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community system only	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Public system and catchment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community system and catchment	6	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Individual well	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Catchment, tank, drum only	1,072	221	95	60	58	58	128	60	130	111	102	49
Public standpipe or hydrant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other source	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASTE DISPOSAL												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Public sewer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Septic tank or cesspool	70	49	7	-	1	-	-	1	5	5	1	1
Use other means	1,013	175	88	60	57	58	136	59	125	106	101	48

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Complete plumbing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With hot and cold water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With cold water only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Some but not all facil..	8	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	-
No plumbing facilities	740	63	111	92	43	19	84	19	27	38	74	59	50	61
PIPED WATER														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Hot and cold in the unit	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heated by solar	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Heated other way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cold only in the unit	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
Cold only outside the unit	9	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
No piped water	734	63	111	92	43	20	83	20	26	38	68	58	51	61
BATHTUB OR SHOWER														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Bathtub/shower in unit	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Bathtub/shower in building	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bathtub/shower outside	221	7	2	1	33	-	65	8	-	1	50	-	23	31
None	522	56	109	91	10	20	19	12	28	37	24	59	27	30
FLUSH TOILET														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Flush toilet	122	5	2	1	1	1	25	7	-	-	22	8	20	30
In the unit	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
In this building	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside	117	3	2	1	1	-	24	6	-	-	22	8	20	30
None	626	59	109	91	42	19	60	13	28	40	52	51	31	31
SOURCE OF WATER														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Public system only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community system only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public system & catchment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. system & catchment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual well	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Catchment, tank, drum only	744	63	111	92	43	19	85	19	27	40	74	59	51	61
Public standpipe or hydran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled water	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other source	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASTE DISPOSAL														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Public sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Septic tank or cesspool	22	3	-	-	1	-	15	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Use other means	726	61	111	92	42	20	70	20	28	39	73	58	51	61

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Chuuk State: 2000
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Complete kitchen facilities . .	310	300	300	-	-	5	3	1	-	1	-
Incomplete kitchen facilities .	7,107	1,765	1,650	57	58	1,740	616	612	84	377	51
COOKING FACILITIES											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Cooking facilities inside	1,603	1,146	1,123	12	11	246	103	101	5	32	5
With electric stove	240	240	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove	1,056	771	762	6	3	140	47	76	2	12	3
With gas stove	48	35	35	-	-	7	5	1	-	1	-
With microwave oven	12	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With portable electric stove .	16	15	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
With wood stove	7	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
With open fire	144	33	20	5	8	56	17	16	3	18	2
Other	80	40	40	-	-	40	34	6	-	-	-
Cooking facilities outside	5,735	918	826	45	47	1,476	516	489	79	346	46
With electric stove	20	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove	565	274	269	4	1	121	34	65	6	15	1
With gas stove	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven	7	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
With portable electric stove .	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	587	111	101	-	10	39	4	33	-	2	-
With open fire	4,491	476	399	41	36	1,308	476	389	72	327	44
Other	55	29	29	-	-	7	1	2	1	2	1
No cooking facilities	79	1	1	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL POWER											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Public Utility	1,410	1,354	1,344	5	5	48	44	4	-	-	-
Generator	609	25	17	7	1	324	104	108	17	88	7
Solar power	402	16	5	1	10	19	4	10	-	5	-
None	4,996	670	584	44	42	1,354	467	491	67	285	44
REFRIGERATOR											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Electric	526	512	512	-	-	6	4	-	-	2	-
Gas	27	8	8	-	-	7	4	1	-	2	-
Kerosene	45	22	22	-	-	7	4	1	1	1	-
No refrigerator	6,819	1,523	1,408	57	58	1,725	607	611	83	373	51
AIR CONDITIONING											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Central air conditioning	56	50	50	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-
1 individual room unit	120	110	110	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
2 or more individual units	42	39	39	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
None	7,199	1,866	1,751	57	58	1,737	612	613	83	378	51
TELEVISION AND VCR											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Television and VCR	1,468	741	707	11	23	307	129	95	14	63	6
Television only	191	121	120	-	1	11	4	4	1	2	-
VCR only	58	10	10	-	-	15	1	4	2	8	-
None	5,700	1,193	1,113	46	34	1,412	485	510	67	305	45
BATTERY OPERATED RADIO											
Total	2,470	853	816	29	8	515	172	174	34	110	25
TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
Telephone only	624	608	608	-	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
CB Radio only	939	92	73	12	7	237	100	94	12	27	4
Both	161	132	120	5	7	17	14	1	-	2	-
None	5,693	1,233	1,149	40	44	1,486	504	518	72	345	47

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma- num	Fana- panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Complete kitchen facilit.	5	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	-
Incomplete kitchen facil.	1,770	43	224	102	87	141	224	722	227
COOKING FACILITIES									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Cooking facilities inside	143	10	20	9	13	14	8	66	3
With electric stove . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove . .	86	3	5	3	13	7	7	45	3
With gas stove	6	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	-
With microwave ove. . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
With port. elect. stove. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
With open fire	47	7	14	6	-	6	-	14	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooking facilities outsid	1,627	33	204	94	75	127	217	655	222
With electric stove . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove . .	88	1	1	10	13	1	42	15	5
With gas stove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
With microwave oven . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
With port. elect. stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	187	-	4	-	43	6	50	77	7
With open fire	1,344	32	199	84	19	120	120	561	209
Other	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-
No cooking facilities . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
ELECTRICAL POWER									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Public Utility.	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Generator	232	7	2	11	13	21	38	116	24
Solar power	51	31	1	2	-	1	3	13	-
None.	1,488	5	221	90	74	119	183	593	203
REFRIGERATOR									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Electric.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gas	9	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	1
Kerosene.	15	-	-	1	12	-	-	2	-
No refrigerator	1,749	43	223	100	74	141	224	718	226
AIR CONDITIONING									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Central air conditioning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 individual room unit. .	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
2 or more individual unit	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
None.	1,770	43	224	102	87	141	225	721	227
TELEVISION AND VCR									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Television and VCR. . . .	225	7	6	12	12	25	23	108	32
Television only	17	2	-	2	2	1	3	5	2
VCR only.	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1
None.	1,527	34	218	89	74	114	199	607	192
BATTERY OPERATED RADIO. .									
	528	18	30	17	48	33	11	291	80
TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
Telephone only.	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
CB Radio only	313	5	22	21	8	15	20	167	55
Both.	9	-	1	-	2	-	1	5	-
None.	1,448	37	201	82	78	126	202	551	171

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Mortlocks										
		Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Complete kitchen facilities . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incomplete kitchen facilities .	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
COOKING FACILITIES												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Cooking facilities inside . . .	30	6	2	2	4	-	1	2	5	4	-	4
With electric stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove	26	6	2	2	4	-	-	2	4	4	-	2
With gas stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With portable electric stove .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With open fire	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooking facilities outside . . .	1,015	206	89	58	54	58	120	58	123	108	100	41
With electric stove	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove	58	6	4	-	23	10	1	-	1	13	-	-
With gas stove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With portable electric stove .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	118	35	3	16	2	-	39	-	1	2	1	19
With open fire	828	162	82	42	25	48	80	57	120	93	97	22
Other	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
No cooking facilities	39	12	4	-	-	-	15	-	2	-	2	4
ELECTRICAL POWER												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Public Utility	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Generator	27	2	4	-	1	-	4	6	7	3	-	-
Solar power	26	1	8	-	2	-	-	-	8	-	1	6
None	1,027	220	83	60	55	58	132	54	115	106	101	43
REFRIGERATOR												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Electric	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Gas	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kerosene	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No refrigerator	1,079	223	95	60	57	58	136	60	130	111	101	48
AIR CONDITIONING												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Central air conditioning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 individual room unit	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
2 or more individual units . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
None	1,078	223	95	60	58	58	136	60	129	111	100	48
TELEVISION AND VCR												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Television and VCR	115	17	7	-	1	12	13	8	18	17	21	1
Television only	30	4	4	2	-	3	1	2	6	5	3	-
VCR only	16	3	3	3	1	-	4	-	1	1	-	-
None	923	200	81	55	56	43	118	50	105	89	78	48
BATTERY OPERATED RADIO												
	295	47	27	16	26	14	36	14	41	16	43	15
TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
Telephone only	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
CB Radio only	169	17	27	17	5	8	12	11	26	14	19	13
Both	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
None	912	207	68	43	53	50	124	49	104	96	82	36

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Complete kitchen facil. . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incomplete kitchen facil. .	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
COOKING FACILITIES														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Cooking facilities inside . .	38	2	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	6	-	19	4
With electric stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove	33	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	5	-	19	4
With gas stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With port. elect. stove . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
With open fire	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooking facilities outsid . .	699	62	110	92	43	20	82	19	28	37	67	51	31	57
With electric stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With kerosene stove	24	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	13	4
With gas stove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With microwave oven	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
With port. elect. stove . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With wood stove	132	12	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	61	1	1	46
With open fire	535	50	101	91	41	20	82	14	28	36	4	44	17	7
Other	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
No cooking facilities	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	-
ELECTRICAL POWER														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Public Utility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generator	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Solar power	290	41	9	5	26	16	6	15	18	2	52	7	42	51
None	457	23	102	87	17	4	79	5	10	38	21	52	9	10
REFRIGERATOR														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Electric	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Gas	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kerosene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No refrigerator	743	64	110	92	43	20	84	20	25	40	74	59	51	61
AIR CONDITIONING														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Central air conditioning . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 individual room unit . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 or more individual unit . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
TELEVISION AND VCR														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Television and VCR	80	5	13	3	9	3	8	5	4	2	10	-	9	9
Television only	12	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-
VCR only	11	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	2	1	1
None	645	57	97	88	32	16	76	13	21	38	61	54	41	51
BATTERY OPERATED RADIO . .														
	279	16	43	1	11	6	26	16	13	4	60	13	36	34
TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
Telephone only	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
CB Radio only	128	1	10	2	13	5	7	9	8	3	26	14	13	17
Both	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
None	614	63	100	90	30	15	76	11	19	36	48	45	38	43

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Chuuk State: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
1 vehicle	775	642	627	4	11	68	42	23	-	3	-
2 vehicles	201	177	176	-	1	14	5	7	-	2	-
3 vehicles	43	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 vehicles	21	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 vehicles	9	5	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
6 vehicles	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 or more vehicles	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	6,358	1,171	1,072	53	46	1,661	570	583	84	373	51
BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET											
Total	7,417	2,065	1,950	57	58	1,745	619	613	84	378	51
1 boat	2,094	413	340	45	28	556	205	179	36	118	18
2 boats	147	37	32	1	4	39	12	18	-	9	-
3 boats	14	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
4 boats	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 or more boats	5	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
None	5,151	1,607	1,570	11	26	1,148	400	416	48	251	33
MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS											
Total with cost	1,330	1,303	1,294	4	5	25	24	1	-	-	-
Less than \$10	16	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	368	365	358	2	5	3	3	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	476	461	460	1	-	14	13	1	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	268	262	261	1	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	97	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$149	48	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150 to \$199	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	6	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Median	40	40	40	25	18	42	42	38	-	-	-
MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS											
Total with cost	6,257	1,427	1,316	56	55	1,653	578	573	81	372	49
Less than \$10	892	131	124	-	7	234	72	101	7	23	31
\$10 to \$24	4,127	894	833	28	33	1,153	384	396	60	297	16
\$25 to \$49	948	286	259	16	11	205	88	61	13	41	2
\$50 to \$74	204	74	66	5	3	51	28	14	1	8	-
\$75 to \$99	41	24	18	6	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	45	18	16	1	1	6	2	1	-	3	-
Median	18	20	20	25	19	18	18	17	18	18	8
MONTHLY WATER COSTS											
Total with cost	54	46	46	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	35	27	27	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	34	32	32	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-
OTHER MONTHLY UTILITIES											
Total with cost	5,439	750	649	47	54	1,460	537	449	76	351	47
Less than \$10	90	17	17	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
\$10 to \$24	1,263	185	180	3	2	412	157	78	32	144	1
\$25 to \$49	1,714	242	224	1	17	503	226	159	34	75	9
\$50 to \$74	1,300	148	121	12	15	303	102	65	10	98	28
\$75 to \$99	190	56	21	21	14	42	24	5	-	11	2
\$100 or more	882	102	86	10	6	198	28	141	-	22	7
Median (dollar)	45	43	39	84	63	41	37	48	29	35	62

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma-num	Fana-panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
1 vehicle	50	-	2	2	1	2	13	29	1
2 vehicles	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	-
3 vehicles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 vehicles	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6 vehicles	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
7 or more vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	1,715	43	222	99	85	139	212	689	226
BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET									
Total	1,775	43	224	103	88	141	225	724	227
1 boat	643	17	77	46	39	51	86	256	71
2 boats	38	2	2	4	2	2	2	21	3
3 boats	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
4 boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 or more boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	1,090	24	144	52	47	87	137	446	153
MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS									
Total with cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS									
Total with cost	1,672	39	208	91	85	137	212	678	222
Less than \$10	375	13	28	26	18	58	79	116	37
\$10 to \$24	1,129	25	158	64	61	77	120	483	141
\$25 to \$49	134	1	20	1	3	-	11	59	39
\$50 to \$74	31	-	2	-	3	2	1	18	5
\$75 to \$99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$100 or more	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Median (dollar)	16	14	17	15	16	12	13	17	18
MONTHLY WATER COSTS									
Total with cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER MONTHLY UTILITIES									
Total with cost	1,593	39	218	90	62	133	176	658	217
Less than \$10	56	-	39	2	3	-	1	11	-
\$10 to \$24	295	5	29	18	15	32	23	164	9
\$25 to \$49	534	20	128	57	38	49	56	110	76
\$50 to \$74	439	12	16	9	6	28	79	217	72
\$75 to \$99	35	-	-	2	-	-	2	28	3
\$100 or more	234	2	6	2	-	24	15	128	57
Median (dollar)	46	43	33	36	34	43	53	55	58

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristic	Total	Mortlocks										
		Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
1 vehicle	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 vehicles	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 or more vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	1,079	224	94	60	57	58	136	60	130	109	102	49
BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET												
Total	1,084	224	95	60	58	58	136	60	130	112	102	49
1 boat	258	1	26	24	20	24	25	27	30	26	41	14
2 boats	10	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	2	-	-	-
3 boats	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
4 boats	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 or more boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS												
Total with cost	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
\$50 to \$74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
\$100 to \$149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-
MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS												
Total with cost	955	177	76	59	55	58	114	53	120	110	92	41
Less than \$10	136	-	-	1	-	7	35	2	60	24	1	6
\$10 to \$24	582	133	46	18	31	37	61	47	43	68	70	28
\$25 to \$49	210	35	25	39	23	12	13	3	16	16	21	7
\$50 to \$74	16	6	1	1	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-
\$75 to \$99	6	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
\$100 or more	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Median	19	20	22	32	23	19	15	18	10	17	20	18
MONTHLY WATER COSTS												
Total with cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER MONTHLY UTILITIES												
Total with cost	957	200	85	58	27	48	120	58	123	95	100	43
Less than \$10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	7	5
\$10 to \$24	258	58	25	10	10	16	27	15	49	14	27	7
\$25 to \$49	350	74	22	17	5	14	25	33	53	66	30	11
\$50 to \$74	163	6	13	27	11	9	24	9	10	5	30	19
\$75 to \$99	32	-	-	3	-	1	23	-	1	2	2	-
\$100 or more	139	62	25	1	1	8	21	1	7	8	4	1
Median (dollar)	40	39	45	52	43	39	58	36	29	38	38	47

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
1 vehicle	11	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
2 vehicles	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
3 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 vehicles	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 vehicles	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 or more vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None	732	64	106	92	43	20	80	20	26	40	73	59	49	60
BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET														
Total	748	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	74	59	51	61
1 boat	224	5	44	17	11	5	5	6	16	8	28	19	25	35
2 boats	23	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	6	1	2	-
3 boats	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
4 boats	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
5 or more boats	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS														
Total with cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$150 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS														
Total with cost	550	30	74	91	5	-	70	-	28	27	73	46	46	60
Less than \$10	16	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
\$10 to \$24	369	19	15	41	3	-	42	-	24	26	65	40	41	53
\$25 to \$49	113	1	43	45	-	-	8	-	3	1	5	3	4	-
\$50 to \$74	32	2	7	5	2	-	7	-	1	-	2	1	-	5
\$75 to \$99	6	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
\$100 or more	14	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	21	21	38	28	23	-	19	-	19	18	18	18	18	18
MONTHLY WATER COSTS														
Total with cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$25 to \$49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50 to \$74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$75 to \$99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER MONTHLY UTILITIES														
Total with cost	679	62	110	91	41	20	84	18	28	38	66	50	18	53
Less than \$10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10 to \$24	113	8	10	-	-	2	2	4	15	30	17	12	9	4
\$25 to \$49	85	7	4	-	16	7	23	6	1	1	7	11	1	1
\$50 to \$74	247	4	25	49	17	6	31	7	6	7	26	22	4	43
\$75 to \$99	25	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	11	2	1	4
\$100 or more	209	43	68	42	8	5	24	1	6	-	5	3	3	1
Median (dollar)	64	351	272	73	57	54	64	46	24	20	59	52	25	63

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Northern Namoneas				Southern Namoneas					
		Total	Weno	Piis- Paneu	Fono	Total	Tonoas/ Etten	Fefen	Siis	Uman	Parem
Total	6,976	1,940	1,836	53	51	1,613	580	565	67	359	42
Owned with a mortgage . . .	67	50	50	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Mortgage, deed of trust .	44	32	32	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Contract to purchase. . .	23	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owned free and clear. . . .	6,389	1,832	1,730	53	49	1,493	576	496	67	312	42
Rented for cash rent. . . .	40	37	37	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Occupied without payment. .	480	21	19	-	2	117	4	67	-	46	-
MONTHLY RENT PAID											
Total paying rent	39	36	36	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Less than \$100.	8	7	7	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.	8	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.	11	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699.	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799.	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	523	530	530	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-
VALUE OF HOUSE											
Total owning.	6,456	1,882	1,780	53	49	1,495	576	497	67	313	42
Less than \$2,000.	820	138	133	2	3	171	33	99	6	18	15
\$2,000 to \$4,999.	1,498	367	332	19	16	429	159	152	30	77	11
\$5,000 to \$9,999.	2,139	581	537	26	18	491	231	130	19	105	6
\$10,000 to \$19,999.	1,376	486	474	4	8	290	102	82	11	86	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999.	348	150	145	2	3	70	41	19	-	9	1
\$30,000 to \$39,999.	124	71	70	-	1	20	5	8	1	6	-
\$40,000 to \$49,999.	42	26	26	-	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
\$50,000 to \$59,999.	53	28	28	-	-	13	1	4	-	8	-
\$60,000 to \$69,999.	15	10	10	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
\$70,000 to \$79,999.	10	5	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999.	10	5	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more.	20	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).	7,127	8,752	8,957	6,058	6,528	6,502	7,078	4,951	4,750	7,929	3,636
MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT											
Total with mortgage	64	49	49	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Less than \$100.	36	28	28	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
\$100 to \$199.	17	13	13	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	89	88	88	-	-	100	-	150	-	50	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Faichuk								
	Total	Eot	Udot	Roma-num	Fana-panges	Wonei	Paata	Tol	Polle
Total	1,715	36	212	102	88	135	219	698	225
Owned with a mortgage	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Mortgage deed of trust	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Contract to purchase	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Owned free and clear	1,459	27	200	80	77	110	196	613	156
Rented for cash rent	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Occupied without payment	250	9	12	22	11	25	19	84	68
MONTHLY RENT PAID									
Total paying rent	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
\$600 to \$699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	550
VALUE OF HOUSE									
Total owning	1,463	27	200	80	77	110	200	613	156
Less than \$2,000	224	2	21	10	13	13	12	151	2
\$2,000 to \$4,999	392	2	52	22	40	43	40	159	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999	477	12	72	28	16	39	80	142	88
\$10,000 to \$19,999	309	7	45	19	7	12	63	129	27
\$20,000 to \$29,999	36	3	8	1	-	2	4	14	4
\$30,000 to \$39,999	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	-
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$59,999	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1
\$60,000 to \$69,999	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Median (dollar)	6,211	8,958	6,875	6,429	3,913	4,930	8,000	4,934	7,386
MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT									
Total with mortgage	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Less than \$100	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
\$100 to \$199	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000
 [For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Total	Mortlocks										
		Nama	Losap	Piis- Emwar	Namo- luk	Ettal	Leki- nioch	Oneop	Sato- wan	Kuttu	Moch	Ta
Total	970	171	79	57	58	50	115	54	128	112	97	49
Owned with a mortgage . . .	11	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Mortgage, deed of trust .	7	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Contract to purchase. . .	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Owned free and clear. . . .	891	168	76	57	53	50	108	44	116	108	81	30
Rented for cash rent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied without payment. .	68	1	-	-	4	-	7	10	9	4	14	19
MONTHLY RENT PAID												
Total paying rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUE OF HOUSE												
Total owning.	902	170	79	57	54	50	108	44	119	108	83	30
Less than \$2,000.	136	47	16	18	8	13	7	-	7	11	9	-
\$2,000 to \$4,999.	221	65	17	10	10	23	36	5	19	21	5	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999.	245	34	35	7	6	7	47	26	39	19	8	17
\$10,000 to \$19,999.	177	18	7	22	10	7	14	6	35	23	32	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999.	83	6	-	-	9	-	3	5	15	27	18	-
\$30,000 to \$39,999.	17	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	4	6	-
\$40,000 to \$49,999.	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
\$50,000 to \$59,999.	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-
\$60,000 to \$69,999.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$70,000 to \$79,999.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more.	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	6,918	3,754	5,929	5,357	13,000	3,565	6,170	8,269	9,295	11,304	16,094	6,471
MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT												
Total with mortgage	9	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-
Less than \$100.	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
\$100 to \$199.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
\$200 to \$299.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	90	50,500	50	-	550	-	-	-	75	-	100	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Chuuk State: 2000 - continued
[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Characteristics	Pattiw					Namonwito					Halls			
	Total	Houk	Pol- owat	Pol- lap	Tama- tam	Makur	Onoun	Onou	Una- nu	Pihe- rarh	Nom- win	Fan- anu	Ruo	Mur- illo
Total	738	64	111	92	43	20	85	20	28	40	73	50	51	61
Owned with a mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgage deed of trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract to purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owned free and clear	714	64	111	92	43	20	84	20	28	40	51	50	51	60
Rented for cash rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Occupied without payment	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	22	-	-	1
MONTHLY RENT PAID														
Total paying rent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VALUE OF HOUSE														
Total owning	714	64	111	92	43	20	84	20	28	40	51	50	51	60
Less than \$2,000	151	10	61	28	20	5	8	3	4	10	1	1	-	-
\$2,000 to \$4,999	89	11	10	20	7	-	16	-	4	2	4	4	1	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	345	42	29	38	15	14	54	16	19	23	25	23	11	36
\$10,000 to \$19,999	114	-	4	6	1	1	5	1	1	5	21	22	35	12
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
\$30,000 to \$39,999	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$40,000 to \$49,999	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$59,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$60,000 to \$69,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$70,000 to \$79,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	6,696	6,310	1,820	4,700	2,643	6,786	6,667	7,188	6,579	6,739	9,100	9,348	13,857	7,778
MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT														
Total with mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$699	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$700 to \$799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$899	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$900 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: 2000 FSM Census

APPENDIX B
QUESTIONNAIRE

ID: --/--
State ED Number Block Number / Split Mapspot HH

QUESTIONNAIRE

2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

FORM ____ OF ____



**2000 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
STATISTICS DIVISION**



INTRODUCTION: Hello, my name is (*Your name*) and I'm working for the 2000 Population and Housing Census. This is my identification (*Pause*). I have some questions I need to ask you. Ask the questions on page 1. Complete a form for each household.

COMPLETE BEFORE INTERVIEW

- A. State B. Municipality
- C. Enumeration District
- D. Block:
- E. Map-Spot:
- F. Household No.:
- G. Village:
- H. Interview Started:

COMPLETE AFTER THE INTERVIEW

- J. Respondent's Name: _____
- K. Respondent's Telephone: _____
- L. Population count: M F Total
- M. Type of unit: Occup Reg Vacant UHE
- N. Complete after (circle): 1st 2nd 3rd Last Resort
- O. Total number of households in this unit:
- P. Interview completed: : : AM / PM

1b. When you told me the names of the persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the persons should be listed – for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

1 Yes – Determine if you should include the person(s) based on the instructions for question 1a, if so, include the person and circle the person's name.

2 No

1c. When you told me the names of the persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure if the persons should be listed – for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually live somewhere else?

1 Yes – Determine if you should include the person(s) based on the instructions for questions 1a, if so, circle the person's name, if not, draw a line through any entry.

2 No

The 2000 Census of Population and Housing must count every person at his or her usual residence. "Usual residence" means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

INCLUDE:

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees.
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital.
- Students who live here while attending school/college
- Newborn babies born on or before April 1, 2000
- Persons who stay here most of the weeks, even if they have a home somewhere else.
- Persons with no home who were staying here on April 1, 2000.

DO NOT INCLUDE:

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are confined to an institution
- Students who live somewhere else while attending school
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else.
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week

NOTICE: You are required by Public Law No. 5-77 to answer the 2000 Census. Your answers will be kept confidential by the same law. Only sworn Census employees may see your answers. Your information will only be used for statistical purposes.

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here (whose usual residence is this household) on April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member (If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, get the name of each person and complete 1d).

Each booklet contains one up to ten persons. If more than 10 persons live in this household, you must use more than one booklet.

	Last,	First,	M.I.	Sex (1=M, 2=F)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

If EVERYONE listed is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) in this box and ask –

1d. Where do these people usually live?

If the usual residence is within the FSM, enter the State, Municipality, and Village.

State: _____

Municipality: _____

Village: _____

If the usual residence is not within the FSM, enter the country.

Country: _____

NOTES:

HOUSING QUESTIONS

<p>H1. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments even if vacant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A one-family house detached from any other house 2. A one-family house attached to one or more houses 3. A building with 2 apartments 4. A building with 3 or 4 apartments 5. A building with 5 to 9 apartments 6. A building with 10 to 19 apartments 7. A building with 20 or more apartments 8. Other 9. Don't know 	<p>H10. Does this unit have electric power?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, public utility</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. Yes, solar power</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, generator</td> <td>4. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, public utility	3. Yes, solar power	2. Yes, generator	4. No									
1. Yes, public utility	3. Yes, solar power													
2. Yes, generator	4. No													
<p>H2. When did (person 1 listed in question 1a on page 1) move to this house/apartment?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. 1999 – 2000</td> <td style="width: 33%;">4. 1985 – 1989</td> <td style="width: 33%;">7. 1960 – 1969</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. 1995 – 1998</td> <td>5. 1980 – 1984</td> <td>8. 1959 or earlier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. 1990 – 1994</td> <td>6. 1970 – 1979</td> <td>9. Don't know</td> </tr> </table>	1. 1999 – 2000	4. 1985 – 1989	7. 1960 – 1969	2. 1995 – 1998	5. 1980 – 1984	8. 1959 or earlier	3. 1990 – 1994	6. 1970 – 1979	9. Don't know	<p>H11. Do you have a telephone or CB radio in this unit?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, both</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. Yes, CB radio only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, telephone only</td> <td>4. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, both	3. Yes, CB radio only	2. Yes, telephone only	4. No
1. 1999 – 2000	4. 1985 – 1989	7. 1960 – 1969												
2. 1995 – 1998	5. 1980 – 1984	8. 1959 or earlier												
3. 1990 – 1994	6. 1970 – 1979	9. Don't know												
1. Yes, both	3. Yes, CB radio only													
2. Yes, telephone only	4. No													
<p>H3. What is the MAIN type of material used for the outside walls of this building? (Read each category and circle ONE item.)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Poured concrete</td> <td style="width: 50%;">5. Thatch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Concrete blocks</td> <td>6. Local wood or bamboo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Metal/tin</td> <td>7. Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Plywood</td> <td>8. No walls</td> </tr> </table>	1. Poured concrete	5. Thatch	2. Concrete blocks	6. Local wood or bamboo	3. Metal/tin	7. Other	4. Plywood	8. No walls	<p>H12. Do you have a battery-operated radio? Count car radios, transistors radios, and other battery operated sets in working order or needing only new batteries to operate.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, one or more</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, one or more	2. No			
1. Poured concrete	5. Thatch													
2. Concrete blocks	6. Local wood or bamboo													
3. Metal/tin	7. Other													
4. Plywood	8. No walls													
1. Yes, one or more	2. No													
<p>H4. What is the MAIN type of material used for the roof of this building? (Read each category and circle ONE item.)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. Poured concrete</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3. Wood</td> <td style="width: 33%;">5. Bamboo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Metal/tin</td> <td>4. Thatch</td> <td>6. Other</td> </tr> </table>	1. Poured concrete	3. Wood	5. Bamboo	2. Metal/tin	4. Thatch	6. Other	<p>H13. Do you have a television set or Video Cassette Recorder (VCR)?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, both TV and VCR</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. Yes, VCR only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, TV only</td> <td>4. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, both TV and VCR	3. Yes, VCR only	2. Yes, TV only	4. No			
1. Poured concrete	3. Wood	5. Bamboo												
2. Metal/tin	4. Thatch	6. Other												
1. Yes, both TV and VCR	3. Yes, VCR only													
2. Yes, TV only	4. No													
<p>H5. What is the MAIN type of material used for the foundation of this building? (Read each category and circle ONE item.)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. Concrete</td> <td style="width: 33%;">3. Coral</td> <td style="width: 33%;">5. Other</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Wood pier or piling</td> <td>4. Stone</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Concrete	3. Coral	5. Other	2. Wood pier or piling	4. Stone		<p>H14. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, central air conditioning system 2. Yes, 1 individual room unit 3. Yes, 2 or more individual room units 4. No 							
1. Concrete	3. Coral	5. Other												
2. Wood pier or piling	4. Stone													
<p>H6. About when was this building first built?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">1. 1999 – 2000</td> <td style="width: 33%;">4. 1985 – 1989</td> <td style="width: 33%;">7. 1960 – 1969</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. 1995 – 1998</td> <td>5. 1980 – 1984</td> <td>8. 1959 or earlier</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. 1990 – 1994</td> <td>6. 1970 – 1979</td> <td>9. Don't know</td> </tr> </table>	1. 1999 – 2000	4. 1985 – 1989	7. 1960 – 1969	2. 1995 – 1998	5. 1980 – 1984	8. 1959 or earlier	3. 1990 – 1994	6. 1970 – 1979	9. Don't know	<p>H15. Where do you get most of your drinking water from? Read list and circle ONE item.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A public system only 2. A community system only 3. A public system and catchment 4. A community systems and catchment 5. An individual well 6. A catchment, tanks, or drums only 7. A public standpipe or steel hydrant 8. Purchased bottled water 9. Some other source such as spring, river, creek, etc. 				
1. 1999 – 2000	4. 1985 – 1989	7. 1960 – 1969												
2. 1995 – 1998	5. 1980 – 1984	8. 1959 or earlier												
3. 1990 – 1994	6. 1970 – 1979	9. Don't know												
<p>H7. How many rooms do you have in this house/apartment? (Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms; but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls).</p> <p>___ Room(s). If 9 or more rooms, enter 9.</p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, connected to a public sewer 2. Yes, connected to a septic tank or cesspool 3. No, use other means 													
<p>H8. How many rooms are designed primarily for sleeping?</p> <p>___ Room(s). If 9 or more rooms, enter 9.</p>	<p>H17a. Are your MAIN cooking facilities inside or outside this unit?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, inside this unit 2. Yes, outside this unit 3. No cooking facilities –SKIP TO H18 													
<p>H9a. Do you have piped water?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, hot and cold in this unit.</td> <td rowspan="4" style="width: 50%; vertical-align: middle; padding-left: 10px;">} SKIP TO H9c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, cold only in this unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Yes, cold only outside this unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. No piped water</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, hot and cold in this unit.	} SKIP TO H9c	2. Yes, cold only in this unit	3. Yes, cold only outside this unit	4. No piped water	<p>H17b. What are your MAIN cooking facilities?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Electric range</td> <td style="width: 50%;">5. Portable electric stove</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Kerosene stove</td> <td>6. Wood stove</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Gas stove</td> <td>7. Open fire</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Microwave oven</td> <td>8. Other</td> </tr> </table>	1. Electric range	5. Portable electric stove	2. Kerosene stove	6. Wood stove	3. Gas stove	7. Open fire	4. Microwave oven	8. Other
1. Yes, hot and cold in this unit.	} SKIP TO H9c													
2. Yes, cold only in this unit														
3. Yes, cold only outside this unit														
4. No piped water														
1. Electric range	5. Portable electric stove													
2. Kerosene stove	6. Wood stove													
3. Gas stove	7. Open fire													
4. Microwave oven	8. Other													
<p>H9b. What type of energy does your water heater use most?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">1. Electricity</td> <td style="width: 25%;">2. Gas</td> <td style="width: 25%;">3. Solar power</td> <td style="width: 25%;">4. Other fuel</td> </tr> </table>	1. Electricity	2. Gas	3. Solar power	4. Other fuel	<p>H17c. Do you have a refrigerator in this unit? If yes, ask what type?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, electric</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. Yes, kerosene</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, gas</td> <td>4. No refrigerator</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, electric	3. Yes, kerosene	2. Yes, gas	4. No refrigerator					
1. Electricity	2. Gas	3. Solar power	4. Other fuel											
1. Yes, electric	3. Yes, kerosene													
2. Yes, gas	4. No refrigerator													
<p>H9c. Do you have a bathtub or shower?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, in this unit</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. Yes, outside this building</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, in this building but not in unit</td> <td>4. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, in this unit	3. Yes, outside this building	2. Yes, in this building but not in unit	4. No	<p>H17d. Do you have a separate freezer in this unit?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes	2. No							
1. Yes, in this unit	3. Yes, outside this building													
2. Yes, in this building but not in unit	4. No													
1. Yes	2. No													
<p>H9d. Do you have a flush toilet?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes, in this unit</td> <td style="width: 50%;">3. Yes, outside this building</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Yes, in this building but not in unit</td> <td>4. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes, in this unit	3. Yes, outside this building	2. Yes, in this building but not in unit	4. No	<p>H17e. Do you have a sink in this unit?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Yes</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. No</td> </tr> </table>	1. Yes	2. No							
1. Yes, in this unit	3. Yes, outside this building													
2. Yes, in this building but not in unit	4. No													
1. Yes	2. No													
<p>H18. How many automobiles, vans, and pick-up trucks are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>___ If 9 or more, enter 9</p>	<p>H19. How many boats/canoes are kept at home for use by members of this household?</p> <p>___ If 9 or more, enter 9</p>													

HOUSING QUESTIONS

H20a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this unit?

\$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Included in rent
 2. No charge, or electricity not used

H20b. What is the average monthly cost for kerosene for this unit?

\$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Kerosene not used

H20c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this unit?

\$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Included in rent
 2. No charge

H20d. What is the average monthly cost for other fuels (such as oil, gas, wood, etc.) for this unit?

\$ [] [] [] [] .00 OR 1. Included in rent
 2. No charge, or these fuels not used.

H21. Is this unit – Read list and circle ONE item.

- 1. Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- 2. Owned by you or someone else in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- 3. Rented for cash?
- 4. Occupied without payment of cash rent?
- 5. Other; Specify: _____

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this unit --

H22. What is the monthly rent for this house/unit?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see the QRB on how to figure the monthly rent.

\$ [] [] , [] [] [] [] .00

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: Ask questions H23 to H24c if this is a one-family house that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise go to page 4 and ask population questions for each member of the household starting with the householder

H23. What is the value of this house? If respondent does not know the value of the house, ask --

How much it would cost to build a house like this?

\$ [] [] [] [] , [] [] [] [] .00

H24a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this unit?

- 1. Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- 2. Yes, contract to purchase
- 3. No – SKIP TO FIRST PERSON

H24b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS UNIT? Include payments only on the first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$ [] [] , [] [] [] [] .00 OR

- 1. No regular payment required – SKIP TO FIRST PERSON

H24c. Does the regular payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on this unit?

- 1. Yes, insurance included in payment
- 2. No, insurance paid separately or no insurance
- 3. No – SKIP TO FIRST PERSON

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: Go to page 4 and ask the population questions for each member of the household starting with the person in whose name the house is owned or rented..

FOR VACANT UNITS

C1. Vacancy Status

- 1. For rent
- 2. For sale only
- 3. Rented or sold, not occupied
- 4. For seasonal/recreational/occasional
- 5. For migrant worker
- 6. Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

C3. Months vacant

- 1. Less than 1
- 2. 1 or 2
- 3. 3 to 6
- 4. 7 to 12
- 5. 13 to 23
- 6. 24 or more

NOTES:

POPULATION QUESTIONS

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: Questions 1 – 11b should be asked of all household members. For all questions, CIRCLE only ONE entry.

1. PERSON NUMBER [] [] (from question 1a on page 1)
 Last name: _____
 First name: _____

2. How is ... related to the Householder? (Circle one entry. If "Other relative" circle 7 below, and print exact relationship, such as wife's mother, sister's son, etc.)

1. Householder	7. Other relative, specify: _____
2. Husband/wife	
3. Natural born son/daughter	
4. Adopted son/daughter	
5. Brother/sister	8. Non-relative [] []
6. Father/ mother	

3. Is ... 1. Male 2. Female [] []

4a. What is ... 's date of birth? If unknown, please give your best estimate. (Print the date in the boxes).

MM DD / MM DD / YYYY

4b. How old is ... ? (Age should be in complete years as of April 1, 2000. Print age in the boxes).

Age in years [] []

5. Is ... now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has never been married? Circle ONE item.

1. Now married	4. Separated
2. Widowed	5. Never married
3. Divorced	

6. What is ... 's ethnic origin? For example, Yapese, Pohnpeian, Mortlockese, Satawalese, Filipino, etc. Print no more than two groups.

1. _____ [] []
 2. _____ [] []

7. What is ... 's religion?

1. Roman Catholic	5. Baptist
2. Congregation	6. Other religion
3. Latter Day Saints (Mormon)	7. Refused
4. Seventh Day Adventist	8. No religion

8. Where was ... born? Print the name of the village/ island, municipality, FSM state, or other country in the space below. If ... was born in a hospital, record the place of the usual residence of the mother just before she went to the hospital.

Village/island: _____ [] []
 Municipality: _____ [] []
 FSM state: _____ [] []
 Other country: _____ [] []

9. If ... is a FSM citizen, what is ... 's legal residence? Print the name of the municipality and the FSM state in the space below. If not, record the country of citizenship.

Municipality: _____ [] []
 FSM state: _____ [] []
 Country of citizenship: _____ [] []

10. Is ... a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time Military Reserves or National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1. Yes, dependent of active-duty member of the Armed Forces. [] []
 2. Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active duty or retired member of the National Guard or Armed Forces Reserves [] []
 3. No [] []

11a. Since when has ... live continuously in this municipality?

1. Since birth - SKIP TO INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (ICI) AFTER 11b. [] []
 2. Since MM / / YYYY [] []

11b. Where was the previous place of residence?

Municipality: _____ [] []
 FSM state: _____ [] []
 Other country: _____ [] []

INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM (ICI). CIRCLE ONE BASED QUESTION 4.

1. Born before April 1, 1997 - Ask Q12 [] []
 2. Born after April 1, 1997 or later - GO TO NEXT PERSON [] []

12. Since February 1, 2000, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, pre-school, kindergarten, elementary school, and school which leads to a high school diploma or a college.

1. No, never attended school - SKIP TO 14. [] []
 2. No, attended in the past, but not since February 1, 2000. [] []
 3. Yes, public school, public college [] []
 4. Yes, private school [] []

13. How much school has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Circle entry for the highest grade COMPLETED or degree received. If currently enrolled, circle the previous grade attended or highest grade completed.

30. No school completed [] []
 31. Pre-school, head-start, or kindergarten [] []
 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th
 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th
 12. 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA [] []
 13. HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE—High school equivalent (example: GED program) [] []
 14. Some college but no degree [] []
 15. Associate degree in college-Occup. program [] []
 16. Associate degree in college-Acad. program [] []
 17. Bachelor's degree (example: BA, AB, BS) [] []
 18. Master's degree (example: MA, MS, Meng, Med, MSW, MBA) [] []
 19. Professional school degree (example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) [] []
 20. Doctorate degree (example: PhD, EdD) [] []

14. Does ... know how to read and write in any language?

1. Yes [] [] 2. No [] []

15a. What languages does ... speak? List in order of usage with the most used language first and the least used last.

1. _____ [] []
 2. _____ [] []
 3. _____ [] []

15b. What is the language that ... usually speaks at home?

[] []

ICI: CIRCLE BASED ON QUESTION 4.

1. Born before April 1, 1995 - Ask Q16a [] []
 2. Born after April 1, 1995 or later - GO TO NEXT PERSON [] []

16a. Did ... live in this municipality 5 years ago? (April 1, 1995)

1. Yes - SKIP TO NEXT ICI [] []
 2. No - Ask 16b [] []

16b. What is the name of the municipality, FSM state, or other country where ... lived 5 years ago?

Municipality: _____ [] []
 FSM state: _____ [] []
 Other country: _____ [] []

ICI: CIRCLE ITEM BASED ON QUESTION 3.

1. Females born before April 1, 1987- Ask Q17 [] []
 2. All others - SKIP TO NEXT (ICI) [] []

17a. What is the number of children ever born alive? Include all natural children even if they have been adopted by somebody or are living away from home. Do not count stepchild or children ... adopted. Enter the information in the categories below.

	Males	Females
Living at home	[] []	[] []
Living elsewhere	[] []	[] []
Died	[] []	[] []
Total number of children	[] []	[] []

IF NONE, ENTER ZERO (0) AND SKIP TO NEXT ICI.

17b. What is the date of birth of the last child born alive?

MM DD / MM DD / YYYY

17c. Was the last child born alive male or female?

1. Male [] [] 2. Female [] []

17d. Is that child still alive?

1. Yes [] [] 2. No [] []

ICI: CIRCLE based on question 4.

1. Born before April 1, 1985 - Ask Q18 [] []
 2. Born April 1, 1985 or later - GO TO NEXT PERSON [] []

18. Has ... completed the requirements for a vocational training program in a trade school business school, hospital, some other kind of business school for occupational training, or "at place or work"? Do not include academic college courses. If "Yes" - Was training received in the FSM?

1. No [] [] 3. Yes, outside FSM [] []
 2. Yes, in FSM [] [] 4. Both in and outside FSM [] []

POPULATION QUESTIONS

19. Has ... ever been on active duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1. Yes, now on active duty
 2. Yes, on active duty in the past, but not now
 3. No

20a. Did work at any time LAST WEEK, either full-time or part-time? Work includes part-time or full-time work such as helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include unpaid volunteer work. Subsistence activities include fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes. Read each category and circle in the entry that applies.

1. Yes, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business and did NO subsistence activity
 2. Yes, worked full-time or part-time at a job or business and did subsistence activity.
 3. Yes, did subsistence activity only
 4. No - SKIP TO 25

20b. What kind of subsistence activity did ... do last week? Ask the categories and mark (X) all that apply.

	Home use	Sold any	Gave away any
1. Gardening			
2. Fishing			
3. Animal raising			
4. Other: crafts, etc.			

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION - If this person did subsistence activity only (20a = 3), SKIP TO 25.

21. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs, excluding subsistence activity? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.

Number of hours

22. Where did ... usually work LAST WEEK? If worked at more than one location, ask - Where did ... work most last week? Print the village/island, municipality, FSM state or other country where ... worked

Village/island: _____
 Municipality: _____
 FSM State: _____
 Other country: _____

23a. What type of transportation did ... usually used to get to work LAST WEEK?

1. Private car, truck, or van
 2. Boat
 3. Taxi or public transport bus
 4. Worked at home - SKIP TO 28a
 5. Other means - SKIP TO 24

23b. How many people including ... usually rode together to work LAST WEEK?

24a. What time did ... leave home most days to go to work LAST WEEK?

_____ : _____ a.m. _____ p.m.

24b. How many minutes did it usually take ... to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Number of minutes

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS - If this person was working for income LAST WEEK, SKIP TO 28a.

25. Was ... on vacation, sick, or temporarily absent from a job LAST WEEK for any other reason?

1. Yes, on layoff
 2. Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 3. No

26a. Has ... been looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks?

1. Yes 2. No

26b. Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If NO, Ask - For what reason?

1. Yes, could have taken a job
 2. No, already has a job (in school, etc.)
 3. No, temporarily ill
 4. No, other reasons

27. In what year did ... last work at a job, business, or farm, even for a few days?

1. 2000
 2. 1999
 3. 1995-1998
 4. 1990 to 1994 -- Go to 32a
 5. Never worked or did subsistence only -- Go to 32a

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 28 TO 30: Questions 28-30 ask about the job worked last week. If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours. If ... did not work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1995.

28a. For whom did ... usually work? Print the name of the business or employer.

28b. What kind of business or industry was this? For example: hospital, garment factory, retail store, bakery, etc.

29a. What was ... job title? For example: registered nurse, industrial machinery mechanic, cake baker, etc.

29b. What was ...'s main task? For example: patient care, repair machines, baking cakes, etc.

30. Was ... -Read list. Circle ONE entry

1. Employee of PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company business or individual, for wages, salaries, or commissions.
 2. Employee of PRIVATE NOT FOR PROFIT, tax exempt, or charitable organization
 3. Municipal GOVERNMENT employee
 4. State GOVERNMENT employee
 5. National GOVERNMENT employee
 6. FOREIGN/FEDERAL employee
 7. SELF EMPLOYED
 8. Working WITHOUT PAY in a family business/farm

31a. Last year (1999), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or a farm, excluding subsistence activity?

1. Yes 2. No - SKIP TO 32a

31b. How many weeks did ... work in 1999, excluding subsistence activity? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Number of weeks

31c. During the weeks worked in 1999, how many hours did ... usually work each week?

Number of Hours

The following questions are about income received in 1999.

If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in 32b, 32c or question 33 was a loss, write "loss" above the dollar amount.

32a. How much did ... earn from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes.

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32b. How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or non-farm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report amount before deductions for taxes.

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32c. How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates or trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32d. How much did ... receive in social security payments or any pension payments from retirement, survivor, or disability?

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32e. How much did ... receive as remittances from relatives within FSM outside this household?

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32f. How much did ... receive in remittances from relatives outside FSM, including the military?

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

32g. How much did ... receive in income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, alimony, or any other regular sources of income?

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

Do not ask question 33 if questions 32a through 32g are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

33. What was the ...'s total income in 1999?

\$ _____ .00
 Enter ANNUAL amount in dollars

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS:

-Before you leave this housing unit, be sure you have recorded -

1. Information in items A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H on page 1 of the questionnaire.
2. The respondent's name in item J and the respondent's telephone number (if any) in item K on page 1 of the questionnaire.
3. Information in items L, M, N, O and P.

Also, be sure you have –

4. Completed as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions.
5. Completed the FOR VACANT UNITS section on page 3 (only if unit is vacant).
6. Entered the required information on the List of Regular Households pages in the Listing Book and the ED map.
7. Written all entries clearly.

After you complete items 1-7 above, be sure to enter your signature and date in the certification box below.

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER COOPERATION

NOTES:

- CERTIFICATION -

Enumerator:

I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Enumerator's name (Print) |_|_|
Code

Enumerator's signature _____
Date

Crew leader:

I have reviewed and certify that the entries made on this questionnaire are true and correct.

Crew leader's name (Print) |_|_|
Code

Crew leader's signature _____
Date