**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA**

2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing



**Yap State Census Report**

**February 2003**

**YAP BRANCH STATISTICS OFFICE**

**Division of Statistics**

Department of Economic Affairs

National Government

**FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA**

## 2000 FSM Census

of Population

and

Housing

Yap State Census Report

*December 2002*

### Yap Branch Statistcs Office

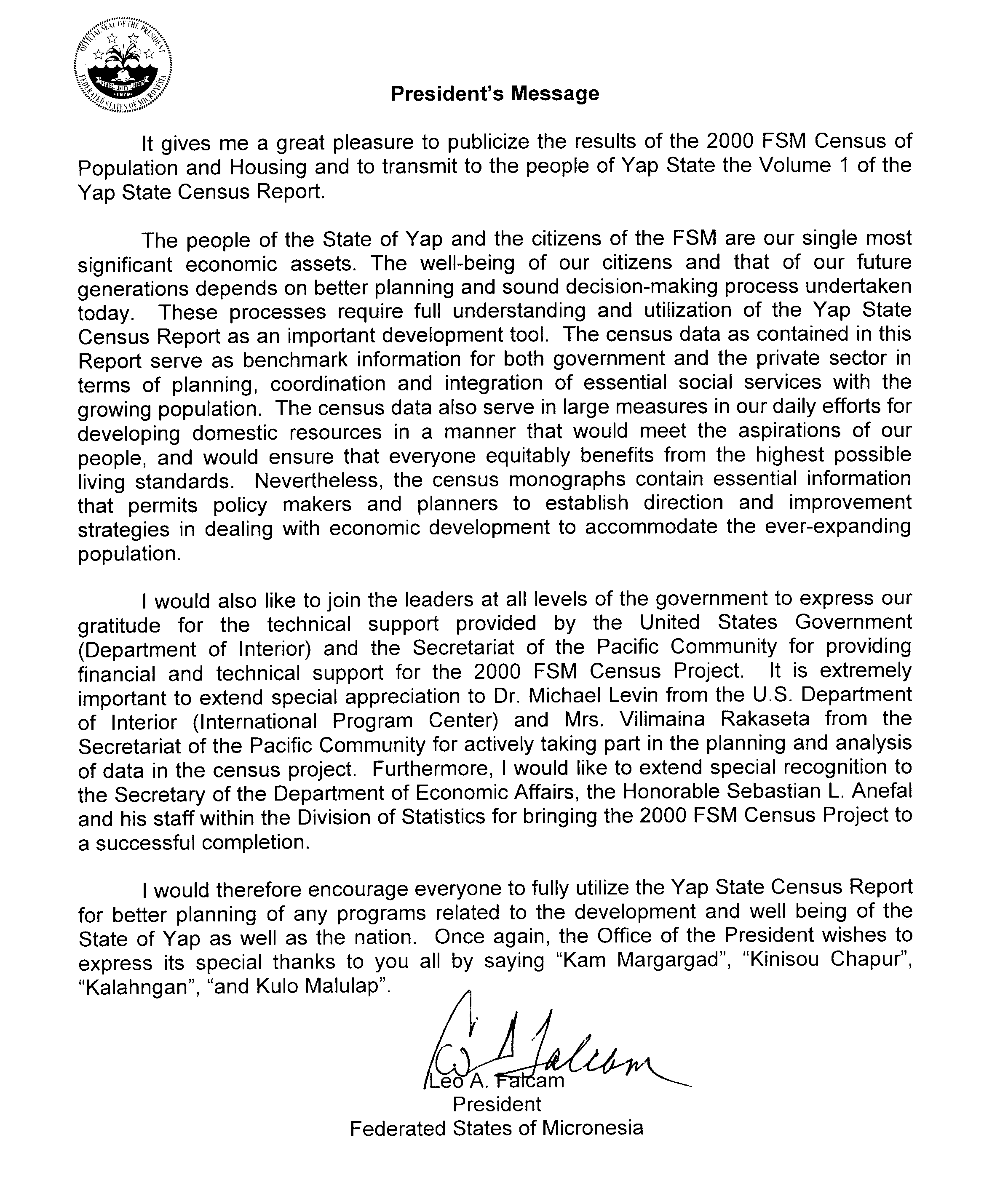
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# GOVERNOR’S MESSAGE

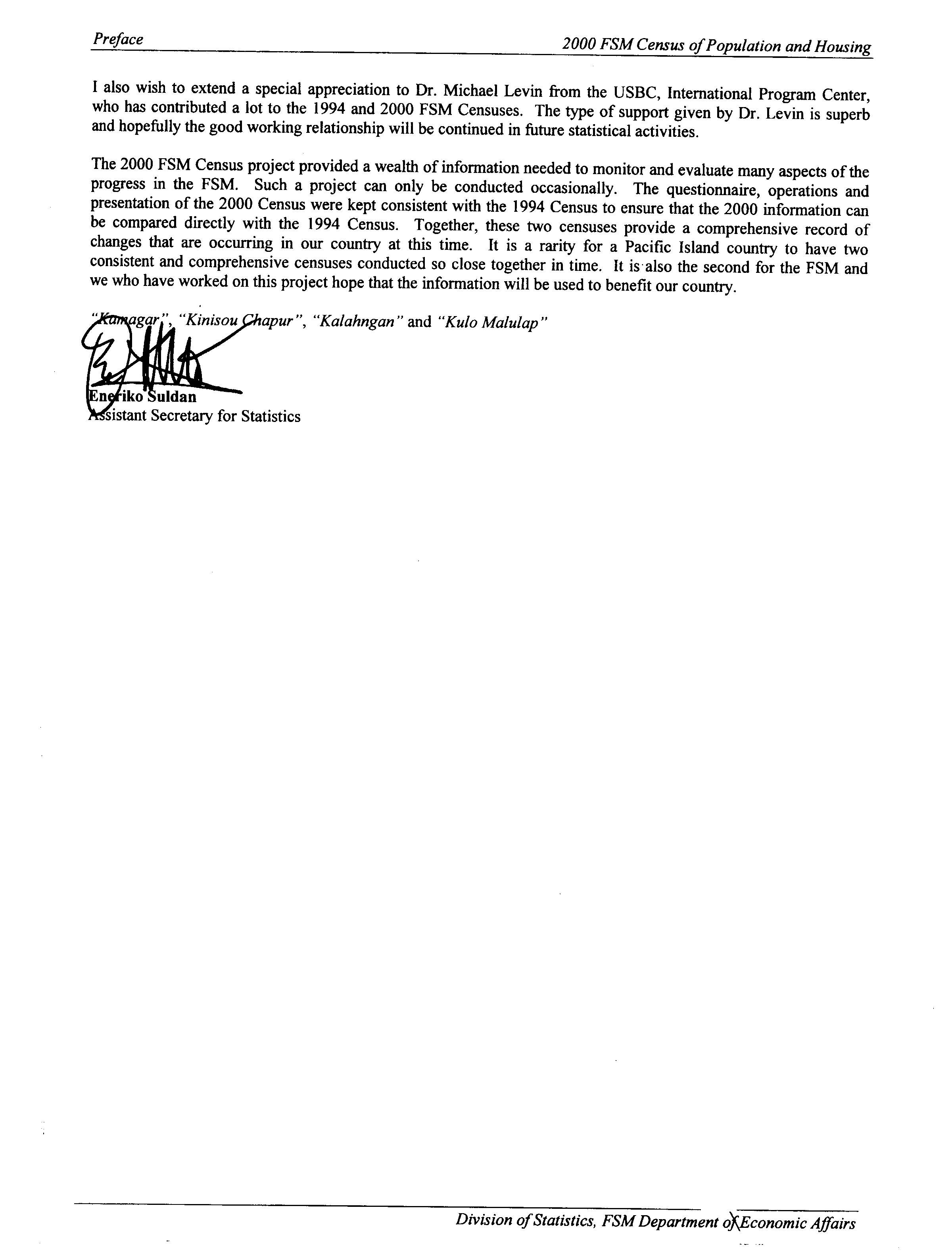
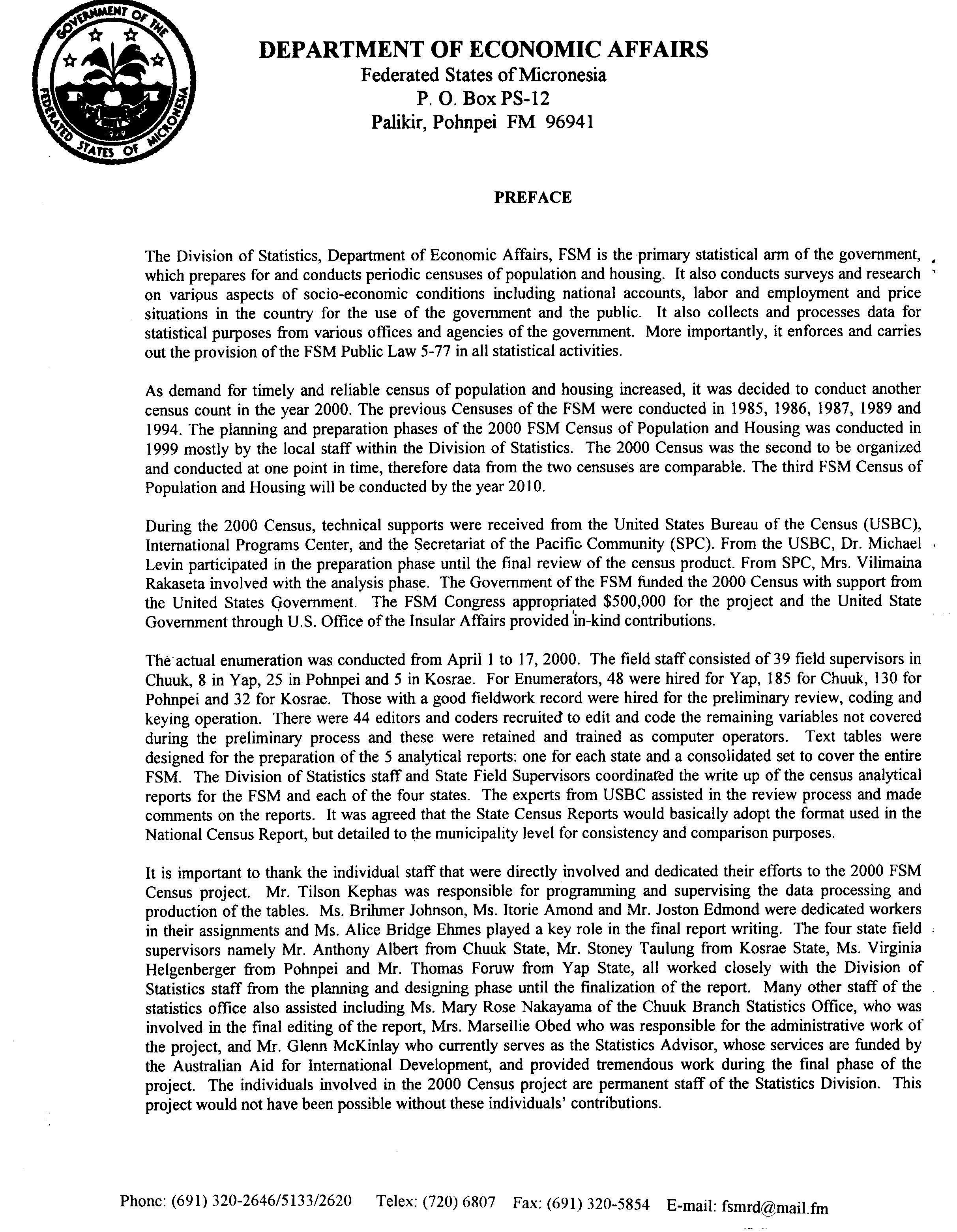
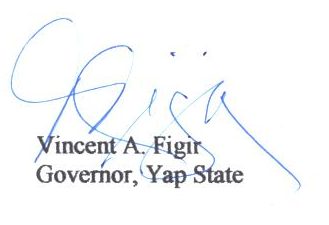
I am pleased to present this new publication entitled, “Yap State Census Report”, as part of the 2000 FSM Census of Population and Housing. I would like to join the President of the FSM in expressing my gratitude and that of the Government and the people of Yap State for the invaluable financial assistance rendered to this important project by the U.S. Department of Interior’s office of Insular and International Affairs and the assistance of other U.S. Government, agencies including the U.S. Department of Commerce for allowing Dr. Michael Levin to work with our staff on this project and other assistance he has provided on previous related projects. Our gratitude also goes to the agencies of the United Nations and other international agencies for their important assistance to the realization of this project.

I am most encouraged for the displayed sense of commitment and cooperation between the National Government through its Department of Economic Affairs and our officials at the state level in the compilation of this report. This positive and supportive working relationship between official at the FSM National Government and its constituent states has proved vital in the work on this important project and I encourage its continuation in the many fields awaiting our collective attention in the future.

This Census Report provides detailed analysis of Yap States Statistics and is presented as a monograph of Yap State Statistics that can be used and easily understood by officials of government, private sector individuals and interested persons for their respective purposes. I encourage all to make use of this very important book, as the information and data in it are relevant and current.

Let me express, lastly my gratitude and congratulations to all the people, individuals and leaders of the municipal and state government and in particular, the staffs at the Yap Branch Statistics Office for the important work they have undertaken to make this publication possible.

Thank you all very much, and Kammagar gad.



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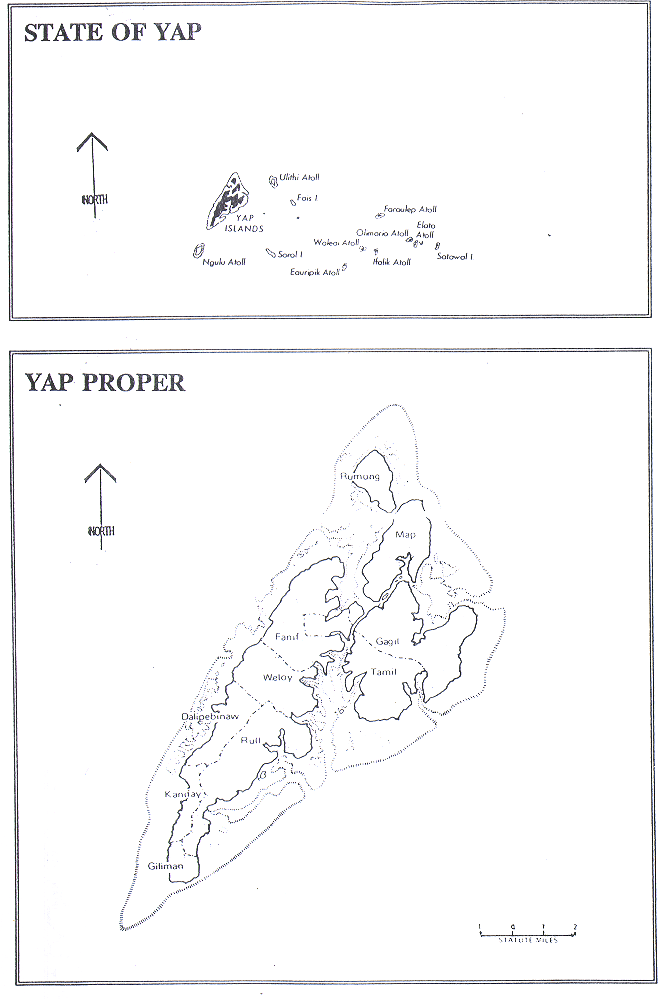
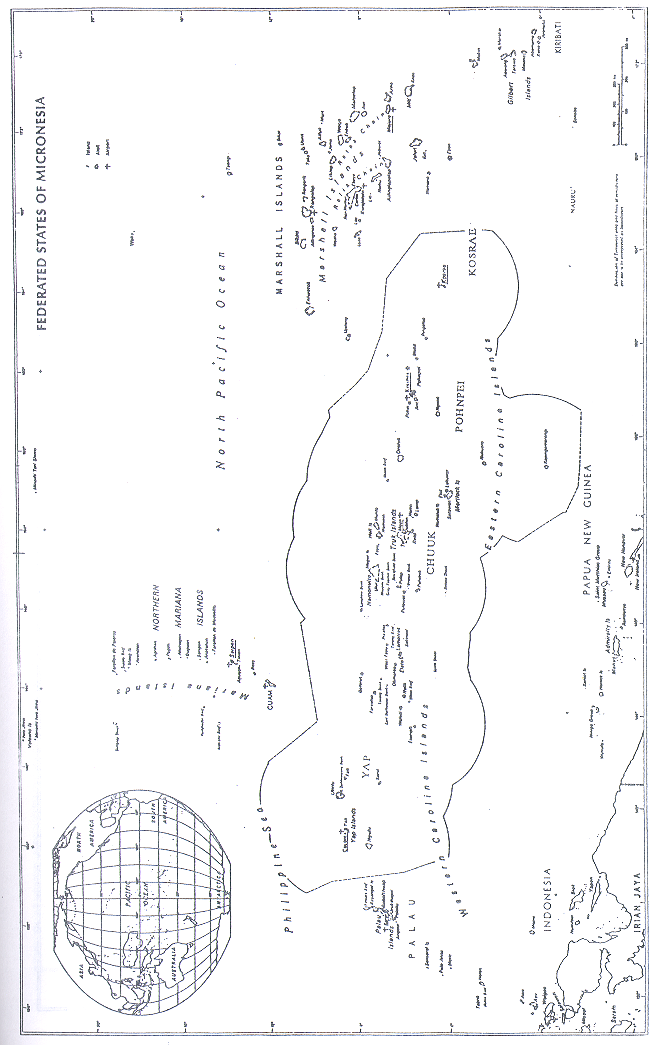
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# SYMBOLS

* 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

# MAPS



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the 2000 Yap census data, along with historical data from selected previous censuses. Information on the population’s demographic, social, economic and housing conditions are briefly summarized. Apart from the obvious use of the report in planning, policy formulation, and in administration processes, the data presented in the report can also serve as a benchmark information in monitoring and evaluation activities.

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

**Demographic Characteristics**

*Population Size and Growth.* The population of Yap increased from about 7,900 in 1973 to 11,178 in 1994 and further to 11,241 in 2000. The population by region in 2000 was 7,391 in Yap Proper and 3,850 in the Outer Islands. The population of Yap grew by about 1.8 percent per year between 1973 and 1987, by about 1.4 percent annually between 1987 and 1994 and by about 0.1 percent annually between 1994 and 2000. The decline rate in the recent period attributed to the decline in fertility and increased emigration.

*Population Density.*  The population density (persons per square mile) in Yap in 2000 was 244, about similar to that of 1994. By region, the population density for Yap Proper and the Outer Islands were 190 and 550, respectively. In comparison, the population density in 1994 was lower for Yap Proper at 179 persons and lower for the Outer Islands at 587 persons.

*Median Age.* The median age - the age at which half of the population is younger and half older - in Yap increased by 1 year, from 19.7 years in 1994 to 20.9 years in 2000. Yap had one of the younger populations compared to other Pacific Island nations.

*Sex Ratio.*  The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females. In most populations there are more male than female births. As the population ages, the difference decreases because of higher male mortality. The sex ratio for Yap in 2000 was about 96, the lowest in the FSM, and the second lowest among the neighboring Pacific Island countries. By region, the sex ratio was 100 for Yap Proper and 89 for the Outer Islands in 2000. The sex ratio was higher in the previous census years, about 105 in 1973, 1980, and 1987, then declined to 99 in 1994 and 2000.

*Households.* The total number of households increased from over 1,900 in 1994 to over 2,000 in 2000. By region, the total number of households was about 1,400 in Yap Proper and 600 in the Outer Islands. The average number of persons per households in Yap decreased to around 5.4 persons in 1994 and 2000. In 2000, there was an average of 4.9 persons per household in Yap Proper compared to 6.2 in the Outer Islands.

*Marital Status.* Adults in Yap increasingly delay marriage. The average age at first marriage in Yap decreased from about 22 years in 1973 to 24 years in 1987 and further to about 27 years in 2000. The proportion of married population decreased from about 50 percent in 1994 to and 2000. In 2000, the proportion married was higher in Yap Proper (51.2 percent) than the Outer Islands (47.6 percent).

*Fertility.*  Fertility decreased in Yap over the two decades before the 2000 census. The crude birth rate was about 26 per 1,000 in 2000. The total fertility rate (TFR) increased from just over 3.7 children per woman in 1994 to about 4.2 children per woman in 2000. The fertility rate in the regions in 2000 varied. The TFR was 2.6 in Yap Proper and 4.7 in the Outer Islands in 2000, suggesting that the use of family planning services, female educational attainment, and female participation in the labor force contributed to the differences in the level and pattern of fertility.

*Mortality*. With the introduction of modern health care, mortality continued to decrease, resulting in longer life and lower infant, childhood and maternal mortality. Nevertheless, census data suggested that these improvements might have slowed down during the mid 1980’s. For Yap, the 1994 census indirectly estimated an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 39 per thousand live births and a life expectancy at birth of 67 years. The 2000 census showed an estimated IMR for Yap of about 23 per thousand live births and a life expectancy at birth of 70 years.

*Birthplace.*  About 92 percent of Yap residents in 2000 were born in Yap. The remaining 8 percent constituted the immigrants to Yap. The largest proportion of foreign-born individuals came from Asia. The proportion of foreign born was higher in Yap Proper (about 11 percent of its total population) and lower in the Outer Islands (less than 1 percent of its total population).

*Residence in 1995 (5 years prior to the census).* The population’s residence 5 years before the census shows the level and pattern of short-term migration. Among the 2000 residents aged 5 years and over, about 8 percent live outside of Yap during 1995 (11 percent for Yap Proper and less than 1 percent for the Outer Islands). The result provided an estimated interstate net migration rate of -2.1 per thousand annually for the period 1995 to 2000. the corresponding estimated internal net migration rates for Yap Proper and Outer Islands for the same period were 1.2 per hundred and - 2.0 per hundred, respectively.

**Social Characteristics**

*Religion.* The Roman Catholic Church has been the dominating religion since 1973. In 2000, about 83 percent of the Yap’s population were Catholics, about the same proportions found in 1973 and 1994. Protestant, the second leading religious institution in the state, showed a slight decline in 2000 (about 3 percent of the total population) compared to the previous two censuses in 1973 and 1994. Other religions constituted about 8 percent, and about 6 percent refused or claimed to have no religion.

*Ethnicity and Language Spoken at Home.* About 90 percent of Yap residents in 2000 had native ethnicity (48 percent Yapese and 42 percent Outer Islanders). This was closely similar to the 1994 census results where residents of native ethnicity also comprised 86 percent (49 percent Yapese and 36 percent Outer Islanders) of the total population. About 91 percent reported a local language as their most commonly used language for both 1994 and 2000. Conversely, English was reported by at least 90 percent of persons 5 years and over as their second most commonly used language during both censuses.

*School Enrollment.* As the population of Yap increased, the number of persons attending school in the state also increased from about 2,300 in 1973 to about 3,700 in 1994, but dropped to about 3,400 in 2000. The actual decrease in school attendance in 2000 was perhaps due to increasing migration of the school age population. In both the 1994 and 2000 censuses, private schools enrollment among elementary and high schools remained at about the same level: 14 percent and 7 percent respectively. In 1994, enrollment reached its peak at the ages of 9 to 13. In 2000, the peak was a bit earlier at the age of 7 to 9. In both census years, dropout rates were quite high throughout Yap starting from the age of 17, indicating that most Yapese teenagers never went on to further their education after high school.

*Educational Attainment.* In Yap in 2000, over half (64.2 percent) of all persons 25 years old and over were at least high school graduates, increased from 57.6 in 1994 and 33.5 in 1980. The proportion of the population with no schooling decreased from about 25 percent in 1980 to around 10 percent in 1994 and 2000.

**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 census in Yap was 72 percent in 2000 (increasing from about 55 percent in 1994). For Yap Proper and Outer Islands, the labor force participation rates were 67 percent and 83 percent, respectively. The male participation rate in 2000 for males and females was about similar; at 72 percent and 73 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate in 2000, based on ILO classification, was 4.1, decreasing from 9.9 percent in 1994. In 2000, the unemployment rate for males was about 5.4 percent compared to around 2.8 percent for females.

*Subsistence.* Out of about 5,000 employed persons, about 2,000 or 45 percent were engaged in agricultural, fishery, and related activities (increasing from 1,300 persons or 37 percent in 1994). About 93 percent of the agricultural, fishery or related activity workers were engaged in pure subsistence -- did subsistence for household consumption only and did not sell – a slight decline from the 97 percent in 1994.

*Industry and Occupation.* The current formal work force in Yap in 2000 was about 2,600, a slight increase from about 2,100 in 1994. In both the 1994 and 2000 censuses, about 19 percent of the employed persons 15 years and over in Yap were managerial and professional workers. Technicians and associate professionals in 1994 and 2000 (about 22 and 17 percent, respectively) and crafts and related workers (about 15 and 25 percent, respectively) were also reported as major occupations. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers constituted about 5 and 2 percent of all experienced workers in 1994 and 2000, respectively.

*Class of Workers.* In 2000, about 61 percent were employed in the private sector and 39 percent employed in the public sector (compared to 43 percent public sector workers and 58 percent private sector workers in 1994). In 2000, majority of both males (56 percent) and females (68 percent) were employed in the private sector. In contrast, more males (60 percent) and females (51 percent) were employed in the public sector than in the private sectors in 1994.

*Income*. In 2000, out of the 2,030 occupied households, about 1,600 reported cash income in 1999. This indicated an increase in the number of households receiving cash income when compared to about 1,400 households out of the total of 1,925 in 1994. Furthermore, the median household income increased to about 500 dollars from about $6,000 in 1994 to $6500 in 2000. Similarly, the mean household income increased to about $10,300 in 2000 from about $8,300 in 1994. The median income of individuals was about $3,500 in 1994. Since then, it has decreased slightly to about $3,400 in 2000. By region, however, median household income was about $6,700 in Yap Proper and about $3,800 in the Outer Islands in 1994, but has increased since then in both areas to about $7,300 and $4,200, respectively, in 2000.

*Housing.* The total number of housing units increased from about 1,906 in 1980 to 1,980 in 1994, and had since increased further to 2,246 in 2000. About 84 percent of all housing units were reported occupied during 1980 and 97 percent in 1994. In 2000, the proportion housing units reported to be occupied decreased to about 90 percent. The number of housing units with 5 or more rooms increased from 4 percent in 1980 to about 12 and 13 percents, respectively, in 1994 and 2000. Housing conditions in Yap improved over the two decades. Slightly less than half (45 percent) of all housing units were built between 1985 and 2000; about 57 percent of the housing units had electricity compared to 53 percent in 1994 and 41 percent in 1980. About 53 percent of all housing units had piped water compared to about 51 percent in 1994 and 5 percent in 1980. Of all housing units in 2000, over 29 percent had flush toilet and about to 53 percent had bathtubs, or showers, compared to about 18 percent with flush toilet and about 49 percent with bathtubs or showers in 1994, and about 12 percent with flush toilet and about 7 percent with bathtubs or shower in 1980.

**Additional Census Tables**

Lastly, a set of basic tables is presented at the end of the report. A set of detailed tables is also available in a separate publication. These tables provide a breakdown on data by municipality, and may serve as a basic source of data on Yap’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, social, economic, and demographic data were needed by both the government and private sectors. The 2000 FSM Census was thus conducted as part of the overall effort to provide current and updated information required for planning and administrative purposes.

This report provides the basic analysis of the 2000 FSM census for Yap State. Chapter 1 locates Yap State geographically and presents a brief history and the population distribution of Yap in selected census years, along with some background to the 2000 FSM Census. Chapter 2 presents population change and structure. Chapter 3 presents the household and marital status. Chapters 4 to 6 discuss population dynamics (fertility, mortality, and migration) of the State of Yap. Chapters 7 to 11 provide the basic analysis for social and economic characteristics. Chapter 12 presents a summary of population estimates and population projections for the next 20 years. Chapter 13 discusses the housing characteristics. Supplemental information and data from previous selected censuses (1973, 1980, 1987, and the 1994 state censuses) are used to present change overtime. A separate publication presenting detailed tabulations of the 2000 FSM Census results for Yap State will also be compiled and disseminated by the National Statistics Office under the Department of Economic Affairs.

## Geographical location and a brief history of Yap State

### Geographical location, climate, and size

Yap State stretches from about 6 to 10 degrees North latitude and 137 to 148 degrees West longitude and encompasses approximately 500,000 square miles of area in the Western Caroline Islands. It consists of about 78 islands of which 22 are inhabited. Yap State consists of approximately 45.8 square miles of land area. Most of the islands are volcanic origin and some are of raised limestone.

The temperature is moderately high, spanning the 80 degrees Fahrenheit range (approximately 26 degrees Celsius) with consistently high humidity. Yap is affected by intermittent trade winds and monsoons. The wettest months are from July to November when the rains come almost daily from the West to the Southwest.

The Outer Islands of Yap are small and formed primarily from coral. All are either raised coral islands or atolls. Vegetation on the Outer Islands federally is sparse because of porous, poor soil and high salinity both in the ground water and from ocean spray. Due in part to the fundamentally different adaptive challenges faced by outer island residents, in part to their history, and in part to geographic separation, the Outer Islands are distinct culturally and speak a different language from Yap Proper. The eastern islands have close links to the outer islands of Chuuk, through their part of the Trukic continuum and migration patterns.

During traditional times, Yap contained chiefdoms - sociocultural systems characterized by ascribed hierarchical social ranking. Bilineal descent determined social position, inheritance, kinship structure, residence patterns, and land tenure. A single chiefdom, in Gagil municipality, maintained ties and oversaw control over the outer islands. Several chiefs resided on the large island of Yap Proper - dividing the island into separate municipalities which individual chiefs controlled. Although Yap society has changed dramatically over the past 300 years of contact with people from outside Micronesia, traditional society continues to play important roles both in daily activities and in the political operation of Yap State, particularly in more rural areas. In fact, Yap remains the most traditional of the four FSM states.

As is the case with most of Micronesia, Yap has a long history of interaction with more technologically advanced societies. In many cases, this interaction has had profound effects on the native residents, leading to population change, introducing different strategies of economic development, and ultimately changing the traditional sociocultural system. A brief overview of this history provides useful background for an examination of the information obtained from the 2000 FSM Census.

### Brief History of Yap State

Yap State was unknown to the West until Portuguese and Spanish explorers sighted islands in the western Carolines during the 1520s (Muller 1917:1; Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:21; Less 1966:5; Hezel 1983:14-19). Although Spain claimed Yap State as part of its growing global empire, few Westerners visited the region until the nineteenth century. Western interest in Yap State was revived with visits by British ships to the area between 1786 and 1802, and grew with a resurgence of Spanish desires for further economic growth and with the general expansion of trading and whaling throughout Micronesia (Lingenfelter 1975:183; Hezel 1983:82-83). In 1827 a Russian expedition led by Frederic Lutke explored portions of the Caroline Islands east of Yap Proper (Lutke 1971). Interaction with Westerners following the Lutke expedition was intermittent; traders and whalers began frequent visits after 1840 in the Eastern Carolines, although the Western Carolines largely remained unknown to outsiders (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:23). A German trading company finally established a European presence on the High Islands in 1869 (see Shineberg 1971; Hezel 1983:181-182, 264-265).

Unfortunately, demographic data for the long period of early contact between components of the present Yap State and Western nations are limited. Available evidence suggests that despite the sporadic, infrequent contact with outsiders, major periods of depopulation were well underway in the nineteenth century. This was due largely to the introduction of influenza, tuberculosis, smallpox, and venereal disease (see Labby 1976: 2; Peattie 1988: 86-87). Although details are unknown, by the latter half of the nineteenth century depopulation had nearly crippled traditional hereditary mechanisms guiding the transfer of ritual information and status (Muller 1917).

Yap State's commercial position in the Pacific grew during the 1870s and 1880s through the activity of German companies. By 1880 Yap Proper had become the commercial center for all the Caroline Islands, emerging as an important source of both copra and trepang (beche-demer) (Hezel 1983: 28). Germany officially challenged Spain's sovereignty in 1885, annexing the High Islands - an action overturned by Pope Leo XIII's arbitration shortly thereafter (Hezel 1983: 308-312 and Shinn 1984: 326). Germany finally acquired Yap State when it purchased the Carolines and Northern Marianas from Spain in 1899 following the Spanish-America War. German efforts to develop the area economically focused primarily on the production of and trade in copra, in the process introducing technological innovations such as new roads, a, and a cable station (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944: 25). Although the Germans administered the Yapese primarily through native chiefs, acts such as the reorganization of administrative districts and the abolition of warfare greatly affected the sociopolitical dynamics of the society (Lingenfelter 1975: 183-184; Labby 1976: 3-4). These cultural changes coincided with continued depopulation on Yap Proper, and probably to a lesser degree on several of the Outer Islands. Between 1899 and 1911, population on the High Islands decreased from approximately 7,800 to slightly less than 6,200 (Hunt et al. 1954: 23), and continued to decline after that.

Capitalizing upon Germany's involvement in the World War I, in 1914 Japan occupied the Carolines militarily. Japan had begun commercial efforts in the area as early as 1890, and by 1912 had succeeded in establishing itself as a major trading power (Labby 1976: 4). In 1920, the League of Nations awarded Japan a Class C Mandate over Yap State and other German islands in the Pacific north of the equator (Peattie 1988: 56-59). As with Germany, Japan's presence had both commercial and political motives. However, Yap State's physical composition and location limited its immediate value to the Japanese. Although a naval contingent arrived in 1915, adding Yap Proper as the sixth Japanese Naval District in Micronesia, its military value was minimal (Peattie 1988: 64, 231-132). Moreover, the predominantly hilly High Islands and small, generally infertile Outer Islands restricted agricultural potential (Peattie 1988: 181-182; see also Clyde 1967: 47-48).

Yap State quickly proved to be a source of frustration for the Japanese, in large part due to population dynamics. One concern was the frequent need to relocate people forcibly, usually from Yap Proper to the Outer Islands and other areas in Micronesia, in pursuit of military and commercial goals (Lingenfelter 1975: 186). But the main demographic problem faced by Japanese was continued depopulation. The immediate reasons for this decline appeared to be a high death rate, linked to tuberculosis and infant diarrhea, and a low birth rate due to gonorrhea (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944: 32-38; Clyde 1967: 151). In addition to carrying out economic, cultural, and social changes in establishing its authority and improving commerce in the area (see Shuster 1978), Japan introduced better health care and related training in 1915 to help stem depopulation. But these efforts were unsuccessful; by 1937 the population of the Yap High Islands had declined to roughly 3,400 Pacific Islanders (Hunt et al. 1954: 23).

U.S. military forces either captured or bypassed islands in Yap State in World War II (Peattie 1988: 297-307). Following the Japanese surrender in August 1945, the United States began to administer island groups throughout Micronesia. In 1947, the islands in Yap State became part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), a strategic area established by the United Nations with the United States as "administering authority" (Shinn 1984: 303-305). For the first decade of its administration, the United States generally tried to avoid involvement in Yapese affairs - restricting visits and trade from outside and enabling the Yapese to elect district leaders or "chiefs" (Lingenfelter 1975: 188-189). After 1956 increased trade outside Yap State, coupled with growing opportunities for wage labor, led to greater changes. Under successive administrations by the U.S. Navy (1945-1951) and the U.S. Department of the Interior (1951-1986) depopulation ceased, followed by gradual population growth. In the 1970s, total population finally reached the highest levels documented earlier this century. Afterwards, growth declined because of out-migration to Guam and the U.S.

On 10 May 1979, Yap and three other Caroline districts of the TTPI (Chuuk, Kosrae, and Pohnpei) approved a constitution and became the self-governing nation of the Federated States of Micronesia. The U.S. Congress ratified a Compact of Free Association in 1986, establishing future relations between the FSM and the United States. Under the compact, the United States provides grant funds and program assistance for fifteen years, as the states of the FSM strive for economic and political development (Shinn 1984: 308-311). During the first seven years of independence, population growth in Yap State occurred on an order previously undocumented, reaching an average annual rate of 3.3 percent.

### History of Census Taking in Yap State

The demography of Yap State is poorly documented before 1920, when the Japanese South Seas Bureau (Nan'yo-cho) conducted the first systematic census of the entire region. Population data are available from the late eighteenth century for certain portions of Yap Proper, initially collected by explorers and missionaries, and later by German administrators (see Muller 1917; Kramer 1937; Damm 1938). But demographic data preceding 1920 often represent estimates prepared at irregular dates, with no single set covering all islands in Yap State at one time. This paucity of detailed evidence is particularly unfortunate in the present setting, for researchers generally believe that the early population was much greater even than that found currently - possibly between 25,000 and 50,000 on the High Islands during the late eighteenth century (Labby 1976:2; see also Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944: 32-33; Mahoney 1958; Hunter-Anderson 1983).

Various agencies and organizations conducted a total of thirteen systematic censuses of Yap State during the twentieth century, including the 2000 census: four by the Japanese South Seas Bureau (1920, 1925, 1930, and 1935), two by the Office of the High Commissioner of the TTPI (1958 and 1973), one through a joint effort by the U.S. Peace Corps and the University of Hawaii School of Public Health (1967), two by the U.S. Bureau of the Census (1970, 1980), one by the TTPI Office of Planning and Statistics (1977), one by the Yap Office of Planning and Budget (OP&B) in 1987, one by the joint effort of the National Office of Planning and Statistics and Yap OP&B (1994), and the latest one by the National Statistics Office under the Department of Economic Affairs. Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1 present the total population of Yap State recorded by twelve of these censuses. These census data indicate two trends in the evolution of the total population of Yap State; a steadily decline until 1958 and a steady increase since then.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 1.1: Proportional Distribution by Municipality, Yap State: Selected Census Years | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Census years | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | 1920 | 1925 | 1930 | 1935 | 1958 | 1967 | 1973 | 1977 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 8,338 | 7,366 | 6,486 | 6,006 | 5,540 | 6,761 | 7,870 | 8,480 | 8,100 | 10,139 | 11,178 | 11,241 |
| 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 |
| Yap Proper | 64.5 | 63.2 | 62.0 | 61.5 | 58.5 | 59.5 | 65.3 | 64.6 | 64.1 | 65.6 | 61.9 | 65.8 |
| Rumung | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Maap | 8.0 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 |
| Gagil | 10.1 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 5.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| Tomil | 8.7 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 9.1 |
| Fanif | NA1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.9 |
| Weloy | 12.7 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 14.2 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Rull | 10.6 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 13.9 | 18.6 | 20.0 | 17.7 | 18.3 | 17.7 | 18.0 |
| Gilman | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Kanifay | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Dalipebinaw | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 5.7 |
| Outer Islands | 35.5 | 36.8 | 38.0 | 38.5 | 41.5 | 40.5 | 34.7 | 35.4 | 35.9 | 34.4 | 38.1 | 34.2 |
| Ulithi | 5.4 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 6.9 |
| Fais | 12.2 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 |
| Sorol | NA2 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - |
| Ngulu | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Woleai | 7.7 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 8.7 |
| Eauripik | NA2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Ifalik | NA2 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 5.0 |
| Faraulap | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Elato | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Lamotrek | 1.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| Satawal | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| 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 Census (1972, 1983a); Yap Office of Planning and Budget | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| (1992a, 1988, 1989); 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1 | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
| Notes : 1/ Fanif was included in Weloy. 2/ Sorol, Eauripik, and Ifalik were included in Fais. | | | | | | | | | | | |  |



Figure 1.1. Population Distribution by Region, Yap State: 1920-2000

The following paragraphs briefly examine Yap State's changing regional demography in two sections: one based on censuses conducted during the Japanese period, spanning the four census between 1920 and 1935 when the population declined slowly; and another one based on the remaining eight censuses (1958, 1967, 1970, 1973, 1977, 1980, 1987, and 1994), when the population ceased to decline, and then began to increase once more. We confine our presentation to essential data, in particular drawing attention to possible causes of population change.

#### Population of Yap State during the Japanese Period: 1920, 1925, 1930, and 1935

In 1920, the Japanese South Seas Bureau conducted the first detailed census of Yap State (the Yap District of the Mandated Territory; see Nan'yo-cho 1937). The South Seas Bureau conducted similar censuses in 1925, 1930, and 1935, providing an extremely detailed database for the period of Japanese administration. The demographic picture emerging from these data is one of steadily declining population, on both the High Islands and Outer Islands, with the average annual decrease in the total population between censuses ranging from 1.5 to 2.5 percent (see Table 1.1). We discuss these censuses briefly below, focusing upon Pacific Islanders and for the most part excluding any examination of resident Japanese.

Nearly 8,350 Pacific Islanders resided in Yap State in 1920 (Nan'yo-cho 1937). This number probably represents a decrease from earlier in the century, although the magnitude and rate of decrease are unknown. Total population was recorded for each municipality in Yap State, excluding Fanif (recorded with Weloy) and Eauripik, Ifalik, and Sorol atolls (all combined with Fais Island). In 1920 nearly twice as many persons resided on Yap Proper (64.5 percent of the total) as on the Outer Islands. The major populations on Yap Proper were in Gagil and Rull municipalities; the population of Weloy Municipality, important in later years, is uncertain because it was combined with Fanif. Woleai Atoll had the largest population of the Outer Island units recorded separately in 1920.

The population of Yap State declined by roughly 1,000 between 1920 and 1925, by about 2.5 percent annually (Nan'yo-cho 1927). Yap Proper experienced the greatest decline; all municipalities had losses averaging in excess of 2.0 percent annually, with Gagil's annual losses reaching 6.0 percent. The loss of population on the Outer Islands was much less; cases of substantial loss (such as Elato Atoll) were compensated for by marked gains in other places (such as Lamotrek Atoll), suggesting a role for inter-island migration during this five-year period (or, possibly, visitors from Elato to Lamotrek at census time). In terms of relative proportions of total Yap State population, with the exception of Elato and Lamotrek atolls the distribution remained about the same in 1925 as in 1920.

The population of Yap State decreased at an annual average rate of 2.5 percent between 1925 and 1930, a decline of nearly 900 individuals (see Table 1.1; Nan'yo-cho 1931). Once again, most of the decrease occurred on Yap Proper, where all municipalities had some reduction. Depopulation on the Outer Islands was less severe but nevertheless substantial; all but two municipalities experienced decreases. Although the proportion of total population residing on Yap Proper decreased for the second time (to 61.9 percent), in general the regional distribution remained constant.

Although vital statistics and migration data for Yap State during the Japanese period were limited, some information on fertility, mortality, and migration were available. Between 1925 and 1929 the crude birth rate for Yap State was 14.4 (Yanaihara 1967: 46). This is low fertility for Micronesia, substantially less than the 24.4 recorded for the remainder of the western Carolines (Palau) during the same period and less than one-third that recorded for Japanese living in Yap State between 1925 and 1929 (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944: 36). Crude death rate, on the other hand, averaged 44.1 for the period 1925-1929 (Yanaihara 1967: 46). This figure is more than twice that recorded for Palau and nearly eight times that recorded for Japanese residents over the same six years.

The population in Yap State continued to decline between 1930 and 1935, the loss of nearly 500 persons representing an average annual decrease of 1.5 percent (Nan'yo-cho 1937). As during the previous two five-year intervals, Yap Proper experienced the greatest absolute and relative losses in population, with decreases in all but two places. Depopulation on the Outer Islands was less severe, four actually gaining residents during these five years. The relative proportion of total Yap State population residing in various municipalities remained roughly the same as in 1930. Weloy, one of the two municipalities on Yap Proper that grew between 1930 and 1935, registered the greatest relative change.

Yap State's crude birth rate decreased from the 1925-1929 average of 14.4 to 12.0 in 1935 (Yanaihara 1967:46). Once again, this value compares poorly with fertility measures for other populations in the area, being about one- half the Palauan crude birth rate and about one-third the crude birth rate for Japanese residing in Yap State. The crude death rate for the district decreased to 28.0 in 1935 (Yanaihara 1967: 46). Despite this drop, mortality still was roughly twice that in Palau, although only slightly greater than the mortality of resident Japanese (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:36).

#### Population of Yap State in 1958 - 1994

In 1958, the Office of the TTPI High Commissioner conducted the first systematic census of Yap State since the end of Japanese administration (Office of the High Commissioner 1959). Resulting data indicate that the population continued to decrease during the first thirteen years of U.S. administration (see Table 1.1). The 1958 census recorded 466 fewer persons living in Yap State than in 1935 (an average annual decrease of 0.4 percent). As before, the greatest decrease occurred on Yap Proper, which for the first time recorded less than 60 percent of the total population. All but two of the municipalities on Yap Proper, and all but five of the Outer Islands, lost population between 1935 and 1958.

The 1967 census indicated that population grew by more than 1,200 over the decade following the 1958 census, an average annual growth rate of 2.2 percent (School of Public Health n.d.). This marked the first population increase between censuses in forty-seven years. Population grew more rapidly on Yap Proper (to 59.5 percent of the total) than on the Outer Islands. Two Municipalities in Yap Proper (Gagil and Dalipebinaw) lost population, while Rull and Weloy increased significantly to 11.8 and 13.9 percent, respectively.

The 1970 Census was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Unfortunately, geographic designations for Yap State were incorrect. Thus, although the total for Yap may be accurate, data desegregated to individual municipalities were not. Over the preceding three years, the population of Yap State grew by more than 850 persons, an average annual rate of 4.1 percent.

The 1973 Trust Territory census indicated that population growth in Yap State continued, at an average annual rate of slightly more than 1.0 percent since 1970. Moreover, the proportion of total population living in Yap Proper increased markedly, with 65.3 percent of the total residing in the state. Population grew in all but two municipalities in Yap Proper over the six years preceding 1973, with greatest relative and absolute increases in Rull, Gagil, and Weloy. Relative decreases in population occurred throughout the Outer Islands. The exception was Ulithi Atoll, which for the first time on record contained the largest number of persons outside Yap Proper - possibly due to the opening of a high school there in early 1960s.

The TTPI Office of Planning and Statistics conducted another census of Yap State in 1977 (Office of Planning and Statistics 1982). Unlike all other censuses discussed in this section, the 1977 census focused upon *de jure* rather than de facto population and was designed primarily to document the distribution of skills throughout the state. Because this was not a complete census, detailed data were unavailable on population characteristics such as age-sex composition. Moreover, because the data collected were de jure, strictly speaking they are not fully comparable with the de facto data collected in other census years. Nevertheless, information exists on the distribution of population throughout the region, and it probably provides a reasonable indication of the de facto arrangement of people (see table 1.1). Note in particular the continued dominance of Yap Proper, which contained nearly 65 percent of the total population - once again dominated by Rull and Weloy municipalities. Similarly, note the continued dominance of Ulithi and Woleai atolls in the Outer Islands, which together accounted for more than half of the population outside Yap Proper.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducted a second detailed census of the Trust Territory in 1980 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983a), making demographic data available for the entire state of Yap as well as for individual municipalities. Unfortunately, careful examination of the data revealed some undercount (Yap Office of Planning and Budget 1988a:4). These undercounts, coupled with results of the de jure census of 1977 and likely heavy out-migration to the United States during the late 1970s (to take advantage of the recently established Education Opportunity Grants), seemed to give the impression that population decreased between 1977 and 1980 - the first decrease between census years since 1958. The data also show that the relative population distribution on Yap Proper and in the Outer Islands in 1980 continued in the general proportions recorded in both 1973 and 1977. The earlier importance of certain municipalities began to diminish, with the relative contributions of Rull and Weloy on Yap Proper and Ulithi Atoll in the Outer Islands decreasing slightly.

In 1987, the Yap Office of Planning and Budget conducted its first Census after the approval of the Compact of Free Association with the U.S. (Yap Office of Planning and Budget 1988a). The results indicated similar population distribution, but different level of population growth than that of 1980. The total number of inhabitants grew by more than 2,000 during the first seven years of the 1980s, an average annual increase of 3.2 percent (see Table 1.1). The proportion residing on Yap Proper grew slightly between 1980 and 1987; the populations of all but two municipalities there increased and the demographic dominance of Rull and Weloy continued to grow. Though the proportion of Yap State population residing on Outer Islands declined during this period, the absolute population of all but two Outer Island Municipalities grew. Ulithi and Woleai atolls remained the largest population centers in the Outer Islands.

In 1994, through a joint effort of the National Office of Planning and Statistics and the Yap Office of Planning and Budget, the second detailed census of the FSM was conducted under the Compact of Free Association (1994 FSM Census). The 1994 FSM census, a *de jure* count of the population, showed similar trends in population distribution and growth compared to the 1987 census. The total population in the state increased by a little over a thousand in the preceding seven years since 1987; an average annual increase of 1.3 percent (see Table 1.1). Although the proportion of the population living on Yap Proper decreased during the ensuing years, Yap Proper was still home to over 61 percent of the total population in the state. Of the municipalities on Yap Proper, all but two show slight decline in population total, with Rull and Weloy continuing to lead in number of residents. In the Outer Islands, the proportion of Yap State’s population living there increased to 38.1 percent; compared to 34.4 percent in 1987. All islands there except for one (Woleai) indicated some sort of population growth during the seven inter-censal years. Nevertheless, Ulithi and Woleai continued to remain the dominant population center in the area.

## The 2000 FSM Census

The 2000 FSM census covered all persons usually residing in each of the FSM states, 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 state 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 state within six months. The States' citizens who were away for more than six months were not considered to be usual residents of the states, and were excluded from the Census.

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

The 2000 Census implementation phases are briefly summarized below. Except for a pretest operation, which was done in 1994, all implementation phases of the 2000 FSM Census followed the same guideline adopted in the previous census.

### Planning and Preparation

A series of workshops were conducted to establish the administrative setup for the census and plan out the different phases of the census. Participants in the workshops were representatives from the national and state governments and officials from collaborating agencies such as the U.S. Department of Interior and US Bureau of the Census. Additional training was also provided to the state branch office on fieldwork, survey sampling and interviewing techniques.

### Mapping

A mapping operation was conducted in conjunction with the actual enumeration throughout the FSM. The objective of this operation was to update the Enumeration Districts (ED) maps. The estimates of housing units at the block level used the 1994 ED Maps to delineate the field assignments for the 2000 census.

### Enumeration

Field Workers (crew leaders and enumerators) were hired and trained to carry out the enumeration. Each crew leader was responsible for supervising about 5 enumerators on average. Each enumerator was assigned to conduct interviews for every housing unit and household (about 50 housing units on the average) in his or her enumeration district (ED), and fill out a questionnaire for every person in each household. The fieldwork was scheduled to commence from April 4 through 17, although the actual enumeration took much longer and lasted till the early part of June due to callbacks and questionnaire verifications.

### Editing, Coding, and Data Processing

The census questionnaires were edited, coded, and keyed at the state branch office. The Preliminary data editing and coding operation were completed for the purpose of compiling a preliminary count. Preliminary tables were compiled and disseminated from this operation. The questionnaires were then reviewed (for processability), coded, keyed, and verified for further analysis. Following the verification of the keyed data, specifications and programs were developed for data cleaning. The US Bureau of Census assisted the national staff in carrying out the data cleaning and programming activities in Washington D.C. The software used in data cleaning, processing, and table production was the Integrated Microcomputer Processing Systems (IMPS).

### Data Analysis and Report Writing

A data analysis and training workshop was held to review the progress of the report writing and consistency of the data presented in the report. Dr. Michael Levin from USBC and Ms. Vilimaina Rakeseta, a demographer from UNFPA/Country Support Team (CST) led the training and provide much needed guidelines and suggestions to carry out the editing process in terms of analyzing the census data and writing up the report.

## Population Distribution in 2000

One of the important uses of a census is to provide a geographical population distribution. This information is very useful in the decision making process of a nation such as allocation of funds, development planning, policymaking, and apportionment of seats in the decision making body.

Table 1.2 presents a comparative analysis of the distribution of Yap State’s population by municipality and sex between 1994 and 2000. The state’s population increased slightly from about 11,180 in 1994 to about 11,240 in 2000 (an average annual growth of rate of 0.1 percent). Majority of the population resided on Yap Proper, more so in 2000 than in 1994. Of the total population living in Yap State in 2000, about 7,391 (about 66 percent) were residing on Yap Proper while the remaining 34 resided in the Outer Islands. This general pattern was also evident for the sexes.

The distribution of the population varied by municipality. In 1994, nearly 62 percent of the total population was residing on Yap Proper, while the remaining 38 percent was residing in the Outer Islands. Rull (18 percent) and Weloy (about 11 percent) had the largest share of the total population. Ulithi, in the Outer Islands, was the third largest. Just over 9 percent of the total population was residing in Ulithi in 1994. The share for the remaining municipalities varied from about 8 percent for Tomil and Woleai to less than half of a percent in Ngulu. By 2000, the population of Yap Proper had increased to about 66 percent of the total population. Meanwhile, the Outer Island’s population had decreased to about 34 percent. Rull (18 percent) and Weloy (about 11 percent) continued to have the largest population share among the municipalities. The population of Tomil also increased dramatically during this period by about 130 persons to make it the third leading municipality in terms of population. Incidentally, these three municipalities are located on Yap Proper and all three have large pockets of Outer Islanders living in them in specially designated areas. Consequently, one could say that the rise in Yap Proper population and the decline in the Outer Island’s may be attributed to increasing out-migration from the Outer Islands to Yap Proper. This was further supported by fact that, with the exception of Woleai, all island groups in the Outer Islands experienced certain degrees of population decline in 2000 as compared to 1994. And even then, Woleai’s case had to be considered with caution since the rise in population may not be mainly due to increasing births or returning residents, but rather, to rising student population from neighboring eastern islands residing and attending the recently built Neighboring High School on the island.

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| Table 1.2. Population Distribution by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
| Municipality | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
|  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 11,178 | 5,565 | 5,613 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 11,241 | 5,508 | 5,733 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Yap Proper | 6,919 | 3,464 | 3,455 |  | 61.9 | 62.2 | 61.6 |  | 7,391 | 3,696 | 3,695 |  | 65.8 | 67.1 | 64.5 |
| Rumung | 143 | 80 | 63 |  | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.1 |  | 126 | 58 | 68 |  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Maap | 547 | 277 | 270 |  | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 |  | 592 | 310 | 282 |  | 5.3 | 5.6 | 4.9 |
| Gagil | 716 | 375 | 341 |  | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.1 |  | 734 | 384 | 350 |  | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| Tomil | 897 | 449 | 448 |  | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 |  | 1,023 | 524 | 499 |  | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.7 |
| Fanif | 462 | 247 | 215 |  | 4.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 |  | 547 | 285 | 262 |  | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Weloy | 1,188 | 629 | 559 |  | 10.6 | 11.3 | 10.0 |  | 1,197 | 629 | 568 |  | 10.6 | 11.4 | 9.9 |
| Rull | 1,973 | 1,006 | 967 |  | 17.7 | 18.1 | 17.2 |  | 2,019 | 1,019 | 1,000 |  | 18.0 | 18.5 | 17.4 |
| Gilman | 204 | 103 | 101 |  | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 |  | 233 | 110 | 123 |  | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Kanifay | 245 | 138 | 107 |  | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.9 |  | 275 | 152 | 123 |  | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Dalipebinaw | 544 | 160 | 384 |  | 4.9 | 2.9 | 6.8 |  | 645 | 225 | 420 |  | 5.7 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| Outer Islands | 4,259 | 2,101 | 2,158 |  | 38.1 | 37.8 | 38.4 |  | 3,850 | 1,812 | 2,038 |  | 34.2 | 32.9 | 35.5 |
| Ulithi | 1,016 | 533 | 483 |  | 9.1 | 9.6 | 8.6 |  | 773 | 405 | 368 |  | 6.9 | 7.4 | 6.4 |
| Fais | 301 | 160 | 141 |  | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 |  | 215 | 103 | 112 |  | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Sorol | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ngulu | 38 | 21 | 17 |  | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 |  | 26 | 10 | 16 |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Woleai | 844 | 374 | 470 |  | 7.6 | 6.7 | 8.4 |  | 975 | 452 | 523 |  | 8.7 | 8.2 | 9.1 |
| Eauripik | 118 | 56 | 62 |  | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |  | 113 | 42 | 71 |  | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Ifalik | 653 | 327 | 326 |  | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 |  | 561 | 261 | 300 |  | 5.0 | 4.7 | 5.2 |
| Faraulap | 223 | 102 | 121 |  | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 |  | 221 | 98 | 123 |  | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Elato | 121 | 57 | 64 |  | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 |  | 96 | 42 | 54 |  | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Lamotrek | 385 | 179 | 206 |  | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 |  | 339 | 152 | 187 |  | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Satawal | 560 | 292 | 268 |  | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 |  | 531 | 247 | 284 |  | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1 | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Population Density in 2000

Table 1.3 presents the population density in Yap State by region. The population density (number of persons per square mile) in 1994 was over 240 persons per square mile; a figure that remained on a slightly constant level in 2000. By region, however, Yap Proper showed an increase in the number of persons per square mile: from about 180 in 1994 to 190 in 2000. In the Outer Islands, the opposite outcome was observed with the number of person per square mile decreasing from about 590 in 1994 to 550 in 2000. Despite this decline, population pressure in the Outer Islands is assumed to be quite high given the limited resources found in that region. Population pressure will be worse in the future, unless appropriate measures are implemented to limit population growth.

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| Table 1.3. Population Density, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | |  |  |
|  | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
|  |  | Region | |  |  | Region | |
| Characteristics | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Population | 11,178 | 6,919 | 4,259 |  | 11,241 | 7,391 | 3,850 |
| Land area ( in square miles) | 46 | 39 | 7 |  | 46 | 39 | 7 |
| Density (per square mile) | 243 | 179 | 587 |  | 244 | 190 | 550 |
| Sources: 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1; FSM Information Handbook, No. 1 vol. 1, 1992. | | | | | |  |  |

## Conclusion

Census taking improved in the 50 years prior to the 2000 census. A summary of the population count from the recent 13 censuses in Yap shows two major population changes. The population of Yap declined from over 8,000 in 1920 to about 5,500 in 1958 (that is, during the Japanese period); and began to increase steadily since then. The reason for decline of the population during the 1920 to 1958 was in part due to a high level of mortality during the Japanese period.

The geographical distribution of the population also shifted in the 50-year period observed. During 2000, nearly 66 percent of the total population was residing in Yap Proper, while the remaining 34 percent was residing in the Outer Islands. The Outer Islands' limited land area of about 7 square miles makes population density a potential problem.

# CHAPTER 2

**AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE**

## Introduction

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

In Chapter 1 we discussed the historical demography of Yap State, geographical distribution, and population density. Recent fertility, mortality, and migration trends - the three main mechanisms by which a population changes over time - have shaped the age and sex composition of Yap State. These processes will be discussed in later chapters.

## Data Description

Age

The 2000 census obtained information on age from the response to the date of birth question and the age are 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 Census Office employees imputed age according to relationship, marital status and other related characteristics of other individuals.

Data on age were used to determine the applicability of other questions for an individual and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Because of the important role played by age data in interpreting most social and economic characteristics, age was tabulated by single years as well as different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Sex

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

*Limitations and Comparability*

There is no limitation to the 2000 age and sex data. Every census conducted in Yap 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 intercensal growth). Table 2.1 presents the intercensal growth for four periods, 1973-1980, 1980-1987, 1987-1994 and 1994-2000. The intercensal growth rate for the first three periods fell within the range of .4 to 3.2 percent annually. In the period 1994-2000, the intercensal growth was 0.1. This showed that the population for Yap State had remained static or had actually declined in the recent years. The major cause for this almost zero growth in the population may have more to do with out-migration in search of jobs or education rather than declining fertility or increasing mortality rates.

The annual growth rate for the 1973-1987 was 1.8. For the period 1973-1994, the growth rate was 1.7 percent. For the period 1973-2000 the growth rate was 1.6 and because of the long period covered, is most certainly a good reflection of average growth over the years. However, it should be noted that had it not been for the effect of increasing emigration, the intercensal growth rate would have been higher.

The annual growth rate varied significantly by age group. Over the two decades before the census, the growth rate for the very young (0 to 4 age group) declined from 0.6 between 1973 and 1980 to –1.2 between 1994 and 2000. Similar to the youngest population, the annual growth rate of the very old age groups (75 years and above) declined from 2.9 percent in 1973 to -3.4 percents in 1994, and increased to 2.5 in 2000. The decline in the growth rate among the young may be due to the decline in fertility (lowering the growth rate of the young).

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| Table 2.1. Population Change and Annual Growth Rate by Age Group, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age groups |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | Population change | | | |  | Percent change | | | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  |  | (+ or -) | | | |  | (Annual growth) | | | |
| Number | | | | | | | | |  | 1973- | 1980- | 1987- | 1994- |  | 1973- | 1980- | 1987- | 1994- |
| 1973 | 1980 | | 1987 | | 1994 | | 2000 | |  | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 7,870 | 8,100 | | 10,139 | | 11,178 | | 11,241 | |  | 230 | 2,039 | 1,039 | 63 |  | 0.4 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 1,203 | 1,252 | | 1,540 | | 1,476 | | 1,372 | |  | 49 | 288 | -64 | -104 |  | 0.6 | 3.0 | -0.6 | -1.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,093 | 1,164 | | 1,498 | | 1,457 | | 1,361 | |  | 71 | 334 | -41 | -96 |  | 0.9 | 3.6 | -0.4 | -1.1 |
| 10 to 14 years | 999 | 1,018 | | 1,229 | | 1,491 | | 1,355 | |  | 19 | 211 | 262 | -136 |  | 0.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -1.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 854 | 769 | | 923 | | 1,252 | | 1,353 | |  | -85 | 154 | 329 | 101 |  | -1.5 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 1.3 |
| 20 to 24 years | 623 | 735 | | 823 | | 936 | | 998 | |  | 112 | 88 | 113 | 62 |  | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 |
| 25 to 29 years | 440 | 625 | | 823 | | 761 | | 708 | |  | 185 | 198 | -62 | -53 |  | 5.0 | 3.9 | -1.1 | -1.2 |
| 30 to 34 years | 351 | 461 | | 776 | | 768 | | 697 | |  | 110 | 315 | -8 | -71 |  | 3.9 | 7.4 | -0.1 | -1.6 |
| 35 to 39 years | 380 | 329 | | 590 | | 764 | | 718 | |  | -51 | 261 | 174 | -46 |  | -2.1 | 8.3 | 3.7 | -1.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 309 | 308 | | 326 | | 619 | | 723 | |  | -1 | 18 | 293 | 104 |  | - | 0.8 | 9.2 | 2.6 |
| 45 to 49 years | 291 | 312 | | 312 | | 416 | | 590 | |  | 21 | 0 | 104 | 174 |  | 1.0 | - | 4.1 | 5.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 324 | 215 | | 279 | | 259 | | 399 | |  | -109 | 64 | -20 | 140 |  | -5.9 | 3.7 | -1.1 | 7.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 298 | 248 | | 261 | | 250 | | 227 | |  | -50 | 13 | - | -23 |  | -2.6 | 0.7 | -0.6 | -1.6 |
| 60 to 64 years | 201 | 220 | | 208 | | 248 | | 221 | |  | 19 | -12 | 40 | -27 |  | 1.3 | -0.8 | 2.5 | -1.9 |
| 65 to 69 years | 139 | 152 | | 210 | | 155 | | 207 | |  | 13 | 58 | -55 | 52 |  | 1.3 | 4.6 | -4.3 | 4.8 |
| 70 to 74 years | 124 | 93 | | 125 | | 156 | | 115 | |  | -31 | 32 | 31 | -41 |  | -4.1 | 4.2 | 3.2 | -5.1 |
| 75 yrs & over | 162 | 199 | | 216 | | 170 | | 197 | |  | 37 | 17 | -46 | 27 |  | 2.9 | 1.2 | -3.4 | 2.5 |
| Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note : the 79 "Not stated" age cases in 1973 were not distributed among the age groups but accounted for in the Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Age and Sex Distribution

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of the Yap population by sex, from 1973 to 2000. The proportion for both sexes less than 5 years of age decreased by 3 percentage points over the period. With few exceptions, the proportion aged 10 to 49 years tended to increase from 1973 and 2000. The reduction in the proportion of the population below 5 years of age (from 0 to 4) is a consequence of a decline in fertility and age-selective migration. The increase growth rate among the middle age groups is especially evident among persons aged 30 to 44 in 1994 and among persons aged 40 to 44 in 2000, as a consequence of the age selective migration.

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| Table 2.2. Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age groups | Males | | | | |  | Females | | | | |
| 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 4,044 | 4,137 | 5,193 | 5,565 | 5508 |  | 3,826 | 3,963 | 4,946 | 5,613 | 5733 |
| 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 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 13.9 | 12.9 |  | 14.8 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 11.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 14.0 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 13.3 | 12.7 |  | 13.7 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.8 | 11.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 12.5 |  | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 11.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 10.2 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 12.3 |  | 11.6 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 8.1 |  | 8.0 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 6.0 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 5.5 |  | 5.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 4.0 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 5.4 |  | 4.9 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 4.7 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.4 |  | 5.0 | 4.1 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 6.4 |  | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 |
| 45 to 49 years | 3.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 5.7 |  | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 4.0 |  | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 |  | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 |  | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 |  | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 |  | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 |
| 75 yrs & over | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.6 |  | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, unpublished; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, 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 future 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 Yap Population pyramids from 1973 to 2000 for comparative purposes.

Figure 2.1 Population Structure of Yap: 1973 to 2000

*Source: Preceding Table 2.3*



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

When comparing the population structure of 2000 to that of 1994, the shape remained virtually the same. However, when considering over the long period of 27 years (2000 to 1973), the change in the age-sex structure was rather pronounced. The population structure for 1973 portrays higher level of fertility and different migration pattern compared to that of 2000.

Table 2.3 shows the recent distribution of the Yap population. The distribution showed that the older the age group, the smaller the group. For instance, the proportion of the population in 1994 below 5 years comprised 13 percent of the population, whereas the population aged 75 and above accounted for less than 2 percent. In 2000, persons 5 years and below accounted for about 12 percent. Those aged 75 years and above comprised about 2 percent. This decline reflects the effect of mortality and some migration. A similar pattern is found among the sexes, although at different levels.

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| Table 2.3. Population by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Age groups | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11,178 | 5,565 | 5,613 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 11,241 | 5,508 | 5,733 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 1,476 | 773 | 703 |  | 13.2 | 13.9 | 12.5 |  | 1,372 | 713 | 659 |  | 12.2 | 12.9 | 11.5 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,457 | 739 | 718 |  | 13.0 | 13.3 | 12.8 |  | 1,361 | 700 | 661 |  | 12.1 | 12.7 | 11.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,491 | 799 | 692 |  | 13.3 | 14.4 | 12.3 |  | 1,355 | 687 | 668 |  | 12.1 | 12.5 | 11.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,252 | 629 | 623 |  | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.1 |  | 1,353 | 675 | 678 |  | 12.0 | 12.3 | 11.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 936 | 375 | 561 |  | 8.4 | 6.7 | 10.0 |  | 998 | 445 | 553 |  | 8.9 | 8.1 | 9.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 761 | 335 | 426 |  | 6.8 | 6.0 | 7.6 |  | 708 | 303 | 405 |  | 6.3 | 5.5 | 7.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 768 | 377 | 391 |  | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.0 |  | 697 | 297 | 400 |  | 6.2 | 5.4 | 7.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 764 | 384 | 380 |  | 6.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 |  | 718 | 351 | 367 |  | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 619 | 331 | 288 |  | 5.5 | 5.9 | 5.1 |  | 723 | 351 | 372 |  | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 |
| 45 to 49 years | 416 | 238 | 178 |  | 3.7 | 4.3 | 3.2 |  | 590 | 315 | 275 |  | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 259 | 122 | 137 |  | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 |  | 399 | 222 | 177 |  | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| 55 to 59 years | 250 | 118 | 132 |  | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  | 227 | 103 | 124 |  | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 248 | 116 | 132 |  | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  | 221 | 104 | 117 |  | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 65 to 69 years | 155 | 77 | 78 |  | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |  | 207 | 97 | 110 |  | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 156 | 67 | 89 |  | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 |  | 115 | 56 | 59 |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 75 yrs & over | 170 | 85 | 85 |  | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |  | 197 | 89 | 108 |  | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Median Age

An important indicator derived from data on age is median age. This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the persons younger than the median age and the other half older. In most cases, computing median age employs more detailed age intervals than are shown in census publications. A median based on less detailed data may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution.

Change in the median age shows whether the population is aging or growing younger. The median age is especially useful when comparing the composition of a population over time and to other populations. Table 2.4 shows that the median age of Yap increased by two years over the three decades before the census, indicating an aging population. This aging of the population may be due primarily to increasing out-migration of the younger generation (high school age and college age population), which tends to drive up the median age. Further indications of reduced fertility (discussed in Chapter 4) and reduced mortality (discussed in Chapter 5) also compounded the increase in median age.

The median age in 2000 was about 21 showing that Yap had the oldest population among the FSM states and was moderately old when compared to other Micronesian Island groups (see Table 2.8). From 1973 to 2000 the median age for males increased by over one and half years while for females increased by three years, reflecting the female selective immigration in recent years.

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| Table 2.4. Median Age by Municipality and Sex, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region | Total | | | | |  | Males | | | | |  | Females | | | | |
| 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 18.5 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 19.7 | 20.9 |  | 18.2 | 18.5 | 20.1 | 18.7 | 19.8 |  | 18.8 | 19.5 | 18.2 | 20.6 | 21.8 |
| Yap Proper | 18.6 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 21.9 |  | 18.8 | 19.3 | 19.1 | 20.3 | 21.9 |  | 18.4 | 19.3 | 16.9 | 21.2 | 21.9 |
| Outer Islands | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.1 |  | 17.1 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 17.1 |  | 19.5 | 19.9 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 21.6 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The median age varied among the regions in Yap in the last census, as well as the census years before that. In 2000 Yap Proper had a higher median age of about 22, compared to 19 in the Outer Islands. The median age for both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands increased by about 1 year during the period observed. Once again, the rise in median age for the two regions may be due, among other things, to increasing out-migration of the younger population.

### Age and Sex Ratios

Ratios permit comparisons of phenomena over time and between countries and areas. Analysis of age and sex data often requires examining large data sets. We can better discuss the complexities of changing age and sex compositions by using ratios. Here we apply two measures: the sex ratio (the number of males per 100 females) and the dependency ratio (the number of dependents -- person below 15 years old plus persons aged 65 and over -- per 100 individuals of working age -- persons aged 15 to 64 years of age). The dependency ratio is sometimes divided into young dependency and old dependency ratio.

#### Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Yap declined over the past decades before the 1994 and 2000 census. In 1973, there were about 106 males to every 100 females in Yap, decreasing to about 99 in 1994 and 96 in 2000 (Table 2.5). This trend held for Yap Proper as well. Compared to other FSM states (as well as other Micronesian countries) Presented in Table 2.8, the Yap sex ratio of 96 was one of the lowest. There were more females in Yap State in 1994 and even more in 2000 partly due to the longer life expectancy of females, the increased out-migration of males, and immigration of females employed by the garment factory.

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| Table 2.5. Sex Ratio by Municipality, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | |
| Municipality | 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 105.6 | 104.4 | 105.0 | 99.1 | 96.1 |
| Yap Proper | 113.5 | 115.2 | 110.9 | 100.3 | 100.0 |
| Rumung | 89.7 | 120.3 | 161.5 | 127.0 | 85.3 |
| Maap | 108.0 | 103.2 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 109.9 |
| Gagil | 105.7 | 106.7 | 115.5 | 110.0 | 109.7 |
| Tomil | 116.2 | 113.5 | 102.6 | 100.2 | 105.0 |
| Fanif | 113.4 | 100.0 | 105.4 | 114.9 | 108.8 |
| Weloy | 110.7 | 114.8 | 112.7 | 112.5 | 110.7 |
| Rull | 116.7 | 119.6 | 113.1 | 104.0 | 101.9 |
| Gilman | 117.0 | 130.3 | 85.6 | 102.0 | 89.4 |
| Kanifay | 139.8 | 147.3 | 135.9 | 129.0 | 123.6 |
| Dalipebinaw | 113.9 | 119.8 | 114.8 | 41.7 | 53.6 |
| Outer Islands | 92.2 | 87.6 | 94.6 | 97.4 | 88.9 |
| Ulithi | 129.0 | 109.4 | 118.9 | 110.4 | 110.1 |
| Fais | 89.3 | 109.1 | 130.0 | 113.5 | 92.0 |
| Sorol | 100.0 | 133.3 | - | - | - |
| Ngulu | 100.0 | 110.0 | 85.7 | 123.5 | 62.5 |
| Woleai | 71.3 | 75.3 | 74.5 | 79.6 | 86.4 |
| Eauripik | 92.4 | 86.2 | 94.1 | 90.3 | 59.2 |
| Ifalik | 89.2 | 80.9 | 86.3 | 100.3 | 87.0 |
| Faraulap | 56.4 | 67.1 | 87.6 | 84.3 | 79.7 |
| Elato | 60.0 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 77.8 |
| Lamotrek | 82.0 | 79.3 | 79.4 | 86.9 | 81.3 |
| Satawal | 101.1 | 85.6 | 98.7 | 109.0 | 87.0 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1 | | | | | |

The sex ratio also differed by municipality. With the exception of Dalipebinaw, municipalities on Yap Proper displayed a rather masculine population. Dalipebinaw's situation may be due to the location in the area of the garment factory, which employed a large number of female immigrant workers. In contrast, the municipalities in the Outer Islands had female-dominated population, possibly as a result of selective migration for males.

Table 2.6 compares the sex ratio among age groups. In most societies more males are born than females, therefore the excess of males at the young ages of less than 5 years in both 2000 and 1994 was not surprising. The shortage of males is especially evident at ages 20 to 34, and 50 years and older. The shortage of males for ages 20 to 34 is attributed to emigration, while the shortage of males at ages 50 and older is explained by a combined effect of emigration and mortality (the tendency for males to die younger than females, resulting in the excess of females in the older age groups). By regions, Yap Proper appeared in both censuses to have a higher male to female sex ratio than the Outer Islands, perhaps because of higher number of males migrating to Yap Proper.

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| Table 2.6. Sex Ratio by Age Group and Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 FSM Census | | |  | 2000 FSM Census | | |
| Age groups | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 99.1 | 100.3 | 97.4 |  | 96.1 | 100.0 | 88.9 |
| Less than 5 yrs | 110.0 | 108.3 | 112.6 |  | 108.2 | 116.1 | 97.1 |
| 5 to 9 years | 102.9 | 103.3 | 102.4 |  | 105.9 | 99.1 | 118.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | 115.5 | 112.3 | 120.6 |  | 102.8 | 99.3 | 108.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 101.0 | 94.5 | 109.0 |  | 99.6 | 92.6 | 115.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 66.8 | 57.7 | 87.7 |  | 80.5 | 87.1 | 67.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 78.6 | 87.3 | 65.1 |  | 74.8 | 79.9 | 64.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 96.4 | 98.0 | 93.7 |  | 74.3 | 89.8 | 46.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 101.1 | 115.2 | 77.6 |  | 95.6 | 97.2 | 92.3 |
| 40 to 44 years | 114.9 | 129.9 | 92.1 |  | 94.4 | 105.7 | 72.0 |
| 45 to 49 years | 133.7 | 137.3 | 126.7 |  | 114.5 | 135.1 | 82.2 |
| 50 to 54 years | 89.1 | 109.0 | 62.7 |  | 125.4 | 141.3 | 100.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 89.4 | 96.5 | 76.6 |  | 83.1 | 108.6 | 50.0 |
| 60 to 64 years | 87.9 | 91.1 | 83.0 |  | 88.9 | 109.7 | 55.6 |
| 65 to 69 years | 98.7 | 122.2 | 66.7 |  | 88.2 | 84.2 | 97.1 |
| 70 to 74 years | 75.3 | 80.7 | 65.6 |  | 94.9 | 112.5 | 74.1 |
| 75 yrs & over | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 82.4 | 89.9 | 69.2 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 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 as exclusively "producers" or "consumers". The dependency ratio should not be confused with the percent economically active. The former considers all persons of working age, while the latter considers only those individuals of working age who are economically active, which is usually less than the dependency ratio (see Chapter 9).

In 2000 the dependency ratio of the Yap was 69 (meaning that for every 100 persons of working-age there are 69 consumers, in terms of food, clothing, shelter, and so forth). The dependency ratio declined from 91 in 1973 to 69 in 2000, showing a relative increase in the working age population (see Table 2.7). The young dependency ratio was about 62 and the old age dependency ratio was about 8, showing that the dependency burden was particularly high among the young. Similar to the total dependency ratio, the young and old dependency ratios decreased over the two decades before the census, as a result of the decline in fertility and increase in emigration of working-age adults.

The dependency ratio varied between the regions in Yap. The dependency ratio for Yap Proper was 63 while the Outer Islands was 82 in 2000, indicating a higher burden of dependency in the Outer Islands.

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| Table 2.7. Dependency Ratio by Municipality, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region | Total | | | | |  | Young | | | | |  | Old | | | | |
| 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1973 | 1980 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 91.4 | 91.8 | 89.7 | 78.2 | 69.4 |  | 81.0 | 81.3 | 79.8 | 70.5 | 61.6 |  | 10.4 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 7.7 | 7.8 |
| Yap Proper | 92.4 | 90.1 | 85.0 | 75.9 | 63.4 |  | 81.4 | 79.7 | 76.4 | 68.3 | 55.9 |  | 11.0 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| Rumung | 152.9 | 128.1 | 141.3 | 116.7 | 137.7 |  | 127.5 | 105.3 | 113.0 | 112.1 | 118.9 |  | 25.5 | 22.8 | 28.3 | 4.5 | 18.9 |
| Maap | 95.3 | 89.9 | 108.1 | 111.2 | 82.2 |  | 83.1 | 73.8 | 91.5 | 97.3 | 72.0 |  | 12.2 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 13.9 | 10.2 |
| Gagil | 107.8 | 102.0 | 100.9 | 79.4 | 68.0 |  | 97.3 | 89.8 | 90.3 | 71.2 | 59.3 |  | 10.5 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 8.3 | 8.7 |
| Tomil | 91.6 | 86.2 | 105.5 | 88.8 | 67.7 |  | 76.7 | 78.3 | 95.0 | 77.7 | 59.5 |  | 15.0 | 7.8 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 8.2 |
| Fanif | 98.3 | 90.3 | 91.7 | 81.9 | 77.0 |  | 85.6 | 78.6 | 79.2 | 71.7 | 67.3 |  | 12.7 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 10.2 | 9.7 |
| Weloy | 91.4 | 88.2 | 65.5 | 76.8 | 62.0 |  | 81.7 | 80.5 | 60.6 | 71.1 | 55.3 |  | 9.7 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 6.6 |
| Rull | 79.8 | 84.1 | 81.1 | 71.3 | 60.0 |  | 72.6 | 75.1 | 75.6 | 65.1 | 53.4 |  | 7.2 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| Gilman | 81.5 | 86.9 | 95.7 | 106.1 | 94.2 |  | 67.2 | 70.5 | 83.7 | 89.9 | 80.0 |  | 14.3 | 16.4 | 12.1 | 16.2 | 14.2 |
| Kanifay | 96.6 | 92.3 | 78.6 | 89.9 | 85.8 |  | 84.0 | 79.5 | 70.4 | 79.8 | 75.7 |  | 12.6 | 12.8 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| Dalipebinaw | 134.7 | 102.9 | 70.9 | 27.1 | 24.0 |  | 115.3 | 95.2 | 63.3 | 24.3 | 21.3 |  | 19.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Outer Islands | 89.7 | 95.0 | 98.7 | 82.0 | 82.4 |  | 80.2 | 84.2 | 86.3 | 74.3 | 73.9 |  | 9.5 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 7.7 | 8.5 |
| Ulithi | 72.1 | 80.7 | 74.9 | 56.8 | 73.3 |  | 59.2 | 70.7 | 62.9 | 52.6 | 67.3 |  | 12.9 | 9.9 | 12.0 | 4.2 | 6.1 |
| Fais | 78.2 | 137.9 | 141.5 | 96.7 | 110.8 |  | 64.7 | 110.3 | 120.8 | 85.6 | 103.9 |  | 13.4 | 27.6 | 20.8 | 11.1 | 6.9 |
| Sorol | 14.3 | 250.0 | - | - | - |  | 14.3 | 150.0 | - | - | - |  | - | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Ngulu | 40.0 | 16.7 | - | 81.0 | 160.0 |  | 40.0 | 16.7 | - | 52.4 | 110.0 |  | - | - | - | 28.6 | 50.0 |
| Woleai | 100.3 | 92.7 | 95.3 | 90.5 | 74.1 |  | 90.7 | 85.5 | 84.9 | 79.7 | 63.8 |  | 9.6 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.4 |
| Eauripik | 119.0 | 95.2 | 80.4 | 61.6 | 61.4 |  | 110.3 | 85.5 | 69.6 | 56.2 | 51.4 |  | 8.6 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 5.5 | 10.0 |
| Ifalik | 84.8 | 102.6 | 102.4 | 86.6 | 82.7 |  | 80.0 | 92.2 | 95.2 | 82.3 | 75.2 |  | 4.8 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 7.5 |
| Faraulap | 91.7 | 78.4 | 117.4 | 81.3 | 82.6 |  | 83.3 | 71.6 | 105.5 | 75.6 | 75.2 |  | 8.3 | 6.8 | 11.9 | 5.7 | 7.4 |
| Elato | 47.6 | 88.9 | 119.8 | 89.1 | 77.8 |  | 38.1 | 85.2 | 112.1 | 82.8 | 75.9 |  | 9.5 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 1.9 |
| Lamotrek | 109.0 | 100.0 | 105.9 | 98.5 | 93.7 |  | 103.6 | 92.6 | 97.1 | 90.2 | 85.7 |  | 5.4 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 8.0 |
| Satawal | 112.1 | 112.1 | 123.0 | 106.6 | 99.6 |  | 105.5 | 95.1 | 103.8 | 93.4 | 88.7 |  | 6.7 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 13.3 | 10.9 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table 13; 2000 FSM Census Table P2-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 2.8. Selected Demographic Indicators from Other Pacific Countries, Yap State: Various Years | | | | | |
| Country | Census year | Intercensal growth (%) | Median age | Sex ratio | Dependency ratio |
| FSM | (2000) | 0.3 | 18.9 | 103 | 79 |
| Yap | (2000) | 0.1 | 20.9 | 96 | 69 |
| Chuuk | (2000) | 0.1 | 18.5 | 103 | 81 |
| Pohnpei | (2000) | 0.4 | 18.9 | 105 | 79 |
| Kosrae | (2000) | 0.9 | 19.2 | 101 | 83 |
| Guam | (2000) | 1.5 | 27.4 | 105 | 56 |
| Kiribati | (1995) | 2.5 | 19.8 | 97 | 77 |
| Marshall Islands | (1999) | 2.0 | 17.7 | 105 | 82 |
| Nauru | (1992) | 2.9 | 18.0 | 105 | 83 |
| CNMI | (2000) | 3.2 | 28.7 | 86 | 32 |
| Palau | (1995) | 2.2 | 30.4 | 114 | 47 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Censuses, T4a; 1980 TTPI Census, Unpublished; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished; "Oceania Population 2000", SPC; "2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary population and housing characteristics, Guam, 2000", IPC, US Bureau of Census; “2000 Census of Population and Housing: Summary population and housing characteristics, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 2000, ", IPC, US Bureau of Census. | | | | | |

### Accuracy Analysis for Age and Sex Data

To evaluate the accuracy of the age and sex data, the Myers and Bachi methods were used to measure the level of digit preference. The methods measure the preference and dislike for ages ending in all the digits (0 to 9). The Myers and Bachi indices measure the excess or deficit of persons reporting ages ending with any of the 10 digits, expressing these deviations as percentages. Values close to zero indicate accurate age reporting. In 2000, the Myers and Bachi indices were 3.9 and 2.5 respectively (see Table 2.9). Ages ending with 0, 2, and 7 were most preferred in both calculations, whereas ages ending with 5 were least preferred.

The Myers Index of 4.9 for males and 3.7 for females in 2000 showed accurate age reporting for females compared to males. Both indices showed that reporting of ages was most accurate in the last two censuses, especially for females. Also, these indices showed improvement in reporting of age data over the period of close to 30 years observed.

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| Table 2.9. Myers and Bachi Method of Measuring Digit Preference, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Terminal digit | Myers method | | |  | Bachi method | | |
| Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| 2000: | 3.9 | 4.9 | 3.7 |  | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| 0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.2 |  | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.2 |
| 1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |  | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |  | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| 3 | -0.9 | -1.6 | -0.2 |  | -0.5 | -1.3 | 0.3 |
| 4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | -0.1 |  | 0.3 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| 5 | -1.0 | -0.5 | -1.5 |  | -0.9 | -0.4 | -1.3 |
| 6 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 |  | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| 7 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |  | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.4 |
| 8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 |  | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.9 |
| 9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 |  | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --Index-- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 4.6 |  | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| 1987 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 |  | 3.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| 1980 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.3 |  | 5.7 | 5.3 | 7.7 |
| 1973 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.8 |  | 4.0 | 3.5 | 5.3 |
| Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses; 1987 Yap State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses | | | | | | |  |
| 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). | | | | | | | |

## Conclusions

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

The annual growth rate of Yap between 1994 and 2000 was 0.1 percent, declining from a 1.4 percent rate from 1987 to 1994. This decline is attributed mostly to a decline in fertility and increasing emigration. Compared to other Micronesian countries, Yap's current 0.1 annual rate of growth was moderate.

The sex ratio decreased over the past three decades, from about 106 in 1973 to slightly over 96 in 2000. Yap State in 2000, therefore, had roughly 96 males to every 100 females, making the population overwhelmingly females. This was partly due to longer life expectancy for females and increased out-migration for males and in-migration for females, especially those employed at the garment factory.

The median age was approaching 21 years in 2000, an increase of just over one year from the previous census years, suggesting that the population had gradually aged over the two decades. This increase almost certainly came from the combination of declining fertility (females having fewer children), low mortality (people dying at an older age now than they were before), and selective migration (immigration of working age persons). The median age remain about stable in the outer islands, whereas in Yap Proper it increased by 1 year over the period observed.

The dependency ratio decreased over the past three decades. Although the decrease in the dependency ratio can be considered as a positive change (as it implied more people of working-age and fewer people to support), the dependency ratio is still considered high, even by Pacific standard. This is true despite the fact that Yap has the lowest dependency ratio compared to the other three FSM States.

# CHAPTER 3

**HOUSEHOLDS AND MARITAL STATUS**

## Introduction

Demographic changes and socioeconomic shifts affect household and family structure. The results from recent censuses, including the 2000 census, show that as Yap continue to have more and more interactions with other cultures typical extended family household structure is becoming less common. The number of single parent families increased, possibly as the result of increasing divorce and emigration of one parent to find cash employment. This chapter presents a summary of the analysis based on the 2000 FSM census results on the size and composition of households and families and marital status in the State of Yap. The analysis also compares the results to those of recent censuses.

## Definitions

Household Type and Relationship

The 2000 FSM Census defined a household to include all persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, intended for occupancy) as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and who have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. Occupants may be a single family, one person living along, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The count of households or householders either equals or greater than the count of occupied housing units.

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

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

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

*Husband/wife* -- a person reported as the husband or wife of the "householder". There may be other married couples in the household but the entry for "Husband/wife" was only marked for the person reported as married to the "householder".

*Natural-born son/daughter* -- a son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

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

*Brother/sister* -- the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law were included in the "other relative" category on the questionnaire.

*Father/mother* -- a person who was the father or mother of the "householder". This includes natural parents, stepparents and parents by adoption.

*Other relatives* -- anyone else related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption. This includes in-laws.

*Non-relatives* -- any household member not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption or cannot be described in by the other categories given.

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

Group Quarters

The 2000 FSM Census classified all persons not living in households as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters were recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "non institutional group quarters"). Group quarters have not played a particularly important role in Yap.

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

Other persons living in group quarters included those who lived in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who lived in rooming houses, group homes (homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, physically handicapped, abusers of drug or alcohol, and other group homes), and religious group quarters were classified as other persons in group quarters when there were 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters were classified as housing units. Persons living in college dormitories, agricultural workers' dormitories, and other workers' dormitories, were classified as other persons living in group quarters regardless of the number of inhabitants, as were crews of maritime vessels and staff residents of institutions.

Slight changes were made to the definition of group quarters between censuses, however these changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

Marital Status

The 2000 FSM Census collected information on marital status with questionnaire item 5, asked of all the persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000). All persons were asked whether they were "now married", "widowed", "divorces", "separated". or "never married". Traditional marriages were reported as "now married". The questionnaire did not classify remarried persons, if a person divorced and remarried they were classified as married. The census office tabulated marital status data for all persons aged 15 years and over.

* Never married -- included all persons who never married.
* Now married -- included all persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce.
* Separated -- included persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. It includes persons who had been deserted or who had parted because they no longer want to live together but who had not obtained a divorce.
* Divorced -- included persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.
* Widowed -- included widows and widowers who have not remarried.

When a person did not report marital status, census personnel imputed this information according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the subject.

*Limitations and Comparability*. No systematic errors appeared in the data collected by the 2000 FSM Census on household and marital status. However, slight variations in certain definitions needed to be addressed to avoid confusion and erroneous conclusions. The 2000 definition of a household was the same as that used in 1994., but slightly different from the definition used during the 1987 census. While the 1994 and 2000 censuses considered the status of occupancy by a household as well as the housing unit itself, the 1987 definition was based only on the unit in a structure. Furthermore, the relationship categories, “natural-born son/daughter and “adopted son/daughter,” shown in the 2000 and 1994 censuses are not the same in the 1987 census, which only considered “son” and “daughter” for these two relationship categories.

## Analysis of Data on Households and Marital Status

### Households and Families

The total number of persons living in regular households in Yap State increased from about 7,600 in 1973 to over 10,800 in 2000. Persons living in group quarters also increased from about 350 in 1973 to about 530 in 1994, but declined to about 410 in 2000. Total number of persons per household has fluctuated since 1973, from 5.2 to 5.3 in 2000, although in 1994, there was an average of 5.5 persons per household in the state. The number of persons per family also increased significantly from 4.3 in 1973 to 5.9 in 1994. In 2000, the number of person per family had dropped to around 5.7 (see Table 3.1).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3.1: Type of Living Quarters in Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | |
|  | Census years | | | |
| Characteristics | 1973 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total persons | 7,923 | 10,139 | 11,178 | 11,241 |
| In regular households | 7,570 | 10,044 | 10,648 | 10,832 |
| Percent | 95.5 | 99.1 | 95.3 | 96.4 |
| In group quarters | 353 | 95 | 530 | 409 |
| Percent | 4.5 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Inmate of institution | - | - | 18 | 26 |
| Other | 353 | 95 | 512 | 383 |
| Persons per household | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 |
| Persons per family | 4.3 | - | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T3; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P14; 2000 FSM Census, Table P-2-2. | | | | |

Of the total regular household members (10,832) in 2000, close to 19 percent were householders, a decrease of 0.3 percentage point from 1973 (Table 3.2). Among the household members, children continued to lead in numbers (about 36 percent). Nevertheless, the proportion of children living in the household decreased considerably between 1994 and 2000; a difference of about 10 percentage points.

Other relative's contribution to the overall household composition in the State remained roughly stable at over 20 percent between 1973 and 1994. By 2000, it increased to a little over 32 percent. The proportion of non-relatives decreased from over 2 percent in 1973 to about 1 percent in 2000. Thus, it cannot be stated with certainty that household composition in the state shifted from the traditional extended family to a more westernized or immediate family setup. It might be true that more and more people were beginning to adopt the westernized concept of the "family," but still, as shown by the 2000 census results, there were still a large number of families that maintained the more traditional concept of extended family.

The composition of households in Yap State changed between 1973 and 2000 in terms of relationship to the householder (Table 3.2). In 2000, about 19 percent of the total household members were householders, a decrease of nearly 2 percentage points from 1987; the census year with the highest proportion of householders recorded. This trend was consistent with the increase and decrease of the size of household.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3.2: Households Composition, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Census Years | | | |  | Percent | | | |
| Relationship | 1973 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1973 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| In regular households | 7,570 | 10,044 | 10,648 | 10,832 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Householder | 1,438 | 2,124 | 1,925 | 2,030 |  | 19.0 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 18.7 |
| Spouse | 915 | 1,248 | 1,249 | 1,304 |  | 12.1 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| Child | 3,280 | 3,737 | 4,826 | 3,850 |  | 43.3 | 37.2 | 45.3 | 35.5 |
| Other relative | 1,775 | 2,868 | 2,496 | 3,514 |  | 23.4 | 28.6 | 23.4 | 32.4 |
| Non-relative | 162 | 67 | 152 | 134 |  | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T3; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P14; 2000 FSM Census, Table P-2-2. | | | | | | | | | |

Yap Proper and the Outer Islands had slightly different household compositions (Table 3.3). In 1994, householders made up about 20 percent of the household composition on Yap Proper, as opposed to about 15 percent in the Outer Islands. The proportion of spouses in the household composition was about 13 percent for Yap Proper, and 9 percent for the Outer Islands. Similar trends for householders and spouses were observed during the 2000 census. In both censuses, natural children constituted the largest proportion of the household composition. Other relatives living in the household showed a much higher proportion in the Outer Islands than on Yap Proper. In 1994, other relatives made up roughly 26 percent of the household composition on Yap Proper compared to about 38 percent in the Outer Islands. In 2000, the proportion of other relatives living in households on Yap Proper increased slightly to about 29 percent, while that of the Outer Islands remained at about 38 percent: the same level as 1994. Still, other relatives living in the households were much more prevalent in the Outer Islands due to a more heightened sense of the traditional extended family setup. For non-relatives living in the households, the Outer Islands consistently showed a higher proportion than that of Yap Proper. Among the islands there, Woleai had the largest proportion in 1994 (about 7 percent). By 2000, Ulithi had the greatest share of non-relatives per household in the state at about 4 percent.

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| Table 3.3: Household Composition by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 & 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Total | House- |  | Natural | Other | Non- |  |  | Total | House- |  | Natural | Other | | | | Non- |
| Usual residence | Total | Percent | holder | Spouse | child | relative | relative |  | Total | Percent | holder | Spouse | child | relative | | | | relative |
| Total | 10,648 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 11.7 | 38.3 | 30.5 | 1.4 |  | 10,832 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 12.0 | 35.5 | 32.4 | | | | 1.2 |
| Yap Proper | 6,488 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 40.1 | 25.5 | 1.3 |  | 6,982 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 13.4 | 36.0 | 29.2 | | | | 1.1 |
| Rumung | 139 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 12.9 | 43.2 | 24.5 | - |  | 126 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 14.3 | 40.5 | 24.6 | | | | - |
| Maap | 547 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 13.0 | 41.7 | 24.1 | 0.4 |  | 592 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 12.3 | 36.5 | 30.6 | | | | 1.2 |
| Gagil | 674 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 13.1 | 38.7 | 28.0 | - |  | 734 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 14.2 | 40.2 | 23.4 | | | 0.7 | |
| Tomil | 878 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 13.0 | 44.5 | 23.2 | 0.1 |  | 1,023 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 12.2 | 34.1 | 32.4 | | | 2.3 | |
| Fanif | 462 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 13.2 | 35.3 | 30.1 | 0.6 |  | 547 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 12.4 | 34.7 | 33.8 | | | 0.5 | |
| Weloy | 1,140 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 12.7 | 38.4 | 27.0 | 2.6 |  | 1,134 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 13.8 | 35.4 | 28.9 | | | 1.5 | |
| Rull | 1,933 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 14.2 | 39.5 | 24.5 | 2.1 |  | 1,992 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 14.0 | 34.2 | 30.2 | | 1.2 | | |
| Gilman | 204 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 12.7 | 44.6 | 22.1 | 0.5 |  | 233 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 11.2 | 44.2 | 21.9 | - | | | |
| Kanifay | 245 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 11.4 | 40.8 | 27.3 | 1.6 |  | 275 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 40.7 | 24.7 | - | | | |
| Dalipebinaw | 266 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 14.3 | 39.1 | 22.9 | 0.4 |  | 326 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 15.3 | 35.9 | 27.0 | - | | | |
| Outer Islands | 4,160 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 9.3 | 35.6 | 38.3 | 1.7 |  | 3,850 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 9.6 | 34.6 | 38.4 | 1.4 | | | |
| Ulithi | 917 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 42.2 | 30.0 | 1.3 |  | 773 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 11.6 | 35.8 | 28.8 | 4.4 | | | |
| Fais/Sorol | 301 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 11.3 | 45.2 | 28.2 | 0.3 |  | 215 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 13.0 | 43.3 | 22.8 | 0.5 | | | |
| Ngulu | 38 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 7.9 | 21.1 | 42.1 | - |  | 26 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 7.7 | 19.2 | 50.0 | - | | | |
| Woleai | 844 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 23.6 | 51.2 | 6.5 |  | 975 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 7.6 | 29.1 | 50.1 | 1.0 | | | |
| Eauripik | 118 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 10.2 | 38.1 | 31.4 | - |  | 113 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 2.7 | 30.1 | 55.8 | 0.9 | | | |
| Ifalik | 653 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 32.6 | 47.3 | - |  | 561 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 9.1 | 36.0 | 40.3 | - | | | |
| Faraulap | 223 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 9.9 | 38.6 | 32.7 | 0.4 |  | 221 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 10.9 | 40.7 | 28.1 | 1.4 | | | |
| Elato | 121 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 42.1 | 34.7 | - |  | 96 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 24.0 | 52.1 | - | | | |
| Lamotrek | 385 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 11.2 | 47.5 | 26.5 | - |  | 339 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 9.1 | 44.0 | 30.7 | - | | | |
| Satawal | 560 | 100.0 | 19.1 | 10.7 | 30.5 | 39.5 | 0.2 |  | 531 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 10.5 | 33.3 | 37.5 | 0.9 | | | |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P14; 2000 FSM Census, Table P-2-2. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.4 presents the number of persons per household by region and municipality between the 1994 and 2000 censuses. In 1994, the total number of persons per household was greater in the Outer Islands (6.6 persons) then that in Yap Proper (5.0 persons). The same trend was also observed in 2000 where the Outer Islands had about 6.2 persons per household compared to about 4.9 for Yap Proper. This again corresponds to the fact that the extended family is still common in the Outer Islands.

Furthermore, 119 households had 10 or more persons residing in them in 1994. A majority of these households (64) were in the Outer Islands compared to 55 on Yap proper. These types of households increased in numbers in 2000 to 205, with Yap Proper having the largest share at 120 households compared to 85 in the Outer Islands.

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| Table 3.4: Persons per Households by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | |
|  |  | House- | Person per | Households with 10 or more persons | |  |  | House- | Person per | Households with 10  or more persons | |
| Usual residence | Persons | holds | household | Number | Percent |  | Persons | holds | household | Number | Percent |
| Total | 10,648 | 1,925 | 5.5 | 119 | 0.1 |  | 10,832 | 2,030 | 5.3 | 205 | 0.1 |
| Yap Proper | 6488 | 1,291 | 5.0 | 55 | - |  | 6,982 | 1,413 | 4.9 | 120 | 0.1 |
| Rumung | 139 | 27 | 5.1 | 1 | - |  | 126 | 26 | 4.8 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Maap | 547 | 114 | 4.8 | 2 | - |  | 592 | 115 | 5.1 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Gagil | 674 | 136 | 5.0 | 6 | - |  | 734 | 158 | 4.6 | 7 | - |
| Tomil | 878 | 168 | 5.2 | 5 | - |  | 1,023 | 194 | 5.3 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Fanif | 462 | 96 | 4.8 | 5 | 0.1 |  | 547 | 101 | 5.4 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Weloy | 1,140 | 219 | 5.2 | 10 | - |  | 1,134 | 231 | 4.9 | 22 | 0.1 |
| Rull | 1,933 | 382 | 5.1 | 21 | 0.1 |  | 1,992 | 407 | 4.9 | 34 | 0.1 |
| Gilman | 204 | 41 | 5.0 | 1 | - |  | 233 | 53 | 4.4 | 4 | 0.1 |
| Kanifay | 245 | 46 | 5.3 | 3 | 0.1 |  | 275 | 57 | 4.8 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Dalipebinaw | 266 | 62 | 4.3 | 1 | - |  | 326 | 71 | 4.6 | 13 | 0.2 |
| Outer Islands | 4,160 | 634 | 6.6 | 64 | 0.1 |  | 3,850 | 617 | 6.2 | 85 | 0.1 |
| Ulithi | 917 | 156 | 5.9 | 15 | 0.1 |  | 773 | 149 | 5.2 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Fais/Sorol | 301 | 45 | 6.7 | - | - |  | 215 | 44 | 4.9 | 2 | - |
| Ngulu | 38 | 11 | 3.5 | - | - |  | 26 | 6 | 4.3 | - | - |
| Woleai | 844 | 101 | 8.4 | 25 | 0.2 |  | 975 | 119 | 8.2 | 40 | 0.3 |
| Eauripik | 118 | 24 | 4.9 | - | - |  | 113 | 12 | 9.4 | 5 | 0.4 |
| Ifalik | 653 | 75 | 8.7 | 17 | 0.2 |  | 561 | 82 | 6.8 | 13 | 0.2 |
| Faraulap | 223 | 41 | 5.4 | - | - |  | 221 | 42 | 5.3 | 1 | - |
| Elato | 121 | 17 | 7.1 | 2 | 0.1 |  | 96 | 14 | 6.9 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Lamotrek | 385 | 57 | 6.8 | 1 | - |  | 339 | 55 | 6.2 | 7 | 0.1 |
| Satawal | 560 | 107 | 5.2 | 4 | - |  | 531 | 94 | 5.6 | 6 | 0.1 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P-2-3. | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3.5 further presents the distribution of the households in Yap State during 1987, 1994, and 2000. As the three censuses differed slightly in the definition of housing units, the results should be used with caution. The 1987 definition was based on the units in a structure, while the 1994 and 2000 censuses considered the status of occupancy by a household as well. Of the three census years, 1994 showed the highest percentage of households with 8 or more persons at about 23 percent. In 2000, close to 21 percent of all households in the states had 8 or more members; an increase of about 5 percentage points from that of the 1987 census. On Yap Proper, households with 8 or more people remained at about the same level (between 16.8 and 18.4 percent) during the three censuses. In the Outer Islands, a big increase in the proportion of housing with 8 or more persons occured, from a low of about 14 percent in 1987 to a high of over 33 percent in 1994.

Smaller households with 3 or fewer persons decreased between the 1987 and 1994 censuses but had slowly started to increase especially on Yap Proper by 2000 probably as a result of more westernized influence on the island and less attachment to the more traditional notion of the extended family.

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| Table 3.5: Household Size by Region, Yap State: 1980,1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number of Households | | |  | Annual Percent Change | |  | Percent | | |  | Cumulative. Percent | | |
| Size of Household | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1987-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 2,119 | 1,925 | 2,049 |  | -10.1 | 6.1 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 267 | 152 | 168 |  | -75.7 | 9.5 |  | 12.6 | 7.9 | 8.2 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 281 | 179 | 180 |  | -57.0 | 0.6 |  | 13.3 | 9.3 | 8.8 |  | 87.4 | 92.1 | 91.8 |
| 3 | 267 | 200 | 240 |  | -33.5 | 16.7 |  | 12.6 | 10.4 | 11.7 |  | 74.1 | 82.8 | 83.0 |
| 4 | 312 | 284 | 303 |  | -9.9 | 6.3 |  | 14.7 | 14.8 | 14.8 |  | 61.5 | 72.4 | 71.3 |
| 5 | 274 | 257 | 302 |  | -6.6 | 14.9 |  | 12.9 | 13.4 | 14.7 |  | 46.8 | 57.7 | 56.5 |
| 6 | 206 | 224 | 255 |  | 8.0 | 12.2 |  | 9.7 | 11.6 | 12.4 |  | 33.9 | 44.3 | 41.8 |
| 7 | 177 | 181 | 174 |  | 2.2 | -4.0 |  | 8.4 | 9.4 | 8.5 |  | 24.2 | 32.7 | 29.3 |
| 8+ | 335 | 448 | 427 |  | 25.2 | -4.9 |  | 15.8 | 23.3 | 20.8 |  | 15.8 | 23.3 | 20.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 1,408 | 1,291 | 1,432 |  | -9.1 | 9.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 217 | 119 | 143 |  | -82.4 | 16.8 |  | 15.4 | 9.2 | 10.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 190 | 141 | 151 |  | -34.8 | 6.6 |  | 13.5 | 10.9 | 10.5 |  | 84.6 | 90.8 | 90.0 |
| 3 | 171 | 163 | 187 |  | -4.9 | 12.8 |  | 12.1 | 12.6 | 13.1 |  | 71.1 | 79.9 | 79.5 |
| 4 | 197 | 201 | 225 |  | 2.0 | 10.7 |  | 14.0 | 15.6 | 15.7 |  | 58.9 | 67.2 | 66.4 |
| 5 | 167 | 176 | 209 |  | 5.1 | 15.8 |  | 11.9 | 13.6 | 14.6 |  | 45.0 | 51.7 | 50.7 |
| 6 | 120 | 138 | 162 |  | 13.0 | 14.8 |  | 8.5 | 10.7 | 11.3 |  | 33.1 | 38.0 | 36.1 |
| 7 | 110 | 116 | 108 |  | 5.2 | -7.4 |  | 7.8 | 9.0 | 7.5 |  | 24.6 | 27.3 | 24.8 |
| 8+ | 236 | 237 | 247 |  | 0.4 | 4.0 |  | 16.8 | 18.4 | 17.2 |  | 16.8 | 18.4 | 17.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Outer Islands | 711 | 634 | 617 |  | -12.1 | -2.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | 50 | 33 | 25 |  | -51.5 | -32.0 |  | 7.0 | 5.2 | 4.1 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | 91 | 38 | 29 |  | -139.5 | -31.0 |  | 12.8 | 6.0 | 4.7 |  | 93.0 | 94.8 | 95.9 |
| 3 | 96 | 37 | 53 |  | -159.5 | 30.2 |  | 13.5 | 5.8 | 8.6 |  | 80.2 | 88.8 | 91.2 |
| 4 | 115 | 83 | 78 |  | -38.6 | -6.4 |  | 16.2 | 13.1 | 12.6 |  | 66.7 | 83.0 | 82.7 |
| 5 | 107 | 81 | 93 |  | -32.1 | 12.9 |  | 15.0 | 12.8 | 15.1 |  | 50.5 | 69.9 | 70.0 |
| 6 | 86 | 86 | 93 |  | - | 7.5 |  | 12.1 | 13.6 | 15.1 |  | 35.4 | 57.1 | 54.9 |
| 7 | 67 | 65 | 66 |  | -3.1 | 1.5 |  | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 |  | 23.3 | 43.5 | 39.9 |
| 8+ | 99 | 211 | 180 |  | 53.1 | -17.2 |  | 13.9 | 33.3 | 29.2 |  | 13.9 | 33.3 | 29.2 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P-2-3. | | | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |

### Marital Status

Information of marital status is useful in social studies and in developing plans or policies directly or indirectly related to household and families. Data on marital status are also important in connection with fertility. When females delay marriage - for schooling, to enter the work force, or for some other reason - they decrease both their period of exposure to fertility and their total fertility. A strong relationship exists between age at first marriage and the number of children a woman has, partly because earlier marriage gives more time for births, and partly because younger women are more fertile than older women.

Table 3.6 presents marital status for the resident population in Yap during the last four census years: 1973, 1987, 1994, and 2000. Among the persons 15 years and over in 2000, 50 percent were reported married, about 39 percent were never married, 5 percent were separated or divorced, and about 7 percent were widowed. The proportion of married persons decreased from nearly 57 in 1973 to about 50 percent in 2000. On the other hand, the proportion of those never married increased from about 28 in 1973 to nearly 39 percent in 2000. This shows a delay in age at marriage and a decreasing trend in the number of married couples in Yap State over the years.

The proportion separate/divorced as well as widowed showed a consistent gradual decline as well. The proportion widowed declined by over 3 percentage points from about 10 percent in 1973 to about 7 percent in 1994 and 2000. The declining widowhood could be, among other things, due to declining mortality or increasing life expectancy. The result of marital status for males aged 15 years and over was similar to that of the total population, except for a relatively higher proportion of never married men as well as married, and a relatively lower proportion of separated/divorced and widowed men as compared with the total population. In 2000, the proportion of married and never married men was about 53 and 40 percent, respectively. This conformed to the inverse relationship between married couples and single individuals whereby there is a growing trend of declining numbers of married couples compared to an increase in single individuals.

Marital status for females in Yap State was also similar to the total population. Unlike the males, females had a lower proportion married and never married than the total population. The proportion separated/divorced and widowed was higher than the males. The higher rate of widowhood was most likely due to higher male mortality in later ages.

The proportion of females never married increased by about 14 percentage points between 1973 and 2000. Some of this increase was possibly due to larger proportion of females in the younger age groups, who had not yet married, and were likely to delay their marriage to later in life. The proportion married declined from about 57 percent in 1973 to about 47 percent in 2000. The proportions of separated and divorced females were slightly higher than males, possibly because of higher likelihood of males remarrying after a divorce, or divorce/separated males leaving the island. The proportion of females widowed decreased by about 4 percentage points from 1973 to 2000.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3.6: Marital Status for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | |
|  | Census Years | | | |
| Marital status | 1973 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 4,347 | 5,872 | 6,754 | 7,153 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Never married | 27.8 | 31.2 | 37.8 | 38.5 |
| Now married | 56.5 | 55.9 | 50.6 | 50.0 |
| Separated/divorced | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| Widowed | 9.6 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Males | 2,143 | 2,947 | 3,254 | 3,408 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Never married | 32.6 | 34.9 | 39.0 | 40.3 |
| Now married | 56.2 | 56.3 | 53.6 | 52.9 |
| Separated/divorced | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Widowed | 5.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Females | 2,204 | 2,925 | 3,500 | 3,745 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Never married | 23.2 | 27.5 | 36.7 | 36.9 |
| Now married | 56.8 | 55.4 | 47.8 | 47.4 |
| Separated/divorced | 6.4 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| Widowed | 13.6 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T15; 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | |

Table 3.7 presents marital status by municipality and region. In 2000, Yap Proper had a higher proportion married than the Outer Islands, 51 and 48 percent, respectively. This is similar to the distribution of marriage couples by municipalities and regions in 1994 where Yap Proper led Outer Islands by a difference of about 8 percentage points. The difference in age structure on the Outer Islands, where the population was younger compared to that of Yap Proper (see Chapter 2, Table 2.4), may be the cause of this disparity in marital distribution. On Yap Proper the proportion of never-married was lower (37 percent) than in the Outer Islands (43 percent). The high proportion of never married in Dalipebinaw (slightly less than 69 percent) was due to the garment factory workers most of whom were reported as never married.

The proportion separated/divorced was consistently higher in Yap Proper than the Outer Islands by about 5 percentage points in both 1994 and 2000. The lower proportion of separated/divorced in the Outer Islands was most likely due to the more traditional values of maintaining a marriage on the Outer Islands.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3.7: Marital Status for Age 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | |
|  |  |  | Never | Now | Separated/ |  |  |  |  | Never | Now | Separated/ |  |
| Municipality | Total | Percent | married | married | divorced | Widowed |  | Total | Percent | married | married | divorced | Widowed |
| Total | 6,754 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 50.6 | 5.1 | 6.5 |  | 7,153 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 50.0 | 5.0 | 6.5 |
| Yap Proper | 4,234 | 100.0 | 33.9 | 53.4 | 6.9 | 5.7 |  | 4,862 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 51.2 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| Rumung | 69 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 59.4 | 13.0 | 8.7 |  | 63 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 60.3 | 11.1 | 9.5 |
| Maap | 295 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 53.2 | 11.2 | 8.1 |  | 358 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 53.9 | 8.1 | 5.6 |
| Gagil | 432 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 52.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 |  | 475 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 52.4 | 5.1 | 7.8 |
| Tomil | 528 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 49.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 |  | 660 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 48.6 | 8.5 | 6.7 |
| Fanif | 280 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 56.4 | 8.2 | 5.7 |  | 339 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 50.7 | 9.4 | 6.2 |
| Weloy | 710 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 60.4 | 7.9 | 4.9 |  | 788 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 57.1 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| Rull | 1,223 | 100.0 | 28.9 | 61.1 | 5.6 | 4.5 |  | 1,345 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 57.9 | 6.2 | 5.4 |
| Gilman | 115 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 53.0 | 9.6 | 11.3 |  | 137 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 48.2 | 6.6 | 10.9 |
| Kanifay | 142 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 50.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 |  | 163 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 49.7 | 9.2 | 6.1 |
| Dalipebinaw | 440 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 24.8 | 3.6 | 2.5 |  | 534 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 26.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Outer Islands | 2,520 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 45.8 | 2.1 | 7.9 |  | 2,291 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 47.6 | 1.6 | 8.1 |
| Ulithi | 675 | 100.0 | 59.3 | 33.5 | 1.0 | 6.2 |  | 473 | 100.0 | 44.8 | 47.4 | 1.3 | 6.6 |
| Fais/Sorol | 170 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 45.3 | 2.4 | 10.6 |  | 109 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 58.7 | 1.8 | 6.4 |
| Ngulu | 27 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 40.7 | 18.5 | 11.1 |  | 15 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 53.3 | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| Woleai | 491 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 49.7 | 2.4 | 9.0 |  | 618 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 49.0 | 2.3 | 7.0 |
| Eauripik | 77 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 49.4 | - | 10.4 |  | 77 | 100.0 | 51.9 | 36.4 | - | 11.7 |
| Ifalik | 365 | 100.0 | 42.2 | 50.4 | 2.2 | 5.2 |  | 330 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 41.5 | 1.8 | 8.5 |
| Faraulap | 130 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 43.1 | - | 10.0 |  | 130 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 49.2 | 2.3 | 8.5 |
| Elato | 68 | 100.1 | 36.8 | 51.5 | 1.5 | 10.3 |  | 55 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 56.4 | 3.6 | 7.3 |
| Lamotrek | 210 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 49.5 | 1.9 | 10.0 |  | 189 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 45.0 | - | 7.9 |
| Satawal | 307 | 100.0 | 30.9 | 58.0 | 3.6 | 7.5 |  | 295 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 49.8 | 0.3 | 11.9 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.7.1 presents the results of marital status for male aged 15 years and over, which was similar to that of the total population, except for a relatively lower proportion of separated/divorced and widowed men as compared with the total population. In 2000, the proportion of married and never married men was about 53 and 40 percent respectively, while the proportions of separated/divorced and widowed were about 4 and 3 percent respectively. This was similar to the results of male marital status found in 1994 where the proportion of married and never married men was 54 and 39 percent, respectively. Likewise, the proportions of separated/divorced and widowed males were about 5 and 3 percent, respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3.7.1: Marital Status for Males Age 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | |
|  |  |  | Never | Now | Separated/ |  |  |  |  | Never | Now | Separated/ |  |
| Municipality | Total | Percent | married | married | divorced | Widowed |  | Total | Percent | married | married | divorced | Widowed |
| Total | 3,254 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 53.6 | 4.5 | 2.8 |  | 3,408 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 52.9 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Yap Proper | 2,070 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 56.6 | 6.3 | 2.8 |  | 2,404 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 53.2 | 5.6 | 2.6 |
| Rumung | 43 | 100.0 | 23.3 | 48.8 | 16.3 | 11.6 |  | 29 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 65.5 | 10.3 | 6.9 |
| Maap | 146 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 54.1 | 11.6 | 4.1 |  | 185 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 51.9 | 7.0 | 2.7 |
| Gagil | 227 | 100.0 | 39.2 | 50.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 |  | 244 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 52.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Tomil | 256 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 49.6 | 6.6 | 3.5 |  | 328 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 49.4 | 7.9 | 2.7 |
| Fanif | 145 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 55.2 | 8.3 | 3.4 |  | 174 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 49.4 | 9.8 | 3.4 |
| Weloy | 369 | 100.0 | 29.3 | 64.2 | 5.1 | 1.4 |  | 425 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 56.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 |
| Rull | 640 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 61.9 | 4.1 | 1.3 |  | 694 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 59.4 | 4.0 | 1.6 |
| Gilman | 58 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 53.4 | 10.3 | 5.2 |  | 63 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 50.8 | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| Kanifay | 78 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 43.6 | 11.5 | 3.8 |  | 88 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 45.5 | 6.8 | 1.1 |
| Dalipebinaw | 108 | 100.0 | 44.4 | 48.1 | 6.5 | 0.9 |  | 174 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 37.9 | 4.6 | 1.7 |
| Outer Islands | 1,184 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 48.3 | 1.4 | 3.0 |  | 1,004 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 52.3 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| Ulithi | 358 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 31.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 |  | 250 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 46.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Fais/Sorol | 85 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 45.9 | 2.4 | - |  | 49 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 61.2 | 2.0 | - |
| Ngulu | 15 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 13.3 | 6.7 |  | 4 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - |
| Woleai | 202 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 55.4 | 0.5 | 4.0 |  | 269 | 100.0 | 43.9 | 54.3 | - | 1.9 |
| Eauripik | 33 | 100.0 | 30.3 | 63.6 | - | 6.1 |  | 24 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | - |
| Ifalik | 176 | 100.0 | 41.8 | 54.3 | 3.4 | 0.4 |  | 140 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 46.4 | - | 5.0 |
| Faraulap | 49 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 59.2 | - | 2.0 |  | 48 | 100.0 | 35.4 | 64.6 | - | - |
| Elato | 32 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 59.4 | - | 3.1 |  | 23 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 65.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Lamotrek | 89 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 57.3 | 1.1 | 3.4 |  | 73 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 56.2 | - | 2.7 |
| Satawal | 145 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 60.0 | 2.1 | 4.1 |  | 124 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 53.2 | - | 5.6 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 3.7.2 presents marital status for females aged 15 years and over in Yap State during 1994 and 2000. Unlike the males, females had a lower proportion married and never married than the total population. This was true for both censuses where the proportion of never married and married females remained at slightly below 37 and above 47 percent, respectively. On Yap Proper, never-married females increased slightly in proportion from about 34 to 35 percent between 1994 and 2000 while married females decreased from 51 to 49 percent during the same period. The unusually high proportion (about 77 percent) of never married females in Dalipebinaw was largely due to the unmarried Chinese females working in the garment factory. In the Outer Islands, the proportion of never married and married females remained at about the same level between 1994 and 2000.

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| Table 3.7.2: Marital Status for Females Age 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | |
|  |  |  | Never | Now | Separated/ |  |  |  |  | Never | Now | Separated/ |  |
| Municipality | Total | Percent | married | married | divorced | Widowed |  | Total | Percent | married | married | divorced | Widowed |
| Total | 3,500 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 47.8 | 5.6 | 9.9 |  | 3,745 | 100.0 | 36.9 | 47.4 | 5.8 | 9.8 |
| Yap Proper | 2,164 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 50.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 |  | 2,458 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 49.2 | 7.6 | 8.7 |
| Rumung | 24 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 75.0 | 8.3 | 4.2 |  | 34 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 55.9 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Maap | 147 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 52.4 | 10.9 | 12.2 |  | 173 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 56.1 | 9.2 | 8.7 |
| Gagil | 211 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 55.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |  | 231 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 52.8 | 4.3 | 10.0 |
| Tomil | 275 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 49.8 | 7.3 | 11.6 |  | 332 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 47.9 | 9.0 | 10.5 |
| Fanif | 135 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 57.8 | 8.1 | 8.1 |  | 165 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 52.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Weloy | 336 | 100.0 | 24.1 | 56.8 | 10.7 | 8.3 |  | 363 | 100.0 | 24.0 | 58.1 | 9.4 | 8.5 |
| Rull | 583 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 60.2 | 7.2 | 8.1 |  | 651 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 56.4 | 8.6 | 9.4 |
| Gilman | 57 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 52.6 | 8.8 | 17.5 |  | 74 | 100.0 | 31.1 | 45.9 | 6.8 | 16.2 |
| Kanifay | 64 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 57.8 | 3.1 | 12.5 |  | 75 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 54.7 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 332 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 17.2 | 2.7 | 3.0 |  | 360 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 20.6 | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Outer Islands | 1,336 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 43.5 | 2.6 | 12.2 |  | 1,287 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 44.0 | 2.6 | 12.0 |
| Ulithi | 317 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 35.3 | 1.6 | 10.4 |  | 223 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 48.9 | 2.2 | 9.9 |
| Fais/Sorol | 85 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 44.7 | 2.4 | 21.2 |  | 60 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 56.7 | 1.7 | 11.7 |
| Ngulu | 41 | 100.0 | 46.3 | 34.1 | 7.3 | 12.2 |  | 11 | 100.0 | 27.3 | 36.4 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| Woleai | 289 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 45.7 | 3.8 | 12.5 |  | 349 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 45.0 | 4.0 | 10.9 |
| Eauripik | 44 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 38.6 | - | 13.6 |  | 53 | 100.0 | 52.8 | 30.2 | - | 17.0 |
| Ifalik | 189 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 47.6 | 1.1 | 7.9 |  | 190 | 100.0 | 47.9 | 37.9 | 3.2 | 11.1 |
| Faraulap | 52 | 100.0 | 48.1 | 34.6 | - | 17.3 |  | 82 | 100.0 | 42.7 | 40.2 | 3.7 | 13.4 |
| Elato | 36 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 44.4 | 2.8 | 16.7 |  | 32 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 50.0 | 3.1 | 9.4 |
| Lamotrek | 121 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 43.8 | 2.5 | 14.9 |  | 116 | 100.0 | 50.9 | 37.9 | - | 11.2 |
| Satawal | 162 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 56.2 | 4.9 | 10.5 |  | 171 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 47.4 | 0.6 | 16.4 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Change in age at first marriage is best analyzed using a technique called *Singulate Mean Age at Marriage*, also known as SMAM. This method estimates the mean age of the population at their first marriage (Hajnal, 1953). Table 3.8 presents the average age of marriage for both sexes over the past three censuses. The average age of marriage for both sexes rose steadily from about 22 in 1973 to about 27 in 1994, and remained so in 2000. Likewise, the singulate mean age of marriage for males and females in 2000 remained at about the same level as 1994, while during the interim years since 1973, the average age of marriage for both sexes rose by approximately 4 years. The difference in average age of marriage between males and females fluctuated slightly during this period, from a high of 2.9 in 1987 to a low of 1.7 in 2000. Although males were much likely to delay their first marriage than females, the latter based on the decreasing SMAM differences in recent censuses were also seen to be delaying their marriages as well.

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| Table 3.8: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | |
|  | Census years | | | |
| Sex | 1973 | 1987 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 22.3 | 24.1 | 26.7 | 26.7 |
| Males | 23.7 | 25.5 | 27.6 | 27.6 |
| Females | 21.1 | 22.7 | 25.5 | 25.9 |
| Difference | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census; 1987 Yap State Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | |

Table 3.9 further presents the mean age at first marriage for Yap State by sex and municipality during 1994 and 2000. Singulate mean age at marriage remained at the same level, just over 26 years, during both censuses, having risen steadily over the preceding 21 years before 1994. On Yap Proper, the mean age at first marriage was similar to that of the total population in that it remained at a constant level at around 26 years of age. In the Outer islands, the average age of first marriage increased from about 27 years in 1994 to about 28 in 2000.

The mean age at marriage increased for both males and females between 1973 and 1994, but more significantly for males. Between 1994 and 2000, the mean age of marriage for males remained at the same level, 27.6 years, while that of females increased slightly to 25.9 years. In 1994, singulate mean age at marriage surpassed 27 years in 2 of the 10 municipalities in Yap Proper and in 6 of the 11 Outer Islands. Of all the municipalities and islands, Dalipebinaw had the highest mean age of marriage at a little over 30 years of age. By 2000, the same two municipalities, Tomil and Dalipebinaw, remained the only municipalities on Yap Proper with singulate mean age at marriage of over 27 years while in the Outer Islands; the numbers has dropped to four islands. Lamotrek and Dalipebinaw had the highest mean age of marriage at around 31 years.

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| Table 3.9: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for Aged 15 Years and Over by Municipality, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Municipality | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 26.4 | 27.6 | 25.3 |  | 26.7 | 27.6 | 25.9 |
| Yap Proper | 26.2 | 27.4 | 25.0 |  | 26.2 | 27.2 | 25.4 |
| Rumung | 22.1 | 23.6 | 20.0 |  | 24.7 | 25.3 | 24.2 |
| Maap | 23.1 | 24.2 | 23.5 |  | 23.2 | 23.2 | 22.8 |
| Gagil | 26.9 | 29.8 | 23.7 |  | 24.7 | 25.6 | 23.1 |
| Tomil | 27.3 | 29.2 | 25.5 |  | 27.2 | 28.2 | 26.4 |
| Fanif | 25.6 | 28.0 | 23.4 |  | 26.7 | 28.7 | 25.7 |
| Weloy | 24.4 | 26.2 | 22.5 |  | 25.1 | 26.5 | 23.3 |
| Rull | 25.1 | 26.8 | 23.1 |  | 25.7 | 27.5 | 23.9 |
| Gilman | 26.0 | 27.7 | 23.1 |  | 22.1 | 22.9 | 22.6 |
| Kanifay | 26.6 | 29.6 | 22.8 |  | 23.5 | 24.2 | 22.7 |
| Dalipebinaw | 30.2 | 28.4 | 31.2 |  | 31.0 | 30.6 | 31.4 |
| Outer Islands | 26.7 | 27.7 | 25.7 |  | 28.0 | 28.5 | 27.3 |
| Ulithi | 28.7 | 29.5 | 28.6 |  | 28.6 | 28.5 | 28.8 |
| Fais/Sorol | 27.7 | 27.3 | 27.8 |  | 25.2 | 24.8 | 25.6 |
| Ngulu | 20.0 | 27.5 | 10.0 |  | 22.5 | 15.0 | 25.0 |
| Woleai | 25.7 | 27.7 | 24.9 |  | 26.7 | 28.0 | 25.8 |
| Eauripik | 20.7 | 16.8 | 27.0 |  | 23.1 | 30.0 | 11.7 |
| Ifalik | 27.0 | 28.6 | 25.6 |  | 30.2 | 32.1 | 29.2 |
| Faraulap | 29.6 | 28.3 | 30.4 |  | 25.7 | 23.6 | 24.8 |
| Elato | 27.5 | 23.8 | 31.7 |  | 25.9 | 24.5 | 27.6 |
| Lamotrek | 28.0 | 27.7 | 28.4 |  | 31.1 | 29.6 | 31.7 |
| Satawal | 23.8 | 28.8 | 20.2 |  | 28.2 | 29.1 | 27.6 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census; 1987 Yap State Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P22 | | | | | | |  |

## Conclusions

The total number of householders in Yap increased from about 1,438 in 1973 to 2,030 in 2000 (41 percent increase). Separation and divorce seem to be less common in 2000 than in previous census years. However, the overall number of divorce and separation increased due to the increase number of people getting married. Widowhood decreased, perhaps because of an increasing acceptance of remarriage after the death of a spouse. Mean age at marriage reached over 26 years in 2000, about the same level as 1994. However, it is useful to note that the mean age at marriage increased steadily over the preceding 27 years between 1973 and 2000. Likewise, the mean age at marriage increased for both males and females between 1973 and 2000, but more significantly for males. Nevertheless, the gap in average age of marriage for men and women became narrower over the years, especially when comparing the 1973 and 2000 censuses with differences for both sexes at 2.6 and 1.7 years, respectively.

# CHAPTER 4

**FERTILITY**

## Introduction

In the absence of migration, population growth is determined solely by the difference between the number of people being born and the number of people dying, that is, of natural causes. Today births are not the only determining factors for population growth, but they are a significant portion, especially in the Pacific region where most families have high 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 2000 FSM Census. Since either method can be used, a useful starting point is to compare the results obtained from each. If the results differ widely, it suggests that the data used in one or both methods are incorrect, or the indirect method used does not apply.

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

## Data Description

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

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

## Analysis of Fertility Data

### Crude Birth Rate

A *crude birth rate* (CBR) is calculated by the total number of births during a given year (usually a calendar year) divided by the mid-year population, multiplied by 1,000. Note that the mid-year 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, and must be adjusted to the mid-year. The CBR is a crude rate because the base of the calculation is the whole population, and the rate is affected by the age and sex structure. Thus, comparison overtime and between populations should be done with caution.

At least 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 1999 to April 2000.

For 2000, if we use the data on births reported by women of reproductive ages in the year before the census we find a CBR of 26.4 (297 divided by 11,235 and multiplied by 1,000), which means over 26 births per 1,000 in the year preceding the census. However, this is likely to be an over count in view of the estimate derived from the second method. The second method is based on reverse survival. This estimate considers that the children counted in the census below 1 year of age, were born in the year before the census. The method recognizes that some babies born during this year died before the census was taken. Once these "deaths" have been added to the children counted in the census, an estimate of births during the year is obtained. It is further assumed that the effects of migration on the estimates of births are negligible (and the migration data suggest that for children below age 15, this assumption is reasonable).

Using the survivorship ratios and the population counted in the census aged 0, we find the crude birth rate (Table 4.1). The survivorship ratio permits the estimation of children who have died before the census. Survivorship ratios have been selected from model life tables (Coale-Demeny West level 20--for calculation see Chapter 5 on mortality), which are required since the birth and death civil registration systems in the state of Yap 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 estimated number of births in the year, the number of persons enumerated in the census aged 0 to 1 (column 1) is divided by the survivorship ratio (column 2). It is then necessary to estimate the mid-year population. The earlier mid-census population was estimated using the approximate annual growth rate of 0.1 percent between 1994 and 2000 (see Table 2.1 in Chapter 2) and the total census population. As the last column shows, the CBR using reverse survival for April 1999 to April 2000 was 24.3 per 1,000.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 4.1: Crude Birth Rate, Yap State: 1993 to 1994 and 1999 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1994 census | | | | |  | 2000 census | | | | |
| Population | Survivorship | Estimated | Mid-period | CBR |  | Population | Survivorship | Estimated | Mid-period | CBR |
| age zero | ratio | births 1993-94 | population | 1993-94 |  | age zero | ratio | births 1999-2000 | population | 1999-2000 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 302 | 0.9626 | 314 | 11,094 | 28.3 |  | 264 | 0.9665 | 273 | 11,235 | 24.3 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P-16 and unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-4 and unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | |

The same procedure was used for 5-year periods going back 15 years before the census. Again, the Coale-Demeny West model life table was used to obtain the survivorship ratios for the three different 5-year periods. Results from these calculations as shown by the estimated crude birth rates were given in Table 4.2. The table revealed a great deal about fertility in the state of Yap. For the most recent period covered in the table below, 2000-1995, the CBR was 25.6 per thousand populations. Although this rate was high, the trend shown suggested declining fertility. In the period 1985-1989, about 10 to 15 years before the 2000 census, the CBR was 30.2. During that same period to the most recent period (1995-00), fertility declined by about 15 percent. The rate from the year before the census was 24.3. Note that this was lower than the most recent five-year rate, showing that the fertility decline observed has probably continued during the five years before the census.

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| Table 4.2: Estimation of Crude Birth Rates, Yap State: 1979 to 2000 | | | | | | |
| Age group |  |  | Survivorship | Estimated |  | Crude |
| Years in | Census | ratio since | births in 5 | Mid-period | birth |
| which born | population | birth | year period | population | rate |
| 0-4 | 1995-2000 | 1,372 | 0.9559 | 1,435 | 11,212 | 25.6 |
| 5-9 | 1990-1994 | 1,361 | 0.9471 | 1,437 | 10,462 | 27.5 |
| 10-14 | 1985-1989 | 1,355 | 0.9430 | 1,437 | 9,502 | 30.2 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data; 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3. | | | | | | |
| 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 CBR as compiled from registration statistics obtained from the Department of Health, for comparison purposes. As mentioned earlier, the registration data lacked completeness, and the coverage was not consistent over the years. Nevertheless, there seemed to be some improvements with the vital registration data, as seen from the estimated CBR obtained from the 1999 registration, which indicated coverage of about 96 percent of the births. In retrospect, this was a big improvement over the 1993 registration data, which seemed to cover only 77 percent of the births, and was the second to the lowest in the FSM at that time (see 1994 FSM census reports for Chuuk, Kosrae, and Pohnpei).

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 4.3: Registered Births by Calendar Year and Implied Crude Birth Rate, Yap State: 1986 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indices | Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Registered births | 328 | 273 | 273 | 264 | 209 | 268 | 255 | 241 | 212 | 200 | 249 | 248 | 259 | 255 |
| Implied crude birth rate (CBR) | 33.2 | 27.2 | 26.8 | 25.5 | 19.9 | 25.2 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 22.7 |
| Source: Department of Health Services, FSM, unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

As long as there are no other data available on which to base a fertility estimate, the correctly chosen life table and calculated rate of growth are sufficient to estimate the level of fertility. The principal merits of the CBR as a measure of fertility are its relative simplicity and its interpretation as a direct contribution to the rate of natural growth. However, the CBR in relation to the total population tells little about the fertility of women neither at reproductive ages nor about the age structure of childbearing. We must be very careful in using CBR for comparison. The CBR estimates are dependent on the age structure of a population. As a result, unless standardized, they will not be comparable over time or across regions with different age structures. Fortunately, the census data do enable us to measure fertility in more detail.

### Age Specific Fertility

To look at the recent age structure of births, children born in the past year can be classified by the age group of mothers. 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 a year. Relating fertility experience to age provides a more detailed description of fertility behavior, or family formation, and provides a control for changes in age structure for comparative purposes.

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

Before producing age specific rates through reverse survival, we adjusted the number of births in the past year reported by women (see Table 4.1). Results for this type of question are often under-reported and considerable care is needed when using the results. In this particular census, however, the reported births in the past year seemed to be over-reported, surpassing the estimated births. Consider, for example, the 273 estimated births for the year 1999-2000 based on reverse survival and shown in Table 4.1. Assuming that the effects of migration for infants below one year were moderate and discrepancies arising from multiple births and maternal deaths were negligible, the response to the question eliciting information on births in the past year should be the same, or at least very close. Yet, as Table 4.4 shows, the total number of births reported by women in the past year was 297, more than the 273 estimated using reverse survival.

In order to correct for the over count, an adjustment factor was calculated by dividing the estimated births from reverse survival by the reported number of births. In this case it would be 273 estimated births divided by 297 reported births resulting in an adjustment factor or 0.92 (see Table 4.4). The adjustment factor was then applied to the births to correct for the over count.

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| Table 4.4: Adjustment of Births in Year Prior to the Census, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 census | | | | |  | 2000 census | | | | |
|  | Number | Reported | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Adjusted |  | Number | Reported | Unadjusted | Adjusted | Adjusted |
| Age groups | of women | births | ASFR | births | ASFR |  | of women | births | ASFR | births | ASFR |
| Total | 2,847 | 303 | ... | 313 | ... |  | 3,050 | 297 | ... | 273 | ... |
| 15 to 19 years | 623 | 41 | 0.066 | 42 | 0.068 |  | 680 | 21 | 0.031 | 19 | 0.028 |
| 20 to 24 years | 561 | 77 | 0.137 | 80 | 0.142 |  | 553 | 90 | 0.163 | 83 | 0.150 |
| 25 to 29 years | 426 | 65 | 0.153 | 67 | 0.158 |  | 399 | 75 | 0.188 | 69 | 0.173 |
| 30 to 34 years | 391 | 65 | 0.166 | 67 | 0.172 |  | 404 | 59 | 0.146 | 54 | 0.134 |
| 35 to 39 years | 380 | 46 | 0.121 | 48 | 0.125 |  | 367 | 32 | 0.087 | 29 | 0.080 |
| 40 to 44 years | 288 | 5 | 0.017 | 5 | 0.018 |  | 372 | 18 | 0.048 | 17 | 0.045 |
| 45 to 49 years | 178 | 4 | 0.022 | 4 | 0.023 |  | 275 | 2 | 0.007 | 2 | 0.007 |
| TFR | ... | ... | 3.414 | ... | 3.538 |  | ... | ... | 3.352 | ... | 3.084 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Adjustment factor equals total births (reverse survival) divided by the number women reporting a birth in the past year. | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

The fertility pattern illustrated in the last column of Table 4.4 appears very smooth. The low rates at 15 to 19 reflected the delay in childbearing due to a later age of marriage. Nevertheless, peak fertility in 2000 was reached at ages 25 to 29, with 0.173 children per women, indicating that childbearing among the younger age group has slowly increased since 1994 when peak fertility was highest (0.172 children per women) among women aged 30 to 34 years. While age specific fertility fell quite sharply after age 35 in 1994, the slope was not sufficiently steep to suggest the use of family planning; for example, women ages 45 to 49 continued to bear on average 0.023 children each year. In 2000, age specific fertility rate declined after age 29, although at a much moderate and consistent rate, resulting in an even slope. Although the slope might not be steep enough to suggest effective use of family planning, it certainly indicated a decline in childbearing for older women, as seen by the low ASFR (0.007) for women aged 45 to 49. This decline in fertility was also seen among teenagers who bore on average 0.068 children per year in 1994, but has since dropped to 0.028 in 2000, indicating to some extent a certain degree of success in family planning practices in the state.

Age Specific fertility rates 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 age specific rates is relatively simple, involving the summing of annual age specific rates. The rates provided in Table 4.4 would yield a TFR of 3.5 per woman in 1994 and 3.1 in 2000. Given the fertility levels in 1993-1994, each Yap woman would give birth on average to 3.5 children during her reproductive lifetime. In comparison to the fertility level between 1999 and 2000, each Yap woman was expected to give birth on average to 3.1 children during her reproductive lifetime.

The results of the reverse survival method are very similar to the second method using the indirect P/F ratio shown below in Table 4.5. The P/F ratio method of estimating fertility compares the reported historical fertility (parity) of women to the current fertility of the same women and establishes a correction factor to apply to the age specific fertility rates to calculate a more precise total fertility rate. The correction factor adjusts for under-response and poor recollection of fertility data by older women who might under report births. Once we find the difference in reported parity and fertility, we can correct for the under count. In the case of Yap in 1994, we have chosen a correction factor of 1.07, which corrected the age specific fertility rates and results in an adjusted TFR of 3.7. In 2000, a correction factor of 1.269 was selected which corrected the age specific fertility rates and results in an adjusted TFR of 4.3. The correction factor used in 1994 was taken from the P/F ratios taken from women age 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 to average out the fluctuations caused by reporting errors. Similarly in 2000, the correction factor used was also based on women aged 20 to 24 and 25 to 29. (For more details on this method, see United Nations Manual X "Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation"). The increase in the P/F value suggested that there was a growing disparity between current fertility and parity and supported our conclusion that current fertility was lower than previous fertility, or fertility was declining.

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| Table 4.5. Calculation of Total Fertility Rate with P/F Ratio, Yap: 1994 and 2000. | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |  |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children | Age | Summation |  | Parity |  | |  | Children | Age | | Summation | |  | | Parity | | |  | |
|  | ever | specific | of ASFR's | Adjust- | divided by | Adjusted | |  | ever | specific | | of ASFR's | | Adjust- | | divided by | | | Adjusted | |
|  | born per | fertility | multiplied | ment | adjusted | ASFR | |  | born per | fertility | | multiplied | | ment | | adjusted | | | ASFR | |
|  | woman | rates | by 5 | of phi | phi | by factor | |  | woman | rates | | by 5 | | of phi | | phi | | | by factor | |
| Age group | (Parity, P) | (ASFR, F) | (phi) | (F) | (P/F) | of 1.08 | |  | (Parity, P) | (ASFR, F) | | (phi) | | (F) | | (P/F) | | | of 1.27 | |
| 15-19 | 0.151 | 0.066 | 0.329 | 0.583 | 0.259 | 0.071 | |  | 0.081 | 0.031 | | 0.154 | | 0.056 | | 1.454 | | | 0.051 | |
| 20-24 | 0.688 | 0.137 | 1.015 | 0.725 | 0.949 | 0.147 | |  | 0.859 | 0.163 | | 0.968 | | 0.607 | | 1.415 | | | 0.219 | |
| 25-29 | 1.739 | 0.153 | 1.778 | 1.459 | 1.192 | 0.163 | |  | 1.729 | 0.188 | | 1.908 | | 1.539 | | 1.124 | | | 0.236 | |
| 30-34 | 3.082 | 0.166 | 2.607 | 2.292 | 1.345 | 0.178 | |  | 2.663 | 0.146 | | 2.638 | | 2.371 | | 1.123 | | | 0.178 | |
| 35-39 | 3.966 | 0.121 | 3.215 | 3.024 | 1.311 | 0.130 | |  | 3.542 | 0.087 | | 3.074 | | 2.910 | | 1.217 | | | 0.106 | |
| 40-44 | 4.545 | 0.017 | 3.302 | 3.226 | 1.409 | 0.019 | |  | 4.430 | 0.048 | | 3.316 | | 3.243 | | 1.366 | | | 0.054 | |
| 45-49 | 4.871 | 0.022 | 3.414 | 3.368 | 1.446 | 0.024 | |  | 4.873 | 0.007 | | 3.352 | | 3.344 | | 1.457 | | | 0.007 | |
| TFR | ... | 3.414 | ... | ... | ... | 3.656 | |  | … | 3.352 | | … | | … | | … | | 4.255 | | |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data. | | | | | | |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | | |

Given the fertility levels for 1999 to 2000, a Yap woman is expected to bear 4.3 children on average in her lifetime. This showed a slight increase over the fertility levels for 1993 and 1994, when a Yapese woman was expected to give birth to approximately 3.7 children during her childbearing years. In any case, the overall fertility trend in the state over the past three decades seems to suggest declining fertility among women of childbearing age as seen by the decline in crude birth rates over the past 15 years. Furthermore, the adjusted age specific fertility rates show a similar trend falling from over 7 children per mother in 1973 to 4 children per mother in 1994 and 2000 (see Table 4.6). The high fertility levels in 1973 were probably a reflection of fertility before changing health conditions in Yap. In 1973, improved public health had brought down child mortality but women were still having large families to replace those children who would not survive.

Figure 4.1 displays the changes in ASFRs over time. The reduction in the peak at ages 30 to 34 and the flattening of the curve suggests an overall decline in fertility. Nevertheless, women aged 20 to 29 showed a certain degree of increase in fertility since 1994, implying small effects of contraceptives on fertility behavior among these younger age groups. Among older women, aged 45 to 49, a pattern was established showing a clear drop in fertility level since 1994. Finally, a reduction in the early reproductive ages can be seen in the figure; these were probably due to the delay in marriage mentioned in Chapter 3 on marital status.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 4.6: Age-specific Fertility Rates, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age groups | Implied | Adjusted | Implied | Adjusted | Implied | Adjusted | Implied | Adjusted | Implied | Adjusted |
| 1973 | 1973 | 1980 | 1980 | 1987 | 1987 | 1994 | 1994 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 15 to 19 years | 0.084 | 0.107 | 0.062 | 0.092 | 0.079 | 0.098 | 0.066 | 0.071 | 0.031 | 0.051 |
| 20 to 24 years | 0.225 | 0.286 | 0.188 | 0.279 | 0.170 | 0.212 | 0.137 | 0.147 | 0.163 | 0.219 |
| 25 to 29 years | 0.292 | 0.371 | 0.153 | 0.226 | 0.196 | 0.244 | 0.153 | 0.163 | 0.188 | 0.236 |
| 30 to 34 years | 0.234 | 0.298 | 0.246 | 0.365 | 0.172 | 0.214 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.146 | 0.178 |
| 35 to 39 years | 0.186 | 0.236 | 0.159 | 0.235 | 0.121 | 0.151 | 0.121 | 0.130 | 0.087 | 0.106 |
| 40 to 44 years | 0.083 | 0.106 | 0.072 | 0.107 | 0.062 | 0.077 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.048 | 0.054 |
| 45 to 49 years | 0.028 | 0.035 | 0.032 | 0.047 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 0.007 | 0.007 |
| TFR | 5.663 | 7.199 | 4.559 | 6.751 | 4.054 | 5.06 | 3.414 | 3.656 | 3.353 | 4.255 |
| Adj. factor | ... | 1.27 | ... | 1.48 | ... | 1.25 | ... | 1.07 | ... | 1.27 |
| Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses, unpublished data; 1987 Yap Census, unpublished data; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 4.1 Unadjusted Age Specific Fertility Rates, Yap State: 1973-2000



The *gross reproduction rate* (GRR) and *net reproduction rate* (NRR) measure only female births and are indices of generational replacement. The GRR is the average number of daughters born that will replace each woman in the absence of female mortality from birth through the childbearing years. Given a TFR of 4.3 the gross reproduction rate can be calculated by multiplying the proportion of female births by the TFR. For Yap in 2000, the GRR, or number of daughters a woman will have on average, was 2.19; a slight increase since 1994 when the GRR was shown to be around 1.75.

The net reproduction rate is calculated by taking the mortality of the daughters into account because some daughters will die before having children. In 2000, the NRR comes to 2.12, which was slightly higher than the 1994 NRR of 1.6. A common benchmark for the NRR is when the NRR equals 1, which is replacement level fertility. This implies that each woman will be replaced by exactly one woman after a generation. For Yap the current fertility level suggests that each woman will be replaced by 2 women in about 29 years time (given that an average generation is 29 years). This remained at about the same level between 1994 and 2000.

### Fertility of Population Subgroups

Different economic and social groups tend to have varying fertility rates. In this report we have chosen to use both the parity (children ever born) as well as total fertility rate in order to compensate for the small numbers.

Table 4.7 presents age specific fertility rates for different educational backgrounds. A pattern seems to be evident in the relationship between the fertility level of a woman and her education level. Those women with higher education had fewer children while those women with less education tended to have more children. Table 4.7 presents this pattern clearly for both 1994 and 2000. Given the 1994 fertility rates, women with a college education had on average 3.0 births over their lifetime, while women with a high school education had on average 3.7 children. In 2000, female college graduates had roughly the same average number of births (3.1) over their lifetime, while women with a high school education had on average 2.6 children. This decline among female high school graduates indicates a significant drop in fertility level among this group of women. Although this may be attributable to a much more heightened awareness in family planning methods, it may very well be a direct result of better counseling to delay childbearing for a much later age and give one ample time to pursue further educational and other personal goals. In 1994, women with no schooling had lower fertility (3.3) than those women with elementary or high school education (3.7). This finding is common because some education often increases a woman's health awareness enough to improve her ability to bear children and to understand the importance of pre-natal care. However, once this threshold has been met, increased education seems to reduce fertility. This trend was not repeated in 2000, as seen by the high fertility level among those with no schooling (5.3) compared with those with at least an elementary or high school education.

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| Table 4.7: Children Ever Born per Woman and TFR by Mother's Educational Attainment, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Age groups |  | No | Elem- | High | H.S. | Some | College |
| Total | school | entary | school | graduates | college | graduates |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 to 19 years | 0.151 | 0.275 | 0.2 | 0.089 | 0.108 | 0.286 | - |
| 20 to 24 years | 0.688 | 0.673 | 1.219 | 0.462 | 0.645 | 0.478 | 0.333 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1.739 | 1.685 | 2.01 | 2.141 | 1.609 | 1.328 | 0.571 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3.082 | 3.852 | 3.068 | 3.667 | 3.022 | 2.085 | 1.529 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3.966 | 4.173 | 4.17 | 4.686 | 3.602 | 3.412 | 1.875 |
| 40 to 44 years | 4.545 | 4.727 | 4.852 | 4.387 | 4.806 | 3.541 | 2.000 |
| 45 to 49 years | 4.871 | 4.791 | 5.4 | 4.929 | 4.786 | 3.895 | 2.375 |
| TFR | 3.41 | 3.29 | 3.73 | 2.77 | 3.67 | 3.69 | 2.97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 to 19 years | 0.081 | 0.182 | 0.097 | 0.078 | 0.055 | 0.059 | - |
| 20 to 24 years | 0.859 | 1.857 | 1.353 | 1.182 | 0.539 | 0.528 | 0.588 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1.729 | 2.000 | 2.356 | 2.055 | 1.467 | 1.121 | 1.303 |
| 30 to 34 years | 2.663 | 1.875 | 3.213 | 3.208 | 2.345 | 1.887 | 2.222 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3.542 | 3.813 | 3.719 | 4.158 | 3.278 | 3.379 | 2.552 |
| 40 to 44 years | 4.430 | 3.833 | 4.922 | 4.868 | 4.239 | 3.036 | 3.438 |
| 45 to 49 years | 4.873 | 4.447 | 5.143 | 5.839 | 5.065 | 4.235 | 3.448 |
| TFR | 3.35 | 5.29 | 4.55 | 3.38 | 2.64 | 2.43 | 3.06 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P102; 20000 FSM Census, Table P7-3 | | | | | | | |

Another determinant of fertility was whether a mother was in the labor force. Table 4.8 presents data on fertility rates for women who were in the labor force, employed or unemployed, and those who were not in the labor force. As would be expected, those women who were in the labor force had lower fertility levels than the women who were not in the labor force. For instance, in 1994, women in the labor force had a TFR of about 2.8 compared to about 4.4 for those not in the labor force. Similarly, in 2000, women in the labor force showed a lower fertility rate of about 3.1 compared to about 4.4 for those not in the labor force. Among those employed, women who were working full time (35 + hours) had the lowest fertility rates. This was true in both censuses, but was more distinct in 2000 where the fertility level was shown to around 1.5 compared to about 2.2 in 1994. Women who were looking for work (or unemployed) in 1994 had lower fertility (2.4 children per woman) than the women who were not in the labor force (4.4 children per woman). In 2000, the unemployed females reported a slightly higher fertility rate of 4.8 compared to about 4.4 in 1994.

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| Table 4.8. Children Ever Born and Unadjusted TFR by Labor Force Participation, Yap: 1994 and 2000. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
|  |  | Labor force | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  | Labor force |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  | Employed | |  | Not in |  |  | Total |  | Employed | |  | Not in |
|  | All | in labor |  |  | 35+ | Unem- | labor |  | All | in labor |  |  | 35+ | Unem- | labor |
| Age group | women | force |  | Total | hours | ployed | force |  | women | force |  | Total | hours | ployed | force |
| 15-19 | 0.180 | 0.313 |  | 0.325 | 0.194 | 0.222 | 0.140 |  | 0.081 | 0.059 |  | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.286 | 0.107 |
| 20-24 | 0.688 | 0.557 |  | 0.838 | 0.592 | 0.218 | 0.972 |  | 0.859 | 0.777 |  | 0.771 | 0.380 | 0.900 | 1.134 |
| 25-29 | 1.739 | 1.543 |  | 1.543 | 1.596 | 1.545 | 1.908 |  | 1.729 | 1.644 |  | 1.653 | 1.107 | 1.467 | 2.110 |
| 30-34 | 3.082 | 2.983 |  | 2.941 | 2.650 | 3.900 | 3.226 |  | 2.663 | 2.657 |  | 2.655 | 2.085 | 2.800 | 2.688 |
| 35-39 | 3.966 | 3.895 |  | 3.887 | 3.561 | 4.143 | 4.085 |  | 3.542 | 3.492 |  | 3.491 | 3.122 | 3.500 | 3.750 |
| 40-44 | 4.545 | 4.276 |  | 4.250 | 3.849 | 4.778 | 5.000 |  | 4.430 | 4.341 |  | 4.344 | 3.744 | 4.200 | 4.759 |
| 45-49 | 4.871 | 4.621 |  | 4.610 | 4.396 | 5.000 | 5.213 |  | 4.873 | 4.831 |  | 4.828 | 4.330 | 5.000 | 5.060 |
| TFR | 3.41 | 2.78 |  | 3.02 | 2.22 | 2.37 | 4.35 |  | 3.35 | 3.07 |  | 3.00 | 1.48 | 4.82 | 4.35 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P134; 2000 FSM Census, Table P9-3. | | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Finally, fertility differentials by region are considered in Table 4.9. The P/F ratio method of estimating fertility was used to calculate these rates. In 1994, the Outer Islands had a higher fertility rate of about 3.7 births on average per woman. This increased to about 4.7 in 2000, while the fertility level on Yap Proper decreased from 3.3 in 1994 to about 2.6 in 2000. By age groups, however, Yap Proper showed consistently higher fertility at young ages than the Outer Islands. This finding suggests the need to heighten family planning awareness among these younger age groups, especially on Yap Proper.

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| Table 4.9: Age-specific Fertility Rates by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | |  |  |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Age group | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| 15 to 19 years | 0.066 | 0.084 | 0.043 |  | 0.031 | 0.034 | 0.024 |
| 20 to 24 years | 0.137 | 0.144 | 0.123 |  | 0.163 | 0.145 | 0.197 |
| 25 to 29 years | 0.153 | 0.146 | 0.163 |  | 0.188 | 0.127 | 0.313 |
| 30 to 34 years | 0.166 | 0.165 | 0.168 |  | 0.146 | 0.124 | 0.186 |
| 35 to 39 years | 0.121 | 0.084 | 0.182 |  | 0.087 | 0.072 | 0.120 |
| 40 to 44 years | 0.017 | 0.011 | 0.026 |  | 0.048 | 0.028 | 0.088 |
| 45 to 49 years | 0.022 | 0.017 | 0.033 |  | 0.007 | - | 0.019 |
| TFR | 3.41 | 3.26 | 3.69 |  | 3.35 | 2.65 | 4.73 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | |

The number of children ever born per woman provides the total number of 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. The final age group, ages 45 to 49, gives an estimate of lifetime fertility. Women in Yap Proper who were finishing their reproductive years (ages 45 to 49) in 1994 had on average 4.8 children over their lifetime (Table 4.10) compared to about 4.9 in 2000. Conversely in the Outer Islands, lifetime fertility for women ages 45 to 49 declined from about 5.1 to 4.8 between 1994 and 2000. This, in effect, has narrowed down the lifetime fertility level for the two regions to about the same level in 2000.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 4.10: Children Ever Born per Woman by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Age groups | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| 15 to 19 years | 0.151 | 0.157 | 0.145 |  | 0.081 | 0.097 | 0.043 |
| 20 to 24 years | 0.688 | 0.628 | 0.825 |  | 0.859 | 0.742 | 1.085 |
| 25 to 29 years | 1.739 | 1.808 | 1.633 |  | 1.704 | 1.601 | 1.992 |
| 30 to 34 years | 3.082 | 3.173 | 2.923 |  | 2.690 | 2.521 | 2.917 |
| 35 to 39 years | 3.966 | 3.970 | 3.958 |  | 3.542 | 3.448 | 3.776 |
| 40 to 44 years | 4.545 | 4.552 | 4.535 |  | 4.430 | 4.348 | 4.556 |
| 45 to 49 years | 4.871 | 4.780 | 5.050 |  | 4.873 | 4.905 | 4.822 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-3 | | | | | | | |

## Conclusion

Yap had a total fertility rate of 4.3 according to the 2000 FSM Census, an increase over the 3.7 rate shown for the 1994 census. Both rates, however, are high by World standards and create 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 Yap.

Despite the noted increase in fertility between 1994 and 2000, fertility levels in general continue to decrease in Yap, as they have been for the past two decades. Furthermore, fertility rates were lower for those women with higher education and those women who were in the labor force suggesting that if policy makers want to lower population growth due to fertility, policies could be directed at increasing female education levels and increasing women's participation in the work force. Also, given current age specific fertility rates, it appears that the uses of family planning which 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 Yap, despite a slight increase between 1994 and 2000, seemed to be declining in general, especially when compared to fertility levels in the past three decades. However, mortality rates in the state of Yap have been brought to a low level, and thus little decline occurred in the recent past. This has contributed to a moderation of the growth rate. In this chapter, we estimate mortality indirectly for the state of Yap in 2000 to find the effect of mortality reduction on growth and to compare mortality over time.

## Data Description

Mortality cannot be estimated through direct methods from the 2000 FSM Census because no direct questions were asked regarding deaths. Indirect estimates of early age mortality can be derived from the questions concerning children ever born and children still alive (questionnaire item 17a.) The proportion of children surviving can be applied to model life tables to produce basic mortality rates. Children ever born and surviving were asked of women in the 1973, 1980, 1987, and 1994 censuses as well and data were provided for comparison.

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

## Analysis of Mortality Data

### Crude Death Rate

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 the average age-specific mortality rates for two different periods during the past two censuses in Yap State. The CDR between 1992 and 1995 was approximately 5 per 1,000 persons, and between 1995 and 2000, the CDR was approximately 4 per thousand, which, as we will see shows large under-reporting. The CDR is calculated using the total number of deaths in a year divided by the estimated mid-year population. The actual CDRs for the two periods are more likely to be higher than the reported figures. This is in part due to the fact that age-specific mortality rates in Yap, as in most Pacific Island Countries, were erratic and inaccurate because of the small number of persons and deaths and because of inaccuracies in reporting.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 5.1: Average Age-specific Mortality Rates, Yap State: 1986 to 1989 & 1990 to 1993 & 1995 to 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1992-1995 | | |  | 1996-1999 | | |
|  |  | Mid-period | Age-specific |  |  | Mid-period | Age-specific |
| Age | Deaths | population | mortality rate |  | Deaths | population | mortality rate |
| Total | 57 | 11,006 | 5.2 |  | 43 | 11,190 | 3.8 |
| Less than 1 year | 6 | 297 | 20.2 |  | 3 | 284 | 10.6 |
| 1 to 4 years | 1 | 1,187 | 0.8 |  | 1 | 1,144 | 0.9 |
| 5 to 9 years | - | 1,463 | … |  | - | 1,413 | … |
| 10 to 14 years | 1 | 1,451 | 0.9 |  | 1 | 1,428 | 0.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1 | 1,200 | 0.8 |  | 1 | 1,296 | 0.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 2 | 919 | 1.9 |  | 2 | 967 | 1.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 2 | 770 | 2.6 |  | 1 | 733 | 1.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 1 | 769 | 1.0 |  | 2 | 737 | 3.1 |
| 35 to 39 years | 1 | 737 | 1.7 |  | 2 | 743 | 3.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 3 | 568 | 5.7 |  | 2 | 665 | 2.6 |
| 45 to 49 years | 2 | 400 | 4.4 |  | 3 | 491 | 5.1 |
| 50 to 54 years | 4 | 262 | 15.3 |  | 3 | 319 | 7.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4 | 252 | 13.9 |  | 4 | 239 | 17.8 |
| 60 to 64 years | 4 | 242 | 14.5 |  | 3 | 235 | 11.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 8 | 162 | 46.3 |  | 4 | 178 | 23.9 |
| 70 to 74 years | 7 | 151 | 47.9 |  | 5 | 136 | 38.5 |
| 75 yrs & over | 12 | 176 | 68.2 |  | 8 | 182 | 43.9 |
| Source: Department of Health Services, FSM; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data | | | | | | |  |

The crude death rate, based on the registration system, is likely to be an underestimate due to the incomplete registration of deaths. In order to get better estimates of mortality, we used an indirect method to calculate child and infant mortality and find a model life table applicable to the state of Yap. The life table is basically a statistical model of mortality experience based on given mortality rates. Model life tables allow us to project mortality rates (and other demographic indices) once we have matched a model to the population. Given the model life table we have estimated the crude death rate to be approximately 7 per 1,000 individuals.

### Infant and Child Mortality Rates, and Life Expectancy at Birth

The life table is indirectly estimated from child survival information (for further discussion on this method see United Nations Manual X "Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimations"). The 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 6 to 27 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. The 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 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 ages 45 to 49 years survived to the census day. In 2000, about 92 percent of all children born to mothers ages 45 to 49 years survived to the census day. Thus, we can assume that child mortality in the state of Yap improved between 1973 and 2000.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 5.2: Number of Children Ever Born (CEB) and Children Surviving (CS) and Proportion Surviving (PS) by Age Group of Mother, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1973 | | |  | 1980 | | |  | 1987 | | |  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Age groups | CEB | CS | PS |  | CEB | CS | PS |  | CEB | CS | PS |  | CEB | CS | PS |  | CEB | CS | PS |
| 15 to 19 years | 101 | 95 | 94.1% |  | 72 | 70 | 97.2% |  | 90 | 78 | 86.7% |  | 94 | 88 | 93.6% |  | 55 | 55 | 100.0% |
| 20 to 24 years | 400 | 377 | 94.3% |  | 513 | 488 | 95.1% |  | 483 | 456 | 94.4% |  | 386 | 373 | 96.6% |  | 475 | 464 | 97.7% |
| 25 to 29 years | 572 | 525 | 91.8% |  | 830 | 779 | 93.9% |  | 932 | 871 | 93.5% |  | 741 | 707 | 95.4% |  | 690 | 672 | 97.4% |
| 30 to 34 years | 895 | 808 | 90.3% |  | 763 | 711 | 93.2% |  | 1,368 | 1,241 | 90.7% |  | 1,205 | 1,137 | 94.4% |  | 1,076 | 1,020 | 94.8% |
| 35 to 39 years | 1,240 | 1,091 | 88.0% |  | 824 | 757 | 91.9% |  | 1,196 | 1,078 | 90.1% |  | 1,507 | 1,406 | 93.3% |  | 1,300 | 1,266 | 97.4% |
| 40 to 44 years | 1,062 | 926 | 87.2% |  | 920 | 833 | 90.5% |  | 842 | 768 | 91.2% |  | 1,309 | 1,202 | 91.8% |  | 1,648 | 1,552 | 94.2% |
| 45 to 49 years | 742 | 608 | 81.9% |  | 959 | 857 | 89.4% |  | 1,070 | 935 | 87.4% |  | 867 | 797 | 91.9% |  | 1,340 | 1,258 | 93.9% |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T25 & T26; 1980 TTPI Census, Table T19; 1989 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P15; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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 fit 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 Table 5.3. Data for women aged 15 to 19 years were ignored because the numbers were small and child mortality for young mothers is often selectively high. The data for the final three age groups were also disregarded because of poor recollection by mothers resulting in an underestimate of the mortality rates. The most accurate information, therefore, applied to the remaining three age groups of women aged 20 to 35 years. Data from these three age groups of mothers revealed an overall decline in both infant mortality rates and child mortality rates over the 27 years prior to the census. As such, children born in this decade have a much greater chance of surviving their early childhood years compared to those born in earlier decades. Life expectancy at birth also improved dramatically during this period as shown by newborn babies of mothers aged 25 to 30; from about 61 years in 1973 to around 72 years in 2000.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 5.3: Indirect Estimates of Early Age Mortality CEB/CS, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children | Children | Prop- |  | Prob. of | Ref- | Infant | Child | Life |
|  | ever | survi- | ortion | Age | dying by | erence | mort. | mort | expect- |
| Age Groups | born | ving | dead | (x) | age (x) | date | rate | rate | ancy |
| 1973 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 25 years | 1.325 | 1.248 | 0.058 | 2 | 0.061 | Apr. 1971 | 0.053 | 0.019 | 63.8 |
| 25 to 30 years | 3.092 | 2.838 | 0.082 | 3 | 0.084 | Aug. 1969 | 0.066 | 0.026 | 60.9 |
| 30 to 35 years | 5.114 | 4.617 | 0.097 | 5 | 0.100 | Aug. 1967 | 0.072 | 0.030 | 59.6 |
| 1980 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 25 years | 1.322 | 1.258 | 0.048 | 2 | 0.050 | Mar. 1978 | 0.044 | 0.014 | 65.9 |
| 25 to 30 years | 2.538 | 2.382 | 0.061 | 3 | 0.060 | Apr. 1976 | 0.049 | 0.017 | 64.8 |
| 30 to 35 years | 3.759 | 3.502 | 0.068 | 5 | 0.067 | Aug. 1973 | 0.051 | 0.017 | 64.4 |
| 1987 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 25 years | 1.110 | 1.048 | 0.056 | 2 | 0.058 | Apr. 1985 | 0.050 | 0.017 | 64.5 |
| 25 to 30 years | 2.251 | 2.104 | 0.065 | 3 | 0.065 | Apr. 1983 | 0.053 | 0.018 | 64.0 |
| 30 to 35 years | 3.668 | 3.327 | 0.093 | 5 | 0.093 | Dec. 1980 | 0.068 | 0.027 | 60.6 |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 25 years | 0.688 | 0.665 | 0.033 | 2 | 0.035 | Jan. 1992 | 0.031 | 0.008 | 69.2 |
| 25 to 30 years | 1.739 | 1.660 | 0.045 | 3 | 0.047 | Sep. 1990 | 0.039 | 0.012 | 67.1 |
| 30 to 35 years | 3.082 | 2.908 | 0.056 | 5 | 0.060 | Feb. 1989 | 0.046 | 0.015 | 65.6 |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 to 25 years | 0.859 | 0.839 | 0.023 | 2 | 0.025 | Apr. 1998 | 0.023 | 0.004 | 71.6 |
| 25 to 30 years | 1.729 | 1.684 | 0.026 | 3 | 0.026 | Feb. 1996 | 0.023 | 0.04 | 71.6 |
| 30 to 35 years | 2.663 | 2.525 | 0.052 | 5 | 0.051 | May. 1993 | 0.040 | 0.012 | 67.0 |
| Source: 1973 & 1980 TTPI Censuses, unpublished data; 1987 Yap State Census, Unpublished; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, 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 contains the average of these age groups and the summary of the indicators. The 2000 data provide estimates that refer to 1996, the 1994 data refer to 1990 data, the data from 1987 refers to 1983, the data from 1980 refer to 1976, and the 1973 data refer to 1969.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 5.4: Summary Indicators from Indirect Estimation of Early Age Mortality, Yap State: 1969 to 2000 | | | |
|  | Infant | Child |  |
|  | mortality | mortality | Life |
| Reference date | rate (per '000) | rate (per '000) | expectancy |
| 1996 | 29 | 7 | 70.1 |
| 1990 | 39 | 12 | 67.3 |
| 1983 | 57 | 21 | 63.0 |
| 1976 | 48 | 16 | 65.0 |
| 1969 | 64 | 25 | 61.4 |
| Source: Preceding Table 5.3 | | | |
| Note: These rates are calculated using the Coale-Demeny life table model West 20. | | | |

Mortality indicators improved during both time intervals. The ratio of infant deaths to births in a year decreased from 64 per 1,000 persons to 23 per 1,000 between 1969 and 1996. The probability of dying between ages 1 and 5 decreased from .025 in 1969 to .011 in 1996. The average length of life that a person could expect to live increased significantly by about 10 years between 1969 and 1996. In fact, for the first time in the recent past, life expectance at birth in Yap has surpassed 70 years of age. The rapid improvements in longevity that occurred between 1969 and 1976 were also present between 1983 and 1990, and between 1990 and 1996.

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

Nevertheless, given the result of the 2000 census alone, the Infant Mortality Rate in the state is still relatively high and should be a worry for Yap State policy makers, particularly in the Health sector. Although it had improved considerably between 1990 and 1996, there is still room for improvements, especially when comparing the state's IMR to other neighboring Pacific Island nations. A comparison of mortality rates for Yap State and the FSM to other neighboring Pacific Islands is summarized in Table 5.5. Yap's infant mortality rate of 23 was significantly lower than the average of 40 for FSM, and also slightly lower than the average of 25, for neighboring Island nations. Nevertheless, Yap's IMR is still higher than most of the neighboring island nations as shown by the infant mortality indices of Guam, Nauru, CNMI, and Palau. Only Kiribati and the Marshall Islands have infant mortality rates higher than Yap.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Table 5.5: Estimated Mortality Data from Yap and Other Pacific Island Nations, Various Years | | |
|  | Infant | Life |
| Country | mortality (per '000) | expectancy |
| FSM | 41 (1996) | 67.0 (1996) |
| Yap | 29 (1996) | 70.1 (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: Secretariat of the Pacific Community, “Oceania Population 2000." | |  |

Finally, for the purpose of generating life tables for Yap, we used life expectancy at birth, computed separately from males and females survivorship data of 2000 FSM census (see appendix Table B03A). The male and female life expectancy at birth for the period around 1996 was estimated at 70.1 and 71.1 years, respectively. Using a Coale and Demeny model life table for West pattern, we generated a life table for Yap that best matched the estimated life expectancies at birth. The result is presented in Table 5.6. The life table could serve useful purposes both within the demographic community and also in the world at large. The Life Table provides estimates of life expectancies at the various ages, survival ratios for each age group that could be used in population projections, constructing actuarial tables, etc. It is, however, important to note that the life table was based on a selected level of childhood mortality. The resulting level and pattern of adult mortality may not be accurate, and therefore should be used with caution.

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| Table 5.6 Life Table as implied by Coale & Demeny Model Life Table for the West pattern of Female and Males, Yap State: 1997 to 1998 | | | | | | | | | | |
| AGE | M(x,n) | Q(x,n) | I(x) | D(x,n) | L(x,n) | S(x,n) |  | T(x) | E(x) | A(x,n) |
| FEMALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0.02880 | 0.02810 | 100000 | 2810 | 97568 | 0.96943 | /a/ | 7100032 | 71.0 | 0.134 |
| 1 | 0.00165 | 0.00659 | 97190 | 641 | 387145 | 0.99447 | /b/ | 7002464 | 72.0 | 1.478 |
| 5 | 0.00059 | 0.00297 | 96550 | 286 | 482032 | 0.99732 |  | 6615319 | 68.5 | 2.500 |
| 10 | 0.00048 | 0.00239 | 96263 | 231 | 480740 | 0.99701 |  | 6133287 | 63.7 | 2.500 |
| 15 | 0.00077 | 0.00385 | 96033 | 370 | 479300 | 0.99539 |  | 5652547 | 58.9 | 2.667 |
| 20 | 0.00107 | 0.00536 | 95663 | 513 | 477089 | 0.99403 |  | 5173247 | 54.1 | 2.609 |
| 25 | 0.00132 | 0.00657 | 95150 | 625 | 474240 | 0.99272 |  | 4696158 | 49.4 | 2.583 |
| 30 | 0.00162 | 0.00809 | 94525 | 765 | 470787 | 0.99078 |  | 4221918 | 44.7 | 2.596 |
| 35 | 0.00212 | 0.01056 | 93760 | 990 | 466444 | 0.98760 |  | 3751132 | 40.0 | 2.619 |
| 40 | 0.00294 | 0.01460 | 92770 | 1354 | 460659 | 0.98219 |  | 3284688 | 35.4 | 2.644 |
| 45 | 0.00436 | 0.02160 | 91416 | 1974 | 452453 | 0.97352 |  | 2824029 | 30.9 | 2.657 |
| 50 | 0.00653 | 0.03214 | 89441 | 2874 | 440470 | 0.96053 |  | 2371576 | 26.5 | 2.656 |
| 55 | 0.00986 | 0.04819 | 86567 | 4171 | 423083 | 0.93942 |  | 1931106 | 22.3 | 2.662 |
| 60 | 0.01569 | 0.07569 | 82396 | 6237 | 397451 | 0.90285 |  | 1508022 | 18.3 | 2.671 |
| 65 | 0.02618 | 0.12338 | 76159 | 9396 | 358840 | 0.84109 |  | 1110571 | 14.6 | 2.664 |
| 70 | 0.04470 | 0.20208 | 66763 | 13492 | 301816 | 0.74489 |  | 751731 | 11.3 | 2.628 |
| 75 | 0.07583 | 0.32001 | 53271 | 17047 | 224820 | 0.50030 | /c/ | 449914 | 8.4 | 2.564 |
| 80 | 0.16093 | ..... | 36224 | 36224 | 225094 | ..... |  | 225094 | 6.2 | 6.214 |
| MALE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0.02941 | 0.02867 | 100000 | 2867 | 97491 | 0.96947 | /a/ | 6929976 | 69.3 | 0.125 |
| 1 | 0.00137 | 0.00546 | 97133 | 530 | 387243 | 0.99489 | /b/ | 6832485 | 70.3 | 1.567 |
| 5 | 0.00063 | 0.00315 | 96603 | 304 | 482255 | 0.99712 |  | 6445242 | 66.7 | 2.500 |
| 10 | 0.00052 | 0.00261 | 96299 | 251 | 480867 | 0.99645 |  | 5962987 | 61.9 | 2.500 |
| 15 | 0.00098 | 0.00489 | 96048 | 470 | 479158 | 0.99405 |  | 5482120 | 57.1 | 2.698 |
| 20 | 0.00137 | 0.00681 | 95578 | 651 | 476306 | 0.99312 |  | 5002962 | 52.3 | 2.567 |
| 25 | 0.00137 | 0.00682 | 94927 | 648 | 473031 | 0.99283 |  | 4526656 | 47.7 | 2.523 |
| 30 | 0.00155 | 0.00770 | 94280 | 726 | 469638 | 0.99132 |  | 4053625 | 43.0 | 2.576 |
| 35 | 0.00200 | 0.00997 | 93553 | 933 | 465559 | 0.98785 |  | 3583987 | 38.3 | 2.634 |
| 40 | 0.00300 | 0.01488 | 92620 | 1379 | 459903 | 0.98086 |  | 3118429 | 33.7 | 2.680 |
| 45 | 0.00491 | 0.02427 | 91242 | 2214 | 451102 | 0.96891 |  | 2658525 | 29.1 | 2.694 |
| 50 | 0.00798 | 0.03918 | 89028 | 3488 | 437076 | 0.94948 |  | 2207423 | 24.8 | 2.689 |
| 55 | 0.01315 | 0.06382 | 85539 | 5459 | 414996 | 0.91962 |  | 1770347 | 20.7 | 2.673 |
| 60 | 0.02093 | 0.09973 | 80080 | 7986 | 381638 | 0.87518 |  | 1355351 | 16.9 | 2.651 |
| 65 | 0.03340 | 0.15472 | 72094 | 11155 | 334003 | 0.80741 |  | 973713 | 13.5 | 2.627 |
| 70 | 0.05381 | 0.23811 | 60940 | 14510 | 269676 | 0.70858 |  | 639710 | 10.5 | 2.586 |
| 75 | 0.08658 | 0.35632 | 46429 | 16544 | 191087 | 0.48360 | /c/ | 370035 | 8.0 | 2.518 |
| 80 | 0.16701 | ..... | 29886 | 29886 | 178947 | ..... |  | 178947 | 6.0 | 5.988 |
| Source: Implied by childhood survivorship data from 1994 FSM Census, unpublished data. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: /a/ Value given is for survivorship of 5 cohorts of birth to age group 0-4 = L(0,5)/500000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| /b/ Value given is for S(0,5)=L(5,5)/L(0,5) | | | | | | | | | | |
| /c/ Value given is S(75+,5)=T(80)/T(75) | | | | | | | | | | |
| M(x,n) = Age specific central death rate | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q(x,n) = Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n (age-specific mortality rate) | | | | | | | | | | |
| L(x) = Number of survivors at age x. | | | | | | | | | | |
| D(x,n) = Number of deaths occuring between ages x and x+n | | | | | | | | | | |
| L(x,n) = Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n | | | | | | | | | | |
| T(x) = Number of person-years lived after age x. | | | | | | | | | | |
| E(x) = Life expectancy at age x. | | | | | | | | | | |
| A(x,n) = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and x+n | | | | | | | | | | |

## Conclusion

The data from the 2000 FSM Census suggest that Yap State's life expectancy has increased by about 10 years between 1973 and 2000; from over 61 years to about 72 years of age. Indeed, this is the first time in recent decades that life expectancy in the state has exceeded the 70 years old mark. Similarly, child survival has improved as well between 1973 and 2000, though, it is evident from comparison with other Pacific Island nations that the state's mortality indices are still moderately high and needs further improvements. Given the result of the 2000 census alone, the high level of infant mortality rate should be a real worry for Yap State policy makers, particularly in the Health sector. Furthermore, improvements in the vital registrations system are highly recommended to improve the accuracy and quality of estimating mortality indices in the state.

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# CHAPTER 6

**MIGRATION**

## Introduction

In previous chapters we discussed several 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 Yap. 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), some people may not ever migrate, but those that do migrate may do so more than once and for different reasons. Some people migrate for employment, for education, for vacation, visiting, and so forth.

Migration involves movement from one place to another. In the case of Yap two types of migration are present; internal Migration (between the regions in Yap) and interstate migration (between Yap and other FSM states), and international migration (between Yap and outside of Yap, including other FSM states). 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, as we shall see, 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 the Yap. On the other hand, the census is a reliable source for measuring internal and interstate migration.

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

To be useful, a definition of migration must take into account both space and time, to distinguish migration from the many other movements that people make. 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 so obtained are defined differently, serve different purposes, and are not comparable.

## Data Description

Birthplace

The 2000 census followed the same procedure used in 1994 regarding people’s birthplace. It asked everyone for details of place of birth and recorded island/village, municipality, and FSM state if a person was born in the FSM. When a person's birthplace was outside the FSM, the name of the foreign country was recorded. If a person was born in the hospital, the mother’s place of usual residence just prior to being admitted was recorded as the place of birth for the child. This was important in Yap State, especially for Outer Islanders and

Citizenship and Legal Residence

Details of citizenship and legal residence were obtained for all persons in Yap, and again followed the same procedure used in the 1994 census. The question requested the municipality and state of legal residence (place where a person is a registered voter) for Yap and Other FSM Citizens. For non-FSM citizens, the country of citizenship was recorded.

Continuous Residence

Continuous residence was obtained from questionnaire items P11a and P11b and corresponded to the same question found in the 1994 census questionnaire. 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 the 1995 and 2000 but moved in the interim. This migration was not taken into account. Where persons moved more that once in the five years before the census, only the place of residence five years before and the current place of residence were recorded.

Data on family members residing abroad were not collected in the 2000 census as it was done in 1994. Family members, entire families, and sole individuals without any immediate family living outside the FSM may have been missed entirely since questions related to this subject were not asked.

## Analysis of Migration Data

The data obtained from the 2000 census were used in this chapter to determine the migration pattern in Yap and are based primarily on the place of birth, citizenship and legal residence, continuous residence, and residence in 1995.

### 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 Yap residents between 1987 and 2000.

The data show that the non Yap-born immigrant population increased, from 610 to 852, over the 7 years before the 1994 census, and increased further to 938 in 2000. While the Yap-born population grew in 1994 by about 9 percent (824 persons), the non Yap-born population increased by about 40 percent (an additional of 242 persons). By comparison, Yap-born population in 2000 decreased by about 0.2 percent (less 23 persons), while the non Yap-born population increased by about 10 percent (86 persons). By sex, the Yap-born population went from a male dominated population in 1987 (about 103 males to 100 females) to a predominantly female population in 2000 (about 98 males to 100 females). Interestingly, the ratio of male to female Yap-born population was about equal in 1994. For the non Yap-born population, their population was predominantly male in 1987. This situation was reversed in 1994 and 2000 to being predominantly female, partly because of the immigration of female workers at the Kingtex garment factory. The male to female ratios for the non Yap-born population in 1994 and 2000 were shown to be about 81 and 76 males to 100 females during those respective years.

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| Table 6.1: Birthplace of Yap Residents by Sex: 1985 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1987 | | | |  | 1994 | | | |  | 2000 | | | |
| Birthplace | Total | Male | Female | Sex ratio |  | Total | Male | Female | Sex ratio |  | Total | Male | Female | Sex ratio |
| Total | 10,112 | 5,179 | 4,933 | 105 |  | 11,178 | 5,565 | 5,613 | 99 |  | 11,241 | 5,508 | 5,733 | 96 |
| In Yap | 9,502 | 4,811 | 4,691 | 103 |  | 10,326 | 5,184 | 5,142 | 101 |  | 10,303 | 5,103 | 5,200 | 98 |
| Yap Proper | 6,116 | 3,146 | 2,970 | 106 |  | 5,709 | 2,889 | 2,820 | 102 |  | 5,870 | 2,985 | 2,885 | 103 |
| Outer Islands | 3,386 | 1,665 | 1,721 | 97 |  | 4,617 | 2,295 | 2,322 | 99 |  | 4,433 | 2,118 | 2,315 | 91 |
| Outside Yap | 610 | 368 | 242 | 152 |  | 852 | 381 | 471 | 81 |  | 938 | 405 | 533 | 76 |
| Source: 1987 Yap Census; 1994 FSM Census, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.2 cross-classifies place of usual residence by country of birth for 1994 and 2000 to reveal some details of international migration. More than 92 percent of the Yap residents in 1994 were born in Yap compared to about 8 percent of those born outside the state. In 2000, the proportion of Yap residents born in Yap decreased slightly to below 92 percent, while non Yap-born individuals increased to over 8 percent of the total population. The highest percentage of non Yap-born individuals in 1994 came from Asia (at 54 percent), which comprised mostly of China-born and Philippine-born persons, likely to be fishermen in the fishing industry, garment workers or hired labor for construction businesses. Similarly in 2000, Asians also outnumbered all other non Yap-born groups comprising about 56 percent of all those born outside of Yap. Again, persons born in China and the Philippines accounted for the largest proportion.

On Yap proper, the highest percentage of foreign-born were born in Asia, at about 56 percent in 1994, and about 59 percent in 2000. In the Outer Islands, the highest proportions of foreign-born persons were shown to be from the other FSM states (47 percent in 1994 and 69 percent in 2000).

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| Table 6.2: Birthplace of Yap Residents: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  |  | Yap | Outer |  |  | Yap | Outer |  |  | Yap | Outer |  |  | Yap | Outer | |
| Place of birth | Total | Proper | Islands |  | Total | Proper | Islands |  | Total | Proper | Islands |  | Total | Proper | Islands | |
| Total | 11,178 | 6,919 | 4,259 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 11,241 | 7,391 | 3,850 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |
| Yap | 10,326 | 6,099 | 4,227 |  | 92.4 | 88.1 | 99.2 |  | 10,303 | 6,489 | 3,814 |  | 91.7 | 87.8 | 99.1 | |
| Outside Yap | 852 | 820 | 32 |  | 7.6 | 11.9 | 0.8 |  | 938 | 902 | 36 |  | 8.3 | 12.2 | 0.9 | |
| Other FSM state | 95 | 80 | 15 |  | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 |  | 101 | 76 | 25 |  | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | |
| USA | 139 | 130 | 9 |  | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.2 |  | 173 | 164 | 9 |  | 1.5 | 2.2 | | 0.2 |
| Asia | 462 | 461 | 1 |  | 4.1 | 6.7 | - |  | 528 | 528 | - |  | 4.7 | 7.1 | | - |
| China and Taiwan | 282 | 281 | - |  | 2.5 | 4.1 | - |  | 351 | 351 | - |  | 3.1 | 4.7 | | - |
| Philippines | 166 | 166 | 1 |  | 1.5 | 2.4 | - |  | 149 | 149 | - |  | 1.3 | 2.0 | | - |
| Other Asia | 14 | 14 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |  | 28 | 28 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | | - |
| Elsewhere | 156 | 149 | 7 |  | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.2 |  | 136 | 134 | 2 |  | 1.2 | 1.8 | | 0.1 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P17; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note : USA includes Guam and CNMI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.3 shows lifetime migration between the regions. Of the 10,326 Yap-born residing in Yap in 1994, 9,856 (93 and 99 percent for Yap Proper and Outer Islands respectively) resided in their region of birth. In 2000, Yap-born residents decreased slightly to 10,303, of whom 9,538 (89 and 98 percent for Yap proper and Outer Islands, respectively) resided in their respective region of birth. The difference of 470 persons in 1994 and 765 persons in 2000 who resided in a region other then the one in which they were born were called the internal lifetime migrants.

The direction of internal migration flows was principally towards Yap Proper, which gained migrants from the Outer Islands. This was observed from the results of both the1994 and 2000 censuses, and was mainly due to the state center, Colonia, being located on Yap Proper. For example, in 1994, 430 lifetime migrants moved from the Outer Islands to Yap Proper and 40 moved in the opposite direction yielding a net flow of 390 persons from the Outer Islands to Yap Proper. Most of the 40 from Yap were either Outer Islanders born on Yap or students at Outer Islands High School and Neighboring Islands Middle School. In 2000, the same inflow of internal lifetime migrant was also observed with a net flow of about 619 persons from the Outer Islands to Yap proper.

For those who were born outside of the state, the direction of migration flow was also towards Yap Proper in both censuses. In 1994, over 84 percent of persons born in other FSM states and close to 98 percent of those born elsewhere were residing on Yap Proper. The same trend was repeated in 2000 with over 75 percent of persons born in other FSM states and close to 99 percent of those born elsewhere living on Yap Proper.

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| Table 6.3: Place of birth by Region of Usual Residence, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Region and state of birth | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 10,421 | 6,179 | 4,242 |  | 10,404 | 6,565 | 3,839 |
| Yap | 10,326 | 6,099 | 4,227 |  | 10,303 | 6,489 | 3,814 |
| Yap Proper | 5,709 | 5,669 | 40 |  | 5,870 | 5,797 | 73 |
| Outer Islands | 4,617 | 430 | 4,187 |  | 4,433 | 692 | 3,741 |
| Other FSM states | 95 | 80 | 15 |  | 101 | 76 | 25 |
| Chuuk | 57 | 45 | 12 |  | 47 | 24 | 23 |
| Pohnpei | 33 | 30 | 3 |  | 51 | 50 | 1 |
| Kosrae | 5 | 5 | - |  | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Elsewhere | 757 | 740 | 17 |  | 837 | 826 | 11 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P17 and unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5 & unpublished data | | | | | | | |

The effects of lifetime migration on the composition of the Yap population can be seen in Table 6.4. The last 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 comparisons between regions.

The effects of internal lifetime migration shows that in 1994 Yap Proper had a lifetime migration rate of 6.6 per hundred, while the Outer Islands had lifetime migration rate of -8.8 per hundred. By 2000, internal lifetime migration rate for Yap Proper had increased to 10.0 per 100 while that of the Outer Islands had decreased even further to –15.2 per hundred. This showed that interstate migration in Yap was essentially towards Yap Proper. Outer Island males constituted the majority of these migrants at –9.6 per hundred in 1994 and –16.6 in 2000.

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| Table 6.4: Internal Lifetime Migration, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Region | 1994 Census | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | |
| Non- | In- | Out- | net- | Lifetime migra- |  | Non- | In- | Out- | net- | Lifetime migra- |
| movers | migrants | migrants | migrants | tion rate (%) |  | movers | migrants | migrants | migrants | tion rate (%) |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 5,669 | 430 | 40 | 390 | 6.6 |  | 5,797 | 692 | 73 | 619 | 10.0 |
| Outer Islands | 4,187 | 40 | 430 | -390 | -8.8 |  | 3,741 | 73 | 692 | -619 | -15.0 |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 2,867 | 232 | 22 | 210 | 7.0 |  | 2,949 | 360 | 36 | 324 | 10.3 |
| Outer Islands | 2,063 | 22 | 232 | -210 | -9.6 |  | 1,758 | 36 | 360 | -324 | -16.6 |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 2,802 | 198 | 18 | 180 | 6.2 |  | 2,848 | 332 | 37 | 295 | 9.7 |
| Outer Islands | 2,124 | 18 | 198 | -180 | -8.1 |  | 1,983 | 37 | 332 | -295 | -13.6 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P17 and unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-5 & unpublished data  Note: Lifetime migration is defined as the net migrants divided by the number of non-movers (multiplied by 100 to make it a percent). | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.5 shows interstate lifetime migration, that is, between Yap and other FSM states. In 1994, the number of people moving out of Yap to the other FSM states was greater than the number coming in from these states. For example, 213 lifetime migrants moved from Yap to the other FSM states and 95 moved in the other direction, yielding a net outflow of 118 persons. The same pattern of Yapese out-migration to the other FSM states was also seen in 2000 where a net outflow of 230 persons resulted from the difference between the 331 lifetime migrants who moved out from Yap and the 101 who moved in from the other states. The vast majority of these interstate movers migrated to Pohnpei, largely because of the presence of national government and the college. On the other hand, the interstate in-migrants were mostly from Chuuk in 1994. This changed in 2000 when Pohnpei-born in-migrant surpassed the Chuuk-group, possibly as a result of returning national government workers and their family.

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| Table 6.5: State and Region of Birth by State of Usual Residence, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| State and Municipality of birth | State of Residence in 1994 | | | | |  | State of Residence in 2000 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Yap | Chuuk | Pohnpei | Kosrae |  | Total | | Yap | | Chuuk | | Pohnpei | | Kosrae |
| Total | 102,116 | 10,421 | 52,571 | 32,306 | 6,818 |  | 104,163 | | 10,404 | | 53,334 | | 33,105 | | 7,320 |
| Yap | 10,539 | 10,326 | 36 | 171 | 6 |  | 10,634 | | 10,303 | | 79 | | 238 | | 14 |
| Yap Proper | 5,825 | 5,709 | 19 | 92 | 5 |  | 6,116 | | 5,870 | | 63 | | 171 | | 12 |
| Outer Islands | 4,714 | 4,617 | 17 | 79 | 1 |  | 4,518 | | 4,433 | | 16 | | 67 | | 2 |
| Other FSM States | 91,577 | 95 | 52,535 | 32,135 | 6,812 |  | 93,529 | | 101 | | 53,255 | | 32,867 | | 7,306 |
| Chuuk | 53,012 | 57 | 52,347 | 588 | 20 |  | 54,122 | | 47 | | 53,108 | | 888 | | 79 |
| Pohnpei | 31,595 | 33 | 170 | 31,233 | 159 |  | 32,171 | | 51 | | 130 | | 31,691 | | 299 |
| Kosrae | 6,970 | 5 | 18 | 314 | 6,633 |  | 7,236 | | 3 | | 17 | | 288 | | 6,928 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Citizenship and Legal Residence

Similar to the approach used in the previous section using place of birth to determine migration patterns, this section uses citizenship and legal residence to establish migration patterns for Yap residents. Most residents in Yap were legal residents of Yap (see Table 6.6). Once again, the majority of the non-Yap citizens were Asians. Persons of Asian citizenship accounted for about 4 and 5 percent of the total Yapese residents in 1994 and 2000, respectively. Among non-Yapese citizens Asians accounted for about 54 and 71 percent of the population during the two census years mentioned earlier.

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| Table 6.6: Usual Residence by Citizenship, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Usual residenc | Total | Percent | Yap | States | USA | Asia | Elsewhere |  | Total | Percent | Yap | States | USA | Asia | Elsewhere |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11,178 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 1.4 |  | 11,241 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 0.7 |
| Yap Proper | 6,919 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 2.2 |  | 7,391 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 1.0 |
| Outer Islands | 4,259 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 |  | 3,850 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

In Table 6.7, we restrict the data to the legal residents of Yap presenting their place of usual residence within the FSM. *Legal Residence* is defined as the place in which a person is a registered voter. The data showed that a vast majority of the population lived in their region of legal residence. For example, more than 97 percent of the legal residents of Yap Proper in 1994, and about the same level in 2000, resided on Yap Proper during the time of the two censuses. In 1994, 581 people (about 12 percent) stayed in the municipalities on Yap Proper and were registered voters of the Outer Islands. In 2000, the proportion of Yap proper residents who considered themselves legal residents of the Outer Islands increased to 17 percent of all registered voters from the Outer Islands. Out of these Outer Islanders living on Yap Proper, the largest proportions were from Woleai and Ulithi. This general pattern is also evident in the Outer Islands, although at much lower level, as seen from the following: 0.3 and 0.1 percent of Yap proper legal residents living in the Outer Islands in 1994 and 2000, respectively. Yap Proper legal residents living in the Outer Islands were shown to be mainly from Rull in 1994 and Rumung in 2000. In other FSM states, the proportion of Yapese legal residents living there increased slightly from 2.1 to 2.6 percent between 1994 and 2000. Most of the Yapese legal residents living in these other states were from Gagil municipality in 1994 and Rull municipality in 2000.

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| Table 6.7: Municipality and State of Legal Residence by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  |  |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  | Other |
| Legal |  | Yap | Outer | FSM |  |  | Yap | Outer | FSM |  |  | Yap | Outer | FSM |  |  | Yap | Outer | FSM |
| Residence | Total | Proper | Islands | states |  | Total | Proper | Islands | states |  | Total | Proper | Islands | states |  | Total | Proper | Islands | states |
| Total | 10,748 | 6,271 | 4,247 | 230 |  | 100.0 | 58.3 | 39.5 | 2.1 |  | 10,779 | 6,669 | 3,832 | 278 |  | 100.0 | 61.9 | 35.6 | 2.6 |
| Yap Proper | 5,838 | 5,690 | 18 | 130 |  | 100.0 | 97.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 |  | 6,062 | 5,865 | 9 | 188 |  | 100.0 | 96.8 | 0.1 | 3.1 |
| Rumung | 252 | 242 | 4 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 96.0 | 1.6 | 2.4 |  | 203 | 177 | 3 | 23 |  | 100.0 | 87.2 | 1.5 | 11.3 |
| Maap | 648 | 643 | - | 5 |  | 100.0 | 99.2 | - | 0.8 |  | 659 | 638 | 1 | 20 |  | 100.0 | 96.8 | 0.2 | 3.0 |
| Gagil | 726 | 688 | - | 38 |  | 100.0 | 94.8 | - | 5.2 |  | 802 | 771 | 0 | 31 |  | 100.0 | 96.1 | - | 3.9 |
| Tomil | 903 | 875 | 4 | 24 |  | 100.0 | 96.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 |  | 869 | 855 | 1 | 13 |  | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| Fanif | 587 | 579 | - | 8 |  | 100.0 | 98.6 | - | 1.4 |  | 557 | 540 | 0 | 17 |  | 100.0 | 96.9 | - | 3.1 |
| Weloy | 727 | 699 | - | 28 |  | 100.0 | 96.1 | - | 3.9 |  | 831 | 814 | 2 | 15 |  | 100.0 | 98.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| Rull | 1,215 | 1,193 | 6 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 |  | 1,225 | 1,181 | 2 | 42 |  | 100.0 | 96.4 | 0.2 | 3.4 |
| Gilman | 201 | 198 | 2 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 |  | 241 | 234 | 0 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 97.1 | - | 2.9 |
| Kanifay | 270 | 269 | - | 1 |  | 100.0 | 99.6 | - | 0.4 |  | 280 | 273 | 0 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 97.5 | - | 2.5 |
| Dalipebinaw | 309 | 304 | 2 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 |  | 395 | 382 | 0 | 13 |  | 100.0 | 96.7 | - | 3.3 |
| Outer Islands | 4,910 | 581 | 4,229 | 100 |  | 100.0 | 11.8 | 86.1 | 2.0 |  | 4,717 | 804 | 3,823 | 90 |  | 100.0 | 17.0 | 81.0 | 1.9 |
| Ulithi | 1,052 | 108 | 934 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 10.3 | 88.8 | 1.0 |  | 861 | 156 | 691 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 18.1 | 80.3 | 1.6 |
| Fais/Sorol | 413 | 72 | 318 | 23 |  | 100.0 | 17.4 | 77.0 | 5.6 |  | 327 | 76 | 248 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 23.2 | 75.8 | 0.9 |
| Ngulu | 38 | 11 | 27 | - |  | 100.0 | 28.9 | 71.1 | - |  | 23 | 2 | 21 | 0 |  | 100.0 | 8.7 | 91.3 | - |
| Woleai | 965 | 160 | 785 | 20 |  | 100.0 | 16.6 | 81.3 | 2.1 |  | 1,149 | 233 | 882 | 34 |  | 100.0 | 20.3 | 76.8 | 3.0 |
| Eauripik | 189 | 45 | 135 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 23.8 | 71.4 | 4.8 |  | 186 | 49 | 123 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 26.3 | 66.1 | 7.5 |
| Ifalik | 725 | 12 | 706 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 1.7 | 97.4 | 1.0 |  | 682 | 82 | 594 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 12.0 | 87.1 | 0.9 |
| Faraulap | 268 | 28 | 240 | - |  | 100.0 | 10.4 | 89.6 | - |  | 268 | 25 | 242 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 9.3 | 90.3 | 0.4 |
| Elato | 124 | 6 | 118 | - |  | 100.0 | 4.8 | 95.2 | - |  | 129 | 22 | 103 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 17.1 | 79.8 | 3.1 |
| Lamotrek | 478 | 59 | 406 | 13 |  | 100.0 | 12.3 | 84.9 | 2.7 |  | 429 | 71 | 352 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 16.6 | 82.1 | 1.4 |
| Satawal | 658 | 80 | 560 | 18 |  | 100.0 | 12.2 | 85.1 | 2.7 |  | 663 | 88 | 567 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 13.3 | 85.5 | 1.2 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Continuous Residence

We also use data on continuous residence to determine migration levels and patterns. Table 6.8 gives the distribution of the non-migrant population. In 1994, almost 67 percent of the Yap population responded that they had been living in their present municipality of residence their entire life, or were non-movers. This segment of the population increased to about 70 percent in 2000. On the other hand, the proportion of those who have previously lived elsewhere, or were movers, have decreased from about 34 percent in 1994 to slightly over 30 percent in 2000.

The table shows different patterns and levels between the regions. Persons in the Outer Islands were most likely to be non-movers (8 out of every ten in 1994 and about 9 out of ten in 2000). For Yap Proper, about 6 out of every 10 were non-movers in during both 1994 and 2000. These differences were partly due to the different immigration and in-migration levels experienced in each region.

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| Table 6.8: Distribution of Non-movers and Previous Residence, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Residence since birth | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| and previous place | Place of residence | | |  | Place of residence | | |
| of residence | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 11,178 | 6,919 | 4,259 |  | 11,241 | 7,391 | 3,850 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Lived in municipality since birth | 66.5 | 57.6 | 81.0 |  | 69.7 | 59.5 | 89.2 |
| Previous residence elsewhere | 33.5 | 42.4 | 19.0 |  | 30.3 | 40.5 | 10.8 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6. | | | | | | | |

In Table 6.9, the proportion of the population identified in Table 6.8 as having “Previous Residence Elsewhere” were further analyzed to determine where and how long they have lived in their previous place of residence. Thus, of the 34 percent (3,746 persons) with “Previous Residence Elsewhere” in 1994, about 45 percent had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for 5 years or more. Nearly 8 percent had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for less than 1 year. Of the total number of movers, 2,524 (67 percent) previously resided in Yap at the time of the census, and 153 (4 percent) previously resided in the other FSM states (interstate migrants). Migrants who previously resided in Asia and elsewhere made up 12 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of all movers who previously had residences elsewhere.

As seen in Table 6.8, the proportion of the total population that had “Previous Residence Elsewhere” decreased to about 30 percent (3,408 persons) in 2000, of which, about 41 percent had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for 5 years or more. About 11 percent had continuously resided in their municipality of residence for less than a year. Table 6.9 also showed that the majority of these movers, about 69 percent, had previously resided in other municipalities and islands in Yap at the time of the 2000 census. The proportion who had previously resided in other FSM states comprised over 4 percent, while those who previously resided in Asia and elsewhere made up 15 and 12 percent, respectively.

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| Table 6.9: Movers by Place of Previous Residence, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | | |
| Duration of residence | Total | In this state | | In other  FSM state | | In Asia | | | Elsewhere |  | Total | In this state | In other  FSM state | | In Asia | | Elsewhere | |
| Total | 3,746 | 2,524 | | 153 | | 451 | | | 618 |  | 3,408 | 2,353 | 140 | | 500 | | 415 | |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | |
| Less than 6 months | 20.6 | 22.7 | | 16.3 | | 14.6 | | | 17.3 |  | 17.7 | 15.9 | 18.6 | | 29.0 | | 13.7 | |
| 6 months to 1 year | 7.8 | 5.2 | | 11.1 | | 22.0 | | | 7.4 |  | 11.1 | 12.7 | 3.6 | | 5.2 | | 11.6 | |
| 1 to 2 years | 14.5 | 10.7 | | 9.8 | | 39.5 | | | 13.1 |  | 10.5 | 9.5 | 12.1 | | 15.2 | | 10.1 | |
| 2 to 5 years | 12.5 | 11.9 | | 12.4 | | 12.0 | | | 15.4 |  | 19.6 | 14.1 | 26.4 | | 41.0 | | 22.7 | |
| 5 years or more | 44.5 | | 49.4 | | 50.3 | | 12.0 | 46.8 | |  | 41.1 | 47.8 | 39.3 | | 9.6 | | 41.9 | |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P18; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-6. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Duration of residence refers to continuous residence at the municipality of usual residence. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  |

### Residence in 1995 (Five Years Prior to the Census)

More specific time-bound migration information was collected based on usual residence exactly five years before the census. For many purposes, such as in estimating migration levels for population projections, this kind of information is very useful.

Table 6.10 presents data on Yap residents in 1994 and 2000 by place of residence five years earlier in 1989 and 1995, necessarily excluding persons less than 5 years old. Table 6.10 can be interpreted in a similar way to Table 6.3, which dealt with lifetime migration. Thus of the 9,148 persons residing in Yap in 1994, aged 5 years and over, 382 or 4 percent resided in another region in 1989. Since the period covered is shorter than for lifetime migrants, the number of migrants is reduced. Again the attraction of Yap Proper as a destination for migrants is apparent due to its location of the town center. Over 80 percent of internal migrants in the 5 years before the census moved to Yap Proper. The table also provides data on immigration in Yap for the preceding five years before the census. The immigrant population (aged 5 years and above) within this defined period was 554 or about 6 per hundred.

In 2000, the total number of persons residing in Yap State, aged 5 years and over, increased to 9,869, of which over 92 percent (9,114) had resided in the state since 1995. Of this group who have since lived in the state 5 years ago, 60 percent (5,495 persons) resided on Yap proper while the remaining 40 percent (3,619 persons) resided in the Outer Islands. Between Yap Proper and the Outer Islands, 404 persons, or about 4 percent resided in another region in 1995. At the time of the census in 2000, the population parameters shifted a bit to about 64 percent (5,833 persons) on Yap proper and about 36 percent (3,281 persons) in the Outer Islands. By comparing the population sizes between 1994 and 2000 and previous residence 5 years ago from each census date, it became obvious that the internal migration pattern was directed primarily toward Yap Proper, where the state center is located. The table also showed that there were 755 persons (8 percent of the population, aged 5 years and over), living in Yap in 2000, who previously resided outside of the state five years earlier in 1995.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 6.10: Residence 5 Years Ago by Usual Residence for Persons Aged 5 Years and Over, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Usual Residence | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Residence 5 years ago | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 9,702 | 5,777 | 3,925 |  | 9,869 | 6,557 | 3,312 |
| In Yap | 9,148 | 5,289 | 3,859 |  | 9,114 | 5,833 | 3,281 |
| Yap Proper | 5,529 | 5,218 | 311 |  | 5,495 | 5,462 | 33 |
| Outer Islands | 3,619 | 71 | 3,548 |  | 3,619 | 371 | 3248 |
| Outside Yap | 554 | 488 | 66 |  | 755 | 724 | 31 |
| Other FSM states | 80 | 65 | 15 |  | 80 | 66 | 14 |
| Chuuk | 31 | 25 | 6 |  | 19 | 8 | 11 |
| Pohnpei | 42 | 33 | 9 |  | 60 | 58 | 2 |
| Kosrae | 7 | 7 | - |  | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| USA | 235 | 200 | 35 |  | 171 | 160 | 11 |
| Asia | 126 | 126 | - |  | 444 | 444 | 0 |
| Elsewhere | 113 | 97 | 16 |  | 60 | 54 | 6 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P20; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-8. | | | | | | | |
| Note: 1. USA includes Guam and CNMI | | | | | | | |

Table 6.11 summarizes the migration presented in Table 6.10 and shows its effects on the state population. In 1994, Yap Proper gained 311 persons from the outer islands but lost 71 persons to yield a net gain of 240 persons. The outer islands experienced net out-migration. The same pattern of migration was also observed in 2000 where Yap proper gained 371 persons from the Outer Islands and 33 persons moved out to the Outer Islands yielding a net gain of 338 persons for Yap Proper. 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. Between 1989 and 1994, about 1 out of every hundred people migrated to Yap Proper each year. As a result, the Outer Island population decreased by 1.3 per hundred annually due to the net out-migration. Similarly between 1995 and 2000, the annual migration rate from the Outer Islands to Yap proper increased slightly to 1.2 out of every hundred people which evidently resulted in diminishing the Outer Island population by 2 persons per hundred annually due to net out-migration.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 6.11: Internal Migration Rate by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | |
|  | Rate for period 1989 to 1994 | | | | |  | Rate for period 1996 to 2000 | | | | |
|  | Non- | In- | Out- | Net- | migration |  | Non- | In- | Out- | Net- | migration |
| Region | movers | migrants | migrants | migrants | rate (%) |  | movers | migrants | migrants | migrants | rate (%) |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 5,218 | 311 | 71 | 240 | 0.9 |  | 5,462 | 371 | 33 | 338 | 1.2 |
| Outer Islands | 3,548 | 71 | 311 | -240 | -1.3 |  | 3,248 | 33 | 371 | -338 | -2.0 |
| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 2,510 | 156 | 37 | 119 | 0.9 |  | 2,767 | 187 | 16 | 171 | 1.2 |
| Outer Islands | 1,708 | 37 | 156 | -119 | -1.3 |  | 1,515 | 16 | 187 | -171 | -2.1 |
| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yap Proper | 2,708 | 155 | 34 | 121 | 0.9 |  | 2,695 | 184 | 17 | 167 | 1.2 |
| Outer Islands | 1,840 | 34 | 155 | -121 | -1.3 |  | 1,733 | 17 | 184 | -167 | -1.8 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P120; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-8. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Annual migration rate is defined as (logeP2/P1)/N, where P2 is the sum of non-movers and in-migrants, P1 is the sum of non-movers and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| out-migrants, and N is the number of years between the defined period. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 6.12 present data on Yap and other FSM residents by place of residences in 1989 and 1995 to show the interstate migration in those 5-year periods prior to the 1994 and 2000 censuses. Similar to the finding using birthplace, the out-migrants in 1994 outnumbered the in-migrants resulting with a net out-flow of 28 persons. Likewise in 2000, the out-migrant again outnumbered the in-migrant resulting with a net out-flow of 66 persons. From the data presented in the table, the annual interstate out-migration for yap was estimated to be around –0.6 per thousand between 1989 and 1994. In 2000, however, the annual interstate out-migration from Yap to the other FSM states rose dramatically to about –1.4 per every thousand persons between 1995 and 2000. This indicated a higher rate of travel among those who traveled outside of the state than those coming in.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Table 6.12: Interstate Migration for the Period 1989 to 1994 and 1995 to 2000 Persons 5 Years and Over, Yap State 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Residence 5 years ago | Total | Yap | Other FSM states |  | Total | Yap | Other FSM states |
| Total | 87,531 | 9,228 | 78,303 |  | 90,042 | 9,194 | 80,848 |
| Yap | 9,256 | 9,148 | 108 |  | 9,260 | 9,114 | 146 |
| Other FSM State | 78,275 | 80 | 78,195 |  | 80,782 | 80 | 80,702 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P120; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-8. | | | |  |  |  |  |

Table 6.13 presents the educational attainment of the interstate in-migrants for the 5 year period preceding the two censuses. In both years, 1994 and 2000, the number of in-migrants in the state 5 years prior to each specific census was found to be the same: 80 persons. Nevertheless, their educational attainment was quite different as shown as shown by the results of the 1994 census of about 58 percent who had graduated from high school compared to about 44 percent in 2000. The corresponding percentages for males and females were 64 and 44 percent in 1994, and 65 and 26 percent in 2000. This indicated that male migrants were better educated than female migrants during the past two censuses.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 6.13: Educational Attainment of Interstate Migrants by Sex, Yap State: 1994 & 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Numbers | | |  | Cumulative percent | | |
| Educational attainment | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 80 | 53 | 27 |  | … | … | … |
| No education | 8 | 2 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Elementary | 17 | 10 | 7 |  | 90.0 | 96.2 | 77.8 |
| H. school no diploma | 9 | 7 | 2 |  | 68.8 | 77.4 | 51.9 |
| H. school graduate | 19 | 15 | 4 |  | 57.5 | 64.2 | 44.4 |
| College | 27 | 19 | 8 |  | 33.8 | 35.8 | 29.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census | | | | | | | |
| Total | 80 | 37 | 43 |  | … | … | … |
| No education | 4 | 1 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Elementary | 30 | 9 | 21 |  | 95.0 | 97.3 | 93.0 |
| H. school no diploma | 11 | 3 | 8 |  | 57.5 | 73.0 | 44.2 |
| H. school graduate | 10 | 7 | 3 |  | 43.8 | 64.9 | 25.6 |
| College | 25 | 17 | 8 |  | 31.3 | 46.0 | 18.6 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data | | | | | | | |

Table 6.14 presents the labor force participation of interstate migrants by sex in 1994 and 2000. The table shows that in 1994, the proportion of the interstate migrants in the labor force (about 51 percent) surpassed the other proportion not working in the labor force (49 percent) by a very close margin of about 2 percentage points. In 2000, labor force participation of interstate migrants increased to about 78 percent while those not in the labor force decreased to about 22 percent. The overall labor force participation rate for the migrants of about 51 percent in 1994 was almost the same as the state average at 55 percent (see Chapter 9). Similarly in 2000, the interstate migrant labor force participation rate of about 78 percent was about the same as the 72 percent for the state. Unemployment was also high among the migrants in 1994, particularly among the youngest working age group, 15 to 29 years of age. For all migrants in 1994, the unemployment rate was 14 percent, while in 2000, it dropped to about 5 percent. By age groups, the unemployment rate was highest among the 30 to 44 age group in 1994 at over 18 percent. In 2000, only the 30 to 44 age groups had unemployed persons with an unemployment rate of slightly over 13 percent. The unemployment rate would have been much higher if those who said they were not looking for work, but who claimed they were available to work, were included in the labor force. Using this broader definition, the unemployment rate in 1994 and 2000 among migrants 15 years and above increased to 26 percent and 21 percents, respectively. For those 15 to 29 years of age, the unemployment rate in 1994 and 2000 also rose correspondingly to 25 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

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| Table 6.14: Labor Force Participation of Interstate Migrants by Sex, Yap State 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | In the labor force (LF) | | | | | | |  | Not in the labor force | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | Employed | |  | Unemployed | | |  |  | | Could have taken a job | | |  | Not available for work | | |
| Age group | Total | Total | Number | % in LF |  | Number | | % in LF |  | Total | | Number | % not in LF | |  | Number | % not in LF | |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  | |
| Total | 69 | 35 | 30 | 85.7 |  | 5 | | 14.3 |  | 34 | | 4 | 11.8 | |  | 30 | 88.2 | |
| 15 to 29 years | 41 | 18 | 15 | 83.3 |  | 3 | | 16.7 |  | 23 | | 2 | 8.7 | |  | 21 | 91.3 | |
| 30 to 44 years | 16 | 11 | 9 | 81.8 |  | 2 | | 18.2 |  | 5 | | 2 | 40.0 | |  | 3 | 60.0 | |
| 45 to 59 years | 8 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 |  | - | | - |  | 3 | | - | - | |  | 3 | 100.0 | |
| 60 years & over | 4 | 1 | 1 | 100.0 |  | - | | - |  | 3 | | - | - | |  | 3 | 100.0 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  | |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  | |
| Total | 55 | 43 | 41 | 95.3 |  | 2 | | 4.7 |  | 12 | | 7 | 58.3 | |  | 5 | 41.7 | |
| 15 to 29 years | 27 | 18 | 18 | 100.0 |  | - | | - |  | 9 | | 7 | 77.8 | |  | 2 | 22.2 | |
| 30 to 44 years | 16 | 15 | 13 | 86.7 |  | 2 | | 13.3 |  | 1 | | 0 | - | |  | 1 | 100.0 | |
| 45 to 59 years | 9 | 8 | 8 | 100.0 |  | - | | - |  | 1 | | - | - | |  | 1 | 100.0 | |
| 60 years & over | 3 | 2 | 2 | 100.0 |  | - | | - |  | 1 | | - | - | |  | 1 | 100.0 | |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data | | | | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | |  |  |  | |  |

## Conclusion

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

For internal migration, data from the two censuses show the direction of migration flows was principally towards Yap Proper. As expected, Yap Proper gained migrants while the Outer Islands lost migrants. The annual net-migration rate for the period 1989-1994 for Yap Proper and Outer Islands in 1994 was 0.9 and -1.3 respectively. For the period 1995-to 2000, the annual net migration rates for the two regions were 1.2 and –2.0, respectively.

For interstate migration, the number of Yapese moving out of Yap to other FSM states outnumbered the number moving into Yap, resulting in a net out-migration. This net out-flow is reflected in the annual interstate migration rate of –0.6 per thousand during the period 1989 to 1994, and –1.4 per thousand between 1995 and 2000. Also a vast majority of the interstate migrants (about 58 percent) had at least graduated from high school in 1994 as compared to about 44 percent in 2000. Nevertheless, a large proportion of them (about 49 percent in 1994 and 21 percent in 2000) were not economically active, suggesting that interstate migration may be motivated by other things beside employment, such as education, visiting, or marriage.

For international migration, Asians were the largest group among the non-Yap migrants, accounting for 54 percent in 1994 and 56 percent in 2000 of all foreign-born persons. Over the 6 years before the 2000 census, the non Yap-born population increased by 86 persons possibly as a result of increased hiring at the foreign garment company, King Tex, Inc. The Yap-born population decreased by 23 persons over the same period. Asian was also the dominating group among the non Yap-born immigrants in Yap Proper. In the Outer Islands the dominating group was other FSM states.

# CHAPTER 7

**RELIGION, ETHNICITY, AND LANGUAGE**

## Introduction

The questionnaire used in the 2000 FSM census contained several questions on social characteristics population, including ethnic origin, religion, and language. Ethnic origin refers to a person's origin or descent, 'roots', heritage, or place where a person's ancestors came from. Since there is significant internal migration between the Outer Islands of Yap and Yap Proper this question provides data on the movement between islands. The data on religion tell us about what churches people attend, although not their degree of affiliation with those churches. The data on language tell us what language people speak and how many speak English.

## Data Description

Religion

The 2000 Census obtained data on religion from responses to questionnaire item 7, asked of all persons despite 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

Ethnicity was obtained from questionnaire item 6. The question allowed the respondents the option of reporting their ethnic origin by specifying single or multiple (two) ethnic groups. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to provide the answer). In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as 'Yapese and other', rather than in specific multiple ethnic groups such as 'Yapese-Chuukese'.

Language

The 2000 FSM Census gathered information on languages spoken and language spoken at home from questionnaire item 15a and 15b, respectively. The questions were asked only of persons age 3 years and over. In item 15a the respondent was given the option of listing up to three languages, and in order from most often used to least often used. Language spoken at home was asked in questionnaire item 15b, "what language was spoken at home".

Limitations and Comparability.

In both the 1994 and 2000 FSM censuses, a question on ethnicity was asked of all respondents. However, the definition of ethnic group was difficult to break down in Yap State, especially in the Outer Islands. Examples on the questionnaire were given as "Yapese, Pohnpeian, Mortlockese, Satawalese, Filipino, etc." Many outer islanders chose Yapese as their ethnic origin because it was the first option in the example and the only option that suited their origin. This occurred despite the fact that three ethnic groups - Ulithian, Woleaian, and Satawalese - were provided as options for Outer Islanders. Though most were corrected during the Editing and Coding phase of the census, there might be some that may not have been corrected. Ethnic Origin was not obtained on the 1987 Yap State Census.

The ability to speak a language was not given, thus there were no limits set for qualifying a person to be able to speak a language. Persons could have felt that they needed to fill all three spaces despite their ability in a language. Questions on language were not asked in the 1987 Yap State Census.

## Analysis of Religion, Ethnicity, and Language Data

### Religion

Tables 7.1 through 7.3 present data on religions. Between 1973 and 2000, Roman Catholic remained constantly the main religious denomination in Yap State. In 2000, slightly over 83 percent of the population reported that they were Roman Catholic; about the same level in 1973 and 1994. Indeed, this showed that the number of Roman Catholics in Yap have remained constantly high during the past three decades. Protestants, on the other hand, have declined slightly from about 4 percent between 1973 and 1994 to slightly over 3 percent in 2000. Members of "other religions" have increased from about 2 percent in 1973 to about 8 percent in 2000. The remaining proportion of the population who either refused to report their religion or claimed that they had no religion at all declined from about 11 percent in 1973 to slightly below 6 percent in 2000.

Despite a slight downward turn between 1994 and 2000, the proportion of male Roman Catholics had generally been increasing for the past three decades since 1973; from about 81 percent in 1973 to about 84 percent in 2000. During the same period, the proportion of female Roman Catholics declined from about 85 percent in 1973 to about 82 percent in 2000. For Protestants, male membership declined from about 5 percent in 1973 to about 3 percent in 2000 while female members remained at about the same level during the same period. Membership in the "other religion" category increased dramatically for both sexes from about 3 percent to slightly over 7 percent for males and from about 2 percent to about 8 percent for females. Conversely, the proportion for Refused/no religion decreased for both sexes.

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| Table 7.1: Religion by Sex, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1973 | | |  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Religion | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Male | Female |
| Total | 7,870 | 4,044 | 3,826 |  | 11,178 | 5,565 | 5,613 |  | 11,241 | 5,508 | 5,733 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Roman Catholic | 82.8 | 81.3 | 84.5 |  | 84.3 | 85.2 | 83.5 |  | 83.3 | 84.2 | 82.4 |
| Protestant | 4.1 | 4.5 | 3.5 |  | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 |  | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Other religion | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.8 |  | 5.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 |  | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.9 |
| Refused/no religion | 10.9 | 11.6 | 10.2 |  | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 |  | 5.8 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Source: 1973 (TTPI) Census, Table T11; 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.2 shows religion by municipality. In 2000, Roman Catholic was the predominant religion (nearly 75 percent) in Yap Proper and over 99 percent in the Outer Islands. Of all municipalities on Yap proper, Rumung had the highest proportion, about 94 percent, of Roman Catholics among its residents while Dalipebinaw had the lowest at slightly over 31 percent. Indeed, only Dalipebinaw municipality has the proportion of Roman Catholics below 50 percent. This was probably due to the fact that Dalipebinaw had a large group of residents who practiced other religion, (such as the immigrant workers at the Kingtex Garment Factory) refused, or had no religion at all. Maap also had large portions of their population who answered no religion. This might be explained by the more traditional outlook of older persons in this municipality, many of whom believe in local religion and do not consider their beliefs to have any relation to organized and newly introduced religion. Fanif and Rull both have significant Congregationalist populations. In the Outer Islands, Roman Catholics dominated all islands and atolls, with the lowest proportion found on Ngulu at slightly above 96 percent. On Elato and Lamotrek, all residents were found to be Roman Catholics. Small clusters of Congregationalists, Mormons, and Seven Day Adventists (SDA), are found on Woleai, Faraulap, Satawal, and Ulithi.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 7.2: Religion by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | Total | Percent | Roman Catholic | Congreg-  ational  Protestant | Mormon | SDA | Baptist | Other Protestant | Other  relig. | Refused/ no religion |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11,178 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 6.0 |
| Yap Proper | 6,919 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 9.2 |
| Rumung | 143 | 100.0 | 85.3 | - | - | - | 1.4 | - | 0.7 | 12.6 |
| Maap | 547 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 13.3 | 1.1 | - | - | - | 2.7 | 17.6 |
| Gagil | 716 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Tomil | 897 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.9 |
| Fanif | 462 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 8.2 | 0.4 | - | 0.6 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 5.2 |
| Weloy | 1,188 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 7.2 |
| Rull | 1,973 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 5.8 |
| Gilman | 204 | 100.0 | 84.8 | - | - | 2.5 | - | - | 6.9 | 5.9 |
| Kanifay | 245 | 100.0 | 89.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 6.1 | 4.5 |
| Dalipebinaw | 544 | 100.0 | 36.8 | - | - | 0.2 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 38.8 |
| Outer Islands | 4,259 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11,241 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | 5.5 | 5.8 |
| Yap Proper | 7,391 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | - | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| Rumung | 126 | 100.0 | 93.7 | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | - | 5.6 |
| Maap | 592 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | - | 15.5 | 12.5 |
| Gagil | 734 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| Tomil | 1,023 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | - | 5.6 | 3.2 |
| Fanif | 547 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 23.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | - | 5.9 | 5.7 |
| Weloy | 1,197 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | - | 3.2 | 5.2 |
| Rull | 2,019 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.4 | - | 7.8 | 5.9 |
| Gilman | 233 | 100.0 | 82.4 | - | 0.4 | 3.0 | - | - | 9.9 | 4.3 |
| Kanifay | 275 | 100.0 | 92.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| Dalipebinaw | 645 | 100.0 | 31.2 | - | - | - | 0.8 | - | 29.0 | 39.1 |
| Outer Islands | 3,850 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | 0.5 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P22; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-10. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.3 shows the percentage distribution of religion by age group. In 1994, over 82 percent of the population in each age group was Catholic. By 2000 that figure had dropped to about 79 percent due to the age group 15 to 35. For younger age groups (0-14 years of age), the proportion of Roman Catholics increased slightly by about one percentage point from about 84 percent in 1994 to over 85 percent in 2000, indicating that the majority of children residing in the state were Roman Catholics. Conversely among the 15-35 years age group, the proportion of Roman Catholics declined between the two census years from slightly over 82 percent in 1994 to about 79 percent in 2000, possibly as a result of switching religious affiliation. A Similar downward trend was also observed among persons age 36-64 years probably for the same reason indicated before. For the older age group (65 years and over), Roman Catholic affiliation remained at 90 percent in both census years. The distribution for the remaining religion categories were almost uniform for all age groups, except refusal/no religion category where the distribution was higher for the younger age groups in 1994 but has since dropped during the 2000 census. Interestingly, however, person age 15 to 35 years who refused or had no religious affiliation showed a significant increase from about 3 percent in 1994 compared to about 9 percent in 2000.

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| Table 7.3: Religion by Age Group, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | |
| Religion | Total | 0-14 | 15-35 | 36-64 | 65+ |  | Total | 0-14 | 15-35 | 36-64 | 65+ |
| Total | 11,178 | 4,424 | 3,870 | 2,403 | 481 |  | 11,241 | 4,088 | 3,903 | 2,731 | 519 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Roman Catholic | 84.3 | 83.9 | 82.2 | 87.4 | 90.0 |  | 83.3 | 85.2 | 78.7 | 85.7 | 90.0 |
| Protestant | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 |  | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.3 |
| Congregational | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other Protestant | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 |  | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.3 |
| Baptist | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | - |  | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Seventh Day Adventist (SDA) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |  | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Latter Day Saints (Mormon) | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 |  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| Other religion | 3.8 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 3.1 |  | 5.5 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Refused/no religion | 6.0 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 4.0 |  | 5.8 | 5.4 | 8.6 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, table P39; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-8. | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Ethnicity

Table 7.4 shows the ethnic composition of Yap State by region. The results revealed that about 90 percent of the resident population of Yap State in 1994 were Yapese (about 48 percent were Yapese and about 42 percent were Outer Islanders). In 2000, the proportion of all Yapese in the state decreased to about 86 percent with slightly different ethnic distribution (about 49 percent Yapese mainlanders and about 36 percent Outer Islanders). Asians in the state were the third largest ethnic group in the state next to Yapese mainlanders and Outer Islanders. In both census years, they surpassed all other ethnic minorities (4.4 percent in 1994 and 4.8 percent in 2000) including Palauans who in the past ranked third in the state. The high concentration of Asians in the state was probably due to migrant workers working for Ting Hong and King Tex Garment factories. In 2000, however, Ting Hong was no longer operating in the state. Nevertheless, Asian migrant workers and their dependents outnumbered all other ethnic minority groups in the state. The Palauan population in Yap State in 1994 was higher than all Chuukese, Pohnpeian, and Kosraeans (or other FSM states) population combined, maybe because Yap is closer to Palau geographically. By 2000, their population had been surpassed by Chuukese/Mortlockese, whom they mostly live in the Outer Islands. Those falling under “other” ethnic minority groups were made up mainly of persons with multiple ethnic origins, or those whose parental lineages that extends over multiple ethnic groups. As a result, this group included people whose one side of the family included Yapese and Outer Islanders parents while the other side was from different ethnic backgrounds. In 1994, the “other” ethnic minority group made up close to 3 percent of all ethnic groups in the state. This increased to more than 6 percent in 2000, possibly as a result of increasing contacts with other ethnic groups due to the increasing number of people migrating in and out of the state.

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| Table 7.4: Ethnic Origin of Yap Residents by Region: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | |  | Yap Proper | |  | Outer Islands | |
| Ethnicity | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| 1994 CENSUS | 11,178 | 100.0 |  | 6,919 | 100.0 |  | 4,259 | 100.0 |
| Yapese | 5,379 | 48.1 |  | 5,343 | 77.2 |  | 36 | 0.8 |
| Yap Outer Islands | 4,705 | 42.1 |  | 561 | 8.1 |  | 4,144 | 97.3 |
| Chuukese/Mortlockese | 59 | 0.5 |  | 33 | 0.5 |  | 26 | 0.6 |
| Pohnpeian | 22 | 0.2 |  | 20 | 0.3 |  | 2 | - |
| Kosraean | 13 | 0.1 |  | 12 | 0.2 |  | 1 | - |
| Palauans | 120 | 1.1 |  | 119 | 1.7 |  | 1 | - |
| Asians | 495 | 4.4 |  | 494 | 7.1 |  | 1 | - |
| White | 71 | 0.6 |  | 69 | 1.0 |  | 2 | - |
| Others | 314 | 2.8 |  | 268 | 3.9 |  | 46 | 1.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS | 11,241 | 100.0 |  | 7,391 | 100.0 |  | 3,850 | 100.0 |
| Yapese | 5,515 | 49.1 |  | 5,511 | 74.6 |  | 4 | 0.1 |
| Yap Outer Islands | 4,097 | 36.4 |  | 747 | 10.1 |  | 3,350 | 87.0 |
| Chuukese/Mortlockese | 217 | 1.9 |  | 24 | 0.3 |  | 193 | 5.0 |
| Pohnpeian | 20 | 0.2 |  | 18 | 0.2 |  | 2 | 0.1 |
| Kosraean | 3 | 0.0 |  | 2 | 0.0 |  | 1 | 0.0 |
| Palauans | 105 | 0.9 |  | 105 | 1.4 |  | - | 0.0 |
| Asians | 536 | 4.8 |  | 536 | 7.3 |  | - | 0.0 |
| White | 67 | 0.6 |  | 66 | 0.9 |  | 1 | 0.0 |
| Others | 681 | 6.1 |  | 382 | 5.2 |  | 299 | 7.8 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P39; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-9. | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.5 shows ethnicity by place of birth. In 1994, about 97 percent of the total Yapese mainlander population was born in Yap Proper and about 1 percent was born in the Outer Islands. The remaining 2 percent were born elsewhere. For Outer Islanders, the reverse was true where over 4 percent were born on Yap Proper and close to 95 percent were born in the Outer Islands. The remaining 1 percent was born elsewhere. This trend was repeated during the 2000 census where the proportions of Yapese mainlanders and Outer Islanders born on Yap Proper and in the Outer Islands were very much the same. For Asians, nearly 6 percent were born in Yap State in 1994 while the rest were migrants. In 2000, however, the proportion of Asians born in the state was estimated at close to 2 percent while the rest were born elsewhere mainly in Asia.

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| Table 7.5: Ethnicity by Place of Birth, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | Place of Birth | | | | | | | |
| Ethnicity | Total | Percent | Yap | Yap O. Is. | Chuuk | Pohnpei | Kosrae | USA | Asia | Others |
| 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11,178 | 100.0 | 51.1 | 41.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | - | 1.2 | 4.1 | 1.5 |
| Yapese | 5,501 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - | 0.9 | - | 0.4 |
| Y. Outer Islands | 4,779 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 94.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | - | 0.1 |
| Yapese/Mortlokese | 52 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 26.9 | 53.8 | - | - | 1.9 | - | - |
| Pohnpeian | 31 | 100.0 | 35.5 | 9.7 | - | 51.6 | - | 3.2 | - | - |
| Kosraean | 22 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 9.1 | - | - | 22.7 | - | - | - |
| Asian | 514 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 3.7 | - | - | - | 0.8 | 88.9 | 0.8 |
| White | 79 | 100.0 | 7.6 | - | 1.3 | 2.5 | - | 57.0 | 2.5 | 29.1 |
| Others | 200 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.5 | - | 9.0 | - | 52.5 |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 11,241 | 100.0 | 52.2 | 39.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - | 0.9 | 4.7 | 1.8 |
| Yapese | 5,712 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 0.6 | - | 0.4 | - | 0.5 | - | 0.9 |
| Y. Outer Islands | 4,452 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 94.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.5 |
| Chuukese/Mortlokese | 223 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 83.0 | 15.2 | 0.9 | - | - | - | 0.4 |
| Pohnpeian | 33 | 100.0 | 39.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 48.5 | - | - | - | 3.0 |
| Kosraean | 4 | 100.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | - | - | 50.0 | - | - | - |
| Asian | 550 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.7 | 95.8 | 0.2 |
| White | 76 | 100.0 | 6.6 | - | - | 5.3 | - | 77.6 | 1.3 | 9.2 |
| Others | 191 | 100.0 | 34.0 | - | - | 1.0 | - | 2.6 | - | 62.3 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P39; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-9. | | | | | | | | | | |

### Language

The languages and ethnicities in Yap State, in most cases correspond to each other. Comparing Table 7.6 to 7.4, the proportion of persons who spoke English was more than the number of White ethnicity. The main cause was that English is the common language used between Yap Proper and Outer Islands, and among other ethnic groups. Intermarriages greatly affect the language of the family. Due to these effects, the proportion of English speakers in the state increased between 1994 and 2000 from about 2 percent to around 3 percent, respectively. This was especially true in Weloy and Rull Municipalities where the state center (Colonia) is located, while the other languages decreased in proportion. In 1994, about 6 percent of the population in Rull and over 3 percent in Weloy used English as their primary language. By 2000, these figures have increased to 4 percent for Weloy and around 8 percent for Rull.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 7.6: Common Languages Spoken at Home by Ethnicity, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Language spoken at home | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | Total | Percent | Yap Proper | Outer Islands | Other FSM | English | Asian | Others |  | Total | Percent | | Yap Proper | Outer Islands | Other FSM | English | Asian | Other |
| Total | 9,702 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 43.1 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 1.3 |  | 9,869 | 100.0 | | 50.7 | 40.4 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.1 |
| Yap Proper | 6,017 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 2.0 |  | 6,557 | 100.0 | | 76.0 | 10.8 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 3.1 |
| Rumung | 114 | 100.0 | 96.5 | - | - | - | 3.5 | - |  | 107 | 100.0 | | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maap | 465 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 0.2 | - | 0.4 | - | 1.7 |  | 517 | 100.0 | | 97.1 | - | - | 2.5 | 0.4 | - |
| Gagil | 635 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.3 |  | 641 | 100.0 | | 92.8 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 4.1 | - | 1.2 |
| Tomil | 776 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |  | 894 | 100.0 | | 87.6 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| Fanif | 392 | 100.0 | 97.4 | - | - | 2.0 | - | 0.5 |  | 489 | 100.0 | | 97.1 | - | 1.4 | 1.0 | - | 0.4 |
| Weloy | 1,021 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 1.5 |  | 1,074 | 100.0 | | 77.0 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Rull | 1,716 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 23.8 | 1.3 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.7 |  | 1,799 | 100.0 | | 58.1 | 25.6 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 7.9 |
| Gilman | 178 | 100.0 | 99.4 | - | - | 0.6 | - | - |  | 200 | 100.0 | | 98.5 | 0.5 | - | 1.0 | - | - |
| Kanifay | 212 | 100.0 | 99.5 | - | - | 0.5 | - | - |  | 225 | 100.0 | | 98.7 | 0.4 | - | 0.9 | - | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 508 | 100.0 | 42.3 | - | - | 3.0 | 54.7 | - |  | 611 | 100.0 | | 38.1 | - | 0.3 | 3.3 | 57.3 | 1.0 |
| Outer Islands | 3,685 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 98.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |  | 3,312 | | 100.0 | 0.6 | 99.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 |
| Ulithi | 909 | 100.0 | - | 99.9 | - | 0.1 | - | - |  | 670 | | 100.0 | 0.1 | 99.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | 0.1 |
| Fais/Sorol | 251 | 100.0 | - | 99.2 | - | 0.8 | - | - |  | 173 | | 100.0 | - | 99.4 | - | 0.6 | - | - |
| Ngulu | 33 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 18.2 | - | - | - | - |  | 23 | | 100.0 | 78.3 | 21.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Woleai | 737 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 99.9 | - | - | - | - |  | 847 | | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Eauripik | 103 | 100.0 | - | 98.1 | 1.0 | - | - | 1.0 |  | 101 | | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Ifalik | 560 | 100.0 | - | 99.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 |  | 488 | | 100.0 | - | 99.4 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.4 |
| Faraulap | 193 | 100.0 | - | 99.5 | - | - | - | 0.5 |  | 182 | | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Elato | 104 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |  | 80 | | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Lamotrek | 323 | 100.0 | - | 99.7 | 0.3 | - | - | - |  | 288 | | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Satawal | 472 | 100.0 | - | 98.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - | - |  | 460 | | 100.0 | - | 99.3 | 0.7 | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table 57; 2000 FSM Census, Table P4-10. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.7 presents the languages commonly spoken at home by place of birth. Almost all persons who used Yapese language were born in Yap and the same is true to the Yap Outer Island language. This was true for both the 1994 and 2000 censuses, where over 97 percent of Yapese born on mainland Yap spoke the mainland dialect and over 95 percent of the Outer Islanders born on their respective islands spoke their own language. In all cases, language spoken at home usually corresponded to place of birth except Kosraean and English in 1994 and English in 2000. The highest proportion of English speakers (about 31 percent), were born in Yap in 1994. In 2000, English speakers born on Yap (slightly over 28 percent) corresponds to English speakers born in the United States, Guam, or Northern Marianas. Interestingly, All the Chinese and Taiwanese speakers were migrants in both 1994 and 2000.

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| Table 7.7: Languages Spoken at Home by Place of Birth, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Place of Birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | USA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | USA |  |  |
|  |  | Per- |  | Yap |  | Pohn- | Kos- | Guam |  |  |  |  | Per- |  | Yap |  | Pohn- | | Kos- | Guam |  |  |
| Language spoken | Total | cent | Yap | O.Is | Chuuk | pei | rae | CNMI | Asia | Others |  | Total | cent | Yap | O.Is. | Chuuk | pei | | rae | CNMI | Asia | Others |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 5+ yrs | 9,702 | 100.0 | 50.1 | 41.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 1.5 |  | 9,869 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | | - | 1.5 | 5.0 | 1.3 |
| Yapese | 4,720 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 |  | 5,005 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | | - | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Yap Outer Islands | 4,178 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 95.2 | 0.5 | - | - | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |  | 3,986 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 95.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | | - | 0.3 | - | 0.1 |
| Chuukese1 | 28 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 7.1 | 60.7 | - | - | 3.6 | - | - |  | 13 | 100.0 | - | 15.4 | 84.6 | - | - | | - | - | - |
| Pohnpeian | 19 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 10.5 | - | 68.4 | - | 5.3 | - | - |  | 10 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 10.0 | - | 60.0 | - | | - | - | - |
| Kosraean | 10 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 20.0 | - | - | 40.0 | - | - | - |  | 3 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 33.3 | 66.7 | | - | - | - |
| English | 199 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 6.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | - | 25.6 | 16.1 | 18.6 |  | 280 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 3.6 | - | | 28.2 | 14.6 | 15.7 |
| Filipino | 146 | 100.0 | - | 4.1 | 4.1 | 0.7 | - | - | 91.1 | - |  | 111 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 7.2 | - | - | - | | - | 73.9 | - |
| Chinese2 | 276 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - |  | 351 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | 100.0 | - |
| Others | 126 | 100.0 | 28.0 | 2.4 | - | 0.8 | - | 3.2 | 7.2 | 58.4 |  | 110 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 2.7 | - | 2.7 | - | | 2.7 | 13.6 | 45.5 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P74; 2000 FSM Census, Table P5-10.  Notes: 1 Includes Mortlockese; 2 Includes Taiwanese | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.8 shows the frequency of English use in Yap State by municipality in 1994 and 2000, for the population aged 5 years and over. In 1994, the proportion of the English speaking population who spoke English only at home was 0.7 percent and the highest proportion was found in Dalipebinaw Municipality. This is probably due to the large numbers of Asian migrant workers at the Kingtex Garment Factory, located in Dalipebinaw Municipality. A similar trend was also shown in 2000 where Dalipebinaw Municipality reported the highest proportion (9.3 percent) of English only speakers. The census questionnaire allowed up to the 3 most languages used but did not ask for those who didn't speak English at all. It could be that a person could have used English as the fourth language spoken but the questionnaire only asked for the 3 most common languages.

Of the 4,126 (or 69 percent of the population) persons who reported speaking English on Yap Proper in 1994, over 91 percent used English as their second language. By 2000, the proportion of Yapese mainlanders who spoke English had risen to 4,947 (or over 75 percent of the population). However, those who spoke English as their second language had decreased to over 87 percent, although those who spoke English only or use it as their first language had increased to 5.6 and 5.5 percent, respectively. For the Outer Islands, a lower proportion (50 percent) reported using English in 1994. In 2000, English speakers in the Outer Islands had decreased to around 39 percent, probably as a result of out migration as seen by the corresponding decline of persons five years and over between the two census years. For both regions, almost everyone who reported using English used English as their second language. On Yap Proper, 90 percent reported English as their second language while in the the Outer Islands over 99 percent report it as their second language.

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| Table 7.8: Frequency of English Use by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Persons 5 years and over | | |  | Distribution of Persons Spoke English | | | | | |  | Persons 5 years and over | | |  | Distribution of Persons Spoke English | | | | | |
|  |  | Spoke English | |  | |  | English | as 1st | as 2nd | as 3rd |  |  | Spoke English | |  | |  | English | as 1st | as 2nd | as 3rd |
| Region | Total | Number | Percent |  | | Total | only | lang. | lang. | lang. |  | Total | Number | Percent |  | | Total | only | lang. | lang. | lang. |
|  |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 9,702 | 5,960 | 61.4 | 100.0 | | | 0.7 | 3.2 | 92.1 | 4.0 |  | 9,869 | 6,244 | 63.3 | 100.0 | | | 4.5 | 4.5 | 90.0 | 1.1 |
| Yap Proper | 6,017 | 4,126 | 68.6 | 100.0 | | | 0.9 | 4.0 | 91.4 | 3.6 |  | 6,557 | 4,947 | 75.4 | 100.0 | | | 5.6 | 5.5 | 87.5 | 1.4 |
| Rumung | 114 | 65 | 57.0 | 100.0 | | | - | - | 100.0 | - |  | 107 | 41 | 38.3 | 100.0 | | | - | 2.4 | 97.6 | - |
| Maap | 465 | 280 | 60.2 | 100.0 | | | 0.4 | 1.4 | 97.5 | 0.7 |  | 517 | 372 | 72.0 | 100.0 | | | 3.5 | 1.6 | 94.1 | 0.8 |
| Gagil | 635 | 463 | 72.9 | 100.0 | | | 0.4 | 1.7 | 95.7 | 2.2 |  | 641 | 522 | 81.4 | 100.0 | | | 5.0 | 4.6 | 89.1 | 1.3 |
| Tomil | 776 | 578 | 74.5 | 100.0 | | | 0.3 | 4.5 | 93.1 | 2.1 |  | 894 | 765 | 85.6 | 100.0 | | | 3.7 | 3.8 | 91.0 | 1.6 |
| Fanif | 392 | 254 | 64.8 | 100.0 | | | 1.6 | 0.4 | 96.5 | 1.6 |  | 489 | 378 | 77.3 | 100.0 | | | 1.3 | 0.5 | 97.9 | 0.3 |
| Weloy | 1,021 | 787 | 77.1 | 100.0 | | | 0.8 | 4.6 | 89.8 | 4.8 |  | 1,074 | 864 | 80.4 | 100.0 | | | 5.0 | 5.6 | 88.3 | 1.2 |
| Rull | 1,716 | 1,264 | 73.7 | 100.0 | | | 1.3 | 6.9 | 86.6 | 5.3 |  | 1,799 | 1,520 | 84.5 | 100.0 | | | 9.0 | 9.1 | 79.7 | 2.2 |
| Gilman | 178 | 119 | 66.9 | 100.0 | | | - | - | 94.1 | 5.9 |  | 200 | 150 | 75.0 | 100.0 | | | 1.3 | 2.0 | 96.0 | 0.7 |
| Kanifay | 212 | 138 | 65.1 | 100.0 | | | - | 0.7 | 94.9 | 4.3 |  | 225 | 119 | 52.9 | 100.0 | | | 1.7 | 9.2 | 89.1 | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 508 | 178 | 35.0 | 100.0 | | | 3.4 | 2.2 | 92.7 | 1.7 |  | 611 | 216 | 35.4 | 100.0 | | | 9.3 | 5.1 | 85.2 | 0.5 |
| Outer Islands | 3,685 | 1,834 | 49.8 | 100.0 | | | 0.1 | 1.3 | 93.7 | 4.9 |  | 3,312 | 1,297 | 39.2 | 100.0 | | | 0.3 | 0.3 | 99.3 | 0.1 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P74; 2000 FSM Census, Table P5-10. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.9 presents the population speaking English at home by age group and region. Of the population aged 5 years and above in 1994, 199 (2 percent) used English as their common language at home. In 2000, the proportion of English speakers at home increased slightly to 280 persons, or 2.8 percent of the total population. Most of these individuals were between the ages of 25 and 59, which is not surprising as most American families residing in the state fell within this age range, and intermarriage between persons of different languages often opted to use the English language at home. Additionally, a large proportion, about 97 percent in 1994 and about 99 percent in 2000, of these English speakers at home resided on Yap Proper.

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| Table 7.9: English Speakers at Home by Age Group, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  | Persons 5 years and over | | |  | Percentage Distribution of English Speakers at Home | | |  | Persons 5 years and over | | |  | Percentage Distribution of English Speakers at Home | | |
| Age Group | Total | English speakers at home | |  | Total % | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | English speakers at home | |  | Total % | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Total | 9,702 | 199 | 2.1 |  | 100.0 | 96.5 | 3.5 |  | 9,869 | 280 | 2.8 |  | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1.4 |
| 5 to 9 years | 1,457 | 24 | 1.6 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 1,361 | 28 | 2.1 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,491 | 27 | 1.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 1,355 | 27 | 2.0 |  | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3.7 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,252 | 11 | 0.9 |  | 100.0 | 90.9 | 9.1 |  | 1,353 | 23 | 1.7 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 20 to 24 years | 936 | 17 | 1.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 998 | 24 | 2.4 |  | 100.0 | 91.7 | 8.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 761 | 21 | 2.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 708 | 32 | 4.5 |  | 100.0 | 96.9 | 3.1 |
| 30 to 34 years | 768 | 21 | 2.7 |  | 100.0 | 95.2 | 4.8 |  | 697 | 26 | 3.7 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 35 to 39 years | 764 | 18 | 2.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 718 | 27 | 3.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 40 to 44 years | 619 | 26 | 4.2 |  | 100.0 | 84.6 | 15.4 |  | 723 | 23 | 3.2 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 45 to 49 years | 416 | 12 | 2.9 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 590 | 26 | 4.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 50 to 54 years | 259 | 12 | 4.6 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 399 | 16 | 4.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 55 to 59 years | 250 | 6 | 2.4 |  | 100.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 |  | 227 | 17 | 7.5 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 60 to 64 years | 248 | 2 | 0.8 |  | - | - | - |  | 221 | 6 | 2.7 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 65 yrs & over | 481 | 2 | 0.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 519 | 5 | 1.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table 40; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-9. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Conclusion

Most persons enumerated in 2000 had a religion. The results of the 1973, 1994, and 2000 censuses showed that Roman Catholic remained the major religion in the State of Yap. Compared to other religion and those who refused/no religion, the proportion of Roman Catholic remained at over 80 percent during the past three decades. Data from the 1994 and 2000 censuses also showed a constantly higher proportion of Roman Catholics in the Outer Islands than on Yap Proper, possibly because of the more diverse ethnic groups and greater degree of exposure to outside influence on mainland Yap than in the Outer Islands.

Ethnic groups in Yap State have always been dominated by Yapese and Outer Islanders. In 1994, about 90 percent of the population was of Yapese ethnicity (48 percent Yapese and 42 percent Outer Islander). This dropped to about 86 percent in 2000, with slightly different ethnic distribution (about 49 percent Yapese mainlanders and about 36 percent Outer Islanders). Other than the local groups, there were foreign ethnic groups that consisted mostly of Asians. The Asians were the largest non-Yapese ethnic group and they consisted mostly of garment workers working for the locally based Garment Factory. In 2000, Asians comprised close to 5 percent of the total population, an increase of about 0.4 percentage points since 1994.

Language patterns in Yap were also similar to that of ethnicities. Yapese and "Outer Islands" were the most common languages in Yap, followed by the English language. Yap Proper had the highest proportion of English speakers during both the 1994 and 2000 censuses, possibly because the urban center’s location there.

# 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 Yap 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 Yap State economy, results on this subject should provide insights on the direction of development and on the changing economic potential of the nation.

The 2000 FSM census had two items for education: school enrollment and level of educational attainment. The Yap 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 any time between February 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 college degree" as regular school.

Public and Private School

A public school was defined as any school or college controlled and supported by the state or national government. The census defined schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups as private.

Level of School Enrolled

The 2000 census classified persons enrolled in school at the time of the census as enrolled in pre-primary school, elementary school, high school, or college according to their response to question 13 (years of school completed or highest degree received) in combination with the response to status of school attendance. Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten school or less were classified as enrolled in pre-primary school, which included kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not eigth 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 of the FSM obtained data on educational attainment from answers to questionnaire item 13. Persons were classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. For persons currently enrolled in school, the question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received.

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

Literacy

The 2000 census of FSM 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 included programs designed to teach new skills. Individual courses for personal enrichment, such as a single typing course, were not considered vocational training. Job Corps training and correspondence courses were included. Also, among trainings not included were college courses applicable toward 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 Yap State since 1973, except 1987. 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 for the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses it was recorded for persons aged 3 years and over. Because of this and differences in reference period, comparison of school enrollment has to be considered cautiously.

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

## Analysis of Education Data

### School Enrollment

#### School Attendance by Level of Enrollment

As the population of Yap State increased, the number of persons attending school in the state decreased from about 3,686 in 1994 to about 3,361 in 2000 (Table 8.1). The decrease was evident in college enrollment with a percent change of -31.9 followed by elementary attendance of –2.0 percent. The significant drop in college enrollment was probably due to the census being conducted during the spring semester (April), when many college students were still abroad attending school. Those enumerated during the census, however, were probably students attending the Yap branch of the College of Micronesia in the state. Pre-school enrollment also declined by about 1 percent between 1994 and 2000. In part, these contrasting trends were due to expansion in educational services and an increase in the school age population.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8.1: School Attendance for Age 3 Years and Over by Level and Type, Yap State: 1973 to 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent Change | | |  | Percent | | | |
| Level and type | 1973\* | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | '73\*-'80 | '80-'94 | 94-'00 |  | 19'73\* | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total enrollment | 2,256 | 2,566 | 3,686 | 3,361 |  | 1.7 | 2.2 | -1.6 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pre-school/kindergarten | - | 179 | 394 | 371 |  | - | 3.9 | -1.0 |  | - | 7.0 | 10.7 | 11.0 |
| Public | - | 137 | 349 | 342 |  | - | 4.3 | -0.3 |  | - | 5.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 |
| Private | - | 42 | 45 | 29 |  | - | 0.5 | -9.2 |  | - | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Elementary | 1,748 | 1,736 | 2,367 | 2,118 |  | -0.1 | 1.9 | -2.0 |  | 77.5 | 67.7 | 64.2 | 63.0 |
| Public | - | 1,490 | 2,037 | 1,816 |  | - | 1.9 | -2.0 |  | - | 58.1 | 55.3 | 54.0 |
| Private | - | 246 | 330 | 302 |  | - | 1.8 | -1.5 |  | - | 9.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| High school | 504 | 583 | 820 | 836 |  | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 |  | 22.3 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 24.9 |
| Public | - | 571 | 760 | 779 |  | - | 1.8 | 0.4 |  | - | 22.3 | 20.6 | 23.2 |
| Private | - | 12 | 60 | 57 |  | - | 5.7 | -0.9 |  | - | 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| College | 4 | 68 | 105 | 36 |  | 13.4 | 2.5 | -31.9 |  | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 |
| Source: 1973 TTPI Census, Table T12A; 1980 TTPI Census, Table T34; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note : 1. \*No breakdown by type for 1973 and covered ages 4 to 30 years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

This table suggests that despite the decreasing number of students in the school system over the years there is little change in the distribution of the students between public and private schools. Between 1980 and 1973, attendance in the school system was on the rise, especially for those attending college. In 1994, total enrollment in the state was determined to have grown by as much as 2 percent since the past decade. Indeed, the number of students in private schools grew at the same rate that public schools were growing, with the exception of public pre-schools and private high schools. The public pre-school share in 1994 (about 11 percent) was a significant increase. This was mainly due to the opening of several public pre-school and head-start by the federal program during the 14 years span in most of the municipalities and islands throughout Yap. In 1994 there was also a significant increase in the private high school share mainly because of the newly built SDA School for elementary and high school combined. This resulted in an increase in enrollment for the private high school level by 6 folds between 1980 and 1994.

In 2000, the overall decline in school enrollment (-1.6 percent) was reflected in all school levels except for high schools, which showed a slight increase of 0.3 percent. This overall decline was exceptionally high for students attending college, from 105 to 36 (-31.9 percent) between 1994 and 2000. Pre-school/head-start and elementary school also experienced a general decline in enrollment, and was especially high for private pre-schools (-9.2 percent), probably as a result of increased school fees. The only exception, high schools, showed an increase in enrollment due to a slight increase (0.4 percent) in public high school attendance.

Male students slightly out numbered female students in 1994 and 2000, at all levels of education, except for pre-school/kindergarten (see Table 8.2). During both censuses, private pre-schools showed a predominantly female population as compared to public schools. For the upper school levels, the surplus of males over females was least at elementary level but significant at the high school and college level of education.

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| Table 8.2: School Attendance for Age 3 Years and Over by Level and Type, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | Sex |  | Number | | |  | Percent | Sex |
| Level and Type | Total | Males | Females | | females | Ratio |  | Total | Males | Females | | females | ratio |
| Total enrollment | 3,686 | 1,949 | 1,737 |  | 47.1 | 112.2 |  | 3,423 | 1,796 | 1,627 |  | 47.5 | 110.4 |
| Pre-sch./kindergarten | 394 | 193 | 201 |  | 51.0 | 96.0 |  | 366 | 178 | 188 |  | 51.4 | 94.7 |
| Public | 349 | 175 | 174 |  | 49.9 | 100.6 |  | 337 | 170 | 167 |  | 49.6 | 101.8 |
| Private | 45 | 18 | 27 |  | 60.0 | 66.7 |  | 29 | 8 | 21 |  | 72.4 | 38.1 |
| Elementary | 2,367 | 1,237 | 1,130 |  | 47.7 | 109.5 |  | 2,167 | 1,131 | 1,036 |  | 47.8 | 109.2 |
| Public | 2,037 | 1,063 | 974 |  | 47.8 | 109.1 |  | 1,860 | 975 | 885 |  | 47.6 | 110.2 |
| Private | 330 | 174 | 156 |  | 47.3 | 111.5 |  | 307 | 156 | 151 |  | 49.2 | 103.3 |
| High school | 820 | 453 | 367 |  | 44.8 | 123.4 |  | 854 | 466 | 388 |  | 45.4 | 120.1 |
| Public | 760 | 421 | 339 |  | 44.6 | 124.2 |  | 796 | 442 | 354 |  | 44.5 | 124.9 |
| Private | 60 | 32 | 28 |  | 46.7 | 114.3 |  | 58 | 24 | 34 |  | 58.6 | 70.6 |
| College | 105 | 66 | 39 |  | 37.1 | 169.2 |  | 36 | 21 | 15 |  | 41.7 | 140.0 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P24 | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### School Attendance by Age and Sex

One way to analyze the coverage of the school system and the extent of dropouts is to look at the proportion enrolled (or enrollment rates) at each age, among the school age populations. The enrollment rate was defined as the number of students enrolled at a given age per 100 population of that age. The analysis of the 1994 and 2000 census data on age specific enrollment rates of the nation is summarized in Table 8.3 and Figures 8.1 to 8.2b. We can see from the table and figures that enrollment trends for 1994 and 2000 were quite similar, reaching a maximum between the ages of 6 and 14 years, with the peak for enrollment being at the ages of 9 and 13. Enrollment started to decline significantly at the age of 16 years. This was in part due to the large number of dropouts beyond the primary level of education and the lack of access to university education. Even at ages where school attendance was highest, 6 to 7 percent of the school age population remained outside school system. The total enrollment of the school age population was about 66 percent in 1994; an increase of about 6 percentage points compared to about 60 percent in 2000. Age-specific enrollment rates after the age of 17 years were higher for males mainly because of higher male enrollment at colleges (see Tables 8.2, 8.3 and Figure 8.2).

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| Table 8.3: Age-specific Enrollment Ratio per 100 by Age and Sex, Yap 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 | 65.7 | 70.5 | 60.9 |  | 100.0 | 53.3 | 46.7 |  | 60.2 | 63.2 | 57.1 |  | 100.0 | 52.4 | 47.6 |
| 3 | 22.5 | 24.0 | 20.9 |  | 100.0 | 56.3 | 43.8 |  | 20.4 | 16.5 | 25.2 |  | 100.0 | 44.1 | 55.9 |
| 4 | 48.3 | 43.4 | 53.3 |  | 100.0 | 45.0 | 55.0 |  | 52.2 | 49.7 | 55.0 |  | 100.0 | 49.3 | 50.7 |
| 5 | 75.4 | 76.5 | 74.3 |  | 100.0 | 50.2 | 49.8 |  | 71.8 | 68.4 | 75.6 |  | 100.0 | 50.3 | 49.7 |
| 6 | 88.9 | 88.0 | 89.7 |  | 100.0 | 50.2 | 49.8 |  | 86.6 | 87.3 | 85.7 |  | 100.0 | 54.8 | 45.2 |
| 7 | 91.3 | 88.8 | 93.7 |  | 100.0 | 47.2 | 52.8 |  | 91.7 | 90.8 | 92.5 |  | 100.0 | 46.2 | 53.8 |
| 8 | 91.7 | 87.7 | 95.9 |  | 100.0 | 48.7 | 51.3 |  | 90.7 | 90.4 | 91.0 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 9 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 96.9 |  | 100.0 | 53.0 | 47.0 |  | 93.1 | 92.2 | 94.2 |  | 100.0 | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| 10 | 93.9 | 93.1 | 94.7 |  | 100.0 | 54.2 | 45.8 |  | 87.5 | 88.0 | 87.1 |  | 100.0 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| 11 | 95.5 | 94.2 | 97.0 |  | 100.0 | 52.9 | 47.1 |  | 89.9 | 91.3 | 88.1 |  | 100.0 | 56.7 | 43.3 |
| 12 | 94.1 | 94.4 | 93.8 |  | 100.0 | 54.9 | 45.1 |  | 86.6 | 87.6 | 85.6 |  | 100.0 | 49.0 | 51.0 |
| 13 | 95.1 | 95.7 | 94.5 |  | 100.0 | 53.2 | 46.8 |  | 93.3 | 92.0 | 94.7 |  | 100.0 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| 14 | 86.7 | 88.2 | 85.1 |  | 100.0 | 52.7 | 47.3 |  | 83.8 | 87.8 | 80.1 |  | 100.0 | 50.4 | 49.6 |
| 15 | 83.6 | 88.7 | 78.6 |  | 100.0 | 53.2 | 46.8 |  | 79.7 | 80.1 | 79.1 |  | 100.0 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| 16 | 78.9 | 81.1 | 76.4 |  | 100.0 | 55.1 | 44.9 |  | 74.7 | 75.2 | 74.2 |  | 100.0 | 58.2 | 41.8 |
| 17 | 61.6 | 69.0 | 52.5 |  | 100.0 | 61.7 | 38.3 |  | 64.7 | 70.8 | 58.7 |  | 100.0 | 54.5 | 45.5 |
| 18 | 48.1 | 60.3 | 33.6 |  | 100.0 | 67.9 | 32.1 |  | 37.9 | 46.9 | 30.5 |  | 100.0 | 55.8 | 44.2 |
| 19 | 28.2 | 50.0 | 14.9 |  | 100.0 | 67.2 | 32.8 |  | 15.4 | 24.3 | 8.8 |  | 100.0 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| 20 | 19.6 | 26.7 | 13.7 |  | 100.0 | 61.4 | 38.6 |  | 14.5 | 21.6 | 7.9 |  | 100.0 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| 21 | 9.5 | 15.5 | 6.8 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 |  | 9.8 | 15.8 | 5.0 |  | 100.0 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| 22 | 7.1 | 15.1 | 0.9 |  | 100.0 | 92.9 | 7.1 |  | 6.6 | 8.8 | 4.9 |  | 100.0 | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| 23 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 6.8 |  | 100.0 | 46.2 | 53.8 |  | 3.7 | 6.9 | 1.9 |  | 100.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| 24 | 9.4 | 11.8 | 7.7 |  | 100.0 | 53.3 | 46.7 |  | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 |  | 100.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 8.1 Age-Specific Enrollment Rates, Yap State: 1994 and 2000



Figure 8.2a Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Age and Sex Yap State: 1994



Figure 8.2b Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Age and Sex Yap State: 2000



Age-specific enrollment rates in Yap Proper and in the Outer Islands followed similar patterns, but slightly different levels (Table 8.4 and Figure 8.3a and 8.3b). Enrollment at age of 3 and 4 years referred to head start and kindergarten. Enrollment commenced a bit earlier and remained slightly higher in 1994 for most ages in the Outer Islands. In 2000, enrollment was also high for the younger ages in the Outer Islands, but drops behind Yap Proper from about ages 10 to 17. Afterwards, it rose again surpassing Yap Proper up to age 23. Enrollment was almost universal for both regions between the ages of 7 to 15 years in 1994, while in 2000, the similarity in enrollment existed only between ages 7 and 9. In both regions during both census years, enrollment started to decline at age 16, with Yap Proper showing a more steeper decline than the Outer Islands.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8.4: Age-specific Enrollment Ratio by Age, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Age | Yap | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Yap | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 65.7 | 62.2 | 70.9 |  | 60.2 | 59.0 | 62.3 |
| 3 | 22.5 | 17.6 | 29.8 |  | 20.4 | 11.5 | 35.8 |
| 4 | 48.3 | 39.4 | 62.3 |  | 52.2 | 42.9 | 68.2 |
| 5 | 75.4 | 73.4 | 78.2 |  | 71.8 | 66.7 | 79.4 |
| 6 | 88.9 | 88.2 | 90.1 |  | 86.6 | 87.8 | 84.6 |
| 7 | 91.3 | 92.5 | 89.7 |  | 91.7 | 92.0 | 91.3 |
| 8 | 91.7 | 90.9 | 92.9 |  | 90.7 | 90.6 | 90.9 |
| 9 | 95.0 | 93.3 | 97.5 |  | 93.1 | 92.9 | 93.6 |
| 10 | 93.9 | 95.2 | 92.2 |  | 87.5 | 89.3 | 84.9 |
| 11 | 95.5 | 95.3 | 96.0 |  | 89.9 | 91.1 | 88.1 |
| 12 | 94.1 | 94.8 | 92.9 |  | 86.6 | 91.8 | 77.2 |
| 13 | 95.1 | 96.1 | 93.8 |  | 93.3 | 95.5 | 89.0 |
| 14 | 86.7 | 85.1 | 89.1 |  | 83.8 | 86.5 | 80.3 |
| 15 | 83.6 | 85.1 | 81.7 |  | 79.7 | 86.8 | 69.0 |
| 16 | 78.9 | 76.0 | 81.9 |  | 74.7 | 78.9 | 65.9 |
| 17 | 61.6 | 56.1 | 67.7 |  | 64.7 | 72.4 | 51.7 |
| 18 | 48.1 | 34.0 | 59.8 |  | 37.9 | 37.4 | 38.9 |
| 19 | 28.2 | 19.7 | 40.6 |  | 15.4 | 13.8 | 19.7 |
| 20 | 19.6 | 12.1 | 34.2 |  | 14.5 | 13.4 | 17.1 |
| 21 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 20.0 |  | 9.8 | 7.5 | 17.0 |
| 22 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 19.3 |  | 6.6 | 5.1 | 9.2 |
| 23 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 15.0 |  | 3.7 | 2.7 | 5.7 |
| 24 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 15.9 |  | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | |

Figure 8.3a. Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Region Yap State: 1994



Figure 8.3b. Age-Specific Enrollment Rates by Region Yap State: 2000



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

For Yap, 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 to the population aged 14 to 17 years. The results for the 1994 and 2000 censuses are summarized in Table 8.5. As can be seen from this table, gross enrollment ratios at primary and secondary level in 1994 were about 93 and 80 percent, respectively. In 2000, enrollment for both primary and secondary schools declined to about 88 and 74 percent, respectively. That is, in Yap State, pupils at primary and secondary level of education constituted 93 and 80 percent of the eligible population in 1994, but their numbers have since dropped such that they comprised 88 and 74 percent in 2000. According to this analysis, the coverage of the school system was better for primary level education than for high school. It can also be seen from the table that the coverage for primary and high school level education was significantly higher for males than females. This shows that males tended to stay in school longer to complete a high level education compared to their female counterparts.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8.5: Gross Enrollment Ratio by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Level | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | | |
| Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females | |
| Elementary | 93.2 | 92.0 | 94.5 |  | 88.0 | 87.8 | 88.3 | |
| High School | 77.9 | 81.7 | 73.7 |  | 74.4 | 77.6 | 70.9 | |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | |

### Educational Attainment

Table 8.6 summarizes data on educational attainment for the population aged 25 years and over. Between 1980 and 1994, the proportion of the population completing some level of education increased to about 90 percent from about 76 percent, while the proportion completing no schooling decreased significantly from about 25 to 10 percent. That is, one in every four persons had no schooling in 1980, compared to one in ten in 1994. The educational attainment level in 2000 remained at about the same level as in 1994, with about 89 percent completing some form of education, and about 11 percent with no schooling whatsoever. Interestingly, the proportion of the population completing higher levels of education (high school and higher) has increased dramatically during the past two decades; from about 34 percent in 1980 to about 64 percent in 2000.

In general, educational attainment for males also increased consistently between 1980 and 2000. The proportion of males with no schooling decreased significantly from about 16 percent in 1980 to about 5 percent in 1994. Since then, it had risen slightly to about 6 percent in 2000. The proportion for only elementary level attainment declined significantly while that of the college levels increased significantly. 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 out-migration of working age males during the second half of the 1980’s, many of whom emigrated to take jobs as laborers and may not have had higher level education. A similar decline was also evident between 1994 and 2000, although, at a much lower level. For males who had at least attended college, the increase in proportion was quite distinct, from about 17 to about 37 percent between 1980 and 2000.

The improvement in educational attainment for females in the State of Yap was more pronounced in higher education levels. The proportion of females with no school decreased significantly from about 33 percent in 1980 to slightly over 14 percent in 1994, but increased afterwards to about 16 percent in 2000. In other words, in 1980 one woman in every three had no school completed compared to one in seven in 1994 and one in six in 2000. The proportion of females with at least high school education increased from about 14 percent in 1980 to about 28 percent in 1994, and since then had increased further to over 34 percent in 2000. Likewise, the proportion of females with some college level education also increased by 7 percentage points (from 5 to over 12 percent) between 1980 and 1994, and increased further still by about 3 percentage points (from 12 to about 16 percent) in 2000. Although still outnumbered by their male counterparts, more and more females were shown to be pursuing higher education than before.

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| Table 8.6: Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 25 Years and Over by Sex, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Educational attainment | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 3,162 | 4,566 | 4,799 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No school | 774 | 443 | 521 |  | 24.5 | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| Pre-school/kindergarten | ... | 321 | 10 |  | - | 7.0 | 0.2 |
| Elementary | 1,330 | 1,175 | 1,193 |  | 42.1 | 25.7 | 24.9 |
| High school | 707 | 1,569 | 1,858 |  | 22.4 | 34.4 | 38.7 |
| College | 351 | 1,058 | 1,217 |  | 11.1 | 23.2 | 25.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males | 1,602 | 2,250 | 2,287 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No school | 254 | 111 | 127 |  | 15.9 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Pre-school/kindergarten | ... | 93 | 4 |  | - | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| Elementary | 588 | 349 | 301 |  | 36.7 | 15.5 | 13.2 |
| High school | 487 | 921 | 1,012 |  | 30.4 | 40.9 | 44.3 |
| College | 273 | 776 | 843 |  | 17.0 | 34.5 | 36.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females | 1,560 | 2,316 | 2,512 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No School | 520 | 332 | 394 |  | 33.3 | 14.3 | 15.7 |
| Pre-School/Kindergarten | ... | 228 | 6 |  | - | 9.8 | 0.2 |
| Elementary | 742 | 826 | 892 |  | 47.6 | 35.7 | 35.5 |
| High School | 220 | 648 | 846 |  | 14.1 | 28.0 | 33.7 |
| College | 78 | 282 | 374 |  | 5.0 | 12.2 | 14.9 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T35; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P24 | | | | | | | |

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. As can be seen from the table, over 89 percent of the population aged 25 years and over in 2000 had some level of education. This is a slight decrease from about 90 percent shown in 1994. In contrast, the population with at least elementary level education showed improvement from over 63 percent in 1994 to 71 percent in 2000. Likewise, the proportion of the population with high school or higher-level education increased from about 23 percent in 1994 to just over 25 percent in 2000. While the attainment at lower levels of education could be considered satisfactory, higher-level educational attainment in Yap State could be improved.

Furthermore, males tended to have higher education levels than females. The differences were more pronounced at the highest levels of education. In 1994, about 4 in every 5 males attained at least an elementary level of education compared to about 2 in 5 females. This improved a bit in 2000 such that slightly over 4 in every 5 males and close to 3 in every 5 females had at least completed elementary school. The corresponding proportion completing at least a high school level of education in 1994 was 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 10 for females. In 2000, close to 2 in every 5 males and about 1 in every 5 females were shown to have at least a high school level of education. Also in 1994, 16 per 1,000 males aged 25 years and over had a masters or doctorate degree, compared to about 3 per 1,000 females. In 2000, males and females with a masters or doctorate degree increased slightly to about 19 in every 1,000 males and about 8 in every 1,000 females. Due to the unevenness of male and female educational attainment, it might therefore be appropriate to initiate and strengthen policies and programs that facilitate higher education for females in the State of Yap.

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| Table 8.7: Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 25 Years and Over by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Educational attainment | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
| Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 4,566 | 2,250 | 2,316 |  | --- | --- | --- |  | 4,799 | 2,287 | 2,512 |  | --- | --- | --- |
| No school | 443 | 111 | 332 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 521 | 127 | 394 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Pre-school/kindergarten | 321 | 93 | 228 |  | 90.3 | 95.1 | 85.7 |  | 10 | 4 | 6 |  | 89.1 | 94.4 | 84.3 |
| Elementary | 1,175 | 349 | 826 |  | 83.3 | 90.9 | 75.8 |  | 1,193 | 301 | 892 |  | 88.9 | 94.3 | 84.1 |
| Grade one | 31 | 8 | 23 |  | 83.3 | 90.9 | 75.8 |  | 20 | 3 | 17 |  | 88.9 | 94.3 | 84.1 |
| Grade two | 46 | 10 | 36 |  | 82.6 | 90.6 | 74.8 |  | 30 | 6 | 24 |  | 88.5 | 94.1 | 83.4 |
| Grade three | 152 | 47 | 105 |  | 81.6 | 90.1 | 73.3 |  | 136 | 49 | 87 |  | 87.9 | 93.9 | 82.4 |
| Grade four | 70 | 17 | 53 |  | 78.3 | 88.0 | 68.7 |  | 104 | 21 | 83 |  | 85.1 | 91.7 | 79.0 |
| Grade five | 228 | 93 | 135 |  | 76.7 | 87.3 | 66.5 |  | 209 | 65 | 144 |  | 82.9 | 90.8 | 75.7 |
| Grade six | 274 | 57 | 217 |  | 71.7 | 83.2 | 60.6 |  | 282 | 50 | 232 |  | 78.5 | 88.0 | 69.9 |
| Grade seven | 104 | 29 | 75 |  | 65.7 | 80.6 | 51.3 |  | 79 | 20 | 59 |  | 72.7 | 85.8 | 60.7 |
| Grade eight | 270 | 88 | 182 |  | 63.4 | 79.3 | 48.0 |  | 333 | 87 | 246 |  | 71.0 | 84.9 | 58.4 |
| High school | 1,569 | 921 | 648 |  | 57.5 | 75.4 | 40.2 |  | 1,858 | 1,012 | 846 |  | 64.1 | 81.1 | 48.6 |
| Grade nine | 167 | 76 | 91 |  | 57.5 | 75.4 | 40.2 |  | 155 | 75 | 80 |  | 64.1 | 81.1 | 48.6 |
| Grade ten | 130 | 63 | 67 |  | 53.9 | 72.0 | 36.2 |  | 142 | 73 | 69 |  | 60.8 | 77.8 | 45.4 |
| Grade eleven | 85 | 38 | 47 |  | 51.0 | 69.2 | 33.3 |  | 121 | 54 | 67 |  | 57.9 | 74.6 | 42.6 |
| Grade Twelve | 1,187 | 744 | 443 |  | 49.2 | 67.6 | 31.3 |  | 1,440 | 810 | 630 |  | 55.4 | 72.3 | 40.0 |
| College | 1,058 | 776 | 282 |  | 23.2 | 34.5 | 12.2 |  | 1,217 | 843 | 374 |  | 25.4 | 36.9 | 14.9 |
| Some college | 475 | 329 | 146 |  | 23.2 | 34.5 | 12.2 |  | 555 | 352 | 203 |  | 25.4 | 36.9 | 14.9 |
| A.S. or A.A. | 354 | 268 | 86 |  | 12.8 | 19.9 | 5.9 |  | 433 | 328 | 105 |  | 13.8 | 21.5 | 6.8 |
| B.S. or B.A. | 187 | 144 | 43 |  | 5.0 | 8.0 | 2.2 |  | 164 | 119 | 45 |  | 4.8 | 7.1 | 2.6 |
| Masters and PhD | 42 | 35 | 7 |  | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 |  | 65 | 44 | 21 |  | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Educational attainment of the population aged 25 years and over by municipalities of Yap State is shown in Table 8.8. The cumulative proportion of higher-level educated persons (the population with educational attainment of high school or higher) in 1994 was about 56 percent in Yap Proper and about 55 percent in the Outer Islands, compared to about 62 and 50 percent, respectively, in 2000. The decline among educated Outer Islanders might probably be due to increased out migration in search of better paying jobs. Educational attainment of elementary level was higher for Yap Proper in both census years. Whereas the proportion of Outer Islanders who have attained elementary school level had remained virtually constant over the 6 years between the two censuses, that of Yap Proper had increased by more than 5 percentage points. This was especially true in 2000 when over 83 percent of persons 25 years and over have already completed elementary on Yap Proper, compared to 71 percent (about the same level in 1994) for the Outer Islands. The proportion of college graduates was also higher in Yap Proper during both census years, although the difference was much more pronounced in 2000. Interestingly, college graduates in 2000, when compared to 1994, have declined proportionally only in the Outer Islands, possibly as a result of increased out migration in search of jobs. Besides inter-municipality and international migration, these patterns could have also resulted from differences in getting access to educational facilities and attendance in the past.

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| Table 8.8: Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 25 Years and Over by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Some | Elem- | Some | H. school | Some | College |  |  | Some | | Elem- | | Some | | H. school | | Some | | College | |
| Municipality | Total | Elem. | entary | H.S. | grads. | college | grads. |  | Total | Elem. | | entary | | H.S. | | grads. | | college | | grads. | |
| Total | 3,802 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 69.1 | 55.6 | 27.8 | 15.3 |  | 4,268 | 100.0 | | 79.9 | | 72.0 | | 58.8 | | 28.5 | | 15.5 | |
| Yap Proper | 2,703 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 71.2 | 55.8 | 27.9 | 16.2 |  | 3,078 | 100.0 | | 83.3 | | 77.0 | | 62.2 | | 29.6 | | 16.8 | |
| Rumung | 51 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 60.8 | 47.1 | 25.5 | 11.8 |  | 46 | 100.0 | | 63.0 | | 56.5 | | 37.0 | | 15.2 | | 6.5 | |
| Maap | 210 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 64.8 | 40.5 | 18.1 | 12.9 |  | 240 | 100.0 | | 83.8 | | 76.3 | | 57.1 | | 26.7 | | 17.9 | |
| Gagil | 279 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 76.7 | 53.0 | 31.5 | 17.2 |  | 313 | 100.0 | | 78.0 | | 71.9 | | 57.2 | | 29.7 | | 17.9 | |
| Tomil | 363 | 100.0 | 74.4 | 65.6 | 53.2 | 21.5 | 13.5 |  | 432 | 100.0 | | 82.2 | | 76.6 | | 64.4 | | 27.8 | | 13.7 | |
| Fanif | 199 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 71.9 | 57.3 | 29.2 | 16.6 |  | 237 | 100.0 | | 80.6 | | 73.4 | | 59.1 | | 21.9 | | 16.9 | |
| Weloy | 491 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 77.0 | 65.4 | 34.9 | 20.8 |  | 518 | 100.0 | | 87.5 | | 79.9 | | 68.5 | | 35.3 | | 18.7 | |
| Rull | 827 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 70.4 | 57.5 | 28.6 | 15.2 |  | 915 | 100.0 | | 83.7 | | 78.1 | | 61.3 | | 31.3 | | 20.1 | |
| Gilman | 84 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 15.5 |  | 87 | 100.0 | | 80.5 | | 73.6 | | 59.8 | | 27.6 | | 12.6 | |
| Kanifay | 60 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 60.0 | 51.7 | 16.7 | 11.7 |  | 71 | 100.0 | | 85.9 | | 76.1 | | 47.9 | | 19.7 | | 8.5 | |
| Dalipebinaw | 139 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 79.9 | 55.4 | 30.2 | 20.1 |  | 219 | 100.0 | | 88.1 | | 84.0 | | 73.1 | | 31.5 | | 8.2 | |
| Outer Islands | 1,099 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 63.8 | 54.9 | 27.5 | 13.1 |  | 1,190 | 100.0 | | 71.0 | | 59.2 | | 50.3 | | 25.6 | | 12.2 | |
| Ulithi | 275 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 85.1 | 66.6 | 36.8 | 12.4 |  | 267 | 100.0 | | 84.3 | | 80.9 | | 65.2 | | 35.6 | | 13.1 | |
| Fais/Sorol | 44 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 77.3 | 25.0 | 6.8 |  | 55 | 100.0 | | 58.2 | | 52.7 | | 45.5 | | 23.6 | | 7.3 | |
| Ngulu | 13 | 100.0 | 77.0 | 77.0 | 46.2 | 15.4 | - |  | 9 | 100.0 | | 55.6 | | 33.3 | | 22.2 | | 22.2 | | 22.2 | |
| Woleai | 243 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 51.1 | 46.6 | 26.0 | 16.5 |  | 275 | 100.0 | | 71.6 | | 64.4 | | 57.1 | | 31.3 | | 15.6 | |
| Eauripik | 46 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 47.8 | 43.5 | 34.8 | 17.4 |  | 46 | 100.0 | | 56.5 | | 43.5 | | 41.3 | | 30.4 | | 19.6 | |
| Ifalik | 130 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 64.6 | 63.8 | 30.0 | 18.5 |  | 176 | 100.0 | | 63.6 | | 35.8 | | 35.2 | | 15.9 | | 8.5 | |
| Faraulap | 55 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 65.4 | 58.1 | 25.4 | 14.5 |  | 69 | 100.0 | | 56.5 | | 49.3 | | 43.5 | | 15.9 | | 11.6 | |
| Elato | 31 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 51.8 | 45.3 | 25.9 | 19.4 |  | 31 | 100.0 | | 64.5 | | 54.8 | | 41.9 | | 29.0 | | 6.5 | |
| Lamotrek | 98 | 101.0 | 73.5 | 53.1 | 43.9 | 10.2 | 9.2 |  | 98 | 100.0 | | 80.6 | | 45.9 | | 40.8 | | 11.2 | | 6.1 | |
| Satawal | 164 | 102.0 | 63.4 | 54.3 | 45.8 | 23.2 | 7.3 |  | 164 | 100.0 | | 67.1 | | 61.6 | | 46.3 | | 22.0 | | 12.8 | |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P24 | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |

Educational attainment varied considerably with age (Table 8.9). The proportion of the population with only an elementary level education increased for the older age groups, while that with a high school and some college level of education decreased as age increased, showing an improvement in educational attainment for the younger generations. The percentage of college educated persons reached its peak among the population aged 30 to 44 years old in 1994, and among those aged 35 to 54 in 2000. The aging of college-educated persons was probably influenced by the younger generations being away at school and probably taking longer than in the past to finish schooling. Moreover, the effects of net out migration may influence this pattern as more and more of the younger generation who are college educated remained abroad to seek employment.

Recent emigration of better-educated residents to Guam, the CNMI, and the U.S., could also have led to declining levels of education attainment, particularly among the youngest age groups. For example, migration could explain some of the decline in the proportion of individuals with bachelor's degrees between those aged 30 and 34 years and those aged 25 to 29 years.

Educational attainment for males in Yap in both 1994 and 2000 exceeded the attainment of females at all levels of schooling (see the middle section of Table 8.9) except for elementary and high school levels. The patterns for all persons aged 25 years and over held for males as well. The decline in the proportion of males with bachelor's degrees for age groups 25 to 34 was particularly noticeable.

In contrast, higher-level educational attainment was lower among females aged 25 years and over in Yap State compared to their male counterparts (see bottom panel of Table 8.9). The male and female pattern was similar, but the level was different. Nevertheless, the improvement of female’s educational attainment by age was much more pronounced. For example, among females with some educational attainment in 2000, 68 and 93 percent of females in the age group 55-64 and 65 and over had elementary level education while this was true for only about 26 percent among females in the age group 25-29 years. These data confirm that males used to be more privileged for school enrollment than females, but the disparity has improved in recent years.

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| Table 8.9: Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 25 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
| Educational attainment | 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 | 3,802 | 674 | 697 | 1,260 | 555 | 334 | 282 |  | 4,268 | 679 | 679 | 1,392 | 897 | 337 | 284 |
| 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 | 30.9 | 18.5 | 22.1 | 23.5 | 33.9 | 56.6 | 79.1 |  | 28.0 | 18.3 | 22.8 | 24.2 | 22.7 | 45.1 | 77.8 |
| High School, no diploma | 13.5 | 17.4 | 16.6 | 11.2 | 10.3 | 15.0 | 11.3 |  | 13.2 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 12.9 | 11.4 | 13.9 | 6.0 |
| High School Graduates | 27.8 | 36.2 | 30.1 | 32.1 | 24.9 | 12.0 | 6.7 |  | 30.3 | 36.5 | 34.5 | 33.3 | 28.8 | 18.7 | 9.5 |
| Some College | 12.5 | 15.7 | 15.4 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 6.9 | 1.1 |  | 13.0 | 17.1 | 14.7 | 13.2 | 14.3 | 7.1 | 1.1 |
| Associate Degree | 9.3 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 13.6 | 8.6 | 3.9 | - |  | 10.1 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 10.4 | 14.9 | 6.8 | 2.5 |
| Bachelors Degree | 4.9 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 1.1 |  | 3.8 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 2.8 |
| Higher Degree | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 |  | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males | 2,046 | 321 | 360 | 688 | 333 | 186 | 158 |  | 2,156 | 295 | 291 | 687 | 530 | 188 | 165 |
| 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 | 17.1 | 6.9 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 14.1 | 38.7 | 75.3 |  | 14.0 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 27.1 | 66.7 |
| High School, no diploma | 12.3 | 16.5 | 13.9 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 17.2 | 11.4 |  | 13.0 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 16.5 | 9.1 |
| High School Graduates | 32.7 | 40.2 | 33.6 | 37.8 | 33.6 | 18.3 | 8.2 |  | 34.0 | 37.6 | 39.5 | 39.0 | 32.5 | 22.9 | 13.9 |
| Some College | 16.1 | 18.7 | 21.1 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 10.8 | 1.9 |  | 16.3 | 19.7 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 18.5 | 10.1 | 1.8 |
| Associate Degree | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 18.5 | 12.6 | 5.9 | - |  | 15.2 | 13.6 | 14.1 | 16.3 | 20.4 | 11.2 | 3.6 |
| Bachelors Degree | 7.0 | 3.4 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 7.0 | 1.9 |  | 5.5 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 4.2 |
| Higher Degree | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.3 |  | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Females | 1,756 | 353 | 337 | 572 | 222 | 148 | 124 |  | 2,112 | 384 | 388 | 705 | 367 | 149 | 119 |
| 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 | 47.0 | 29.2 | 35.0 | 42.5 | 63.5 | 79.1 | 83.9 |  | 42.2 | 26.3 | 35.1 | 39.9 | 44.1 | 67.8 | 93.3 |
| High School, no diploma | 14.9 | 18.1 | 19.6 | 14.3 | 7.7 | 12.2 | 11.3 |  | 13.4 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 1.7 |
| High School Graduates | 22.0 | 32.6 | 26.4 | 25.3 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 4.8 |  | 26.6 | 35.7 | 30.7 | 27.8 | 23.4 | 13.4 | 3.4 |
| Some College | 8.3 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 2.0 | - |  | 9.6 | 15.1 | 13.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 3.4 | - |
| Associate Degree | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 1.4 | - |  | 5.0 | 6.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Bachelors Degree | 2.4 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 1.4 | - |  | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Higher Degree | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | - | - |  | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.0 | - |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P101 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Educational Attainment by Place of Birth

Another process causing perceived improvement in educational attainment in the nation is the immigration of educated persons. The difference emerges in the comparison of educational attainment of persons born in Yap State and those born elsewhere. Among the populations aged 25 years and over who had attended some school in 1994, nearly 5 in every 10 of the non-FSM born population had college level educational attainment compared to nearly 3 in 10 among the Yap born (See Table 8.10). Similarly, about 30 percent of non-FSM born population had educational attainment of bachelor's degree or above compared to less than 4 percent of the Yap-born. A similar trend was also evident in 2000, where slightly over 5 out of 10 of the non-FSM born population had at least attended college, compared to nearly 3 out of 10 among Yapese born. Again, the non-FSM born population showed a higher proportion of those with a bachelor’s degree or higher at slightly over 23 percent compared to about 4 percent for the Yap born population. In general the propensity to migrate is higher for people with some education, resulting in an improved educational attainment for the country of destination.

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| Table 8.10: Educational Attainment for Persons Aged 25 Years and Over by Place of Birth (POB), Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percent by Place of Birth | | | |  | Percent by Educational Level | | | |  | Percent by Place of Birth | | | |  | Percent by Educational Level | | | |
| Educational |  | Yap | Other | Outside |  |  | Yap | Other | Outside |  |  | Yap | Other | Outside |  |  | Yap | Other | Outside |
| attainment | Total | born | FSM | FSM |  | Total | born | FSM | FSM |  | Total | born | FSM | FSM |  | Total | born | FSM | FSM |
| Total | 3,802 | 3,421 | 44 | 337 |  | 100.0 | 90.0 | 1.2 | 8.9 |  | 4,268 | 3,869 | 42 | 357 |  | 100.0 | 90.7 | 1.0 | 8.4 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | --- | --- | --- | --- |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Elementary | 30.9 | 33.2 | 13.6 | 10.1 |  | 100.0 | 96.6 | 0.5 | 2.9 |  | 28.0 | 30.3 | 16.7 | 3.9 |  | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Some | 23.8 | 25.7 | 11.4 | 6.2 |  | 100.0 | 97.1 | 0.6 | 2.3 |  | 20.1 | 22.0 | 4.8 | 2.0 |  | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Graduates | 7.1 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 3.9 |  | 100.0 | 94.8 | 0.4 | 4.8 |  | 7.8 | 8.3 | 11.9 | 2.0 |  | 100.0 | 96.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 |
| High school | 41.3 | 41.0 | 56.8 | 42.1 |  | 100.0 | 89.4 | 1.6 | 9.1 |  | 43.5 | 43.6 | 33.3 | 44.0 |  | 100.0 | 90.8 | 0.8 | 8.4 |
| Some | 13.5 | 13.7 | 18.2 | 11.3 |  | 100.0 | 91.0 | 1.6 | 7.4 |  | 13.2 | 13.8 | 9.5 | 7.8 |  | 100.0 | 94.3 | 0.7 | 5.0 |
| Graduates | 27.8 | 27.3 | 38.6 | 30.9 |  | 100.0 | 88.5 | 1.6 | 9.8 |  | 30.3 | 29.9 | 23.8 | 36.1 |  | 100.0 | 89.3 | 0.8 | 10.0 |
| College | 27.8 | 25.8 | 29.5 | 47.8 |  | 100.0 | 83.6 | 1.2 | 15.2 |  | 28.5 | 26.1 | 50.0 | 52.1 |  | 100.0 | 83.0 | 1.7 | 15.3 |
| Some credits | 12.5 | 12.7 | 13.6 | 10.7 |  | 100.0 | 91.2 | 1.3 | 7.6 |  | 13.0 | 12.3 | 23.8 | 19.3 |  | 100.0 | 85.8 | 1.8 | 12.4 |
| Associate degree | 9.3 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 8.3 |  | 100.0 | 90.4 | 1.7 | 7.9 |  | 10.1 | 10.1 | 21.4 | 9.0 |  | 100.0 | 90.5 | 2.1 | 7.4 |
| Occupational | 4.0 | 3.8 | 9.1 | 5.0 |  | 100.0 | 86.2 | 2.6 | 11.2 |  | 4.7 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 3.9 |  | 100.0 | 91.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 |
| Academic | 5.3 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 |  | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1.0 | 5.4 |  | 5.5 | 5.4 | 11.9 | 5.0 |  | 100.0 | 90.1 | 2.1 | 7.7 |
| Bachelor degree | 4.9 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 22.6 |  | 100.0 | 58.8 | 0.5 | 40.6 |  | 3.8 | 2.8 | 4.8 | 15.1 |  | 100.0 | 65.9 | 1.2 | 32.9 |
| Grads or Prof. | 1.1 | 0.6 | - | 6.2 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | - | 50.0 |  | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 8.7 |  | 100.0 | 52.3 | 0.0 | 47.7 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P104 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Literacy Status by Age and Sex

The proportion of Yap State population who were literate has increased over the years. Over 92 percent of the population aged 10 years and over was reported literate in 2000 (a 1 percent point increase over the 1994 level, and close to 12 percentage point higher than the 1980 level). An inverse relationship existed between literacy and age. The proportion literate decreased as age increased, showing better education for the younger generation. The differential in literacy status between the two sexes was remarkable among the older generations, showing males to be more literate than females. This differential reduced for the younger generation, to the extent that hardly any differential existed in literacy status of males and females, among the populations under the age of 30. This again, suggests an improvement in female education in the recent past (see Table 8.11 and Figure 8.4).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8.11: Literate Population for Aged 10 Years and Over by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age groups | 1980 | | |  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total 10+ yrs | 5,684 | 2,884 | 2,800 |  | 8,245 | 4,053 | 4,192 |  | 8,508 | 4,095 | 4,413 |
| Percent Literate | 80.5 | 86.5 | 74.3 |  | 91.2 | 94.2 | 88.3 |  | 92.3 | 95.7 | 89.2 |
| 10 to 14 years | 82.7 | 81.8 | 83.8 |  | 89.5 | 87.1 | 92.2 |  | 90.6 | 90.2 | 90.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 92.3 | 94.5 | 90.0 |  | 97.3 | 97.1 | 97.4 |  | 98.2 | 98.5 | 97.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 91.8 | 95.4 | 88.7 |  | 96.7 | 97.3 | 96.3 |  | 98.1 | 99.1 | 97.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 87.4 | 95.0 | 80.4 |  | 96.6 | 98.8 | 94.8 |  | 96.5 | 97.7 | 95.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 85.9 | 91.1 | 79.3 |  | 97.5 | 98.9 | 96.2 |  | 97.3 | 99.3 | 95.8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 73.5 | 87.0 | 60.9 |  | 94.4 | 98.2 | 90.3 |  | 96.7 | 98.4 | 95.1 |
| 45 to 54 years | 71.9 | 84.3 | 59.2 |  | 83.7 | 95.0 | 70.8 |  | 89.1 | 98.5 | 77.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 66.5 | 77.2 | 56.0 |  | 79.6 | 92.4 | 68.2 |  | 74.9 | 93.2 | 59.7 |
| 60 to 64 years | 60.9 | 74.1 | 46.2 |  | 74.2 | 86.2 | 63.6 |  | 76.0 | 91.3 | 62.4 |
| 65 to 74 years | 60.8 | 69.8 | 51.3 |  | 70.7 | 87.5 | 56.3 |  | 67.1 | 79.7 | 55.6 |
| 75 yrs & over | 54.8 | 64.5 | 43.5 |  | 61.2 | 72.9 | 49.4 |  | 65.5 | 76.4 | 56.5 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table T29; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P42 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 8.4 Literate Population by Age and Sex Yap State: 2000



### Vocational Training

Data on vocational training provide an insight into the potential skilled manpower, trained outside the formal education system and provide a good assessment for the need to conduct job-training programs. Vocational trained persons include those who completed the requirements for vocational training at trade school, business school, or other kind of institution for occupation. Table 8.12 summarizes data on vocational trained persons in Yap State in 1980, 1994 and 2000. As can be seen from the table, in 2000, about 19 percent of all adults aged 15 years and over in Yap had completed vocational training, an increase of about 5 percentage points from about 14 percent in 1994. The peak of vocational training in 1980 and 1994 occurred among those in the age groups 35 to 44 years at about 17 and 22 percent, respectively. In 2000, the peak in vocational training occurred among those in the age group 45 to 54 years, at 29 percent. The late peak shows, among other things, the population in the older age groups had more opportunity to pursue vocational training and skill development through the ages.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8.12: Vocational Training by Age Group, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Census year | Total | 15-24 years | 25-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years |
| 1980 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 16 to 64 years | 4,071 | 1,353 | 1,086 | 637 | 527 | 468 | ... |
| Percent Completed | 10.7 | 5.9 | 15.3 | 17.0 | 12.0 | 3.6 | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15+ years | 6,754 | 2,188 | 1,529 | 1,383 | 675 | 498 | 481 |
| Percent Completed | 13.5 | 4.3 | 17.9 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 13.5 | 7.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15+ years | 7,153 | 2,354 | 1,402 | 1,441 | 990 | 447 | 519 |
| Percent Completed | 18.5 | 9.0 | 22.2 | 27.0 | 28.8 | 19.5 | 7.5 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census, Table 22; 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P42 | | | | | | | |

## Conclusion

School attendance as well as educational attainment in the State of Yap has been improving for sometime. School attendance increased from about 2,260 in 1973 to about 3,690 in 1994 but decreased slightly afterwards to about 3,360 in 2000. Among the population 25 years and over, the proportion of the population with no schooling decreased from about 25 to 10 percent between 1980 and 1994. Since then, it has risen slightly to about 11 percent. This signified an overall improvement in the school system despite the slight increase in 2000. The proportion of the population with at least high school education increased from about 44 to nearly 64 percent between 1980 and 2000. The difference between males and females in educational attainment, though significant for the older generation, became negligible for the younger generations. This indicates that females were getting much better access to the school system as compared to past decades.

Despite the seemingly obvious general improvement in the school system, there is still room for improvements as seen by large proportion of both male and females dropping out of school starting at about the age of 16. This trend was also shown to be true for both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands as well, indicating that there is a real need for the school system to raise the interest and retain students especially those in high school**.**

# CHAPTER 9

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

## Introduction

The potential labor force in Yap State, defined as the population of working age (15 years and above), accounted for 6,754 persons, or 60 percent of the Yap State population, at the time of the census in 1994. In 2000, the potential labor force in Yap State rose to 7,153, or 64 percent of the Yap State population. Many of the potential contributors to the state's production were not in the labor force because they were students, house-workers looking after children, or retired. Almost 6 out of 10 of the working age population were either working or seeking work in the government, the private sector, or the subsistence (traditional) sector (involving mainly agriculture and fishing) in 1994 compared to slightly over 7 out of 10 in 2000.

## Definitions

In order to determine the current labor force status in Yap State, the recommendations of the United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO) on labor force was used because of its universality and applicability to the island lifestyles instead of the U.S. Bureau of Census (USBC) definition. As will be discussed later, these two definitions differ in two important ways, particularly regarding who should be included in the labor force. The ILO definition considers persons aged 15 and over and those doing subsistence to be in the labor force, while the USBC definition only includes those aged 16 and over. Those doing subsistence are not included in the labor force. Because subsistence is a major sector in the state economy, it cannot be disregarded as suggested by the USBC definition.

Using the ILO definition, all respondents aged 15 years and over were asked whether they did any 'work' in the week before the census, and whether the work was full-time or part-time. Work 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 Yap 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 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 (*formal work force*), 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 as doing subsistence only. Rather, they were included among those in the formal work force. Persons who farmed or fished and sold their produce were also in the agricultural/fishing group but were categorized as *market oriented*.

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

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

On the other hand, *unemployment rates* are calculated by dividing the number of persons defined as unemployed by the number of persons in the labor force, and again multiplying by 100 to make it a percentage.

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

The *experienced work force* included not only the formal current work force (including temporarily absent) but also persons who were not working during the week before the census but did work in the 5 years prior to the census. Those who worked in the 5 years prior to the census were asked questions on industry, occupation, and class of employment of their last job. By collecting data on the experienced work force, manpower specialists are able to estimate the potential work force.

*Limitation and comparability.* As stated earlier, 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). This definition differs from the U.S. Bureau of Census labor force definition and as such, the two methods would 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. definition is presented in Appendix A of this report (Table B15).

The 1980 TTPI census asked persons similar questions to the 1994 FSM Census, however the data are not completely comparable because of different definitions. The 1980 census considered persons aged 16 and over in the labor force and excludes subsistence workers from the labor force. In this sense, the 2000 census was highly similar to the 1994 census in that it used the ILO definitions and not the U.S. Bureau of Census definitions. The 2000 census, therefore considered persons aged 15 and over and subsistence workers as part of the labor force.

The 1994 and 2000 censuses also showed slight variation in the year range used in determining the last year of work for persons aged 15 and over. Because of this, results of the two census years were not compatible and only 2000 census results were analyzed for this particular instance. Furthermore, the queston for classifying persons in *agriculture and fishing activities* into the ‘subsistence’ and ‘market oriented’ subgroups differed 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 answeres, but did not distinguish between main and secondary activities and classified person who ‘sold any’ as market oriented. Thus, a subsistence worker mainly engaged in gardening for home consumption who sometimes fished to sell would be classified as a pure subsistence worker according to the 1994 definitions. In 2000, however, he/she should be classified as a maket-oriented worker.

## Analysis of Economic Activity Data

### Labor Force Participation

Table 9.1 reports that the total population of working age in Yap State in 1994 was 6,754 of whom 3,733 or about 55 percent, were in the labor force. The working age population increased to 7,153 in 2000 of which 5,174 (about 72 percent) were in the labor force. The employed portion of the labor force also increased by 1,599 persons during the 6 years between the two censuses. Within the employed portion of the labor force, about 62 and 52 percent were engaged in formal work in 1994 and 2000, respectively. The remaining 38 percent in 1994 and 48 percent in 2000 of the employed labor were engaged in farming and fishing, the great majority of whom (about 97 percent in 1994 and about 93 percent in 2000) 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 Yap State and the need to include such sector in the definition of the labor force to fully reflect their contribution to the domestic production of the country. On the other hand 'market-oriented' farmers and fisherman constituted less than 3 percent in 1994 and 7 percent in 2000 of the agricultural and fishing sector. Regionally, almost all of them resided on Yap Proper in 1994, while in 2000 close to half of the “market-oriented” farmers resided in the Outer Islands.

The number of unemployed persons was 368 in 1994, which results in an unemployment rate of about 10 percent. In other words, about 10 in every 100 persons ages 15 and over were not working and were actively looking for a job in the week before the 1994 census. In 2000, the unemployment rate dropped to about 4 percent indicating that more and more people were engaged in paid work, or reported doing subsistence. This resulted in a rate of close to 4 out of every 100 persons aged 15 and over who were actively looking for a job.

A group commonly considered when discussing labor force is the *discouraged unemployed*, or those persons who could have worked the week before the census but who were not actually looking for a job. In many of the smaller islands and communities of Yap State the jobs available are widely known among the population, and if these are filled, persons available for work will not actually be looking for work. The category "could have taken a job" included these persons and constituted about 6 percent of the working age population in 1994. In 2000, the proportion of this group among the working age population dropped to 2 percent, indicating that less people reported as not looking for work although they could have taken a job if one was available.

A comparison of work status shows significant variations among the regions in Yap State. Although both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands in 1994 showed about the same proportion (55 percent) of the working age population in the labor force, this changed greatly in 2000 to about 67 and 83 percent for Yap proper and the Outer Islands, respectively. In both instances, Yap Proper had a significantly larger proportion of employed persons doing formal work as apposed to a significant proportion of Outer Islanders doing subsistence. The former was mainly because the capital for the state and the urban/business centers is located in Yap Proper while the latter was due to the domineer of subsistence economy and also due to more females involvement in subsistence in the Outer Islands (see Table B14). In 1994, there were 1,725 persons doing formal work on Yap proper compared to 358 in the Outer Islands. On the other hand, those involved in subsistence activities numbered 1,000 in the Outer Islands compared to 249 on Yap proper. A similar trend was also observed in 2000 where more people doing formal work and less doing subsistence activities were found on Yap proper as compared to the Outer Islands. For those not in the labor force, almost 9 percent of Yap Outer Islander's working age population and about 4 percent for Yap proper in 1994 were not looking for a job the week before the census, but could have taken one if it had been offered. This trend shifted in the opposite direction in 2000 where over 1 percent of the Outer Island’s working age population and over 2 percent for Yap proper were not look for a job the week before the census, but could have taken one if it had been offered. Unemployment rates, labor force participation rates and subsistence are compared among the municipalities and the two regions later in this chapter.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.1: Distribution of Working Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Labor Force | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Persons 15+ Years | 6,754 | 4,234 | 2,520 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 7,153 | 4,862 | 2,291 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total in labor force | 3,733 | 2,335 | 1,398 |  | 55.3 | 55.1 | 55.5 |  | 5,174 | 3,275 | 1,899 |  | 72.3 | 67.4 | 82.9 |
| Employed | 3,365 | 2,006 | 1,359 |  | 49.8 | 47.4 | 53.9 |  | 4,964 | 3,091 | 1,873 |  | 69.4 | 63.6 | 81.8 |
| Formal Work | 2,083 | 1,725 | 358 |  | 30.8 | 40.7 | 14.2 |  | 2,570 | 2,281 | 289 |  | 35.9 | 46.9 | 12.6 |
| Agriculture/Fishing | 1,282 | 281 | 1,001 |  | 19.0 | 6.6 | 39.7 |  | 2,394 | 810 | 1,584 |  | 33.5 | 16.7 | 69.1 |
| Subsistence | 1,249 | 249 | 1,000 |  | 18.5 | 5.9 | 39.7 |  | 2,234 | 725 | 1,509 |  | 31.2 | 14.9 | 65.9 |
| Market Oriented | 33 | 32 | 1 |  | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 |  | 160 | 85 | 75 |  | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.3 |
| Unemployed | 368 | 329 | 39 |  | 5.4 | 7.8 | 1.5 |  | 210 | 184 | 26 |  | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.1 |
| Not in labor force | 3,021 | 1,899 | 1,122 |  | 44.7 | 44.9 | 44.5 |  | 1,979 | 1,587 | 392 |  | 27.7 | 32.6 | 17.1 |
| Could have taken a job | 391 | 168 | 223 |  | 5.8 | 4.0 | 8.8 |  | 146 | 114 | 32 |  | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Not available for work | 2,630 | 1,731 | 899 |  | 38.9 | 40.9 | 35.7 |  | 1,833 | 1,473 | 360 |  | 25.6 | 30.3 | 15.7 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 9.2 shows the distribution of the labor force by sex for the working age population aged 15 and over. The distribution of females in the labor force differed from the distribution of males in the labor force. Indeed when comparing the 1994 and 2000 censuses, it becomes obvious that besides an overall increase in the working age population of the state, the number of males and females in the labor force also increased. In 1994, almost 63 percent of working age males were in the labor force compared to 48 percent for females. In 2000, the proportions of males and females in the labor force increased significantly to about the same level at 73 and 72 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the proportions of both sexes not involved in the labor force declined considerably from about 37 percent in 1994 to 27 percent in 2000 for males, and from 52 percent to about 28 percent for females. Although data from the two censuses showed greater participation in the 2000 labor force, it should be stressed here that the improvement was primarily due to increasing number of people who reported doing subsistence in 2000 (31 percent).

The table also shows that among all those in the labor force in 1994, about 50 percent were employed compared to about 5 percent unemployed. In 2000, the employed portion of the labor force increased to over 69 percent, while the unemployed dropped slightly to below 3 percent. (Note: Again, it is important to note that the increase among those employed is basically due to a significant increase among those who reported doing subsistence. These people based on the ILO definition are part of the employed work force.) A majority of those persons unemployed were females during the 1994 census, as apposed to being overly males during the 2000 census.

Among all employed males and females, about 24 and 56 percent, respectively, were working in agriculture and fishing in 1994. In 2000, the proportion of male and females working in agriculture and fisheries increased to about 36 and 59 percent, respectively. Those not in the labor force were mainly female during both censuses: 60 percent in 1994 and 54 percent in 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.2: Distribution of Working Age Population for Aged 15 Years and Over by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | | Percent |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | | Percent |
| Labor force | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females | females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females | females |
| Total | 6,754 | 3,254 | 3,500 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 51.8 |  | 7,153 | 3,408 | 3,745 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52.4 |
| In Labor force | 3,733 | 2,049 | 1,684 |  | 55.3 | 63.0 | 48.1 | 45.1 |  | 5,174 | 2,493 | 2,681 |  | 72.3 | 73.2 | 71.6 | 51.8 |
| Employed | 3,365 | 1,920 | 1,445 |  | 49.8 | 59.0 | 41.3 | 42.9 |  | 4,964 | 2,359 | 2,605 |  | 69.4 | 69.2 | 69.6 | 52.5 |
| Formal work | 2,083 | 1,449 | 634 |  | 30.8 | 44.5 | 18.1 | 30.4 |  | 2,570 | 1,511 | 1,059 |  | 35.9 | 44.3 | 28.3 | 41.2 |
| Agriculture/fishing | 1,282 | 471 | 811 |  | 19.0 | 14.5 | 23.2 | 63.3 |  | 2,394 | 848 | 1,546 |  | 33.5 | 24.9 | 41.3 | 64.6 |
| Subsistence | 1,249 | 446 | 803 |  | 18.5 | 13.7 | 22.9 | 64.3 |  | 2,234 | 792 | 1,442 |  | 31.2 | 23.2 | 38.5 | 64.5 |
| Market oriented | 33 | 25 | 8 |  | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 24.2 |  | 160 | 56 | 104 |  | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 65.0 |
| Unemployed | 368 | 129 | 239 |  | 5.4 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 64.9 |  | 210 | 134 | 76 |  | 2.9 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 36.2 |
| Not in labor force | 3,021 | 1,205 | 1,816 |  | 44.7 | 37.0 | 51.9 | 60.1 |  | 1,979 | 915 | 1,064 |  | 27.7 | 26.8 | 28.4 | 53.8 |
| Could have taken a job | 391 | 131 | 260 |  | 5.8 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 66.5 |  | 146 | 72 | 74 |  | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 50.7 |
| Not available for work | 2,630 | 1,074 | 1,556 |  | 38.9 | 33.0 | 44.5 | 59.2 |  | 1,833 | 843 | 990 |  | 25.6 | 24.7 | 26.4 | 54.0 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 9.3 portrays the distribution of the labor force by sex across the municipalities and the two regions of Yap State. Reflecting its population size, Yap Proper was responsible for about 63 percent of Yap State's labor force during both 1994 and 2000. The Outer Islands, on the other hand, constituted the remaining 37 percent for the two respective census years. Among the municipalities in 1994, Rull (18 percent) and Weloy (11 percent) in Yap Proper and Woleai (10 percent) in the Outer Island had the largest share of the total labor force in Yap. The same was also true in 2000, where Rull (about 16 percent) and Weloy (about 10 percent) remained with the highest share of the labor force in Yap Proper. In the Outer Islands, Woleai (10 percent) continued to lead with the largest share of the labor force.

By sex, however, about 55 percent of the total labor force were males in 1994 compared to about 48 percent in 2000. Women's largest contribution to the state labor force occurred in Yap Outer Islands where 49 and 58 percents of the work force were females in 1994 and 2000, respectively. This however, supported the fact that involvement in subsistence activities was greater among women in the Outer Islands.

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| Table 9.3: Labor Force Distribution by Sex and Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  |  | Percent in | Number | |  | Percent | |  |  | Percent in | Number | |  | Percent | |
| Municipality | Number | Labor force | Males | Females |  | Males | Females |  | Number | labor force | Males | Females |  | Males | Females |
| Total | 3,733 | 100.0 | 2,049 | 1,684 |  | 54.9 | 45.1 |  | 5,174 | 100.0 | 2,493 | 2,681 |  | 48.2 | 51.8 |
| Yap Proper | 2,335 | 62.6 | 1,386 | 949 |  | 59.4 | 40.6 |  | 3,275 | 63.3 | 1,693 | 1,582 |  | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Rumung | 34 | 0.9 | 27 | 7 |  | 79.4 | 20.6 |  | 49 | 0.9 | 26 | 23 |  | 53.1 | 46.9 |
| Maap | 119 | 3.2 | 78 | 41 |  | 65.5 | 34.5 |  | 178 | 3.4 | 92 | 86 |  | 51.7 | 48.3 |
| Gagil | 244 | 6.5 | 146 | 98 |  | 59.8 | 40.2 |  | 385 | 7.4 | 197 | 188 |  | 51.2 | 48.8 |
| Tomil | 263 | 7.0 | 160 | 103 |  | 60.8 | 39.2 |  | 451 | 8.7 | 226 | 225 |  | 50.1 | 49.9 |
| Fanif | 194 | 5.2 | 108 | 86 |  | 55.7 | 44.3 |  | 217 | 4.2 | 110 | 107 |  | 50.7 | 49.3 |
| Weloy | 409 | 11.0 | 265 | 144 |  | 64.8 | 35.2 |  | 508 | 9.8 | 296 | 212 |  | 58.3 | 41.7 |
| Rull | 705 | 18.9 | 462 | 243 |  | 65.5 | 34.5 |  | 812 | 15.7 | 497 | 315 |  | 61.2 | 38.8 |
| Gilman | 64 | 1.7 | 39 | 25 |  | 60.9 | 39.1 |  | 89 | 1.7 | 43 | 46 |  | 48.3 | 51.7 |
| Kanifay | 64 | 1.7 | 46 | 18 |  | 71.9 | 28.1 |  | 98 | 1.9 | 58 | 40 |  | 59.2 | 40.8 |
| Dalipebinaw | 239 | 6.4 | 55 | 184 |  | 23.0 | 77.0 |  | 488 | 9.4 | 148 | 340 |  | 30.3 | 69.7 |
| Outer Islands | 1,398 | 37.4 | 592 | 682 |  | 42.3 | 48.8 |  | 1,899 | 36.7 | 800 | 1,099 |  | 42.1 | 57.9 |
| Ulithi | 206 | 5.5 | 118 | 88 |  | 57.3 | 42.7 |  | 302 | 5.8 | 147 | 155 |  | 48.7 | 51.3 |
| Fais | 52 | 1.4 | 31 | 21 |  | 59.6 | 40.4 |  | 102 | 2.0 | 46 | 56 |  | 45.1 | 54.9 |
| Ngulu | 14 | 0.4 | 8 | 6 |  | 57.1 | 42.9 |  | 13 | 0.3 | 4 | 9 |  | 30.8 | 69.2 |
| Woleai | 372 | 10.0 | 152 | 220 |  | 40.9 | 59.1 |  | 502 | 9.7 | 213 | 289 |  | 42.4 | 57.6 |
| Eauripik | 70 | 1.9 | 29 | 41 |  | 41.4 | 58.6 |  | 74 | 1.4 | 24 | 50 |  | 32.4 | 67.6 |
| Ifalik | 299 | 8.0 | 134 | 165 |  | 44.8 | 55.2 |  | 301 | 5.8 | 124 | 177 |  | 41.2 | 58.8 |
| Faraulap | 98 | 2.6 | 33 | 65 |  | 33.7 | 66.3 |  | 127 | 2.5 | 46 | 81 |  | 36.2 | 63.8 |
| Elato | 52 | 1.4 | 20 | 32 |  | 38.5 | 61.5 |  | 53 | 1.0 | 22 | 31 |  | 41.5 | 58.5 |
| Lamotrek | 111 | 3.0 | 67 | 44 |  | 60.4 | 39.6 |  | 188 | 3.6 | 73 | 115 |  | 38.8 | 61.2 |
| Satawal | 124 | 3.3 | 71 | 53 |  | 57.3 | 42.7 |  | 237 | 4.6 | 101 | 136 |  | 42.6 | 57.4 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 9.4 and Figures 9.1 and 9.2 report labor force participation rates (LFPR) by age and sex. Within the state, the LFPR rose from 55 percent in 1994 to slightly over 72 percent in 2000. Again, this was primarily due to higher reporting of subsistence workers in 2000. Furthermore, LFPR by sex in 1994 showed significantly higher rates for males (63 percent) than for females (48 percent). In 2000, however, the LFPR for the two sexes were about the same: slightly over 73 percent for males and about 72 percent for females. The labor force participation rates also followed a standard pattern for different age groups as seen from Figures 9.1 and 9.2 below. Among the youngest age group (age 15 to 19) who were likely to be at school, the LFPR ranges from a low of about 17 percent for males in 1994 to a high of 55 percent for females in 2000. In both censuses, however, females in this age group have a higher LFPR than males. Data from the two censuses also showed that the highest LFPR for males occurred at ages 25 to 54, while females peaked at ages 25 to 49. The lower LFPR for females at older age was probably due to greater responsibilities in child bearing and other household formations, which often takes place of direct participation in the labor force, as females grew older and the years went by. In any case, the LFPRs for both sexes remained reasonably high until age 60 and then dropped.

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| Table 9.4: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent Aged 15 Years and Over in the Labor Force) by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Age groups | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 55.3 | 63.0 | 48.1 |  | 72.3 | 73.2 | 71.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 19.8 | 16.5 | 23.1 |  | 46.9 | 38.8 | 54.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 65.2 | 60.3 | 68.4 |  | 77.1 | 77.2 | 77.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 60.3 | 78.2 | 46.2 |  | 83.3 | 85.4 | 81.7 |
| 30 to 34 years | 69.9 | 80.9 | 59.3 |  | 84.0 | 88.2 | 80.9 |
| 35 to 39 years | 77.2 | 91.7 | 62.6 |  | 85.8 | 91.5 | 80.4 |
| 40 to 44 years | 76.4 | 88.2 | 62.8 |  | 85.3 | 92.3 | 78.8 |
| 45 to 49 years | 71.6 | 81.9 | 57.9 |  | 87.3 | 92.1 | 81.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 63.3 | 87.7 | 41.6 |  | 83.0 | 84.8 | 80.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 58.0 | 73.7 | 43.9 |  | 77.0 | 76.5 | 77.4 |
| 60 to 64 years | 41.9 | 50.0 | 34.8 |  | 63.8 | 67.3 | 60.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 27.1 | 33.8 | 20.5 |  | 46.4 | 48.5 | 44.5 |
| 70 to 74 years | 24.4 | 31.3 | 19.1 |  | 42.6 | 44.6 | 40.7 |
| 75 yrs & over | 14.7 | 16.5 | 12.9 |  | 27.4 | 23.6 | 30.6 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P132 | | | | | | | |

Figure 9.1. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age, Yap State: 1994 and 2000



Figure 9.2a. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, Yap State: 1994



Figure 9.2b. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age and Sex, Yap State: 2000



Yap Proper and Outer Islands patterns of LFPRs also followed the state trends with minor variations (Table 9.5 and Figure 9.3). What is remarkable was the relatively high level of labor force participation in the Outer Islands for all age groups in 2000 and ages 30 and over in 1994, perhaps because of the subsistence activity and a greater participation of women in the Outer Islands. In general, the LFPRs of the Outer Islands were higher than the LFPRs in Yap Proper at all ages in 1994, except at the ages of 20 to 29. In 2000, the LFPRs of the Outer Islands surpassed that of Yap Proper for all age groups ranging from 15 years to 75 and over.

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| Table 9.5: Labor Force Participation Rates (Percent Aged 15 Years and Over in the Labor Force) by Age Group and Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Age groups | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 55.3 | 55.1 | 55.5 |  | 72.3 | 67.4 | 82.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 19.8 | 18.1 | 21.8 |  | 46.9 | 38.9 | 63.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 65.2 | 70.4 | 55.1 |  | 77.1 | 73.0 | 86.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 60.3 | 61.2 | 58.8 |  | 83.3 | 79.0 | 93.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 69.9 | 67.0 | 75.1 |  | 84.0 | 80.3 | 92.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 77.2 | 74.9 | 81.9 |  | 85.8 | 81.3 | 95.6 |
| 40 to 44 years | 76.4 | 71.8 | 84.9 |  | 85.3 | 81.3 | 94.9 |
| 45 to 49 years | 71.6 | 70.0 | 75.0 |  | 87.3 | 83.0 | 95.9 |
| 50 to 54 years | 63.3 | 62.6 | 64.6 |  | 83.0 | 78.8 | 91.2 |
| 55 to 59 years | 58.0 | 56.9 | 60.2 |  | 77.0 | 71.7 | 86.4 |
| 60 to 64 years | 41.9 | 30.5 | 59.8 |  | 63.8 | 58.3 | 75.7 |
| 65 to 69 years | 27.1 | 19.0 | 41.8 |  | 46.4 | 35.7 | 68.7 |
| 70 to 74 years | 24.4 | 14.6 | 43.4 |  | 42.6 | 36.8 | 51.1 |
| 75 yrs & over | 14.7 | 12.2 | 18.1 |  | 27.4 | 20.6 | 40.9 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P132 | | | | | | | |

Figure 9.3. Labor Force Participation Rates by Age andRegion Yap State: 2000



### Unemployment

Rates of unemployment by age and sex are reported in Table 9.6. According to the 2000 Census, the state's unemployment rate was about 4.1 percent; a significant drop from the 10 percent unemployment rate shown for 1994. The state female unemployment rate was higher than that of males in 1994, but changed to being higher for males in 2000. The problem of youth (ages 15 and 19 and 20 to 24 age groups) unemployment in Yap State was confirmed in both 1994 and 2000: youths aged 20 to 24 had the highest rates, in excess of 13 percent unemployed for males, and 45 percent for females in 1994. In 2000, unemployment for youths of the same age groups were much lower, but still higher than the rest of the age groups, as shown by 12 and 5 percent, respectively, for males and females.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.6: Unemployment Rates (Percent of Labor Force Unemployed) by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Age groups | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 9.9 | 6.3 | 14.2 |  | 4.1 | 5.4 | 2.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 13.7 | 15.4 | 12.5 |  | 6.3 | 10.0 | 3.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 33.3 | 12.8 | 45.3 |  | 8.0 | 12.1 | 4.7 |
| 25 to 29 years | 7.8 | 9.5 | 5.6 |  | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 5.2 | 5.9 | 4.3 |  | 2.9 | 4.6 | 1.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 4.4 | 5.4 | 2.9 |  | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.7 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2.5 | 1.0 | 5.0 |  | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.7 |
| 45 to 49 years | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.9 |  | 2.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 |
| 50 to 54 years | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 |  | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4.1 | 3.4 | 5.2 |  | 2.9 | 5.1 | 1.0 |
| 60 to 64 years | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 |  | 0.7 | 1.4 | - |
| 65 to 69 years | 2.4 | 3.8 | - |  | 1.0 | 2.1 | - |
| 70 yrs & over | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P132 | | | | | | | |

Table 9.7 illustrates the differences in unemployment rates between the two regions in Yap State; Yap Proper having consistently higher unemployment rate than the Outer Islands. In 1994, the unemployment rate for Yap Proper was 14.1 compared to 2.8 for the Outer Islands. In 2000, the unemployment rate for Yap Proper dropped to 5.6 percent, although still higher than the Outer Islands rate of 1.4 percent. This was mainly because of the higher participation in subsistence activities, particularly among women in the Outer Islands.

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| Table 9.7: Unemployment Rates (Percent of Labor Force Unemployed) by Age Group and Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Age groups | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Total | 9.9 | 14.1 | 2.8 |  | 4.1 | 5.6 | 1.4 |
| 15 to 19 years | 13.7 | 23.1 | 4.7 |  | 6.3 | 10.2 | 1.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 33.3 | 45.5 | 3.4 |  | 8.0 | 10.9 | 2.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 7.8 | 9.1 | 5.6 |  | 4.6 | 5.5 | 3.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 5.2 | 7.0 | 2.4 |  | 2.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 |
| 35 to 39 years | 4.4 | 4.7 | 3.8 |  | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 |
| 40 to 44 years | 2.5 | 4.2 | - |  | 2.9 | 3.9 | 1.0 |
| 45 to 49 years | 3.7 | 5.1 | 1.0 |  | 2.9 | 4.6 | - |
| 50 to 54 years | 3.7 | 4.9 | 1.6 |  | 3.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 |
| 55 to 59 years | 4.1 | 5.3 | 2.0 |  | 2.9 | 4.8 | - |
| 60 to 64 years | 4.8 | 6.5 | 3.4 |  | 0.7 | 1.1 | - |
| 65 to 69 years | 2.4 | 5.3 | - |  | 1.0 | 2.0 | - |
| 70 yrs & over | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P132 | | | | | | | |

Persons who have been unemployed for a year or more are sometimes referred to as the long-term unemployed. They often find jobs especially difficult as their work-skills depreciated making them less likely to 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 they have been seeking work.

Table 9.8 reports on the previous work experience of unemployed persons in Yap State during 1994 and 2000, according to their age and sex. In 1994, there were 368 unemployed persons in the state compared to 210 in 2000. These respondents were asked for the year in which they last worked at a job, business or farm, even for a few days. Over 21 percent of the unemployed had not previously worked in 1994, while in 2000 that proportion of the unemployed rose to about 56 percent. No pattern was noticeable by age; however, in general the female unemployed were more likely to have no work experience.

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| Table 9.8: Unemployed Persons by Age Group and Previous Work Experience, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  | Proportion who worked | | |  | Proportion who have | | |
|  | Unemployed | | |  | in 2000 or earlier | | |  | never worked | | |
| Age Group | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 368 | 129 | 239 |  | 78.8 | 69.0 | 84.1 |  | 21.2 | 31.0 | 15.9 |
| 15 to 19 years | 34 | 16 | 18 |  | 44.1 | 56.3 | 33.3 |  | 55.9 | 43.8 | 66.7 |
| 20 to 24 years | 203 | 29 | 174 |  | 92.6 | 69.0 | 96.6 |  | 7.4 | 31.0 | 3.4 |
| 25 to 29 years | 36 | 25 | 11 |  | 61.1 | 68.0 | 45.5 |  | 38.9 | 32.0 | 54.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 28 | 18 | 10 |  | 64.3 | 66.7 | 60.0 |  | 35.7 | 33.3 | 40.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 26 | 19 | 7 |  | 69.2 | 78.9 | 42.9 |  | 30.8 | 21.1 | 57.1 |
| 40 to 44 years | 12 | 3 | 9 |  | 75.0 | 100.0 | 66.7 |  | 25.0 | - | 33.3 |
| 45 to 49 years | 11 | 8 | 3 |  | 72.7 | 62.5 | 100.0 |  | 27.3 | 37.5 | - |
| 50 to 54 years | 6 | 4 | 2 |  | 83.3 | 100.0 | 50.0 |  | 16.7 | - | 50.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 6 | 3 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | - | - | - |
| 60 to 64 years | 5 | 3 | 2 |  | 20.0 | 33.3 | - |  | 80.0 | 66.7 | 100.0 |
| 65 to 69 years | 1 | 1 | - |  | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| 70 yrs & over | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 210 | 134 | 76 |  | 43.8 | 47.8 | 36.8 |  | 56.2 | 52.2 | 63.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 40 | 26 | 14 |  | 10.0 | 15.4 | - |  | 90.0 | 84.6 | 100.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 62 | 42 | 20 |  | 29.0 | 31.0 | 25.0 |  | 71.0 | 69.0 | 75.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 27 | 12 | 15 |  | 44.4 | 50.0 | 40.0 |  | 55.6 | 50.0 | 60.0 |
| 30 to 34 years | 17 | 12 | 5 |  | 47.1 | 58.3 | 20.0 |  | 52.9 | 41.7 | 80.0 |
| 35 to 39 years | 14 | 6 | 8 |  | 64.3 | 66.7 | 62.5 |  | 35.7 | 33.3 | 37.5 |
| 40 to 44 years | 18 | 13 | 5 |  | 77.8 | 76.9 | 80.0 |  | 22.2 | 23.1 | 20.0 |
| 45 to 49 years | 15 | 11 | 4 |  | 86.7 | 90.9 | 75.0 |  | 13.3 | 9.1 | 25.0 |
| 50 to 54 years | 10 | 6 | 4 |  | 70.0 | 66.7 | 75.0 |  | 30.0 | 33.3 | 25.0 |
| 55 to 59 years | 5 | 4 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | - | - | - |
| 60 to 64 years | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | - | - | - |
| 65 to 69 years | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | - | - | - |
| 70 yrs & over | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Source: 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |

### Under-employment

Table 9.9 gives a more comprehensive indication of the extent of underemployment in the FSM beyond the ILO definitions. As well as the 210 persons unemployed, a further 180 persons working in agriculture and fishing were actively looking for work. The total number of persons looking for work declined between 1994 and 2000. Additionally a further 656 could have taken a job if one were available. About 75 percent of these were working in subsistence or market oriented agriculture and fishing while the remaining 25 percent were not in the labor force. The ‘could have taken a job’ group had reduced since 1994, perhaps suggesting that people are less likely to be actively looking for work than previously.

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| Table 9.9. Underemployment by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
| Economic status | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Persons 15+ years | 6,754 | 4,234 | 2,520 |  | 7,153 | 4,862 | 2,291 |
| In formal work | 2,083 | 1,725 | 358 |  | 2,570 | 2,281 | 289 |
| Looking for work | 499 | 388 | 111 |  | 390 | 282 | 108 |
| Unemployed | 368 | 329 | 39 |  | 210 | 184 | 26 |
| Subsistence agriculture and fishing | 122 | 50 | 72 |  | 179 | 97 | 82 |
| Market Orientated agriculture and fishing | 9 | 9 | - |  | 1 | 1 | - |
| Could have taken a job | 896 | 594 | 969 |  | 656 | 193 | 463 |
| Subsistence agriculture and fishing | 502 | 79 | 423 |  | 452 | 66 | 386 |
| Market Orientated agriculture and fishing | 3 | 3 | - |  | 57 | 12 | 45 |
| Not in the labour force | 391 | 168 | 223 |  | 147 | 115 | 32 |
| Total available for work | 3,478 | 2,707 | 1,438 |  | 3,616 | 2,756 | 860 |
| Not in labour force and not available for work | 3,276 | 1,871 | 1,405 |  | 3,537 | 2,106 | 1,431 |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM census, Unpublished data | | | | | | | |

### Labor Force Status by Citizenship

Table 9.10 examines the distribution of the working age population by labor force status and citizenship. In 1994, non-Yapese numbered 590 in the state's labor force, comprising nearly 9 percent of the total working age populations. In 2000, non-Yapese numbered 618 in the state’s potential work force, accounting for about 9 percent of the working age population. Non-Yapese males and females in 1994 comprised about 4 and 5 percent of the total working age populations and about 8 and 10 percent of the corresponding Yapese male and female potential workforce. Similarly in 2000, non-Yapese males and females made up about 3 and 5 percent of the total working age population and 7 and 11 percent of potential Yapese male and female workforce. The largest group of foreign workers hailed from Asian countries (about 75 and 66 percent for 1994 and 2000, respectively), particularly the Philippines and China, followed by the U.S. (about 8 and 11 percent for the two censuses). In both censuses, a smaller portion of the non-Yapese population was outside the labor force than Yap State population. In fact, in 1994, about 34 percent of non-Yapese among the working age population were not involved in the labor force compared to about 46 percent for Yapese citizens. This was again repeated in the 2000 census where non-Yapese citizens comprised about 9 percent of those not in the labor force, compared to slightly over 29 percent for Yapese citizens. The unemployment rate for non-Yapese citizens in 2000 was significantly lower than the state average, and almost all the unemployed non-Yapese citizens were women who probably arrived in Yap State with their husbands. (The unusually high unemployment rate for non-Yapese citizens in 1994 was mainly due to Chinese immigrant workers working at the Kingtex factory who claimed to be unemployed despite having formal jobs at the factory.)

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| Table 9.10: Labor Force Status for Age 15 Years and Over by Citizenship, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |  |
|  |  |  | In labor force (LF) | | | | | | |  | Not in | | |
|  | Persons |  | Total | Employed | |  | Unemployed | | |  | LF | | |
| Citizenship | 15+ years | Percent | In LF | Number | % of LF |  | Number | | % of LF |  | Number | | Percent |
| 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
| Total | 6,754 | 57.0 | 3,853 | 3,639 | 94.4 |  | 214 | | 5.6 |  | 2,901 | | 43.0 |
| Yap | 6,164 | 54.3 | 3,345 | 3,139 | 93.8 |  | 206 | | 6.2 |  | 2,819 | | 45.7 |
| Males | 2,996 | 62.1 | 1,862 | 1,737 | 93.3 |  | 125 | | 6.7 |  | 1,134 | | 37.9 |
| Females | 3,168 | 46.8 | 1,483 | 1,402 | 94.5 |  | 81 | | 5.5 |  | 1,685 | | 53.2 |
| Non - Yap | 590 | 86.1 | 508 | 500 | 98.4 |  | 8 | | 1.6 |  | 82 | | 13.9 |
| Males | 258 | 82.2 | 212 | 208 | 98.1 |  | 4 | | 1.9 |  | 46 | | 17.8 |
| USA | 24 | 87.5 | 21 | 20 | 95.2 |  | 1 | | 4.8 |  | 3 | | 12.5 |
| Asia | 166 | 95.8 | 159 | 158 | 99.4 |  | 1 | | 0.6 |  | 7 | | 4.2 |
| Elsewhere | 68 | 47.1 | 32 | 30 | 93.8 |  | 2 | | 6.3 |  | 36 | | 52.9 |
| Females | 332 | 89.2 | 296 | 292 | 98.6 |  | 4 | | 1.4 |  | 36 | | 10.8 |
| USA | 18 | 61.1 | 11 | 11 | 100.0 |  | - | | - |  | 7 | | 38.9 |
| Asia | 278 | 96.8 | 269 | 268 | 99.6 |  | 1 | | 0.4 |  | 9 | | 3.2 |
| Elsewhere | 36 | 44.4 | 16 | 13 | 81.3 |  | 3 | | 18.8 |  | 20 | | 55.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |
| Total | 7,153 | 72.3 | 5,174 | 4,964 | 95.9 |  | 210 | | 4.1 |  | 1,979 | | 27.7 |
| Yap | 6,502 | 70.5 | 4,585 | 4,380 | 95.5 |  | 205 | | 4.5 |  | 1,917 | | 29.5 |
| Males | 3,142 | 71.8 | 2,256 | 2,124 | 94.1 |  | 132 | | 5.9 |  | 886 | | 28.2 |
| Females | 3,360 | 69.3 | 2,329 | 2,256 | 96.9 |  | 73 | | 3.1 |  | 1,031 | | 30.7 |
| Non - Yap | 651 | 90.5 | 589 | 584 | 99.2 |  | 5 | | 0.8 |  | 62 | | 9.5 |
| Males | 266 | 89.1 | 237 | 235 | 99.2 |  | 2 | | 0.8 |  | 29 | | 10.9 |
| USA | 40 | 80.0 | 32 | 31 | 96.9 |  | 1 | | 3.1 |  | 8 | | 20.0 |
| Asia | 191 | 95.3 | 182 | 181 | 99.5 |  | 1 | | 0.5 |  | 9 | | 4.7 |
| Elsewhere | 35 | 65.7 | 23 | 23 | 100.0 |  | 0 | | 0.0 |  | 12 | | 34.3 |
| Females | 385 | 91.4 | 352 | 349 | 99.1 |  | 3 | | 0.9 |  | 33 | | 8.6 |
| USA | 31 | 83.9 | 26 | 25 | 96.2 |  | 1 | | 3.8 |  | 5 | | 16.1 |
| Asia | 315 | 96.5 | 304 | 303 | 99.7 |  | 1 | | 0.3 |  | 11 | | 3.5 |
| Elsewhere | 39 | 56.4 | 22 | 21 | 95.5 |  | 1 | | 4.5 |  | 17 | | 43.6 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P95 | | | | |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |

### Labor Force Status by English Language Ability

English is the language commonly used in the public as well as much of the private sector, making it an important skill for employment. The results for the 1994 census showed people who spoke English only or with other language as having a larger proportion in the labor force than those who spoke no English at all (Table 9.11). The disparity among those employed, however, was much narrower indicating that the large difference among those in the labor force was probably due to the large number of Chinese immigrant workers who spoke no English and claimed to be unemployed when in fact they held formal jobs at the Kingtex factory. In actuality, the proportions of English speakers and those without English skills were much closer than what the data indicated. In fact in 2000, the disparity between those with English skills and those who didn’t showed no significant variation in employment status. The proportion of the population in the "not in labor force" category for those with no English skills was over 52 percent for 1994; a significantly higher proportions than those with English skills (20 percent). In 2000, the proportion for those with no English skills and “not in the labor force” decreased to about 27 percent while those with English skills remained at about the same level of 20 percent.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.11: Labor Force Status for Age 15 Years & Over by Language Ability, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Persons |  | In labor force (LF) | | | | | | | |  | Not in | |
|  | 15 years |  |  |  |  | Employed | |  | Unemployed | |  | labor force | |
| Language ability | and over | Number | | Percent |  | Number | % of LF |  | Number | % of LF |  | Number | Percent |
| 1994 |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6,754 | 3,733 | | 55.3 | 3,365 | | 90.1 |  | 368 | 9.9 |  | 3,021 | 44.7 |
| English only | 30 | 24 | | 80.0 | 22 | | 91.7 |  | 2 | 8.3 |  | 6 | 20.0 |
| English with others | 4,720 | 2,752 | | 58.3 | 2,575 | | 93.6 |  | 177 | 6.4 |  | 1,968 | 41.7 |
| English as first | 137 | 84 | | 61.3 | 78 | | 92.9 |  | 6 | 7.1 |  | 53 | 38.7 |
| English as second | 4,376 | 2,545 | | 58.2 | 2,379 | | 93.5 |  | 166 | 6.5 |  | 1831 | 41.8 |
| English as third | 207 | 123 | | 59.4 | 118 | | 95.9 |  | 5 | 4.1 |  | 84 | 40.6 |
| No English | 2,004 | 957 | | 47.8 | 768 | | 80.3 |  | 189 | 19.7 |  | 1,047 | 52.2 |
| 2000 |  |  | |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 7,153 | 5,174 | | 72.3 | 4,964 | | 95.9 |  | 210 | 4.1 |  | 1,979 | 27.7 |
| English only | 49 | 39 | | 79.6 | 38 | | 97.4 |  | 1 | 2.6 |  | 10 | 20.4 |
| English with others | 5,094 | 3,672 | | 72.1 | 3,511 | | 95.6 |  | 161 | 4.4 |  | 1,422 | 27.9 |
| English as first | 209 | 160 | | 76.6 | 152 | | 95.0 |  | 8 | 5.0 |  | 49 | 23.4 |
| English as second | 4,605 | 3,289 | | 71.4 | 3,147 | | 95.7 |  | 142 | 4.3 |  | 1,316 | 28.6 |
| English as third | 280 | 223 | | 79.6 | 212 | | 95.1 |  | 11 | 4.9 |  | 57 | 20.4 |
| No English | 2,010 | 1,463 | | 72.8 | 1,415 | | 96.7 |  | 48 | 3.3 |  | 547 | 27.2 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P139 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: The number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force is also the unemployed rate. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Labor Force Status by Educational Attainment

Table 9.12 examines the significance of educational attainment in determining labor force status in Yap State. Those with high school education or higher had a greater probability of being in the labor force and employed. Persons with high school or higher education had less than average unemployment rates, especially college graduates who reported over 2 percent unemployment rate in 1994. In 2000, the same trends were observed from the census results with college graduates having less than 2 percent unemployment rate, indicating that unemployment rates among the well educated were also below the state average. This was especially true among those with bachelors or higher degree. Some evidence also exists of an emerging unemployment problem among high school level educated persons as high school non-graduates reported above average levels of unemployment: about 22 and 7 percents in 1994 and 2000, respectively. This was especially true for male drop-outs. Male and female education levels showed similar trends but at different levels. At almost every education level women had higher unemployment rates than males.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.12a: Educational Attainment for Aged 15 Years & Over by Labor Force Status, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | In the labor force (LF) | | | | | |  | Not in LF | |
|  | Persons |  | Persons | Employed | |  | Unemployed | |  |  |  |
| Educational attainment | 15+ years | Percent | in LF | Number | % of LF |  | Number | % of LF |  | Number | Percent |
| 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 6,754 | 55.3 | 3,733 | 3,365 | 90.1 |  | 368 | 9.9 |  | 3,021 | 44.7 |
| No school completed | 1,101 | 45.8 | 504 | 437 | 86.7 |  | 67 | 13.3 |  | 597 | 54.2 |
| Elementary school | 1,620 | 43.8 | 709 | 668 | 94.2 |  | 41 | 5.8 |  | 911 | 56.2 |
| High school | 1,326 | 36.3 | 481 | 375 | 78.0 |  | 106 | 22.0 |  | 845 | 63.7 |
| High school graduates | 1,438 | 72.8 | 1,047 | 939 | 89.7 |  | 108 | 10.3 |  | 391 | 27.2 |
| Some college | 632 | 71.2 | 450 | 418 | 92.9 |  | 32 | 7.1 |  | 182 | 28.8 |
| A.S. occupational | 175 | 85.1 | 149 | 144 | 96.6 |  | 5 | 3.4 |  | 26 | 14.9 |
| A.S. academic | 223 | 89.2 | 199 | 196 | 98.5 |  | 3 | 1.5 |  | 24 | 10.8 |
| Bachelor degree | 196 | 80.6 | 158 | 152 | 96.2 |  | 6 | 3.8 |  | 38 | 19.4 |
| Higher degree | 43 | 83.7 | 36 | 36 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 7 | 16.3 |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 7,153 | 72.3 | 5,174 | 4,964 | 95.9 |  | 210 | 4.1 |  | 1,979 | 27.7 |
| No school completed | 573 | 58.6 | 336 | 330 | 98.2 |  | 6 | 1.8 |  | 237 | 41.4 |
| Elementary school | 1,821 | 67.2 | 1,224 | 1,175 | 96.0 |  | 49 | 4.0 |  | 597 | 32.8 |
| High school | 1,438 | 51.8 | 745 | 696 | 93.4 |  | 49 | 6.6 |  | 693 | 48.2 |
| High school graduates | 1,912 | 85.2 | 1,629 | 1,558 | 95.6 |  | 71 | 4.4 |  | 283 | 14.8 |
| Some college | 706 | 85.0 | 600 | 577 | 96.2 |  | 23 | 3.8 |  | 106 | 15.0 |
| A.S. occupational | 218 | 91.7 | 200 | 195 | 97.5 |  | 5 | 2.5 |  | 18 | 8.3 |
| A.S. academic | 249 | 91.6 | 228 | 224 | 98.2 |  | 4 | 1.8 |  | 21 | 8.4 |
| Bachelor degree | 171 | 90.1 | 154 | 151 | 98.1 |  | 3 | 1.9 |  | 17 | 9.9 |
| Higher degree | 65 | 89.2 | 58 | 58 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 7 | 10.8 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P140 | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Note : The number of unemployed as a percent of the labor force is also the unemployed rate. | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.12b Educational Attainment for Aged 15 Years & Over by Labor Force Status and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  | In the labor force (LF) | | | | | |  | Not in LF | |
|  | Persons |  | Persons | Employed | |  | Unemployed | |  |  |  |
| Educational attainment | 15+ years | Percent | in LF | Number | % of LF |  | Number | % of LF |  | Number | Percent |
| 1994 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MALES | 3,254 | 63.0 | 2,049 | 1,920 | 93.7 |  | 129 | 6.3 |  | 1,205 | 37.0 |
| No school completed | 340 | 38.5 | 131 | 125 | 95.4 |  | 6 | 4.6 |  | 209 | 61.5 |
| Elementary school | 538 | 44.8 | 241 | 225 | 93.4 |  | 16 | 6.6 |  | 297 | 55.2 |
| High school | 653 | 40.7 | 266 | 231 | 86.8 |  | 35 | 13.2 |  | 387 | 59.3 |
| High school graduates | 820 | 80.7 | 662 | 624 | 94.3 |  | 38 | 5.7 |  | 158 | 19.3 |
| Some college | 421 | 75.3 | 317 | 296 | 93.4 |  | 21 | 6.6 |  | 104 | 24.7 |
| A.S. occupational | 135 | 91.9 | 124 | 119 | 96.0 |  | 5 | 4.0 |  | 11 | 8.1 |
| A.S. academic | 161 | 92.5 | 149 | 146 | 98.0 |  | 3 | 2.0 |  | 12 | 7.5 |
| Bachelor degree | 150 | 85.3 | 128 | 123 | 96.1 |  | 5 | 3.9 |  | 22 | 14.7 |
| Higher degree | 36 | 86.1 | 31 | 31 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 5 | 13.9 |
| FEMALES | 3,500 | 48.1 | 1,684 | 1,445 | 85.8 |  | 239 | 14.2 |  | 1,816 | 51.9 |
| No school completed | 761 | 49.0 | 373 | 312 | 83.6 |  | 61 | 16.4 |  | 388 | 51.0 |
| Elementary school | 1,082 | 43.3 | 468 | 443 | 94.7 |  | 25 | 5.3 |  | 614 | 56.7 |
| High school | 673 | 31.9 | 215 | 144 | 67.0 |  | 71 | 33.0 |  | 458 | 68.1 |
| High school graduates | 618 | 62.3 | 385 | 315 | 81.8 |  | 70 | 18.2 |  | 233 | 37.7 |
| Some college | 211 | 63.0 | 133 | 122 | 91.7 |  | 11 | 8.3 |  | 78 | 37.0 |
| A.S. occupational | 40 | 62.5 | 25 | 25 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 15 | 37.5 |
| A.S. academic | 62 | 80.6 | 50 | 50 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 12 | 19.4 |
| Bachelor degree | 46 | 65.2 | 30 | 29 | 96.7 |  | 1 | 3.3 |  | 16 | 34.8 |
| Higher degree | 7 | 71.4 | 5 | 5 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 2 | 28.6 |
| 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MALES | 3,408 | 73.2 | 2,493 | 2,359 | 94.6 |  | 134 | 5.4 |  | 915 | 26.8 |
| No school completed | 152 | 52.6 | 80 | 77 | 96.3 |  | 3 | 3.8 |  | 72 | 47.4 |
| Elementary school | 607 | 56.8 | 345 | 312 | 90.4 |  | 33 | 9.6 |  | 262 | 43.2 |
| High school | 761 | 52.0 | 396 | 361 | 91.2 |  | 35 | 8.8 |  | 365 | 48.0 |
| High school graduates | 959 | 87.4 | 838 | 795 | 94.9 |  | 43 | 5.1 |  | 121 | 12.6 |
| Some college | 414 | 87.0 | 360 | 348 | 96.7 |  | 12 | 3.3 |  | 54 | 13.0 |
| A.S. occupational | 176 | 93.8 | 165 | 161 | 97.6 |  | 4 | 2.4 |  | 11 | 6.3 |
| A.S. academic | 174 | 90.8 | 158 | 156 | 98.7 |  | 2 | 1.3 |  | 16 | 9.2 |
| Bachelor degree | 121 | 90.9 | 110 | 108 | 98.2 |  | 2 | 1.8 |  | 11 | 9.1 |
| Higher degree | 44 | 93.2 | 41 | 41 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 3 | 6.8 |
| FEMALES | 3,745 | 71.6 | 2,681 | 2,605 | 97.2 |  | 76 | 2.8 |  | 1,064 | 28.4 |
| No school completed | 421 | 60.8 | 256 | 253 | 98.8 |  | 3 | 1.2 |  | 165 | 39.2 |
| Elementary school | 1,214 | 72.4 | 879 | 863 | 98.2 |  | 16 | 1.8 |  | 335 | 27.6 |
| High school | 677 | 51.6 | 349 | 335 | 96.0 |  | 14 | 4.0 |  | 328 | 48.4 |
| High school graduates | 953 | 83.0 | 791 | 763 | 96.5 |  | 28 | 3.5 |  | 162 | 17.0 |
| Some college | 292 | 82.2 | 240 | 229 | 95.4 |  | 11 | 4.6 |  | 52 | 17.8 |
| A.S. occupational | 42 | 83.3 | 35 | 34 | 97.1 |  | 1 | 2.9 |  | 7 | 16.7 |
| A.S. academic | 75 | 93.3 | 70 | 68 | 97.1 |  | 2 | 2.9 |  | 5 | 6.7 |
| Bachelor degree | 50 | 88.0 | 44 | 43 | 97.7 |  | 1 | 2.3 |  | 6 | 12.0 |
| Higher degree | 21 | 81.0 | 17 | 17 | 100.0 |  | - | - |  | 4 | 19.0 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P140 | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 work experience of those persons not in the formal work force and not currently in the labor force in 2000. Only 2000 data are reported here due to differences in year sequences used which rendered the 1994 data incomparable to the 2000 census results. The 2000 census result showed that about 23 percent of the working age population who were not currently in the work force had never previously worked in the formal sector. For males, 21 percent had never previously worked, while for females about 25 percent had never previously worked. About 5 percent of the working age not currently in the formal labor force worked in the 5 years prior to the census.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.13: Year of Last Work for Aged 15 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, Yap State: 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Year of last work | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 7,153 | 3,408 | 3,745 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Worked in 5 yrs prior to census | 345 | 204 | 141 |  | 4.8 | 6.0 | 3.8 |
| 2000 | 35 | 20 | 15 |  | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| 1999 | 85 | 55 | 30 |  | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| 1995 to 1998 | 86 | 51 | 35 |  | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| 1990 to 1994 | 139 | 78 | 61 |  | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 |
| Never previously worked | 1,634 | 711 | 923 |  | 22.8 | 20.9 | 24.6 |
| Currently in the labor force | 5,174 | 2,493 | 2,681 |  | 72.3 | 73.2 | 71.6 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data. | | | | | |  |  |

### Subsistence Activities

Subsistence workers describes persons whose sole economic work is to provide food for their own family, sometimes giving away food 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 Yap State.

The subsistence economy of Yap State showed interesting variations between the two regions. Data from the 1994 census revealed that labor force population of the Outer Islands of Yap had a higher proportion working in subsistence (about 40 percent of the working age population) with females more likely to have been engaged in subsistence activities than males (Table 9.14). Similarly, in 2000, Outer Islanders engaged in subsistence activities outnumbered their Yap Proper counterparts, thus, accounting for about 66 percent of the potential work force in the Outer Islands. Yap Proper, on the other hand, showed less subsistence activity (about 6 percent in 1994 and close to 15 percent in 2000), possibly as a result of the state center being located there and the fact that very few people on Yap Proper still engaged solely in subsistence activities as their main source of providing basic needs for their families. The table also revealed that there was hardly any market oriented subsistence activity in the Outer Islands, while there were a few cases for Yap Proper in 1994. In 2000, market oriented subsistence activities in both regions increased significantly, accounting for about 3 percent for the Outer Islands and 2 percent for Yap Proper.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.14: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Municipality, Yap: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
|  | Population | Subsistence | |  | Population | Subsistence | |
| Municipality | 15+ years | Number | Percent |  | 15+ years | Number | Percent |
| Total | 6,754 | 1,249 | 18.5 |  | 7,153 | 2,234 | 31.2 |
| Yap Proper | 4,234 | 249 | 5.9 |  | 4,862 | 725 | 14.9 |
| Rumung | 69 | 14 | 20.3 |  | 63 | 19 | 30.2 |
| Maap | 295 | 15 | 5.1 |  | 358 | 66 | 18.4 |
| Gagil | 432 | 74 | 17.1 |  | 475 | 198 | 41.7 |
| Tomil | 528 | 22 | 4.2 |  | 660 | 141 | 21.4 |
| Fanif | 280 | 58 | 20.7 |  | 339 | 69 | 20.4 |
| Weloy | 710 | 14 | 2.0 |  | 788 | 57 | 7.2 |
| Rull | 1,223 | 30 | 2.5 |  | 1,345 | 128 | 9.5 |
| Gilman | 115 | 11 | 9.6 |  | 137 | 6 | 4.4 |
| Kanifay | 142 | 6 | 4.2 |  | 163 | 4 | 2.5 |
| Dalipebinaw | 440 | 5 | 1.1 |  | 534 | 37 | 6.9 |
| Outer Islands | 2,520 | 1,000 | 39.7 |  | 2,291 | 1,509 | 65.9 |
| Ulithi | 675 | 80 | 11.9 |  | 473 | 177 | 37.4 |
| Fais/Sorol | 170 | 27 | 15.9 |  | 109 | 85 | 78.0 |
| Ngulu | 27 | 6 | 22.2 |  | 15 | 11 | 73.3 |
| Woleai | 491 | 302 | 61.5 |  | 618 | 422 | 68.3 |
| Eauripik | 77 | 53 | 68.8 |  | 77 | 62 | 80.5 |
| Ifalik | 365 | 250 | 68.5 |  | 330 | 277 | 83.9 |
| Faraulap | 130 | 71 | 54.6 |  | 130 | 109 | 83.8 |
| Elato | 68 | 36 | 52.9 |  | 55 | 46 | 83.6 |
| Lamotrek | 210 | 81 | 38.6 |  | 189 | 171 | 90.5 |
| Satawal | 307 | 94 | 30.6 |  | 295 | 149 | 50.5 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P146; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-14. | | | | | | | |

Figure 9.3 and Table 9.15 show the relation of age to subsistence work. In general the peak ages of subsistence activity in 1994 occurred for males at over the age of 60 to 64 years and females at ages 35 to 44, although there was little fluctuation by age group overall. In 2000, the peak ages of subsistence activities for males remained at about the same level as in 1994 at over 59 years of age, while that of females rose to about 45 to 64 years of age. The Outer Islands in 1994 had the largest difference between male and female participating in subsistence activities with 28 percent of males and over 50 percent of females in subsistence. This was repeated again in 2000 with Outer Island females accounting for nearly 76 percent compared to about 53 percent for males.

In 1994, over 50 percent of women in Yap Outer Islands were subsistence worker, unlike Yap Proper where only 6 percent of the women reported being subsistence worker. A similar pattern was also observed in 2000, where only 19 percent of the women on Yap Proper reported being subsistence workers while those in the Outer Islands reported close to 76 percent. The differences suggest a need for independent economic and agricultural planning policies for the two regions. Subsistence activities for males, however, were low, but still showed a noticeable increase between the two censuses for both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.15: Percent of Population in Subsistence Work by Age Group, Sex and Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | | |  |  | | |  | Females | | |
| Age groups | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| 1994 | 18.5 | 5.9 | 39.7 |  | 13.7 | 5.7 | 27.8 |  | 22.9 | 6.1 | 50.2 |
| 15 to 19 years | 10.5 | 2.4 | 19.7 |  | 5.7 | 1.8 | 9.9 |  | 15.2 | 2.9 | 30.5 |
| 20 to 24 years | 18.2 | 4.2 | 44.9 |  | 15.5 | 5.3 | 30.7 |  | 20.0 | 3.6 | 57.3 |
| 25 to 29 years | 18.5 | 5.1 | 42.3 |  | 14.6 | 5.3 | 34.3 |  | 21.6 | 5.0 | 47.6 |
| 30 to 34 years | 20.6 | 5.1 | 48.0 |  | 15.9 | 5.8 | 34.3 |  | 25.1 | 4.4 | 60.8 |
| 35 to 39 years | 21.7 | 8.4 | 48.4 |  | 13.5 | 8.1 | 27.0 |  | 30.0 | 8.9 | 65.0 |
| 40 to 44 years | 22.5 | 6.5 | 51.6 |  | 12.7 | 4.4 | 30.5 |  | 33.7 | 9.2 | 71.1 |
| 45 to 49 years | 19.2 | 4.3 | 50.0 |  | 14.3 | 4.3 | 35.5 |  | 25.8 | 4.2 | 68.3 |
| 50 to 54 years | 22.8 | 10.4 | 43.8 |  | 16.4 | 7.1 | 37.8 |  | 28.5 | 14.1 | 47.5 |
| 55 to 59 years | 22.4 | 10.2 | 47.0 |  | 17.8 | 8.5 | 38.9 |  | 26.5 | 11.8 | 53.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 25.8 | 9.9 | 50.5 |  | 25.0 | 8.3 | 52.3 |  | 26.5 | 11.4 | 49.1 |
| 65 to 69 years | 18.1 | 6.0 | 40.0 |  | 19.5 | 5.5 | 54.5 |  | 16.7 | 6.7 | 30.3 |
| 70 yrs & over | 17.5 | 10.4 | 28.8 |  | 19.7 | 12.6 | 31.6 |  | 15.5 | 8.5 | 26.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 | 31.2 | 14.9 | 65.9 |  | 23.2 | 10.7 | 53.2 |  | 38.5 | 19.0 | 75.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 27.5 | 11.6 | 59.6 |  | 26.7 | 11.6 | 54.0 |  | 28.2 | 11.6 | 66.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 32.6 | 11.8 | 78.1 |  | 27.5 | 9.6 | 73.2 |  | 36.7 | 13.7 | 81.4 |
| 25 to 29 years | 31.1 | 10.7 | 77.2 |  | 22.5 | 6.4 | 64.3 |  | 37.6 | 14.2 | 85.5 |
| 30 to 34 years | 32.2 | 12.9 | 76.5 |  | 19.5 | 5.2 | 67.6 |  | 41.6 | 19.7 | 80.7 |
| 35 to 39 years | 32.5 | 17.2 | 65.8 |  | 21.4 | 10.7 | 45.4 |  | 43.1 | 23.6 | 84.6 |
| 40 to 44 years | 30.4 | 15.6 | 65.6 |  | 19.9 | 10.7 | 46.7 |  | 40.3 | 20.6 | 79.2 |
| 45 to 49 years | 29.3 | 14.4 | 59.5 |  | 15.9 | 7.9 | 36.4 |  | 44.7 | 23.2 | 78.5 |
| 50 to 54 years | 31.8 | 18.2 | 58.1 |  | 18.4 | 11.0 | 35.3 |  | 48.6 | 28.4 | 80.9 |
| 55 to 59 years | 38.9 | 24.8 | 64.2 |  | 22.5 | 13.3 | 48.1 |  | 52.4 | 37.1 | 72.2 |
| 60 to 64 years | 43.4 | 33.1 | 65.7 |  | 37.5 | 31.6 | 56.0 |  | 48.7 | 34.7 | 71.1 |
| 65 to 69 years | 32.9 | 21.4 | 56.7 |  | 32.0 | 17.2 | 60.6 |  | 33.6 | 25.0 | 52.9 |
| 70 yrs & over | 27.9 | 19.6 | 42.5 |  | 23.4 | 16.3 | 38.3 |  | 31.7 | 22.8 | 45.5 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P146 | | | | | | | | | | | |

The following graphs (Figure 9.3, 9.4, and 9.5) display the percent of the population doing subsistence work by age groups, sex, and region. Figure 9.3 shows that in Yap females did more subsistence work than males. Figure 9.4 and 9.5 show that more males and females in the Outer Islands of Yap participated in subsistence work than those on Yap Proper.

Figure 9.4 Subsistence Workers by Sex Yap State: 1994 and 2000



Figure 9.5 Male Subsistence Workers by Region Yap State: 1994 and 2000



Figure 9.6 Female Subsistence Workers by Region Yap State: 1994 and 2000



Table 9.16 shows the educational attainment for those engaged primarily in subsistence activities. In 1994, about 54 percent of the subsistence workers had educational attainment at or below the elementary level. This dropped to about 53 percent in 2000. A small portion of college-educated persons was in the subsistence labor force. In 1994, 28 persons (about 2 percent) in subsistence had occupational or academic qualifications and about 18 percent of subsistence workers were at least high school graduates. In 2000, there were 77 persons (over 3 percent) doing subsistence activities who have had at least a two-year college degree. Those doing subsistence activities with at least a high school diploma comprised about 20 percent of all subsistence workers.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.16: Subsistence Activities for Aged 15 Years and Over by Educational Attainment, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Educational Attainment | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Total | 1,249 | 446 | 803 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 2,234 | 792 | 1,442 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Not school | 356 | 73 | 283 |  | 28.5 | 16.4 | 35.2 |  | 851 | 160 | 691 |  | 38.1 | 20.2 | 47.9 |
| Elementary | 318 | 61 | 257 |  | 25.5 | 13.7 | 32.0 |  | 325 | 76 | 249 |  | 14.5 | 9.6 | 17.3 |
| High school | 257 | 92 | 165 |  | 20.6 | 20.6 | 20.5 |  | 420 | 188 | 232 |  | 18.8 | 23.7 | 16.1 |
| High school graduates | 218 | 142 | 76 |  | 17.5 | 31.8 | 9.5 |  | 442 | 233 | 209 |  | 19.8 | 29.4 | 14.5 |
| Some college | 72 | 54 | 18 |  | 5.8 | 12.1 | 2.2 |  | 119 | 76 | 43 |  | 5.3 | 9.6 | 3.0 |
| A. A. occupational | 11 | 9 | 2 |  | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 |  | 32 | 27 | 5 |  | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 |
| A.S. academic | 10 | 9 | 1 |  | 0.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 |  | 35 | 25 | 10 |  | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.7 |
| Bachelor degree | 6 | 5 | 1 |  | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 |  | 8 | 5 | 3 |  | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Professional degree | 1 | 1 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.2 | - |  | 2 | 2 | - |  | 0.1 | 0.3 | - |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table P113 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Of those persons in subsistence, about 10 and 8 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively, were searching for alternative or additional work during the 4 weeks prior to the census (Table 9.17). From this figure we can assume that at least 10 percent in 1994 and 8 percent in 2000 of the subsistence workers would have liked cash employment instead of or in addition to their subsistence work and were therefore under-employed. However, the state of the job market was a strong factor in whether an individual was looking for a job. If no jobs were available people would not be likely to respond that they were looking, especially in small communities where the job market is limited. To this extent, true under-employment might be considered higher. Fully 50 percent of the subsistence workers in 1994 said they could have taken a job if it was offered. This suggested that people are working at lower capacity than they would prefer. In 2000, however, the proportion of subsistence workers willing to take a job decreased to about 28 percent, indicating that people were working at a slightly higher capacity than before.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.17: Subsistence Activities by Search for Cash Employment, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | |  | 2000 Census | |
|  |  | Percent of |  |  | Percent of |
| Employment status | Number | total subsistence |  | Number | total subsistence |
| Total | 1,249 | 100.0 |  | 2,234 | 100.0 |
| Looking for work | 122 | 9.8 |  | 179 | 8.0 |
| Not looking | 1,127 | 90.2 |  | 2,055 | 92.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Could have taken a job | 624 | 50.0 |  | 631 | 28.2 |
| Could not have taken a job | 625 | 50.0 |  | 1,603 | 71.8 |
| Already has job | 34 | 2.7 |  | 4 | 0.2 |
| Temporarily ill | 65 | 5.2 |  | 164 | 7.3 |
| Other reason | 526 | 42.1 |  | 1,435 | 64.2 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | |

### Market Oriented Subsistence Activities

Market-oriented workers are persons engaged in home-production activities who occasionally or regularly sell their produce for cash. The next two tables provide a more focused look at this group of persons in the Yap. In 2000, 160 people in the potential labor force were market-oriented subsistence workers, an increase of over 100 people since 1994. Both regions experienced increase in market-oriented participation, suggesting a growing importance of such activities in Yap households. In 2000, majority of persons engaged in market-oriented activities in the Outer Islands were from Ulithi and Satawal.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.18. Percent of Population in Market-oriented Work by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | |  | 2000 | | |
|  | Persons | Market-oriented | |  | Persons | Market-oriented | |
| Municipality | 15+ years | Number | Percent |  | 15+ years | Number | Percent |
| Total | 6,754 | 33 | 0.5 |  | 7,153 | 160 | 2.2 |
| Yap Proper | 4,234 | 32 | 0.8 |  | 4,862 | 85 | 1.7 |
| Rumung | 69 | 8 | 11.6 |  | 63 | 18 | 28.6 |
| Maap | 295 | 2 | 0.7 |  | 358 | - | - |
| Gagil | 432 | 1 | 0.2 |  | 475 | 3 | 0.6 |
| Tomil | 528 | 6 | 1.1 |  | 660 | 12 | 1.8 |
| Fanif | 280 | - | - |  | 339 | - | - |
| Weloy | 710 | 9 | 1.3 |  | 788 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Rull | 1,223 | 3 | 0.2 |  | 1,345 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Gilman | 115 | - | - |  | 137 | 14 | 10.2 |
| Kanifay | 142 | 3 | 2.1 |  | 163 | 26 | 16.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 440 | - | - |  | 534 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Outer Islands | 2,520 | 1 | … |  | 2,291 | 75 | 3.3 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P26; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-14. | | | | | |  |  |

### Other Labor Force Characteristics

#### Commuting

The 1994 and 2000 Censuses collected information on commuting (travel time, car-pooling, type of transport and hour of commute) (See appendix Table B18). The average (mean) duration of commute to work was about 14 minutes in 1994 and about 13 minutes in 2000. The Outer Islands had a shorter average commute time of 8 minutes than the 15 minutes for Yap Proper in 1994. In 2000, the commute time for Yap Proper dropped to about 13 minutes while that of the Outer Islands remained at about 8 minutes.

Most people in the Outer Islands worked in the same municipality and same village as where they lived (Table 9.18). In Yap proper in 1994, however, the majority worked in a different municipality and different village, except for Weloy and Rumung. This was mainly due to the fact that Weloy was the urban center where most of the national and state offices were located, and Rumung is isolated. In 2000, the majority of workers working in their municipality were shown to be from Dalipebinaw (83 percent) and Weloy (76 percent), partly because of the migrant workers at the Kingtex Garment Factory in Dalipebinaw and the urban center in Weloy.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9.19: Location of Work Last Week by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Total in | Percent working | Percent working |  | Total in | Percent working | Percent working |
| formal work force | in same municipality | in same village |  | formal work force | in same municipality | in same village |
| Total | 2,083 | 47.3 | 25.5 |  | 2,570 | 52.0 | 37.6 |
| Yap Proper | 1,725 | 39.8 | 17.3 |  | 2,281 | 46.8 | 31.6 |
| Rumung | 12 | 83.3 | 33.3 |  | 8 | 75.0 | 12.5 |
| Maap | 92 | 25.0 | 9.8 |  | 108 | 25.9 | 11.1 |
| Gagil | 150 | 19.3 | 5.3 |  | 176 | 14.2 | 6.8 |
| Tomil | 205 | 17.6 | 7.8 |  | 280 | 25.4 | 17.5 |
| Fanif | 131 | 20.6 | 14.5 |  | 140 | 20.0 | 15.7 |
| Weloy | 352 | 78.7 | 36.9 |  | 389 | 75.6 | 42.9 |
| Rull | 612 | 40.4 | 16.2 |  | 628 | 35.5 | 14.0 |
| Gilman | 45 | 35.6 | 4.4 |  | 58 | 27.6 | 10.3 |
| Kanifay | 49 | 12.2 | 10.2 |  | 52 | 11.5 | 9.6 |
| Dalipebinaw | 77 | 20.8 | 9.1 |  | 442 | 83.9 | 81.0 |
| Outer Islands | 358 | 83.5 | 64.8 |  | 289 | 92.7 | 85.1 |
| Ulithi | 114 | 87.7 | 78.9 |  | 104 | 97.1 | 89.4 |
| Fais/Sorol | 24 | 95.8 | 0.0 |  | 16 | 62.5 | 62.5 |
| Ngulu | 1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 1 | - | - |
| Woleai | 69 | 97.1 | 79.7 |  | 75 | 96.0 | 85.3 |
| Eauripik | 16 | 87.5 | 50.0 |  | 11 | 81.8 | 81.8 |
| Ifalik | 49 | 49.0 | 36.7 |  | 24 | 95.8 | 75.0 |
| Faraulap | 23 | 82.6 | 60.9 |  | 17 | 94.1 | 88.2 |
| Elato | 16 | 75.0 | 75.0 |  | 7 | 85.7 | 85.7 |
| Lamotrek | 22 | 81.8 | 81.8 |  | 17 | 94.1 | 94.1 |
| Satawal | 24 | 87.5 | 66.7 |  | 17 | 88.2 | 88.2 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table B15 | | | | | | | |

#### Armed Forces

Only 2 persons claimed to be on active duty during the 1994 census and 16 persons were previously on duty for the U.S. armed forces (See Appendix Table B13). The number of armed forces dependent was 32. In 2000, 28 persons in the state claimed to be on active duty while 25 were previously on active duty in the past for the U.S. armed forces. The number of armed forces dependent increased to 66 persons.

## Conclusion

In 1994, the labor force participation rate was about 55 percent, about 19 percentage point of which was due to the inclusion of subsistence workers in the labor force. This increased to about 72 percent in 2000 with subsistence workers making up slightly over 31 percent of the total labor force. In 1994, Yap State had an unemployment rate of 10 percent, or 368 persons who were looking for and available to take a job. Furthermore, an additional 391 persons who were not actively seeking a job the week before the census were available to take a job. By 2000, the unemployment rate had dropped to about 4 percent (210 persons). The *discouraged unemployed*, or those not looking but could take a job if one is offered, accounted for about 2 percent (146 persons) of the potential workforce in the state.

Furthermore, about 21 and 56 percent of unemployed persons in 1994 and 2000, respectively, had no previous work experience, suggesting that unemployment was a long-term difficulty for many persons. Persons with higher education were more likely to be employed and in the labor force than with little or no schooling.

Subsistence activities were very common in Yap. In 1994, almost 19 percent of the working age population engaged mostly in farming and fishing for own use. This increased significantly to about 31 percent in 2000. By regions, however, subsistence activities were shown to be much more common in the Outer Islands than on Yap Proper, where in both 1994 and 2000, close to 40 and 66 percent of the potential work force in the Outer Islands and as low as 6 and 15 percent for Yap Proper were engaged in subsistence activities. The substantial differences between the two regions suggest the need for independent planning for each region. Fully 50 percent of the subsistence workers in 1994 said they could have taken a formal job if it was offered, suggesting that these people were working at lower capacity than they would prefer. This dropped to about 28 percent in 2000, indicating that people were working at slightly higher capacity than before.

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# CHAPTER 10

**INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION**

## Introduction

Industry and occupation data provide information on the changes occurring in the economy and serve as a good indicator on the extent of economic development in Yap state by comparing changes in employment patterns among the various industries over the years. In addition, this chapter presents data on different occupational groups, which when classified against other characteristics show the relevancy of each occupational group in the state. Only persons in the formal work force (that is, excluding subsistence agriculture or fishing) who were currently working are considered in this chapter. Not included were the experienced work force or those who worked in the 5 years previous to the census. Also reviewed in this chapter is the difference in employment between the private and public sectors.

In the 2000 FSM Census, questions 28 for industry and question 29 for occupation were completed for all individuals aged 15 years and over and who were working at a job or business (current formal work force) or had worked at a job or business at any time since 1995 (experienced formal work force). The same questions were also asked in 1994 census except that the reference dates for the current work force referred to 1994 and that for the experienced work force referred to 1990. 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 2000 and 1994 Censuses use classifications defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO), which differed from the U.S. standard classifications. The differences are minor. The ILO classifications are used by a majority of Pacific Island nations.

## Data Description

Industry

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

The first group contains *agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining* (quarrying) enterprises. This group includes all commercial agricultural production, fishing, mining, and quarrying.

*Construction* enterprises contain all enterprises relating to heavy construction and special building trade contractors. Construction includes additions, alterations, reconstruction, installations, and repairs.

*Transportation, communication, electric, gas and sanitation services* all fall in one category in the ILO breakdown; however, for Yap 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.

*Manufacturing* of durable and non-durable goods is the third category. Manufacturing is the mechanical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. The category ranges in industries from fish packaging to publishing.

*Wholesale and retail trade*s are combined in one group. Both groups encompass establishments involved with selling of merchandise. Wholesale implies trade of other businesses, while retail implies merchandise for personal or household consumption.

*Financial intermediation* includes establishments such as depository institutions, credit institutions, investment companies, commodity brokers, and insurance agents and brokers.

*Hotels, restaurants and bars* include enterprises that provide lodging, food, and beverages. This group contains establishments that provide short-term accommodations as well as bars, canteens, and restaurants.

*Business, computer activities and real estate* include the renting of machinery and equipment, research and development, legal activities, architect and engineering services, computer activities, and other business related activities. Real estate includes owners, lessors, lessees, buyers, sellers, agents, and developers.

*Health and social work* industries include hospitals, medical and dental facilities, veterinary activities and social work facilities.

*Education* contains all establishments which provide educational opportunities for the population.

*Public administration* consists of all government agencies and organizations, local, state, national, and international. It also includes defense establishments and compulsory social security.

*Other community and social services* includes sewage and refuse disposal, membership organizations, recreational activities, libraries, and other service activities. Private household services are also included in this final category.

Occupation

The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) breaks occupations into 10 basic categories. ISCO further aggregates occupations into 3 additional levels of detail. Responses on occupation in the 1994 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:

*Executives and managers*: this group contains occupations whose main tasks include formulating government policy, laws, and regulations, planning directing coordinating and activities of enterprises or organizations. Examples are judges, government department chiefs, traditional chiefs, legislators, and senior management of organizations.

*Professionals:* this group includes occupations whose tasks require a high level of professional knowledge and experience. Tasks include increasing knowledge, applying scientific and artistic concepts and theories to the solution of problem, and teaching about the foregoing in a systematic manner. Examples include mathematicians, statisticians, geologists, computer programmers, architects, engineers, nurses, doctors, teachers for secondary level and above, accountants, lawyers, judges, and economists.

*Technicians and associate professionals*: this group requires technical knowledge and experience and conducts tasks carrying out technical work connected with the application of concepts and operational methods. This group includes teachers at primary level, computer troubleshooters, ships' engineer, air traffic controller, building inspectors, medical health assistants, nutritionists, and business service agents.

*Administrative support*: also called clerks, this group includes occupations whose tasks are to organize, store, compute, and retrieve information. This group includes office clerks (such as secretaries and word processors, transport clerks, filing clerks) and customer service clerks (such as tellers, cashiers, client information, travel agents).

*Service workers*: this group includes occupations with tasks of provide services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care, protection, maintaining law and order, selling goods at shops or markets. This group includes travel steward, waiters, cooks, child-care workers, barbers, police officers, fire fighters and stall or market sales persons.

*Agriculture and fishing workers:* these occupations include skilled workers who grow crops, breed or hunt animals, catch or cultivate fish and conserve or exploit forests.

*Craft and related trades:* tasks include extracting raw materials, constructing building, and other structures and making various products and handicraft goods.

*Machine operators:* includes tasks, which require the knowledge and experience necessary to operate and monitor large-scale industrial machinery and equipment.

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

The final group is *armed forces:* includes persons currently serving or had served in the past in the armed forces of the United States.

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

*Limitation and Comparability*. Although both the 1994 and 2000 Censuses used classifications defined by the International Labor Organization (ILO), major changes were made in this chapter to consider only the current formal work force and not the experienced formal work force as well. In the 1994 Yap State Census Report, both current and experienced formal work forces were considered. Furthermore, real estate was included with financial intermediation in the 1994 census report but was changed in the 2000 report to include with the business and computer activities category.

## Analysis of Industry and Occupation Data

### Industry

Table 10.1 displays the breakdown of selected industries for Yap State in 1994 and 2000. The number of employed persons 15 years and over who were currently in the formal work force climbed from 2,083 to 2,570 between 1994 and 2000; a 23 percent change increase.

The distribution of employment changed during the 6-year time span between 1994 and 2000. In 1994 the largest portions of the economically active persons worked in education (over 20 percent), followed by public administration (over 17 percent), other services (about 10 percent), and agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining (about 9 percent). A significant increase occurred in the proportion of persons employed in manufacturing, from slightly over 4 percent in 1994 to 17 percent in 2000. Public administration, however, declined to about 8 percent along with other service activities (over 5 percent) and agriculture and fishing (about 3 percent). This is due in part to the government’s Early Retirement Program (ERP) which took effect in 1997, and the closing of the Ting Hong Fishing company, thereby causing the decline in public administration employees and which subsequently lowered the number of employees in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry. Another significant change in 2000 occurred in the hotel, restaurant, and bar category, which showed an increase in employment from about 5 percent in 1994 to slightly over 7 percent in 2000. This increase was attributed to several newly built hotels, restaurants, and bars since 1994. The largest portions of the economically active persons in 2000 worked in education (over 20 percent), followed by manufacturing (about 17 percent), wholesale and retail trade (about 12 percent), and public administration (about 8 percent).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.1: Industry for Employment for Aged 15 Years and Over, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | |  | Percent Change |  | Percent | |
| Industry | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1994-2000 |  | 1994 | 2000 |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 2,083 | 2,570 |  | 23.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying | 184 | 68 |  | (63.0) |  | 8.8 | 2.6 |
| Construction | 143 | 185 |  | 29.4 |  | 6.9 | 7.2 |
| Gas, electricity and water supply | 79 | 94 |  | 19.0 |  | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Transportation and communication | 109 | 141 |  | 29.4 |  | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| Manufacturing | 86 | 438 |  | 409.3 |  | 4.1 | 17.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 152 | 311 |  | 104.6 |  | 7.3 | 12.1 |
| Hotels, restaurants, and bars | 103 | 186 |  | 80.6 |  | 4.9 | 7.2 |
| Financial intermediation | 44 | 22 |  | (50.0) |  | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Real estate, business and computer activities | 46 | 129 |  | 180.4 |  | 2.2 | 5.0 |
| Health | 141 | 128 |  | (9.2) |  | 6.8 | 5.0 |
| Education | 423 | 524 |  | 23.9 |  | 20.3 | 20.4 |
| Public administration | 363 | 204 |  | (43.8) |  | 17.4 | 7.9 |
| Other service activities | 210 | 140 |  | (33.3) |  | 10.1 | 5.4 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P29; 2000 FSM Census, Table P10-17 | | | | | | | |

Table 10.2 gives a more detailed breakdown of industries in Yap State. Of the 2,083 persons employed in the formal work force in 1994, about 70 percent were males. In 2000, about 59 percent of the formal work force were males. With about the same proportion of employed persons in 1994 and 2000, the field of education was the largest industry. Within the field of education, the category for ‘primary education' constituted about 90 and 93 percent in 1994 and 2000. This was due to persons whose level or field of education was not defined and were added to this category. Public administration, which was second largest industries in 1994, became the fourth while manufacturing became the second largest in 2000. The fishing industry constituted 110 persons of the employed population in 1994 and 89 percent of whom were males. In 2000, employees in the fishing industry diminished significantly to about 37 persons, of whom 78 percent were males. Women, however, dominated in the manufacturing industry especially for the manufacturing of durables as seen in 2000 with 322 female out of 437 total employees.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.2: Detailed Breakdown of Industry by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | | |
| Industry | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Male | | Female |
| Current formal work force, 15+ years | 2,083 | 1,449 | 634 |  | 100.0 | 69.6 | 30.4 |  | 2,570 | 1,511 | 1,059 |  | 100.0 | 58.8 | | 41.2 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying | 184 | 160 | 24 |  | 100.0 | 87.0 | 13.0 |  | 68 | 52 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 76.5 | | 23.5 |
| Agriculture and livestock | 72 | 60 | 12 |  | 100.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 |  | 19 | 15 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 78.9 | | 21.1 |
| Forestry | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 66.7 | | 33.3 |
| Fishing | 110 | 98 | 12 |  | 100.0 | 89.1 | 10.9 |  | 37 | 29 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 78.4 | | 21.6 |
| Mining | 2 | 2 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 9 | 6 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 66.7 | | 33.3 |
| Quarrying | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | | - |
| Manufacturing | 86 | 45 | 41 |  | 100.0 | 52.3 | 47.7 |  | 438 | 115 | 323 |  | 100.0 | 26.3 | | 73.7 |
| Manufacturing of non-durables | 18 | 13 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 72.2 | 27.8 |  | 1 | - | 1 |  | 100.0 | - | | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing of durables | 68 | 32 | 36 |  | 100.0 | 47.1 | 52.9 |  | 437 | 115 | 322 |  | 100.0 | 26.3 | | 73.7 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 79 | 73 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 92.4 | 7.6 |  | 94 | 88 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 93.6 | | 6.4 |
| Construction | 143 | 137 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 95.8 | 4.2 |  | 185 | 177 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 95.7 | | 4.3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 152 | 96 | 56 |  | 100.0 | 63.2 | 36.8 |  | 311 | 168 | 143 |  | 100.0 | 54.0 | | 46.0 |
| Wholesale trade | 12 | 9 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |  | 8 | 5 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 62.5 | | 37.5 |
| Retail trade | 79 | 40 | 39 |  | 100.0 | 50.6 | 49.4 |  | 155 | 56 | 99 |  | 100.0 | 36.1 | | 63.9 |
| Trade relating to automotives | 61 | 47 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 77.0 | 23.0 |  | 148 | 107 | 41 |  | 100.0 | 72.3 | | 27.7 |
| Hotels, restaurants, and bars | 103 | 54 | 49 |  | 100.0 | 52.4 | 47.6 |  | 186 | 109 | 77 |  | 100.0 | 58.6 | | 41.4 |
| Transportation and communication | 109 | 81 | 28 |  | 100.0 | 74.3 | 25.7 |  | 141 | 114 | 27 |  | 100.0 | 80.9 | | 19.1 |
| Land transport | 36 | 29 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 80.6 | 19.4 |  | 34 | 29 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 85.3 | | 14.7 |
| Water transport | 22 | 17 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 77.3 | 22.7 |  | 53 | 49 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 92.5 | | 7.5 |
| Air transport | 21 | 15 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 71.4 | 28.6 |  | 22 | 16 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 72.7 | | 27.3 |
| Other transport activities | 8 | 6 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |  | 3 | 3 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | | - |
| Post and telecommunications | 22 | 14 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 63.6 | 36.4 |  | 29 | 17 | 12 |  | 100.0 | 58.6 | | 41.4 |
| Financial intermediation | 44 | 21 | 23 |  | 100.0 | 47.7 | 52.3 |  | 22 | 6 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 27.3 | | 72.7 |
| Financial intermediation | 27 | 13 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 48.1 | 51.9 |  | 19 | 4 | 15 |  | 100.0 | 21.1 | | 78.9 |
| Insurance and pensions | 4 | 1 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 |  | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | | - |
| Other financial activities | 13 | 7 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 53.8 | 46.2 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | | 50.0 |
| Real estate, business & computer activities | 46 | 33 | 13 |  | 100.0 | 71.7 | 28.3 |  | 129 | 74 | 55 |  | 100.0 | 57.4 | | 42.6 |
| Real estate | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 2 | 2 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | | - |
| Renting | 4 | 4 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 9 | 3 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 33.3 | | 66.7 |
| Computer activities | 12 | 9 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |  | 16 | 8 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | | 50.0 |
| Research and development | 3 | 3 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 9 | 8 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 88.9 | | 11.1 |
| Other business activities | 26 | 16 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 61.5 | 38.5 |  | 93 | 53 | 40 |  | 100.0 | 57.0 | | 43.0 |
| Public administration | 363 | 278 | 85 |  | 100.0 | 76.6 | 23.4 |  | 204 | 154 | 50 |  | 100.0 | 75.5 | | 24.5 |
| Education | 423 | 272 | 151 |  | 100.0 | 64.3 | 35.7 |  | 524 | 314 | 210 |  | 100.0 | 59.9 | | 40.1 |
| Primary education | 379 | 243 | 136 |  | 100.0 | 64.1 | 35.9 |  | 487 | 289 | 198 |  | 100.0 | 59.3 | | 40.7 |
| Secondary education | 15 | 12 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 80.0 | 20.0 |  | 25 | 16 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 64.0 | | 36.0 |
| Higher education | 17 | 8 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 47.1 | 52.9 |  | 4 | 3 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | | 25.0 |
| Adult and other education | 12 | 9 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |  | 8 | 6 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | | 25.0 |
| Health and social work | 141 | 77 | 64 |  | 100.0 | 54.6 | 45.4 |  | 128 | 60 | 68 |  | 100.0 | 46.9 | | 53.1 |
| Other service activities | 210 | 122 | 88 |  | 100.0 | 58.1 | 41.9 |  | 140 | 80 | 60 |  | 100.0 | 57.1 | | 42.9 |
| Sewage and refuse disposal | 5 | 3 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 |  | 38 | 23 | 15 |  | 100.0 | 60.5 | | 39.5 |
| Activities of membership organization | 95 | 53 | 42 |  | 100.0 | 55.8 | 44.2 |  | 4 | 3 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | | 25.0 |
| Community service activities | 16 | 10 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 62.5 | 37.5 |  | 88 | 50 | 38 |  | 100.0 | 56.8 | | 43.2 |
| Private household activities | 94 | 56 | 38 |  | 100.0 | 59.6 | 40.4 |  | 6 | 2 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 33.3 | | 66.7 |
| Other establishments | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | 4 | 2 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | | 50.0 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10.3 shows different educational backgrounds of people currently employed in different industries. For definitions of vocational and school education, see Chapter 8 on Education. In 2000 about 83 percent of employed persons 15 years and over had high school diplomas compared to about 78 percent in 1994. In health, education and financial intermediation, more than 85 percent of the personnel were high school graduates in 1994. This changed significantly in 2000 to include manufacturing and public administration, with the highest proportion (96 percent) in financial intermediation. The percent of high school graduates in different industries was not uniform for males or females. In 1994, only gas, electricity and water supply industries had over 10 percentage points more females with high school diplomas than percentage males with high school diplomas, as compared to construction and gas, electricity and water supply in 2000.

An average of 29 percent of currently employed persons had some vocational training in 1994 compared to 38 percent in 2000, an increase of 9 percentage points over the 6-year period. Vocational training varied by sector. For example, in 1994 two sectors (about 52 percent of business and computer and about 45 percent in health) showed high percentage of the employed persons who had vocational training, compared to only 16 percent in other service activities. In 2000, the two former sectors were replaced with financial intermediation (about 59 percent) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying (about 68 percent), while only little over 24 percent of those in the wholesale and retail trade industry had vocational training. Data on high school graduates in 1994 showed financial intermediation and education as having the highest portion of employees with high school diplomas and the manufacturing industry the lowest. In 2000, financial intermediation remained with the highest proportion of high school graduates with manufacturing being second, a significant turn around since 1994. Wholesale and retail, however, showed the lowest proportion of high school graduates at about 70 percent. The two censuses also revealed that males were more likely to receive vocational training than females in all industries except for public administration in 1994 and construction, gas, electricity, and water supply, and manufacturing in 2000.

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| Table 10.3: Industry by Percent of Persons with High School Diploma and Vocational Training, Yap State: 1994 and 2000. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
|  | H.S. graduates & above | | |  | Vocational training | | |  | H.S. graduates & above | | |  | Vocational training | | |
|  |  |  | Fem- |  |  |  | Fem- |  |  |  | Fem- |  |  |  | Fem- |
| Industry | Total | Males | ales |  | Total | Males | ales |  | Total | Males | ales |  | Total | Males | Ales |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 77.5 | 79.2 | 73.6 |  | 29.4 | 32.4 | 22.6 |  | 82.5 | 82.1 | 83.0 |  | 37.7 | 41.8 | 31.9 |
| Agriculture, hunting & forestry | 68.1 | 69.5 | 60.0 |  | 36.1 | 40.0 | 16.7 |  | 72.7 | 82.4 | 40.0 |  | 68.2 | 76.5 | 40.0 |
| Fishing and quarrying | 68.9 | 70.3 | 58.3 |  | 20.5 | 22.0 | 8.3 |  | 76.1 | 74.3 | 81.8 |  | 50.0 | 48.6 | 54.5 |
| Construction | 70.3 | 70.5 | 66.7 |  | 31.5 | 32.8 | - |  | 71.8 | 70.4 | 100.0 |  | 35.1 | 34.5 | 50.0 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 79.7 | 77.9 | 100.0 |  | 31.6 | 34.2 | - |  | 77.8 | 76.2 | 100.0 |  | 46.8 | 46.6 | 50.0 |
| Transport, storage & communication | 81.9 | 80.8 | 85.2 |  | 34.9 | 42.0 | 14.3 |  | 82.6 | 82.1 | 84.6 |  | 45.4 | 47.4 | 37.0 |
| Manufacturing | 55.7 | 61.4 | 48.6 |  | 22.1 | 31.1 | 12.2 |  | 91.0 | 87.7 | 92.2 |  | 33.3 | 28.7 | 35.0 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 66.4 | 72.3 | 56.4 |  | 28.3 | 37.5 | 12.5 |  | 69.9 | 73.8 | 65.2 |  | 23.8 | 31.5 | 14.7 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 68.6 | 73.6 | 63.3 |  | 18.4 | 24.1 | 12.2 |  | 76.2 | 79.6 | 71.4 |  | 36.6 | 41.3 | 29.9 |
| Financial Intermediation | 93.2 | 95.2 | 91.3 |  | 34.1 | 42.9 | 26.1 |  | 95.5 | 100.0 | 93.8 |  | 59.1 | 83.3 | 50.0 |
| Real estate, business & computer active. | 81.8 | 78.8 | 90.9 |  | 52.2 | 60.6 | 30.8 |  | 74.4 | 71.6 | 78.2 |  | 39.5 | 44.6 | 32.7 |
| Health and social work | 85.6 | 94.7 | 75.0 |  | 44.7 | 50.6 | 37.5 |  | 89.8 | 95.0 | 85.3 |  | 52.3 | 66.7 | 39.7 |
| Education | 91.3 | 95.5 | 83.4 |  | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 |  | 91.7 | 94.8 | 86.8 |  | 37.4 | 41.1 | 31.9 |
| Public administration | 80.1 | 78.1 | 86.6 |  | 31.1 | 29.9 | 35.3 |  | 87.1 | 85.6 | 91.8 |  | 48.5 | 50.6 | 42.0 |
| Other personal service activities | 65.3 | 67.5 | 62.2 |  | 15.7 | 19.7 | 10.2 |  | 70.3 | 72.2 | 67.8 |  | 31.4 | 36.3 | 25.0 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P10-12. | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Certain industries naturally have certain occupations such as the agriculture industry, which has a majority of agriculture and fishing workers. The construction and utilities industries had the highest portion of craft, machine operators and laborers in 1994 compared to manufacturing and construction in 2000 (Table 10.4). More than three-fifths of the employees in the financial intermediation industry was comprised of technicians, associate professionals, and administrative support in both censuses, while more than 50 percent of the health industry in 1994 and close to 44 percent of the education industry in 2000 were comprised of managers, executives and professionals.

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| Table 10.4: Industry by Occupation, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  | Tech. |  |  | Craft. |  |  |  |  |  | Tech. |  |  | Craft. |  |
|  |  |  | Exec., | assoc. |  |  | repair |  |  |  |  | Exec., | assoc. |  |  | repair |  |
|  |  |  | mngr, | prof. |  | Agric. | oper- |  |  |  |  | mngr., | prof. | Serv- | Agric. | oper- |  |
|  |  |  | and | admin. | Serv- | and | ators, | Oth- |  |  |  | and | admin. | Serv- | and | ators, | Oth- |
| Industry | Total | Percent | prof. | sup. | ices | fish. | laborers | ers\* |  | Total | Percent | prof.. | sup. | ices | fish. | laborers | ers\* |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 2,083 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 35.5 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 28.9 | - |  | 2,570 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 31.1 | 6.7 | 1.8 | 41.9 | - |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and quarrying | 184 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 21.7 | 5.4 | 41.8 | 21.2 | 0.5 |  | 68 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 2.9 | 50.0 | 11.8 | 1.5 |
| Construction | 143 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 10.5 | - | - | 83.9 | - |  | 185 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 7.0 | - | - | 88.6 | - |
| Gas, electricity and water supply | 79 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 65.8 | - |  | 94 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 21.3 | 7.4 | - | 63.8 | - |
| Transportation and communication | 109 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 27.5 | 11.9 | 1.8 | 48.6 | - |  | 141 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 34.0 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 51.8 | - |
| Manufacturing | 86 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 17.4 | 36.0 | 1.2 | 37.2 | - |  | 438 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | 97.7 | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 152 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 34.9 | 9.2 | - | 48.0 | - |  | 311 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 48.9 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 33.1 | - |
| Hotels, restaurants, and bars | 103 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 13.6 | 47.6 | - | 23.3 | - |  | 186 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 16.1 | 35.5 | 0.5 | 35.5 | - |
| Financial intermediation | 44 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 70.5 | 4.5 | - | 6.8 | - |  | 22 | 100.0 | 27.3 | 68.2 | - | - | 4.5 | - |
| Real estate, business & computer activities | 46 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 30.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 21.7 | - |  | 129 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 37.2 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 40.3 | - |
| Health | 141 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 34.0 | 4.3 | - | 7.1 | - |  | 128 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 66.4 | 0.8 | - | 6.3 | - |
| Education | 423 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 67.4 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 3.8 | - |  | 524 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 47.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 6.1 | - |
| Public administration | 363 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 33.6 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 25.1 | - |  | 204 | 100.0 | 31.4 | 41.2 | 9.8 | 2.5 | 15.2 | - |
| Other service activities | 210 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 30.0 | 14.3 | 1.4 | 38.1 | - |  | 140 | 100.0 | 21.4 | 25.7 | 16.4 | 0.7 | 35.7 | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P1129; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: \*Others include persons in the U.S. armed forces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Occupation

Table 10.5 provides the breakdown of occupations over the 6 years prior to the census and the change in proportions of the working population in the occupation groups. The largest occupation category of persons currently employed in 1994 was technical and associate professionals (22 percent). In 2000, the occupation with the largest proportion of currently employed persons shifted to crafts and related workers (about 25 percent.

The percentage change in number of persons in each occupation group shows that on average, the occupation group increased by about 23 percent, with the largest increase occurring among crafts and related workers, followed by elementary occupations. Agriculture and fishery occupations showed the largest decrease of close to 52 percent.

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| Table 10.5: Occupations of Current Work Force, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Occupation | Number | |  | Percent Change |  | Percent | |
| 1994 | 2000 |  | 1994-2000 |  | 1994 | 2000 |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 2,083 | 2,570 |  | 23.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Executive and managers | 186 | 162 |  | (12.9) |  | 8.9 | 6.3 |
| Professionals | 216 | 314 |  | 45.4 |  | 10.4 | 12.2 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 459 | 439 |  | (4.4) |  | 22.0 | 17.1 |
| Administrative support | 280 | 359 |  | 28.2 |  | 13.4 | 14.0 |
| Service workers | 242 | 173 |  | (28.5) |  | 11.6 | 6.7 |
| Agriculture and fishery workers | 96 | 46 |  | (52.1) |  | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| Craft and related workers | 307 | 629 |  | 104.9 |  | 14.7 | 24.5 |
| Machine operators | 116 | 152 |  | 31.0 |  | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| Elementary occupations and laborers | 180 | 295 |  | 63.9 |  | 8.6 | 11.5 |
| Armed Forces | 1 | 1 |  | - |  | … | … |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P28; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-16 | | | | | | | |

Of all currently employed persons who responded to the occupation question in 2000, about 59 percent were males and 41 percent were female; declining from about 70 percent for males and 30 percent for females in 1994 (Table 10.6). In 1994, the only occupation that was female-dominant was the administrative support group, at about 74 percent. In 2000, administrative support and craft and related workers were the only occupations with mostly female workers.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.6: Occupations of Experienced Work Force for Aged 15 Years and Over Who Worked in 5 Years Previous to Census by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  |  | Number | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Occupation | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Male | Female |  | Total | Males | Female |  | Total | Male | Female |
| Current formal workforce  15+ years | 2,083 | 1,449 | 634 |  | 100.0 | 69.6 | 30.4 |  | 2,570 | 1,511 | 1,059 |  | 100.0 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Executive and managers | 186 | 157 | 29 |  | 100.0 | 84.4 | 15.6 |  | 162 | 132 | 30 |  | 100.0 | 81.5 | 18.5 |
| Professionals | 216 | 161 | 55 |  | 100.0 | 74.5 | 25.5 |  | 314 | 205 | 109 |  | 100.0 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| Technical & associate prof. | 459 | 313 | 146 |  | 100.0 | 68.2 | 31.8 |  | 439 | 271 | 168 |  | 100.0 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Administrative support | 280 | 72 | 208 |  | 100.0 | 25.7 | 74.3 |  | 359 | 90 | 269 |  | 100.0 | 25.1 | 74.9 |
| Service workers | 242 | 123 | 119 |  | 100.0 | 50.8 | 49.2 |  | 173 | 99 | 74 |  | 100.0 | 57.2 | 42.8 |
| Agric. and fishing workers | 96 | 87 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 90.6 | 9.4 |  | 46 | 42 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 91.3 | 8.7 |
| Craft and related workers | 307 | 276 | 31 |  | 100.0 | 89.9 | 10.1 |  | 629 | 270 | 359 |  | 100.0 | 42.9 | 57.1 |
| Machine operators | 116 | 101 | 15 |  | 100.0 | 87.1 | 12.9 |  | 152 | 142 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 93.4 | 6.6 |
| Elementary occup.& laborer | 180 | 158 | 22 |  | 100.0 | 87.8 | 12.2 |  | 295 | 259 | 36 |  | 100.0 | 87.8 | 12.2 |
| Armed Forces | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The three occupations with the highest skill levels (executives and managers, professionals, and technical and associate professionals) had the highest proportion of individuals in the 35 to 44-age category while the other occupations all had the largest proportions in the 15 to 34 age groups (Table 10.7). Less than 10 percent of all executives, managers and professionals were under the age of 24 in both years. This corresponds with the requirement for more experience and perhaps education in the executives and managers and professional occupations. In the administrative support category, there was an under-representation of 45 to 64 years old persons, while persons aged 25 to 34 were over-represented.

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| Table 10.7: Occupations of Current Formal Work Force by Age Group, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| Occupation | Total | Percent | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |  | Total | Percent | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | | 45-64 | 65+ |
| Current formal work force 15+ yrs. | 2,083 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 30.1 | 34.1 | 19.9 | 0.8 |  | 2,570 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 25.4 | 27.8 | 23.5 | | 0.9 |
| Executive and managers | 186 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 23.7 | 36.6 | 30.1 | 4.8 |  | 162 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 29.0 | 51.9 | | 4.3 |
| Professionals | 216 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 27.3 | 42.1 | 25.0 | 0.5 |  | 314 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 19.4 | 35.4 | 34.7 | | 1.6 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 459 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 27.9 | 39.4 | 22.7 | 0.2 |  | 439 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 25.3 | 33.5 | 33.5 | | 0.2 |
| Administrative support | 280 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 36.8 | 23.6 | 10.0 | - |  | 359 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 32.9 | 30.6 | 13.6 | | 0.3 |
| Service workers | 242 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 26.9 | 30.2 | 19.0 | 0.4 |  | 173 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 26.0 | 30.1 | 19.1 | | - |
| Agric. and fishing workers | 96 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 29.2 | 30.2 | 8.3 | 1.0 |  | 46 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 28.3 | | - |
| Craft and related workers | 307 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 34.2 | 31.9 | 18.9 | 0.3 |  | 629 | 100.0 | 48.3 | 26.2 | 14.3 | 10.8 | | 0.3 |
| Machine operators | 116 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 36.2 | 37.9 | 15.5 | 0.9 |  | 152 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 30.3 | 33.6 | 21.7 | | - |
| Elementary occupations and laborers | 180 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 28.9 | 33.3 | 23.3 | 1.1 |  | 295 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 24.1 | 30.8 | 22.7 | | 2.0 |
| Armed Forces | 1 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - |  | 1 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P45; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10.8 presents occupation by age. In 2000, of the persons aged 15 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years, the greatest portions worked in craft and related occupations category (about 53 and 25 percent, respectively); a shift from the administrative support workers (about 26 percent for the 15 to 24 years age group) and technical and associate professionals (about 24 percent for the 25 to 34 years age group) in 1994. In both years, persons 35 to 44 and 45 to 64 years made up the largest portion among the technicians and associate professionals occupation group. In 2000, more than 31 percent of the 65 years and over age group were in the executive and manager’s occupations; a decrease of about 21 percentage points since 1994.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.8: Occupations of Current Formal Work Force for Aged 15 Years by Age Groups, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | |
| Occupation | Total | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |  | Total | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 2,083 | 315 | 627 | 710 | 414 | 17 |  | 2,570 | 577 | 654 | 714 | 603 | 22 |
| 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 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 9.6 | 13.5 | 52.9 |  | 6.3 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 6.6 | 13.9 | 31.8 |
| Professionals | 10.4 | 3.5 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 13.0 | 5.9 |  | 12.2 | 4.9 | 9.3 | 15.5 | 18.1 | 22.7 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 22.0 | 14.3 | 20.4 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 5.9 |  | 17.1 | 5.7 | 17.0 | 20.6 | 24.4 | 4.5 |
| Administrative support | 13.4 | 26.3 | 16.4 | 9.3 | 6.8 | - |  | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 8.1 | 4.5 |
| Service workers | 11.6 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 5.9 |  | 6.7 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 5.5 | - |
| Agric. and fishing workers | 4.6 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 5.9 |  | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | - |
| Craft and related workers | 14.7 | 14.3 | 16.7 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 5.9 |  | 24.5 | 52.7 | 25.2 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 9.1 |
| Machine operators | 5.6 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 5.9 |  | 5.9 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 5.5 | - |
| Elementary occupations and laborers | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 11.8 |  | 11.5 | 10.4 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 11.1 | 27.3 |
| Armed Forces | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P45; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-1. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Occupation varied between persons born in Yap State and those persons born elsewhere. Table 10.9 presents the breakdown of these two groups by occupation. In 1994, largest differences occurred among the technical and associate professionals and craft and related workers occupations, while in 2000, the largest differences were found among the craft and related workers occupations. In both years Yap-born persons had the largest portions of their employed personnel in the technical and associate professionals occupation in 1994, as opposed to craft and related workers occupation for the non-Yap born persons. The large number of non-Yap born personnel working for crafts and related occupation was largely due to the large numbers of Chinese working at the Kingtex textile factory operating in Yap State.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.9: Occupations of Current Formal Work Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Place of Birth, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | |
|  | Yap-born | |  | Foreign born | |  | Yap-born | |  | Foreign born | |
| Occupation | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 1,786 | 100.0 |  | 297 | 100.0 |  | 1,932 | 100.0 |  | 638 | 100.0 |
| Executive and managers | 163 | 9.1 |  | 23 | 7.7 |  | 138 | 7.1 |  | 24 | 3.8 |
| Professionals | 185 | 10.4 |  | 31 | 10.4 |  | 260 | 13.5 |  | 54 | 8.5 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 412 | 23.1 |  | 47 | 15.8 |  | 395 | 20.4 |  | 44 | 6.9 |
| Administrative support | 249 | 13.9 |  | 31 | 10.4 |  | 329 | 17.0 |  | 30 | 4.7 |
| Service workers | 205 | 11.5 |  | 37 | 12.5 |  | 147 | 7.6 |  | 26 | 4.1 |
| Agric. and fishing workers | 90 | 5.0 |  | 6 | 2.0 |  | 42 | 2.2 |  | 4 | 0.6 |
| Craft and related workers | 237 | 13.3 |  | 70 | 23.6 |  | 233 | 12.1 |  | 396 | 62.1 |
| Machine operators | 113 | 6.3 |  | 3 | 1.0 |  | 146 | 7.6 |  | 6 | 0.9 |
| Elementary occupations and laborers | 131 | 7.3 |  | 49 | 16.5 |  | 241 | 12.5 |  | 54 | 8.5 |
| Armed Forces | 1 | - |  | - | - |  | 1 | 0.1 |  | - | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P79; 2000 FSM Census, Table P8-5. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10.10 further examines occupations in Yap Proper and in the Outer Islands of Yap State. Technicians and associate professionals were the most common occupations in both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands in 1994. Since then, Yap Proper had shown an increase in the number of crafts and related workers (about 27 percent) while technical and associate professionals remained as the major form of occupation for the Outer Island. The most common occupations in Yap Proper in 1994 were technical and associate professionals, followed by craft and related workers, and finally administrative supports. In 2000, crafts and related workers occupation constituted the largest proportion, followed by technical support and administrative support.

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| Table 10.10: Occupation of Current Formal Work Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Occupation | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 2,083 | 1,725 | 358 |  | 2,570 | 2,281 | 289 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Executive and managers | 8.9 | 10.1 | 3.4 |  | 6.3 | 6.9 | 1.7 |
| Professionals | 10.4 | 9.2 | 15.9 |  | 12.2 | 9.2 | 36.0 |
| Technical and associate professionals | 22.0 | 17.3 | 44.7 |  | 17.1 | 14.3 | 38.8 |
| Administrative support | 13.4 | 15.7 | 2.5 |  | 14.0 | 15.2 | 4.5 |
| Service workers | 11.6 | 12.2 | 8.9 |  | 6.7 | 7.0 | 4.5 |
| Agric. and fishing workers | 4.6 | 4.1 | 7.3 |  | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Craft and related workers | 14.7 | 16.2 | 7.8 |  | 24.5 | 26.8 | 6.2 |
| Machine operators | 5.6 | 6.1 | 3.1 |  | 5.9 | 6.2 | 3.8 |
| Elementary occupations and laborers | 8.6 | 9.1 | 6.4 |  | 11.5 | 12.6 | 2.8 |
| Armed Forces | - | 0.1 | - |  | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P28; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-16. | | | | | | | |

Nearly 79 percent of the current formal work force ages 25 years and over in 1994 were at least high school graduates. This increased to about 82 percent in 2000. Persons with at least a bachelor's degree constituted about 10 percent in both 1994 and 2000. In 2000, 18 percent had not completed high school compared to about 21 percent in 1994 (Table 10.11).

Levels of educational attainment varied among occupations. For instance, about 92 and 94 percent of individuals with managerial and professional occupations, respectively, had at least a high school education in 2000 compared to about 84 and 94 percent in 1994. Also, about 18 percent of those in executive and managerial occupations in 1994 had at least a bachelor's degree or even higher education while in 2000, it increased to over 29 percent. Most employees in Yap State in all occupation categories had a high school level education, with the lowest proportion found among machine operators, laborers and others.

Educational attainment of employed males tended to have similar patterns to that of females. Nevertheless, for most of the occupation categories, employed males were more likely to have either a high school education or a bachelor's degree. For example, in both 1994 and 2000 more males in managerial, professional, and technical, and administrative support categories had bachelor's degrees and above, compared to the total current formal work force aged 25 years and over.

In 2000, the proportion of high school graduates was higher for females only in the executive and managerial service occupations compared to 1994 where females showed higher proportions in both executive and managerial and professional occupations. For all occupations, only agriculture and fishery occupations in 1994 and service workers occupations in 2000 showed more college-educated females than males.

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| Table 10.11: Educational Attainment of the Current Work Force for Aged 25 Years and Over by Occupation and Sex (Cumulative Percent) , Yap: 1994 & 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Educational attainment |  | Execs. |  | Tech., |  | | | Agric. | | Craft | | Machine |
|  | and |  | sales, |  | | | and | | and | | Operators, |
|  | mana- | Profes- | admin. | Ser- | | | fish. | | related | | laborers, |
| Total | gerial | sional | support | vices | | | workers | | workers | | & others |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |
| Current formal work force 25+ years | 1,706 | 174 | 202 | 596 | 176 | | | 62 | | 249 | | 247 |
| Below H. school grads. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 78.7 | 83.9 | 94.1 | 88.3 | 64.8 | | | 69.4 | | 66.7 | | 64.0 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 10.3 | 17.8 | 27.7 | 9.6 | 5.1 | | | 3.2 | | 2.4 | | 5.7 |
| Males | 1,224 | 150 | 150 | 335 | 88 | | | 56 | | 226 | | 219 |
| Below H. school grads. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 81.3 | 83.3 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 85.2 | | | 69.6 | | 69.5 | | 65.3 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 11.8 | 20.0 | 31.3 | 11.3 | 9.1 | | | 1.8 | | 2.7 | | 6.4 |
| Females | 482 | 24 | 52 | 261 | 88 | | | 6 | | 23 | | 28 |
| Below H. school grads. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 72.2 | 87.5 | 94.2 | 80.8 | 44.3 | | | 66.7 | | 39.1 | | 53.6 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 6.4 | 4.2 | 17.3 | 7.3 | 1.1 | | | 16.7 | | - | | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  | | |  | |  | |  |
| Current formal work force 25+ years | 1,963 | 158 | 281 | 679 | 130 | | | 42 | | 320 | | 353 |
| Below H. school grads. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 81.6 | 91.8 | 93.6 | 89.7 | 73.1 | | | 69.0 | | 75.3 | | 62.0 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 9.8 | 29.1 | 26.0 | 8.4 | 4.6 | | | 2.4 | | 1.6 | | 1.4 |
| Males | 1,263 | 129 | 186 | 333 | 75 | | | 39 | | 184 | | 317 |
| Below H. school grads. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 83.6 | 90.7 | 96.2 | 94.6 | 84.0 | | | 74.4 | | 78.8 | | 65.6 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 11.1 | 29.5 | 26.3 | 11.7 | 4.0 | | | 2.6 | | 2.7 | | 1.6 |
| Females | 700 | 29 | 95 | 346 | 55 | | | 3 | | 136 | | 36 |
| Below H. school grads. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 77.9 | 96.6 | 88.4 | 85.0 | 58.2 | | | - | | 70.6 | | 30.6 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 7.6 | 27.6 | 25.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | | | - | | - | | - |
| 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 data for class of worker. In 1994, the number of persons in Yap State working for the private sector (about 43 percent) was lower than the number of persons working in the public sector (about 58 percent). In 2000 the private sector proportion increased to 61 percent of all persons in the current formal work force. The public sector, on the other hand, declined to 39 percent. The largest portion in the private sector was for-profit organizations (37 percent and 54 percent for 1994 and 2000, respectively). In the public sector the largest employer was the state government (49 percent and 32 percent for 1994 and 2000, respectively). These figures showed the large dependency Yap State has on government employment. Nevertheless, the 2000 data also indicated a significant decline in state government employment possibly as a result of the impact of the Early Retirement Program (ERP). National government and foreign/federal employees constituted about 4 percent each to the public sector in 1994 and remained at about a similar level in 2000.

Yap Proper in 1994 had over 48 percent private sector and 52 percent public sector compared to 67 and 33 in 2000, while the Outer Islands had significantly higher portions of public sector than private in both censuses. In both Yap Proper and Outer Islands the vast majority of the private sector was for-profit organizations. The public sector for both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands was mostly state government. In addition, foreign/federal government employment showed significantly higher proportions of employment in the Outer Islands than Yap Proper during both censuses.

The patterns between the regions and within the sectors were very similar for males and females. In the private sector, both males and females showed significantly higher proportions working for private-for-profit organizations, much like the employment pattern shown for the total current formal work force. This was uniform between the Yap Proper and the Outer Islands and occurred during the two censuses as well. In the public sector, state government showed the largest proportion of both sexes, indicating yet another clear similarity to the employment pattern of the total current formal work force. Interestingly, there was no female employee at the municipal government in Yap State in 1994. This changed slightly in 2000 when Yap Proper showed a small proportion (0.1 percent) working in the municipal government.

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| Table 10.12: Type Work for the Current Formal Work Force for Aged 15 Years and Over by Region and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | | |  | Males | | |  | Females | | |
| Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current formal work force 15+ yrs. | 2,083 | 1,725 | 358 |  | 1,449 | 1,136 | 313 |  | 634 | 589 | 45 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Private | 42.5 | 48.4 | 14.2 |  | 39.8 | 47.1 | 13.1 |  | 48.9 | 50.9 | 22.2 |
| For profit | 37.4 | 43.0 | 10.6 |  | 35.2 | 42.1 | 10.2 |  | 42.6 | 44.8 | 13.3 |
| Non-profit | 3.4 | 3.8 | 1.7 |  | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.3 |  | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Self employed | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |  | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |  | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| Work no pay | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | - |  | 0.2 | - | 2 |
| Public | 57.5 | 51.6 | 85.8 |  | 60.2 | 52.9 | 86.9 |  | 51.1 | 49.1 | 77.8 |
| Municipal government | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 |  | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 |  | - | - | - |
| State government | 49.2 | 43.6 | 76.3 |  | 52.5 | 45.7 | 77.3 |  | 41.6 | 39.6 | 68.9 |
| National government | 3.8 | 4.3 | 1.4 |  | 4.0 | 4.7 | 1.6 |  | 3.5 | 3.7 | - |
| Foreign/Federal | 4.0 | 3.4 | 7.0 |  | 3.1 | 2.1 | 6.7 |  | 6.0 | 5.8 | 8.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current formal work force 15+ yrs | 2,570 | 2,281 | 289 |  | 1,511 | 1,286 | 225 |  | 1,059 | 995 | 64 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Private | 60.8 | 66.6 | 14.9 |  | 55.9 | 63.6 | 11.6 |  | 67.9 | 70.6 | 26.6 |
| For profit | 54.4 | 59.7 | 12.5 |  | 50.0 | 57.2 | 8.9 |  | 60.6 | 62.9 | 25.0 |
| Non-profit | 3.5 | 3.7 | 1.7 |  | 2.7 | 2.9 | 1.8 |  | 4.6 | 4.8 | 1.6 |
| Self employed | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.7 |  | 2.9 | 3.3 | 0.9 |  | 1.9 | 2.0 | - |
| Work no pay | 0.4 | 0.5 | - |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |  | 0.8 | 0.8 | - |
| Public | 39.2 | 33.4 | 85.1 |  | 44.1 | 36.4 | 88.4 |  | 32.1 | 29.4 | 73.4 |
| Municipal government | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |  | 0.1 | - | 1.6 |
| State government | 31.8 | 26.7 | 72.3 |  | 37.1 | 30.5 | 75.1 |  | 24.2 | 21.7 | 62.5 |
| National government | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 |  | 3.6 | 3.9 | 2.2 |  | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Foreign/Federal | 3.9 | 3.2 | 9.7 |  | 3.0 | 1.7 | 10.7 |  | 5.2 | 5.1 | 6.3 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P30; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-18. | | | | | | | | | | | |

In 1994, the largest portion of private sector workers was between the ages 25 to 34 while the largest portion of public sector worker was between ages 35 and 44 respectively (Table 10.13). In 2000, the largest proportion of private sector worker was among the 15 to 24 years age group (about 33 percent), whereas the largest proportion of public sector works were in the age group 35 to 44 years. Over two-fifths of the national foreign/federal government workers were between the ages 35 and 44 during both censuses. Additionally, about one-third of all private-for-profit workers were between the ages of 25 and 34 in 1994 and those aged 15 and 24 in 2000.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.13: Class of Work for the Current Work Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Age Groups, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
| Class of work | Total | Percent | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |  | Total | Percent | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
| Current formal work force 15+ yrs. | 2,083 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 30.1 | 34.1 | 19.9 | 0.8 |  | 2,570 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 25.4 | 27.8 | 23.5 | 0.9 |
| Private | 886 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 33.1 | 27.7 | 16.8 | 0.8 |  | 1,563 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 27.4 | 22.6 | 16.4 | 0.8 |
| For profit | 780 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 32.4 | 27.7 | 16.0 | 0.3 |  | 1,398 | 100.0 | 34.9 | 28.5 | 21.5 | 14.6 | 0.5 |
| Non-profit | 71 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 36.6 | 32.4 | 22.5 | - |  | 90 | 100.0 | 20.0 | 21.1 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 1.1 |
| Self employed | 33 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 42.4 | 15.2 | 24.2 | 12.1 |  | 64 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 14.1 | 40.6 | 37.5 | 3.1 |
| Work no pay | 2 | 100.0 | - | - | 50.0 | - | 50.0 |  | 11 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 36.4 | 18.2 |
| Public | 1,197 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 27.9 | 38.8 | 22.1 | 0.8 |  | 1,007 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 22.3 | 35.7 | 34.4 | 1.0 |
| Municipal government | 9 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 44.4 | 22.2 | 11.1 |  | 6 | 100.0 | 16.7 | - | 33.3 | 33.3 | 16.7 |
| State government | 1,025 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 27.4 | 38.5 | 22.5 | 0.8 |  | 817 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 22.0 | 35.0 | 34.9 | 1.0 |
| National government | 80 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 32.5 | 37.5 | 22.5 | 1.3 |  | 83 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 26.5 | 32.5 | 33.7 | 1.2 |
| Foreign/Federal | 83 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 31.3 | 43.4 | 16.9 | - |  | 101 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 22.8 | 44.6 | 30.7 | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P47; 2000 FSM Census, Table P3-16. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 10.14 shows data on educational attainment by class of workers. In both 1994 and 2000, government or public employees other than municipality employees were more likely to be high school and college graduates than private sector employees (Table 10.14). The largest proportion of government employees with less than a high school education was found among municipal government employees at about 20 percent during both censuses, while for private employees, the largest proportion was found among those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Gender differences in educational attainment by class of work were also apparent in Yap State. In both census years, the gender differentials were most noticeable among high school graduates and above with men being better educated than females. Proportion of females with high school diploma and above only exceeded their male counterparts in the non-profit organizations category. On the other hand, for those who held a bachelor or higher degree in the non-profit category, males showed a much greater proportion than females. In the public sector, men were also more likely to have a high school diploma or higher than females.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10.14: Educational Attainment by Class of Worker, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Private | | | |  | Public | | | |
|  |  | For | Non- | Self- | Work |  | Muni- | State | Nat- | Foreign/ |
| Educational attainment | Total | profit | profit | employed | no pay |  | cipal | govt. | ional | Federal |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current formal workforce 25+ years | 1,706 | 575 | 62 | 30 | 2 |  | 5 | 887 | 73 | 72 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below H. school grads. | 21.3 | 32.0 | 27.4 | 36.7 | 50.0 |  | 20.0 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 13.9 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 68.5 | 61.7 | 56.5 | 46.7 | 50.0 |  | 60.0 | 74.0 | 71.2 | 72.2 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 10.3 | 6.3 | 16.1 | 16.7 | - |  | 20.0 | 11.5 | 15.1 | 13.9 |
| Males | 482 | 179 | 24 | 8 | 1 |  | - | 220 | 19 | 31 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below H. school grads. | 27.8 | 40.8 | 25.0 | 37.5 | - |  | - | 18.2 | 26.3 | 22.6 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 65.8 | 56.4 | 66.7 | 50.0 | 100.0 |  | - | 74.1 | 63.2 | 64.5 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 6.4 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 12.5 | - |  | - | 7.7 | 10.5 | 12.9 |
| Females | 1,224 | 396 | 38 | 22 | 1 |  | 5 | 667 | 54 | 41 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below H. school grads. | 18.7 | 28.0 | 28.9 | 36.4 | 100.0 |  | 20.0 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 7.3 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 69.5 | 64.1 | 50.0 | 45.5 | - |  | 60.0 | 73.9 | 74.1 | 78.0 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 11.8 | 7.8 | 21.1 | 18.2 | - |  | 20.0 | 12.7 | 16.7 | 14.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current formal workforce 25+ years | 1,963 | 894 | 71 | 61 | 8 |  | 5 | 749 | 77 | 98 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below H. school grads. | 18.4 | 27.3 | 21.1 | 27.9 | 37.5 |  | 20.0 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 13.3 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 71.7 | 68.5 | 56.3 | 60.7 | 25.0 |  | 80.0 | 77.2 | 75.3 | 78.6 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 9.8 | 4.3 | 22.5 | 11.5 | 37.5 |  | - | 14.0 | 20.8 | 8.2 |
| Males | 1,263 | 554 | 30 | 42 | 3 |  | 5 | 530 | 53 | 46 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below H. school grads. | 16.4 | 24.9 | 23.3 | 26.2 | - |  | 20.0 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 13.0 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 72.5 | 70.8 | 46.7 | 61.9 | 33.3 |  | 80.0 | 76.4 | 71.7 | 78.3 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 11.1 | 4.3 | 30.0 | 11.9 | 66.7 |  | - | 15.5 | 26.4 | 8.7 |
| Females | 700 | 340 | 41 | 19 | 5 |  | - | 219 | 24 | 52 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Below H. school grads. | 22.1 | 31.2 | 19.5 | 31.6 | 60.0 |  | - | 10.5 | 8.3 | 13.5 |
| H.S. grads & some coll. | 70.3 | 64.7 | 63.4 | 57.9 | 20.0 |  | - | 79.0 | 83.3 | 78.8 |
| BA/BS degree & above | 7.6 | 4.1 | 17.1 | 10.5 | 20.0 |  | - | 10.5 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, unpublished data; 2000 FSM Census, Table P7-17. | | | | | | | |  |  |  |

## Conclusion

In 1994 and 2000, education was the largest employment industry with about 20 percent each of all employees in Yap State. Public administration and manufacturing followed education during the respective census years with about 17 percent each. In 1994, about 58 percent of the employed population worked in the public sector compared to about 39 percent in 2000. The most common occupations in 1994 were technicians and associate professionals, craft and related workers, and administrative support and service workers. In 2000, crafts and related workers replaced technicians and associate professionals as being the most common. These occupations were mostly filled by the younger population. A large part of economic activity in Yap State was government related.

Between 1994 and 2000, employees in the occupation groups increased by about 23 percent, with the largest increase occurring craft and related workers (an increase of 105 percent). Agriculture and fishery workers, however, experienced a decline by about 52 percent over the 6 year period, which was largely due to the closing down of the Ting Hong Fishing industry. Agriculture and fishing being the most important sectors in Yap State, the significant decline in these sectors should of concern, especially in an effort of establishing sustainable development. The percentage share of the professional occupations increased by over 45 percent while the executive and managerial occupations decline by close to 13 percent.

Women played a large role in the manufacturing industry, accounting for 48 percent of the industry's employees in 1994. This proportion had further increased to about 74 percent in 2000. There were more female workers in financial intermediation occupations in 1994 and 2000, while there were more males in all other occupations.

# CHAPTER 11

**INCOME**

## Introduction

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

Income was tabulated by household, by family, 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 was based on what an individual earned during 1999. Household and family income did not include those persons enumerated in group quarters on census day. However, individual income did include those persons living in group-quarters.

About 46 percent of the population aged 15 years and over reported receiving cash income in 1999. These 3,254 income recipients represented about 46 percent of the 7,153 income recipients. The only persons used in the measures of income are those who reported an income for 1999. Thus measures of income were considered only for those persons who received money through salaries, wages social security or other sources. About 54 percent 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, etc. Also included are commissions, tips, bonuses, and sick leave pay. Own business income includes money receipts as well as business expenses. Interest and dividends are money earned form saving or shares. Social security and government benefits include payments from retirement, or disability payments. Remittances include money received from relatives outside the FSM and inside the FSM who are not living within the same household.

In analyzing income, two statistics were used: *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. (The aggregate of all incomes in a region can be found by multiplying the mean by the number of persons earning income.) The median is a better estimate of average income because it places less emphasis on extreme values and is less susceptible to the effects of misreporting and processing errors. In this chapter both median and mean are used in most tables.

*Limitations and Comparability*. Income is a self-reported number and is easily misreported due to self- inflation or deflation or to poor recollection. In the case of the FSM 2000 Census, the income was received at least 4 months prior to the time of reporting, making it easier to forget small or irregular income amounts. Other errors occurred because of misunderstanding such as reporting net rather than gross earnings. The 1994 FSM census collected similar information on income and those data are used here with an inflation factor to compare against 2000 Census data. Furthermore, the data collected during both 1994 and 2000 censuses refer to cash income only.

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

## Analysis of Income Data

### Cash Income

Income in Yap varied among the municipalities. Table 11.1 compares income statistics for 1993 and 1999 for the income earning population of the municipalities as well as the state. Median household income in Yap in 1993 was $5,998, while the mean household income was higher at $8,298. In 2000, both household median and mean incomes had increased to $6,489 and $10,344, respectively. However, if the 1993 median and mean household incomes were to be adjusted for inflation, the increase would be less significant. Both household median and mean incomes in 1993 would rise to $6,457 and $8,933, respectively. Regardless, the mean income was higher than the median due to a few large incomes, which raised the sum of the incomes. A median of $6,489 in 1999 means that of the 1,578 household income recipients, half of the households had incomes below $6,489 and half of the households had income above this level. The median income in 1993 was less by $491 at about $5,998. It is important to note that the median and mean incomes were calculated only to include those persons who reported income; about 38 percent of the potential labor force in 1994 and 46 percent of those in 2000 Evidently, this showed the income earning population in Yap State increasing in proportion by as much as 8 percentage points in the past 6 years prior to 2000.

The regions had large variations in their median household incomes. In 1999,Yap Proper had the higher median household income $7,299 compared to $4,242 for the Outer Islands. This trend was also observed in 1993, with a higher median household of $6,665 in Yap Proper compared to $3,841 for the Outer Islands. Mean household incomes also showed similar trends but at a higher level. Median and mean family incomes in 1993 were slightly less than corresponding values for household incomes in both regions. This finding was expected because households of unrelated persons were likely to be persons of working age, and thus more likely to be earning income. With few exceptions, the municipalities displayed higher median family income compared to median household income. The higher median household income in Weloy and Dalipebinaw may be an indication of more household of unrelated persons.

The median individual income for Yap in 1999 was $3,368, less than the $3,509 median individual income in 1993. Similarly, median individual income in Yap Proper in 1999 was lower than the Outer Islands, indicating that even though more persons were earning an income in 1999, a large proportion were earning at a lower level compared to 1993. This was especially true for Yap Proper, which in turn caused the individual median income for the state to drop as well. Mean individual income however increased from $4,809 in 1993 to $5,016 in 1999. The largest gap between median and mean occurred in Yap Proper, suggesting that some very large incomes skewed the data.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.1: Household, Family and Individual Income in U.S. Dollars ($) in 1993 and 2000 by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Household | | | | |  | Family | | | | |  | Individual | | | | |
|  | Number | Percent |  |  |  |  | Number | Percent |  |  |  |  | Number | Percent |  |  |
|  |  | w/ cash | w/ cash |  |  |  |  | w/ cash | w/ cash |  |  |  |  | w/ cash | w/ cash |  |  |
| Region | Total | income | income | Median | Mean |  | Total | income | income | Median | Mean |  | Total | income | income | Median | Mean |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,925 | 1,426 | 74.1 | $5,998 | $8,298 |  | 1,761 | 1,285 | 73.0 | $5,810 | $7,924 |  | 6,754 | 2,557 | 37.9 | $3,509 | $4,809 |
| Yap Proper | 1,291 | 1,145 | 88.7 | $6,665 | $9,166 |  | 1,161 | 1,038 | 89.4 | $6,389 | $8,812 |  | 4,234 | 2,176 | 51.4 | $3,580 | $5,036 |
| Rumung | 27 | 21 | 77.8 | $3,583 | $4,302 |  | 23 | 19 | 82.6 | $3,750 | $4,500 |  | 69 | 30 | 43.5 | $2,889 | $3,011 |
| Maap | 114 | 84 | 73.7 | $5,147 | $6,702 |  | 101 | 74 | 73.3 | $5,156 | $6,595 |  | 295 | 131 | 44.4 | $2,919 | $4,298 |
| Gagil | 136 | 118 | 86.8 | $6,912 | $9,327 |  | 121 | 110 | 90.9 | $6,563 | $9,103 |  | 432 | 227 | 52.5 | $3,239 | $5,196 |
| Tomil | 168 | 144 | 85.7 | $5,769 | $7,843 |  | 158 | 139 | 88.0 | $5,721 | $7,470 |  | 528 | 266 | 50.4 | $3,308 | $4,356 |
| Fanif | 96 | 91 | 94.8 | $5,438 | $7,322 |  | 83 | 80 | 96.4 | $5,313 | $7,371 |  | 280 | 170 | 60.7 | $2,907 | $3,920 |
| Weloy | 219 | 200 | 91.3 | $8,276 | $10,779 |  | 199 | 180 | 90.5 | $7,708 | $10,119 |  | 710 | 421 | 59.3 | $3,767 | $5,366 |
| Rull | 382 | 352 | 92.1 | $7,357 | $9,915 |  | 344 | 314 | 91.3 | $6,815 | $9,539 |  | 1223 | 674 | 55.1 | $4,056 | $5,552 |
| Gilman | 41 | 38 | 92.7 | $8,500 | $9,823 |  | 38 | 36 | 94.7 | $6,875 | $9,311 |  | 115 | 77 | 67.0 | $3,156 | $4,848 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 40 | 87.0 | $5,556 | $7,715 |  | 40 | 35 | 87.5 | $5,795 | $6,583 |  | 142 | 72 | 50.7 | $3,000 | $4,286 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 57 | 91.9 | $6,250 | $10,829 |  | 54 | 51 | 94.4 | $7,083 | $11,020 |  | 440 | 108 | 24.5 | $3,667 | $5,715 |
| Outer Islands | 634 | 281 | 44.3 | $3,841 | $4,761 |  | 600 | 247 | 41.2 | $3,819 | $4,188 |  | 2,520 | 381 | 15.1 | $3,085 | $3,511 |
| Ulithi | 156 | 93 | 59.6 | $3,654 | $4,545 |  | 140 | 83 | 59.3 | $3,650 | $4,391 |  | 675 | 129 | 19.1 | $2,603 | $3,278 |
| Fais/Sorol | 45 | 10 | 22.2 | $3,600 | $3,387 |  | 45 | 10 | 22.2 | $3,600 | $3,387 |  | 170 | 10 | 5.9 | $3,600 | $3,387 |
| Ngulu | 11 | 6 | 54.5 | $1,333 | $1,528 |  | 9 | 3 | 33.3 | $1,250 | $1,208 |  | 27 | 6 | 22.2 | $1,333 | $1,528 |
| Woleai | 101 | 60 | 59.4 | $4,000 | $5,561 |  | 97 | 50 | 51.5 | $5,000 | $4,551 |  | 491 | 95 | 19.3 | $3,321 | $3,512 |
| Eauripik | 24 | 12 | 50.0 | $667 | $710 |  | 23 | 12 | 52.2 | $667 | $710 |  | 77 | 14 | 18.2 | $636 | $608 |
| Ifalik | 75 | 34 | 45.3 | $5,893 | $6,291 |  | 74 | 29 | 39.2 | $5,481 | $5,254 |  | 365 | 46 | 12.6 | $5,200 | $4,650 |
| Faraulap | 41 | 23 | 56.1 | $3,625 | $3,307 |  | 40 | 21 | 52.5 | $3,625 | $3,146 |  | 130 | 27 | 20.8 | $2,929 | $2,817 |
| Elato | 17 | 10 | 58.8 | $4,000 | $4,696 |  | 17 | 10 | 58.8 | $300 | $4,216 |  | 68 | 16 | 23.5 | $2,250 | $2,935 |
| Lamotrek | 57 | 19 | 33.3 | $4,750 | $4,878 |  | 57 | 19 | 33.3 | $4,750 | $4,608 |  | 210 | 21 | 10.0 | $4,750 | $4,413 |
| Satawal | 107 | 14 | 13.1 | $5,625 | $7,157 |  | 98 | 10 | 10.2 | $5,000 | $4,831 |  | 307 | 17 | 5.5 | $4,750 | $5,894 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,030 | 1,578 | 77.7 | $6,489 | $10,344 |  | 1,846 | 1,428 | 77.4 | $6,553 | $9,713 |  | 7,153 | 3,254 | 45.5 | $3,368 | $5,016 |
| Yap Proper | 1,413 | 1,309 | 92.6 | $7,299 | $11,462 |  | 1,257 | 1,165 | 92.7 | $7,440 | $10,796 |  | 4,862 | 2,914 | 59.9 | $3,320 | $5,149 |
| Rumung | 26 | 26 | 100.0 | $2,333 | $3,225 |  | 23 | 23 | 100.0 | $2,750 | $3,474 |  | 63 | 46 | 73.0 | $1,125 | $1,823 |
| Maap | 115 | 105 | 91.3 | $5,083 | $7,173 |  | 106 | 99 | 93.4 | $5,417 | $7,409 |  | 358 | 219 | 61.2 | $2,300 | $3,439 |
| Gagil | 158 | 133 | 84.2 | $7,232 | $11,336 |  | 143 | 122 | 85.3 | $7,917 | $11,243 |  | 475 | 251 | 52.8 | $3,824 | $6,007 |
| Tomil | 194 | 173 | 89.2 | $7,042 | $10,491 |  | 178 | 160 | 89.9 | $7,222 | $10,716 |  | 660 | 357 | 54.1 | $3,389 | $5,084 |
| Fanif | 101 | 96 | 95.0 | $7,143 | $9,225 |  | 88 | 86 | 97.7 | $7,750 | $9,815 |  | 339 | 207 | 61.1 | $2,972 | $4,292 |
| Weloy | 231 | 224 | 97.0 | $8,077 | $14,270 |  | 199 | 193 | 97.0 | $7,880 | $12,665 |  | 788 | 476 | 60.4 | $3,807 | $6,715 |
| Rull | 407 | 374 | 91.9 | $8,632 | $12,836 |  | 359 | 330 | 91.9 | $8,950 | $12,280 |  | 1345 | 762 | 56.7 | $3,985 | $6,300 |
| Gilman | 53 | 52 | 98.1 | $6,071 | $9,354 |  | 43 | 43 | 100.0 | $6,607 | $10,071 |  | 137 | 88 | 64.2 | $3,632 | $5,527 |
| Kanifay | 57 | 45 | 78.9 | $3,643 | $4,753 |  | 50 | 41 | 82.0 | $3,643 | $4,752 |  | 163 | 66 | 40.5 | $2,950 | $3,240 |
| Dalipebinaw | 71 | 81 | 114.1 | $9,821 | $15,535 |  | 68 | 68 | 100.0 | $7,857 | $10,426 |  | 534 | 442 | 82.8 | $2,506 | $2,847 |
| Outer Islands | 617 | 269 | 43.6 | $4,242 | $4,900 |  | 589 | 263 | 44.7 | $4,210 | $4,917 |  | 2,291 | 340 | 14.8 | $3,687 | $3,877 |
| Ulithi | 149 | 89 | 59.7 | $4,063 | $5,170 |  | 132 | 84 | 63.6 | $4,000 | $5,252 |  | 473 | 117 | 24.7 | $3,750 | $3,933 |
| Fais/Sorol | 44 | 14 | 31.8 | $3,667 | $4,272 |  | 42 | 14 | 33.3 | $3,667 | $4,272 |  | 109 | 15 | 13.8 | $3,167 | $3,987 |
| Ngulu | 6 | 3 | 50.0 | $2,500 | $1,861 |  | 6 | 3 | 50.0 | $2,500 | $1,861 |  | 15 | 6 | 40.0 | $750 | $930 |
| Woleai | 119 | 62 | 52.1 | $3,455 | $4,161 |  | 118 | 62 | 52.5 | $3,455 | $4,161 |  | 618 | 86 | 13.9 | $3,150 | $3,000 |
| Eauripik | 12 | 12 | 100.0 | $5,000 | $5,732 |  | 12 | 12 | 100.0 | $5,000 | $5,732 |  | 77 | 23 | 29.9 | $2,500 | $2,991 |
| Ifalik | 82 | 25 | 30.5 | $5,446 | $5,104 |  | 81 | 25 | 30.9 | $5,446 | $5,104 |  | 330 | 25 | 7.6 | $5,446 | $5,104 |
| Faraulap | 42 | 19 | 45.2 | $4,917 | $4,711 |  | 39 | 19 | 48.7 | $4,917 | $4,711 |  | 130 | 19 | 14.6 | $4,917 | $4,711 |
| Elato | 14 | 6 | 42.9 | $4,000 | $4,990 |  | 14 | 6 | 42.9 | $4,000 | $4,990 |  | 55 | 7 | 12.7 | $3,750 | $4,277 |
| Lamotrek | 55 | 16 | 29.1 | $4,500 | $4,650 |  | 54 | 15 | 27.8 | $4,375 | $4,559 |  | 189 | 17 | 9.0 | $4,375 | $4,376 |
| Satawal | 94 | 23 | 24.5 | $4,375 | $6,274 |  | 91 | 23 | 25.3 | $4,375 | $6,274 |  | 295 | 25 | 8.5 | $4,125 | $5,772 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P31; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-19. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

A comparison of the median income between 1994 and 2000 in Table 11.2 shows the change in household income over 6 years preceding the latest census. In 2000, an inflation factor of 1.0765 was used to raise the 1994 dollars to the equivalent in 2000 dollars. This factor takes into account the inflation that occurred over the 6 years prior to the 2000 Census. The median household income had increased by only 0.5 percent over the 6 years.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.2: Median Household Income Change, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | |
|  |  |  | Median adjusted |  |
| Census year | Number of household | Median | to 2000 dollars | Percent change |
| 1994 | 1,426 | $5,998 | $6,457 | --- |
| 2000 | 1,578 | $6,489 | --- | 0.5 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P31; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-19. | | | |  |
| Note: The 1994 dollars were multiplied by a factor of 1.0765 to estimate the 2000 equivalent purchasing power. | | | | |
| This was based on the U.S. inflation rate from 1994 to 1997 and the Pohnpei inflation rate from 1997 to 2000. | | | | |

Table 11.3 contains the percent breakdown of individual incomes by region and income range. A comparison of the individual incomes by region between 1994 and 2000 showed similar trend. In both census years, income for Yap Proper peaked at the $2,000 to $2,999 range, whereas for the Outer Islands, income peaked at the $5,000 to $7,999 range (see also Figure 11.1). The high individual median income in the Outer Islands in 2000 may be due to the small numbers involved.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.3: Percent Distribution of Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Annual income | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |  | Total | Yap Proper | Outer Islands |
| Persons with income | 2,557 | 2,176 | 381 |  | 3,254 | 2,914 | 340 |
| Percent | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than $ 1,000 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 18.1 |  | 14.2 | 14.0 | 16.2 |
| $ 1,000 to $ 1,999 | 11.9 | 11.6 | 13.6 |  | 10.1 | 10.4 | 7.4 |
| $ 2,000 to $ 2,999 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 17.1 |  | 19.9 | 20.7 | 12.9 |
| $ 3,000 to $ 3,999 | 14.5 | 14.6 | 13.9 |  | 15.8 | 15.3 | 19.7 |
| $ 4,000 to $ 4,999 | 9.1 | 9.7 | 5.5 |  | 8.6 | 8.3 | 11.2 |
| $ 5,000 to $ 7,999 | 17.2 | 15.5 | 26.5 |  | 17.2 | 15.9 | 28.2 |
| $ 8,000 to $ 9,999 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 2.6 |  | 3.1 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| $10,000 to $12,499 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 1.6 |  | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.9 |
| $12,500 to $14,999 | 1.4 | 1.6 | - |  | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.5 |  | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.6 |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 |  | 1.2 | 1.4 | - |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 |  | 1.2 | 1.3 | - |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - |  | 0.4 | 0.5 | - |
| $50,000 or more | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Median (dollars) | $3,509 | $3,580 | $3,085 |  | $3,368 | $3,320 | $3,687 |
| Mean (dollars) | $4,809 | $5,036 | $3,511 |  | $5,016 | $5,149 | $3,877 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P31; 2000 FSM Census, Table P2-19. | | |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 11.1. Individual Income by Region Yap State: 1994 and 2000



The median income for individuals in Yap in 1999 increased steadily up to the age of 54 after which income level began to decrease (Table 11.4). In 1993, the decline was earlier, beginning after the age at 49 years. Both males and females tended to follow the same pattern mentioned above, although males in general tended to have higher individual incomes than females.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.4: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Age Group and Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | | |  | Males | | |  | Females | | |
| Age group | Total | Median | Mean |  | Total | Median | Mean |  | Total | Median | Mean |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons with income | 2,557 | $3,509 | $4,809 |  | 1,713 | $3,941 | $5,465 |  | 844 | $2,776 | $3,478 |
| 15 to 19 years | 109 | $893 | $1,268 |  | 67 | $1,045 | $1,444 |  | 42 | $750 | $988 |
| 20 to 24 years | 257 | $2,628 | $2,941 |  | 142 | $2,605 | $3,176 |  | 115 | $2,661 | $2,651 |
| 25 to 29 years | 317 | $3,257 | $3,916 |  | 203 | $3,457 | $4,243 |  | 114 | $2,886 | $3,332 |
| 30 to 34 years | 372 | $3,855 | $4,748 |  | 246 | $3,949 | $4,910 |  | 126 | $3,696 | $4,432 |
| 35 to 39 years | 416 | $4,452 | $5,523 |  | 292 | $5,032 | $6,128 |  | 124 | $3,176 | $4,097 |
| 40 to 44 years | 345 | $5,070 | $6,522 |  | 251 | $5,625 | $7,404 |  | 94 | $3,733 | $4,167 |
| 45 to 49 years | 224 | $5,720 | $6,755 |  | 165 | $6,197 | $7,296 |  | 59 | $3,864 | $5,319 |
| 50 to 54 years | 121 | $5,054 | $7,317 |  | 89 | $5,987 | $8,358 |  | 32 | $2,750 | $4,420 |
| 55 to 59 years | 118 | $3,533 | $5,185 |  | 79 | $4,313 | $5,943 |  | 39 | $2,458 | $3,649 |
| 60 to 64 years | 103 | $2,711 | $4,080 |  | 63 | $3,850 | $5,511 |  | 40 | $1,615 | $1,828 |
| 65 yrs & over | 175 | $1,755 | $2,353 |  | 116 | $2,143 | $2,860 |  | 59 | $1,205 | $1,357 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons with income | 3,254 | $3,368 | $5,016 |  | 1,873 | $3,989 | $6,008 |  | 1,381 | $2,675 | $3,670 |
| 15 to 19 years | 227 | $1,125 | $1,398 |  | 70 | $854 | $1,499 |  | 157 | $1,375 | $1,352 |
| 20 to 24 years | 408 | $2,535 | $2,739 |  | 207 | $2,658 | $2,927 |  | 201 | $2,445 | $2,546 |
| 25 to 29 years | 361 | $3,074 | $3,769 |  | 189 | $3,207 | $3,928 |  | 172 | $2,946 | $3,595 |
| 30 to 34 years | 379 | $3,638 | $4,698 |  | 210 | $3,938 | $5,389 |  | 169 | $3,269 | $3,839 |
| 35 to 39 years | 408 | $4,208 | $6,252 |  | 258 | $4,794 | $7,059 |  | 150 | $3,393 | $4,863 |
| 40 to 44 years | 413 | $4,434 | $6,032 |  | 257 | $5,222 | $6,763 |  | 156 | $3,364 | $4,826 |
| 45 to 49 years | 370 | $5,150 | $7,659 |  | 247 | $5,839 | $9,141 |  | 123 | $3,630 | $4,685 |
| 50 to 54 years | 234 | $5,647 | $6,747 |  | 161 | $6,484 | $7,597 |  | 73 | $3,269 | $4,872 |
| 55 to 59 years | 113 | $4,722 | $9,213 |  | 65 | $6,563 | $9,551 |  | 48 | $2,857 | $8,756 |
| 60 to 64 years | 109 | $3,559 | $5,290 |  | 73 | $4,192 | $6,656 |  | 36 | $1,778 | $2,518 |
| 65 yrs & over | 232 | $2,095 | $2,904 |  | 136 | $2,963 | $3,837 |  | 96 | $1,353 | $1,583 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P173; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-1. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Individual incomes differed between males and females. Table 11.5 provides the percentage of males and females in each income range. In 2000, about 42 percent of the income earners were remales, increasing from 33 percent in 1994. The percentage of males, on the other hand, had declined. In 1994, males were over-represented in all income categories, with virtually no females at incomes levels of $35,000 or more. The situation has improved slightly in 2000, with more females representation in all categories, including the highest income categories.

If income distribution was equal in Yap, the percent of females at each income level would be similar to the representation of females who recorded an income. Thus, we would expect to see the proportion of women at each income range similar to the distribution of all income earners. Instead, we find that women were over-represented at the lowest income levels and in the higher ranges they were under represented.

Given the median yearly income for female earners of $2,675 in 2000, the average monthly income in 2000 would be about $223, slightly lower than the estimated $231 in 1994. For males, however, with a median yearly income of $3,989, the average monthly income would be $332 per month, a slight increase from $328 in 1994. In both censuses, there is a difference of about $100 per month in income between the sexes.

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| Table 11.5: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | | |
| Annual income | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 15+ years | 6,754 | 3,254 | 3,500 |  | 100.0 | 48.2 | 51.8 |  | 7,153 | 3,408 | 3,745 |  | 100.0 | 47.6 | 52.4 |
| Persons with income | 2,557 | 1,713 | 844 |  | 100.0 | 67.0 | 33.0 |  | 3,254 | 1,873 | 1,381 |  | 100.0 | 57.6 | 42.4 |
| Less than $ 1,000 | 301 | 160 | 141 |  | 100.0 | 53.2 | 46.8 |  | 463 | 185 | 278 |  | 100.0 | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| $ 1,000 to $ 1,999 | 304 | 172 | 132 |  | 100.0 | 56.6 | 43.4 |  | 329 | 154 | 175 |  | 100.0 | 46.8 | 53.2 |
| $ 2,000 to $ 2,999 | 485 | 293 | 192 |  | 100.0 | 60.4 | 39.6 |  | 646 | 294 | 352 |  | 100.0 | 45.5 | 54.5 |
| $ 3,000 to $ 3,999 | 370 | 246 | 124 |  | 100.0 | 66.5 | 33.5 |  | 514 | 307 | 207 |  | 100.0 | 59.7 | 40.3 |
| $ 4,000 to $ 4,999 | 233 | 157 | 76 |  | 100.0 | 67.4 | 32.6 |  | 281 | 190 | 91 |  | 100.0 | 67.6 | 32.4 |
| $ 5,000 to $ 7,499 | 439 | 340 | 99 |  | 100.0 | 77.4 | 22.6 |  | 519 | 366 | 153 |  | 100.0 | 70.5 | 29.5 |
| $ 5,500 to $ 9,999 | 140 | 102 | 38 |  | 100.0 | 72.9 | 27.1 |  | 140 | 96 | 44 |  | 100.0 | 68.6 | 31.4 |
| $10,000 to $12,499 | 129 | 107 | 22 |  | 100.0 | 82.9 | 17.1 |  | 140 | 105 | 35 |  | 100.0 | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| $12,500 to $14,999 | 35 | 27 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 77.1 | 22.9 |  | 49 | 39 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 79.6 | 20.4 |
| $15,000 to $19,999 | 67 | 58 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 86.6 | 13.4 |  | 71 | 52 | 19 |  | 100.0 | 73.2 | 26.8 |
| $20,000 to $24,999 | 26 | 25 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 96.2 | 3.8 |  | 40 | 35 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| $25,000 to $34,999 | 18 | 16 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 88.9 | 11.1 |  | 38 | 30 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 78.9 | 21.1 |
| $35,000 to $49,999 | 6 | 6 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 14 | 12 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 85.7 | 14.3 |
| $50,000 or more | 4 | 4 | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  | 10 | 8 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Median (dollars) | $3,509 | $3,941 | $2,776 |  | ... | ... | ... |  | $3,368 | $3,989 | $2,675 |  | - | - | - |
| Mean (dollars) | $4,809 | $5,465 | $3,478 |  | ... | ... | ... |  | $5,016 | $6,008 | $3,670 |  | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P173; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11.6 compares income levels of female-headed families (no husband present) to married- couple families and to all families. In both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands, the gap in median income between female-headed familes and married-couple families has narrowed considerably between the two censuses. Indeed, on Yap Proper, the difference between median incomes for female-headed families and married couple families in 2000 was estimated at $1,095, a considerable decline from $3,109 in 1994. The largest disparities on Yap Proper were in Fanif, Dalipebinaw and Gilman. In the Outer Islands, the disparity between female headed families and married couple families also showed similar decrease from about $1,417 in 1994 to $640 in 2000, with largest disparities found on Eauripik and Faraulap where there were no female-headed families. The unusually high median income for female-headed householders in some selected municipalities was due in part to the small number of households involved, thus skewing the data.

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| Table 11.6: Median Income in 1993 and 1999 by Type of Family and Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  | Number of families | | |  | Median income | | |  | Number of families | | |  | Median income | | |
|  |  |  | Female |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  | Female |
|  |  |  | hhldr, no |  |  |  | hhldr, no |  |  |  | hhldr, no |  |  |  | hhldr, no |
|  |  | Married | husband |  |  | Married | husband |  |  | Married | husband |  |  | Married | husband |
| Region | Total | couple | present |  | Total | couple | present |  | Total | couple | present |  | Total | couple | present |
| Total | 1,285 | 997 | 183 |  | $5,810 | $6,352 | $3,614 |  | 1,428 | 1,018 | 101 |  | $6,860 | $6,928 | $6,250 |
| Yap Proper | 1,038 | 804 | 148 |  | $6,389 | $7,047 | $3,938 |  | 1,165 | 837 | 78 |  | $7,895 | $8,007 | $6,912 |
| Rumung | 19 | 16 | 2 |  | $3,750 | $3,800 | $3,500 |  | 23 | 18 | 1 |  | $3,125 | $3,250 | $2,500 |
| Maap | 74 | 56 | 13 |  | $5,156 | $6,250 | $2,917 |  | 99 | 59 | 9 |  | $6,667 | $6,806 | $6,250 |
| Gagil | 110 | 86 | 13 |  | $6,563 | $6,833 | $1,900 |  | 122 | 90 | 13 |  | $8,375 | $8,500 | $7,083 |
| Tomil | 139 | 106 | 16 |  | $5,721 | $6,053 | $5,000 |  | 160 | 116 | 15 |  | $7,321 | $7,794 | $5,750 |
| Fanif | 80 | 58 | 11 |  | $5,313 | $5,750 | $2,500 |  | 86 | 58 | 7 |  | $8,036 | $7,500 | $22,500 |
| Weloy | 180 | 135 | 32 |  | $7,708 | $8,618 | $5,000 |  | 193 | 135 | 9 |  | $8,250 | $8,125 | $9,375 |
| Rull | 314 | 260 | 37 |  | $6,815 | $7,463 | $3,300 |  | 330 | 250 | 15 |  | $9,441 | $9,583 | $7,188 |
| Gilman | 36 | 25 | 7 |  | $6,875 | $9,375 | $5,625 |  | 43 | 26 | 3 |  | $8,125 | $10,000 | $2,500 |
| Kanifay | 35 | 25 | 6 |  | $5,795 | $5,536 | $7,500 |  | 41 | 36 | 1 |  | $3,786 | $3,857 | $1,500 |
| Dalipebinaw | 51 | 37 | 11 |  | $7,083 | $9,583 | $5,938 |  | 68 | 49 | 5 |  | $8,214 | $7,708 | $11,250 |
| Outer Islands | 247 | 193 | 35 |  | $3,819 | $4,042 | $2,625 |  | 263 | 181 | 23 |  | $4,481 | $4,540 | $3,900 |
| Ulithi | 83 | 65 | 11 |  | $3,650 | $3,929 | $2,833 |  | 84 | 58 | 8 |  | $4,143 | $4,000 | $6,250 |
| Fais/Sorol | 10 | 10 | - |  | $3,600 | $3,600 | - |  | 14 | 11 | 2 |  | $3,833 | $4,500 | $3,000 |
| Ngulu | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | $1,250 | $1,500 | $1,500 |  | 3 | 2 | 1 |  | $2,500 | $2,000 | $2,500 |
| Woleai | 50 | 35 | 9 |  | $5,000 | $5,268 | $3,500 |  | 62 | 39 | 6 |  | $3,750 | $3,700 | $4,500 |
| Eauripik | 12 | 9 | 3 |  | $667 | $643 | $750 |  | 12 | 2 | … |  | $6,000 | $6,000 | … |
| Ifalik | 29 | 22 | 3 |  | $5,481 | $5,250 | $6,250 |  | 25 | 23 | 2 |  | $5,446 | $5,481 | $4,500 |
| Faraulap | 21 | 17 | 4 |  | $3,625 | $3,875 | $667 |  | 19 | 17 | … |  | $5,156 | $5,156 | … |
| Elato | 10 | 8 | 2 |  | $300 | $4,000 | $500 |  | 6 | 4 | 1 |  | $4,500 | $5,000 | $3,500 |
| Lamotrek | 19 | 18 | 1 |  | $4,750 | $5,000 | $3,500 |  | 15 | 10 | 1 |  | $4,375 | $4,333 | $4,500 |
| Satawal | 10 | 8 | 1 |  | $5,000 | $5,833 | $4,500 |  | 23 | 15 | 2 |  | $4,833 | $4,833 | $4,000 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

As would be expected, income increased with educational attainment (Table 11.7). Median income for persons who attended college was almost double the median income of persons who stopped studying after high school. In 2000, high school graduates had a median income of $3,797 and persons with some college or a college degree had a median income of $6,047, a slight increase when compared to their corresponding values in 1994. In both census years, median income of persons with bachelor's degree was more than twice of those with only a high school diploma. Persons with only an elementary education had considereably lower median income than persons who graduated high school, and median income of persons with no education was considerably lowere than persons with attained elementary.

At every educational level median income for women was less than that of men. This was true for both census years. The most significant disparity was among those with Bachelor's, Masters or higher degree. The median income for males with Bachelor’s, Masters or higher degree attainment was about $5,000 to $10,000 higher than their female counterparts.

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| Table 11.7: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Educational Attainment, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | | |  | Males | | |  | Females | | |
| Educational attainment | Total | Median | Mean |  | Total | Median | Mean |  | Total | Median | Mean |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons with |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| income 15+ years | 2,505 | $3,549 | $4,857 |  | 1,684 | $3,971 | $5,500 |  | 821 | $2,817 | $3,539 |
| No education | 85 | $2,327 | $2,959 |  | 51 | $2,675 | $3,720 |  | 34 | $1,375 | $1,817 |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-3 grades | 73 | $1,405 | $1,610 |  | 32 | $1,875 | $2,195 |  | 41 | $1,115 | $1,153 |
| 4-7 grades | 244 | $2,310 | $2,763 |  | 148 | $2,606 | $3,193 |  | 96 | $1,929 | $2,100 |
| Elem. grads. | 129 | $2,234 | $2,711 |  | 78 | $2,550 | $3,176 |  | 51 | $1,767 | $1,999 |
| High school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9-11 grades | 256 | $2,532 | $3,048 |  | 177 | $2,782 | $3,397 |  | 79 | $2,109 | $2,267 |
| 12, no diploma | 93 | $2,938 | $3,457 |  | 58 | $3,667 | $4,011 |  | 35 | $2,500 | $2,539 |
| HS graduates | 768 | $3,412 | $4,327 |  | 510 | $3,708 | $4,771 |  | 258 | $2,973 | $3,451 |
| College | 857 | $5,947 | $7,408 |  | 630 | $6,145 | $7,959 |  | 227 | $5,327 | $5,881 |
| Some, no degree | 359 | $4,797 | $5,695 |  | 245 | $5,019 | $5,973 |  | 114 | $4,467 | $5,097 |
| Assoc. academic | 137 | $4,938 | $5,697 |  | 110 | $4,952 | $5,824 |  | 27 | $4,833 | $5,182 |
| Assoc. vocational | 183 | $6,286 | $6,471 |  | 134 | $6,389 | $6,766 |  | 49 | $5,924 | $5,666 |
| Bachelors | 143 | $9,922 | $12,051 |  | 112 | $10,625 | $12,984 |  | 31 | $7,708 | $8,682 |
| Masters or higher | 35 | $16,500 | $17,608 |  | 29 | $18,500 | $18,932 |  | 6 | $8,750 | $11,210 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons with |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| income 15+ years | 2,619 | $3,817 | $5,684 |  | 1,596 | $4,540 | $6,606 |  | 1,023 | $3,009 | $4,247 |
| No education | 106 | $1,667 | $2,149 |  | 41 | $3,056 | $3,532 |  | 65 | $956 | $1,276 |
| Elementary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1-3 grades | 70 | $2,231 | $2,751 |  | 32 | $3,000 | $3,843 |  | 38 | $1,250 | $1,831 |
| 4-7 grades | 226 | $2,262 | $2,629 |  | 95 | $2,659 | $3,278 |  | 131 | $2,038 | $2,158 |
| Elem. grads. | 104 | $2,345 | $2,386 |  | 52 | $2,750 | $2,875 |  | 52 | $2,059 | $1,898 |
| High school |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9-11 grades | 210 | $2,700 | $3,568 |  | 136 | $2,939 | $4,157 |  | 74 | $2,235 | $2,487 |
| 12, no diploma | 98 | $2,839 | $3,252 |  | 62 | $2,882 | $3,460 |  | 36 | $2,786 | $2,894 |
| HS graduates | 818 | $3,797 | $5,090 |  | 484 | $4,247 | $5,478 |  | 334 | $3,329 | $4,526 |
| College | 987 | $6,047 | $8,504 |  | 694 | $6,311 | $9,197 |  | 293 | $5,364 | $6,861 |
| Some, no degree | 423 | $4,670 | $6,290 |  | 267 | $5,165 | $7,129 |  | 156 | $3,818 | $4,855 |
| Assoc. academic | 162 | $5,319 | $6,789 |  | 136 | $5,385 | $7,138 |  | 26 | $5,000 | $4,965 |
| Assoc. vocational | 195 | $6,360 | $7,618 |  | 140 | $6,306 | $7,380 |  | 55 | $6,510 | $8,225 |
| Bachelors | 149 | $9,438 | $12,575 |  | 110 | $10,357 | $13,491 |  | 39 | $7,969 | $9,994 |
| Masters or higher | 58 | $19,167 | $21,950 |  | 41 | $20,833 | $24,182 |  | 17 | $13,750 | $16,566 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P183; 2000 FSM Census, Table P11-12. | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

A person's economic activity naturally has a bearing on their income. Table 11.8 shows the median income of each of the economic activity categories by sex. Although the data on income refer to a different time period than economic status, for a majority of these persons economic status did not change. In both years persons employed in the formal work force reported the highest median income, about $4,300 in 1994 and $3,800 in 2000). In 1994, persons who could have taken a job had the lowest median income at $1,469. In 2000, the market-oriented workers had the lowest median income at $1,273. Persons who were not available for work reportedly had higher median incomes than persons involved in market-oriented agriculture or fishing activities. Females had consistently lower median incomes than males at every economic status.

In 2000, about 15 percent of the subsistence workers and 20 percent of persons not in the labor force were receiving income other a source other than wages and salary. These proportions were slightly higher those reported in 1994.

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| Table 11.8: Individual Median Income in U.S. Dollars ($) in 1993 and 1999 by Economic Status the Week Before the Censuses, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | |
|  | Percent of work force claiming incomein 1993 | |  | Median income | | |  | Percent of work force claiming incomein 1999 | |  | Median income | | |
| Economic status | Number | Percent |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Number | Percent |  | Total | Males | Females |
| Persons 15+ years |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| with income | 2,557 | 37.9 | $3,509 | | $3,941 | $2,776 |  | 3,254 | 45.5 | $3,368 | | $3,989 | $2,675 |
| In labor force | 2,057 | 55.1 | $3,944 | | $4,436 | $3,259 |  | 2,868 | 55.4 | $3,534 | | $4,222 | $2,795 |
| Employed | 1,972 | 58.6 | $4,029 | | $4,543 | $3,320 |  | 2,810 | 56.6 | $3,563 | | $4,290 | $2,806 |
| Formal work | 1,806 | 86.7 | $4,299 | | $4,770 | $3,556 |  | 2,426 | 94.4 | $3,810 | | $4,560 | $3,068 |
| Agriculture/fishing | 166 | 12.9 | $1,615 | | $1,926 | $969 |  | 384 | 16.0 | $1,629 | | $2,603 | $962 |
| Subsistence | 147 | 11.8 | $1,603 | | $1,896 | $966 |  | 326 | 14.6 | $1,706 | | $2,648 | $917 |
| Market oriented | 19 | 57.6 | $1,700 | | $2,250 | $1,000 |  | 58 | 36.3 | $1,273 | | $2,000 | $1,111 |
| Unemployed | 85 | 23.1 | $2,361 | | $2,625 | $1,417 |  | 58 | 27.6 | $2,182 | | $2,444 | $1,500 |
| Not in labor force | 500 | 16.6 | $1,955 | | $2,336 | $1,608 |  | 386 | 19.5 | $2,088 | | $2,650 | $1,500 |
| Could have taken a job | 77 | 19.7 | $1,469 | | $1,929 | $1,111 |  | 41 | 28.1 | $2,500 | | $2,500 | $2,500 |
| Not available for work | 423 | 16.1 | $2,039 | | $2,396 | $1,696 |  | 345 | 18.8 | $2,033 | | $2,671 | $1,419 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P185; 2000 FSM Census, Table 11-14. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11.9 shows median income of the current formal work force for different occupations. Not all persons who had income reported an occupation. Some persons with income were not working during the respective censuses. As was explained in the chapter on occupations, the occupations categories are according to how much skill and experience are needed for a job. Thus, the higher the skill and experience required, the higher the compensation. Executives and managers were the highest paid occupations with median incomes in both years ( $9,219 in 1993 and $12,879 in 1999). Professionals, technicians and associate professionals also had higher than average median income. Similar to findings on education and income, women had lower median income in every occupation group than men in 2000, and the largest difference occurred in the executive and managerial occupations.

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| Table 11.9: Median Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Occupation, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | |  | Males | |  | Females | |  | Total | |  | Males | |  | Females | |
| Occupation | Number | Median |  | Number | Median |  | Number | Median |  | Number | Median |  | Number | Median |  | Number | Median |
| Current formal work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| force 15+ years | 1,806 | $4,464 |  | 1,276 | $4,820 |  | 530 | $3,789 |  | 2,426 | $4,135 |  | 1,444 | $4,680 |  | 982 | $3,389 |
| Executive and managers | 175 | $9,219 |  | 149 | $9,688 |  | 26 | $7,083 |  | 158 | $12,879 |  | 129 | $13,482 |  | 29 | $9,583 |
| Professionals | 196 | $5,909 |  | 146 | $6,438 |  | 50 | $4,659 |  | 307 | $5,757 |  | 200 | $6,136 |  | 107 | $4,781 |
| Technicians and assoc. prof. | 401 | $5,028 |  | 273 | $5,498 |  | 128 | $4,104 |  | 426 | $5,258 |  | 265 | $5,866 |  | 161 | $4,366 |
| Administrative support | 240 | $4,282 |  | 66 | $5,588 |  | 174 | $3,958 |  | 342 | $4,288 |  | 87 | $4,583 |  | 255 | $4,211 |
| Service workers | 194 | $3,313 |  | 99 | $4,077 |  | 95 | $2,530 |  | 166 | $3,590 |  | 98 | $4,115 |  | 68 | $2,750 |
| Agriculture & fishing workers | 44 | $3,500 |  | 40 | $3,556 |  | 4 | $3,000 |  | 31 | $3,500 |  | 30 | $3,500 |  | 1 | $3,500 |
| Subsistence workers | 29 | $3,250 |  | 28 | $3,500 |  | 1 | $1,500 |  | 9 | $3,250 |  | 8 | $3,500 |  | 1 | $2,500 |
| Craft and related workers | 268 | $3,569 |  | 243 | $3,607 |  | 25 | $3,125 |  | 574 | $2,511 |  | 255 | $3,452 |  | 319 | $2,036 |
| Machine operators | 105 | $3,838 |  | 92 | $3,798 |  | 13 | $4,250 |  | 142 | $4,007 |  | 133 | $4,049 |  | 9 | $3,542 |
| Elementary occup. & labor | 153 | $3,975 |  | 139 | $4,250 |  | 14 | $2,071 |  | 270 | $3,665 |  | 238 | $3,855 |  | 32 | $2,200 |
| Armed Forces | 1 | $3,750 |  | 1 | $3,750 |  | - | - |  | 1 | $6,250 |  | 1 | $6,250 |  | - | - |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P187; 2000 FSM Census, Table 11-16. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Occupation refers to the most recent job, while the income data refers to 1993 & 1999 income. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

With few exceptions, income levels in the public sector were higher than those in the private sector (Table 11.10). The high median income for the unpaid family workers in 2000 may be due to the small number of individuals involved. Between 1993 and 1999, the median income decline in the private sector and while it increased in the public sector. The decline in the private sector may suggest that the newly-entered workers to private sector to be entering low paying job. Furthermore, all classes (except for private-for-profit workers and municipal government workers) had median incomes higher than the overall income unpaid family workers during both censuses. National government incomes had a median of $10,556 in 2000 which was about three times the median income in the private sector. Once again, female median incomes were lower in every category than their male counterparts. In 2000, the greatest income difference in the private sector was among municipal and unpaid family workers, and among the national employees in the public sector.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.10: Individual Income in 1993 and 1999 by Class of Work, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Total | | |  | Males | | |  | Females | | |
| Class of work | Number | Median | Mean |  | Number | Median | Mean |  | Number | Median | Mean |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 1,806 | $4,299 | $5,646 |  | 1,276 | $4,770 | $6,192 |  | 530 | $3,556 | $4,331 |
| Private wage/salary: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For profit | 661 | $3,530 | $4,648 |  | 446 | $3,831 | $5,169 |  | 215 | $2,978 | $3,566 |
| Not for profit | 63 | $4,900 | $7,569 |  | 34 | $6,667 | $9,544 |  | 29 | $3,700 | $5,254 |
| Government: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal govt. | 9 | $2,500 | $3,977 |  | 9 | $2,500 | $3,977 |  | - | - | - |
| State | 913 | $4,867 | $5,823 |  | 685 | $5,306 | $6,291 |  | 228 | $3,884 | $4,416 |
| National | 67 | $8,068 | $8,992 |  | 47 | $9,844 | $10,668 |  | 20 | $4,667 | $5,054 |
| Federal/foreign | 71 | $4,917 | $7,205 |  | 38 | $5,833 | $7,848 |  | 33 | $4,125 | $6,465 |
| Self-employed | 21 | $8,750 | $8,417 |  | 16 | $7,500 | $7,590 |  | 5 | $11,250 | $11,064 |
| Unpaid family worker | 1 | $4,500 | $4,752 |  | 1 | $4,500 | $4,752 |  | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Current formal work force 15+ years | 2,426 | $4,135 | $5,794 |  | 1,444 | $4,680 | $6,744 |  | 982 | $3,389 | $4,398 |
| Private wage/salary: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| For profit | 1,283 | $3,379 | $4,490 |  | 704 | $3,951 | $5,606 |  | 579 | $2,629 | $3,132 |
| Not for profit | 86 | $4,167 | $9,287 |  | 38 | $4,500 | $9,570 |  | 48 | $3,889 | $9,063 |
| Government: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Municipal govt. | 6 | $5,000 | $5,068 |  | 5 | $5,625 | $5,678 |  | 1 | $1,750 | $2,016 |
| State | 805 | $5,218 | $6,640 |  | 555 | $5,576 | $7,149 |  | 250 | $4,519 | $5,510 |
| National | 80 | $10,769 | $12,537 |  | 53 | $11,625 | $13,598 |  | 27 | $8,438 | $10,455 |
| Federal/foreign | 100 | $4,679 | $6,631 |  | 45 | $5,156 | $7,704 |  | 55 | $4,345 | $5,752 |
| Self-employed | 62 | $4,375 | $6,955 |  | 42 | $5,000 | $8,247 |  | 20 | $3,571 | $4,241 |
| Unpaid family worker | 4 | $6,250 | $6,429 |  | 2 | $8,750 | $9,018 |  | 2 | $3,750 | $3,840 |
| Source: 1994 FSM Census, Table P189; 2000 FSM Census, Table 11-18. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 11.11 presents median income by source and region. The majority of persons who reported income in both 1993 and 1999 received their income from wages or salaries. Many of these individuals also received income from other sources, giving them multiple income sources. Wages and salaries made the largest contribution to income with the largest number of recipients and the highest median amount ($3,665) slightly less than the 1994 median of $3,844. Social security also made up a significant portion of incomes with 318 persons receiving some form of government assistance contributing to a median income of $2,082, a large increase compared to the 1994 median of $1,685.

In 2000, the median income from wages and salaries was higher in the Outer Islands ($3,879) than on Yap Proper ($3,630); a reversal of the 1994 situation when Yap Proper reported a higher median income than the Outer Islands. This was probably due to the small number of wage and salary earners in the outer islands, which may have pulled up the median income especially if most of them earned higher salaries. Social security was the second most important source of income in both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands. In Yap Proper about 10 percent of the income recipients received was from social security and little over 9 percent in the Outer Islands. The median income for those who received social security, pensions, and/or other retirement funds appeared to be concentrated on Yap Proper, where 90 percent of all eligible recipients resided. In the Outer Islands, the median income for those who received social security benefits and other forms of governmental assistance appeared to have dropped from a high of $1,714 in 1994, to a low of $738 in 2000. This was perhaps due to a slightly lower income level reported in 2000 as apposed to 1994.

Remittances from outside of the FSM were slightly higher than remittances from within FSM. However, more persons received remittances from inside the FSM than from outside the FSM. The median incomes of persons receiving both or either of these categories of remittances appeared to have dropped slightly in 2000, compared to the 1994 census. In 1994, persons receiving income from within the FSM had a median income of $630, while those receiving remittances from outside the FSM showed a median income of $789. By 2000, the median incomes for those receiving remittances from within and outside the FSM were calculated at $562 and $586, respectively. The "other" category, which includes veterans payments, child support, alimony, and so forth also constituted a large number of income recipients in 1994 (2,204 persons) but had since dropped to only 45 persons in 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.11: Median Income by Source and Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | |  | 2000 Census | | |
| Source of income | Total | Yap  Proper | Outer  Islands |  | Total | Yap  Proper | Outer  Islands |
| Persons earning income | 2,557 | 2,176 | 381 |  | 3,254 | 2,914 | 340 |
| Median total income | $3,509 | $3,580 | $3,085 |  | $3,368 | $3,320 | $3,687 |
| Wages and salary | 2,174 | 1,848 | 326 |  | 2,674 | 2,372 | 302 |
| Median | $3,844 | $3,895 | $3,532 |  | $3,665 | $3,630 | $3,879 |
| Profit from business or farm | 195 | 186 | 9 |  | 354 | 341 | 13 |
| Median | $879 | $903 | $563 |  | $823 | $832 | $650 |
| Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty | 89 | 58 | 31 |  | 152 | 137 | 15 |
| Median | $685 | $806 | $535 |  | $628 | $635 | $577 |
| Social security, pension, retirement | 255 | 227 | 28 |  | 318 | 287 | 31 |
| Median | $1,685 | $1,682 | $1,714 |  | $2,082 | $2,225 | $738 |
| Remittances from within FSM | 68 | 46 | 22 |  | 73 | 57 | 16 |
| Median | $630 | $677 | $550 |  | $562 | $570 | $534 |
| Remittances from outside FSM | 41 | 33 | 8 |  | 41 | 35 | 6 |
| Median | $789 | $825 | $667 |  | $586 | $584 | $600 |
| Others | 2,204 | 2,204 | - |  | 45 | 44 | 1 |
| Median | $734 | $734 | - |  | $776 | $786 | $501 |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, unpublished data. | | | | | | | |

In Table 11.12 compares gender differentials of sources of income. The median wage or salary in 2000 was $3,989 for males and $2,675 for females. Compared to 1994, males showed a slight increase in median wage or salary while the female showed a slight decrease. Social security, pension and retirement was also the second largest income contributor. For every source of income, males had higher median income.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11.12: Income Source in 1993 and 1999 by Sex, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | |
|  | Number of recipients | | |  | Median income | | |  | Number of recipients | | |  | Median income | | |
| Source of income | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |  | Total | Males | Females |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons 15+ years with income | 2,557 | 1,713 | 844 |  | $3,509 | $3,941 | $2,776 |  | 3,254 | 1,873 | 1,381 |  | $3,368 | $3,989 | $2,675 |
| Wages and salary | 2,174 | 1,505 | 669 |  | $3,844 | $4,277 | $3,196 |  | 2,674 | 1,601 | 1,073 |  | $3,665 | $4,255 | $2,963 |
| Profit from business or farm | 195 | 138 | 57 |  | $879 | $933 | $771 |  | 354 | 190 | 164 |  | $823 | $960 | $707 |
| Interest, dividends, trusts, royalty | 89 | 74 | 15 |  | $685 | $686 | $682 |  | 152 | 98 | 54 |  | $628 | $663 | $575 |
| Social security, pension, retirement | 255 | 143 | 112 |  | $1,685 | $2,048 | $1,378 |  | 318 | 172 | 146 |  | $2,082 | $2,531 | $1,692 |
| Remittances from within FSM | 68 | 29 | 39 |  | $630 | $725 | $574 |  | 73 | 25 | 48 |  | $562 | $544 | $572 |
| Remittances from outside FSM | 41 | 15 | 26 |  | $789 | $938 | $723 |  | 41 | 15 | 26 |  | $586 | $682 | $542 |
| Other income | 22 | 11 | 11 |  | $734 | $612 | $917 |  | 45 | 21 | 24 |  | $776 | $875 | $706 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, unpublished data | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note : The sum of recipients does not equal the total because some individuals had more than one source of income. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Conclusion

The median income for individuals in Yap was $3,368 in 1999, and median household income was $6,489, a slight decrease for individual income from $3,509 and a moderate increase for household income from $5,998 since 1994. In 2000, the median household income, after inflation adjustments, showed only a 0.5 percent increase since 1994. Yap Proper had lower individual median income compared to the Outer Islands in 2000.

Income levels in Yap showed definite patterns. Higher educated persons had higher incomes, government employees had higher incomes than private sector employees, two-parent families had higher incomes than female headed families, and males had higher incomes than females. A majority of this income came from wages and salaries while income from remittances and social security also contributed. As Yap becomes more reliant on the cash economy instead of subsistence for its well-being, income levels will increasingly become a measuring stick for the quality of life and the distribution of resources.

# CHAPTER 12

**HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS**

## Introduction

Because everyone must live somewhere, the topic of housing characteristics is universal, enabling comparisons between populations. Moreover, studying various aspects of housing provides important insights to development, often illuminating the interface between a traditional cultural system and modernization that has affected most of the Pacific during the late twentieth century. The 2000 FSM census implicitly acknowledges the important role played by housing, collecting and presenting a vast array of data on various aspects of the state housing stock.

Before beginning an examination of housing in Yap, a brief note is in order and particularly to readers unfamiliar with data from housing censuses. Housing data typically are complex, usually organized and presented in several special categories such as total units, occupied units, owner-occupied units, and so on. Moreover, housing categories often are not consistent across census years, making comparisons difficult. Also, housing on Yap does not follow the Western model - houses are less technologically complex. Because of these differences, detailed definitions pertaining to housing and its various characteristics are provided in this report.

The housing characteristics in the State of Yap have been organized in this chapter into four major sections; (1) general housing characteristics, (2) structural characteristics, (3) utilities, and (4) equipment. Some tables in this chapter include data from the 1980 census to examine the change in housing in Yap over time.

## Data Description

General Housing Characteristics

A housing unit is a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, or 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 only from outside the building or through a common hall. Housing units built not for household occupancy but for a group of unrelated persons are defined as a group quarter. Group quarters include institutionalized and non-institutionalized quarters such as prisons/local jails, hospitals, school/college dormitories, etc.

The 2000 FSM Census included both occupied and vacant housing units as part of the housing inventory. Recreational boats, tents, etc, were also included in the questionnaire to enumerate people using them as their usual residence. The census classified a housing unit as occupied if it was the usual residence of the person or group of persons inhabiting it at the time of enumeration or if the occupants were only temporarily absent.

A vacant housing unit was one, which contained 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 census distinguished between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units, a characteristic referred to as tenure. Questionnaire item H22, asked to 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 during the census reference period, even if the unit was mortgaged or not fully paid for. The remaining occupied housing units were classified as renter-occupied, regardless of whether 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.

Structural Characteristics

Questionnaire item H6 concerned the year a structure was built. Data on the year 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.

The 2000 census obtained information on the number of housing units in a structure from questionnaire item H1, which it recorded for all housing units. A structure comprised a separate building that either had open space on all four sides or was separated from other structures by dividing walls that extended from ground to roof. The statistics presented in this report refer to the number of housing units in separate structures of specified type and size. The following categories applied;

* One-unit, detached -- a single-unit structure detached from any other structure (except a shed or garage). A one-family house (including those which may contain a business) was considered detached as long as the building had open space on all four sides.
* One-unit, attached -- a one-unit structure that had one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. For 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, obtained for both for occupied and vacant housing units. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes. For each unit, whole rooms included living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded were kitchenettes, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls for foyers, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, and other unfinished space used for storage.

Data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H8, obtained for both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms refers to the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms and the number of rooms that one would count as bedrooms when listing a housing unit for sale or for rent. Also included were 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 was 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. The categories include: "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, asked of both occupied and vacant housing units. The census classified each housing unit according to the type of material used most in the construction of its roof. The material categories employed were "Poured concrete", "Metal/Tin", "Wood", "Thatch", "Bamboo", and "Other".

The 2000 census collected data on type of material used for the foundation of housing units with questionnaire item H5, both for occupied and vacant housing units. Census personnel classified each housing unit according to the type of material used most in its foundation. The categories employed were "Concrete", "Wood pier or piling", "Coral", "Stone", and "Other" for those other than the first four categories.

Utilities

The 2000 census collected data on electric power with questionnaire items H10, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. Even if the power had been shut off for some reason, the census considered the unit to have electric power.

The census data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, obtained for both 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" refer to when there is running water that comes through water pipes from any common source supplying 5 or more houses or apartments and it is the only source of water for the entire household or apartment.

"A community water system only" refer to when there is running water that comes through water pipes supplied by a village or community water system or it may be obtained from a well that is maintained by the community.

"A public and catchment" refer to when there is running water from a public system and there is also catchment in which rainwater is collected.

"An individual well" refer to when the water comes from a well on the property or on neighboring property. Well water hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn whether piped or not piped and stored in tanks or used directly from the well were included.

"A catchment, tanks, or drums only" refer to when the source of water is a catchment, tanks, or drums in which rainwater is collected. Such sources usually serves only one structure.

"A public standpipe or street hydrant" refer to when there is an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water.

"Purchased bottled water" refer to when the household depended only on water purchased from businesses.

"Some other sources such as a spring, river, creek, etc," were being used by the household as the main source of drinking water.

Data on water supply, also referred to as "Piped water" related to the source of water, were obtained from questionnaire items H9a to H9d, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water signified a housing unit where water was available at a sink, washbasin, bathtub, or shower. The piped water may have been located within a housing unit, in a hallway associated with the unit, or in a room used by several other households in the building containing the unit (even if occupants had to go outdoors to reach that part of the building). If both hot and cold water were available, the census recorded the type of energy used by the water heater; "Electricity", "Gas”, “Solar Power", or "Other fuels".

Data on sewage disposal was obtained by questionnaire item H16, recorded both for occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified as connected to a "Public sewer", or a "Septic tank or cesspool", or disposing of sewage by "other means". In the FSM a public sewer system may be operated by a government or semi-government body or by a private organization where sewer pipe were connected to a processing plant. The septic tank or cesspool is an underground tank or pit for sewage disposal and limited to one or two toilets. The "other" category included housing units, which disposed of sewage in any manner not covered by the other specific categories.

Equipment

The 2000 Census obtained information on plumbing facilities from questionnaire items H9a, H9c, and H9d for occupied and vacant housing units. Based on the U.S. Census Bureau definition, 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 that contained that unit.

Data on sinks with piped water were obtained from questionnaire item H17e, recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. For classification as a housing unit possessing a sink with piped water, such a sink must 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 and sewage disposal facilities associated with them both in occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet consisted of any toilet, regardless of whether it’s inside or outside the unit, connected to piped water and emptied into a public sewer, septic tank or cesspool. If the unit did not have a flush toilet, the category “no”, was used.

The 2000 census collected data on bathtub and shower with questionnaire item H9c both for occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower was counted only if connected permanently to piped running water, thus excluding equipment such as portable bathtubs.

Questionnaire items H17a and H17b concerned cooking facilities and were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Main cooking facilities were those used most often for the preparation of meals, located either outside or inside the housing unit enumerated or in the building containing that housing unit. The 2000 census classified units with cooking facilities according to the energy used to power them, although the present study does not consider this information. A housing unit with "No cooking facilities" comprised a unit with no cooking facilities available inside or outside the building.

Questionnaire items H18 and H19 asked for the number of vehicles used for land transportation as well as boats used by the household for water transportation.

Finally, the census collected data on household appliances such as refrigerator, deep freezer, air-conditioning, television and VCR, telephone or CB radio, and any other battery operated radio.

## Analysis of Housing Data

The following analysis provides a brief description of the data on housing units as compiled from the 2000 FSM Population and Housing Census. The 1980 and 1994 census results are used for comparative purposes. The 1980 census results, however, are included here only as a means of comparing aggregate statistics since it differed from the latest two censuses in certain housing concepts and definitions.

### General Housing Characteristics

Table 12.1 presents the total number of housing units in Yap by status of occupancy. Between 1980 and 2000, the total number of housing units increased from 1,906 to 1,980 in 1994 (about 4 percent), and increased further still to 2,246 (about 13 percent) in 2000. Thus, over the past two decades, the total housing units in the state increased by over 17 percent. During 1980, about 84 percent of all housing units in Yap were reported occupied, which increased to about 97 percent in 1994 .but decreased thereafter to 90 percent. In actuality, however, there were more housing units in 2000 (2,030) than either during 1994 (1,925) or 1980 (1,608). The proportional decline of occupied housing in 2000 was due to the large number of vacant housing reported quite possibly as a result of the differences in definitions used for vacancy during 1980 and the last two censuses. Of the 2,246 housing units enumerated in Yap during the 2000 FSM census, 216 or 9.6 percent were vacant.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.1: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units, and Others, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | | | |
| Tenure | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | | 1994 | | 2000 |
| Total Housing Units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 1,608 | 1,925 | 2,030 |  | 19.7 | 5.5 |  | 84.4 | | 97.2 | | 90.4 |
| Vacant | 298 | 55 | 216 |  | -81.5 | 292.7 |  | 15.6 | | 2.8 | | 9.6 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02 | | | | | |  |  |  |  | |  | |

Government and planning agencies use information on renter occupied units in combination with income and other characteristics to develop housing programs designed to meet the housing needs of people at different economic levels. Table 12.2 shows that in 2000 about 86 percent of the occupied housing units in Yap were owner-occupied compared to about 75 percent in 1994. In addition, about 14 percent were renter-occupied, a significant decline from about 25 percent in 1994. Most housing units in Yap in both censuses were located on Yap Proper, particularly in Weloy and Rull. The distributions of housing unit occupancy and tenure status also showed slight variation between the regions. In 2000, the proportion for owner-occupied units in Yap Proper was lower (84 percent) than the Outer Islands (92 percent). In 1994, the proportion of owner-occupied units in the Outer Islands was much lower at about 60 percent. The proportion of renter-occupied no-cash housing units was relatively low in both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands (about 8 percent each) compared to the 1994 census when both regions reported relatively high proportions at 13 percent and 39 percent, respectively. The large proportion of renter-no cash housing units in the Outer Islands in 1994 could be houses that were abandoned by owners migrating to the state center or vice versa and left to be looked after by relatives.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.2: Total Housing Units, Occupied Housing Units and Tenure by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | Occupied | | | | |  | Percent | | | | |
|  | Total |  |  | Renter | |  |  |  |  | Renter | |  |
|  | housing |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |
| Municipality | units | Total | Owner | Cash | cash | Others |  | Total | Owner | Cash | cash | Others |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,980 | 1,925 | 1,442 | 29 | 412 | 42 |  | 100.0 | 74.9 | 1.5 | 21.4 | 2.2 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 1,291 | 1,065 | 28 | 162 | 36 |  | 100.0 | 82.5 | 2.2 | 12.5 | 2.8 |
| Rumung | 27 | 27 | 24 | - | 2 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 88.9 | - | 7.4 | 3.7 |
| Maap | 114 | 114 | 97 | 1 | 16 | - |  | 100.0 | 85.1 | 0.9 | 14.0 | - |
| Gagil | 136 | 136 | 130 | 1 | 5 | - |  | 100.0 | 95.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 | - |
| Tomil | 168 | 168 | 157 | - | 11 | - |  | 100.0 | 93.5 | - | 6.5 | - |
| Fanif | 96 | 96 | 87 | 2 | 7 | - |  | 100.0 | 90.6 | 2.1 | 7.3 | - |
| Weloy | 219 | 219 | 174 | 7 | 32 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 79.5 | 3.2 | 14.6 | 2.7 |
| Rull | 383 | 382 | 274 | 17 | 62 | 29 |  | 100.0 | 71.7 | 4.5 | 16.2 | 7.6 |
| Gilman | 41 | 41 | 41 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Kanifay | 46 | 46 | 43 | - | 3 | - |  | 100.0 | 93.5 | - | 6.5 | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 62 | 38 | - | 24 | - |  | 100.0 | 61.3 | - | 38.7 | - |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 634 | 377 | 1 | 250 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 59.5 | 0.2 | 39.4 | 0.9 |
| Ulithi | 178 | 156 | 127 | - | 24 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 81.4 | - | 15.4 | 3.2 |
| Fais/Sorol | 45 | 45 | - | - | 45 | - |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - |
| Ngulu | 11 | 11 | 10 | - | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 90.9 | - | 9.1 | - |
| Woleai | 101 | 101 | 8 | - | 93 | - |  | 100.0 | 7.9 | - | 92.1 | - |
| Eauripik | 35 | 24 | 3 | - | 21 | - |  | 100.0 | 12.5 | - | 87.5 | - |
| Ifalik | 75 | 75 | 72 | 1 | 2 | - |  | 100.0 | 96.0 | 1.3 | 2.7 | - |
| Faraulap | 61 | 41 | 37 | - | 4 | - |  | 100.0 | 90.2 | - | 9.8 | - |
| Elato | 18 | 17 | 17 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Lamotrek | 57 | 57 | 57 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Satawal | 107 | 107 | 46 | - | 60 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 43.0 | - | 56.1 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,246 | 2,030 | 1,750 | 120 | 160 | - |  | 100.0 | 86.2 | 5.9 | 7.9 | - |
| Yap Proper | 1,541 | 1,413 | 1,183 | 120 | 110 | - |  | 100.0 | 83.7 | 8.5 | 7.8 | - |
| Rumung | 43 | 26 | 25 | - | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 96.2 | - | 3.8 | - |
| Maap | 115 | 115 | 113 | - | 2 | - |  | 100.0 | 98.3 | - | 1.7 | - |
| Gagil | 177 | 158 | 150 | 3 | 5 | - |  | 100.0 | 94.9 | 1.9 | 3.2 | - |
| Tomil | 223 | 194 | 173 | 6 | 15 | - |  | 100.0 | 89.2 | 3.1 | 7.7 | - |
| Fanif | 105 | 101 | 93 | 1 | 7 | - |  | 100.0 | 92.1 | 1.0 | 6.9 | - |
| Weloy | 256 | 231 | 197 | 24 | 10 | - |  | 100.0 | 85.3 | 10.4 | 4.3 | - |
| Rull | 430 | 407 | 257 | 84 | 66 | - |  | 100.0 | 63.1 | 20.6 | 16.2 | - |
| Gilman | 53 | 53 | 51 | 1 | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 96.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - |
| Kanifay | 60 | 57 | 56 | - | 1 | - |  | 100.0 | 98.2 | - | 1.8 | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 79 | 71 | 68 | 1 | 2 | - |  | 100.0 | 95.8 | 1.4 | 2.8 | - |
| Outer Islands | 705 | 617 | 567 | - | 50 | - |  | 100.0 | 91.9 | - | 8.1 | - |
| Ulithi | 176 | 149 | 127 | - | 22 | - |  | 100.0 | 85.2 | - | 14.8 | - |
| Fais/Sorol | 48 | 44 | 29 | - | 15 | - |  | 100.0 | 65.9 | - | 34.1 | - |
| Ngulu | 6 | 6 | 6 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Woleai | 119 | 119 | 111 | - | 8 | - |  | 100.0 | 93.3 | - | 6.7 | - |
| Eauripik | 14 | 12 | 12 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Ifalik | 82 | 82 | 82 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Faraulap | 66 | 42 | 42 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Elato | 18 | 14 | 14 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Lamotrek | 64 | 55 | 55 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| Satawal | 112 | 94 | 89 | - | 5 | - |  | 100.0 | 94.7 | - | 5.3 | - |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H06  Note: In 2000, the “others” category was imputed. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The year of construction provides the age of housing units in Yap. Table 12.3 shows that 17 percent (about 2 out of every 12) of the housing units in Yap were constructed in the 5 years preceding the 2000 census. Another 28 percent were constructed between 1988 and 1995.

The distributions for years of construction for Yap Proper and Outer Islands were similar. That is, slightly less than half of the housing units were constructed in recent years. On Yap Proper, Rull and Tomil had the most recently constructed, after 1994. For the Outer Islands, Faraulap and Fais had the most houses constructed after 1994. Sorol, Ngulu, Eauripik and Elato, on the other hand, had no houses constructed during this period. Because housing unit construction is relatively easy on Yap, particularly in the outlying areas of Yap Proper and in the Outer Islands, where construction materials are often made primarily from thatch, or plywood and metal, houses can be easily built and replaced when needed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.3: Year of Construction of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | | | | | | | |  | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | 1999- | 1995- | 1990- | 1985- | 1980- | 1970- | 1960- | Before | Don't |  |  | 1999- | 1995- | 1990- | | 1985- | 1980- | 1970- | | | 1960- | | | | Before | | | | | Don't |
| Municipality | Total | 2000 | 1998 | 1994 | 1989 | 1984 | 1979 | 1969 | 1960 | Know |  | Total | 2000 | 1998 | 1994 | | 1989 | 1984 | 1979 | | | 1969 | | | | 1960 | | | | | Know |
| Total | 2,246 | 102 | 283 | 305 | 315 | 465 | 294 | 107 | 96 | 279 |  | 100.0 | 4.5 | 12.6 | 13.6 | | 14.0 | 20.7 | 13.1 | | | 4.8 | | | | 4.3 | | | | | 12.4 |
| Yap Proper | 1,541 | 79 | 227 | 201 | 212 | 346 | 188 | 69 | 46 | 173 |  | 100.0 | 5.1 | 14.7 | 13.0 | | 13.8 | 22.5 | 12.2 | | | 4.5 | | | | 3.0 | | | | | 11.2 |
| Rumung | 43 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 11.6 | 18.6 | 25.6 | | 16.3 | 14.0 | 2.3 | | | 2.3 | | | | 2.3 | | | | | 7.0 |
| Maap | 115 | 6 | 17 | 17 | 23 | 32 | 13 | - | 1 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 5.2 | 14.8 | 14.8 | | 20.0 | 27.8 | 11.3 | | | - | | | | 0.9 | | | | | 5.2 |
| Gagil | 177 | 15 | 26 | 33 | 20 | 45 | 26 | 8 | 1 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 8.5 | 14.7 | 18.6 | | 11.3 | 25.4 | 14.7 | | | 4.5 | | | | 0.6 | | | | | 1.7 |
| Tomil | 223 | 15 | 41 | 25 | 29 | 57 | 28 | 4 | 6 | 18 |  | 100.0 | 6.7 | 18.4 | 11.2 | | 13.0 | 25.6 | 12.6 | | | 1.8 | | | | 2.7 | | | | | 8.1 |
| Fanif | 105 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 5.7 | 13.3 | 9.5 | | 21.0 | 21.9 | 11.4 | | | 4.8 | | | | 5.7 | | | | | 6.7 |
| Weloy | 256 | 8 | 30 | 34 | 30 | 58 | 35 | 9 | 10 | 42 |  | 100.0 | 3.1 | 11.7 | 13.3 | | 11.7 | 22.7 | 13.7 | | | 3.5 | | | | 3.9 | | | | | 16.4 |
| Rull | 430 | 8 | 47 | 48 | 62 | 83 | 57 | 26 | 15 | 84 |  | 100.0 | 1.9 | 10.9 | 11.2 | | 14.4 | 19.3 | 13.3 | | | 6.0 | | | | 3.5 | | | | | 19.5 |
| Gilman | 53 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 5 | - | 3 |  | 100.0 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 7.5 | | 20.8 | 32.1 | 7.5 | | 9.4 | | | | - | | | | | 5.7 | |
| Kanifay | 60 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 11.7 | 28.3 | 8.3 | | 5.0 | 8.3 | 11.7 | | 10.0 | | | | 6.7 | | | | | 10.0 | |
| Dalipebinaw | 79 | 4 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 5.1 | 29.1 | 17.7 | | 6.3 | 25.3 | 6.3 | | 6.3 | | | | 2.5 | | | | | 1.3 | |
| Outer Islands | 705 | 23 | 56 | 104 | 103 | 119 | 106 | 38 | 50 | 106 |  | 100.0 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 14.8 | | 14.6 | 16.9 | 15.0 | | 5.4 | | | | 7.1 | | | | | 15.0 | |
| Ulithi | 176 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 16 | 45 | 31 | 5 | 5 | 51 |  | 100.0 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 6.3 | | 9.1 | 25.6 | 17.6 | | 2.8 | | | | 2.8 | | | | | 29.0 | |
| Fais/Sorol | 48 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 10 | - | - | 1 | 11 |  | 100.0 | 8.3 | 29.2 | 6.3 | | 10.4 | 20.8 | - | | - | | | | 2.1 | | | | | 22.9 | |
| Ngulu | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | 2 |  | 100.0 | - | - | - | | - | - | 16.7 | | - | | | | 50.0 | | | | | 33.3 | |
| Woleai | 119 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 13 | 12 | 27 |  | 100.0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 7.6 | | 9.2 | 14.3 | 18.5 | | 10.9 | | | | 10.1 | | | | | 22.7 | |
| Eauripik | 14 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 |  | 100.0 | - | - | - | | - | - | 14.3 | | 7.1 | | | | 57.1 | | | | 21.4 | | |
| Ifalik | 82 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 30 | 9 | - | 4 |  | 100.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 13.4 | | 2.4 | 26.8 | 36.6 | | 11.0 | | | | - | | | | 4.9 | | |
| Faraulap | 66 | 2 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 3.0 | 27.3 | 25.8 | | 9.1 | 3.0 | 4.5 | | 7.6 | | | | 12.1 | | | | 7.6 | | |
| Elato | 18 | - | - | 13 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - |  | 100.0 | - | - | 72.2 | | 5.6 | - | 11.1 | | - | | | 11.1 | | | | - | | | |
| Lamotrek | 64 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | - |  | 100.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 54.7 | | 12.5 | 4.7 | 9.4 | | 3.1 | | | 9.4 | | | | - | | | |
| Satawal | 112 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 54 | 20 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 4.5 | 48.2 | | 17.9 | 8.0 | 2.7 | | | 4.5 | | | | 2.7 | | | | |
| Source: 2000 FSM Census, Table H01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Structural Characteristics

Description of buildings indicates structural characteristics 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 other environmental needs.

Table 12.4 presents occupied housing units by type of the housing unit in the structure (that is, whether the housing unit is detached from other housing units or not). About 87 percent of all housing unit in Yap in 2000 were single detached structures compared to about 92 percent in 1994. The proportion for housing units attached to one or more housing units was higher in 2000 at about 8 percent. Furthermore, the data also showed an increase in all apartment units from about 2 percent in 1994 to about 5 percent in 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.4: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | |
| Units in structure | 1994 Census | |  | 2000 Census | |
| Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent |
| Occupied Housing Units | 1,925 | 100.0 |  | 2,030 | 100.0 |
| One detached | 1,761 | 91.5 |  | 1,770 | 87.2 |
| 1 or more attached | 117 | 6.1 |  | 156 | 7.7 |
| Building with 2 apartments. | 18 | 0.9 |  | 10 | 0.5 |
| Building with 3 or 4 apartments | 11 | 0.6 |  | 36 | 1.8 |
| Building with 5 or more apartments | 13 | 0.7 |  | 44 | 2.2 |
| Others | 5 | 0.3 |  | 14 | 0.7 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 and unpublished data. | | | | | |

The distribution of occupied housing by number of units in a structure for the municipalities is presented in Table 12.5. The most common type of unit structure in both Yap and Outer Islands was the one unit structure. About 86 percent of the housing units on Yap Proper in 2000 were one-detached housing structures, whereas in the Outer Islands it was about 91 percent. This pattern of occupied housing unit distribution was similar to 1994 when one-detached housing unit comprised about 88 percent of all on housing units on Yap Proper and about 97 percent in the Outer Islands. This is not surprising as multiple-unit structures (i.e., apartment buildings) were most likely to be located on Yap Proper.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.5: Occupied Housing Units by Number of Units per Structure and Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | | |
|  | Occupied |  | One | Bldg. | Bldg. | Bldg. |  |  | Occupied |  | One | Bldg. | Bldg. | Bldg. |  |
|  | housing | One | or more | with | with 3 | with 5 |  |  | housing | One, | or more | with | with 3 | with 5 |  |
| Municipality | units | detached | attached | 2 apt. | or 4 apt. | or more | Others |  | units | detached | attached | 2 apt. | or 4 apt. | or more | Others |
| Total | 1,925 | 1,761 | 117 | 18 | 11 | 13 | 5 |  | 2,030 | 1,770 | 156 | 10 | 36 | 44 | 14 |
| Yap Proper | 1,291 | 1,147 | 112 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 2 |  | 1,413 | 1,210 | 114 | 8 | 32 | 38 | 11 |
| Rumung | 27 | 27 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 26 | 26 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maap | 114 | 105 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |  | 115 | 110 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 |
| Gagil | 136 | 133 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |  | 158 | 136 | 21 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Tomil | 168 | 164 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - |  | 194 | 166 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 11 | - |
| Fanif | 96 | 88 | 8 | - | - | - | - |  | 101 | 98 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Weloy | 219 | 197 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 231 | 179 | 36 | - | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Rull | 382 | 299 | 67 | 7 | 5 | 4 | - |  | 407 | 321 | 30 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 8 |
| Gilman | 41 | 41 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 53 | 47 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| Kanifay | 46 | 31 | 13 | 1 | 1 | - | - |  | 57 | 57 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 62 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 71 | 70 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Outer Islands | 634 | 614 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 |  | 617 | 560 | 42 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 and unpublished data. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The number of rooms provides the basis for estimating the amount of living and sleeping space in a housing unit. Table 12.6 presents the distribution of occupied housing units by number of rooms in a structure for the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses. The number housing units with one and two-room decreased slightly over the census years observed, whereas housing units with 3 or more rooms increased. The increase in the number of larger housing units may imply a better living standard in recent years. The availability housing loan packages provided by federal and local housing programs may have also enabled more people to build bigger and multiple-room houses. The median number of rooms per unit increased from 1.7 in 1980 to 2.8 in 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.6: Rooms per Occupied Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rooms | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Occupied Housing Units | 1,608 | 1,925 | 2,030 |  | 19.7 | 5.5 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 room | 694 | 681 | 690 |  | -1.9 | 1.3 |  | 43.2 | 35.4 | 34.0 |
| 2 rooms | 431 | 421 | 410 |  | -2.3 | -2.6 |  | 26.8 | 21.9 | 20.2 |
| 3 rooms | 301 | 377 | 400 |  | 25.2 | 6.1 |  | 18.7 | 19.6 | 19.7 |
| 4 rooms | 117 | 213 | 263 |  | 82.1 | 23.5 |  | 7.3 | 11.1 | 13.0 |
| 5 rooms | 44 | 140 | 184 |  | 218.2 | 31.4 |  | 2.7 | 7.3 | 9.1 |
| 6 rooms | 13 | 61 | 51 |  | 369.2 | -16.4 |  | 0.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| 7 rooms | 1 | 20 | 16 |  | 1,900.0 | -20.0 |  | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 |
| 8+ rooms | 7 | 12 | 16 |  | 71.4 | 33.3 |  | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Median | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02 and unpublished data. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.7 compares number of rooms in occupied housing units between the regions. The housing units on Yap Proper were more likely to have more rooms than the Outer Islands. The average rooms per unit on Yap Proper in 2000 were 3.5, compared to 1.6 in the Outer Islands; about the same proportions as in 1994. Housing units with the most rooms and the highest medians are most likely to be located in the municipalities composing Colonia (Rull and Weloy).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.7: Number of Rooms per Occupied Housing Unit by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ | Median |  | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8+ | Median |
| Total | 1,925 | 681 | 421 | 377 | 213 | 140 | 61 | 20 | 12 | 2.7 |  | 2,030 | 690 | 410 | 400 | 263 | 184 | 51 | 16 | 16 | 2.8 |
| Yap Proper | 1,291 | 189 | 337 | 339 | 201 | 135 | 60 | 18 | 12 | 3.4 |  | 1,413 | 181 | 339 | 386 | 252 | 175 | 51 | 14 | 15 | 3.5 |
| Rumung | 27 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 2.0 |  | 26 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 2.4 |
| Maap | 114 | 25 | 43 | 28 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 1 | - | 2.7 |  | 115 | 23 | 38 | 31 | 13 | 9 | - | 1 | - | 2.9 |
| Gagil | 136 | 32 | 29 | 38 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3.2 |  | 158 | 23 | 43 | 50 | 17 | 18 | 5 | - | 2 | 3.3 |
| Tomil | 168 | 30 | 50 | 48 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3.1 |  | 194 | 36 | 48 | 55 | 28 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3.2 |
| Fanif | 96 | 6 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 4.0 |  | 101 | 9 | 14 | 29 | 23 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3.9 |
| Weloy | 219 | 22 | 55 | 60 | 47 | 26 | 7 | - | 2 | 3.5 |  | 231 | 13 | 60 | 59 | 49 | 31 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 3.7 |
| Rull | 382 | 46 | 80 | 103 | 66 | 55 | 21 | 8 | 3 | 3.6 |  | 407 | 44 | 71 | 110 | 94 | 63 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 3.8 |
| Gilman | 41 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 5 | - | 1 | 4.2 |  | 53 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 8 | 12 | 3 | - | - | 3.8 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 7 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 2.8 |  | 57 | 9 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2.8 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 6 | 28 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 2.9 |  | 71 | 7 | 20 | 24 | 12 | 7 | 1 | - | - | 3.4 |
| Outer Islands | 634 | 492 | 84 | 38 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | - | 1.6 |  | 617 | 509 | 71 | 14 | 11 | 9 | - | 2 | 1 | 1.6 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02 and unpublished data. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The number of bedrooms was used in combination with number of occupants to provide a measure of crowding. Builders and planners use this information to find out how much additional housing is needed to relieve crowded housing conditions.

Table 12.8 compares the number of bedrooms in occupied housing units enumerated during the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses and the percentage change over the observed period. A similar pattern using number of rooms was found using number of bedrooms. Between 1980 and 2000, both the number and proportion of housing units with 3 or more rooms had generally increased. This reflects the improvements in living standards in the state in recent years. The number of housing units with 1 or 2 rooms also increased in number but declined in proportion. The median number of bedrooms was about 2 in all the census years.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.8: Number of Bedrooms per Housing Units of All Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bedrooms | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total Housing Units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.7 | 11.8 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 bedroom | 918 | 864 | 973 |  | -6.3 | 11.2 |  | 48.2 | 43.6 | 43.3 |
| 2 bedrooms | 524 | 620 | 689 |  | 15.5 | 10.0 |  | 27.5 | 31.3 | 30.7 |
| 3 bedrooms | 327 | 352 | 413 |  | 7.1 | 14.8 |  | 17.2 | 17.8 | 18.4 |
| 4 bedrooms | 100 | 109 | 125 |  | 8.3 | 12.8 |  | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| 5+ bedrooms | 37 | 35 | 46 |  | -5.7 | 23.9 |  | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Median | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 |  | ... | ... |  | ... | ... | ... |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.9 further shows the distribution of bedrooms in housing units in the regions for the 1994 and 2000 censuses. While most of the housing units on Yap Proper had two or three bedrooms (about 66 percent during the two censuses), the housing units in the Outer islands were most likely to be one-bedroom units (81 and 88 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively). This showed that multiple-bedroom units were more common on Yap Proper than in the Outer islands.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.9: Number of Bedrooms of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | |
| Municipality | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5+ |  | Total | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5+ |
| Number | 1,980 | 864 | 620 | 352 | 109 | 35 |  | 2,246 | 973 | 689 | 413 | 125 | 46 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 308 | 528 | 320 | 101 | 35 |  | 1,541 | 356 | 621 | 403 | 117 | 44 |
| Rumung | 27 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 2 | - |  | 43 | 22 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Maap | 114 | 33 | 54 | 23 | 4 | - |  | 115 | 27 | 49 | 32 | 5 | 2 |
| Gagil | 136 | 38 | 48 | 35 | 9 | 6 |  | 177 | 40 | 65 | 51 | 16 | 5 |
| Tomil | 168 | 40 | 62 | 47 | 13 | 6 |  | 223 | 63 | 86 | 53 | 12 | 9 |
| Fanif | 96 | 10 | 29 | 33 | 14 | 10 |  | 105 | 13 | 35 | 31 | 18 | 8 |
| Weloy | 219 | 48 | 94 | 61 | 14 | 2 |  | 256 | 51 | 108 | 70 | 20 | 7 |
| Rull | 383 | 105 | 150 | 94 | 29 | 5 |  | 430 | 93 | 173 | 118 | 35 | 11 |
| Gilman | 41 | 2 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 2 |  | 53 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 10 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 2 |  | 60 | 18 | 29 | 10 | 3 | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 8 | 40 | 6 | 6 | 2 |  | 79 | 19 | 41 | 17 | 2 | - |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 556 | 92 | 32 | 8 | - |  | 705 | 617 | 68 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| Yap Proper | 65.3 | 35.6 | 85.2 | 90.9 | 92.7 | 100.0 |  | 68.6 | 36.6 | 90.1 | 97.6 | 93.6 | 95.7 |
| Rumung | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 |  | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| Maap | 5.8 | 3.8 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 |  | 5.1 | 2.8 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Gagil | 6.9 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 17.1 |  | 7.9 | 4.1 | 9.4 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 10.9 |
| Tomil | 8.5 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 13.4 | 11.9 | 17.1 |  | 9.9 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 9.6 | 19.6 |
| Fanif | 4.8 | 1.2 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 28.6 |  | 4.7 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 14.4 | 17.4 |
| Weloy | 11.1 | 5.6 | 15.2 | 17.3 | 12.8 | 5.7 |  | 11.4 | 5.2 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 16.0 | 15.2 |
| Rull | 19.3 | 12.2 | 24.2 | 26.7 | 26.6 | 14.3 |  | 19.1 | 9.6 | 25.1 | 28.6 | 28.0 | 23.9 |
| Gilman | 2.1 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 5.7 |  | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 2.2 |
| Kanifay | 2.3 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 5.7 |  | 2.7 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 3.1 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 |  | 3.5 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| Outer Islands | 34.7 | 64.4 | 14.8 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 0.0 |  | 31.4 | 63.4 | 9.9 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 4.3 |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H02. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Type of materials used for roofs, walls, and foundation are used to determine the structural composition of housing and as indicators of housing conditions, including those that might endanger the health and safety of the occupants. Table 12.10 describes the material used for roofing in housing units from 1980 to 2000 censuses. The number and proportion of housing units with concrete and metal roof increased while those units with wood, thatch and other declined, suggesting the people are more likely to build safer and more permanent housing units in recent years. In all census years, roofing for houses was mainly made of corrugated iron or metal and thatch.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.10: Material Used for Roof of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of materials | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Poured concrete | 48 | 101 | 109 |  | 110.4 | 7.9 |  | 2.5 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Metal | 1,148 | 1,427 | 1,643 |  | 24.3 | 15.1 |  | 60.2 | 72.1 | 73.2 |
| Wood | 34 | 8 | 13 |  | -76.5 | 62.5 |  | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Thatch | 635 | 429 | 470 |  | -32.4 | 9.6 |  | 33.3 | 21.7 | 20.9 |
| Others | 41 | 15 | 11 |  | -63.4 | -26.7 |  | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.11 further compares materials used for roofing in housing units by municipality in the 1994 and 2000 censuses. Roofing of housing units differ between the regions. Similar to the overall pattern, the most used type of roofing in Yap Proper was metal, at over 86 percent in both years. Also, the proportion of housing units with concrete roofing had increased while those with other materials such as wood and thatch declined. For the Outer Islands, housing units were more likely to have roofing of other materials (wood, thatch, etc). Only a small proportion, over 6 percent, of housing units had concrete roof in both years.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.11: Materials Used for Roof of All Housing Units by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  |  | Poured |  |  |  |  | Poured |  |  |  |  | Poured |  |  |  |  | Poured |  |  |
| Municipality | Total | concrete | Metal | Others |  | Total | concrete | Metal | Others |  | Total | concrete | Metal | Others |  | Total | concrete | Metal | Others |
| Total | 1,980 | 101 | 1,427 | 452 |  | 100.0 | 5.1 | 72.1 | 22.8 |  | 2,246 | 109 | 1,643 | 494 |  | 100.0 | 4.9 | 73.2 | 22.0 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 31 | 1,142 | 119 |  | 100.0 | 2.4 | 88.4 | 9.2 |  | 1,541 | 64 | 1,338 | 139 |  | 100.0 | 4.2 | 86.8 | 9.0 |
| Rumung | 27 | - | 22 | 5 |  | 100.0 | - | 81.5 | 18.5 |  | 43 | 1 | 32 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 2.3 | 74.4 | 23.3 |
| Maap | 114 | 2 | 85 | 27 |  | 100.0 | 1.8 | 74.6 | 23.7 |  | 115 | 1 | 98 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 0.9 | 85.2 | 13.9 |
| Gagil | 136 | 3 | 122 | 11 |  | 100.0 | 2.2 | 89.7 | 8.1 |  | 177 | 5 | 158 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 2.8 | 89.3 | 7.9 |
| Tomil | 168 | 2 | 148 | 18 |  | 100.0 | 1.2 | 88.1 | 10.7 |  | 223 | 4 | 195 | 24 |  | 100.0 | 1.8 | 87.4 | 10.8 |
| Fanif | 96 | 6 | 79 | 11 |  | 100.0 | 6.3 | 82.3 | 11.5 |  | 105 | 4 | 93 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 3.8 | 88.6 | 7.6 |
| Weloy | 219 | 8 | 202 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 3.7 | 92.2 | 4.1 |  | 256 | 15 | 222 | 19 |  | 100.0 | 5.9 | 86.7 | 7.4 |
| Rull | 383 | 7 | 352 | 24 |  | 100.0 | 1.8 | 91.9 | 6.3 |  | 430 | 29 | 379 | 22 |  | 100.0 | 6.7 | 88.1 | 5.1 |
| Gilman | 41 | 2 | 38 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 4.9 | 92.7 | 2.4 |  | 53 | 2 | 43 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 3.8 | 81.1 | 15.1 |
| Kanifay | 46 | - | 37 | 9 |  | 100.0 | - | 80.4 | 19.6 |  | 60 | 1 | 47 | 12 |  | 100.0 | 1.7 | 78.3 | 20.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 1 | 57 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 1.6 | 91.9 | 6.5 |  | 79 | 2 | 71 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 2.5 | 89.9 | 7.6 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 49 | 285 | 354 |  | 100.0 | 6.9 | 41.4 | 51.6 |  | 705 | 45 | 305 | 355 |  | 100.0 | 6.4 | 43.3 | 50.4 |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.12 presents materials used for walls in housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000. In 1994 and 2000 less than 1 percent of the housing units in Yap had no walls compared to 11 percent in 1980. On the other hand, the proportion for housing units with concrete walls increased from 22 percent in 1994 to 26 percent in 2000, suggesting improvement in housing conditions over recent years.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.12: Materials Used for Walls of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type of materials | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Concrete | 161 | 428 | 579 |  | 165.8 | 35.3 |  | 8.4 | 21.6 | 25.8 |
| Poured concrete | 68 | 197 | 267 |  | 189.7 | 35.5 |  | 3.6 | 9.9 | 11.9 |
| Concrete blocks | 93 | 231 | 312 |  | 148.4 | 35.1 |  | 4.9 | 11.7 | 13.9 |
| Metal | 882 | 950 | 1,037 |  | 7.7 | 9.2 |  | 46.3 | 48.0 | 46.2 |
| Wood | 610 | 498 | 398 |  | -18.4 | -20.1 |  | 32.0 | 25.2 | 17.7 |
| No walls | 213 | 5 | 5 |  | -97.7 | - |  | 11.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Others | 40 | 99 | 227 |  | 147.5 | 129.3 |  | 2.1 | 5.0 | 10.1 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.13 further compares materials used for walls in housing units between the regions in 1994 and 2000. In both years, majority of housing units in all the municipalities on Yap Proper had metal/tin walls. In 2000, at least 53 percent housing units in the municipalities on Yap Proper had metal/tin walls. For the Outer Islands municipalities (except Ulithi and Fais) most housing units had walls made of other materials such as wood, bamboo, thatch, etc. About 65 percent of the housing units in the Outer Islands had wall materials of wood and other materials comprised. However, housing units with concrete walls had increase in both number and proportion in both regions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.13: Materials Used for Walls of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  | Total |  |  | Wood |  | Total |  |  | Wood |  | Total |  |  | Wood |  | Total |  |  | Wood |
|  | housing | Con- |  | & |  | housing | Con- |  | & |  | housing | Con- |  | & |  | housing | Con- |  | & |
| Municipality | units | crete | Metal | others |  | units | crete | Metal | others |  | units | crete | Metal | others |  | units | crete | Metal | others |
| Total | 1,980 | 428 | 950 | 602 |  | 100.0 | 21.6 | 48.0 | 30.4 |  | 2,246 | 579 | 1,037 | 630 |  | 100.0 | 25.8 | 46.2 | 28.0 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 289 | 871 | 132 |  | 100.0 | 22.4 | 67.4 | 10.2 |  | 1,541 | 424 | 947 | 170 |  | 100.0 | 27.5 | 61.5 | 11.0 |
| Rumung | 27 | 2 | 21 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 7.4 | 77.8 | 14.8 |  | 43 | 5 | 33 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 11.6 | 76.7 | 11.6 |
| Maap | 114 | 17 | 73 | 24 |  | 100.0 | 14.9 | 64.0 | 21.1 |  | 115 | 21 | 78 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 18.3 | 67.8 | 13.9 |
| Gagil | 136 | 39 | 84 | 13 |  | 100.0 | 28.7 | 61.8 | 9.6 |  | 177 | 52 | 108 | 17 |  | 100.0 | 29.4 | 61.0 | 9.6 |
| Tomil | 168 | 21 | 133 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 12.5 | 79.2 | 8.3 |  | 223 | 56 | 137 | 30 |  | 100.0 | 25.1 | 61.4 | 13.5 |
| Fanif | 96 | 28 | 58 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 29.2 | 60.4 | 10.4 |  | 105 | 35 | 63 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 33.3 | 60.0 | 6.7 |
| Weloy | 219 | 33 | 162 | 24 |  | 100.0 | 15.1 | 74.0 | 11.0 |  | 256 | 56 | 163 | 37 |  | 100.0 | 21.9 | 63.7 | 14.5 |
| Rull | 383 | 118 | 231 | 34 |  | 100.0 | 30.8 | 60.3 | 8.9 |  | 430 | 154 | 228 | 48 |  | 100.0 | 35.8 | 53.0 | 11.2 |
| Gilman | 41 | 12 | 29 | - |  | 100.0 | 29.3 | 70.7 | - |  | 53 | 13 | 36 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 24.5 | 67.9 | 7.5 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 10 | 34 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 21.7 | 73.9 | 4.3 |  | 60 | 19 | 38 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 31.7 | 63.3 | 5.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 9 | 46 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 14.5 | 74.2 | 11.3 |  | 79 | 13 | 63 | 3 |  | 100.0 | 16.5 | 79.7 | 3.8 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 118 | 79 | 491 |  | 100.0 | 17.2 | 11.5 | 71.4 |  | 705 | 155 | 90 | 460 |  | 100.0 | 22.0 | 12.8 | 65.2 |
| Ulithi | 178 | 74 | 46 | 58 |  | 100.0 | 41.6 | 25.8 | 32.6 |  | 176 | 83 | 43 | 50 |  | 100.0 | 47.2 | 24.4 | 28.4 |
| Fais/Sorol | 45 | 10 | 18 | 17 |  | 100.0 | 22.2 | 40.0 | 37.8 |  | 48 | 17 | 17 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 29.2 |
| Ngulu | 11 | 1 | 1 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 81.8 |  | 6 | - | 1 | 5 |  | - | - | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| Woleai | 101 | 9 | 4 | 88 |  | 100.0 | 8.9 | 4.0 | 87.1 |  | 119 | 19 | 15 | 85 |  | 100.0 | 16.0 | 12.6 | 71.4 |
| Eauripik | 35 | 1 | 3 | 31 |  | 100.0 | 2.9 | 8.6 | 88.6 |  | 14 | - | - | 14 |  | - | - | - | 100.0 |
| Ifalik | 75 | 4 | 1 | 70 |  | 100.0 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 93.3 |  | 82 | 6 | - | 76 |  | - | 7.3 | - | 92.7 |
| Faraulap | 61 | 1 | 1 | 59 |  | 100.0 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 95.1 |  | 66 | 2 | 5 | 59 |  | 100.0 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 89.4 |
| Elato | 18 | 2 | - | 16 |  | 100.0 | 11.1 | - | 88.9 |  | 18 | 2 | 1 | 15 |  | 100.0 | 11.1 | 5.6 | 83.3 |
| Lamotrek | 57 | 9 | 3 | 45 |  | 100.0 | 15.8 | 5.3 | 78.9 |  | 64 | 9 | 3 | 52 |  | 100.0 | 14.1 | 4.7 | 81.3 |
| Satawal | 107 | 7 | 2 | 98 |  | 100.0 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 91.6 |  | 112 | 17 | 5 | 90 |  | 100.0 | 15.2 | 4.5 | 80.4 |
| Source: 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.14 presents type of materials used for foundation of housing units in 1994 and 2000. Around 9 out of every 10 houses of all housing units in Yap in 2000 (89 percent) had foundations made of concrete or wood/pier/piling compared to about 8 out of every 10 in 1994 (83 percent). Units with stone or coral foundation accounted for the remaining 12 percent of the housing units in 2000 and about 17 percent in 1994. Likewise, most housing units on Yap Proper had and the Outer Islands had concrete or wood/pier/piling in both years.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.14: Materials Used for Foundation of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  | Total |  | Wood/ |  |  | Total |  | Wood/ |  |  | Total |  | Wood/ |  |  | Total |  | Wood/ |  |
|  | housing | Con- | pier/ | Stone/ |  | housing | Con- | pier/ | Stone/ |  | housing | Con- | pier/ | Stone/ |  | housing | Con- | pier/ | Stone/ |
| Municipality | units | crete | piling | coral |  | units | crete | piling | coral |  | units | crete | piling | coral |  | units | crete | piling | coral |
| Total | 1,980 | 863 | 778 | 339 |  | 100.0 | 43.6 | 39.3 | 17.1 |  | 2,246 | 1,151 | 827 | 268 |  | 100.0 | 51.2 | 36.8 | 11.9 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 588 | 629 | 75 |  | 100.0 | 45.5 | 48.7 | 5.8 |  | 1,541 | 837 | 626 | 78 |  | 100.0 | 54.3 | 40.6 | 5.1 |
| Rumung | 27 | 7 | 16 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 25.9 | 59.3 | 14.8 |  | 43 | 13 | 24 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 30.2 | 55.8 | 14.0 |
| Maap | 114 | 43 | 60 | 11 |  | 100.0 | 37.7 | 52.6 | 9.6 |  | 115 | 54 | 40 | 21 |  | 100.0 | 47.0 | 34.8 | 18.3 |
| Gagil | 136 | 67 | 60 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 49.3 | 44.1 | 6.6 |  | 177 | 96 | 71 | 10 |  | 100.0 | 54.2 | 40.1 | 5.6 |
| Tomil | 168 | 57 | 99 | 12 |  | 100.0 | 33.9 | 58.9 | 7.1 |  | 223 | 128 | 86 | 9 |  | 100.0 | 57.4 | 38.6 | 4.0 |
| Fanif | 96 | 52 | 28 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 54.2 | ` | 16.7 |  | 105 | 68 | 33 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 64.8 | 31.4 | 3.8 |
| Weloy | 219 | 89 | 124 | 6 |  | 100.0 | 40.6 | 56.6 | 2.7 |  | 256 | 121 | 130 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 47.3 | 50.8 | 2.0 |
| Rull | 383 | 199 | 176 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 52.0 | 46.0 | 2.1 |  | 430 | 250 | 164 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 58.1 | 38.1 | 3.7 |
| Gilman | 41 | 35 | 5 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 85.4 | 12.2 | 2.4 |  | 53 | 39 | 13 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 73.6 | 24.5 | 1.9 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 19 | 20 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 15.2 |  | 60 | 32 | 26 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 53.3 | 43.3 | 3.3 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 20 | 41 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 32.3 | 66.1 | 1.6 |  | 79 | 36 | 39 | 4 |  | 100.0 | 45.6 | 49.4 | 5.1 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 275 | 149 | 264 |  | 100.0 | 40.0 | 21.7 | 38.4 |  | 705 | 314 | 201 | 190 |  | 100.0 | 44.5 | 28.5 | 27.0 |
| Ulithi | 178 | 99 | 57 | 22 |  | 100.0 | 55.6 | 32.0 | 12.4 |  | 176 | 115 | 46 | 15 |  | 100.0 | 65.3 | 26.1 | 8.5 |
| Fais/Sorol | 45 | 20 | 18 | 7 |  | 100.0 | 44.4 | 40.0 | 15.6 |  | 48 | 23 | 25 | - |  | - | 47.9 | 52.1 | - |
| Ngulu | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 |  | 100.0 | 9.1 | 18.2 | 72.7 |  | 6 | 1 | - | 5 |  | - | 16.7 | - | 83.3 |
| Woleai | 101 | 14 | 6 | 81 |  | 100.0 | 13.9 | 5.9 | 80.2 |  | 119 | 41 | 23 | 55 |  | 100.0 | 34.5 | 19.3 | 46.2 |
| Eauripik | 35 | - | 8 | 27 |  | 100.0 | - | 22.9 | 77.1 |  | 14 | - | - | 14 |  | - | - | - | 100.0 |
| Ifalik | 75 | 7 | 3 | 65 |  | 100.0 | 9.3 | 4.0 | 86.7 |  | 82 | 8 | 40 | 34 |  | 100.0 | 9.8 | 48.8 | 41.5 |
| Faraulap | 61 | 27 | 18 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 44.3 | 29.5 | 26.2 |  | 66 | 8 | 28 | 30 |  | 100.0 | 12.1 | 42.4 | 45.5 |
| Elato | 18 | 10 | - | 8 |  | 100.0 | 55.6 | - | 44.4 |  | 18 | 12 | 4 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 66.7 | 22.2 | 11.1 |
| Lamotrek | 57 | 39 | 2 | 16 |  | 100.0 | 68.4 | 3.5 | 28.1 |  | 64 | 43 | - | 21 |  | - | 67.2 | - | 32.8 |
| Satawal | 107 | 58 | 35 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 54.2 | 32.7 | 13.1 |  | 112 | 63 | 35 | 14 |  | 100.0 | 56.3 | 31.3 | 12.5 |
| Source: 1994 and 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

### Utilities

Data on electric power and air conditioning are useful in planning and assessing power consumption, living conditions, and housing quality. Such data are also useful in planning rural electrification programs and seeking alternative economical power sources.

Table 12.15 presents distribution of housing units by availability of electric power in the unit, during the 1980, 1994 and 2000 censuses. In general, electrical distribution improved significantly in the state between 1980 and 2000. The proportion of housing unit with electric power increased from 41 percent in 1980 to 57 percent in 2000. In other words, close to 6 out of every 10 houses in the state had electrical power in 2000 compared to about 4 out of every 10 in 1994. Among the houses with electricity in 1980, about 35 percent of the electric power was provided by public utility. The corresponding share for public utility increased to about 53 percent in 1994 then further increased to 57 percent in 2000, an increase of about 55 percent between 1980 and 1994 and about 22 percent between 1994 and 2000. The proportion of housing units with no electricity, on the other hand, decreased by more than 17 percentage points during this period, from about 59 percent in 1980 to about 42 percent in 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.15: Electric Power Source of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric power | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 99.5 | 98.5 |
| With electricity | 780 | 1,048 | 1,281 |  | 34.4 | 22.2 |  | 40.9 | 52.9 | 57.0 |
| Public utility | 674 | 1,043 | 1,273 |  | 54.7 | 22.1 |  | 35.4 | 52.7 | 56.7 |
| Generator | 106 | 5 | 8 |  | -95.3 | 60.0 |  | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Solar power | - | 10 | 34 |  | - | 240.0 |  | - | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| No electricity | 1,126 | 922 | 931 |  | -18.1 | 1.0 |  | 59.1 | 46.6 | 41.5 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.16 compares the availability of electricity and air conditioners in the regions. In 2000, about 75 percent of all housing units on Yap Proper had electricity in 2000, increasing from 70 percent in 1994. Similarly, the proportion of housing units with electricity declined slightly from 20 percent to 18 percent over the same period. The number of units with air conditioning also increased between 1994 and 2000 in both regions. The number of units with air-conditioning more than doubled while it remained about the same in the Outer Islands. The few air-conditioned housing units in the Outer Islands were mostly located in Ulithi. These observed differences between the regions may suggest that living standards in Yap Proper had improved in recent years, at least in terms of modern amenities.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.16: Electricity and Air Condition of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 Census | | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | | |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent | |  | Number | | |  | Percent | |
|  | Total | Elect- | Air |  | Elect- | Air |  | Total | Elect- | Air |  | Elect- | Air |
| Municipality | housing units | tricity | conditioning |  | tricity | conditioning |  | housing units | tricity | conditioning |  | tricity | conditioning |
| Total | 1,980 | 1,048 | 76 |  | 52.9 | 3.8 |  | 2,246 | 1,281 | 176 |  | 57.0 | 7.8 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 909 | 71 |  | 70.4 | 5.5 |  | 1,541 | 1,151 | 170 |  | 74.7 | 11.0 |
| Rumung | 27 | - | - |  | - | - |  | 43 | 4 | - |  | 9.3 | - |
| Maap | 114 | 45 | 2 |  | 39.5 | 1.8 |  | 115 | 68 | 3 |  | 59.1 | 2.6 |
| Gagil | 136 | 91 | 4 |  | 66.9 | 2.9 |  | 177 | 118 | 12 |  | 66.7 | 6.8 |
| Tomil | 168 | 94 | 5 |  | 56.0 | 3.0 |  | 223 | 161 | 16 |  | 72.2 | 7.2 |
| Fanif | 96 | 70 | 2 |  | 72.9 | 2.1 |  | 105 | 82 | 5 |  | 78.1 | 4.8 |
| Weloy | 219 | 164 | 12 |  | 74.9 | 5.5 |  | 256 | 200 | 37 |  | 78.1 | 14.5 |
| Rull | 383 | 338 | 40 |  | 88.3 | 10.4 |  | 430 | 380 | 83 |  | 88.4 | 19.3 |
| Gilman | 41 | 36 | - |  | 87.8 | - |  | 53 | 43 | 5 |  | 81.1 | 9.4 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 31 | 1 |  | 67.4 | 2.2 |  | 60 | 36 | 3 |  | 60.0 | 5.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 40 | 5 |  | 64.5 | 8.1 |  | 79 | 59 | 6 |  | 74.7 | 7.6 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 139 | 5 |  | 20.2 | 0.7 |  | 705 | 130 | 6 |  | 18.4 | 0.9 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.17 summarizes the availability of piped water in all housing units between 1980 and 2000. The number and proportion of housing units with piped water increased significantly over the two decades before 2000. In 1980, only 5 percent of all housing units had piped water, compared to 53 percent in 2000. Much of this increase was due to the increase in units with “cold water only”. Even though more and more housing unit had better access to water recently, close to half (47 percent) of the housing units did not have piped water; thus suggesting water improvement is still a priority for future sanitary development plans.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.17: Piped Water of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piped water | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Piped water | 103 | 1,007 | 1,192 |  | 877.7 | 18.6 |  | 5.4 | 50.9 | 53.2 |
| Hot & cold piped water | 62 | 53 | 101 |  | -14.5 | 90.6 |  | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| Cold water only | 41 | 954 | 1,093 |  | 2226.8 | 14.6 |  | 2.2 | 48.2 | 48.7 |
| No piped water | 1,803 | 973 | 1,052 |  | -46.0 | 8.1 |  | 94.6 | 49.1 | 46.8 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.18 further examines availability of water supply by municipality as well as the two regions in 1994 and 2000. The proportion of housing units with piped water supply varied significantly among the regions. In 2000, about 9 out of every 10 housing units in the Outer Islands had no piped water, compared to about 3 in every 10 for Yap Proper. Similar proportions between the two regions were also found in 1994. Housing units with hot and cold, and cold water only were mainly found on Yap Proper, with the largest proportions found in Rull and Weloy municipalities, perhaps because of their locations in the Colonia area.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.18: Water Supply of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  | Total | Hot |  | No |  | Total | Hot |  | No |  | Total | Hot |  | No |  | Total | Hot |  | No |
|  | housing | and | Cold | piped |  | housing | and | Cold | piped |  | housing | and | Cold | piped |  | housing | and | Cold | piped |
| Municipality | units | cold | only | water |  | units | cold | only | water |  | units | cold | only | water |  | units | cold | only | water |
| Total | 1,980 | 53 | 954 | 973 |  | 100.0 | 2.7 | 48.2 | 49.1 |  | 2,246 | 101 | 1,093 | 1,052 |  | 100.0 | 4.5 | 48.7 | 46.8 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 50 | 896 | 346 |  | 100.0 | 3.9 | 69.3 | 26.8 |  | 1,541 | 97 | 1,049 | 395 |  | 100.0 | 6.3 | 68.1 | 25.6 |
| Rumung | 27 | - | 4 | 23 |  | 100.0 | - | 14.8 | 85.2 |  | 43 | - | 13 | 30 |  | 100.0 | - | 30.2 | 69.8 |
| Maap | 114 | 1 | 83 | 30 |  | 100.0 | 0.9 | 72.8 | 26.3 |  | 115 | 4 | 92 | 19 |  | 100.0 | 3.5 | 80.0 | 16.5 |
| Gagil | 136 | 1 | 92 | 43 |  | 100.0 | 0.7 | 67.6 | 31.6 |  | 177 | 4 | 124 | 49 |  | 100.0 | 2.3 | 70.1 | 27.7 |
| Tomil | 168 | 1 | 120 | 47 |  | 100.0 | 0.6 | 71.4 | 28.0 |  | 223 | 15 | 143 | 65 |  | 100.0 | 6.7 | 64.1 | 29.1 |
| Fanif | 96 | 2 | 35 | 59 |  | 100.0 | 2.1 | 36.5 | 61.5 |  | 105 | 1 | 47 | 57 |  | 100.0 | 1.0 | 44.8 | 54.3 |
| Weloy | 219 | 11 | 137 | 71 |  | 100.0 | 5.0 | 62.6 | 32.4 |  | 256 | 21 | 156 | 79 |  | 100.0 | 8.2 | 60.9 | 30.9 |
| Rull | 383 | 33 | 303 | 47 |  | 100.0 | 8.6 | 79.1 | 12.3 |  | 430 | 51 | 316 | 63 |  | 100.0 | 11.9 | 73.5 | 14.7 |
| Gilman | 41 | - | 38 | 3 |  | 100.0 | - | 92.7 | 7.3 |  | 53 | 1 | 50 | 2 |  | 100.0 | 1.9 | 94.3 | 3.8 |
| Kanifay | 46 | - | 45 | 1 |  | 100.0 | - | 97.8 | 2.2 |  | 60 | - | 57 | 3 |  | 100.0 | - | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 1 | 39 | 22 |  | 100.0 | 1.6 | 62.9 | 35.5 |  | 79 | - | 51 | 28 |  | 100.0 | - | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 3 | 58 | 627 |  | 100.0 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 91.1 |  | 705 | 4 | 44 | 657 |  | 100.0 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 93.2 |
| Ulithi | 178 | 1 | 56 | 121 |  | 100.0 | 0.6 | 31.5 | 68.0 |  | 176 | 2 | 40 | 134 |  | 100.0 | 1.1 | 22.7 | 76.1 |
| Fais/Sorol | 45 | - | - | 45 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 48 | 1 | - | 47 |  | 100.0 | 2.1 | - | 97.9 |
| Ngulu | 11 | - | - | 11 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 6 | - | - | 6 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Woleai | 103 | 2 | - | 101 |  | 100.0 | 1.9 | - | 98.1 |  | 119 | - | 2 | 117 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Eauripik | 33 | - | - | 33 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 14 | - | - | 14 |  | 100.0 | - | 12.5 | 87.5 |
| Ifalik | 75 | - | 1 | 74 |  | 100.0 | - | 1.3 | 98.7 |  | 82 | - | - | 81 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Faraulap | 61 | - | - | 61 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 66 | 1 | - | 66 |  | 100.0 | 1.5 | - | 98.5 |
| Elato | 18 | - | - | 18 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 18 | - | - | 18 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Lamotrek | 57 | - | - | 57 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 64 | - | - | 64 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Satawal | 107 | - | 1 | 106 |  | 100.0 | - | 0.9 | 99.1 |  | 112 | - | 2 | 110 |  | 100.0 | - | 1.8 | 98.2 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.19 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, especially in regards to the 1980 census.

With the exception of public & community systems, the proportions of all drinking water sources decreased over the two decades before the 2000 census. Despite the increase in the proportion of public & community systems, it was not the principle source of drinking water in either of the census years. In 1980, the principle source of drinking water was water catchment, tank, and drums accounting, for about 74 percent. Since then, it had remained the principle source of drinking water, although on a declining trend, accounting for 61 and 58 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively. This was primarily because water catchment, tank, and drums were the only source of water in most of the outlying areas and in the Outer Islands.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.19: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source of drinking water | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Public & community systems | 284 | 727 | 882 |  | 156.0 | 21.3 |  | 14.9 | 36.7 | 39.3 |
| Individual well | 85 | 25 | 16 |  | -70.6 | -36.0 |  | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Catchment, tank, drums | 1,409 | 1,202 | 1,312 |  | -14.7 | 9.2 |  | 73.9 | 60.7 | 58.4 |
| Public stand pipe | 82 | - | 9 |  | -100.0 | - |  | 4.3 | - | 0.4 |
| Others | 46 | 26 | 27 |  | -43.5 | 3.8 |  | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.20 further examines the source of drinking water in 1994 and 2000 by region. In both years, the main source of drinking water in both areas was catchment, tank, and drums. The proportion of housing units that obtained their drinking water from this source was higher on Yap Proper than the Outer Islands in both years. In 2000, Dalipebinaw reported the largest proportion at close to 90 percent while in 1994 the largest proportion was reported in Rumung. The proportion of units obtaining drinking water from public system increased between 1994 and 2000 on Yap Proper, indicating it to be another major source.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.20: Source of Drinking Water of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | Percent | Pub. Sys. only | Comm. sys. only | Pub. sys. & catch. | Comm. sys. & catch. | Individual  well | Catchment, tanks &drums | Public  stand-pipe | Purchased bottled water | Others |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,980 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 21.8 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 60.7 | - | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 32.3 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 48.8 | - | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Rumung | 27 | 100.0 | - | 7.4 | - | 3.7 | - | 88.9 | - | - | - |
| Maap | 114 | 100.0 | - | 37.7 | - | 24.6 | 0.9 | 35.1 | - | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Gagil | 136 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 68.4 | - | 5.1 | 0.7 | 20.6 | - | - | 4.4 |
| Tomil | 168 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 72.0 | - | 3.6 | 3.0 | 18.5 | - | - | 0.6 |
| Fanif | 96 | 100.0 | - | 1.0 | 2.1 | 10.4 | - | 85.4 | - | 1.0 | - |
| Weloy | 219 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 16.9 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 72.6 | - | - | 2.7 |
| Rull | 383 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 19.6 | 11.7 | 1.0 | - | 54.8 | - | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Gilman | 41 | 100.0 | - | 87.8 | - | 4.9 | - | 7.3 | - | - | - |
| Kanifay | 46 | 100.0 | - | 93.5 | - | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | - | - | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 3.2 | - | 3.2 | - | 85.5 | - | - | 3.2 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 83.0 | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,246 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 17.9 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 58.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Yap Proper | 1,541 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 25.6 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 43.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Rumung | 43 | 100.0 | - | 25.6 | - | 9.3 | - | 65.1 | - | - | - |
| Maap | 115 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 48.7 | 1.7 | 20.0 | - | 27.8 | - | - | 0.9 |
| Gagil | 177 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 30.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | - | 19.2 | - | - | 1.7 |
| Tomil | 223 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 45.7 | 1.8 | 12.1 | - | 17.5 | - | - | 3.1 |
| Fanif | 105 | 100.0 | - | 1.9 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 86.7 | 1.9 | - | - |
| Weloy | 256 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 75.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| Rull | 430 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 1.6 | 43.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Gilman | 53 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 92.5 | - | 1.9 | - | 1.9 | - | - | - |
| Kanifay | 60 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 83.3 | - | 6.7 | - | 3.3 | - | - | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 79 | 100.0 | - | 3.8 | - | 3.8 | 1.3 | 89.9 | - | - | 1.3 |
| Outer Islands | 705 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 90.1 | 0.4 | - | - |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### Equipment

Data on availability of hygienic and sanitary related facilities are useful for health, environmental and related planning. They also provide further insight into the overall housing conditions.

Table 12.21 presents housing units in 1980, 1994 and 2000 by the type of sewage disposals. The data showed significant improvements in sewage disposal facilities in the state. In 1980, the proportion of housing units with public sewer was about 7 percent. Over the next two decades, the corresponding proportion increased to about 9 percent in 1994, then further increased to 12 percent in 2000. Similarly, the proportion of housing units with septic tank or cesspool pool disposal facilities increased from over 2 percent in 1980 to nearly 12 percent in 2000. The overall improvement in the sewage disposal could be accounted for by recent improvements and extension of the public sewer system and the recent addition of two new water systems (the Gagil-Tomil Water Authority and the Southern Yap Water System), which enabled households to build septic tanks/cesspool in rural areas. Despite this betterment of the sewage disposal system, a vast proportion (76 percent) of the housing units still used other means, such as pits, benjos, etc. in 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.21: Sewage disposal of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sewage disposal | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Public sewer | 128 | 185 | 273 |  | 44.5 | 47.6 |  | 6.7 | 9.3 | 12.2 |
| Septic tank - cesspool | 43 | 113 | 261 |  | 162.8 | 131.0 |  | 2.3 | 5.7 | 11.6 |
| Others | 1,735 | 1,682 | 1,712 |  | -3.1 | 1.8 |  | 91.0 | 84.9 | 76.2 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.22 further examines the availability of sewage disposal facilities by region. In 2000, over 17 percent of the housing units on Yap Proper used public sewer facilities, increasing from 14 percent in 1994, suggesting some sanitary improvement. Most of these units were in the Colonia area. However, majority of the housing units in both Yap Proper and the Outer Islands reported using other means of sewage disposal (i.e., benjo, pit, bushes, shore, and so forth) during both census years.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.22: Sewage Disposal of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | | Percent | | | |
|  |  |  | Septic |  |  |  |  | Septic |  |  |  |  | Septic |  |  | |  |  | Septic |  |
|  |  | Public | tank or |  |  |  | Public | tank or |  |  |  | Public | tank or |  |  |  | | Public | tank or |  |
| Municipality | Total | sewer | cesspool | Others |  | Total | sewer | cesspool | Others |  | Total | sewer | cesspool | Others |  | Total | | sewer | cesspool | Others |
| Total | 1,980 | 185 | 113 | 1,682 |  | 100.0 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 84.9 |  | 2,246 | 273 | 261 | 1,712 |  | 100.0 | | 12.2 | 11.6 | 76.2 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 176 | 74 | 1,042 |  | 100.0 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 80.7 |  | 1,541 | 264 | 242 | 1,035 |  | 100.0 | | 17.1 | 15.7 | 67.2 |
| Rumung | 27 | - | 2 | 25 |  | 100.0 | - | 7.4 | 92.6 |  | 43 | - | - | 43 |  | 100.0 | | - | - | 100.0 |
| Maap | 114 | - | 2 | 112 |  | 100.0 | - | 1.8 | 98.2 |  | 115 | - | 29 | 86 |  | 100.0 | | - | 25.2 | 74.8 |
| Gagil | 136 | - | 6 | 130 |  | 100.0 | - | 4.4 | 95.6 |  | 177 | - | 38 | 139 |  | 100.0 | | - | 21.5 | 78.5 |
| Tomil | 168 | - | 23 | 145 |  | 100.0 | - | 13.7 | 86.3 |  | 223 | 1 | 54 | 168 |  | 100.0 | | 0.4 | 24.2 | 75.3 |
| Fanif | 96 | 1 | 3 | 92 |  | 100.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 95.8 |  | 105 | - | 13 | 92 |  | 100.0 | | - | 12.4 | 87.6 |
| Weloy | 219 | 54 | 9 | 156 |  | 100.0 | 24.7 | 4.1 | 71.2 |  | 256 | 78 | 20 | 158 |  | 100.0 | | 30.5 | 7.8 | 61.7 |
| Rull | 383 | 118 | 16 | 249 |  | 100.0 | 30.8 | 4.2 | 65.0 |  | 430 | 179 | 48 | 203 |  | 100.0 | | 41.6 | 11.2 | 47.2 |
| Gilman | 41 | - | 10 | 31 |  | 100.0 | - | 24.4 | 75.6 |  | 53 | - | 17 | 36 |  | 100.0 | | - | 32.1 | 67.9 |
| Kanifay | 46 | - | 2 | 44 |  | 100.0 | - | 4.3 | 95.7 |  | 60 | 2 | 3 | 55 |  | 100.0 | | 3.3 | 5.0 | 91.7 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 3 | 1 | 58 |  | 100.0 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 93.5 |  | 79 | 4 | 20 | 55 |  | 100.0 | | 5.1 | 25.3 | 69.6 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | - | 48 | 640 |  | 100.0 | - | 7.0 | 93.0 |  | 705 | 9 | 19 | 677 |  | 100.0 | | 1.3 | 2.7 | 96.0 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Housing units with complete plumbing had increased over the 2 decades before the 2000 Census (Table 12.23). A unit has complete plumbing facilities when piped water (either hot or cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or showers are located in the unit. In 1980, about 95 percent of all housing units lacked complete plumbing. This proportion declined to about 92 percent then further to about 86 percent in 2000. Much of this increase came from housing units with cold water only.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.23: Plumbing Facilities of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plumbing facilities | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| With complete plumbing | 103 | 161 | 308 |  | 56.3 | 91.3 |  | 5.4 | 8.1 | 13.7 |
| with hot & cold water | 62 | 39 | 90 |  | -37.1 | 130.8 |  | 3.3 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| with cold only | 41 | 122 | 218 |  | 197.6 | 78.7 |  | 2.2 | 6.2 | 9.7 |
| Lack of complete plumbing | 1,803 | 1,819 | 1,938 |  | 0.9 | 6.5 |  | 94.6 | 91.9 | 86.3 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03.  Note: 1994 data differed slightly from data presented in National Census Report (NCR) due to correction being made after the NCR went to print. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.24 further compares the availability of plumbing facilities in the regions. In 2000, over 97 percent of housing units with complete plumbing were located on Yap Proper, increasing from 93 percent in the previous census. Most of these housing units were in Rull and Weloy. In both years, most of the housing units lacking complete plumbing were also found on Yap Proper, but at a lower level (64 percent in 2000 and 63 percent in 1994). In the Outer Islands, the percentage of housing units lacking complete plumbing was much higher at over 98 in both 1994 and 2000.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.24: Plumbing Facilities of Occupied Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | 1994 Census | | | | |  | 2000 Census | | | | |
|  | Complete plumbing | | | Lacking complete plumbing |  |  | Complete plumbing | | | Lacking complete plumbing |
| Total |  | Hot & |  |  | Total |  | Hot & |  |
| housing |  | cold | Cold |  | housing |  | cold | Cold |
| units | Total | water | water |  | units | Total | water | water |
| Total | 1,980 | 161 | 39 | 122 | 1,819 |  | 2,246 | 308 | 90 | 218 | 1,938 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 150 | 38 | 112 | 1,142 |  | 1,541 | 300 | 90 | 210 | 1,241 |
| Rumung | 27 | - | - | - | 27 |  | 43 | 0 | - | - | 43 |
| Maap | 114 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 110 |  | 115 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 106 |
| Gagil | 136 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 131 |  | 177 | 19 | 4 | 15 | 158 |
| Tomil | 168 | 4 | - | 4 | 164 |  | 223 | 27 | 13 | 14 | 196 |
| Fanif | 96 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 94 |  | 105 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 101 |
| Weloy | 219 | 37 | 6 | 31 | 182 |  | 256 | 65 | 18 | 47 | 191 |
| Rull | 383 | 90 | 29 | 61 | 293 |  | 430 | 149 | 50 | 99 | 281 |
| Gilman | 41 | 5 | - | 5 | 36 |  | 53 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 42 |
| Kanifay | 46 | - | - | - | 46 |  | 60 | 4 | - | 4 | 56 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 3 | - | 3 | 59 |  | 79 | 12 | - | 12 | 67 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 677 |  | 705 | 8 | - | 8 | 697 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table 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 Yap. The proportion for housing units with flush toilet increased from 12 percent in 1980 to 29 percent in 2000. A flush toilet may have a water tank attached for flushing (American type) or not have a tank attached but may be manually flushed with water obtained from another source. In all census years observed, the majority of flush toilet facilities were located inside the housing unit. Housing units with “other and none” (which includes outhouse or privy) accounted for 71 percent of all units 2000, an increase of 17 percentage points since 1980. However, although the increase in number of units with flush toilet suggested improvement in sanitation development programs, a significant number of recent housing units still lack proper sanitary facilities.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.25: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units, Yap State: 1980, 1994 and 2000 | | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number | | |  | Percent change | |  | Percent | | |
| Toilet facilities | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |  | 1980-1994 | 1994-2000 |  | 1980 | 1994 | 2000 |
| Total housing units | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Flush toilet inside | 123 | 263 | 378 |  | 113.8 | 43.7 |  | 6.5 | 13.3 | 16.8 |
| Flush toilet outside | 107 | 100 | 271 |  | -6.5 | 171.0 |  | 5.6 | 5.1 | 12.1 |
| Others or none | 1,676 | 1,617 | 1,597 |  | -3.5 | -1.2 |  | 87.9 | 81.7 | 71.1 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census, H2; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03. | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.26 further examines data on flush toilet facilities in all housing units in 1994 and 2000 by municipality as well as regions. Housing units with flush toilet facility in 2000 was about 39 percent on Yap Proper and 8 percent in the Outer Islands, compared to about 21 percent and 14 percent respectively in 1994. This trend showed the relatively improved sanitary facilities in both areas over the years. Similar to plumbing facilities, a vast proportion (about 97 percent in 2000 and 74 percent in 1994) of the housing units with flush toilets were reported to be on Yap Proper, particularly in the center areas such as Rull and Weloy.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.26: Toilet Facilities of All Housing Units by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  | Total | Flush toilet | | No flush |  | Total | Flush toilet | | No flush |  | Total | Flush toilet | | No flush |  | Total | Flush toilet | | No flush |
| Municipality | HUs | Inside | Outside | toilet |  | HUs | Inside | Outside | toilet |  | HUs | Inside | Outside | toilet |  | HUs | Inside | Outside | toilet |
| Total | 1,980 | 263 | 100 | 1,617 |  | 100.0 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 81.7 |  | 2,246 | 378 | 271 | 1,597 |  | 100.0 | 16.8 | 12.1 | 71.1 |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 207 | 63 | 1,022 |  | 100.0 | 16.0 | 4.9 | 79.1 |  | 1,541 | 360 | 234 | 947 |  | 100.0 | 23.4 | 15.2 | 61.5 |
| Rumung | 27 | - | - | 27 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |  | 43 | - | - | 43 |  | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| Maap | 114 | 5 | 10 | 99 |  | 100.0 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 86.8 |  | 115 | 10 | 23 | 82 |  | 100.0 | 8.7 | 20.0 | 71.3 |
| Gagil | 136 | 8 | 3 | 125 |  | 100.0 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 91.9 |  | 177 | 25 | 21 | 131 |  | 100.0 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 74.0 |
| Tomil | 168 | 15 | 7 | 146 |  | 100.0 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 86.9 |  | 223 | 36 | 35 | 152 |  | 100.0 | 16.1 | 15.7 | 68.2 |
| Fanif | 96 | 3 | - | 93 |  | 100.0 | 3.1 | - | 96.9 |  | 105 | 6 | 11 | 88 |  | 100.0 | 5.7 | 10.5 | 83.8 |
| Weloy | 219 | 51 | 20 | 148 |  | 100.0 | 23.3 | 9.1 | 67.6 |  | 256 | 76 | 36 | 144 |  | 100.0 | 29.7 | 14.1 | 56.3 |
| Rull | 383 | 112 | 21 | 250 |  | 100.0 | 29.2 | 5.5 | 65.3 |  | 430 | 172 | 89 | 169 |  | 100.0 | 40.0 | 20.7 | 39.3 |
| Gilman | 41 | 7 | - | 34 |  | 100.0 | 17.1 | - | 82.9 |  | 53 | 15 | 3 | 35 |  | 100.0 | 28.3 | 5.7 | 66.0 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 1 | 1 | 44 |  | 100.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 95.7 |  | 60 | 6 | 5 | 49 |  | 100.0 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 81.7 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 5 | 1 | 56 |  | 100.0 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 90.3 |  | 79 | 14 | 11 | 54 |  | 100.0 | 17.7 | 13.9 | 68.4 |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 35 | 37 | 616 |  | 100.0 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 89.5 |  | 705 | 18 | 37 | 650 |  | 100.0 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 92.2 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.27 presents data on the availability of modern bathtubs or shower facilities in 1980, 1994 and 2000. The proportion of housing units with bathtub or shower facilities was as low as about 7 percent in 1980. Since then, housing units with bathtubs or shower facilities had increased significantly to about 49 percent in 1994 and further to 53 percent in 2000. The improvement in bathing facilities was due to the recent availability of the Rural Housing and Yap CAP loan and grants packages by which many houses were able to have piped water and an appropriate sewerage system installed to their housing unit.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.27: Bathtub or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units, Yap 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 | 1,906 | 1,980 | 2,246 |  | 3.9 | 13.4 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Bathtub or shower | 128 | 973 | 1,183 |  | 660.2 | 21.6 |  | 6.7 | 49.1 | 52.7 |
| No bathtub or shower | 1,778 | 1,007 | 1,063 |  | -43.4 | 5.6 |  | 93.3 | 50.9 | 47.3 |
| Source: 1980 TTPI Census; 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.28 further presents the bathtub or shower facilities in 1994 and 2000 in each municipality as well as the regions. In both censuses, most housing units on Yap Proper had bathtubs or shower facilities located outside the housing units, whereas in the Outer Islands, most units had no bathtub or shower. In 2000, housing units with no bathtub or shower comprised of about 28 percent and about 90 percent of the total housing units in Yap Proper and Outer Islands, respectively. This patter was also true in 1994, although the levels were slightly higher.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.28: Bath or Shower Facilities of All Housing Units by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 1994 | | | | | | | | |  | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |  | Number | | | |  | Percent | | | |
|  | Total | Bath/Shower | |  |  | Total | Bath/Shower | |  |  | Total |  | |  |  | Total |  |  |  | |
| Municipality | HUs | Inside | Outside | None |  | HUs | Inside | Outside | None |  | HUs | Inside | Outside | None |  | HUs | Inside | Outside | None | |
| Total | 1,980 | 159 | 814 | 1,007 |  | 100.0 | 8.0 | 41.1 | 50.9 |  | 2,246 | 363 | 820 | 1,063 |  | 100.0 | 16.2 | 36.5 | 47.3 | |
| Yap Proper | 1,292 | 150 | 743 | 399 |  | 100.0 | 11.6 | 57.5 | 30.9 |  | 1,541 | 346 | 765 | 430 |  | 100.0 | 22.5 | 49.6 | 27.9 | |
| Rumung | 27 | - | 1 | 26 |  | 100.0 | - | 3.7 | 96.3 |  | 43 | - | 9 | 34 |  | 100.0 | - | 20.9 | 79.1 | |
| Maap | 114 | 4 | 69 | 41 |  | 100.0 | 3.5 | 60.5 | 36.0 |  | 115 | 10 | 56 | 49 |  | 100.0 | 8.7 | 48.7 | 42.6 | |
| Gagil | 136 | 5 | 75 | 56 |  | 100.0 | 3.7 | 55.1 | 41.2 |  | 177 | 27 | 108 | 42 |  | 100.0 | 15.3 | 61.0 | 23.7 | |
| Tomil | 168 | 4 | 120 | 44 |  | 100.0 | 2.4 | 71.4 | 26.2 |  | 223 | 40 | 109 | 74 |  | 100.0 | 17.9 | 48.9 | 33.2 | |
| Fanif | 96 | 2 | 20 | 74 |  | 100.0 | 2.1 | 20.8 | 77.1 |  | 105 | 5 | 59 | 41 |  | 100.0 | 4.8 | 56.2 | 39.0 | |
| Weloy | 219 | 37 | 107 | 75 |  | 100.0 | 16.9 | 48.9 | 34.2 |  | 256 | 72 | 112 | 72 |  | 100.0 | 28.1 | 43.8 | 28.1 | |
| Rull | 383 | 90 | 233 | 60 |  | 100.0 | 23.5 | 60.8 | 15.7 |  | 430 | 160 | 184 | 86 |  | 100.0 | 37.2 | 42.8 | 20.0 | |
| Gilman | 41 | 5 | 35 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 12.2 | 85.4 | 2.4 |  | 53 | 12 | 40 | 1 |  | 100.0 | 22.6 | 75.5 | 1.9 | |
| Kanifay | 46 | - | 37 | 9 |  | 100.0 | - | 80.4 | 19.6 |  | 60 | 5 | 50 | 5 |  | 100.0 | 8.3 | 83.3 | 8.3 | |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 3 | 46 | 13 |  | 100.0 | 4.8 | 74.2 | 21.0 |  | 79 | 15 | 38 | 26 |  | 100.0 | 19.0 | 48.1 | 32.9 | |
| Outer Islands | 688 | 9 | 71 | 608 |  | 100.0 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 88.4 |  | 705 | 17 | 55 | 633 |  | 100.0 | 2.4 | 7.8 | 89.8 | |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H03 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Type of cooking facilities measures the standard of living and determines the adequacy of household facilities. Table 12.29 presents the availability of appliances and type of cooking facilities inside the housing units in 1994 and 2000. Fully 25 percent of the housing units had inside cooking facilities, about the same as in 1994. The main types of cooking facilities in both years were kerosene stove and electric range, accounting for 84 percent of the units. Few housing units were reported to have wood stove or microwave oven as main cooking facilities. The distribution was similar for the Outer Islands, which also reported kerosene stove as their main cooking facility.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.29: Cooking Facilities Inside of Occupied Housing Units by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Occupied housing units | | | |  | | | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | With cooking facility inside. | |  | Distribution of percent with cooking facilities inside | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality | Total |  | Number | Percent |  | Percent | Elec.range | Kero. stove | Gas stove | Micro. oven | Port. elec. stove | Wood stove | Open fire | Others |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,925 |  | 470 | 24.4 |  | 100.0 | 23.6 | 62.8 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| Yap Proper | 1,291 |  | 462 | 35.8 |  | 100.0 | 23.6 | 63.2 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Rumung | 27 |  | 3 | 11.1 |  | 100.0 | - | 66.7 | - | - | - | - | 33.3 | - |
| Maap | 114 |  | 15 | 13.2 |  | 100.0 | 13.3 | 73.3 | 6.7 | - | - | - | 6.7 | - |
| Gagil | 136 |  | 20 | 14.7 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | 45.0 | - | - | - | - | 5.0 | - |
| Tomil | 168 |  | 44 | 26.2 |  | 100.0 | 15.9 | 61.4 | 4.5 | - | 2.3 | - | 15.9 | - |
| Fanif | 96 |  | 22 | 22.9 |  | 100.0 | 9.1 | 77.3 | 4.5 | - | - | 9.1 | - | - |
| Weloy | 219 |  | 105 | 47.9 |  | 100.0 | 30.5 | 59.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 5.7 | - | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Rull | 382 |  | 202 | 52.9 |  | 100.0 | 24.3 | 62.9 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 8.4 | - | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Gilman | 41 |  | 18 | 43.9 |  | 100.0 | 5.6 | 77.8 | 5.6 | - | 11.1 | - | - | - |
| Kanifay | 46 |  | 7 | 15.2 |  | 100.0 | 14.3 | 85.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 |  | 26 | 41.9 |  | 100.0 | 19.2 | 65.4 | 3.8 | - | 7.7 | - | 3.8 | - |
| Outer Islands | 634 |  | 8 | 1.3 |  | 100.0 | 25.0 | 37.5 | - | - | 25.0 | - | - | 12.5 |
|  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,030 |  | 507 | 25.0 |  | 100.0 | 29.6 | 56.2 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | - | 0.8 | 1.4 |
| Yap Proper | 1,413 |  | 498 | 35.2 |  | 100.0 | 29.7 | 56.6 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | - | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Rumung | 26 |  | 3 | 11.5 |  | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Maap | 115 |  | 16 | 13.9 |  | 100.0 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 18.8 | - | 6.3 | - | - | - |
| Gagil | 158 |  | 26 | 16.5 |  | 100.0 | 26.9 | 50.0 | 19.2 | - | - | - | 3.8 | - |
| Tomil | 194 |  | 40 | 20.6 |  | 100.0 | 27.5 | 60.0 | 10.0 | - | 2.5 | - | - | - |
| Fanif | 101 |  | 22 | 21.8 |  | 100.0 | 18.2 | 59.1 | 9.1 | - | 9.1 | - | 4.5 | - |
| Weloy | 231 |  | 119 | 51.5 |  | 100.0 | 29.4 | 62.2 | 7.6 | - | 0.8 | - | - | - |
| Rull | 407 |  | 214 | 52.6 |  | 100.0 | 34.6 | 51.4 | 10.3 | - | 1.4 | - | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Gilman | 53 |  | 15 | 28.3 |  | 100.0 | 33.3 | 46.7 | 20.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kanifay | 57 |  | 13 | 22.8 |  | 100.0 | 15.4 | 76.9 | - | 7.7 | - | - | - | - |
| Dalipebinaw | 71 |  | 30 | 42.3 |  | 100.0 | 13.3 | 73.3 | 10.0 | - | 3.3 | - | - | - |
| Outer Islands | 617 |  | 9 | 1.5 |  | 100.0 | 22.2 | 33.3 | - | - | - | - | 11.1 | 33.3 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Census, Table H04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.30 further examines the availability of appliances and type of cooking facilities outside the housing units in 1994 and 2000. Most housing units reported open fire as their main cooking facility outside (about 61 percent), a notable decrease from about 78 percent in 1994. The second most common method of cooking facility outside was kerosene stove, at about 34 percent, an increase from about 19 percent in 1994. More housing units reported cooking facilities outside the unit as compared to appliances inside the unit.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.30: Cooking Facilities Outside of Occupied Housing Units by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |  | |  |
| Municipality |  | Total | Percent Hus w/ cooking facil. Outside |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  |
|  | HUs w/ |  | Percent main cooking facilities outside unit | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Occupied | cooking |  |  |  |  | |  | | Port. | |  | |  | |  | |
| housing | facil. |  | Elec. | Kero. | Gas | | Micro. | | elec. | | Wood | | Open | |  | |
| units | outside | Percent | range | stove | stove | | oven | | stove | | stove | | fire | | Others | |
| 1994 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Total | 1,925 | 1,424 | 74.0 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 18.5 | 0.4 | | 0.1 | | 0.3 | | 2.2 | | 77.7 | | 0.1 | |
| Yap Proper | 1,291 | 813 | 63.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 32.1 | 0.5 | | 0.1 | | 0.5 | | 3.4 | | 62.0 | | 0.1 | |
| Rumung | 27 | 23 | 85.2 | 100.0 | - | 4.3 | - | | - | | - | | - | | 95.7 | | - | |
| Maap | 114 | 98 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 19.4 | - | | 1.0 | | - | | 1.0 | | 77.6 | | - | |
| Gagil | 136 | 111 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 16.2 | - | | - | | 0.9 | | 1.8 | | 79.3 | | 0.9 | |
| Tomil | 168 | 122 | 72.6 | 100.0 | - | 32.0 | 0.8 | | - | | 0.8 | | 2.5 | | 63.9 | | - | |
| Fanif | 96 | 74 | 77.1 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 50.0 | - | | - | | - | | 20.3 | | 28.4 | | - | |
| Weloy | 219 | 114 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 24.6 | - | | - | | 0.9 | | 0.9 | | 68.4 | | - | |
| Rull | 382 | 174 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 43.1 | 1.7 | | - | | 0.6 | | 1.7 | | 52.3 | | - | |
| Gilman | 41 | 23 | 56.1 | 100.0 | - | 47.8 | - | | - | | - | | 8.7 | | 43.5 | | - | |
| Kanifay | 46 | 39 | 84.8 | 100.0 | - | 64.1 | - | | - | | - | | - | | 35.9 | | - | |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 35 | 56.5 | 100.0 | - | 22.9 | - | | - | | - | | 2.9 | | 74.3 | | - | |
| Outer Islands | 634 | 611 | 96.4 | 100.0 | - | 0.5 | 0.3 | | 0.0 | | - | | 0.5 | | 98.5 | | 0.2 | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Total | 2,030 | 1,506 | 74.2 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 33.9 | 1.4 | | 0.2 | | 0.1 | | 2.2 | | 61.4 | | - | |
| Yap Proper | 1,413 | 915 | 64.8 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 54.3 | 2.3 | | 0.2 | | 0.2 | | 3.2 | | 38.5 | | - | |
| Rumung | 26 | 23 | 88.5 | 100.0 | - | 26.1 | - | | - | | - | | 47.8 | | 26.1 | | - | |
| Maap | 115 | 99 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 41.4 | 4.0 | | 1.0 | | - | | 2.0 | | 50.5 | | - | |
| Gagil | 158 | 132 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 28.0 | 0.8 | | - | | 1.5 | | 0.8 | | 68.2 | | - | |
| Tomil | 194 | 154 | 79.4 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 48.7 | 2.6 | | - | | - | | - | | 47.4 | | - | |
| Fanif | 101 | 79 | 78.2 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 54.4 | 1.3 | | 1.3 | | - | | 7.6 | | 34.2 | | - | |
| Weloy | 231 | 112 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 67.9 | 1.8 | | - | | - | | 5.4 | | 23.2 | | - | |
| Rull | 407 | 193 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 67.4 | 2.6 | | - | | - | | 1.0 | | 26.9 | | - | |
| Gilman | 53 | 38 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 39.5 | 5.3 | | - | | - | | - | | 52.6 | | - | |
| Kanifay | 57 | 44 | 77.2 | 100.0 | - | 95.5 | - | | - | | - | | - | | 4.5 | | - | |
| Dalipebinaw | 71 | 41 | 57.7 | 100.0 | - | 78.0 | 4.9 | | - | | - | | 2.4 | | 14.6 | | - | |
| Outer Islands | 617 | 591 | 95.8 | 100.0 | - | 2.4 | - | | 0.2 | | - | | 0.7 | | 96.8 | | - | |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H04 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Information on the number of vehicles and boats regularly used is helpful to officials who plan parking/porting facilities, expansion of roads, etc. Between 1994 and 2000, the number of housing units possessing vehicles and boats increases (Table 12.31). In 2000, about 38 percent of occupied housing units had at least a vehicle (increasing from 27 percent in 1994) and 25 percent had at least a boat (increasing from 21 percent in 1994). Out of the 762 units with vehicle, 193 had two or more vehicles. Also, about 97 units out of the 504 occupied housing units with boats had two or more boats. According to the 2000 Census results, more housing units were able to afford more than one vehicle or boat, suggesting higher living standards in current years, at least in modern amenities.

Similar to the overall pattern, the number of housing units with vehicles and boats increased on Yap Proper. In 2000, more than half (about 53 percent) of the housing units had at least a vehicle. Among those with vehicle, 25 percent had 2 or more vehicles (compared to about 40 percent in 1994). Also, 83 percent of all occupied housing units in 2000 had no boat. For the Outer Islands, more housing units reported having a boat (43 percent) than a vehicle (about 2 percent). These differences between suggested the difference in the common mode of transportation used in each region.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12.31: Vehicles and Boats Owned by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Census year | Total |  | Yap  Proper | Rumung | Maap | Gagil | Tomil | Fanif | Weloy | Rull | Gilman | Kani-fay | Dalipe-binaw | Outer Islands |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 1,925 |  | 1,291 | 27 | 114 | 136 | 168 | 96 | 219 | 382 | 41 | 46 | 62 | 634 |
| Total with vehicle | 528 |  | 510 | - | 37 | 54 | 57 | 29 | 77 | 196 | 20 | 17 | 23 | 18 |
| Percent | 27.4 |  | 39.5 | - | 32.5 | 39.7 | 33.9 | 30.2 | 35.2 | 51.3 | 48.8 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 2.8 |
| 1 vehicle | 82.2 |  | 82.4 | - | 81.1 | 90.7 | 84.2 | 96.6 | 88.3 | 77.6 | 80.0 | 58.8 | 82.6 | 77.8 |
| 2 or more vehicles | 17.8 |  | 17.6 | - | 18.9 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 3.4 | 11.7 | 22.4 | 20.0 | 41.2 | 17.4 | 22.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total with boat | 406 |  | 224 | 17 | 22 | 28 | 34 | 17 | 49 | 50 | - | 3 | 4 | 182 |
| Percent | 21.1 |  | 17.4 | 63.0 | 19.3 | 20.6 | 20.2 | 17.7 | 22.4 | 13.1 | - | 6.5 | 6.5 | 28.7 |
| 1 boat | 82.8 |  | 93.8 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 94.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 69.2 |
| 2 or more boats | 17.2 |  | 6.3 | - | 4.5 | 3.6 | 2.9 | - | 16.3 | 6.0 | - | - | - | 30.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 2,030 |  | 1,413 | 26 | 115 | 158 | 194 | 101 | 231 | 407 | 53 | 57 | 71 | 617 |
| Total with vehicle | 762 |  | 753 | - | 60 | 70 | 96 | 51 | 126 | 249 | 31 | 30 | 40 | 9 |
| Percent | 37.5 |  | 53.3 | - | 52.2 | 44.3 | 49.5 | 50.5 | 54.5 | 61.2 | 58.5 | 52.6 | 56.3 | 1.5 |
| 1 vehicle | 74.7 |  | 74.8 | - | 68.3 | 67.1 | 74.0 | 86.3 | 77.8 | 73.1 | 74.2 | 83.3 | 80.0 | 66.7 |
| 2 or more vehicles | 25.3 |  | 25.2 | - | 31.7 | 32.9 | 26.0 | 13.7 | 22.2 | 26.9 | 25.8 | 16.7 | 20.0 | 33.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total with boat | 504 |  | 238 | 12 | 30 | 24 | 33 | 16 | 48 | 57 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 266 |
| Percent | 24.8 |  | 16.8 | 46.2 | 26.1 | 15.2 | 17.0 | 15.8 | 20.8 | 14.0 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 12.7 | 43.1 |
| 1 boat | 80.8 |  | 96.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 66.9 |
| 2 or more boats | 19.2 |  | 3.8 | - | - | 8.3 | - | - | 10.4 | 3.5 | - | - | - | 33.1 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Out of 2,030 occupied housing units in 2000, 58 percent (1,169) had electricity. In comparison, 871 occupied housing units (52 percent) out of 1,291 in 1994 had electricity. In 2000, majority of these housing units paid 10 to 39 dollars per month for electricity cost. On the other hand, most housing units in 1994 paid 1 to 29 dollars per month. This increase was due in part to the increased rate between 1994 and 2000. Housing units with monthly expenditure of more than 50 dollars accounted for 23 percent in 2000, an increase of about 6 percentage points since 1994.

Similar to state average, most (59 percent) of the housing units on Yap Proper in 2000 were paying 10 to 39 dollars for their monthly electricity. For the Outer Islands, most units (about 74 percent) paid spent 1 to 29 dollars per month on electricity, reflecting the lower usage of electricity in the Outer Islands than Yap Proper. The absence of housing units with electricity in Rumung in both censuses observed was due to the fact that the power lines have not been extended there yet.

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| Table 12.32: Monthly Cost of Electricity by Municipality, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity cost | Total | Yap Proper | Rum-ung | Maap | Gagil | Tomil | Fanif | Weloy | Rull | Gilman | Kanifay | Dalibe-binaw | Outer Islands |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 1,925 | 1,291 | 27 | 114 | 136 | 168 | 96 | 219 | 382 | 41 | 46 | 62 | 634 |
| Number with electricity | 1,004 | 871 | - | 43 | 87 | 93 | 66 | 152 | 325 | 36 | 31 | 38 | 133 |
| Percent | 52.2 | 67.5 | - | 37.7 | 64.0 | 55.4 | 68.8 | 69.4 | 85.1 | 87.8 | 67.4 | 61.3 | 21.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 12.1 | 7.7 | - | 11.6 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 40.6 |
| $10 to $19 | 23.5 | 22.5 | - | 30.2 | 31.0 | 24.7 | 33.3 | 9.9 | 20.9 | 30.6 | 32.3 | 18.4 | 30.1 |
| $20 to $29 | 23.3 | 24.9 | - | 25.6 | 32.2 | 25.8 | 24.2 | 19.7 | 22.5 | 30.6 | 45.2 | 26.3 | 12.8 |
| $30 to $39 | 14.3 | 14.9 | - | 25.6 | 12.6 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 18.4 | 13.8 | 13.9 | - | 15.8 | 10.5 |
| $40 to $49 | 9.5 | 10.4 | - | 2.3 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 3.0 |
| $50+ | 17.3 | 19.5 | - | 4.7 | 10.3 | 15.1 | 10.6 | 27.0 | 26.8 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 21.1 | 3.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 2,030 | 1,413 | 26 | 115 | 158 | 194 | 101 | 231 | 407 | 53 | 57 | 71 | 617 |
| Number with electricity | 1,143 | 1,028 | - | 68 | 98 | 132 | 79 | 176 | 346 | 42 | 34 | 53 | 115 |
| Percent | 56.3 | 72.8 | - | 59.1 | 62.0 | 68.0 | 78.2 | 76.2 | 85.0 | 79.2 | 59.6 | 74.6 | 18.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 7.3 | 6.3 | - | 5.9 | 13.3 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 15.7 |
| $10 to $19 | 19.4 | 17.9 | - | 30.9 | 11.2 | 31.1 | 20.3 | 16.5 | 10.4 | 28.6 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 33.0 |
| $20 to $29 | 22.5 | 22.1 | - | 20.6 | 26.5 | 21.2 | 30.4 | 18.8 | 18.5 | 19.0 | 47.1 | 26.4 | 26.1 |
| $30 to $39 | 17.3 | 18.6 | - | 17.6 | 22.4 | 10.6 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 21.1 | 28.6 | 11.8 | 20.8 | 6.1 |
| $40 to $49 | 10.3 | 10.9 | - | 7.4 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 11.8 | - | 8.8 | 11.3 | 5.2 |
| $50+ | 23.2 | 24.2 | - | 17.6 | 16.3 | 21.2 | 11.4 | 30.1 | 32.9 | 14.3 | 8.8 | 15.1 | 13.9 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.33 presents data on the monthly cost of kerosene by region. Out of 2,030 occupied housing units in 2000, 1,460 (72 percent) reported expenditure on kerosene. This a slight decrease from about 78 percent in 1994 where 1,506 out of 1,925 housing units reported using kerosene. Among those housing units that used kerosene, about 58 percent had kerosene costs less than 10 dollars per month, a significant drop from about 73 percent in 1994. About 30 percent in 2000 compared to 19 percent in 1994 reported a monthly kerosene cost of 10 to 19 dollars a month. The situation was also similar for the regions, though the levels differed.

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| Table 12.33: Monthly Cost of Kerosene by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity cost | Total | Yap Proper | Rumung | Maap | Gagil | Tomil | Fanif | Weloy | Rull | Gilman | Kanifay | Dalibe-binaw | Outer Islands |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 1,925 | 1,291 | 27 | 114 | 136 | 168 | 96 | 219 | 382 | 41 | 46 | 62 | 634 |
| Number using kerosene | 1,506 | 1,028 | 27 | 96 | 91 | 147 | 82 | 172 | 279 | 35 | 42 | 57 | 478 |
| Percent | 78.2 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 66.9 | 87.5 | 85.4 | 78.5 | 73.0 | 85.4 | 91.3 | 91.9 | 75.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 73.2 | 69.9 | 48.1 | 81.3 | 86.8 | 83.0 | 73.2 | 61.6 | 60.2 | 40.0 | 73.8 | 84.2 | 80.3 |
| $10 to $19 | 19.2 | 21.8 | 29.6 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 14.3 | 20.7 | 25.0 | 33.7 | 5.7 | 23.8 | 10.5 | 13.6 |
| $20 to $29 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 18.5 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 42.9 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| $30 to $39 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | - | - | - | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 11.4 | - | - | 0.6 |
| $40 to $49 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | - | 0.4 |
| $50+ | 0.3 | 0.4 | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | 1.7 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 2,030 | 1,413 | 26 | 115 | 158 | 194 | 101 | 231 | 407 | 53 | 57 | 71 | 617 |
| Number using kerosene | 1,460 | 1,043 | 22 | 91 | 115 | 154 | 75 | 165 | 267 | 39 | 54 | 61 | 417 |
| Percent | 71.9 | 73.8 | 84.6 | 79.1 | 72.8 | 79.4 | 74.3 | 71.4 | 65.6 | 73.6 | 94.7 | 85.9 | 67.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 57.9 | 60.2 | 63.6 | 67.0 | 82.6 | 78.6 | 46.7 | 52.1 | 46.1 | 82.1 | 48.1 | 57.4 | 52.3 |
| $10 to $19 | 30.1 | 31.0 | 27.3 | 18.7 | 16.5 | 20.1 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 43.4 | 15.4 | 48.1 | 27.9 | 28.1 |
| $20 to $29 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 13.3 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 13.1 | 8.9 |
| $30 to $39 | 1.4 | 1.2 | - | 4.4 | - | - | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 | - | - | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| $40 to $49 | 0.5 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | 1.2 |
| $50+ | 2.6 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | - | - | 1.3 | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | 7.9 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05. | | | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 12.34 presents data on the monthly cost of water by region and municipality. About 33 percent of the units in 2000 reported expenditures on water, declining slightly from 39 percent in 1994. The highest decline was experience in Rull and Weloy. Additionally, more housing units reported higher expenditure in 2000 than in 1994. For example, in 1994, at least 77 percent of households in each region paid less than $10 per month on water. By 2000, this proportion had declined to at least 41 percent on Yap Proper and only 18 percent in the Outer Islands. In 2000, about 3 percent of household on Yap Proper spent $50 or more on water, increasing from 1 percent in 1994.

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| Table 12.34: Monthly Cost of Water by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water cost | Total | Yap Proper | Rumung | Maap | Gagil | Tomil | Fanif | Weloy | Rull | Gilman | Kanifay | Dalibe-binaw | Outer Islands |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 1,925 | 1,291 | 27 | 114 | 136 | 168 | 96 | 219 | 382 | 41 | 46 | 62 | 634 |
| Number paying water | 757 | 713 | - | 33 | 87 | 118 | - | 118 | 274 | 38 | 40 | 5 | 44 |
| Percent | 39.3 | 55.2 | - | 28.9 | 64.0 | 70.2 | - | 53.9 | 71.7 | 92.7 | 87.0 | 8.1 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 79.5 | 79.7 | - | 100.0 | 78.2 | 69.5 | - | 83.1 | 77.0 | 84.2 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 77.3 |
| $10 to $19 | 14.5 | 14.2 | - | - | 14.9 | 21.2 | - | 9.3 | 16.4 | 15.8 | - | 20.0 | 20.5 |
| $20 to $29 | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | - | 5.7 | 3.4 | - | 3.4 | 3.6 | - | - | - | 2.3 |
| $30 to $39 | 1.1 | 1.1 | - | - | 1.1 | 3.4 | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | - | - |
| $40 to $49 | 0.7 | 0.7 | - | - | - | 2.5 | - | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - |
| $50+ | 1.1 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.2 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 2,030 | 1,413 | 26 | 115 | 158 | 194 | 101 | 231 | 407 | 53 | 57 | 71 | 617 |
| Number paying water | 667 | 656 | - | 4 | 110 | 115 | - | 84 | 239 | 49 | 50 | 5 | 11 |
| Percent | 32.9 | 46.4 | - | 3.5 | 69.6 | 59.3 | - | 36.4 | 58.7 | 92.5 | 87.7 | 7.0 | 1.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 55.8 | 56.4 | - | 100.0 | 80.0 | 52.2 | - | 41.7 | 42.7 | 81.6 | 76.0 | 60.0 | 18.2 |
| $10 to $19 | 28.0 | 27.6 | - | - | 18.2 | 33.9 | - | 35.7 | 30.5 | 14.3 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 54.5 |
| $20 to $29 | 8.8 | 8.5 | - | - | 0.9 | 6.1 | - | 9.5 | 15.5 | 2.0 | 4.0 | - | 27.3 |
| $30 to $39 | 3.1 | 3.2 | - | - | 0.9 | 1.7 | - | 3.6 | 5.9 | 2.0 | - | - | - |
| $40 to $49 | 1.3 | 1.4 | - | - | - | 1.7 | - | 1.2 | 2.5 | - | - | - | - |
| $50+ | 2.8 | 2.9 | - | - | - | 4.3 | - | 8.3 | 2.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

In 2000, about 52 percent of the total occupied housing units reported expenditures on other fuel such as wood, gas, oil, etc., compared to 7 percent in 1994 (Table 12.35). Among these housing units, about 34 percent in 1994 and 2000 reportedly paid 50 dollars or more on monthly expenditures on other fuels, much higher than expenditure on other utility costs considered in previous tables. In 2000, about 25 percent of the total occupied housing units reported monthly cost expenditures of 30 to 49 dollars per month, an increase of 2 percentage points from 1994.

The pattern differed when comparing the regions. On Yap Proper, the majority (38 percent) of housing units paying other fuel paid 40 dollars or more a month. About 94 percent of the housing units in the Outer Islands were paying other fuels, a major increase of more than 85 percentage points from 6 percent in 1994. Similar to Yap Proper, close to half of the housing units in the Outer Islands have monthly expenditure of more than 40 dollars, and majority of these housing units were on Ifalik (see Appendix A: Table H05).

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| Table 12.35: Monthly Cost of Other Fuel by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other fuel cost | Total | Yap Proper | Rumung | Maap | Gagil | Tomil | Fanif | Weloy | Rull | Gilman | Kanifay | Dalibe-binaw | Outer Islands |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 1,925 | 1,291 | 27 | 114 | 136 | 168 | 96 | 219 | 382 | 41 | 46 | 62 | 634 |
| Number paying other fuel | 137 | 102 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 18 | 28 | 14 | 2 | - | 1 | 35 |
| Percent | 7.1 | 7.9 | 3.7 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 11.3 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 4.9 | - | 1.6 | 5.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 18.2 | 20.6 | - | - | 50.0 | 42.1 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 35.7 | 50.0 | - | 100.0 | 11.4 |
| $10 to $19 | 12.4 | 13.7 | - | 23.1 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 11.1 | 17.9 | 14.3 | - | - | - | 8.6 |
| $20 to $29 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 100.0 | - | 33.3 | 10.5 | 22.2 | 7.1 | - | - | - | - | 14.3 |
| $30 to $39 | 11.7 | 11.8 | - | 15.4 | - | 10.5 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 21.4 | 50.0 | - | - | 11.4 |
| $40 to $49 | 11.7 | 12.7 | - | 15.4 | - | 5.3 | 22.2 | 14.3 | 14.3 | - | - | - | 8.6 |
| $50+ | 34.3 | 30.4 | - | 46.2 | - | 26.3 | 27.8 | 46.4 | 14.3 | - | - | - | 45.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Occupied housing units | 2,030 | 1,413 | 26 | 115 | 158 | 194 | 101 | 231 | 407 | 53 | 57 | 71 | 617 |
| Number paying other fuel | 1,055 | 474 | 17 | 60 | 100 | 83 | 39 | 45 | 90 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 581 |
| Percent | 52.0 | 33.5 | 65.4 | 52.2 | 63.3 | 42.8 | 38.6 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 47.2 | 3.5 | 18.3 | 94.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| $1 to $9 | 6.1 | 12.9 | - | 20.0 | 10.0 | 28.9 | 20.5 | 13.3 | 1.1 | - | - | - | 0.5 |
| $10 to $19 | 14.2 | 15.2 | - | 28.3 | 17.0 | 21.7 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 15.6 | 4.0 | - | 15.4 | 13.4 |
| $20 to $29 | 20.3 | 25.1 | 35.3 | 30.0 | 21.0 | 16.9 | 12.8 | 35.6 | 23.3 | 72.0 | - | - | 16.4 |
| $30 to $39 | 15.7 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 6.7 | 11.1 | 8.0 | - | 23.1 | 21.3 |
| $40 to $49 | 10.1 | 21.9 | 29.4 | 1.7 | 30.0 | 21.7 | 25.6 | 15.6 | 28.9 | 4.0 | 50.0 | 38.5 | 0.5 |
| $50+ | 33.6 | 16.0 | 23.5 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 33.3 | 24.4 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 50.0 | 23.1 | 47.8 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H05. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 12.36 presents data on the value of housing units by region in 1994 and 2000. In 1994, about 76 percent or 1,453 of the 1,925 occupied housing units reported value of their houses, compared to 86 percent (1,750) units in 2000. Among these housing units, the highest proportion, about 33 percent, were valued at less than $2,500 in both years. The second largest group was in the $5,000 to $9,999 category, accounting for about 18 percent and over 21 percent in 1994 and 2000, respectively. Few housing units (6 percent in 1994 and 11 percent in 2000) were valued at $20,000 or more.

The median value of the housing units on Yap Proper and the Outer Islands was about the same in 1994, between $4,000 and $4,500. However, in 2000 the median value of housing unit on Yap Proper increased to $6,300 while it decreased in the Outer Islands to about $3,000. The decline in the Outer Islands may be due in part to the small number involved, which may have skewed the data.

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| Table 12.36: Value of House by Region, Yap State: 1994 and 2000 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Occupied housing units | | |  | Value of house | | | | | | | |
|  |  | With reported value | |  |  | Less | $2,500 | $5,000- | $10,000- | $15,000- |  |  |
| Municipality | Total | Number | Percent |  | Total | $2,500 | $4,999 | $9,999 | $14,999 | $19,999 | $20,000+ | Median |
| 1994 Census |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1,925 | 1,453 | 75.5 |  | 100.0 | 32.2 | 23.3 | 23.9 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 7.9 | $4,412 |
| Yap Proper | 1,291 | 1,065 | 82.5 |  | 100.0 | 29.0 | 26.9 | 24.9 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 7.4 | $4,454 |
| Rumung | 27 | 24 | 88.9 |  | 100.0 | 54.2 | 33.3 | 12.5 | - | - | - | $2,308 |
| Maap | 114 | 97 | 85.1 |  | 100.0 | 43.3 | 28.9 | 16.5 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 3.1 | $3,080 |
| Gagil | 136 | 130 | 95.6 |  | 100.0 | 32.3 | 20.8 | 22.3 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 7.7 | $4,630 |
| Tomil | 168 | 157 | 93.5 |  | 100.0 | 29.9 | 33.1 | 22.9 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 7.0 | $4,014 |
| Fanif | 96 | 87 | 90.6 |  | 100.0 | 32.2 | 14.9 | 24.1 | 9.2 | 8.0 | 11.5 | $5,595 |
| Weloy | 219 | 174 | 79.5 |  | 100.0 | 27.0 | 33.3 | 21.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.9 | $4,224 |
| Rull | 382 | 274 | 71.7 |  | 100.0 | 20.4 | 28.5 | 27.7 | 10.6 | 3.6 | 9.1 | $5,197 |
| Gilman | 41 | 41 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 7.3 | 14.6 | 65.9 | - | 4.9 | 7.3 | $7,130 |
| Kanifay | 46 | 43 | 93.5 |  | 100.0 | 37.2 | 32.6 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 4.7 | - | $3,482 |
| Dalipebinaw | 62 | 38 | 61.3 |  | 100.0 | 39.5 | 5.3 | 36.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 13.2 | $5,714 |
| Outer Islands | 634 | 388 | 61.2 |  | 100.0 | 41.0 | 13.4 | 21.1 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 9.3 | $4,183 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2000 CENSUS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,030 | 1,750 | 86.2 |  | 100.0 | 32.8 | 14.6 | 24.6 | 8.9 | 6.0 | 13.1 | $5,534 |
| Yap Proper | 1,413 | 1,183 | 83.7 |  | 100.0 | 25.4 | 17.7 | 26.5 | 8.9 | 6.9 | 14.7 | $6,318 |
| Rumung | 26 | 25 | 96.2 |  | 100.0 | 48.0 | 24.0 | 24.0 | - | 4.0 | - | $2,708 |
| Maap | 115 | 113 | 98.3 |  | 100.0 | 33.6 | 14.2 | 31.9 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 10.6 | $5,347 |
| Gagil | 158 | 150 | 94.9 |  | 100.0 | 31.3 | 12.0 | 24.7 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 14.7 | $6,351 |
| Tomil | 194 | 173 | 89.2 |  | 100.0 | 29.5 | 20.2 | 19.7 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 13.9 | $5,074 |
| Fanif | 101 | 93 | 92.1 |  | 100.0 | 20.4 | 24.7 | 30.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 12.9 | $5,804 |
| Weloy | 231 | 197 | 85.3 |  | 100.0 | 22.8 | 20.8 | 26.9 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 14.7 | $6,179 |
| Rull | 407 | 257 | 63.1 |  | 100.0 | 12.1 | 17.9 | 27.2 | 11.7 | 9.7 | 21.4 | $8,679 |
| Gilman | 53 | 51 | 96.2 |  | 100.0 | 15.7 | 9.8 | 33.3 | 13.7 | 9.8 | 17.6 | $8,676 |
| Kanifay | 57 | 56 | 98.2 |  | 100.0 | 50.0 | 12.5 | 21.4 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 5.4 | $2,500 |
| Dalipebinaw | 71 | 68 | 95.8 |  | 100.0 | 30.9 | 17.6 | 29.4 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 11.8 | $5,250 |
| Outer Islands | 617 | 567 | 91.9 |  | 100.0 | 48.3 | 8.1 | 20.8 | 9.0 | 4.1 | 9.7 | $3,016 |
| Source: 1994 & 2000 FSM Censuses, Table H06. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

## Conclusion

Housing conditions in Yap improved over the 20 years before the 2000 census in 1994. This was evident from the improvement in housing unit facilities like electricity, piped water, and the increased number of rooms per housing unit. More units in recent years had concrete walls and tin roofs.

The total number of housing units increased from about 1,900 in 1980 to 2,246 in 2000. About a third (31 percent) of all housing units was built between 1990 and 2000. In 2000, about 57 percent of the housing units had electricity compared to 53 percent in 1994. Of all housing units in 2000, over 53 percent had bathtub or shower, and 29 percent with flush toilet. More than half (53 percent) of all housing units had piped water as compared to about 51 percent in 1994.

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# APPENDIX A

# BASIC TABLES

Table B01. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Age ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons . . . . . . . 11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Less than 5 years. . . . . . . 1,372 834 19 75 93 129 58 123 220 33 50 34

5 to 9 years . . . . . . . . . 1,361 864 27 72 78 117 81 156 235 30 28 40

10 to 14 years . . . . . . . . 1,355 831 17 87 88 117 69 130 219 33 34 37

15 to 19 years . . . . . . . . 1,350 904 4 70 82 123 61 134 207 26 33 164

20 to 24 years . . . . . . . . 1,004 689 8 36 63 88 36 110 166 15 22 145

25 to 29 years . . . . . . . . 701 486 9 31 45 53 31 79 135 15 16 72

30 to 34 years . . . . . . . . 701 488 4 47 35 74 30 73 144 10 18 53

35 to 39 years . . . . . . . . 718 493 8 40 55 60 32 84 153 15 20 26

40 to 44 years . . . . . . . . 723 508 9 39 47 75 28 84 172 20 14 20

45 to 49 years . . . . . . . . 590 395 3 26 45 50 37 77 122 12 11 12

50 to 54 years . . . . . . . . 400 264 4 18 30 40 26 50 80 5 4 7

55 to 59 years . . . . . . . . 226 145 1 11 21 18 10 26 40 1 4 13

60 to 64 years . . . . . . . . 221 151 3 7 14 29 18 22 43 1 6 8

65 to 69 years . . . . . . . . 207 140 6 8 11 17 15 21 40 7 8 7

70 to 74 years . . . . . . . . 115 68 2 4 12 9 4 15 17 1 3 1

75 to 79 years . . . . . . . . 97 74 2 6 8 18 7 8 17 4 2 2

80 to 84 years . . . . . . . . 47 29 - 9 5 5 - - 4 1 2 3

85+ years. . . . . . . . . . . 53 28 - 6 2 1 4 5 5 4 - 1

Median . . . . . . . . . . . . 20.9 21.9 15.0 19.4 22.1 21.4 20.6 22.5 23.9 18.9 18.9 21.6

Males . . . . . . . . . . 5,508 3,696 58 310 384 524 285 629 1,019 110 152 225

Less than 5 years. . . . . . . 713 448 8 37 52 84 36 67 102 17 27 18

5 to 9 years . . . . . . . . . 700 430 11 42 43 52 39 75 112 17 22 17

10 to 14 years . . . . . . . . 687 414 10 46 45 60 36 62 111 13 15 16

15 to 19 years . . . . . . . . 670 431 1 39 37 68 31 77 114 10 21 33

20 to 24 years . . . . . . . . 451 324 3 22 36 37 16 62 81 7 14 46

25 to 29 years . . . . . . . . 302 218 3 11 23 33 14 37 68 5 5 19

30 to 34 years . . . . . . . . 297 229 2 21 14 34 16 38 69 5 11 19

35 to 39 years . . . . . . . . 351 243 5 19 23 22 17 50 74 8 8 17

40 to 44 years . . . . . . . . 351 261 5 25 25 38 11 44 84 12 7 10

45 to 49 years . . . . . . . . 315 227 - 17 22 29 24 40 72 6 9 8

50 to 54 years . . . . . . . . 223 155 3 9 21 23 16 29 45 3 2 4

55 to 59 years . . . . . . . . 102 75 - 3 14 8 3 14 25 - 3 5

60 to 64 years . . . . . . . . 104 79 3 3 10 12 9 14 22 1 1 4

65 to 69 years . . . . . . . . 97 64 2 2 3 9 9 8 21 2 4 4

70 to 74 years . . . . . . . . 56 36 1 3 7 5 2 7 9 - 1 1

75 to 79 years . . . . . . . . 38 29 1 3 4 7 4 2 4 2 1 1

80 to 84 years . . . . . . . . 19 14 - 3 4 2 - - 2 - 1 2

85+ years. . . . . . . . . . . 32 19 - 5 1 1 2 3 4 2 - 1

Median . . . . . . . . . . . . 19.9 21.9 15.0 18.8 22.1 19.9 20.2 22.7 24.4 19.0 17.9 23.1

Females . . . . . . . . . 5,733 3,695 68 282 350 499 262 568 1,000 123 123 420

Less than 5 years. . . . . . . 659 386 11 38 41 45 22 56 118 16 23 16

5 to 9 years . . . . . . . . . 661 434 16 30 35 65 42 81 123 13 6 23

10 to 14 years . . . . . . . . 668 417 7 41 43 57 33 68 108 20 19 21

15 to 19 years . . . . . . . . 680 473 3 31 45 55 30 57 93 16 12 131

20 to 24 years . . . . . . . . 553 365 5 14 27 51 20 48 85 8 8 99

25 to 29 years . . . . . . . . 399 268 6 20 22 20 17 42 67 10 11 53

30 to 34 years . . . . . . . . 404 259 2 26 21 40 14 35 75 5 7 34

35 to 39 years . . . . . . . . 367 250 3 21 32 38 15 34 79 7 12 9

40 to 44 years . . . . . . . . 372 247 4 14 22 37 17 40 88 8 7 10

45 to 49 years . . . . . . . . 275 168 3 9 23 21 13 37 50 6 2 4

50 to 54 years . . . . . . . . 177 109 1 9 9 17 10 21 35 2 2 3

55 to 59 years . . . . . . . . 124 70 1 8 7 10 7 12 15 1 1 8

60 to 64 years . . . . . . . . 117 72 - 4 4 17 9 8 21 - 5 4

65 to 69 years . . . . . . . . 110 76 4 6 8 8 6 13 19 5 4 3

70 to 74 years . . . . . . . . 59 32 1 1 5 4 2 8 8 1 2 -

75 to 79 years . . . . . . . . 59 45 1 3 4 11 3 6 13 2 1 1

80 to 84 years . . . . . . . . 28 15 - 6 1 3 - - 2 1 1 1

85+ years. . . . . . . . . . . 21 9 - 1 1 - 2 2 1 2 - -

Median . . . . . . . . . . . . 21.8 21.9 15.0 20.4 22.0 22.7 21.0 22.3 23.4 18.9 20.9 21.0

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B01. Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Age ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . . . 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Less than 5 years . . . . . . . . 538 103 42 3 128 12 73 39 16 51 71

5 to 9 years . . . . . . . . . . 497 84 35 4 112 13 76 25 16 54 78

10 to 14 years. . . . . . . . . . 524 113 29 4 117 11 82 27 9 45 87

15 to 19 years. . . . . . . . . . 446 99 18 1 127 5 69 23 8 37 59

20 to 24 years. . . . . . . . . . 315 77 17 - 88 8 47 17 9 19 33

25 to 29 years. . . . . . . . . . 215 39 11 3 50 12 31 11 8 22 28

30 to 34 years. . . . . . . . . . 213 42 21 1 45 11 30 12 5 16 30

35 to 39 years. . . . . . . . . . 225 50 13 - 52 8 38 8 8 21 27

40 to 44 years. . . . . . . . . . 215 46 4 2 59 8 28 18 5 20 25

45 to 49 years. . . . . . . . . . 195 39 8 - 56 6 22 16 5 17 26

50 to 54 years. . . . . . . . . . 136 18 8 1 40 4 26 9 2 9 19

55 to 59 years. . . . . . . . . . 81 22 1 2 25 7 11 4 1 3 5

60 to 64 years. . . . . . . . . . 70 14 1 - 18 1 5 3 3 11 14

65 to 69 years. . . . . . . . . . 67 13 2 1 12 2 10 7 1 6 13

70 to 74 years. . . . . . . . . . 47 7 1 2 9 3 11 1 - 4 9

75 to 79 years. . . . . . . . . . 23 3 - 1 12 1 2 - - 1 3

80 to 84 years. . . . . . . . . . 18 - - 1 13 - - - - 2 2

85+ years . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 4 4 - 12 1 - 1 - 1 2

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 19.1 19.4 15.4 26.7 20.2 28.1 18.6 19.2 19.4 17.6 17.5

Males. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,812 405 103 10 452 42 261 98 42 152 247

Less than 5 years . . . . . . . . 265 49 21 1 65 5 33 18 9 26 38

5 to 9 years. . . . . . . . . . . 270 49 21 1 57 8 43 14 6 30 41

10 to 14 years. . . . . . . . . . 273 57 12 4 61 5 45 18 4 23 44

15 to 19 years. . . . . . . . . . 239 62 10 - 69 1 34 13 3 17 30

20 to 24 years. . . . . . . . . . 127 38 9 - 31 3 18 7 5 5 11

25 to 29 years. . . . . . . . . . 84 23 5 1 17 5 8 2 4 7 12

30 to 34 years. . . . . . . . . . 68 12 7 - 20 5 10 2 2 4 6

35 to 39 years. . . . . . . . . . 108 28 7 - 20 4 20 4 3 11 11

40 to 44 years. . . . . . . . . . 90 24 2 1 26 1 9 8 2 4 13

45 to 49 years. . . . . . . . . . 88 19 2 - 23 2 11 6 1 11 13

50 to 54 years. . . . . . . . . . 68 15 4 1 18 1 12 5 2 2 8

55 to 59 years. . . . . . . . . . 27 9 - - 10 - 4 - - 1 3

60 to 64 years. . . . . . . . . . 25 5 - - 9 - 2 - - 4 5

65 to 69 years. . . . . . . . . . 33 7 - - 6 2 6 1 1 4 6

70 to 74 years. . . . . . . . . . 20 4 1 - 3 - 6 - - 3 3

75 to 79 years. . . . . . . . . . 9 1 - 1 6 - - - - - 1

80 to 84 years. . . . . . . . . . 5 - - - 4 - - - - - 1

85+ years . . . . . . . . . . . . 13 3 2 - 7 - - - - - 1

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 17.1 18.8 14.0 13.8 18.1 23.3 16.4 14.7 18.3 14.3 15.1

Females. . . . . . . . . . . 2,038 368 112 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 284

Less than 5 years . . . . . . . . 273 54 21 2 63 7 40 21 7 25 33

5 to 9 years . . . . . . . . . . 227 35 14 3 55 5 33 11 10 24 37

10 to 14 years. . . . . . . . . . 251 56 17 - 56 6 37 9 5 22 43

15 to 19 years. . . . . . . . . . 207 37 8 1 58 4 35 10 5 20 29

20 to 24 years. . . . . . . . . . 188 39 8 - 57 5 29 10 4 14 22

25 to 29 years. . . . . . . . . . 131 16 6 2 33 7 23 9 4 15 16

30 to 34 years. . . . . . . . . . 145 30 14 1 25 6 20 10 3 12 24

35 to 39 years. . . . . . . . . . 117 22 6 - 32 4 18 4 5 10 16

40 to 44 years. . . . . . . . . . 125 22 2 1 33 7 19 10 3 16 12

45 to 49 years. . . . . . . . . . 107 20 6 - 33 4 11 10 4 6 13

50 to 54 years. . . . . . . . . . 68 3 4 - 22 3 14 4 - 7 11

55 to 59 years. . . . . . . . . . 54 13 1 2 15 7 7 4 1 2 2

60 to 64 years. . . . . . . . . . 45 9 1 - 9 1 3 3 3 7 9

65 to 69 years. . . . . . . . . . 34 6 2 1 6 - 4 6 - 2 7

70 to 74 years. . . . . . . . . . 27 3 - 2 6 3 5 1 - 1 6

75 to 79 years. . . . . . . . . . 14 2 - - 6 1 2 - - 1 2

80 to 84 years. . . . . . . . . . 13 - - 1 9 - - - - 2 1

85+ years . . . . . . . . . . . . 12 1 2 - 5 1 - 1 - 1 1

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 21.6 20.3 17.5 30.0 22.6 31.3 20.9 25.3 20.0 20.9 20.0

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Household Type ¦ ¦ Yap Proper

Relationship ¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Family Type by Presence ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

of Own Children ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

All persons. . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

In households . . . . . . . . .10,832 6,982 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,134 1,992 233 275 326

Family householder: Male. . . 1,352 969 19 73 119 140 66 148 281 29 40 54

Female. . 494 288 4 33 24 38 22 51 78 14 10 14

Nonfamily householder: Male . 132 109 3 8 13 12 10 18 32 6 5 2

Female 52 47 - 1 2 4 3 14 16 4 2 1

Spouse. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,304 936 18 73 104 125 68 156 278 26 38 50

Child . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,416 2,775 54 231 319 394 212 442 770 111 119 123

Parent. . . . . . . . . . . . 71 52 2 14 2 2 5 10 14 - 1 2

Other relatives . . . . . . . 2,877 1,726 26 152 146 284 158 278 499 43 60 80

Nonrelatives. . . . . . . . . 134 80 - 7 5 24 3 17 24 - - -

In group quarters . . . . . . . 409 409 - - - - - 63 27 - - 319

In correctional institutions. 26 26 - - - - - 26 - - - -

Noninstitutionalized persons. 383 383 - - - - - 37 27 - - 319

School dormitories. . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Workers' quarters . . . . . 350 350 - - - - - 8 23 - - 319

Other noninstitutional. . . 33 33 - - - - - 29 4 - - -

Persons per household . . . . . 5.5 5.2 4.8 5.1 4.6 5.3 5.4 5.2 5.0 4.4 4.8 9.1

Persons per family. . . . . . . 5.7 5.4 5.3 5.5 5.0 5.6 6.1 5.5 5.4 5.2 5.4 4.8

Persons under 18 years . . . 4,868 3,029 66 282 313 439 253 494 804 113 130 135

Living with both parents . 3,333 2,163 45 181 239 335 154 332 600 93 86 98

Householder or spouse . . . . . 10 6 - 2 - - - 1 1 - 2 -

Own child . . . . . . . . . . . 4,000 2,508 50 233 262 360 191 418 692 103 94 105

With female hhlder, no husb . 810 402 5 47 34 88 17 59 97 27 15 13

Other relatives . . . . . . . . 591 376 16 29 31 50 48 59 89 7 29 18

Nonrelatives. . . . . . . . . . 23 8 - 3 - 1 - 3 1 - - -

Persons in group quarters . . . 9 9 - - - - - 2 1 - - 6

Persons 65+ years. . . . . 519 339 10 33 38 50 30 49 83 17 15 14

Family householder: Male. . . . 153 99 1 9 14 19 13 9 19 3 6 6

Female. . . 112 67 - 7 8 15 1 9 16 6 2 3

Spouse. . . . . . . . . . . . . 72 48 3 5 5 8 6 6 9 2 3 1

Parent. . . . . . . . . . . . . 40 34 2 7 2 2 2 9 8 - - 2

Other relatives . . . . . . . . 88 41 1 4 3 3 2 6 16 3 1 2

Nonrelatives. . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - - - - 2 - - -

Nonfamily householder: Male . . 25 23 3 1 5 3 4 - 6 - 1 -

Female . 20 19 - - 1 - 2 5 6 3 2 -

Persons in group quarters . . . 6 6 - - - - - 5 1 - - -

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families . . . . . . . . . 1,846 1,257 23 106 143 178 88 199 359 43 50 68

With own children under 18 yrs. 1,409 960 16 78 115 134 66 156 281 35 35 44

With own children under 6 yrs . 904 563 12 45 61 86 41 89 159 22 23 25

Married-couple families. . 1,304 936 18 73 104 125 68 156 278 26 38 50

With own children under 18 yrs. 1,048 741 14 58 90 96 51 129 220 23 27 33

With own children under 6 yrs . 676 448 11 36 47 67 36 73 125 16 18 19

Female hhlder, no husb . . 396 230 4 24 23 35 13 32 63 14 9 13

With own children under 18 yrs. 279 168 2 16 16 27 10 22 50 11 6 8

With own children under 6 yrs . 182 90 1 7 10 15 2 13 28 6 3 5

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B02. Household and Family Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Household Type ¦ Yap Outer Islands

Relationship +------------------------------------------------------------------------

Family Type by Presence ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

of Own Children ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

All persons . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

In households. . . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Family householder: Male . . .. 383 97 30 4 70 2 64 25 8 29 54

Female . .. 206 35 12 2 48 10 17 14 6 25 37

Nonfamily householder: Male. .. 23 16 1 - 1 - 1 2 - 1 1

Female . 5 1 1 - - - - 1 - - 2

Spouse . . . . . . . . . . . .. 368 90 28 2 74 3 51 24 9 31 56

Child. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,641 318 110 6 332 35 264 99 39 186 252

Parent . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 4 2 - 4 - 1 1 1 - 6

Other relatives. . . . . . . .. 1,151 178 30 12 436 62 163 52 33 67 118

Nonrelatives . . . . . . . . .. 54 34 1 - 10 1 - 3 - - 5

In group quarters. . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

In correctional institutions .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Noninstitutionalized persons .. - - - - - - - - - - -

School dormitories . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Workers' quarters. . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other noninstitutional . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Persons per household. . . . . .. 6.2 5.2 4.9 4.3 8.2 9.4 6.8 5.3 6.9 6.2 5.6

Persons per family . . . . . . .. 6.4 5.6 5.1 4.3 8.3 9.4 6.9 5.6 6.9 6.3 5.8

Persons under 18 years. . . .. 1,839 363 117 12 430 40 274 103 46 175 279

Living with both parents. .. 1,170 216 76 6 272 32 205 78 25 108 152

Householder or spouse. . . . . .. 4 1 1 - - - - - - - 2

Own child. . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,492 264 99 4 355 37 218 96 37 158 224

With female hhlder, no husb. .. 408 52 23 - 113 28 47 33 10 48 54

Other relatives. . . . . . . . .. 215 65 11 4 41 3 24 4 8 11 44

Nonrelatives . . . . . . . . . .. 15 11 - - 3 - - 1 - - -

Persons in group quarters. . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Persons 65+ years . . . . .. 180 27 7 5 58 7 23 9 1 14 29

Family householder: Male . . . .. 54 8 3 1 14 1 11 1 1 5 9

Female . . .. 45 4 2 1 15 3 5 4 - 6 5

Spouse . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 24 4 1 1 7 2 2 1 - 2 4

Parent . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 6 3 - - 1 - 1 - - - 1

Other relatives. . . . . . . . .. 47 6 1 2 20 1 4 2 - 1 10

Nonrelatives . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Nonfamily householder: Male. . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Female. .. 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Persons in group quarters. . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families. . . . . . . . . .. 589 132 42 6 118 12 81 39 14 54 91

With own children under 18 yrs .. 449 98 32 3 101 11 61 36 10 34 63

With own children under 6 yrs. .. 341 66 28 1 83 8 45 27 9 29 45

Married-couple families . .. 368 90 28 2 74 3 51 24 9 31 56

With own children under 18 yrs .. 307 73 23 1 68 3 40 22 7 25 45

With own children under 6 yrs. .. 228 49 20 - 54 2 29 15 6 20 33

Female hhlder, no husb. . .. 166 28 11 2 36 9 17 14 4 19 26

With own children under 18 yrs .. 111 15 8 - 27 8 12 13 3 8 17

With own children under 6 yrs. .. 92 11 7 - 24 6 10 12 3 8 11

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03. Household Size and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Household Size ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Fertility ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Households . . . . . . . . 2,030 1,413 26 115 158 194 101 231 407 53 57 71

1 person. . . . . . . . . . . . 168 143 3 9 15 11 12 28 45 10 7 3

2 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 180 151 4 14 18 16 9 21 40 7 10 12

3 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 239 186 4 15 23 22 8 39 54 4 4 13

4 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 302 224 3 14 21 31 13 38 78 6 7 13

5 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 301 208 1 18 31 28 14 27 61 8 8 12

6 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 255 162 2 12 17 33 11 21 41 8 7 10

7 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 174 108 3 7 12 20 12 12 29 4 5 4

8 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 137 82 3 12 10 11 7 20 15 1 3 -

9 persons . . . . . . . . . . . 84 44 1 4 4 10 4 6 11 1 1 2

10 persons. . . . . . . . . . . 86 51 2 4 5 5 5 8 15 4 3 -

11 persons. . . . . . . . . . . 40 20 - 3 1 4 2 5 3 - 1 1

12 or more persons. . . . . . . 64 34 - 3 1 3 4 6 15 - 1 1

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . . 5.4 5.0 4.7 5.3 5.1 5.6 5.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.1 4.6

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 19 years . . . 680 473 3 31 45 55 30 57 93 16 12 131

Children ever born. . . . . . . 55 46 - 9 1 7 1 8 6 4 2 8

Children still alive. . . . . . 55 46 - 9 1 7 1 8 6 4 2 8

Children born in last 12 months 21 16 - 2 1 3 - 5 2 2 - 1

Women 20 to 24 years . . . 553 365 5 14 27 51 20 48 85 8 8 99

Children ever born. . . . . . . 475 271 9 13 26 43 20 46 69 15 19 11

Children still alive. . . . . . 464 262 9 11 25 43 18 45 66 15 19 11

Children born in last 12 months 90 53 2 2 7 9 3 9 15 2 2 2

Women 25 to 29 years . . . 399 268 6 20 22 20 17 42 67 10 11 53

Children ever born. . . . . . . 690 429 11 52 49 34 29 80 97 26 24 27

Children still alive. . . . . . 672 415 9 51 49 31 27 79 94 25 23 27

Children born in last 12 months 75 34 2 4 3 2 1 7 8 2 2 3

Women 30 to 34 years . . . 404 259 2 26 21 40 14 35 75 5 7 34

Children ever born. . . . . . . 1,076 653 7 85 73 87 40 109 171 15 21 45

Children still alive. . . . . . 1,020 611 7 80 54 83 39 103 165 15 21 44

Children born in last 12 months 59 32 - 4 4 5 2 5 8 1 1 2

Women 35 to 39 years . . . 367 250 3 21 32 38 15 34 79 7 12 9

Children ever born. . . . . . . 1,300 862 13 78 115 124 69 123 227 25 57 31

Children still alive. . . . . . 1,266 842 13 77 112 123 68 120 220 23 55 31

Children born in last 12 months 32 18 - 3 2 3 2 1 6 1 - -

Women 40 to 44 years . . . 372 247 4 14 22 37 17 40 88 8 7 10

Children ever born. . . . . . . 1,648 1,074 24 47 114 157 88 169 361 41 39 34

Children still alive. . . . . . 1,552 1,018 23 45 108 148 84 165 331 41 39 34

Children born in last 12 months 18 7 - - - 1 - 2 3 - 1 -

Women 45 to 49 years . . . 275 168 3 9 23 21 13 37 50 6 2 4

Children ever born. . . . . . . 1,340 824 15 47 97 107 66 165 266 38 6 17

Children still alive. . . . . . 1,258 763 14 44 88 102 59 154 244 36 6 16

Children born in last 12 months 2 - - - - - - - - - - -

LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE

Women 15 to 49 years

with Last Birth . . . . . 1,888 1,195 21 99 128 163 83 210 352 46 41 52

Male. . . . . . . . . . . . . 972 632 12 51 72 102 46 103 173 24 23 26

Still alive . . . . . . . . 963 627 12 51 72 100 45 103 172 24 22 26

Female. . . . . . . . . . . . 916 563 9 48 56 61 37 107 179 22 18 26

Still alive . . . . . . . . 900 549 9 48 53 61 35 105 175 20 18 25

Born in last year . . . . . . . 297 160 4 15 17 23 8 29 42 8 6 8

Male. . . . . . . . . . . . . 144 87 2 9 7 15 6 15 21 5 4 3

Still alive . . . . . . . . 144 87 2 9 7 15 6 15 21 5 4 3

Female. . . . . . . . . . . . 153 73 2 6 10 8 2 14 21 3 2 5

Still alive . . . . . . . . 150 71 2 6 9 8 1 14 21 3 2 5

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03. Household Size and Fertility by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

Household Size ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Fertility ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Households. . . . . . . . .. 617 149 44 6 119 12 82 42 14 55 94

1 person . . . . . . . . . . . .. 25 14 2 - 1 - 1 3 - 1 3

2 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 29 9 1 1 3 - 2 1 - 7 5

3 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 53 18 9 1 4 - 4 4 1 2 10

4 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 78 15 13 1 10 - 10 5 - 6 18

5 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 93 32 6 1 12 - 13 9 3 5 12

6 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 93 19 3 2 15 2 11 11 2 9 19

7 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 66 17 3 - 16 1 10 2 2 6 9

8 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 55 7 5 - 12 2 7 5 4 7 6

9 persons. . . . . . . . . . . .. 40 8 - - 6 2 11 1 1 5 6

10 persons . . . . . . . . . . .. 35 6 1 - 10 2 6 1 - 6 3

11 persons . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 3 - - 10 1 3 - 1 - 2

12 or more persons . . . . . . .. 30 1 1 - 20 2 4 - - 1 1

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6.3 5.6 4.8 5.0 7.9 9.5 7.0 5.9 7.5 6.7 5.9

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 19 years. . . .. 207 37 8 1 58 4 35 10 5 20 29

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 9 3 - - 2 - 3 - - - 1

Children still alive . . . . . .. 9 3 - - 2 - 3 - - - 1

Children born in last 12 months.. 5 3 - - 2 - - - - - -

Women 20 to 24 years. . . .. 188 39 8 - 57 5 29 10 4 14 22

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 204 42 12 - 50 1 33 20 9 23 14

Children still alive . . . . . .. 202 41 11 - 50 1 33 20 9 23 14

Children born in last 12 months.. 37 10 2 - 10 - 2 3 - 5 5

Women 25 to 29 years. . . .. 131 16 6 2 33 7 23 9 4 15 16

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 261 29 21 7 49 5 59 24 6 42 19

Children still alive . . . . . .. 257 29 21 7 49 5 58 22 6 41 19

Children born in last 12 months.. 41 7 1 1 5 1 12 2 1 8 3

Women 30 to 34 years. . . .. 145 30 14 1 25 6 20 10 3 12 24

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 423 106 52 2 48 13 65 21 9 37 70

Children still alive . . . . . .. 409 104 51 2 48 12 59 21 9 35 68

Children born in last 12 months.. 27 3 4 - 3 - 3 2 2 5 5

Women 35 to 39 years. . . .. 117 22 6 - 32 4 18 4 5 10 16

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 438 77 27 - 104 8 72 11 13 42 84

Children still alive . . . . . .. 424 71 27 - 103 8 72 11 13 39 80

Children born in last 12 months.. 14 3 1 - 4 - 3 1 1 - 1

Women 40 to 44 years. . . .. 125 22 2 1 33 7 19 10 3 16 12

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 574 92 11 - 130 13 94 47 10 95 82

Children still alive . . . . . .. 534 88 11 - 122 11 88 42 10 90 72

Children born in last 12 months.. 11 1 - - 3 - 1 - - 4 2

Women 45 to 49 years. . . .. 107 20 6 - 33 4 11 10 4 6 13

Children ever born . . . . . . .. 516 97 39 - 114 5 63 40 28 42 88

Children still alive . . . . . .. 495 95 34 - 114 5 63 36 24 40 84

Children born in last 12 months.. 2 - - - - - 1 1 - - -

LAST CHILD BORN ALIVE

Women 15 to 49 years. . . .. 693 131 39 3 164 19 117 52 21 71 76

Male . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 340 57 20 1 81 7 65 27 8 33 41

Still alive. . . . . . . . .. 336 56 19 1 80 7 65 27 8 33 40

Female . . . . . . . . . . . .. 353 74 19 2 83 12 52 25 13 38 35

Still alive. . . . . . . . .. 351 73 19 2 83 12 51 25 13 38 35

Born in last year. . . . . . . .. 137 27 8 1 27 1 22 9 4 22 16

Male . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 57 9 5 - 13 - 9 2 2 8 9

Still alive. . . . . . . . .. 57 9 5 - 13 - 9 2 2 8 9

Female . . . . . . . . . . . .. 80 18 3 1 14 1 13 7 2 14 7

Still alive. . . . . . . . .. 79 17 3 1 14 1 13 7 2 14 7

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03A. Fertility by Age of Mother and Sex of Child by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Fertility by Sex of Child ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MALE CHILDREN

Women 15 to 19 years . . . 680 473 3 31 45 55 30 57 93 16 12 131

Male Children ever born . . . . 31 27 - 4 1 5 1 6 4 1 1 4

Male Children still alive . . . 31 27 - 4 1 5 1 6 4 1 1 4

Women 20 to 24 years . . . 553 365 5 14 27 51 20 48 85 8 8 99

Male Children ever born . . . . 245 139 4 5 15 28 8 18 35 7 14 5

Male Children still alive . . . 239 135 4 4 15 28 8 17 33 7 14 5

Women 25 to 29 years . . . 399 268 6 20 22 20 17 42 67 10 11 53

Male Children ever born . . . . 360 219 8 23 27 19 14 38 50 10 14 16

Male Children still alive . . . 353 212 6 23 27 17 14 38 48 10 13 16

Women 30 to 34 years . . . 404 259 2 26 21 40 14 35 75 5 7 34

Male Children ever born . . . . 553 333 3 45 44 51 18 52 82 8 8 22

Male Children still alive . . . 513 302 3 43 25 49 17 48 79 8 8 22

Women 35 to 39 years . . . 367 250 3 21 32 38 15 34 79 7 12 9

Male Children ever born . . . . 690 456 4 47 59 67 37 72 108 12 36 14

Male Children still alive . . . 671 446 4 47 56 66 37 71 105 11 35 14

Women 40 to 44 years . . . 372 247 4 14 22 37 17 40 88 8 7 10

Male Children ever born . . . . 861 556 10 25 61 84 39 76 195 21 26 19

Male Children still alive . . . 805 518 10 23 56 76 38 75 174 21 26 19

Women 45 to 49 years . . . 275 168 3 9 23 21 13 37 50 6 2 4

Male Children ever born . . . . 686 408 7 29 47 56 32 81 128 17 2 9

Male Children still alive . . . 649 384 6 27 42 51 28 80 123 16 2 9

FEMALE CHILDREN

Women 15 to 19 years . . . 680 473 3 31 45 55 30 57 93 16 12 131

Female Children ever born . . . 24 19 - 5 - 2 - 2 2 3 1 4

Female Children still alive . . 24 19 - 5 - 2 - 2 2 3 1 4

Women 20 to 24 years . . . 553 365 5 14 27 51 20 48 85 8 8 99

Female Children ever born . . . 230 132 5 8 11 15 12 28 34 8 5 6

Female Children still alive . . 225 127 5 7 10 15 10 28 33 8 5 6

Women 25 to 29 years . . . 399 268 6 20 22 20 17 42 67 10 11 53

Female Children ever born . . . 330 210 3 29 22 15 15 42 47 16 10 11

Female Children still alive . . 319 203 3 28 22 14 13 41 46 15 10 11

Women 30 to 34 years . . . 404 259 2 26 21 40 14 35 75 5 7 34

Female Children ever born . . . 523 320 4 40 29 36 22 57 89 7 13 23

Female Children still alive . . 507 309 4 37 29 34 22 55 86 7 13 22

Women 35 to 39 years . . . 367 250 3 21 32 38 15 34 79 7 12 9

Female Children ever born . . . 610 406 9 31 56 57 32 51 119 13 21 17

Female Children still alive . . 595 396 9 30 56 57 31 49 115 12 20 17

Women 40 to 44 years . . . 372 247 4 14 22 37 17 40 88 8 7 10

Female Children ever born . . . 787 518 14 22 53 73 49 93 166 20 13 15

Female Children still alive . . 747 500 13 22 52 72 46 90 157 20 13 15

Women 45 to 49 years . . . 275 168 3 9 23 21 13 37 50 6 2 4

Female Children ever born . . . 654 416 8 18 50 51 34 84 138 21 4 8

Female Children still alive . . 609 379 8 17 46 51 31 74 121 20 4 7

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B03A. Fertility by Age of Mother and Sex of Child by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Fertility by Sex of Child ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MALE CHILDREN

Women 15 to 19 years. . . .. 207 37 8 1 58 4 35 10 5 20 29

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 4 1 - - - - 2 - - - 1

Male Children still alive. . . .. 4 1 - - - - 2 - - - 1

Women 20 to 24 years. . . .. 188 39 8 - 57 5 29 10 4 14 22

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 106 21 6 - 22 - 20 10 4 14 9

Male Children still alive. . . .. 104 20 5 - 22 - 20 10 4 14 9

Women 25 to 29 years. . . .. 131 16 6 2 33 7 23 9 4 15 16

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 141 17 11 2 29 2 30 15 3 22 10

Male Children still alive. . . .. 141 17 11 2 29 2 30 15 3 22 10

Women 30 to 34 years. . . .. 145 30 14 1 25 6 20 10 3 12 24

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 220 50 29 1 21 8 32 15 3 22 39

Male Children still alive. . . .. 211 50 28 1 21 8 28 15 3 20 37

Women 35 to 39 years. . . .. 117 22 6 - 32 4 18 4 5 10 16

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 234 43 14 - 53 5 36 7 9 19 48

Male Children still alive. . . .. 225 40 14 - 52 5 36 7 9 17 45

Women 40 to 44 years. . . .. 125 22 2 1 33 7 19 10 3 16 12

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 305 40 9 - 70 5 59 26 3 48 45

Male Children still alive. . . .. 287 38 9 - 66 4 56 23 3 47 41

Women 45 to 49 years. . . .. 107 20 6 - 33 4 11 10 4 6 13

Male Children ever born. . . . .. 278 48 19 - 59 3 40 27 17 18 47

Male Children still alive. . . .. 265 46 17 - 59 3 40 23 13 18 46

FEMALE CHILDREN

Women 15 to 19 years. . . .. 207 37 8 1 58 4 35 10 5 20 29

Female Children ever born. . . .. 5 2 - - 2 - 1 - - - -

Female Children still alive. . .. 5 2 - - 2 - 1 - - - -

Women 20 to 24 years. . . .. 188 39 8 - 57 5 29 10 4 14 22

Female Children ever born. . . .. 98 21 6 - 28 1 13 10 5 9 5

Female Children still alive. . .. 98 21 6 - 28 1 13 10 5 9 5

Women 25 to 29 years. . . .. 131 16 6 2 33 7 23 9 4 15 16

Female Children ever born. . . .. 120 12 10 5 20 3 29 9 3 20 9

Female Children still alive. . .. 116 12 10 5 20 3 28 7 3 19 9

Women 30 to 34 years. . . .. 145 30 14 1 25 6 20 10 3 12 24

Female Children ever born. . . .. 203 56 23 1 27 5 33 6 6 15 31

Female Children still alive. . .. 198 54 23 1 27 4 31 6 6 15 31

Women 35 to 39 years. . . .. 117 22 6 - 32 4 18 4 5 10 16

Female Children ever born. . . .. 204 34 13 - 51 3 36 4 4 23 36

Female Children still alive. . .. 199 31 13 - 51 3 36 4 4 22 35

Women 40 to 44 years. . . .. 125 22 2 1 33 7 19 10 3 16 12

Female Children ever born. . . .. 269 52 2 - 60 8 35 21 7 47 37

Female Children still alive. . .. 247 50 2 - 56 7 32 19 7 43 31

Women 45 to 49 years. . . .. 107 20 6 - 33 4 11 10 4 6 13

Female Children ever born. . . .. 238 49 20 - 55 2 23 13 11 24 41

Female Children still alive. . .. 230 49 17 - 55 2 23 13 11 22 38

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Age ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Under 1 year. . . . . . . . . . 264 156 4 15 19 25 6 23 41 9 7 7

1 year. . . . . . . . . . . . . 244 141 - 9 14 23 8 24 38 6 8 11

2 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 284 170 6 16 17 27 15 25 44 3 11 6

3 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 289 183 3 17 26 25 18 27 44 8 12 3

4 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 291 184 6 18 17 29 11 24 53 7 12 7

5 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 252 150 5 10 12 19 17 25 48 6 1 7

6 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 276 172 6 10 13 25 15 27 54 7 9 6

7 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 302 199 6 23 18 25 19 40 42 9 7 10

8 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 269 159 3 11 15 23 13 34 41 6 5 8

9 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 262 184 7 18 20 25 17 30 50 2 6 9

10 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 265 159 3 21 11 20 14 32 42 7 2 7

11 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 267 158 - 14 18 28 12 26 38 5 7 10

12 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 283 182 5 25 25 23 15 30 45 4 6 4

13 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 268 177 4 17 19 26 14 21 52 11 6 7

14 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 272 155 5 10 15 20 14 21 42 6 13 9

15 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 251 151 2 14 16 23 10 31 39 3 7 6

16 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 285 194 - 22 21 31 22 29 53 7 3 6

17 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 244 155 1 12 17 22 13 25 38 7 8 12

18 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 313 218 1 14 16 30 9 31 48 5 7 57

19 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 257 186 - 8 12 17 7 18 29 4 8 83

20 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 252 182 3 9 15 21 6 19 41 3 3 62

21 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 209 156 - 6 17 16 13 26 39 2 6 31

22 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 183 118 1 5 14 19 3 17 42 3 3 11

23 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 161 108 - 6 9 11 8 24 21 4 4 21

24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 199 125 4 10 8 21 6 24 23 3 6 20

25 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 142 99 3 3 14 15 7 17 20 2 4 14

26 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 145 99 2 5 5 8 4 19 36 4 1 15

27 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 160 107 1 12 8 11 10 14 31 1 5 14

28 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 119 85 - 5 9 10 5 9 25 6 1 15

29 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 135 96 3 6 9 9 5 20 23 2 5 14

30 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 157 104 1 12 10 14 8 15 25 1 3 15

31 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 141 87 - 7 2 17 5 14 27 1 3 11

32 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 135 92 - 8 5 13 4 18 29 2 2 11

33 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 141 107 3 11 8 15 8 17 33 2 3 7

34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 127 98 - 9 10 15 5 9 30 4 7 9

35 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 147 97 2 8 12 11 4 19 28 4 3 6

36 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 156 107 1 9 8 18 4 21 29 2 8 7

37 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 138 99 3 11 8 15 8 12 32 3 3 4

38 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 113 77 - 4 11 7 6 14 23 3 4 5

39 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 164 113 2 8 16 9 10 18 41 3 2 4

40 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 123 92 2 10 8 13 7 12 30 5 1 4

41 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 169 127 2 9 12 17 3 20 49 3 9 3

42 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 158 97 1 7 9 19 2 17 32 6 2 2

43 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 139 96 3 6 11 10 10 13 31 3 2 7

44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 134 96 1 7 7 16 6 22 30 3 - 4

45 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 98 68 - 4 12 6 12 8 20 1 5 -

46 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 132 93 1 6 9 9 14 16 29 1 2 6

47 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 130 84 1 6 8 11 6 17 27 3 2 3

48 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 118 77 1 3 10 13 3 20 23 1 1 2

49 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 112 73 - 7 6 11 2 16 23 6 1 1

50 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 91 63 - 5 9 10 6 9 19 2 1 2

51 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 99 62 1 6 5 9 6 13 18 1 2 1

52 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 98 71 1 4 7 9 6 16 22 2 1 3

53 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 48 29 2 - 3 3 3 5 13 - - -

54 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 64 39 - 3 6 9 5 7 8 - - 1

55 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 46 26 - 2 3 3 1 4 8 - 2 3

56 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 53 37 - 3 7 3 1 6 10 1 2 4

57 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 36 23 - 4 2 5 2 3 6 - - 1

58 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 53 36 - 2 5 2 4 9 11 - - 3

59 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 38 23 1 - 4 5 2 4 5 - - 2

60 to 64 years. . . . . . . . . 221 151 3 7 14 29 18 22 43 1 6 8

65+ years . . . . . . . . . . . 519 339 10 33 38 50 30 49 83 17 15 14

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04. Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Age ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Under 1 year . . . . . . . . . .. 108 23 9 1 27 1 14 5 4 11 13

1 year . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 103 16 11 - 25 2 13 5 4 13 14

2 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 114 20 7 - 33 2 16 12 6 4 14

3 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 106 21 5 2 24 2 18 6 - 10 18

4 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 107 23 10 - 19 5 12 11 2 13 12

5 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 102 14 8 - 20 3 17 - 4 12 24

6 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 104 20 9 2 32 3 19 8 - 5 6

7 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 103 22 5 - 21 1 12 7 3 14 18

8 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 110 18 6 - 22 4 21 5 7 7 20

9 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 78 10 7 2 17 2 7 5 2 16 10

10 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 106 18 7 - 24 2 26 2 - 8 19

11 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 109 30 4 3 22 2 13 6 3 9 17

12 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 101 18 6 - 23 3 15 6 2 10 18

13 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 91 25 4 1 21 3 10 6 3 6 12

14 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 117 22 8 - 27 1 18 7 1 12 21

15 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 100 14 5 - 23 2 17 4 4 11 20

16 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 91 22 1 1 26 1 14 6 1 7 12

17 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 89 27 5 - 24 1 12 2 - 7 11

18 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 95 20 6 - 31 - 17 6 2 7 6

19 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 71 16 1 - 23 1 9 5 1 5 10

20 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 70 14 3 - 22 2 11 3 2 4 9

21 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 53 12 3 - 18 1 8 3 1 2 5

22 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 65 19 4 - 7 5 12 5 2 6 5

23 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 53 13 3 - 17 - 6 3 1 2 8

24 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 74 19 4 - 24 - 10 3 3 5 6

25 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 43 8 3 - 8 2 7 1 1 5 8

26 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 46 11 3 1 9 1 7 1 1 2 10

27 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 53 8 3 1 18 3 4 3 3 5 5

28 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 34 5 - - 7 2 7 3 2 6 2

29 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 39 7 2 1 8 4 6 3 1 4 3

30 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 53 12 8 1 10 2 7 - 1 2 10

31 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 54 5 7 - 12 2 7 6 3 7 5

32 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 43 9 2 - 11 1 8 3 - 3 6

33 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 34 10 3 - 4 4 5 1 - 3 4

34 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 29 6 1 - 8 2 3 2 1 1 5

35 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 50 17 4 - 8 1 8 2 2 5 3

36 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 49 6 2 - 14 2 10 - 2 7 6

37 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 39 9 3 - 10 1 7 - 1 2 6

38 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 36 7 2 - 8 2 5 4 - 5 3

39 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 51 11 2 - 12 2 8 2 3 2 9

40 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 31 7 - - 7 1 2 5 3 3 3

41 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 42 11 - - 11 2 6 3 - 5 4

42 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 61 10 2 - 24 1 6 3 - 6 9

43 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 43 12 1 1 8 1 8 3 2 5 2

44 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 38 6 1 1 9 3 6 4 - 1 7

45 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 30 5 2 - 10 - 5 2 - 2 4

46 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 39 8 1 - 14 1 4 2 1 4 4

47 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 46 8 - - 12 3 2 5 2 5 9

48 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 41 10 4 - 11 1 5 4 - 3 3

49 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 39 8 1 - 9 1 6 3 2 3 6

50 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 28 5 1 - 9 3 1 1 - 3 5

51 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 37 7 - - 12 - 6 2 1 2 7

52 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 27 1 2 1 5 1 5 5 1 1 5

53 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 3 4 - 4 - 6 - - 1 1

54 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 25 2 1 - 10 - 8 1 - 2 1

55 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 6 - 1 5 - 6 2 - - -

56 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 16 3 - 1 5 1 4 1 - 1 -

57 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 13 4 - - 6 2 - - - - 1

58 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 17 6 1 - 5 3 - - - 1 1

59 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 15 3 - - 4 1 1 1 1 1 3

60 to 64 years . . . . . . . . .. 70 14 1 - 18 1 5 3 3 11 14

65+ years. . . . . . . . . . . .. 180 27 7 5 58 7 23 9 1 14 29

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04. Female Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Age ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Females. . . . . . . . . . 5,733 3,695 68 282 350 499 262 568 1,000 123 123 420

Under 1 year. . . . . . . . . . 136 68 2 6 10 8 1 9 21 3 3 5

1 year. . . . . . . . . . . . . 116 64 - 3 4 8 3 12 23 4 4 3

2 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 136 86 2 12 7 9 7 13 25 2 5 4

3 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 131 83 2 7 14 7 6 13 24 3 6 1

4 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 140 85 5 10 6 13 5 9 25 4 5 3

5 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 119 77 4 6 5 9 8 12 26 4 - 3

6 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 126 77 4 5 3 12 7 13 25 3 2 3

7 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 161 104 3 7 11 14 10 24 24 5 1 5

8 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 134 83 2 7 5 17 9 17 19 1 1 5

9 years . . . . . . . . . . . . 121 93 3 5 11 13 8 15 29 - 2 7

10 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 132 75 3 9 2 10 5 16 21 4 1 4

11 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 118 74 - 9 8 11 5 13 18 2 3 5

12 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 146 93 2 10 11 13 8 20 20 2 4 3

13 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 131 90 2 9 11 14 10 7 21 7 4 5

14 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 141 85 - 4 11 9 5 12 28 5 7 4

15 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 115 68 1 4 8 13 7 14 14 3 2 2

16 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 120 82 - 8 14 8 10 10 26 2 1 3

17 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 123 83 1 7 10 9 7 9 22 6 4 8

18 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 173 125 1 8 6 17 2 15 22 2 4 48

19 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 149 115 - 4 7 8 4 9 9 3 1 70

20 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 130 90 1 3 4 11 3 7 15 1 1 44

21 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 114 87 - 3 7 11 8 9 23 1 1 24

22 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 103 65 1 1 6 10 3 8 24 1 2 9

23 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 103 65 - 3 7 8 2 13 14 3 4 11

24 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 103 58 3 4 3 11 4 11 9 2 - 11

25 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 84 57 3 2 6 5 5 9 12 1 4 10

26 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 75 49 - 3 2 4 1 9 15 3 - 12

27 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 88 57 - 8 4 3 5 8 14 1 2 12

28 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 73 50 - 4 5 5 3 5 12 4 1 11

29 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 79 55 3 3 5 3 3 11 14 1 4 8

30 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 91 56 - 7 6 9 4 7 12 - 1 10

31 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 83 45 - 4 1 14 - 6 10 1 1 8

32 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 75 46 - 2 3 6 2 7 17 1 1 7

33 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 84 61 2 8 5 4 5 11 21 - - 5

34 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 71 51 - 5 6 7 3 4 15 3 4 4

35 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 69 48 - 4 5 9 1 4 20 2 2 1

36 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 91 60 1 7 5 8 3 15 12 - 5 4

37 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 80 59 1 7 7 12 6 6 16 1 2 1

38 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 50 31 - 1 6 3 1 5 9 1 2 3

39 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 77 52 1 2 9 6 4 4 22 3 1 -

40 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 70 45 - 3 5 8 4 6 15 2 - 2

41 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 77 58 - 2 5 8 2 8 26 1 5 1

42 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 87 51 - 4 4 9 2 10 17 3 - 2

43 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 74 49 3 1 6 6 5 7 15 - 2 4

44 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 64 44 1 4 2 6 4 9 15 2 - 1

45 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 41 22 - 1 4 2 5 2 6 - 2 -

46 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 65 42 1 3 4 6 4 11 10 1 - 2

47 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 60 36 1 2 4 6 2 8 9 3 - 1

48 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 55 35 1 - 6 4 - 8 15 - - 1

49 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 54 33 - 3 5 3 2 8 10 2 - -

50 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 41 31 - 1 2 5 4 5 12 1 - 1

51 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 48 31 - 3 3 2 3 8 9 1 1 1

52 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 43 28 1 4 1 4 2 6 8 - 1 1

53 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 19 11 - - 2 3 - 1 5 - - -

54 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 26 8 - 1 1 3 1 1 1 - - -

55 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 24 12 - 2 - 2 - - 4 - 1 3

56 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 25 14 - 2 2 - 1 3 3 1 - 2

57 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 19 11 - 3 - 4 1 1 2 - - -

58 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 30 20 - 1 3 2 3 6 4 - - 1

59 years. . . . . . . . . . . . 26 13 1 - 2 2 2 2 2 - - 2

60 to 64 years. . . . . . . . . 117 72 - 4 4 17 9 8 21 - 5 4

65+ years . . . . . . . . . . . 277 177 6 17 19 26 13 29 43 11 8 5

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B04. Female Single Years of Age by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Age ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Females . . . . . . . .. 2,038 368 112 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 284

Under 1 year . . . . . . . . . .. 68 15 4 1 15 1 9 5 3 8 7

1 year . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 52 5 7 - 12 1 6 5 2 7 7

2 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 50 6 2 - 18 1 10 4 2 1 6

3 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 48 13 2 1 11 1 8 1 - 6 5

4 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 55 15 6 - 7 3 7 6 - 3 8

5 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 42 7 3 - 5 2 8 - 3 4 10

6 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 49 6 4 2 19 1 7 5 - 3 2

7 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 57 8 3 - 16 - 4 4 2 10 10

8 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 51 8 2 - 10 - 13 2 5 1 10

9 years. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 28 6 2 1 5 2 1 - - 6 5

10 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 57 8 3 - 14 - 12 1 - 6 13

11 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 44 13 3 - 8 1 4 4 2 3 6

12 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 53 10 4 - 12 2 8 1 1 4 11

13 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 41 11 2 - 8 3 5 1 2 3 6

14 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 56 14 5 - 14 - 8 2 - 6 7

15 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 47 3 4 - 11 1 8 1 4 7 8

16 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 38 6 - 1 11 1 7 3 - 3 6

17 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 40 12 - - 12 1 5 - - 4 6

18 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 48 8 3 - 14 - 10 3 1 4 5

19 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 34 8 1 - 10 1 5 3 - 2 4

20 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 40 6 2 - 13 1 7 1 - 3 7

21 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 27 1 1 - 10 1 5 3 1 2 3

22 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 38 11 1 - 4 3 8 3 1 3 4

23 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 38 10 2 - 14 - 5 2 - 2 3

24 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 45 11 2 - 16 - 4 1 2 4 5

25 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 27 5 1 - 5 2 4 1 - 4 5

26 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 26 3 3 1 6 - 4 1 - 1 7

27 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 31 2 1 1 14 1 4 3 2 1 2

28 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 23 3 - - 3 1 6 2 2 5 1

29 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 24 3 1 - 5 3 5 2 - 4 1

30 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 35 8 4 1 5 2 5 - 1 2 7

31 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 38 3 6 - 8 - 6 4 1 6 4

32 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 29 6 1 - 6 - 6 3 - 2 5

33 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 23 8 2 - 2 2 2 1 - 2 4

34 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 5 1 - 4 2 1 2 1 - 4

35 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 21 9 3 - 4 1 1 1 1 1 -

36 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 31 2 - - 10 2 6 - 2 5 4

37 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 21 2 1 - 6 - 4 - - 2 6

38 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 3 2 - 5 1 4 2 - 1 1

39 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 25 6 - - 7 - 3 1 2 1 5

40 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 25 6 - - 5 1 1 4 2 3 3

41 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 3 - - 4 2 4 1 - 3 2

42 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 36 6 1 - 15 1 4 2 - 5 2

43 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 25 5 - - 5 - 7 2 1 4 1

44 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 2 1 1 4 3 3 1 - 1 4

45 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 - 2 - 8 - 4 1 - 1 3

46 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 23 6 1 - 10 1 - 1 1 2 1

47 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 24 5 - - 6 2 1 3 2 2 3

48 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 4 3 - 5 1 2 2 - - 3

49 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 21 5 - - 4 - 4 3 1 1 3

50 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 10 - - - 2 2 - - - 3 3

51 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 17 2 - - 6 - 3 1 - 1 4

52 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 15 1 1 - 3 1 3 3 - - 3

53 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 8 - 2 - 2 - 2 - - 1 1

54 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 18 - 1 - 9 - 6 - - 2 -

55 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 12 5 - 1 2 - 2 2 - - -

56 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 11 1 - 1 3 1 4 1 - - -

57 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 8 2 - - 4 2 - - - - -

58 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 10 3 1 - 2 3 - - - 1 -

59 years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 13 2 - - 4 1 1 1 1 1 2

60 to 64 years . . . . . . . . .. 45 9 1 - 9 1 3 3 3 7 9

65+ years . . . . . . . . . . . .. 100 12 4 4 32 5 11 8 - 7 17

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Place of Birth ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Federated States of Micronesia.10,404 6,565 125 578 708 964 531 1,111 1,772 228 271 277

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . .10,303 6,489 125 577 695 946 521 1,104 1,749 228 271 273

Yap proper. . . . . . . . . 5,870 5,797 125 577 691 875 520 926 1,318 222 270 273

Rumung. . . . . . . . . . 218 166 103 6 5 6 - 42 3 - - 1

Maap. . . . . . . . . . . 571 571 13 459 11 16 31 28 9 - - 4

Gagil . . . . . . . . . . 731 728 2 11 582 47 16 31 28 4 - 7

Tomil . . . . . . . . . . 846 846 1 10 36 692 16 46 29 2 5 9

Fanif . . . . . . . . . . 584 583 - 11 11 44 415 55 34 9 1 3

Weloy . . . . . . . . . . 1,025 1,014 5 71 28 39 24 657 161 4 7 18

Rull. . . . . . . . . . . 1,067 1,064 - 5 10 22 11 25 941 22 8 20

Gilman. . . . . . . . . . 216 214 - 1 1 1 2 9 25 167 4 4

Kanifay . . . . . . . . . 301 301 - - - 3 3 4 37 11 241 2

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . . 311 310 1 3 7 5 2 29 51 3 4 205

Outer Islands . . . . . . . 4,433 692 - - 4 71 1 178 431 6 1 -

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . . 815 124 - - 1 6 - 31 84 2 - -

Fais/Sorol. . . . . . . . 260 62 - - - - - 55 7 - - -

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . . 31 8 - - 1 3 - - 1 3 - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . . 1,020 194 - - 2 47 - 31 113 1 - -

Eauripik. . . . . . . . . 199 47 - - - 9 - 3 35 - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . . 668 65 - - - 1 - 39 25 - - -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . . 273 25 - - - - 1 2 22 - - -

Elato . . . . . . . . . . 78 18 - - - 3 - - 14 - 1 -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . . 434 61 - - - 1 - 5 55 - - -

Satawal . . . . . . . . . 655 88 - - - 1 - 12 75 - - -

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . . 47 24 - - 1 4 5 5 5 - - 4

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . . 51 50 - 1 12 13 5 2 17 - - -

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - 1 - - 1 - - -

Guam. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 37 34 - 1 3 6 3 3 13 2 1 2

Northern Mariana Islands. . . . 33 29 - - 3 1 3 8 10 - - 4

Palau . . . . . . . . . . . . . 93 92 - 2 2 5 1 7 67 2 - 6

Other Pacific Islands . . . . . 25 24 - - - 3 2 1 17 - - 1

Asia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 528 528 - 4 3 19 4 43 101 - - 354

China and Taiwan. . . . . . . 351 351 - - - - - - 1 - - 350

Philippines . . . . . . . . . 149 149 - - 3 16 2 39 88 - - 1

Other Asia. . . . . . . . . . 28 28 - 4 - 3 2 4 12 - - 3

United States . . . . . . . . . 103 101 1 7 11 24 3 17 34 1 3 -

Elsewhere . . . . . . . . . . . 18 18 - - 4 1 - 7 5 - - 1

Females. . . . . . . . . . 5,733 3,695 68 282 350 499 262 568 1,000 123 123 420

Federated States of Micronesia. 5,263 3,229 67 276 341 475 257 537 894 122 121 139

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,200 3,180 67 275 331 464 250 534 880 122 121 136

Yap proper. . . . . . . . . 2,885 2,848 67 275 330 422 250 457 671 120 120 136

Rumung. . . . . . . . . . 109 82 54 - 4 4 - 18 1 - - 1

Maap. . . . . . . . . . . 277 277 9 216 6 7 19 14 4 - - 2

Gagil . . . . . . . . . . 354 351 1 9 260 31 12 16 12 4 - 6

Tomil . . . . . . . . . . 420 420 - 6 24 320 11 23 21 2 5 8

Fanif . . . . . . . . . . 286 286 - 7 8 22 181 32 28 5 1 2

Weloy . . . . . . . . . . 516 512 2 30 17 25 11 317 89 4 5 12

Rull. . . . . . . . . . . 530 529 - 4 7 8 10 14 451 14 6 15

Gilman. . . . . . . . . . 115 114 - 1 1 1 2 7 12 83 3 4

Kanifay . . . . . . . . . 133 133 - - - 2 2 1 23 7 98 -

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . . 145 144 1 2 3 2 2 15 30 1 2 86

Outer Islands . . . . . . . 2,315 332 - - 1 42 - 77 209 2 1 -

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . . 406 72 - - 1 4 - 16 50 1 - -

Fais/Sorol. . . . . . . . 125 25 - - - - - 21 4 - - -

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . . 16 3 - - - 2 - - - 1 - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . . 551 94 - - - 29 - 13 52 - - -

Eauripik. . . . . . . . . 112 21 - - - 5 - 1 15 - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . . 350 30 - - - - - 18 12 - - -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . . 150 11 - - - - - 1 10 - - -

Elato . . . . . . . . . . 37 7 - - - 2 - - 4 - 1 -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . . 234 27 - - - - - 2 25 - - -

Satawal . . . . . . . . . 334 42 - - - - - 5 37 - - -

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . . 26 14 - - - 3 3 3 2 - - 3

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . . 34 33 - 1 10 7 4 - 11 - - -

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - 1 - - 1 - - -

Guam. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 18 17 - 1 - 4 1 1 8 - 1 1

Northern Mariana Islands. . . . 12 10 - - - - 1 3 3 - - 3

Palau . . . . . . . . . . . . . 47 47 - - 2 2 1 5 33 1 - 3

Other Pacific Islands . . . . . 13 13 - - - - - 1 11 - - 1

Asia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 326 326 - 2 - 6 1 9 36 - - 272

China and Taiwan. . . . . . . 271 271 - - - - - - - - - 271

Philippines . . . . . . . . . 44 44 - - - 5 - 8 31 - - -

Other Asia. . . . . . . . . . 11 11 - 2 - 1 1 1 5 - - 1

United States . . . . . . . . . 48 47 1 3 6 12 1 9 14 - 1 -

Elsewhere . . . . . . . . . . . 6 6 - - 1 - - 3 1 - - 1

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B05. Place of Birth by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Place of Birth ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Federated States of Micronesia .. 3,839 769 214 26 972 113 561 221 95 339 529

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3,814 765 214 26 966 113 560 221 95 338 516

Yap proper . . . . . . . . .. 73 10 45 - 7 1 - 2 7 - 1

Rumung . . . . . . . . . .. 52 - 45 - - - - - 7 - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . . .. 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

Tomil. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Weloy. . . . . . . . . . .. 11 5 - - 4 - - 1 - - 1

Rull . . . . . . . . . . .. 3 2 - - - 1 - - - - -

Gilman . . . . . . . . . .. 2 - - - 2 - - - - - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Outer Islands. . . . . . . .. 3,741 755 169 26 959 112 560 219 88 338 515

Ulithi . . . . . . . . . .. 691 673 2 - 14 1 - - 1 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . . .. 198 20 166 - - - - - 1 8 3

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . . .. 23 2 - 21 - - - - - - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . . .. 826 4 - - 796 6 2 2 8 1 7

Eauripik . . . . . . . . .. 152 1 1 - 44 105 - 1 - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . . .. 603 11 - 5 21 - 554 - 4 8 -

Faraulap . . . . . . . . .. 248 3 - - 23 - 3 213 1 1 4

Elato. . . . . . . . . . .. 60 6 - - 1 - - - 53 - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . . .. 373 15 - - 25 - - 2 15 316 -

Satawal. . . . . . . . . .. 567 20 - - 35 - 1 1 5 4 501

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 23 3 - - 6 - - - - 1 13

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Guam . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3 1 - - - - - - - - 2

Northern Mariana Islands . . . .. 4 1 - - 3 - - - - - -

Palau. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islands. . . . . .. 1 - - - - - - - 1 - -

Asia . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

China and Taiwan . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Philippines. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Asia . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

United States. . . . . . . . . .. 2 1 1 - - - - - - - -

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Females . . . . . . . . . .. 2,038 368 112 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 284

Federated States of Micronesia .. 2,034 368 111 16 521 71 300 123 54 187 283

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 2,020 366 111 16 517 71 299 123 54 187 276

Yap proper . . . . . . . . .. 37 6 24 - 3 - - 1 3 - -

Rumung . . . . . . . . . .. 27 - 24 - - - - - 3 - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . . .. 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

Tomil. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Weloy. . . . . . . . . . .. 4 2 - - 2 - - - - - -

Rull . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Gilman . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Outer Islands. . . . . . . .. 1,983 360 87 16 514 71 299 122 51 187 276

Ulithi . . . . . . . . . .. 334 328 1 - 4 - - - 1 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . . .. 100 8 85 - - - - - 1 4 2

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . . .. 13 1 - 12 - - - - - - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . . .. 457 1 - - 439 4 1 2 7 - 3

Eauripik . . . . . . . . .. 91 1 1 - 21 67 - 1 - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . . .. 320 7 - 4 8 - 296 - 1 4 -

Faraulap . . . . . . . . .. 139 3 - - 13 - 1 117 1 1 3

Elato. . . . . . . . . . .. 30 2 - - - - - - 28 - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . . .. 207 5 - - 12 - - 2 10 178 -

Satawal. . . . . . . . . .. 292 4 - - 17 - 1 - 2 - 268

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 12 1 - - 4 - - - - - 7

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Guam . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Northern Mariana Islands . . . .. 2 - - - 2 - - - - - -

Palau. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islands. . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asia . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

China and Taiwan . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Philippines. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Asia . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

United States. . . . . . . . . .. 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06. Legal Residence and Year of Entry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Legal Residence ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons . . . . . . . 11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Federated States of Micronesia 10,539 6,692 126 584 710 976 535 1,141 1,824 231 273 292

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,501 6,669 126 583 708 973 530 1,137 1,817 231 273 291

Yap proper . . . . . . . . 5,874 5,865 126 583 704 899 529 943 1,289 228 273 291

Rumung . . . . . . . . . 180 177 117 4 1 4 1 47 3 - - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . . 639 638 7 566 - 13 24 24 3 1 - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . . 771 771 1 5 678 32 11 16 26 1 - 1

Tomil. . . . . . . . . . 856 855 1 1 8 785 7 27 23 - 3 -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . . 540 540 - 3 2 35 461 16 13 5 2 3

Weloy. . . . . . . . . . 816 814 - - 9 10 8 738 41 2 2 4

Rull . . . . . . . . . . 1,183 1,181 - 2 1 7 11 28 1,122 3 1 6

Gilman . . . . . . . . . 234 234 - 1 - 5 1 5 9 213 - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . . 273 273 - - - 1 2 4 5 - 260 1

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . . 382 382 - 1 5 7 3 38 44 3 5 276

Outer Islands. . . . . . . 4,627 804 - - 4 74 1 194 528 3 - -

Ulithi . . . . . . . . . 847 156 - - - 7 - 39 108 2 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . . 324 76 - - - - - 58 18 - - -

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . . 23 2 - - - - - - 1 1 - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . . 1,115 233 - - 4 52 - 33 144 - - -

Eauripik . . . . . . . . 172 49 - - - 9 - 4 36 - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . . 676 82 - - - 1 - 40 41 - - -

Faraulap . . . . . . . . 267 25 - - - - 1 2 22 - - -

Elato. . . . . . . . . . 125 22 - - - 3 - - 19 - - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . . 423 71 - - - 1 - 6 64 - - -

Satawal. . . . . . . . . 655 88 - - - 1 - 12 75 - - -

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . . 24 13 - 1 - - 5 3 4 - - -

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . . 12 9 - - 2 2 - 1 3 - - 1

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . . 702 699 - 8 24 47 12 56 195 2 2 353

Females . . . . . . . . . 5,733 3,695 68 282 350 499 262 568 1,000 123 123 420

Federated States of Micronesia 5,327 3,291 68 278 340 484 259 551 918 123 122 148

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,305 3,277 68 277 338 482 256 549 914 123 122 148

Yap proper . . . . . . . . 2,880 2,876 68 277 336 440 256 460 648 121 122 148

Rumung . . . . . . . . . 93 91 64 1 1 1 - 22 2 - - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . . 303 302 4 268 - 3 15 10 1 1 - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . . 373 373 - 3 320 20 7 9 12 1 - 1

Tomil. . . . . . . . . . 429 429 - - 7 387 4 15 13 - 3 -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . . 252 252 - 2 1 15 213 6 8 3 2 2

Weloy. . . . . . . . . . 401 400 - - 5 6 3 358 20 2 2 4

Rull . . . . . . . . . . 598 598 - 1 - 2 8 16 564 2 - 5

Gilman . . . . . . . . . 122 122 - 1 - 1 1 4 4 111 - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . . 117 117 - - - 1 2 - 2 - 112 -

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . . 192 192 - 1 2 4 3 20 22 1 3 136

Outer Islands. . . . . . . 2,425 401 - - 2 42 - 89 266 2 - -

Ulithi . . . . . . . . . 433 93 - - - 4 - 24 64 1 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . . 157 34 - - - - - 23 11 - - -

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . . 13 1 - - - - - - - 1 - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . . 602 120 - - 2 31 - 14 73 - - -

Eauripik . . . . . . . . 100 24 - - - 5 - 2 17 - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . . 355 39 - - - - - 18 21 - - -

Faraulap . . . . . . . . 145 9 - - - - - 1 8 - - -

Elato. . . . . . . . . . 65 9 - - - 2 - - 7 - - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . . 221 28 - - - - - 2 26 - - -

Satawal. . . . . . . . . 334 44 - - - - - 5 39 - - -

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . . 15 9 - 1 - - 3 2 3 - - -

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . . 5 4 - - 2 1 - - 1 - - -

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . . 406 404 - 4 10 15 3 17 82 - 1 272

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B06. Legal Residence and Year of Entry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Legal Residence ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . .. . 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Federated States of Micronesia.. . 3,847 773 214 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 529

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . 3,832 771 214 26 973 113 560 221 96 338 520

Yap proper. . . . . . . . .. . 9 4 - - - 1 - 1 - 1 2

Rumung. . . . . . . . . .. . 3 1 - - - - - 1 - - 1

Maap . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 - - - - - - - - 1 -

Gagil . . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Tomil . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Fanif . . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Weloy . . . . . . . . . .. . 2 1 - - - - - - - - 1

Rull. . . . . . . . . . .. . 2 1 - - - 1 - - - - -

Gilman. . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kanifay . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Outer Islands . . . . . . .. . 3,823 767 214 26 973 112 560 220 96 337 518

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . .. . 691 688 - - 2 - - - 1 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . .. . 248 24 213 - - - 1 1 - 6 3

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . .. . 21 - - 21 - - - - - - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . .. . 882 3 - - 870 3 1 - - 1 4

Eauripik. . . . . . . . .. . 123 1 1 - 12 109 - - - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . .. . 594 11 - 5 14 - 556 - - 8 -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . .. . 242 1 - - 19 - 1 217 - 1 3

Elato . . . . . . . . . .. . 103 6 - - 2 - - - 95 - -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . .. . 352 13 - - 21 - - 1 - 317 -

Satawal . . . . . . . . .. . 567 20 - - 33 - 1 1 - 4 508

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . .. . 11 1 - - 2 - - - - 1 7

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . .. . 3 1 - - - - - - - - 2

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Elsewhere . . .. . 3 - 1 - - - - - - - 2

Females. . . . . . . . . .. . 2,038 368 112 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 284

Federated States of Micronesia.. . 2,036 368 111 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 283

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . .. . 2,028 367 111 16 522 71 299 123 54 187 278

Yap proper. . . . . . . . .. . 4 2 - - - - - - - 1 1

Rumung. . . . . . . . . .. . 2 1 - - - - - - - - 1

Maap . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 - - - - - - - - 1 -

Gagil . . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Tomil . . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Fanif . . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Weloy . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Rull. . . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Gilman. . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kanifay . . . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . .. . - - - - - - - - - - -

Outer Islands . . . . . . .. . 2,024 365 111 16 522 71 299 123 54 186 277

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . .. . 340 339 - - - - - - 1 - -

Fais/Sorol. . . . . . . .. . 123 8 110 - - - 1 1 - 2 1

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . .. . 12 - - 12 - - - - - - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . .. . 482 - - - 478 2 - - - - 2

Eauripik. . . . . . . . .. . 76 1 1 - 5 69 - - - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . .. . 316 7 - 4 5 - 296 - - 4 -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . .. . 136 1 - - 10 - 1 121 - 1 2

Elato . . . . . . . . . .. . 56 2 - - 1 - - - 53 - -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . .. . 193 3 - - 10 - - 1 - 179 -

Satawal . . . . . . . . .. . 290 4 - - 13 - 1 - - - 272

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . .. . 6 1 - - 1 - - - - - 4

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . .. . 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Elsewhere . . .. . 2 - 1 - - - - - - - 1

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality

of Usual Residence Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Previous Residence ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Length of Continuous Residence ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Lived in this muni. since birth 7,833 4,397 93 467 536 674 381 682 993 155 241 175

Previous residence elsewhere. . 3,408 2,994 33 125 198 349 166 515 1,026 78 34 470

In this state . . . . . . . . 2,353 1,977 24 92 113 266 119 418 747 71 32 95

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months. . . . 375 307 - 11 15 27 14 72 145 4 1 18

6 months up to 1 year . . 299 192 4 3 3 24 14 38 99 2 2 3

1 year up to 2 years. . . 224 205 - 3 5 36 10 31 94 11 3 12

2 years up to 5 years . . 331 286 5 27 27 38 26 41 97 6 1 18

5 years or more . . . . . 1,124 987 15 48 63 141 55 236 312 48 25 44

In other FSM State. . . . . . 140 118 1 1 18 23 14 15 41 1 - 4

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months. . . . 26 19 - - 1 2 7 1 8 - - -

6 months up to 1 year . . 5 3 - 1 - - - - - - - 2

1 year up to 2 years. . . 17 14 - - 8 - 4 - 2 - - -

2 years up to 5 years . . 37 35 1 - 7 11 3 4 8 - - 1

5 years or more . . . . . 55 47 - - 2 10 - 10 23 1 - 1

Lived in Asia . . . . . . . . 500 500 - 3 5 19 4 31 85 - - 353

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months. . . . 145 145 - 1 - 4 1 2 11 - - 126

6 months up to 1 year . . 26 26 - - 2 7 - 1 16 - - -

1 year up to 2 years. . . 76 76 - 2 2 1 1 4 11 - - 55

2 years up to 5 years . . 205 205 - - 1 4 2 5 24 - - 169

5 years or more . . . . . 48 48 - - - 3 - 19 23 - - 3

Lived elsewhere outside FSM . 415 399 8 29 62 41 29 51 153 6 2 18

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months. . . . 57 55 - 4 5 5 2 7 22 3 - 7

6 months up to 1 year . . 48 47 1 6 6 17 1 8 8 - - -

1 year up to 2 years. . . 42 41 1 3 9 3 1 3 20 1 - -

2 years up to 5 years . . 94 85 - 4 12 3 19 8 34 - 1 4

5 years or more . . . . . 174 171 6 12 30 13 6 25 69 2 1 7

All persons. . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Lived in this muni. since birth 7,833 4,397 93 467 536 674 381 682 993 155 241 175

Previous residence elsewhere. . 3,408 2,994 33 125 198 349 166 515 1,026 78 34 470

Federated States Micronesia . 2,493 2,095 25 93 131 289 133 433 788 72 32 99

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,353 1,977 24 92 113 266 119 418 747 71 32 95

Yap proper. . . . . . . . 1,411 1,366 24 91 111 221 118 263 348 63 32 95

Rumung. . . . . . . . . 54 54 1 2 5 2 - 41 3 - - -

Maap. . . . . . . . . . 111 111 13 - 7 14 27 34 9 - - 7

Gagil . . . . . . . . . 159 154 2 12 4 61 18 18 32 2 - 5

Tomil . . . . . . . . . 150 147 - 6 32 4 11 44 34 3 4 9

Fanif . . . . . . . . . 155 155 - 14 9 42 6 38 30 13 1 2

Weloy . . . . . . . . . 342 319 7 37 33 50 35 12 112 5 9 19

Rull. . . . . . . . . . 222 214 - 16 15 41 15 41 13 21 9 43

Gilman. . . . . . . . . 52 46 - 1 1 1 2 7 23 4 4 3

Kanifay . . . . . . . . 66 66 - - - 1 1 3 47 10 2 2

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . 100 100 1 3 5 5 3 25 45 5 3 5

Outer Islands . . . . . . 942 611 - 1 2 45 1 155 399 8 - -

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . 148 133 - - 2 5 - 37 87 2 - -

Fais/Sorol. . . . . . . 72 45 - 1 - 1 - 36 7 - - -

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . 7 6 - - - - - - 1 5 - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . 211 179 - - - 34 - 32 112 1 - -

Eauripik. . . . . . . . 64 36 - - - 2 - 4 30 - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . 109 62 - - - 1 - 31 30 - - -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . 55 17 - - - - 1 2 14 - - -

Elato . . . . . . . . . 29 16 - - - 2 - - 14 - - -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . 123 63 - - - - - 3 60 - - -

Satawal . . . . . . . . 124 54 - - - - - 10 44 - - -

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . 46 27 - 1 1 11 - 4 6 - - 4

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . 92 90 1 - 17 12 14 10 35 1 - -

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Guam. . . . . . . . . . . . . 86 79 2 9 10 4 12 5 25 3 - 9

Northern Mariana Islands. . . 60 56 2 - 8 2 8 9 21 - - 6

Palau . . . . . . . . . . . . 81 80 2 6 5 6 2 8 50 1 - -

Marshall Islands. . . . . . . 8 7 - - - 1 - 1 5 - - -

Other Pacific Islands . . . . 20 20 - - 1 2 1 1 13 - - 2

Asia. . . . . . . . . . . . . 500 500 - 3 5 19 4 31 85 - - 353

China and Taiwan. . . . . . 351 351 - - - - - - 1 - - 350

Korea . . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Philippines . . . . . . . . 118 118 - - 3 15 2 27 71 - - -

Other Asia. . . . . . . . . 30 30 - 3 2 3 2 4 13 - - 3

United States . . . . . . . . 146 143 2 14 35 26 6 21 34 2 2 1

Elsewhere . . . . . . . . . . 14 14 - - 3 - - 6 5 - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B07. Length of Continuous Residence and Place of Previous Residence by Municipality

of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

Previous Residence ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Length of Continuous Residence ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Lived in this muni. since birth.. 3,436 670 214 13 811 108 548 214 54 317 487

Previous residence elsewhere . .. 414 103 1 13 164 5 13 7 42 22 44

In this state. . . . . . . . .. 376 98 - 13 153 5 12 7 41 21 26

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months . . . .. 68 2 - 2 34 3 4 - 1 14 8

6 months up to 1 year. . .. 107 36 - 2 60 1 3 - 2 - 3

1 year up to 2 years . . .. 19 10 - 4 3 - - - - - 2

2 years up to 5 years. . .. 45 17 - 2 9 - 2 4 3 - 8

5 years or more. . . . . .. 137 33 - 3 47 1 3 3 35 7 5

In other FSM State . . . . . .. 22 3 - - 6 - 1 - - 1 11

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months . . . .. 7 - - - - - - - - - 7

6 months up to 1 year. . .. 2 - - - - - 1 - - - 1

1 year up to 2 years . . .. 3 - - - 3 - - - - - -

2 years up to 5 years. . .. 2 - - - 2 - - - - - -

5 years or more. . . . . .. 8 3 - - 1 - - - - 1 3

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. .. 16 2 1 - 5 - - - 1 - 7

Lived in municipality:

Less than 6 months . . . .. 2 - - - - - - - - - 2

6 months up to 1 year. . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

1 year up to 2 years . . .. 1 - - - - - - - 1 - -

2 years up to 5 years. . .. 9 - 1 - 4 - - - - - 4

5 years or more. . . . . .. 3 1 - - 1 - - - - - 1

All persons . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Lived in this muni. since birth.. 3,436 670 214 13 811 108 548 214 54 317 487

Previous residence elsewhere . .. 414 103 1 13 164 5 13 7 42 22 44

Federated States Micronesia. .. 398 101 - 13 159 5 13 7 41 22 37

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 376 98 - 13 153 5 12 7 41 21 26

Yap proper . . . . . . . .. 45 16 - 8 3 2 2 1 3 - 10

Rumung . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . .. 5 5 - - - - - - - - -

Tomil. . . . . . . . . .. 3 - - - 3 - - - - - -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Weloy. . . . . . . . . .. 23 9 - 2 - - 2 - - - 10

Rull . . . . . . . . . .. 8 2 - - - 2 - 1 3 - -

Gilman . . . . . . . . .. 6 - - 6 - - - - - - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Outer Islands. . . . . . .. 331 82 - 5 150 3 10 6 38 21 16

Ulithi . . . . . . . . .. 15 7 - - 6 - 1 - 1 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . .. 27 18 - - 1 - - 1 - 6 1

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - 1 - - - - - - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . .. 32 3 - - 9 1 4 - 8 1 6

Eauripik . . . . . . . .. 28 1 - - 27 - - - - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . .. 47 11 - 4 19 - - - 5 8 -

Faraulap . . . . . . . .. 38 3 - - 23 1 1 4 1 1 4

Elato. . . . . . . . . .. 13 6 - - 1 1 4 - 1 - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . .. 60 15 - - 27 - - 1 16 1 -

Satawal. . . . . . . . .. 70 18 - - 37 - - - 6 4 5

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 2 - - 5 - - - - 1 11

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . .. 2 1 - - 1 - - - - - -

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Guam . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 7 2 - - - - - - - - 5

Northern Mariana Islands . . .. 4 - - - 3 - - - - - 1

Palau. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Marshall Islands . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - - - 1 - -

Other Pacific Islands. . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asia . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

China and Taiwan . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Korea. . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Philippines. . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Asia . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

United States. . . . . . . . .. 3 - 1 - 1 - - - - - 1

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Residence 5 Years Ago ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Persons 5+ years . . . . . 9,869 6,557 107 517 641 894 489 1,074 1,799 200 225 611

Federated States of Micronesia. 9,194 5,899 104 498 606 852 465 1,033 1,668 197 224 252

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9,114 5,833 103 497 592 841 452 1,028 1,651 197 224 248

Yap proper. . . . . . . . . 5,495 5,462 103 497 592 808 450 943 1,401 196 224 248

Rumung. . . . . . . . . . 113 113 96 - 4 1 - 12 - - - -

Maap. . . . . . . . . . . 506 506 2 456 4 6 19 12 2 - - 5

Gagil . . . . . . . . . . 610 608 - 5 546 26 8 7 15 - - 1

Tomil . . . . . . . . . . 786 784 - 3 17 729 2 12 15 1 3 2

Fanif . . . . . . . . . . 439 439 - 3 3 16 393 8 7 8 - 1

Weloy . . . . . . . . . . 1,035 1,020 5 19 8 16 20 871 69 1 3 8

Rull. . . . . . . . . . . 1,357 1,344 - 9 6 13 6 17 1,261 4 2 26

Gilman. . . . . . . . . . 185 184 - - - - 1 - 6 176 - 1

Kanifay . . . . . . . . . 230 230 - - - - - 1 9 4 216 -

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . . 234 234 - 2 4 1 1 3 17 2 - 204

Outer Islands . . . . . . . 3,619 371 - - - 33 2 85 250 1 - -

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . . 685 77 - - - 3 - 21 52 1 - -

Fais/Sorol. . . . . . . . 202 16 - - - 1 - 12 3 - - -

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . . 19 - - - - - - - - - - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . . 851 104 - - - 24 - 20 60 - - -

Eauripik. . . . . . . . . 132 23 - - - 2 - 1 20 - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . . 558 53 - - - 1 - 26 26 - - -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . . 214 13 - - - - 1 - 12 - - -

Elato . . . . . . . . . . 96 10 - - - 2 - - 8 - - -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . . 351 40 - - - - 1 1 38 - - -

Satawal . . . . . . . . . 511 35 - - - - - 4 31 - - -

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . . 19 8 - 1 - 1 - - 2 - - 4

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . . 60 58 1 - 14 10 13 5 15 - - -

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - - -

Guam. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 52 45 2 6 7 2 6 2 13 1 - 6

Northern Mariana Islands. . . . 32 31 1 - 3 1 7 1 16 - - 2

Palau . . . . . . . . . . . . . 31 26 - 5 5 3 - 4 9 - - -

Other Pacific Islands . . . . . 21 20 - - 1 1 - 2 15 - - 1

Asia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444 444 - 3 3 16 4 13 56 - - 349

China and Taiwan. . . . . . . 350 350 - - - - - - 1 - - 349

Philippines . . . . . . . . . 77 77 - - 3 13 2 10 49 - - -

Other Asia. . . . . . . . . . 17 17 - 3 - 3 2 3 6 - - -

United States . . . . . . . . . 87 84 - 5 16 18 7 15 20 2 1 -

Elsewhere . . . . . . . . . . . 8 8 - - - 1 - 4 2 - - 1

Females 5+ years . . . . . 5,074 3,309 57 244 309 454 240 512 882 107 100 404

Federated States of Micronesia. 4,672 2,913 56 234 294 440 231 497 825 105 100 131

Yap . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,629 2,879 56 234 285 434 223 495 819 105 100 128

Yap proper. . . . . . . . . 2,712 2,695 56 234 285 414 223 452 699 104 100 128

Rumung. . . . . . . . . . 63 63 51 - 3 1 - 8 - - - -

Maap. . . . . . . . . . . 233 233 1 208 2 3 8 9 1 - - 1

Gagil . . . . . . . . . . 297 295 - 5 260 13 6 4 6 - - 1

Tomil . . . . . . . . . . 402 402 - 2 9 369 2 6 8 1 3 2

Fanif . . . . . . . . . . 217 217 - 2 2 9 189 5 4 5 - 1

Weloy . . . . . . . . . . 500 491 4 11 4 10 11 408 37 1 2 3

Rull. . . . . . . . . . . 684 678 - 5 4 8 5 10 629 1 - 16

Gilman. . . . . . . . . . 96 96 - - - - 1 - 2 92 - 1

Kanifay . . . . . . . . . 101 101 - - - - - 1 3 2 95 -

Dalipebinaw . . . . . . . 119 119 - 1 1 1 1 1 9 2 - 103

Outer Islands . . . . . . . 1,917 184 - - - 20 - 43 120 1 - -

Ulithi. . . . . . . . . . 336 46 - - - 2 - 12 31 1 - -

Fais/Sorol. . . . . . . . 100 6 - - - 1 - 5 - - - -

Ngulu . . . . . . . . . . 11 - - - - - - - - - - -

Woleai. . . . . . . . . . 476 57 - - - 15 - 10 32 - - -

Eauripik. . . . . . . . . 78 11 - - - 2 - - 9 - - -

Ifalik. . . . . . . . . . 294 28 - - - - - 14 14 - - -

Faraulap. . . . . . . . . 114 4 - - - - - - 4 - - -

Elato . . . . . . . . . . 53 3 - - - - - - 3 - - -

Lamotrek. . . . . . . . . 185 13 - - - - - - 13 - - -

Satawal . . . . . . . . . 270 16 - - - - - 2 14 - - -

Chuuk . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 4 - - - 1 - - - - - 3

Pohnpei . . . . . . . . . . . 32 30 - - 9 5 8 2 6 - - -

Kosrae. . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - - -

Guam. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 22 19 1 3 2 - 3 2 5 1 - 2

Northern Mariana Islands. . . . 14 14 - - 1 1 3 1 7 - - 1

Palau . . . . . . . . . . . . . 13 12 - 3 3 2 - 1 3 - - -

Other Pacific Islands . . . . . 10 10 - - - - - - 10 - - -

Asia. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 301 301 - 1 - 5 1 2 22 - - 270

China and Taiwan. . . . . . . 270 270 - - - - - - - - - 270

Philippines . . . . . . . . . 25 25 - - - 4 - 1 20 - - -

Other Asia. . . . . . . . . . 6 6 - 1 - 1 1 1 2 - - -

United States . . . . . . . . . 39 37 - 3 9 6 2 7 9 1 - -

Elsewhere . . . . . . . . . . . 3 3 - - - - - 2 1 - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B08. Residence 5 Years Ago by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Residence 5 Years Ago ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Persons 5+ years. . . . . .. 3,312 670 173 23 847 101 488 182 80 288 460

Federated States of Micronesia .. 3,295 665 172 23 843 100 488 182 80 288 454

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3,281 665 172 23 838 100 487 182 80 288 446

Yap proper . . . . . . . . .. 33 11 - 2 7 3 2 1 2 - 5

Rumung . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Tomil. . . . . . . . . . .. 2 1 - - 1 - - - - - -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Weloy. . . . . . . . . . .. 15 4 - 1 3 - 2 - - - 5

Rull . . . . . . . . . . .. 13 4 - - 3 3 - 1 2 - -

Gilman . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - 1 - - - - - - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Outer Islands. . . . . . . .. 3,248 654 172 21 831 97 485 181 78 288 441

Ulithi . . . . . . . . . .. 608 604 - - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . . .. 186 9 172 - - - - 1 - 3 1

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . . .. 19 - - 19 - - - - - - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . . .. 747 - - - 739 2 3 - 1 - 2

Eauripik . . . . . . . . .. 109 - - - 15 94 - - - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . . .. 505 10 - 2 9 - 477 - 1 6 -

Faraulap . . . . . . . . .. 201 - - - 19 1 1 179 - - 1

Elato . . . . . . . . . .. 86 6 - - 2 - 3 - 75 - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . . .. 311 11 - - 20 - - 1 - 278 1

Satawal. . . . . . . . . .. 476 14 - - 26 - - - - 1 435

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 11 - - - 3 - - - - - 8

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . . .. 2 - - - 2 - - - - - -

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Guam . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 7 3 - - - - - - - - 4

Northern Mariana Islands . . . .. 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Palau. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 5 2 - - 2 - - - - - 1

Other Pacific Islands. . . . . .. 1 - - - - 1 - - - - -

Asia . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

China and Taiwan . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Philippines. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Asia . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

United States. . . . . . . . . .. 3 - 1 - 2 - - - - - -

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Females 5+ years. . . . . .. 1,765 314 91 14 460 64 260 102 47 162 251

Federated States of Micronesia .. 1,759 312 90 14 459 64 260 102 47 162 249

Yap. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,750 312 90 14 455 64 259 102 47 162 245

Yap proper . . . . . . . . .. 17 7 - 1 3 1 1 1 1 - 2

Rumung . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Maap . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Gagil. . . . . . . . . . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Tomil. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Fanif. . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Weloy. . . . . . . . . . .. 9 3 - 1 2 - 1 - - - 2

Rull . . . . . . . . . . .. 6 2 - - 1 1 - 1 1 - -

Gilman . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Kanifay. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Dalipebinaw. . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Outer Islands. . . . . . . .. 1,733 305 90 13 452 63 258 101 46 162 243

Ulithi . . . . . . . . . .. 290 289 - - - - - - 1 - -

Fais/Sorol . . . . . . . .. 94 2 90 - - - - 1 - 1 -

Ngulu. . . . . . . . . . .. 11 - - 11 - - - - - - -

Woleai . . . . . . . . . .. 419 - - - 412 2 3 - 1 - 1

Eauripik . . . . . . . . .. 67 - - - 7 60 - - - - -

Ifalik . . . . . . . . . .. 266 7 - 2 2 - 252 - - 3 -

Faraulap . . . . . . . . .. 110 - - - 9 1 - 99 - - 1

Elato. . . . . . . . . . .. 50 2 - - 1 - 3 - 44 - -

Lamotrek . . . . . . . . .. 172 2 - - 10 - - 1 - 158 1

Satawal . . . . . . . . .. 254 3 - - 11 - - - - - 240

Chuuk. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 6 - - - 2 - - - - - 4

Pohnpei. . . . . . . . . . . .. 2 - - - 2 - - - - - -

Kosrae . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Guam . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3 1 - - - - - - - - 2

Northern Mariana Islands . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Palau. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islands. . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asia . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

China and Taiwan . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Philippines. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Asia . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

United States. . . . . . . . . .. 2 - 1 - 1 - - - - - -

Elsewhere. . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Ethnicity ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons. . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Single ethnic group . . . . . .10,594 7,042 124 581 695 989 528 1,129 1,889 221 273 613

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . 5,515 5,511 124 572 679 872 516 882 1,131 220 272 243

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . 1,101 192 - 1 - 2 - 76 113 - - -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . 2,581 462 - - 2 64 - 82 314 - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . 415 93 - - - 1 - 13 79 - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . 212 20 - - - 2 4 6 4 - - 4

Mortlockese . . . . . . . . . 5 4 - - 2 1 1 - - - - -

Pohnpeian . . . . . . . . . . 20 18 - - 2 4 1 - 10 - - 1

Pingelapese . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Mwoakilloan . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Nukuoroan . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Kapingamarangian. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - 1 - - 1 - - -

Palauan . . . . . . . . . . . 105 105 - - - 6 - 6 86 - - 7

Marshallese . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islander. . . . 28 27 - 1 - 2 1 3 18 - - 2

White . . . . . . . . . . . . 67 66 - 2 6 14 1 16 25 1 1 -

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . 536 536 - 5 3 19 4 45 104 - - 356

Filipino. . . . . . . . . . 152 152 - - 3 16 2 39 91 - - 1

Chinese/Taiwanese . . . . . 351 351 - - - - - - 1 - - 350

Other single. . . . . . . . . 6 6 - - 1 1 - - 4 - - -

Multiple ethnic group . . . . . 647 349 2 11 39 34 19 68 130 12 2 32

Yapese and other. . . . . . . 864 428 2 10 47 39 22 97 165 12 2 32

Chuukese and other. . . . . . 176 26 - 1 2 11 2 4 6 - - -

Pohnpeian and other . . . . . 44 43 - 2 11 2 8 3 14 2 - 1

Kosraean and other. . . . . . 13 13 - - 1 - - - 3 - - 9

Other Multiple. . . . . . . . 197 188 2 9 17 16 6 32 72 10 2 22

Females. . . . . . . . . . 5,733 3,695 68 282 350 499 262 568 1,000 123 123 420

Single ethnic group . . . . . . 5,396 3,519 67 276 332 481 253 540 934 115 123 398

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . 2,689 2,688 67 272 327 424 248 432 564 115 123 116

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . 545 104 - - - 1 - 36 67 - - -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . 1,377 220 - - - 37 - 39 144 - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . 203 45 - - - - - 6 39 - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . 127 12 - - - 1 2 4 2 - - 3

Mortlockese . . . . . . . . . 4 3 - - 1 1 1 - - - - -

Pohnpeian . . . . . . . . . . 15 13 - - 1 3 1 - 7 - - 1

Pingelapese . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Mwoakilloan . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Nukuoroan . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Kapingamarangian. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - 1 - - 1 - - -

Palauan . . . . . . . . . . . 57 57 - - - 2 - 4 47 - - 4

Marshallese . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islander. . . . 16 16 - - - - - 2 13 - - 1

White . . . . . . . . . . . . 29 28 - 1 3 5 - 7 12 - - -

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . 330 330 - 3 - 6 1 10 37 - - 273

Filipino. . . . . . . . . . 44 44 - - - 5 - 7 32 - - -

Chinese/Taiwanese . . . . . 271 271 - - - - - - - - - 271

Other single. . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Multiple ethnic group . . . . . 337 176 1 6 18 18 9 28 66 8 - 22

Yapese and other. . . . . . . 446 208 1 6 19 21 9 35 87 8 - 22

Chuukese and other. . . . . . 95 13 - - 2 7 - 1 3 - - -

Pohnpeian and other . . . . . 29 28 - 2 6 2 5 1 9 2 - 1

Kosraean and other. . . . . . 7 7 - - - - - - 2 - - 5

Other Multiple. . . . . . . . 97 96 1 4 9 6 4 19 31 6 - 16

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B09. Ethnicity by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Ethnicity ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

All persons . . . . . . . . . 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Single ethnic group. . . . . . . . 3,552 743 212 24 971 112 561 214 96 339 280

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 4 - - - - - - - - -

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . 909 674 210 20 3 - - - - - 2

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,119 41 1 4 937 112 560 213 93 156 2

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . 322 19 - - 29 - - 1 2 2 269

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . 192 3 - - 2 - - - - 181 6

Mortlockese. . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Pohnpeian. . . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - - - - 1 - -

Pingelapese. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Mwoakilloan. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Nukuoroan. . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kapingamarangian . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Palauan . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Marshallese. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islander . . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

White. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Filipino . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Chinese/Taiwanese. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other single . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Multiple ethnic group. . . . . . . 298 30 3 2 4 1 - 7 - - 251

Yapese and other . . . . . . . . 436 54 6 4 8 2 - 7 - - 355

Chuukese and other . . . . . . . 150 5 - - - - - - - - 145

Pohnpeian and other. . . . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Kosraean and other . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Multiple . . . . . . . . . 9 1 - - - - - 7 - - 1

Females . . . . . . . . . . . 2,038 368 112 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 284

Single ethnic group. . . . . . . . 1,877 349 109 14 523 71 300 123 54 187 147

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . 441 322 107 11 1 - - - - - -

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,157 19 1 3 509 71 299 122 53 79 1

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . 158 4 - - 12 - - 1 - - 141

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . 115 1 - - 1 - - - - 108 5

Mortlockese. . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Pohnpeian. . . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - - - - 1 - -

Pingelapese. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Mwoakilloan. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Nukuoroan. . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kapingamarangian . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Palauan. . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Marshallese. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Pacific Islander . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

White. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Filipino . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Chinese/Taiwanese. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other single . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Multiple ethnic group. . . . . . . 161 19 3 2 - - - - - - 137

Yapese and other . . . . . . . . 238 34 6 4 - - - - - - 194

Chuukese and other . . . . . . . 82 4 - - - - - - - - 78

Pohnpeian and other. . . . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Kosraean and other . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other Multiple . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Marital Status ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Religion ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MARITAL STATUS

Males 15+ years. . . . . . 3,408 2,404 29 185 244 328 174 425 694 63 88 174

Never married . . . . . . . . . 1,372 927 5 71 89 131 65 161 243 24 41 97

Now married . . . . . . . . . . 1,804 1,279 19 96 127 162 86 239 412 32 40 66

Separated . . . . . . . . . . . 67 64 2 6 6 10 14 5 11 2 2 6

Widowed . . . . . . . . . . . . 94 63 2 5 14 9 6 9 11 3 1 3

Divorced. . . . . . . . . . . . 71 71 1 7 8 16 3 11 17 2 4 2

Females 15+ years. . . . . 3,745 2,458 34 173 231 332 165 363 651 74 75 360

Never married . . . . . . . . . 1,382 848 7 45 76 108 49 87 167 23 16 270

Now married . . . . . . . . . . 1,776 1,210 19 97 122 159 86 211 367 34 41 74

Separated . . . . . . . . . . . 117 92 2 8 3 13 8 15 36 1 4 2

Widowed . . . . . . . . . . . . 368 214 4 15 23 35 15 31 61 12 9 9

Divorced. . . . . . . . . . . . 102 94 2 8 7 17 7 19 20 4 5 5

RELIGION

All persons. . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

Roman Catholic. . . . . . . . . 9,363 5,537 118 376 627 864 343 1,001 1,562 192 253 201

Congregational. . . . . . . . . 378 375 - 29 40 18 130 41 117 - - -

Seveth Day Adventist (SDA). . . 81 80 1 12 4 24 1 6 25 7 - -

Baptist . . . . . . . . . . . . 31 31 - 1 4 1 3 9 8 - - 5

Latter Day Saints (Mormon). . . 121 120 - 8 8 26 7 40 30 1 - -

Other Religion. . . . . . . . . 618 617 - 92 19 57 32 38 157 23 12 187

Refused . . . . . . . . . . . . 37 36 - - 1 - 1 2 24 - 8 -

No Religion . . . . . . . . . . 612 595 7 74 31 33 30 60 96 10 2 252

Females. . . . . . . . . . 5,733 3,695 68 282 350 499 262 568 1,000 123 123 420

Roman Catholic. . . . . . . . . 4,726 2,700 65 184 297 426 166 471 776 100 117 98

Congregational. . . . . . . . . 205 203 - 18 21 8 72 20 64 - - -

Seveth Day Adventist (SDA). . . 39 39 - 7 3 9 1 4 11 4 - -

Baptist . . . . . . . . . . . . 15 15 - - 1 - 2 5 5 - - 2

Latter Day Saints (Mormon). . . 51 50 - 3 4 13 4 15 11 - - -

Other Religion. . . . . . . . . 346 345 - 45 7 30 15 22 78 14 3 131

Refused . . . . . . . . . . . . 13 13 - - - - - 1 10 - 2 -

No Religion . . . . . . . . . . 338 330 3 25 17 13 2 30 45 5 1 189

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B10. Marital Status and Religion by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

Marital Status ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Religion ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MARITAL STATUS

Males 15+ years. . . . . . . 1,004 250 49 4 269 24 140 48 23 73 124

Never married . . . . . . . . . . 445 125 18 - 118 12 68 17 6 30 51

Now married, except separated . . 525 115 30 4 146 12 65 31 15 41 66

Separated . . . . . . . . . . . . 3 1 1 - - - - - 1 - -

Widowed . . . . . . . . . . . . . 31 9 - - 5 - 7 - 1 2 7

Divorced. . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Females 15+ years. . . . . . 1,287 223 60 11 349 53 190 82 32 116 171

Never married . . . . . . . . . . 534 87 18 3 140 28 91 35 12 59 61

Now married, except separated . . 566 109 34 4 157 16 72 33 16 44 81

Separated . . . . . . . . . . . . 25 4 1 1 12 - 4 3 - - -

Widowed . . . . . . . . . . . . . 154 22 7 2 38 9 21 11 3 13 28

Divorced. . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 1 - 1 2 - 2 - 1 - 1

RELIGION

All persons. . . . . . . . . 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

Roman Catholic. . . . . . . . . . 3,826 770 213 25 971 112 551 219 96 339 530

Congregational. . . . . . . . . . 3 - - 1 - - - 2 - - -

Seveth Day Adventist (SDA). . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Baptist . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Latter Day Saints (Mormon). . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Other Religion. . . . . . . . . . 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Refused . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - 1 - - - - -

No Religion . . . . . . . . . . . 17 2 1 - 4 - 10 - - - -

Females. . . . . . . . . . . 2,038 368 112 16 523 71 300 123 54 187 284

Roman Catholic. . . . . . . . . . 2,026 367 111 15 521 71 295 122 54 187 283

Congregational. . . . . . . . . . 2 - - 1 - - - 1 - - -

Seveth Day Adventist (SDA). . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Baptist . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Latter Day Saints (Mormon). . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Other Religion. . . . . . . . . . 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Refused . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

No Religion . . . . . . . . . . . 8 1 - - 2 - 5 - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B11. Languages and Dialects Spoken at Home by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Kani¦Dalip-

Languages ¦ Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦ fay¦ebinaw

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

Persons 5+ years . . . . . 9,869 6,557 107 517 641 894 489 1,074 1,799 200 225 611

English . . . . . . . . . . . . 6,238 4,756 41 357 507 736 382 837 1,423 154 118 201

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,261 5,212 107 508 619 792 485 852 1,174 198 224 253

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,247 292 - 1 39 10 2 100 134 5 1 -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . . 2,688 443 - - 7 57 2 80 297 - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . . 865 96 - - 1 3 - 10 82 - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . . 198 48 - 2 2 10 6 9 13 - 1 5

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese 60 56 - - 13 5 8 3 23 1 1 2

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . . 9 8 - - - 1 - 1 2 - - 4

Polynesian. . . . . . . . . . . 4 4 - - - - - - 2 - - 2

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . . 753 733 1 26 29 55 21 81 143 6 8 363

Other language. . . . . . . . . 279 273 - 5 25 14 9 26 163 10 1 20

FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED

Persons 5+ years . . . . . 9,869 6,557 107 517 641 894 489 1,074 1,799 200 225 611

English . . . . . . . . . . . . 278 274 1 6 24 29 2 48 139 3 11 11

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,962 4,942 106 504 598 773 473 809 1,038 196 213 232

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . . 995 213 - - 5 5 - 91 111 1 - -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . . 2,407 418 - - - 57 1 78 282 - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . . 590 85 - - - 1 - 9 75 - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . . 22 17 - 1 2 3 4 4 2 - - 1

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese 19 16 - - 4 3 3 - 6 - - -

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Polynesian. . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . . 483 483 - 5 3 16 4 29 71 - - 355

Other language. . . . . . . . . 110 107 - 1 5 6 2 6 75 - 1 11

SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED

5+ years with 2nd language 6,735 4,866 42 373 524 752 393 850 1,443 157 124 208

English . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,617 4,329 40 350 465 696 370 763 1,211 144 106 184

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . . 192 178 1 4 19 14 5 31 81 2 11 10

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . . 63 41 - - 10 3 1 6 17 4 - -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . . 258 10 - - - - - 2 8 - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . . 271 9 - - - 1 - 1 7 - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . . 28 9 - - - 2 2 1 2 - 1 1

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese 20 20 - - 5 2 3 - 9 - - 1

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . . 3 3 - - - - - - 2 - - 1

Polynesian. . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . . 204 189 1 19 18 29 11 37 58 4 6 6

Other language. . . . . . . . . 78 77 - - 7 5 1 9 48 3 - 4

LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE

5+ years with 1 language . 3,129 1,688 65 144 117 142 96 222 356 42 101 403

English . . . . . . . . . . . . 69 68 - 3 7 12 1 10 33 1 - 1

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,081 1,073 65 141 105 109 95 166 200 40 101 51

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . . 293 34 - - - 1 - 17 15 1 - -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,145 129 - - - 19 - 26 84 - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . . 170 16 - - - - - 2 14 - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese - - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Polynesian. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . . 356 356 - - - - - - 6 - - 350

Other language. . . . . . . . . 14 11 - - 5 1 - 1 4 - - -

LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME

Persons 5+ years . . . . . 9,869 6,557 107 517 641 894 489 1,074 1,799 200 225 611

English . . . . . . . . . . . . 280 276 - 13 26 28 5 43 137 2 2 20

Yapese. . . . . . . . . . . . . 5,005 4,986 107 502 595 783 475 827 1,045 197 222 233

Ulithian. . . . . . . . . . . . 3,986 706 - - 9 61 - 173 461 1 1 -

Woleaian. . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Satawalese. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Chuukese. . . . . . . . . . . . 13 8 - - - - 5 1 - - - 2

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese 10 10 - - 3 3 2 - 2 - - -

Kosraean. . . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - 1 - - 1 - - -

Polynesian. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian . . . . . . . . . . . . . 479 479 - 2 3 16 2 29 77 - - 350

Other language. . . . . . . . . 93 90 - - 5 2 - 1 76 - - 6

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B11. Languages and Dialects Spoken at Home, by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Languages ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT HOME

Persons 5+ years. . . . . . .. 3,312 670 173 23 847 101 488 182 80 288 460

English. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,482 507 48 10 405 21 181 47 39 57 167

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 49 21 1 21 4 - - 1 - - 1

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 955 613 172 6 9 - 1 - 1 150 3

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 2,245 46 3 3 838 101 485 180 79 288 222

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . .. 769 19 - - 32 - 1 2 5 252 458

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 150 2 - - 4 1 - 1 - 1 141

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.. 4 3 - - - - - - 1 - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Polynesian . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 3 - - 10 - - 1 - - 6

Other language . . . . . . . . . .. 6 2 - - - - 2 - 1 - 1

FIRST LANGUAGE REPORTED

Persons 5+ years. . . . . . .. 3,312 670 173 23 847 101 488 182 80 288 460

English. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 4 1 1 - 2 - - - - - -

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 20 3 - 17 - - - - - - -

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 782 605 169 3 3 - - - 1 - 1

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,989 37 3 3 813 101 485 180 77 283 7

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . .. 505 19 - - 29 - - 2 1 4 450

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 5 2 - - - - - - - 1 2

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.. 3 2 - - - - - - 1 - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Polynesian . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other language . . . . . . . . . .. 3 1 - - - - 2 - - - -

SECOND LANGUAGE REPORTED

5+ years with 2nd language. .. 1,869 514 50 13 427 21 182 48 44 257 313

English. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,288 492 47 8 383 21 180 47 37 2 71

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 14 9 - 3 2 - - - - - -

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 22 7 3 2 5 - 1 - - 4 -

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 248 4 - - 23 - - - 2 5 214

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . .. 262 - - - 3 - 1 - 4 246 8

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 - - - 3 - - - - - 16

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.. - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Polynesian . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 15 2 - - 8 - - 1 - - 4

Other language . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - - - 1 - -

LANGUAGE OF PERSONS SPEAKING ONLY ONE LANGUAGE

5+ years with 1 language. . .. 1,441 155 123 10 420 80 306 134 36 30 147

English. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 8 - - 8 - - - - - - -

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 259 137 122 - - - - - - - -

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1,016 13 - 2 418 80 304 133 36 30 -

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . .. 154 4 - - 2 - - 1 - - 147

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.. - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Polynesian . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other language . . . . . . . . . .. 3 1 - - - - 2 - - - -

LANGUAGE USUALLY SPOKEN AT HOME

Persons 5+ years. . . . . . .. 3,312 670 173 23 847 101 488 182 80 288 460

English. . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 4 3 1 - - - - - - - -

Yapese . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 19 1 - 18 - - - - - - -

Ulithian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 3,280 663 172 5 847 101 485 182 80 288 457

Woleaian . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Satawalese . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Chuukese . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 5 2 - - - - - - - - 3

Pohnpeian/Mwoakilloan/Pingelapese.. - - - - - - - - - - -

Kosraean . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Polynesian . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Asian. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Other language . . . . . . . . . .. 3 1 - - - - 2 - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Education ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Persons 3+ years

and enrolled in school . 3,361 2,135 50 211 234 316 181 358 537 78 80 90

Preprimary school. . . . . . . 371 188 11 18 14 27 14 27 46 10 10 11

Public school. . . . . . . . 342 159 11 15 13 25 13 20 32 9 10 11

Elementary school, 1st to 8th. 2,118 1,353 37 142 151 190 111 230 335 54 47 56

Public school. . . . . . . . 1,816 1,051 37 121 131 140 109 142 231 44 44 52

High school, 9th to 12th grade 836 562 2 50 63 94 55 97 144 14 21 22

Public school. . . . . . . . 779 506 2 47 59 79 55 79 129 14 21 21

College. . . . . . . . . . . . 36 32 - 1 6 5 1 4 12 - 2 1

Public school. . . . . . . . 36 32 - 1 6 5 1 4 12 - 2 1

Females 3+ years

and enrolled in school . 1,595 1,043 28 90 116 155 85 176 267 43 32 51

Preprimary school. . . . . . . 191 102 9 11 7 12 7 14 26 6 3 7

Public school. . . . . . . . 170 81 9 8 6 10 7 9 16 6 3 7

Elementary school, 1st to 8th. 1,014 658 18 57 70 99 50 116 167 29 20 32

Public school. . . . . . . . 863 507 18 50 59 69 48 69 120 26 18 30

High school, 9th to 12th grade 375 269 1 22 38 42 27 44 68 8 7 12

Public school. . . . . . . . 342 237 1 20 34 37 27 33 59 8 7 11

College. . . . . . . . . . . . 15 14 - - 1 2 1 2 6 - 2 -

Public school. . . . . . . . 15 14 - - 1 2 1 2 6 - 2 -

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Persons 25+ years . . . . 4,799 3,269 51 252 330 449 242 544 972 96 108 225

None . . . . . . . . . . . . . 531 191 5 12 17 17 5 26 57 9 37 6

Elementary: 1 to 4 grade. . . 290 161 5 12 24 24 11 19 45 9 4 8

5 and 6 grade . . 491 304 9 26 41 47 32 32 88 8 5 16

7 grade . . . . . 79 50 3 1 4 6 3 14 16 - 1 2

8 grade . . . . . 333 193 3 18 19 24 17 39 51 6 7 9

High school: 9 grade . . . . . 155 125 1 10 14 24 12 16 28 6 8 6

10 grade . . . . . 142 111 - 18 10 8 8 16 42 2 3 4

11 grade . . . . . 121 94 2 14 15 10 8 15 28 - 1 1

12 grade,no diplom 146 127 6 4 7 11 6 12 56 4 8 13

High school graduate . . . . . 1,294 1,001 10 73 86 158 88 172 275 28 20 91

Some college, no degree. . . . 555 395 4 21 37 61 12 86 102 13 8 51

Associate degree, occupational 200 149 1 18 18 15 21 17 51 5 1 2

Associate degree, academic . . 233 155 1 14 19 24 12 29 44 1 4 7

Bachelor's degree. . . . . . . 164 151 1 7 15 14 6 39 59 2 1 7

Graduate/professional degree . 65 62 - 4 4 6 1 12 30 3 - 2

Percent high school graduate . 52.3 58.5 33.3 54.4 54.2 61.9 57.9 65.3 57.7 54.2 31.5 71.1

Percent bachelor's degree. . . 4.8 6.5 2.0 4.4 5.8 4.5 2.9 9.4 9.2 5.2 .9 4.0

Females 25+ years . . . . 2,512 1,620 26 128 159 226 115 258 473 50 55 130

None . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400 132 2 9 9 14 4 17 39 8 27 3

Elementary: 1 to 4 grade. . . 211 106 4 10 14 14 8 16 29 5 3 3

5 and 6 grade . . 376 205 6 15 27 36 21 21 62 4 4 9

7 grade . . . . . 59 34 2 - 3 4 3 9 12 - - 1

8 grade . . . . . 246 122 - 7 14 17 12 24 33 4 5 6

High school: 9 grade . . . . . 80 63 - 5 4 12 5 8 18 3 3 5

10 grade . . . . . 69 51 - 10 5 1 4 7 20 2 - 2

11 grade . . . . . 67 47 1 8 6 3 3 11 13 - 1 1

12 grade,no diplom 68 59 3 2 4 6 3 4 26 2 2 7

High school graduate . . . . . 562 480 5 41 42 76 38 75 127 13 6 57

Some college, no degree. . . . 203 169 2 8 15 25 4 33 41 8 3 30

Associate degree, occupational 37 33 - 4 5 4 5 6 8 1 - -

Associate degree, academic . . 68 54 - 5 7 10 4 8 16 - 1 3

Bachelor's degree. . . . . . . 45 44 1 3 3 2 1 13 19 - - 2

Graduate/professional degree . 21 21 - 1 1 2 - 6 10 - - 1

Percent high school graduate . 37.3 49.4 30.8 48.4 45.9 52.7 45.2 54.7 46.7 44.0 18.2 71.5

Percent bachelor's degree. . . 2.6 4.0 3.8 3.1 2.5 1.8 .9 7.4 6.1 - - 2.3

Persons 18 to 24 years. . 229 149 - 9 20 25 15 27 39 3 6 5

Percent high school graduate . 10.9 16.8 - 11.1 30.0 16.0 6.7 11.1 20.5 - 16.7 20.0

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B12. School Enrollment and Educational Attainment by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - cont'd

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Education ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Persons 3+ years

and enrolled in school . .. 1,226 287 94 7 309 33 140 59 32 123 142

Preprimary school. . . . . . . .. 183 31 21 - 35 9 29 9 5 25 19

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 183 31 21 - 35 9 29 9 5 25 19

Elementary school, 1st to 8th. .. 765 163 62 6 165 21 94 47 24 77 106

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 765 163 62 6 165 21 94 47 24 77 106

High school, 9th to 12th grade .. 274 91 10 1 109 2 17 3 3 21 17

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 273 91 9 1 109 2 17 3 3 21 17

College. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 4 2 1 - - 1 - - - - -

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 4 2 1 - - 1 - - - - -

Females 3+ years

and enrolled in school . .. 552 128 48 2 137 19 56 24 19 53 66

Preprimary school. . . . . . . .. 89 22 11 - 14 6 14 4 2 9 7

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 89 22 11 - 14 6 14 4 2 9 7

Elementary school, 1st to 8th. .. 356 74 31 1 78 11 39 20 15 34 53

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 356 74 31 1 78 11 39 20 15 34 53

High school, 9th to 12th grade .. 106 31 6 1 45 2 3 - 2 10 6

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 105 31 5 1 45 2 3 - 2 10 6

College. . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Public school. . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Persons 25+ years . . . . .. 1,530 297 74 14 403 64 214 90 38 133 203

None . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 340 30 19 5 128 18 38 21 7 35 39

Elementary: 1 to 4 grade. . . .. 129 24 7 - 21 - 27 17 4 6 23

5 and 6 grade . . .. 187 16 13 4 48 17 33 13 6 10 27

7 grade . . . . . .. 29 2 3 - 9 3 4 - 1 3 4

8 grade . . . . . .. 140 9 3 2 20 6 49 5 3 34 9

High school: 9 grade . . . . . .. 30 12 1 1 5 - - 2 - 1 8

10 grade . . . . . .. 31 14 2 - 6 - 1 1 1 - 6

11 grade . . . . . .. 27 12 1 - 4 - - 1 2 2 5

12 grade,no diploma.. 19 4 - - 5 1 - - 1 2 6

High school graduate . . . . . .. 293 79 12 - 71 5 34 19 4 29 40

Some college, no degree. . . . .. 160 60 9 - 43 5 13 3 7 5 15

Associate degree, occupational .. 51 9 1 1 17 2 7 2 1 4 7

Associate degree, academic . . .. 78 20 3 1 22 6 6 5 1 2 12

Bachelor's degree. . . . . . . .. 13 4 - - 3 1 2 1 - - 2

Graduate/professional degree . .. 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - -

Percent high school graduate . .. 39.1 58.6 33.8 14.3 39.0 29.7 29.0 33.3 34.2 30.1 37.4

Percent bachelor's degree. . . .. 1.0 2.0 - - 1.0 1.6 .9 1.1 - - 1.0

Females 25+ years . . . . .. 892 147 44 10 234 44 126 62 23 82 120

None . . . . . . . . . . . . . .. 268 21 15 5 101 16 28 21 5 27 29

Elementary: 1 to 4 grade. . . .. 105 18 7 - 15 - 21 17 4 6 17

5 and 6 grade . . .. 171 13 10 3 44 17 32 12 6 10 24

7 grade . . . . . .. 25 - 3 - 9 3 3 - 1 3 3

8 grade . . . . . .. 124 8 3 2 17 5 42 4 3 31 9

High school: 9 grade . . . . . .. 17 6 - - 2 - - 2 - - 7

10 grade . . . . . .. 18 10 1 - 3 - - - - - 4

11 grade . . . . . .. 20 10 1 - 3 - - - 1 - 5

12 grade,no diploma.. 9 2 - - 2 - - - 1 1 3

High school graduate . . . . . .. 82 30 3 - 29 - - 5 2 3 10

Some college, no degree. . . . .. 34 19 - - 9 1 - - - - 5

Associate degree, occupational .. 4 2 - - - - - - - 1 1

Associate degree, academic . . .. 14 7 1 - - 2 - 1 - - 3

Bachelor's degree. . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Graduate/professional degree . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Percent high school graduate . .. 15.1 40.1 9.1 - 16.2 6.8 - 9.7 8.7 4.9 15.8

Percent bachelor's degree. . . .. .1 .7 - - - - - - - - -

Persons 18 to 24 years. . .. 80 31 7 - 31 1 3 - 1 2 4

Percent high school graduate . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13. Literacy, Vocational Training, and Veteran Status by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Literacy ¦ ¦ Yap Proper

Vocational Training ¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Veteran Status ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Military Dependency ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LITERACY

Persons 10+ years . . . . . 8,508 5,693 80 445 563 777 408 918 1,564 170 197 571

Can read & write in any language 7,854 5,497 72 429 545 761 395 889 1,507 158 183 558

Cannot read and write. . . . . . 654 196 8 16 18 16 13 29 57 12 14 13

Females 10+ years . . . . . 4,413 2,875 41 214 274 389 198 431 759 94 94 381

Can read & write in any language 3,936 2,754 37 203 269 375 191 412 721 85 84 377

Cannot read and write. . . . . . 477 121 4 11 5 14 7 19 38 9 10 4

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Persons 15 to 64 years. . . 6,634 4,523 53 325 437 610 309 739 1,262 120 148 520

Completed requirements . . . . . 1,283 1,095 6 67 119 96 73 196 293 28 26 191

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . . 407 317 - 19 29 28 33 68 90 12 13 25

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . . 538 477 4 21 42 38 26 77 113 5 11 140

Both inside and outside FSM. . 338 301 2 27 48 30 14 51 90 11 2 26

Did not complete requirements. . 5,351 3,428 47 258 318 514 236 543 969 92 122 329

Females 15 to 64 years. . . 3,468 2,281 28 156 212 306 152 334 608 63 67 355

Completed requirements . . . . . 452 425 - 21 32 41 22 60 99 9 7 134

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . . 142 130 - 7 14 15 10 25 37 5 3 14

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . . 220 211 - 5 10 14 8 20 37 3 4 110

Both inside and outside FSM. . 90 84 - 9 8 12 4 15 25 1 - 10

Did not complete requirements. . 3,016 1,856 28 135 180 265 130 274 509 54 60 221

Persons 15 to 24 years. . . 2,354 1,593 12 106 145 211 97 244 373 41 55 309

Completed requirements . . . . . 211 196 - 6 10 11 6 14 36 2 7 104

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . . 56 50 - 4 5 6 2 8 13 1 5 6

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . . 135 128 - 1 3 5 2 3 16 1 1 96

Both inside and outside FSM. . 20 18 - 1 2 - 2 3 7 - 1 2

Did not complete requirements. . 2,143 1,397 12 100 135 200 91 230 337 39 48 205

Females 15 to 24 years. . . 1,233 838 8 45 72 106 50 105 178 24 20 230

Completed requirements . . . . . 129 127 - 3 4 8 3 5 16 2 3 83

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . . 26 25 - 1 4 5 1 2 5 1 2 4

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . . 96 96 - 1 - 3 2 2 7 1 1 79

Both inside and outside FSM. . 7 6 - 1 - - - 1 4 - - -

Did not complete requirements. . 1,104 711 8 42 68 98 47 100 162 22 17 147

Persons 25 to 34 years. . . 1,402 974 13 78 80 127 61 152 279 25 34 125

Completed requirements . . . . . 311 255 2 23 24 20 18 43 66 5 5 49

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . . 118 85 - 7 5 6 8 20 28 2 2 7

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . . 142 124 1 8 14 12 8 16 25 2 3 35

Both inside and outside FSM. . 51 46 1 8 5 2 2 7 13 1 - 7

Did not complete requirements. . 1,091 719 11 55 56 107 43 109 213 20 29 76

Females 25 to 34 years. . . 803 527 8 46 43 60 31 77 142 15 18 87

Completed requirements . . . . . 133 121 - 9 8 10 9 18 27 2 2 36

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . . 41 35 - 4 1 4 2 8 11 1 - 4

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . . 70 64 - 1 6 5 5 6 10 1 2 28

Both inside and outside FSM. . 22 22 - 4 1 1 2 4 6 - - 4

Did not complete requirements. . 670 406 8 37 35 50 22 59 115 13 16 51

VETERAN STATUS

Persons 15+ years . . . . . 7,153 4,862 63 358 475 660 339 788 1,345 137 163 534

Now on active duty . . . . . . . 28 21 1 2 2 - 3 4 5 - 1 3

On active duty in past,

but not now. . . . . . . . . . 25 25 - 1 3 2 2 1 11 - 2 3

Never on active duty . . . . . . 7,100 4,816 62 355 470 658 334 783 1,329 137 160 528

MILITARY DEPENDENCY

All persons . . . . . . . .11,241 7,391 126 592 734 1,023 547 1,197 2,019 233 275 645

In Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . 28 21 1 2 2 - 3 4 5 - 1 3

Military dependent . . . . . . . 65 45 - 6 5 1 - 12 12 2 1 6

Of active-duty member. . . . . 59 40 - 6 5 1 - 11 10 1 1 5

Other dependent. . . . . . . . 6 5 - - - - - 1 2 1 - 1

Other civilian . . . . . . . . .11,148 7,325 125 584 727 1,022 544 1,181 2,002 231 273 636

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B13. Literacy, Vocational Training, & Veteran Status by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - cont'd

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Literacy ¦ Yap Outer Islands

Vocational Training +------------------------------------------------------------------------

Veteran Status ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Military Dependency ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LITERACY

Persons 10+ years . . . . .. 2,815 586 138 19 735 88 412 157 64 234 382

Can read & write in any language. 2,357 553 114 15 590 72 322 115 59 180 337

Cannot read and write. . . . . .. 458 33 24 4 145 16 90 42 5 54 45

Females 10+ years . . . . .. 1,538 279 77 11 405 59 227 91 37 138 214

Can read & write in any language. 1,182 256 59 7 292 44 164 53 33 97 177

Cannot read and write. . . . . .. 356 23 18 4 113 15 63 38 4 41 37

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Persons 15 to 64 years. . .. 2,111 446 102 10 560 70 307 121 54 175 266

Completed requirements . . . . .. 188 54 9 2 28 10 22 16 4 15 28

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . .. 90 22 4 1 11 8 10 5 - 15 14

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . .. 61 17 4 1 11 1 11 7 3 - 6

Both inside and outside FSM. .. 37 15 1 - 6 1 1 4 1 - 8

Did not complete requirements. .. 1,923 392 93 8 532 60 285 105 50 160 238

Females 15 to 64 years. . .. 1,187 211 56 7 317 48 179 74 32 109 154

Completed requirements . . . . .. 27 16 2 1 2 1 - 1 - - 4

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . .. 12 8 1 1 - - - 1 - - 1

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . .. 9 3 1 - 2 - - - - - 3

Both inside and outside FSM. .. 6 5 - - - 1 - - - - -

Did not complete requirements. .. 1,160 195 54 6 315 47 179 73 32 109 150

Persons 15 to 24 years. . .. 761 176 35 1 215 13 116 40 17 56 92

Completed requirements . . . . .. 15 6 1 - 1 1 2 2 - - 2

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . .. 6 3 - - - 1 1 - - - 1

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . .. 7 2 1 - 1 - 1 1 - - 1

Both inside and outside FSM. .. 2 1 - - - - - 1 - - -

Did not complete requirements. .. 746 170 34 1 214 12 114 38 17 56 90

Females 15 to 24 years. . .. 395 76 16 1 115 9 64 20 9 34 51

Completed requirements . . . . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Both inside and outside FSM. .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Did not complete requirements. .. 393 74 16 1 115 9 64 20 9 34 51

Persons 25 to 34 years. . .. 428 81 32 4 95 23 61 23 13 38 58

Completed requirements . . . . .. 56 13 3 1 10 5 5 3 1 4 11

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . .. 33 10 1 - 6 4 3 1 - 4 4

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . .. 18 2 2 1 3 1 2 2 1 - 4

Both inside and outside FSM. .. 5 1 - - 1 - - - - - 3

Did not complete requirements. .. 372 68 29 3 85 18 56 20 12 34 47

Females 25 to 34 years. . .. 276 46 20 3 58 13 43 19 7 27 40

Completed requirements . . . . .. 12 4 1 - 2 - - 1 - - 4

In FSM . . . . . . . . . . . .. 6 4 - - - - - 1 - - 1

Outside FSM. . . . . . . . . .. 6 - 1 - 2 - - - - - 3

Both inside and outside FSM. .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Did not complete requirements. .. 264 42 19 3 56 13 43 18 7 27 36

VETERAN STATUS

Persons 15+ years . . . . .. 2,291 473 109 15 618 77 330 130 55 189 295

Now on active duty . . . . . . .. 7 5 - - - - - - 1 - 1

On active duty in past,

but not now. . . . . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Never on active duty . . . . . .. 2,284 468 109 15 618 77 330 130 54 189 294

MILITARY DEPENDENCY

All persons . . . . . . . .. 3,850 773 215 26 975 113 561 221 96 339 531

In Armed Forces. . . . . . . . .. 7 5 - - - - - - 1 - 1

Military dependent . . . . . . .. 20 9 - - 1 3 - 1 - - 6

Of active-duty member. . . . .. 19 8 - - 1 3 - 1 - - 6

Other dependent. . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Other civilian . . . . . . . . .. 3,823 759 215 26 974 110 561 220 95 339 524

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14: Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Labor Force Status ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Subsistence Activity ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 15+ years. . . . . 7,153 4,862 63 358 475 660 339 788 1,345 137 163 534

In labor force. . . . . . . . . 5,174 3,275 49 178 385 451 217 508 812 89 98 488

Percent. . . . . . . . . 72.3 67.4 77.8 49.7 81.1 68.3 64.0 64.5 60.4 65.0 60.1 91.4

Employed . . . . . . . . . . 4,964 3,091 45 174 377 433 209 454 758 78 82 481

Formal work . . . . . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Agriculture/Fishing . . . 2,394 810 37 66 201 153 69 65 130 20 30 39

Subsistence . . . . . . 2,234 725 19 66 198 141 69 57 128 6 4 37

Market Oriented . . . . 160 85 18 - 3 12 - 8 2 14 26 2

Unemployed. . . . . . . . . 210 184 4 4 8 18 8 54 54 11 16 7

Percent of labor force. . 4.1 5.6 8.2 2.2 2.1 4.0 3.7 10.6 6.7 12.4 16.3 1.4

Not in labor force. . . . . . . 1,979 1,587 14 180 90 209 122 280 533 48 65 46

Could have taken job. . . . 147 115 1 19 1 7 11 28 37 3 1 7

Not available for work. . . 1,832 1,472 13 161 89 202 111 252 496 45 64 39

Females 15+ years. . . . . 3,745 2,458 34 173 231 332 165 363 651 74 75 360

In labor force. . . . . . . . . 2,681 1,582 23 86 188 225 107 212 315 46 40 340

Percent. . . . . . . . . 71.6 64.4 67.6 49.7 81.4 67.8 64.8 58.4 48.4 62.2 53.3 94.4

Employed . . . . . . . . . . 2,605 1,516 21 85 186 218 105 191 296 39 36 339

Formal work . . . . . . . 1,059 995 3 43 75 111 62 142 212 23 17 307

Agriculture/Fishing . . . 1,546 521 18 42 111 107 43 49 84 16 19 32

Subsistence . . . . . . 1,442 467 11 42 108 97 43 44 82 6 3 31

Market Oriented . . . . 104 54 7 - 3 10 - 5 2 10 16 1

Unemployed. . . . . . . . . 76 66 2 1 2 7 2 21 19 7 4 1

Percent of labor force. . 2.8 4.2 8.7 1.2 1.1 3.1 1.9 9.9 6.0 15.2 10.0 .3

Not in labor force. . . . . . . 1,064 876 11 87 43 107 58 151 336 28 35 20

Could have taken job. . . . 75 56 1 5 1 4 6 14 20 1 - 4

Not available for work. . . 989 820 10 82 42 103 52 137 316 27 35 16

With own children under 6 yrs . 934 580 13 49 63 88 44 93 161 23 22 24

In labor force. . . . . . . . 689 367 11 28 54 62 31 52 80 18 12 19

With own children 6-17 yrs only 1,165 777 12 68 91 103 60 136 220 28 29 30

In labor force. . . . . . . . 922 563 10 42 82 84 50 97 132 22 18 26

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

Total, for home use. . . . 2,382 800 37 66 201 153 68 61 125 20 30 39

Gardening . . . . . . . . . . . 1,958 663 29 60 168 138 51 50 83 19 29 36

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . 809 221 22 21 50 41 19 13 34 6 10 5

Animal raising. . . . . . . . . 1,797 428 1 16 153 99 14 19 69 12 19 26

Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,200 89 - 1 11 30 2 19 23 1 - 2

Total, sold. . . . . . . . 160 85 18 - 3 12 - 8 2 14 26 2

Gardening . . . . . . . . . . . 64 63 12 - 3 4 - 4 - 13 26 1

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . 30 30 13 - - 1 - 3 - 4 8 1

Animal raising. . . . . . . . . 23 19 - - - 1 - - - 7 11 -

Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . 97 25 - - 2 7 - 5 2 1 8 -

Total, gave away . . . . . 281 82 6 - 22 26 - 3 10 8 6 1

Gardening . . . . . . . . . . . 149 54 4 - 14 20 - 2 1 7 5 1

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . 73 20 3 - 6 4 - - 3 3 1 -

Animal raising. . . . . . . . . 23 7 - - 2 2 - - - 3 - -

Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . 153 24 - - 5 11 - 1 6 1 - -

Females, for home use. . . 1,538 515 18 42 111 107 43 46 81 16 19 32

Gardening . . . . . . . . . . . 1,509 493 18 42 107 104 43 44 70 15 19 31

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . 68 7 3 - - 1 - - 1 2 - -

Animal raising. . . . . . . . . 1,229 270 1 10 77 65 9 18 49 8 12 21

Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . 852 78 - - 8 28 1 18 21 1 - 1

Females, sale. . . . . . . 104 54 7 - 3 10 - 5 2 10 16 1

Gardening . . . . . . . . . . . 42 42 7 - 3 3 - 3 - 9 16 1

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Animal raising. . . . . . . . . 15 12 - - - 1 - - - 5 6 -

Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . 69 22 - - 2 7 - 4 2 1 6 -

Females, gave away . . . . 191 57 4 - 11 21 - 3 6 6 5 1

Gardening . . . . . . . . . . . 128 44 4 - 11 16 - 2 - 5 5 1

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 2 1 - - - - - - 1 - -

Animal raising. . . . . . . . . 16 5 - - 1 2 - - - 2 - -

Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125 20 - - 2 10 - 1 6 1 - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B14. Labor Force Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

Labor Force Status ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Subsistence Activity ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

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LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 15+ years . . . . . 2,291 473 109 15 618 77 330 130 55 189 295

In labor force . . . . . . . . . 1,899 302 102 13 502 74 301 127 53 188 237

Percent . . . . . . . . . 82.9 63.8 93.6 86.7 81.2 96.1 91.2 97.7 96.4 99.5 80.3

Employed. . . . . . . . . . . 1,873 298 101 12 501 74 301 126 53 188 219

Formal work. . . . . . . . 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Agriculture/Fishing. . . . 1,584 194 85 11 426 63 277 109 46 171 202

Subsistence. . . . . . . 1,509 177 85 11 422 62 277 109 46 171 149

Market Oriented. . . . . 75 17 - - 4 1 - - - - 53

Unemployed . . . . . . . . . 26 4 1 1 1 - - 1 - - 18

Percent of labor force . . 1.4 1.3 1.0 7.7 .2 - - .8 - - 7.6

Not in labor force . . . . . . . 392 171 7 2 116 3 29 3 2 1 58

Could have taken job . . . . 32 13 - 1 - - - - - - 18

Not available for work . . . 360 158 7 1 116 3 29 3 2 1 40

Females 15+ years . . . . . 1,287 223 60 11 349 53 190 82 32 116 171

In labor force . . . . . . . . . 1,099 155 56 9 289 50 177 81 31 115 136

Percent . . . . . . . . . 85.4 69.5 93.3 81.8 82.8 94.3 93.2 98.8 96.9 99.1 79.5

Employed. . . . . . . . . . . 1,089 153 55 9 289 50 177 81 31 115 129

Formal work. . . . . . . . 64 39 4 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Agriculture/Fishing. . . . 1,025 114 51 9 277 48 176 80 29 114 127

Subsistence. . . . . . . 975 101 51 9 275 48 176 80 29 114 92

Market Oriented. . . . . 50 13 - - 2 - - - - - 35

Unemployed . . . . . . . . . 10 2 1 - - - - - - - 7

Percent of labor force . . .9 1.3 1.8 - - - - - - - 5.1

Not in labor force . . . . . . . 188 68 4 2 60 3 13 1 1 1 35

Could have taken job . . . . 19 5 - 1 - - - - - - 13

Not available for work . . . 169 63 4 1 60 3 13 1 1 1 22

With own children under 6 yrs. . 354 65 27 2 87 10 49 28 9 31 46

In labor force . . . . . . . . 322 49 27 1 78 10 48 28 9 31 41

With own children 6-17 yrs only. 388 74 21 1 100 14 59 29 5 31 54

In labor force . . . . . . . . 359 62 21 1 92 14 57 29 5 31 47

SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY

Total, for home use . . . . 1,582 192 85 11 426 63 277 109 46 171 202

Gardening . 1,295 159 85 11 340 48 219 109 29 120 175

Fishing . 588 74 33 2 146 15 101 32 17 55 113

Animal raising . 1,369 140 84 9 382 47 253 109 - 170 175

Other . 1,111 81 22 8 361 63 261 108 - 138 69

.

Total, sold . 75 17 - - 4 1 - - - - 53

Gardening . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Fishing . - - - - - - - - - - -

Animal raising . . . . . . . . . 4 1 - - 2 - - - - - 1

Other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 72 16 - - 2 1 - - - - 53

.

Total, gave away . 199 46 - 4 15 57 - - - 48 29

Gardening . 95 28 - 3 9 - - - - 33 22

Fishing . 53 22 - - 1 13 - - - 12 5

Animal raising . 16 3 - - 8 - - - - 1 4

Other . 129 19 - 2 6 52 - - - 33 17

.

Females, for home use . 1,023 112 51 9 277 48 176 80 29 114 127

Gardening. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,016 112 51 9 277 48 171 80 29 113 126

Fishing. . . . . . . . . . . . . 61 6 - - 2 - 3 3 - 2 45

Animal raising . 959 100 51 9 266 47 172 80 - 113 121

Other . 774 48 19 6 252 48 173 80 - 103 45

.

Females, sale . 50 13 - - 2 - - - - - 35

Gardening . - - - - - - - - - - -

Fishing. . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Animal raising . . . . . . . . . 3 1 - - 2 - - - - - -

Other . 47 12 - - - - - - - - 35

.

Females, gave away . 134 22 - 4 12 43 - - - 35 18

Gardening . 84 22 - 3 9 - - - - 32 18

Fishing . - - - - - - - - - - -

Animal raising . . . . . . . . . 11 2 - - 7 - - - - - 2

Other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 105 13 - 2 4 43 - - - 30 13

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15: Labor Force Characteristics From U.S. Definition by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Labor Force Status ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Work status in 1999 ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over. 6,902 4,711 61 344 459 637 329 757 1,306 134 156 528

In labor force. . . . . . . . . 3,037 2,643 15 120 205 332 168 469 728 70 69 467

Percent of 16+ yrs . . . 44.0 56.1 24.6 34.9 44.7 52.1 51.1 62.0 55.7 52.2 44.2 88.4

Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Civilian labor force. . . . . 3,037 2,643 15 120 205 332 168 469 728 70 69 467

Employed. . . . . . . . . . 2,662 2,371 8 109 178 297 145 408 653 59 53 461

At work 35 or more hours. 2,451 2,176 8 105 170 270 132 365 594 55 43 434

Unemployed. . . . . . . . . 375 272 7 11 27 35 23 61 75 11 16 6

Perct of civilian labor. 12.3 10.3 46.7 9.2 13.2 10.5 13.7 13.0 10.3 15.7 23.2 1.3

Not in labor force. . . . . . . 3,865 2,068 46 224 254 305 161 288 578 64 87 61

Institutionalized persons . . 19 19 - - - - - 18 1 - - -

Females 16 years and over. 3,630 2,390 33 169 223 319 158 349 637 71 73 358

In labor force. . . . . . . . . 1,249 1,132 5 46 81 130 72 176 250 31 22 319

Percent of 16+ yrs . . . 34.4 47.4 15.2 27.2 36.3 40.8 45.6 50.4 39.2 43.7 30.1 89.1

Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Civilian labor force. . . . . 1,249 1,132 5 46 81 130 72 176 250 31 22 319

Employed. . . . . . . . . . 1,094 1,029 3 43 75 113 63 148 225 24 18 317

At work 35 or more hours. 999 943 3 42 73 105 56 133 193 22 14 302

Unemployed. . . . . . . . . 155 103 2 3 6 17 9 28 25 7 4 2

Perct of civilian labor. 12.4 9.1 40.0 6.5 7.4 13.1 12.5 15.9 10.0 22.6 18.2 .6

Not in labor force. . . . . . . 2,381 1,258 28 123 142 189 86 173 387 40 51 39

Institutionalized persons . . 2 2 - - - - - 2 - - - -

With own children under 6 year. 1,884 1,198 23 112 127 171 96 187 334 43 56 49

In labor force. . . . . . . . 789 651 7 40 51 95 49 117 197 27 32 36

With own children 6 to 17 year. 2,269 1,567 21 146 193 188 130 277 432 48 65 67

In labor force. . . . . . . . 980 853 9 53 91 103 73 181 239 28 29 47

DURATION OF WORK IN 1999

Persons 16 years and over. 6,902 4,711 61 344 459 637 329 757 1,306 134 156 528

Worked in 1999. . . . . . . . . 2,571 2,286 11 121 187 291 161 391 628 51 39 406

50 to 52 weeks. . . . . . . 1,977 1,768 2 88 150 205 139 343 501 48 35 257

40 to 49 weeks. . . . . . . 197 178 5 12 4 32 3 14 53 1 1 53

27 to 39 weeks. . . . . . . 104 79 2 8 10 9 4 10 31 - 1 4

14 to 26 weeks. . . . . . . 112 100 - 8 6 31 8 14 26 1 2 4

1 to 13 weeks . . . . . . . 181 161 2 5 17 14 7 10 17 1 - 88

Usually worked 35 + hours . . 2,476 2,205 9 118 180 279 158 379 598 51 37 396

50 to 52 weeks. . . . . . . 1,936 1,729 2 88 146 203 137 337 486 48 33 249

40 to 49 weeks. . . . . . . 182 165 4 11 4 28 3 11 49 1 1 53

27 to 39 weeks. . . . . . . 90 68 2 8 8 7 4 9 25 - 1 4

14 to 26 weeks. . . . . . . 107 95 - 7 6 29 8 13 25 1 2 4

1 to 13 weeks . . . . . . . 161 148 1 4 16 12 6 9 13 1 - 86

Usually worked 15 to 34 hour. 70 61 2 2 7 8 3 8 23 - 1 7

40 or more weeks. . . . . . 43 41 1 1 4 6 2 5 15 - 1 6

50 to 52 weeks. . . . . . 33 31 - - 4 2 2 3 13 - 1 6

Did not work in 1999. . . . . . 4,331 2,425 50 223 272 346 168 366 678 83 117 122

Females 16 years and over. 3,630 2,390 33 169 223 319 158 349 637 71 73 358

Worked in 1999. . . . . . . . . 1,039 978 3 47 76 114 67 148 216 20 13 274

50 to 52 weeks. . . . . . . 769 729 1 35 60 81 59 127 171 19 13 163

40 to 49 weeks. . . . . . . 90 86 2 3 1 12 2 3 15 - - 48

27 to 39 weeks. . . . . . . 43 37 - 4 4 5 2 5 15 - - 2

14 to 26 weeks. . . . . . . 43 41 - 3 4 10 1 9 12 - - 2

1 to 13 weeks . . . . . . . 94 85 - 2 7 6 3 4 3 1 - 59

Usually worked 35+ hours . . 994 939 3 46 73 110 65 143 201 20 12 266

50 to 52 weeks. . . . . . . 747 707 1 35 59 79 57 126 162 19 12 157

40 to 49 weeks. . . . . . . 87 83 2 2 1 11 2 2 15 - - 48

27 to 39 weeks. . . . . . . 36 31 - 4 3 4 2 4 12 - - 2

14 to 26 weeks. . . . . . . 41 39 - 3 4 10 1 8 11 - - 2

1 to 13 weeks . . . . . . . 83 79 - 2 6 6 3 3 1 1 - 57

Usually worked 15 to 34 hours 39 33 - 1 3 4 2 4 12 - 1 6

40 or more weeks. . . . . . 23 23 - 1 1 3 2 1 9 - 1 5

50 to 52 weeks. . . . . . 20 20 - - 1 2 2 - 9 - 1 5

Did not work in 1999. . . . . . 2,591 1,412 30 122 147 205 91 201 421 51 60 84

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15. Labor Force Characteristics From U.S. Definition by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text] - continued

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

Labor Force Status ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Work status in 1999 ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over . 2,191 459 104 15 595 75 313 126 51 178 275

In labor force . 394 122 18 2 77 12 24 63 7 27 42

Percent of 16+ yrs . 18.0 26.6 17.3 13.3 12.9 16.0 7.7 50.0 13.7 15.2 15.3

Armed Forces . - - - - - - - - - - -

Civilian labor force . 394 122 18 2 77 12 24 63 7 27 42

Employed . 291 105 16 1 75 11 24 18 7 17 17

At work 35 or more hours . 275 92 16 1 74 10 24 17 7 17 17

Unemployed . 103 17 2 1 2 1 - 45 - 10 25

Perct of civilian labor . 26.1 13.9 11.1 50.0 2.6 8.3 - 71.4 - 37.0 59.5

Not in labor force . 1,797 337 86 13 518 63 289 63 44 151 233

Institutionalized persons . - - - - - - - - - - -

.

Females 16 years and over . 1,240 220 56 11 338 52 182 81 28 109 163

In labor force . . . . . . . . . 117 51 6 - 12 2 1 29 2 4 10

Percent of 16+ yrs . 9.4 23.2 10.7 - 3.6 3.8 .5 35.8 7.1 3.7 6.1

Armed Forces . - - - - - - - - - - -

Civilian labor force . 117 51 6 - 12 2 1 29 2 4 10

Employed . 65 40 4 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

At work 35 or more hours . 56 32 4 - 11 2 1 1 2 1 2

Unemployed . 52 11 2 - - - - 28 - 3 8

Perct of civilian labor . 44.4 21.6 33.3 - - - - 96.6 - 75.0 80.0

Not in labor force . 1,123 169 50 11 326 50 181 52 26 105 153

Institutionalized persons . - - - - - - - - - - -

.

With own children under 6 year . 686 137 54 3 180 17 89 54 16 61 75

In labor force . 138 32 10 - 28 1 9 31 2 12 13

With own children 6 to 17 year . 702 151 39 2 174 25 103 52 8 55 93

In labor force . . . . . . . . 127 36 7 - 23 2 8 26 1 13 11

.

DURATION OF WORK IN 1999 .

Persons 16 years and over . 2,191 459 104 15 595 75 313 126 51 178 275

Worked in 1999 . . . . . . . . . 285 107 14 1 68 12 24 18 7 17 17

50 to 52 weeks . . . . . . . 209 60 7 1 53 10 24 18 4 17 15

40 to 49 weeks . . . . . . . 19 5 6 - 6 - - - 2 - -

27 to 39 weeks . . . . . . . 25 19 1 - 2 - - - 1 - 2

14 to 26 weeks . 12 9 - - 2 1 - - - - -

1 to 13 weeks . 20 14 - - 5 1 - - - - -

Usually worked 35 + hours . 271 98 12 1 67 11 24 18 7 17 16

50 to 52 weeks . 207 59 7 1 52 10 24 18 4 17 15

40 to 49 weeks . 17 5 4 - 6 - - - 2 - -

27 to 39 weeks . 22 17 1 - 2 - - - 1 - 1

14 to 26 weeks . 12 9 - - 2 1 - - - - -

1 to 13 weeks . 13 8 - - 5 - - - - - -

Usually worked 15 to 34 hour . 9 8 - - 1 - - - - - -

40 or more weeks . . . . . . 2 1 - - 1 - - - - - -

50 to 52 weeks . 2 1 - - 1 - - - - - -

Did not work in 1999 . 1,906 352 90 14 527 63 289 108 44 161 258

.

Females 16 years and over . 1,240 220 56 11 338 52 182 81 28 109 163

Worked in 1999 . 61 38 2 - 11 2 2 1 2 1 2

50 to 52 weeks . 40 21 2 - 8 2 2 1 1 1 2

40 to 49 weeks . 4 2 - - 1 - - - 1 - -

27 to 39 weeks . 6 6 - - - - - - - - -

14 to 26 weeks . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

1 to 13 weeks. . . . . . . . 9 7 - - 2 - - - - - -

Usually worked 35+ hours . 55 32 2 - 11 2 2 1 2 1 2

50 to 52 weeks . 40 21 2 - 8 2 2 1 1 1 2

40 to 49 weeks . 4 2 - - 1 - - - 1 - -

27 to 39 weeks . 5 5 - - - - - - - - -

14 to 26 weeks . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

1 to 13 weeks. . . . . . . . 4 2 - - 2 - - - - - -

Usually worked 15 to 34 hours. 6 6 - - - - - - - - -

40 or more weeks . - - - - - - - - - - -

50 to 52 weeks . - - - - - - - - - - -

Did not work in 1999 . 1,179 182 54 11 327 50 180 80 26 108 161

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15A. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

Activity in Week before Census ¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Where Worked Last Week ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Workers in Families in 1999 ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS

Persons 15+ years. . . . . 7,153 4,862 63 358 475 660 339 788 1,345 137 163 534

Paid work, no subsistence . . . 1,899 1,794 1 87 63 178 108 319 528 45 31 434

Paid work and subsistence . . . 671 487 7 21 113 102 32 70 100 13 21 8

Subsistence activity only . . . 2,438 837 42 66 201 155 69 67 131 24 41 41

No work . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,145 1,744 13 184 98 225 130 332 586 55 70 51

Females 15+ years. . . . . 3,745 2,458 34 173 231 332 165 363 651 74 75 360

Paid work, no subsistence . . . 803 775 1 34 20 75 42 118 160 15 9 301

Paid work and subsistence . . . 256 220 2 9 55 36 20 24 52 8 8 6

Subsistence activity only . . . 1,563 531 21 42 111 108 43 50 84 18 22 32

No work . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,123 932 10 88 45 113 60 171 355 33 36 21

WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Worked in same municipality . . 1,336 1,068 6 28 25 71 28 294 223 16 6 371

Worked in same village. . . . 966 720 1 12 12 49 22 167 88 6 5 358

Worked in other village . . . 370 348 5 16 13 22 6 127 135 10 1 13

Worked in other municipality. . 1,234 1,213 2 80 151 209 112 95 405 42 46 71

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years. . . . 1,059 995 3 43 75 111 62 142 212 23 17 307

Worked in same municipality . . 600 539 3 12 10 28 15 105 72 10 3 281

Worked in same village. . . . 466 407 1 5 5 17 12 53 35 4 3 272

Worked in other village . . . 134 132 2 7 5 11 3 52 37 6 - 9

Worked in other municipality. . 459 456 - 31 65 83 47 37 140 13 14 26

WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999

Families . . . . . . . . . 1,846 1,257 23 106 143 178 88 199 359 43 50 68

No workers. . . . . . . . . . . 676 293 12 36 40 37 13 33 66 16 27 13

1 worker. . . . . . . . . . . . 688 508 11 44 60 68 35 79 153 15 17 26

2 workers . . . . . . . . . . . 403 378 - 24 33 59 29 72 119 11 5 26

3 workers . . . . . . . . . . . 54 54 - 1 6 10 7 9 19 1 - 1

4 or more workers . . . . . . . 25 24 - 1 4 4 4 6 2 - 1 2

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B15A. Activity and Place of Work in Week Before Census by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

Activity in Week before Census+------------------------------------------------------------------------

Where Worked Last Week ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Workers in Families in 1999 ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ACTIVITY IN WEEK BEFORE CENSUS

Persons 15+ years . . . . 2,291 473 109 15 618 77 330 130 55 189 295

Paid work, no subsistence. . . 105 58 - - 42 1 - 2 - - 2

Paid work and subsistence. . . 184 46 16 1 33 10 24 15 7 17 15

Subsistence activity only. . . 1,601 195 85 11 426 63 277 109 46 171 218

No work. . . . . . . . . . . . 401 174 8 3 117 3 29 4 2 1 60

Females 15+ years . . . . 1,287 223 60 11 349 53 190 82 32 116 171

Paid work, no subsistence. . . 28 20 - - 8 - - - - - -

Paid work and subsistence. . . 36 19 4 - 4 2 1 1 2 1 2

Subsistence activity only. . . 1,032 114 51 9 277 48 176 80 29 114 134

No work. . . . . . . . . . . . 191 70 5 2 60 3 13 1 1 1 35

WHERE WORKED LAST WEEK

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years . . . 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Worked in same municipality. . 268 101 10 - 72 9 23 16 6 16 15

Worked in same village . . . 246 93 10 - 64 9 18 15 6 16 15

Worked in other village. . . 22 8 - - 8 - 5 1 - - -

Worked in other municipality . 21 3 6 1 3 2 1 1 1 1 2

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years . . . 64 39 4 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Worked in same municipality. . 61 38 2 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Worked in same village . . . 59 36 2 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Worked in other village. . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Worked in other municipality . 3 1 2 - - - - - - - -

WORKERS IN FAMILIES IN 1999

Families. . . . . . . . . 589 132 42 6 118 12 81 39 14 54 91

No workers . . . . . . . . . . 383 55 29 5 79 7 62 23 8 40 75

1 worker . . . . . . . . . . . 180 59 12 1 35 3 19 16 5 14 16

2 workers. . . . . . . . . . . 25 17 1 - 4 2 - - 1 - -

3 workers. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

4 or more workers. . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B16. Occupation by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Occupation ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Legislators, senior officials . 162 157 - 9 16 14 11 41 48 7 3 8

Professionals . . . . . . . . . 314 210 1 10 15 17 10 46 87 8 2 14

Technicians & Associate Profesl 439 327 4 28 34 64 21 44 98 18 7 9

Clerks. . . . . . . . . . . . . 359 346 1 18 46 61 29 70 87 8 11 15

Service Workers & Shop & Market 173 160 - 8 4 16 14 40 63 1 5 9

Skilled Agricultural and fishe. 46 41 - 2 3 5 1 4 21 2 1 2

Craft & Related Workers . . . . 629 611 1 16 30 46 26 45 72 4 5 366

Plant & Machine Operators & As. 152 141 - 6 5 20 9 35 48 4 5 9

Elementary Occupations. . . . . 295 287 1 11 23 37 19 64 103 6 13 10

Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Current formal workforce

males 15+ years. . . . . 1,511 1,286 5 65 101 169 78 247 416 35 35 135

Legislators, senior officials . 132 128 - 8 11 11 9 29 43 7 2 8

Professionals . . . . . . . . . 205 120 - 7 11 11 7 30 43 3 2 6

Technicians & Associate Profesl 271 182 3 14 22 26 7 25 65 13 3 4

Clerks. . . . . . . . . . . . . 90 82 - 3 8 21 9 15 22 1 2 1

Service Workers & Shop & Market 99 92 - 5 2 10 6 17 41 1 5 5

Skilled Agricultural and fishe. 42 37 - 2 2 4 1 4 20 2 1 1

Craft & Related Workers . . . . 270 261 1 10 20 31 15 34 53 - 5 92

Plant & Machine Operators & As. 142 131 - 6 5 20 9 32 43 3 4 9

Elementary Occupations. . . . . 259 252 1 10 20 35 15 61 85 5 11 9

Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years. . . . 1,059 995 3 43 75 111 62 142 212 23 17 307

Legislators, senior officials . 30 29 - 1 5 3 2 12 5 - 1 -

Professionals . . . . . . . . . 109 90 1 3 4 6 3 16 44 5 - 8

Technicians & Associate Profes. 168 145 1 14 12 38 14 19 33 5 4 5

Clerks. . . . . . . . . . . . . 269 264 1 15 38 40 20 55 65 7 9 14

Service Workers & Shop & Market 74 68 - 3 2 6 8 23 22 - - 4

Skilled Agricultural and fishe. 4 4 - - 1 1 - - 1 - - 1

Craft & Related Workers . . . . 359 350 - 6 10 15 11 11 19 4 - 274

Plant & Machine Operators & . . 10 10 - - - - - 3 5 1 1 -

Elementary Occupations. . . . . 36 35 - 1 3 2 4 3 18 1 2 1

Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B16. Occupation by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Occupation ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . . 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Legislators, senior officials . . 5 4 - - 1 - - - - - -

Professionals .. 104 19 12 1 36 7 16 2 4 1 6

Technicians & Associate Profesls. 112 42 1 - 25 3 3 13 2 14 9

Clerks .. 13 9 - - 3 - 1 - - - -

Service Workers & Shop & Market.. 13 6 1 - 1 - 3 - 1 1 -

Skilled Agricultural and fishe. . 5 1 1 - - - 1 1 - 1 -

Craft & Related Workers .. 18 12 - - 4 1 - - - - 1

Plant & Machine Operators & As .. 11 5 1 - 4 - - 1 - - -

Elementary Occupations. . . . . . 8 6 - - 1 - - - - - 1

Armed Forces .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Current formal workforce

males 15+ years. . . . . . 225 65 12 1 63 9 23 16 5 16 15

Legislators, senior officials . . 4 3 - - 1 - - - - - -

Professionals . . . . . . . . . . 85 13 10 1 29 6 15 2 3 1 5

Technicians & Associate Profesl . 89 28 - - 21 2 3 12 2 13 8

Clerks. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 4 - - 3 - 1 - - - -

Service Workers & Shop & Market . 7 3 - - - - 3 - - 1 -

Skilled Agricultural and fishe. . 5 1 1 - - - 1 1 - 1 -

Craft & Related Workers . . . . . 9 3 - - 4 1 - - - - 1

Plant & Machine Operators & As. . 11 5 1 - 4 - - 1 - - -

Elementary Occupations. . . . . . 7 5 - - 1 - - - - - 1

Armed Forces. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years. . . . . 64 39 4 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Legislators, senior officials .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Professionals .. 19 6 2 - 7 1 1 - 1 - 1

Technicians & Associate Profes. . 23 14 1 - 4 1 - 1 - 1 1

Clerks .. 5 5 - - - - - - - - -

Service Workers & Shop & Market . 6 3 1 - 1 - - - 1 - -

Skilled Agricultural and fishe .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Craft & Related Workers . . . . . 9 9 - - - - - - - - -

Plant & Machine Operators & .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Elementary Occupations. . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Armed Forces .. - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +--------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Industry ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years . . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Agriculture, hunting & forestry. 22 18 - 1 2 1 1 4 5 1 1 2

Fishing. . . . . . . . . . . . . 37 36 - - 2 4 1 6 17 3 1 2

Mining and quarrying . . . . . . 9 7 - - - - - - 2 - - 5

Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . 438 437 - 6 12 22 8 14 9 5 4 357

Electricity, gas & water supply. 94 79 - 1 8 8 2 8 35 1 5 11

Construction . . . . . . . . . . 185 181 - 10 20 27 18 48 49 4 3 2

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of

Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles &

Personal & Household Goods . . 311 309 1 14 24 39 37 70 92 4 8 20

Hotels and Restaurants . . . . . 186 180 - 8 12 22 12 48 69 2 3 4

Transport, Storage &

Communication . . . . . . . . . 141 137 - 6 4 20 9 36 47 4 9 2

Financial Intermediation . . . . 22 22 - - 5 3 3 5 5 - - 1

Real Estate, Renting &

Business Activities . . . . . . 129 125 - 5 15 11 3 25 54 6 3 3

Public Administration & Defense;

Compulsory Social Security. . . 204 202 - 9 29 20 7 48 77 4 5 3

Education. . . . . . . . . . . . 524 310 5 28 23 56 23 55 84 16 5 15

Health and Social Work . . . . . 128 109 - 6 10 25 6 13 41 5 1 2

Other Community, Social &

Personal Service Activities . . 130 119 2 14 9 21 10 9 36 3 3 12

Private Households With Employed

Persons . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 6 - - - 1 - - 4 - - 1

Extraterritorial Organizations &

Bodies. . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 4 - - 1 - - - 2 - 1 -

Current formal workforce

males 15+ years . . . . . 1,511 1,286 5 65 101 169 78 247 416 35 35 135

Agriculture, hunting & forestry. 17 13 - 1 1 1 1 2 5 1 1 -

Fishing. . . . . . . . . . . . . 29 28 - - 1 2 - 5 15 3 1 1

Mining and quarrying . . . . . . 6 5 - - - - - - 1 - - 4

Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . 115 114 - 1 6 10 - 3 6 2 3 83

Electricity, gas & water supply. 88 74 - 1 8 8 2 7 33 - 5 10

Construction . . . . . . . . . . 177 173 - 10 18 26 16 47 47 4 3 2

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair

Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles &

Personal & Household Goods . . 168 167 - 5 13 17 20 38 56 2 3 13

Hotels and Restaurants . . . . . 109 105 - 6 6 17 5 28 39 1 2 1

Transport, Storage &

Communication . . . . . . . . . 114 112 - 4 2 17 7 32 37 4 7 2

Financial Intermediation . . . . 6 6 - - 3 - 1 1 1 - - -

Real Estate, Renting &

Business Activities . . . . . . 74 70 - 2 7 9 3 13 29 4 2 1

Public Administration & Defense;

Compulsory Social Security. . . 154 153 - 8 16 15 6 36 66 2 2 2

Education. . . . . . . . . . . . 314 145 3 12 12 26 11 25 41 7 2 6

Health and Social Work . . . . . 60 45 - 2 3 8 1 5 21 3 - 2

Other Community, Social &

Personal Service Activities . . 76 72 2 13 5 13 5 5 17 2 3 7

Private Households With Employed

Persons . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - 1 - - 1

Extraterritorial Organizations &

Bodies. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - 1 - 1 -

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years . . . . 1,059 995 3 43 75 111 62 142 212 23 17 307

Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry. 5 5 - - 1 - - 2 - - - 2

Fishing. . . . . . . . . . . . . 8 8 - - 1 2 1 1 2 - - 1

Mining and Quarrying . . . . . . 3 2 - - - - - - 1 - - 1

Manufacturing. . . . . . . . . . 323 323 - 5 6 12 8 11 3 3 1 274

Electricity, Gas & Water Supply. 6 5 - - - - - 1 2 1 - 1

Construction . . . . . . . . . . 8 8 - - 2 1 2 1 2 - - -

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of

Motor vehicles, motorcycles &

personal & household goods . . 143 142 1 9 11 22 17 32 36 2 5 7

Hotels and Restaurants . . . . . 77 75 - 2 6 5 7 20 30 1 1 3

Transport, Storage &

Communication . . . . . . . . . 27 25 - 2 2 3 2 4 10 - 2 -

Financial Intermediation . . . . 16 16 - - 2 3 2 4 4 - - 1

Real Estate, Renting &

Business Activities . . . . . . 55 55 - 3 8 2 - 12 25 2 1 2

Public Administration & Defense;

Compulsory Social Security. . . 50 49 - 1 13 5 1 12 11 2 3 1

Education. . . . . . . . . . . . 210 165 2 16 11 30 12 30 43 9 3 9

Health and Social Work . . . . . 68 64 - 4 7 17 5 8 20 2 1 -

Other Community, Social &

Personal Service Activities . . 54 47 - 1 4 8 5 4 19 1 - 5

Private Households With Employed

Persons . . . . . . . . . . . . 4 4 - - - 1 - - 3 - - -

Extraterritorial Organizations &

Bodies. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2 2 - - 1 - - - 1 - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B17. Industry by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Industry ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years . . . 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Agriculture, hunting & forestry . . 4 1 - - - - 1 1 - 1 -

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Mining and quarrying. . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Electricity, gas & water supply . . 15 12 - - 3 - - - - - -

Construction . . . . . . . . . . . 4 3 - - 1 - - - - - -

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair of

Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles &

Personal & Household Goods. . . . 2 1 - - 1 - - - - - -

Hotels and Restaurants. . . . . . . 6 5 - - 1 - - - - - -

Transport, STransport, Storage &

Communication. . . . . . . . . . . 4 1 2 - - - - 1 - - -

Financial Intermediation. . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Real Estate, Renting &

Business Activities. . . . . . . . 4 1 1 - 2 - - - - - -

Public Administration & Defence;

Compulsory Social Security . . . . 2 1 - - - - - - - - 1

Education . . . . . . . . . . . . . 214 62 13 1 61 9 20 13 7 14 14

Health and Social Work. . . . . . . 19 5 - - 4 2 2 2 - 2 2

Other Community, Social &

Personal Service Activities. . . . 11 10 - - 1 - - - - - -

Private Households With Employed

Persons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Extraterritorial Organizations &

Bodies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Current formal workforce

males 15+ years. . . . . . . 225 65 12 1 63 9 23 16 5 16 15

Agriculture, hunting & forestry . . 4 1 - - - - 1 1 - 1 -

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Mining and quarrying. . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

Electricity, gas & water supply . . 14 11 - - 3 - - - - - -

Construction. . . . . . . . . . . . 4 3 - - 1 - - - - - -

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair

Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles &

Personal & Household Goods. . . . 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Hotels and Restaurants. . . . . . . 4 3 - - 1 - - - - - -

Transport, Storage &

Communication. . . . . . . . . . . 2 - 1 - - - - 1 - - -

Financial Intermediation. . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Real Estate, Renting &

Business Activities. . . . . . . . 4 1 1 - 2 - - - - - -

Public Administration & Defence;

Compulsory Social Security . . . . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Education . . . . . . . . . . . . . 169 38 10 1 50 8 19 12 5 13 13

Health and Social Work. . . . . . . 15 4 - - 3 1 2 2 - 2 1

Other Community, Social &

Personal Service Activities. . . . 4 3 - - 1 - - - - - -

Private Households With Employed

Persons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Extraterritorial Organizations &

Bodies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years . . . 64 39 4 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Fishing . . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Mining and Quarrying. . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Manufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Electricity, Gas & Water Supply . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Construction. . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Wholesale & Retail Trade, Repair

Motor vehicles, motorcycles &

personal & household goods. . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Hotels and Restaurants. . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Transport, Storage &

Communication. . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 1 - - - - - - - -

Financial Intermediation. . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Real Estate, Renting &

Business Activities. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Public Administration & Defence;

Compulsory Social Security . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Education . . . . . . . . . . . . . 45 24 3 - 11 1 1 1 2 1 1

Health and Social Work. . . . . . . 4 1 - - 1 1 - - - - 1

Other Community, Social &

Personal Service Activities. . . . 7 7 - - - - - - - - -

Private Households With Employed

Persons. . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Extraterritorial Organizations

Bodies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18. Class of Worker and Commuting Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Class of Worker ¦ ¦

Transportation to Work and ¦ ¦ Yap Proper

Car Pooling ¦ +---------------------------------------------------------------------

Travel Time to Work and ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Departure Time ¦Total¦Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

CLASS OF WORKER

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Private wage and salary workers 1,488 1,447 2 52 82 171 92 240 350 20 31 407

Municipal government workers. . 6 4 - - 1 1 - - 2 - - -

State government workers. . . . 817 608 5 43 58 84 36 110 206 26 12 28

National government workers . . 83 76 - 2 16 6 3 18 22 5 2 2

Foreign or U.S. Federal workers 101 73 - 7 9 3 5 12 27 3 3 4

Self-employed workers . . . . . 64 62 1 4 9 14 3 7 20 3 1 -

Unpaid family workers . . . . . 11 11 - - 1 1 1 2 1 1 3 1

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years. . . . 1,059 995 3 43 75 111 62 142 212 23 17 307

Private wage and salary workers 691 674 - 22 33 65 40 89 118 9 7 291

Municipal government workers. . 1 - - - - - - - - - - -

State government workers. . . . 256 216 2 16 28 36 17 36 58 9 4 10

National government workers . . 28 26 - 1 5 3 - 6 7 1 1 2

Foreign or U.S. Federal workers 55 51 - 4 6 3 2 8 20 2 3 3

Self-employed workers . . . . . 20 20 1 - 2 4 2 2 8 1 - -

Unpaid family workers . . . . . 8 8 - - 1 - 1 1 1 1 2 1

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Car, truck, van, bus or boat. . 1,432 1,410 2 90 129 199 112 238 483 45 39 73

Car, truck, van or bus . . 1,006 996 - 68 97 134 79 156 341 33 34 54

Boat . . . . . . . . . . . 19 7 2 1 - 3 - - 1 - - -

Taxicab or public transport 407 407 - 21 32 62 33 82 141 12 5 19

Drove alone . . . . . . . . . 445 436 2 15 24 32 34 89 169 21 15 35

Carpooled . . . . . . . . . . 580 567 - 54 73 105 45 67 173 12 19 19

2-person carpool . . . . . 344 337 - 32 39 55 26 43 109 10 8 15

3-person carpool . . . . . 105 103 - 10 16 21 5 14 28 2 5 2

4-to-6-person carpool. . . 101 98 - 11 18 25 11 10 17 - 6 -

7-to-9-person carpool. . . 5 4 - - - - 3 - 1 - - -

10-or-more-person carpool. 25 25 - 1 - 4 - - 18 - - 2

Worked at home. . . . . . . . . 71 69 1 3 6 4 3 19 25 3 4 1

Other means . . . . . . . . . . 1,067 802 5 15 41 77 25 132 120 10 9 368

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Did not work at home. . . . . . 2,499 2,212 7 105 170 276 137 370 603 55 48 441

Less than 5 minutes . . . . . 565 506 - 3 3 18 5 80 65 4 - 328

5 to 9 minutes. . . . . . . . 636 489 3 5 3 25 9 134 262 4 2 42

10 to 14 minutes. . . . . . . 352 308 1 8 3 31 26 85 108 4 3 39

15 to 19 minutes. . . . . . . 350 330 - 7 17 61 54 46 95 12 10 28

20 to 24 minutes. . . . . . . 151 150 - 7 19 43 9 9 29 13 18 3

25 to 29 minutes. . . . . . . 71 68 - 4 21 23 4 3 1 6 5 1

30 to 44 minutes. . . . . . . 343 331 3 67 96 68 27 9 41 11 9 -

45 to 59 minutes. . . . . . . 25 24 - 3 8 5 2 3 1 1 1 -

60 or more minutes. . . . . . 6 6 - 1 - 2 1 1 1 - - -

Mean (minutes) . . . . . . . 12.5 13.2 16.4 30.5 27.0 20.6 17.4 8.6 10.7 18.8 20.9 3.5

Worked at home. . . . . . . . . 71 69 1 3 6 4 3 19 25 3 4 1

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years . . . . 2,570 2,281 8 108 176 280 140 389 628 58 52 442

Did not work at home. . . . . . 2,499 2,212 7 105 170 276 137 370 603 55 48 441

12:00 AM to 5:59 AM. . . . . 29 29 - - - 8 2 6 11 - - 2

6:00 AM to 6:59 AM . . . . . 208 203 - 16 39 54 15 24 50 1 2 2

7:00 AM to 7:29 AM . . . . . 523 490 1 33 33 105 56 51 142 33 9 27

7:30 AM to 7:59 AM . . . . . 873 708 2 36 62 60 40 178 250 10 24 46

8:00 AM to 8:29 AM . . . . . 671 603 3 16 29 30 13 70 79 6 5 352

8:30 AM to 8:59 AM . . . . . 76 70 - 2 5 4 4 16 32 3 1 3

9:00 AM to 12:59 PM. . . . . 44 38 1 2 1 9 2 9 10 - - 4

1:00 PM to 3:59 PM . . . . . 31 31 - - 1 4 5 7 9 1 3 1

4:00 PM to 11:59 PM. . . . . 44 40 - - - 2 - 9 20 1 4 4

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B18. Class of Worker and Commuting Characteristics by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - cont'd

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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Class of Worker ¦

Transportation to Work and ¦ Yap Outer Islands

Car Pooling +------------------------------------------------------------------------

Travel Time to Work and ¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Departure Time ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

CLASS OF WORKER

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years . .. 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Private wage and salary workers .. 41 27 3 - 6 1 - 2 2 - -

Municipal government workers. . .. 2 - 1 - 1 - - - - - -

State government workers. . . . .. 209 63 9 1 61 7 21 15 3 13 16

National government workers . . .. 7 5 - - 1 - 1 - - - -

Foreign or U.S. Federal workers .. 28 7 3 - 6 3 2 - 2 4 1

Self-employed workers . . . . . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Unpaid family workers . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Current formal workforce

females 15+ years .. 64 39 4 - 12 2 1 1 2 1 2

Private wage and salary workers .. 17 12 2 - - 1 - 1 1 - -

Municipal government workers. . .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

State government workers. . . . .. 40 22 2 - 11 1 1 - - 1 2

National government workers . . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Foreign or U.S. Federal workers .. 4 3 - - - - - - 1 - -

Self-employed workers . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Unpaid family workers . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND CARPOOLING

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years .. 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Car, truck, van, bus or boat .. 22 7 - - 9 2 1 2 - - 1

Car, truck, van or bus .. 10 5 - - 3 1 - - - - 1

Boat .. 12 2 - - 6 1 1 2 - - -

Taxicab or public transport.. - - - - - - - - - - -

Drove alone .. 9 1 - - 5 1 1 - - - 1

Carpooled .. 13 6 - - 4 1 - 2 - - -

2-person carpool .. 7 3 - - 2 - - 2 - - -

3-person carpool .. 2 - - - 1 1 - - - - -

4-to-6-person carpool .. 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

7-to-9-person carpool .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

10-or-more-person carpool .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Worked at home .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Other means .. 265 95 16 1 66 9 23 15 7 17 16

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK AND DEPARTURE TIME

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years .. 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Did not work at home. . . . . . .. 287 102 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Less than 5 minutes . . . . . .. 59 23 - - 13 9 1 - 2 8 3

5 to 9 minutes. . . . . . . . .. 147 66 2 - 36 - 11 5 5 9 13

10 to 14 minutes. . . . . . . .. 44 8 3 1 13 1 8 9 - - 1

15 to 19 minutes. . . . . . . .. 20 3 5 - 11 - - 1 - - -

20 to 24 minutes. . . . . . . .. 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

25 to 29 minutes. . . . . . . .. 3 - - - - - 3 - - - -

30 to 39 minutes. . . . . . . .. 12 1 6 - 1 1 1 2 - - -

50 to 59 minutes. . . . . . . .. 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

60 or more minutes. . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

Mean (minutes) . . . . . . . .. 7.5 5.8 18.4 10.0 7.4 5.8 10.5 11.2 4.4 3.9 5.0

Worked at home. . . . . . . . . .. 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Current formal workforce

persons 15+ years. . . . .. 289 104 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

Did not work at home. . . . . . .. 287 102 16 1 75 11 24 17 7 17 17

12:00 AM to 5:59 AM. . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

6:00 AM to 6:59 AM . . . . . .. 5 - - - 1 - 1 3 - - -

7:00 AM to 7:29 AM . . . . . .. 33 1 - - 11 2 7 12 - - -

7:30 AM to 7:59 AM . . . . . .. 165 57 13 - 49 5 11 1 7 17 5

8:00 AM to 8:29 AM . . . . . .. 68 36 1 1 11 1 5 1 - - 12

8:30 AM to 8:59 AM . . . . . .. 6 2 1 - 1 2 - - - - -

9:00 AM to 12:59 PM. . . . . .. 6 3 - - 2 1 - - - - -

1:00 PM to 3:59 PM . . . . . .. - - - - - - - - - - -

4:00 PM to 11:59 PM. . . . . .. 4 3 1 - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19. Income in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

Household Income ¦ +-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

Family Income ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Income by Type ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦ Maap¦ Gagil¦ Tomil¦ Fanif¦ Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Households. . 1,578 1,309 26 105 133 173 96 224 374 52 45 81

Less than $1,000. 82 55 5 14 9 6 3 3 7 4 3 1

$1,000 to $1,999. 99 80 7 11 3 15 8 9 15 3 6 3

$2,000 to $2,999. 154 119 3 13 11 14 13 17 26 5 9 8

$3,000 to $3,999. 177 131 4 7 11 14 8 20 43 8 7 9

$4,000 to $4,999. 112 81 1 7 20 13 4 12 14 3 2 5

$5,000 to $7,499. 277 205 4 15 14 30 14 45 58 7 10 8

$7,500 to $9,999. 169 150 1 11 12 19 11 26 53 6 4 7

$10,000 to $12,499 118 109 - 9 8 15 8 16 38 3 2 10

$12,500 to $14,999 81 77 1 7 11 5 5 13 27 1 - 7

$15,000 to $19,999 119 114 - 6 11 16 15 18 34 6 2 6

$20,000 to $24,999 53 52 - 2 8 7 3 8 19 2 - 3

$25,000 to $34,999 76 76 - 1 11 13 4 19 23 1 - 4

$35,000 to $49,999 35 35 - 2 3 5 - 11 8 3 - 3

$50,000 or more. . 26 25 - - 1 1 - 7 9 - - 7

Median (dollars) . 6,489 7,299 2,333 5,083 7,232 7,042 7,143 8,077 8,632 6,071 3,643 9,821

Mean (dollars) . . 10,344 11,462 3,225 7,173 11,336 10,491 9,255 14,270 12,836 9,354 4,753 15,535

FAMILY INCOME

Families. . . 1,428 1,165 23 99 122 160 86 193 330 43 41 68

Less than $1,000 . 70 44 3 13 7 5 2 1 7 2 3 1

$1,000 to $1,999 . 78 59 7 9 2 12 5 6 8 3 4 3

$2,000 to $2,999 . 138 104 2 12 9 13 10 14 23 4 9 8

$3,000 to $3,999 . 165 119 4 6 10 13 8 18 38 6 7 9

$4,000 to $4,999 . 104 73 1 7 17 13 4 11 12 2 1 5

$5,000 to $7,499 . 256 188 4 15 14 27 13 43 48 7 10 7

$7,500 to $9,999 . 160 141 1 11 12 19 10 23 50 4 4 7

$10,000 to $12,499 111 102 - 8 8 12 8 15 38 3 1 9

$12,500 to $14,999 79 75 1 7 11 5 5 12 26 1 - 7

$15,000 to $19,999 111 106 - 6 11 16 14 16 29 6 2 6

$20,000 to $24,999 47 46 - 2 8 7 3 7 16 1 - 2

$25,000 to $34,999 69 69 - 1 10 13 4 17 21 1 - 2

$35,000 to $49,999 27 27 - 2 3 4 - 7 7 3 - 1

$50,000 or more. . 13 12 - - - 1 - 3 7 - - 1

Median (dollars) . 6,553 7,440 2,750 5,417 7,917 7,222 7,750 7,880 8,950 6,607 3,643 7,857

Mean (dollars) . . 9,713 10,796 3,474 7,409 11,243 10,716 9,815 12,665 12,280 10,071 4,752 10,426

INCOME BY TYPE

Persons 15+ yrs

with income. 3,254 2,914 46 219 251 357 207 476 762 88 66 442

Mean income($) 5,016 5,149 1,823 3,439 6,007 5,084 4,292 6,715 6,300 5,527 3,240 2,847

Earnings . . . . . 2,927 2,620 43 206 217 303 175 429 691 75 61 420

Mean income($) 5,198 5,329 1,761 3,501 6,514 5,443 4,538 7,080 6,447 5,728 3,321 2,819

Wages and salary 2,674 2,372 11 126 189 290 163 407 656 57 58 415

Mean income($) 5,256 5,401 3,123 5,117 6,529 5,568 4,621 6,284 6,385 7,168 3,378 2,842

Own business . . 354 341 38 90 42 18 19 42 59 21 5 7

Mean income($) 3,279 3,376 1,088 849 4,275 1,921 2,152 11,426 4,513 1,002 1,320 676

Interest & div . . 152 137 - - 13 6 10 39 43 2 1 23

Mean income($) 968 985 - - 1,155 1,476 245 1,118 1,177 3,515 250 309

S.S. & other govt. 318 287 4 15 33 48 32 49 69 10 5 22

Mean income($) 2,595 2,715 2,040 1,735 2,226 2,929 2,389 2,245 3,374 4,511 2,213 2,517

Remittances. . . . 104 84 - 8 5 2 5 16 35 7 - 6

Mean income($) 554 602 - 756 170 125 623 309 698 664 - 1,050

From inside FSM. 73 57 - 4 3 1 3 13 23 6 - 4

Mean income($) 360 397 - 175 133 50 982 277 233 642 - 1,425

From outside FSM 41 35 - 4 4 1 2 3 17 2 - 2

Mean income($) 764 800 - 1,338 113 200 85 450 1,122 400 - 300

Other income . . . 45 44 - - 3 18 8 2 8 - - 5

Mean income($) 1,721 1,759 - - 1,633 892 1,539 285 4,777 - - 1,072

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table B19. Income in 1999 by Municipality of Usual Residence, Yap: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

Household Income +-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Family Income ¦ ¦ ¦ Fais/¦ ¦ ¦ Eaur-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦ Lamo-¦

Income by Type ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦ Sorol¦ Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦ Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Households . 269 89 14 3 62 12 25 19 6 16 23

Less than $1,000. 27 7 - 1 15 1 - - - - 3

$1,000 to $1,999. 19 10 2 - 4 2 1 - - - -

$2,000 to $2,999. 35 11 3 1 7 1 1 2 2 3 4

$3,000 to $3,999. 46 16 3 1 11 1 5 2 1 3 3

$4,000 to $4,999. 31 8 1 - 3 1 3 6 1 4 4

$5,000 to $7,499. 72 16 3 - 15 3 14 8 1 5 7

$7,500 to $9,999. 19 12 2 - 2 - - - 1 1 1

$10,000 to $12,499 9 4 - - 3 1 - 1 - - -

$12,500 to $14,999 4 2 - - - 1 1 - - - -

$15,000 to $19,999 5 2 - - 2 1 - - - - -

$20,000 to $24,999 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

$25,000 to $34,999 - - - - - - - - - - -

$35,000 to $49,999 - - - - - - - - - - -

$50,000 or more. . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Median (dollars) . 4,242 4,063 3,667 2,500 3,455 5,000 5,446 4,917 4,000 4,500 4,375

Mean (dollars) . . 4,900 5,170 4,272 1,861 4,161 5,732 5,104 4,711 4,990 4,650 6,274

FAMILY INCOME

Families . . 263 84 14 3 62 12 25 19 6 15 23

Less than $1,000. 26 6 - 1 15 1 - - - - 3

$1,000 to $1,999. 19 10 2 - 4 2 1 - - - -

$2,000 to $2,999. 34 10 3 1 7 1 1 2 2 3 4

$3,000 to $3,999. 46 16 3 1 11 1 5 2 1 3 3

$4,000 to $4,999. 31 8 1 - 3 1 3 6 1 4 4

$5,000 to $7,499. 68 13 3 - 15 3 14 8 1 4 7

$7,500 to $9,999. 19 12 2 - 2 - - - 1 1 1

$10,000 to $12,499 9 4 - - 3 1 - 1 - - -

$12,500 to $14,999 4 2 - - - 1 1 - - - -

$15,000 to $19,999 5 2 - - 2 1 - - - - -

$20,000 to $24,999 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

$25,000 to $34,999 - - - - - - - - - - -

$35,000 to $49,999 - - - - - - - - - - -

$50,000 or more. . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Median (dollars) . 4,210 4,000 3,667 2,500 3,455 5,000 5,446 4,917 4,000 4,375 4,375

Mean (dollars) . . 4,917 5,252 4,272 1,861 4,161 5,732 5,104 4,711 4,990 4,559 6,274

INCOME BY TYPE

Persons 15+ yrs

with income. 340 117 15 6 86 23 25 19 7 17 25

Mean income($) 3,877 3,933 3,987 930 3,000 2,991 5,104 4,711 4,277 4,376 5,772

Earnings . . . . . 307 111 15 2 79 13 24 18 7 17 21

Mean income($) 4,080 3,823 3,987 1,050 3,231 4,945 5,267 4,417 4,277 4,376 6,504

Wages and salary 302 110 15 1 78 13 24 18 7 17 19

Mean income($) 4,116 3,798 3,987 2,000 3,272 4,945 5,267 4,417 4,277 4,376 7,044

Own business . . 13 4 - 1 1 - - - - - 7

Mean income($) 728 1,642 - 100 50 - - - - - 392

Interest & div . . 15 1 - 4 8 - 1 1 - - -

Mean income($) 812 500 - 15 52 - 1,200 10,000 - - -

S.S. & other govt. 31 9 - 1 17 1 - - - - 3

Mean income($) 1,492 3,660 - 3,400 122 200 - - - - 2,545

Remittances. . . . 20 4 - 1 4 10 - - - - 1

Mean income($) 350 600 - 22 54 430 - - - - 70

From inside FSM. 16 3 - - 4 8 - - - - 1

Mean income($) 230 100 - - 54 388 - - - - 70

From outside FSM 6 2 - 1 - 3 - - - - -

Mean income($) 554 1,050 - 22 - 400 - - - - -

Other income . . . 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Mean income($) 59 - - - 59 - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Yap State: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +----------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Characteristics ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

One-family house detached. 1,959 1,312 43 110 155 187 102 200 330 47 60 78

One-family house attached. 160 117 - 4 21 13 3 38 31 6 - 1

2 apartments . . . . . . . 12 10 - - - 2 - - 8 - - -

3 or 4 apartments. . . . . 43 39 - - - 5 - 14 20 - - -

5 to 9 apartments. . . . . 28 22 - - 1 8 - 2 11 - - -

10 to 19 apartments. . . . 28 28 - - - 7 - - 21 - - -

20 to 49 apartments. . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

Other. . . . . . . . . . . 16 13 - 1 - 1 - 2 9 - - -

MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Poured concrete. . . . . . 267 143 1 15 10 8 22 18 61 2 3 3

Concrete blocks. . . . . . 312 281 4 6 42 48 13 38 93 11 16 10

Metal/tin. . . . . . . . . 1,037 947 33 78 108 137 63 163 228 36 38 63

Plywood. . . . . . . . . . 398 125 - 7 10 23 7 28 45 2 2 1

Thatch . . . . . . . . . . 103 11 5 1 - 2 - 1 - 1 1 -

Bamboo or local wood . . . 116 24 - 7 6 1 - 5 2 1 - 2

No walls . . . . . . . . . 5 2 - - - 2 - - - - - -

Other. . . . . . . . . . . 8 8 - 1 1 2 - 3 1 - - -

MATERIAL OF ROOF

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Poured concrete. . . . . . 109 64 1 1 5 4 4 15 29 2 1 2

Metal/tin. . . . . . . . . 1,643 1,338 32 98 158 195 93 222 379 43 47 71

Wood . . . . . . . . . . . 13 13 - - 2 - 2 3 5 1 - -

Thatch . . . . . . . . . . 470 117 10 14 12 24 6 15 11 7 12 6

Bamboo . . . . . . . . . . 2 - - - - - - - - - - -

Other. . . . . . . . . . . 9 9 - 2 - - - 1 6 - - -

MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Concrete . . . . . . . . . 1,151 837 13 54 96 128 68 121 250 39 32 36

Wood pier or pilings . . . 827 626 24 40 71 86 33 130 164 13 26 39

Coral. . . . . . . . . . . 101 17 2 5 3 2 1 - 1 - - 3

Other. . . . . . . . . . . 167 61 4 16 7 7 3 5 15 1 2 1

WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

1999 or 2000 . . . . . . . 102 79 5 6 15 15 6 8 8 5 7 4

1996 to 1998 . . . . . . . 283 227 8 17 26 41 14 30 47 4 17 23

1993 to 1995 . . . . . . . 305 201 11 17 33 25 10 34 48 4 5 14

1988 to 1992 . . . . . . . 315 212 7 23 20 29 22 30 62 11 3 5

1980 to 1987 . . . . . . . 465 346 6 32 45 57 23 58 83 17 5 20

1970 to 1979 . . . . . . . 294 188 1 13 26 28 12 35 57 4 7 5

1960 to 1969 . . . . . . . 107 69 1 - 8 4 5 9 26 5 6 5

1959 or earlier. . . . . . 96 46 1 1 1 6 6 10 15 - 4 2

WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

1999 or 2000 . . . . . . . 332 250 9 13 23 39 10 40 87 10 9 10

1996 to 1998 . . . . . . . 374 294 12 20 30 52 20 38 74 7 17 24

1993 to 1995 . . . . . . . 332 224 5 23 34 21 10 41 65 5 5 15

1988 to 1992 . . . . . . . 325 218 7 18 18 32 23 42 55 15 4 4

1987 or earlier. . . . . . 883 555 10 41 72 79 42 95 149 16 25 26

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H01. Structural Characteristics, Yap State: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eauri-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Characteristics ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik ¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Total . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

One-family house detached 647 158 48 6 86 14 80 65 18 64 108

One-family house attached 43 6 - - 32 - 2 1 - - 2

2 apartments. . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

3 or 4 apartments . . . . 4 2 - - - - - - - - 2

5 to 9 apartments . . . . 6 6 - - - - - - - - -

10 to 19 apartments . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

20 to 49 apartments . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - 1 - - - - - -

MATERIAL OF OUTSIDE WALLS

Total . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Poured concrete . . . . . 124 69 15 - 14 - 3 - 1 9 13

Concrete blocks . . . . . 31 14 2 - 5 - 3 2 1 - 4

Metal/tin . . . . . . . . 90 43 17 1 15 - - 5 1 3 5

Plywood . . . . . . . . . 273 48 10 - 67 - 8 10 13 49 68

Thatch. . . . . . . . . . 92 2 - - 10 - 34 30 1 3 12

Bamboo or local wood. . . 92 - 4 5 8 14 34 19 1 - 7

No walls. . . . . . . . . 3 - - - - - - - - - 3

Other . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

MATERIAL OF ROOF

Total . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Poured concrete . . . . . 45 34 4 - 1 - 1 - - - 5

Metal/tin . . . . . . . . 305 121 36 1 22 - 3 15 14 35 58

Wood. . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Thatch. . . . . . . . . . 353 21 8 5 96 14 77 51 4 29 48

Bamboo. . . . . . . . . . 2 - - - - - 1 - - - 1

Other . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

MATERIAL OF FOUNDATION

Total . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Concrete. . . . . . . . . 314 115 23 1 41 - 8 8 12 43 63

Wood pier or pilings. . . 201 46 25 - 23 - 40 28 4 - 35

Coral . . . . . . . . . . 84 7 - - 21 14 32 4 2 1 3

Other . . . . . . . . . . 106 8 - 5 34 - 2 26 - 20 11

WHEN BUILDING WAS FIRST BUILT

Total . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

1999 or 2000. . . . . . . 23 5 4 - 5 - 2 2 - 2 3

1996 to 1998. . . . . . . 56 7 14 - 3 - 2 18 - 2 10

1993 to 1995. . . . . . . 104 11 3 - 9 - 11 17 13 35 5

1988 to 1992. . . . . . . 103 16 5 - 11 - 2 6 1 8 54

1980 to 1987. . . . . . . 119 45 10 - 17 - 22 2 - 3 20

1970 to 1979. . . . . . . 106 31 - 1 22 2 30 3 2 6 9

1960 to 1969. . . . . . . 38 5 - - 13 1 9 5 - 2 3

1959 or earlier . . . . . 50 5 1 3 12 8 - 8 2 6 5

WHEN HOUSEHOLDER MOVED IN

Total . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

1999 or 2000. . . . . . . 82 33 14 1 10 1 5 3 - 5 10

1996 to 1998. . . . . . . 80 20 12 1 8 - 2 18 1 2 16

1993 to 1995. . . . . . . 108 13 6 - 10 - 12 17 12 34 4

1988 to 1992. . . . . . . 107 18 5 - 14 - 2 7 1 8 52

1987 or earlier . . . . . 328 92 11 4 77 13 61 21 4 15 30

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilization Characteristics, Yap State: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +----------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Characteristics ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ROOMS

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

1 room. . . . . . . . . . . . 794 207 15 23 29 41 9 14 49 8 9 10

2 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 456 377 20 38 49 60 15 67 72 8 28 20

3 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 425 410 5 31 52 58 31 65 117 14 11 26

4 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 288 276 1 13 18 33 23 57 101 8 7 15

5 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 195 186 2 9 22 16 15 34 65 12 4 7

6 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 51 51 - - 5 5 7 12 17 3 1 1

7 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 16 14 - 1 - 3 3 3 4 - - -

8 rooms . . . . . . . . . . . 6 6 - - 1 - 1 2 2 - - -

9 or more rooms . . . . . . . 15 14 - - 1 7 1 2 3 - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . 2.7 3.5 2.3 2.9 3.2 3.2 3.9 3.7 3.8 3.8 2.8 3.4

PERSONS IN UNIT

Total Occupied. . . . . . . 2,030 1,413 26 115 158 194 101 231 407 53 57 71

1 person. . . . . . . . . . . 168 143 3 9 15 11 12 28 45 10 7 3

2 persons . . . . . . . . . . 180 151 4 14 18 16 9 21 40 7 10 12

3 persons . . . . . . . . . . 239 186 4 15 23 22 8 39 54 4 4 13

4 persons . . . . . . . . . . 302 224 3 14 21 31 13 38 78 6 7 13

5 persons . . . . . . . . . . 301 208 1 18 31 28 14 27 61 8 8 12

6 persons . . . . . . . . . . 255 162 2 12 17 33 11 21 41 8 7 10

7 persons . . . . . . . . . . 174 108 3 7 12 20 12 12 29 4 5 4

8 persons . . . . . . . . . . 137 82 3 12 10 11 7 20 15 1 3 -

9 or more persons . . . . . . 274 149 3 14 11 22 15 25 44 5 6 4

Median (excluding vacants). . 5.4 5.0 4.7 5.3 5.1 5.6 5.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.1 4.6

PERSONS PER ROOM

Total Occupied. . . . . . . 2,030 1,413 26 115 158 194 101 231 407 53 57 71

0.50 or less. . . . . . . . . 165 160 - 7 17 10 14 42 51 8 6 5

0.51 to 0.75. . . . . . . . . 102 101 1 5 9 10 6 16 36 5 5 8

0.76 to 1.00. . . . . . . . . 261 233 7 14 30 26 17 35 73 10 6 15

1.01 to 1.50. . . . . . . . . 264 250 3 14 24 37 20 44 79 10 5 14

1.51 to 2.00. . . . . . . . . 312 258 2 28 30 36 16 35 74 9 14 14

2.01 to 2.50. . . . . . . . . 113 98 1 8 9 17 8 18 24 5 3 5

2.51 to 3.00. . . . . . . . . 174 119 4 17 15 23 9 18 24 3 5 1

3.01 or more. . . . . . . . . 639 194 8 22 24 35 11 23 46 3 13 9

With complete plumbing

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 79 79 - 3 4 13 - 17 41 1 - -

0.50 or less. . . . . . . . . 37 37 - 1 3 2 - 9 21 1 - -

0.51 to 0.75. . . . . . . . . 9 9 - 1 - 2 - 1 5 - - -

0.76 to 1.00. . . . . . . . . 15 15 - 1 1 4 - 2 7 - - -

1.01 to 1.50. . . . . . . . . 10 10 - - - 4 - 3 3 - - -

1.51 to 2.00. . . . . . . . . 5 5 - - - - - - 5 - - -

2.01 to 2.50. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

2.51 to 3.00. . . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - 2 - - - -

3.01 or more. . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

BEDROOMS

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

1 bedroom . . . . . . . . . . 973 356 22 27 40 63 13 51 93 10 18 19

2 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 689 621 15 49 65 86 35 108 173 20 29 41

3 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 413 403 4 32 51 53 31 70 118 17 10 17

4 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 125 117 1 5 16 12 18 20 35 5 3 2

5 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 22 21 1 2 4 1 3 4 5 1 - -

6 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 11 11 - - 1 2 4 1 3 - - -

7 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 4 3 - - - - 1 1 1 - - -

8 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

9 or more bedrooms. . . . . . 8 8 - - - 6 - - 2 - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . . 2.2 2.7 2.0 2.6 2.7 2.6 3.1 2.7 2.7 2.8 2.4 2.5

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H02. Utilization Characteristics: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eauri-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Characteristics ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik ¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ROOMS

Total . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

1 room. . . . . . . . . . . 587 100 30 5 115 14 79 65 16 61 102

2 rooms . . . . . . . . . . 79 51 13 - 4 - 2 1 1 2 5

3 rooms . . . . . . . . . . 15 10 2 1 - - - - 1 1 -

4 rooms . . . . . . . . . . 12 9 1 - - - - - - - 2

5 rooms . . . . . . . . . . 9 5 1 - - - - - - - 3

6 rooms . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

7 rooms . . . . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - - 1 - - - -

8 rooms . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

9 or more rooms . . . . . . 1 - 1 - - - - - - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . 1.6 1.9 1.8 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.5 1.5

PERSONS IN UNIT

Total Occupied. . . . . . 617 149 44 6 119 12 82 42 14 55 94

1 person. . . . . . . . . . 25 14 2 - 1 - 1 3 - 1 3

2 persons . . . . . . . . . 29 9 1 1 3 - 2 1 - 7 5

3 persons . . . . . . . . . 53 18 9 1 4 - 4 4 1 2 10

4 persons . . . . . . . . . 78 15 13 1 10 - 10 5 - 6 18

5 persons . . . . . . . . . 93 32 6 1 12 - 13 9 3 5 12

6 persons . . . . . . . . . 93 19 3 2 15 2 11 11 2 9 19

7 persons . . . . . . . . . 66 17 3 - 16 1 10 2 2 6 9

8 persons . . . . . . . . . 55 7 5 - 12 2 7 5 4 7 6

9 or more persons . . . . . 125 18 2 - 46 7 24 2 2 12 12

Median. . . . . . . . . . . 6.3 5.6 4.8 5.0 7.9 21.9 7.0 5.9 7.5 6.7 5.9

PERSONS PER ROOM

Total Occupied. . . . . . 617 149 44 6 119 12 82 42 14 55 94

0.50 or less. . . . . . . . 5 3 2 - - - - - - - -

0.51 to 0.75. . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

0.76 to 1.00. . . . . . . . 28 16 2 - 2 - 1 3 - 1 3

1.01 to 1.50. . . . . . . . 14 8 4 - - - - - - - 2

1.51 to 2.00. . . . . . . . 54 25 5 2 2 - 3 1 - 7 9

2.01 to 2.50. . . . . . . . 15 11 1 - - - - - 1 1 1

2.51 to 3.00. . . . . . . . 55 20 8 1 4 - 5 4 1 2 10

3.01 or more. . . . . . . . 445 65 22 3 111 12 73 34 12 44 69

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 . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

1 bedroom . . . . . . . . . 617 112 37 5 116 14 81 65 18 63 106

2 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . 68 51 9 - 3 - 1 1 - - 3

3 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . 10 6 1 1 - - - - - 1 1

4 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . 8 5 1 - - - - - - - 2

5 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

6 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

7 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

8 bedrooms. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

9 or more bedrooms. . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . 1.6 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Yap State: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +----------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Characteristics ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Complete plumbing . . . . . . 308 300 - 9 19 27 4 65 149 11 4 12

With hot and cold water . . 90 90 - 3 4 13 1 18 50 1 - -

With cold water only. . . . 218 210 - 6 15 14 3 47 99 10 4 12

Lacking complete plumbing . . 1,938 1,241 43 106 158 196 101 191 281 42 56 67

Some but not all facilities 77 62 - 1 6 12 2 13 20 3 2 3

No plumbing facilities. . . 1,861 1,179 43 105 152 184 99 178 261 39 54 64

PIPED WATER

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Hot and cold in the unit. . . 101 97 - 4 4 15 1 21 51 1 - -

Heated by electricity . . . 92 91 - 4 4 13 - 20 49 1 - -

Heated by gas . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

Heated by solar . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - 1 - 1 - - -

Heated other way. . . . . . 6 3 - - - 1 - 1 1 - - -

Cold only in the unit . . . . 486 469 2 8 24 37 23 107 200 21 19 28

Cold only outside the unit. . 607 580 11 84 100 106 24 49 116 29 38 23

No piped water. . . . . . . . 1,052 395 30 19 49 65 57 79 63 2 3 28

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Bathtub/shower in unit. . . . 340 327 - 9 25 35 5 69 153 11 5 15

Bathtub/shower in building. . 23 19 - 1 2 5 - 3 7 1 - -

Bathtub/shower outside. . . . 820 765 9 56 108 109 59 112 184 40 50 38

None. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,063 430 34 49 42 74 41 72 86 1 5 26

FLUSH TOILET

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Flush toilet. . . . . . . . . 649 594 - 33 46 71 17 112 261 18 11 25

In the unit . . . . . . . . 356 340 - 9 22 33 6 73 166 14 5 12

In this building. . . . . . 22 20 - 1 3 3 - 3 6 1 1 2

Outside . . . . . . . . . . 271 234 - 23 21 35 11 36 89 3 5 11

None. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,597 947 43 82 131 152 88 144 169 35 49 54

SOURCE OF WATER

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Public system only. . . . . . 270 266 - 1 77 44 - 21 117 2 4 -

Community system only . . . . 401 395 11 56 54 102 2 13 55 49 50 3

Public system and catchment . 64 50 - 2 6 4 1 6 31 - - -

Community system and catchmen 147 108 4 23 3 27 6 13 24 1 4 3

Individual well . . . . . . . 16 12 - - - - 3 1 7 - - 1

Catchment, tank, drum only. . 1,312 677 28 32 34 39 91 192 187 1 2 71

Public standpipe or hydrant . 9 6 - - - - 2 3 1 - - -

Distilled water . . . . . . . 8 8 - - - - - 4 4 - - -

Other source. . . . . . . . . 19 19 - 1 3 7 - 3 4 - - 1

WASTE DISPOSAL

Total . . . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Public sewer. . . . . . . . . 273 264 - - - 1 - 78 179 - 2 4

Septic tank or cesspool . . . 261 242 - 29 38 54 13 20 48 17 3 20

Use other means . . . . . . . 1,712 1,035 43 86 139 168 92 158 203 36 55 55

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H03. Plumbing and Water Source Characteristics, Yap State: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eauri-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Characteristics ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik ¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES

Total. . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Complete plumbing. . . . . . 8 8 - - - - - - - - -

With hot and cold water. . - - - - - - - - - - -

With cold water only . . . 8 8 - - - - - - - - -

Lacking complete plumbing. . 697 168 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Some but not all facil.. . 15 11 2 - 1 - 1 - - - -

No plumbing facilities . . 682 157 46 6 118 14 81 66 18 64 112

PIPED WATER

Total. . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Hot and cold in the unit . . 4 2 1 - - - 1 - - - -

Heated by electricity. . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Heated by gas. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Heated by solar. . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Heated other way . . . . . 3 1 1 - - - 1 - - - -

Cold only in the unit. . . . 17 15 - - - - - - - - 2

Cold only outside the unit . 27 25 - - 2 - - - - - -

No piped water . . . . . . . 657 134 47 6 117 14 81 66 18 64 110

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

Total. . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Bathtub/shower in unit . . . 13 11 1 - 1 - - - - - -

Bathtub/shower in building . 4 4 - - - - - - - - -

Bathtub/shower outside . . . 55 37 - - 17 - - - - 1 -

None . . . . . . . . . . . . 633 124 47 6 101 14 82 66 18 63 112

FLUSH TOILET

Total. . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Flush toilet . . . . . . . . 55 50 2 - 2 - - - - - 1

In the unit. . . . . . . . 16 16 - - - - - - - - -

In this building . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Outside. . . . . . . . . . 37 32 2 - 2 - - - - - 1

None . . . . . . . . . . . . 650 126 46 6 117 14 82 66 18 64 111

SOURCE OF WATER

Total. . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Public system only . . . . . 4 4 - - - - - - - - -

Community system only. . . . 6 2 - 4 - - - - - - -

Public system & catchment. . 14 7 1 - 6 - - - - - -

Comm. system & catchment . . 39 15 2 - 14 - - 6 - - 2

Individual well. . . . . . . 4 1 - - 2 - - - - - 1

Catchment, tank, drum only . 635 146 44 2 97 14 82 60 18 64 108

Pubiic standpipe or hydrant. 3 1 1 - - - - - - - 1

Distilled water. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Other source . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

WASTE DISPOSAL

Total. . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Public sewer . . . . . . . . 9 9 - - - - - - - - -

Septic tank or cesspool. . . 19 19 - - - - - - - - -

Use other means. . . . . . . 677 148 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Yap State: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +----------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Characteristics ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Complete kitchen facilities . 349 347 - 8 15 26 8 76 177 12 9 16

Incomplete kitchen facilities 1,897 1,194 43 107 162 197 97 180 253 41 51 63

COOKING FACILITIES

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Cooking facilities inside . . 547 538 3 16 28 42 23 133 231 15 14 33

With electric stove . . . . 164 162 - 6 9 11 5 46 74 5 2 4

With kerosene stove . . . . 308 305 3 6 13 26 13 77 126 7 10 24

With gas stove. . . . . . . 51 51 - 3 5 4 2 9 22 3 - 3

With microwave & burners. . 2 2 - - - - - - - - 2 -

With microwave only . . . . 10 10 - 1 - 1 2 1 4 - - 1

With wood stove . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

With open fire. . . . . . . 5 4 - - 1 - 1 - 1 - - 1

Other . . . . . . . . . . . 7 4 - - - - - - 4 - - -

Cooking facilities outside. . 1,640 974 38 99 143 169 82 119 195 38 46 45

With electric stove . . . . 27 27 15 1 1 2 1 2 4 1 - -

With kerosene stove . . . . 536 522 6 41 42 87 44 77 131 15 44 35

With gas stove. . . . . . . 23 23 - 4 1 6 1 2 5 2 - 2

With microwave oven . . . . 3 2 - 1 - - 1 - - - - -

With portable elect. stove. 2 2 - - 2 - - - - - - -

With wood stove . . . . . . 33 29 11 2 1 - 6 6 2 - - 1

With open fire. . . . . . . 1,016 369 6 50 96 74 29 32 53 20 2 7

Other . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

No cooking facilities . . . . 59 29 2 - 6 12 - 4 4 - - 1

ELECTRICAL POWER

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Public Utility. . . . . . . . 1,273 1,146 2 68 117 160 82 200 379 43 36 59

Generator . . . . . . . . . . 8 5 2 - 1 1 - - 1 - - -

Solar power . . . . . . . . . 34 8 7 - - - - - - - - 1

None. . . . . . . . . . . . . 931 382 32 47 59 62 23 56 50 10 24 19

REFRIGERATOR

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Electric. . . . . . . . . . . 740 722 - 28 62 84 48 122 283 29 30 36

Gas . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 6 - 1 - 1 - 1 1 - 1 1

Kerosene. . . . . . . . . . . 4 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

No refrigerator . . . . . . . 1,496 812 43 86 115 138 57 132 146 24 29 42

AIR CONDITIONING

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Central air conditioning. . . 47 46 - 1 5 1 4 11 21 1 - 2

1 individual room unit. . . . 95 91 - 2 7 10 1 18 43 4 2 4

2 or more individual units. . 34 33 - - - 5 - 8 19 - 1 -

None. . . . . . . . . . . . . 2,070 1,371 43 112 165 207 100 219 347 48 57 73

TELEVISION AND VCR

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Television and VCR. . . . . . 739 684 - 42 56 97 41 114 251 23 18 42

Television only . . . . . . . 101 92 - 5 7 11 11 17 39 - 1 1

VCR only. . . . . . . . . . . 9 4 - 1 - - - 2 - - - 1

None. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,397 761 43 67 114 115 53 123 140 30 41 35

BATTERY OPERATED RADIO. . . . 1,181 1,033 23 78 121 151 63 130 331 36 29 71

TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO

Total. . . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

Telephone only. . . . . . . . 883 881 2 63 75 138 65 151 269 40 23 55

CB Radio only . . . . . . . . 40 18 - - 4 1 1 4 5 - 3 -

Both. . . . . . . . . . . . . 99 96 - 6 20 11 5 9 34 - 8 3

None. . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,224 546 41 46 78 73 34 92 122 13 26 21

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H04. Cooking Facilities and Appliances, Yap State: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eauri-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Characteristics ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik ¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Complete kitchen facil. . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

Incomplete kitchen facil. 703 174 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

COOKING FACILITIES

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Cooking facilities insi . 9 7 - - 1 - 1 - - - -

With electric stove . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

With kerosene stove . . 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

With gas stove. . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

With microwave & burn . - - - - - - - - - - -

With microwave only . . - - - - - - - - - - -

With wood stove . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

With open fire. . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Other . . . . . . . . . 3 1 - - 1 - 1 - - - -

Cooking facilities outs . 666 147 45 6 118 14 81 66 18 61 110

With electric stove . . - - - - - - - - - - -

With kerosene stove . . 14 5 - 1 1 3 - 2 - - 2

With gas stove. . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

With microwave oven . . 1 - - - 1 - - - - - -

With port. elect. stove - - - - - - - - - - -

With wood stove . . . . 4 - - 1 - 2 - 1 - - -

With open fire. . . . . 647 142 45 4 116 9 81 63 18 61 108

Other . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

No cooking facilities . . 30 22 3 - - - - - - 3 2

ELECTRICAL POWER

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Public Utility. . . . . . 127 76 - - 50 - 1 - - - -

Generator . . . . . . . . 3 2 - 1 - - - - - - -

Solar power . . . . . . . 26 2 3 1 5 - - 1 1 5 8

None. . . . . . . . . . . 549 96 45 4 64 14 81 65 17 59 104

REFRIGERATOR

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Electric. . . . . . . . . 18 13 - - 4 - - - - - 1

Gas . . . . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Kerosene. . . . . . . . . 3 - - - 1 - - 2 - - -

No refrigerator . . . . . 684 163 48 6 114 14 82 64 18 64 111

AIR CONDITIONING

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Central air conditionin . 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

1 individual room unit. . 4 4 - - - - - - - - -

2 or more individual un . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

None. . . . . . . . . . . 699 171 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 111

TELEVISION AND VCR

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Television and VCR. . . . 55 25 - - 16 - - 1 - 3 10

Television only . . . . . 9 1 1 - 2 - - 1 - 2 2

VCR only. . . . . . . . . 5 3 - - 1 - - - 1 - -

None. . . . . . . . . . . 636 147 47 6 100 14 82 64 17 59 100

BATTERY OPERATED RADIO. . 148 61 5 5 14 9 4 21 6 11 12

TELEPHONE OR CB RADIO

Total. . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

Telephone only. . . . . . 2 1 - - - - - - - - 1

CB Radio only . . . . . . 22 4 1 - 3 - - 1 4 8 1

Both. . . . . . . . . . . 3 2 - - - - 1 - - - -

None. . . . . . . . . . . 678 169 47 6 116 14 81 65 14 56 110

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Yap State: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +----------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Characteristics ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS

Total. . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

1 vehicle . . . . . . . . . 680 674 17 41 66 100 48 108 203 23 28 40

2 vehicles. . . . . . . . . 186 167 - 16 18 20 5 34 57 6 3 8

3 vehicles. . . . . . . . . 32 30 - 3 4 4 1 5 9 2 2 -

4 vehicles. . . . . . . . . 3 3 - - - 1 1 - 1 - - -

5 vehicles. . . . . . . . . 2 2 - - 1 - - 1 - - - -

6 vehicles. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

7 or more vehicles. . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

None. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,343 665 26 55 88 98 50 108 160 22 27 31

BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET

Total. . . . . . . . . 2,246 1,541 43 115 177 223 105 256 430 53 60 79

1 boat. . . . . . . . . . . 448 252 12 30 22 38 16 53 55 4 5 17

2 boats . . . . . . . . . . 58 8 - - 1 - - 5 2 - - -

3 boats . . . . . . . . . . 12 1 - - 1 - - - - - - -

4 boats . . . . . . . . . . 6 - - - - - - - - - - -

5 or more boats . . . . . . 70 1 - - - - - 1 - - - -

None. . . . . . . . . . . . 1,652 1,279 31 85 153 185 89 197 373 49 55 62

MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS

Total with cost. . . . 1,226 1,103 1 68 112 144 80 195 366 42 36 59

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 93 73 - 4 18 10 3 10 20 4 1 3

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 392 333 - 27 27 63 31 61 73 17 15 19

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 461 433 1 25 50 43 37 66 153 15 17 26

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 156 147 - 8 9 17 5 30 67 3 2 6

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 46 40 - 1 2 1 2 7 24 1 - 2

$100 to $149. . . . . . . . 44 44 - 1 4 7 1 12 16 1 1 1

$150 to $199. . . . . . . . 20 20 - 1 - 3 1 7 6 - - 2

$200 to $299. . . . . . . . 12 12 - 1 2 - - 2 6 1 - -

$300 to $399. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$400 to $499. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$500 or more. . . . . . . . 2 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . 32 33 38 28 31 25 29 35 40 25 28 32

MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS

Total with cost. . . . 1,570 1,102 22 91 122 168 76 174 285 39 57 68

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 917 662 14 61 100 131 36 91 131 32 26 40

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 561 404 6 24 20 37 35 74 143 7 31 27

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 50 31 1 5 2 - 4 9 9 - - 1

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 11 5 1 1 - - 1 - 2 - - -

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 2 - - - - - - - - - - -

$100 or more. . . . . . . . 29 - - - - - - - - - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . 9 8 8 7 6 6 11 10 11 6 11 9

MONTHLY WATER COSTS

Total with cost. . . . 724 713 - 4 117 135 - 90 260 49 53 5

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 411 409 - 4 94 76 - 39 113 40 40 3

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 246 240 - - 22 46 - 39 111 8 12 2

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 46 43 - - 1 8 - 5 27 1 1 -

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 14 14 - - - 5 - 6 3 - - -

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

$100 or more. . . . . . . . 6 6 - - - - - 1 5 - - -

Median. . . . . . . . . . . 9 9 - 5 6 9 - 12 12 6 7 8

OTHER MONTHLY UTILITIES

Total with cost. . . . 1,151 495 17 60 106 86 41 51 92 25 2 15

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 69 66 - 12 13 24 10 6 1 - - -

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 348 175 6 35 37 32 6 11 32 13 - 3

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 339 174 7 5 43 27 12 20 41 9 1 9

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 178 53 4 6 6 3 12 8 9 1 1 3

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 23 13 - - 6 - 1 3 2 1 - -

$100 or more. . . . . . . . 194 14 - 2 1 - - 3 7 1 - -

Median (dollar) . . . . . . 37 26 34 18 27 19 34 36 33 24 50 38

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H05. Vehicles and Monthly Costs, Yap State: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ Yap Outer Islands

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eauri-¦ ¦Farau-¦ ¦Lamo-¦

Characteristics ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦Sorol¦Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik ¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

AUTOMOBILES, VANS and TRUCKS

Total . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

1 vehicle . . . . . . . . . 6 3 - - 1 1 - - - - 1

2 vehicles. . . . . . . . . 19 19 - - - - - - - - -

3 vehicles. . . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

4 vehicles. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

5 vehicles. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

6 vehicles. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

7 or more vehicles. . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

None. . . . . . . . . . . . 678 152 48 6 118 13 82 66 18 64 111

BOATS OF LESS THAN 25 FEET

Total . . . . . . . . . . 705 176 48 6 119 14 82 66 18 64 112

1 boat. . . . . . . . . . . 196 46 3 1 49 1 18 14 5 35 24

2 boats . . . . . . . . . . 50 4 - - 4 8 15 1 1 6 11

3 boats . . . . . . . . . . 11 1 - - - 2 8 - - - -

4 boats . . . . . . . . . . 6 - - - - 3 3 - - - -

5 or more boats . . . . . . 69 - - - - - 32 24 4 9 -

None. . . . . . . . . . . . 373 125 45 5 66 - 6 27 8 14 77

MONTHLY ELECTRICAL COSTS

Total with cost . . . . . 123 74 - - 49 - - - - - -

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 20 12 - - 8 - - - - - -

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 59 36 - - 23 - - - - - -

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 28 16 - - 12 - - - - - -

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 9 5 - - 4 - - - - - -

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 6 4 - - 2 - - - - - -

$100 to $149. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$150 to $199. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$200 to $299. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$300 to $399. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$400 to $499. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$500 or more. . . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

Median (dollar) . . . . . . 21 20 - - 21 - - - - - -

MONTHLY KEROSENE COSTS

Total with cost . . . . . 468 51 45 1 90 14 81 65 16 55 50

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 255 27 - - 48 8 55 58 15 44 -

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 157 21 40 1 38 6 26 7 1 11 6

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 19 2 5 - 3 - - - - - 9

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 6 1 - - - - - - - - 5

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 2 - - - - - - - - - 2

$100 or more. . . . . . . . 29 - - - 1 - - - - - 28

Median (dollar) . . . . . . 9 9 18 18 9 9 7 6 5 6 196

MONTHLY WATER COSTS

Total with cost . . . . . 11 11 - - - - - - - - -

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - - - -

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 6 6 - - - - - - - - -

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$100 or more. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Median (dollar) . . . . . . 19 19 - - - - - - - - -

MONTHLY OTHER FUEL COSTS

Total with cost . . . . . 656 145 45 5 117 11 82 64 18 61 108

Less than $10 . . . . . . . 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

$10 to $24. . . . . . . . . 173 102 20 - 42 7 - - - - 2

$25 to $49. . . . . . . . . 165 8 9 - 20 4 2 1 6 60 55

$50 to $74. . . . . . . . . 125 10 13 1 26 - - 52 11 1 11

$75 to $99. . . . . . . . . 10 6 - - 3 - - - - - 1

$100 or more. . . . . . . . 180 16 3 4 26 - 80 11 1 - 39

Median (dollar) . . . . . . 48 20 32 437 46 22 538 65 57 38 49

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Yap State: 2000

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ ¦ Yap Proper

¦ +-------------------------------------------------------------------------

¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦ ¦Dalip-

Characteristics ¦ Total¦ Total¦Rumung¦ Maap¦Gagil¦Tomil¦ Fanif¦Weloy¦ Rull¦Gilman¦Kanifay¦ebinaw

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Total . . . . . . . . . 2,030 1,413 26 115 158 194 101 231 407 53 57 71

Owned with a mortgage . . 122 122 - 4 16 13 24 21 18 11 4 11

Mortgage, deed of trust 113 113 - 4 15 13 22 18 16 10 4 11

Contract to purchase. . 9 9 - - 1 - 2 3 2 1 - -

Owned free and clear. . . 1,628 1,061 25 109 134 160 69 176 239 40 52 57

Rented for cash rent. . . 120 120 - - 3 6 1 24 84 1 - 1

Occupied without payment. 160 110 1 2 5 15 7 10 66 1 1 2

MONTHLY RENT PAID

Total paying rent . . . 111 111 - - 3 6 1 23 76 1 - 1

Less than $100. . . . . . 60 60 - - - 4 1 5 50 - - -

$100 to $199. . . . . . . 4 4 - - - - - 3 1 - - -

$200 to $299. . . . . . . 6 6 - - - - - 2 3 - - 1

$300 to $399. . . . . . . 11 11 - - 1 2 - 3 5 - - -

$400 to $499. . . . . . . 10 10 - - - - - 5 5 - - -

$500 to $599. . . . . . . 16 16 - - 2 - - 5 8 1 - -

$600 to $699. . . . . . . 2 2 - - - - - - 2 - - -

$700 to $799. . . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

$800 to $899. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$900 to $999. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$1,000 or more. . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - 1 - - -

Median (dollar) . . . . . 93 93 - - 525 75 50 350 76 550 - 250

VALUE OF HOUSE

Total owning. . . . . . 1,750 1,183 25 113 150 173 93 197 257 51 56 68

Less than $2,000. . . . . 471 223 8 31 36 38 11 31 20 7 26 15

$2,000 to $4,999. . . . . 358 286 10 23 29 48 31 55 57 6 9 18

$5,000 to $9,999. . . . . 431 313 6 36 37 34 28 53 70 17 12 20

$10,000 to $19,999. . . . 261 187 1 11 26 29 11 29 55 12 6 7

$20,000 to $29,999. . . . 80 65 - 5 6 10 7 14 15 3 1 4

$30,000 to $39,999. . . . 75 57 - 5 8 11 3 4 19 3 1 3

$40,000 to $49,999. . . . 22 21 - 1 5 1 - 3 9 1 - 1

$50,000 to $59,999. . . . 25 9 - - - 1 1 3 3 1 - -

$60,000 to $69,999. . . . 10 9 - - 3 - - 1 3 1 1 -

$70,000 to $79,999. . . . 7 6 - 1 - - - - 5 - - -

$80,000 to $89,999. . . . 3 3 - - - - 1 2 - - - -

$90,000 to $99,999. . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$100,000 or more. . . . . 7 4 - - - 1 - 2 1 - - -

Median (dollars). . . . . 5,534 6,318 3,350 5,347 6,351 5,074 5,804 6,179 8,679 8,676 2,667 5,250

MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT

Total with mortgage . . 118 118 - 4 16 11 24 21 17 11 3 11

Less than $100. . . . . . 77 77 - 1 11 8 18 17 7 7 1 7

$100 to $199. . . . . . . 15 15 - - - 1 4 2 3 2 2 1

$200 to $299. . . . . . . 15 15 - 2 3 2 - 1 4 2 - 1

$300 to $399. . . . . . . 4 4 - 1 - - - - 2 - - 1

$400 to $499. . . . . . . 2 2 - - 1 - - - 1 - - -

$500 to $599. . . . . . . 4 4 - - 1 - 2 1 - - - -

$600 to $699. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$700 to $799. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$800 to $899. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$900 to $999. . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - - -

$1,000 or more. . . . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - - 1

Median (dollar) . . . . . 77 77 - 250 73 69 67 62 150 79 125 79

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

Table H06. Tenure and Financial Characteristics, Yap State: 2000 - continued

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

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¦ Yap Outer Islands

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¦ ¦ ¦ Fais/¦ ¦ ¦Eauri-¦ ¦ Farau-¦ ¦ Lamo-¦

Characteristics ¦ Total¦Ulithi¦ Sorol¦ Ngulu¦Woleai¦ ipik ¦Ifalik¦ lap ¦Elato¦ trek¦Satawal

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Total. . . . . . . . . 617 149 44 6 119 12 82 42 14 55 94

Owned with a

mortgage. . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Mortgage deed

of trust . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Contract to

purchase . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Owned free and

clear . . . . . . . . . 567 127 29 6 111 12 82 42 14 55 89

Rented for

cash rent . . . . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

Occupied without

payment . . . . . . . . 50 22 15 - 8 - - - - - 5

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 . . . . . 567 127 29 6 111 12 82 42 14 55 89

Less than $2,000 . . . . 248 25 16 2 61 - 77 27 5 4 31

$2,000 to $4,999 . . . . 72 27 4 2 15 - 4 7 2 5 6

$5,000 to $9,999 . . . . 118 37 3 2 28 - 1 8 7 13 19

$10,000 to $19,999 . . . 74 21 6 - 6 6 - - - 8 27

$20,000 to $29,999 . . . 15 9 - - - 5 - - - - 1

$30,000 to $39,999 . . . 18 1 - - 1 1 - - - 13 2

$40,000 to $49,999 . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

$50,000 to $59,999 . . . 16 2 - - - - - - - 11 3

$60,000 to $69,999 . . . 1 - - - - - - - - 1 -

$70,000 to $79,999 . . . 1 1 - - - - - - - - -

$80,000 to $89,999 . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$90,000 to $99,999 . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

$100,000 or more . . . . 3 3 - - - - - - - - -

Median (dollar). . . . . 3,479 6,554 1,813 3,500 1,820 20,000 1,065 1,556 5,000 16,875 6,974

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). . . . . - - - - - - - - - - -

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Source: 2000 FSM Census

# APPENDIX B

