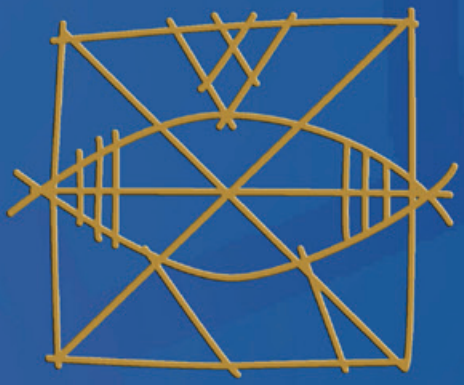
REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS 2011 CENSUS REPORT



Republic of the Marshall Islands
2011 Census report

Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, Republic of the Marshall Islands,
and the SPC Statistics for Development Programme,
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Acknowledgements

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  - Ms. Justina Langidrik – Secretary of Ministry of Health
  - Mr. Thomas Z. Kijiner, Jr. – Secretary of Ministry of Resources and Development
  - Mr. Allison Nashion – Acting Secretary of Ministry of Education
  - Mr. Alson Kelen – President of Marshall Islands Council of Non-Governmental Organizations
  - Mr. Steven Phillip – President of Chamber of Commerce
  - Mr. Jeimata 'Nokko' Kabua – President of Marshall Islands Mayors Association
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Komool tata,

Jefferson Barton
Census Commissioner and
Director, OPS

Casten Nemra
Chief Secretary and
Chairman, NCSC

LEADING FACTS AND INDICATORS

POPULATION

Population
- Males.....27,243
- Female.....25,915
- Sex ratio.....105.1

Population increase since 1999
- Number.....2,318
- Percent.....4.6

Average annual growth rate (percent)
- 1988–1999.....1.5
- 1999–2011.....0.4

Population density (persons per sq. mile)
- Marshall Islands.....759
- Urban.....3,889
- Rural.....233
- Majuro.....7,413
- Kwajalein.....1,802

Urban population
- Number.....39,205
- Percent of total population..73.8

Rural population
- Number.....13,953
- Percent of total population.26.2

Children under 5 years
- Percent of total population..14.5

Population under 15 years
- Percent of total population..40.0

Population 15–64 years old
- Percent of total population.58.0

Median age of population (years)
- Total.....20.6
- Males.....20.3
- Females.....20.9

Literacy rate
- Total.....98.0
- Males.....98.0
- Females.....98.0

Education of population 25 years and over

Percent of population 25 years and over with:
- No education.....1.3
- Grade 1 to 7.....7.9
- Grade 12.....24.8
- Some college or higher.....18.1

School-going age population attending school
- Percent of children (6–13 yrs old)..90.5
- Percent of youth (14–18 yrs old).....73.1

Internal migration during the past 5 years
- Total inter-atoll/island migrants..3,546
- In-migrants in Majuro.....1,772
- Out-migrants from Majuro.....1,174
- In-migrants in Kwajalein.....386
- Out-migrants from Kwajalein.....484

Fertility

Total fertility rate (births per woman 15–49 years)
- Total.....4.1
- Urban.....3.9
- Rural.....4.5

Population 65 years and older
Percent of total population.....2.0

Age dependency ratios
Total dependency ratio.....72.3
Child dependency ratio.....68.8
Old-age dependency ratio..... 3.5

Nuptiality
Singulate mean age at marriage (years)
Males.....25.7
Females.....24.2

Labor Market Activities
People employed
Total …… 12,647
Males.....8,258
Females.....4,389

Employment-Population Ratio
Total.....39.6%
Males.....51.0%
Females.....28.0%

Paid versus unpaid work
Total paid work.....11,932
Total unpaid work.....715

HOUSEHOLDS

Total number of households
Marshall Islands.....7,738
Majuro.....4,092
Kwajalein.....1,371

Average household size (persons per household)
Marshall Islands.....6.8
Majuro.....6.7
Kwajalein.....8.3

Crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population)
Total.....32.1
Urban.....32.9
Rural.....30.0

Mortality
Life expectancy at birth (years)
Males.....71.3
Females.....72.5

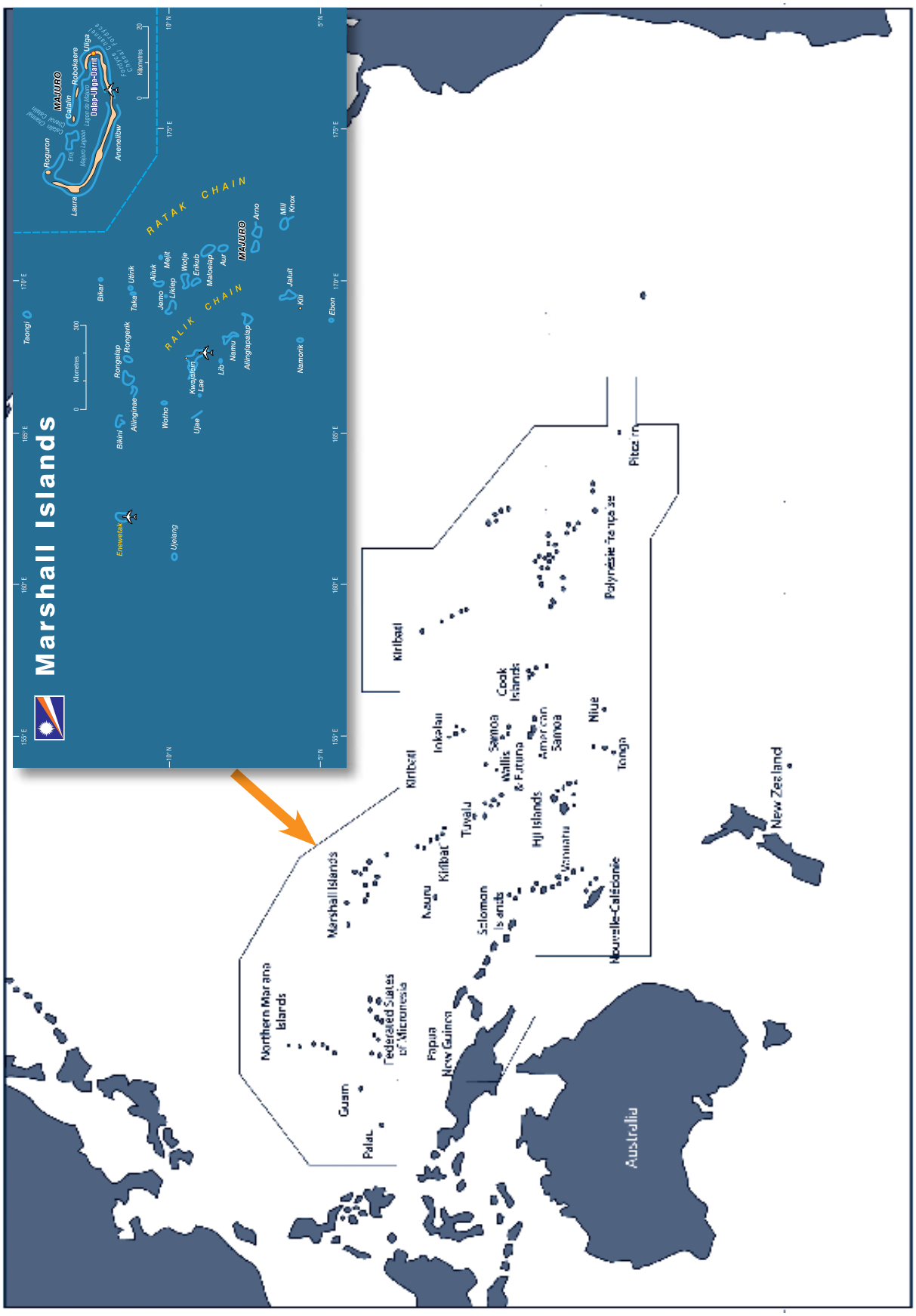
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
Males.....24.0
Females.....20.0

Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)
Total.....3.7
Males.....4.0
Females.....3.3

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CPH	Census of Population and Housing
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
CTA	Census Technical Advisor
CTC	Census Technical Committee
EPPSO	Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office
GFR	General Fertility Rate
NCSC	National Census Steering Committee
RMI	Republic of Marshall Islands
RNI	Rate Of Natural Increase
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age At Marriage
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior

MAP: PACIFIC REGION, MARSHALL ISLANDS



CHAPTER 1
CENSUS ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Introduction

The 2011 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) of the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) was the 11th census conducted since 1920 and the third since RMI gained independence. The first population census in Marshall Islands was conducted in 1920, after which censuses were conducted every five years up to 1935, when World War II disrupted this pattern. The first census after World War II was in 1958, followed by censuses in 1967, 1973, 1980, 1988 and 1999.

The 2011 census was co-financed by six major organizations:

- Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) – funded costs of pilot census and 2011 CPH promotional activities;
- Asian Development Bank (ADB) – financed the costs of field stipends for the 2011 CPH enumerators and supervisors;
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) – funded costs of pre-listing exercises, field transportation, and printing and dissemination workshops on this final report; funding also covered aspects of the data analytical work to be implemented under UNFPA;
- United States Department of the Interior (USDOI) through Compact funding – provided funds to cover all training costs, including training of supervisors and enumerators and all training supplies and equipment;
- RMI General Fund – covered field supplies and equipment; and
- Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) – provided vital technical assistance in the form of a census technical advisor and consultants throughout the phases of the census process, in particular, questionnaire design, cartography, field checks, data processing, data analysis and the final census report.

SPC was engaged with the RMI Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO) to provide technical advisors who worked alongside EPPSO staff to form the National Census Steering Committee (NCSC), which planned and conducted the 2011 CPH.

The objectives of the census were to provide government planners, policy-makers, the private sector and the international donor community with social and economic data and to fulfill and update the government data requirements for policy, planning and management decision support. Data on the size, composition and distribution of the population as well as the structural characteristics and available facilities of housing units were obtained.

Census organization

The conduct of a census of population and housing is such a massive operation that it requires well-organized coordination among the various units of government, not only at the national level but also at the local level.

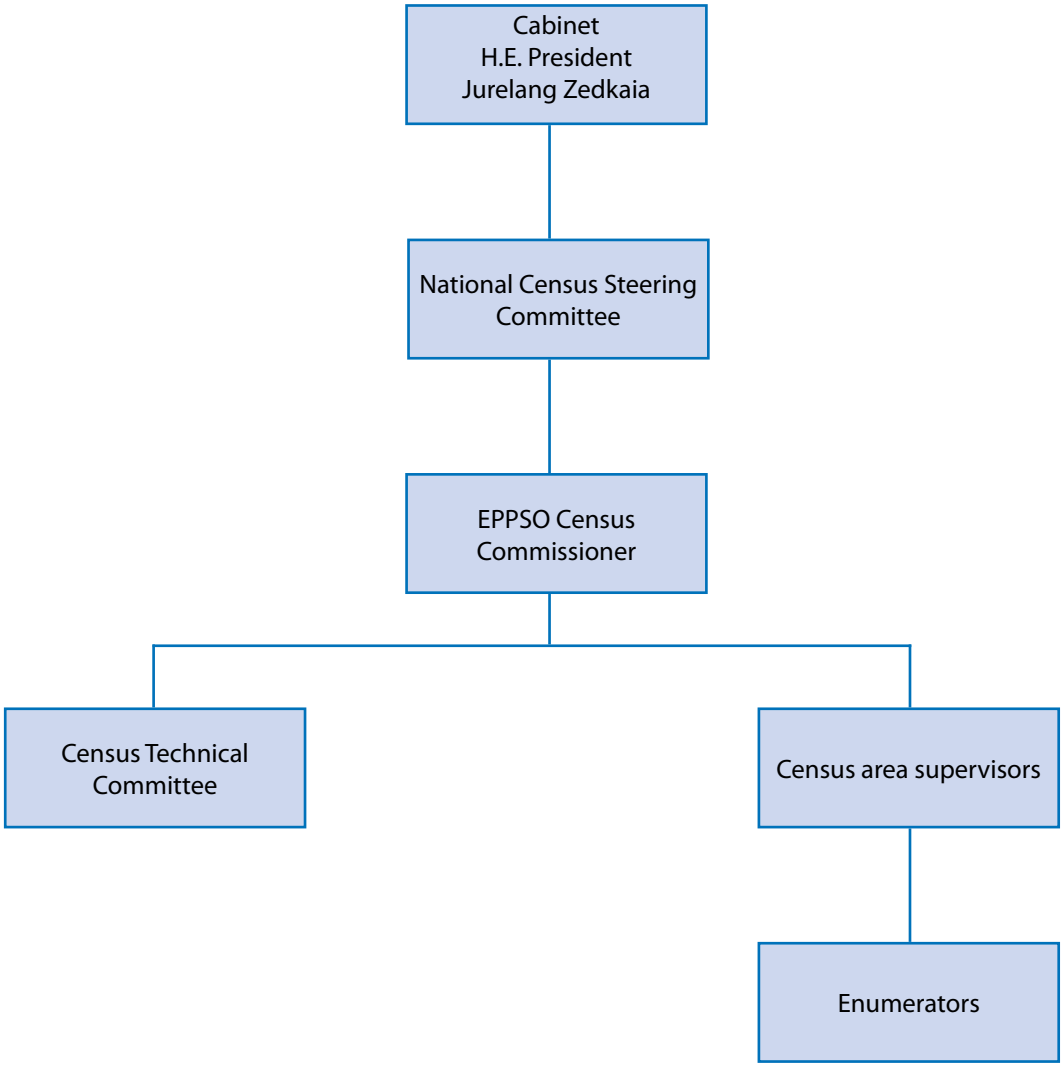
The Cabinet established NCSC on 23 September 2010 with the Chief Secretary as chairman, to set the policies and guidelines regarding CPH. The President of RMI appointed the following members to NCSC:

- Chief Secretary (Chairman)
- Secretary of Internal Affairs (Vice-Chairman)
- Secretary of Finance
- Secretary of Ministry of Health
- Secretary of Ministry of Resources and Development
- Secretary of Ministry of Education
- President of Marshall Islands Council of Non-Governmental Organizations
- President of Chamber of Commerce
- President of Marshall Islands Mayors Association.

EPPSO, headed by a director, is the agency responsible for the formulation and execution of plans for undertaking a census of population and housing.

Moreover, a Census Technical Committee (CTC) was established to execute and carry out all technical and logistic preparation and planning prior to the census. CTC consisted of key staff from EPPSO, with membership also including staff from SPC's Statistics and Demography Programme. A Census Technical Advisor (CTA) contracted out by SPC was also a member of CTC.

Figure 1.1: RMI 2011 CPH organizational structure



Census operations

Publicity

To elicit the cooperation of the public, various government agencies and the private sector, a publicity program was implemented prior to the census field operations. Posters and brochures to attract and educate the public were prepared and distributed, and the media, particularly radio and newspapers, was requested to disseminate information on the census. A video containing a message from the Chief Secretary and details of the fieldwork (what to expect and other pertinent information) was aired on television stations, and DVDs were handed out to the general public. A census proclamation from the President of RMI, His Excellency Iroij Jurelang Zedkaiah, was aired on radio and featured in local newspapers.

Preparation of census instruments

CTC prepared three types of census instruments: (1) questionnaires, (2) control forms, and (3) manuals. In designing the census questionnaires, CTC consulted all the major users of census information and distributed a draft questionnaire for suggestions and recommendations (locally, regionally and internationally). CTC presented the draft questionnaire to NCSC for review and approval.

Two types of questionnaire were drafted: (1) CPH Form 2 to gather information on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, as well as the characteristics of buildings and housing units, and (2) CPH Form 3 to gather information on people residing in institutional living quarters. The questionnaires were reviewed several times by NCSC, and CTC pre-tested them at the end of March 2010. On the basis of the pre-test they were revisited and revisions were made, and then the revised questionnaires were reviewed again by NCSC.

Control forms, such as listing sheets that would be used to generate preliminary counts, were designed to record the major steps of the census operations.

Three manuals were prepared to guide enumerators, supervisors and data processors in the conduct of the census. The Supervisors' Manual aimed to orient supervisors about the census and its objectives, and about their roles and responsibilities. It was divided into nine chapters and detailed instructions were given on field supervision, control and data checks. Similarly, the Enumerators' Manual explained how an enumerator should conduct his or her field interviews, and provided definitions and examples for easy reference. The Data Processing Codebook listed all the codes to be used in the census. This manual was used by data coders and keyers in the data-processing stage.

Recruitment of census personnel

Census headquarters were set up in the two urban centers of Majuro and Ebeye (the latter on Kwajalein atoll). A staff member from EPPSO ran the Ebeye headquarters, assisted by a staff member from the Ministry of Internal Affairs office in Ebeye.

Census supervisors and enumerators were recruited from the residents of the two urban centers, with an announcement being made for anyone who was interested. Basic comprehension tests in English, Marshallese and mathematics were executed in both Majuro and Ebeye and the results were used to draw up a short list. Supervisors were selected from those individuals with top scores and past relevant experience. Enumerators were selected from the remaining applicants with pass scores.

Mapping operations

Pre-listing was done only for the larger atolls due to limited funds. Since the two urban centers of Majuro and Ebeye had undergone recent comprehensive household surveys and maps were updated in 2009, they (Majuro and Ebeye) were excluded.

The purpose of these operations was to update atoll and island maps and list buildings and institutional living quarters, using the listing sheet.

Training

Training was conducted in the two census headquarters. Two types of training were done: training for supervisors and training for enumerators. Supervisors' training was conducted from 21 to 25 March 2011 and enumerators were trained from 28 March to 1 April 2011 by SPC consultants with assistance from EPPSO staff.

Enumeration

The 2011 CPH count began on 4 April 2011. Enumeration commenced in the urban centers of Majuro and Ebeye in the first two weeks of April 2011. All supervisors and enumerators assisted in enumerating the two urban centers. This operation was carefully planned and executed so as to provide the enumeration teams with experience in fieldwork, as a means of ensuring that any problems or uncertainties encountered in the field would be immediately, readily and conveniently addressed by CTC prior to the teams' disbursement to outer islands. Towards the end of the second week, disbursement of the enumeration teams commenced.

In Majuro and Kwajalein there were some delays in the enumeration. This was because the enumerators had to do a large number of callbacks as they were unable to find responsible household respondents at home during the usual work hours. For Kwajalein, the enumeration period was extended for another two weeks, while for Majuro, the enumeration period was extended over a month. This extra time was mainly used to verify information and check for households not enumerated in the main census enumeration period.

Data processing

The questionnaires were batched by enumeration area by atoll and each batch was checked for completeness. The questionnaires underwent two stages of processing – manual processing and machine processing.

Manual processing included two phases:

1. control phase, when control clerks checked for completeness of each questionnaire. Items were verified by contacting the respondents either by phone or home visit. The data processing staff took advantage of enumerators still in the field to complete any missing information, especially pertaining to the head of the household, education and fertility; and

2. second phase, which was completed during data entry and focused on items that had responses in places where no response was expected and vice versa. Any information that was missing or incomplete in a questionnaire was substituted with a special code and keyed into the computer. Other than corrections to age, sex-to-name association, and skip patterns, no information was edited during this phase.

The Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) developed by the US Census Bureau was used in the machine-processing phase. It included two processes:

1. dynamic imputation, a standard method that imputes missing or invalid items in a questionnaire with a person in the same geographical region who displays similar characteristics. The method uses an approach called top-down to prevent circular and over-editing of data; and

2. production of tables and batch edit checks. This was normally done with the production of tables and the interaction of specialist subject matter.

SPC provided a data processing consultant to work alongside EPPSO staff in developing a system for processing the census questionnaires. Data entry began in mid-May 2012 and was completed in August 2012.

Twelve people were involved in the data processing: the SPC data processing consultant, a national data-processing specialist from EPPSO, and 10 coders/keyers.

Data analysis

After the data had passed through thorough editing, statistical tables by islets, by atoll, and at the national level of census data were generated. A staff member from EPPSO was sent to SPC's Northern Region office in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia on a three-week (13–30 September 2011) attachment program to work with SPC data processing consultants on data tabulations. SPC hired a consultant to produce the analytical report.

Data dissemination

This final census report will be published and distributed to government agencies, the donor community and the private sector. Data dissemination workshops will also be held to inform the major users about the results of the census.

CHAPTER 2
OBJECTIVES, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

This chapter presents the important objectives, concepts and definitions used in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing (CPH). There are more discussions and examples regarding these concepts and definitions in the enumerators' and supervisors' manuals that were written for the census .

General objectives

The 2011 CPH aims primarily to provide policy-makers, government planners, administrators, the business sector, foreign private investors and the donor community with data on which to base their social and economic development plans and programs for RMI.

Specific objectives

Specifically, the 2011 census aims to:

a) obtain comprehensive data on the size, composition and distribution of the population of the Marshall Islands; and
b) take stock of the housing units existing in the country and get information about their geographic location, structural characteristics, available facilities, etc.

Uses of census data

Data collected in this census will be compiled, evaluated, analyzed and published for the use of government, business and industry, social scientists and other researchers, and the general public. Among the important uses of census data are the following.

In government:

- formulation of policies, plans and programs in sectors such as health, education, labour, housing, social welfare, immigration, etc.
- delivery of services
- allocation of political positions
- allocation of resources and revenues
- creation of political and administrative units
- formulation of government budgets based on projected revenues and expenditures

In business and industry:

- preparing feasibility studies for establishing offices and factories
- determining consumer demand for various goods and services
- determining supply of labour for production and distribution of goods and services

In research and academic institutions:

- conduct of research for the understanding of demographic trends, population dynamics, and human behaviour

Census reference date

The National Census Steering Committee designated 3 April 2010 as the census reference date. This means that all persons residing and alive in RMI at 12 midnight of 3 April 2011 were counted.

Household membership

A household in the 2011 CPH is defined as any social unit consisting of a person living alone or a group of persons who *sleep in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement in the preparation **and** consumption of food*. In most cases, a household consists of persons who are related by kinship ties, such as parents and their children. In some instances several generations of familial ties are represented in one household, while in others, even more distant relatives are members of the household. Household helpers, boarders and non-relatives are considered to be members of the household provided *they sleep in the same housing unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food* and do not usually go home to their own family at least once a week.

The following individuals were enumerated as members of a household:

a) those whose usual place of residence is the housing unit where the household lives;

b) family members who are overseas workers and who are away at the time of the census;

c) those whose usual place of residence is the place where the household lives but who are temporarily away at the time of the census for any of the following reasons:

   1. they are on vacation, on a business/pleasure trip or studying/training somewhere in the Marshall Islands and are expected to be back within six months of the time of departure

   2. they are on vacation, on a business/pleasure/fishing trip or studying/training abroad and are expected to be back within a year of the time of departure

   3. they are working or attending school in some other place but come home at least once a week

   4. they are confined in hospital for a period of not more than six months at the time of enumeration except if they are confined as an inmate of a tuberculosis pavilion, mental hospital, leprosarium or leper colony, drug rehabilitation center, etc.

5. they are detained in jail or a military camp for a period of not more than six months at the time of enumeration except if their sentence or detention is expected to exceed six months

6. they are training with the armed forces of the Marshall Islands if training is for not more than six months

7. they are on board a coastal, inter-island or fishing vessel within Marshall Islands territories, or

8. they are on board an oceangoing vessel but are expected to come home at least once every six months;

d) boarders/lodgers of the household or employees of household-operated businesses who do not usually go to their respective homes weekly;

e) citizens of foreign countries, *excluding* members of diplomatic missions and non-Marshallese members of international organizations, but *including* Marshallese tourists/returnees who have resided or are expected to reside in the Marshall Islands for more than a year from their arrival; and

f) persons temporarily staying with the household who have no usual place of residence or who are not certain to be enumerated elsewhere.

Usual residence

In delineating household membership, a basic criterion is the usual place of residence or the place where the person usually resides. This term refers to the geographic place where the person resides. It may be the same as or different from the place where they are found at the time of the census. As a rule, it is the place where they usually sleep.

Membership of institutional population

The following persons were listed as members of the institutional population:

a) permanent lodgers in boarding houses;

b) dormitory residents who do not go home at least once a week;

c) hotel residents who have stayed six months or more at the time of the census;

d) boarders in residential houses, provided that their number is 10 or more (note: if the number of boarders in a house is less than 10, they will be considered members of regular households, not institutional);

e) patients in hospitals who are confined for at least six months;

f) seminarians and nuns in convents; and

g) inmates of penal colonies or prison cells.

Buildings listed

A building is defined as any structure built, designed or intended for the enclosure, shelter or protection of any person, animal or property. It consists of one or more rooms and/or other spaces, covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls, or with common dividing walls with adjacent buildings, which usually extend from the foundation to the roof.

Only those *buildings that contain* ***living quarters***, whether occupied or vacant, were listed. More specifically, ***the buildings to be listed*** were the following:

a) residential buildings that are presently occupied by a household;

b) vacant residential buildings except those that are open to the elements – that is, if the roof, walls, windows and/or doors no longer protect the interior from wind and rain as a result of fire, deterioration or vandalism;

c) vacant deteriorated residential buildings that show some signs that deterioration is being prevented to some extent, such as when windows and/or doors are covered by wood, metal or other materials to keep them from being destroyed or to prevent entry into the building, or secondary posts have been added to prevent a building from collapsing;

d) new residential buildings that are still not occupied or still under construction, if at the time of the visit the roof and walls are already in place;

e) residential buildings that are presently not occupied by a household but are used for purposes other than residence, provided they still have one or more vacant housing units;

f) institutional living quarters that are in operation, such as hotels, motels, dormitories, lodging houses, seminaries, mental hospitals and prisons;

g) non-residential buildings presently occupied by a household; and

h) non-residential buildings that have one or more vacant housing units with complete facilities for cooking, dining and sleeping, with or without inner partitions.

Living quarters

Living quarters are any structurally separate and independent places of abode. They may have been constructed, built, converted or arranged for human habitation, provided that they are not at the time of the census used wholly for other purposes.

Housing units listed

A housing unit is any structurally separate and independent place of abode that, by the way it has been constructed, converted or arranged, is intended for habitation by one household. Structures or parts of structures that are not intended for habitation, such as commercial, industrial and agricultural buildings, or natural and man-made shelters such as caves, boats, abandoned trucks, culverts, etc., but that are used as living quarters by households, are also considered as housing units:

a) occupied or vacant housing units in single residential houses;

b) occupied or vacant housing units in multi-unit residential buildings, such as apartment units;

c) occupied makeshift houses;

d) vacant housing units in residential buildings used for purposes other than residential;

e) housing units that are still under construction but the roof and walls are already in place;

f) occupied housing units in institutional living quarters such as hotels, motels, dormitories, lodging houses and seminaries;

g) occupied housing units in non-residential buildings such as offices and churches; and

h) vacant housing units with complete facilities for cooking, dining and sleeping in institutional living quarters and non-residential buildings.

Institutional living quarters listed

These are structurally separate and independent places of abode intended for habitation by large groups of individuals. Such quarters usually have certain common facilities, such as kitchen and dining room, toilet and bath, and lounge areas, that are shared by the occupants. The following are considered institutional living quarters:

a) hotels, motels, dormitories, other lodging houses that provide lodging on a fee basis;

b) hospitals;

c) seminaries, convents, nunneries and boarding schools;

d) corrective and penal institutions;

e) logging, mining and construction/public works camps; and

f) oceangoing and inter-island/coastal vessels.

Other basic concepts

Age of last birthday	Interval between a person's date of birth and before 3 April 2011, in completed years
Citizenship	Legal nationality of a person
Disability	Any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being
Highest educational attainment	Highest grade or year completed at school, college or university
Institutional population	Persons who are found living in institutional living quarters; they may have their own families or households elsewhere but at the time of the census they are committed or confined in institutions, or they live in institutional living quarters and are usually subject to a common authority or management, or are bound by either a common public objective or a common personal interest
Literacy	Ability of a person to read and write a simple message; ability of a person to read and write a simple sentence in any language or dialect. A person who knows how to read and write but at the time of the census can no longer read and/or write due to some physical defect or illness is considered literate. Disabled persons who can read and write through any means such as Braille are considered literate.
Marital status	Status of an individual with reference to the marriage laws or customs of RMI
Economically active	The employed and the unemployed
Employed population	Those who were active during the week before the census in providing for themselves or their families
Unemployed population	All those who sought work in the week before the census as well as those who did not seek work but were available for work
Working-age population	All persons aged fifteen years or over.
Job or business	Any work or job that a person does for pay, in cash or in kind, in an establishment, office, making copra, or private home, or for profit or without pay on family business
Overseas worker	An RMI resident who has employment outside of RMI
Occupation	Type of work performed and/or trade or profession being pursued by a person during the seven days prior to the census, such as deep-sea fisherman, taxi driver, typist, beauty parlour operator, etc. If he/she is not at work but has a job, occupation refers to the kind of job he/she was doing or will be doing if merely waiting for a new job to begin within two weeks from the date of the interview.
Industry	Nature or character or activity of the business or enterprise or the place wherein the person worked in the seven days prior to the census
Remittance income	Regular income a household may receive from other households that can be residing overseas or elsewhere in the Marshall Islands in the past 12 months from the census reference date
Home production income	Rough estimate of total income (less expenses) the household may receive from home production activities for the past 12 months from the census reference date
Other income	Income a person has received in the past 12 months from the census reference date, e.g. from wages and salaries, pensions, net receipts from businesses/profession, commissions, tips, bonuses, allowances, interests and dividends, survivor and disability pensions

CHAPTER 3
POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

National population size and growth

The census of the Marshall Islands conducted on 5 April 2011 enumerated a total population of 53,158, of whom 27,243 were males and 25,915, females. This census showed an increase of 2,318 persons or 4.6 percent since the previous census conducted on 1 June 1999. These figures are comparable as both censuses used the *de jure* method of enumeration, which means that people were enumerated according to their place of 'usual residence', the place where they live and sleep most of the time.

Figure 3.1: Population and average annual growth rate, RMI: 1920-2011

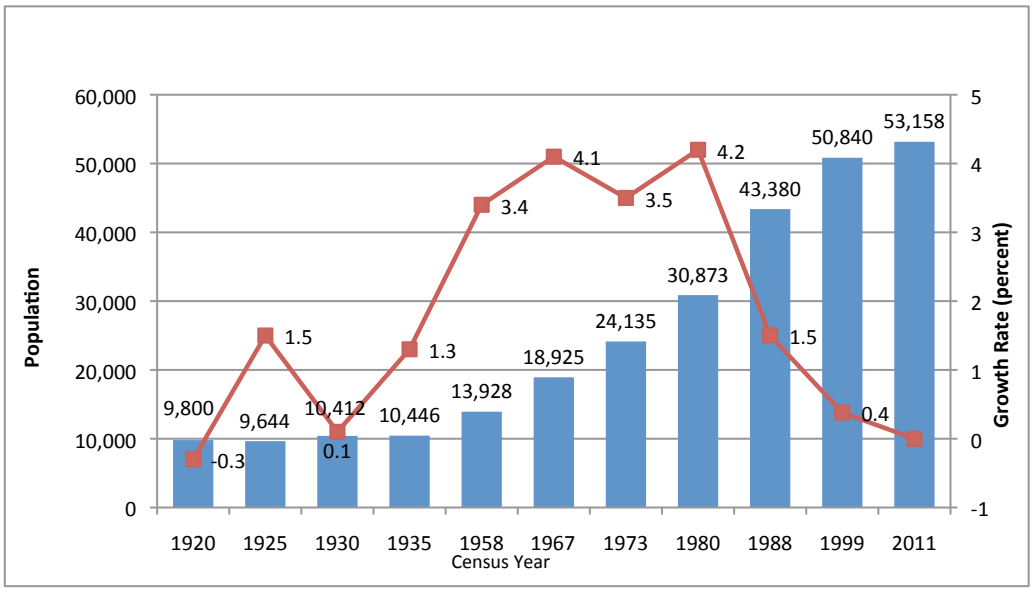


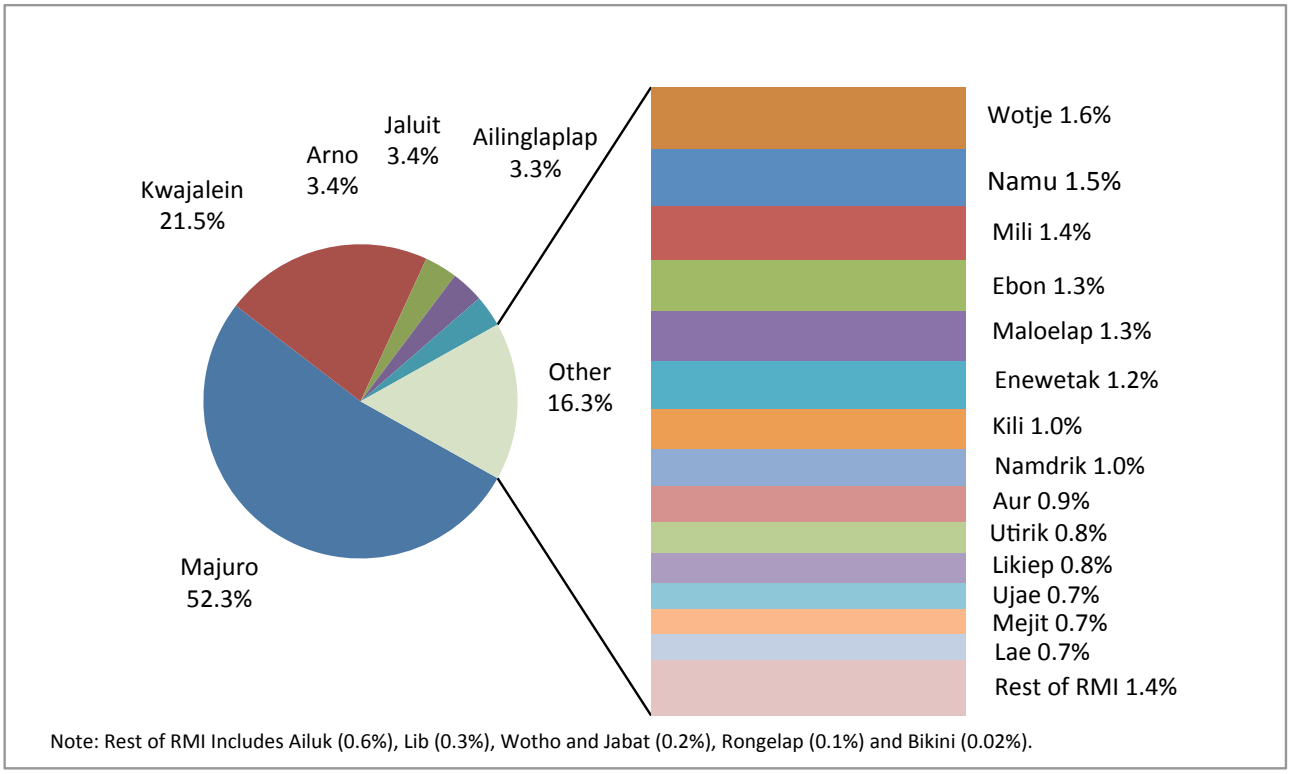
Figure 3.1 presents the size and average annual growth rate of the population of the Marshall Islands from 1920 to the present. The rate of growth was rather slow until 1958, fluctuating from negative growth of 0.3 percent per annum during the 1920–1925 period to positive growth of 1.5 percent per annum during the 1925–1930 period. It was only after 1958 that the Marshall Islands witnessed a rapid increase in its population growth rate, which jumped to 3.4 percent per annum between the 1958 and 1967 censuses. During the period 1967–1973, the growth rate rose further to 4.1 percent and then declined to 3.5 percent during the 1973–1980 period. However, the growth rate then climbed to 4.2 percent per annum during the period 1980–1988 before it plunged to 1.5 percent during the period 1988–1999. The population growth rate of the Marshall Islands continued to fall, registering a very low growth rate of 0.4 percent per annum during the intercensal period 1999–2011.

The main reason for the significant decline in the population growth rate since 1988 is emigration[1]. While the rate of natural increase (RNI) of population based on the 1999 census was estimated at 3.7 percent per annum, it is estimated at 2.8 percent per annum based on the 2011 census. The RNI is the difference between the crude birth rate and crude death rate. Based on the 2011 census, the estimated crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) are 32.1 per 1,000 and 3.7 per 1,000, respectively. Estimation of CBR and CDR using indirect techniques is discussed in Chapter 10. The decline in the growth rate of population is also attributed to the fall in the Marshall Islands' fertility rate, with the total fertility rate dropping from 5.7 per woman in 1999 to 4.1 in 2011. If population growth, which is affected primarily by heavy annual emigration, were to continue at present levels, it would take 173 years for the Marshall Islands population to double its present size.

Population distribution by atoll/island

Figure 3.2 shows the distribution of population by atoll/island. Almost three-quarters of the population of the Marshall Islands (73.8%) reside in Majuro and Kwajalein. Arno and Jaluit each comprise 3.4 percent of the total population and Ailinglaplap, 3.3 percent. The rest of the atolls/islands hold the remaining 16.3 percent of the total population. The population of Majuro is 27,797 or 52.3 percent of the total population and the population of Kwajalein is 11, 408 or 21.5 percent of the total population. Table 3.1 reveals that during the intercensal period 1999–2011, the population of Majuro increased by 1.4 percent per annum and that of Kwajalein by 0.4 percent per annum. It is noteworthy, however, that both Majuro and Kwajalein experienced a decline in the population growth rate from the previous intercensal period (1988–1999) of 1.8 and 1.5 percent per annum, respectively.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of population by Atoll/Island, RMI: 2011



Note: Rest of RMI Includes Ailuk (0.6%), Lib (0.3%), Wotho and Jabat (0.2%), Rongelap (0.1%) and Bikini (0.02%).

1 From 1991 to 1999, net migration from RMI totalled -760 persons per annum, and from 2000 to 2009, this figure increased to -1,114 per annum (Source: US Department of Transportation TRANSTAT database). In other words 760 and 1,114 more people left RMI every year during this time than arrived in the country.

It can also be seen from Table 3.1 that the population of four other atolls increased (Jabat, Jaluit, Lae and Rongelap) or remained static (Utirik), with the remaining 18 atolls/islands experiencing population decline during the intercensal period 1999–2011; the atoll Ujelang was unpopulated. There are marked variations in the extent of annual population growth across the 26 atolls, ranging from a negative growth rate of 3.6 percent per annum in Namdrik to a positive growth rate of 12.1 percent per annum in Rongelap. However, in terms of size, the population of Rongelap increased from only 19 persons in 1999 to 79 persons in 2011. Three other atolls, aside from Majuro and Kwajalein, have more than 1,000 people, namely Ailinglaplap (1,729), Jaluit (1,788) and Arno (1,794), with Bikini, Rongelap, Jabat, Wotho, and Lib representing the five least populated (less than 200 people) atolls during the 2011 census. It should be noted the enumerated population in Bikini (9 males) and Rongelap (78 males and 1 female) all lived in construction or public work camps.

Table 3.1: Population enumerated in 1988, 1999 and 2011 censuses and intercensal population growth rate for atolls/islands, RMI

Atoll/island	Population			Average annual growth rate (%)	
	1988 census	1999 census	2011 census	1988–1999	1999–2011
Marshall Islands	**43,380**	**50,840**	**53,158**	**1.5**	**0.4**
Ailinglaplap	1,715	1,959	1,729	1.3	-1.1
Ailuk	488	513	339	0.5	-3.5
Arno	1,656	2,069	1,794	2.1	-1.2
Aur	438	537	499	1.9	-0.6
Bikini	10	13	9	2.5	-3.1
Ebon	741	902	706	1.9	-2.1
Enewetak	715	853	664	1.7	-2.1
Jabat	112	95	84	1.6	-1.0
Jaluit	1,709	1,669	1,788	-0.2	0.6
Kili	602	774	548	2.4	-2.9
Kwajalein	9,311	10,902	11,408	1.5	0.4
Lae	319	322	347	0.1	0.6
Lib	115	147	155	2.3	0.5
Likiep	482	527	401	0.8	-2.3
Majuro	19,664	23,676	27,797	1.8	1.4
Maloelap	796	856	682	0.7	-1.9
Mejit	445	416	348	-0.6	-1.5
Mili	854	1,032	738	1.8	-2.9
Namdrik	814	772	508	-0.5	-3.6
Namu	801	903	780	1.1	-1.2
Rongelap	–	19	79	–	12.1
Ujae	448	440	364	-0.2	-1.6
Ujelang	–	–	–	–	–
Utirik	409	433	435	0.5	0.0
Wotho	90	145	97	4.5	-3.4
Wotje	646	866	859	2.8	-0.1

Population density

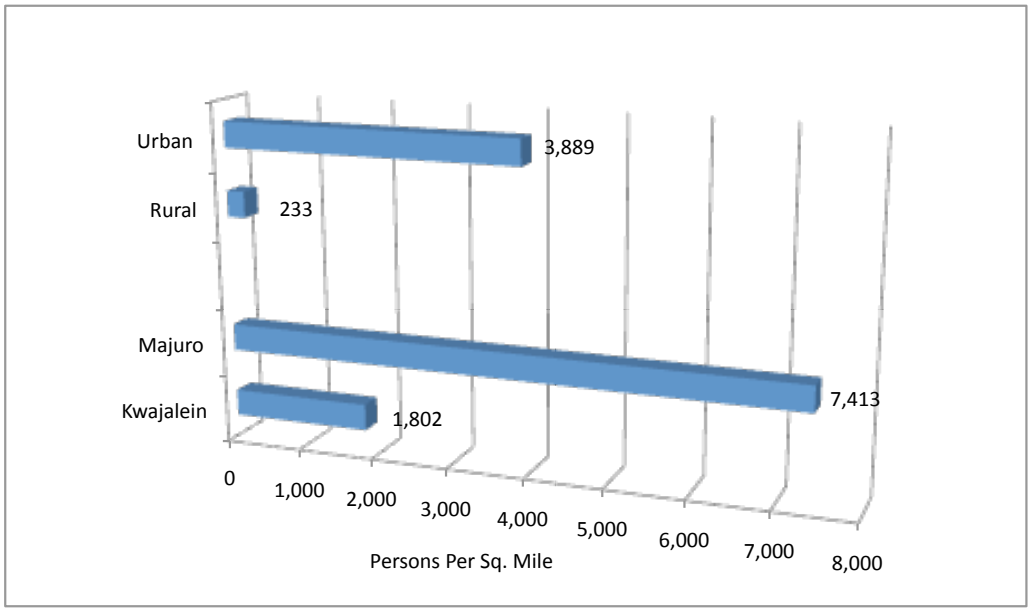
Table 3.2 presents the population density of all inhabited atolls/islands in the country based on the 2011 census. The population density of the Marshall Islands increased slightly from 726 persons per square mile in the 1999 census to 759 persons per square mile in the 2011 census. The population density varies markedly by atoll/island. The most densely populated atoll in the country is Majuro with a population density of 7,413 persons per square mile, followed by Kwajalein with 1,802 persons per square mile and Kili with 1,522 persons per square mile. By contrast, besides Bikini and Rongelap, five other atolls, namely Ailuk, Likiep, Maloelap, Mili and Wotho have a population density of less than 200 persons per square mile.

Table 3.2: Land area, population density in 1999 and 2011 censuses and density rank in 2011 by atoll/island, RMI

Atoll/island	Land area (sq. miles)	Population		Population density (population per square mile)		Rank according to 2011 population density
		1999 census	2011 census	1999 census	2011 census	
Marshall Islands	**70.07**	**50,840**	**53,158**	**726**	**759**	–
Ailinglaplap	5.67	1,959	1,729	346	305	15
Ailuk	2.07	513	339	248	164	20
Arno	5.00	2,069	1,794	414	359	12
Aur	2.17	537	499	247	230	18
Bikini	2.32	13	9	6	4	25
Ebon	2.22	902	706	406	318	14
Enewetak	2.26	853	664	377	294	16
Jabat	0.22	95	84	432	382	11
Jaluit	4.38	1,669	1,788	381	408	10
Kili	0.36	774	548	2,150	1,522	3
Kwajalein	6.33	10,902	11,408	1,722	1,802	2
Lae	0.56	322	347	575	620	4
Lib	0.36	147	155	408	431	9
Likiep	3.97	527	401	133	101	22
Majuro	3.75	23,676	27,797	6,314	7,413	1
Maloelap	3.79	856	682	226	180	19
Mejit	0.72	416	348	578	483	6
Mili	6.15	1,032	738	168	120	21
Namdrik	1.07	772	508	721	475	7
Namu	2.42	903	780	373	322	13
Rongelap	3.07	19	79	6	26	24
Ujae	0.72	440	364	611	506	5
Ujelang	0.67	0	0	–	–	–
Utirik	0.94	433	435	461	463	8
Wotho	1.67	145	97	87	58	23
Wotje	3.16	866	859	274	272	17

Figure 3.3 shows that in 2011, urban areas were more densely populated than rural areas, which is reflected in population densities of 3,889 persons and 233 persons per square mile respectively. Majuro and Kwajalein atolls are designated as urban areas whereas the remainder of the atolls are considered rural areas.

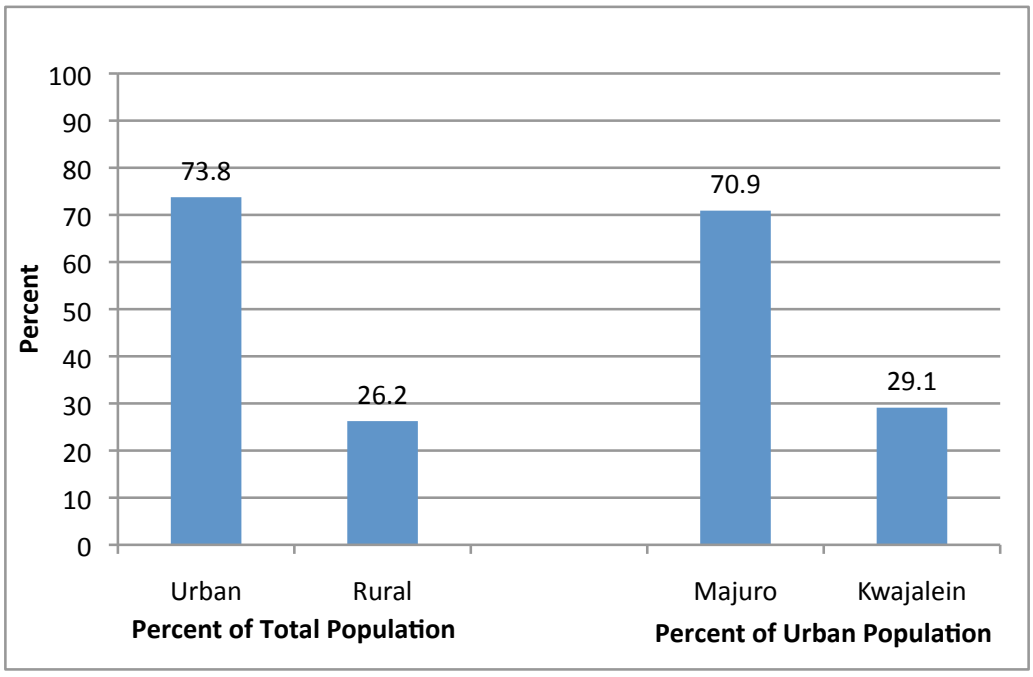
Figure 3.3: Density of urban and rural population, RMI: 2011



Urban–rural distribution

Almost three-quarters (73.8 percent) of the population of the Marshall Islands in 2011 lived in urban areas, up from 65.2 percent in 1999. Of those living in urban areas, 70.9 percent were located in Majuro atoll and the remaining 29.1 percent in Kwajalein atoll (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of total population and urban population, RMI: 2011



CHAPTER 4
AGE–SEX COMPOSITION

Age–sex pyramid

Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show the age–sex structure of the population enumerated in the 1999 and 2011 censuses, while Figures 4.3 and 4.4 show the age–sex structure of the population in urban and rural areas in 2011. A marked difference in the age structure of the population is evident between the 1999 and 2011 censuses.

The base of the age pyramid (under 20 years) of the 2011 census (Figure 4.2) is somewhat narrower than that of the 1999 census (Figure 4.1). By contrast, male and female bars in the age groups 20 years and over are relatively longer in the 2011 census than in the 1999 census. As stated in the 1999 census report, shorter male and female bars in the age group 5–9 as compared to the adjacent age groups are the result of the rapid decline in fertility during the previous 10 years and a massive out-migration involving families of young children. The 2011 age pyramid also reflects the impact of such a decline in fertility, resulting in a deficit of population in the age group 15–19, as a majority of the population aged 5–9 enumerated in the 1999 census are reported in the age group 15–19 in the 2011 census and some would be in the next age group 20–24. The consistency of the 1999 and 2011 age pyramids validates the accuracy of age reporting in the Marshall Islands censuses.

Figure 4.1: Age-sex pyramid of the RMI: 1999

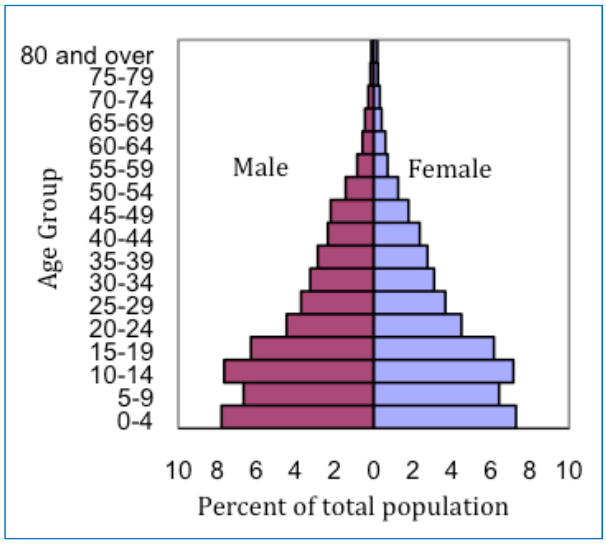
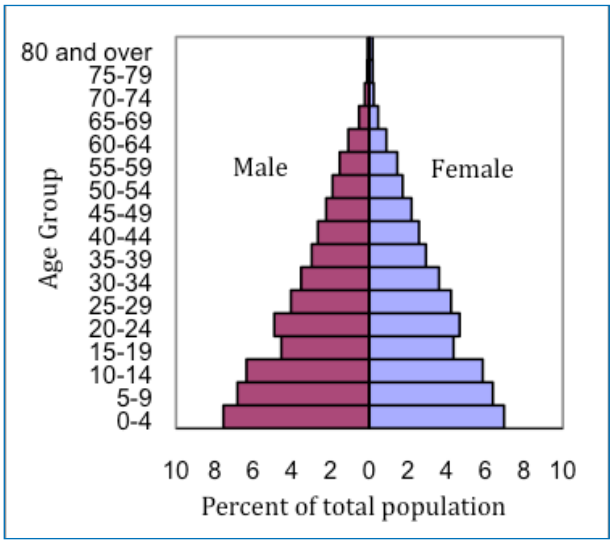


Figure 4.2: Age-sex pyramid of the RMI: 2011



The shape of the age pyramids of the urban and rural populations is evidently different. While both pyramids are broadbased, the age pyramid of the rural population (Figure 4.4) has relatively longer bars than that of the urban population under age 15 (Figure 4.3). This is due to the fact that women in rural areas have higher fertility than women in urban areas (see Chapter 10).

In the rural age pyramid, the bars (15 and over) are slightly narrower than the urban bars, indicating a younger population. The narrowest point in the rural age pyramid is evident in the 15 to 19 year age group – i.e. the secondary-school age population. Migration data for the population aged 15 to 19 (during the period April 2006 to March 2011 – i.e. place of residence five years ago), shows that 74 percent of the migrants in this age group (15 to 19) migrated to either Majuro or Kwajalein (61% for the former and 13% for the latter) from the

outer islands, where secondary schools are available. Consequently, the narrower bars in the 20 to 54 year old population (working age group) in the rural age-sex pyramid compared to the urban age-sex pyramid may be due to limitations on job availability in the outer islands.

Figure 4.3: Age-sex pyramid urban sector: 2011

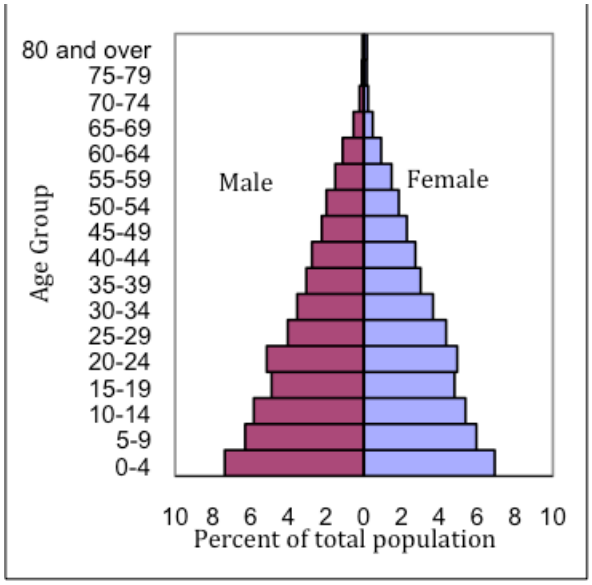
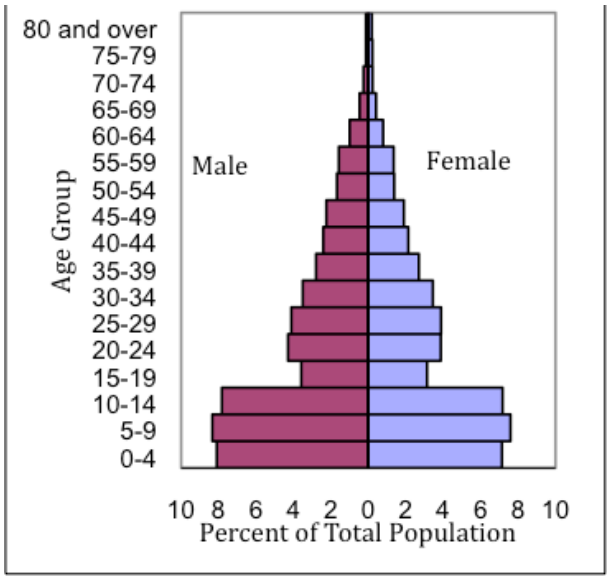


Figure 4.4: Age-sex pyramid rural sector: 2011



Population distribution by broad age groups

Figure 4.5 presents the distribution of the population of the Marshall Islands by broad age groups in 1999 and 2011. While the share of the population under age 15 is 40 percent of the total population in 2011, it has declined from 43 percent in 1999. As expected, the population of the Marshall Islands has become somewhat old in 2011 in comparison with the population in 1999. However, the size of the older population 60 years and over is only 4 percent of the total population in the 2011 census, which is still far below an ageing population (defined as having 7 percent of the total population aged 60 years and over). The percentage of the population in the age group 15–59 has also gone up, from 53.7 percent in 1999 to 56 percent in 2011.

Figure 4.5: Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, RMI, 1999 and 2011

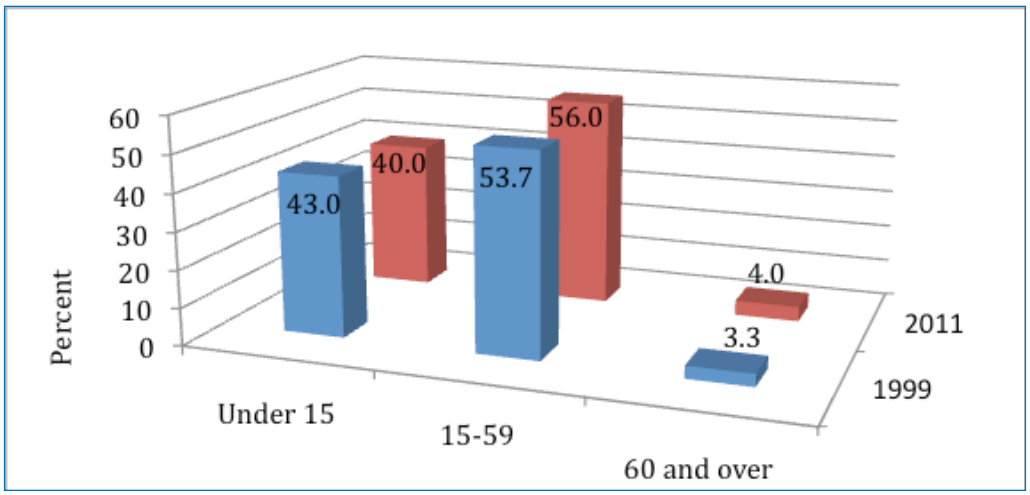
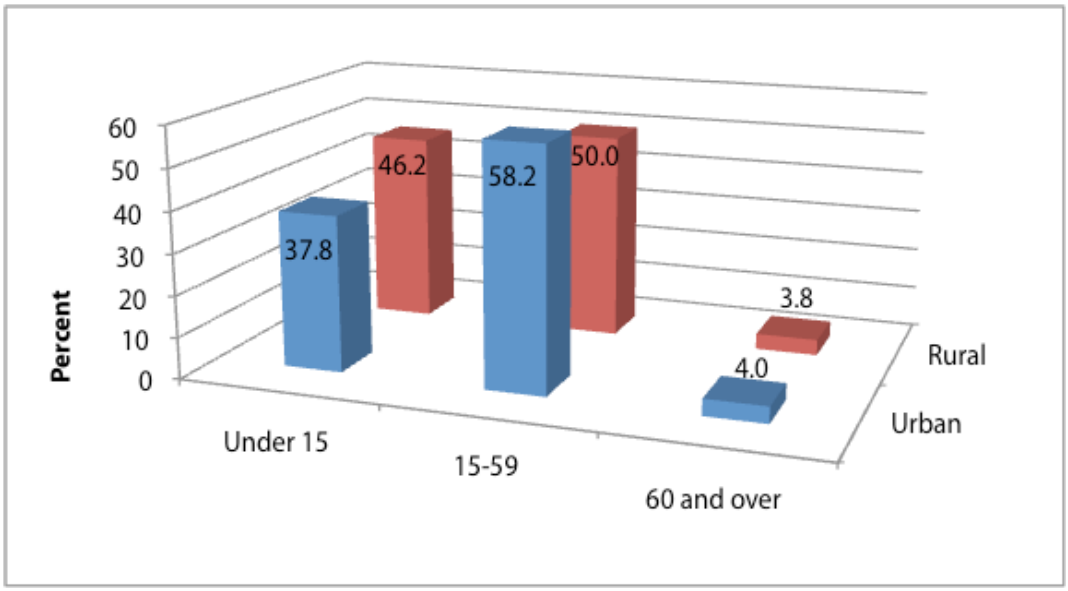


Figure 4.6 shows that in the 2011 census, the distribution of population by broad age groups in urban areas is remarkably different from that of rural areas. As a result of higher fertility in rural areas than in urban areas, the rural population continues to be very young, representing 46.2 percent of the total population under age 15 as compared to 37.8 percent in urban areas. The percentage of older population differs very little between urban areas (4%) and rural areas (3.8%). By contrast, the percentage of population in the age group 15–59 is significantly higher in urban areas (58.2%) than in rural areas (50%). This may be primarily due to the migration of working-age population from rural to urban areas. In addition, decline in fertility in urban areas contributes to the rise in working-age population as the high-fertility cohort begins to move to this age group.

Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of population by urban-rural residence, RMI: 2011



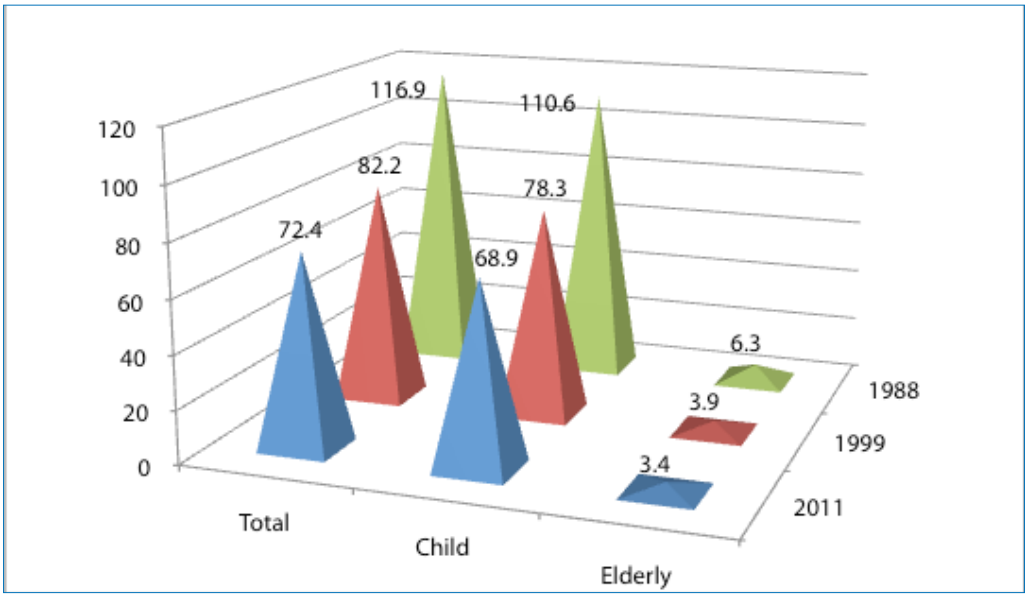
Median age

The Marshall Islands has witnessed a substantial decline in fertility and increase in longevity during the past two decades. As a result, the median age of the national population, for both males and females, increased from 14 years in 1988 to 18 years in 1999, with a further increase to 20.6 years in 2011. As expected, the median ages of urban and rural populations are 21.3 years and 17.8 years, respectively. The 2011 census also reveals a wide variation in the median age of the population by atoll/island. With the exception of Bikini and Rongelap, the median age ranges from 13.2 years (in Lib) to 21.9 years (in Wotho). Bikini and Rongelap atolls, which are inhabited only by construction workers, have median ages of 32.7 years and 46.3 years, respectively. The median ages in Kwajalein and Majuro are 19.7 years and 21.8 years, respectively.

Dependency ratio

The Marshall Islands has undergone a substantial change in the age structure of the population during the past two decades. On the one hand, the percentage of young population below age 15 has declined; on the other hand, the percentage of working-age population 15–64 has gone up. The share of the older population 65 years and over has increased very modestly. This has resulted in a decline of both the child and elderly dependency ratios of the Marshall Islands. It is evident from Figure 4.7 that the child dependency ratio, which is the number of children below age 15 per 100 persons in the working-age population (15–64 years), substantially declined from 110.6 in 1988 to 78.3 in 1999, with a further decline to 68.9 in 2011. Likewise, the elderly dependency ratio, which is the number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons in the working-age population, declined markedly from 6.3 in 1988 to 3.9 in 1999, with a further drop to 3.4 in 2011. The total dependency ratio has sharply declined to 72.4 in 2011 from 82.2 in 1999, a drop in total dependency by 10 persons below age 15, and 65 years and over. If children below age 15 and persons 65 years and over are considered economically dependent on the working-age population, the number of dependents that every 100 persons in the working-age population had to support in 2011 was fewer by 10 persons than in 1999.

Figure 4.7: Total, child and elderly dependency ratios (per 100 working-age population), RMI: 1988, 1999 and 2011



Sex ratio

Figure 4.8 shows the sex ratio of the population of the Marshall Islands during the census years from 1920 to 2011. The sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 100 females, of the national population declined sharply from 113 males per 100 females in 1920 to 104 males per 100 females in 1967. The sex ratio increased modestly to 105.5 in 1980 and has remained relatively constant at 105 males per 100 females from 1988 to 2011.

Figure 4.8: Sex ratio of population (males per 100 females), RMI: 1920-2011

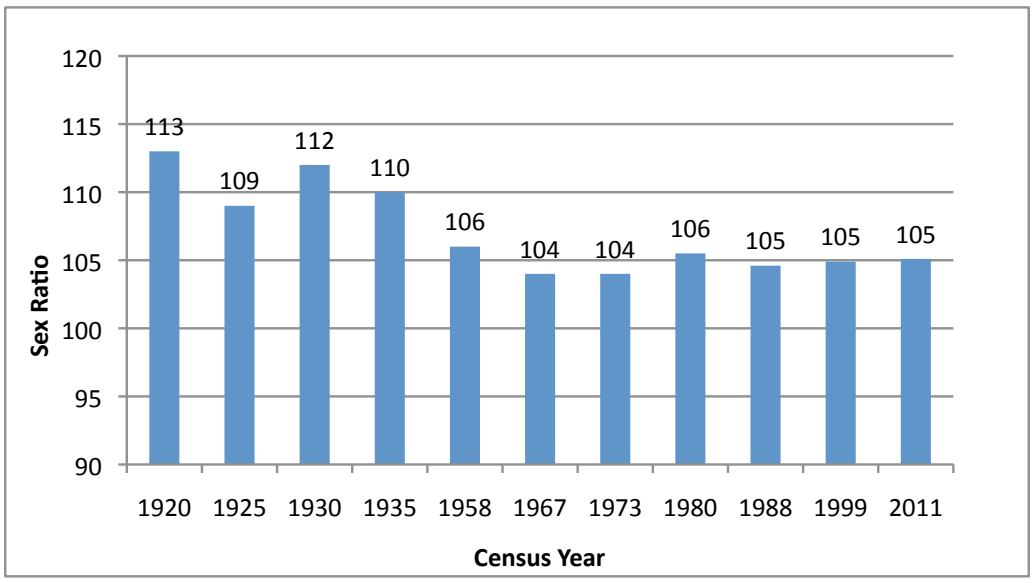


Table 4.1 presents sex ratio by age during the census years from 1988 to 2011. Overall, the age-specific sex ratios of the population reported in the 2011 census reveal an excess of males over females in almost all age groups except 25–29, 30–34 and 75 years and over. In general, age-specific sex ratios range from 96.1 to 111.2. However, there are some outliers with an abnormally low sex ratio of 65 reported in the age group 75 years and over, and abnormally high sex ratios of 124.3 and 119.3 reported in the age groups 60–64 and 65–69, respectively.

The high sex ratio reported in the age groups 60–64 and 65–69 in the 2011 census is consistent with the 1999 census result as these populations were about 12 years younger and a majority of them were enumerated in the age groups 50–54 and 55–59 in the 1999 census. The explanation given in the 1999 census report was that there were more non-Marshallese citizens in these age groups, with a predominance of males over females. A similar explanation can be put forward for the abnormally high sex ratio of population in the age groups 60–64 and 65–69 in 2011. Nonetheless, as reported in the 1999 census, sharp increases in the sex ratio in the age groups 50–74 may be attributed to the effect of sex differential in age misreporting. It is widely observed that women, especially those in their late forties or fifties, tend to understate their age, and that men in their sixties tend to overstate their age. An abnormally low sex ratio of 65.5 reported in the age group 75 years and over could be due to higher mortality of males than females.

The low sex ratio (deficit of males) reported in the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 could be due to out-migration of more males than females in these age groups. A similar explanation was given in the 1999 census report on the low sex ratio of 99.4 reported in the age group 20–24. Note that a majority of the population enumerated in the age group 20–24 in the 1999 census will have reached the age group 30–34 in the 2011 census, which further reinforces the consistency and accuracy of age reporting in the 1999 and 2011 censuses.

Table 4.1: Age-specific sex ratios, RMI: 1988, 1999 and 2011

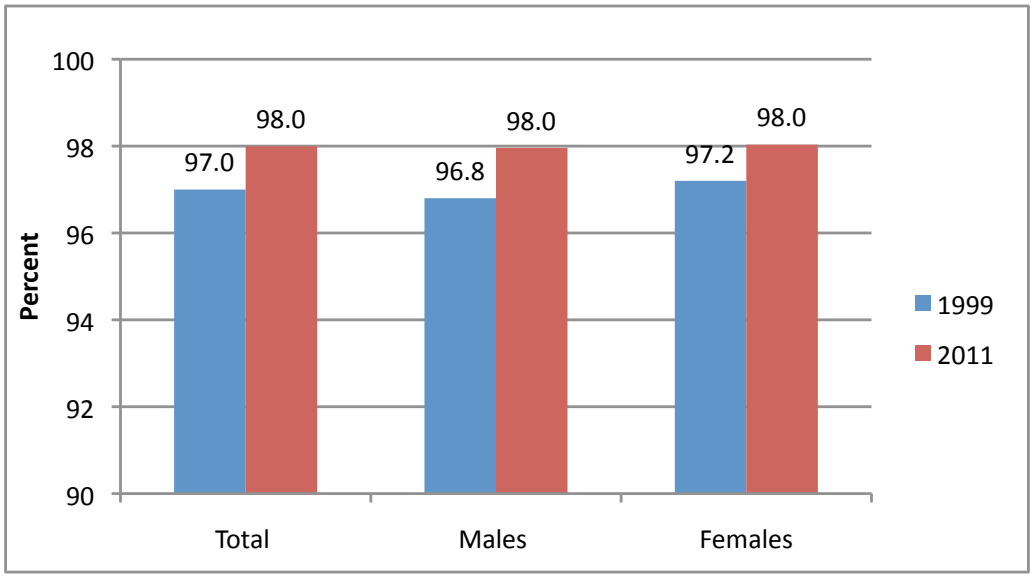
Age group	1988	1999	2011
All ages	104.6	104.9	105.1
0-4	104.6	107.1	108.6
5-9	104.3	103.9	106.7
10-14	108.3	107.1	108.9
15-19	106.2	102.2	104.5
20-24	92.4	99.4	105.4
25-29	100.9	101.6	96.2
30-34	103.1	105.4	98.1
35-39	122.7	104.3	102.5
40-44	103.3	100.0	103.9
45-49	130.1	123.8	102.9
50-54	108.1	115.3	111.2
55-59	111.8	120.0	107.1
60-64	97.2	96.4	124.3
65-69	88.3	112.2	119.3
70-74	96.3	91.7	110.1
75 and over	81.4	77.9	65.0

CHAPTER 5
LITERACY, EDUCATION AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Literacy

Figure 5.1 shows that the literacy rate of the household population 10 years and older has increased from 97 percent in the 1999 census to 98 percent in the 2011 census. While slightly more females were literate than males in 1999, this gap has reduced to almost nil in 2011. These figures are comparable, because in each census a literate person was defined as one who can, with understanding, both read and write a simple message in any one language.

Figure 5.1: Literacy rate by sex, RMI: 1999 and 2011



Highest grade completed

Figure 5.2 shows the distribution of population six years and older by highest grade completed in 2011. Some 17 percent of the population six years and older have completed either high school (Grade 12) or GED, while another 12 percent have completed some college or higher. Almost one-fourth (24%) have completed grade 9–11, while those who have completed grade 8 comprise 14 percent. Over a quarter of the population (28%) six years and older have completed elementary grades 1–7, and 3 percent have competed pre-school. Only 2 percent were reported to have never been to school.

It is interesting to note that more males than females were reported to have completed a higher level of education. While 13.1 percent of males have at least some college education as compared to 9.9 percent of females (Figure 5.3), there is very little difference in the percentage of those who have completed high school or GED by sex. However, more females than males were reported to have completed grade 8–11.

Figure 5.2: Population six years and older by highest grade completed, RMI: 2011

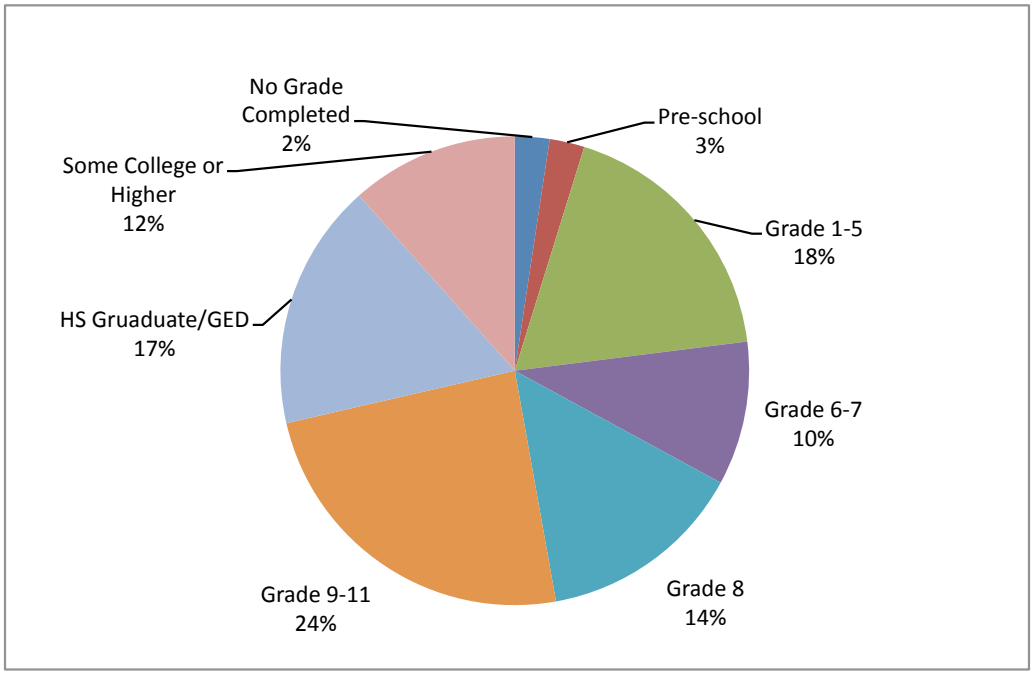
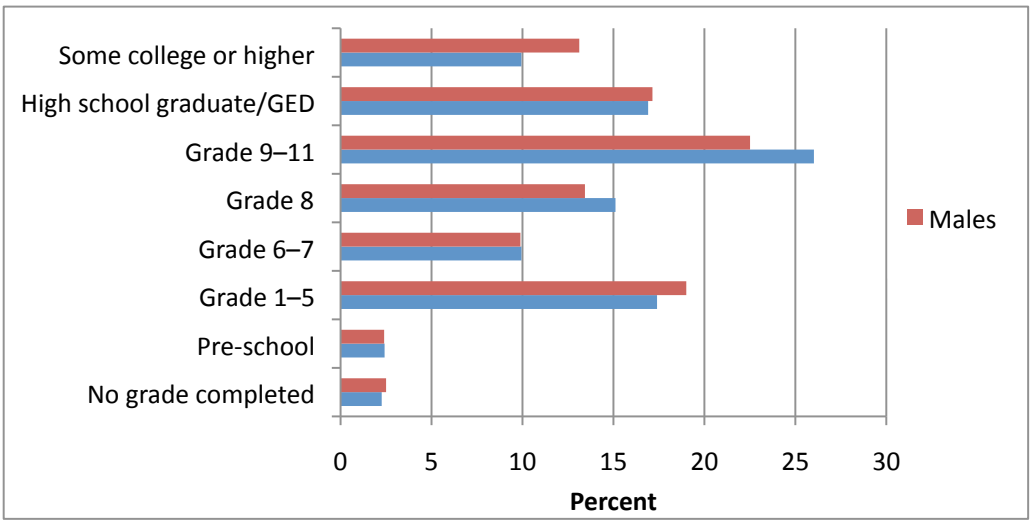


Figure 5.3: Population six years and older by highest grade completed and sex, RMI: 2011



The percentage of population six years and older who have completed at least a secondary level of education varies to a large extent by atoll/island. As seen in Figure 5.4, Bikini and Rongelap have the highest percentage of population six years and older (over two-fifths) who have completed at least a secondary level of education. Majuro and Kwajalein rank third and fourth, with 34.8 percent and 27.5 percent, respectively, who have completed at least a secondary level of education. By contrast, Lib and Mili were reported to have the lowest percentage of population six years and older who have completed at least a secondary education. The reason for the high percentages of population six years and older who have completed at least a secondary level of education in Bikini and Rongelap is that the residents in these two atolls comprise construction workers aged 15 years and above, with a median age of 46.3 years and 32.7 years, respectively. Most of the residents in these two atolls are likely to have completed the highest level of formal education in their life, as the level of education of a person is directly related to age, at least up to a certain age – say, 25 years.

Figure 5.4: Percent of population six years and older who completed high school or higher level of education by atoll/island, RMI: 2011

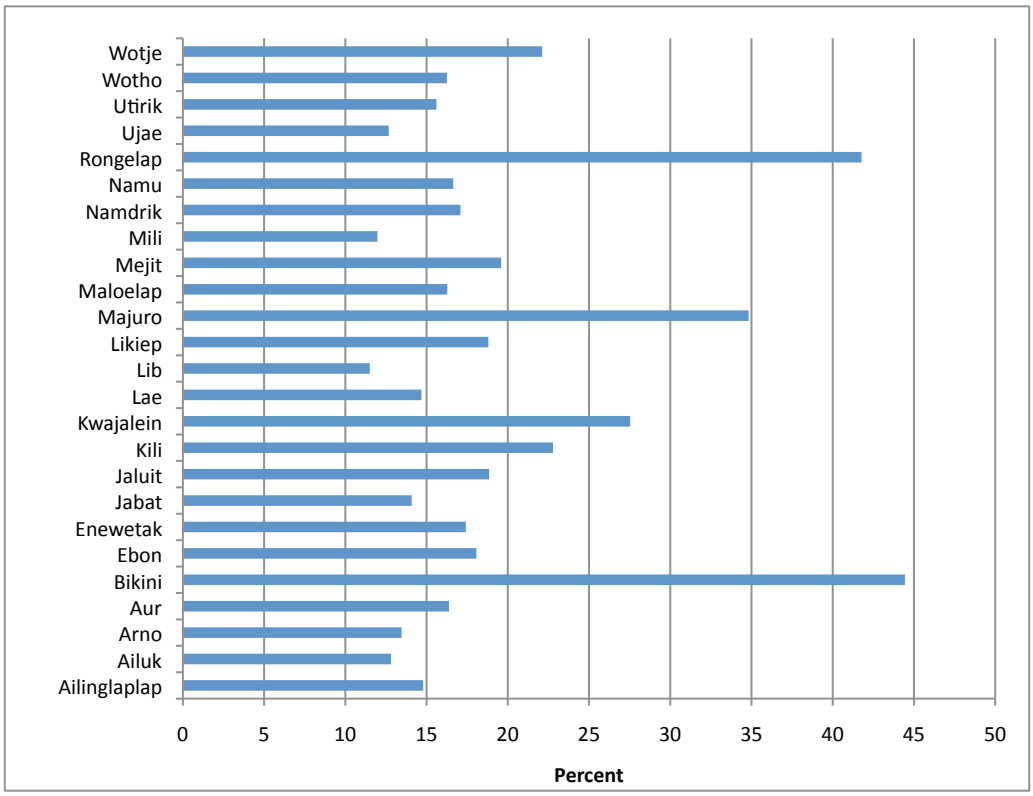
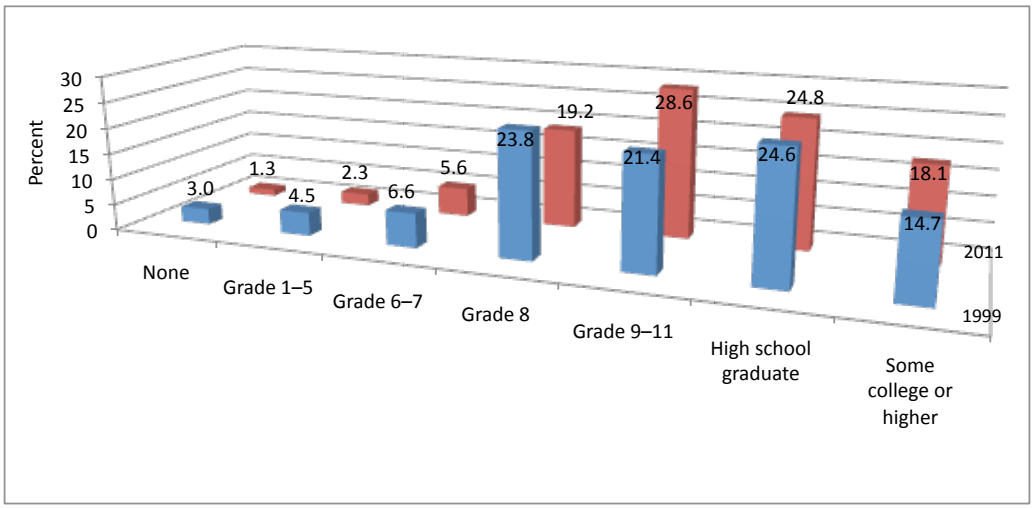


Figure 5.5 shows the percentage of population 25 years and older by highest grade completed in 1999 and 2011. The level of education of the Marshall Islands has improved between 1999 and 2011. As expected, the percentage of population 25 years and older who have completed some college has increased from 14.7 percent in 1999 to 18.1 percent in 2011. The percentage of population 25 years and older who have completed grade 9–11 has also increased, to 28.6 in 2011, from 21.4 in 1999, but the percentage of those who have completed high school has remained almost unchanged at about 25 percent. By contrast, the percentages of those who have no formal education and those who have completed up to grade 8 have declined between 1999 and 2011. In 2011, the primary graders comprised 2.3 percent; the sixth and seventh graders, 5.6 percent; the eighth graders, 19.2 percent; and those with no formal education, 1.3 percent. By comparison, in 1999 the primary graders were 4.5 percent; the sixth and seventh graders, 6.6 percent; the eighth graders, 23.8 percent; and those with no formal education, 3.0 percent.

Figure 5.5: Population 25 years and older by highest grade completed, RMI: 1999 and 2011



It is evident from Table 5.1 that in 2011, the urban population has a comparatively higher percentage of population who have completed high school and some college than the rural population. For instance, 19.4 percent of the urban population 25 years and older have completed some college and 27.7 percent have completed high school, in comparison with 14.6 percent of the rural population who have completed some college and 16.9 percent who have completed high school. There is virtually no urban/rural difference in the percentage of population 25 years and older who have completed grade 9–11 (28.6 percent in urban areas versus 28.8 percent in rural areas). However, the percentage of those who have completed grade 8 is much higher in rural areas (27.3%) than in urban areas (16.3%).

Table 5.1 also shows that there is a marked difference in the level of education by sex, with males having better levels of education than females. Irrespective of urban/rural residence, the percentage of population 25 years and older who have completed some college is much higher among males than among females (22.8 percent versus 15.9 percent in urban areas, and 17.8 percent versus 11.1 percent in rural areas). Likewise, a slightly higher percentage of males than females have completed high school in both urban and rural areas. By contrast, a lower percentage of males than females have completed grade 6–7, grade 8 and grade 9–11.

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of urban and rural population 25 years and older by level of education and by sex, RMI: 2011

	Urban			Rural		
Highest grade completed	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**16,179**	**8,069**	**8,110**	**5,901**	**3,105**	**2,796**
	100	100	100	100	100	100
No grade completed	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.6
Pre-school	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade 1–5	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Grade 6–7	4.8	4.5	5.2	7.6	7.0	8.2
Grade 8	16.3	14.6	18.0	27.3	24.7	30.1
Grade 9–11	28.6	26.1	31.0	28.8	27.6	30.0
High school graduate/GED	27.7	28.8	26.6	16.9	17.9	15.8
Some college or higher	19.4	22.8	15.9	14.6	17.8	11.1

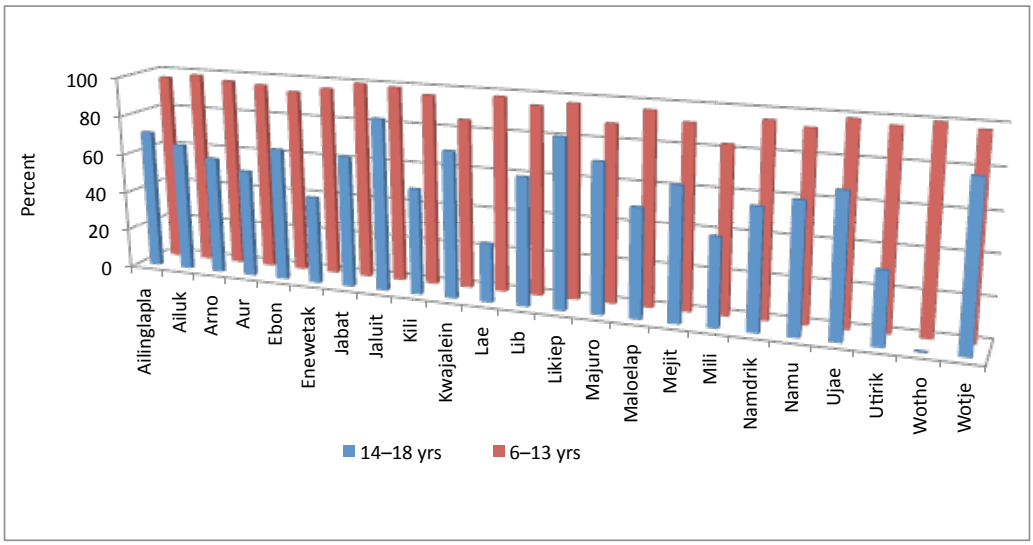
School attendance

The population 6–18 years old is the school age population, or persons who are normally expected to be attending elementary and secondary schools. Of this population, those aged 6–13 years are considered the elementary school age population and those aged 14–18 years are considered the secondary school age population. The 2011 census records a total of 15,564 persons in this school age population, of whom 13,253 or 85.2 percent have attended school during the school year preceding the census. The census data also reveals that over 90 percent of the elementary school age population have attended elementary school, in comparison with 73.1 percent of the secondary school age population who have attended secondary school.

The 2011 census exhibits a wide variation in school attendance by atoll and island (Figure 5.6). Jabat and Wotho, which have the third and fourth smallest populations among the 25 inhabited atolls/islands in the country, reported a 100 percent school attendance in the elementary school age population. Elementary school attendance was over 90 percent in all atolls/islands except Kwajalein, Majuro and Mili: it was 88.9 percent in Majuro, 85.5 percent in Kwajalein and 83.1 percent in Mili.

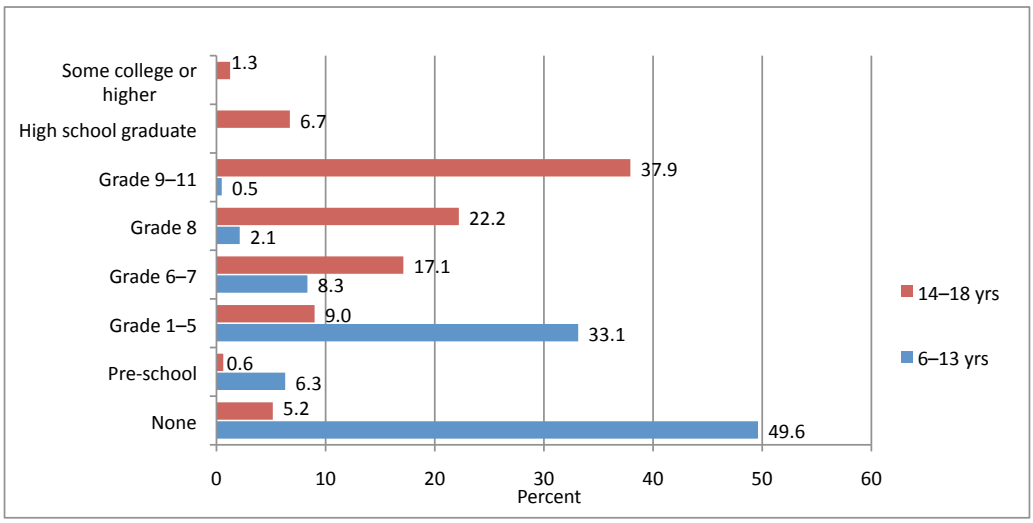
In the secondary school age population 14–18 years old, the highest school attendance was recorded in Jaluit (87.1%), followed by Likiep (85%). By contrast, Lae and Utirik recorded the lowest percentage of secondary school attendance: 29.4 percent in the former and 35.7 percent in the latter. It is, however, to be noted that there were only three persons in the secondary school age population in Wotho and none of them had attended secondary school. Almost three-fourths of the secondary school age population were reported to have attended secondary school in Majuro and Kwajalein.

Figure 5.6: Percent of population 6-18 years who attended school at any time in the year preceding the census by atoll/island, RMI: 2011



Children and youth 6–18 years old who did not attend school during the year prior to the census comprise 14.8 percent of the total population in this school age population. Figure 5.7 reveals that of the out-of-school children 6–13 years old, almost half have never been to school and one-third are primary graders. Those who have completed grade 6–7 comprise 8.3 percent, and pre-school, 6.3 percent. Some 38 percent of the out-of-school youth 14–18 years old are 9–11 graders, followed by those who have completed grade 8 (22.2%) and grade 6–7 (17.1%). Those who are high school graduates comprise 6.7 percent and those with no formal education, 5.2 percent.

Figure 5.7: Population 6–18 years who did not attend school during the year preceding the census by highest grade completed, RMI: 2011



CHAPTER 6
MIGRATION

The 2011 census of the Marshall Islands collected information from the population aged 5 years old and over on their place of residence in 2006. Based on this information, a matrix table was generated by place of current residence (atoll/island) and place of residence 5 years ago (atoll/island). Using this data, in-migration and out-migration counts for each atoll/island were estimated for the period April 2006 to March 2011.

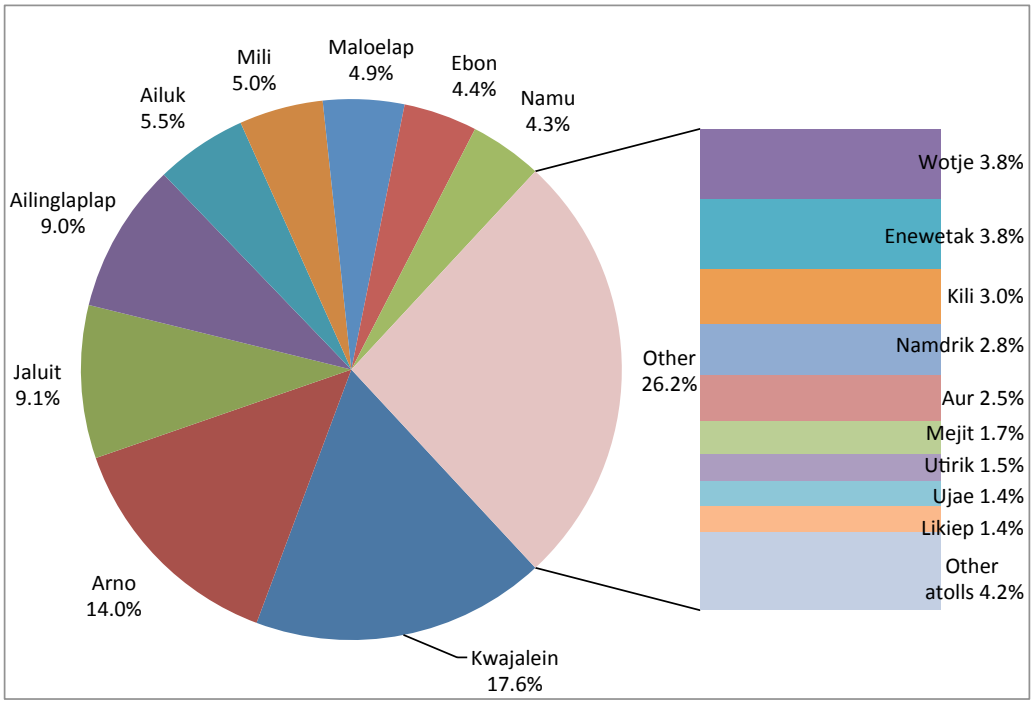
It is evident from Table 6.1 that during this period (April 2006 to March 2011), a total of 3,546 persons aged 5 years old and over (at the time of the 2011 census) had migrated between the country's atolls/islands. There were slightly more male (1,807) than female (1,739) migrants. During this period, Majuro received the highest volume of in-migrants (50%), followed by Kwajalein (10.9). One-third of all out-migrants were from Majuro, followed by Kwajalein (13.6 percent). Majuro recorded a total of 1,772 in-migrants; 17.6 percent of these came from Kwajalein, followed by 14 percent from Arno, 9.1 percent from Jaliut, 9 percent from Ailinglaplap and 5.5 percent from Aluk (Figure 6.1). Mili and Maloelap each contributed about 5 percent of migrants to Majuro. Overall, more females (923) migrated to Majuro from other atolls/islands than males, especially from Ebon, Ailuk and Wotje. However, a larger number of male migrants to Majuro came from Ailinglaplap, Jaluit and Lae.

Table 6.1: In-migrants and out-migrants 5 years old and over by atoll/island during the period April 2006 to March 2011

Atoll/island of destination/ origin	April 2006 to March 2011			
	In-migrants		Out-migrants	
	Number	Percentage of all migrants	Number	Percentage of all migrants
Total	**3,546**	**100.0**	**3,546**	**100.0**
Ailinglaplap	136	3.8	263	7.4
Ailuk	44	1.2	132	3.7
Arno	118	3.3	268	7.6
Aur	31	0.9	50	1.4
Bikini	0	0.0	18	0.5
Ebon	105	3.0	96	2.7
Enewetak	42	1.2	74	2.1
Jabat	27	0.8	20	0.6
Jaluit	204	5.8	208	5.9
Kili	51	1.4	63	1.8
Kwajalein	386	10.9	484	13.6
Lae	20	0.6	40	1.1
Lib	23	0.6	20	0.6
Likiep	42	1.2	39	1.1
Majuro	1,772	50.0	1,174	33.1
Maloelap	128	3.6	99	2.8
Mejit	49	1.4	36	1.0
Mili	120	3.4	105	3.0
Namdrik	36	1.0	62	1.7
Namu	78	2.2	84	2.4
Rongelap	0	0.0	17	0.5
Ujae	19	0.5	52	1.5
Ujelang	0	0.0	2	0.1
Utirik	17	0.5	31	0.9
Wotho	9	0.3	11	0.3
Wotje	89	2.5	98	2.8

During the past five years, from April 2006 to March 2011, Majuro recorded a total of 1,772 in-migrants. Of the total in-migrants in Majuro (Figure 6.1), 17.6 percent came from Kwajalein, followed by 14 percent from Arno. Migrants who came from Jaluit and Ailinglaplap each comprise about 9 percent, while those coming from Ailuk constitute 5.5 percent. About 5 percent of migrants were from each of Mili and Maloelap. Overall, there were slightly more female in-migrants (923) than male in-migrants (849) in Majuro. There were more males than females who came from Ailinglaplap, Jaluit and Mili, while those coming from Kwajalein, Arno, Ailuk and Maloelap comprised more females than males.

Figure 6.1: In-migrants of Majuro by atoll/island of origin during the period April 2006 to March 2011



Note: Other atolls include Bikini, Jabat, Lae, Lib, Rongelab, Ujelang and Wotho.

Table 6.2 shows that between April 2006 and March 2011, Majuro experienced a substantial increase in its population, with a net gain of 598 persons migrating from other atolls/islands. By contrast, Kwajalein experienced a net loss of 98 persons during the same five-year period. Net migration rates provide a measure for each island and atoll of the comparative impact of migration on their populations. Jabat had the highest net migration rate of 9.4 percent, which meant a net gain of 9.4 persons per 100 persons aged 5 years old and over. This was followed by Maloelap (4.8%), Mejit (4.1%), Majuro and Lib (2.6%). Other atolls/Islands with a positive net migration rate were Ebon, Likiep and Mili. All other inhabited atolls/islands had negative net-migration rates. Excluding Bikini and Rongelap, the largest negative net migration rates were in Ailuk (-27.6), Arno (-9.6) and Ujae (-10.6). Kwajalein had a negative net migration rate of 1 percent.

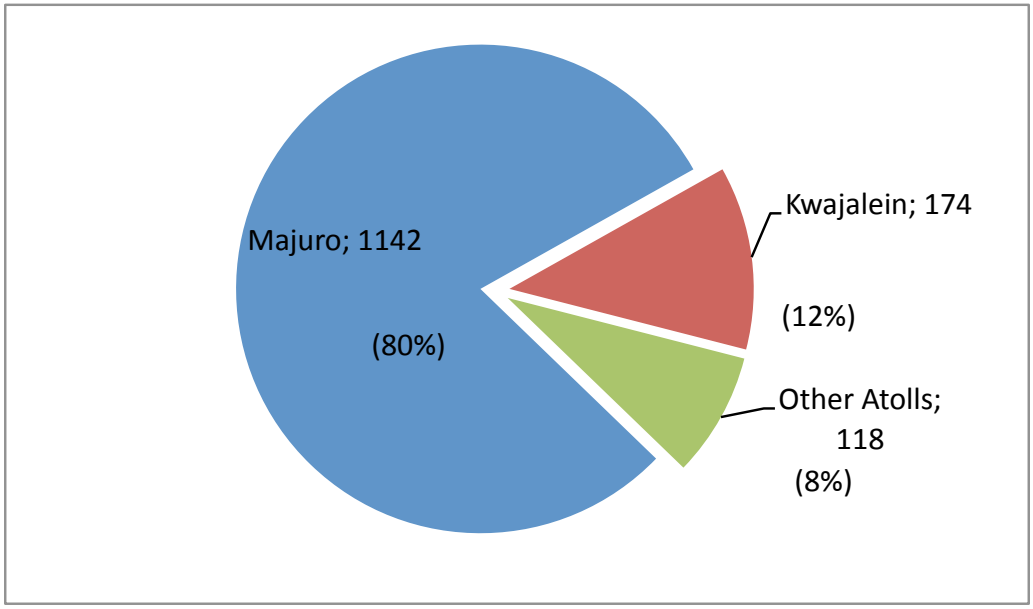
Table 6.2: Net migration rate of population 5 years old and over by atolls/islands during the period April 2006 to March 2011

	Number			Rate (percentage)		
Atoll/island	**In-migrants**	**Out-migrants**	**Net migrants**	**In-migration rate**	**Out-migration rate**	**Net migration rate**
Total	**3,546**	**3,546**	**0**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**0**
Ailinglaplap	136	263	-127	9.2	17.8	-8.6
Ailuk	44	132	-88	13.8	41.5	-27.6
Arno	118	268	-150	7.6	17.2	-9.6
Aur	31	50	-19	7.1	11.5	-4.4
Bikini	0	18	-18	0.0	184.9	-184.9
Ebon	105	96	9	16.9	15.5	1.5
Enewetak	42	74	-32	7.4	13.0	-5.6
Jabat	27	20	7	36.1	26.7	9.4
Jaluit	204	208	-4	13.4	13.6	-0.3
Kili	51	63	-12	10.3	12.7	-2.4
Kwajalein	386	484	-98	4.0	5.1	-1.0
Lae	20	40	-20	6.9	13.7	-6.9
Lib	23	20	3	19.8	17.2	2.6
Likiep	42	39	3	11.3	10.4	0.8
Majuro	1,772	1,174	598	7.7	5.1	2.6
Maloelap	128	99	29	21.0	16.3	4.8
Mejit	49	36	13	15.6	11.5	4.1
Mili	120	105	15	17.9	15.7	2.2
Namdrik	36	62	-26	7.6	13.2	-5.5
Namu	78	84	-6	11.2	12.0	-0.9
Rongelap	0	17	-17	0.0	29.1	-29.1
Ujae	19	52	-33	6.1	16.7	-10.6
Ujelang	0	2	-2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utirik	17	31	-14	4.7	8.6	-3.9
Wotho	9	11	-2	9.8	11.9	-2.2
Wotje	89	98	-9	12.0	13.2	-1.2

Note: For each atoll/island, migration rates were calculated by dividing the number of migrants by the population five years and over during the period 2.5 years prior to the 2011 census. This was obtained by calculating the intercensal growth rate of population, and applying this rate to estimate the population 2.5 years prior to the 2011 census.

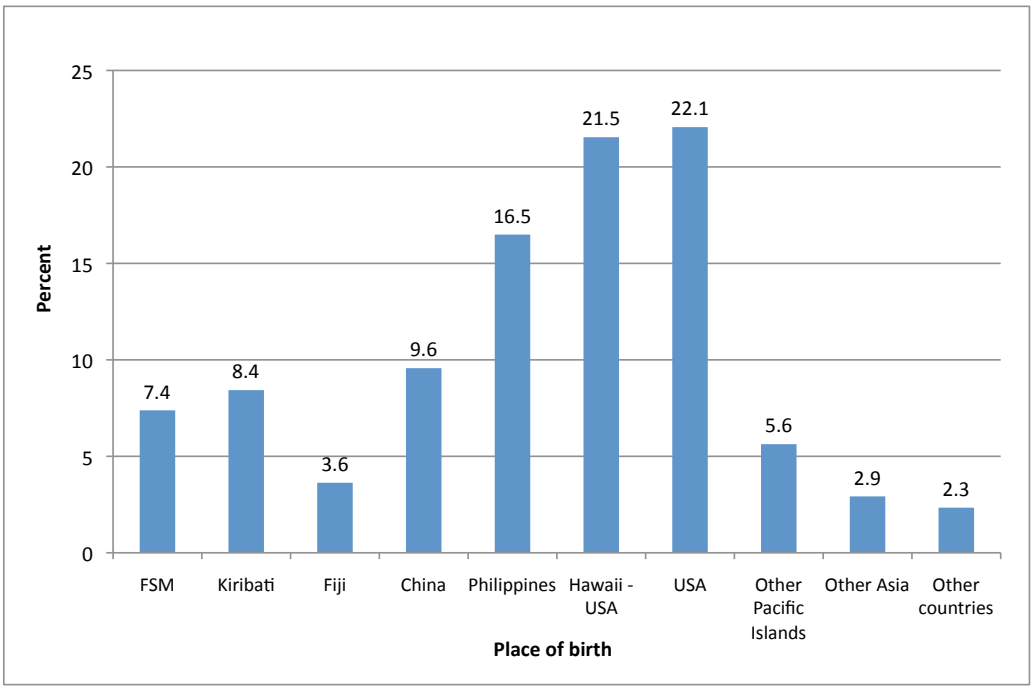
The Marshall Islands has experienced a significant increase in the volume of international migration. The number of international immigrants increased from 544 between January 1994 and May 1999 to 1,434 between April 2006 and March 2011. As with internal migration, Majuro is also the most common destination of international migrants, accounting for 1142 in-migrants; that is, 80 percent of all international migrants between April 2006 and March 2011 (Figure 6.2). Kwajalein received 174 (12%) of international migrants with the remaining 8 percent migrating to other atolls/islands. There were slightly more female (725) than male (709) international migrants to the Marshall islands between April 2006 and March 2011.

Figure 6.2: Migrants from foreign countries by destination during the period April 2006 to March 2011



The 2011 census gathered information on the place of birth of the population enumerated in the Marshall Islands, facilitating estimation of lifetime migration. A lifetime migrant is defined as a person whose current place of residence is different from their mother's residence at the time of their birth. The 2011 census enumerated 3,248 people who were born outside of the Marshall Islands (Figure 6.3). The majority (1366 people or 42 percent) of these migrants came from the United States, of which 666 (48.8%) were born in mainland USA, and 700 (51.2%) in Hawaii. Of the remainder, 16.5 percent (537) were born in the Philippines, 9.6 percent (311) were born in China or Taiwan, 8.4 percent (274) were born in Kiribati and 7.4 percent (240) were born in the Federated States of Micronesia.

Figure 6.3: Population born in foreign countries by place of birth



CHAPTER 7
LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES

Background

Economic activity and employment are shaped by many factors, including the size of the working-age population, educational and skill level of the labor force, and availability of economic resources and access to employment. Integrating population factors into economic and social development strategies is vital to achieving sustainable development outcomes and improving the quality of life. In order to pursue such objectives, Marshall Islands' policy-makers and planners and their development partners require quality data on economic and labor market activities such as employment and unemployment and the size and characteristics of the labor force, as well as information about those not in the labor force. This information is of fundamental importance because it provides an indication of the size of the labor supply for the production of goods and services in a country, and provides much needed benchmarks and baseline information against which to measure people's general well-being and standard of living and monitor development progress.

To provide this information, population and housing censuses include a series of standard questions on economic activities undertaken by people over 15 years of age[1]. The Marshall Islands 2011 census included questions on the following:

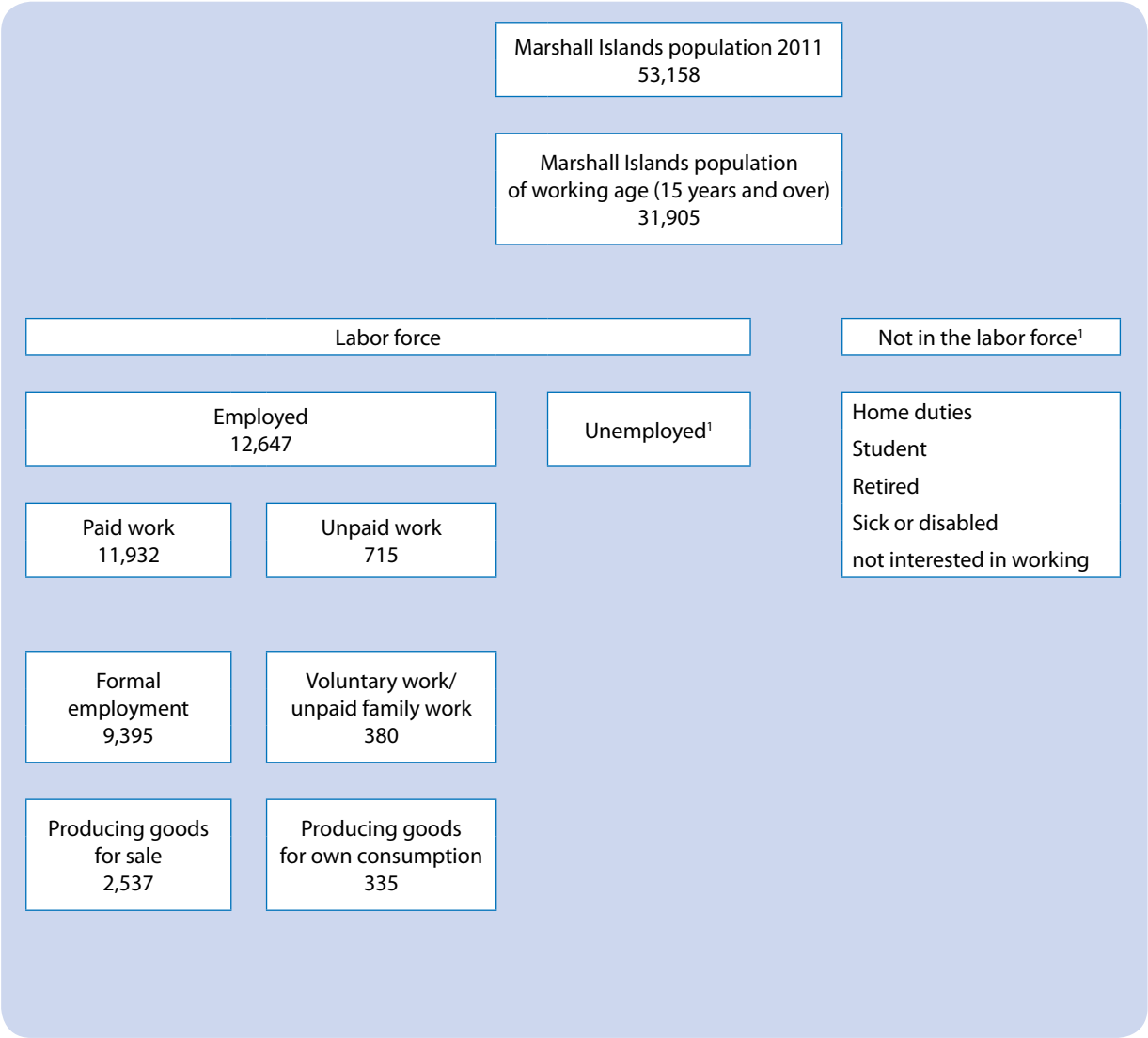
- *Work for pay* — covers people working for wages, salary, on commission, on a contract, or operating a business. The person is either a government or private employee, an employer, or self-employed.
- *Voluntary work and unpaid family work* — applies to people who work but do not receive a wage, salary, commission or do not have a contract, including people doing voluntary work for their communities, their church and other NGOs.
- *Work to support the household by producing goods for sale* — includes all people who perform a variety of tasks, such as fishing, farming, gardening, producing handicrafts and other products for sale to support the household.
- *Work to support the household by producing goods for own consumption* — includes people who fish, farm, plant food gardens or produce other goods for household consumption only; these activities are generally referred to as subsistence activities.

Economic activity framework

While the international standard working age is referred to as 15–64, the Marshallese working age population, as in many countries in the Pacific, refers to everyone over 15 years of age whether they are in the labor force or not. The labor force comprises people who are either employed or unemployed; people not in the labor force comprise home-makers (housewives), full-time students, retired people, and those too ill or disabled to work.

1 The original census questionnaire design also made provision to capture people not in the labor force, such as home-makers (housewives), full-time students, retired people, and those too ill or disabled to work; it was also meant to cover unemployment. Unfortunately, a misplaced 'skip' instruction in the final questionnaire, which eluded everyone's attention, made it impossible to obtain accurate information on people not in the Labor force and those unemployed. To rectify this situation, SPC and EPPSO conducted a mini labor force survey on Majuro and Ebeye in September 2012, with a full report expected to be available in April 2013.

Figure 7.1: RMI labor force framework, 2011



Note [1]: 19,258 people are either not in the labour force, or are unemployed. Given a design fault in the questionnnaire as previously allueded to, the exact number of both categories cannot be determined. To resolve this impasse, a labor force survey was conducted in September 2012, with results expected in April 2013.

People of working age — background characteristics

Out of the Marshall Islands total 2011 population (53,158), 60 percent were in the working age population (31,905). This number included 59 percent of all males (16,205) and 61 percent of all females (15,700). In comparison to the 1999 census, the working age population increased by 11 percent. Table 7.1 shows the working age population distribution by age, sex and region.

Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of the working population aged 15 and over by background characteristics, Marshall Islands 2011

Age group	Males (%)	Females (%)	Persons (%)
15-19	14.9	14.7	14.8
20-29	29.5	30.1	29.8
30-39	21.4	22.1	21.7
40-64	31.0	29.7	30.4
65+	3.3	3.4	3.3
Region			
Urban	75.7	77.2	76.5
Rural	24.3	22.8	23.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Thirty percent of the working age population were between 20 and 29 years of age in 2011 and two-thirds were aged between 15 and 39 years. More than three-quarters of the working age population lived in urban areas (Kwajalein and Majuro atolls) and less than one-quarter on the other islands/atolls of the Marshall Islands. There were no marked gender differences in the composition of the working age population regarding age or urban-rural location.

Employed population

Employment is defined as either paid or self-employed work during a specified brief period of either one week or one day. Under this definition, the International Labor Organization (ILO) includes persons who:

- performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind;
- had a formal attachment to their job but were temporarily not at work during the reference period;
- performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind; or
- were with an enterprise such as a business, farm or service but were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

This definition also includes everyone involved in subsistence or unpaid family or village work. ILO states that 'persons engaged in economic activities in the form of own account production of goods for own final use within the same household should be considered to be self-employed'. Unpaid village work, such as when young people receive food from the community for their endeavours, is also considered to be employment, in as far as these people performed some work for 'payment in kind'.

In the Marshall Islands, employment refers to paid and unpaid work, with

- work for pay, relating to employees, employers, self-employed people, and everyone producing goods for sale;
- unpaid work, relating to people involved in voluntary work, unpaid family or community work, or in production of goods for their own consumption (engaged in subsistence activities).

The 2011 census recorded 12,647 people as employed, which represents 40 percent of the Marshall Islands working age population (Table 7.2). Of these, 65 percent were males and 35 percent were females. This contrasts with 19,258 people classified as not in the labor force or unemployed. This means only 4 out of 10 people aged 15 and over are employed, working in either paid or unpaid employment. Though small, it is worth noting that this proportion has increased by a modest 4 percent since the 1999 census.

There was a distinct gender differential in economic activity in 2011, with 51 percent of all men of working age engaged in either paid or unpaid work, compared to 28 percent of women of working age. A similar pattern prevailed in 1999, where only one of every five women of working age was employed (22%), compared to one in two men (48%). Despite a small increase in female participation in employment, developments since 1999 would suggest that the Marshalls Islands are a long way from reaching employment gender parity.

The vast majority (94%) of the employed Marshallese population worked in paid employment (11,932), with the private sector employing 41 percent of paid employees ahead of the government sector (35%). Males (65%) are more prevalent than females (35%) in all forms of paid employment, particularly in private and government employment where males held 69 percent of posts in 2011 in both cases. The smallest sex difference in paid employment in 2011 emerged amongst people involved in producing goods for sale (54% males and 46% females).

Only a small proportion (5.6%) of employed Marshallese are engaged in unpaid work, either producing goods for their own consumption (2.6%), undertaking volunteer work (2.2%) or working without pay in a family business (0.8%). Across all three categories, men out-numbered women, with their representation most pronounced in the categories of producing goods for their own consumption (75%) and undertaking volunteer work (63%).

Between 1999 to 2011, formal employment, that is paid employment in both the private and government sector, increased by 1,848, with public sector growth (1,074) ahead of job creation in the private sector (772). Mirroring earlier observations about gender differentials, the number of women working for the RMI government grew by 439 while the number of male employees grew by 635 (Table 7.3). A similar pattern emerged in the private sector where the number of female workers increased by 291 compared to 481 for males. These figures translate into sex ratios of 145 (public sector) and 165 (private sector), showing employment growth clearly favouring males over females and also that the public sector performed slightly better than the private sector in reducing the employment gender gap during the recent inter-censal period.

Table 7.2: Economic activity by sex for population aged 15 and older, Marshall Islands 2011

Economic activity	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%	% Male	% Female
Employed - paid work								
Work for pay - employee (private)	4,887	41.0	3,351	43.1	1,536	37.0	68.6	31.4
Work for pay - employee (government)	4,180	35.0	2,869	36.9	1,311	31.5	68.6	31.4
Self-employed without any employees	131	1.1	73	0.9	58	1.4	55.7	44.3
Employer with one or more employees	197	1.7	119	1.5	78	1.9	60.4	39.6
Producing goods for sale	2,537	21.3	1,364	17.5	1,173	28.2	53.8	46.2
Total employed - paid work	**11,932**	**100.0**	**7,776**	**100.0**	**4,156**	**100.0**	**65.2**	**34.8**
Employed - unpaid work								
Volunteer work	277	38.7	175	36.3	102	43.8	63.2	36.8
Unpaid work in a family business	103	14.4	56	11.6	47	20.2	54.4	45.6
Producing goods for personal consumption	335	46.9	251	52.1	84	36.1	74.9	25.1
Total employed - unpaid work	715	100.0	482	100.0	233	100.0	67.4	32.6
Total employed	**12,647**	**39.6**	**8,258**	**51.0**	**4,389**	**28.0**	**65.3**	**34.7**
Total economically not active and unemployed population	**19,258**	**60.4**	**7,947**	**49.0**	**11,311**	**72.0**	**41.3**	**58.7**
Total working age population	**31,905**	**100.0**	**16,205**	**100.0**	**15,700**	**100.0**	**50.8**	**49.2**

Table 7.3: Growth in number of private and public paid employees by sex, 1999-2011

Employed - paid work	Persons	Males	Females
Work for pay - employee (private)	772	481	291
Work for pay - employee (government)	1,074	635	439

Turning to the 15 to 24 age group, Table 7.4 shows that only 15 percent of this age group were employed, with employment rates of 20 percent for males and 11 percent for females. The private sector employed 44 percent of paid employees followed by 32 percent in production of goods for sale, with the government as the third-placed employer for this age group (22%, as compared to 35% for the total working age population aged 15 years and over). However, 38 percent of government employees aged 15 to 24 were female (as opposed to 31% for the total working age population aged 15 years and over). Producing goods for personal consumption employed 50 percent of those aged 15 to 24 years in the unpaid sector, with 35 percent of those in the unpaid sector employed in the voluntary sector.

Table 7.4: Economic activity by sex for population aged between 15 and 24, Marshall Islands 2011

Economic Activity	Persons	%	Males	%	Females	%	% Male	% Female
Employed - paid work								
Work for pay - employee (private)	596	44.1	395	45.4	201	41.8	66.3	33.7
Work for pay - employee (government)	294	21.8	181	20.8	113	23.5	61.6	38.4
Self-employed without any employees	11	0.8	3	0.3	8	1.7	27.3	72.7
Employer with one or more employees	18	1.3	14	1.6	4	0.8	77.8	22.2
Producing goods for sale	432	32.0	277	31.8	155	32.2	64.1	35.9
Total employed - paid work	**1,351**	**100.0**	**870**	**100.0**	**481**	**100.0**	**64.4**	**35.6**
Employed - unpaid work								
Volunteer work	58	35.2	33	27.7	25	54.3	56.9	43.1
Unpaid work in a family business	25	15.2	17	14.3	8	17.4	68.0	32.0
Producing goods for personal consumption	82	49.7	69	58.0	13	28.3	84.1	15.9
Total employed - unpaid work	**165**	**100.0**	**119**	**27.7**	**46**	**100.0**	**72.1**	**27.9**
Total employed	**1,516**	**15.4**	**989**	**19.7**	**527**	**11.0**	**65.2**	**34.8**
Total economically not active and unemployed population	**8,309**	**84.6**	**4,042**	**80.3**	**4,267**	**89.0**	**48.6**	**51.4**
Total working age population	**9,825**	**100.0**	**5,031**	**100.0**	**4,794**	**100.0**	**51.2**	**48.8**

CHAPTER 8
OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Employment by occupation

Occupation refers to the type of work a person does at her/his place of work and includes paid employment in government or the private sector, self-employment, being an employer, and producing goods for sale.

Table 8.1 presents the distribution of paid workers by occupation and sex. Overall, the largest number of people in paid employment was in the 'Craft and Related Workers' sector with 2,867 people (23%). The next major occupational groups were 'Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers' with 2,174 people (17%), 'Elementary Occupations' with 1,779 people (14%), 'Professionals' with 1,586 people (13%) and 'Technicians and Associate Professionals' with 1,156 workers (9%). The remaining occupational groups had less than 25 percent of all paid workers.

Females outnumbered males in the occupational categories of 'Clerks' (53%), and constituted 46 percent of the 'Craft and Related Workers' and 44 percent of both 'Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers' and 'Professionals'.

Table 8.1: Employment by occupation and sex, Marshall Islands 2011

Major occupation	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%	% Male	% Female
Total	**12,647**	**100.0**	**8,258**	**100.0**	**4,389**	**100.0**	**65.3**	**34.7**
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	604	4.8	456	5.5	148	3.4	75.5	24.5
Professionals	1,586	12.5	883	10.7	703	16.0	55.7	44.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1,156	9.1	799	9.7	357	8.1	69.1	30.9
Clerks	943	7.5	447	5.4	496	11.3	47.4	52.6
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	2,174	17.2	1,221	14.8	953	21.7	56.2	43.8
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	860	6.8	793	9.6	67	1.5	92.2	7.8
Craft and Related Workers	2,867	22.7	1,536	18.6	1,331	30.3	53.6	46.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	654	5.2	632	7.7	22	0.5	96.6	3.4
Elementary Occupations	1,779	14.1	1,475	17.9	304	6.9	82.9	17.1
Armed Forces Occupations	24	0.2	16	0.2	8	0.2	66.7	33.3

The 'Craft and Related Workers' sector was also the largest employer for the 15 to 24 year old employed population (Table 8.2). However, 'Elementary Occupations' (304 people, 20%) replaced 'Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers' (228 people, 15%) as the second largest employment category for this age group. 'Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers' were a proportionately more important employment category for the 15 to 24 age group, employing 164 people (11%, as opposed to 7% for the whole working age population).

There were sex differences in employment from the whole working age population, the largest being in the 'Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers' sector. In this sector, 56 percent of those employed were female compared to 44 percent for the whole working age population.

No such difference occurred in an employment category with very few employees aged 15 to 24 – 'Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers', showing 5 male and 5 female employees.

Table 8.2: Employment by occupation and sex for population aged between 15 and 24, Marshall Islands 2011

Major Occupation	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%	% Male	% Female
Total	**1,516**	**100.0**	**989**	**100.0**	**527**	**100.0**	**65.2**	**34.8**
Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	10	0.7	5	0.5	5	0.9	50.0	50.0
Professionals	143	9.4	76	7.7	67	12.7	53.1	46.9
Technicians and Associate Professionals	69	4.6	45	4.6	24	4.6	65.2	34.8
Clerks	159	10.5	83	8.4	76	14.4	52.2	47.8
Service Workers and Shop & Market Sales Workers	228	15.0	100	10.1	128	24.3	43.9	56.1
Skilled Agriculture and Fisheries Workers	164	10.8	151	15.3	13	2.5	92.1	7.9
Craft and Related Workers	372	24.5	192	19.4	180	34.2	51.6	48.4
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	61	4.0	60	6.1	1	0.2	98.4	1.6
Elementary Occupations	304	20.1	272	27.5	32	6.1	89.5	10.5
Armed Forces Occupations	6	0.4	5	0.5	1	0.2	83.3	16.7

Employment by major industry

Employment in an industry is defined as an activity carried out by enterprises where people work. Table 8.3 presents the results of all employed workers by their main industry.

The largest proportion of employed paid workers was in the 'Activities of Households as Employers' category, with 2,157 people (17 percent of the total number of employed paid workers). The 'Public Administration' sector was the second largest group (1,951 people, 15%) followed by 'Wholesale & Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles' (1,671 people, 13%). 'Education' employed 1,432 people (11%) and 'Health' employed 557 people (4%).

The largest employer for females was 'Activities of Households as Employers' followed by 'Wholesale & Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles', then 'Education' and 'Public Administration'. Proportionately, the sex difference was largest in the 'Construction' industry, where only 3 percent of employees were female, followed by the 'Utilities and Repair & Installation of Equipment' and 'Transportation Storage and Courier Activities' industries, where 9 percent of employees were female, with female employees accounting for a mere 10 percent in the 'Agriculture, Forestry and Mining' industries. Female employees constituted more than 20 percent in all other industries. The industries with the highest proportion of female employees were 'Accommodation and Food Service Activities' and 'Financial Insurance and Real Estate Activities' (both 51%), followed by 'Education' and 'Health' where 49 percent and 48 percent of the workforce respectively were female. Only 21 percent of employees in the 'Public Administration' sector were female.

The pattern of employment by industry is similar for the 15 to 24 year old employed population (Table 8.4). 'Activities of Households as Employers' is the largest industrial sector accounting for 24 percent of employees (368 persons), which is a higher concentration than for the whole working age population. One-third of 15 to 24 year old employees in this sector were female. The second largest sector was 'Wholesale & Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles' (218 people, 14%). 'Manufacturing' was the third largest employer (167 people, 11%) for this age group and 28 percent of employees were female. 'Public Administration' and 'Education' were the fifth and sixth largest employers, and in the 'Education' sector, females constituted 53 percent of employees, which was 4 percent higher than for all ages.

Table 8.3: Employment by major industry and sex, Marshall Islands 2011

Major industry	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	% Male	% Female
Total	**12,647**	**100.0**	**8,258**	**100.0**	**4,389**	**100.0**	**65.3**	**34.7**
Agriculture Forestry and Mining	147	1.2	132	1.6	15	0.3	89.8	10.2
Manufacturing	728	5.8	504	6.1	224	5.1	69.2	30.8
Utilities and Repair & Installation of Equipment	395	3.1	360	4.4	35	0.8	91.1	8.9
Construction and Related Activities	645	5.1	625	7.6	20	0.5	96.9	3.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles	1,671	13.2	942	11.4	729	16.6	56.4	43.6
Transportation Storage and Courier Activities	508	4.0	461	5.6	47	1.1	90.7	9.3
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	472	3.7	231	2.8	241	5.5	48.9	51.1
Information and Communication	178	1.4	120	1.5	58	1.3	67.4	32.6
Financial Insurance and Real Estate Activities	219	1.7	107	1.3	112	2.6	48.9	51.1
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	24	0.2	18	0.2	6	0.1	75.0	25.0
Administrative and support service activities	277	2.2	209	2.5	68	1.5	75.5	24.5
Public Administration	1,951	15.4	1,534	18.6	417	9.5	78.6	21.4
Education	1,432	11.3	737	8.9	695	15.8	51.5	48.5
Health	557	4.4	288	3.5	269	6.1	51.7	48.3
Arts Entertainment Recreation and Other Service Activities	353	2.8	270	3.3	83	1.9	76.5	23.5
Activities of Households as Employers	2,157	17.1	1,177	14.3	980	22.3	54.6	45.4
Undifferentiated Goods- and Services-producing Activities - of households for own use	775	6.1	435	5.3	340	7.7	56.1	43.9
Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	158	1.2	108	1.3	50	1.1	68.4	31.6

Table 8.4: Employment by major industry and sex for population aged between 15 and 24, Marshall Islands 2011

Major Industry	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%	% Male	% Female
Total	**1,516**	**100.0**	**989**	**100.0**	**527**	**100.0**	**65.2**	**34.8**
Agriculture Forestry and Mining	17	1.1	16	1.6	1	0.2	94.1	5.9
Manufacturing	167	11.0	120	12.1	47	8.9	71.9	28.1
Utilities and Repair & Installation of Equipment	22	1.5	15	1.5	7	1.3	68.2	31.8
Construction and Related Activities	70	4.6	70	7.1	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade and Repair of Motor Vehicles	218	14.4	116	11.7	102	19.4	53.2	46.8
Transportation Storage and Courier Activities	24	1.6	24	2.4	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	53	3.5	29	2.9	24	4.6	54.7	45.3
Information and Communication	16	1.1	9	0.9	7	1.3	56.3	43.8
Financial Insurance and Real Estate Activities	32	2.1	21	2.1	11	2.1	65.6	34.4
Professional Scientific and Technical Activities	3	0.2	3	0.3	0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	26	1.7	21	2.1	5	0.9	80.8	19.2
Public Administration	137	9.0	89	9.0	48	9.1	65.0	35.0
Education	121	8.0	57	5.8	64	12.1	47.1	52.9
Health	43	2.8	23	2.3	20	3.8	53.5	46.5
Arts Entertainment Recreation and Other Service Activities	33	2.2	25	2.5	8	1.5	75.8	24.2
Activities of households as employers	368	24.3	237	24.0	131	24.9	64.4	35.6
Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities - of households for own use	147	9.7	102	10.3	45	8.5	69.4	30.6
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	19	1.3	12	1.2	7	1.3	94.1	5.9

CHAPTER 9
OTHER POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS: NUPTIALITY AND DISABILITY

Nuptiality

Figure 9.1 shows the distribution of household population 12 years old and over by marital status. More than half of this population (55.4%) was married, with 29.5 percent legally married and 25.8 percent living in a common-law union or live-in status. Almost two-fifths were never married and some 3 percent were widowed and 1.8 percent were either divorced or separated. Over three-quarters of widowed persons were women; this is attributed to the difference in the age of spouses at the time of marriage (women tended to be younger than their spouses) and a higher life expectancy at birth for women compared to men. The percentage of widowed women increased with age as they tended to remarry less frequently upon divorce or the death of a spouse.

Figure 9.1: Population 12 years old and over by marital status, RMI: 2011

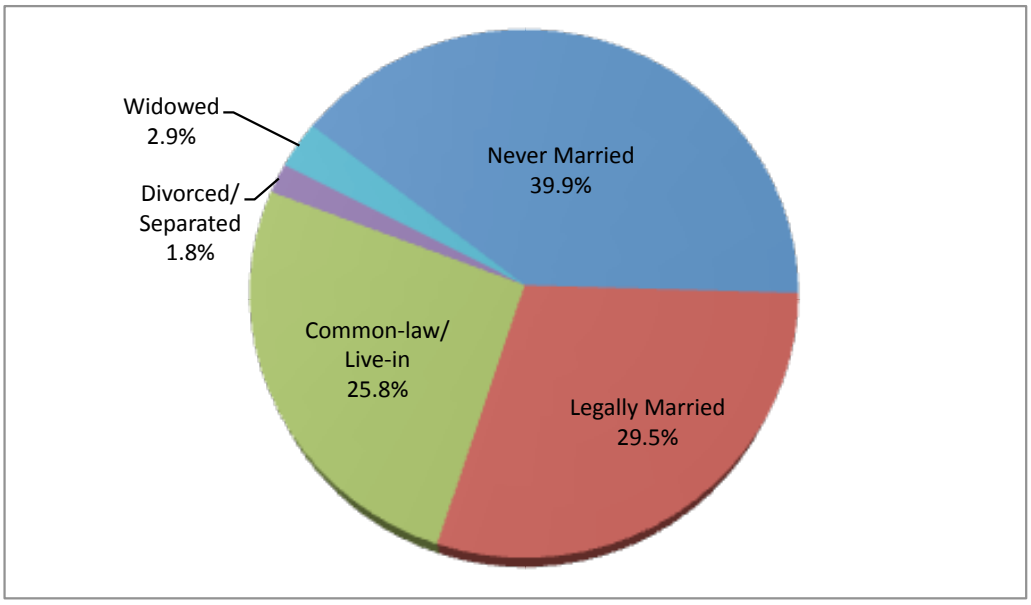


Table 9.1 presents the percentage of the never married population by age and sex. In every age group, a higher percentage of males were never married than females, supporting the general observation that men marry later than women. In the 15–19 age group, over 95 percent of males and 88.9 percent of females in the Marshall Islands were never married. The percentage of the never married population declined significantly with age. In the 40–44 age group, less than 10 percent of males and females were never married. The percentage of the never married population further dropped to 5.2 percent in the 50–54 age group, with more males (6.4%) remaining single than females (3.8%).

Table 9.1 also shows the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) for males and females. SMAM is an indirect estimate of the average number of years spent in the never married state by those who marry before age 50. The basic data required for estimating SMAM are: (a) the population aged 15–54 classified by five-year age groups and sex; and (b) the never married population aged 15–54 classified by five-year age groups and sex. The proportion never married is calculated for each five-year age group and sex.

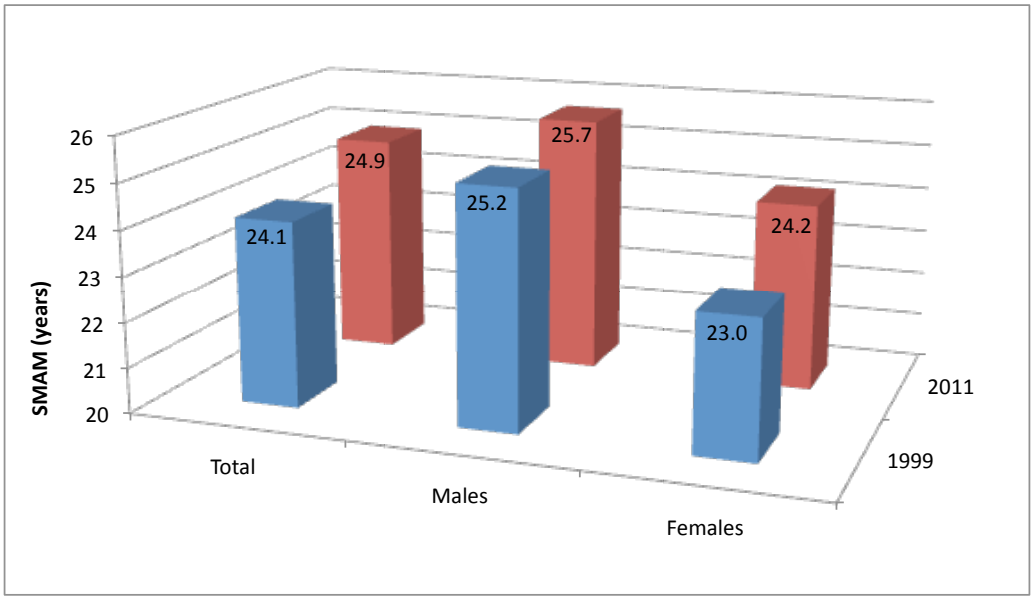
Table 9.1 Percent never married, by age and sex, and singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) by sex, RMI: 2011

	Percentage never married		
Age group	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
15–19	92.1	95.2	88.9
20–24	57.5	66.3	48.2
25–29	31.4	35.5	27.5
30–34	18.6	20.2	16.9
35–39	13.6	15.6	11.5
40–44	9.4	9.9	8.9
45–49	7.6	9.4	5.6
50–54	5.2	6.4	3.8
55–59	5.7	6.4	5.0
60–64	5.1	5.8	4.3
65–69	5.6	6.0	5.0
70–74	4.4	5.3	3.4
75 and older	2.1	3.5	1.1
SMAM	24.9	25.7	24.2

The methodology for estimating SMAM is described in *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (United Nations, New York, 1983, pp. 225–229). One of the underlying assumptions of this method is that no first marriages occur after age 50 or before age 15.

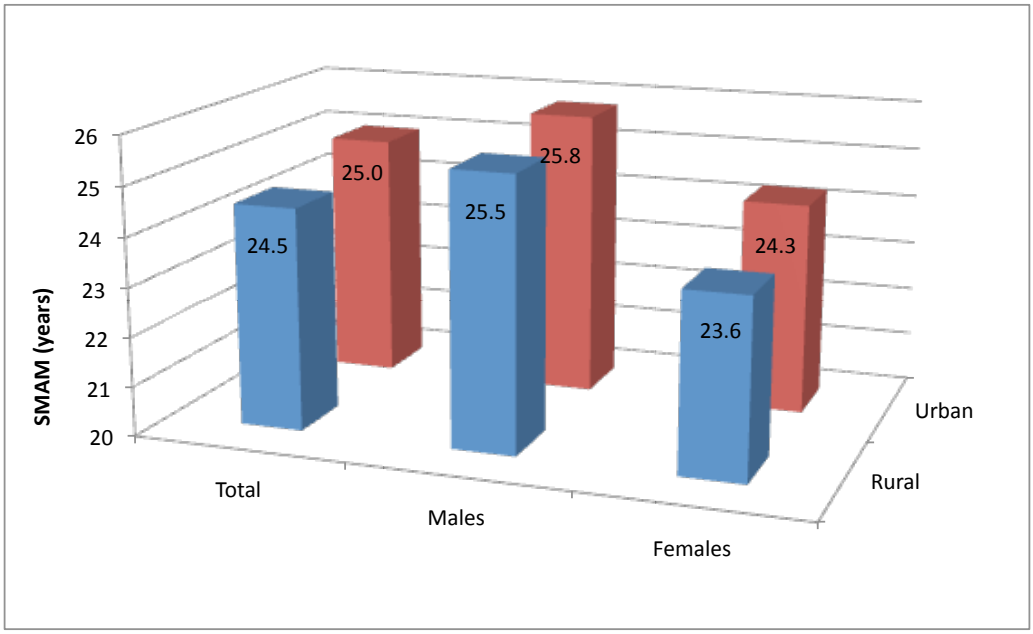
Figure 9.2 shows that SMAM increased from 24.1 years in 1999 to 24.9 years in 2011 – an increase of 0.8 years. During the intercensal period, SMAM for males increased by 0.5 years, from 25.2 to 25.7 years, and for females by 1.2 years, from 23 to 24.2 years

Figure 9.2: Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) by sex, RMI: 1999 and 2011



As expected, SMAM is slightly higher in urban areas (25 years) than in rural areas (24.5 years). The urban-rural difference in age at marriage is somewhat wider among females (24.3 years in urban areas and 23.6 years in rural areas) than among males (25.8 years in urban areas and 25.5 years in rural areas). Irrespective of whether they live in urban or rural areas, males tend to marry at an older age than females.

Figure 9.3: Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) by urban-rural residence and sex, RMI: 2011



Disability

The 2011 census of the Marshall Islands collected information from the household population on whether any disabilities prevented the completion of daily activities. Those reporting a disability were asked further questions on the types of disability, namely in relation to (a) seeing, even wearing glasses; (b) hearing, even with the use of a hearing aid; (c) walking, climbing steps or using their arms; and (d) remembering or concentrating.

Overall, 6,210 persons or 11.7 percent of the household population in the Marshall Islands reported having some form of disability, with females reporting slightly more disability (12%) than males (11.3%). Regarding the number of disabilities reported, 6.3 percent of males reported having one disability compared to 6.1 percent of females. By contrast, a higher percentage of females than males reported having more than one disability. For instance, 3.1 percent of females, compared to 2.8 percent of males, reported having two disabilities (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.4: Population with number of disabilities by sex, RMI: 2011

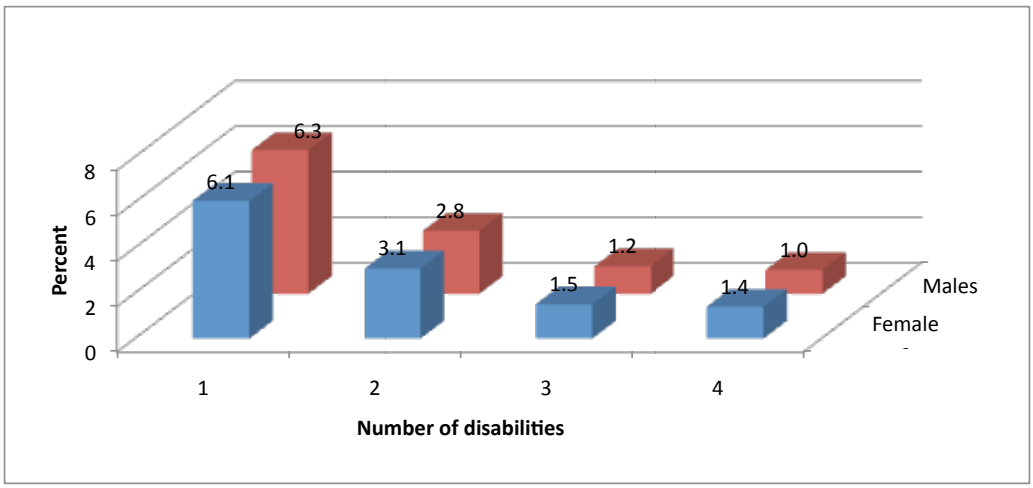
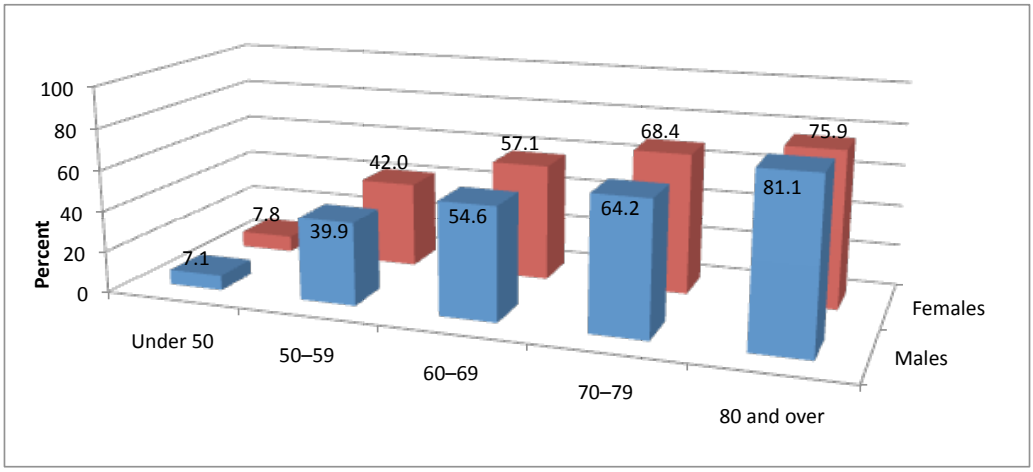


Figure 9.5 shows the incidence of some form of disability by age and sex. As expected, the incidence of disability rose significantly with age. It also shows that up to age 70–79, more females than males reported having any disability. By contrast, among those 80 years of age and over, more males than females reported having any disability. Less than 10 percent of the population under age 50 reported having a disability, whereas over two out of five persons in the 50–59 age group (40 percent males and 42 percent females) reported having a disability. Among those 80 years and over, 81 percent of males and 76 percent of females reported having a disability.

Figure 9.5: Population with any disability by age and sex, RMI: 2011



Persons with disability were categorized by type as shown in Figures 9.6(a) to 9.6(d). The 2011 census revealed that, overall, 7.6 percent of the population were reported as having a seeing disability, even wearing glasses; 4.1 percent of the population had a hearing disability, even with the use of a hearing aid; 4.9 percent had a walking disability or difficulties in climbing steps or using their arms; and 5.7 percent had a disability relating to memory or concentration.

As shown in Figure 9.6(a), more females than males in every age group reported a seeing disability. Seeing disability increased sharply with age, affecting 3 out 10 persons in the 50–59 age group but more than half the population 80 years and over.

Figure 9.6(a): Population with seeing disability by sex, RMI: 2011

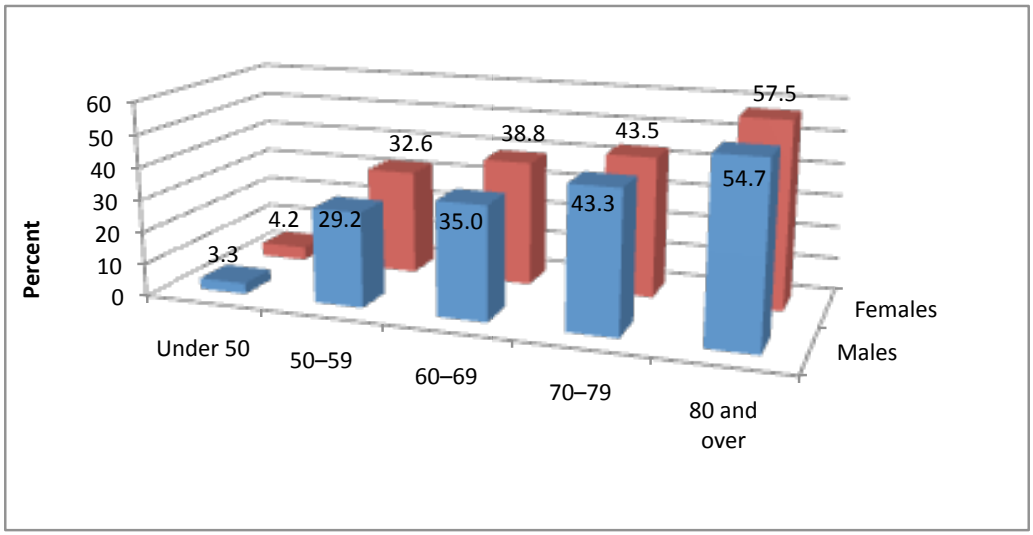


Figure 9.6(b) shows there was a much lower incidence of hearing disability compared to seeing disability. Among those aged 70–79, 21.2 percent of females and 16.1 percent of males had a hearing disability, even with the use of a hearing aid. There was a large increase in these percentages for the 80 and over age group, with 52.8 percent of males and 47.1 percent of females reported as having a hearing disability.

Figure 9.6(b): Population with hearing disability by sex, RMI: 2011

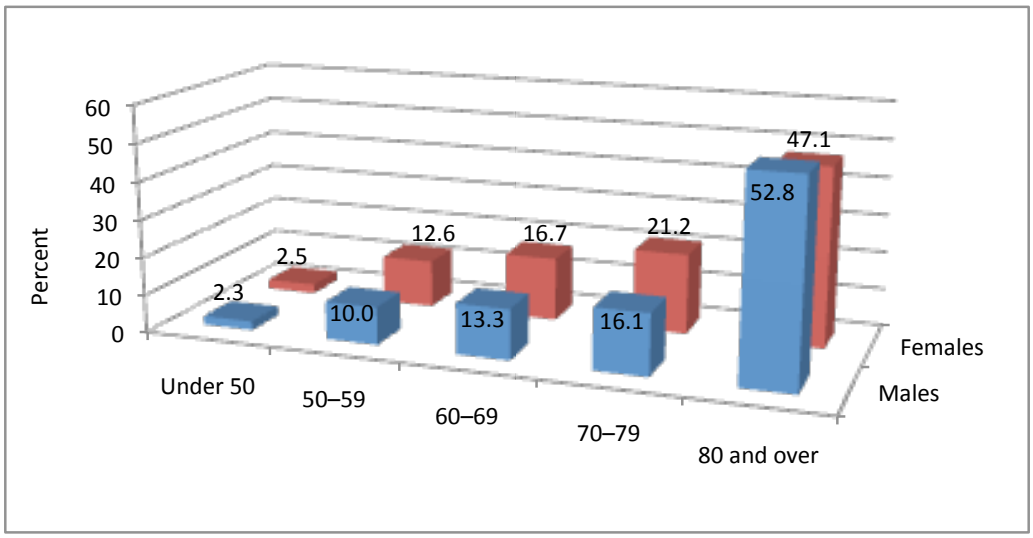
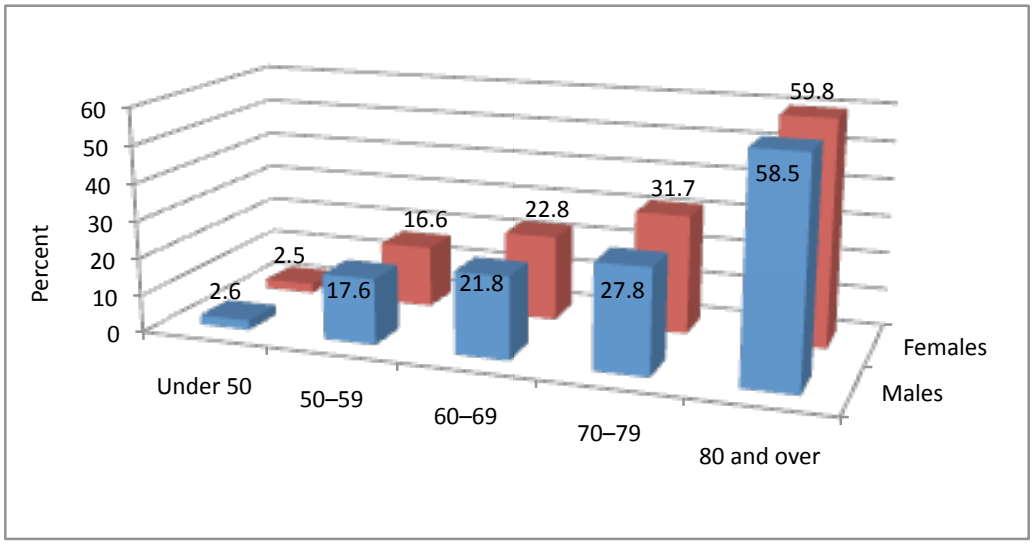


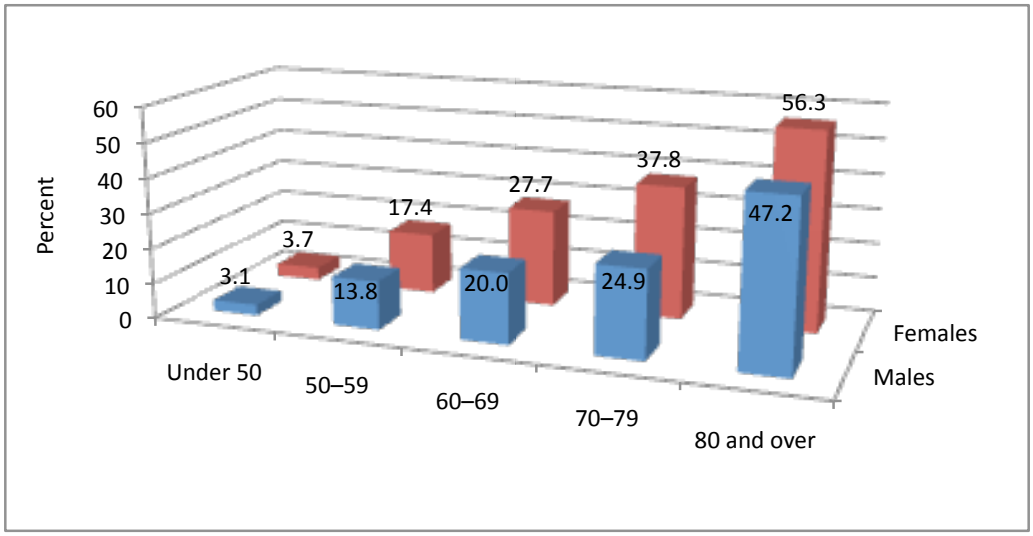
Figure 9.6(c) shows that walking disability increased sharply after age 70–79. Almost twice as many males and females aged 80 years and over (58.5 percent of males and 59.8 percent of females) reported a walking disability compared to their counterparts aged 70-79 (27.8 percent of males and 31.7 percent of females). In all age groups, more females than males reported difficulties in walking, climbing steps or using their arms.

Figure 9.6(c): Population with walking disability by sex, RMI: 2011



As with hearing and walking disabilities, memory disability (remembering or concentrating) also rose sharply after age 70–79. Some 56 pecent of females and 47.2 percent of males aged 80 years and over had a memory disability in comparison with 24.9 percent of males and 37.8 percent of females in the 70–79 age group. Unlike other types of disability, gender difference is much more prominent with respect to memory disability. For example, memory disability is 39 percent higher among females than males in the 60–69 age group and over 50 percent higher among females than males in the 70–79 age group.

Figure 9.6(d): Population with memory disability by sex, RMI: 2011



CHAPTER 10
DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS: FERTILITY AND MORTALITY

Fertility

The 2011 census of the Marshall Islands collected comprehensive information on the fertility history of women 12–54 years of age, which included questions on children ever born alive by sex. Fertility history also included the date of birth of last child born alive (including a child that may have died later). This information is very useful for estimating current or period fertility as well as past fertility history of women in the reproductive ages 15–49. Current fertility estimates are directly obtained from information on the date of birth of the last child to women aged 15–49. The information on total children ever born gathered from all women aged 15 years and over in the 2011 census also enables estimates of cumulative or past fertility, which is computed as the mean children ever born, or mean parity classified by five-year age groups of women. Note, however, that completed family size – the mean children ever born to women aged 45–49 – would correspond to the total fertility rate under the condition of constant fertility of a given population in the past several decades. However, these two measures would be different as the Marshall Islands has undergone a decline in fertility during the recent past. It is, therefore, most likely that the mean children ever born to women aged 45–49, representing cumulative fertility history, would be higher than the total fertility rate estimated from the current fertility data.

Age-Specific and Total Fertility Rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR),[1] which represent current fertility, are estimated from the information on births that occurred during the year preceding the census. The rates therefore refer to the year immediately preceding the census. Table 10.1 presents the age-specific and total fertility rate and mean parity by age of women from the 2011 census. It is evident from this table that the total fertility rate declined from 5.7 children per woman in 1999 to 4.1 in 2011. The TFR of 4.1 means that a woman in the Marshall Islands will, on an average, give birth to a little over four children in her lifetime, assuming that she survives up to age 49 and bears children at each age according to the age-specific fertility rates prevailing in 2011.

1 Age-Specific Fertility Rate is defined as the ratio of the number of live births occurring during a specified period to a specified age or age group of women to the number of women in the same period and of the same age. Summation of age-specific fertility rates multiplied by the age interval gives an age-standardized index of fertility, referred to as the Total Fertility Rate. The Total Fertility Rate is, in turn, defined as the number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children to a given set of Age-Specific Fertility Rates.

Table 10.1: Number of women, mean parity and Age-Specific Fertility Rates by age of women, RMI: 2011

Age group	Number of women	Children ever born	Births in past year	Mean parity	Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) *	(6) **
15–19	2,202	371	188	0.168	0.0854
20–24	2,463	2,526	542	1.026	0.2201
25–29	2,236	4,730	486	2.115	0.2174
30–34	1,900	5,842	292	3.075	0.1537
35–39	1,541	5,839	146	3.789	0.0947
40–44	1,356	5,925	40	4.369	0.0295
45–49	1,150	5,732	11	4.984	0.0096
Total Fertility Rate					**4.05**

* (5) = (3)/(2)
** (6) = (4)/(2)

The Total Fertility Rate from the 2011 census has also been estimated by the P/F ratio method, using data on live births in the past year and children ever born by age of women (Table 10.1). P/F ratios are obtained by dividing, for each age group of women, mean parity by the parity equivalent. The latter is derived from cumulative fertility. Cumulative fertility rates are converted to parity equivalents since, for a particular age group, they provide an estimate of the average number of children ever born who have reached the end of the age group. By comparison, mean parity provides an estimate of the average number of children ever born by women whose ages vary over the range of age groups. Parity equivalents are, therefore, made consistent with mean parity over the age range. These are derived by interpolation using the period fertility rates or ASFR and the cumulated fertility rates (*Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation*, United Nations, New York, 1983, pp. 33–4).

Similarly, the Age-Specific Fertility Rates given in Table 10.1 are converted into age-specific fertility rates for conventional age groups. This is because the age-specific fertility rates are based on births in the 12 months prior to the census, classified by the age of the mother at the time of the census. However, at the time of the birth the mother would be, on average, six months younger. Hence, these fertility rates are specific for unorthodox age groups that are shifted six months. Age-specific fertility rates for conventional five-year age groups are calculated by applying weighting factors to fertility rates for unorthodox age groups (*Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation*, United Nations, New York, 1983, pp. 34–5). The rates for the conventional age groups are then multiplied by a correction factor. In the present analysis, the correction factor is based on the weighted average of the P/F ratios for age groups 20–24 and 25–29.

Table 10.2: Cumulated fertility rates, estimated parity equivalents, P/F ratios, Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rates and estimated number of births, RMI: 2011

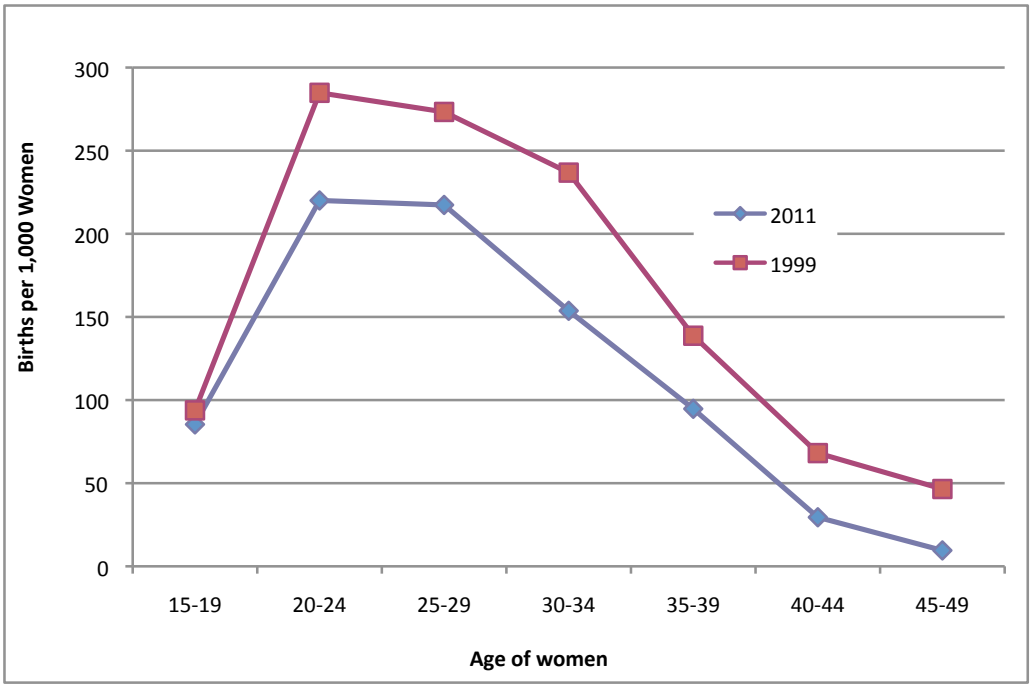
Age of women	Cumulated fertility	Estimated parity equivalent	P/F ratio[a/]	Fertility rate for conventional age groups	Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate[b/]	Estimated number of births[c/]	Number of women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
15–19	0.5050	0.5210	0.9693	0.0854	0.0822	181	2,202
20–24	1.5785	1.6470	0.9584	0.2201	0.2118	522	2,463
25–29	2.6190	2.7085	0.9670	0.2174	0.2092	468	2,236
30–34	3.4655	3.4435	1.0064	0.1537	0.1479	281	1,900
35–39	4.0740	3.8825	1.0493	0.0947	0.0912	141	1,541
40–44	4.4770	4.0155	1.1149	0.0295	0.0284	39	1,356
45–49	4.6245	4.0520	1.1413	0.0096	0.0092	11	1,150
Total births						1,641	
Total Fertility Rate				**4.05**	**3.90**		

[a/] P/F ratio is calculated by dividing the cumulated fertility by the estimated parity equivalent.
[b/] The adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate is calculated by multiplying the Age-Specific Fertility Rate for the conventional age groups by a correction factor K, which is derived by taking the weighted average of the P/F ratios for age groups 20–24 and 25–29. K is calculated by the formula:
[P/F(20–24)*W(20–24)+P/F(25–29)*W(25–29)]/[W(20–24)+W(25–29)]
where P/F(20–24) and P/F(25–29) are P/F ratios for age groups 20–24 and 25–29, respectively,
while W(20–24) and W(25–29) are number of women in age groups 20–24 and 25–29.
[c/] The adjusted number of births for each age group of women is calculated by multiplying the Adjusted Age-Specific Fertility Rate in column 6 by the number of women in the same age group in column 8.

The adjusted age-specific and total fertility rates and estimated number of births using the P/F ratios are presented in Table 10.2. The adjusted TFR is 3.9, as compared to the TFR of 4.1 obtained directly. This is an indication of the fact that the fertility history data collected in the 2011 census are of very good quality, and hence there is no need to adjust the age-specific and total fertility rates obtained directly. Furthermore, the sequence of P/F ratios that increase with age also confirms a recent decline in fertility in the Marshall Islands. Therefore, the age-specific and total fertility rates obtained directly from the 2011 census will be used for the subsequent analysis of fertility.

Figure 10.1 shows the age pattern of fertility in 1999 and 2011. It is consistent in both the censuses, with peak fertility occurring in women in the age group 20–24, followed by a second peak in women aged 25–29. It is also evident from this figure that with the exception of age group 15–19, women in all age groups exhibited a considerable drop in fertility between 1999 and 2011. The decline in fertility was most pronounced among women in the age group 30–34, with fertility falling by 35 percent – from 238 to 154 per 1,000. Women in the age groups 20–24 and 25–29 also witnessed a decline in fertility, by over 20 percent.

Figure 10.1: Age-Specific Fertility Rates, RMI: 1999 and 2011



It can be seen from Figure 10.2 that with the exception of age group 30–34, age-specific fertility rates are higher among rural women than urban women. The rural/urban difference in fertility is more pronounced in the age groups 25–29 and 35–39. It is also observed that the fertility of rural women peaks at ages 25–29, while that of urban women peaks at ages 20–24.

Figure 10.2: Age-Specific Fertility Rates by urban-rural residence, RMI: 2011

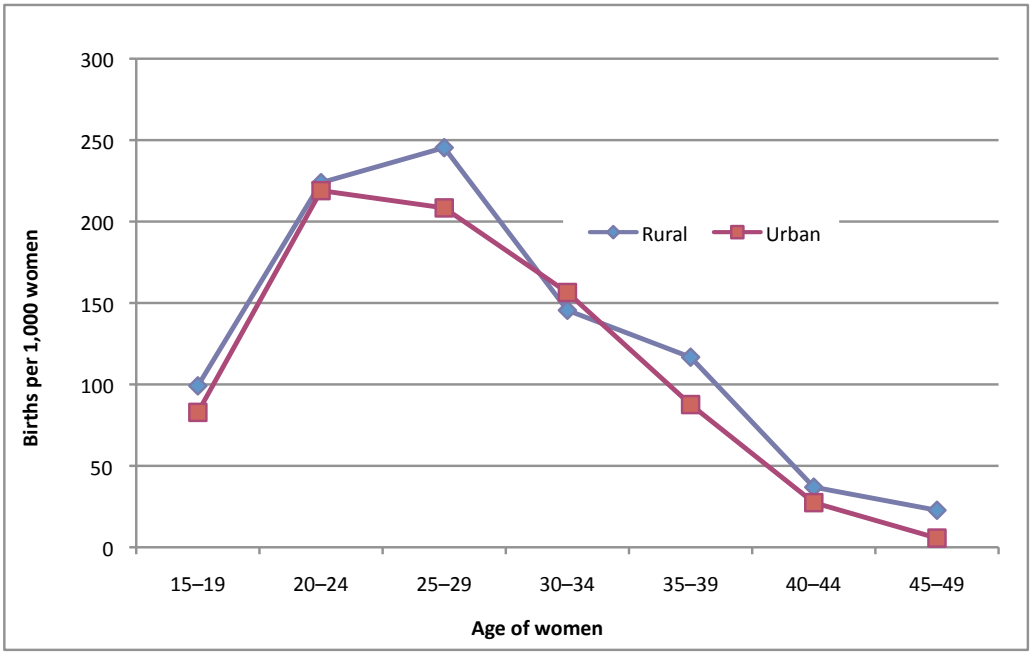


Table 10.3 presents the summary indicators of fertility for urban and rural areas and for the whole country. As stated earlier, these indicators are based on direct estimates of fertility. It is evident from this table that rural fertility is higher than urban fertility, with the exception of crude birth rate. Note, however, that crude birth rate is normally affected by the age–sex structure of the population and other characteristics. Hence, crude birth rate is less meaningful for making comparisons. The total fertility rate of rural women is 4.5 children per woman, as compared to 3.9 among urban women. The gross reproduction rate, which takes into account female births in the calculation of age-specific rates, is 2.1 among rural women and 1.8 among urban women. As the 2011 census of the Marshall Islands collected information on births by sex, the gross reproduction rate is calculated by using only female births. If the data on births are not available by sex, the gross reproduction rate can be obtained by multiplying the total fertility rate by the ratio of female births to total births, assuming the sex ratio at births of 1.06. The gross reproduction rate of 1.8 in 2011 means that a woman in the Marshall Islands will have, on an average, 1.8 daughters in her lifetime, assuming that she produces children according to the prevailing age-specific fertility rates in 2011 and she survives up to age 49. Table 10.3 also shows that the general fertility rate (GFR) in the country as a whole is 133 live births per 1,000 women aged 15–49, with a higher GFR in rural areas (147 live births per 1,000 women) than in urban areas (129 live births per 1,000 women) .

Table 10.3: Total Fertility Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate, General Fertility Rate and Crude Birth Rate by urban/rural residence, RMI: 2011

Fertility indicators	Total	Urban	Rural
Total Fertility Rate (live births per woman)	4.05	3.93	4.45
Gross Reproduction Rate (female births per woman)	1.83	1.75	2.11
General Fertility Rate (live births per 1,000 women 15–49 years)	132.9	128.8	147.1
Crude Birth Rate (live births per 1,000 population)	32.1	32.9	30.0

Mean parity

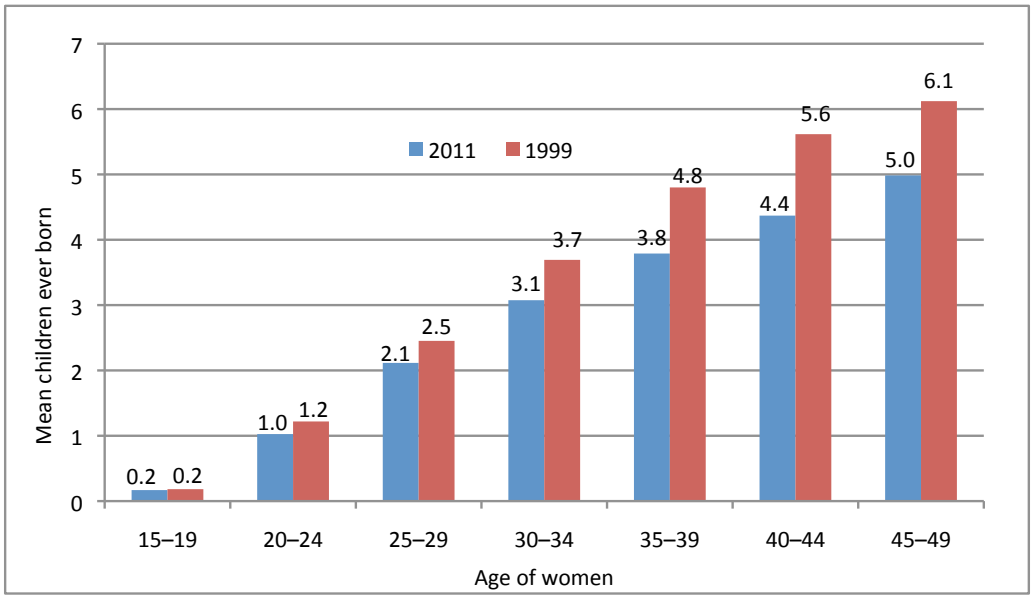
This section examines past fertility or the cumulative fertility history of women, which is measured by computing the mean children ever born[2] to women classified by five-year age groups. The mean children ever born – also known as mean parity pertaining to women approaching the end of reproductive age (say, 45–49) – provides an indication of completed fertility, as it represents the cumulative experience of a cohort of women who have passed through the series of fertility schedules (or passed through age specific fertility rates prevailing) in the past. However, this measure does not provide any indication of the reference period or year.

Figure 10.3 presents the mean parity by age of women in 1999 and 2011. It has been commonly observed in censuses conducted in developing countries that older women are likely to underreport the children they have given birth to. Children who were born a long time back and are no longer living with the women, and children who died during infancy, are most likely to be missed out during enumeration. However, the 1999 and 2011 censuses of the Marshall Islands reveal that the mean parity consistently increases with the advancement in

2 The mean children ever born, or mean parity, is obtained by dividing the total number of children ever born to women in a specified age group by the total number of women in the same age group.

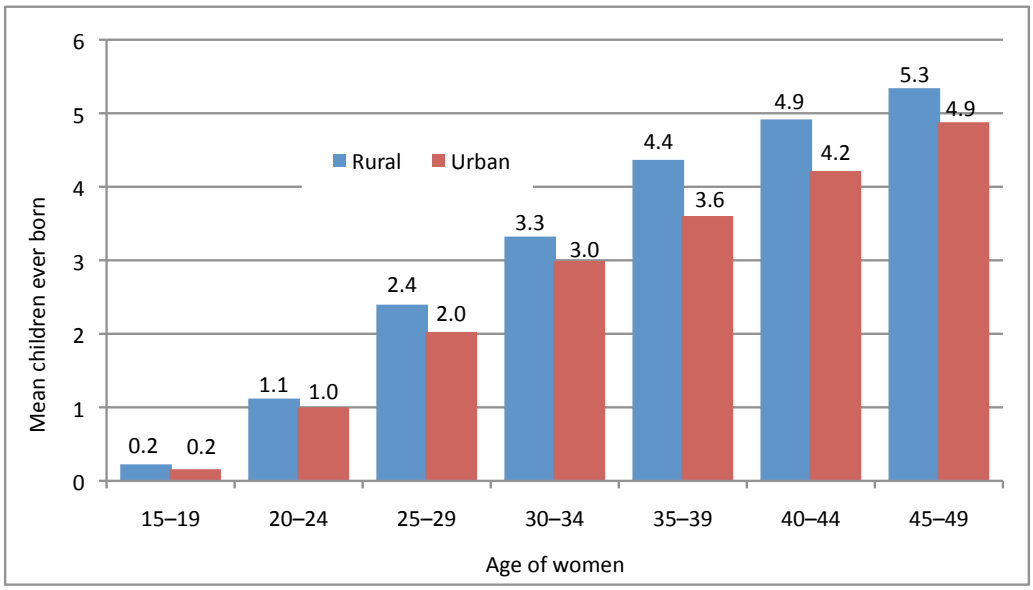
age from 15–19 to 45–49. This is an indication of the reliability of the number of children ever born reported by women in the 1999 and 2011 censuses. It is evident from this figure that the mean parity by age of women was consistently lower in 2011 than in 1999. The completed family size reported by women aged 45–49 was 5.0 in 2011, as compared to 6.1 in 1999.

Figure 10.3: Mean children ever born by age of women, RMI: 1999 and 2011



It can be seen from Figure 10.4 that the mean parity of rural women is consistently higher than the mean parity of urban women in all the age groups. In 2011, the completed family size of women aged 45–49 was 5.3 in rural areas and 4.9 in urban areas.

Figure 10.4: Mean children ever born by age of women and urban-rural residence, RMI: 2011



Mortality

The 2011 census of the Marshall Islands collected information on children ever born and children still living from women 12–54 years of age. These data were collected separately for male and female children. Although the census did not collect information on death of household population, data on children ever born and children still living are used to indirectly estimate life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate and crude death rate for males and females separately. The 'West family' of the regional model life tables has been used for indirect estimation as it is assumed that the West family of the model life table best represents the age pattern of mortality in the Marshall Islands.

Table 10.4 presents the data required for the indirect estimation of infant mortality, while the steps for the estimation procedure are shown in Table 10.5. The proportions of children who have died by age group of women (column 7 of Table 10.4) are converted into probabilities of dying from birth to certain exact ages, denoted by q(x) in Table 10.5, by applying multipliers, denoted by k(i). The probability of surviving to exact age x, denoted by l(x) in Table 10.5, is a complement of q(x). The value of q(2), which is the probability of dying before reaching exact age two, is considered the most robust in selecting the model life tables that provide the best estimate of the mortality level of the Marshall Islands. The estimate of q(2), in turn, refers to approximately 2.4 years preceding the census-taking, hence providing a more recent estimate of mortality level than q(3) and q(5), as shown in Table 10.6. Values of q(3) and q(5) refer to 4.3 and 6.7 years prior to the census. On the other hand, although the estimate of q(1) refers to the most recent period (one year prior to the census), it is less reliable than q(2) as this (q(1)) is based on a much smaller number of children ever born and children still living reported by women aged 15–19. It has also been found that the risk of infant mortality is higher among women aged 15–19 than women aged 20–24. Hence, the estimate of infant mortality provided by using q(1) is higher than would be expected.

Table 10.4: Proportion of children still living and proportion of live born children who are now dead by age of women, RMI: 2011

Age group	Number of women	Children Ever Born (CEB)	Mean CEB	Children still living	Proportion of children still living	Proportion of live born children now dead
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) [a/]	(5)	(6) [b/]	(7) [c/]
15–19	2,202	371	0.168	359	0.9677	0.0323
20–24	2,463	2,526	1.026	2,468	0.9770	0.0230
25–29	2,236	4,730	2.115	4,605	0.9736	0.0264
30–34	1,900	5,842	3.075	5,665	0.9697	0.0303
35–39	1,541	5,839	3.789	5,677	0.9723	0.0277
40–44	1,356	5,925	4.369	5,754	0.9711	0.0289
45–49	1,150	5,732	4.984	5,495	0.9587	0.0413

[a/] (4) = (3)/(2)
[b/] (6) = (5)/(3)
[c/] (7) = 1 – (6)

Table 10.5: Estimation of probabilities of dying and surviving based on proportion of live born children who are now dead by age of women, RMI: 2011

		Coefficients						
Age group	**Index i**	**a(i)**	**b(i)**	**c(i)**	**k(i)**	**Age x**	**q(x)**	**l(x)**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**
15–19	1	1.1415	-2.707	0.7663	1.0683	1	0.0346	0.9654
20–24	2	1.2563	-0.5381	-0.2637	1.0401	2	0.0239	0.9761
25–29	3	1.1851	0.0633	-0.4177	0.9930	3	0.0262	0.9738
30–34	4	1.172	0.2341	-0.4272	1.0033	5	0.0304	0.9696
35–39	5	1.1865	0.308	-0.4452	1.0213	10	0.0283	0.9717
40–44	6	1.1746	0.3314	-0.4537	1.0091	15	0.0291	0.9709
45–49	7	1.1639	0.319	-0.4435	1.0013	20	0.0414	0.9586
P(1)/P(2) = 0.164281								
P(2)/P(3) = 0.484819								

Note: Coefficients a(i), b(i) and c(i) are taken from Table 47, p. 77 of UN *Manual X*.
P(1), P(2) and P(3) refer to the mean CEB of age groups 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29, respectively.

Table 10.6: Estimated reference period of probabilities of dying, q(x), RMI: 2011

			Coefficients				
Age group	**Age x**	**Parameter estimate**	**a(i)**	**b(i)**	**c(i)**	**t(x)**	**Corresponding year**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(6)**	**(7)**
15–19	1	q(1)	1.0970	5.5628	-1.9956	1.04	Mar 2010
20–24	2	q(2)	1.3062	5.5677	0.2962	2.36	Dec 2008
25–29	3	q(3)	1.5305	2.5528	4.8962	4.32	Dec 2006
30–34	5	q(5)	1.9991	-2.4261	10.4282	6.66	Aug 2004
35–39	10	q(10)	2.7632	-8.4065	16.1787	9.23	Jan 2002
40–44	15	q(15)	4.3468	-13.2436	20.1990	11.96	Apr 1999
45–49	20	q(20)	7.5242	-14.2013	20.0162	14.90	May 1996
P(1)/P(2)=0.164281							
P(2)/P(3)=0.484819							

Note: Coefficients a(i), b(i) and c(i) are taken from Table 48, p. 78 of UN *Manual X*.
P(1), P(2) and P(3) refer to the mean CEB of age groups 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29, respectively.
The notation t(x) refers to number of years preceding the census-taking.

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 provide the estimate of infant and child mortality for both sexes combined. However, as the data on children ever born and children still living by age of women from the 2011 census are available for males and females, infant and child mortality rates are estimated for males and females separately. Note that these estimates have been obtained by using the United Nations Software Package for Demographic Measurement: MORTPAK for Windows, version 4.1, United Nations Population Division.

Table 10.7 Estimates of life expectancy at birth, Infant Mortality Rate, Crude Death Rate and associated mortality level in the West model life tables by sex, RMI: 1999 and 2011

Mortality indicators/sex	2011[a/]	1999
Life expectancy at birth (years)		
Both sexes	71.8	67.5
Males	71.3	65.7
Females	72.5	69.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
Both sexes	22.0	37.0
Males	24.0	41.4
Females	20.0	32.4
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)[b/]		
Both sexes	3.7	4.9
Males	4.0	
Females	3.3	
West mortality level		
Both sexes	22.54	20.81
Males	22.69	20.88
Females	22.32	20.74

Source: 1999 estimates are taken from the 1999 Census Report, Table 10.8, p. 55.
a/ Figures were derived using indirect technique based on data on CEB and children still living.
b/ The Crude Death Rate is usually calculated by using the mid-year population as denominator. However, to be consistent with the 1999 census, the 2011 crude death rates were derived by dividing the total deaths, based on life table Age-Specific Death Rates, by the total population enumerated in 2011.

Table 10.7 shows life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rate by sex in 1999 and 2011. It is evident from this table that life expectancy at birth in the Marshall Islands has increased from 67.5 years in 1999 to 71.8 years in 2011. Both males and females have witnessed a rise in life expectancy at birth, from 65.7 years to 71.3 years for males, and from 69.4 years to 72.5 years for females, during the intercensal period. There has also been a remarkable decline in the infant mortality rate, from 41.4 to 24 per 1,000 live births for males and from 32.4 to 20 per 1,000 live births for females, during the intercensal period. Crude death rates are also obtained by using the life table death rates (corresponding to the level of mortality shown in this table) applied to the age distribution of the population enumerated in the 2011 census. The crude death rate declined from 4.9 per 1,000 population in 1999 to 3.7 per 1,000 population in 2011, with a higher crude death rate for males than for females.

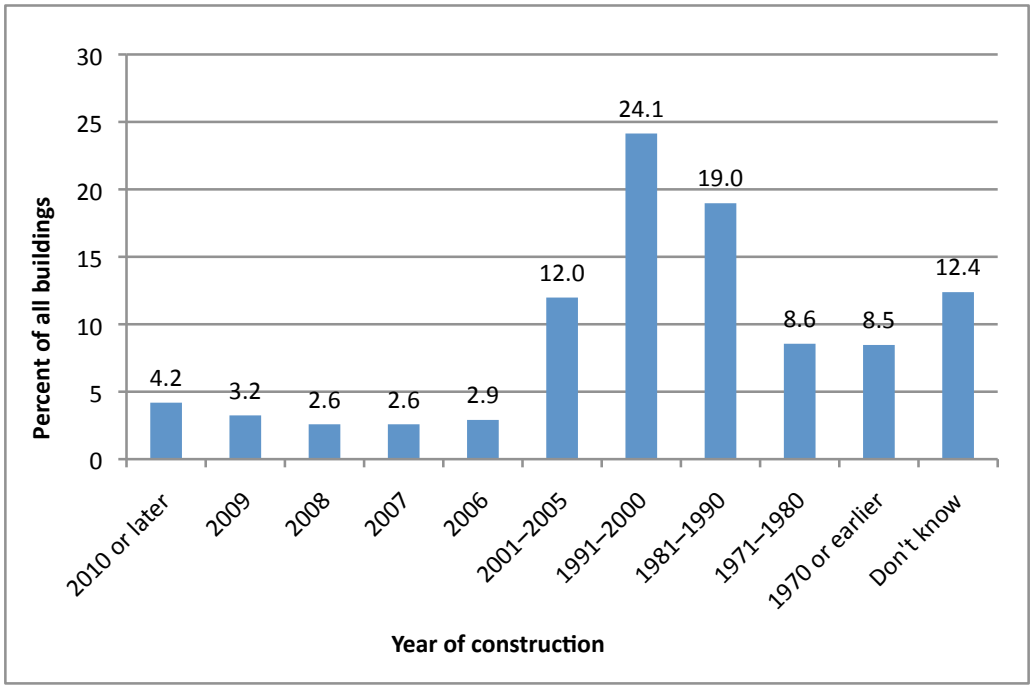
CHAPTER 11
HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING UNITS

Buildings

The 2011 census of the Marshall Islands counted a total of 9,111 buildings with living quarters, of which 7,742 (85%) were occupied and 1,369 (15%) were vacant. Almost all the occupied households (7,738) were enumerated in the census, with two refusals and two unable to complete interviews. Of the enumerated households, 52.9 percent were located in Majuro and 17.7 percent were in Kwajalein. Single houses constituted 81.8 percent of all buildings, while multi-unit residential houses accounted for 14.3 percent.

Figure 11.1 shows the year buildings were constructed in the country. Three out of 10 buildings were constructed during the past 11 years, whereas about a quarter of the buildings were constructed in the 1990s. While 19 percent were built in the 1980s, some 30 percent were built in the 1970s or earlier. Regarding the condition of the buildings, the 2011 census revealed that over half (53.8%) of all buildings were either in perfect condition or needed only minor repairs. However, a large number of buildings (42.7%) needed major repairs.

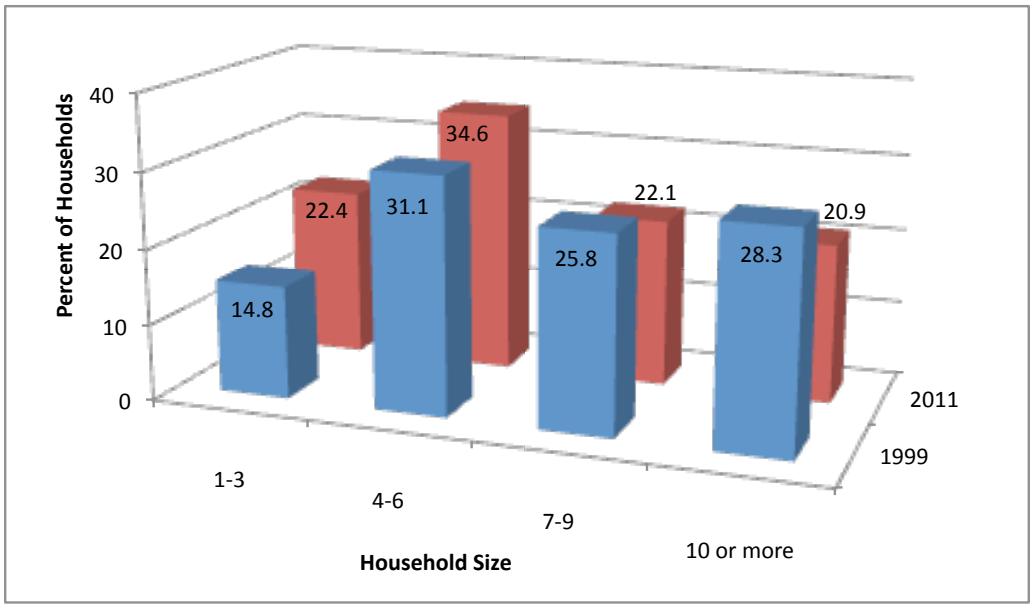
Figure 11.1: Buildings by year of construction, RMI: 2011



Household size

Figure 11.2 presents the distribution of households by household size. Although the percentage of households with large household size declined during the 1999–2011 intercensal period, large household size continues to prevail in the Marshall Islands. The percentage of large family households, with seven persons or more per household, decreased from 54.1 percent in 1999 to 43 percent in 2011. By contrast, small family households, with fewer than four persons per household, increased significantly, from 14.8 percent in 1999 to 22.4 percent in 2011. Medium family households, with 4–6 persons per household, increased modestly from 31.1 percent to 34.6 percent during the same period.

Figure 11.2: Households by household size, RMI: 1999 and 2011

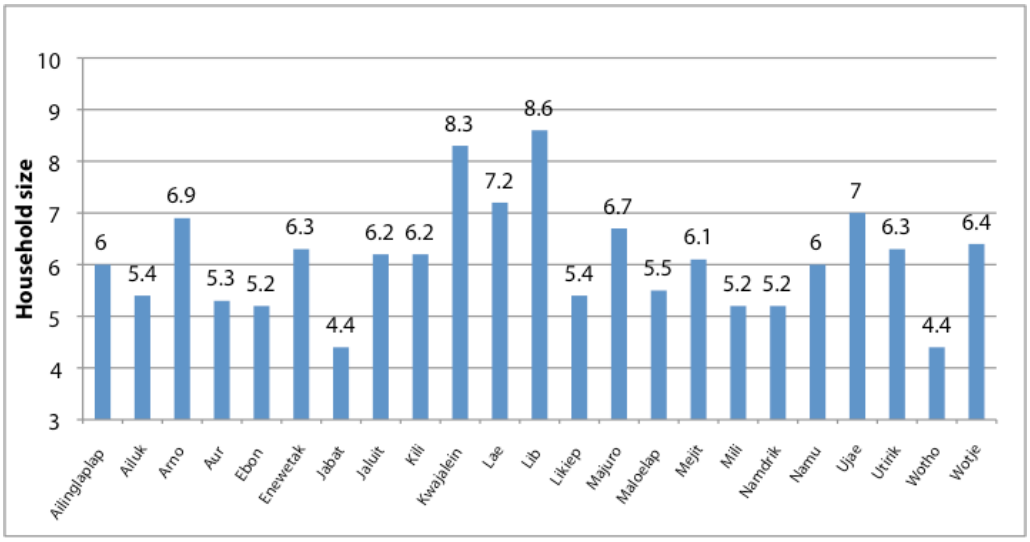


It can be seen from Table 11.1 and Figure 11.3 that the average size of households varies to a large extent by atoll/island. The average household size in the Marshall Islands has declined from 7.8 persons per household in 1999 to 6.8 persons per household in 2011. Almost all atolls/islands witnessed a significant decline in average household size between the 1999 and 2011 censuses, with the exception of Ujae, where it went up from 6.6 to 7.0 (Table 11.1). The 2011 census showed that average household size is the largest in Kwajalein and Lib, with more than eight persons per household. By contrast, Jabat and Wotho have the smallest household size: fewer than five persons per household. Besides Kwajalein and Lib, large household size, with close to seven persons or more per household, prevails in Arno, Lae, Majuro and Ujae. The remaining atolls/islands have average household size, ranging from 5.2 to 6.4 persons per household (Figure 11.3).

Table 11.1: Average household size by atoll/island, RMI: 1999 and 2011

	Average household size	
Atoll/island	**1999 census**	**2011 census**
Marshall Islands	**7.8**	**6.8**
Ailinglaplap	8.3	6.0
Ailuk	5.8	5.4
Arno	8.5	6.9
Aur	6.2	5.3
Ebon	7.4	5.2
Enewetak	7.8	6.3
Jabat	6.3	4.4
Jaluit	7.2	6.2
Kili	8.0	6.2
Kwajalein	9.0	8.3
Lae	10.1	7.2
Lib	9.8	8.6
Likiep	6.4	5.4
Majuro	7.6	6.7
Maloelap	6.2	5.5
Mejit	6.9	6.1
Mili	7.6	5.2
Namdrik	6.5	5.2
Namu	7.1	6.0
Ujae	6.6	7.0
Utirik	6.7	6.3
Wotho	8.1	4.4
Wotje	8.0	6.4

Figure 11.3: Average household size by atoll/island, RMI: 2011



Materials of roofs and outer walls

The 2011 census shows that some 93 percent of occupied housing units have roofs made of either galvanized iron or aluminum. Materials used for construction of roofs, however, vary greatly by atoll/island. While 100 percent of the occupied housing units in Kili and Mejit have roofs made of either galvanized iron or aluminum, only 45 percent of occupied housing units in Enewetak and 71 percent in Namu have roofs made of these materials (Figure 11.4). However, over 80 percent of occupied housing units in all other atolls/islands have roofs made of either galvanized iron or aluminum.

Figure 11.4: Occupied housing units using galvanized/aluminium/tin for construction materials of the roof by atoll/island, RMI: 2011

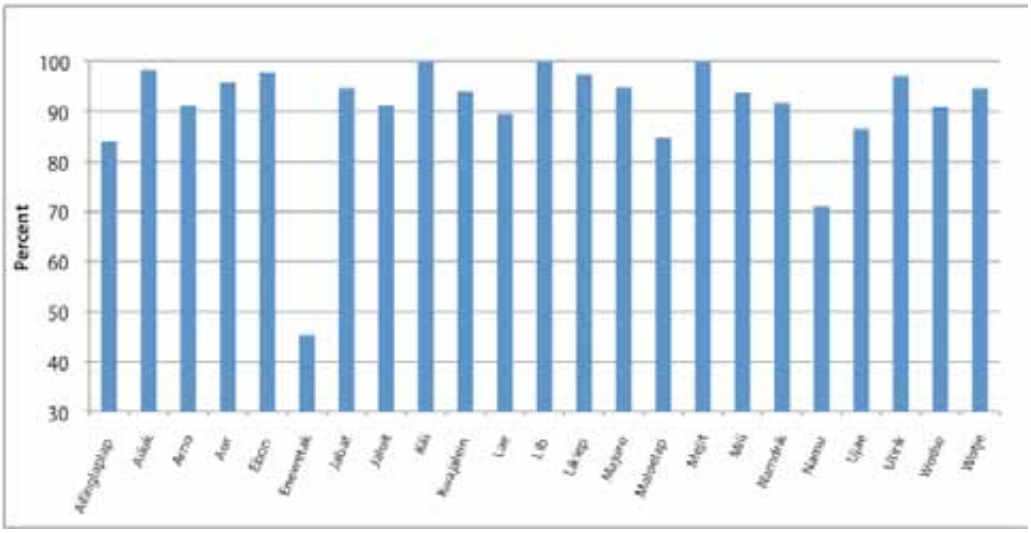
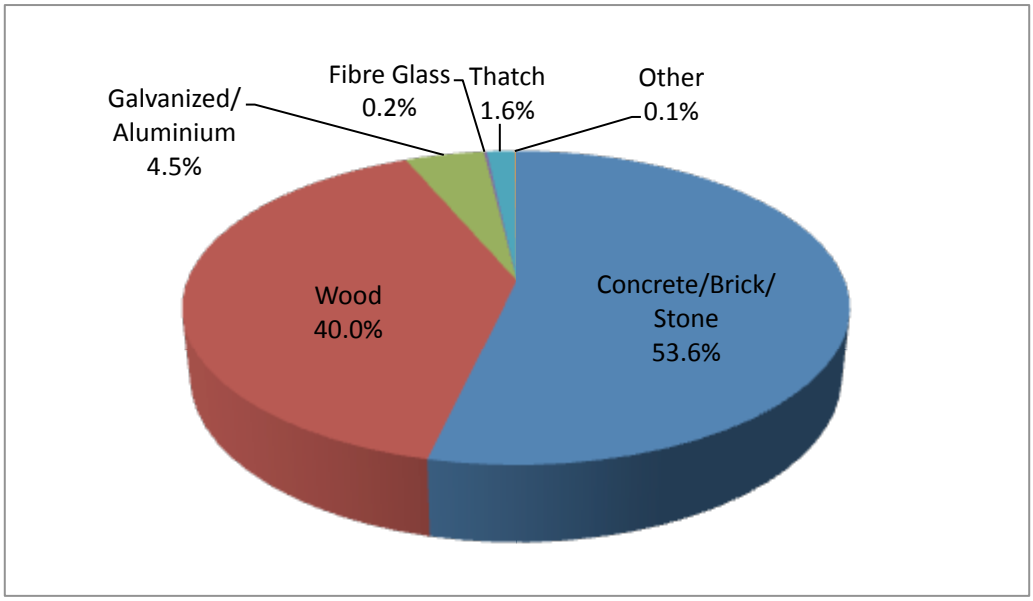


Figure 11.5: Occupied housing units by construction material of outer walls, RMI: 2011



It can be seen from Figure 11.5 that over half (53.6%) of occupied housing units in the Marshall Islands have outer walls made of concrete, brick or stone, while 40 percent are made of wood. Fewer numbers of housing units have outer walls made of less durable materials, such as thatch (1.6%) or fiberglass (0.2%). Galvanized iron or aluminum is used by 4.5 percent of housing units. Concrete, brick or stone are more commonly used in Majuro (67.5%), while wood is more commonly used in Kwajalein (55.9%).

Floor areas of housing units

The median floor area of occupied housing units in the Marshall Islands is 399 square feet, which means that half of the occupied housing units in the country have floor areas of 399 square feet or less (Table 11.2). Urban areas are, in general, bigger (439 square feet) than rural areas (339 square feet). The median floor area in Kwajalein is 599 square feet; in Majuro it is 399 square feet.

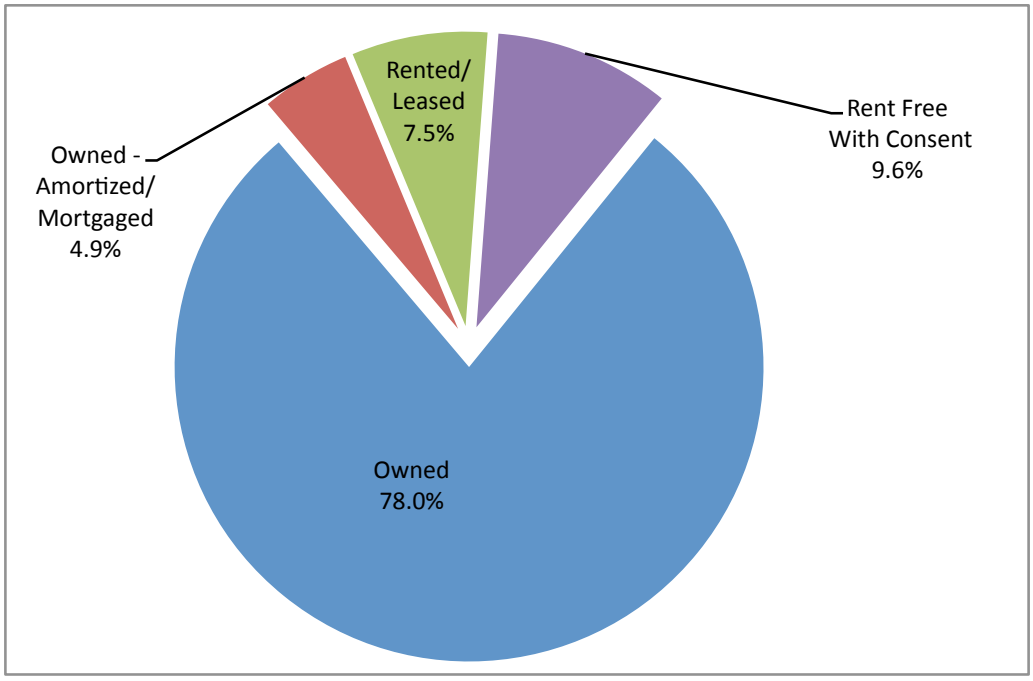
Table 11.2: Floor area of occupied housing units by urban/rural residence, RMI: 2011

Floor area in square feet	Marshall Islands	Urban			Rural
		Total	Majuro	Kwajalein	
Total	**7,738**	**5,463**	**4,092**	**1,371**	**2,275**
Less than 100	1,512	996	871	125	516
100–299	1,496	980	797	183	516
300–499	1,631	1,098	799	299	533
500–999	1,876	1,422	968	454	454
1,000–1,999	863	655	467	188	208
2,000–4,999	275	233	138	95	42
5,000 or greater	85	79	52	27	6
Median	399	439	399	599	339

Tenure status of housing units

Figure 11.6 presents the tenure status of housing units of occupied households. A majority of households (78%) own the housing units they occupy. About 10 percent of households occupy housing units rent-free with the consent of the owners. While 7.5 percent rent or lease their housing units, 4.9 percent own, amortize or mortgage. All households in Aur, Lae, Ujae and Wotho, and 99 percent of households in Namu, own the housing units they occupy. By contrast, only 38.9 percent of households in Lib are owners of the housing units they occupy. In Kwajalein 77.9 percent and in Majuro 71.4 percent of households own the housing units they occupy. On the other hand, a large number of households in Lib (61.6%) and Utirik (37.7%) occupy housing units rent-free with the consent of the owners.

Figure 11.6: Tenure status of housing units of occupied households, RMI: 2011



Acquisition of housing units and sources of financing

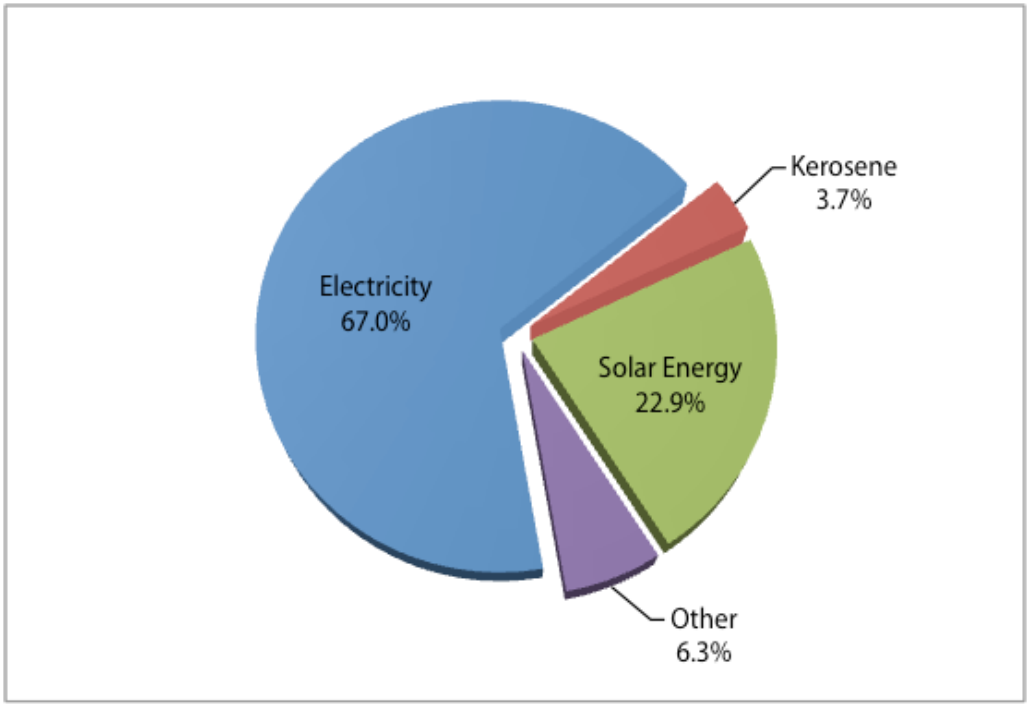
The 2011 census recorded a total of 6,123 households who own the housing units they occupy, referred to as owner-households. Over three-fifths (61.9%) of owner-households reported that they purchased or constructed their housing units using their own resources. A little over three out of 10 owner-households (31.2%) purchased or constructed their housing units by taking housing loans from various financial institutions: Marshall Islands Development Bank (10.6%), USDA Rural Economic (11.2%), Bank of Marshall Islands (6.9%) or Bank of Guam (2.5%). Other financing sources were used by the remaining 6.9 percent of owner-households to purchase or construct their housing units.

Fuel for lighting

Electricity is the main source of lighting used in the country, followed by solar energy. Figure 11.7 shows that a little over two out of three households (67.0%) use electricity for lighting, whereas 22.9 percent use solar energy. A small number of households (3.7%) use kerosene for lighting and 6.3 percent use other sources, such as batteries, candles, or their own generator. Note that the 1999 census reported kerosene as the most common source of fuel for lighting.

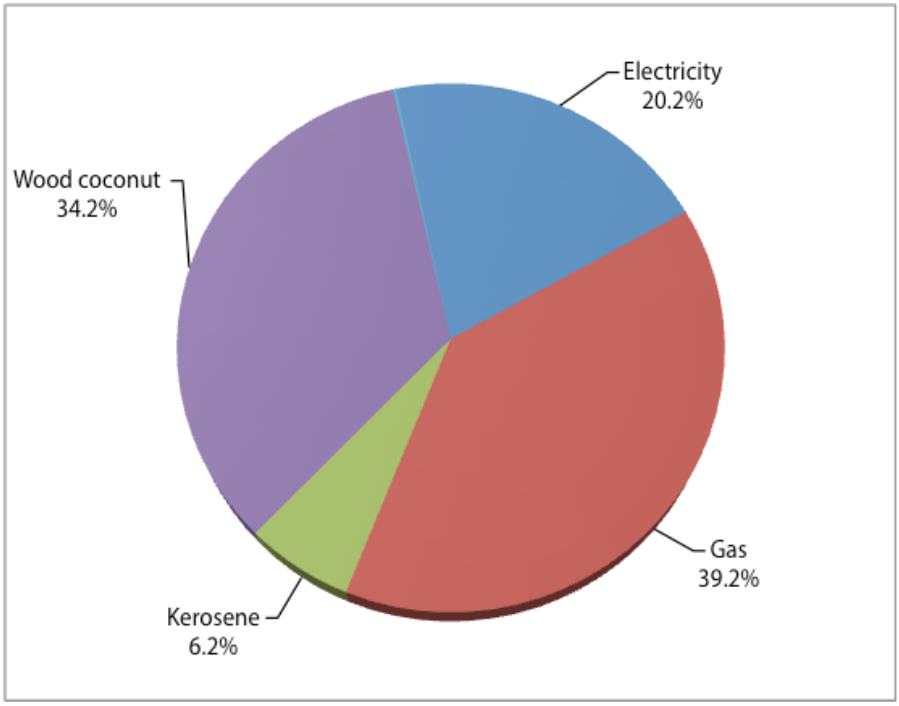
While electricity is the major source of fuel for lighting in the urban centres of Majuro and Kwajalein (91.6% of households in the former and 88.7% in the latter) and in selected atolls, namely Kili (100%), and Wotje (73.5%), solar energy prevails in a little over half of the enumerated outer atolls/islands. Solar energy is the major source of fuel for lighting in Ailinglaplap, Ailuk, Arno, Aur, Ebon, Lib, Likiep, Maloelap, Mejit, Mili, Namdrik, Namu, Ujae, Utirik and Wotho. In Kwajalein Atoll, solar energy is used by 5.3 percent of households, while 2.9 percent of households in Majuro use kerosene for lighting.

Figure 11.7: Households by type of fuel used for lighting, RMI: 2011



Fuel for cooking

Figure 11.8: Households by type of fuel used for cooking, RMI: 2011

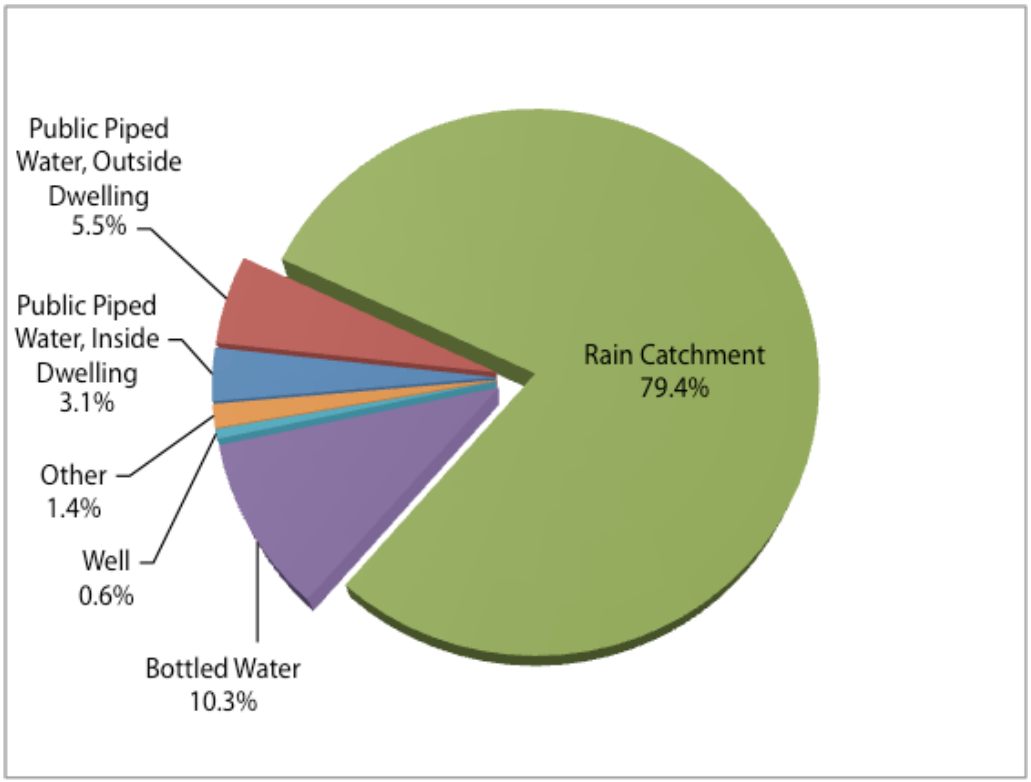


Gas is the most commonly used fuel for cooking in the country. It is used by almost two-fifths of households, while coconut shells/husks and wood are used by 34.2 percent. Electricity is used for cooking by one out of five households, whereas 6.2 percent use kerosene (Figure 11.8). All households in Kili, three out of 10 households in Kwajalein and about a quarter of households in Majuro use electricity for cooking, while gas is used by over half of households in Kwajalein and 56 percent of households in Majuro. In all other atolls/islands, most households use coconut shells/husks and wood for cooking.

Main source of drinking water

The main source of drinking water in the country is rainwater catchments and tanks, which are used by almost four-fifths of households; 3.1 percent of households use public piped water inside the dwelling, which comes from a public or community water system, and 5.5 percent use piped water from a public water system but fetched from outside the dwelling. Bottled water is used by 10.3 percent of all households, and well water by 0.6 percent (Figure 11.9).

Figure 11.9: Households by source of drinking water, RMI: 2011

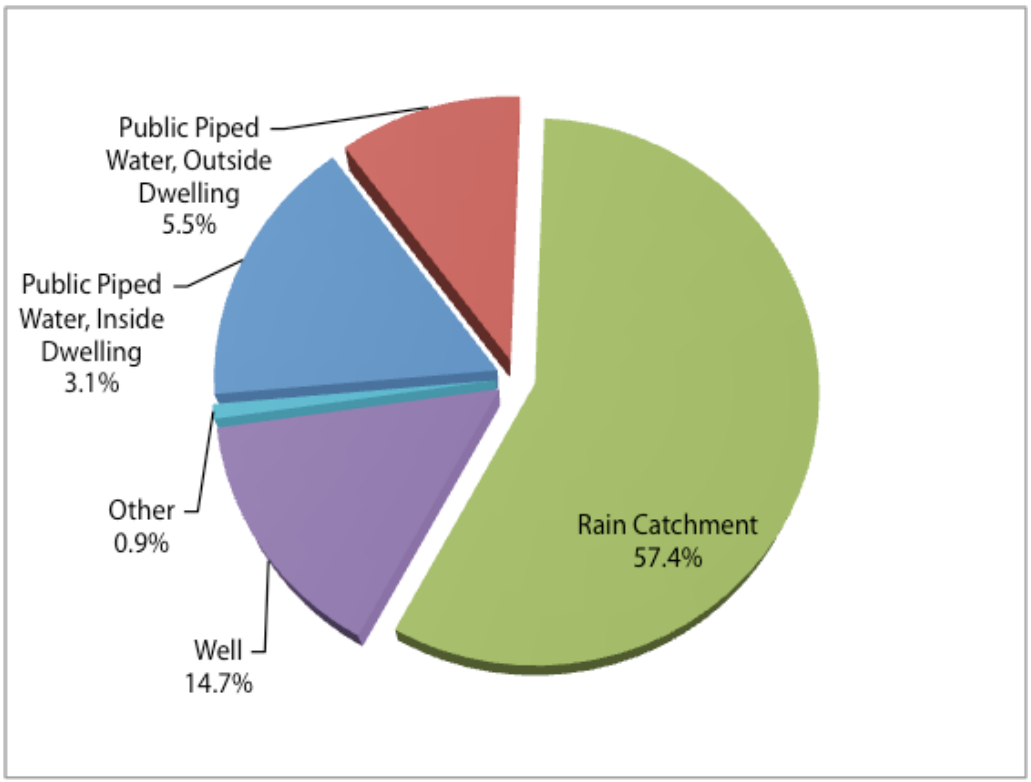


Except in Kwajalein, rainwater catchments and tanks are the most widely used source of drinking water in all atolls/islands. One-third of households in Kwajalein obtain drinking water from piped water, either inside the dwelling (7.4%) or outside the dwelling (26.1%). Bottled water is used by 8.8 percent of households in Kwajalein and 16.4 percent of households in Majuro.

Main source of water for other household activities

The main source of water used for other household activities in the country is rain water catchment and tank, which is used by over half of households (57.4%); 3.1 percent of households use public piped water inside the dwelling, which comes from public or community water systems, and 5.5 percent use piped water from a public water system but fetched from outside the dwelling. Wells are used by 14.7 percent of all households, and other means by 0.9 percent (Figure 11.10).

Figure 11.10: Households by source of water for household activities, RMI: 2011

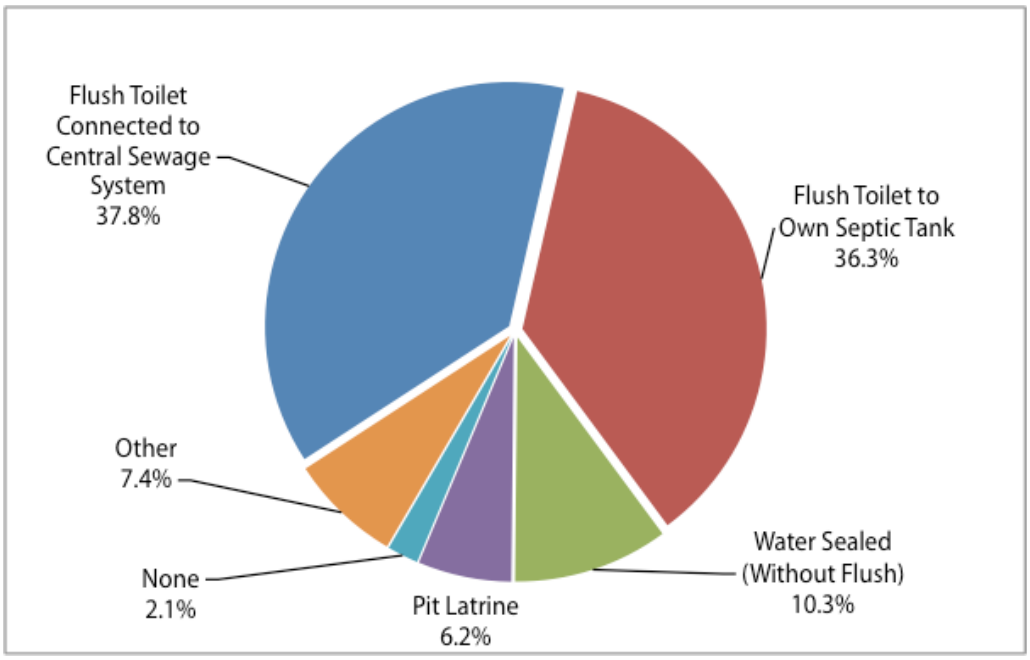


While rain catchment and tank is the prevalent source in all the atolls/islands, Kwajalein is an exception. In Kwajalein, water for other household activities is obtained mainly from piped water: inside the dwelling (39.2%) and outside the dwelling (29.9%). In Majuro, 17.5 percent of households obtain water from piped water inside the dwelling and 13.2 percent from wells.

Types of toilet facility

Figure 11.11 shows that almost three-fourths of all households in the country use a sanitary-type toilet facility, with a flush toilet connected to a central sewerage system (37.8%) or to their own septic tank (36.3%). A water-sealed toilet without flush is used by 10.3 percent of households and a pit latrine by 6.2 percent. However, 7.4 percent of households use another toilet facility and 2.1 percent have no toilet facility. All households in Kili and over two-thirds of households in Ailuk (68.3%), Aur (67.4%), Mejit (73.7%), Namdrik (79.4%), Ujae (86.5%), Wotho (72.7%) and Wotje (81.8%) have sanitary-type toilet facilities. Sanitary-type toilet facilities are most common in Majuro and Kwajalein: 94.2 percent of households in the former and 96.4 percent of households in the latter have such toilet facilities. On the other hand, a majority of households use a pit latrine in Arno (44.4%), Enewetak (43.4%), Lae (52.1%) and Likiep (41.9%).

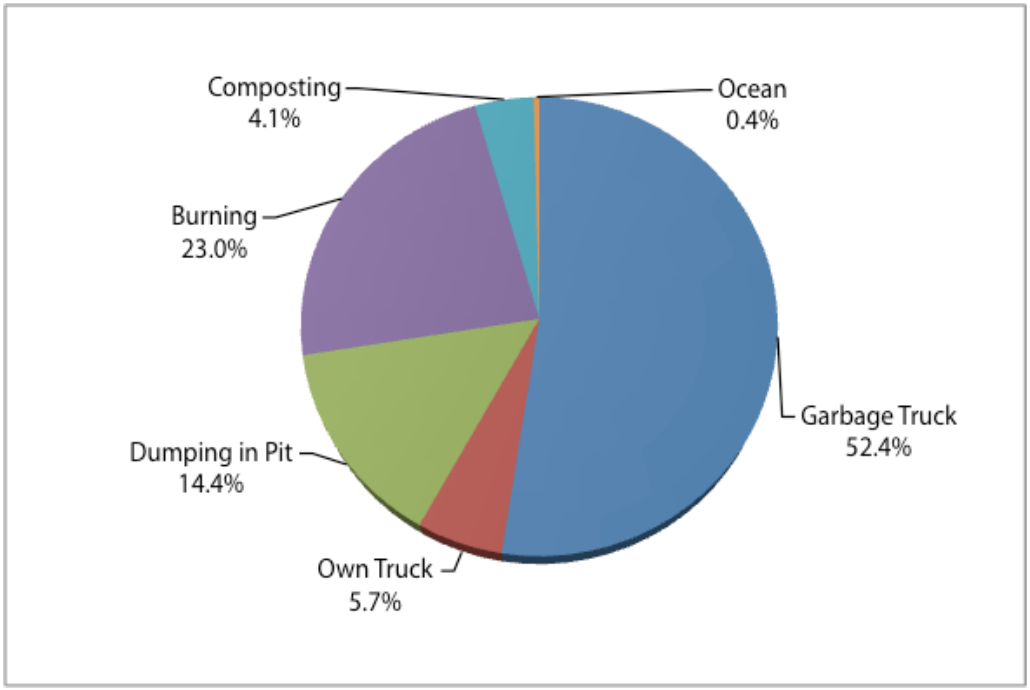
Figure 11.11: Households by type of toilet facility, RMI: 2011



Manner of garbage disposal

Over half (52.4%) of households in the country dispose of their garbage using a garbage truck provided by the government, while 5.7 percent of households use their own truck (Figure 11.12). Other means of garbage disposal include burning (23.0%), dumping in a pit (14.4%) and composting (4.1%).

Figure 11.12: Households by manner of garbage disposal, RMI: 2011



A garbage truck provided by the government is the main means of garbage disposal for 76.7 percent of households in Kwajalein and 70.6 percent of households in Majuro. In Kili, 96.6 percent of households dispose of their garbage using a garbage truck provided by the government, while almost all households (98.6%) in Utirik use their own pit to bury garbage (no burning). Note that burning of waste is a common manner of garbage disposal in several atolls/islands. All the households in Lib dispose of their garbage by burning, and a large percentage of households in Aur (98.9%), Enewetak (90.6%), Lae (89.6%), Mejit (86%), Ujae (98.1%) and Wotho (81.8%) use this method for garbage disposal.

Presence of household conveniences

The most popular household appliance is a TV/VCR/DVD, which is owned by over 60 percent of households in the country. Other popular household appliances are telephones/cell phones (57.6%), gas stoves (57.4%), refrigerators (51.7%) and radios (49.9%). Air conditioning is owned by 34.6 percent of households and an electric stove by 24.8 percent. Some 23 percent of households have a computer, either with internet (10.7%) or without (12%). A microwave oven is present in 17 percent of households, while 16.4 percent of households have a car or truck. A motorized or non-motorized boat is owned by 16.2 percent of households.

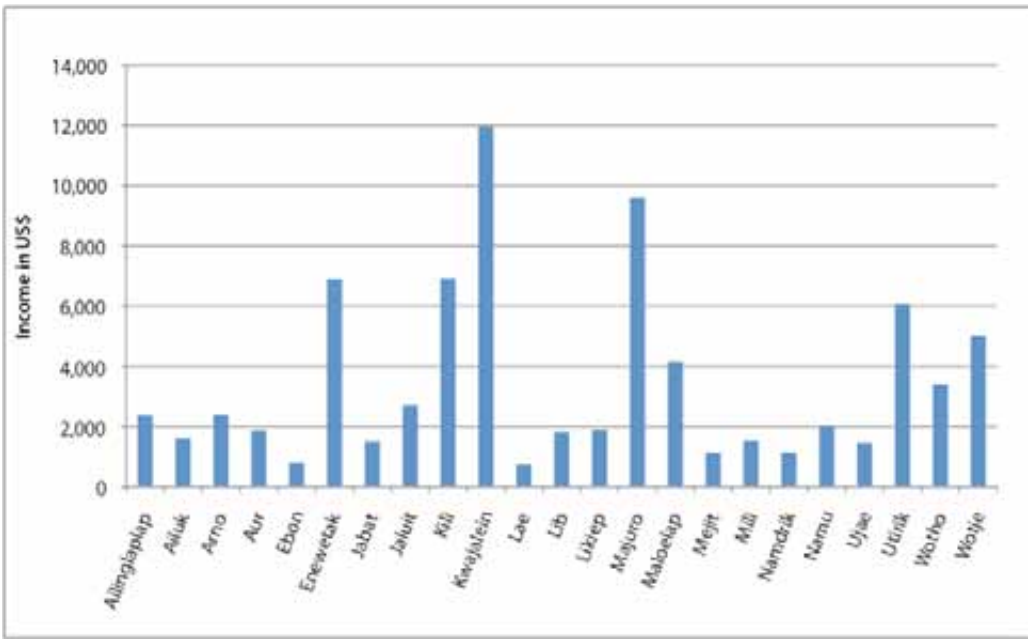
The most economically well-off households are in Kili, where over 80 percent possess a refrigerator, air conditioning, an electric stove and a TV/VCR/DVD. Also, over three-fourths of households in Kili have a telephone/cell phone and 55.1 percent have a radio. Over three-fifths of households in Kwajalein and Majuro own a TV/VCR/DVD, refrigerator, telephone/cell phone and gas stove. While over half of households in Kwajalein and 45.4 percent of households in Majuro own air conditioning, about a third of households in Kwajalein and Majuro have an electric stove.

Two-thirds of households in Mili have a radio, while two-thirds of households in Likiep own both a radio and a TV/VCR/DVD. Likewise, in Utirik 78.3 percent of households have a refrigerator and 69.6 percent have a gas stove. A motorized or non-motorized boat is present in over half of households in Ailinglaplap (50.5%), Ailuk (50.8%), Ebon (60.3%), Jabat (78.9%), Mejit (52.6%), Namdrik (58.8%) and Utirik (55.1%).

Household income

The 2011 census revealed that the median annual household income in the Marshall Islands is 6,880 US dollars, an increase from the 6,840 US dollars reported in the 1999 census. The median annual household income varies widely by atoll/island. In Ebon and Lae, the median annual household income is less than 1,000 US dollars, whereas Ailuk, Aur, Jabat, Lib, Likiep Mejit, Mili, Namdrik, Namu and Ujae reported median annual incomes in the range of 1,100 to 1,983 US dollars. Kwajalein reported the highest median annual household income of 11,965 US dollars, followed by Majuro (9,609 US dollars). Two other atolls/islands with median annual household income higher than the national figure are Kili (6,917 US dollars) and Enewetak (6,889 US dollars).

Figure 11.13: Median annual income of households by atoll/island, RMI: 2011



Agriculture

The agriculture activity most households were found to be engaged in according to the 2011 Census of Population and Housing was raising crops (Figure 11.14) – 52 percent of the households were engaged in growing crops, which was primarily for subsistence purposes (42.2% for subsistence only; 10.2% for both income and subsistence; and 0.2% for income). A total of 1,444 (44.3% of households raising crops for subsistence) were on Majuro, 8.3 percent on Kwajalein and the remaining 47 percent on the outer islands.

The second most popular agricultural activity is fishing. A total of 3,787 households reported fishing – that is 48.9 percent of total households in RMI. Again, fishing was primarily used for subsistence purposes - 64.1 percent of the households who went fishing claimed it was only for subsistence purposes, while 34.8 percent of households claimed that fishing was for both subsistence and income, and 1.1 percent reported it as a means of income.

Figure 11.14: Number of households by agriculture activities, RMI: 2011

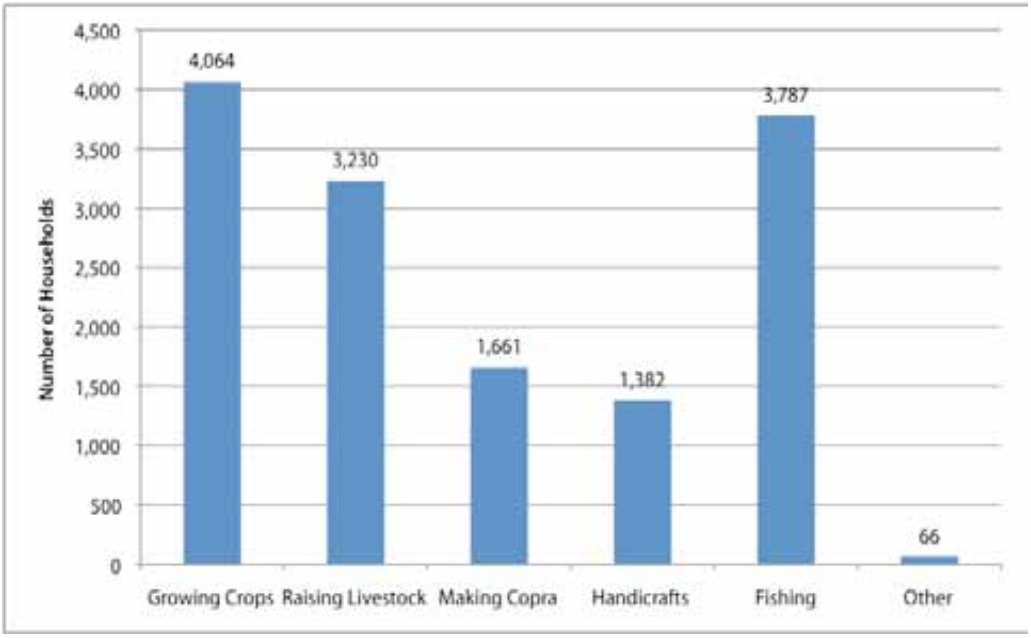
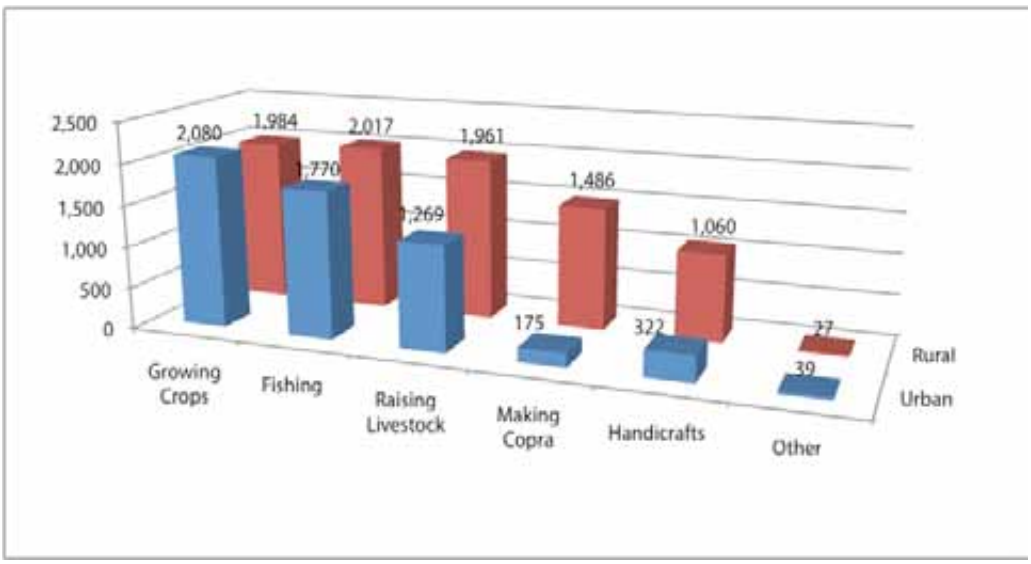


Figure 11.15 shows the number of households by agriculture activities by urban and rural sectors captured in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. In both the rural and urban sectors, growing crops is the major agricultural activity that households reported engaging in, with more households in the urban sector reporting growing crops than in the rural sector – 2,080 households in urban RMI and 1,984 in rural RMI. The breakdown changes for other agricultural activities, with the majority of the households that reported partaking in these activities being in the rural sector – namely fishing (53% from the rural sector), raising livestock (61% from rural), making copra (89% from rural) and making handicrafts (77% from rural).

Figure 11.15: Households by agriculture activities by rural and urban sectors, RMI: 2011



APPENDICES

Appendix A List of forms used in the 2011 CPH

1 Control Listing – CPH Form 1
2 Household Questionnaire – CPH Form 2
3 Household Continuation Form – CPH Form 2a
4 Institutional Questionnaire – CPH Form 3
5 Appointment Slip – CPH Form 4
6 Transmittal/Receipt Form – CPH Form 5
7 Notice of Enumeration Sticker – CPH Form 6
8 Census Area Supervisor Consolidated Report (By Atoll/EA)
9 List of Appointed Census Area Supervisors and Enumerators
10 Master List of Atoll/Island/Islets and Enumeration Areas
11 Census Area Supervisor Booklet
12 Record of Missing Questionnaires
13 Enumerator's Questionnaire Transmittal Record
14 Folio Cover for CPH Forms 2 and 3
15 Folio Cover for CPH Form 1

1 Listing Sheet for Mapping and Listing Operations
2 Mapper's Summary Report
3 Enumeration Area Delineation Report

Appendix B1

Control listing form

CPH Form 1

REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS
Economic Policy Planning and Statistics Office

2011 Census
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

CONTROL LISTING SHEET

Serial Number

Number of Completed Pages.............

Geographic Identification

Atoll/Island..

EA Number..

CERTIFICATION : I hereby certify that the listing of households specified below was completed and the data set forth was obtained by me personally in accordance with the instructions.

Signed by Enumerator.. Date..........................

Office Use Only

Dwg Id	HH'ld No.	Household Name	H or I	Date 1st Visit	Date 2nd Visit	Date of Interview	Household Count			Comments	Date to Supervisor	Supervisor Initials	Coding Completed Date	Keying Completed Date
							Total	Males	Females					
													___/___/___	___/___/___
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													___/___/___	___/___/___
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		Totals for this page			**Institutions**	Households	Total	Males	Females					
		Running total all pages												

Republic of the Marshall Islands
2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION & HOUSING

AUTHORITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY:
This census is being conducted by the RMI Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, (EPPSO) as authorized under the *Statistical Act of 1986*. All information will be held strictly confidential.

Visit Number	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit
Time-Interview started			
Time-Interview ended			
Result of Visit			

Result of Visit:

1. Complete
2. Partial
3. Not At Home
4. Vacant
5. Refusal

H. Enumerator's Name:

I. Respondent's Name:

J. Contact Details:

A. Atoll: [ ][ ]

B. Zone/Island/Village: [ ][ ]

C. Dwelling # (from map): [ ][ ][ ]

D. Household # [ ][ ][ ]

E. GPS Waypoint # :

CERTIFICATION: *I hereby certify that the data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.*

Signature of Surveyor Date Completed

Signature of Supervisor Date Reviewed

The 2011 RMI Census counts each person at his or her "usual residence."
The usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees.
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital.
- College students who stay here while attending college.
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here.
- Newborn babies born prior to or on April 3rd 2011.
- Children in boarding schools below the college level.
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else.
- Persons with no other home who were staying here last week.

Do not include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else.
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home.
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college.
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else.
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working.
- Newborn babies born after April 3rd 2011.

Please give me the name of each person usually residing here as of April 3rd, 2011, including all persons staying here who have no other home. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. *Print first name, last name, and middle initial for each person and gender (1 = Males; 2 = Females) of person.*

FIRST & LAST NAME	SEX	FIRST & LAST NAME	SEX
01.		06.	
02.		07.	
03.		08.	
04.		09.	
05.		10.	

Total *PERSONS* in this household = [ ][ ]

Total *MALES* in this household = [ ][ ]

Total *FEMALES* in this household = [ ][ ]

CPH FORM 2

FORM # ____ OF _____

HOUSING/AGRICULTURE QUESTIONS

H01 – H04: OBSERVATIONAL QUESTIONS

H01. In what type of dwelling is this household located? Kain em rōt in?
1. Single House
2. Multi-unit residential(2+units)
3. Commercial/Industrial/agricultural building
4. Other type of housing unit (boat, trailer etc.)

H02. What is the roof of this dwelling mainly constructed of? Borwaj in imwiin ej kōmman jen ta?
1. Galvanized/Aluminum Tin
2. Concrete
3. Wood
4. Fiber glass
5. Thatch
6. Other, please specify _____

H03. What is the main material used to construct the outer/outside walls of this dwelling? Itulikin mwiin ej ekkaal kin ta?
1. Concrete/Brick/Stone
2. Wood
3. Galvanized/aluminum
4. Fiber glass
5. Thatch
6. Other: _____

H04. What is state of repair of this dwelling? Ewi jekjek in mwiin?
1. Needs no improvement or minor repairs
2. Needs major repairs
3. Dilapidated/condemned
4. Under renovation/being repaired
5. Under construction
6. Other, please specify _____

H05. When was this dwelling constructed? Ñaat eo mwiin ear ekkaal?
01. 2010 or later
02. 2009
03. 2008
04. 2007
05. 2006
06. 2001 – 2005
07. 1991 - 2000
08. 1981 - 1990
09. 1971 - 1980
10. 1970 or earlier
98. Don't Know

H06. What is the estimated square footage of the floor area of this household? Emaroñ jete floor area eo an mwin?
1. Less than 100
2. 100 – 299
3. 300 – 499
4. 500 - 999
5. 1000 - 1999
6. 2000 - 4999
7. 5000 or greater

H07. What is the main source of lighting used in this household? Kom ej ka-meram ak ka-bbōl mwin kin ta?
01. Electricity (metered)
02. Electricity (own generator)
03. Electricity (neighbor's)
04. Kerosene
05. Solar Energy
06. Coconut Oil
07. Battery
08. Candles
09. Other, please specify _____

H08. What is your average monthly spending on electricity? Jete ri-mwin rej jolok ñon jarom ilo juon alloñ?

$ ___ , ___ ___ ___

H09. What is the main source of energy used for cooking in this household? Ta eo ekkā ami kōjerbal ñon kamat?
1. Electricity
2. Gas
3. Kerosene
4. Solar Energy
5. Wood, coconut husks/shells
6. Other, please specify _____

H10. What is the main source of drinking water for this household? Kom ej ebbōk dren in idaak jen ia?
1. Public piped water inside dwelling
2. Public piped water outside dwelling
3. Rainwater collection/catchments
4. Public standpipe/water pipe
5. Covered/Protected Well
6. Uncovered/unprotected Well
7. Vendor-provided/bottled Water
8. Other, please specify _____

H11. What is the main source of water used for other household activities apart from drinking water? Kom ej ebbōk dren in kōmman jerbal ko jet jen ia?
1. Public piped water inside dwelling
2. Public piped water outside dwelling
3. Rainwater collection/catchments
4. Public standpipe/water pipe
5. Well
6. Other, please specify _____

H12. What is the tenure of this household?
1. Owned – free and clear
2. Owned - being amortized/mortgaged
3. Rented/Leased
4. Rent-free with consent of owner
→GO TO H15

H13. How did you acquire this housing unit? Ewi wawein am kar bōk mwiin?
1. Purchased
2. Constructed by owner/occupants with the help of friends and relatives
3. Constructed by owner/occupants without the help of friends and relatives
4. Constructed by hired/skilled workers
5. Constructed by an organized contractor
6. Inherited
7. Other – lottery, gift
→GO TO H15

H14. Did you obtain any of the following sources of financing in the construction/purchase of this housing unit? Kwar ke bōk jāān in jibañ ñan ekkaal/wiaik mwiin jen jikin kein ilal?

A. Own Resources	1 Yes	2 No
B. MIDB	1 Yes	2 No
C. USDA Rural Development	1 Yes	2 No
D. Bank of Marshall Islands	1 Yes	2 No
E. Bank of Guam	1 Yes	2 No
F. Other, specify _____	1 Yes	2 No

H15. What is the main type of toilet facility used by this household? Kain imōn bwidrej rōt kom ej kōjerbale?
1. Flush toilet connected to central sewage system
2. Flush toilet to own septic tank
3. Water-sealed (without flush)
4. Pit Latrine
5. Other

H16. How does this household mainly dispose of its garbage waste? Kom ej jokbej kobej ko ami ñon ia?
1. Commerical/local government waste collection
2. Own vehicle (central waste disposal site)
3. Own pit/Burying (no burning/no seawall)
4. Burning
5. Composting
6. Other: _____

HOUSING/AGRICULTURE QUESTIONS

H17. Does this household have any of the following household equipments or conveniences in good working order? Ewi wōt ian men kein ewōr mwin im emmōn aer jerbal? *Enter relevant code for all*

A. Radio/Radio Cassette	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Television/VCR/DVD	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Refrigerator/Freezer	1 Yes 2 No	
D. Telephone/Cell Phone	1 Yes 2 No	
E. Air Conditioning Unit	1 Yes 2 No	
F. Electric Stove	1 Yes 2 No	
G. Gas Stove	1 Yes 2 No	
H. Microwave Oven	1 Yes 2 No	
I. Smoke Oven (Atiti in Moña)	1 Yes 2 No	
J. Home-made Oven	1 Yes 2 No	
K. Car/Truck/Van	1 Yes 2 No	
L. Motorcycle	1 Yes 2 No	
M. Bicycle	1 Yes 2 No	
N. Rear-carts, push/pull carts	1 Yes 2 No	
O. Motorized boat	1 Yes 2 No	
P. Non-motorized boat/canoe	1 Yes 2 No	
Q. Two-way radio	1 Yes 2 No	
R. Computer with internet access	1 Yes 2 No	
S. Computer - no internet access	1 Yes 2 No	

H18. What is the total income from remittances from abroad and domestic of this household for the past 12 months? Emaroñ tarin jete jāān ear dreloñ tok mwiin jen ro nukum im mōttam ilikin im loan majōl in iumin allōñ ko 12 ko rej jemlok?

$ ___ ___ ___ , ___ ___ ___

AGRICULTURE SECTION

A1. Does anyone in this household do any of the following to earn income? Ewōr ke ian ri-mwin rej jerbal rōt kein ilal ñon kōmman jāān ak wia kaki? *Enter relevant code*

A. Growing Crops?	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Raise livestocks?	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Copra making?	1 Yes 2 No	
D. Making handicrafts?	1 Yes 2 No	
E. Fishing?	1 Yes 2 No	
F. Other: _____		

A2 What are the 3 main fishing methods household engages in? Kain eñod rōt ko jilu ekka an ri-mwin kōmani? *Answer only if A1-E Fishing = 1, else skip to A3. Start with the mostly used fishing method*.

A.	
B.	
C.	

A3. What is a rough estimate of total income (less expenses) from home production activities of this household for the past 12 months? Iumin allōñ ko joñoul ruo rej jemlok lok, ewōr tarin jete profit (elkin am kōllaik wōnen kein jerbal ko am) ri-mwin rar loe jen jerbal ko imweo (e.g. handicrafts, fishing)?

$ ___ ___ ___ , ___ ___ ___

A4. Does anyone in this household do any of the following for home consumption? Ewōr ke ri-mwin rej kōmmani jerbal kein ilal ñon kōmman mōña? *Enter relevant code.*

A. Growing Crops?	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Raise livestocks?	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Fishing?	1 Yes 2 No	
D. Other: _____		

A5. What are the 3 main fishing methods household engages in for home consumption? Kain eñod rōt ko jilu ekkā an ri-mwin kōmani ñon kōmman mōña? *Answer only if A4-C. Fishing = 1, else skip to A6. Start with the mostly used fishing method*.

A.	
B.	
C.	

A6. Do you own any food trees? Ewōr ke kōtkam kein ikkan? ☐

1. Yes **2.** No (➔GO TO A7)

If yes, how many of each of the following types of fruit trees do you have? Elañe aet, jete ian kein ikkan kein ewōr kōtkam? *Check all that apply and write in the number of each of the trees. Enter "00" if none.*

Banana			Breadfruit		
Lime			Coconut		
Papaya			Pandanus		
Other, specify: _____					

A7. Do you grow any of the following crops? Ewōr ke kōtkam moña kein?

1 = Yes; 2 = No

Cucumber		Cabbage	
Green leafy vegetables		Long Bean	
Pumpkin		Squash	
Sweet Corn		Tomato	
Taro		Potato	
Other, specify: _____			

A8. How many of the following livestock are you raising? Jete uan menin mour kein kom ej taap ilo mwiin?

Chickens ☐☐ Pigs ☐☐

Other:_____ ☐☐

First name:

P1. Person #1

01.	Head	**09.**	Father/Mother
02.	Spouse/partner	**10.**	Brother/Sister
03.	Natural Child	**11.**	Father-in-Law/ Mother-in-Law
04.	Adopted Child		
05.	Grandchild	**12.**	Brother-in-Law / Sister-in-Law/
06.	Nephew/niece		
07.	Stepson/Stepdaughter	**13.**	Other Relatives
08.	Son-in-Law/ Daughter-in-Law	**14.**	Other, Non-Relatives

0 1

P2. Where did … sleep on the night of Sunday, 3rd April 2011? Ia eo … ear kiki ie boñin Sunday, 3rd April 2011?

1. Same Household
2. Other household within the same Atoll/Island
3. Different Atoll/Island
4. Foreign Country

→GO TO P3

State where …. slept at on Sunday, 3rd April 2011:
Likit ia … ear kiki ie bonin Sunday, 3rd April 2011:

Atoll/Country: _____

P3. Is … male or female? Emmaan ke kõrã?
1. Male **2.** Female

P4. What is … date of birth and age? Ear lõtak ñaat im jete an iio? *(If less than 1 year old, record code '000' for age)*

M M D D Y Y Y Y Age

P5. What is …'s marital status?

1.	Never Married	**4.**	Divorced/Separated
2.	Legally Married	**5.**	Widowed
3.	Common-law/live-in		

P6. What is …'s religious affiliation? Kabuñ ta eo an …? *(For a young child, record the religion of the parents)*

01.	United Church of Christ	**06.**	Mormon's
02.	Roman Catholic	**07.**	SDA
03.	Assembly of God	**08.**	BNJ
04.	Jehovah's Witnesses	**09.**	None
05.	Reformed Congregational Church	**10.**	Other: _____
		98.	Refused

P7. What country is … a citizen of? Armij in ia in?

01.	Marshall Islands	**08.**	China, PRC
02.	FSM	**09.**	Japan
03.	Palau	**10.**	Philippines
04.	Kiribati	**11.**	Other Asia
05.	Tuvalu	**12.**	USA
06.	Other Pacific Islands	**13.**	Other: _____
07.	Taiwan, ROC	**98.**	Don't Know

P8. Does … have difficulty in: Ewõr ke an … abañ ilo an:

Insert appropriate code:
1. No difficulty at all **3.** A lot of difficulties
2. Some difficulties **4.** Cannot do at all

a. Seeing, even wearing glasses	
b. Hearing, even with the use of hearing aid	
c. Walking, climbing steps or use of arms	
d. Remembering or concentrating	

P9. What main language does … speak at home? Kajin ta eo ekkã an … kõjerbale imweo? *(For small children, record the language of the mother or caregiver.)*

1. Marshallese
2. English
3. Other

1 or 2, →GO TO P10

State Language:
Language: _____

P10. Where was … born? Ia eo … ar lõtak?
1. RMI **2.** Other Countries

Atoll/Country: _____ (→GO TO ISG#1)

ISG#1: **PERSONS 1 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER**

P11. Where did …. live 1 year ago? Etan bukon eo ak ia eo … ear jokwe ie 1 iio emotlok?

Atoll/Country: _____ (→GO TO ISG#2)

ISG#2: **PERSONS 3 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER**

FOR PERSONS 3 OR 4 YEARS OF AGE, →GO TO P13

P12. Can … read, write with understanding a simple sentence in any language? … emaroñ ke read, jeje im melele juon sentence llo jabrewõt kain kajin?
1. Yes **2.** No **(→GO TO P13)**

In what language? Ilo Kajin rõt?

English? **1.** Yes **2.** No

Other: _____

Other: _____

P13. Is… currently enrolled in a school or pursuing any other form of education or training? … ej bed ke ilo jikuul ak ilo jabrewõt kain burokram in bukõt jelalokjen ak ilo burokram in kaminene ko?
1. Yes **2.** No (→GO TO P15)

P14. What grade or level or training is … enrolled? Kain jikuul ak burokram in bukõt jelalokjen ak kaminene rõt eo … ej bed ie?

1.	Preschool/Nursery	**5.**	Associate College (Academic/Occupational)
2.	Kindergarten	**6.**	Undergraduate Years
3.	Elementary	**7.**	Graduate Years or Professional School
4.	Secondary	**8.**	Vocational Training (formal/informal)

9 Other: _____

P15. What level of educational attainment has … successfully completed? Class ak grade ta eo eliktata … ear kadredreklok?

30. Never been to school
31. Preschool/Nursery
32. Kindergarten

Primary School

01.	1st Grade	**05.**	5th Grade
02.	2nd Grade	**06.**	6th Grade
03.	3rd Grade	**07.**	7th Grade
04.	4th Grade	**08.**	8th Grade

Secondary School

09.	9th Grade	**11.**	11th Grade
10.	10th Grade	**12.**	12th Grade, HS Diploma, GED

Post-Secondary Education

13. Some College
14. Associate College - Occupational Program
15. Associate College – Academic Program
16. Bachelor's Degree (BA, AB, BS)
17. Master's Degree (MA, MS, Med, MSW, MBA)
18. Professional School Degree (MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
19. Doctorate Degree (PhD, EdD)

ISG#3: **PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER**

P16. Where did … live 5 years ago? Etan bukon eo ak ia eo … ear jokwe ie 5 iio emotlok?

Atoll/Country: _____ (→GO TO ISG#4)

ISG#4: PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

P17. Does … regularly… (one or more a day)? Ekkā ke an… (juon ak elloñ lok jen juon kattōn ilo juon raan)? *(Read options below and enter relevant code.)*

A. Smoke cigarettes or tobacco (includes pipes & cigars)?	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Chew tobacco (includes cophenagen and other snuff)?	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Chew Betel nut (includes nut with tobacco)?	1 Yes 2 No	

P18. Has … ever been a regular … (one or more a day)? … enañin ke kar ... (juon ak elōñ jen juon kattōn ilo juon raan)? *(Read options below and enter relevant code.)* ***Ask only where response to questions P17 (a,b,c) = 2.***

A. Cigarettes or tobacco smoker (includes pipes & cigars)?	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Tobacco chewer (includes cophenagen and other snuff)?	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Betel nut chewer (includes nut with tobacco)?	1 Yes 2 No	

P19. Did … have any work in the past 7 days, either full-time or part-time? Ear wōr ke an … jerbal ak business ilo raan ko jilijimjuon rej jemlok lok? ***(Include work for cash pay, payment in kind, unpaid work in a family business and home production activities).***
1. Yes (➔GO TO P21) **2.** No

P20. Did … have a job or business that he/she did not work in the past seven days? Ear wōr ke an … jerbal ak business im ear jab jerbal ie ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok?
1. Yes **2.** No (➔GO TO P25)

P21. What type of work/activity does … usually do? Kain jerbal rōt eo … ekkā an kōmmane:
1. Work for pay – Employee (Private)
2. Work for pay – Employee (Government)
3. Self employed without any employee as defined in "4"
4. Employer in any family owned and operated farm/business (with one or more regular paid employees)
5. Volunteer work
6. Unpaid work in a family business
7. Producing goods (farm, fishing, handicrafts, etc.) mainly for sale
8. Producing goods (farm, fishing etc.) mainly for own consumption

P22. How many hours did … work in the past 7 days? Jete awa eo … ear jerbal iumin raan ko jilijimjuon rej jemlok?

a.) At paid job or business *(Codes 1 to 6 above)* ____ ____

b.) At home production activities *(Codes 7 & 8)* ____ ____

P23. What was …'s activity/occupation during the past seven days? E.g. Coconut farmer, fisherman, filing clerk, handicraft maker, nurse. Jerbal rōt eo an … iumin raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok? Einwōt ri-kawainini ke, ri-eñod ke, filing clerk ke, ri-amimono ke, nurse ke?

Please specify _____

P24. What kind of business/industry did … work in the past seven days? E.g. Coconut farming, fishing, handicrafts manufacturing, restaurant, office. Kain business ak jikin jerbal rōt eo …. ear jerbal ie lumin raan ko 7 rej jemlok lok?

Please specify _____
(➔GO TO P28)

P25. Was … available for work in the past seven days? … ear ke bojak ak maroñ in jerbal ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok
1. Yes **2.** No (➔GO TO P28)

P26. Did … look for work in the past seven days? … ear ke kapok an jerbal ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok lok?
1. Yes (➔GO TO P28) **2.** No

P27. Why did … not look for work in the past seven days? Ebajet ke … ear jab kapok an jerbal ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok lok?
01. Still in School
02. Believe no job available
03. Awaiting results of previous job application
04. Temporary illness
05. Bad weather
06. Waiting for rehire/job
07. Retired/Disabled
08. Housekeeping
10. Other: _____

P28. Did … earn income from any of the following sources in the past 12 months? … ear ke jerbal im elolo jāān ak jeramōn jen men kein ilal iumin allōñ ko joñoul ruo rej jemlok? *(Do not include remittances from abroad and domestic sources or income from home productions - see H18 & A3).*

	1. Yes **2.** No
A. Wages & Salaries	
B. Net receipts from businesses/profession	
C. Commissions, tips, bonuses, allowances	
D. Interests, dividends, net rental, royalty, income from estates	
E. Social Security, retirement, survivor and disability pensions	
F. Other _____	

P29. What was the total income for … in the past 12 months from the above sources? Jete oran aolep jāān ak jeramōn ko … ear loe ilo 12 allōñ ko rej jemlok?

$ ___ ___ ___ , ___ ___ ___

ISG#5: FEMALES 15-54 YEARS OF AGE

F1. Has … ever given birth, even if child died later? ... enañin ke kar wōr nejin (bar bwini ajiri eo/ro emōj an/aer jako)?
1 Yes **2** No (➔GO TO NEXT PERSON)

F2. How many children were born alive to ….? Jete nejin … ajiri?

F3. How many of these children, by sex, are: Jete uwaan ajiri rein im rej: *(Read out the options and record information in the corresponding box)*

	Males	Females
Living		
a.) In the household	___ ___	___ ___
b.) Somewhere else in RMI	___ ___	___ ___
c.) Overseas	___ ___	___ ___
Died	___ ___	___ ___
Total	___ ___	___ ___

F4. What is the date of birth of …'s last child born alive? Raan im iio in lōtak an ajiri eo ediktata nejin … *(including a child that may have died later. If less than 1 year old, enter code '000' for age.)*

M M D D Y Y Y Y Age

F5. What is the sex of the last child born alive? Maan ke kōrā diktata eo?
1. Male **2.** Female

F6. Is this child still alive? Ej mour wōt ke diktata eo?
1. Yes **2.** No

Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 2.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

TO BE FILLED **AFTER COMPLETING** INTERVIEW

A. INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS:

Comments about respondents: _____

_____

_____

_____

Comments about specific questions: _____

_____

_____

_____

Any other comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

B. SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NAME OF SUPERVISOR:_____ DATE:_____

C. EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NAME OF EDITOR:_____ DATE:_____

Appendix B3 Census questionnaire – Persons 11-20

Republic of the Marshall Islands
2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION & HOUSING

AUTHORITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY:
This census is being conducted by the RMI Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, (EPPSO) as authorized under the *Statistical Act of 1986*. All information will be held strictly confidential.

Visit Number	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit
Time-Interview started			
Time-Interview ended			
Result of Visit			

Result of Visit:

1. Complete
2. Partial
3. Not At Home
4. Vacant
5. Refusal

H. Enumerator's Name:

I. Respondent's Name:

J. Contact Details:

A. Atoll:

B. Zone/Island/Village:

C. Dwelling # (from map):

D. Household #

E. GPS Waypoint # :

CERTIFICATION: *I hereby certify that the data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.*

Signature of Surveyor Date Completed

Signature of Supervisor Date Reviewed

The 2011 RMI Census counts each person at his or her "usual residence."
The usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees.
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital.
- College students who stay here while attending college.
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here.
- Newborn babies born prior to or on April 3rd 2011.
- Children in boarding schools below the college level.
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else.
- Persons with no other home who were staying here last week.

Do not include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else.
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home.
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college.
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else.
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working.
- Newborn babies born after April 3rd 2011.

Please give me the name of each person usually residing here as of April 3rd, 2011, including all persons staying here who have no other home. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. *Print first name, last name, and middle initial for each person and gender (1 = Males; 2 = Females) of person.*

FIRST & LAST NAME	SEX	FIRST & LAST NAME	SEX
11.		**16.**	
12.		**17.**	
13.		**18.**	
14.		**19.**	
15.		**20.**	

Total *PERSONS* in this household = [ ][ ]

Total *MALES* in this household = [ ][ ]

Total *FEMALES* in this household = [ ][ ]

CPH FORM 2a - Continuation Form **FORM # ____ OF _____**

First name:

P1. Person #11 [0 1]
01. Head
02. Spouse/partner
03. Natural Child
04. Adopted Child
05. Grandchild
06. Nephew/niece
07. Stepson/Stepdaughter
08. Son-in-Law/ Daughter-in-Law
09. Father/Mother
10. Brother/Sister
11. Father-in-Law/ Mother-in-Law
12. Brother-in-Law / Sister-in-Law/
13. Other Relatives
14. Other, Non-Relatives

P2. Where did … sleep on the night of Sunday, 3rd April 2011? Ia eo … ear kiki ie boñin Sunday, 3rd April 2011?
1. Same Household
2. Other household within the same Atoll/Island
3. Different Atoll/Island
4. Foreign Country

→GO TO P3

State where …. slept at on Sunday, 3rd April 2011:
Likit ia … ear kiki ie bonin Sunday, 3rd April 2011:

Atoll/Country: _____

P3. Is … male or female? Emmaan ke kõrã?
1. Male **2.** Female

P4. What is … date of birth and age? Ear lõtak ñaat im jete an iio? *(If less than 1 year old, record code '000' for age)*

M M D D Y Y Y Y Age

P5. What is …'s marital status?
1. Never Married
2. Legally Married
3. Common-law/live-in
4. Divorced/Separated
5. Widowed

P6. What is …'s religious affiliation? Kabuñ ta eo an …? *(For a young child, record the religion of the parents)*
01. United Church of Christ
02. Roman Catholic
03. Assembly of God
04. Jehovah's Witnesses
05. Reformed Congregational Church
06. Mormon's
07. SDA
08. BNJ
09. None
10. Other: _____
98. Refused

P7. What country is … a citizen of? Armij in ia in?
01. Marshall Islands
02. FSM
03. Palau
04. Kiribati
05. Tuvalu
06. Other Pacific Islands
07. Taiwan, ROC
08. China, PRC
09. Japan
10. Philippines
11. Other Asia
12. USA
13. Other: _____
98. Don't Know

P8. Does … have difficulty in: Ewõr ke an … abañ ilo an:

Insert appropriate code:
1. No difficulty at all
2. Some difficulties
3. A lot of difficulties
4. Cannot do at all

a. Seeing, even wearing glasses	
b. Hearing, even with the use of hearing aid	
c. Walking, climbing steps or use of arms	
d. Remembering or concentrating	

P9. What main language does … speak at home? Kajin ta eo ekkã an … kõjerbale imweo? *(For small children, record the language of the mother or caregiver.)*
1. Marshallese
2. English
3. Other

1 or 2, →GO TO P10

State Language:
Language: _____

P10. Where was … born? Ia eo … ar lõtak?
1. RMI **2.** Other Countries

Atoll/Country: _____ (→GO TO ISG#1)

ISG#1: PERSONS 1 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

P11. Where did …. live 1 year ago? Etan bukon eo ak ia eo … ear jokwe ie 1 iio emotlok?

Atoll/Country: _____ (→GO TO ISG#2)

ISG#2: PERSONS 3 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

FOR PERSONS 3 OR 4 YEARS OF AGE, →*GO TO P13*

P12. Can … read, write with understanding a simple sentence in any language? … emaroñ ke read, jeje im melele juon sentence Ilo jabrewõt kain kajin?
1. Yes **2.** No (→**GO TO P13**)

In what language? Ilo Kajin rõt?

English? **1.** Yes **2.** No

Other: _____

Other: _____

P13. Is… currently enrolled in a school or pursuing any other form of education or training? … ej bed ke ilo jikuul ak ilo jabrewõt kain burokram in bukõt jelalokjen ak ilo burokram in kaminene ko?
1. Yes **2.** No (→GO TO P15)

P14. What grade or level or training is … enrolled? Kain jikuul ak burokram in bukõt jelalokjen ak kaminene rõt eo … ej bed ie?
1. Preschool/Nursery
2. Kindergarten
3. Elementary
4. Secondary
5. Associate College (Academic/Occupational)
6. Undergraduate Years
7. Graduate Years or Professional School
8. Vocational Training (formal/informal)
9 Other: _____

P15. What level of educational attainment has … successfully completed? Class ak grade ta eo eliktata … ear kadredreklok?
30. Never been to school
31. Preschool/Nursery
32. Kindergarten

Primary School
01. 1st Grade
02. 2nd Grade
03. 3rd Grade
04. 4th Grade
05. 5th Grade
06. 6th Grade
07. 7th Grade
08. 8th Grade

Secondary School
09. 9th Grade
10. 10th Grade
11. 11th Grade
12. 12th Grade, HS Diploma, GED

Post-Secondary Education
13. Some College
14. Associate College - Occupational Program
15. Associate College - Academic Program
16. Bachelor's Degree (BA, AB, BS)
17. Master's Degree (MA, MS, Med, MSW, MBA)
18. Professional School Degree (MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
19. Doctorate Degree (PhD, EdD)

ISG#3: PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

P16. Where did … live 5 years ago? Etan bukon eo ak ia eo … ear jokwe ie 5 iio emotlok?

Atoll/Country: _____ (→GO TO ISG#4)

ISG#4: PERSONS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER

P17. Does … regularly… (one or more a day)? Ekkã ke an… (juon ak elloñ lok jen juon kattõn ilo juon raan)? *(Read options below and enter relevant code.)*

A. Smoke cigarettes or tobacco (includes pipes & cigars)?	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Chew tobacco (includes cophenagen and other snuff)?	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Chew Betel nut (includes nut with tobacco)?	1 Yes 2 No	

P18. Has … ever been a regular … (one or more a day)? … enañin ke kar ... (juon ak elõñ jen juon kattõn ilo juon raan)? *(Read options below and enter relevant code.)* ***Ask only where response to questions P17 (a,b,c) = 2.***

A. Cigarettes or tobacco smoker (includes pipes & cigars)?	1 Yes 2 No	
B. Tobacco chewer (includes cophenagen and other snuff)?	1 Yes 2 No	
C. Betel nut chewer (includes nut with tobacco)?	1 Yes 2 No	

P19. Did … have any work in the past 7 days, either full-time or part-time? Ear wõr ke an … jerbal ak business ilo raan ko jilijimjuon rej jemlok lok? ***(Include work for cash pay, payment in kind, unpaid work in a family business and home production activities).***
1. Yes (➔GO TO P21) **2.** No

P20. Did … have a job or business that he/she did not work in the past seven days? Ear wõr ke an … jerbal ak business im ear jab jerbal ie ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok?
1. Yes **2.** No (➔GO TO P25)

P21. What type of work/activity does … usually do? Kain jerbal rõt eo … ekkã an kõmmane:
1. Work for pay - Employee (Private)
2. Work for pay - Employee (Government)
3. Self employed without any employee as defined in "4"
4. Employer in any family owned and operated farm/business (with one or more regular paid employees)
5. Volunteer work
6. Unpaid work in a family business
7. Producing goods (farm, fishing, handicrafts, etc.) mainly for sale
8. Producing goods (farm, fishing etc.) mainly for own consumption

P22. How many hours did … work in the past 7 days? Jete awa eo … ear jerbal iumin raan ko jilijimjuon rej jemlok?

a.) At paid job or business *(Codes 1 to 6 above)* ____ ____

b.) At home production activities *(Codes 7 & 8)* ____ ____

P23. What was …'s activity/occupation during the past seven days? E.g. Coconut farmer, fisherman, filing clerk, handicraft maker, nurse. Jerbal rõt eo an … iumin raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok? Einwõt ri-kawainini ke, ri-eñod ke, filing clerk ke, ri-amimono ke, nurse ke?

Please specify _____

P24. What kind of business/industry did … work in the past seven days? E.g. Coconut farming, fishing, handicrafts manufacturing, restaurant, office. Kain business ak jikin jerbal rõt eo …. ear jerbal ie lumin raan ko 7 rej jemlok lok?

Please specify _____
(➔GO TO P28)

P25. Was … available for work in the past seven days?
… ear ke bojak ak maroñ in jerbal ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok
1. Yes **2.** No (➔GO TO P28)

P26. Did … look for work in the past seven days?
… ear ke kapok an jerbal ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok lok?
1. Yes (➔GO TO P28) **2.** No

P27. Why did … not look for work in the past seven days? Ebajet ke … ear jab kapok an jerbal ilo raan ko jilijilimjuon rej jemlok lok?
01. Still in School
02. Believe no job available
03. Awaiting results of previous job application
04. Temporary illness
05. Bad weather
06. Waiting for rehire/job
07. Retired/Disabled
08. Housekeeping
10. Other: _____

P28. Did … earn income from any of the following sources in the past 12 months? … ear ke jerbal im elolo jããn ak jeramõn jen men kein ilal iumin allõñ ko joñoul ruo rej jemlok? *(Do not include remittances from abroad and domestic sources or income from home productions - see H18 & A3).*

	1. Yes **2.** No
A. Wages & Salaries	
B. Net receipts from businesses/profession	
C. Commissions, tips, bonuses, allowances	
D. Interests, dividends, net rental, royalty, income from estates	
E. Social Security, retirement, survivor and disability pensions	
F. Other _____	

P29. What was the total income for … in the past 12 months from the above sources? Jete oran aolep jããn ak jeramõn ko … ear loe ilo 12 allõñ ko rej jemlok?

$ ___ ___ ___ , ___ ___ ___

ISG#5: FEMALES 15-54 YEARS OF AGE

F1. Has … ever given birth, even if child died later? ... enañin ke kar wõr nejin (bar bwini ajiri eo/ro emõj an/aer jako)?
1 Yes **2** No (➔GO TO NEXT PERSON)

F2. How many children were born alive to ….? Jete nejin … ajiri?

F3. How many of these children, by sex, are: Jete uwaan ajiri rein im rej: *(Read out the options and record information in the corresponding box)*

	Males	Females
Living		
a.) In the household	___ ___	___ ___
b.) Somewhere else in RMI	___ ___	___ ___
c.) Overseas	___ ___	___ ___
Died	___ ___	___ ___
Total	___ ___	___ ___

F4. What is the date of birth of …'s last child born alive? Raan im iio in lõtak an ajiri eo ediktata nejin … *(including a child that may have died later. If less than 1 year old, enter code '000' for age.)*

M M D D Y Y Y Y Age

F5. What is the sex of the last child born alive? Maan ke kõrã diktata eo?
1. Male **2.** Female

F6. Is this child still alive? Ej mour wõt ke diktata eo?
1. Yes **2.** No

Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 2.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

TO BE FILLED **AFTER COMPLETING** INTERVIEW

A. INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS:

Comments about respondents: _____

_____

_____

_____

Comments about specific questions: _____

_____

_____

_____

Any other comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

B. SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NAME OF SUPERVISOR:_____ DATE:_____

C. EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

NAME OF EDITOR:_____ DATE:_____

Appendix B4 Census questionnaire – CPH Form 3

Republic of the Marshall Islands
2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION & HOUSING

AUTHORITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY:
This census is being conducted by the RMI Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office, (EPPSO) as authorized under the *Statistical Act of 1986*. All information will be held strictly confidential.

Visit Number	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit
Time-Interview started			
Time-Interview ended			
Other Observations			

H. Enumerator's Name:

I. Respondent's Name:

J. Contact Details:

A. Atoll: [ ][ ]

B. Zone/Island/Village: [ ][ ]

C. Dwelling # (from map): [ ][ ][ ]

D. Household # [ ][ ]

E. Institution Type # [ ]

CERTIFICATION: *I hereby certified that the data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally and in accordance with the instructions.*

Signature of Surveyor Date Completed

Signature of Supervisor Date Reviewed

The 2011 RMI Census counts each person at his or her "usual residence."
The usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

Hotels, Lodging Houses, Dormitories, etc.

- Proprietor, manager and employees living in the establishment except those living with their own families and those who usually go home to their families at least once a week.
- Permanent lodgers/boarders (those who have stayed or expect to stay for one year or longer) and those temporary boarders who have stayed for six months or longer as of April 3rd 2011. Or have been away from their own families for the same period. However, exclude those who usually go home at least once a week.
- Lodgers/boarders who are not residents of the Marshall Islands and who have been in RMI for one year as of April 3rd, 2011 or expect to stay in RMI one year or longer. However, exclude those who have temporary place of residence elsewhere in RMI to where they usually go home. Exclude also diplomatic representatives or UN, ILO or USAID officials who like diplomatic representatives are subject to reassignment to other countries after their tour of duty in RMI and members of their families.

Hospitals and Nurse's Home

- All patients, including those confined in mental hospitals, and those in separate hospital wards where patients stay more or less permanently and rehabilitation centers for drug addicts.
- Patients who have been confined for six months or longer as of April 3rd 2011 in other kinds of hospitals and in wards for temporary confinement.
- Nurses in nurse's homes who do not usually go home at least once a week.
- Staff members and employees living in hospitals/nurse's homes except those living therein with their own families and those who usually go home at least once a week.

Include (continued)

Corrective and Penal Institutions

- All prisoners in national prisons and reformatories
- Prisoners and detainees in jails who have been continuously confined for six months or longer (including confinement in another jail elsewhere) as of April 3rd 2011, or those whose sentence is for six months or longer even if the sentence is on appeal.
- Staff members and employees living in the institutions, except those living therein with their own families and those who usually go home at least once a week.

Convents, Nunneries, Seminaries and Boarding Schools

- Monks, priests, ministers, nuns, seminarians, etc. However, priests or ministers of sects other than the Roman Catholic Church who live with their own families are to be considered as members of households and are therefore excluded.
- Students in boarding schools (schools where students are required to stay in the school campus).
- Staff members, employees and helpers living in the premises, except those living therein with their own families and those who usually go home at least once a week

Military Camps Stations

- Officers and enlisted men, drafters, except those who live in the camp with their own families and those who usually sleep most nights in households. Include those who are away on military operation except those whose families are living in camp with their own families.
- Civilian employees living in the camp, except those living therein with their own families and those who usually go home at least once a week.

Total *PERSONS* in this household = [ ][ ]

Total *MALES* in this household = [ ][ ]

Total *FEMALES* in this household = [ ][ ]

CPH FORM 3 **FORM # ____ OF _____**

POPULATION CENSUS QUESTIONS

ALL PERSONS

LINE NUMBER	NAME	Residence Status	Present on April 3, 2011	Sex	Date of Birth	Age	Marital Status	Religion	Citizenship	Disability				Language	Where Born			Literacy			Education
	Who are the persons residing in the institution on Sunday April 3, 2011? Won ro rej jokwe ijin ilo Sunday April 3rd, 2011?	*What is ……'s position or status?*	*Where did …… sleep the night of Sunday, April 3, 2011*	*Is ……. Male or female?*	*What is ……'s date of birth?*	*What is ……'s age*	*What is ……'s marital status?*	*What is ……'s religious affiliation?*	*What country is …… a citizen of?*	*Seeing, even wearing glasses*	*Hearing, even with the use of hearing aid*	*Walking, climbing steps or use of arms*	*Remembering or concentrating*	*What Language does …… speak at home*	*Where was …… born?*	*If born in RMI sate Atoll/Island*	*If born in Other Country*	*Can … read, write with understanding a simple sentence in any language?*	*In what language?*		*What level of educational attainment has …… successfully completed*
	LIST THE NAMES (FAMILY NAME FIRST) OF ALL MEMBERS OF INSTITUTIONAL LIVING QUARTER IN THE ORDER LISTED IN THE CODES FOR P1	ENTER CODE FROM LIST	CODE 1 = Institution If Elsewhere state where	CODE 1 = Male 2 = Female	SHOW MM/DD/YYYY	IN WHOLE YEARS	ENTER CODE FROM LIST	ENTER CODE FROM LIST	ENTER CODE FROM LIST	CODE 1 = No difficulty at all 2 = Some difficulties 3 = A lot of difficulties 4 = Cannot do at all				ENTER CODE FROM LIST	CODE 1 = RMI 2 = Other Country	WRITE NAME OF ATOLL/ ISLAND	WRITE NAME OF COUNTRY	CODE 1 = YES 2 = NO IF 2 (➔ GO TO P14)	*English?* CODE 1 = YES 2 = NO	*Other* WRITE THE OTHER LANGUAGE	ENTER CODE FROM LIST
	P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8				P9	P10			P12			P14
01					__/__/____																
02					__/__/____																
03					__/__/____																
04					__/__/____																
05					__/__/____																
06					__/__/____																
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27					__/__/____																
28					__/__/____																
29					__/__/____																
27					__/__/____																
28					__/__/____																

The following is a list of the codes the Enumerator will require for the Census questions contained therein

Type of Institution

1. Hotels, Lodging Houses, Dormitories
2. Hospitals and Nurses' Home
3. Correction and Penal Institution
4. Convents, Nunneries, Seminaries and Boarding Schools
5. Military Camps
9. Other Institutions

Residence Status (P1)

01 Manager, director, in-charge
02 Staff member, employee, including physician and nurse
03 Officer, enlisted men, trainee
04 Priest, seminarian, nun
05 Lodger or boarder
06 Patient in hospital
07 Inmate, ward
08 Prisoner, detainee

Marital Status (P5)

1. Never married
2. Legally married
3. Common law/live in
4. Divorced/separated
5. Widowed
6. Unknown

Religion (P6)

01 Protestant
02 Roman Catholic
03 Assembly of God
04 Jehovah's Witness
05 Mormons
06 Buddhism
07 Muslim
08 Baha'i's Faith
09 None
10 Other (Specify)

Citizenship (P7)

01 Marshall Islands
02 FSM
03 Palau
04 Kiribati
05 Tuvalu
06 Other Pacific Islands
07 China, ROC
08 China, PRC
09 Japan
10 Philippines
11 Other Asia
12 USA
13 Other (Specify)
98 Don't know

Language (P9)

01 Marshallese
02 English
03 Other (Specify)

Education(P14)

30 Never been to school
31 Preschool/Nursery
32 Kindergarten

Primary School

01 1st Grade
02 2nd Grade
03 3rd Grade
04 4th Grade
05 5th Grade
06 6th Grade
07 7th Grade
08 8th Grade

Secondary School

09 9th Grade
10 10th Grade
11 11th Grade
12 12th Grade, HS Diploma, GED

Post Secondary Education

13 Some College
14 Associate College – Occupational Program
15 Associate College – Academic Program
16 Bachelor's Degree (BA, AB, BS)
17 Masters Degree (MA, MS, Med, MSW, MBA)
18 Professional School Degree (MD, DDS, LLB, JD)
19 Doctorate Degree (PhD, EdD)

Appendix B5 Control slip

2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

ECONOMIC POLICY, PLANNING AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Majuro, Marshall Islands

APPOINTMENT SLIP

CPH Form 4

TO: _____

We are currently conducting the 2011 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) to gather data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households and the structures of the housing units in the Marshall Islands.

Since you were out when I dropped by today, please allow me to meet you with any responsible member of your household on:

_____, 2011

at _____ a.m./p.m.

We assure you that all data gathered from you will be held in strict confidence as provided for by Census Act 1985.

2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

ECONOMIC POLICY, PLANNING AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Majuro, Marshall Islands

APPOINTMENT SLIP

CPH Form 4

TO: _____

We are currently conducting the 2011 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) to gather data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households and the structures of the housing units in the Marshall Islands.

Since you were out when I dropped by today, please allow me to meet you with any responsible member of your household on:

_____, 2011

at _____ a.m./p.m.

We assure you that all data gathered from you will be held in strict confidence as provided for by Census Act 1985.

Appendix B6 Transmittal and receipt form

CPH Form 5

Republic of the Marshall Islands
2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING
Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office

TRANSMITTAL/RECEIPT FORM

Atoll/Island: _____ Supervisor: _____

Zone/Islet: _____ Supervisor ID: _____

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS	Unit	Qty Sent	Qty Rec'd	Remarks

I hereby transmit the Materials as indicated above.

_____
Transmitting Office
Print & Sign Over Printed Name

_____
Designation

Date: _____

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the above materials

_____
Receiving Officer
Print & Sign Over Printed Name

_____
Designation

Date: _____

Appendix B7 Notice of enumeration form

Republic of the Marshall Islands

Economic Policy, Planning & Statistics Office

2011 Census of Population and Housing

Notice of Enumeration

Household/Institutional Serial Number (s)

_____

Date Enumerated: _____/_____, 2011

Do not prevent posting nor deface this notice until Januarv 2012

_____

Jefferson Barton
Census Commissioner

CPH Form 6

Appendix C List of persons involved in the Census operations

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Noel Tallur
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John Henry
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Mercy Ruth Matthew
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Nitha Lakabung
Rogermoor Jennet
Ronnie Laukon
Rufina Langrine
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Sherlina Anuntak
Shirley Zedkeia
Tar Arelong
Tolina Tomeing

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Almina Katjang
Billy James Bing
Connielyn Paul
Emsa Aikuj
Final Ninjine
Gery M. Lanwi
James Allenso
Jessiana Phillip
John Jarom
Juanita Lola Lanej
Lidrebwe Shamory
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Jenny Kaisha
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Joshua Lakabung
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Junior Lanwi
Junior Morris
Junios Annam
Juny Lenja
Kalani Loeak
Kalbok Jack
Kathrine Muller
Kenny Elcar
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Maloney C. Matthew
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Mark Karben
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Mary Ria
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Michael Moji
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Neijer Ned
Neil Ceaser
Nelly Torejak
Percilla Gideon
Peter Benjamin
Peterson John
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Randy Johnny
Raynard Wase
Richard Debrum
Ronny Horiuchi
Rosania Jacob
Rose Kelen
Roseann Naisher
Rosten Morris
Ryan Manwe
Sanchie Herkinos
Sandy Mottelang
Tien Janer
Wilber Anrak
Wutko Joab
Ysawa Debrum
Yutaka Ishoda

EBEYE

Aaronlee Jeik
Adde Nakab
Agnes Albert
Ajlok Batlok
Balrose Telion
Bill Albert
Carrine Julan
Clarelisa Anej
Crystal Nenam
Dalton Langrus
Derek Ishimura
Friendly William
Handeleo Dribo
Helson Lolin
Henchi Namon
Henrien Juria
Ignatius T. Mera
Jack Maudrik
Jackie Betwel
Jalmer Lautiej
Jason Lemari
Jefferson Rilometo
Jenira Jeillan
Joe Jericho
Jonita Jukial Jeadrik
Julius Dribo
Junior Junjun Rena
Karen Lome
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Maine Balikan
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