

# *SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF KEY INDICATORS*

from the

FSM 2010 Census of Population and Housing



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## SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF KEY INDICATORS

### Population Size and Growth

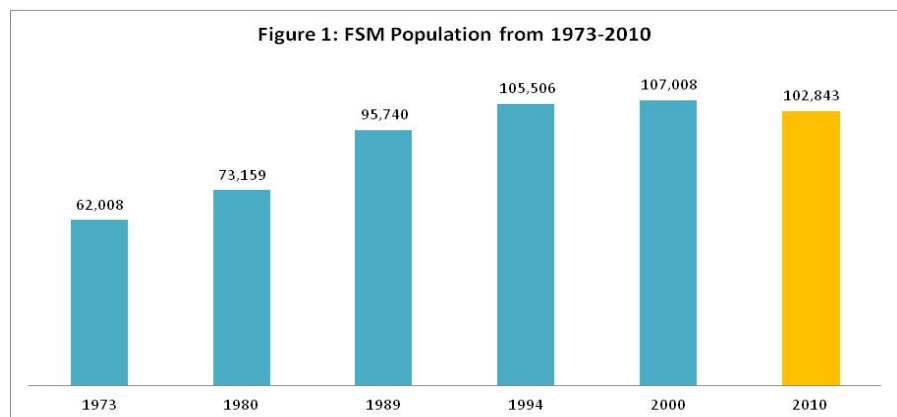
The April 2010 FSM Population and Housing census provided a national population count of 102,843 persons, comprising of 52,193 males and 50,650 females. This represents a decrease of 4,178 people compared to 2000, reflecting an annual population growth rate of -0.4 percent per year over the past ten years.

In comparing this growth rate by state, Pohnpei had the highest growth rate of 0.48 percent per year over the 10 years since 2000 followed by Yap with about 0.12 percent, especially in the Outer Islands of Yap. In contrast, Chuuk and Kosrae both lost population to the other states or to other countries.

The forthcoming FSM 2010 Census Analysis Report will provide a detailed demographic analysis, examining the relative contribution of births, deaths and migration to FSM population growth over the years; however, it can be said that there has been a major shift in FSM population dynamics over the past 37 years since 1973:

- While population growth was almost exclusively determined by very high birth rates from the 1973 through the late 1980s, with FSM total fertility rates amongst the highest in the Pacific region,
- Population growth, or the slowing down to an annual growth of -0.4 percent during the last decade, was largely due to massive migration out of FSM, featuring a net loss of just over 4,000 people during this period.

Figure 1 provides a summary population size in FSM since 1973 to put the current situation into a historical context.

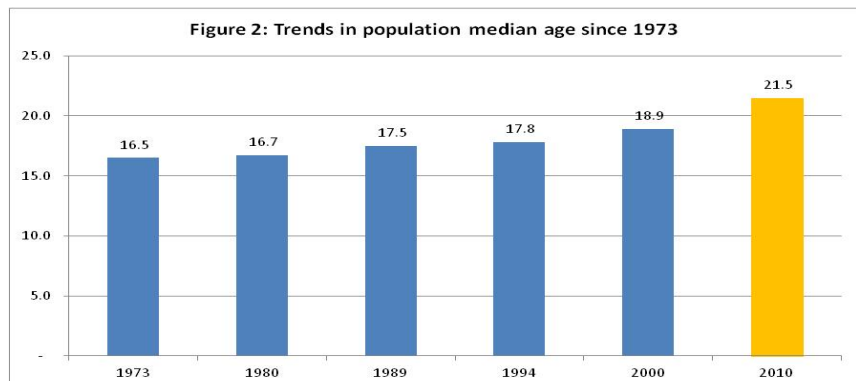


### Population Density

These different growth rates also impact on varying population densities across the Federated States of Micronesia. Chuuk, with a total land area of 49 square miles is home to 48,654 residents, which translates into a population density of 993 per square mile, which is the highest density compared to other states, and over 1,000 per square mile density can be found in the Outer Islands of Chuuk. High population densities are usually associated with overcrowding, often entails health and other social challenges of varying severity, which should be of interest to policy-makers.

### Population Composition

Population age indices derived from the 2010 FSM Census show that the FSM population is growing older compared to the age structure existing from 1973 to 2000 (Figure 2). For example, in 1973, half of the FSM population of 62,000 was below 17 years of age. The median age increased to

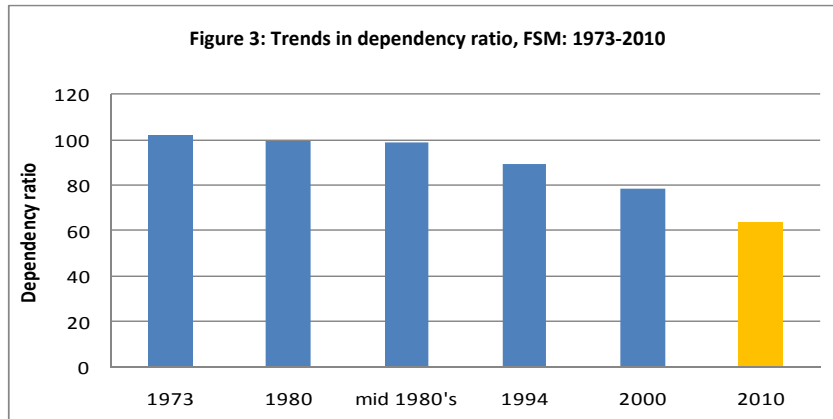


about 22 years in 2010.

The median age of a population is the age that divides a population into two equal halves; thus half of the FSM population is younger than 21.5 years, and half is older than 21.5 years. By state, Chuuk has a youthful population compared to other states. While the FSM population is definitely growing older, it still has a very young population compared to its Micronesian neighbors Guam (29 years), the CNMI (30 years) or Palau (35 years) having much older populations (cited from SPC, Pacific Island Population Update 2011). Not surprisingly, 35 percent of the FSM 2010 population is children below 15 years of age.

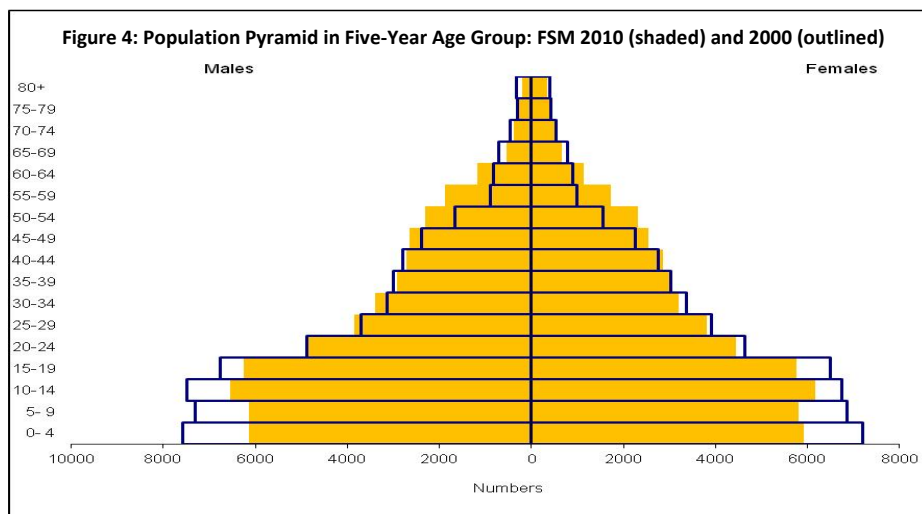
This demographic change is also reflected in a more balanced age dependency ratio, compared to 1973 (Figure 3). The Age dependency ratio is the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (defined as persons younger than 15 plus older than 64), relative to those in the “economically productive” age group (defined as people aged between 15-64 years). The age dependency ratio is often used as an indicator of the economic burden the productive population must carry – even though in many countries, some persons defined as “dependent” are actually producers, and some persons in the “productive” are economically dependent, such as, for example, 15-19 year old students or many Pacific island youth in general. FSM’s dependency ratio in 2010 was 70, illustrating that on average, 100 people of working age support 70 total dependents. While the 2010 dependency burden has improved considerably, by one-third since 1973 ratio of 102, it is still considered high by international standards.

With reference to sex composition, the measure commonly used to assess equality is sex-ratio, and the overall 2010 FSM population sex ratio is 103 males for every 100 females. Relating to comparative figures of 105 in 1973 and 103 in 2000, this little change in sex ratio points to a balanced male-female emigration, and possibly also a more balanced male-female mortality, especially in the most recent decade before the 2010 census.



Changes in the age and sex structure of a population are most effectively illustrated via what is called a population pyramid, with its shape determined by past birth and death rates, as well as by the impact of migration. Figure 3 presents the FSM population age-sex pyramid in five year age groups for 2010 (shaded) and 2000 (outlined).

FSM’s population pyramid is characterized by a broad population base in 2000, illustrating the high proportion of children and youth as previously indicated in a low median age of 19 years. A wide base also indicates that fertility continued to be high in 2000. Over-laying population pyramids representing two different time periods such as illustrated in Figure 4, also helps to identify unique population developments or demographic change:



- Comparing the 2010 0-4 year age group with the 10-14 year age cohort of 2000, for example, indicates fertility has been declining;
- The higher proportion of 10-14 and 15-19 year olds in 2000 compared to 2010, points to high level of family migration out of FSM, and/or greater proportions of these age groups migrated outside for education or to seek work opportunities;
- This change in population composition is most pronounced in relative terms amongst those in the older ages with 2010 numbers in these age-groups more than what they were in 2000; with positive net migration making an obvious contribution (likely return migration).

**Household Size**

While FSM population declined between 2000 and 2010, it is interesting to note that the number of households had increased from 15,723 to 16,767, an increase of 1,044 households. The average household size declined from 7 persons in 2000 to 6 person in 2010. Similarly, average family size declined from 7 in 2000 to 4 in 2010, indicating a preference for smaller families by couples in FSM. This also reflects on the fertility decline. One of the reasons for fertility decline and preference for smaller families is because of older mean age at first marriage, increasing from 23 years in 1973 to 27 years in 2010. The mean age at first marriage of 27 years in 2010 indicates a single status for 27 years prior to first marriage and thus exposure to child-bearing and family formation late in life.

**Level of Urbanization**

FSM is at an early stage of the process of urbanization with about 22 percent of its population living in the urban areas (urban areas include Colonia in Yap, Weno in Chuuk, Kolonia in Pohnpei and Lelu in Kosrae), a slight increase from the level estimated in 2000. According to the 2010 FSM Census, 22,924 out of the total population of 102,843 live in the various defined urban areas across the four states compared to 79,919 that live in rural areas.

There are at least two commonly used measures of urbanization - the degree of urbanization, which is defined as the proportion of the total population of a country or region who resides in some type of a defined urban area. The second measure, tempo of urbanization measures the change in the degree (or level) of urbanization by analyzing changes in the indices (or measures) used for measuring the degree of urbanization. Only the degree of urbanization is discussed here and not the tempo of urbanization (which will be discussed in the forthcoming FSM 2010 Census Analysis Report).

The two indicators that will be discussed below include: 1) percent of total population living in a defined urban areas, and 2) the urban/rural ratio.

**Percent Urban**

The simplest index to measure the urbanization process in a population is the percent of the total population living in defined urban areas. This index refers to the number of persons living in urban areas for each person or 100 people living in the country. It is calculated by taking the ratio of the urban population to the total population of the country and multiplied by 100. Percent urban has lower limit 0 and upper limit 1. This index is 0 for total population equal to rural population. When whole population is urban, this index is one. For instance, when 50 percent of the population is rural, it means that there is one urban person for each rural person.

The advantage of this index is its easy interpretation.

However, in comparative analysis it is questionable whether it reflects the relative levels of urbanization among countries (or in this case, states). For example, in both 2000 and 2010 more than 25 percent of the population of

	2000			2010			Percent Urban		Percent Rural		Urban-Rural Ratio	
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
FSM	107,008	23,308	83,700	102,843	22,924	79,919	21.8	22.3	78.2	77.7	27.8	28.7
Yap	11,241	1,234	10,007	11,377	840	10,537	11.0	7.4	89.0	92.6	12.3	8.0
Chuuk	53,595	13,802	39,793	48,654	13,850	34,804	25.8	28.5	74.2	71.5	34.7	39.8
Pohnpei	34,486	5,681	28,805	36,196	6,074	30,122	16.5	16.8	83.5	83.2	19.7	20.2
Kosrae	7,686	2,591	5,095	6,616	2,160	4,456	33.7	32.6	66.3	67.4	50.9	48.5

Chuuk and Kosrae (but only 17 percent of the population of Pohnpei and 7 percent in Yap) lived in urban areas (Figure 5). On the other hand, an analysis of urban characteristics of the three FSM states would show that, in most aspects of the urbanization process, Pohnpei would be “more urban” than either Chuuk or Kosrae. A further disadvantage of this index as a measure of urbanization is that once a country (or state) achieves a high proportion of urban population; further increases in the percent urban are negligible, although the “urbanization process” may continue in the sense that the size of the cities/towns continues to increase.

### **Urban-Rural Ratio**

Another index used for measuring the urbanization process is the ratio of the urban to the rural population (Figure 5, last two columns). This index is also easy to understand as it gives the number of urban residents for each person living in the rural areas. Thus, if the index has a value of 1 (or 100), it means that the urban population is equal to the rural population. The advantage of this index is that, unlike the “percent urban”, the “urban/rural ratio” does not have an upper limit. It may vary from 0 to virtually the total population of the country, assuming for calculation purposes, that there is at least one person living in rural areas. The “urban/rural ratio” is useful in estimating changes in the urbanization process. In a comparative analysis of countries or islands in a country, the proportion urban and the urban-rural ratio are related. Although the calculated values of the two indices would be different in magnitude, the ranking of the degree of urbanization of the countries or islands would be the same.

As noted from Figure 5, percent urban has increased from 21.8 percent in 2000 to 22.3 percent in 2010, whereas percent rural has shown decline by about the same proportion over the same period. The urban-rural experienced an increasing trend since 2000. The urban-rural ratio for FSM in 2010 turns out to be around 29, meaning that against every 100 rural persons there are 29 urban persons in FSM in 2010. As noted above, these indices indicated that FSM is in an early stage of the urbanization process, especially for Chuuk and Pohnpei.

### **School Enrollment**

The provision and coverage of education services in the country can be measured using gross and net enrolment rates. Both rates determine the size of the population been enrolled in any type of education available in the country. The gross enrolment rate (GER) includes total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age group. Net enrolment rate (NER) is the enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

Using the FSM 2010 Census results, the GER for primary school was estimated to be 97.0 percent and 76.0 percent for secondary school. On the other hand, the NER for primary school was estimated to be 85.3 percent while secondary school NER was 54.7 percent. These results show that:

There are children entering late or repeating the same grade in school, thus the higher level of GER than NER, particularly in primary schools.

Although net elementary enrolment in 2010 was high at 85.3 percent, the balance of about 15 percent was not enrolled in elementary school in 2010.

High proportion of high school population (about 45 percent) is reportedly not enrolled in high school - either because they are still in elementary school, have gone on to college, or not attending school at all.

The GER in Yap, Pohnpei and Chuuk were higher than 100, indicating that children in elementary school age groups in these states entered elementary school at later ages or had been repeating the same grades.

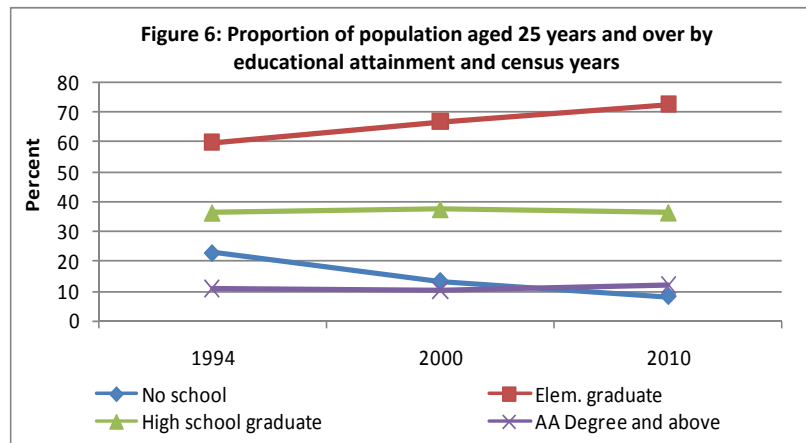
### **Educational Attainment**

The 2010 FSM census shows that 72.6 percent people aged 25 years and over had completed elementary education; 40.9 had attained high school level education, while 11.8 percent had attained college or higher level education. The remaining 8.1 percent were noted to be without any schooling or had attained below grade 1 level of schooling.



Figure 6 presents the changes in the level of education attainment in the four census years. The data showed positive improvements including:

- declining trend of “no schooling” (from 22.8 percent in 1994 to 8.1 percent in 2010).
- good progress in graduating from elementary (from 59.7 percent in 1994 to 72.6 percent in 2010)



However, other important features that need further attention include:

- almost no progress in attaining high school education (increased from 36.1 percent in 1994 to 36.2 percent in 2010); and
- very slow progress in attaining A.A. degree level of education (from 10.7 percent in 2000 to 11.8 percent in 2010). This could mean that those with higher levels of education could be migrating out of FSM during the decade since 2000.

### Language Literacy

The estimated literacy rate in FSM in 2010 was 90 percent for persons aged 5 years and over, showing a slight decline from 92 percent in 2000, due in large to the change of definition. In the 2000 Census, literacy means the “ability to read and write”, whereas in the current census it is the “ability to read, write and understand a simple sentence in any language”.

In 2010 most people were noted to be literate in the English language (75.9 percent). English language literacy is highest in Kosrae at 90.1 percent (9 out of every 10 persons are English literate) and lowest in Chuuk at 70.8 percent (7 out of every 10 persons are literate).

A high proportion of the resident population in each state is literate in its local language(s). For example, 90.9 percent of the residents of the Chuuk Lagoon are literate in Chuukese and 90.7 percent of the residents of Kosrae are literate in Kosraean. The same trend is also observed in Yap and Pohnpei with slightly lower percentage levels.

Obviously, young people and those in the working age population were found to be more literate than other population groups.

### Labor Force

According to the 2010 FSM census, the working age population, defined as people aged 15 years and older, accounted for 66,146 people representing an increase of 2,310 people (3.6 percent) since the last census in 2000. The actual labor force comprised of 37,919 people (22,076 males, 15,843 females); this represents a national labor force participation rate of 57.3 percent, with values of 66.1 percent for males and 48.4 percent for females. Of this group, 31,789 people had considered themselves as employed, while 6,130 reporting to be unemployed, revealing an unemployment rate of 16.2 percent for FSM (15.5 percent for males, 17.0 percent for females).

While the size of the labor force remains relatively the same, the number of people who are employed has moderately increased. One of the main contributing factors to this positive improvement in employment is increasing participation in the informal sector (subsistence).

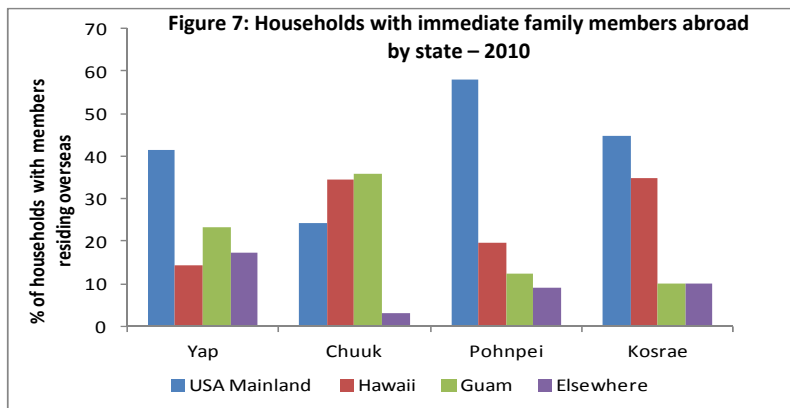
Those in the employed category consisted of 15,131 persons in working for salaries and wages plus 16,658 persons engaged in subsistence activities in the 7 days before the 2010 census. Unemployed consisted of persons who

actively searched for paid employment in the 7 days before the census.

### Household Members Abroad

The 2010 census showed that of the total households recorded (16,767), 44.5 percent had immediate family members residing outside FSM. Chuuk and Pohnpei were the two states having more households with members residing abroad (43.5 percent and 34.1 percent respectively) compared to the other two states, Yap and Kosrae.

Figure 7 shows that the distribution of these households with members residing abroad varied by states and country where members reside. USA Mainland was shown to be easily accessed by household members from Pohnpei, Kosrae and Yap with more than 40 percent of total households in these states having members residing in the USA Mainland. In contrast, Guam and Hawaii were the main residing places for household members from Chuuk where more than 30 percent of all households in Chuuk stated that they had family members residing in these two locations at the time of the 2010 census. Same proportions of Kosrae household members were reported to be residing in Hawaii while more than 20 percents of Yap's household members were noted to be in Guam.



### Remittances

The census results showed that 11 percent of the population received cash remittances from overseas in 2010. The estimated total amount of remittances received was \$7.7 million. Comparison by state showed obvious variability with Pohnpei receiving a greater share of the total remittance (38.9 percent), while Yap had the lowest share of the total remittances (3.1 percent).

### Disability

Disability is referred to as someone with difficulty of bodily functions and related health problems which may prevent him/her from doing normal activities. In the FSM, the estimated total population with disability was 11,363 (11 percent or about 1 person out of every ten persons). The distribution of the disabled population is similar to the distribution of the overall population. With Chuuk having the most population, it also had the highest number of disabled people.

If we look at the number of disabled people in relative to the size of the population of each state, Yap has the highest proportion of a disabled population, followed by Chuuk, Kosrae, then Pohnpei. For example, the 1,922 disabled people in Yap represented 16.9% of its population.

More than half of the people, who reported to have difficulty, has only 1 difficulty. Another aspect of disability that was obtained during the census was the degree of severity of difficulty. Analysis of this aspect will be presented in the upcoming main analysis report.

### Tobacco consumption

The problem of substance abuse such as alcohol and tobacco/cigarette smoking had great negative impact on the population health. The 2010 census results showed that about one quarter of the total households (73.4 percents or 12,306 households) had members consuming tobacco. Tobacco consumption was also seen to be common in all states of FSM, especially much more pronounced in Yap State with 88.8 percent of all households involved. Chuuk and Pohnpei states also showed a high proportion of householders using tobacco (more than 70 percents). Kosrae reported more than 50 percents of all households. About 36 percent of the population residing in tobacco-user households are children (age 0-14 years). Meanwhile, a total of 28,726 persons reported that they smoke, chew

betel nut or both. Chewing was noted to be more popular than smoking (47.7 percents and 35.3 percents respectively). By state, chewing was common in Pohnpei while smoking was more popular in Chuuk.

**Home production activities**

Like many households in the Pacific, agricultural and livestock raising activities are almost universal among FSM households (94.6 percent and 81.8 percent respectively). In addition, fishing activities accounted for 71 percent of all households. These activities were carried out for own household or family use and consumption purposes. About 10 percent of households reported to be engaged in these activities for sale or marketing for cash. Obviously, these activities were common throughout all four states, particularly the outer island households reported heavy involvement in these activities for family use and consumption.

**Household Main Drinking Water and Toilet Facility**

These two indicators are of particular importance as they are part of the MDG (Millennium Development Goals). Out of the total households in FSM, about two in every five households (18.5 percent) does not access improved drinking water, while three in five households do. This was more evident in the Chuuk State (18.2 percent), followed by Pohnpei (8.8 percent), Kosrae (7.6 percent) and Yap (1.6 percent).

With regards to toilet facility, almost half the households in FSM (43.5 percent) do not access improved type toilet facility. More than half of all these households (53.4 percent) were located in the Chuuk State; 48.7 percent in Yap State and 38.1 percent in Pohnpei. Only about 2 percent of households in Kosrae have no access to improved toilets facility.

## APPENDIX 1: KEY INDICATORS

### Key Indicators

Indicator	FSM	YAP			CHUUK			POHNPEI			KOSRAE
		Total	Proper	Outer Is.	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.	Total	Proper	Outer Is.	
<b>Population</b>											
Total	102,843	11,377	7,371	4,006	48,654	36,152	12,502	36,196	34,789	1,407	6,616
Males	52,193	5,635	3,752	1,883	24,835	18,524	6,311	18,371	17,620	751	3,352
Females	50,650	5,742	3,619	2,123	23,819	17,628	6,191	17,825	17,169	656	3,264
Average annual growth rate <sup>1</sup> , (%)	-0.40	0.12	-0.03	0.40	-0.97	-1.13	-0.49	0.48	0.78	-4.95	-1.50
Population density <sup>2</sup>	379	247	189	572	993	927	1,137	274	270	442	156
<b>Urbanization</b>											
Urban <sup>3</sup>											
Population	22,924	840	...	...	13,850	...	...	6,074	...	...	2,160
Percent (%)	22.3	7.4	...	...	28.5	...	...	16.8	...	...	32.6
Growth rate	-0.17	-3.84	...	...	0.03	...	...	0.67	...	...	-1.82
Density	1,331	3,500	...	...	1,731	...	...	10,472	...	...	257
Rural <sup>3a</sup>											
Population	79,919	10,537	...	...	34,804	...	...	30,122	...	...	4,456
Percent (%)	77.7	92.6	...	...	71.5	...	...	83.2	...	...	67.4
Growth rate	-0.46	0.52	...	...	-1.34	...	...	0.45	...	...	-1.34
Density	317	230	...	...	849	...	...	229	...	...	131
Urban/rural ratio <sup>4</sup>	28.7	8.0	...	...	39.8	...	...	20.2	...	...	48.5
<b>Households</b>											
Number of households <sup>5</sup>	16,767	2,311	1,680	631	7,024	5,444	1,580	6,289	5,970	319	1,143
Average household size	6.1	4.9	4.3	6.3	6.9	6.6	7.9	5.6	5.7	4.4	5.7
Average family size	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.3	3.6	4.2
<b>Population structure</b>											
Number of children (< 15 years)	36,697	3,681	2,247	1,434	17,795	13,527	4,268	12,807	12,237	570	2,414
Youth population (15-24 years)	21,349	2,004	1,281	723	10,515	7,978	2,537	7,550	7,370	180	1,280
Population aged 25-34 years	14,239	1,591	1,034	557	6,845	4,808	2,037	5,002	4,815	187	801
Population aged 35-59 years	24,957	3,282	2,268	1,014	11,045	8,049	2,996	8,970	8,618	352	1,660
Older population (60+ years)	5,601	819	541	278	2,454	1,790	664	1,867	1,749	118	461
Median age <sup>6</sup>	21.5	25.0	26.5	22.3	20.7	19.9	22.7	21.7	21.6	22.4	21.5
Dependency ratio <sup>7</sup>	63.7	58.0	53.3	67.3	65.4	67.4	59.9	62.4	61.6	84.2	68.5
Young	58.4	51.1	46.7	59.9	60.5	62.6	54.6	57.5	56.8	74.6	61.5
Old	5.3	6.9	6.6	7.4	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.9	4.8	9.6	7.0
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	103.0	98.1	103.7	88.7	104.3	105.1	101.9	103.1	102.6	114.5	102.7
Mean age at first marriage (SMAM) <sup>8</sup>	26.5	23.4	20.1	29.9	27.6	27.3	28.4	25.9	25.8	27.5	27.4
Male	27.5	24.1	21.2	30.2	28.9	28.5	29.9	26.5	26.4	28.5	28.6
Female	25.5	22.6	19.1	29.6	26.2	25.9	26.9	25.3	25.3	26.5	26.3
Total fertility rates <sup>7a</sup>	3.36	2.48	...	...	3.57	...	...	3.46	...	...	3.28
Males	50.8	65.1	74.0	51.7	42.1	39.9	49.2	54.5	56.1	3.6	74.4
Females	58.9	65.9	74.8	52.1	52.4	50.8	57.5	62.6	64.0	5.1	75.1
<b>Education, %</b>											
Gross Enrollment rate <sup>9</sup>											
Elementary	97.0	101.8	97.3	108.5	91.9	88.0	103.8	101.9	101.6	107.7	101.2
Males	96.0	102.9	97.0	112.1	89.8	85.1	104.8	101.5	101.2	106.3	101.4
Females	98.1	100.6	97.6	104.9	94.1	91.1	102.8	102.3	102.0	109.5	100.9
High school	76.0	94.6	98.3	88.9	65.6	63.0	73.9	82.0	84.1	5.3	92.7
Males	72.5	100.4	100.6	100.0	59.4	56.2	70.3	78.6	81.0	6.1	93.0
Females	79.9	88.3	95.9	76.6	72.3	70.6	77.8	85.5	89.1	7.8	92.4
Net Enrollment rate <sup>10</sup>											
Elementary	85.3	89.5	88.3	91.4	80.5	77.4	90.0	89.0	88.8	92.9	93.5
Males	83.8	89.2	87.6	91.6	78.2	74.7	89.5	88.2	88.1	90.5	93.3
Females	86.8	89.9	89.0	91.1	82.8	80.2	90.4	90.0	89.7	95.9	93.8
High school	54.7	65.5	74.4	51.9	47.0	45.1	53.3	58.4	59.9	4.2	74.7

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> The average rate at which the population is increasing (or decreasing) annually over a given period due to natural increase and net migration.

<sup>2</sup> Persons per square mile.

<sup>3</sup> Colonia, Weno, Colonia, Lelu.

<sup>3a</sup> Rest of the state (excluding the state centers).

<sup>4</sup> Number of urban people for each rural person.

<sup>5</sup> A group of related or unrelated persons living together and sharing meals and expenses.

<sup>6</sup> Age that divides a population into two equal groups, that is, half the people are younger than this age and half older.

<sup>7</sup> The ratio of persons in the "dependent" ages (defined as persons younger than 15 years plus and persons older than 64 years), relative to those in the "economically productive" ages (defined as people aged between 15-64)

<sup>8</sup> Average age at first marriage

<sup>9</sup> Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age of pupil, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the level of education in a given school year.

<sup>10</sup> Enrolment of the official age-group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population.

## Key Indicators

Indicator	FSM	YAP			CHUUK			POHNPEI			KOSRAE
		Total	Proper	Outer Is.	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.	Total	Proper	Outer Is.	
<b>Education, %</b>											
School attainment <sup>11</sup> , % (persons 25 years and over)											
No school and below Grade 1	8.1	6.6	2.8	14.4	11.4	12.0	9.9	5.4	5.5	2.4	2.2
Males	7.3	2.7	1.6	5.5	10.1	11.1	7.5	6.4	6.6	1.8	1.5
Females	8.8	10.1	4.1	20.8	12.7	12.8	12.2	4.5	4.5	3.0	2.9
Elementary graduate	72.6	78.9	84.8	66.5	68.1	63.6	79.8	73.9	73.7	77.9	84.8
Males	75.7	90.2	91.1	88.0	70.4	65.0	84.1	74.7	74.4	80.4	90.9
Females	69.6	68.5	78.5	50.9	65.8	62.1	75.4	73.1	73.0	75.5	78.8
High school graduate	36.2	59.3	66.9	43.5	27.9	22.8	41.2	35.1	35.8	18.6	55.3
Males	40.9	73.5	74.8	70.5	30.4	24.2	46.3	38.2	39.0	20.8	68.4
Females	31.6	46.3	58.9	24.0	25.5	21.4	36.1	31.9	32.6	16.4	42.4
College graduate or higher	11.8	16.3	18.8	11.2	7.0	6.5	8.1	14.6	14.9	6.7	22.0
Males	14.4	22.3	22.9	20.6	8.1	7.4	10.0	17.0	17.4	9.2	29.6
Females	9.3	10.9	14.6	4.4	5.8	5.7	6.2	12.1	12.5	4.2	14.5
Language literacy <sup>12</sup>											
Age 5 years and over	90.4	90.1	93.2	84.5	91.6	92.5	89.1	87.7	87.7	87.4	96.7
English language	75.9	83.0	88.3	73.3	70.8	50.5	76.1	77.8	77.7	80.6	90.1
Yapese language	5.4	46.1	70.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Chuukese language	44.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	90.9	91.7	88.8	4.7	4.8	0.4	0.3
Pohnpeian language	25.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	70.1	71.0	48.5	2.0
Kosraean language	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	3.0	90.7
Outer island languages	6.6	38.4	15.1	81.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.1	33.7	0.3
Other language	44.2	3.8	5.6	0.4	2.8	3.8	0.1	2.4	2.5	0.2	3.3
Age 15 - 24 years (youth)	95.6	97.8	98.8	96.1	95.3	96.1	92.9	94.9	94.8	95.6	99.5
Age 15 years and over (working age population)	94.0	94.6	97.0	89.7	95.0	96.2	91.5	91.7	91.7	92.7	98.9
<b>Labor force</b>											
Persons 15 years and above	66,146	7,696	5,124	2,572	30,859	22,625	8,234	23,389	22,552	837	4,202
Labor force <sup>13</sup> (number)	37,919	5,181	3,455	1,726	16,416	10,460	5,956	14,082	13,431	651	2,240
Employed <sup>14</sup> population (number)	31,789	4,871	3,236	1,635	12,373	7,129	5,244	12,820	12,185	635	1,725
Males	18,647	2,392	1,695	697	7,526	4,660	2,866	7,673	7,319	354	1,056
Females	13,142	2,479	1,541	938	4,847	2,469	2,378	5,147	4,866	281	669
Subsistence <sup>15</sup> worker (number)	16,658	2,406	1,057	1,349	7,917	3,554	4,363	6,000	5,548	452	335
Males	9,081	903	418	485	4,644	2,415	2,229	3,359	3,139	220	175
Females	7,577	1,503	639	864	3,273	1,139	2,134	2,641	2,409	232	160
Unemployed <sup>16</sup> (number)	6,130	310	219	91	4,043	3,331	712	1,262	1,246	16	515
Males	3,429	190	141	49	2,336	1,944	392	627	616	11	276
Females	2,701	120	78	42	1,707	1,387	320	635	630	5	239
Labor force participation rate <sup>17</sup> (%)	57.3	67.3	67.4	67.1	53.2	46.2	72.3	60.2	59.6	77.8	53.3
Males	66.1	69.1	70.8	65.3	62.7	57.1	77.9	70.3	69.8	84.1	62.9
Females	48.4	65.7	64.0	68.6	43.3	34.8	66.6	49.9	49.1	71.0	43.6
Employment rate (%)	83.8	94.0	93.7	94.7	75.4	68.2	88.0	91.0	90.7	97.5	77.0
Males	84.5	92.6	92.3	93.4	76.3	70.6	88.0	92.4	92.2	97.0	79.3
Females	83.0	95.4	95.2	95.7	74.0	64.0	88.1	89.0	88.5	98.3	73.7
Unemployment rate (%)	16.2	6.0	6.3	5.3	24.6	31.8	12.0	9.0	9.3	2.5	23.0
Males	15.5	7.4	7.7	6.6	23.7	29.4	12.0	7.6	7.8	3.0	20.7
Females	17.0	4.6	4.8	4.3	26.0	36.0	11.9	11.0	11.5	1.7	26.3

### Notes:

<sup>11</sup> Level of schooling attained

<sup>12</sup> Can read, write and understand a simple sentence in any language.

<sup>13</sup> Persons available for work

<sup>14</sup> Work full time or part time at a formal job (with or without pay), including subsistence, in the week before the census.

<sup>15</sup> Engaging in home production activities mainly for own consumption, and may sometimes sell.

<sup>16</sup> Proportion of the labor force who were employed or engaged at a formal job or subsistence activities

<sup>17</sup> Proportion of the labor force who were not employed or engaged at a formal job or subsistence activities

## Key Indicators

Indicator	FSM	YAP			CHUUK			POHNPEI			KOSRAE
		Total	Proper	Outer Is.	Total	Lagoon	Outer Is.	Total	Proper	Outer Is.	
<b>Regular households with immediate family<sup>18</sup> members (of householder) residing abroad</b>											
Number	7,458	1,043	858	185	3,245	2,665	580	2,540	2,428	112	630
Percent	44.5	45.1	51.1	29.3	46.2	49.0	36.7	40.4	40.7	35.1	55.1
Country where member resides, %											
USA Mainland	37.6	41.4	44.4	24.9	24.2	23.7	25.9	57.9	57.7	61.1	44.6
Hawaii	27.8	14.4	13.2	20.8	34.4	34.8	32.5	19.6	19.9	11.7	34.9
Guam	25.3	23.3	21.7	31.8	35.7	36.6	31.8	12.4	11.9	22.2	10.0
Elsewhere	9.3	17.3	17.6	15.6	3.2	2.7	5.5	9.0	9.3	2.7	10.1
<b>Remittances (cash) from overseas</b>											
Amount, \$000	7,734	237	223	14	3,814	3,356	458	3,016	2,972	44	667
Household reporting, number	5,537	189	171	18	3,062	2,620	442	1,706	1,654	52	580
Households reporting, %	33.0	8.2	10.2	2.9	43.6	48.1	28.0	27.1	27.7	16.3	50.7
Persons reporting, %	10.5	3.1	4.4	0.8	12.5	14.2	7.7	8.9	9.0	6.0	17.4
<b>Disability<sup>19</sup></b>											
Persons with difficulties	11,363	1,922	1,351	571	5,834	4,161	1,673	3,004	2,837	167	603
One difficulty, #	5,878	1,043	796	247	2,667	1,890	777	1,824	1,716	108	344
Two or more difficulty types, #	5,485	879	555	324	3,167	2,271	896	1,180	1,121	59	259
One difficulty, %	51.7	54.3	58.9	43.3	45.7	45.4	46.4	60.7	60.5	64.7	57.0
Two or more difficulty types, %	48.3	45.7	41.1	56.7	54.3	54.6	53.6	39.3	39.5	35.3	43.0
<b>Tobacco consumption</b>											
Households with tobacco user(s) present											
Number	12,315	2,053	1,463	590	5,013	3,849	1,164	4,573	4,358	215	676
Percent	73.4	88.8	87.1	93.5	71.4	70.7	73.7	72.7	73.0	67.4	59.1
Children in households, %	36.1	33.0	31.4	35.7	36.8	37.7	34.3	36.5	36.4	40.1	35.7
Persons using											
Smoke only, %	35.3	15.6	10.8	24.4	55.4	54.8	57.2	25.1	23.8	62.6	30.1
Chew only, %	47.7	70.3	80.2	51.9	27.6	27.0	29.3	57.7	59.0	21.2	42.1
Smoke and chew, %	17.0	14.1	9.0	23.7	17.0	18.2	13.5	17.2	17.3	16.2	27.8
<b>Households engaging in home production activities by purpose, %</b>											
Agricultural											
Home use <sup>20</sup> only	84.7	92.6	90.0	99.7	80.2	82.8	70.9	86.2	85.5	100.0	88.6
Selling only	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.9
Home use and selling	8.8	2.4	3.3	0.0	15.3	11.9	27.0	4.6	4.8	0.0	5.5
Livestock raising											
Home use only	65.3	71.2	62.3	95.1	60.0	59.6	61.1	69.4	69.1	74.6	63.3
Selling only	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0
Home use and selling	10.9	6.7	8.5	2.1	12.6	7.3	30.6	10.0	9.6	17.2	13.6
Pet											
	4.3	6.5	9.0	0.0	3.6	4.6	0.3	4.5	4.7	0.0	2.9
Fishing											
Home use only	59.2	86.2	81.9	97.6	60.4	57.8	69.4	48.6	46.1	95.6	55.5
Selling only	1.1	0.2	0.2	NA	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3
Home use and selling	10.4	1.2	1.5	0.3	14.0	10.4	26.5	9.3	9.8	0.0	13.2
<b>Improved water and toilet access, % of households</b>											
Main source of drinking water											
Improved <sup>21</sup>	88.5	98.4	98.0	99.5	82.1	78.5	94.7	91.2	90.8	98.4	92.4
Not improved <sup>21</sup>	18.5	1.6	2.0	0.5	18.2	21.5	5.3	8.8	9.2	1.6	7.6
Main type of toilet facility											
Improved <sup>22</sup>	56.5	51.3	61.3	24.7	46.6	50.1	34.2	61.9	62.3	55.2	98.3
Not improved <sup>22</sup>	43.5	48.7	38.7	75.3	53.4	49.9	65.8	38.1	37.7	44.8	1.7

**Notes:**<sup>18</sup> Spouse, son, and daughter<sup>19</sup> Difficulty of bodily functions from health problems which may prevent person from doing normal activities.<sup>20</sup> For own consumption and given away to other households.<sup>21</sup> Improved includes sources from public water supply, community water supply, household tank, protected well, bottled water, and household water tank. Not improved is water truck, rivers, lakes, springs and other sources of drinking water.<sup>22</sup> Improved includes flush toilet, water sealed and ventilate improved pit. Not improved are not-ventilated-improved pit, any 'other' form of toilet and not having a toilet.