



**Survey of Federated States of
Micronesia Migrants in the
United States including Guam
and the Commonwealth of
Northern Mariana Islands
(CNMI)**

By

Francis X. Hezel and Michael J. Levin

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SURVEY OF FSM MIGRANTS

Executive Summary

This survey of FSM migrants was conducted from March through July 2012 by Francis X. Hezel, SJ, and Michael J. Levin at the request of Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) National Government.

Migrant Population Growth

The size of the FSM population living abroad, as counted in this survey, was 49,840. This total included those who moved from FSM and children born to them in their new homes. The distribution of the migrant population among the sites surveyed was: Guam 13,558, CNMI 4,286, Hawaii 7,948, and US mainland 24,048.

Although no attempt was made to distinguish post-Compact and pre-Compact migrants, the survey found that 16,790, or one-third of the FSM population abroad, were born on US soil.

The migrant population growth over the past five-year period (2007-2012) in each of the sites is this:

- Guam has been getting 375 new migrants a year, in addition to 355 births each year to FSM families. The FSM population on Guam is growing by 730 a year.
- CNMI has been receiving nearly 80 new migrants a year, in addition to 80 births yearly. The total FSM population increase comes to 160 a year.
- Hawaii has registered 450 migrants a year and has 140 new births yearly. There are 590 additions in all, minus whoever is leaving and dying.
- US Mainland has been getting 1,200 new migrants a year, with one-third of them coming from Guam and Hawaii, along with 555 births to FSM families each year. The total yearly increase has been 1,755.

The total number of those migrating from FSM, as measured in this survey, is about 2,100 a year, with migration to the US mainland accounting for a little over half the migrant total. There is also clear evidence of step-migration—that is, movement from an early destination (usually Guam or Hawaii) to another one later (often mainland US).

Each year, new births increase the FSM population abroad by 1,130. Hence, one-third of the new FSM population abroad comes from births to FSM migrants after they have settled in the US and its territories.

The education background of the migrant populations revealed a significant change from what was found in past surveys. Among the FSM migrants in Hawaii 5 percent held a bachelor's degree, while in mainland US 6 percent had a full college degree—both higher than 4.3 percent rate among the resident population in FSM. Thus, the first signs of the long-awaited “brain drain” have at last appeared.

Choice of Destination

Guam and CNMI have always been favored destinations because of their proximity to FSM and the ease of travel back and forth, but the annual increase of FSM people on Guam (730) has been more than five times greater than that of the CNMI community (130). Hawaii, which has welcomed more migrants than Guam each year, offers good long-term health care for those suffering from chronic or life-threatening conditions, coupled with generous medical benefits offered even for non-citizens. Because of this, Hawaii seems to have been the first option for FSM people without medical insurance who needed expensive treatment.

Mainland US is the most affordable choice, as migration rates are showing. More than half of all FSM migrants in the last five years have elected to move there, with one-third of them coming by way of Hawaii, Guam, and CNMI. The choice of city or town in the US seems to have been based upon several considerations: the presence of earlier settlers in the area, the availability of employment in large plants, and affordable housing and tax rates. Welfare benefits did not seem to be a factor in the decision to move to the US.

Households and Housing

Contrary to the belief that migrants usually lived in over-crowded quarters, this survey found that the size of the migrant household was rather small by comparison with that in FSM. The average household size on Guam was 5.4 persons, a drop from 7.2 just 20 years earlier. In CNMI, the size was slightly smaller at 5.1. In both Hawaii and mainland US, the average size was 4.0 persons.

The median cost of housing rental varied greatly from site to site: \$250 a month in CNMI, \$600 on Guam, \$900 in Hawaii, and \$700 in mainland US. Although in Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii, some FSM families received public assistance for housing, in the mainland US subsidized housing was not available for migrants.

Homelessness was a considerable problem on Guam (for 5 percent of the migrant population) and Hawaii (for 12 percent of migrants), but not in other places. In Guam and Hawaii, the homeless often sought help in public shelters. Elsewhere, the few instances of homelessness were self-chosen.

Work and Family Finances

The kinds of employment taken by migrants include entry-level jobs as housemaids, aides in nursing homes, security guards, deliverymen, cashiers at convenience stores and eateries, among other jobs. Others worked in food processing plants, canneries, and lumber mills. Many migrants reported that they had held the same job for years, since job security trumped the hope of increased salary. Yet, there were a number of individuals who had risen from over-the-counter work in franchises to a management position. Many other success stories of migrants were related.

Everyone who was not in school or taking care of the children seemed to be working. The number of earners was high relative to the number in the household. On Guam, there were 1.8

earners for the average household, in Hawaii 2 earners, and in mainland US 2.2 earners. The number of workers per household increased as FSM people moved further away from their own islands. In the US mainland, alone of all the sites, there were more cash earners than non-earners among migrants.

The yearly income for the average household also increased as one moved from west to east. The average household incomes, as recorded in the survey data, were: CNMI \$25,450, Guam \$24,800, Hawaii \$42,150, and US mainland \$62,800.

Government Assistance

Food stamps are usually offered to US citizens, including the American-born children of FSM migrants, but not to migrants themselves. On Guam 58 percent of the households received food stamp; in CNMI 53 percent; in Hawaii 46 percent, and in mainland US 35 percent. Other forms of welfare seem to have had minimal impact on FSM households.

Those who were receiving expensive on-going medical treatment were largely concentrated in Hawaii, with 389 FSM people receiving dialysis there. For ordinary medical treatment, migrants often resorted to the emergency room or the Medical Indigent Program (MIP). Few of the FSM migrants in Guam, CNMI, or Hawaii had health insurance since they could not afford the premiums. On the other hand, 67 percent of the migrant households in mainland US had health insurance.

Integration and Community Support

High crime rates are often attributed to FSM migrants. Arrests on Guam and Hawaii, are indeed high, and the number has grown in recent years. However, of the 2,700 arrests of FSM people in Hawaii in 2010, all but 218 were for misdemeanors. In each destination there are a few FSM people serving long prison sentences, some of them convicted of domestic abuse. In all, 430 FSM people have been deported from the US and its territories for felonies committed.

Nearly everywhere, there is a strong support system to help migrant assimilate into local communities. There are regular social gatherings, often organized through church organizations. In many small towns and outlying areas, migrant communities have a long-time resident who serves as authority figure for the community and assists new families settle into the area. Larger gatherings, usually in the form of sports tournaments, are held once or twice a year and attract other migrants from distant areas. Hawaii and Guam even have formal associations of the different ethnic groups of Micronesia.

Churches everywhere played a key role in the support system for migrants—as an introduction to the broader community as well as a key element in the safety net that provided for migrant families in hard times. But migrants also came to the aid of one another outside their church groups by setting up “credit unions” to provide funds to those in need of quick help, or by adapting island practices (e.g., sakau sales or *tööchap*) for the same purpose.

Contact with Home

FSM migrants may have left their home islands, but they have not abandoned their language or culture. Most FSM people prefer to use their native language at home with their family, even if they must speak English most of the time in the school or the workplace. Women everywhere continue to wear the distinctive dresses that identify them as Micronesian. The percentage of voting-age FSM migrants who actually voted in the last elections was respectable: Guam 54 percent, Hawaii 50 percent, CNMI 32 percent, and US mainland 31 percent.

Most migrants made an effort to stay in touch with their family and friends in the islands, generally through phone or Internet. Visits home were another means that migrants used to maintain contact: about one-third of the FSM migrants on Guam and in the US mainland had visited home at least once, and almost half of the those in Hawaii had been back one or more times.

Remittances are another form of contact, but there are strong hints in the data that remittance patterns are changing. Migrants seem to be sending back home fewer material goods, and cash remittances seem to be slowing down. Instead of sending money home at regular intervals, migrants waiting to respond to family needs. The remittance amounts recorded in the survey data were surprisingly small—Guam \$1.7 million, Hawaii \$0.6 million, US mainland \$0.7 million, and CNMI a mere \$15,000. The total remittances, as captured in the data, came to only about \$3 million. Even more surprising is the relatively small number of migrant households that claimed to be sending remittances: only 10 percent of the households on Guam, 20 percent in Hawaii, 7 percent in CNMI, and 4 percent in the US mainland. This leaves us with a question that cannot be answered here: Has the age of remittances for FSM ended almost as soon as it began?

FINAL REPORT: SURVEY OF FSM MIGRANT POPULATIONS

PREFACE

Introduction

On November 3, 1986, the Compact of Free Association was formally implemented between the United States and the newly founded Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). This Compact, which was the culmination of 17 years of negotiation on the political status of a region that has once been a trust territory administered by the US under the United Nations, marked the beginning of independence for FSM. Under the terms of the Compact, citizens of FSM were granted free entry into the US to "lawfully engage in occupations and establish residence as non-immigrants in the US and its territories" [FSM Compact: Title I, art 4]. For the first time, Micronesians from FSM, as well as from the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau in accordance with the terms of their own Compacts, were offered legal immigration into the US. This Compact provision was anticipated as essential to the survival of a small island nation with a high population growth rate but limited resources and a dubious pathway toward economic development.

The 26 years since the implementation of the Compact have seen heavy emigration from FSM to the United States and two of its dependencies, the Territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Despite occasional efforts to conduct censuses of the FSM migrant population in Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii, there is still no reliable count of the entire migrant population. As the number of migrants from FSM has grown in places like Guam and Hawaii, state and territorial governments have presented the US Federal Government with Compact impact reports that attempt to put a dollar amount on the burden that these migrants place on the limited fiscal resources of these governments. In 2003, when the initial Compact was amended and US assistance to FSM extended for an additional 20 years, US Congress authorized an annual appropriation of \$30 million for the "affected jurisdictions" to help defray the cost of services to Compact migrants.¹

As thousands of additional migrants moved to Hawaii, Guam, and mainland US, the cry for additional compensation from the US Federal Government became louder and more insistent. Recent Compact impact reports from Hawaii and Guam indicate that these governments spent hundreds of millions of dollars to provide needed services for Compact migrants. In a letter of May 12, 2011 to the Secretary of State, four members of the US Senate urged that further measures be taken to address the growing fiscal burden for those states that received particularly heavy migration. While reaffirming their "belief that the policy of allowing FAS citizens to enter the US for work, study, and residence is sound," they maintain that "the current implementation of that policy is unsustainable."²

On the assumption that migrants increasingly rely on social services in their new home, the senators suggested that the Compact grant assistance from the US should be used to help defray expenses incurred by the states that are receiving the migrant population. The letter reflected

their concern that a large number of FSM migrants move to the US to receive government benefits that they could not receive in their own country. Accordingly, they propose a program to educate potential migrants on the genuine purpose of migration lest they “become overly reliant on US social programs,” and to screen applicants to weed out those who “are likely to become a public charge.” Moreover, the letter suggests that alternatives to migration be considered for those who need long-term medical treatment such as dialysis. Overall, the view taken by the authors of the letter was that free migration to the US under Compact terms, while a legitimate privilege, was not only placing fiscal burdens on some of the states and territories but was also encouraging a welfare mentality among the migrants.

Shortly after this letter was written, US Government Accountability Office (GAO) issued a report of its own under the title “Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration” [GAO 2011]. This document, the second GAO report to address the problem of Compact migration, summarized current data on the extent of migration and evaluated impact reporting from the affected jurisdictions.³ Meanwhile, the press in Hawaii and Guam has drawn public attention to the social and fiscal problems that migrants in these places have brought on. Hence, FSM migration, although intended as a development strategy for a nation with few economic resources, is often viewed today as a burden to the states and territories to which they move.

Understandably, FSM National Government wished to obtain current information on the migrants that would provide sufficient factual data to present a clear picture of the extent of migration and the social conditions of those people who left their country for other places. The government wanted to acquire a more detailed knowledge of the status of the FSM migrant households and how they have progressed over time. FSM hoped to obtain a nuanced report on the well being of migrants, one that registered not only the costs they imposed but the contributions they provided as well. The assumption was that all interested parties—US government, FSM government, and the affected jurisdictions—would benefit from a balanced picture of FSM migration abroad.

Accordingly, FSM National Government, on February 22, 2012, formally contracted Michael J. Levin and Francis X. Hezel to conduct a survey of the migrant population in the US and its jurisdictions. Both of these individuals have had long experience in tracking migration from the region. Levin, a demographer by trade, has worked on several previous censuses of Micronesian migrants in Hawaii, Guam, and CNMI. Hezel has written several articles on migration from the islands and has produced two video documentaries on the subject.

The basic purpose of the survey was laid out in the Terms of Reference in the contract. The consultant will conduct a survey of a representative sample of emigrant Micronesian households in Guam, Hawaii and mainland US. The household survey will cover such areas as type of housing, number of residents, number of residents who are born in Guam, Hawaii or mainland US and/or are considered US citizens, number of years residing in Guam, Hawaii or mainland US, educational status of members, ongoing medical treatment required, type of employment, total household income, contributions to the local community and remittances sent to the FSM. From this data, the consultant will compile a profile of the average emigrant household in Guam,

Hawaii and the continental United States. This data will provide a gauge of the economic well being of the emigrant households, the degree to which they depend on US federal and/or local State government support, and their contribution to their local communities and home islands in FSM.

This is not the first time that a survey of migrants has been done. The first survey, funded by the Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) and coordinated by personnel at Micronesian Area Research Center, was carried out in 1992 and limited to Guam [Rubinstein & Levin 1992]. A survey of Micronesian migrants to CNMI followed in 1993 [CNMI 1994]. OIA funded simultaneous surveys of Guam and Hawaii in 1997, and a survey of CNMI in 1998 [Levin 1998]. The next set of surveys, in 2003, was conducted in all three areas [Levin 2003]. All these were intended to be comprehensive surveys, covering each household and offering data on population and housing comparable to that provided in a census.⁴

This present survey, however, differs from the past ones in two important ways. First, its scope is to survey a representative sample of the migrant population rather than to enumerate the entire population, as the past censuses attempted to do. Second, this survey was to include the FSM migrant community in the US mainland for the first time.

Goals of the survey

The main goal of the survey was to provide, on the basis of the data derived from the survey, a balanced view of the status of the FSM households in the major migrant destinations: CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the mainland US. Originally, we had targeted just three areas: Guam, Hawaii and mainland US. CNMI was added to the project sites after the contract was finalized because of the past importance of this destination and the modest cost of conducting the survey there. According to the Terms of Reference, the authors were to “draw a profile of the average emigrant household by geographic area, highlighting the extent to which Micronesian emigrants are able to rely on their own resources to survive in the US, contributions to their local communities in the US and the monetary contribution they make to their friends and family in the FSM.”

The profile would include:

- household size and composition, educational background of members, and financial status;
- major difficulties migrant groups may experience in getting affordable housing, access to health services, remedial education for children, salaried work, etc;
- extent to which migrant households depend on welfare programs and state support, in particular housing benefits, unemployment and other direct aid, as well as health benefits for the chronically ill, especially those on dialysis or in chemotherapy;
- contributions that migrant households may be making to their adopted homes (by volunteer work or other services) and to their native homes (through remittances and through participation in FSM activities such as elections);
- major adjustment problems experienced by migrant communities, especially as indicated by homelessness and crime rates;

degree to which the migrant community appears to have taken on a stable form and become responsible for its own welfare by providing an authority system, a support system, and regulation of its own members.

The contemporary portrait of the Micronesian migrants that resulted from this survey could be used to assist agencies on Guam, Hawaii, and the US mainland in determining policy and providing assistance for FSM migrants, just as it was expected to aid FSM in its own planning. It is important to note that this survey was not undertaken to credit or discredit the claims of the host states or territories for Compact Impact funds.⁵

Methodology

Design for the Project: Selection of Sites and Sample Size

Since a census of all FSM migrant households was beyond the scope of this project, given the time and funding limitations, we have done a sample survey that was intended to be representative of the total migrant population. It should be noted that “FSM migrants” here is understood to include all migrants born in the FSM, whether pre- or post-Compact, and all of their children, regardless whether they were born in FSM or on US soil. In some cases, resident non-Micronesians who were members of the household were also included.

The original plan was to sample the migrant population in three areas: Guam, Hawaii, and mainland US. US Census Bureau sample done in 2008 suggested heavy FSM migrant populations on Guam (16,000) and Hawaii (9,000). Compact Impact issues are well publicized in both places. Because the size of the FSM population in continental US has expanded so greatly in recent years, reaching an estimated total of close to 25,000, a survey that ignored this large segment of the migrants would have been unrepresentative. CNMI was added later, although its migrant population was far smaller, since the government there had expressed interest in doing a survey and promised to defray much of the cost.

The relative size of the sample in each of the four major areas surveyed (CNMI, Guam, Hawaii, US mainland) was not necessarily representative of the size of the FSM migrant community in each place. Hawaii and Guam are almost certainly over-represented because of the importance of these places. Both places were early migrant destinations, both have been surveyed in the past, and both are particularly important because of the Compact Impact questions that have arisen there. With over 400 households surveyed in each of these two places, the survey sample size represents between 15 and 20 percent of the total estimated population. In CNMI, where nearly 200 households were surveyed, the sample is closer to 30 percent of the total migrant population.

An estimated 25,000 FSM migrants live in continental US, despite the absence of past surveys to support this figure. (The way in which this estimate was derived will be explained below.) The contractors were obliged to generate a list of towns and cities in the US in which FSM migrants were to be found, along with rough estimates of the number of migrants and ethnicity in each place. While we were mapping the much-dispersed FSM population on the mainland, we were

also compiling a master list of households, admittedly incomplete, along with location and contact information for each. Because of the broad dispersal of this population—FSM citizens reside in at least 35 of the 50 states and are often spread out even within individual states—a more ambitious survey would involve considerable travel and so easily exceed budgetary limitations. Accordingly, the decision was made to survey 400 households in the US even though it was clear that this would represent a smaller sample size: an estimated 8-10 percent of the total US migrant population.

Selection of households

On Guam, a list of enumerators was developed by a fixed formula for representation: ethnic groups were represented according to their presumed population on Guam. The enumerators were then asked to survey a fixed number of households, but the distribution of these households was to be proportionate to the population of the villages on Guam. The enumerators picked their households from within these parameters. The method used made no use of a master list of households developed independently of the survey.

In Hawaii, a master list of households was developed before the site survey, but the master list was expanded by the addition of further households by the use of the snowball technique. Each of the enumerators was asked to generate his or her own list of households, which were then added to the master list. The households were broken down into ethnic groupings, one for each of the five major ethnic groups in FSM. The number of households to be picked for the survey from each ethnic group corresponded roughly to the relative size of its population in FSM. Once the size of the sample for each ethnic group was determined, random selection was made from the households on the list. No distinction was made between pre-Compact population and later migrants in the choice of households to be surveyed. The sole criterion was ethnic FSM origins.

For the Northern Marianas, the CNMI Department of Commerce's Statistics Division selected enumerators based on their applications and the survey test. Each of the enumerators listed all of the households they knew from their home areas. Then, a computer program randomly selected the households for enumeration. Of the 200 units selected, 176 were successfully sampled.

In mainland US, this method of selection was modified due to the broad distribution of migrants over a large area and to the funding and time constraints on this project. A map of FSM migrant communities in the US mainland was developed during the early stages of the project, with the estimated size and location of migrant communities marked. The decision was then made to conduct initial surveys in the two sites with the largest known concentrations of FSM migrants: Portland, OR, and Kansas City, MO. Each of these sites encompassed a broad area with a radius of 200 miles, but the ethnic diversity in each area assured representation of all ethnic groups in FSM. The methodology after the selection of the two major sites was very similar to that used in Guam and Hawaii. A master list of households within the area was compiled beforehand, but enumerators were invited to compile their own household lists to add to the master list. From the expanded master list, 100 households were randomly chosen in each site to be surveyed.

Much of the remaining FSM population in mainland US, as represented in the master list and

map, could be grouped into five regions, each containing several clusters of migrants living in small towns or cities throughout that particular geographical area. The five regions, each of which had to include all the major ethnic groups from FSM, were: 1) Southern California and Arizona; 2) Texas and Oklahoma; 3) Midwest (exclusive of Missouri); 4) North Carolina and South Carolina; 5) Virginia and Maryland. Two of these five regions were randomly chosen for surveying, with each yielding 100 households of various ethnic groups. The usual method was employed for the compilation of the list of households and the selection of those to be surveyed.

Enumeration

Enumerators, that is, those chosen to conduct the personal interviews, were selected in most cases by the survey site manager from a pool of FSM migrants recommended by long-time residents of the migrant community. Enumerators were picked for their access to the community and the trust they had earned from others from their state. As indicated above, the number of enumerators selected from each state or ethnic group was intended to represent the relative population of that group. Thus, if the enumerators numbered eight, four might be Chuukese, two Pohnpeian, one Yapese, and one Kosraean.

All enumerators received two days of training on what they needed to know to administer the questionnaire: the meaning of the questionnaire items, how to ask about the items, and how to respond to questions about them. A booklet, *Enumerator's Manual*, was provided to every person engaged in the household survey.

The survey form was standard for all sites except for the minor adaptations made for each place. The questionnaire was deliberately adapted from that used by Michael Levin in previous surveys (1992-3, 1997-8, and 2003) so that comparative use could be made of the data derived from the current survey. Most of the questions on former surveys were retained, but additions were also made to gather information regarded as especially important for this project.

Additional Information

At least one focus group, usually composed of 5-10 FSM migrants, met for about two hours in each major site. In Portland and Kansas City, the number of focus groups was expanded to four or five in each place. The focus groups offered more concrete information on major issues together with personal stories, all of them centered on the challenges that migrants faced in settling into their community and adjusting to their new home.

In each site, the survey team also gathered background information and data from government offices on homelessness, crime, and other signs of FSM adjustment problems to their new home. These offices also provided appropriate data on the benefits that were being offered to migrants at present and over past years. In some cases, the data offered us were extracted from the Compact Impact reports submitted by these jurisdictions to the US federal government.

Finally, we had at our disposal the reports from earlier surveys that had been conducted of the migrant populations on Saipan, Guam, and Hawaii between 1992 and 2003. These provided a

fund of rich data that could be used in charting the development of migrant communities in these places.

Brief History of FSM Migration

Pre-Compact Migration

During the 1970s, young Micronesians by the hundreds began going abroad to attend college in the US. Inevitably, some of them chose to remain behind after completing their studies. By 1980, according to Hezel & Levin [1990: 58], “US Census figures suggest a total FSM emigration...of approximately 600-900 non-students: 100 Trukese, 200 Pohnpeians, no more than 50 Kosraeans, and 250-550 Yapese.” Among these earliest migrants, significantly enough was a sizeable cohort from the coral islands of Yap. These people had left their home islands while young in search of an education but recognized the difficulty of finding suitable employment either in their own subsistence economy or in the district capital of Yap. Meanwhile, during the 1980s, people from FSM were trickling into Saipan to take up residence there in the absence of entry restrictions, for the Northern Marianas had once been part of the Trust Territory. The estimated flow came to “perhaps 300 a year to the CNMI in the period 1983-1986” [Hezel & McGrath 1989: 61]. Although no reliable data exist for the total number of FSM migrants prior to the Compact in 1986, such data as we have suggests that there may have been as many as 1,000 non-students living abroad at the time [Hezel & Levin 1990: 58].

Migration to Guam and the Northern Marianas

With the implementation of the Compact of Free Association between the US and FSM in November 1986, Micronesians were granted free entry into the US and its territories to seek work and to establish residence. The earliest destinations of migrants in the years following the implementation of the Compact were Guam and CNMI, both of which were close enough to allow migrants to travel back home as necessary. By 1988, just two years after the Compact had gone into effect, a sample survey indicated that the FSM resident population on Guam had grown to about 1,700, nearly two-thirds of whom were Chuukese [Hezel & McGrath 1989]. The projected number of residents in this sample was consistent with the estimate derived from a Guam Labor Department survey [Ibid]. With an additional 1,400 FSM citizens living on Saipan, an estimated 3,100 FSM citizens had migrated north by 1988.

Migration to Guam continued during the 1990s despite its economic slump during much of that decade. By 2000, according to the US Census for Guam, the FSM population on the island numbered 8,573 [US Census Bureau 2000]. Meanwhile, the Northern Marianas, which had always served as a fallback destination, recorded slow growth in FSM migration during this same period. Throughout the 1990s, the size of the FSM population there increased from 1,500 to 2,000 and since then appears to have wavered between 2,000 and 3,000 [See Text Table 1: Migrant Population].

During the past decade, even as the FSM population in CNMI grew slowly to over 4,000, the migrant population on Guam has expanded much more rapidly. The number of migrants on

Guam derived from this survey is 13,558, fewer than the figure projected by the US Census Bureau in 2008, but still showing a growth of 500 a year between 2003 and 2012 [US Census Bureau 2009]. Guam, a convenient destination because of proximity and familiarity, remains popular even as new possibilities have opened up in the mainland US.

Hawaii: An Additional Destination

FSM citizens seem to have begun drifting into Hawaii even before the Compact took effect in 1986. Within two years of the implementation of the Compact, a reported 405 FSM citizens were residing there, and by the time of the 1990 census the number had grown to 951 [Levin 2003: Table 15.4]. Even if not quite as accessible as Guam or the Northern Marianas, Hawaii was still reasonably close to FSM. Hawaii had also been one of the “college towns” to which growing numbers of young Micronesians had been coming for years. The University of Hawaii Manoa and Hilo campuses, Hawaii Pacific University, and Chaminade College had been the schools of choice for many Micronesians since the late 1960s. Moreover, Hawaii offered a quality of health care that could not always be found on Guam or in the CNMI. Hawaii also offered attractive health care benefits for the uninsured.

The first full census of Micronesians in Hawaii, conducted in 1997, counted 3,786 FSM citizens there [Levin 1998]. The next census, taken in 2003, showed 5,091 FSM people [Levin 2003]. The US Census Bureau estimate for 2008 was 8,320 [US GAO 2011: 63], while our own survey indicated a migrant population of 7,948. In any case, the migrant population in Hawaii, as on Guam, has been growing since 1997 despite the many attractive possibilities offered to migrants in the US mainland. FSM population in Hawaii, which had increased by a little more than 200 a year between 1997 and 2003, grew by over 300 a year during the period between 2003 and 2008.

Shift to US Mainland

People from FSM were moving to the US mainland even during the early years of the Compact, but their numbers remained relatively small. FSM migration only caught the public eye in the late 1990s as recruiters began showing up in the islands and enlisting dozens of people at a time to fill work slots in the mainland. In 1999, about 200 Micronesian women were brought to the US to be trained to work in health care facilities for the elderly. At about that same time Pohnpeians were recruited to work in the theme parks of central Florida, especially SeaWorld and Disney World in Orlando.

Micronesians had already established beachheads in the US mainland, thanks to the heavy inflow of young students attending college during the late 1970s and 1980s. Once again, “college towns,” with their small settlements of Micronesians, became a magnet for further migrants. The Kansas City area, home of Park University and Rockhurst University, has attracted such a steady stream of FSM people that today it has become one of the two largest settlements of Micronesians in the mainland. Currently it is the home of two thousand migrants, with another two thousand living within a hundred mile radius of the city. Portland, with a number of church-affiliated small colleges that once attracted hundreds of Micronesian students, is now the center of a sprawling island population comparable in size to that of Kansas City.

As the numbers of FSM people in mainland US increased, the population also dispersed well beyond those magnet “college towns” and other sites that attracted the early migrants. There are dozens of other towns scattered over continental US in which FSM people have made their home. FSM communities have been identified in 35 different states throughout the continent. Although no census of FSM migrants in the US has yet been attempted, we can derive a rough estimate by subtracting the projected total of migrants in Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii from the overall migrant population. This method of calculating would yield a total FSM migrant population of close to 25,000 in the US mainland at present.

Extent of Migration

How extensive has the overall migration from FSM been up to now? The answer to that question must be tentative since there has been no accurate gate-count of the net outflow of population from FSM based on airline entries and departures for the four states of FSM. The surveys done in 1993, 1997 and 2003, as important as they are, cannot hope to answer this question because they are dated and partial. The most recent enumeration, completed by the US Census Bureau in 2008, offers projected numbers for the FSM population in Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii at the time, but it included a house-to-house survey only in Guam and CNMI.⁶ Moreover, no attempt to date has been made to survey the expanding FSM population in the US mainland.

If we wish to derive a rough estimate of the current total migrant population, therefore, we can only work from the “missing population” in FSM. This procedure depends on using an established natural growth rate to determine what the resident population of the islands would have been without migration. The difference between what the population would have been, with the natural growth rate factored in, and the actual resident population constitutes the number of those who have presumably left for other places.

We can safely assume that the total FSM migrant population by 1994 numbered at least 9,700. This number is the sum of the projected migrant population on Guam and in CNMI based on surveys made shortly before that date (8,750) added to the migrant population in Hawaii (951) as counted in the 1990.⁷ The FSM resident population in 1994 was numbered at 105,506, according to a census done that year, while the resident population in 2010, another census year, was recorded as 102,843. The “missing population” for the 17-year period from 1995 through 2011, based on a 2.1 percent natural growth rate per year, would come to 40,300. This number added to the 9,700 who migrated before 1994 yields an estimated total migrant population of 50,000. This number represents our best guess of the extent of FSM migration at present. This figure would not take into account migrants who have died or have returned to FSM, but neither would it include the children born to migrants since their departure from FSM.

If the estimate of the total FSM migrant population of nearly 50,000 stands, then it would constitute a population half as large as the resident population in FSM. In other words, nearly one out of every three Micronesians today lives outside his country.

Table 1: Migrant Population on Guam, CNMI and Hawaii: 1980-2008

<i>Year</i>	Guam	Source	CNMI	Source	Hawaii	Source
1980	410	Guam Census 1980 (a)	552	CNMI Census 1980 (j)		
1988	c1,700	Household Survey by Tom McGrath (b)	c1,400	Estimate based on no. of school kids (b)	405	Estimate from US Census 1990 (n)
1990	2,944	Guam Census 1990 (c)	1,817	CNMI Census 1990 (j)	951	US Census 1990 (n)
1992	4,954	UOG Micronesian Census (d)				
1993			2,261	CNMI Survey of Migrants (k)		
1995			1,961	CNMI Census 1995 (j)		
1997	5,789	Levin, Survey of Migrants (e)			3,786	Levin, Survey of Migrants (o)
1998			2,199	Levin, Survey of Migrants (l)		
2000	8,573	Guam Census 2000 (f)				
2003	9,098	Levin, Survey of Guam Migrants (g)	3,097	Levin, Survey of Migrants (l)	5,091	Levin, Survey of Migrants (p)
2008	16,358	Census Bureau Statistical Survey (h)	1,560	Estimate based on Census Bureau Survey (m)	8,320	Estimate based on Census Bureau Survey (m)
2012	13,558	Present survey	4,286	Present survey	7,948	Present survey

References:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| a: US Census Bureau 1980: Table 26 | h: US Census Bureau 2009 |
| b: Hezel & McGrath 1989 | j: CNMI 2000: Table 2 |
| c: US Census Bureau 1990 | k: Levin 1998: 3 |
| d: Rubinstein & Levin 1992; Rubinstein 1993 | l: Levin 2003: Table 3-11 |
| e: Levin 1998: Table 2 | m: US GAO 2011: 63 |
| f: GovGuam 2004: 30 | n: Levin 2003: Table 15-4 |
| g: Levin 2003: Table 3-3 | o: Levin 1998: Table 1 |
| | p: Levin 2003: Table 3-4 |

GUAM MIGRANT POPULATION

Population

The total FSM Population on Guam at the time of the survey was calculated at 13,558.⁸ This figure is much smaller than the estimate of 24,737 FSM citizens on the island projected in the most recent Guam Compact Impact report [GovGuam 2011: 36]. The population projection found there is based on the assumed growth rate between 2003 and 2008, using the US Census Bureau figures for the latter year, and an extension of this same growth rate to the present. According to the figure derived from this present survey, FSM migrants and their children comprise 8.5 percent of the total population of Guam.

Chuukese account for 78 percent of the migrants on Guam, a percentage that is up slightly from the 75 percent of the migrant population they made up in 2000 [GovGuam 2011: 36]. Their over-representation in the FSM migrant population on Guam may be due to the proximity of Guam to Chuuk and to the ties that have been built up during the 1990s. The breakdown of the migrant population for other states is: Pohnpei 14 percent, Yap 4 percent, and Kosrae 2 percent.

Why did these people emigrate? Nearly one-fourth (24 percent) of all migrants gave employment as the main reason for their move. There is very little variation by ethnicity in this response. Yet, a large number (2,311), or 17 percent, reported leaving for better education. Since this number well exceeds those attending college, the implication is that a good number of these respondents wanted better basic schooling for themselves or their children than they could find on their home islands.

When we look at the educational background of the adult migrant population in Table G07, we find that 45 percent of those 25 years and older had high school diplomas, while only 2.4 percent had a college bachelor's degree or the equivalent. By way of comparison, the rates for those still residing in FSM are: 36.2 percent with high school diploma, and 4.3 percent with a bachelor's degree.⁹ Although more migrants may have had their high school diplomas, fewer possessed college degrees. In other words, what the authors observed of the migrant population in the 1990s remains true today, at least on Guam: migration from the FSM can not truly be called a "brain drain" [Hezel & Levin 1996].

When the migrant population for 2003 is compared with 2012, the number of FSM people on Guam appears to have increased by about 500 each year. Table G09, showing residence, indicates that five years ago 1,872 were living somewhere other than on Guam. Hence, the number of those migrating to Guam from other places was recorded at 374 a year over the period 2007-2012. Most of these, 310 yearly, came directly from FSM, but another 60 a year moved to Guam from the US and its territories, particularly CNMI due to the crash of its economy. An additional 1,776 children were born to FSM migrants on Guam during this recent five-year

period [Table 7]. This would have added another 355 people each year to the FSM population on the island.

According to the data in the survey tables, then, the FSM population would have grown by 729 yearly, with roughly half of that increase coming from direct migration and the other half by on-island birth. However, this apparent 729 yearly increase fails to take into account those who have died or left the island. The difference here—between the 729 added to the population each year and the 500 net yearly increase—suggests that Guam is still being used as way station for people who move on to Hawaii and the US mainland afterwards.

Slightly more than 40 percent of the migrant population on Guam was US citizens in 2012, we find in Table G04. The great majority of these, 4,997 of 5,223—96 percent—were people born on Guam to Micronesian parents. They represent a class that is entitled to certain government benefits by virtue of their citizenship. It is significant that their number is growing rapidly.

Household Composition

The median age of the migrant community on Guam was 20.5, as Table G01 shows. It has dropped from 23.1 in 1988 and is now even lower than the median age of the population in FSM (21.3).¹⁰ This drop occurred as the original migrants began to raise families and have their own children. We might conclude from this that the composition of the migrant community is becoming “normal”—in other words, it is multi-generational, sometimes embracing a wider circle of kin, and showing fewer differences from the typical household to be found in FSM.¹¹

Guam had 2,512 FSM migrant households in April 2012. The size of the average migrant household on Guam was 5.4 persons, with rather little variation between ethnic groups. The size varied from 4.9 in Yap to 6.9 in Chuuk [Table G02]. This compares with an average household size of 6.1 persons among the resident population of FSM, as recorded in the 2010 Census [FSM 2010: Table B 2]. The number of persons in a single unit dropped over the years—from 7.3 in 1992, to 6.7 in 1997, and to 5.8 in 2003.¹² This drop in household size over the years may be a sign that migrants on Guam are acculturating, or perhaps simply yielding to the insistent pressure against overcrowding.

Even though their size is shrinking, the households showed considerable generational depth. About 40 percent of the migrants were children living with their parents, while another 4 percent were grandchildren. At the same time, not as much latitudinal spread (to include nephews, uncles, other members of the extended family) occurred as might be expected in a culture that values the extended family. This could be a sign that the nuclear family was becoming more common among migrants on Guam.

Underscoring the young age of the FSM people on Guam is the finding that one-third (34 percent) were attending elementary or high school. This rate was even higher than among those residing in FSM, where about 30 percent of the resident population were attending school,

according to the 2010 FSM Census [Table B 12].

A considerable number of migrants (27 percent) spoke only English at home, while very few (3 percent) spoke no English at all, as Table G10 shows. Those who spoke English at home as much as or more than their own language (4,606) were about as numerous as those who spoke their own language more (4,797). The data show that while migrants are capable of mixing languages at home, they favor the use of their own language—certainly a laudable practice from the standpoint of language and culture preservation. It should be noted, however, that Kosraeans were twice as likely to speak English as their own language.

Household Finances

The typical FSM emigrant to Guam in April 2012 was a person of marginal education looking for a paying job and a chance to earn a steady income to support his family. According to the tables in this survey, 3,240 individuals, or 39 percent of all Guam migrants aged 15 and over, worked for cash the previous week [Table G15]. Many of these people found entry-level jobs working in convenience stores, fast food places, and hotels. They took jobs mainly as house cleaners, security guards, clerks, busboys and gardeners, although a few assumed higher-paying positions such as teachers, office managers, or guidance counselors. One or two even worked as college professors. The average salary for the FSM migrant was \$19,765 yearly, but half of all employees earned no more than \$14,000 [Table G17]. Indeed, the table on hourly pay shows that 60 percent of the FSM workforce on Guam made less than \$8 an hour [Table G15]. The minimum wage at the time of the survey was \$7.25 an hour.

In addition to these 3,240 employees, another 1,020 were taking in money from other sources, for Table 17 shows 4,260 persons with some cash income. These others might include migrants who take informal jobs; often doing contracted work for others, or selling produce or home manufactured goods. These activities are usually not reported to the government and so are not taxed. When these additional earners are factored in, the average personal income for migrants drops to \$13,448 a year, with the median falling to \$11,113 [Table G17].

We can translate this information into a picture of the household finances for FSM migrants on Guam. Of the 2,512 households on Guam, 2,307 had some cash income during the past year. (Presumably, the other “households” included the homeless, students living in the dormitories, or even small families entirely dependent on others for their support.) For those 2,307 households with some income, the average household income was \$24,832; but half of these households were living off no more than \$18,000 a year [Table G18]. The typical household (with 5.4 members) needed nearly two earners (1.8 is the average) to generate even this modest level of income. To put this in another way, the average cash earner was supporting with his pay two other people in the household.

Government Benefits

Education

The expansion of the FSM population on Guam in recent years has led to a dramatic increase in public school enrollment. The present survey shows that 4,616 FSM children were in public school in April 2012, with all but 400 of them enrolled in public elementary or high schools [Table: Table G06]. This represents an increase of 88 percent from 2003, when the FSM enrollment was recorded at 2,453 [Levin 2003: Table 4.11]. The figures reported in the Guam Compact Impact Report 2004-2011 5] were even higher: an expansion of the FSM enrollment from 3,273 to 5,758 in a seven year period, with an increase of 1,300 in a single year [GovGuam 2011: 5]. Although the numbers in the Guam Compact Impact report are much more dramatic than those presented in this survey, there can be no question that FSM children put serious pressure on the public school system. The impact would have been greater if the enrollment of other ethnic groups in the school system had not been dropping at the same time. As it turned out, the total Guam public school population remained steady at about 30,000 throughout the entire period despite the great increase in FSM students [GovGuam 2011: 5].

Apart from the cost of their basic schooling, FSM migrants received little in the way of additional education program benefits. Nearly all migrant children (87 percent) had free lunch at school, as did numerous other students, but less than 10 percent participated in an after-school program, as Table G08 shows. About 40 percent of the college students had Pell grants, but very few of these young migrants benefitted from any of the other college programs: about 6 percent had SEOG, 12 percent had work-study, and only a handful (1 percent) had a student loan.

Medical Care

Health care provided to FSM migrants is a major expense for the Guam government. Although few (76) listed health reasons as their principal reason for moving to Guam, some 293 in Table G12 claimed to suffer from a serious health problem. This represents only 2 percent of the FSM migrant population, but 37 patients from FSM were on regular dialysis. While it does not appear that Guam rivals Hawaii as the chosen destination for those with life-threatening illnesses, the government of Guam is forced to bear the burden of providing day-to-day treatment for the migrants. Health insurance was rare among FSM people; 87 percent of the migrant households were uninsured [Table GH10]. This is not surprising considering their low household income and the modest wages that workers are drawing. Some of those participating in the focus group discussion explained that they turned down optional health insurance packages because they cannot afford the deductions from their paycheck for premiums. Hence, the great majority of FSM people on Guam, like migrants in other places, are forced to rely on emergency room treatment that is covered by the Medically Indigent Program. Children born on Guam, however, are eligible for Medicaid benefits by virtue of their citizenship.

Food Stamps and Welfare

Two benefits, usually restricted for US citizens, are extended to FSM people on Guam: food stamps and public assistance. Food stamps (otherwise known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) are coupons that can be redeemed for food at local stores to assist needy families. As Table GH12 shows, 58 percent of all FSM households were receiving food stamp assistance. Just 10 percent are receiving additional welfare payments. In all, the two programs delivered approximately \$2 million in benefits to FSM in 2011, according to Guam records [GovGuam 2011: 25]. This translates into an average assistance package of \$1,330 for each of the FSM households receiving these benefits. That assistance would have raised the mean household income for those receiving such benefits from slightly more than \$16,000 to about \$17,400 a year [Table G18].

Housing

Some years ago, public attention was drawn to the fact that a good number of FSM migrant were living in what was called “tent city,” an area crowded with tents and other makeshift dwellings. “Tent city” is long gone, and today most migrants have found better housing. The survey indicates that 54 percent of the migrants lived in houses, while the rest lived in apartments. Whether houses or apartments, the units in which 80 percent of the migrants lived were rented rather than owned. The median rent for migrant housing on Guam is \$623 monthly [Table GH01]. Virtually all these units have plumbing, electricity, and the other usual conveniences, even if many of them might be regarded as substandard.

From the early 1990s, when migration to Guam was first building momentum, there have been a number of homeless FSM people on the island. As early as 1992, 25 percent of the nearly 5,000 migrants on Guam were living in shelters for at least part of that year [Coulter 1993: v]. The homeless from FSM numbered 1,235 at that time. The problem has continued up to the present. In 2007, it was reported that shelters for the homeless were accommodating 267 FSM migrants, who comprised 25 percent of the entire shelter population on Guam. By the time of our survey, the problem had become even more acute: the number of FSM homeless had grown to 646, and they now made up 58 percent of the shelter population.¹³ The problem has been a persistent one for migrants and the numbers today are shockingly high, but the figures should be put in perspective. Although the FSM share of total homeless shelter space is nearly as high as it was in 1992, it should be noted that shelter space on Guam has not expanded significantly since that time. Furthermore, the 646 homeless in 2012 represented just 5 percent of the total migrant population, a striking decrease from the 25 percent that were homeless in 1992.

FSM people are also heavily dependent on government assistance, offered through two programs, for renting housing units. The first, Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Authority (GHURA), provides several hundred government-owned houses for low-income families. Of the 742 units occupied at the time of the survey, 20 percent have been allotted to FSM families. At present, 155 FSM families occupy these subsidized homes, we were told. Occupants are charged

according to their income level, with families paying 30 percent of their adjusted household income for the housing. These government houses are popular and the waiting list for a subsidized unit is very long. Currently on the waiting list are 1,309 families, 265 of which are from FSM.¹⁴

The second housing assistance program, known popularly as “Section 8,” is a US federal program that offers low-income families a voucher for a house rented in the private sector. Of the 2,348 vouchers currently in use, 32 percent (763) are supporting families from FSM. Like the GHURA housing, the Section 8 program is very popular; there is a waiting list of 4,000 families, some of whom have been on the list for four or five years.

To summarize the housing situation of FSM migrants on Guam, 646 are currently homeless and depend on public shelters, 155 families occupy houses subsidized by GHURA, and an additional 763 families receive Section 8 vouchers to assist them with their rent payments. In all, over 5,600 people from FSM, just about 40 percent of the total, are receiving housing assistance of some kind, whether they are occupants of a homeless shelter or receiving discounts on their rented homes.

Adjustment to Their New Home

One lingering concern about the FSM migrant community on Guam has been their reported penchant for getting into trouble with the law. Although the survey data itself did not include information on this topic, the information officer at the Department of Corrections, told us that 141 FSM people were then in jail out of a total prison population of about 550-600. Hence, FSM migrants, who represented 8.5 percent of the total Guam population, made up about 25 percent of the total prison population of about 600. Their crimes are usually drinking and driving, assault, and family violence, and their sentences tend to be short. Most do not have the money to post bail so they may spend more time in jail than people of other ethnic groups. Among those convicted of more, serious crimes, four or five adults from FSM have been judged guilty of sexual abuse and are serving sentences of 15 years or longer.

In past years, arrests of FSM migrants have been disproportionately higher than their share of the population. In 2010, for example, FSM people, who represented 8.5 percent of the population, accounted for 63 percent of all the arrests reported on Guam for that year.¹⁵ That figure was surprisingly high. For most years during the past decade, according to the Uniform Crime Report, the FSM share of the total arrests ranged between 25 percent and 35 percent.¹⁶ The arrests of FSM people may have been three or four times their percentage of the population, but the migrants generally did not spend as disproportionate an amount of time in prison. In 2000, when FSM migrants made up about 6 percent of the general population on Guam, they accounted for 15 percent of all arrests, but only 4 percent of the prison population [GovGuam 2000].

The survey data suggest that the links of migrants with their adoptive community remain rather weak. About one-third of the migrant households have some involvement with the PTA in their children’s schools, while only about 15 percent have contact with the community through sports

organizations or volunteer work [Table 8]. The main contact point is clearly through the churches (something that is true of migrant communities elsewhere as well): 56 percent of them belong to churches that are not exclusively Micronesian. Many report that this has been their gateway into the larger community in their new home.

Much of their personal support comes from other Micronesians, as might be expected in a migrant community anywhere. Some of the persons interviewed on Guam told of the creation of church-based or ethnic organizations that meet regularly. Regular parties and get-togethers are a standard feature in the lives of FSM migrants on Guam. Nearly two-thirds of the migrants meet with fellow islanders for social gatherings monthly or more frequently [Table GH09].

Relations with Home Islands

Nearly 60 percent of the FSM migrants aged 15 and older communicated with family and friends back home at least monthly, while 22 percent of the adult migrants never communicated with them at all [Table G14]. By far the most common means of contact is by phone, with 73 percent of the FSM people using this method. Internet contact is far less common, with only 26 percent of the FSM households on Guam having Internet access. The number is probably much smaller for the people back home. Some travel back to their home island, usually for important family events, as the survey data show: nearly one-third (32 percent) of the migrants have made at least one visit home since their arrival on Guam [Table G05].

There are, of course, other ways of maintaining ties with one's people and culture. The data in Table GH14, for instance, showed that 54 percent of the voting age population (18+) voted in the last election. Some (13 percent) keep the FSM flag in their home, while others (36 percent) display island-made handicraft. The most common display of island identity, apart from the use of their home language, is the distinctive island dress that 76 percent of the households claim to wear. Anyone who has walked the streets of Guam and ducked in and out of stores can attest that Micronesians, especially women, are easily picked out by the bright-colored, high-waist dresses and the embroidered skirts they wear.

Finally, many migrant households send remittances to their families back home. The cash they send back home is as much an indication of the bonds between migrants and their kin in the islands they left as they it is a financial asset for the FSM. Such cash transfers do not seem to be made so much on a monthly basis as when a special need arises back home: Christmas, funerals and increasingly weddings. Survey data in Table GH15 showed that the average annual cash remittance per migrant household was \$449 in addition to gifts valued at \$238. The combined value of these remittances was \$688 per household yearly. Total remittances from Guam, then, would have amounted to \$1.7 million for the entire year.

HAWAII MIGRANT POPULATION

Population

The total FSM population in Hawaii, based on data collected in the survey, was 7,948.¹⁷ As a segment of the population, FSM people are nearly invisible, representing as they do a mere 0.6 percent of the state population of 1,375,000. Nonetheless, this migrant group, which shares the bottom rung of the social ladder with Marshallese, has caught the public eye because of the disproportionate claims it is said to be making on social services.

The breakdown of the migrant population by FSM state reflects the relative population in FSM reasonably well. Chuukese numbered 4,204 (53 percent), while Pohnpeians numbered 2,193 (28 percent). Yap, with 255 migrants, or only 3 percent of the total, was under-represented [Table H01]. On the other hand, Kosraeans numbered 1,296 (16 percent), with a share that is three times as large as their home population would suggest.

The median age of the migrants, as Table H0I shows, was 26.9. This is much higher than the 21.3 median age recorded for FSM in the 2010 census [FSM 2010: Table B 1], indicating that the migrant population in Hawaii is more recent and less settled than in some other places, notably Guam and CNMI.

For Kosraeans, however, the median age was 18.9, lower than on the island of Kosrae itself. Half of the Kosraeans, as Table H02 shows us, were children of the head of the household. For the other states, children made up just 30-35 percent of the household. It is clear, then, that the Kosrae migrant community in Hawaii has settled in more securely than migrant communities from other states and has well-established families with a good number of children. The survey data suggest that Hawaii has been one of the principal destinations for people of that island from the outset. Just as Guam served as the migration fallback for Chuukese, so Hawaii has done the same for Kosraeans.

In Contrast to Guam, where 40 percent of the FSM population held US citizenship, Table H04 shows that only 18 percent (1,393) of the members of the FSM community were US citizens, while 78 percent were still FSM citizens. This indicates that relatively few were born in the US and is evidence, supported by arrival figures, that Hawaii is a more recent migrant community than Guam.

The educational background of the migrants in Hawaii, as seen in Tables H06 and H07, offers a different picture altogether from that on Guam. Of those 25 years and older, 63 percent finished 12th grade and so had their high school diplomas, while 5 percent held a college AB degree or higher. Yapese may be few, but they are the most highly educated of all: 13 percent had a bachelor's degree. This educational profile of the migrant community in Hawaii is noteworthy, since in previous surveys the percentage of college degree holders residing in FSM was always higher than that in any of the migrant communities. Young people with high school diplomas

and no college might have left the islands for work, but those with college degrees tended to remain at home in the confidence that their education would be rewarded with a job. In the past, then, data indicated that emigration from FSM was not the “brain drain” that many assumed. [See Hezel & Levin 1990]. The figures on educational attainment in Hawaii, however, suggest that at least in this site FSM may have crossed a threshold. These survey data are the first indication that some of the best educated are indeed moving abroad—in other words, that the “brain drain” has finally appeared.

The reasons for migrating, as recorded in Table H04, were the usual ones. About a fourth (26 percent) reported they came mainly for employment. Another 25 percent claimed that they wanted improved educational opportunities, presumably for their children as much as for themselves. Significantly, 703, or 11 percent of the migrants, said that they moved to Hawaii principally for medical reasons. This is ten times the number of those on Guam who reported health concerns as the explanation for their move. (We shall explore the implications in greater depth later in this section.)

Yet, there is another attraction of Hawaii, which, although unrecorded in the data, probably counted heavily in choosing a destination. At a focus group meeting in the course of the survey, one of the authors expressed surprise that so many people seemed to choose Hawaii over the mainland US despite the high cost of living in the former. The participants appeared baffled at our unawareness of what for them was obvious: the attractiveness of Hawaii—the food, the weather, the feel of the place, the culture, and the closeness to home. They were telling us, in short, that Hawaii is an “island” with all that this means. In their view, the comfort they felt in Hawaii offset the disadvantages of high rents and unaffordable housing. The conclusion that may be drawn from their remarks is that there is and always will be a sizable group of migrants that do not want to go any further than Hawaii.

Growth in Migrant Population

Table H05 tells us that 1,056 of the present residents from FSM arrived in Hawaii sometime between 1988 and the end of the 1990s. Hence, only about 100 a year arrived during the period 1988-1999. The figures go on to show that about 300 a year arrived between 2000 and 2004, but about 450 a year came from 2005 up to the present. These arrival numbers are roughly reflected in Table H01 giving migrant population figures for survey years; the table shows a growth of about 1,300 migrants between 1997 and 2003, the six-year period that straddles the two decades, or a little more than a 200 annual net increase during these years. All of this confirms that migration to Hawaii has accelerated greatly in more recent years.

The information offered in Table H09 (Residence) offers us considerably more detail on the growth of numbers over the past five years. The data show that a total of 4,978 FSM persons (2,774 living in the same house + 2,204 living elsewhere in Hawaii) were residing in Hawaii five years ago, while the others (2,253) had moved there since 2007. About a third of these newcomers (762) had moved to Hawaii from Guam, CNMI, or the US mainland. The remainder

(1,491) had presumably come from FSM during that time. This would mean an immigration rate of nearly 300 people a year arriving from FSM during the period 2007-2012, with another 150 yearly coming from other migrant destinations (chiefly Guam, CNMI and the US), for a total of 450 new migrants a year. All this jibes with the data from Table H05 that we have presented above. In addition to the 450 new immigrants a year, there were 717 births recorded during this five-year period, or an average of about 140 a year. Thus, the overall gain in migrant population during this time span would have been 590 a year, although this does not take into account the loss in population from deaths and departures from the island.

Household Composition

At the time of the survey, there were 1,985 FSM households in Hawaii with its total migrant population of 7,948. The average household contained 4 persons, with little variation by state [Table H02]. The size of the migrant household in Hawaii has not changed as greatly over the years as it has on Guam. Indeed, in 1997, the average size, at 3.5, was even smaller than in 2012 [Levin 1998: 23], although it grew to 4.8 in 2003 [Levin 2003: 44, Table 6.1].

Since the average household in Hawaii was smaller than that on Guam, it did not exhibit the generational depth or the number of relatives outside the nuclear family that households back in FSM and even on Guam offered. Yet, the household contained a considerable number of children. According to Table H06, one-third (33 percent) of the entire migrant population was currently in school at the time of the survey.

English is an essential tool for life in Hawaii, and only 4 percent of the FSM people spoke no English at all. Still, migrants in Hawaii, as everywhere, favored the use of their own language when possible; 78 percent of the households used the local language more frequently than English at home. Overall, English use was much more extensive in Hawaii than on Guam: the further one travels from the islands, just as the further he goes from his own home, the more the person must rely on English, naturally enough. According to Table H11, 70 percent of the children below age 15 spoke English as much or more frequently than they did their own language.

Household Finances

According to Table H15, 1,959 persons, or 35 percent of all FSM people aged 15 and over, worked for cash, either part-time or full-time, the week before they were interviewed for the survey. The jobs they held, for the most part, were the typical entry-level positions that migrants might take anywhere: work in fast food places, small stores, car washes, and delivery services; housekeeping in hotels or janitorial work; work as nursing aides or night watchmen. The median salary, according to Table H15, was about \$9 an hour—slightly higher than among the migrants on Guam but necessary to offset the higher cost of living in Hawaii. As one person remarked at a focus group discussion, unemployment is not a major problem for Micronesians “because most of the jobs that we are employed in are avoided by others.” He went on to note: “If someone is

unemployed, it is by choice.”

Not everyone was working at an entry-level position, however. Signs of job success in the migrant community were more striking in Hawaii than in most other destinations. A handful of FSM people worked for the government, some as interpreters for the courts and others as teachers. One participant in the focus group discussion pointed out that many Pohnpeians have found jobs in construction because one or two of the early migrants were promoted to managerial positions in their construction companies. A handful of migrants have even become owners of businesses. Another participant in the focus group discussion pointed to Yapese as models in this respect. One Yapese runs a successful landscaping business on the Big Island. Another has founded a high-profile information technology that has become a pioneer in the field. In addition, there are a few Micronesian doctors, including an eye doctor, and a number of military officers (although they had to become US citizens to obtain their commission).

In addition to the individuals who were earning a salary from formal employment, there were even more who received a cash income from other sources. This income might stem from informal work, often occasional and by contract, or from sales, or through Social Security or retirement benefits, or even by way of gifts from relatives. According to Table H17, the total of those receiving cash income from one source or another was 4,167. The income derived from these additional sources tended to be small, ranging from a few hundred dollars a year for those receiving remittances or government benefits to nearly \$3,000 a year for the 113 receiving Social Security checks. Government benefits were limited to a few: 113 were receiving Social Security benefits averaging about \$3000 per person, and 744 were getting other government benefits that averaged \$860. Overall, the average personal income was \$21,570, although half of those receiving a cash income were taking in less than \$15,842 a year [Table H18].

Table H18 offers us the data needed to compile a view of the typical Micronesian household in Hawaii. Of the 1,985 migrant households there, all except for 21 had some form of cash income. For those with some cash income, the average household income was \$42,158, with half of the households receiving less than \$34,804 each year.¹⁸ The figures for median and mean household income in Hawaii were much higher than for Guam despite the fact that the average Guam household was a third larger than that in Hawaii. The typical FSM household in Hawaii had only four members, but two of these four were earning an income. Hence, each earner supported an average of one additional person, so the dependency ratio was 1:1. Moreover, as Table HH17 tells us, there were few savings for the household to fall back on in difficult times. Just 38 percent, or 724, of the households in Hawaii have recorded savings, and the mean figure for household savings was just \$848. It appears, then, that migrant households in Hawaii had to rely on a zero-balance budget.

Notwithstanding the high cost of living in Hawaii and their paltry salaries, FSM people appear to have worked out a formula for meeting their financial obligations: enlisting the services of everyone and keeping the household small. There seems to be little latitude for idleness in Hawaii, for everyone who can must work to support the family. When financially pressed, they

are forced to rely on help from their community or the government.

The distinction between the relatively well-to-do FSM households and the poorer ones is striking, as Table HH18 shows. Of the 1,985 households, 38 percent (755) were below poverty level on the index for Hawaii. It is worth noting that the percentage of migrant households below the poverty level has fallen over the years: from 67 percent in 1997, to 45 percent in 2003, to 38 percent in 2012 [Levin 2003: Table 4.14]. The average income for these poorer households was just \$13,929, far below the \$42,000 average income of all FSM households.

Government Benefits

Education

One-third of the FSM population was currently in school at the time of the survey, with a total of 2,268 attending elementary or high school [Table H06]. As Table H08 shows, nearly all-migrant children (85 percent) were receiving free or reduced cost of lunch at school. Nearly half the children (46 percent) participated in an after-school program, in marked contrast with the few migrant children on Guam who had the benefit of such a program. Those FSM people in college also received liberal benefits: 73 percent of those in college had Pell grants, and 44 percent benefitted from Work Study programs, while nearly 25 percent were recipients of a Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG). In addition, about 10 percent of the FSM college students received a student loan. The educational benefits to migrants in Hawaii were far richer than those provided to students on Guam at every level.

Medical Care

Over 900 of the FSM migrants, or nearly 12 percent, have at least one chronic health problem, Table 9 reveals. Nearly half of these chronic health problems (389) involve regular dialysis, an expensive procedure that is required for persons with advanced renal failure but one that is unavailable in most health facilities in FSM.¹⁹ This survey suggests that, if anything, the magnitude of the burden on the Hawaii health care system has been understated. Several of the Micronesians in the focus group discussion observed that the regular dialysis patients as well as those in need of chemotherapy or radiation for cancer seem to arrive in Hawaii in desperate search of treatment they can not find in FSM. Because of the generous medical benefits that Hawaii has offered its own needy people and extended to migrants by way of Med-QUEST, those FSM people with serious health problems favor Hawaii as a destination. Faced with mounting budgetary problems, however, the State of Hawaii declared all Compact migrants no longer eligible for Med-QUEST and placed them all on a far more restricted program known as Basic Health Hawaii (BHH). This decision provoked a court challenge leading to the reinstatement of Micronesians in January 2011, but the issue is still hotly debated [Yamada 2011]. In the meantime, those FSM citizens lacking health insurance but suffering from serious chronic health problems requiring expensive treatment appear to have no real alternative to taking up residence in Hawaii.

As in other migrant communities, health insurance is regarded as a luxury for the relatively well off. Nearly three-quarters of the migrant population (72 percent) is without health insurance, Table HH10 shows. Yet, 70 percent (1,296) of the migrant households have had to seek health services of some kind over the past year [Table HH12]. Apart from those who have utilized public health services to meet their needs, 600 have relied on hospital emergency room treatment. Others have relied on other health programs for the needy: 786 used Med-QUEST, 82 resorted to the Medical Indigent Program, and 416 have relied on Medicare [Table HH12].

Food Stamps and Welfare

Table HH11 shows that 917, or 46 percent, of the 1,985 FSM households received food stamps. Some of these same households—621, or 31 percent—received other welfare benefits. Most of the households receiving these benefits were below the poverty line, with an average household income of \$13,929 a year [HH18].

Of the 1,985 households, 903, or 45 percent, received no benefits at all. The breakdown by states of the percentage of households receiving no benefits was: Chuuk 33 percent, Pohnpei 53 percent, Yap 95 percent, and Kosrae 68 percent [Table HH11].

Housing

From the outset, housing has been a problem for FSM people in Hawaii, where rental costs can be prohibitive for people living on a tight budget. According to this survey, the median rent for migrant housing in Hawaii was \$951 per month—a figure that was 50 percent higher than the median rent on Guam [Tables GH01 and HH01]. The great majority of migrants were lodged in apartment units; only 26 percent lived in houses [Table HH01]. Nearly all of the migrants rented or leased their places; just 68, or less than 4 percent of all the families, owned the place in which they lived.

The average housing unit for migrants had 3.8 rooms and 2.5 bedrooms [Table HH03]. Nearly all the households enjoyed the usual modern conveniences: hot water, indoor plumbing, running water and sewage, electricity and a full kitchen [Tables HH04 and HH05]. Most migrants did without air conditioning, but nearly all had TV, with 55 percent of those with TV also having cable service [Table HH06]. Slightly more than half the households had a computer, and nearly all of those had Internet service [Table HH06].

Homelessness has been a problem for Micronesians in Hawaii at least since FSM migration began to accelerate after 2000. Homelessness among the migrants, a growing problem during those years, drew public attention when a series of newspaper articles publicized the disproportionate share of the state's homeless services utilized by Micronesians.²⁰ One study reported that the number of Micronesian migrants (both from FSM and the Marshalls) in homeless shelters had tripled in the years between 2001 and 2006 [Ullman 2007]. By 2006,

Micronesians made up more than 20 percent of the shelter population, even though they accounted for only 1 percent of the state's population [Brekke et al 2008: 33].

In 2011, according to data provided by the Shelter Program in Hawaii, 1,253 FSM people took advantage of this program for some period during the year [UH & DHS 2011: 5].²¹ FSM people represented 15 percent of all those served by the shelters in the state. This does not mean that all those who sought housing in the shelters were unemployed. Hezel and Samuel [2006] interviewed several Micronesians living in shelters in 2006 and found that most of them had jobs but did not earn enough to afford the rent for an apartment in Honolulu. "We found that a good many Micronesians... have declared themselves homeless, partly because being listed as homeless gives people a leg up on finding affordable housing in a state where even the smallest unit is prohibitively expensive at market prices," they reported [Ibid]. As on Guam, subsidized housing is offered to those without the resources to find better accommodations. We do not, however, have information on how many FSM people are being served by this program.

Adjustment to Their New Home

In recent years, FSM migrants in Hawaii have received bad press for criminal behavior, including a few well-publicized cases of homicides. Overall, there is a pattern of a growing number of arrests of FSM migrants: from an average of about 200 a year during the 1990s, to 513 in 2003, to 1,503 in 2006, to 2,717 in 2010 (the last year for which this data was available).²² Of the 2,717 arrests made in 2010, however, all but 218 were for misdemeanors or less. During that same year, 180 FSM people were incarcerated for an average of 25 days each.²³

The survey data that measure links of migrants with their new home showed a slightly higher degree of interaction than was found on Guam. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of the households were involved with PTA, while 33 percent were engaged in community volunteer work of some kind and 23 percent were involved in sports organizations [Tables HH08 and HH09]. One of the main contact points with the local community, in Hawaii as elsewhere, was through churches, especially since 54 percent of the migrants belonged to churches that were not exclusively Micronesian. As Table HH15 indicates, the average migrant household spent \$400 yearly on church—a measure of these people's regard, we may presume, for both the social and religious value of the church.

FSM migrants took advantage of opportunities to gather with one another on a regular basis. The data in Table HH09 show that 69 percent participated in at least monthly gatherings with others from Micronesia.

Relations with Home Islands

As Table H14 indicates, the vast majority (69 percent) of the migrants aged 15 and older communicated every week or more frequently with their families back home. Most of the migrants (73 percent) ordinarily used the phone to keep in touch, while 34 percent used Internet.

(Internet use is evidently much more common in Hawaii than in Guam). Beside phone calls and email messages, many migrants traveled back home now and then for important family events. According to Table H05, 46 percent of all the migrants returned home at least once since moving to Hawaii, and nearly two-thirds of the latter made multiple visits back to their island.

As for the other means of maintaining ties with one's people and culture, just under 50 percent (2,509) of all those eligible to vote did so in the last FSM election. The symbols of cultural and political identity depended much more on island apparel than anything else, it seems. Over 90 percent claimed to wear island clothing (including the give-away island dresses), although only 18 percent had an FSM flag at home and 38 percent displayed island handicraft in the house [Table HH09].

Remittances in the form of cash or goods can also symbolize and strengthen ties between the migrants and their relatives and friends back home. Only 395 households, or 20 percent, sent remittances to family or friends, Table HH16 tells us. The average value of the cash and goods remitted by these 395 households was \$1,659. The total value of remittances for Hawaii last year was \$655,305—much less than on Guam, perhaps reflecting the higher cost of living in Hawaii.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS MIGRANT POPULATION

Population

The FSM population in the Northern Mariana Islands at the time of the survey was 4,286.²⁴ FSM people, whether they be called migrants or not, constituted just about 8 percent of a total CNMI population of 53,883.

The breakdown of the FSM population by state, as shown in Table C03, reflected rather closely the resident population in FSM itself. Chuukese, numbering 2,656, made up 62 percent of the total. Pohnpeians, at 1,055, came to 25 percent, while the 434 Yapese were 10 percent. Kosraeans, the smallest group at 141, amounted to only 3 percent of the total.

The median age of the FSM community, as seen in Table C01, was 19.4, lower than that of the FSM resident population or any of the FSM migrant communities elsewhere. The low age in CNMI, as on Guam, suggests that the FSM population has been settled into its new home long enough to have young children and, we may presume, achieved some semblance of normality in their lives. The other data in this survey, too, indicate that the FSM community in the Northern Marianas is a long established one.

Even so, there are striking differences in the composition of the FSM community by state. The median age of Yapese residing in CNMI is 27.5, more than 8 years older than the median for FSM. More than half of the Yapese who moved to CNMI from abroad did so before 1994, Table C05 reveals. By way of contrast, the Kosraean community is far younger, with a median age of only 14.1. Just one-third of the Kosraeans moved to CNMI before 1994.

A good majority of the FSM people living in CNMI had US citizenship. According to Table C04, 57 percent held US citizenship, compared with the 39 percent who held FSM citizenship. This can be explained by the fact that slightly over half (53 percent) of the FSM people residing in CNMI were born there and so automatically were eligible for US citizenship. Others, long-time employees of the old Trust Territory government, were given an option to obtain this status when the Mariana Islands formally became a commonwealth in 1976.

The reasons given for migration to CNMI are revealing [Table C04]. As is true everywhere, a sizable number, 27 percent, claimed to be looking for employment. An even larger percentage (36 percent) moved for family reasons, very likely to join other members of the family who had already established a household in CNMI. Another 29 percent said that they were in search of better education opportunities. In contrast to those who migrated to Guam and Hawaii, no one claimed health reasons as the motive for their move.

Population Growth

Over half (53 percent) of the resident FSM population living in CNMI were born there, as we

have noted. Nearly half (49 percent) of the remainder arrived in CNMI in 1994 or earlier, as Table C05 reveals, so they have been in the island group nearly two decades or longer. The table shows that 953 of the present residents migrated to CNMI between 1995 and 2012, with a uniform distribution of migrants throughout that period averaging 53 a year.

Table C09, showing residence five years ago, confirms this view of the FSM population as a long established community that has been growing slowly in the past several years as new migrants continue to trickle in. As the table indicates, only 10 percent (394) of the resident population moved to CNMI from other places between 2007 and 2012. Back-migration from Guam, Hawaii and the mainland US accounted for 86 of these arrivals, while the remaining 308 migrated directly from FSM. Hence, migration from FSM averaged 61 a year during this period. However, the data show that during the same period, 412 children were born to FSM families for an increase of 82 persons a year. More than half of the growth of the FSM population, therefore, was due to birth on island rather than migration.

Migration from FSM to the Northern Marianas has been episodic, as Text Table 1, tracing the growth of migrant population, shows. During the late 1980s through 1993, there was a spurt of heavy migration to CNMI. Again, from 1998 to 2003, the FSM population showed a larger than normal expansion. Otherwise, growth in the FSM migrant population has been slow. Since 2003, the date of the last census, the FSM population has expanded from 3,097 to 4,286, as this present survey indicates. The growth of 1,200 during a nine-year period yields an annual expansion of about 130, but the survey data reveal that close to 60 percent of this was through birth on island rather than migration.

Household Composition

There were 838 FSM households in a total migrant population of 4,286, so the average household contained 5.1 persons. The composition of the typical FSM household tended to be deeper rather than broader—in other words, there was more generational depth than the sort of breadth found in traditional island households that would include aunts, uncles, and cousins. About 10 percent of Chuukese and Pohnpeian households contained grandchildren, while only 6 percent of Yapese households did [Table C02]. On the other hand, the Kosraean household was much more confined; with almost no exceptions, the family unit consisted solely of the father, mother, and children.

Since the FSM population in CNMI was so young, it is no surprise to find that 36 percent were attending elementary school or high school [Table C06]. This is a higher percentage than is to be found in FSM itself or any of the other migrant destinations.

The use of English was widespread among the FSM community in CNMI. There was no one who did not speak some English, according to Table C10, and one-third of the FSM people spoke only English at home. (This might be explained by intermarriage in addition to the length of residence on the island.) Still, a large number (42 percent) reported that they used their own

language at home more than English.

Household Finances

According to Table C15, 679 persons, or 26 percent of all those over the age of 15, worked for cash, either part-time or full-time, the week before they were interviewed for this survey. Many of their jobs were the usual type of entry-level positions: mechanics, security guards, hotel housekeepers, and drivers for delivery warehouses. Yet, a surprisingly high number—258, or 37 percent—worked for the government. The rest worked for the private sector, with 5 being self-employed. A little over two-thirds (68 percent) of these workers earned less than \$7 an hour.²⁵

Besides the 679 individuals who were formally employed, there were others who earned cash income in other ways. Some ran small businesses, selling crops or goods they produced, while others received Social Security benefits or money from abroad. The average yearly income for all 1,196 individuals with some cash earnings was \$22,329, but half of them brought in less than \$8,438 [Table C17].

The disparity in income is better reflected in the data on household finances found in Table C17. A few households (29) had income from businesses, most of which brought in only one or two thousand dollars a year—the median for business earnings was \$1,613, but the average income was \$8,887 a year. Social Security benefits were collected by 114 retired people, providing an average yearly income of \$15,139. Government programs of different sorts helped 342 households, most of which were Chuukese, providing them with an average of \$7,289. Remittances from off-island and on-island were also registered for 287 households, all of them Chuukese. The average yearly income for all 822 households with some cash earnings was \$25,451, a figure reflecting the salaries of government employees and others on the high end of the employment scale. Half of these households, however, had yearly earnings of less than \$11,000 a year.

Most FSM households had no cash savings, but for the one-third (270) of the households that did the mean amount of savings was only \$186 [Table CH17].

Government Benefits

Education

According to the survey data, 1,528 FSM children were enrolled in elementary and secondary schools, public and private, in CNMI.²⁶ Because the growth of the FSM community was so modest during the last ten years, it is unlikely that the FSM population had put great pressure on the public school system. Indeed, data furnished us by the CNMI Public School System reported that the enrollment of students from FSM increased by only 40 between 2004 and 2011. Meanwhile, the overall CNMI population plummeted from 69,221 to 53,883 between 2000 and 2010.

According to Table C08, the vast majority of FSM children (87 percent) received free lunch at school. In addition, about one-third of the students received the benefit of after-school programs. Both of these benefits were offered to low-income families regardless of citizenship.

The benefits for students attending college on Saipan were very much in line with what FSM students might have received in other places. More than three-fourths of them (77 percent) had received a Pell grant, while 20 percent enjoyed the added advantage of a Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG). Not quite half of the students (47 percent) were on the work-study program, and just 10 percent received a student loan to help them with college expenses [Table C08].

Medical Care

Although FSM people did not seem to move to CNMI to obtain the low-cost medical care that they could not find in their home islands, as they did when migrating to Guam and Hawaii, health problems inevitably developed in some of the FSM population.²⁷ According to Table C12, 320 individuals from FSM, or 7 percent of the migrant population, had at least one chronic health condition at the time of the survey. The great majority (78 percent) of these were Chuukese. There were 19 persons on dialysis, 5 being treated for cancer, and 19 more under treatment for TB—all of them Chuukese.

As in most other sites, FSM people normally made do without health insurance: 84 percent of the households were uninsured, as Table CH10 shows. In times of sickness, FSM people usually made use of the emergency room, as Table CH14 indicates, although 12 percent of the households resorted to Quest (a form of Medicaid) and the Medical Indigent Program (MIP). More recently, however, after the shut down of MIP and Quest in early 2012, many seem to have begun relying on either the emergency room or private providers. Two of the FSM participants in the focus group discussion complained of the long wait at the ER and the condescending attitude of the physicians that “made the visit seem like an imposition.”

Food Stamps and Welfare

Food stamps and welfare benefits in CNMI have not been extended to citizens of FSM and the other freely associated states as they have been on Guam. Only US citizens or those born in CNMI are eligible for such benefits. Nonetheless, the number of FSM people with US citizenship in CNMI affords many opportunities to take advantage of these programs. As Table CH11 shows, 53 percent of all FSM households are receiving some food stamp benefits, while only a handful (13) of the households are receiving welfare payments. The latter, ranging from \$150 to \$300 yearly, seem to be of marginal importance.

Housing

Housing in CNMI is much more affordable than it is in any of the other migrant destinations. As Table CH01 reveals, 84 percent of all the households had a building of their own, a house, rather than an apartment. Moreover, 36 percent of the households owned their own residence. Both figures are far higher than those in other sites. Those who rented their housing did so for bargain rates, comparatively speaking: 68 percent of the FSM renters paid less than \$250 a month for their unit. However serious a downspin its economy may have taken in the past several years, CNMI offers one big advantage over other destinations: adequate and cheap housing.

The average housing unit has 5 rooms, with 3 bedrooms, as we see in Table CH03. Considering the average number (5) living in a household, this would seem spacious enough. On the other hand, many migrant households did not have the conveniences those migrants in Hawaii, Guam, and the US mainland enjoyed. Only 38 percent had hot water, just one-third (33 percent) had electrical heating, and 43 percent had public sewage [Table CH04]. Just about 20 percent had to make do with no indoor cooking facilities at all [Table CH05], and 10 percent lacked any sort of indoor plumbing [Table CH04].

Many of the FSM people in the Marianas may have had to do without the modern conveniences of life, but the great majority (76 percent) were able to enjoy TV in their own home, although only one-third of these subscribed to cable TV [Table CH06]. Computers were found in only 27 percent of the households, but two-thirds of those with computers had access to Internet.

There are no homeless shelters on Saipan or on any of the other islands in the Northern Marianas, and homelessness does not seem to be a real problem in CNMI. Informants told us that one or two young men from FSM are without a permanent residence, but they were said to have left their families and chosen to live on the street because of drinking or drugs.

Housing benefits in CNMI are of the same type as those offered on Guam, but they are not as critical for survival in CNMI as they would be there. Northern Marianas Housing Corporation (NMHC) maintains 132 housing units—82 on Saipan, 20 on Tinian and 30 on Rota—that are rented out at reduced rates for low-income families. The staff was unable to tell us how many of these were rented to FSM families, however.

There is also a Section 8 program that offers needy families vouchers for houses rented in the private sector. The number of vouchers was capped at 363 by federal regulations, but the waiting list is long and the wait time can run five years. An administrator we interviewed said that about 50 percent of the recipients of the benefits of this program were FSM people, but we received no further information from him. In any case, we were told that the program had been closed down as of March 2011.

Adjustments to Their New Home

None of the survey data reflected criminal activities among FSM people. Although we visited the CNMI Department of Public Safety, we were not able to obtain data on arrests, convictions,

or imprisonment of migrants. From interviews with individuals and the focus group discussion, we concluded that FSM people were not perceived to be law-breakers or stigmatized as a deviant minority group.

Since most of the FSM people in CNMI have lived there for years, we might expect that they would feel comfortable in these surroundings and be well connected with their adoptive home. Indeed, 32 percent are involved in local sports organizations and 38 percent did volunteer work at least occasionally for their community—slightly higher rates than in other migrant destinations [Table CH08]. The 40 percent of households reporting that they were active in the PTA is also higher than in any other place. Yet, one of the most important points of contact with others in the community is the church, for 63 percent of all FSM people in CNMI belong to churches that include other ethnic groups as well. Contributions to the church, however, are much lower than in other places: only 47 percent reported giving for church activities, and the mean yearly contribution was just \$144 [Table CH15].

FSM people in CNMI, as in other places, depend on social gatherings of others in their own ethnic group to provide the support they need in living abroad. A large majority (61 percent) of the FSM people gathers for such events every month or more often [Table CH08]. Only 32 households (4 percent) report never being involved in such social activities.

Relations with Home Islands

Relatively few of the FSM people in CNMI make an effort to stay in regular touch with their friends and family back home through modern communications. Only 19 percent of those aged 15 and older communicated with people at home monthly or more frequently [Table C14]. Those who do stay in touch do so through phone and Internet, more the first than the second. Two-thirds (66 percent) of all FSM people never communicated at all. The fact that the FSM community in CNMI is much longer established than other migrant communities suggest that it has also become more isolated from its home base.

The survey data recorded other indicators of the strength of social ties with people back home. Only 747 (or 32 percent of those of voting age) cast their ballot in the last election [Table C14]. If loyalty to FSM is measured by the number who display the FSM flag in their home, this migrant community scores very low—only 5 percent have the flag on display or even keep one in their home [Table CH09]. Yet, 40 percent have island handicraft in their homes, and island clothing is an even bigger attraction, with 82 percent of the households wearing it.

Clearly, the pattern here is of a migrant community that is gradually losing touch with its own point of origin, perhaps because of the long years abroad. As we have noted, most of the FSM people in CNMI have lived there for years, and it appears that the few new migrants who arrive each year are easily integrated into the community.

The modest value of remittances sent back to home islands in FSM is another indication of the

distance between the migrant community and home islands. According to Table CH16, only 58 households (7 percent) sent money back home, and for half of those who did the yearly amount was only \$250. In addition, 23 households provided gifts for the people back home, but the recorded value was just \$48 each. The survey data recorded other gifts of money and goods sent elsewhere—to other households in CNMI and to the US, but the number of such gifts and the average amount are small. Total remittances from the FSM community in CNMI recorded in this survey amounted to only about \$15,000 a year.

US MAINLAND MIGRANT POPULATION

Population

The total FSM migrant population in mainland US was calculated at 24,048. Since no previous census had been done of the US, there were no base numbers that could be used for calculating the number of migrants in the mainland US at the time of the survey, as was done in other sites. Consequently, we had to use another method to determine this figure.²⁸ The figure we worked out, 24,048, includes migrants as well as any children of theirs born in the US since their arrival.

The breakdown of the US migrant population into numbers by FSM states is less reliable than the parallel breakdowns for other destinations because of the more random choice of interview subjects.²⁹ According to the survey data in Table 1, Chuukese represent 48 percent of the migrant population, Pohnpeians 28 percent, Yapese 15 percent, and Kosraeans 10 percent.

Migrants are distributed throughout almost the entire continental US. Based on a list of thousands of migrants that was an outgrowth of this present survey, we were able to piece together a listing of the main migrant sites in the US along with a rough estimate on how large the FSM population was in each site.³⁰ The largest concentrations of FSM people seem to be in two places: Portland, Oregon, and the surrounding area; and Kansas City, Missouri, and the vicinity. Each of these sites is estimated to contain roughly 4,000 migrants. When we asked participants in the four focus group discussions held in each site at the time of the survey why the migrant population had clustered there in such numbers, they offered two reasons. First was the initial settlement by young Micronesians attending college in the area, many of whom stayed and became a nucleus for the later build up of the community. Second was the cheap and adequate housing as well as the reasonable cost of living.

The other migrant sites, none of which approaches Portland or Kansas City in size, are too numerous to list here. Just as migrants have branched out from Portland to the Seattle area, the much smaller community in southern California has spread to Arizona and Nevada. There are a few hundred FSM people in Texas and Oklahoma, and a rapidly expanding migrant population in the Midwest: particularly Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, reaching over to Illinois and Ohio. FSM people, perhaps beginning in Florida in the late 1990s, began spilling over into the southeast; now there are communities in Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The northeast states, with their larger population centers, have only been sparsely settled, but there are small groups in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Even Alaska has about a hundred Micronesians scattered in three different cities.

The migrant population in the US mainland shows many differences from migrant communities in other places, as we shall see. The median age for the migrants in the US was 26.9, identical with the median age in Hawaii and considerably higher than in Guam (20.5) and in CNMI (19.4) [Table M01]. A high median age is an indication that the migrant community does not yet have the number of young children that an older and better-established community would have. This

was confirmed by the findings in Table M05, showing that only 20 percent of the FSM people in the US were attending elementary or secondary school. There were far fewer young people in the US migrant population than in any of the other migrant destinations.

The relatively low percentage of FSM people with US citizenship (26 percent) is another indication that the FSM community in the US is relatively new [Table M04]. Those with FSM citizenship, on the other hand, were 71 percent of the total. Nearly all of the latter were true migrants, who had moved from the Pacific to the US. They were nearly three times more numerous than those with US citizenship, most of whom were born in the US. In fact, Table M04 shows that the number of FSM people born in the mainland US (5,721) comprises only 24 percent of the total.

The reasons for migration, as presented in Table M04, were the usual ones: employment (29 percent), education (27 percent), and family reasons (26 percent), with very little difference between them. Of more importance than the reasons for emigrating from FSM are the reasons that migrants to other destinations may have had for moving to the mainland US, but this subject will be taken up later.

The educational level of migrants to mainland US, as shown in Tables M06 and M07, reveals something significant. Nearly 6 percent of those over the age of 25 possessed a bachelor's degree or higher, while over 78 percent had a high school diploma. When we compare this with the 4 percent who held an equivalent college degree and 36 percent who possessed a high school diploma in the resident population of FSM, we see the first signs that the long anticipated "brain drain" has finally occurred in FSM. The educational level of FSM people in the US mainland, most of whom were relatively recent arrivals, is higher than that of the resident population. If this signifies anything, it is probably that most of the better-educated FSM people, young and old, have opted for finding work in the US rather than relying on the uncertain job market in the islands.

Growth in Migrant Population

According to Table M05, the FSM population in the mainland US in 1987, at about the time the Compact was implemented, numbered 970. In the early post-Compact period, 1988-1999, 4,967 of the FSM people now residing in the US mainland—or an average of about 414 a year—first moved to the US. Migration increased slightly during the next five-year period, 2000-2004, when 520 a year were moving to the US mainland. After that, the migration rate nearly doubled. The table shows that in the period 2005-2012 a total of 7,989 FSM people arrived in the US at a rate of nearly 1,000 a year. Hence, the annual flow of migrants has increased from 414 during the early post-Compact years, to 520 during the early 2000's, to 1,000 during the last eight years.

Table M09, showing us where present residents lived five years ago, offers us another, more detailed view of this new migrant population. In 2007, 63 percent of the FSM migrants currently residing in the US had already been living there. Of the 6,098 who moved to the US since then,

one-third (1,997) came from other migrant destinations: Guam, CNMI, and Hawaii. During the five years before this survey, the migration flow expanded to 1,200 each year; about 800 were coming directly from FSM, but another 400 were moving from other migrant destinations to settle in the US mainland. These data support the theory that step migration has become a common practice: FSM people move to Hawaii or Guam for a few years before they make the next move to the mainland US.

Finally, Table M09 shows that 2,763 children were born to FSM families during the five-year period 2007-2012. With an average of 555 births each year, the FSM population in the mainland US was growing by 1,755 yearly. Within the past five years, then, the increase by real migration has been more than double the increase by birth in the US.

Household Composition

There are 5,954 FSM households in mainland US, and the average household contains 4.0 persons [Table MH02]. The typical FSM household in the mainland US does not appear to have much generational depth, since only 4 percent of all those in FSM households were either parents or grandchildren of the household head [Table M02]. The same table suggests that the breadth of the relationship, such as to include lateral relatives like cousins, was not nearly as wide as would be found in a household back in FSM.

Yet, in terms of language spoken the ambience in these US households was more island-like. Those surveyed reported that 80 percent spoke their local language at home [Table M10]. Indeed, 71 percent of the FSM people in the US claimed to speak their own language as much as or more than English. In the breakdown by ethnic group in Table M11, the data show that Chuukese (58 percent) speak their own language at home much more than any other ethnic group does, while Kosraeans (6 percent) speak their own language less than any other group.

Household Finances

FSM people migrate to the US mainland, as they do to other destinations, to find cash employment and provide for their family. The data gathered in this survey show that they were quite successful in achieving these aims. According to Table M12, 63 percent (10,561) of the FSM migrants to the US mainland aged 15 years and older had paying jobs. This is a much higher percentage of wage earners than was found in any of the other destinations.

Many of the migrants, especially the new arrivals, held the same sort of low-paying job that migrants to Guam and Hawaii normally took. Members of the focus groups in Portland mentioned work in the canneries, lumberyards, and airport concessions. They also spoke of sales in distribution warehouses, construction work in iron, and employment as cashiers or in housekeeping. One of the Kansas City groups highlighted employment in cheap restaurants, nursing homes, and plants that produce food. However, there were also some well-paid educators and administrators, as well as those working for insurance companies and banks or

doing translation for the government. One Yapese was said to hold a very responsible position with a car rental agency that makes it necessary for him to travel widely throughout the country. Another Yapese, working in research and development was often called on to represent his company in Paris and other international capitals.

As in other places, even those who begin at entry-level jobs sometimes advance up the employment ladder; the focus groups noted that several persons who began as cashiers in fast food places moved up to become managers. As one of the participants observed, however, Micronesians tend to value job security more than opportunity for advancement. This he explained as the reason for little switchover from one job to another.

The median hourly wage for migrants in the US was about \$11 an hour, as Table M15 indicates. For those who were working for a salary, the median yearly salary was \$19,448 and the average was \$23,000 [Table M18].

In addition to those who had wage employment, there were others (nearly 3,000) who owned businesses, collected Social Security, or pension, engaged in informal labor, or otherwise had some cash income. The 13,416 FSM people who earned money either through wage employment or in other ways had an average annual income of \$26,753 [Table M17]. The median income for these individuals was \$20,382 a year.

As we might expect, nearly all households (5,597 out of 5,954) had some cash income. Table M18 shows that the median household income was \$46,594, while the average income was \$62,844. The relatively high household income found in the US mainland migrants can be partially explained by the higher salaries there, but it is also due to the high percentage of migrants holding jobs and producing income in other ways. The 13,416 people who earned an income were distributed throughout 5,954 households. The survey data, therefore, indicated that each household (averaging 4 members) had 2.25 earners. In the mainland US, alone of all the sites examined in the survey, we found that there were more cash earners than dependents.

Savings are much greater in US communities than in other destinations. More than half (54 percent) of the households have savings in the bank, with half of them having a deposit of more than \$1,894 [Table MH17]. One-third (33 percent) of the households also have 501K accounts with a mean value of just under \$5,000 (\$4,847).

Government Benefits

Education

As we have already noted, only 20 percent of the FSM people living in the US mainland were attending elementary and secondary school [Table M06]. This is a far smaller segment of the population than in other sites, where between 33 and 36 percent of the FSM population were in school.³¹ This and the fact that the FSM population is so widely distributed throughout the

mainland suggest that the impact of educational government benefits claimed by the migrants would be minimal. Some 68 percent of the students received free lunches on school days, and 43 percent of them received help in after-school programs [Table M08]. In the focus group discussions, participants downplayed the importance of remedial programs for FSM children, especially those born in the US, although one person allowed that those children who began their schooling in FSM had more need for such programs.

Of the 802 FSM students attending college, 63 percent had received Pell grants, 22 percent had SEOG grants, while 45 percent were on work-study programs. Only 7 percent of these students had received student loans [Table M08].

Medical Care

The FSM population residing in the mainland US relied far less on health care benefits than those who had migrated to Guam or Hawaii. Less than 4 percent of the US households benefitted from the Medical Indigent Program or QUEST, Table MH14 tells us. The guidelines for eligibility for medical assistance in most states are not as liberal as in Hawaii and Guam, but the migrants did not seem to have high expectations regarding the entitlements they would receive. As Table M04 shows, none of those interviewed in the survey listed health care as the reason for migration to mainland US. Likewise, none of those interviewed was able to recall anyone who was brought from FSM for dialysis or cancer treatment. The families of those few who contracted serious health problems after arrival in the US coped with the expenses in various ways, the focus groups explained. Treatment for one young man who required chemotherapy for a tumor was covered by health insurance. A woman who was on dialysis received some public assistance for her medical bills, while another woman requiring extensive treatment for heart problems still had unpaid bills totaling \$35,000. Nevertheless, according to the comments in the focus groups, these are the rare exceptions rather than the rule.

A surprising two-thirds (67 percent) of the FSM households had health insurance, Table MH10 reveals. This is a great contrast with FSM communities in other locations, where health insurance was rare. On Guam, only 13 percent were insured, in CNMI 16 percent, and in Hawaii 28 percent. The median premiums paid are \$137 yearly. While the health insurance was rarely adequate to cover all medical expenses, focus groups reported that migrants depended on their own churches and communities to help cover the remainder of their bills.

Food Stamps and Welfare

FSM migrants living in mainland US were receiving few welfare benefits, and those who did receive them appeared to be ashamed to admit this, if we may judge from the response in our focus groups. Only 35 percent of all households received food stamps, according to Table MH11, and merely 3 percent had been offered other welfare payments. In most states, these benefits are available only to US citizens, and the children born in the US (those who would be eligible for the benefits) constituted a smaller percentage of the total FSM population than in

Hawaii or Guam.

Unemployment benefits were one of the few for which FSM migrants were eligible, we were told. However, regulations have been tightened in the past year or two, a participant in one of the focus groups reported. The claimant must submit a personal employment profile and call in every week to give an account of the jobs for which he has applied. One FSM man who had just lost his job said that the regulations were too much of an obstacle for him, especially in view of the fact that benefits are quite low. He said that he knew of almost no one receiving unemployment benefits.

Housing

If affordable housing was one of the major factors in their choice of a place to live in the US mainland, FSM people seem to have achieved what they had hoped for. Many of the migrants (40 percent) lived in their own house, whether the home was owned or rented, while the rest lived in apartments [Table MH01]. Just 13 percent of the FSM households owned the housing unit in which they were living. The median value of the house owned by FSM people was \$150,000 [Table MH07]. For the 87 percent who rented their unit, the median rent was \$701 [Table MH01]. Table MH02 shows that just over half (50 percent) of the households have moved into their present housing within the last three years (2010-2012). This number presumably includes those who have traded upward in their housing as well as the most recent arrivals to the US.

The average home had 5 rooms, including 3 bedrooms [Table MH03]. All but a very few housing units had hot and cold running water, electricity, full plumbing and sewage, Table MH04 shows.

Nearly every household had TV—only 4 percent of the households were without it—but only 60 percent of those with TV had cable. A great majority (70 percent) of the households had computers, and 87 percent of those with computers had Internet access. Virtually every household also had a phone [MH06].

Although the survey data cannot be used to track homelessness, it is clear from the focus group discussions that this was not a serious problem in the mainland US. Focus groups attested that there was no homelessness at all in the towns or rural areas, and very little in the larger cities. One informed participant knew of 8 young men from FSM living on the street in the Portland area, but he added that their families would have gladly taken care of them. All of them, heavy drinkers, opted out of their households in favor of the freedom of life on the streets. As another participant in a focus group put it, those without homes are “homeless by choice” rather than by necessity, as in Hawaii and Guam.

Public housing assistance, something so sought after in Guam and Hawaii, was conspicuously absent in the mainland US. Government subsidies toward private housing for low-income families—what has been previously referred to as Section 8 benefits—are available only for US

citizens in most of the states. Even if it were available, however, participants in the focus groups said that it was not needed in any but a very few cases.

Adjustment to Their New Home

Because of the broad geographical range of FSM migrants in the US mainland, we were unable to gather the information on arrests and convictions that provided us with such rich data for Guam and Hawaii. Instead, we had to rely on comments from the focus groups held in the Portland and the Kansas City areas. One group in Kansas City knew of three or four FSM people in jail, including two who were in the process of being deported at that time. One of the participants remarked that those who were convicted of lesser felonies were the ones subject to deportation, never the ones with long prison sentences. Members of other groups mentioned that they knew of “a few” FSM males in jail, most convicted of assault, driving while intoxicated and other such offences. In addition, focus groups in both areas mentioned a few adults who had been convicted of child abuse and were currently serving long sentences in prison. These adults include a man and his wife who was charged after their daughter showed up in school one day with bruises and told authorities her parents had punished her. Another man was incarcerated for sexual abuse when his young son told school authorities that his father patted him on the buttocks when they showered together. This led some members of the group to lament the lack of regular contact with the FSM Embassy, which might have been able to provide help when problems of this kind arose.

The replies to the survey questions designed to gauge the interaction of FSM households with others from their community showed little difference from the results from Guam and Hawaii. Just 30 percent of the households were active in PTAs for their school children, 37 percent were involved in sports organizations, and 38 percent were doing some volunteer work in the community [Tables MH08 and MH09].

The most effective bridge between FSM people and the broader community was the church, at least for the 63 percent of the migrants who attended a church that included non-Micronesians [Table MH08]. Many FSM people, especially Protestants, who conducted their own church services in a home or public facility, were denied this point of contact. Yet, as one woman in a focus group reminded us, FSM people make contact with others in their neighborhood and in the workplace as well as in their church.

All the focus groups admitted that the support migrants receive from their own fellow islanders was of great importance to them in settling into their new home happily. Here again the church seems to be a community on which people relied not just for social support but also even for material assistance when emergencies arise. Two focus groups, one in Kansas City and the other in Portland, affirmed that rather than depend on public assistance they preferred to turn to their church for help, as some did when they could not pay medical bills or their monthly utilities charges. At the same time, most of the households contributed to these churches when they could, with half of them contributing more than \$560 a year, as Table MH15 reveals.

As in other sites, migrants would gather for birthdays and other celebrations to socialize. Table MH08 shows that 87 percent of the FSM people participated in such gatherings at least once a month. Visits from FSM officials and clergy usually provided the occasions for larger gatherings, even drawing people from distant towns and outlying areas. Participants in focus groups noted that sports tournaments, usually scheduled once a year, also served to unit the larger migrant community. One person noted that after the Oregon Legislature declared “Micronesia Day” as an annual event to be celebrated on August 13; the celebration became an opportunity for FSM people to associate with Marshallese, Palauans, and Chamorros in preparation of dances, games, and displays.

Relations with Home Islands

As in other sites, most FSM people in mainland US tried to keep in contact with their family and friends back home. Although 24 percent reported that they did not communicate at all this past year, 60 percent claimed to get in touch at least once a month, with 35 percent of those saying that they got in contact with people back home weekly or even more frequently [Table M14]. Five times as many people used phone as Internet as the means of staying in touch. A sizable percentage of the FSM population, 36 percent, returned home for a visit, many of them more than once [Table M05].

The migrants signaled their ties with home in other ways as well. Nearly one-third (31 percent) of those 18 years and older voted in the last FSM election, and 37 percent displayed the national flag in their home [Table MH09]. Most of the households (88 percent) reported that some of their members wore distinctive island clothing at times [Table MH09]. Island handicraft was displayed in 71 percent of the households [Table MH09]; a woman in one focus group said that her husband kept a woven mat from the islands on the dashboard of his car. In another focus group, most of the Pohnpeians proudly stated that they used the earth oven in their backyards for special parties.

According to the data presented in Table MH16, surprisingly few households seemed to be sending remittances to their family and friends back home. Only 234 of 5,954 households, or 4 percent, reported sending cash; the median yearly remittance figure was \$2,320. Even fewer (209 households) remitted gifts, with a median value of \$904. The total value of the reported remittances, cash and objects, was about \$730,000—or about half of what was reported for Guam. A few of the participants in the focus groups said that they still sent cash back home on a regular basis, but most admitted that they just responded to special needs back home—especially funerals, Christmas, graduations and birthdays. Although there are no data to confirm this conclusion, remittances seem to have changed in recent years from regular transfers of money to an “on demand” basis.

One of the focus groups pointed out that most of the migrants have been paying for air tickets, which are sent back so that relatives in FSM can fly to the US. Some return but most decide to

remain permanently. The common practice, we were informed, was that the newcomers would stay with relatives for a while as they are looking for a job. Soon after they find one they will move out to set up their own household. The purchase of tickets for relatives is especially done, one focus group commented; during the early part of the year as migrants begin to get checks for their tax refunds. This practice, if continued, will assure that migration continues to grow in the mainland US in years to come.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Migrant Population

The size of the FSM population living abroad, as counted in this survey, was 49,840. This total included those who moved from FSM and children born to them in their new homes. The distribution of the migrant population among the sites surveyed was: Guam 13,558, CNMI 4,286, Hawaii 7,948, and US mainland 24,048.

Although we have not attempted in this survey to distinguish pre-Compact and post-Compact migrants, we can distinguish between those who left FSM to live abroad and those who were born in the US and its dependencies. Using the survey tables on birthplace as the norm, we find that 16,790 of the FSM population abroad were born on US soil: Guam 5,544; CNMI 2,350; Hawaii 1,903; and US 6,993. Thus, one-third of the total FSM population living abroad was born there.

The migrant population growth over the past five-year period (2007-2012) in each of the sites can be determined from the survey data.³²

- Guam has been getting 375 new migrants a year: 310 directly from FSM, the great majority of them from Chuuk, and 65 from other places. Added to this are 355 births each year to FSM families. The FSM population on Guam is growing by 730 a year.
- CNMI has been receiving nearly 80 new migrants a year: 62 directly from FSM and 17 from other sites. With 80 births yearly, the total FSM population increase comes to 160 a year.
- Hawaii has registered 450 migrants a year: 300 directly from FSM and 150 from elsewhere. With 140 new births yearly, there are 590 additions in all, minus whoever is leaving and dying.
- US Mainland has been getting 1,200 new migrants a year: 800 directly from FSM and 400 from other destinations such as Guam and Hawaii. With 555 births to FSM families each year, the total yearly increase has been 1,755.

The total number of those migrating from FSM, as measured in this survey, is about 2,100 a year, with migration to the US mainland accounting for a little over half the migrant total. The data gathered in this survey also provide clear evidence of step-migration—that is, movement from an early destination (usually Guam or Hawaii) to another one later (often mainland US). There is also some evidence for back-migration, as when people who have ventured out later return home or to a closer destination.

Each year, new births increase the FSM population abroad by 1,130. Hence, one-third of the new FSM population abroad comes from births to FSM migrants after they have settled in the US and its territories.³³ On Guam, the number of births in recent years has been about the same as new migrants, while in CNMI the former is a little higher than the latter. In Hawaii, the ratio of births to new migrants is roughly 1:3, and in mainland US, it is about 1:2.

The median age of the FSM, population in the older and more established communities (Guam at 20.5 and CNMI at 19.4) was lower than the resident population of the FSM (21.3). This low median age reflects the large number of children in these communities, many of whom were born there and were entitled to the benefits due American citizens. The median age for the newer communities of Hawaii and mainland US (both at 26.9) were considerably higher. As FSM communities there become more settled, we can expect the number of children to increase and the median age to drop there as well.

The education background of the migrant populations revealed a significant change from what was found in past surveys. Although the migrant people on Guam and in CNMI aged 25 and older still showed proportionately fewer college bachelor degrees than the resident population of FSM, this was not the case in Hawaii and the mainland US. Among the FSM migrants in Hawaii 5 percent held a bachelor degree, while in mainland US 6 percent had a full college degree—both higher than 4.3 percent rate among the resident population in FSM. The educational level of FSM people in both destinations, many of whose population were recent arrivals, was higher than that of the FSM itself. Thus, the first signs of the long-awaited “brain drain” have at last appeared.

Choice of Destination

Guam and CNMI have always been favored destinations because of their proximity to FSM and the ease of travel back and forth, especially if migrants had older family members approaching death. However, with the severe setbacks to the CNMI economy over the last several years, the migration there has slowed greatly. The annual increase of FSM people in the Guam migrant community (730) has been more than five times greater than that of the CNMI community (130).

Hawaii, which has welcomed more migrants than Guam each year, offers several attractions for FSM migrants that cannot be found in other destinations. The most important of these is the good long-term health care for those suffering from chronic or life-threatening conditions, coupled with the generous medical benefits they offered for low-income people, even non-citizens. When all else fails, FSM people can always resort to the emergency room for treatment since Hawaii State law did not allow hospitals to refuse service to indigents. For this reason, Hawaii seems to have been the first option for FSM people without medical insurance who needed expensive treatment.

Hawaii offers other advantages besides, as we have seen. It is relatively close to FSM if it should prove necessary to go back and forth. It also offers access to those young FSM men and women who have enlisted in the US military and are stationed on one of the bases in Hawaii. Finally, it has an island feel to it—its food and weather and culture, as members of the focus group noted, are not terribly different from FSM people would have experienced at home. For many FSM migrants, this seemed adequate compensation for the high cost of living and the pricey housing in the state.

Mainland US is the most affordable choice, as many Micronesians have come to realize and as the rapid growth of the migrant population in the mainland suggests. Indeed, more than half of the FSM migrants in the last five years have elected to move there. Moreover, during that same period one-third of the migrants have come by way of Hawaii, Guam, and CNMI.

The choice of city or town in the US seems to have been based upon several considerations.

- The presence of a nucleus of earlier FSM settlers, who may have originally come to attend school (e.g., Portland and Kansas City and Corsicana);
- The availability of employment—not just the usual array of low-paying service jobs, but work in plants—lumber mills, pork and chicken preparation plants, and canneries, among others.
- Affordable housing (Most migrants stay away from the larger and more prosperous cities with their high rents and heavy tax rates).

On the other hand, welfare benefits, which seem to have been such a major consideration for migrants who settled in other places, did not appear to be a serious factor in the decision to move to the US since these benefits were minimal anyway.

Impact of Migrants on the Jurisdictions

On Guam FSM migrants made up about 8.5% of the total population. In CNMI, they constituted 8% of the population. In both places, they had a significant impact by virtue of their size and the benefits they received. In Hawaii, FSM people were 0.6% of the population. Their impact there was not due to the size of their population, but to the disproportionate demands they made on public assistance, especially in the areas of housing and health care. In mainland US, the size of the migrant community was so small and insignificant a percentage of the population that migrants were barely visible. In Missouri, the mainland state with probably the largest migrant population, FSM citizens comprised less than 0.1% of the state population. Moreover, they made no great demands on the welfare system, as we have seen in the previous section.

Household Size and Composition

Contrary to the belief that migrants usually lived in over-crowded quarters, this survey found that the size of the migrant household was rather small by comparison with that in FSM. The average number living in a housing unit on Guam was 5.4 persons, a drop from 7.2 just 20 years earlier. In CNMI, the size was slightly smaller at 5.1. In both Hawaii and mainland US, the average size was 4.0 persons. According to the 2010 FSM Census, on the other hand, the average household size was 6.0 overall, ranging from 4.9 in Yap to 6.3 in Chuuk [FSM 2010: Table H 2].

Even though the households were generally small, they showed considerable generational depth in the older and more established migrant communities of Guam and CNMI. It was not unusual to find grandchildren living in the household, although the range of kinship among members of the household was probably not as broad as it might be in FSM. The average household in Hawaii and mainland US, perhaps because it contained fewer people, did not show as much

generational depth as the other two sites.

Housing

The great majority of migrants residing on Guam, in Hawaii, and in mainland US lived in rented units since only a small minority could afford to buy their own place. Just 4 percent of the FSM people in Hawaii owned their own housing unit; 18 percent on Guam and 13 percent in mainland US owned theirs. In CNMI, by contrast, the ownership rate among the FSM people was 36 percent. Unsurprisingly, older and more established migrant communities had a higher rate of home ownership.

Most migrant families in Hawaii, where housing costs were very high, lived in apartment units; only 26 percent lived in houses. Migrants' families in other sites were better able to find houses they could rent or purchase. In CNMI and Guam, the older communities, more families lived in rented houses than in apartments, while even in the mainland US 40 percent of the FSM population lived in their own house. Whether they live in houses or apartments, however, FSM migrants generally enjoyed the standard conveniences such as full plumbing, running water, indoor cooking facilities, and power. Only in CNMI were there a significant number who did without such conveniences.

The cost of housing rental varied greatly from site to site, we found. In CNMI, most of those who rent their house or apartment pay less than \$250 a month, while on Guam, the median rent was \$600, in mainland US, it was \$700, and in Hawaii it jumped to \$900. In CNMI, Guam and Hawaii, some FSM families received assistance from the government in paying these rents, either by being taken into subsidized public housing or receiving vouchers to help pay for private housing. On Guam, 37 percent of the families received housing assistance, and a large but undisclosed number in Hawaii received these benefits. Fewer FSM families received such help in CNMI, where the availability of low-cost housing was not as critical an issue. In mainland US, subsidized housing was not generally available, but neither was it needed very much.

Homelessness was a considerable problem on Guam (for about 650, or 5 percent of the migrant population) and Hawaii (for about 1,000, or 12 percent of migrants), but not in other places. In Guam and Hawaii, the homeless often sought help in public shelters. Elsewhere, the few instances of homelessness were self-chosen, as when an individual moved out to be free of the family, usually because of drinking or drug use. In CNMI and mainland US, then, any FSM people wandering the streets were "homeless by choice"—to use the words of one focus group member.

Work and Family Finances

Most migrants tend to be people of marginal education looking for work opportunities abroad that they cannot find at home, with a significant minority also searching for better education for their children.

The kinds of employment taken, according to our survey data and focus groups, include largely entry-level jobs as house cleaners, aides in nursing homes, security guards, deliverymen, cashiers at convenience stores and eateries, among others. These low-paid jobs were available everywhere, no matter what the destination or the state of the economy. In addition, FSM migrants could usually find employment in large plants, especially food processing plants, canneries, and lumber mills. In fact, the abundance of such plants in the mainland US was another of the advantages that this destination had over Guam and Hawaii.

There seems to be little bouncing from one job to another; many migrants reported that they had held the same job for years. Job security may trump the possibility of increased salary, as one informant maintained, but this is not to deny that there are clear signs of upward mobility. Discussants would cite examples of individuals who had risen from over-the-counter work in franchises to a management position. A Pohnpeian who began as a cook was said to have set up a string of Japanese tepanyaki restaurants of his own. A Yapese in Hawaii who began work as a gardener now owns a landscaping business in Hawaii. A Chuukese who was brought in to do occasional translating for the court now manages his own translation business in a mainland US city. Moreover, there are some professionals—educators, doctors, and lawyers—who have done very well.

Everyone who was not in school or taking care of the children seemed to be working. The number of earners—that is, those formally employed or bringing in money in some other way—was high relative to the number of those in the household. On Guam, there were 1.8 earners for the average household (5.6 persons). In CNMI, there were 1.4 earners per household (5.1 persons). In Hawaii, there were 2 earners per household (4 persons); while in mainland US there were 2.2 earners for each household (4 persons). Another way of putting this is by calculating a support ratio: the average earner in CNMI supported 2.6 others; on Guam 2 others; in Hawaii 1 other; and in mainland US 0.6 other people.³⁴ The percentage of workers per household increased, or the support ratio decreased, as FSM people moved further away from their own islands. In the US mainland alone of all the sites, there were more cash earners than non-earners among migrants.

The yearly income for the average household also increased as one moved from west to east. The average household incomes, as recorded in the survey data, were: CNMI \$25,450, Guam \$24,800, Hawaii \$42,150, and US mainland \$62,800. The difference becomes even greater when we show this as per capita income in each site: CNMI \$5,000, Guam \$4,600, Hawaii \$10,500, and US mainland \$15,700.

Welfare and Food Stamps

Food stamps are usually offered to US citizens, including the American-born children of FSM migrants, but not to migrants themselves. However, some states, including Hawaii and Washington, extend this benefit to non-citizens, as does Guam. Whether or not migrants themselves were included in this program, any children of theirs born on US soil were entitled to

food stamps. On Guam 58 percent of the households received food stamp assistance; in CNMI 53 percent of the households were recipients; in Hawaii 46 percent, and in mainland US 35 percent. The drop off in numbers from west to east could reflect both the lower percentages of children in Hawaii and the mainland and the relative prosperity of the FSM households in these sites. While 74 percent of FSM households in CNMI were living below the poverty line, the numbers dropped sharply in Hawaii (38 percent) and mainland US (27 percent).

Other forms of welfare seem to have had minimal impact on FSM households. In Hawaii 31 percent of the households received supplemental welfare support, but in Guam only 10 percent did. In CNMI (1.6 percent) and the mainland US (3 percent) welfare was negligible. While FSM people in Guam and Hawaii may have gratefully pursued government benefits where they could, those who lived in the mainland seemed almost ashamed to admit that they had received welfare benefits. After some hesitation, a few of the participants in our focus groups sheepishly confessed that they received food stamps for the children.

Health Care

Very few of those who moved abroad, except for a number of FSM people in Hawaii, did so in order to receive medical treatment. Those who did seek medical treatment usually suffered from cancer, for which they might have needed chemotherapy or radiation, or from renal failure that demanded dialysis. According to the data gathered in this survey, 389 FSM people were receiving dialysis in Hawaii, while 37 on Guam and 11 or 12 in CNMI were receiving the same treatment. The number of FSM people in the US mainland is unknown, but not very large, participants in the focus groups repeatedly assured us.

For ordinary medical treatment migrants often resorted to the emergency room despite the long waits. Others took advantage of the Medical Indigent Program (MIP), which was designed to ensure that even the poor received the medical attention they needed. Most places—Hawaii, CNMI, and Guam, had Medicaid-type programs for which FSM people, although not US citizens, were eligible. In fact, the Med-QUEST program in Hawaii was one of the most important tools for providing health care for FSM migrants there.

Few of the FSM migrants in the island destinations had health insurance since they could not afford the premiums that would have been deducted from their low salaries. One member of the focus group on Guam said that she once had health insurance some years ago but had been forced to give it up since her family could not afford the elevated premiums. The rate of households with health insurance was: Guam 13 percent, CNMI 16 percent, and Hawaii 28 percent. By way of contrast, 67 percent of the migrant households in mainland US had health insurance. This is still another instance of the gap between migrant communities in the mainland US and those in the island destinations.

Crime and Punishment

High crime rates are often attributed to FSM migrants. Arrests on Guam and Hawaii, the only two destinations for which we were able to get data, are indeed high, and the number has grown in recent years. In 2010 in Hawaii, it rose to 2,700 arrests, while on Guam in the same year FSM people accounted for 63 percent of all the arrests.³⁵ On the other hand, the arrests are mostly for the usual “payday weekend” offenses: DWI, assault, theft, and domestic abuse. Most of the violations of law were relatively minor, and sentences were short. Of the 2,700 arrests in Hawaii in 2010, for instance, all but 218 were for misdemeanors.

There have been some more serious crimes such as rape and killing, although there is no indication of serious gang involvement, informants say. In each destination there are a few FSM people serving long prison sentences, some of them convicted of domestic abuse. Tales of such cases are often retold in focus group discussions, partly because of the cultural disconnect that was said to be such a large factor in conviction for these offenses. In all, 430 FSM people have been deported from the US and its territories for felonies committed.³⁶

Community Support

As is true of migrants from all countries, a support system is a key element in successful assimilation integration into the US community. FSM migrants seemed to value the informal gatherings that were held monthly or even more frequently with others from the islands living in the vicinity. These social gatherings were often organized through church organizations. In many small towns and outlying areas, migrant communities have a long-time resident who serves as authority figure for the community and assists new families as they settle into the area.³⁷

Larger gatherings, usually in the form of sports tournaments, were held once or twice a year and attracted other FSM migrants from distant areas. Visits by distinguished political figures or churchmen would also bring in people from surrounding areas. These events offered migrants an occasional opportunity to see other people from FSM with whom they were not in regular contact. A few places, notably Hawaii and Guam, have organized associations that allow the different ethnic groups of Micronesia to carry on a continuing discussion with one another through their representatives.

Churches everywhere played a key role in the support system for migrants. For those FSM people whose church included non-migrants, the church was an introduction to the broader community and a way of making friends. It was also a key element in the safety net that provided for migrant families in hard times. One woman in a focus group in Hawaii told of how her church group would visit shelters monthly and offers the homeless food and other gifts. Others in the US mainland spoke of the financial support they received from their church when unanticipated expenses threatened their families.

Migrants also came to the aid of one another outside their church groups. Focus groups told of

people setting up “credit unions” that would provide funds to those who needed quick help for needs like sending the body of a relative back to the islands for burial. Others told of how people adapted island practices to serve the same purpose—as when Pohnpeians used sakau to raise funds to assist someone in the community faced with an urgent need, or when Chuukese gathered for a traditional fundraising (*tööchap*) to come to the aid of a family.

After visiting migrant communities, we had a sense that FSM people assiduously cultivated their support system—a system that offered them social and financial support. The inner circle of fellow migrants was a support base for them as they adjusted to their new home. Meanwhile, the survey data indicated that FSM people’s participation in activities, like PTA or volunteer work that would bring them in contact with the broader community was indifferent. Their attitude, we might infer, was that integration into the larger US community would happen when it happens.

Contact with Home

FSM migrants may have left their home islands, but they clearly have not abandoned their language. The survey data show that FSM people generally prefer to use their native language at home with their family, even if they must speak English most of the time in the school or the workplace. FSM people may not always display their national flag or island artifacts in their homes, but women everywhere will wear the distinctive type of dresses that identify them as Micronesian. The percentage of voting-age FSM migrants who actually voted in the last elections was respectable: Guam 54 percent, Hawaii 50 percent, CNMI 32 percent, and US mainland 31 percent.

Most migrants made an effort to stay in regular communication with family and friends in their home islands. The preferred means of communication was the phone, with Internet a distant second. Over 60 percent of the migrants in Guam and mainland US contacted people back home at least monthly, while in Hawaii the communication was even greater: nearly 70 percent of FSM people there reported calling every week or more often. Only in CNMI was contact with the home islands spotty; only 19 percent of the FSM population was in contact at least once a month, and two-thirds reported that they never got in touch with home.

Visits home were another means that migrants used to maintain contact with family and friends on their own island. Roughly one-third of the FSM migrants on Guam and in the US mainland had made at least one visit home, while almost half (46 percent) of the migrants in Hawaii had been back. Again, though, the FSM population in CNMI seemed to show little interest in visits back home.

Remittances

FSM migrants, like those from any country, are expected to share the wealth and come to the support of their family and friends at home. One of the ways they do this, as focus groups repeatedly told us, is to purchase air tickets so that their relatives can fly abroad to join them.

Informants told us that it has become standard practice for migrants in Hawaii and mainland US to buy tickets for relatives in the early part of the year as they receive tax refund checks from the government. This practice relieves financial pressure on families in FSM and results in increased migration.

Other types of support come in the form of remittances, cash, or material goods, sent back home by migrants. There are strong hints in the survey data that remittance patterns are changing, however. For one thing, migrants seem to be sending back home fewer clothes and other material goods, perhaps because of the increase in postal rates, as one discussant suggested. Cash remittance patterns, too, may be changing. Instead of sending money home at regular intervals, as many did some years ago, they seem to be sending cash in response to family needs—the purchase of a new car, a required church contribution, a birthday or funeral. The money today may be sent “on demand” even more than at the initiative of the migrant.

The remittance amounts recorded in the survey data were surprisingly small—Guam \$1.7 million, Hawaii \$0.6 million, US mainland \$0.7 million, and CNMI a mere \$15,000. The total remittances, as captured in the data here, came to about \$3 million—an amount far below what was expected and the amount recorded as received by FSM households.³⁸ Even more surprising is the relatively small number of migrant households that claimed to be sending remittances: only 10 percent of the households on Guam, 20 percent in Hawaii, 7 percent in CNMI, and 4 percent in the US mainland. This leaves us with questions that cannot be answered here: Have remittances been greatly under-reported in this survey? Alternatively, has the age of remittances for FSM ended almost as soon as it began?

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NOTES

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1. The authorization was formalized in US legislation: “Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003, Public Law No. 108-188.” See US GAO 2011: 1, n 3.
 2. The senators from Hawaii, one of the senators from Alaska, and a senator from Arkansas signed the letter, addressed to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.
 3. The previous GAO study on migrants and their impact was produced in 2001 under the title *Foreign Relations: Migration from Micronesian Nations Has Had Significant Impact on Guam, Hawaii, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands* [US GAO 2001].
 4. In addition to these three attempts to enumerate and profile the Micronesian migrant population, the US Census Bureau conducted in 2008 a survey intended to furnish no more than a number of Compact migrants in each place. All these surveys were reviewed for their methodology in US GAO 2011: 9-22.
 5. We cannot and do not wish to assess the claims of the states or territories to Compact Impact reimbursement, but we can and will offer an estimate on how many FSM citizens are dependent on government benefits in the three island sites.
 6. The strengths and weaknesses of this projected enumeration are discussed in US GAO 2011: 18-20.
 7. See Hezel & Levin 1996, Table 2; and US Census 1990.
 8. In calculating this population, we used the 2003 migrant population of 8,573 as a base. We then broke down this population by state, adding to this number those aged 0-8 and born on Guam along with those who indicated on the present survey that they had arrived on Guam between 2004 and the present. These numbers were then adjusted upward using the relative percentage distributions for 2003 and 2012 and adding the weighted values for births and recent migrants.
 9. These figures are derived from Table B-12 from the unpublished 2010 FSM Census.
 10. The 2003 figure is found in Levin 2003: Table 4.1, while the figure for the FSM resident population is from the unpublished data from the 2010 FSM Census, Table B-1.
 11. See Rubinstein 1993 for a further discussion of the normalization of migrant communities on Guam.
 12. The 1992 figure was taken from University of Guam & GovGuam 1993: Table 31. The figures for 1997 and 2003 can be found in Levin 2003: Table 4.8.

 13. The figures for homelessness were provided by the Guam Homeless Coalition, which does a periodic Point in Time Homeless Count. The more recent figure was for January 2012.
 14. All figures on housing assistance were provided by Guam Housing and Urban Renewal Association (GHURA) with the help of Katherine Taitano.
 15. The total number of arrests for that year (2,682) is recorded in Guam Police Department 2010: Table 4.1. The arrests of FSM people for the same year (1,689) is taken from a report sent

from the Police Department to the Bureau of Statistics for use in the Compact Impact report for that year.

16. The total number of arrests for each of these years are found in the Uniform Crime Report, produced annually by the Guam Police Department, while the number of FSM people arrested each year is listed in the yearly reports supplied by the Police Department to the Bureau of Statistics.

17. The method used to arrive at this number is described in Note 8.

18. The average income of the Micronesian household in Hawaii has risen over the years: it was \$9,000 in 1996, \$21,000 in 2003, and \$42,000 in 2012. These figures are not adjusted for inflation, however. See Brekke et al 2008: 32.

19. The number of Compact migrants, FSM together with Marshallese and Palauans, receiving dialysis was reported as 110 in 2009, according to one author; see Victor Germiniani, "The Case for Justice for Micronesians in Hawaii," posted on the Honolulu Civil Beat website, 2/1/12.

20. See, for instance, "Micronesians Fill the Homeless Shelters," an article written by Will Hoover and Dan Nakaso that appeared in Honolulu Advertiser, July 8, 2007.

21. Officials in the shelter program were quick to point out that this figure (1,253) counts not those housed in shelters at a given time, but the number of applications for assistance from FSM people during the year. In some cases, the same person might apply for housing assistance more than once. Hence, the figure for FSM people in shelters is lower than this number.

22. The figures on arrests are found in the following State of Hawaii, Compact of Free Association [COFA] Impact Reports: 2002, Exhibit D; 2007, Exhibits F and I; and 2011, Exhibit H.

23. See State of Hawaii COFA Impact Report 2011, Exhibits H and I.

24. Justin Andrew and the staff at the CNMI Office of Statistics, who readily agreed to assist on this survey since they needed the data for their own purposes anyway, conducted the survey. The methodology was consistent with that used in other sites, and the computation of the entire FSM population was done as described in the previous section.

25. The minimum wage in CNMI at the time of the survey was \$5.05 an hour.

26. The number from our survey data is much higher than the 820 indicated on the government school enrollment data for school year 2011-2012. There is some ambiguity regarding the ethnic categories listed on the enrollment data, however. In addition, the enrollment data include only public schools, not private schools.

27. No one in the survey claimed health reasons as their principal motive for migrating to CNMI, according to the data in Table C04.

28. The method was simply to subtract the total FSM migrant population in the other destinations (Guam, CNMI and Hawaii) from the total estimated migrant population from FSM to determine the base number of FSM people in mainland US. The means used to calculate the total FSM migrant population since 1986 was explained in the Preface to this report.

29. The method for choosing households, too, is described in the Preface.

30. This list is not part of this report inasmuch as it is unsupported by survey data, but the list

can be made available upon request.

31. The percentage of the migrant population attending elementary and high school on Guam is 34 percent, in Hawaii 33 percent, and in CNMI 36 percent.

32. The figures below have been rounded off from the data in the tables.

33. This means, of course, that the overall increase in the FSM migrant population, including births abroad, would come to 3,200 a year. This is not at all an unrealistic figure if we bear in mind that the data we are examining here do not take account of migrant population loss through death and departure.

34. We use this ratio rather than the standard dependency ratio to avoid having to introducing ages into the calculation.

35. For arrests in Hawaii, see Hawaii State, *Compact Impact Report 2011*, Exhibit H; for Guam data see note 15.

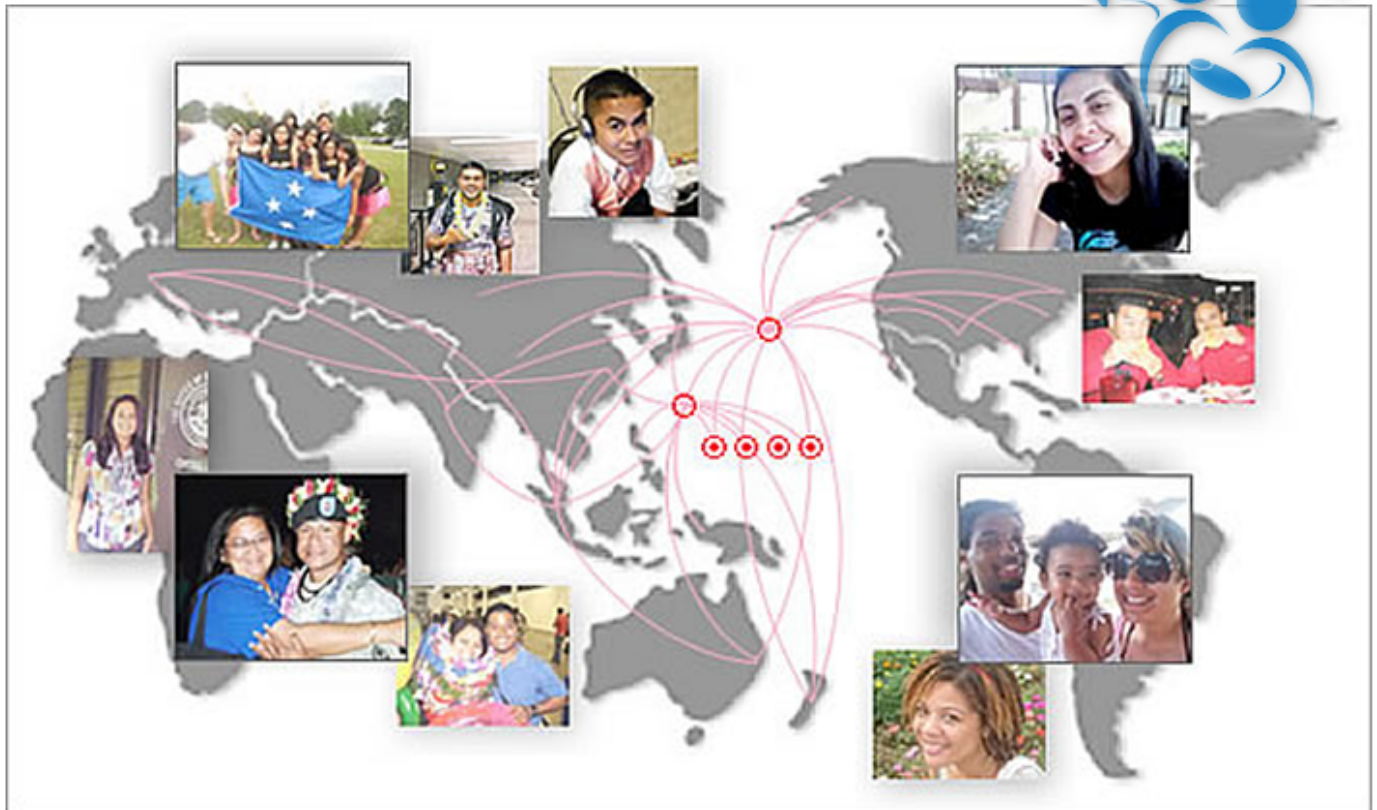
36. The US Ambassador to FSM cited this number within two months of the submission of this report.

37. This feature of migrant communities, especially in mainland US, is described more fully in Hezel & Samuel 2006.

38. There is a large disparity between the remittance data in this survey and data collected in FSM. The 2010 FSM Census (Table B 19) records the total yearly remittance value as \$14,144,000, with the average household in FSM receiving \$2,553. Incidentally, Pohnpei, with a mean remittance income of \$5,395, is much higher than the other states, which average about \$1,300 yearly.



2012 MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS SURVEY



POPULATION AND HOUSING TABLES

Introduction

This report presents detailed tabulations of data from the 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants population's demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics. This report contains text (this foreword and definitions), a table of contents, the detailed tables, and a copy of the questionnaire (appendix B).

This publication contains 8 table sets. The 2012 Micronesian Migrants surveys covered for geographic areas: the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), Guam, Oahu in Hawaii, and several cities on the US Mainland. For each of the four Areas, we present two table sets: a set of 18 tables for population variables, and a set of 17 tables for housing variables. The population tables provide the distribution of the population classified by age, sex, ethnicity, place of birth, citizenship, educational attainment, language, household size, fertility, marital status, religion, length of continuous residence, labor force participation, work status, and income. (Occupation and Industry will follow in a subsequent publication.) The second series will cover housing structure, conditions, and household variables. The Sets are:

- C01 to C18: CNMI Population Tabulations
- CH01 to CH17: CNMI Housing Tabulations
- G01 to G18: Guam Population Tabulations
- GH01 to GH17: Guam Housing Tabulations
- H01 to H18: Hawaii Population Tabulations
- HH01 to HH17: Hawaii Housing Tabulations
- M01 to M18: US Mainland Population Tabulations
- MH01 to MH17: US Mainland Housing Tabulations

Each table is uniquely identified by a table number and title. The *stubhead* at the left under the title defines the types of geographic, demographic, or economic category for which data are shown in the particular table, and is part of the table title.

Appendix A provides definitions and explanations for the subject covered in this report. Appendix B contains the 2012 Micronesian Migrants Population and Housing Census Questionnaire.

The content and procedures for the 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants are very similar to the 1994, 2000, and 2010 FSM Censuses. These tables accompany the text of the report on the surveys. Copies of the report and this publication can be downloaded from the www.2012micronesiamigrantssurvey.com and www.pacificweb.org.

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CNMI TABLES



Table C01. Age, Marital Status, and Children Ever Born by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Age															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
0 - 4 years	492	325	118	31	18	225	153	51	12	9	267	172	68	18	9
5 - 9 years	535	324	110	68	33	218	158	8	34	18	317	167	101	34	15
10 - 14 years	622	399	169	31	24	316	213	76	12	15	306	185	93	18	9
15 - 19 years	566	348	160	49	9	264	153	93	18	0	302	195	68	31	9
20 - 24 years	263	176	59	22	6	108	88	17	3	0	155	88	42	18	6
25 - 29 years	191	120	34	34	3	98	51	25	18	3	93	70	8	15	0
30 - 34 years	252	153	59	31	9	90	70	8	12	0	162	83	51	18	9
35 - 39 years	272	167	84	6	15	136	88	42	0	6	136	79	42	6	9
40 - 44 years	305	195	68	43	0	128	79	34	15	0	177	116	34	28	0
45 - 49 years	272	153	76	31	12	133	70	42	12	9	139	83	34	18	3
50 - 54 years	230	144	34	49	3	111	70	17	25	0	119	74	17	25	3
55 - 59 years	126	74	34	12	6	69	37	17	12	3	57	37	17	0	3
60 - 64 years	97	51	34	9	3	51	28	17	3	3	46	23	17	6	0
65 - 69 years	30	19	8	3	0	21	9	8	3	0	9	9	0	0	0
70 - 74 years	12	9	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	8	5	0	3	0
75+ years	21	0	8	12	0	15	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	6	0
Median	19.4	19.0	19.1	27.5	14.1	19.4	18.6	21.2	28.8	12.0	19.3	19.3	17.5	26.0	17.5
Marital Status															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Now married	983	621	203	135	24	495	315	110	58	12	488	306	93	77	12
Consensually married	551	273	220	46	12	280	134	118	22	6	271	139	101	25	6
Widowed	69	46	17	3	3	21	9	8	0	3	49	37	8	3	0
Divorced	35	23	8	3	0	19	19	0	0	0	16	5	8	3	0
Separated	63	5	34	25	0	24	0	8	15	0	39	5	25	9	0
Never married	2,585	1,687	574	222	102	1,149	793	220	92	45	1,435	894	355	129	57
Children ever born															
Total	1,409	862	329	175	42	0	0	0	0	0	1,409	862	329	175	42
None	603	361	144	83	15	0	0	0	0	0	603	361	144	83	15
One	121	74	25	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	121	74	25	18	3
Two	125	65	42	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	125	65	42	15	3
Three	153	74	42	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	153	74	42	31	6
Four	139	107	17	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	139	107	17	12	3
Five	112	60	42	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	112	60	42	6	3
Six	49	46	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	46	0	3	0
Seven or more	106	74	17	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	106	74	17	6	9

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C02. Relationship and Religion by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Relationship															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Householder	838	501	203	105	30	638	357	177	86	18	199	144	25	18	12
Spouse	567	329	152	68	18	56	42	8	0	6	511	287	144	68	12
Child	1,867	1,200	422	160	84	854	598	144	71	42	1,012	602	279	89	42
Stepchild	118	60	42	15	0	49	32	17	0	0	69	28	25	15	0
Sibling	32	32	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Parent	38	23	8	6	0	24	9	8	6	0	14	14	0	0	0
Grandchild	399	273	101	25	0	166	111	42	12	0	234	162	59	12	0
Other relative	260	130	93	37	0	125	65	51	9	0	135	65	42	28	0
Roomer-boarder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housemate	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unmarried	139	93	25	15	6	41	32	8	0	0	99	60	17	15	6
Nonrelative	15	9	0	3	3	8	5	0	3	0	8	5	0	0	3
Niece nephew	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cousin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aunt uncle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child-in-law	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Parent-in-law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other in-law	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Catholic	2,738	1,798	574	348	18	1,267	834	270	154	9	1,471	964	304	194	9
Protestant	872	445	304	28	96	421	222	135	15	48	452	222	169	12	48
Assembly of God	146	134	8	3	0	88	88	0	0	0	58	46	8	3	0
Other protestant	46	46	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0
Traditional religion	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Mormon (LSD)	30	9	8	0	12	6	0	0	0	6	24	9	8	0	6
Seventh Day Adventist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other religions	297	199	68	25	6	136	93	34	9	0	162	107	34	15	6
Refused or no religion	147	14	93	31	9	42	5	25	9	3	104	9	68	22	6

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Chuukese	2,141	2,095	34	6	6	1,031	997	25	6	3	1,110	1,098	8	0	3
Pohnpeian	783	56	718	9	0	352	28	321	3	0	431	28	397	6	0
Kosraean	90	0	0	0	90	36	0	0	0	36	54	0	0	0	54
Yapese	258	0	0	258	0	111	0	0	111	0	148	0	0	148	0
Yap Outer Islander	45	5	0	40	0	35	5	0	31	0	9	0	0	9	0
Others	969	500	304	120	45	423	241	118	37	27	546	259	186	83	18
First and Second Ethnicity															
Total, all ethnicities															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Chuukese	350	310	0	31	9	210	185	0	15	9	140	125	0	15	0
Pohnpeian	209	51	152	6	0	48	14	34	0	0	161	37	118	6	0
Kosraean	100	28	42	0	30	26	0	8	0	18	74	28	34	0	12
Yapese	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	158	51	76	31	0	30	9	8	12	0	128	42	68	18	0
Others	619	445	68	80	27	248	204	17	18	9	371	241	51	62	18
No second ethnicity	2,845	1,766	718	286	75	1,426	858	397	142	30	1,419	908	321	145	45
First Ethnicity Chuukese															
Total	2,141	2,095	34	6	6	1,031	997	25	6	3	1,110	1,098	8	0	3
Chuukese	181	181	0	0	0	107	107	0	0	0	74	74	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	55	46	8	0	0	22	14	8	0	0	32	32	0	0	0
Kosraean	22	19	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	22	19	0	0	3
Yapese	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	42	42	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	0
Others	348	348	0	0	0	167	167	0	0	0	181	181	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	1,490	1,455	25	6	3	726	700	17	6	3	764	755	8	0	0
First Ethnicity Pohnpeian															
Total	783	56	718	9	0	352	28	321	3	0	431	28	397	6	0
Chuukese	23	23	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	34	0	0
Kosraean	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	34	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	25	0	25	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	17	0	17	0	0
Others	58	9	42	6	0	12	0	8	3	0	46	9	34	3	0
No second ethnicity	609	23	583	3	0	313	9	304	0	0	296	14	279	3	0
First Ethnicity Kosraean															
Total	90	0	0	0	90	36	0	0	0	36	54	0	0	0	54
Chuukese	9	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	27	0	0	0	27	9	0	0	0	9	18	0	0	0	18
No second ethnicity	54	0	0	0	54	18	0	0	0	18	36	0	0	0	36

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table 3. Ethnic1, Ethnic1 and Ethnic1 by Sex and State

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity Yapese															
Total	258	0	0	258	0	111	0	0	111	0	148	0	0	148	0
Chuukese	28	0	0	28	0	12	0	0	12	0	15	0	0	15	0
Pohnpeian	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	6	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
Others	43	0	0	43	0	6	0	0	6	0	37	0	0	37	0
No second ethnicity	175	0	0	175	0	89	0	0	89	0	86	0	0	86	0
First Ethnicity Yap Outer Islands															
Total	45	5	0	40	0	35	5	0	31	0	9	0	0	9	0
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	45	5	0	40	0	35	5	0	31	0	9	0	0	9	0
First Ethnicity Others															
Total	969	500	304	120	45	423	241	118	37	27	546	259	186	83	18
Chuukese	110	107	0	3	0	63	60	0	3	0	46	46	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	114	5	110	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	89	5	84	0	0
Kosraean	45	9	8	0	27	26	0	8	0	18	18	9	0	0	9
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	85	9	51	25	0	9	0	0	9	0	75	9	51	15	0
Others	144	88	25	31	0	55	37	8	9	0	89	51	17	22	0
No second ethnicity	472	283	110	62	18	244	144	76	15	9	228	139	34	46	9

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C04. FSM and US Citizenship, Birthplace, and Reason Migrated by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
FSM citizenship															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
FSM citizen	1,681	1,029	388	209	54	798	477	186	114	21	883	552	203	95	33
Not FSM citizen	2,605	1,627	667	225	87	1,190	793	279	74	45	1,415	834	388	151	42
US Citizenship															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
US citizen	2,448	1,539	616	212	81	1,108	751	245	68	45	1,340	788	372	145	36
Not US citizen	1,838	1,117	439	222	60	880	519	220	120	21	958	598	220	102	39
Birthplace															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Chuuk	1,171	1,089	42	34	6	550	501	34	12	3	622	589	8	22	3
Pohnpei	446	37	397	3	9	223	23	194	0	6	223	14	203	3	3
Yap	195	5	0	188	3	109	5	0	102	3	86	0	0	86	0
Kosrae	47	0	8	0	39	20	0	8	0	12	27	0	0	0	27
Palau	14	5	0	9	0	8	5	0	3	0	6	0	0	6	0
Marshall Islands	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
CNMI	2,267	1,414	591	188	75	1,015	695	220	62	39	1,252	718	372	126	36
Guam	36	32	0	3	0	8	5	0	3	0	28	28	0	0	0
Hawaii	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Other Pacific	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
United States	38	23	8	3	3	24	9	8	3	3	14	14	0	0	0
Asia	56	42	8	3	3	23	23	0	0	0	33	19	8	3	3
Others	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reason Migrated															
Total	2,028	1,252	464	246	66	982	584	245	126	27	1,046	667	220	120	39
Employment	552	380	93	62	18	320	204	68	37	12	232	176	25	25	6
Relative of employed person	76	14	17	18	27	27	9	0	3	15	49	5	17	15	12
Family reasons	738	385	236	102	15	303	139	118	46	0	434	246	118	55	15
Education	586	440	93	52	0	286	213	42	31	0	299	227	51	22	0
Medical reasons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visiting or vacation	42	28	8	6	0	20	14	0	6	0	22	14	8	0	0
Other	34	5	17	6	6	25	5	17	3	0	9	0	0	3	6
Did not migrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C05. Year left, Arrival year, Times returned, Year returned by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Character-istics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Year Left FSM															
Total	1,843	1,126	448	215	54	886	524	236	105	21	957	603	211	111	33
2010-2012	100	46	17	15	21	38	23	8	0	6	62	23	8	15	15
2005-2009	205	121	51	34	0	120	65	34	22	0	85	56	17	12	0
2000-2004	272	222	25	22	3	121	107	8	6	0	151	116	17	15	3
1995-1999	239	158	51	18	12	110	60	25	15	9	129	97	25	3	3
1988-1994	555	310	177	55	12	279	148	110	15	6	276	162	68	40	6
1987 or before	472	269	127	71	6	217	120	51	46	0	255	148	76	25	6
Arrival Year in CNMI															
Total	1,843	1,126	448	215	54	886	524	236	105	21	957	603	211	111	33
2010-2012	130	65	25	18	21	58	32	17	3	6	71	32	8	15	15
2005-2009	260	181	42	37	0	130	83	25	22	0	130	97	17	15	0
2000-2004	297	250	25	18	3	144	130	8	6	0	153	120	17	12	3
1995-1999	266	162	68	25	12	121	60	34	18	9	145	102	34	6	3
1988-1994	510	269	177	52	12	244	116	110	12	6	266	153	68	40	6
1987 or before	380	199	110	65	6	187	102	42	43	0	192	97	68	22	6
Times Returned to FSM															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
0 times	3,088	1,933	777	252	126	1,427	918	363	89	57	1,661	1,015	414	163	69
1 times	468	287	101	71	9	200	125	25	43	6	269	162	76	28	3
2 times	186	130	25	28	3	97	65	17	15	0	89	65	8	12	3
3 times	211	167	25	18	0	92	74	8	9	0	119	93	17	9	0
4 times	149	88	42	18	0	123	74	42	6	0	26	14	0	12	0
5 times	60	32	0	25	3	14	5	0	6	3	46	28	0	18	0
6 to 8 times	48	5	25	18	0	28	5	8	15	0	20	0	17	3	0
9 or more times	76	14	59	3	0	8	5	0	3	0	68	9	59	0	0
Year returned to CNMI last time															
Total	1,175	709	279	172	15	542	343	101	89	9	632	366	177	83	6
2012	107	32	59	15	0	50	19	25	6	0	57	14	34	9	0
2011	132	42	59	31	0	56	19	25	12	0	75	23	34	18	0
2010	104	65	8	31	0	56	37	0	18	0	49	28	8	12	0
2008 or 2009	166	111	34	18	3	82	56	17	6	3	85	56	17	12	0
2005 to 2007	159	120	17	22	0	59	46	0	12	0	100	74	17	9	0
2000 to 2004	241	162	42	28	9	133	83	25	18	6	108	79	17	9	3
Before 2000	266	176	59	28	3	107	83	8	15	0	159	93	51	12	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C06. School attendance and Educational Attainment by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
School attendance															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
No has not attended	2,627	1,632	616	292	87	1,189	742	279	129	39	1,439	890	338	163	48
Yes public school or college	1,628	1,006	439	129	54	787	519	186	55	27	841	487	253	74	27
Yes private school or college	31	19	0	12	0	12	9	0	3	0	18	9	0	9	0
Attending -- Educational Attainment															
Total	2,627	1,632	616	292	87	1,189	742	279	129	39	1,439	890	338	163	48
None	564	376	118	46	24	234	167	42	15	9	330	209	76	31	15
Nursery or Kindergarten	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
1st through 4th grade	39	28	8	0	3	21	9	8	0	3	19	19	0	0	0
5th or 6th grade	46	37	8	0	0	18	9	8	0	0	28	28	0	0	0
7th or 8th grade	177	134	42	0	0	90	65	25	0	0	86	70	17	0	0
9th or 10th grade	205	172	34	0	0	82	65	17	0	0	124	107	17	0	0
11th	234	116	51	68	0	101	42	25	34	0	133	74	25	34	0
12th	276	148	110	9	9	153	88	59	3	3	123	60	51	6	6
High school graduate	724	440	144	98	42	302	190	51	43	18	422	250	93	55	24
Some college	184	102	42	34	6	84	60	8	12	3	100	42	34	22	3
AA - academic	31	19	0	12	0	15	9	0	6	0	15	9	0	6	0
AA - occupational	48	19	17	12	0	18	9	0	9	0	29	9	17	3	0
BA	72	32	34	6	0	52	23	25	3	0	21	9	8	3	0
MS or higher	24	9	8	6	0	16	5	8	3	0	8	5	0	3	0
Median	12.2	11.6	12.4	13.2	13.1	12.3	12.2	12.2	13.3	13.1	12.0	11.2	12.7	13.2	13.1
Not attending - Educational Attainment															
Total	1,659	1,024	439	142	54	799	528	186	58	27	859	496	253	83	27
None	12	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	3	0
Nursery or Kindergarten	120	65	34	18	3	40	28	0	12	0	80	37	34	6	3
1st through 4th grade	354	269	42	22	21	176	144	8	9	15	177	125	34	12	6
5th or 6th grade	283	209	51	9	15	149	107	34	3	6	134	102	17	6	9
7th or 8th grade	206	107	93	3	3	106	70	34	0	3	99	37	59	3	0
9th or 10th grade	188	148	34	0	6	125	88	34	0	3	63	60	0	0	3
11th	231	65	101	62	3	88	23	34	31	0	143	42	68	31	3
12th	134	65	51	15	3	60	23	34	3	0	74	42	17	12	3
High school graduate	52	37	8	6	0	14	14	0	0	0	38	23	8	6	0
Some college	70	42	25	3	0	36	28	8	0	0	34	14	17	3	0
AA - academic	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
AA - occupational	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MS or higher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	7.6	6.6	9.0	11.3	5.4	7.6	6.7	10.0	11.2	4.6	7.5	6.5	8.4	11.3	6.0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C08. School Programs by Sex and State with High School and College, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Free or reduced meal															
Total	1,487	913	397	123	54	727	482	169	49	27	760	431	228	74	27
Free or reduced meal	1,293	848	329	83	33	613	449	118	31	15	680	399	211	52	18
No free or reduced meal	193	65	68	40	21	114	32	51	18	12	80	32	17	22	9
After school program															
Total	1,487	913	397	123	54	727	482	169	49	27	760	431	228	74	27
After school program	502	440	34	22	6	268	236	25	6	0	234	204	8	15	6
No after school program	985	473	363	102	48	459	246	144	43	27	526	227	220	58	21
Pell grant															
Total	420	222	127	65	6	214	130	51	31	3	206	93	76	34	3
Pell grant	323	171	93	55	3	137	79	34	25	0	186	93	59	31	3
No Pell grant	97	51	34	9	3	77	51	17	6	3	20	0	17	3	0
SEOG															
Total	420	222	127	65	6	214	130	51	31	3	206	93	76	34	3
Suppl Educ Op Grant (SEOG)	89	32	17	40	0	62	23	17	22	0	28	9	0	18	0
No SEOG	330	190	110	25	6	153	107	34	9	3	178	83	76	15	3
Work Study															
Total	420	222	127	65	6	214	130	51	31	3	206	93	76	34	3
Work Study	196	125	34	37	0	107	74	8	25	0	89	51	25	12	0
No Work Study	224	97	93	28	6	107	56	42	6	3	117	42	51	22	3
Student loan															
Total	340	176	93	65	6	169	102	34	31	3	170	74	59	34	3
Student loan	34	19	0	15	0	20	14	0	6	0	14	5	0	9	0
No student loan	306	158	93	49	6	149	88	34	25	3	156	70	59	25	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C08. Residence in 2007 and Residence in 2011 by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Residence in 2007															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Born after 2007	492	325	118	31	18	225	153	51	12	9	267	172	68	18	9
Lived this house 5 years ago	2,112	1,413	448	225	27	902	626	169	95	12	1,211	788	279	129	15
Lived elsewhere 5 years ago	1,682	918	490	178	96	861	491	245	80	45	821	426	245	98	51
Place of Residence in 2007															
Total	1,682	918	490	178	96	861	491	245	80	45	821	426	245	98	51
Chuuk	209	116	25	52	15	93	60	8	15	9	115	56	17	37	6
Pohnpei	56	28	25	0	3	27	19	8	0	0	29	9	17	0	3
Yap	43	0	0	25	18	18	0	0	9	9	24	0	0	15	9
Kosrae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI	1,304	723	422	98	60	683	385	220	52	27	620	338	203	46	33
Guam	46	37	8	0	0	32	23	8	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Hawaii	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	8	0	0
US Mainland	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Elsewhere	16	5	8	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	13	5	8	0	0
Residence in 2011															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Lived this house one year ago	3,931	2,484	878	428	141	1,825	1,177	397	185	66	2,106	1,307	481	243	75
Live elsewhere one year ago	351	167	177	6	0	163	93	68	3	0	187	74	110	3	0
Less than 1 year old	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Place of Residence in 2011															
Total	351	167	177	6	0	163	93	68	3	0	187	74	110	3	0
Chuuk	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
Pohnpei	12	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	8	3	0
Yap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosrae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI	318	158	160	0	0	156	88	68	0	0	163	70	93	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
US Mainland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elsewhere	12	9	0	3	0	8	5	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C9. Language Use by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Speaking English at home															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Speak only English at home	1,426	496	633	240	57	633	218	287	92	36	793	278	346	148	21
Speak other language at home	2,860	2,160	422	194	84	1,355	1,052	177	95	30	1,505	1,108	245	98	54
Other languages															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
English	1,426	496	633	240	57	633	218	287	92	36	793	278	346	148	21
Chuukese	1,685	1,682	0	0	3	823	820	0	0	3	862	862	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	379	23	287	0	69	175	5	144	0	27	204	19	144	0	42
Kosraean	77	0	8	0	69	35	0	8	0	27	42	0	0	0	42
Yapese/Yap OI	132	9	0	123	0	74	9	0	65	0	58	0	0	58	0
Other languages	663	445	135	71	12	282	218	34	31	0	380	227	101	40	12
Frequency Speaking															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Yes other lang more than English	1,805	1,437	236	123	9	875	709	101	62	3	930	728	135	62	6
Both equally often	577	449	42	52	33	243	195	8	25	15	334	255	34	28	18
No other lang less than English	477	273	144	18	42	237	148	68	9	12	240	125	76	9	30
Doesn't speak English	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speak only English	1,426	496	633	240	57	633	218	287	92	36	793	278	346	148	21

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C10. Language by Age, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total	0-14 yrs	15-29 yrs	30-44 yrs	45-59 yrs	60+ yrs	Median
Total Other Language Speaking							
Total	2,197	687	547	476	378	109	26.3
Other Lang more than English or no English	1,383	319	348	333	308	75	31.1
Both equally often or other less than English	814	368	199	142	70	35	17.9
Chuukese Speaking							
Total	1,685	528	440	375	281	60	25.7
Other Lang more than English or no English	1,136	301	273	283	241	37	29.6
Both equally often or other less than English	550	227	167	93	40	23	19.3
Pohnpeian Speaking							
Total	379	139	76	68	63	34	25.0
Other Lang more than English or no English	166	8	50	34	48	25	40.9
Both equally often or other less than English	214	131	26	34	14	8	12.3
Kosraean Speaking							
Total	77	36	20	9	12	0	17.0
Other Lang more than English or no English	9	0	3	0	6	0	48.8
Both equally often or other less than English	68	36	17	9	6	0	14.3
Yapese/Outer Islands Speaking							
Total	132	20	31	32	34	15	37.1
Other Lang more than English or no English	82	9	25	17	18	12	36.1
Both equally often or other less than English	51	11	6	15	15	3	38.2

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C11. Health conditions by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Health condition															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
None	3,966	2,373	1,022	431	141	1,843	1,145	448	185	66	2,123	1,228	574	246	75
At least one	320	283	34	3	0	145	125	17	3	0	174	158	17	0	0
Type of Condition															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Diabetes	49	46	0	3	0	17	14	0	3	0	32	32	0	0	0
Obesity	28	28	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0
Renal -- dialysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiratory -- TB	19	19	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Cancer	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Communicable -- Hepatitis VD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other physical	51	51	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0
Mental	42	42	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	23	23	0	0	0
Other	126	93	34	0	0	63	46	17	0	0	63	46	17	0	0
NA	3,966	2,373	1,022	431	141	1,843	1,145	448	185	66	2,123	1,228	574	246	75
Dialysis															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Yes	19	19	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
No	301	264	34	3	0	140	120	17	3	0	161	144	17	0	0
NA	3,966	2,373	1,022	431	141	1,843	1,145	448	185	66	2,123	1,228	574	246	75
Hospital visits															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Yes	195	167	25	3	0	94	74	17	3	0	101	93	8	0	0
No	124	116	8	0	0	51	51	0	0	0	73	65	8	0	0
NA	3,966	2,373	1,022	431	141	1,843	1,145	448	185	66	2,123	1,228	574	246	75

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C12. Parents' Birthplace by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Mother's Birthplace															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Chuuk	2,136	2,081	34	18	3	1,048	1,010	25	9	3	1,088	1,071	8	9	0
Pohnpei	685	14	659	9	3	320	5	312	0	3	365	9	346	9	0
Yap	294	5	0	289	0	146	5	0	142	0	148	0	0	148	0
Kosrae	95	0	8	0	87	47	0	8	0	39	48	0	0	0	48
Palau	48	19	17	12	0	38	19	17	3	0	9	0	0	9	0
Marshall Islands	18	0	0	0	18	3	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	15
CNMI	836	436	287	89	24	317	190	84	28	15	519	246	203	62	9
Guam	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific	22	5	17	0	0	22	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Asia	137	88	34	12	3	36	32	0	3	0	102	56	34	9	3
Others	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Father's Birthplace															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Chuuk	1,970	1,854	42	58	15	952	890	25	25	12	1,018	964	17	34	3
Pohnpei	724	37	684	3	0	331	19	312	0	0	393	19	372	3	0
Yap	295	28	8	258	0	146	14	0	132	0	148	14	8	126	0
Kosrae	68	0	8	0	60	21	0	0	0	21	47	0	8	0	39
Palau	69	28	25	15	0	28	14	8	6	0	40	14	17	9	0
Marshall Islands	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
CNMI	866	524	245	55	42	387	264	93	9	21	479	259	152	46	21
Guam	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Hawaii	20	14	0	6	0	3	0	0	3	0	17	14	0	3	0
Other Pacific	35	19	17	0	0	22	5	17	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
United States	58	37	0	3	18	34	19	0	3	12	25	19	0	0	6
Asia	167	120	25	18	3	50	42	8	0	0	117	79	17	18	3
Others	20	5	0	15	0	14	5	0	9	0	6	0	0	6	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C13. Communication and Mass Transit by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Communication															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Communicate with FSM daily	14	5	0	9	0	3	0	0	3	0	11	5	0	6	0
Communicate weekly	132	70	51	12	0	45	28	8	9	0	87	42	42	3	0
Communicate monthly	355	181	110	55	9	115	51	34	25	6	240	130	76	31	3
Communicate less than monthly	941	524	220	117	81	474	269	101	68	36	467	255	118	49	45
Never communicate	2,843	1,877	676	240	51	1,350	922	321	83	24	1,493	955	355	157	27
Usual Communication															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Usual communicate by internet	74	65	0	9	0	36	32	0	3	0	39	32	0	6	0
Usual by phone	915	570	101	157	87	384	260	8	74	42	531	311	93	83	45
Usual by letter	15	9	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	9	9	0	0	0
Usual by internet and phone	407	116	279	9	3	191	46	135	9	0	216	70	144	0	3
Use all three	31	19	0	12	0	22	9	0	12	0	9	9	0	0	0
Never communicate	2,843	1,877	676	240	51	1,350	922	321	83	24	1,493	955	355	157	27
Voted in last FSM election															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Voted in last FSM election	747	426	220	83	18	379	222	101	46	9	368	204	118	37	9
Did not vote in last FSM election	3,539	2,229	836	351	123	1,609	1,048	363	142	57	1,930	1,182	473	209	66
Contacted FSM Office															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Contacted FSM Office	168	139	17	12	0	100	79	8	12	0	69	60	8	0	0
Did not contact FSM office	4,118	2,517	1,039	421	141	1,888	1,191	456	175	66	2,229	1,325	583	246	75
Mass Transit															
Total	4,286	2,656	1,055	434	141	1,988	1,270	464	188	66	2,298	1,386	591	246	75
Use mass transit daily	73	70	0	3	0	54	51	0	3	0	19	19	0	0	0
Use transit a few times a week	76	32	25	18	0	27	9	8	9	0	49	23	17	9	0
Did not use transit	28	0	25	3	0	12	0	8	3	0	17	0	17	0	0
Never use mass transit	4,109	2,554	1,005	409	141	1,895	1,210	448	172	66	2,213	1,344	557	237	75

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C14. Work in Previous Week, Hours worked and Pay, and Sector by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work in Previous Week															
Total	2,637	1,608	659	305	66	1,229	746	329	129	24	1,409	862	329	175	42
Yes paid and no subsistence	489	204	169	92	24	309	120	118	55	15	180	83	51	37	9
Yes paid and subsistence	190	130	51	9	0	127	107	17	3	0	63	23	34	6	0
Yes Subsistence only	28	28	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
No	1,931	1,247	439	203	42	779	505	194	71	9	1,152	742	245	132	33
Hours worked															
Total	679	334	220	102	24	436	227	135	58	15	243	107	84	43	9
1 to 14	17	14	0	3	0	12	9	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	0
15 to 34	117	79	17	15	6	64	46	8	6	3	53	32	8	9	3
35 to 39	72	23	34	9	6	38	14	8	9	6	35	9	25	0	0
40	396	153	160	71	12	272	111	118	37	6	124	42	42	34	6
More than 40	76	65	8	3	0	49	46	0	3	0	27	19	8	0	0
Hourly Pay															
Total	679	334	220	102	24	436	227	135	58	15	243	107	84	43	9
\$0.00 - \$6.99	461	227	160	55	18	304	162	93	40	9	157	65	68	15	9
\$7.00 - \$7.99	36	19	8	9	0	22	14	8	0	0	14	5	0	9	0
\$8.00 - \$8.99	43	37	0	6	0	17	14	0	3	0	26	23	0	3	0
\$9.00 - \$9.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10.00 - \$12.49	54	28	17	6	3	37	14	17	3	3	17	14	0	3	0
\$12.50 - \$14.99	8	5	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
\$15.00 or more	77	19	34	22	3	51	19	17	12	3	26	0	17	9	0
Sector															
Total	679	334	220	102	24	436	227	135	58	15	243	107	84	43	9
Private company	417	241	93	65	18	296	176	68	43	9	121	65	25	22	9
Government	258	88	127	37	6	140	51	68	15	6	118	37	59	22	0
Self employed	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Working without pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C15. Work in 2011, Weeks and Hours Worked by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work in 2011															
Total	679	334	220	102	24	436	227	135	58	15	243	107	84	43	9
Worked in 2011	587	273	194	95	24	396	190	135	55	15	192	83	59	40	9
Did not work in 2011	92	60	25	6	0	40	37	0	3	0	52	23	25	3	0
Total Hours and Weeks Worked															
Total	587	273	194	95	24	396	190	135	55	15	192	83	59	40	9
Less than 20 hours	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	117	74	34	3	6	88	51	34	0	3	29	23	0	3	3
35 to 39 hours	51	28	17	3	3	34	28	0	3	3	17	0	17	0	0
40 hours	369	139	135	86	9	241	93	93	52	3	128	46	42	34	6
More than 40 hours	45	28	8	3	6	28	14	8	0	6	17	14	0	3	0
Worked less than 39 weeks															
Total	97	46	17	22	12	71	42	8	12	9	25	5	8	9	3
Less than 20 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	32	23	8	0	0	27	19	8	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
35 to 39 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 hours	55	19	8	22	6	34	19	0	12	3	21	0	8	9	3
More than 40 hours	11	5	0	0	6	11	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Worked 40 to 49 weeks															
Total	193	32	160	0	0	141	23	118	0	0	51	9	42	0	0
Less than 20 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	30	5	25	0	0	30	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 to 39 hours	31	14	17	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0
40 hours	132	14	118	0	0	98	5	93	0	0	35	9	25	0	0
More than 40 hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks															
Total	297	195	17	74	12	183	125	8	43	6	115	70	8	31	6
Less than 20 hours	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	55	46	0	3	6	31	28	0	0	3	25	19	0	3	3
35 to 39 hours	20	14	0	3	3	20	14	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
40 hours	183	107	8	65	3	110	70	0	40	0	73	37	8	25	3
More than 40 hours	35	23	8	3	0	18	9	8	0	0	17	14	0	3	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C16. Income by Type by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Wages															
Total	822	450	253	102	18	516	273	169	62	12	307	176	84	40	6
Less than \$5000	234	181	51	3	0	140	107	34	0	0	94	74	17	3	0
\$5000 to \$9999	138	97	25	6	9	90	56	25	3	6	48	42	0	3	3
\$10000 to \$14999	186	65	84	34	3	105	42	42	22	0	81	23	42	12	3
\$15000 to \$19999	48	32	0	9	6	32	23	0	3	6	15	9	0	6	0
\$20000 to \$29999	74	28	34	12	0	50	19	25	6	0	24	9	8	6	0
\$30000 or more	142	46	59	37	0	98	28	42	28	0	45	19	17	9	0
Median	\$11,044	\$7,262	\$13,000	\$19,167	\$10,000	\$11,303	\$7,708	\$13,000	\$25,000	\$12,500	\$10,705	\$6,667	\$13,000	\$16,250	\$10,000
Mean	\$25,451	\$13,481	\$16,173	\$103,943	\$12,255	\$30,963	\$12,291	\$16,512	\$157,017	\$13,543	\$16,173	\$15,330	\$15,496	\$22,290	\$9,680
Business															
Total	29	9	17	3	0	21	9	8	3	0	8	0	8	0	0
Less than \$1000	8	5	0	3	0	8	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	17	0	17	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	\$1,613	\$5,500	\$1,750	\$501	\$0	\$1,477	\$5,500	\$1,750	\$501	\$0	\$1,750	\$0	\$1,750	\$0	\$0
Mean	\$8,887	\$25,100	\$1,600	\$50	\$0	\$12,010	\$25,100	\$2,000	\$50	\$0	\$1,200	\$0	\$1,200	\$0	\$0
Interest															
Total	12	9	0	3	0	9	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Mean	\$4,014	\$5,340	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$5,340	\$5,340	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$0	\$0	\$20	\$0
Social Security															
Total	114	51	51	12	0	62	28	25	9	0	52	23	25	3	0
Mean	\$15,139	\$9,535	\$22,575	\$7,773	\$0	\$23,412	\$12,523	\$41,383	\$6,988	\$0	\$5,122	\$5,939	\$3,767	\$10,128	\$0
Government Programs															
Total	342	310	17	0	15	218	204	8	0	6	124	107	8	0	9
Mean	\$7,289	\$7,738	\$1,031	\$0	\$5,042	\$5,431	\$5,561	\$1,812	\$0	\$6,108	\$10,562	\$11,904	\$250	\$0	\$4,332
Remittances from outside CNMI															
Total	134	134	0	0	0	88	88	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0
Mean	\$7,655	\$7,655	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,933	\$10,933	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,428	\$1,428	\$0	\$0	\$0
Remittances from inside CNMI															
Total	153	153	0	0	0	102	102	0	0	0	51	51	0	0	0
Mean	\$1,862	\$1,862	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,132	\$2,132	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,324	\$1,324	\$0	\$0	\$0
Other income															
Total	13	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	8	0	0
Mean	\$5,845	\$16,312	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,845	\$16,312	\$100	\$0	\$0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table C17. Total Personal and Household Income by Sex and State, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Total Personal Income															
Total	2,637	1,608	659	305	66	1,229	746	329	129	24	1,409	862	329	175	42
No income	1,441	848	363	191	39	485	283	135	58	9	956	565	228	132	30
\$1 to \$999	213	176	34	3	0	109	97	8	3	0	104	79	25	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	112	83	25	3	0	81	56	25	0	0	31	28	0	3	0
\$2500 to \$4999	119	88	25	3	3	66	46	17	3	0	53	42	8	0	3
\$5000 to \$7499	121	93	25	3	0	98	70	25	3	0	23	23	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	88	70	0	6	12	42	32	0	3	6	46	37	0	3	6
\$10000 to \$14999	211	83	84	37	6	118	51	42	22	3	93	32	42	15	3
\$15000 to \$19999	62	46	0	9	6	46	37	0	3	6	15	9	0	6	0
\$20000 to \$29999	57	28	17	12	0	46	23	17	6	0	11	5	0	6	0
\$30000 to \$39999	89	19	68	3	0	45	0	42	3	0	44	19	25	0	0
\$40000 to \$49999	37	28	0	9	0	22	19	0	3	0	15	9	0	6	0
\$50000 to \$74999	33	19	8	6	0	25	14	8	3	0	8	5	0	3	0
\$75000 to \$99999	27	19	8	0	0	22	14	8	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	28	9	0	18	0	23	5	0	18	0	5	5	0	0	0
Annual Take Home Pay															
Total	489	204	169	92	24	309	120	118	55	15	180	83	51	37	9
No income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1 to \$999	25	5	17	3	0	16	5	8	3	0	8	0	8	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	44	32	8	3	0	19	19	0	0	0	25	14	8	3	0
\$5000 to \$7499	37	28	0	3	6	17	14	0	3	0	20	14	0	0	6
\$7500 to \$9999	78	37	17	22	3	65	32	8	22	3	13	5	8	0	0
\$10000 to \$14999	82	46	8	28	0	44	23	8	12	0	39	23	0	15	0
\$15000 to \$19999	120	28	68	12	12	81	19	51	3	9	38	9	17	9	3
\$20000 to \$29999	22	5	8	9	0	14	5	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	0
\$30000 to \$39999	59	5	42	9	3	48	0	42	3	3	11	5	0	6	0
\$40000 to \$49999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$50000 to \$74999	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$75000 to \$99999	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Household Income															
Total	838	501	203	105	30	638	357	177	86	18	199	144	25	18	12
No income	90	37	25	22	6	65	19	25	15	6	25	19	0	6	0
\$1 to \$999	26	23	0	3	0	22	19	0	3	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	70	42	25	3	0	53	28	25	0	0	17	14	0	3	0
\$2500 to \$4999	59	56	0	0	3	37	37	0	0	0	22	19	0	0	3
\$5000 to \$7499	67	42	25	0	0	53	28	25	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	52	46	0	0	6	37	37	0	0	0	15	9	0	0	6
\$10000 to \$14999	141	88	25	22	6	112	65	25	15	6	29	23	0	6	0
\$15000 to \$19999	55	37	0	9	9	45	32	0	6	6	11	5	0	3	3
\$20000 to \$29999	68	42	17	9	0	59	32	17	9	0	9	9	0	0	0
\$30000 to \$39999	75	9	59	6	0	48	0	42	6	0	26	9	17	0	0
\$40000 to \$49999	39	28	8	3	0	35	23	8	3	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$50000 to \$74999	34	28	0	6	0	25	19	0	6	0	9	9	0	0	0
\$75000 to \$99999	21	9	8	3	0	21	9	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	41	14	8	18	0	28	9	0	18	0	13	5	8	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH01. Type of Building, Tenure, and Monthly rent by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Building															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
One house detached	568	66	502	315	42	273	160	8	152	86	15	71	6	0	6
One house attached	132	23	108	102	23	79	8	0	8	9	0	9	12	0	12
2 apartments	38	16	22	19	5	14	17	8	8	0	0	0	3	3	0
3 or 4 apartments	16	0	16	5	0	5	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
5 to 9 apartments	45	5	40	32	5	28	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	0	9
10 to 19 apartments	31	9	22	28	9	19	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
20 or more apartments	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenure															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Own with a mortgage	106	0	106	37	0	37	51	0	51	15	0	15	3	0	3
Own with no mortgage	193	26	168	116	14	102	59	8	51	15	3	12	3	0	3
Rent for cash	369	67	302	232	46	185	68	8	59	46	9	37	24	3	21
Occupied without cash rent	169	26	143	116	23	93	25	0	25	28	3	25	0	0	0
Monthly rent															
Total	352	59	293	222	46	176	59	0	59	46	9	37	24	3	21
\$1 to \$249	239	43	196	171	37	134	34	0	34	25	6	18	9	0	9
\$250 to \$499	50	3	47	23	0	23	8	0	8	6	3	3	12	0	12
\$500 to \$749	31	3	28	5	0	5	17	0	17	6	0	6	3	3	0
\$750 to \$999	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$1249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1250 to \$1499	23	9	14	23	9	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 to \$1999	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$2000 to \$2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesia Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH02. Year Moved In, Walls and Roof by State and Head's arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Year moved															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
2012	79	19	61	51	19	32	25	0	25	3	0	3	0	0	0
2011	122	41	81	70	23	46	34	8	25	12	6	6	6	3	3
2010	107	20	87	37	14	23	42	0	42	22	6	15	6	0	6
2009	39	0	39	19	0	19	8	0	8	6	0	6	6	0	6
2008	92	9	83	60	9	51	17	0	17	9	0	9	6	0	6
2007	30	5	25	19	5	14	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
2006	56	5	52	42	5	37	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0
2005	21	0	21	9	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	9	3	0	3
2000-2004	126	21	105	79	9	70	25	8	17	22	3	18	0	0	0
Before 2000	165	0	165	116	0	116	34	0	34	12	0	12	3	0	3
Walls															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Poured concrete	140	29	112	56	14	42	17	8	8	62	6	55	6	0	6
Concrete blocks	515	62	453	366	56	310	118	0	118	12	3	9	18	3	15
Metal	119	16	103	42	5	37	59	8	51	18	3	15	0	0	0
Wood	64	12	51	37	9	28	8	0	8	12	3	9	6	0	6
Roof															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Poured concrete	546	78	468	357	60	297	110	8	101	55	6	49	24	3	21
Metal	257	41	216	120	23	97	84	8	76	49	9	40	3	0	3
Wood	35	0	35	23	0	23	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH03. Rooms and Bedrooms by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Rooms															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
1 rooms	40	19	22	37	19	19	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
2 rooms	68	21	47	42	9	32	17	8	8	9	3	6	0	0	0
3 rooms	125	5	120	56	5	51	51	0	51	18	0	18	0	0	0
4 rooms	239	23	216	125	14	111	59	0	59	31	6	25	24	3	21
5 rooms	200	22	178	130	19	111	42	0	42	22	3	18	6	0	6
6 rooms	95	17	78	74	14	60	8	0	8	12	3	9	0	0	0
7+ rooms	72	13	59	37	5	32	25	8	17	9	0	9	0	0	0
Median	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.6
Bedrooms															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
1 bedrooms	129	39	89	88	28	60	25	8	17	15	3	12	0	0	0
2 bedrooms	311	28	284	158	19	139	93	0	93	37	6	31	24	3	21
3 bedrooms	253	33	220	162	19	144	51	8	42	37	6	31	3	0	3
4 bedrooms	116	14	102	70	14	56	34	0	34	9	0	9	3	0	3
5+ bedrooms	29	5	25	23	5	19	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Median	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.6

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH04. Complete plumbing, Heating type, Water source, and Sewer by State and Head's arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Complete plumbing															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Yes hot and cold water	287	53	234	209	42	167	42	8	34	25	0	25	12	3	9
Yes cold water only	439	40	399	227	28	199	135	0	135	68	12	55	9	0	9
No	112	25	86	65	14	51	25	8	17	12	3	9	9	0	9
Heating type															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Electricity	278	53	225	199	42	158	42	8	34	25	0	25	12	3	9
Gas	9	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No heating	550	66	485	292	42	250	160	8	152	80	15	65	18	0	18
Water source															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Public system only	730	103	627	445	79	366	169	8	160	86	12	74	30	3	27
Public system and cistern	43	0	43	23	0	23	17	0	17	3	0	3	0	0	0
Cistern tanks drums	35	8	28	23	5	19	0	0	0	12	3	9	0	0	0
Public standpipe	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Other	26	8	18	9	0	9	17	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewer															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Yes, public sewer	357	57	300	278	51	227	34	0	34	22	3	18	24	3	21
No, septic tank or cesspool	388	45	342	176	28	148	135	8	127	71	9	62	6	0	6
No use other means	92	16	76	46	5	42	34	8	25	12	3	9	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH05. Cooking facilities and Vehicles by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Cooking facilities															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Inside this building	672	89	583	413	65	348	152	8	144	83	12	71	24	3	21
Outside this building	155	22	133	88	19	70	42	0	42	18	3	15	6	0	6
No cooking facilities	12	8	3	0	0	0	8	8	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Cooking fuel															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Electricity	146	27	119	111	19	93	25	8	17	3	0	3	6	0	6
Gas	670	92	578	375	65	310	169	8	160	102	15	86	24	3	21
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel used	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete kitchen															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Complete kitchen	632	89	544	385	65	320	144	8	135	83	12	71	21	3	18
Incomplete kitchen	206	30	175	116	19	97	59	8	51	22	3	18	9	0	9
Vehicles															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
0 vehicles	233	47	186	162	32	130	25	8	17	37	6	31	9	0	9
1 vehicles	452	59	393	278	42	236	110	8	101	43	6	37	21	3	18
2 vehicles	131	12	118	51	9	42	68	0	68	12	3	9	0	0	0
3 vehicles	15	0	15	9	0	9	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
4 vehicles	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
5 or more vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.9	0.7	1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7	1	0.7

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH06. Appliances by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Television															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
With TV	635	80	555	408	74	334	127	0	127	77	6	71	24	0	24
No TV	202	38	164	93	9	83	76	17	59	28	9	18	6	3	3
Cable															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
With Cable TV	179	9	170	120	9	111	34	0	34	25	0	25	0	0	0
No Cable TV	457	71	385	287	65	222	93	0	93	52	6	46	24	0	24
No TV	202	38	164	93	9	83	76	17	59	28	9	18	6	3	3
Air conditioning															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Yes Central air conditioning	55	14	41	28	14	14	8	0	8	12	0	12	6	0	6
Yes 1 room air conditioner	301	50	251	199	33	167	59	8	51	37	9	28	6	0	6
Yes 2 or more air conditioners	114	9	105	42	9	32	42	0	42	18	0	18	12	0	12
No air conditioning	367	45	322	232	28	204	93	8	84	37	6	31	6	3	3
Computer															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
With computer	230	28	203	130	19	111	42	0	42	49	6	43	9	3	6
No computer	608	91	517	371	65	306	160	17	144	55	9	46	21	0	21
Internet															
Total	230	28	203	130	19	111	42	0	42	49	6	43	9	3	6
With internet	153	11	142	65	5	60	42	0	42	46	6	40	0	0	0
No internet	77	17	60	65	14	51	0	0	0	3	0	3	9	3	6
Phone															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
With phone	609	73	536	343	56	287	177	8	169	68	6	62	21	3	18
No phone	229	46	183	158	28	130	25	8	17	37	9	28	9	0	9

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH07. Value of house, Mortgage payment and Land holdings by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Value of house															
Total	300	26	274	153	14	139	110	8	101	31	3	28	6	0	6
\$ 0 - 49999	68	12	56	5	0	5	51	8	42	12	3	9	0	0	0
\$ 50000 - 99999	86	5	82	46	5	42	34	0	34	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$ 100000 - 149999	46	5	41	14	5	9	17	0	17	9	0	9	6	0	6
\$ 150000 - 199999	96	5	92	88	5	83	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 200000 - 249999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 250000 - 299999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 300000 or more	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Mortgage payment															
Total	300	26	274	153	14	139	110	8	101	31	3	28	6	0	6
Less than \$300	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$300 to \$499	37	5	32	37	5	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$699	94	8	85	9	0	9	84	8	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$700 to \$849	96	5	92	88	5	83	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999	68	8	60	14	5	9	17	0	17	31	3	28	6	0	6
\$1000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land holdings															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Has land holdings	296	49	247	153	37	116	76	0	76	58	9	49	9	3	6
Does not have land holdings	541	69	472	348	46	301	127	17	110	46	6	40	21	0	21

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH08. Cultural Activates by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Parent-Teachers Association															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
PTA member	334	25	310	213	19	195	84	0	84	31	3	28	6	3	3
Not PTA member	503	94	409	287	65	222	118	17	101	74	12	62	24	0	24
Sports Organization															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Sports Organization	264	39	226	185	32	153	42	0	42	31	3	28	6	3	3
No sports organization	573	80	493	315	51	264	160	17	144	74	12	62	24	0	24
Volunteer Organization															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Volunteer	279	43	236	209	37	171	34	0	34	31	3	28	6	3	3
No volunteer	559	76	483	292	46	246	169	17	152	74	12	62	24	0	24
Non-Micronesia Church															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Member of Non-Micronesia Church	555	79	475	385	65	320	118	8	110	31	3	28	21	3	18
No members	283	39	244	116	19	97	84	8	76	74	12	62	9	0	9

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesia Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Note: 2000+ is the period for head's arriving 2000 to 2012; < 2000 for those who arrived before 2000

Table CH08. Other Cultural Activates by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Frequency of Gatherings															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Daily	140	28	112	116	28	88	8	0	8	12	0	12	3	0	3
Weekly	215	28	187	148	14	134	42	8	34	25	6	18	0	0	0
Monthly	155	24	131	74	9	65	51	8	42	12	3	9	18	3	15
Less frequent	296	39	258	148	32	116	93	0	93	46	6	40	9	0	9
Never	32	0	32	14	0	14	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	0	0
Display FSM flag															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Has FSM flag	41	0	41	23	0	23	8	0	8	3	0	3	6	0	6
Does not have FSM flag	797	119	678	477	83	394	194	17	177	102	15	86	24	3	21
Display Handicrafts															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Has Micronesian handicrafts	328	39	289	222	32	190	59	0	59	40	6	34	6	0	6
Does not have Micronesian handicrafts	510	80	430	278	51	227	144	17	127	65	9	55	24	3	21
Wear Island clothing															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
Wears Island clothing	686	105	581	473	79	394	152	17	135	37	6	31	24	3	21
Does not wear island clothing	152	14	138	28	5	23	51	0	51	68	9	58	6	0	6

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH09. Large Costs by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Health insurance															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	702	97	605	436	65	371	169	17	152	68	12	55	30	3	27
Less than \$100	14	5	9	14	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	13	5	8	5	5	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	17	0	17	0	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	22	9	12	19	9	9	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	70	3	67	28	0	28	8	0	8	34	3	31	0	0	0
Car price															
Total	99	19	81	56	9	46	25	0	25	12	6	6	6	3	3
Less than \$2500	31	5	26	14	5	9	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	17	8	9	14	5	9	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$9999	8	0	8	5	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$10000 to \$14999	12	3	9	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
\$15000 to \$19999	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$20000 to \$29999	20	0	20	14	0	14	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
\$30000 or more	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Appliances															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	693	106	586	403	74	329	186	17	169	74	12	62	30	3	27
Less than \$100	12	5	8	9	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	20	0	20	14	0	14	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	31	3	28	28	0	28	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	31	5	26	19	5	14	0	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	51	0	51	28	0	28	17	0	17	6	0	6	0	0	0
Credit card charges															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	771	119	652	468	83	385	177	17	160	95	15	80	30	3	27
Less than \$500	34	0	34	14	0	14	17	0	17	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1499	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	19	0	19	5	0	5	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH10. Overseas travel and Gifts, Food stamps and Welfare payments by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Overseas travel															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	642	89	552	357	60	297	169	17	152	86	9	77	30	3	27
Less than \$500	58	5	53	46	5	42	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	59	9	49	56	9	46	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1499	34	15	19	28	9	19	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	21	0	21	9	0	9	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	13	0	13	5	0	5	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overseas gifts															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	650	106	544	371	74	297	160	17	144	89	12	77	30	3	27
Less than \$500	120	9	111	97	9	88	17	0	17	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	30	0	30	19	0	19	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1499	23	3	20	0	0	0	17	0	17	6	3	3	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	14	0	14	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food stamps															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	394	60	334	167	28	139	135	17	118	77	12	65	15	3	12
Less than \$250	190	36	154	134	33	102	34	0	34	15	3	12	6	0	6
\$250 - 499	170	23	146	144	23	120	17	0	17	3	0	3	6	0	6
\$500 - 749	56	0	56	42	0	42	8	0	8	3	0	3	3	0	3
\$750 - 999	13	0	13	5	0	5	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1249	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1250 - 1499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 or more	11	0	11	5	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
Welfare payments															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	825	119	706	496	83	412	194	17	177	105	15	89	30	3	27
Less than \$150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$150 to \$199	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$200 to \$299	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$300 to \$499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH11. Health services by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Health services															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
At least one health service	544	78	466	348	60	287	135	8	127	43	6	37	18	3	15
No health services	294	41	253	153	23	130	68	8	59	62	9	52	12	0	12
WIC															
Total	286	46	239	172	37	134	93	0	93	15	6	9	6	3	3
Immunization clinics															
Total	357	52	305	218	37	181	93	8	84	37	6	31	9	0	9
Public health nurses															
Total	302	26	276	185	23	162	101	0	101	15	3	12	0	0	0
Emergency rooms															
Total	289	30	259	171	19	153	93	8	84	22	3	18	3	0	3
Outpatient services															
Total	295	30	265	190	19	171	93	8	84	9	3	6	3	0	3
Inpatient services															
Total	212	26	186	181	23	158	25	0	25	6	3	3	0	0	0
Medicare															
Total	85	8	76	56	0	56	17	8	8	12	0	12	0	0	0
QUEST															
Total	50	9	41	42	9	32	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medically indigent															
Total	48	0	48	28	0	28	17	0	17	3	0	3	0	0	0
Community health meetings															
Total	21	0	21	9	0	9	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH12. Annual Expenses by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Weddings															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	570	93	478	306	60	246	160	17	144	74	12	62	30	3	27
Less than \$100	56	5	51	56	5	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	120	5	116	83	5	79	34	0	34	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	28	0	28	19	0	19	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	20	9	11	14	9	5	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	44	8	36	23	5	19	8	0	8	12	3	9	0	0	0
Mean	\$122	\$133	\$120	\$126	\$152	\$121	\$79	\$0	\$86	\$219	\$200	\$222	\$0	\$0	\$0
Funerals															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	431	84	347	232	60	171	101	8	93	68	12	55	30	3	27
Less than \$100	110	0	110	102	0	102	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	153	22	131	102	14	88	42	8	34	9	0	9	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	38	0	38	23	0	23	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	40	0	40	14	0	14	17	0	17	9	0	9	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	65	12	53	28	9	19	25	0	25	12	3	9	0	0	0
Mean	\$481	\$199	\$528	\$193	\$226	\$187	\$1,382	\$100	\$1,498	\$254	\$200	\$264	\$0	\$0	\$0
Family get together															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	574	80	494	310	51	259	169	17	152	65	9	55	30	3	27
Less than \$100	88	19	70	88	19	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	103	8	96	74	5	70	17	0	17	12	3	9	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	20	5	15	14	5	9	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	35	8	27	14	5	9	8	0	8	12	3	9	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	18	0	18	0	0	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	0	0
Mean	\$81	\$66	\$83	\$53	\$68	\$50	\$71	\$0	\$77	\$257	\$140	\$278	\$0	\$0	\$0
Church activities															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
None	440	55	385	213	37	176	135	8	127	65	9	55	27	0	27
Less than \$100	135	22	113	120	19	102	8	0	8	6	3	3	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	182	35	147	130	23	107	34	8	25	15	0	15	3	3	0
\$250 to \$499	31	5	26	28	5	23	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	19	0	19	5	0	5	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	31	3	28	5	0	5	17	0	17	9	3	6	0	0	0
Mean	\$144	\$108	\$150	\$80	\$64	\$84	\$300	\$50	\$323	\$186	\$414	\$147	\$10	\$100	\$0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH13. Remittances by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Remittances sent overseas															
Total	176	26	150	108	18	90	24	2	22	34	5	29	10	1	9
None	118	16	102	74	11	63	13	2	11	23	3	20	8	0	8
Less than \$100	4	1	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	17	4	13	10	3	7	2	0	2	3	0	3	2	1	1
\$250 to \$499	9	2	7	6	2	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	14	2	12	9	2	7	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	14	1	13	7	0	7	3	0	3	4	1	3	0	0	0
Mean	\$251	\$160	\$267	\$178	\$112	\$192	\$598	\$0	\$652	\$303	\$410	\$285	\$30	\$100	\$22
Gift remittances															
Total	176	26	150	108	18	90	24	2	22	34	5	29	10	1	9
None	153	24	129	100	18	82	17	2	15	28	4	24	8	0	8
Less than \$100	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	8	1	7	3	0	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	1
\$250 to \$499	5	0	5	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	6	0	6	1	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$48	\$6	\$55	\$27	\$0	\$33	\$117	\$0	\$127	\$69	\$10	\$79	\$30	\$100	\$22
Remittances to US Areas															
Total	176	26	150	108	18	90	24	2	22	34	5	29	10	1	9
None	159	26	133	95	18	77	21	2	19	33	5	28	10	1	9
Less than \$100	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	3	0	3	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$70	\$0	\$83	\$63	\$0	\$75	\$221	\$0	\$241	\$9	\$0	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0
Remittance local															
Total	176	26	150	108	18	90	24	2	22	34	5	29	10	1	9
None	145	24	121	81	16	65	21	2	19	33	5	28	10	1	9
Less than \$100	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	15	0	15	13	0	13	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	5	1	4	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	4	0	4	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$80	\$202	\$59	\$113	\$292	\$78	\$71	\$0	\$77	\$6	\$0	\$7	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table CH14. Savings by State and Head's Arrival, CNMI: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000+	< 2000	Total	2000+	< 2000	Total	2000+	< 2000	Total	2000+	< 2000	Total	2000+	< 2000
Savings															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
No savings	568	88	480	348	56	292	144	17	127	74	15	58	3	0	3
\$1 to \$999	220	22	199	130	19	111	42	0	42	22	0	22	27	3	24
\$1000 to \$2499	38	9	28	23	9	14	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	12	0	12	0	0	0	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$186	\$141	\$193	\$110	\$194	\$94	\$349	\$0	\$381	\$276	\$0	\$323	\$36	\$200	\$18
401K savings															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
No savings	758	109	649	454	74	380	194	17	177	80	15	65	30	3	27
\$1 to \$999	22	0	22	14	0	14	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	12	5	8	9	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	35	0	35	14	0	14	0	0	0	22	0	22	0	0	0
Mean	\$1,661	\$265	\$1,892	\$1,037	\$377	\$1,169	\$4	\$0	\$5	\$8,332	\$0	\$9,769	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monthly savings															
Total	835	119	716	501	83	417	203	17	186	102	15	86	30	3	27
No savings	609	93	516	357	60	297	169	17	152	77	15	62	6	0	6
1 - 99 dollars	94	19	75	70	19	51	0	0	0	3	0	3	21	0	21
100 - 199 dollars	32	0	32	23	0	23	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	0	0
200 - 299 dollars	31	3	28	5	0	5	17	0	17	6	0	6	3	3	0
300 - 399 dollars	27	0	27	19	0	19	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
400 - 499 dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 or more	42	5	38	28	5	23	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0
Mean	\$55	\$28	\$59	\$55	\$33	\$59	\$55	\$0	\$60	\$58	\$0	\$69	\$34	\$200	\$16
Monthly 401K savings															
Total	838	119	719	501	83	417	203	17	186	105	15	89	30	3	27
No savings	788	109	678	468	74	394	194	17	177	95	15	80	30	3	27
1 - 99 dollars	23	5	19	23	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100 - 199 dollars	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$200 or more	24	5	19	9	5	5	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0
Mean	\$10	\$9	\$10	\$7	\$13	\$6	\$14	\$0	\$15	\$20	\$0	\$24	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

GUAM TABLES



Table G01. Age, Marital Status, and Children born by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae
Age															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
0 - 4 years	1,776	1,495	211	45	26	976	819	114	34	9	801	676	97	10	17
5 - 9 years	1,851	1,502	240	72	37	959	787	114	41	17	893	715	126	31	20
10 - 14 years	1,745	1,437	219	55	34	860	696	122	28	14	886	741	97	28	20
15 - 19 years	1,307	1,053	168	62	23	565	455	72	24	14	741	598	97	38	9
20 - 24 years	1,121	897	177	41	6	422	325	80	14	3	699	572	97	28	3
25 - 29 years	1,197	936	198	52	11	598	468	97	28	6	599	468	101	24	6
30 - 34 years	1,093	858	173	48	14	472	358	84	28	3	621	501	88	21	11
35 - 39 years	945	709	168	45	23	420	325	63	17	14	525	384	105	28	9
40 - 44 years	842	715	76	31	20	450	397	38	7	9	392	319	38	24	11
45 - 49 years	602	449	126	10	17	293	202	76	7	9	310	247	51	3	9
50 - 54 years	454	325	88	21	20	212	143	51	7	11	242	182	38	14	9
55 - 59 years	308	280	25	3	0	148	137	8	3	0	160	143	17	0	0
60 - 64 years	190	169	21	0	0	108	91	17	0	0	82	78	4	0	0
65 - 69 years	101	78	13	10	0	40	33	4	3	0	61	46	8	7	0
70 - 74 years	20	13	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	13	4	0	3
75 years and over	34	26	4	3	0	17	13	4	0	0	16	13	0	3	0
Median	20.5	19.9	23.3	21.9	19.4	19.2	18.5	23.2	18.6	20.0	21.5	21.0	23.5	24.1	18.3
Marital Status															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Now married	2,830	2,263	400	93	74	1,414	1,125	211	41	37	1,416	1,138	189	52	37
Consensually married	1,667	1,151	421	90	6	820	566	206	45	3	848	585	215	45	3
Widowed	159	124	29	3	3	30	13	17	0	0	129	111	13	3	3
Divorced	77	65	8	3	0	20	20	0	0	0	57	46	8	3	0
Separated	195	163	17	7	9	53	39	8	0	6	142	124	8	7	3
Never married	8,660	7,178	1,036	303	143	4,204	3,485	501	155	63	4,456	3,693	535	148	80
Children ever born															
Total	4,469	3,563	648	189	69	0	0	0	0	0	4,469	3,563	648	189	69
None	1,960	1,411	400	90	60	0	0	0	0	0	1,960	1,411	400	90	60
One	499	397	76	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	499	397	76	24	3
Two	527	442	51	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	527	442	51	31	3
Three	381	319	42	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	381	319	42	17	3
Four	406	358	38	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	358	38	10	0
Five	194	169	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	169	21	3	0
Six	213	202	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	213	202	4	7	0
Seven or more	290	267	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	267	17	7	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G02 . Relationship and Religion by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Relationship															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Householder	2,512	1,925	434	100	54	1,489	1,047	341	59	43	1,023	878	93	41	11
Spouse	1,744	1,313	312	76	43	530	468	42	17	3	1,213	845	269	59	40
Child	6,165	5,117	741	189	117	3,040	2,516	366	100	57	3,125	2,601	375	90	60
Stepchild	179	117	51	0	11	79	52	21	0	6	100	65	29	0	6
Sibling	352	325	13	14	0	178	156	8	14	0	173	169	4	0	0
Parent	207	176	21	10	0	86	78	8	0	0	120	98	13	10	0
Grandchild	537	436	84	17	0	276	215	55	7	0	261	221	29	10	0
Other relative	641	481	109	41	9	306	228	51	28	0	335	254	59	14	9
Roomer-boarder	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0
Housemate	25	13	8	3	0	10	7	0	3	0	15	7	8	0	0
Unmarried	266	215	38	14	0	115	104	4	7	0	151	111	34	7	0
Nonrelative	69	46	17	7	0	26	26	0	0	0	43	20	17	7	0
Niece nephew	495	442	42	10	0	260	228	25	7	0	235	215	17	3	0
Cousin	96	72	21	3	0	28	20	8	0	0	68	52	13	3	0
Aunt uncle	43	39	4	0	0	17	13	4	0	0	26	26	0	0	0
Child-in-law	26	20	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	20	0	7	0
Parent-in-law	13	13	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Other in-law	212	195	17	0	0	93	85	8	0	0	119	111	8	0	0
Other relative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Catholic	7,640	6,450	771	417	3	3,715	3,114	404	196	0	3,925	3,335	366	220	3
Protestant	5,204	3,934	998	55	217	2,442	1,847	472	21	103	2,762	2,087	526	34	114
Assembly of God	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other protestant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mormon (LSD)	197	176	21	0	0	106	98	8	0	0	91	78	13	0	0
Seventh Day Adventist	190	156	34	0	0	110	85	25	0	0	80	72	8	0	0
Other religions	302	189	88	10	14	134	85	34	10	6	167	104	55	0	9
Refused or no religion	56	39	0	17	0	33	20	0	14	0	23	20	0	3	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, Guam:2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Chuukese	10,515	10,338	122	55	0	4,967	4,883	46	38	0	5,548	5,455	76	17	0
Pohnpeian	1,956	189	1,726	38	3	968	91	863	14	0	988	98	863	24	3
Kosraean	266	20	17	3	226	132	7	17	0	109	134	13	0	3	117
Yapese	412	111	8	293	0	215	65	8	141	0	197	46	0	152	0
Yap Outer Islander	65	7	0	59	0	17	7	0	10	0	48	0	0	48	0
Others	375	280	38	52	6	241	195	8	38	0	133	85	29	14	6
First and Second Ethnicity															
First Ethnicity: All															
Total Second Ethnicity	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Chuukese	100	85	8	7	0	57	46	4	7	0	43	39	4	0	0
Pohnpeian	67	46	21	0	0	11	7	4	0	0	56	39	17	0	0
Kosraean	13	13	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Yapese	28	0	21	7	0	20	0	13	7	0	8	0	8	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	7	0	0	7	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0
Others	133	117	13	3	0	63	59	4	0	0	70	59	8	3	0
No second ethnicity	13,241	10,682	1,849	475	234	6,380	5,130	918	224	109	6,860	5,553	931	251	126
First Ethnicity: Chuukese															
Total Second Ethnicity	10,515	10,338	122	55	0	4,967	4,883	46	38	0	5,548	5,455	76	17	0
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	58	46	13	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	52	39	13	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	104	104	0	0	0	46	46	0	0	0	59	59	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	10,353	10,188	109	55	0	4,915	4,831	46	38	0	5,438	5,357	63	17	0
First Ethnicity: Pohnpeian															
Total Second Ethnicity	1,956	189	1,726	38	3	968	91	863	14	0	988	98	863	24	3
Chuukese	60	52	8	0	0	24	20	4	0	0	37	33	4	0	0
Pohnpeian	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	13	13	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Yapese	21	0	21	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	26	13	13	0	0	17	13	4	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
No second ethnicity	1,831	111	1,680	38	3	904	52	838	14	0	928	59	842	24	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, Guam:2012

	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity: Pohnpeian															
Total Second Ethnicity	266	20	17	3	226	132	7	17	0	109	134	13	0	3	117
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	266	20	17	3	226	132	7	17	0	109	134	13	0	3	117
First Ethnicity: Yapese															
Total Second Ethnicity	412	111	8	293	0	215	65	8	141	0	197	46	0	152	0
Chuukese	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	401	111	8	282	0	208	65	8	134	0	194	46	0	148	0
First Ethnicity: Yap Outer Islands															
Total Second Ethnicity	65	7	0	59	0	17	7	0	10	0	48	0	0	48	0
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
No second ethnicity	62	7	0	55	0	17	7	0	10	0	45	0	0	45	0
First Ethnicity: Other															
Total Second Ethnicity	375	280	38	52	6	241	195	8	38	0	133	85	29	14	6
Chuukese	33	33	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	7	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	328	247	34	41	6	205	169	8	28	0	123	78	25	14	6

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G04. FSM and US Citizenship, Birthplace, and Reason for Migration by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
FSM Citizenship															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
FSM citizen	8,258	6,541	1,255	300	163	3,805	2,984	632	117	71	4,454	3,556	623	183	91
Not FSM citizen	5,330	4,402	657	200	71	2,735	2,263	312	124	37	2,594	2,139	345	76	34
US Citizenship															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
US citizen	5,223	4,324	644	189	66	2,688	2,237	303	117	31	2,535	2,087	341	72	34
Not US citizen	8,365	6,619	1,267	310	169	3,852	3,010	640	124	77	4,513	3,608	627	186	91
Birthplace															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Chuuk	6,127	6,086	38	3	0	2,726	2,718	8	0	0	3,401	3,368	29	3	0
Pohnpei	1,302	143	1,145	10	3	623	59	564	0	0	679	85	581	10	3
Yap	330	39	29	262	0	164	33	21	110	0	166	7	8	152	0
Kosrae	201	20	21	0	160	107	13	17	0	77	94	7	4	0	83
Palau	54	7	17	31	0	42	7	8	28	0	12	0	8	3	0
Marshall Islands	12	7	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	3	9	7	0	0	3
CNMI	374	299	55	21	0	217	182	21	14	0	158	117	34	7	0
Guam	4,997	4,194	590	148	66	2,544	2,152	295	69	29	2,453	2,042	295	79	37
Hawaii	22	7	8	7	0	11	0	4	7	0	11	7	4	0	0
Other Pacific	14	7	4	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	11	7	4	0	0
United States	151	130	4	17	0	96	78	4	14	0	55	52	0	3	0
Asia	13	13	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reason Migrated															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Employment	3,235	2,549	526	83	77	1,829	1,450	291	52	37	1,406	1,099	236	31	40
Relative of employed person	696	579	97	17	3	246	215	21	10	0	450	364	76	7	3
Family reasons	1,821	1,463	261	83	14	709	559	105	41	3	1,112	904	156	41	11
Education	2,311	1,729	375	138	69	955	670	206	45	34	1,356	1,060	168	93	34
Medical reasons	76	72	4	0	0	37	33	4	0	0	39	39	0	0	0
Visiting or vacation	205	137	59	3	6	82	52	21	3	6	122	85	38	0	0
Other	249	221	0	28	0	138	117	0	21	0	111	104	0	7	0
Did not migrate	4,997	4,194	590	148	66	2,544	2,152	295	69	29	2,453	2,042	295	79	37

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G05. Year left Micronesia, Year of Arrival, Times returned, and Year of Last Return by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae
Year Lest FSM															
Total	7,922	6,287	1,234	238	163	3,603	2,822	611	93	77	4,319	3,465	623	145	86
2010-2012	952	702	156	31	63	442	319	80	17	26	510	384	76	14	37
2005-2009	2,060	1,638	328	76	17	919	735	152	24	9	1,141	904	177	52	9
2000-2004	1,482	1,196	223	31	31	608	475	105	14	14	874	722	118	17	17
1995-1999	1,443	1,170	215	38	20	668	527	109	17	14	775	644	105	21	6
1988-1994	1,451	1,151	236	41	23	698	546	131	10	11	752	605	105	31	11
1987 or before	534	429	76	21	9	268	221	34	10	3	266	208	42	10	6
Arrival Year in Guam															
Total	7,922	6,287	1,234	238	163	3,603	2,822	611	93	77	4,319	3,465	623	145	86
2010-2012	1,167	826	232	38	71	551	371	135	17	29	616	455	97	21	43
2005-2009	2,183	1,729	354	83	17	985	780	164	34	6	1,198	949	189	48	11
2000-2004	1,494	1,196	227	45	26	629	488	114	14	14	865	709	114	31	11
1995-1999	1,432	1,183	198	31	20	664	533	97	17	17	768	650	101	14	3
1988-1994	1,325	1,086	181	38	20	617	514	84	10	9	708	572	97	28	11
1987 or before	321	267	42	3	9	156	137	17	0	3	164	130	25	3	6
Times Returned															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
0 times	9,345	7,555	1,297	293	200	4,655	3,752	653	162	89	4,690	3,804	644	131	111
1 times	1,665	1,359	206	83	17	798	637	118	34	9	867	722	88	48	9
2 times	941	774	105	45	17	414	325	67	10	11	527	449	38	34	6
3 times	489	403	76	10	0	212	182	29	0	0	278	221	46	10	0
4 times	383	293	80	10	0	144	124	17	3	0	239	169	63	7	0
5 times	255	195	46	14	0	111	91	17	3	0	144	104	29	10	0
6 to 8 times	141	117	17	7	0	40	33	4	3	0	101	85	13	3	0
9 or more times	369	247	84	38	0	166	104	38	24	0	203	143	46	14	0
Year Returned to Guam the Last Time															
Total	4,224	3,368	615	207	34	1,872	1,482	291	79	20	2,351	1,886	324	127	14
2012	495	351	101	34	9	246	182	51	10	3	249	169	51	24	6
2011	944	715	164	59	6	419	332	67	17	3	525	384	97	41	3
2010	741	605	122	14	0	295	241	51	3	0	446	364	72	10	0
2008 or 2009	636	546	38	52	0	252	215	17	21	0	384	332	21	31	0
2005 to 2007	716	579	101	31	6	324	241	63	17	3	393	338	38	14	3
2000 to 2004	431	371	51	7	3	245	202	34	7	3	186	169	17	0	0
Before 2000	261	202	38	10	11	92	72	8	3	9	169	130	29	7	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G06. School Attendance and Educational Attainment by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
School Attendance															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
No has not attended	8,914	7,217	1,255	300	143	4,292	3,485	602	145	60	4,623	3,732	653	155	83
Yes public school or college	4,616	3,680	648	196	91	2,232	1,749	341	93	49	2,385	1,931	307	103	43
Yes private school or college	57	46	8	3	0	16	13	0	3	0	41	33	8	0	0
Educational Attainment															
Those not attending															
Total	8,914	7,217	1,255	300	143	4,292	3,485	602	145	60	4,623	3,732	653	155	83
None	2,292	1,794	362	72	63	1,247	995	181	48	23	1,045	800	181	24	40
Nursery or Kindergarten	104	91	13	0	0	56	52	4	0	0	47	39	8	0	0
1st through 4th grade	211	189	13	7	3	90	72	8	7	3	121	117	4	0	0
5th or 6th grade	187	176	8	3	0	88	85	0	3	0	99	91	8	0	0
7th or 8th grade	797	702	88	3	3	255	221	34	0	0	542	481	55	3	3
9th or 10th grade	712	624	72	14	3	369	332	34	3	0	344	293	38	10	3
11th	788	722	38	14	14	336	319	8	3	6	451	403	29	10	9
12th	1,047	936	80	31	0	519	455	51	14	0	528	481	29	17	0
High school graduate	1,479	1,099	316	45	20	664	514	131	17	3	815	585	185	28	17
Some college	1,063	741	232	62	29	532	351	131	28	23	531	390	101	34	6
AA - academic	78	39	13	21	6	52	26	13	10	3	26	13	0	10	3
AA - occupational	49	20	13	17	0	28	13	4	10	0	22	7	8	7	0
BA	93	72	8	10	3	43	39	4	0	0	50	33	4	10	3
MS or higher	13	13	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	11	11	12	13	11	11	11	13	13	12	11	11	12	13	8
Those attending															
Total	4,674	3,726	657	200	91	2,248	1,762	341	96	49	2,426	1,964	316	103	43
None	110	98	13	0	0	52	39	13	0	0	59	59	0	0	0
Nursery or Kindergarten	509	462	21	21	6	288	267	4	17	0	221	195	17	3	6
1st through 4th grade	1,265	1,021	189	38	17	587	481	84	10	11	678	540	105	28	6
5th or 6th grade	680	553	101	17	9	359	280	63	14	3	320	273	38	3	6
7th or 8th grade	601	520	59	14	9	250	215	25	7	3	352	306	34	7	6
9th or 10th grade	476	390	63	17	6	241	195	29	10	6	236	195	34	7	0
11th	283	195	34	34	20	117	72	17	17	11	166	124	17	17	9
12th	143	117	13	14	0	101	78	13	10	0	42	39	0	3	0
High school graduate	202	104	88	3	6	85	33	46	0	6	117	72	42	3	0
Some college	308	215	55	24	14	136	98	29	3	6	172	117	25	21	9
AA - academic	38	26	8	3	0	15	7	8	0	0	23	20	0	3	0
AA - occupational	21	7	8	3	3	7	0	4	0	3	14	7	4	3	0
BA	27	13	4	7	3	8	0	4	3	0	19	13	0	3	3
MS or higher	10	7	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0
Median	6.3	6.0	7.1	10.2	11.0	6.1	5.7	7.5	9.0	11.1	6.6	6.4	6.9	11.2	8.5

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G07. Percentages for Educational Attainment by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Yap	Kosrae
Educational Attainment 25 years and over					
Total	5,787	4,558	897	224	109
None	168	39	93	10	26
Nursery or Kindergarten	33	33	0	0	0
1st through 4th grade	129	111	13	3	3
5th or 6th grade	140	137	0	3	0
7th or 8th grade	723	637	80	3	3
9th or 10th grade	601	533	55	10	3
11th	566	514	34	10	9
12th	824	741	59	24	0
High school graduate	1,231	891	278	45	17
Some college	1,083	754	236	59	34
AA - academic	96	52	21	17	6
AA - occupational	56	20	17	17	3
BA	114	78	13	17	6
MS or higher	23	20	0	3	0
Educational Attainment 18 years and over					
Total	7,385	5,826	1,137	296	126
None	230	65	122	17	26
Nursery or Kindergarten	50	46	4	0	0
1st through 4th grade	149	130	13	3	3
5th or 6th grade	157	150	4	3	0
7th or 8th grade	773	683	84	3	3
9th or 10th grade	732	644	72	14	3
11th	834	761	42	14	17
12th	1,157	1,027	88	41	0
High school graduate	1,626	1,183	375	48	20
Some college	1,353	949	278	86	40
AA - academic	109	59	21	24	6
AA - occupational	71	26	21	21	3
BA	120	85	13	17	6
MS or higher	23	20	0	3	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G07. Percentages for Educational Attainment by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Yap	Kosrae
Educ attainment 25 yrs and over					
Total	5787	4558	897	224	109
None	100.0	100.0	100.2	98.7	100.9
Nursery or Kindergarten	97.1	99.2	89.9	94.2	77.1
1st through 4th grade	96.5	98.5	89.9	94.2	77.1
5th or 6th grade	94.3	96.0	88.4	92.9	74.3
7th or 8th grade	91.9	93.0	88.4	91.5	74.3
9th or 10th grade	79.4	79.0	79.5	90.2	71.6
11th	69.0	67.4	73.4	85.7	68.8
12th	59.2	56.1	69.6	81.3	60.6
High school graduate	45.0	39.8	63.0	70.5	60.6
Some college	23.7	20.3	32.0	50.4	45.0
AA - academic	5.0	3.7	5.7	24.1	13.8
AA - occupational	3.3	2.6	3.3	16.5	8.3
BA	2.4	2.2	1.4	8.9	5.5
MS or higher	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.0
Educ attainment 18 years and over					
Total	7385	5826	1137	296	126
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.8
Nursery or Kindergarten	96.9	98.9	89.3	93.6	80.2
1st through 4th grade	96.2	98.1	88.9	93.6	80.2
5th or 6th grade	94.2	95.9	87.8	92.6	77.8
7th or 8th grade	92.1	93.3	87.4	91.6	77.8
9th or 10th grade	81.6	81.6	80.0	90.5	75.4
11th	71.7	70.5	73.7	85.8	73.0
12th	60.4	57.5	70.0	81.1	59.5
High school graduate	44.7	39.9	62.3	67.2	59.5
Some college	22.7	19.6	29.3	51.0	43.7
AA - academic	4.4	3.3	4.8	22.0	11.9
AA - occupational	2.9	2.2	3.0	13.9	7.1
BA	1.9	1.8	1.1	6.8	4.8
MS or higher	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G07. Percentages for Educational Attainment by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kosrae
Educational Attainment 25 years and over										
Total	2,759	2,165	442	100	51	3,029	2,393	455	124	57
None	79	26	38	3	11	89	13	55	7	14
Nursery or Kindergarten	13	13	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
1st through 4th grade	60	46	8	3	3	69	65	4	0	0
5th or 6th grade	62	59	0	3	0	78	78	0	0	0
7th or 8th grade	231	202	29	0	0	492	436	51	3	3
9th or 10th grade	289	260	25	3	0	312	273	29	7	3
11th	236	221	8	3	3	330	293	25	7	6
12th	462	410	42	10	0	362	332	17	14	0
High school graduate	604	475	109	17	3	626	416	168	28	14
Some college	554	358	143	28	26	529	397	93	31	9
AA - academic	67	33	21	10	3	29	20	0	7	3
AA - occupational	35	13	8	10	3	22	7	8	7	0
BA	51	39	8	3	0	63	39	4	14	6
MS or higher	16	13	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0
Educational Attainment 18 years and over										
Total	3,391	2,659	552	121	60	3,993	3,166	585	176	66
None	112	39	55	7	11	118	26	67	10	14
Nursery or Kindergarten	26	26	0	0	0	24	20	4	0	0
1st through 4th grade	67	52	8	3	3	82	78	4	0	0
5th or 6th grade	68	65	0	3	0	89	85	4	0	0
7th or 8th grade	242	208	34	0	0	531	475	51	3	3
9th or 10th grade	388	351	34	3	0	344	293	38	10	3
11th	346	325	8	3	9	488	436	34	10	9
12th	590	507	59	24	0	567	520	29	17	0
High school graduate	716	540	156	17	3	911	644	219	31	17
Some college	668	449	160	31	29	685	501	118	55	11
AA - academic	67	33	21	10	3	43	26	0	14	3
AA - occupational	35	13	8	10	3	36	13	13	10	0
BA	51	39	8	3	0	69	46	4	14	6
MS or higher	16	13	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G07. Percentages for Educational Attainment by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Yap	Kosrae	Total	Chuuk	Pohnpei	Yap	Kosrae
Educ attainment 25 yrs and over										
Total	2759	2165	442	100	51	3029	2393	455	124	57
None	100.0	100.1	99.3	96.0	102.0	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.8	101.8
Nursery or Kindergarten	97.1	98.9	90.7	93.0	80.4	97.0	99.6	87.7	95.2	77.2
1st through 4th grade	96.7	98.3	90.7	93.0	80.4	96.4	98.7	87.7	95.2	77.2
5th or 6th grade	94.5	96.2	88.9	90.0	74.5	94.1	96.0	86.8	95.2	77.2
7th or 8th grade	92.2	93.5	88.9	87.0	74.5	91.5	92.8	86.8	95.2	77.2
9th or 10th grade	83.9	84.2	82.4	87.0	74.5	75.3	74.6	75.6	92.7	71.9
11th	73.4	72.1	76.7	84.0	74.5	65.0	63.1	69.2	87.1	66.7
12th	64.8	61.9	74.9	81.0	68.6	54.1	50.9	63.7	81.5	56.1
High school graduate	48.1	43.0	65.4	71.0	68.6	42.1	37.0	60.0	70.2	56.1
Some college	26.2	21.1	40.7	54.0	62.7	21.5	19.6	23.1	47.6	31.6
AA - academic	6.1	4.5	8.4	26.0	11.8	4.0	3.1	2.6	22.6	15.8
AA - occupational	3.7	3.0	3.6	16.0	5.9	3.0	2.2	2.6	16.9	10.5
BA	2.4	2.4	1.8	6.0	0.0	2.3	1.9	0.9	11.3	10.5
MS or higher	0.6	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educ attainment 18 years and over										
Total	3391	2659	552	121	60	3993	3166	585	176	66
None	100.0	100.0	99.8	96.7	101.7	100.0	100.1	100.0	98.9	100.0
Nursery or Kindergarten	96.7	98.6	89.9	90.9	83.3	97.1	99.3	88.5	93.2	78.8
1st through 4th grade	96.0	97.6	89.9	90.9	83.3	96.5	98.7	87.9	93.2	78.8
5th or 6th grade	94.0	95.6	88.4	88.4	78.3	94.4	96.2	87.2	93.2	78.8
7th or 8th grade	92.0	93.2	88.4	86.0	78.3	92.2	93.5	86.5	93.2	78.8
9th or 10th grade	84.8	85.4	82.2	86.0	78.3	78.9	78.5	77.8	91.5	74.2
11th	73.4	72.2	76.1	83.5	78.3	70.3	69.3	71.3	85.8	69.7
12th	63.2	59.9	74.6	81.0	63.3	58.1	55.5	65.5	80.1	56.1
High school graduate	45.8	40.9	63.9	61.2	63.3	43.9	39.1	60.5	70.5	56.1
Some college	24.7	20.6	35.7	47.1	58.3	21.0	18.7	23.1	52.8	30.3
AA - academic	5.0	3.7	6.7	21.5	10.0	3.9	2.9	2.9	21.6	13.6
AA - occupational	3.0	2.4	2.9	13.2	5.0	2.8	2.1	2.9	13.6	9.1
BA	2.0	2.0	1.4	5.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	0.7	8.0	9.1
MS or higher	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G08. School Programs by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Free or reduced meal															
Total	4,068	3,355	493	155	66	1,994	1,625	248	86	34	2,074	1,729	244	69	31
Free or reduced meal	3,549	2,952	413	127	57	1,713	1,404	215	62	31	1,837	1,547	198	65	26
No free or reduced meal	519	403	80	28	9	282	221	34	24	3	238	182	46	3	6
After school program															
Total	4,068	3,355	493	155	66	1,994	1,625	248	86	34	2,074	1,729	244	69	31
After school program	365	338	17	7	3	184	169	8	3	3	181	169	8	3	0
No after school program	3,704	3,017	476	148	63	1,811	1,456	240	83	31	1,893	1,560	236	65	31
Pell grant															
Total	1,701	1,151	341	152	57	837	546	198	59	34	864	605	143	93	23
Pell grant	650	416	126	93	14	249	143	63	34	9	401	273	63	59	6
No Pell grant	1,051	735	215	59	43	588	403	135	24	26	463	332	80	34	17
SEOG															
Total	1,701	1,151	341	152	57	837	546	198	59	34	864	605	143	93	23
Suppl Educ Op Grant (SEOG)	102	46	25	31	0	38	13	4	21	0	64	33	21	10	0
No SEOG	1,599	1,105	316	121	57	799	533	194	38	34	800	572	122	83	23
Work Study															
Total	1,701	1,151	341	152	57	837	546	198	59	34	864	605	143	93	23
Work Study	207	111	42	52	3	93	39	29	24	0	115	72	13	28	3
No Work Study	1,493	1,040	299	100	54	744	507	168	34	34	749	533	131	65	20
Student loan															
Total	1,297	884	265	110	37	668	442	152	48	26	629	442	114	62	11
Student loan	16	13	0	3	0	10	7	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0
No student loan	1,280	871	265	107	37	658	436	152	45	26	623	436	114	62	11

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G09. Residence in 2007 and Residence in 2011 by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Residence in 2007															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Born after June 2007	1,776	1,495	211	45	26	976	819	114	34	9	801	676	97	10	17
Lived this house 5 years ago	6,300	5,117	876	210	97	2,944	2,380	413	100	51	3,356	2,737	463	110	46
Lived elsewhere 5 years ago	5,512	4,330	825	245	111	2,620	2,048	417	107	49	2,891	2,282	408	138	63
Place of Residence in 2007															
Total	5,512	4,330	825	245	111	2,620	2,048	417	107	49	2,891	2,282	408	138	63
Chuuk	1,091	1,079	8	3	0	469	462	4	3	0	622	618	4	0	0
Pohnpei	334	46	282	3	3	180	26	152	0	3	153	20	131	3	0
Yap	45	0	0	45	0	24	0	0	24	0	21	0	0	21	0
Kosrae	77	0	0	0	77	34	0	0	0	34	43	0	0	0	43
CNMI	209	189	17	3	0	106	98	8	0	0	103	91	8	3	0
Guam	3,640	2,952	488	169	31	1,755	1,443	232	69	11	1,885	1,508	257	100	20
Hawaii	30	26	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	26	26	0	0	0
US Mainland	59	39	13	7	0	28	20	8	0	0	31	20	4	7	0
Elsewhere	33	7	13	14	0	19	0	8	10	0	14	7	4	3	0
Residence in 2011															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Lived this house one year ago	11,872	9,616	1,630	437	189	5,741	4,603	830	214	94	6,131	5,013	800	224	94
Live elsewhere one year ago	1,349	995	253	59	43	592	449	101	28	14	757	546	152	31	29
Less than 1 year old	367	332	29	3	3	208	195	13	0	0	160	137	17	3	3
Place of Residence in 2011															
Total	1,349	995	253	59	43	592	449	101	28	14	757	546	152	31	29
Chuuk	141	130	4	3	3	60	52	4	3	0	81	78	0	0	3
Pohnpei	81	20	55	7	0	41	13	21	7	0	40	7	34	0	0
Yap	21	0	0	21	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	0
Kosrae	6	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
CNMI	17	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	13	4	0	0
Guam	975	748	173	21	34	448	358	72	7	11	528	390	101	14	23
Hawaii	8	0	8	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
US Mainland	96	85	8	3	0	26	26	0	0	0	70	59	8	3	0
Elsewhere	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G10. Language Use by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Speaking Only English															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Speak only English at home	3,735	2,724	712	145	154	2,005	1,469	362	96	77	1,730	1,255	349	48	77
Speak other language at home	9,853	8,218	1,200	355	80	4,535	3,778	581	145	31	5,318	4,441	619	210	49
Speaking another language															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
English	3,780	2,770	712	145	154	2,038	1,502	362	96	77	1,743	1,268	349	48	77
Chuukese	8,023	7,932	67	17	6	3,653	3,615	25	10	3	4,369	4,317	42	7	3
Pohnpeian	1,278	72	1,128	7	71	610	26	556	0	29	668	46	573	7	43
Kosraean	78	7	0	0	71	35	7	0	0	29	43	0	0	0	43
Yapese/Yap OI	333	26	0	307	0	140	20	0	121	0	193	7	0	186	0
Other languages	174	143	4	24	3	98	85	0	14	0	76	59	4	10	3
Amount of Speaking															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Yes other lang more than English	4,797	4,005	640	117	34	2,221	1,853	316	38	14	2,576	2,152	324	79	20
Both equally often	3,324	2,633	518	145	29	1,566	1,235	257	62	11	1,759	1,398	261	83	17
No other lang less than English	1,282	1,157	25	83	17	592	540	8	38	6	691	618	17	45	11
Doesn't speak English	450	423	17	10	0	156	150	0	7	0	293	273	17	3	0
Speak only English	3,735	2,724	712	145	154	2,005	1,469	362	96	77	1,730	1,255	349	48	77

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G11. Language by Age, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total	0 - 14 years	15 - 29 years	30 - 44 years	45 - 59 years	60 years and over	Median
Total							
Total	9,633	3,441	2,592	2,243	1,072	286	23.0
Other Lang more than English or no English	5,124	1,364	1,423	1,438	660	240	27.6
Both equally often or other less than English	4,509	2,077	1,169	805	412	46	17.3
Chuukese Speaking							
Total	8,023	3,083	2,078	1,795	832	234	21.7
Other Lang more than English or no English	4,377	1,191	1,200	1,258	533	195	27.5
Both equally often or other less than English	3,645	1,893	878	537	299	39	14.4
Pohnpeian Speaking							
Total	1,278	275	407	356	202	38	28.4
Other Lang more than English or no English	640	132	202	153	117	38	29.0
Both equally often or other less than English	638	143	206	204	85	0	27.8
Kosraean Speaking							
Total	78	23	11	29	14	0	32.4
Other Lang more than English or no English	31	11	6	11	3	0	26.3
Both equally often or other less than English	47	11	6	18	11	0	35.1
Yapese Speaking							
Total	333	83	106	93	38	14	26.8
Other Lang more than English or no English	107	41	21	28	10	7	23.8
Both equally often or other less than English	226	41	85	65	27	7	27.6

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G12. Health conditions by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Whether having a health condition															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
None	13,295	10,669	1,899	493	234	6,394	5,117	931	238	109	6,902	5,553	968	255	126
At least one	293	273	13	7	0	146	130	13	3	0	146	143	0	3	0
Type of Health Condition															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Diabetes	29	26	0	3	0	16	13	0	3	0	13	13	0	0	0
Obesity	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Respiratory -- TB	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Other physical	183	176	4	3	0	82	78	4	0	0	101	98	0	3	0
Mental	26	26	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Other	41	33	8	0	0	21	13	8	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
NA	13,295	10,669	1,899	493	234	6,394	5,117	931	238	109	6,902	5,553	968	255	126
Dialysis															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Yes	37	33	4	0	0	17	13	4	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
No	256	241	8	7	0	129	117	8	3	0	127	124	0	3	0
NA	13,295	10,669	1,899	493	234	6,394	5,117	931	238	109	6,902	5,553	968	255	126
Hospital visits															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Yes	132	124	8	0	0	47	39	8	0	0	85	85	0	0	0
No	161	150	4	7	0	99	91	4	3	0	62	59	0	3	0
NA	13,295	10,669	1,899	493	234	6,394	5,117	931	238	109	6,902	5,553	968	255	126

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G13. Parents' Birthplace by State and Sex, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Mother's Birthplace															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Chuuk	10,364	10,234	114	14	3	4,858	4,811	46	0	0	5,507	5,423	67	14	3
Pohnpei	1,975	247	1,676	38	14	983	130	834	14	6	992	117	842	24	9
Yap	432	33	17	382	0	220	26	8	186	0	211	7	8	196	0
Kosrae	333	85	34	0	214	182	59	21	0	103	150	26	13	0	111
Palau	68	20	21	28	0	36	7	8	21	0	33	13	13	7	0
Marshall Islands	46	46	0	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
CNMI	128	98	17	14	0	77	59	8	10	0	51	39	8	3	0
Guam	168	124	21	21	3	117	98	13	7	0	51	26	8	14	3
Hawaii	7	7	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
United States	47	39	4	3	0	21	13	4	3	0	26	26	0	0	0
Asia	13	13	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Father's Birthplace															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Chuuk	9,865	9,733	101	10	20	4,656	4,590	55	0	11	5,208	5,143	46	10	9
Pohnpei	1,921	273	1,638	7	3	933	150	783	0	0	988	124	855	7	3
Yap	643	163	67	413	0	325	98	38	189	0	318	65	29	224	0
Kosrae	368	130	29	0	209	198	72	29	0	97	170	59	0	0	111
Palau	107	46	17	45	0	77	26	13	38	0	31	20	4	7	0
Marshall Islands	17	13	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	11	7	4	0	0
CNMI	191	156	21	14	0	112	98	4	10	0	79	59	17	3	0
Guam	251	228	17	3	3	151	143	8	0	0	99	85	8	3	3
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States	154	143	4	7	0	53	46	4	3	0	101	98	0	3	0
Asia	71	59	13	0	0	28	20	8	0	0	43	39	4	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G14. Communication and Mass Transit by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Communicate															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Communicate with FSM daily	278	182	63	28	6	90	46	25	14	6	188	137	38	14	0
Communicate weekly	1,227	923	185	110	9	498	351	109	38	0	729	572	76	72	9
Communicate monthly	3,912	2,991	665	162	94	1,862	1,404	337	72	49	2,050	1,586	328	90	46
Communicate less than monthly	1,796	1,398	295	38	66	863	663	147	24	29	933	735	147	14	37
Never communicate	6,374	5,449	703	162	60	3,226	2,783	324	93	26	3,148	2,666	379	69	34
Usual Communication															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Usual communicate by internet	260	169	84	7	0	117	72	42	3	0	143	98	42	3	0
Usual by phone	5,853	4,720	859	162	111	2,710	2,152	434	72	51	3,143	2,568	425	90	60
Usual by letter	129	111	4	0	14	50	39	0	0	11	79	72	4	0	3
Usual by internet and phone	863	410	261	158	34	379	156	143	65	14	484	254	118	93	20
Use all three	109	85	0	10	14	58	46	0	7	6	51	39	0	3	9
Never communicate	6,374	5,449	703	162	60	3,226	2,783	324	93	26	3,148	2,666	379	69	34
Voted in last FSM election															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Voted in last FSM election	3,978	3,459	400	93	26	1,819	1,567	194	41	17	2,159	1,892	206	52	9
Did not vote in last FSM election	9,610	7,484	1,512	406	209	4,721	3,680	750	200	91	4,890	3,804	762	207	117
Contacted Embassy or other office															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Contacted FSM Office	1,992	1,625	232	121	14	887	702	122	52	11	1,104	923	109	69	3
Did not contact FSM office	11,596	9,317	1,680	379	220	5,652	4,545	821	189	97	5,944	4,772	859	189	123
Mass transit															
Total	13,588	10,943	1,912	499	234	6,540	5,247	943	241	109	7,048	5,696	968	258	126
Use mass transit daily	363	325	21	17	0	156	150	0	7	0	207	176	21	10	0
Use transit a few times a week	1,000	787	126	38	49	472	371	55	21	26	528	416	72	17	23
Did not use transit	1,153	689	396	65	3	544	319	198	28	0	609	371	198	38	3
Never use mass transit	11,072	9,142	1,369	379	183	5,368	4,408	691	186	83	5,704	4,733	678	193	100

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G15. Work in Previous Week, Hours and Pay, and Sector by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work in Previous Week															
Total	8,215	6,508	1,242	327	137	3,745	2,945	594	138	69	4,469	3,563	648	189	69
Yes paid and no subsistence	3,068	2,354	573	96	46	1,838	1,404	354	52	29	1,230	949	219	45	17
Yes paid and subsistence	172	137	8	24	3	96	85	4	7	0	76	52	4	17	3
Yes Subsistence only	162	65	80	14	3	84	33	42	7	3	77	33	38	7	0
No	4,813	3,953	581	193	86	1,727	1,424	194	72	37	3,086	2,529	387	121	49
Hours worked in week															
Total	3,240	2,490	581	121	49	1,934	1,489	358	59	29	1,306	1,001	223	62	20
1 to 14	141	137	4	0	0	59	59	0	0	0	82	78	4	0	0
15 to 34	622	546	55	21	0	284	254	17	14	0	337	293	38	7	0
35 to 39	267	247	13	7	0	142	130	8	3	0	125	117	4	3	0
40	1,822	1,359	337	86	40	1,198	917	215	38	29	624	442	122	48	11
More than 40	390	202	173	7	9	251	130	118	3	0	138	72	55	3	9
Hourly Pay															
Total	3,240	2,490	581	121	49	1,934	1,489	358	59	29	1,306	1,001	223	62	20
0.00 - 6.99	43	39	4	0	0	37	33	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
7.00 - 7.99	1,912	1,515	341	45	11	948	774	160	14	0	965	741	181	31	11
8.00 - 8.99	524	423	76	17	9	387	312	59	10	6	137	111	17	7	3
9.00 - 9.99	199	130	51	10	9	123	72	38	10	3	77	59	13	0	6
10.00 - 12.49	305	234	55	10	6	220	169	42	3	6	85	65	13	7	0
12.50 - 14.99	153	91	25	31	6	123	78	25	14	6	30	13	0	17	0
15.00 or more	103	59	29	7	9	97	52	29	7	9	7	7	0	0	0
Sector															
Total	3,240	2,490	581	121	49	1,934	1,489	358	59	29	1,306	1,001	223	62	20
Private company	3,004	2,308	560	93	43	1,799	1,385	341	45	29	1,205	923	219	48	14
Government	170	124	17	24	6	94	72	13	10	0	76	52	4	14	6
Self employed	66	59	4	3	0	40	33	4	3	0	26	26	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G16. Work Last Year, Weeks and Hours by State and Sex, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work in 2011															
Total	3,240	2,490	581	121	49	1,934	1,489	358	59	29	1,306	1,001	223	62	20
Worked in 2011	2,084	1,671	307	86	20	1,293	1,027	206	48	11	791	644	101	38	9
Did not work in 2011	1,156	819	274	34	29	641	462	152	10	17	515	358	122	24	11
Hours worked in 2011 for all weeks															
Total	2,084	1,671	307	86	20	1,293	1,027	206	48	11	791	644	101	38	9
Less than 20 hours	72	65	4	0	3	43	39	4	0	0	29	26	0	0	3
20 to 34 hours	381	312	55	14	0	198	163	25	10	0	182	150	29	3	0
35 to 39 hours	178	163	8	7	0	66	59	4	3	0	112	104	4	3	0
40 hours	1,224	949	202	59	14	816	631	143	31	11	408	319	59	28	3
More than 40 hours	230	182	38	7	3	169	137	29	3	0	60	46	8	3	3
Worked 39 weeks or less															
Total	324	280	21	21	3	181	156	4	21	0	143	124	17	0	3
Less than 20 hours	22	20	0	0	3	13	13	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	3
20 to 34 hours	130	117	13	0	0	65	65	0	0	0	65	52	13	0	0
35 to 39 hours	26	26	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
40 hours	110	85	8	17	0	67	46	4	17	0	43	39	4	0	0
More than 40 hours	36	33	0	3	0	29	26	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0
Worked 40 to 49 weeks															
Total	634	449	131	52	3	364	260	80	24	0	269	189	51	28	3
Less than 20 hours	20	20	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	89	59	17	14	0	49	26	13	10	0	40	33	4	3	0
35 to 39 hours	53	46	4	3	0	34	26	4	3	0	20	20	0	0	0
40 hours	357	221	105	31	0	204	130	63	10	0	154	91	42	21	0
More than 40 hours	115	104	4	3	3	72	72	0	0	0	43	33	4	3	3
Worked 50 to 52 weeks															
Total	1,127	943	156	14	14	748	611	122	3	11	378	332	34	10	3
Less than 20 hours	30	26	4	0	0	24	20	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	162	137	25	0	0	84	72	13	0	0	78	65	13	0	0
35 to 39 hours	99	91	4	3	0	26	26	0	0	0	73	65	4	3	0
40 hours	757	644	88	10	14	546	455	76	3	11	211	189	13	7	3
More than 40 hours	79	46	34	0	0	68	39	29	0	0	11	7	4	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G17. Income by Type and Amount by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Wages															
Total	3,585	2,737	653	138	57	2,181	1,658	408	83	31	1,404	1,079	244	55	26
Less than \$5000	646	579	46	21	0	288	241	34	14	0	358	338	13	7	0
\$5000 to \$9999	875	787	51	34	3	521	475	25	21	0	354	312	25	14	3
\$10000 to \$14999	942	735	160	28	20	543	423	101	10	9	400	312	59	17	11
\$15000 to \$19999	638	338	265	21	14	445	273	152	17	3	194	65	114	3	11
\$20000 to \$29999	257	130	88	28	11	201	117	59	14	11	56	13	29	14	0
\$30000 or more	227	169	42	7	9	183	130	38	7	9	43	39	4	0	0
Median	\$11,445	\$10,022	\$16,310	\$12,500	\$17,000	\$12,596	\$11,346	\$16,458	\$13,333	\$23,750	\$9,867	\$8,229	\$16,111	\$12,000	\$14,375
Mean	\$14,221	\$13,464	\$16,184	\$17,677	\$19,706	\$16,067	\$15,415	\$17,205	\$20,387	\$24,309	\$11,354	\$10,468	\$14,475	\$13,613	\$14,080
Business															
Total	130	117	4	0	9	98	91	4	0	3	32	26	0	0	6
Less than \$1000	56	52	4	0	0	37	33	4	0	0	20	20	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	16	13	0	0	3	7	7	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	3
\$2500 to \$4999	39	39	0	0	0	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$9999	13	13	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	6	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Median	\$1,821	\$1,750	\$501	\$0	\$32,500	\$2,873	\$2,917	\$501	\$0	\$55,000	\$813	\$667	\$0	\$0	\$6,250
Mean	\$2,660	\$2,240	\$200	\$0	\$9,600	\$2,956	\$2,762	\$200	\$0	\$13,200	\$1,744	\$413	\$0	\$0	\$7,800
Interest															
Total	47	39	8	0	0	21	13	8	0	0	26	26	0	0	0
Mean	\$124	\$147	\$18	\$0	\$0	\$44	\$60	\$18	\$0	\$0	\$191	\$191	\$0	\$0	\$0
Social Security															
Total	113	91	13	7	3	52	39	13	0	0	62	52	0	7	3
Mean	\$10,076	\$11,677	\$6,000	\$285	\$700	\$15,370	\$18,404	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,649	\$6,631	\$0	\$285	\$700
Government Programs															
Total	665	631	17	17	0	89	85	4	0	0	576	546	13	17	0
Mean	\$6,876	\$6,852	\$4,125	\$10,452	\$0	\$5,026	\$4,977	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$7,161	\$7,142	\$3,500	\$10,452	\$0
Remittance from outside Guam															
Total	155	130	8	10	6	69	59	4	3	3	85	72	4	7	3
Mean	\$2,342	\$2,210	\$600	\$833	\$10,650	\$1,288	\$889	\$200	\$500	\$12,000	\$3,194	\$3,290	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$9,300
Remittance from within Guam															
Total	216	156	38	14	9	91	72	13	7	0	125	85	25	7	9
Mean	\$1,773	\$1,837	\$944	\$895	\$5,667	\$869	\$641	\$2,067	\$1,040	\$0	\$2,429	\$2,849	\$383	\$750	\$5,667
Other income															
Total	63	46	8	0	9	14	7	4	0	3	49	39	4	0	6
Mean	\$5,772	\$6,832	\$150	\$0	\$5,667	\$6,261	\$7,200	\$100	\$0	\$13,200	\$5,636	\$6,771	\$200	\$0	\$1,900

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table G18. Total Personal and Household Income by Sex and State, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Total Personal Income															
Total	8,215	6,508	1,242	327	137	3,745	2,945	594	138	69	4,469	3,563	648	189	69
No income	3,955	3,179	539	162	74	1,434	1,183	168	48	34	2,520	1,996	371	114	40
\$1 to \$999	238	176	42	21	0	93	59	21	14	0	145	117	21	7	0
\$1000 to \$2499	293	254	25	14	0	106	91	8	7	0	186	163	17	7	0
\$2500 to \$4999	348	325	17	3	3	143	130	13	0	0	206	195	4	3	3
\$5000 to \$7499	489	462	17	10	0	280	260	13	7	0	209	202	4	3	0
\$7500 to \$9999	525	449	46	28	3	262	228	21	14	0	263	221	25	14	3
\$10000 to \$14999	1,064	865	160	28	11	549	429	101	10	9	515	436	59	17	3
\$15000 to \$19999	696	397	261	24	14	447	280	147	17	3	249	117	114	7	11
\$20000 to \$29999	375	234	93	31	17	251	163	63	14	11	124	72	29	17	6
\$30000 to \$39999	120	72	34	3	11	87	46	29	3	9	33	26	4	0	3
\$40000 to \$49999	22	20	0	0	3	22	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
\$50000 to \$74999	30	26	4	0	0	24	20	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
\$75000 to \$99999	20	20	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	40	33	4	3	0	27	20	4	3	0	13	13	0	0	0
Annual Take Home Pay															
Total	3,068	2,354	573	96	46	1,838	1,404	354	52	29	1,230	949	219	45	17
No income	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1 to \$999	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	10	7	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	7	7	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	61	59	0	0	3	20	20	0	0	0	42	39	0	0	3
\$5000 to \$7499	313	215	76	14	9	168	137	25	3	3	145	78	51	10	6
\$7500 to \$9999	284	234	29	17	3	155	124	25	3	3	129	111	4	14	0
\$10000 to \$14999	1,020	839	160	7	14	545	436	101	0	9	475	403	59	7	6
\$15000 to \$19999	542	423	97	17	6	374	286	72	10	6	169	137	25	7	0
\$20000 to \$29999	477	351	109	14	3	300	228	59	10	3	178	124	51	3	0
\$30000 to \$39999	161	98	51	10	3	127	72	42	10	3	34	26	8	0	0
\$40000 to \$49999	48	26	13	3	6	41	26	13	0	3	6	0	0	3	3
\$50000 to \$74999	36	20	17	0	0	28	20	8	0	0	8	0	8	0	0
\$75000 to \$99999	45	33	13	0	0	26	26	0	0	0	19	7	13	0	0
\$100000 or more	61	46	8	7	0	48	33	8	7	0	13	13	0	0	0
Household Income															
Total	2,512	1,925	434	100	54	1,489	1,047	341	59	43	1,023	878	93	41	11
No income	205	156	34	7	9	95	65	21	3	6	110	91	13	3	3
\$1 to \$999	53	33	17	3	0	25	13	8	3	0	28	20	8	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	57	46	8	3	0	38	26	8	3	0	20	20	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	99	91	4	3	0	47	39	4	3	0	52	52	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	147	143	4	0	0	72	72	0	0	0	76	72	4	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	136	130	0	3	3	59	59	0	0	0	78	72	0	3	3
\$10000 to \$14999	433	364	46	17	6	250	195	42	7	6	184	169	4	10	0
\$15000 to \$19999	375	254	105	10	6	262	169	84	3	6	112	85	21	7	0
\$20000 to \$29999	484	377	67	31	9	279	195	55	21	9	205	182	13	10	0
\$30000 to \$39999	247	137	88	10	11	158	72	72	3	11	89	65	17	7	0
\$40000 to \$49999	72	46	17	3	6	59	39	17	3	0	12	7	0	0	6
\$50000 to \$74999	110	72	29	3	6	80	46	25	3	6	30	26	4	0	0
\$75000 to \$99999	24	20	4	0	0	17	13	4	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	70	59	8	3	0	49	46	0	3	0	21	13	8	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants

Table GH01. Type of Building, Tenure, and Monthly Rent by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Building															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
One house detached	1,078	379	699	852	312	540	152	38	114	55	21	34	20	9	11
One house attached	285	99	186	234	78	156	51	21	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 apartments	195	58	137	137	33	104	55	25	29	3	0	3	0	0	0
3 or 4 apartments	228	82	145	163	59	104	42	21	21	17	0	17	6	3	3
5 to 9 apartments	209	88	121	130	59	72	76	29	46	0	0	0	3	0	3
10 to 19 apartments	277	115	162	241	104	137	17	4	13	14	3	10	6	3	3
20 or more apartments	218	125	93	163	78	85	25	25	0	10	10	0	20	11	9
Boat	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	19	15	4	7	7	0	13	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenure															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Own with a mortgage	116	20	96	85	13	72	8	0	8	17	7	10	6	0	6
Own with no mortgage	57	16	41	39	13	26	13	0	13	0	0	0	6	3	3
Rent for cash	2,067	808	1,259	1,612	618	995	345	143	202	69	24	45	40	23	17
Occupied without cash rent	273	117	155	189	85	104	67	29	38	14	3	10	3	0	3
Monthly rent															
Total	2,067	808	1,259	1,612	618	995	345	143	202	69	24	45	40	23	17
\$1 to \$249	229	87	142	195	72	124	21	13	8	10	0	10	3	3	0
\$250 to \$499	311	136	174	195	78	117	105	55	51	10	3	7	0	0	0
\$500 to \$749	999	430	569	728	332	397	198	67	131	45	17	28	29	14	14
\$750 to \$999	234	77	157	221	72	150	4	0	4	0	0	0	9	6	3
\$1000 to \$1249	112	20	93	104	20	85	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1250 to \$1499	85	20	65	85	20	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 to \$1999	66	14	52	59	7	52	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
\$2000 to \$2999	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	26	20	7	26	20	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	\$623	\$605	\$638	\$643	\$620	\$662	\$559	\$513	\$580	\$581	\$632	\$549	\$647	\$652	\$652

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH02. Year Moved In, Walls and Roof by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Year moved															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
2012	210	101	109	176	85	91	21	13	8	10	3	7	3	0	3
2011	414	181	232	332	137	195	63	29	34	10	7	3	9	9	0
2010	347	129	218	273	85	189	51	29	21	3	3	0	20	11	9
2009	211	110	100	176	98	78	25	13	13	7	0	7	3	0	3
2008	244	114	130	182	91	91	38	13	25	24	10	14	0	0	0
2007	161	67	94	117	59	59	34	8	25	10	0	10	0	0	0
2006	207	82	125	182	78	104	25	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	221	107	114	117	52	65	88	42	46	7	7	0	9	6	3
2000-2004	382	70	312	293	46	247	63	21	42	21	3	17	6	0	6
Before 2000	116	0	116	78	0	78	25	0	25	7	0	7	6	0	6
Walls															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Poured concrete	1,471	579	892	1,021	403	618	333	126	206	69	24	45	49	26	23
Concrete blocks	816	292	524	741	260	481	55	25	29	17	7	10	3	0	3
Metal	60	23	37	52	20	33	4	0	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
Wood	166	67	99	111	46	65	42	21	21	10	0	10	3	0	3
Roof															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Poured concrete	2,083	776	1,307	1,586	572	1,014	366	147	219	79	31	48	51	26	26
Metal	391	175	217	319	150	169	59	25	34	14	0	14	0	0	0
Wood	38	10	28	20	7	13	8	0	8	7	3	3	3	0	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH03. Rooms and Bedrooms by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Rooms															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
1 rooms	53	36	17	20	20	0	21	4	17	3	3	0	9	9	0
2 rooms	348	210	138	117	91	26	206	109	97	10	3	7	14	6	9
3 rooms	600	246	354	488	208	280	84	25	59	14	7	7	14	6	9
4 rooms	727	229	498	605	208	397	67	8	59	38	7	31	17	6	11
5 rooms	438	177	260	390	150	241	34	21	13	14	7	7	0	0	0
6 rooms	223	37	186	195	33	163	21	4	17	7	0	7	0	0	0
7 rooms or more	124	26	98	111	20	91	0	0	0	14	7	7	0	0	0
Median	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.7	2.9	2.8	3.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.3	2.8	3.7
Bedrooms															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
1 bedrooms	344	234	110	260	189	72	59	34	25	14	3	10	11	9	3
2 bedrooms	1,105	417	689	780	286	494	261	105	156	41	14	28	23	11	11
3 bedrooms	627	209	417	533	182	351	67	21	46	21	3	17	6	3	3
4 bedrooms	284	56	228	241	39	202	21	4	17	14	10	3	9	3	6
5 or more bedrooms	119	29	89	104	26	78	4	0	4	10	3	7	0	0	0
Median	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH04. Complete Plumbing, Heating Type, Water Source and Sewer by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Complete plumbing															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Yes hot and cold water	1,866	658	1,207	1,411	475	936	320	126	194	86	34	52	49	23	26
Yes cold water only	549	244	305	436	195	241	101	46	55	7	0	7	6	3	3
No	98	59	39	78	59	20	13	0	13	7	0	7	0	0	0
Heating type															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Electricity	1,815	641	1,174	1,378	462	917	307	122	185	86	34	52	43	23	20
Gas	44	17	27	26	13	13	13	4	8	0	0	0	6	0	6
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No heating	647	303	344	514	254	260	114	46	67	14	0	14	6	3	3
Water source															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Public system only	2,449	932	1,518	1,873	702	1,170	430	173	257	93	31	62	54	26	29
Public system and cistern	29	16	13	26	13	13	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Cistern tanks drums	21	7	14	13	7	7	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
Public standpipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13	7	7	13	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewer															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Yes connected to public sewer	2,148	808	1,339	1,599	592	1,008	404	160	244	90	31	59	54	26	29
No connected to septic tank or cesspool	331	140	192	299	124	176	25	13	13	7	3	3	0	0	0
No use other means	34	13	21	26	13	13	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH05. Cooking facilities and Vehicles by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Cooking facilities															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Inside this building	2,257	864	1,393	1,710	644	1,066	396	160	236	96	34	62	54	26	29
Outside this building	249	91	159	208	78	130	38	13	25	3	0	3	0	0	0
No cooking facilities	7	7	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooking fuel															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Electricity	1,611	558	1,053	1,216	390	826	303	118	185	55	28	28	37	23	14
Gas	844	362	483	663	306	358	122	46	76	45	7	38	14	3	11
Kerosene	9	0	9	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Wood	11	11	0	7	7	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	30	30	0	26	26	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel used	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete kitchen															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Complete kitchen	2,250	802	1,448	1,697	585	1,112	408	160	248	93	31	62	51	26	26
Incomplete kitchen	263	159	103	228	143	85	25	13	13	7	3	3	3	0	3
Vehicles															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
0 vehicles	660	354	306	527	267	260	109	76	34	7	3	3	17	9	9
1 vehicles	1,290	451	839	962	332	631	248	88	160	48	14	34	31	17	14
2 vehicles	422	132	290	325	111	215	46	4	42	45	17	28	6	0	6
3 vehicles	95	20	75	78	20	59	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 vehicles	26	4	21	13	0	13	13	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 or more vehicles	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH06. Appliances by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
TV															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
With TV	2,182	796	1,386	1,625	585	1,040	421	160	261	90	31	59	46	20	26
No TV	331	165	166	299	143	156	13	13	0	10	3	7	9	6	3
Cable															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
With Cable TV	853	241	612	553	137	416	223	72	152	52	24	28	26	9	17
No Cable TV	1,329	555	773	1,073	449	624	198	88	109	38	7	31	20	11	9
No TV	331	165	166	299	143	156	13	13	0	10	3	7	9	6	3
Air con															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Yes Central air conditioning	297	102	195	195	59	137	80	34	46	14	7	7	9	3	6
Yes 1 room air conditioner	978	325	653	735	234	501	173	72	101	48	14	34	23	6	17
Yes 2 or more air conditioners	374	154	220	228	91	137	105	38	67	21	10	10	20	14	6
No air conditioning	863	380	483	767	345	423	76	29	46	17	3	14	3	3	0
Computer															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
With computer	782	189	593	520	117	403	181	46	135	55	17	38	26	9	17
No computer	1,730	772	959	1,404	611	793	253	126	126	45	17	28	29	17	11
Internet															
Total	782	189	593	520	117	403	181	46	135	55	17	38	26	9	17
With internet	646	153	493	403	91	312	177	42	135	52	17	34	14	3	11
No internet	136	36	100	117	26	91	4	4	0	3	0	3	11	6	6
Phone															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
With phone	1,849	595	1,254	1,372	429	943	345	122	223	86	24	62	46	20	26
No phone	663	366	298	553	299	254	88	51	38	14	10	3	9	6	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH07. Value of House, Mortgage payment, and Land Holdings by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Value of house															
Total	173	36	137	124	26	98	21	0	21	17	7	10	11	3	9
\$ 0 - 49999	38	9	29	33	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3
\$ 50000 - 99999	37	0	37	26	0	26	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$ 100000 - 149999	33	13	20	33	13	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 150000 - 199999	10	0	10	7	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$ 200000 - 249999	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 250000 - 299999	13	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	3	3	0	3
\$ 300000 or more	34	7	27	26	7	20	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
Mortgage payment															
Total	173	36	137	124	26	98	21	0	21	17	7	10	11	3	9
Less than \$300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$300 to \$499	39	0	39	33	0	33	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
\$500 to \$699	34	7	27	26	7	20	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$700 to \$849	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	3	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999	94	26	68	65	20	46	17	0	17	3	3	0	9	3	6
\$1000 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land holdings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Has land holdings	824	288	536	624	221	403	131	38	93	55	21	34	14	9	6
Does not have land holdings	1,688	673	1,016	1,300	507	793	303	135	168	45	14	31	40	17	23

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH08. Cultural Activities by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Parent-Teacher Associations															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
PTA member	792	286	507	670	241	429	88	34	55	17	0	17	17	11	6
Not PTA member	1,720	675	1,045	1,255	488	767	345	139	206	83	34	48	37	14	23
Sports Organizations															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Sports Organization	424	134	290	325	111	215	67	17	51	17	3	14	14	3	11
No sports organization	2,088	827	1,261	1,599	618	982	366	156	211	83	31	52	40	23	17
Volunteer Organizations															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Volunteer	407	151	256	325	117	208	51	25	25	17	3	14	14	6	9
No volunteer	2,105	810	1,296	1,599	611	988	383	147	236	83	31	52	40	20	20
Non-Micronesia Church															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Member of Non-Micronesia Church	1,417	452	965	1,118	358	761	236	72	164	48	17	31	14	6	9
No members	1,096	509	587	806	371	436	198	101	97	52	17	34	40	20	20

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesia Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH09. Other Cultural Activities by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Frequency of Gatherings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Daily	153	69	84	117	52	65	17	8	8	10	0	10	9	9	0
Weekly	377	141	236	234	91	143	109	34	76	28	10	17	6	6	0
Monthly	1,090	413	677	852	306	546	181	84	97	31	17	14	26	6	20
Less frequent	567	227	341	416	176	241	122	42	80	21	3	17	9	6	3
Never	326	112	214	306	104	202	4	4	0	10	3	7	6	0	6
Display FSM flag															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Has FSM flag	337	97	240	299	78	221	17	8	8	21	10	10	0	0	0
Does not have FSM flag	2,176	864	1,312	1,625	650	975	417	164	253	79	24	55	54	26	29
Display Handicrafts															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Has Micronesian handicrafts	902	310	593	663	241	423	185	59	126	48	10	38	6	0	6
Does not have Micronesian handicrafts	1,610	651	959	1,261	488	774	248	114	135	52	24	28	49	26	23
Wear Island clothing															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
Wears Island clothing	1,920	688	1,232	1,567	579	988	286	93	194	59	14	45	9	3	6
Does not wear island clothing	592	273	319	358	150	208	147	80	67	41	21	21	46	23	23

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH09. Large Costs by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Health insurance															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	2,192	862	1,330	1,723	670	1,053	354	139	215	72	28	45	43	26	17
Less than \$100	46	36	11	26	20	7	17	13	4	3	3	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	127	40	88	65	20	46	46	17	29	10	3	7	6	0	6
\$250 to \$499	30	0	30	26	0	26	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	16	0	16	13	0	13	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	100	24	76	72	20	52	13	4	8	10	0	10	6	0	6
Car price															
Total	803	277	526	592	195	397	152	51	101	34	17	17	26	14	11
Less than \$2500	111	44	66	91	33	59	13	8	4	7	3	3	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	176	111	65	111	72	39	46	29	17	10	7	3	9	3	6
\$5000 to \$9999	108	38	70	85	26	59	8	0	8	3	3	0	11	9	3
\$10000 to \$14999	147	28	119	91	13	78	51	13	38	0	0	0	6	3	3
\$15000 to \$19999	113	20	94	85	20	65	25	0	25	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$20000 to \$29999	103	13	90	91	13	78	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$30000 or more	46	23	23	39	20	20	0	0	0	7	3	3	0	0	0
Appliances															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	2,111	819	1,293	1,606	605	1,001	387	160	227	72	31	41	46	23	23
Less than \$100	66	47	20	59	39	20	4	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	126	30	96	85	26	59	38	4	34	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	73	37	36	65	33	33	4	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	75	20	56	59	20	39	0	0	0	14	0	14	3	0	3
\$1000 or more	61	9	52	52	7	46	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	3	3
Credit card charges															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	2,269	893	1,376	1,762	689	1,073	375	147	227	90	31	59	43	26	17
Less than \$500	150	64	87	104	39	65	34	21	13	7	3	3	6	0	6
\$500 to \$999	41	4	37	26	0	26	13	4	8	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$1000 - 1499	18	0	18	7	0	7	8	0	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	7	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	11	0	11	7	0	7	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	16	0	16	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH10. Overseas Travel and Gifts, Food stamps, and Welfare payments by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Overseas travel															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	1,837	700	1,138	1,424	540	884	316	122	194	69	21	48	29	17	11
Less than \$500	136	44	92	117	33	85	8	4	4	10	7	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	186	80	107	163	72	91	21	8	13	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$1000 - 1499	99	47	52	65	33	33	21	8	13	10	3	7	3	3	0
\$1500 - 1999	55	20	35	52	20	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$2000 - 2499	74	27	47	39	20	20	25	4	21	7	3	3	3	0	3
\$2500 - 2999	36	19	16	20	7	13	13	13	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	89	25	64	46	7	39	29	13	17	0	0	0	14	6	9
Overseas gifts															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	1,781	655	1,126	1,385	494	891	312	126	185	62	21	41	23	14	9
Less than \$500	459	190	269	351	150	202	67	25	42	21	7	14	20	9	11
\$500 to \$999	161	75	86	117	59	59	38	17	21	3	0	3	3	0	3
\$1000 - 1499	29	4	25	13	0	13	13	4	8	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	36	23	13	26	20	7	0	0	0	7	3	3	3	0	3
\$2000 - 2499	20	3	17	13	0	13	4	0	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
\$2500 - 2999	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$3000 or more	23	10	13	20	7	13	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Food stamps															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	1,070	444	626	683	286	397	282	114	168	65	24	41	40	20	20
Less than \$250	139	89	50	124	78	46	13	8	4	0	0	0	3	3	0
\$250 - 499	352	171	181	293	143	150	42	21	21	17	7	10	0	0	0
\$500 - 749	456	153	303	390	137	254	59	13	46	7	3	3	0	0	0
\$750 - 999	266	47	219	221	39	182	29	8	21	7	0	7	9	0	9
\$1000 - 1249	121	37	85	117	33	85	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1250 - 1499	52	3	49	46	0	46	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	0
\$1500 or more	56	17	39	52	13	39	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare payments															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	2,256	827	1,430	1,710	618	1,092	404	152	253	96	34	62	46	23	23
Less than \$150	138	89	50	130	85	46	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$150 to \$199	43	17	26	39	13	26	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$200 to \$299	33	11	22	13	0	13	8	8	0	3	0	3	9	3	6
\$300 to \$499	26	7	20	26	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 or more	15	11	4	7	7	0	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH11. Health services by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Health services															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
At least one health service	1,835	644	1,191	1,508	520	988	223	88	135	69	21	48	34	14	20
No health services	678	317	360	416	208	208	211	84	126	31	14	17	20	11	9
WIC															
Total	809	358	451	657	280	377	122	67	55	10	0	10	20	11	9
Immunization clinics															
Total	1,078	398	680	891	306	585	131	67	63	31	10	21	26	14	11
Public health nurses															
Total	1,103	390	713	904	312	592	152	63	88	31	3	28	17	11	6
Emergency rooms															
Total	603	233	370	449	163	286	101	55	46	28	7	21	26	9	17
Outpatient services															
Total	544	205	339	423	143	280	76	51	25	14	0	14	31	11	20
Inpatient services															
Total	407	184	223	273	111	163	88	55	34	14	7	7	31	11	20
Medicare															
Total	690	281	410	598	234	364	59	38	21	10	0	10	23	9	14
QUEST															
Total	1,192	460	732	1,060	390	670	88	55	34	21	3	17	23	11	11
Medically indigent															
Total	1,266	498	768	1,079	410	670	131	63	67	28	14	14	29	11	17
Community health meetings															
Total	204	107	97	117	52	65	63	46	17	3	0	3	20	9	11

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH12. Annual Expenses by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Weddings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	1,613	605	1,008	1,222	442	780	291	122	168	69	24	45	31	17	14
Less than \$100	324	169	155	273	150	124	42	17	25	3	0	3	6	3	3
\$100 to \$249	328	127	200	221	85	137	88	34	55	7	3	3	11	6	6
\$250 to \$499	80	29	51	65	26	39	8	0	8	7	3	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	43	10	33	33	7	26	0	0	0	10	3	7	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	124	20	104	111	20	91	4	0	4	3	0	3	6	0	6
Mean	\$157	\$74	\$208	\$159	\$84	\$204	\$139	\$35	\$208	\$167	\$85	\$211	\$203	\$42	\$348
Funerals															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	968	388	580	592	234	358	291	118	173	65	24	41	20	11	9
Less than \$100	372	178	194	332	163	169	38	13	25	0	0	0	3	3	0
\$100 to \$249	540	178	362	455	150	306	55	17	38	10	3	7	20	9	11
\$250 to \$499	144	45	99	124	33	91	17	13	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	184	70	113	150	59	91	21	8	13	10	3	7	3	0	3
\$1000 or more	305	102	203	273	91	182	13	4	8	10	3	7	9	3	6
Mean	\$397	\$403	\$392	\$462	\$494	\$443	\$154	\$97	\$192	\$194	\$180	\$201	\$377	\$208	\$530
Family get togethers															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	1,692	632	1,061	1,359	501	858	253	97	156	55	17	38	26	17	9
Less than \$100	289	124	165	221	85	137	55	29	25	10	7	3	3	3	0
\$100 to \$249	308	117	191	189	78	111	88	29	59	14	3	10	17	6	11
\$250 to \$499	50	33	18	39	33	7	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$500 to \$999	127	40	87	85	20	65	29	17	13	10	3	7	3	0	3
\$1000 or more	46	16	29	33	13	20	0	0	0	10	3	7	3	0	3
Mean	\$85	\$81	\$88	\$69	\$68	\$70	\$90	\$110	\$77	\$266	\$220	\$291	\$271	\$48	\$472
Church activities															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
None	1,321	511	810	988	377	611	227	93	135	79	24	55	26	17	9
Less than \$100	517	219	298	410	176	234	88	34	55	10	7	3	9	3	6
\$100 to \$249	391	137	255	286	98	189	84	34	51	7	0	7	14	6	9
\$250 to \$499	121	47	74	98	39	59	17	4	13	3	3	0	3	0	3
\$500 to \$999	89	34	55	78	26	52	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$1000 or more	73	13	60	65	13	52	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$142	\$89	\$174	\$158	\$98	\$195	\$101	\$68	\$124	\$20	\$32	\$13	\$87	\$25	\$142

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH13. Remittances by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Remittances sent overseas															
Total	447	172	275	296	112	184	103	41	62	29	10	19	19	9	10
None	200	78	122	124	44	80	51	22	29	17	6	11	8	6	2
Less than \$100	17	9	8	14	7	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	76	29	47	62	28	34	12	1	11	2	0	2	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	32	14	18	23	10	13	7	3	4	2	1	1	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	38	11	27	33	9	24	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
\$1000 or more	84	31	53	40	14	26	27	11	16	7	3	4	10	3	7
Mean	\$449	\$449	\$449	\$374	\$385	\$368	\$603	\$590	\$612	\$359	\$390	\$342	\$905	\$667	\$1,120
Gift remittances															
Total	447	172	275	296	112	184	103	41	62	29	10	19	19	9	10
None	283	110	173	192	73	119	66	26	40	18	6	12	7	5	2
Less than \$100	19	7	12	18	7	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	54	17	37	39	12	27	11	3	8	1	0	1	3	2	1
\$250 to \$499	14	3	11	10	3	7	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	34	12	22	19	7	12	8	3	5	3	2	1	4	0	4
\$1000 or more	43	23	20	18	10	8	15	9	6	5	2	3	5	2	3
Mean	\$238	\$257	\$225	\$172	\$197	\$157	\$275	\$362	\$218	\$419	\$350	\$455	\$779	\$433	\$1,090
Remittances to US Areas															
Total	447	172	275	296	112	184	103	41	62	29	10	19	19	9	10
None	399	155	244	268	105	163	90	32	58	25	9	16	16	9	7
Less than \$100	4	2	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	20	8	12	7	1	6	10	7	3	1	0	1	2	0	2
\$250 to \$499	6	3	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	11	1	10	8	0	8	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
\$1000 or more	7	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mean	\$52	\$51	\$53	\$51	\$49	\$52	\$52	\$73	\$39	\$72	\$30	\$95	\$37	\$0	\$70
Remittance local															
Total	447	172	275	296	112	184	103	41	62	29	10	19	19	9	10
None	350	136	214	250	97	153	72	25	47	21	9	12	7	5	2
Less than \$100	12	5	7	10	3	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
\$100 to \$249	25	13	12	13	8	5	7	4	3	3	1	2	2	0	2
\$250 to \$499	15	4	11	6	2	4	6	2	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	21	6	15	12	2	10	6	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	2
\$1000 or more	24	8	16	5	0	5	11	6	5	2	0	2	6	2	4
Mean	\$159	\$125	\$180	\$74	\$29	\$101	\$235	\$334	\$169	\$131	\$10	\$195	\$1,113	\$494	\$1,670

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table GH14. Savings by State and Head's Arrival, Guam: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Savings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
No savings	1,452	583	870	1,164	436	728	219	114	105	38	10	28	31	23	9
\$1 to \$999	656	265	391	501	208	293	118	46	72	34	10	24	3	0	3
\$1000 to \$2499	226	44	182	124	26	98	84	8	76	7	7	0	11	3	9
\$2500 to \$4999	94	49	45	78	46	33	0	0	0	10	3	7	6	0	6
\$5000 to \$7499	27	14	13	13	7	7	4	4	0	7	3	3	3	0	3
\$7500 to \$9999	17	7	11	13	7	7	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	40	0	40	33	0	33	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	0
Mean	\$599	\$446	\$694	\$549	\$448	\$610	\$639	\$314	\$854	\$1,266	\$1,271	\$1,264	\$847	\$167	\$1,460
401K savings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
No savings	2,371	946	1,425	1,860	722	1,138	366	164	202	100	34	65	46	26	20
\$1 to \$999	45	4	41	20	0	20	25	4	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	28	0	28	7	0	7	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	19	0	19	7	0	7	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	19	0	19	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
\$7500 to \$9999	8	4	4	0	0	0	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	22	7	16	20	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Mean	\$417	\$132	\$593	\$410	\$125	\$584	\$329	\$207	\$409	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,105	\$0	\$4,000
Monthly savings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
No savings	1,563	632	932	1,216	468	748	257	126	131	62	17	45	29	20	9
1 - 99 dollars	417	143	274	332	124	208	72	13	59	14	7	7	0	0	0
100 - 199 dollars	248	97	151	182	72	111	51	13	38	7	7	0	9	6	3
200 - 299 dollars	137	62	76	85	46	39	25	13	13	10	3	7	17	0	17
300 - 399 dollars	55	13	42	39	13	26	13	0	13	3	0	3	0	0	0
400 - 499 dollars	31	8	23	20	0	20	8	8	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 or more	60	7	54	52	7	46	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$57	\$43	\$65	\$55	\$43	\$62	\$61	\$45	\$73	\$61	\$53	\$65	\$79	\$22	\$130
Monthly 401K savings															
Total	2,512	961	1,551	1,925	728	1,196	434	173	261	100	34	65	54	26	29
No savings	2,379	952	1,428	1,866	722	1,144	371	173	198	100	34	65	43	23	20
1 - 99 dollars	96	7	90	46	7	39	51	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
100 - 199 dollars	13	3	10	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	9	3	6
\$200 or more	24	0	24	13	0	13	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	3
Mean	\$5	\$1	\$8	\$4	\$0	\$6	\$8	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47	\$13	\$78

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

HAWAII TABLES



Table H01. Age, Marital Status, and Children Born by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Age Group															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
0 - 4 years	717	307	248	24	139	384	142	156	11	75	334	165	92	13	64
5 - 9 years	828	387	208	25	208	426	165	127	13	122	402	222	81	13	87
10 - 14 years	852	377	254	18	203	359	175	87	5	93	493	203	167	13	110
15 - 19 years	661	311	208	15	127	364	151	133	5	75	297	160	75	9	52
20 - 24 years	652	340	214	18	81	350	179	121	9	41	302	160	92	9	41
25 - 29 years	704	420	185	47	52	312	165	110	25	12	392	255	75	22	41
30 - 34 years	716	462	179	35	41	348	236	81	20	12	368	226	98	15	29
35 - 39 years	770	439	190	25	116	428	236	110	7	75	342	203	81	18	41
40 - 44 years	640	368	139	18	116	286	175	69	7	35	355	193	69	11	81
45 - 49 years	442	189	156	11	87	226	71	92	5	58	216	118	63	5	29
50 - 54 years	305	160	69	5	69	171	94	40	2	35	133	66	29	4	35
55 - 59 years	145	99	23	0	23	75	52	17	0	6	70	47	6	0	17
60 - 64 years	215	156	35	2	23	90	61	17	0	12	125	94	17	2	12
65 - 69 years	65	52	0	2	12	24	24	0	0	0	42	28	0	2	12
70 - 74 years	95	38	52	5	0	38	19	17	2	0	57	19	35	4	0
75 years and over	137	99	35	4	0	75	61	12	2	0	63	38	23	2	0
Median	26.9	29.5	24.2	27.9	18.9	26.5	30.6	23.8	27.7	17.3	27.1	28.7	24.7	28.1	21.4
Marital status															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Now married	2,531	1,538	618	80	295	1,325	797	352	36	139	1,206	741	266	44	156
Consensually married	710	302	214	4	191	351	142	110	2	98	359	160	104	2	93
Widowed	179	127	29	0	23	49	38	6	0	6	130	90	23	0	17
Divorced	119	75	29	9	6	45	38	6	2	0	74	38	23	7	6
Separated	156	75	69	5	6	46	33	12	2	0	110	42	58	4	6
Never married	4,253	2,085	1,235	157	775	2,140	958	704	73	405	2,113	1,128	531	84	370
Children ever born															
Total	2,762	1,609	664	102	388	0	0	0	0	0	2,762	1,609	664	102	388
None	1,551	1,071	300	58	122	0	0	0	0	0	1,551	1,071	300	58	122
One	274	184	40	9	41	0	0	0	0	0	274	184	40	9	41
Two	273	137	92	9	35	0	0	0	0	0	273	137	92	9	35
Three	249	80	81	13	75	0	0	0	0	0	249	80	81	13	75
Four	169	42	75	5	46	0	0	0	0	0	169	42	75	5	46
Five	113	28	40	4	41	0	0	0	0	0	113	28	40	4	41
Six	37	14	17	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	37	14	17	0	6
Seven or more	96	52	17	4	23	0	0	0	0	0	96	52	17	4	23

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H02. Relationship and Religion by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Relationship															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Householder	1,964	1,123	508	78	255	1,539	826	450	55	208	425	297	58	24	46
Spouse	1,256	684	317	35	220	117	80	17	2	17	1,139	604	300	33	203
Child	2,795	1,274	785	82	654	1,413	628	421	35	330	1,381	646	364	47	324
Stepchild	93	75	17	0	0	58	52	6	0	0	35	24	12	0	0
Sibling	226	142	69	4	12	103	66	35	2	0	124	75	35	2	12
Parent	103	80	0	5	17	29	24	0	0	6	74	57	0	5	12
Grandchild	337	94	179	0	64	171	38	92	0	41	166	57	87	0	23
Other relative	687	392	208	24	64	281	137	98	11	35	406	255	110	13	29
Roomer-boarder	21	9	6	5	0	14	5	6	4	0	7	5	0	2	0
Housemate	197	99	87	11	0	107	52	52	4	0	89	47	35	7	0
Unmarried	37	24	0	7	6	15	9	0	0	6	21	14	0	7	0
Nonrelative	27	9	17	0	0	16	5	12	0	0	10	5	6	0	0
Niece nephew	116	109	0	2	6	36	28	0	2	6	80	80	0	0	0
Cousin	21	19	0	2	0	11	9	0	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
Aunt uncle	28	28	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Child-in-law	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Parent-in-law	14	14	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Other in-law	19	19	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Religion															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Catholic	4,340	2,878	1,137	220	104	2,225	1,415	635	106	69	2,114	1,463	502	115	35
Protestant	3,030	1,052	872	13	1,094	1,503	477	462	4	561	1,527	576	410	9	532
Assembly of God	60	42	17	0	0	25	19	6	0	0	35	24	12	0	0
Other protestant	212	113	12	0	87	71	42	12	0	17	140	71	0	0	69
Traditional religion	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Mormon (LSD)	110	5	87	13	6	34	0	29	5	0	76	5	58	7	6
Seventh Day adventist	44	9	35	0	0	33	9	23	0	0	12	0	12	0	0
Other religions	148	104	35	9	0	66	42	23	0	0	82	61	12	9	0
Refused or no religion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Chuukese	4,048	3,911	92	4	41	1,892	1,840	40	0	12	2,156	2,071	52	4	29
Pohnpeian	1,931	33	1,847	16	35	1,052	0	1,027	2	23	879	33	820	15	12
Kosraean	984	0	0	0	984	469	0	0	0	469	515	0	0	0	515
Yapese	72	5	0	67	0	43	5	0	38	0	29	0	0	29	0
Yap Outer Islander	293	94	58	135	6	206	90	58	58	0	87	5	0	76	6
Others	621	160	196	33	231	295	71	63	16	145	326	90	133	16	87
First and Second Ethnicities															
Total															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Chuukese	213	184	29	0	0	116	99	17	0	0	96	85	12	0	0
Pohnpeian	186	47	121	0	17	83	14	58	0	12	102	33	63	0	6
Kosraean	41	0	0	0	41	12	0	0	0	12	29	0	0	0	29
Yapese	13	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	5	0	7	0	0	7	0
Yap Outer Islander	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Others	134	52	29	13	41	84	28	17	9	29	50	24	12	4	12
No second ethnicity	7,361	3,921	2,014	228	1,198	3,656	1,864	1,097	100	596	3,704	2,057	918	127	602
First Ethnicity Chuukese															
Total	4,048	3,911	92	4	41	1,892	1,840	40	0	12	2,156	2,071	52	4	29
Chuukese	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	51	28	23	0	0	16	5	12	0	0	35	24	12	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	33	33	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	19	19	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	3,949	3,836	69	4	41	1,862	1,821	29	0	12	2,088	2,015	40	4	29
First Ethnicity Pohnpeian															
Total	1,931	33	1,847	16	35	1,052	0	1,027	2	23	879	33	820	15	12
Chuukese	52	24	29	0	0	17	0	17	0	0	35	24	12	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	46	0	23	0	23	35	0	12	0	23	12	0	12	0	0
No second ethnicity	1,821	9	1,795	16	0	1,000	0	999	2	0	821	9	797	15	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity Kosraean															
Total	984	0	0	0	984	469	0	0	0	469	515	0	0	0	515
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	12	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6
Kosraean	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	17	0	0	0	17	6	0	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	12
No second ethnicity	949	0	0	0	949	457	0	0	0	457	492	0	0	0	492
First Ethnicity Yapese															
Total	72	5	0	67	0	43	5	0	38	0	29	0	0	29	0
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	9	0	0	9	0	7	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0
No second ethnicity	63	5	0	58	0	36	5	0	31	0	27	0	0	27	0
First Ethnicity Yap Outer Islander															
Total	293	94	58	135	6	206	90	58	58	0	87	5	0	76	6
Chuukese	75	75	0	0	0	71	71	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	40	0	40	0	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Yapese	7	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	2	0
Yap Outer Islander	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Others	24	14	6	4	0	22	14	6	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
No second ethnicity	138	5	12	122	0	67	5	12	51	0	71	0	0	71	0
First Ethnicity Other															
Total	621	160	196	33	231	295	71	63	16	145	326	90	133	16	87
Chuukese	71	71	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0	42	42	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	82	19	58	0	6	21	9	6	0	6	61	9	52	0	0
Kosraean	17	0	0	0	17	12	0	0	0	12	6	0	0	0	6
Yapese	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	440	66	139	27	208	234	33	58	16	127	206	33	81	11	81

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H04. FSM and US Citizenship, Birthplace, and Reason Migrated by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
FSM Citizen															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
FSM citizen	6,193	3,444	1,460	166	1,123	3,067	1,614	814	73	567	3,125	1,831	646	93	555
Not FSM citizen	1,755	760	733	89	174	890	392	375	42	81	866	368	358	47	93
US Citizen															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
US citizen	1,393	519	675	66	133	692	264	341	29	58	701	255	335	36	75
Not US citizen	6,555	3,685	1,518	189	1,163	3,265	1,741	848	86	590	3,290	1,944	670	104	573
Birthplace															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Chuuk	3,136	3,067	46	5	17	1,441	1,411	23	2	6	1,694	1,656	23	4	12
Pohnpei	1,891	392	1,414	22	64	1,032	193	797	7	35	859	198	618	15	29
Yap	145	5	0	140	0	68	5	0	64	0	76	0	0	76	0
Kosrae	777	19	0	0	758	391	9	0	0	382	386	9	0	0	376
Palau	21	19	0	2	0	11	9	0	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	47	5	6	7	29	26	5	0	4	17	21	0	6	4	12
CNMI	63	28	29	0	6	20	14	6	0	0	43	14	23	0	6
Guam	260	179	52	5	23	129	94	17	5	12	131	85	35	0	12
Hawaii	1,368	420	525	58	365	736	212	312	27	185	631	208	214	31	179
Other Pacific	1,188	330	439	49	370	635	160	266	24	185	554	170	173	25	185
United States	212	71	110	15	17	90	52	29	4	6	122	19	81	11	12
Asia	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Reason migrated															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Employment	1,706	939	491	16	260	1,094	547	369	9	168	613	392	121	7	93
Relative of employed person	286	47	196	2	41	81	24	58	0	0	204	24	139	2	41
Family reasons	2,115	1,146	456	49	463	905	486	202	15	203	1,209	661	254	35	260
Education	1,624	939	439	113	133	737	425	190	53	69	886	514	248	60	64
Medical reasons	703	632	46	7	17	321	278	23	2	17	382	354	23	5	0
Visiting or vacation	66	47	17	2	0	28	14	12	2	0	39	33	6	0	0
Other	81	33	23	7	17	55	19	23	7	6	26	14	0	0	12
Did not migrate	1,368	420	525	58	365	736	212	312	27	185	631	208	214	31	179

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H05. Year left, Arrival year, Times returned, and Year returned by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Year left															
FSM															
Total	5,916	3,477	1,437	162	839	2,920	1,618	808	71	422	2,996	1,859	629	91	417
2010-2012	542	330	179	4	29	253	142	92	2	17	289	189	87	2	12
2005-2009	1,923	1,217	398	47	260	1,030	604	254	27	145	893	613	144	20	116
2000-2004	1,439	1,043	214	38	145	693	477	139	15	64	746	566	75	24	81
1995-1999	751	354	242	22	133	447	236	133	9	69	304	118	110	13	64
1988-1994	810	307	306	24	174	260	57	133	7	64	550	250	173	16	110
1987 or before	450	226	98	27	98	236	104	58	11	64	214	123	40	16	35
Year arrived in Hawaii															
Total	5,916	3,477	1,437	162	839	2,920	1,618	808	71	422	2,996	1,859	629	91	417
2010-2012	923	585	208	9	122	432	255	104	4	69	492	330	104	5	52
2005-2009	2,294	1,604	421	66	203	1,171	769	266	33	104	1,122	835	156	33	98
2000-2004	1,511	1,019	266	47	179	745	477	173	15	81	766	543	92	33	98
1995-1999	507	146	225	20	116	279	75	133	13	58	228	71	92	7	58
1988-1994	549	109	254	13	174	219	38	98	2	81	330	71	156	11	93
1987 or before	131	14	63	7	46	74	5	35	5	29	57	9	29	2	17
Times returned to FSM															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
0 times	4,257	2,628	993	75	561	2,040	1,203	537	40	260	2,216	1,425	456	35	301
1 times	1,375	519	519	53	284	757	288	277	18	174	618	231	242	35	110
2 times	604	264	179	27	133	246	118	87	13	29	357	146	92	15	104
3 times	695	311	144	60	179	352	151	87	22	93	343	160	58	38	87
4 times	288	156	69	11	52	163	71	40	11	41	125	85	29	0	12
5 times	229	94	75	7	52	146	52	52	7	35	83	42	23	0	17
6 to 8 times	273	127	115	18	12	130	71	46	2	12	142	57	69	16	0
9 or more times	229	104	98	4	23	123	52	63	2	6	106	52	35	2	17
Last Year Returned to Hawaii															
Total	3,687	1,571	1,201	180	735	1,917	802	652	75	388	1,770	769	548	106	347
2012	398	236	69	0	93	230	132	46	0	52	167	104	23	0	41
2011	855	316	294	36	208	398	127	167	11	93	457	189	127	25	116
2010	600	311	162	35	93	324	189	63	20	52	276	123	98	15	41
2008 or 2009	722	250	283	56	133	401	146	167	24	64	321	104	115	33	69
2005 to 2007	523	259	115	44	104	254	99	63	16	75	269	160	52	27	29
2000 to 2004	398	137	162	7	93	218	75	98	4	41	181	61	63	4	52
Before 2000	190	61	115	2	12	91	33	46	0	12	99	28	69	2	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H06. School attendance and Educational attainment by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
School Attendance															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
No has not attended	5,340	2,963	1,420	182	775	2,697	1,430	814	95	359	2,643	1,533	606	87	417
Yes public school or college	2,376	1,118	681	67	509	1,163	519	341	20	284	1,213	599	341	47	226
Yes private school or college	232	123	92	5	12	97	57	35	0	6	135	66	58	5	6
Educational Attainment for those in school															
Total	5,340	2,963	1,420	182	775	2,697	1,430	814	95	359	2,643	1,533	606	87	417
None	650	264	219	22	145	328	104	139	11	75	322	160	81	11	69
Nursery or Kindergarten	29	9	6	2	12	12	0	6	0	6	17	9	0	2	6
1st through 4th grade	169	71	92	0	6	94	42	52	0	0	74	28	40	0	6
5th or 6th grade	76	38	29	4	6	19	0	17	2	0	57	38	12	2	6
7th or 8th grade	336	217	92	4	23	122	75	40	0	6	214	142	52	4	17
9th or 10th grade	664	524	98	2	41	313	259	40	2	12	351	264	58	0	29
11th	490	283	144	11	52	279	146	98	5	29	212	137	46	5	23
12th	1,635	1,156	225	40	214	802	609	115	20	58	833	547	110	20	156
High school graduate	365	85	167	25	87	247	71	98	15	64	117	14	69	11	23
Some college	561	208	190	42	122	286	85	115	22	64	276	123	75	20	58
AA - academic	100	24	23	7	46	58	9	12	2	35	43	14	12	5	12
AA - occupational	100	5	63	9	23	51	5	29	5	12	50	0	35	4	12
BA	96	52	40	4	0	37	5	29	4	0	59	47	12	0	0
MS or higher	68	28	29	11	0	49	19	23	7	0	19	9	6	4	0
Median	12.2	12.1	12.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.1	13.5	12.9	12.1	11.9	12.1	13	12.3
Educational Attainment for those not in school															
Total	2,608	1,241	773	73	521	1,260	576	375	20	289	1,348	665	398	53	231
None	74	57	17	0	0	55	38	17	0	0	19	19	0	0	0
Nursery or Kindergarten	120	28	40	5	46	56	14	17	2	23	64	14	23	4	23
1st through 4th grade	791	373	214	20	185	401	175	104	7	116	390	198	110	13	69
5th or 6th grade	343	170	92	5	75	126	71	23	4	29	216	99	69	2	46
7th or 8th grade	320	142	81	11	87	129	52	29	2	46	191	90	52	9	41
9th or 10th grade	335	156	98	5	75	158	66	63	0	29	176	90	35	5	46
11th	164	75	40	7	41	88	28	23	2	35	76	47	17	5	6
12th	214	118	87	4	6	134	80	46	2	6	80	38	40	2	0
High school graduate	66	42	17	0	6	25	19	0	0	6	41	24	17	0	0
Some college	71	19	46	5	0	40	9	29	2	0	30	9	17	4	0
AA - academic	22	5	17	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	16	5	12	0	0
AA - occupational	19	0	17	2	0	12	0	12	0	0	8	0	6	2	0
BA	19	9	6	4	0	6	0	6	0	0	13	9	0	4	0
MS or higher	51	47	0	4	0	24	24	0	0	0	27	24	0	4	0
Median	6.9	6.9	7.6	8	5.8	6.9	6.7	8.8	5.5	5.4	6.9	7.1	6.9	8.8	6

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H07. Percentages for School attendance and Educational attainment by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Educ attainment															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,006	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,198	1,004	140	648
None	724	321	236	22	145	383	142	156	11	75	341	179	81	11	69
Nursery or Kindergarten	149	37	46	7	58	68	14	23	2	29	81	23	23	6	29
1st through 4th grade	960	444	306	20	191	495	217	156	7	116	464	226	150	13	75
5th or 6th grade	419	208	121	9	81	145	71	40	6	29	273	137	81	4	52
7th or 8th grade	656	359	173	15	110	251	127	69	2	52	405	232	104	13	58
9th or 10th grade	999	680	196	7	116	471	325	103	2	41	527	354	93	5	75
11th	654	358	184	18	93	367	174	121	7	64	288	184	63	10	29
12th	1,849	1,274	312	44	220	936	689	161	22	64	913	585	150	22	156
High school graduate	431	127	184	25	93	272	90	98	15	70	158	38	86	11	23
Some college	632	227	236	47	122	326	94	144	24	64	306	132	92	24	58
AA - academic	122	29	40	7	46	64	9	18	2	35	59	19	24	5	12
AA - occupational	119	5	80	11	23	63	5	41	5	12	58	0	41	6	12
BA	115	61	46	8	0	43	5	35	4	0	72	56	12	4	0
MS or higher	119	75	29	15	0	73	43	23	7	0	46	33	6	8	0
Median	12.2	12.1	12.1	13.3	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.1	13.5	12.9	12.1	11.9	12.1	13.0	12.3
Educ attainment															
Total	2,608	1,241	773	73	521	1,260	576	375	20	289	1,348	665	398	53	231
None	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.9	100.5	100.0	100.0	100.2	101.4	100.0
Nursery or Kindergarten	90.9	92.4	89.1	91.4	89.0	90.3	92.9	86.8	91.3	88.9	91.5	91.9	92.1	93.6	89.4
1st through 4th grade	89.0	91.5	87.0	88.6	84.5	88.6	92.2	84.9	89.6	84.4	89.4	90.8	89.8	89.3	84.9
5th or 6th grade	76.9	80.9	73.0	80.8	69.8	76.1	81.4	71.7	83.5	66.5	77.8	80.5	74.9	80.0	73.3
7th or 8th grade	71.7	76.0	67.5	77.3	63.5	72.4	77.8	68.4	78.3	62.0	71.0	74.3	66.8	77.1	65.3
9th or 10th grade	63.4	67.5	59.6	71.4	55.0	66.1	71.5	62.6	76.5	54.0	60.8	63.7	56.5	67.9	56.3
11th	50.8	51.3	50.7	68.6	46.1	54.2	55.3	53.9	74.8	47.7	47.6	47.6	47.2	64.3	44.8
12th	42.6	42.8	42.3	61.6	38.9	44.9	46.6	43.7	68.7	37.8	40.4	39.3	40.9	57.1	40.3
High school graduate	19.4	12.5	28.0	44.3	21.9	21.3	12.3	30.2	49.6	27.9	17.5	12.6	26.0	41.4	16.2
Some college	13.9	9.4	19.7	34.5	14.7	14.4	7.8	22.0	36.5	17.1	13.6	10.9	17.4	33.6	12.7
AA - academic	6.0	4.0	8.9	16.1	5.3	6.1	3.1	9.8	15.7	7.3	5.9	4.9	8.3	16.4	3.7
AA - occupational	4.4	3.4	7.1	13.3	1.8	4.5	2.6	8.3	13.9	1.9	4.4	4.0	5.9	12.9	1.9
BA	2.9	3.2	3.4	9.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	4.9	9.6	0.0	3.0	4.0	1.8	8.6	0.0
MS or higher	1.5	1.8	1.3	5.9	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.9	6.1	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	5.7	0.0
Median	6.9	6.9	7.6	8.0	5.8	6.9	6.7	8.8	5.5	5.4	6.9	7.1	6.9	8.8	6.0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H08. School Programs by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Free lunch															
Total	1,585	580	456	46	503	757	255	202	16	284	829	326	254	29	220
Free or reduced meal	1,349	481	404	18	446	667	217	179	11	260	682	264	225	7	185
No free or reduced meal	236	99	52	27	58	89	38	23	5	23	147	61	29	22	35
Afterschool															
Total	1,585	580	456	46	503	757	255	202	16	284	829	326	254	29	220
After school program	736	198	277	18	243	379	113	104	5	156	358	85	173	13	87
No after school program	849	382	179	27	260	378	142	98	11	127	471	241	81	16	133
Pell grant															
Total	963	302	387	84	191	516	137	231	38	110	448	165	156	46	81
Pell grant	705	203	283	46	174	357	75	162	22	98	347	127	121	24	75
No Pell grant	259	99	104	38	17	159	61	69	16	12	100	38	35	22	6
SEOG															
Total	963	302	387	84	191	516	137	231	38	110	448	165	156	46	81
Suppl Educ Op Grant (SEOG)	204	90	81	16	17	97	38	46	7	6	107	52	35	9	12
No SEOG	759	212	306	67	174	419	99	185	31	104	340	113	121	36	69
Work study															
Total	952	293	387	82	191	511	132	231	38	110	441	160	156	44	81
Work Study	423	137	167	20	98	204	42	98	5	58	219	94	69	15	41
No Work Study	530	156	219	62	93	307	90	133	33	52	222	66	87	29	41
Student loan															
Total	822	241	323	67	191	450	113	190	36	110	372	127	133	31	81
Student loan	81	33	17	2	29	50	19	17	2	12	32	14	0	0	17
No student loan	741	208	306	66	162	400	94	173	35	98	341	113	133	31	64

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H09. Residence in 2007 and in 2011 by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Residence in 2007															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Born after June 2007	717	307	248	24	139	384	142	156	11	75	334	165	92	13	64
Lived this house 5 years ago	2,774	1,208	1,016	82	469	1,325	543	502	31	249	1,450	665	514	51	220
Lived elsewhere 5 years ago	4,457	2,689	929	149	689	2,249	1,321	531	73	324	2,208	1,368	398	76	365
Place of Residence in 2007															
Total	4,457	2,689	929	149	689	2,249	1,321	531	73	324	2,208	1,368	398	76	365
Chuuk	828	745	69	7	6	394	363	23	2	6	434	382	46	5	0
Pohnpei	323	71	248	4	0	163	28	133	2	0	160	42	115	2	0
Yap	174	123	35	16	0	96	66	23	7	0	77	57	12	9	0
Kosrae	144	80	0	0	64	71	42	0	0	29	72	38	0	0	35
CNMI	9	0	0	9	0	2	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	7	0
Guam	269	208	52	9	0	101	80	17	4	0	167	127	35	5	0
Hawaii	2,204	1,269	433	97	405	1,137	599	294	53	191	1,066	670	139	44	214
US Mainland	484	170	92	7	214	265	123	40	4	98	218	47	52	4	116
Elsewhere	1,576	745	364	62	405	862	387	248	36	191	714	359	115	25	214
Residence in 2011															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Lived this house one year ago	7,702	4,053	2,147	235	1,267	3,804	1,911	1,154	102	636	3,898	2,142	993	133	631
Live elsewhere one year ago	163	137	0	20	6	98	85	0	13	0	65	52	0	7	6
Less than 1 year old	83	14	46	0	23	56	9	35	0	12	28	5	12	0	12
Place of Residence in 2011															
Total	163	137	0	20	6	98	85	0	13	0	65	52	0	7	6
Chuuk	19	19	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Pohnpei	7	5	0	2	0	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Yap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosrae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Guam	24	24	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
Hawaii	80	61	0	18	0	55	42	0	13	0	24	19	0	5	0
US Mainland	29	24	0	0	6	14	14	0	0	0	15	9	0	0	6
Elsewhere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H10. Language Use by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Speaking English															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Speak only English at home	1,761	661	543	89	469	953	377	289	38	249	808	283	254	51	220
Speak other language at home	6,187	3,543	1,651	166	827	3,004	1,628	900	76	399	3,183	1,916	750	89	428
Speaking Other Language															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
English	1,761	661	543	89	469	953	377	289	38	249	808	283	254	51	220
Chuukese	3,290	3,274	12	4	0	1,497	1,491	6	0	0	1,793	1,783	6	4	0
Pohnpeian	2,293	28	1,437	5	822	1,202	14	791	4	393	1,091	14	646	2	428
Kosraean	831	9	0	0	822	398	5	0	0	393	433	5	0	0	428
Yapese/Yap OI	135	0	0	135	0	60	0	0	60	0	75	0	0	75	0
Other languages	470	241	202	22	6	245	123	104	13	6	225	118	98	9	0
Frequency of Speaking															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Yes other lang more than English	2,740	2,298	185	78	179	1,311	1,057	127	40	87	1,429	1,241	58	38	93
Both equally often	2,691	986	1,241	53	411	1,309	434	646	25	203	1,382	552	594	27	208
No other lang less than English	444	151	46	33	214	226	90	29	9	98	218	61	17	24	116
Doesn't speak English	312	109	179	2	23	159	47	98	2	12	154	61	81	0	12
Speak only English	1,761	661	543	89	469	953	377	289	38	249	808	283	254	51	220

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H11. Language Use by Age, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total	0 - 14 yrs	15 - 29 yrs	30 - 44 yrs	45 - 59 yrs	60+ yrs	Median
Speaking all languages							
Total	5,717	1,461	1,455	1,779	715	306	29.4
Other Lang more than English or no English	2,889	451	718	1,085	435	201	33.8
Both equally often or other less than English	2,828	1,010	738	694	280	105	23.2
Speaking Chuukese							
Total	3,290	675	884	1,117	396	217	31.2
Other Lang more than English or no English	2,379	340	632	897	316	193	33.6
Both equally often or other less than English	911	335	252	220	80	24	22.2
Speaking Pohnpeian							
Total	2,293	772	526	605	306	83	25.7
Other Lang more than English or no English	434	108	64	147	110	6	34.7
Both equally often or other less than English	1,859	664	462	458	196	78	23.6
Speaking Kosraean							
Total	831	249	162	230	162	28	30.3
Other Lang more than English or no English	207	29	17	86	69	6	40
Both equally often or other less than English	624	220	145	145	93	22	24.5
Speaking Yapese/Outer Islands							
Total	135	15	46	56	13	5	31.9
Other Lang more than English or no English	76	4	22	40	9	2	34.8
Both equally often or other less than English	58	11	24	16	4	4	26.5

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H12. Health conditions by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Health condition															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
None	7,009	3,727	1,876	237	1,169	3,508	1,769	1,045	104	590	3,501	1,958	831	133	579
At least one	939	477	317	18	127	449	236	144	11	58	490	241	173	7	69
Dialysis															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Yes	389	208	104	2	75	173	104	35	0	35	215	104	69	2	41
No	551	269	214	16	52	276	132	110	11	23	275	137	104	5	29
NA	7,009	3,727	1,876	237	1,169	3,508	1,769	1,045	104	590	3,501	1,958	831	133	579
Hospital visits															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Yes	509	288	110	7	104	227	137	46	4	41	282	151	63	4	64
No	431	189	208	11	23	222	99	98	7	17	209	90	110	4	6
NA	7,009	3,727	1,876	237	1,169	3,508	1,769	1,045	104	590	3,501	1,958	831	133	579

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H13. Parents' Birthplace by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Mother's Birthplace															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Chuuk	4,121	3,638	87	4	393	1,976	1,727	40	0	208	2,146	1,911	46	4	185
Pohnpei	1,430	184	1,229	11	6	779	104	670	5	0	651	80	560	5	6
Yap	304	5	12	149	139	144	5	6	64	69	161	0	6	86	69
Kosrae	459	19	6	0	434	200	9	6	0	185	258	9	0	0	249
Palau	625	94	421	5	104	349	38	242	5	64	276	57	179	0	41
Marshall Islands	85	47	6	9	23	25	14	0	5	6	60	33	6	4	17
CNMI	36	19	17	0	0	26	14	12	0	0	10	5	6	0	0
Guam	51	28	12	11	0	30	19	6	5	0	21	9	6	5	0
Hawaii	662	160	317	51	133	361	66	185	24	87	301	94	133	27	46
Other Pacific	592	156	248	44	145	325	66	144	22	93	267	90	104	22	52
United States	143	9	81	13	41	48	9	23	4	12	96	0	58	9	29
Asia	12	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Father's Birthplace															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Chuuk	3,863	3,605	63	4	191	1,800	1,684	29	0	87	2,063	1,920	35	4	104
Pohnpei	1,570	193	1,276	25	75	857	109	693	9	46	713	85	583	16	29
Yap	224	19	17	158	29	119	19	6	71	23	105	0	12	87	6
Kosrae	634	38	0	0	596	313	24	0	0	289	321	14	0	0	307
Palau	384	61	242	11	69	238	33	156	9	41	146	28	87	2	29
Marshall Islands	75	42	12	4	17	37	24	0	2	12	38	19	12	2	6
CNMI	37	14	17	0	6	15	9	6	0	0	22	5	12	0	6
Guam	96	33	52	5	6	40	19	17	4	0	56	14	35	2	6
Hawaii	855	170	404	33	249	458	66	242	16	133	398	104	162	16	116
Other Pacific	798	170	335	27	266	421	66	208	15	133	377	104	127	13	133
United States	159	24	92	15	29	57	19	29	4	6	102	5	63	11	23
Asia	6	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Others	16	5	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	10	5	6	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H14. Communications and Mass Transit by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Communicate															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Communicate with FSM daily	952	90	231	24	608	486	42	127	4	312	466	47	104	20	295
Communicate weekly	2,871	1,581	981	95	214	1,419	727	566	40	87	1,451	854	416	55	127
Communicate monthly	1,408	1,184	150	22	52	684	590	69	7	17	725	594	81	15	35
Communicate less than monthly	1,376	524	416	89	347	743	245	248	47	203	632	278	167	42	145
Never communicate	1,342	826	416	25	75	625	401	179	16	29	717	425	237	9	46
Usual communication															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Usual communicate by internet	1,901	760	664	20	457	944	340	392	9	203	957	420	271	11	255
Usual by phone	4,071	2,184	970	182	735	2,047	1,038	531	73	405	2,024	1,146	439	109	330
Usual by letter	17	9	6	2	0	12	5	6	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
Usual by internet and phone	447	302	104	18	23	237	160	58	13	6	211	142	46	5	17
Use all three	170	123	35	7	6	92	61	23	2	6	78	61	12	5	0
Never communicate	1,342	826	416	25	75	625	401	179	16	29	717	425	237	9	46
Voted in Last FSM Election															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Voted in last FSM election	2,509	1,524	594	20	370	1,226	745	306	7	168	1,282	778	289	13	203
Did not vote in last FSM election	5,439	2,680	1,599	235	926	2,731	1,260	883	107	480	2,709	1,420	716	127	446
Contacted Embassy or Other FSM															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Contacted FSM Office	1,560	778	537	36	208	830	382	317	15	116	730	396	219	22	93
Did not contact FSM office	6,388	3,425	1,657	219	1,088	3,127	1,623	872	100	532	3,261	1,802	785	118	555
Mass transit															
Total	7,948	4,204	2,193	255	1,296	3,957	2,005	1,189	115	648	3,991	2,199	1,004	140	648
Use mass transit daily	2,846	1,571	710	107	457	1,600	769	531	56	243	1,246	802	179	51	214
Use transit a few times a week	1,808	1,316	167	24	301	830	675	127	11	17	978	642	40	13	284
Did not use transit	560	236	283	13	29	414	132	254	11	17	146	104	29	2	12
Never use mass transit	2,734	1,080	1,033	111	509	1,113	429	277	36	370	1,621	651	756	75	139

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table H15. Work in Week Before, Hours Worked and Pay, and Sector by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work in Previous Week															
Total	5,550	3,133	1,483	188	746	2,788	1,524	820	86	359	2,762	1,609	664	102	388
Yes paid and no subsistence	1,314	840	300	53	122	652	434	144	33	41	663	406	156	20	81
Yes paid and subsistence	644	453	98	18	75	378	278	52	2	46	266	175	46	16	29
Yes Subsistence only	403	137	162	24	81	221	85	110	9	17	182	52	52	15	64
No	3,188	1,703	923	93	469	1,537	727	514	42	255	1,652	977	410	51	214
Hours Worked															
Total	1,959	1,293	398	71	197	1,030	712	196	35	87	929	580	202	36	110
1 to 14	157	90	35	4	29	103	57	35	0	12	54	33	0	4	17
15 to 34	455	269	156	13	17	115	80	23	5	6	340	189	133	7	12
35 to 39	80	71	6	4	0	51	47	0	4	0	29	24	6	0	0
40	991	769	98	31	93	604	486	92	15	12	386	283	6	16	81
More than 40	276	94	104	20	58	157	42	46	11	58	119	52	58	9	0
Hourly Pay															
Total	1,959	1,293	398	71	197	1,030	712	196	35	87	929	580	202	36	110
\$0.00 - \$6.99	121	24	75	16	6	23	0	17	5	0	98	24	58	11	6
\$7.00 - \$7.99	443	344	75	0	23	126	109	6	0	12	317	236	69	0	12
\$8.00 - \$8.99	460	326	110	13	12	265	198	63	4	0	194	127	46	9	12
\$9.00 - \$9.99	303	160	40	4	98	170	99	35	2	35	133	61	6	2	64
\$10.00 - \$12.49	427	307	75	11	35	299	217	52	7	23	128	90	23	4	12
\$12.50 - \$14.99	45	33	0	0	12	40	28	0	0	12	5	5	0	0	0
\$15.00 or more	161	99	23	27	12	107	61	23	16	6	54	38	0	11	6
Sector															
Total	1,959	1,293	398	71	197	1,030	712	196	35	87	929	580	202	36	110
Private company	1,590	1,057	294	47	191	877	580	185	25	87	712	477	110	22	104
Government	243	137	81	20	6	67	52	6	9	0	177	85	75	11	6
Self employed	126	99	23	4	0	86	80	6	0	0	40	19	17	4	0
Working without pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table 16. Work, Weeks and Hours Worked in 2011 by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work last year															
Total	1,959	1,293	398	71	197	1,030	712	196	35	87	929	580	202	36	110
Worked in 2011	1,213	812	219	49	133	642	453	104	27	58	571	359	115	22	75
Did not work in 2011	746	481	179	22	64	388	259	92	7	29	358	222	87	15	35
Total worked in 2011															
Total	1,213	812	219	49	133	642	453	104	27	58	571	359	115	22	75
Less than 20 hours	117	61	12	9	35	33	33	0	0	0	84	28	12	9	35
20 to 34 hours	246	165	46	5	29	123	85	29	4	6	122	80	17	2	23
35 to 39 hours	97	47	46	4	0	23	19	0	4	0	74	28	46	0	0
40 hours	711	519	104	18	69	435	307	63	13	52	276	212	40	5	17
More than 40 hours	43	19	12	13	0	28	9	12	7	0	15	9	0	5	0
Worked 39 weeks or less															
Total	472	363	52	11	46	273	198	52	5	17	200	165	0	5	29
Less than 20 hours	89	57	0	4	29	33	33	0	0	0	56	24	0	4	29
20 to 34 hours	178	151	23	4	0	112	85	23	4	0	66	66	0	0	0
35 to 39 hours	19	19	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0
40 hours	174	127	29	0	17	117	71	29	0	17	57	57	0	0	0
More than 40 hours	13	9	0	4	0	7	5	0	2	0	7	5	0	2	0
Worked 40 to 49 weeks															
Total	233	184	0	15	35	144	113	0	7	23	90	71	0	7	12
Less than 20 hours	11	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	0	0	6
20 to 34 hours	17	9	0	2	6	6	0	0	0	6	11	9	0	2	0
35 to 39 hours	16	14	0	2	0	7	5	0	2	0	9	9	0	0	0
40 hours	180	151	0	5	23	125	104	0	4	17	55	47	0	2	6
More than 40 hours	10	5	0	5	0	7	5	0	2	0	4	0	0	4	0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks															
Total	507	264	167	24	52	225	142	52	15	17	282	123	115	9	35
Less than 20 hours	17	0	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	12	5	0
20 to 34 hours	51	5	23	0	23	6	0	6	0	0	45	5	17	0	23
35 to 39 hours	62	14	46	2	0	11	9	0	2	0	51	5	46	0	0
40 hours	357	241	75	13	29	193	132	35	9	17	164	109	40	4	12
More than 40 hours	20	5	12	4	0	15	0	12	4	0	5	5	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table 17. Type and Amount of Income by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Wages					
Total	\$4,167	\$2,331	\$1,108	\$144	\$584
Less than \$5000	\$710	\$458	\$190	\$27	\$35
\$5000 to \$9999	\$470	\$368	\$52	\$9	\$41
\$10000 to \$14999	\$772	\$420	\$306	\$5	\$41
\$15000 to \$19999	\$784	\$373	\$242	\$13	\$156
\$20000 to \$29999	\$772	\$439	\$133	\$27	\$174
\$30000 or more	\$659	\$274	\$185	\$62	\$139
Median	\$15,842	\$14,045	\$15,119	\$26,333	\$21,167
Mean	\$21,571	\$19,397	\$17,247	\$42,311	\$33,330
Business					
Total	\$116	\$57	\$58	\$2	\$0
Less than \$1000	\$44	\$38	\$6	\$0	\$0
\$1000 to \$2499	\$28	\$5	\$23	\$0	\$0
\$2500 to \$4999	\$14	\$14	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$5000 to \$9999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$10000 or more	\$31	\$0	\$29	\$2	\$0
Median	\$1,786	\$750	\$6,250	\$55,000	\$0
Mean	\$10,068	\$1,183	\$18,723	\$12,000	\$0
Interest					
Total	\$6	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$0
Mean	\$120	\$0	\$120	\$0	\$0
Social Security					
Total	\$113	\$61	\$40	\$0	\$12
Mean	\$2,979	\$970	\$2,529	\$0	\$15,200
Government Programs					
Total	\$744	\$651	\$46	\$0	\$46
Mean	\$861	\$590	\$1,898	\$0	\$3,638
Remittances outside					
Total	\$302	\$127	\$162	\$13	\$0
Mean	\$455	\$218	\$589	\$1,131	\$0
Remittances inside					
Total	\$409	\$288	\$115	\$5	\$0
Mean	\$850	\$104	\$2,728	\$533	\$0
Other income					
Total	\$62	\$24	\$17	\$9	\$12
Mean	\$5,767	\$1,410	\$4,222	\$7,518	\$15,582

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table 17. Type and Amount of Income by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Wages										
Total	\$2,256	\$1,203	\$681	\$76	\$295	\$1,911	\$1,128	\$427	\$67	\$289
Less than \$5000	\$384	\$269	\$87	\$11	\$17	\$326	\$189	\$104	\$16	\$17
\$5000 to \$9999	\$151	\$109	\$23	\$2	\$17	\$319	\$259	\$29	\$7	\$23
\$10000 to \$14999	\$394	\$208	\$173	\$2	\$12	\$378	\$212	\$133	\$4	\$29
\$15000 to \$19999	\$449	\$245	\$139	\$2	\$64	\$335	\$127	\$104	\$11	\$93
\$20000 to \$29999	\$443	\$245	\$104	\$18	\$75	\$330	\$193	\$29	\$9	\$98
\$30000 or more	\$435	\$127	\$156	\$42	\$110	\$224	\$146	\$29	\$20	\$29
Median	\$17,216	\$15,337	\$17,083	\$114,348	\$25,000	\$14,112	\$12,722	\$13,044	\$17,917	\$19,063
Mean	\$26,843	\$23,585	\$19,831	\$61,761	\$47,259	\$15,348	\$14,930	\$13,126	\$20,233	\$19,123
Business										
Total	\$60	\$14	\$46	\$0	\$0	\$56	\$42	\$12	\$2	\$0
Less than \$1000	\$15	\$9	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$28	\$28	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$1000 to \$2499	\$16	\$5	\$12	\$0	\$0	\$12	\$0	\$12	\$0	\$0
\$2500 to \$4999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14	\$14	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$5000 to \$9999	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
\$10000 or more	\$29	\$0	\$29	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$0
Median	\$2,380	\$750	\$28,000	\$0	\$0	\$986	\$750	\$1,750	\$55,000	\$0
Mean	\$17,797	\$733	\$23,028	\$0	\$0	\$1,716	\$1,333	\$1,500	\$12,000	\$0
Interest										
Total	\$6	\$0	\$6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mean	\$120	\$0	\$120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Social Security										
Total	\$43	\$14	\$23	\$0	\$6	\$70	\$47	\$17	\$0	\$6
Mean	\$6,216	\$3,541	\$4,200	\$0	\$20,800	\$997	\$198	\$300	\$0	\$9,600
Government Programs										
Total	\$241	\$189	\$29	\$0	\$23	\$503	\$462	\$17	\$0	\$23
Mean	\$1,090	\$542	\$2,663	\$0	\$3,600	\$751	\$610	\$623	\$0	\$3,677
Remittances outside										
Total	\$221	\$85	\$133	\$4	\$0	\$80	\$42	\$29	\$9	\$0
Mean	\$364	\$143	\$504	\$410	\$0	\$706	\$367	\$980	\$1,420	\$0
Remittances inside										
Total	\$169	\$104	\$63	\$2	\$0	\$240	\$184	\$52	\$4	\$0
Mean	\$1,773	\$118	\$4,527	\$100	\$0	\$199	\$96	\$528	\$750	\$0
Other income										
Total	\$35	\$5	\$17	\$7	\$6	\$26	\$19	\$0	\$2	\$6
Mean	\$8,620	\$50	\$4,222	\$9,098	\$28,164	\$1,985	\$1,750	\$0	\$1,200	\$3,000

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table 18. Total Personal and Household Income by Sex and State, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Total Personal Income															
Total	5,550	3,133	1,483	188	746	2,788	1,524	820	86	359	2,762	1,609	664	102	388
No income	1,037	552	300	46	139	359	217	81	9	52	678	335	219	36	87
\$1 to \$999	483	420	63	0	0	230	212	17	0	0	254	208	46	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	330	198	115	11	6	176	99	75	2	0	154	99	40	9	6
\$2500 to \$4999	223	104	58	9	52	114	57	17	5	35	109	47	40	4	17
\$5000 to \$7499	243	193	40	4	6	71	52	17	2	0	172	142	23	2	6
\$7500 to \$9999	222	142	29	5	46	103	57	17	0	29	119	85	12	5	17
\$10000 to \$14999	813	458	312	4	41	412	222	179	0	12	401	236	133	4	29
\$15000 to \$19999	802	396	260	7	139	472	264	162	0	46	330	132	98	7	93
\$20000 to \$29999	714	406	92	31	185	376	208	69	18	81	338	198	23	13	104
\$30000 to \$39999	413	212	110	27	64	249	94	98	16	41	164	118	12	11	23
\$40000 to \$49999	93	5	29	31	29	80	5	29	24	23	13	0	0	7	6
\$50000 to \$74999	144	28	75	5	35	120	24	58	4	35	24	5	17	2	0
\$75000 to \$99999	12	5	0	2	6	6	0	0	0	6	7	5	0	2	0
\$100000 or more	20	14	0	5	0	20	14	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	\$11,455	\$9,250	\$12,176	\$22,647	\$18,021	\$14,140	\$11,543	\$15,179	\$33,889	\$20,714	\$7,807	\$7,042	\$4,107	\$7,500	\$16,719
Mean	\$14,960	\$13,540	\$13,566	\$34,388	\$18,806	\$19,292	\$16,905	\$17,920	\$58,275	\$23,267	\$10,587	\$10,352	\$8,190	\$14,340	\$14,678
Annual take home pay															
Total	1,314	840	300	53	122	652	434	144	33	41	663	406	156	20	81
No income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1 to \$999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	72	66	0	0	6	47	47	0	0	0	25	19	0	0	6
\$2500 to \$4999	66	33	29	4	0	26	19	6	2	0	39	14	23	2	0
\$5000 to \$7499	127	33	75	13	6	18	5	6	7	0	109	28	69	5	6
\$7500 to \$9999	59	47	12	0	0	26	14	12	0	0	33	33	0	0	0
\$10000 to \$14999	348	226	115	0	6	115	52	63	0	0	232	175	52	0	6
\$15000 to \$19999	267	208	40	2	17	184	142	35	2	6	83	66	6	0	12
\$20000 to \$29999	137	90	6	7	35	68	57	6	5	0	70	33	0	2	35
\$30000 to \$39999	71	33	17	9	12	49	28	12	4	6	22	5	6	5	6
\$40000 to \$49999	48	24	6	7	12	41	24	6	5	6	8	0	0	2	6
\$50000 to \$74999	37	5	0	9	23	33	5	0	5	23	4	0	0	4	0
\$75000 to \$99999	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	78	71	0	2	6	40	38	0	2	0	39	33	0	0	6
Median	\$14,810	\$15,341	\$11,500	\$31,000	\$27,500	\$17,539	\$17,833	\$13,864	\$30,000	\$53,125	\$12,707	\$13,108	\$6,979	\$31,667	\$23,333
Mean	\$23,553	\$25,269	\$12,603	\$32,433	\$34,881	\$26,879	\$28,280	\$15,436	\$34,006	\$46,864	\$20,283	\$22,049	\$9,980	\$29,859	\$28,889
Household income in 2011															
Total	1,964	1,123	508	78	255	1,539	826	450	55	208	425	297	58	24	46
No income	57	19	35	4	0	33	9	23	0	0	25	9	12	4	0
\$1 to \$999	52	52	0	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	28	28	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	89	57	29	4	0	57	28	29	0	0	32	28	0	4	0
\$2500 to \$4999	34	19	6	4	6	28	19	6	4	0	6	0	0	0	6
\$5000 to \$7499	67	61	6	0	0	29	24	6	0	0	38	38	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	23	19	0	4	0	16	14	0	2	0	7	5	0	2	0
\$10000 to \$14999	110	75	35	0	0	82	47	35	0	0	28	28	0	0	0
\$15000 to \$19999	94	80	12	2	0	89	75	12	2	0	5	5	0	0	0
\$20000 to \$29999	291	212	63	4	12	243	170	63	4	6	48	42	0	0	6
\$30000 to \$39999	344	198	115	7	23	268	142	98	5	23	76	57	17	2	0
\$40000 to \$49999	211	90	58	5	58	167	80	46	5	35	44	9	12	0	23
\$50000 to \$74999	396	160	87	27	122	322	123	69	20	110	74	38	17	7	12
\$75000 to \$99999	145	57	52	7	29	138	52	52	5	29	7	5	0	2	0
\$100000 or more	52	24	12	11	6	43	19	12	7	6	8	5	0	4	0
Median	\$34,805	\$28,444	\$36,000	\$55,833	\$55,952	\$36,302	\$30,167	\$35,294	\$56,818	\$59,211	\$29,220	\$21,667	\$40,000	\$53,125	\$45,000
Mean	\$42,158	\$37,698	\$39,313	\$82,371	\$55,137	\$44,260	\$39,753	\$39,507	\$98,265	\$58,231	\$34,546	\$31,988	\$37,800	\$45,691	\$41,213

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table 19. Income total excluding those with no income by State and Sex, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Income total - no none															
Total	4,514	2,429	2,085	2,581	1,307	1,274	1,183	739	444	142	76	66	608	307	301
\$1 to \$999	483	230	254	420	212	208	63	17	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	330	176	154	198	99	99	115	75	40	11	2	9	6	0	6
\$2500 to \$4999	223	114	109	104	57	47	58	17	40	9	5	4	52	35	17
\$5000 to \$7499	243	71	172	193	52	142	40	17	23	4	2	2	6	0	6
\$7500 to \$9999	222	103	119	142	57	85	29	17	12	5	0	5	46	29	17
\$10000 to \$14999	813	412	401	458	222	236	312	179	133	4	0	4	41	12	29
\$15000 to \$19999	802	472	330	396	264	132	260	162	98	7	0	7	139	46	93
\$20000 to \$29999	714	376	338	406	208	198	92	69	23	31	18	13	185	81	104
\$30000 to \$39999	413	249	164	212	94	118	110	98	12	27	16	11	64	41	23
\$40000 to \$49999	93	80	13	5	5	0	29	29	0	31	24	7	29	23	6
\$50000 to \$74999	144	120	24	28	24	5	75	58	17	5	4	2	35	35	0
\$75000 to \$99999	12	6	7	5	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	6	0
\$100000 or more	20	20	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0
Median	\$14,641	\$16,150	\$12,918	\$12,552	\$13,989	\$11,200	\$14,583	\$16,429	\$12,283	\$30,000	\$36,667	\$21,429	\$20,781	\$23,929	\$19,063
Mean	\$18,395	\$22,144	\$14,028	\$16,436	\$19,712	\$13,074	\$17,008	\$19,880	\$12,232	\$45,410	\$65,212	\$22,307	\$23,105	\$27,218	\$18,912
Household income -- no none															
Total	1,907	1,506	400	1,104	816	288	473	427	46	75	55	20	255	208	46
\$1 to \$999	52	24	28	52	24	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	89	57	32	57	28	28	29	29	0	4	0	4	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	34	28	6	19	19	0	6	6	0	4	4	0	6	0	6
\$5000 to \$7499	67	29	38	61	24	38	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	23	16	7	19	14	5	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
\$10000 to \$14999	110	82	28	75	47	28	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$15000 to \$19999	94	89	5	80	75	5	12	12	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
\$20000 to \$29999	291	243	48	212	170	42	63	63	0	4	4	0	12	6	6
\$30000 to \$39999	344	268	76	198	142	57	115	98	17	7	5	2	23	23	0
\$40000 to \$49999	211	167	44	90	80	9	58	46	12	5	5	0	58	35	23
\$50000 to \$74999	396	322	74	160	123	38	87	69	17	27	20	7	122	110	12
\$75000 to \$99999	145	138	7	57	52	5	52	52	0	7	5	2	29	29	0
\$100000 or more	52	43	8	24	19	5	12	12	0	11	7	4	6	6	0
Median	\$35,635	\$36,908	\$31,128	\$28,889	\$30,500	\$22,778	\$37,500	\$36,471	\$45,000	\$57,500	\$56,818	\$59,375	\$55,952	\$59,211	\$45,000
Mean	\$43,422	\$45,216	\$36,671	\$38,342	\$40,213	\$33,037	\$42,190	\$41,643	\$47,250	\$86,389	\$98,265	\$53,999	\$55,137	\$58,231	\$41,213

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH01. Type of Building, Tenure and Monthly Rent by State and Head's arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Building															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
One house detached	174	101	73	94	71	24	52	23	29	22	7	15	6	0	6
One house attached	309	240	68	236	208	28	17	6	12	9	4	5	46	23	23
2 apartments	104	47	57	57	28	28	17	6	12	7	2	5	23	12	12
3 or 4 apartments	296	194	102	179	137	42	75	46	29	7	5	2	35	6	29
5 to 9 apartments	477	322	155	241	212	28	167	92	75	5	5	0	64	12	52
10 to 19 apartments	238	146	92	94	75	19	92	40	52	16	13	4	35	17	17
20 or more apartments	215	157	58	146	132	14	23	12	12	5	2	4	41	12	29
Boat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	70	36	34	24	19	5	40	17	23	0	0	0	6	0	6
Tenure															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Own with a mortgage	49	6	44	19	0	19	12	6	6	7	0	7	12	0	12
Own with no mortgage	19	6	13	0	0	0	6	6	0	2	0	2	12	0	12
Rent for cash	1,746	1,186	560	1,024	859	165	450	219	231	64	38	25	208	69	139
Occupied without cash rent	69	47	22	28	24	5	17	12	6	0	0	0	23	12	12
Monthly rent															
Total	1,746	1,186	560	1,024	859	165	450	219	231	64	38	25	208	69	139
\$1 to \$249	74	62	12	57	57	0	17	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	166	140	26	137	123	14	29	17	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$749	213	147	67	137	118	19	58	23	35	7	5	2	12	0	12
\$750 to \$999	523	352	172	297	241	57	150	92	58	18	7	11	58	12	46
\$1000 to \$1249	439	288	151	245	208	38	104	40	63	15	11	4	75	29	46
\$1250 to \$1499	107	66	41	38	33	5	35	17	17	5	4	2	29	12	17
\$1500 to \$1999	147	89	58	80	57	24	23	12	12	15	9	5	29	12	17
\$2000 to \$2999	49	32	16	24	19	5	17	6	12	2	2	0	6	6	0
\$3000 or more	29	10	18	9	5	5	17	6	12	2	0	2	0	0	0
Median rent	\$951	\$923	\$1,005	\$902	\$886	\$967	\$952	\$923	\$994	\$1,117	\$1,250	\$989	\$1,113	\$1,194	\$1,063

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH02. Year Moved In, Walls and Roof by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Year moved															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
2012	129	109	20	85	80	5	29	23	6	9	5	4	6	0	6
2011	369	273	96	189	156	33	115	75	40	13	7	5	52	35	17
2010	288	191	97	146	132	14	69	40	29	15	7	7	58	12	46
2009	221	154	67	137	118	19	58	23	35	9	7	2	17	6	12
2008	101	53	49	61	38	24	17	12	6	5	4	2	17	0	17
2007	201	120	81	132	109	24	35	12	23	0	0	0	35	0	35
2006	104	89	15	66	57	9	17	17	0	9	4	5	12	12	0
2005	73	31	42	42	24	19	17	0	17	2	2	0	12	6	6
2000-2004	274	177	97	175	146	28	81	29	52	7	2	5	12	0	12
Before 2000	122	47	76	38	24	14	46	12	35	4	0	4	35	12	23
Walls															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Poured concrete	766	510	256	429	377	52	202	87	115	13	5	7	122	41	81
Concrete blocks	669	460	209	387	326	61	179	92	87	22	13	9	81	29	52
Metal	10	5	6	5	5	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	439	270	169	250	175	75	98	63	35	38	20	18	52	12	41
Roof															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Poured concrete	1,318	879	438	741	613	127	387	190	196	46	29	16	145	46	98
Metal	120	63	58	52	38	14	40	23	17	16	2	15	12	0	12
Wood	445	302	143	278	231	47	58	29	29	11	7	4	98	35	64

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH03. Rooms and Bedrooms by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Rooms															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
1 rooms	164	143	21	146	137	9	12	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
2 rooms	396	308	88	283	222	61	63	63	0	9	5	4	41	17	23
3 rooms	474	280	194	250	217	33	133	40	92	16	11	5	75	12	64
4 rooms	464	301	162	236	189	47	144	75	69	20	15	5	64	23	41
5 rooms	167	96	71	85	66	19	52	12	40	13	7	5	17	12	6
6 rooms	130	71	59	61	42	19	35	17	17	11	0	11	23	12	12
7 rooms or more	88	44	44	9	9	0	46	29	17	4	0	4	29	6	23
Median	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.5	4.1	4.5	3.9
Bedrooms															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
0 bedrooms	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 bedrooms	587	431	156	349	307	42	162	98	63	18	9	9	58	17	41
2 bedrooms	775	450	325	392	307	85	225	87	139	31	22	9	127	35	93
3 bedrooms	323	238	85	245	208	38	40	12	29	15	7	7	23	12	12
4 bedrooms	145	102	44	80	61	19	40	35	6	7	0	7	17	6	12
5 or more bedrooms	47	17	30	5	0	5	12	6	6	2	0	2	29	12	17
Median	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH04. Complete Plumbing, Heating Type, Water Source and Sewer by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Complete plumbing															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Yes hot and cold water	1,847	1,218	629	1,052	868	184	468	231	237	73	38	35	255	81	174
Yes cold water only	36	26	10	19	14	5	17	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heating type															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Electricity	1,727	1,130	597	1,000	826	175	427	196	231	51	27	24	249	81	168
Gas	71	58	13	24	24	0	29	29	0	13	5	7	6	0	6
Solar	49	30	19	28	19	9	12	6	6	9	5	4	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No heating	36	26	10	19	14	5	17	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water source															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Public system only	1,873	1,233	639	1,066	878	189	479	237	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Public system and cistern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cistern tanks drums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public standpipe	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewer															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Yes connected to public sewer	1,861	1,233	628	1,062	873	189	479	242	237	66	36	29	255	81	174
No connected to septic tank or cesspool	18	7	11	5	5	0	6	0	6	7	2	5	0	0	0
No use other means	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH05. Cooking facilities and Vehicles by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Cooking facilities															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Inside this building	1,864	1,225	639	1,052	863	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Outside this building	9	9	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No cooking facilities	9	9	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooking fuel															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Electricity	1,696	1,147	548	977	807	170	462	237	225	55	35	20	203	69	133
Gas	188	96	91	94	75	19	23	6	17	18	4	15	52	12	41
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel used	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete kitchen															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Complete kitchen	1,784	1,176	608	1,000	826	175	462	231	231	73	38	35	249	81	168
Incomplete kitchen	100	68	31	71	57	14	23	12	12	0	0	0	6	0	6
Vehicles															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
0 vehicles	542	425	118	335	302	33	156	98	58	11	7	4	41	17	23
1 vehicles	997	665	332	594	481	113	231	115	115	38	22	16	133	46	87
2 vehicles	279	136	144	109	80	28	81	29	52	15	9	5	75	17	58
3 vehicles	44	14	30	24	14	9	12	0	12	9	0	9	0	0	0
4 vehicles	11	0	11	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
5 or more vehicles	10	5	6	5	5	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	1	1.6	1.2	1	1.3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH06. Appliances by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Television															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
With TV	1,734	1,119	615	929	760	170	479	242	237	71	36	35	255	81	174
No TV	149	124	25	142	123	19	6	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0
Cable															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
With Cable TV	1,071	619	452	462	373	90	364	173	190	60	27	33	185	46	139
No Cable TV	663	500	163	467	387	80	115	69	46	11	9	2	69	35	35
No TV	149	124	25	142	123	19	6	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0
Air conditioning															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Yes Central air conditioning	133	73	59	24	24	0	52	23	29	11	4	7	46	23	23
Yes 1 room air conditioner	343	231	113	217	189	28	75	35	40	11	7	4	41	0	41
Yes 2 or more air conditioners	68	19	49	24	19	5	23	0	23	4	0	4	17	0	17
No air conditioning	1,339	921	418	807	651	156	335	185	150	47	27	20	150	58	93
Computer															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
With computer	998	570	428	410	316	94	364	185	179	62	29	33	162	41	122
No computer	885	674	212	661	566	94	121	58	63	11	9	2	93	41	52
Internet															
Total	998	570	428	410	316	94	364	185	179	62	29	33	162	41	122
With internet	909	502	407	344	259	85	341	173	167	62	29	33	162	41	122
No internet	89	68	21	66	57	9	23	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phone															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
With phone	1,733	1,165	568	996	830	165	444	219	225	67	35	33	226	81	145
No phone	150	79	72	75	52	24	40	23	17	5	4	2	29	0	29

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH07. Value of House, Mortgage Payment, Land Holdings by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Value of house															
Total	68	12	57	19	0	19	17	12	6	9	0	9	23	0	23
\$ 0 - 49999	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
\$ 50000 - 99999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 100000 - 149999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 150000 - 199999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 200000 - 249999	16	12	5	5	0	5	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 250000 - 299999	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
\$ 300000 or more	39	0	39	14	0	14	6	0	6	7	0	7	12	0	12
Mortgage payment															
Total	68	12	57	19	0	19	17	12	6	9	0	9	23	0	23
Less than \$300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$300 to \$499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$700 to \$849	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	68	12	57	19	0	19	17	12	6	9	0	9	23	0	23
Land holdings															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Has land holdings	910	560	350	359	311	47	283	144	139	60	29	31	208	75	133
Does not have land holdings	973	684	290	712	571	142	202	98	104	13	9	4	46	6	41

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH08. Cultural Activities by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Parent-Teachers Association															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
PTA member	575	376	199	321	259	61	202	92	110	24	7	16	29	17	12
Not PTA member	1,308	867	440	750	623	127	283	150	133	49	31	18	226	64	162
Sports Organization															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Sports Organization	433	253	180	127	94	33	237	127	110	40	15	25	29	17	12
No sports organization	1,450	991	460	944	788	156	248	115	133	33	24	9	226	64	162
Volunteer Organization															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Volunteer	641	429	213	316	283	33	266	127	139	36	13	24	23	6	17
No volunteer	1,242	815	427	755	599	156	219	115	104	36	25	11	231	75	156
Non-Micronesian Church															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Member of Non-Micronesian Church	1,026	683	342	566	467	99	306	144	162	44	20	24	110	52	58
No members	858	560	297	505	415	90	179	98	81	29	18	11	145	29	116

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH09. Other Cultural Activities by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Frequency of Gatherings															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Daily	163	107	56	47	38	9	104	63	40	0	0	0	12	6	6
Weekly	718	475	243	283	255	28	306	162	144	36	18	18	93	41	52
Monthly	409	238	171	302	217	85	35	0	35	20	9	11	52	12	41
Less frequent	241	135	106	132	90	42	29	17	12	16	11	5	64	17	46
Never	353	289	64	307	283	24	12	0	12	0	0	0	35	6	29
Display FSM flag															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Has FSM flag	330	155	175	80	47	33	144	58	87	18	9	9	87	41	46
Does not have FSM flag	1,554	1,089	464	991	835	156	341	185	156	55	29	25	168	41	127
Display Handicrafts															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Has Micronesian handicrafts	717	441	276	231	189	42	352	185	167	53	27	25	81	41	41
Does not have Micronesian handicrafts	1,166	803	363	840	694	146	133	58	75	20	11	9	174	41	133
Wear Island clothing															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
Wears Island clothing	1,706	1,146	560	986	826	160	444	219	225	44	20	24	231	81	150
Does not wear island clothing	178	98	80	85	57	28	40	23	17	29	18	11	23	0	23

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH10. Large Costs by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Health insurance															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	1,348	1,007	340	939	812	127	300	150	150	22	11	11	87	35	52
Less than \$100	119	57	62	42	19	24	46	29	17	7	4	4	23	6	17
\$100 to \$249	179	97	82	47	28	19	58	35	23	22	11	11	52	23	29
\$250 to \$499	68	28	40	24	14	9	23	6	17	4	2	2	17	6	12
\$500 to \$999	93	26	67	5	5	0	40	17	23	7	4	4	41	0	41
\$1000 or more	77	29	48	14	5	9	17	6	12	11	7	4	35	12	23
Car price															
Total	783	502	281	429	354	75	219	98	121	13	9	4	122	41	81
Less than \$2500	134	98	36	80	61	19	52	35	17	2	2	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	66	37	29	24	24	0	23	6	17	2	2	0	17	6	12
\$5000 to \$9999	104	76	29	66	57	9	29	17	12	4	2	2	6	0	6
\$10000 to \$14999	146	95	51	104	90	14	35	6	29	2	0	2	6	0	6
\$15000 to \$19999	114	83	31	66	52	14	29	23	6	2	2	0	17	6	12
\$20000 to \$29999	152	86	66	71	57	14	12	0	12	0	0	0	69	29	41
\$30000 or more	67	28	39	19	14	5	40	12	29	2	2	0	6	0	6
Appliances															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	1,486	981	505	849	694	156	381	196	185	53	27	25	203	64	139
Less than \$100	63	46	16	38	33	5	17	6	12	2	2	0	6	6	0
\$100 to \$249	77	46	31	33	28	5	29	17	12	4	0	4	12	0	12
\$250 to \$499	79	45	35	33	33	0	17	0	17	0	0	0	29	12	17
\$500 to \$999	82	55	27	47	38	9	23	12	12	5	5	0	6	0	6
\$1000 or more	97	72	25	71	57	14	17	12	6	9	4	5	0	0	0
Credit card charges															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	1,493	1,029	464	906	755	151	329	185	144	44	25	18	214	64	150
Less than \$500	246	141	106	90	75	14	127	52	75	18	7	11	12	6	6
\$500 to \$999	44	38	6	19	19	0	12	6	6	2	2	0	12	12	0
\$1000 - 1499	50	23	28	33	19	14	12	0	12	5	4	2	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	45	14	30	24	14	9	0	0	0	4	0	4	17	0	17

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH11. Overseas Travel and Gifts, Food stamps and Welfare Payments by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000	Total	2000-12	< 2000
Overseas travel															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	976	669	306	618	495	123	214	110	104	46	24	22	98	41	58
Less than \$500	134	100	34	28	24	5	87	58	29	2	2	0	17	17	0
\$500 to \$999	63	25	38	19	9	9	29	6	23	4	4	0	12	6	6
\$1000 - 1499	80	28	53	19	14	5	12	0	12	4	2	2	46	12	35
\$1500 - 1999	99	45	54	57	38	19	6	0	6	2	2	0	35	6	29
\$2000 - 2499	165	120	45	90	85	5	63	35	29	0	0	0	12	0	12
\$2500 - 2999	45	16	29	5	5	0	29	12	17	5	0	5	6	0	6
\$3000 or more	322	241	81	236	212	24	46	23	23	11	5	5	29	0	29
Overseas gifts															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	762	491	271	453	354	99	162	81	81	44	22	22	104	35	69
Less than \$500	533	424	109	396	349	47	87	58	29	9	5	4	41	12	29
\$500 to \$999	217	138	78	104	94	9	46	12	35	15	9	5	52	23	29
\$1000 - 1499	100	49	52	24	14	9	58	35	23	2	0	2	17	0	17
\$1500 - 1999	55	33	22	14	9	5	17	17	0	0	0	0	23	6	17
\$2000 - 2499	104	64	40	33	24	9	63	35	29	2	0	2	6	6	0
\$2500 - 2999	19	2	17	0	0	0	12	0	12	2	2	0	6	0	6
\$3000 or more	93	44	50	47	38	9	40	6	35	0	0	0	6	0	6
Food stamps															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	1,021	623	398	495	396	99	277	133	144	69	36	33	179	58	122
Less than \$250	82	78	5	71	66	5	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$250 - 499	419	310	109	278	250	28	104	52	52	2	2	0	35	6	29
\$500 - 749	243	159	84	151	113	38	58	35	23	0	0	0	35	12	23
\$750 - 999	50	25	26	33	19	14	17	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1249	42	35	7	28	24	5	6	6	0	2	0	2	6	6	0
\$1250 - 1499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 or more	26	14	12	14	14	0	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare payments															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	1,296	808	489	623	510	113	392	185	208	73	38	35	208	75	133
Less than \$150	61	38	23	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	23
\$150 to \$199	15	10	5	9	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$200 to \$299	40	29	11	28	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	6
\$300 to \$499	258	195	63	189	160	28	58	35	23	0	0	0	12	0	12
\$500 or more	213	164	49	184	146	38	29	17	12	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH12. Health services by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Health services															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
At least one health service	1,296	839	457	646	543	104	358	190	167	55	31	24	237	75	162
No health services	587	405	182	425	340	85	127	52	75	18	7	11	17	6	12
WIC															
Total	564	417	146	344	293	52	144	87	58	5	4	2	69	35	35
Immunization clinics															
Total	625	380	245	255	208	47	225	115	110	24	11	13	122	46	75
Public health nurses															
Total	488	352	136	236	198	38	237	139	98	4	4	0	12	12	0
Emergency rooms															
Total	800	521	279	434	349	85	214	110	104	31	16	15	122	46	75
Outpatient services															
Total	942	550	392	477	359	118	260	121	139	44	24	20	162	46	116
Inpatient services															
Total	559	351	208	217	184	33	219	121	98	18	11	7	104	35	69
Medicare															
Total	416	261	155	170	156	14	144	69	75	4	2	2	98	35	64
QUEST															
Total	786	479	307	392	311	80	277	133	144	13	5	7	104	29	75
Medically indigent															
Total	82	48	35	19	19	0	58	23	35	0	0	0	6	6	0
Community health meetings															
Total	109	81	29	9	9	0	98	69	29	2	2	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH13. Annual Expenses by State and Head's arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Weddings															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	674	356	318	175	113	61	341	167	173	60	35	25	98	41	58
Less than															
\$100	149	104	45	90	85	5	40	12	29	2	2	0	17	6	12
\$100 to \$249	469	348	120	330	283	47	63	46	17	5	2	4	69	17	52
\$250 to \$499	125	111	14	113	99	14	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
\$500 to \$999	206	123	83	156	123	33	12	0	12	4	0	4	35	0	35
\$1000 or more	261	202	59	208	179	28	23	12	12	2	0	2	29	12	17
Mean	\$518	\$567	\$424	\$515	\$535	\$423	\$651	\$750	\$551	\$161	\$6	\$332	\$383	\$634	\$265
Funerals															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	369	215	154	146	99	47	98	52	46	38	24	15	87	41	46
Less than															
\$100	177	134	43	137	123	14	40	12	29	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	461	326	136	302	264	38	81	40	40	9	4	5	69	17	52
\$250 to \$499	147	80	67	38	19	19	87	52	35	5	4	2	17	6	12
\$500 to \$999	312	199	113	170	142	28	81	40	40	15	5	9	46	12	35
\$1000 or more	417	290	127	278	236	42	98	46	52	5	2	4	35	6	29
Mean	\$900	\$824	\$1,048	\$936	\$984	\$715	\$1,056	\$544	\$1,568	\$244	\$162	\$336	\$640	\$236	\$828
Family get togethers															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	754	524	230	472	382	90	156	92	63	11	9	2	116	41	75
Less than															
\$100	172	113	59	109	80	28	40	23	17	5	4	2	17	6	12
\$100 to \$249	467	263	203	203	170	33	144	52	92	33	13	20	87	29	58
\$250 to \$499	138	97	41	85	80	5	29	12	17	13	5	7	12	0	12
\$500 to \$999	184	123	60	90	75	14	75	35	40	7	7	0	12	6	6
\$1000 or more	169	123	46	113	94	19	40	29	12	4	0	4	12	0	12
Mean	\$280	\$295	\$252	\$284	\$305	\$187	\$329	\$340	\$319	\$253	\$212	\$297	\$179	\$90	\$220
Church activities															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
None	466	342	124	326	274	52	63	35	29	36	22	15	41	12	29
Less than															
\$100	318	187	131	175	127	47	98	52	46	16	7	9	29	0	29
\$100 to \$249	430	267	164	198	156	42	133	75	58	13	7	5	87	29	58
\$250 to \$499	181	114	67	85	66	19	52	29	23	4	2	2	41	17	23
\$500 to \$999	230	142	88	132	113	19	81	23	58	0	0	0	17	6	12
\$1000 or more	258	192	65	156	146	9	58	29	29	4	0	4	41	17	23
Mean	\$407	\$430	\$362	\$445	\$489	\$238	\$403	\$285	\$522	\$94	\$48	\$145	\$344	\$404	\$316

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH14. Remittances by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Remittances sent overseas															
Total	395	264	131	227	187	40	84	42	42	40	21	19	44	14	30
None	75	37	38	44	28	16	15	4	11	5	2	3	11	3	8
Less than \$100	5	4	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	66	57	9	56	53	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	3	1	2
\$250 to \$499	28	18	10	16	12	4	5	5	0	2	0	2	5	1	4
\$500 to \$999	67	43	24	31	25	6	18	12	6	10	5	5	8	1	7
\$1000 or more	154	105	49	76	66	10	42	20	22	19	11	8	17	8	9
Mean	\$1,081	\$1,116	\$1,012	\$985	\$975	\$1,033	\$1,401	\$1,598	\$1,205	\$1,244	\$1,526	\$932	\$818	\$936	\$763
Gift remittances															
Total	395	264	131	227	187	40	84	42	42	40	21	19	44	14	30
None	125	80	45	83	64	19	18	7	11	11	4	7	13	5	8
Less than \$100	12	10	2	10	9	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	104	80	24	71	62	9	20	11	9	10	6	4	3	1	2
\$250 to \$499	34	25	9	21	20	1	3	2	1	4	3	1	6	0	6
\$500 to \$999	52	29	23	25	18	7	10	6	4	7	3	4	10	2	8
\$1000 or more	68	40	28	17	14	3	31	15	16	8	5	3	12	6	6
Mean	\$578	\$463	\$811	\$361	\$269	\$790	\$1,122	\$1,213	\$1,031	\$474	\$521	\$421	\$755	\$707	\$777
Remittances to US Areas															
Total	395	264	131	227	187	40	84	42	42	40	21	19	44	14	30
None	299	193	106	167	135	32	69	33	36	30	15	15	33	10	23
Less than \$100	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
\$100 to \$249	24	17	7	16	14	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	1	0	1
\$250 to \$499	17	13	4	12	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	3
\$500 to \$999	24	18	6	15	11	4	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	2
\$1000 or more	28	21	7	15	14	1	8	5	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
Mean	\$193	\$214	\$152	\$191	\$207	\$116	\$210	\$294	\$125	\$245	\$138	\$363	\$130	\$189	\$102
Remittance local															
Total	395	264	131	227	187	40	84	42	42	40	21	19	44	14	30
None	310	204	106	167	135	32	70	36	34	34	19	15	39	14	25
Less than \$100	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	23	18	5	16	16	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
\$250 to \$499	20	15	5	15	12	3	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1
\$500 to \$999	16	9	7	11	9	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1
\$1000 or more	24	17	7	18	15	3	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$239	\$300	\$115	\$359	\$401	\$163	\$120	\$93	\$146	\$42	\$14	\$72	\$24	\$0	\$35

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

Table HH15. Savings by State and Head's Arrival, Hawaii: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000	Total	2000-12	Pre 2000
Savings															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
No savings	1,159	857	303	760	651	109	364	202	162	7	4	4	29	0	29
\$1 to \$999	350	210	140	189	151	38	92	35	58	11	7	4	58	17	41
\$1000 to \$2499	177	82	95	85	47	38	0	0	0	16	5	11	75	29	46
\$2500 to \$4999	85	37	48	5	5	0	12	0	12	16	9	7	52	23	29
\$5000 to \$7499	56	30	26	24	19	5	0	0	0	9	5	4	23	6	17
\$7500 to \$9999	13	2	12	0	0	0	6	0	6	2	2	0	6	0	6
\$10000 or more	43	26	17	9	9	0	12	6	6	11	5	5	12	6	6
Mean	\$848	\$608	\$1,317	\$374	\$369	\$398	\$521	\$267	\$774	\$3,615	\$3,686	\$3,537	\$2,675	\$2,767	\$2,631
401K savings															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
No savings	1,701	1,184	517	1,019	863	156	456	231	225	29	20	9	197	69	127
\$1 to \$999	27	11	16	24	9	14	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	27	9	18	5	0	5	17	6	12	5	4	2	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	9	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	6	0	6
\$5000 to \$7499	33	10	23	5	5	0	6	6	0	5	0	5	17	0	17
\$7500 to \$9999	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	6	0
\$10000 or more	77	18	59	19	5	14	6	0	6	24	7	16	29	6	23
Mean	\$1,099	\$410	\$2,438	\$604	\$159	\$2,681	\$226	\$143	\$310	\$9,576	\$5,271	\$14,334	\$2,416	\$1,643	\$2,777
Monthly savings															
Total	1,872	1,244	628	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	243	81	162
No savings	1,205	871	334	745	628	118	381	208	173	38	18	20	41	17	23
1 - 99 dollars	253	123	130	104	85	19	35	12	23	16	9	7	98	17	81
100 - 199 dollars	175	128	48	109	99	9	6	0	6	9	5	4	52	23	29
200 - 299 dollars	61	39	22	19	14	5	17	12	6	2	2	0	23	12	12
300 - 399 dollars	45	13	31	24	9	14	6	0	6	4	4	0	12	0	12
400 - 499 dollars	28	16	12	5	5	0	17	6	12	0	0	0	6	6	0
\$500 or more	104	54	50	66	42	24	23	6	17	4	0	4	12	6	6
Mean	\$70	\$58	\$93	\$64	\$56	\$103	\$57	\$37	\$78	\$74	\$65	\$84	\$118	\$143	\$106
Monthly 401K savings															
Total	1,883	1,244	639	1,071	882	189	485	242	242	73	38	35	255	81	174
No savings	1,719	1,180	539	1,014	863	151	462	225	237	40	22	18	203	69	133
1 - 99 dollars	68	15	53	19	0	19	6	6	0	20	9	11	23	0	23
100 - 199 dollars	62	30	31	24	9	14	6	6	0	9	4	5	23	12	12
\$200 or more	35	19	16	14	9	5	12	6	6	4	4	0	6	0	6
Mean	\$11	\$8	\$18	\$9	\$6	\$23	\$7	\$9	\$5	\$42	\$49	\$34	\$23	\$14	\$27

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: Population Estimates from 2003 Survey and interim births and migrants

US MAINLAND TABLES



Table M01. Age, Marital Status, and Children Born by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Age															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
0 - 4 years	2,763	1,325	635	421	382	1,290	517	339	181	255	1,473	809	296	241	127
5 - 9 years	2,912	1,393	734	361	424	1,153	562	254	211	127	1,758	831	480	150	297
10 - 14 years	1,497	651	508	211	127	705	292	310	60	42	792	359	197	150	85
15 - 19 years	1,636	764	564	181	127	685	314	226	60	85	951	449	339	120	42
20 - 24 years	2,065	1,258	451	271	85	890	472	226	150	42	1,175	786	226	120	42
25 - 29 years	2,952	1,662	494	542	255	1,327	786	197	301	42	1,625	876	296	241	212
30 - 34 years	2,943	1,527	903	301	212	1,333	719	409	120	85	1,610	809	494	181	127
35 - 39 years	2,770	1,033	860	451	424	1,295	449	423	211	212	1,474	584	437	241	212
40 - 44 years	1,908	764	691	241	212	1,128	427	381	150	170	780	337	310	90	42
45 - 49 years	866	359	296	211	0	501	180	141	181	0	365	180	155	30	0
50 - 54 years	735	314	197	181	42	382	135	85	120	42	353	180	113	60	0
55 - 59 years	437	180	155	60	42	190	90	71	30	0	247	90	85	30	42
60 - 64 years	272	157	85	30	0	87	45	42	0	0	185	112	42	30	0
65 - 69 years	73	45	28	0	0	37	22	14	0	0	37	22	14	0	0
70 - 74 years	152	22	14	30	85	65	22	0	0	42	87	0	14	30	42
75 years and over	67	22	14	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	22	14	30	0
Median	26.9	26	29.3	27.9	26.3	28.1	27.3	30.1	28.8	27.5	26	24.9	28.7	26.9	26
Marital Status															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Now married	8,867	3,729	2,680	1,354	1,104	4,426	1,842	1,382	692	509	4,441	1,887	1,298	662	594
Consensually married	1,793	1,101	409	241	42	953	606	183	120	42	840	494	226	120	0
Widowed	335	180	155	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	293	180	113	0	0
Divorced	375	202	71	60	42	146	45	28	30	42	230	157	42	30	0
Separated	261	90	141	30	0	117	45	42	30	0	144	45	99	0	0
Never married	12,418	6,177	3,174	1,836	1,231	5,387	2,493	1,439	903	552	7,031	3,684	1,735	933	679
Children ever born															
Total	8,954	4,447	2,539	1,204	764	0	0	0	0	0	8,954	4,447	2,539	1,204	764
None	4,649	2,516	1,354	482	297	0	0	0	0	0	4,649	2,516	1,354	482	297
One	994	517	212	181	85	0	0	0	0	0	994	517	212	181	85
Two	1,353	584	353	331	85	0	0	0	0	0	1,353	584	353	331	85
Three	800	314	268	90	127	0	0	0	0	0	800	314	268	90	127
Four	609	180	254	90	85	0	0	0	0	0	609	180	254	90	85
Five	250	135	42	30	42	0	0	0	0	0	250	135	42	30	42
Six	183	112	28	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	183	112	28	0	42
Seven or more	118	90	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118	90	28	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M02. Relationship and Religion by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Relationship															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Householder	5,931	2,695	1,721	963	552	4,621	1,954	1,382	903	382	1,310	741	339	60	170
Spouse	3,835	1,505	1,255	692	382	296	112	99	0	85	3,539	1,393	1,157	692	297
Child	7,873	3,459	2,342	1,053	1,019	3,395	1,348	1,129	451	467	4,478	2,111	1,213	602	552
Stepchild	189	90	99	0	0	110	67	42	0	0	79	22	56	0	0
Sibling	1,184	741	268	90	85	522	337	113	30	42	662	404	155	60	42
Parent	653	270	141	30	212	259	90	42	0	127	393	180	99	30	85
Grandchild	206	45	71	90	0	103	0	42	60	0	103	45	28	30	0
Other relative	2,331	1,685	296	181	170	921	629	99	150	42	1,411	1,056	197	30	127
Roomer-boarder	58	0	28	30	0	14	0	14	0	0	44	0	14	30	0
Housemate	466	180	226	60	0	241	112	99	30	0	224	67	127	30	0
Unmarried	200	157	42	0	0	59	45	14	0	0	141	112	28	0	0
Nonrelative	137	22	85	30	0	28	0	28	0	0	109	22	56	30	0
Niece nephew	404	270	14	120	0	217	157	0	60	0	187	112	14	60	0
Cousin	180	90	0	90	0	97	67	0	30	0	83	22	0	60	0
Aunt uncle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child-in-law	51	22	28	0	0	37	22	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Parent-in-law	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Other in-law	276	202	14	60	0	150	90	0	60	0	126	112	14	0	0
Other relative	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0
Religion															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Catholic	13,436	6,648	3,541	2,950	297	6,049	2,920	1,467	1,535	127	7,387	3,729	2,074	1,415	170
Protestant	9,151	4,290	2,638	271	1,952	4,313	1,864	1,425	90	934	4,838	2,426	1,213	181	1,019
Assembly of God	125	22	42	60	0	37	22	14	0	0	88	0	28	60	0
Other protestant	507	404	42	60	0	238	180	28	30	0	269	225	14	30	0
Traditional religion	150	0	0	150	0	120	0	0	120	0	30	0	0	30	0
Mormon (LSD)	28	0	28	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Seventh Day Adventist	99	0	99	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	56	0	56	0	0
Other religions	538	112	226	30	170	243	45	113	0	85	295	67	113	30	85
Refused or no religion	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Chuukese	11,705	10,781	550	331	42	5,028	4,784	183	60	0	6,677	5,997	367	271	42
Pohnpeian	6,153	382	5,741	30	0	2,987	180	2,807	0	0	3,166	202	2,934	30	0
Kosraean	2,478	45	56	0	2,377	1,168	22	0	0	1,146	1,310	22	56	0	1,231
Yapese	865	22	0	843	0	504	22	0	482	0	361	0	0	361	0
Yap Outer Islander	2,096	67	42	1,987	0	1,239	22	42	1,174	0	858	45	0	813	0
Others	751	180	240	331	0	145	0	85	60	0	606	180	155	271	0
First and Second Ethnicities															
Total Both Ethnicities															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Chuukese	397	67	28	301	0	201	22	28	150	0	195	45	0	150	0
Pohnpeian	169	0	169	0	0	99	0	99	0	0	71	0	71	0	0
Kosraean	53	22	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	22	0	30	0
Yapese	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	157	22	14	120	0	60	0	0	60	0	97	22	14	60	0
Others	343	90	42	211	0	163	45	28	90	0	179	45	14	120	0
No second ethnicity	22,908	11,253	6,376	2,859	2,419	10,547	4,964	2,962	1,475	1,146	12,361	6,289	3,414	1,385	1,273
First Ethnicity Chuukese															
Total	11,705	10,781	550	331	42	5,028	4,784	183	60	0	6,677	5,997	367	271	42
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	99	0	99	0	0	85	0	85	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Kosraean	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Others	90	90	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	11,471	10,646	451	331	42	4,898	4,739	99	60	0	6,573	5,907	353	271	42
First Ethnicity Pohnpeian															
Total	6,153	382	5,741	30	0	2,987	180	2,807	0	0	3,166	202	2,934	30	0
Chuukese	73	45	28	0	0	51	22	28	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Others	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	6,038	337	5,671	30	0	2,922	157	2,765	0	0	3,116	180	2,906	30	0
First Ethnicity Kosraean															
Total	2,478	45	56	0	2,377	1,168	22	0	0	1,146	1,310	22	56	0	1,231
Chuukese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No second ethnicity	2,464	45	42	0	2,377	1,168	22	0	0	1,146	1,296	22	42	0	1,231
First Ethnicity Yapese															
Total	865	22	0	843	0	504	22	0	482	0	361	0	0	361	0
Chuukese	60	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	90	0	0	90	0	30	0	0	30	0	60	0	0	60	0
No second ethnicity	715	22	0	692	0	414	22	0	391	0	301	0	0	301	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M03. Ethnicity by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
First Ethnicity Yap Outer Islander															
Total	2,096	67	42	1,987	0	1,239	22	42	1,174	0	858	45	0	813	0
Chuukese	211	0	0	211	0	90	0	0	90	0	120	0	0	120	0
Pohnpeian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosraean	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Yapese	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	60	0	0	60	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0
Others	90	0	0	90	0	60	0	0	60	0	30	0	0	30	0
No second ethnicity	1,682	45	42	1,595	0	1,058	22	42	993	0	624	22	0	602	0
Others															
First Ethnicity Other															
Total	751	180	240	331	0	145	0	85	60	0	606	180	155	271	0
Chuukese	53	22	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	22	0	30	0
Pohnpeian	42	0	42	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	28	0	28	0	0
Kosraean	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yapese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yap Outer Islander	60	0	0	60	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0
Others	58	0	28	30	0	14	0	14	0	0	44	0	14	30	0
No second ethnicity	537	157	169	211	0	87	0	56	30	0	451	157	113	181	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M04. FSM and US Citizenship, Birthplace, and Reason Migrated by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
FSM citizen															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
FSM citizen	17,110	8,445	4,853	1,987	1,825	8,073	3,751	2,215	1,174	934	9,036	4,694	2,638	813	891
Not FSM citizen	6,939	3,032	1,777	1,535	594	2,997	1,280	903	602	212	3,942	1,752	875	933	382
US citizen															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
US citizen	6,269	2,740	1,580	1,354	594	2,580	1,078	748	542	212	3,689	1,662	832	813	382
Not US citizen	17,780	8,737	5,050	2,167	1,825	8,491	3,953	2,370	1,234	934	9,289	4,784	2,680	933	891
Birthplace															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Chuuk	8,607	7,951	240	331	85	3,753	3,639	85	30	0	4,854	4,312	155	301	85
Pohnpei	4,986	202	4,669	30	85	2,484	112	2,257	30	85	2,502	90	2,412	0	0
Yap	1,609	0	14	1,595	0	1,068	0	14	1,053	0	542	0	0	542	0
Kosrae	1,601	45	28	0	1,528	744	22	0	0	722	857	22	28	0	806
Palau	135	0	14	120	0	14	0	14	0	0	120	0	0	120	0
Marshall Islands	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI	339	90	99	150	0	192	45	56	90	0	147	45	42	60	0
Guam	557	292	85	181	0	306	157	28	120	0	251	135	56	60	0
Hawaii	376	247	99	30	0	185	112	42	30	0	191	135	56	0	0
Other Pacific	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
United States	5,721	2,605	1,340	1,053	722	2,303	921	621	421	340	3,418	1,685	719	632	382
Asia	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0
Others	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Reason Migrated															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Employment	6,928	3,347	2,384	391	806	3,564	1,572	1,284	241	467	3,365	1,774	1,100	150	340
Relative of employed person	741	202	296	30	212	225	112	71	0	42	515	90	226	30	170
Family reasons	6,306	2,605	1,890	1,174	637	2,492	966	790	482	255	3,814	1,640	1,100	692	382
Education	6,447	3,347	1,143	1,746	212	3,164	1,550	578	993	42	3,283	1,797	564	752	170
Medical reasons	126	112	14	0	0	59	45	14	0	0	67	67	0	0	0
Visiting or vacation	423	135	197	90	0	229	112	56	60	0	194	22	141	30	0
Other	279	67	169	0	42	158	45	71	0	42	121	22	99	0	0
Did not migrate	2,798	1,662	536	90	509	1,180	629	254	0	297	1,618	1,033	282	90	212

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M05. Year left, Arrival year, Times returned, Year returned by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Year left FSM															
Total	16,548	8,153	4,951	1,746	1,698	7,876	3,751	2,356	963	806	8,672	4,402	2,596	783	891
2010-2012	2,020	1,280	310	90	340	779	494	85	30	170	1,242	786	226	60	170
2005-2009	5,280	2,942	1,509	361	467	2,445	1,460	677	181	127	2,835	1,482	832	181	340
2000-2004	3,059	1,258	973	361	467	1,361	494	522	90	255	1,698	764	451	271	212
1995-1999	2,936	1,168	1,044	512	212	1,371	449	536	301	85	1,565	719	508	211	127
1988-1994	2,068	943	804	150	170	1,240	539	423	150	127	828	404	381	0	42
1987 or before	1,185	562	310	271	42	680	314	113	211	42	505	247	197	60	0
Arrival Year in the Mainland															
Total	16,548	8,153	4,951	1,746	1,698	7,876	3,751	2,356	963	806	8,672	4,402	2,596	783	891
2010-2012	2,916	1,774	494	181	467	760	472	71	90	127	2,156	1,303	423	90	340
2005-2009	5,073	2,538	1,721	602	212	2,633	1,258	875	331	170	2,440	1,280	846	271	42
2000-2004	2,622	876	1,100	391	255	1,178	449	494	150	85	1,444	427	607	241	170
1995-1999	2,417	1,168	578	331	340	717	270	212	150	85	1,700	898	367	181	255
1988-1994	2,550	1,258	790	120	382	1,984	988	578	120	297	566	270	212	0	85
1987 or before	970	539	268	120	42	604	314	127	120	42	366	225	141	0	0
Times Returned to FSM															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
0 times	15,383	7,165	4,401	2,077	1,740	7,097	3,167	2,045	993	891	8,286	3,998	2,356	1,084	849
1 times	3,496	1,550	1,030	662	255	1,748	764	508	391	85	1,749	786	522	271	170
2 times	2,514	1,348	508	361	297	909	494	197	90	127	1,605	854	310	271	170
3 times	1,227	809	226	150	42	533	270	113	150	0	694	539	113	0	42
4 times	326	112	183	30	0	138	67	71	0	0	188	45	113	30	0
5 times	459	112	141	120	85	218	45	71	60	42	241	67	71	60	42
6 to 8 times	319	202	56	60	0	244	157	56	30	0	75	45	0	30	0
9 or more times	325	180	85	60	0	184	67	56	60	0	141	112	28	0	0
Year last returned to Mainland															
Total	8,651	4,312	2,215	1,445	679	3,959	1,864	1,058	783	255	4,692	2,448	1,157	662	424
2012	706	404	212	90	0	296	180	56	60	0	410	225	155	30	0
2011	1,250	741	268	241	0	605	359	155	90	0	645	382	113	150	0
2010	1,096	584	409	60	42	455	270	155	30	0	641	314	254	30	42
2008 or 2009	1,426	696	282	150	297	654	382	127	60	85	772	314	155	90	212
2005 to 2007	1,701	584	508	482	127	865	270	282	271	42	836	314	226	211	85
2000 to 2004	1,886	988	324	361	212	799	292	169	211	127	1,087	696	155	150	85
Before 2000	586	314	212	60	0	285	112	113	60	0	301	202	99	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M06. School attendance and Educational attainment by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
School Attendance															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
No has not attended	18,028	8,805	4,980	2,588	1,655	8,342	3,886	2,356	1,294	806	9,686	4,919	2,624	1,294	849
Yes public school or college	5,754	2,583	1,594	813	764	2,625	1,101	734	451	340	3,129	1,482	860	361	424
Yes private school or college	267	90	56	120	0	103	45	28	30	0	163	45	28	90	0
Educational Attainment for those attending															
Total	18,028	8,805	4,980	2,588	1,655	8,342	3,886	2,356	1,294	806	9,686	4,919	2,624	1,294	849
None	4,068	1,909	1,058	421	679	1,761	719	480	181	382	2,307	1,190	578	241	297
Nursery or Kindergarten	191	135	56	0	0	96	67	28	0	0	96	67	28	0	0
1st through 4th grade	203	90	71	0	42	81	67	14	0	0	121	22	56	0	42
5th or 6th grade	96	67	28	0	0	59	45	14	0	0	37	22	14	0	0
7th or 8th grade	412	45	282	0	85	127	0	85	0	42	285	45	197	0	42
9th or 10th grade	495	225	240	30	0	239	67	141	30	0	256	157	99	0	0
11th	1,033	719	169	60	85	502	359	71	30	42	531	359	99	30	42
12th	541	270	169	60	42	183	112	71	0	0	359	157	99	60	42
High school graduate	4,889	2,853	1,523	301	212	2,195	1,258	762	90	85	2,694	1,595	762	211	127
Some college	4,428	2,021	1,044	1,023	340	2,227	921	522	572	212	2,201	1,101	522	451	127
AA - academic	485	135	85	181	85	251	90	71	90	0	234	45	14	90	85
AA - occupational	510	202	85	181	42	254	90	14	150	0	255	112	71	30	42
BA	425	45	127	211	42	286	22	71	150	42	139	22	56	60	0
MS or higher	253	90	42	120	0	81	67	14	0	0	171	22	28	120	0
Median	13.4	13.3	13.3	14.4	11.3	13.5	13.4	13.4	14.6	8.0	13.3	13.3	13.2	14.2	12.0
Educational Attainment for those not attending															
Total	6,020	2,673	1,650	933	764	2,728	1,146	762	482	340	3,292	1,527	889	451	424
None	189	90	14	0	85	79	22	14	0	42	110	67	0	0	42
Nursery or Kindergarten	593	359	113	120	0	185	112	42	30	0	408	247	71	90	0
1st through 4th grade	1,963	674	607	301	382	965	359	268	211	127	998	314	339	90	255
5th or 6th grade	532	202	197	90	42	180	22	85	30	42	353	180	113	60	0
7th or 8th grade	530	225	113	150	42	227	112	85	30	0	303	112	28	120	42
9th or 10th grade	520	337	183	0	0	189	90	99	0	0	332	247	85	0	0
11th	306	135	56	30	85	203	90	28	0	85	103	45	28	30	0
12th	189	90	56	0	42	59	45	14	0	0	130	45	42	0	42
High school graduate	398	225	113	60	0	192	90	42	60	0	205	135	71	0	0
Some college	491	270	71	150	0	267	135	42	90	0	223	135	28	60	0
AA - academic	71	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	71	0	0
AA - occupational	136	22	28	0	85	79	22	14	0	42	57	0	14	0	42
BA	81	22	28	30	0	81	22	28	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
MS or higher	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	6	7.1	5.9	6	4.1	6.5	8	6.3	5	5	5.7	6.5	5.6	6.5	3.7

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M07. Percentages for Educational Attainment by State and Sex, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Total	13,175	6,346	6,829	6,087	2,875	3,212	3,738	1,763	1,975	2,077	1,114	963	1,273	594	679
None	876	425	451	180	112	67	296	113	183	60	30	30	340	170	170
Nursery or Kindergarten	65	14	51	22	0	22	42	14	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
1st through 4th grade	73	59	14	45	45	0	28	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
5th or 6th grade	73	37	37	45	22	22	28	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
7th or 8th grade	333	113	220	22	0	22	226	71	155	0	0	0	85	42	42
9th or 10th grade	312	130	183	157	45	112	155	85	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
11th	716	340	376	517	270	247	85	28	56	30	0	30	85	42	42
12th	430	183	247	202	112	90	155	71	85	30	0	30	42	0	42
High school graduate	4,185	1,832	2,353	2,448	1,078	1,370	1,326	621	705	241	90	150	170	42	127
Some college	4,304	2,212	2,092	1,954	876	1,078	987	522	466	1,023	602	421	340	212	127
AA - academic	475	198	277	112	67	45	127	71	56	150	60	90	85	0	85
AA - occupational	552	333	219	202	112	90	85	28	56	181	150	30	85	42	42
BA	506	367	139	67	45	22	155	99	56	241	181	60	42	42	0
MS or higher	275	104	171	112	90	22	42	14	28	120	0	120	0	0	0
Total	13,175	6,346	6,829	6,087	2,875	3,212	3,738	1,763	1,975	2,077	1,114	963	1,273	594	679
None	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.7
Nursery or Kindergarten	93.4	93.3	93.4	97.0	96.1	97.8	92.1	93.7	90.6	97.1	97.2	96.7	73.4	71.0	74.7
1st through 4th grade	92.9	93.1	92.7	96.6	96.1	97.1	90.9	92.9	89.2	97.1	97.2	96.7	73.4	71.0	74.7
5th or 6th grade	92.3	92.2	92.5	95.9	94.5	97.1	90.2	92.1	88.5	97.1	97.2	96.7	73.4	71.0	74.7
7th or 8th grade	91.7	91.6	91.9	95.2	93.7	96.5	89.4	91.3	87.8	97.1	97.2	96.7	73.4	71.0	74.7
9th or 10th grade	89.2	89.8	88.7	94.8	93.7	95.8	83.4	87.3	79.9	97.1	97.2	96.7	66.7	64.0	68.5
11th	86.9	87.8	86.0	92.2	92.2	92.3	79.2	82.5	76.4	97.1	97.2	96.7	66.7	64.0	68.5
12th	81.4	82.4	80.5	83.7	82.8	84.6	77.0	80.9	73.5	95.6	97.2	93.6	60.0	56.9	62.3
High school graduate	78.2	79.5	76.9	80.4	78.9	81.8	72.8	76.9	69.2	94.2	97.2	90.4	56.7	56.9	56.1
Some college	46.4	50.6	42.4	40.2	41.4	39.1	37.3	41.6	33.5	82.6	89.1	74.9	43.4	49.8	37.4
AA - academic	13.7	15.8	11.8	8.1	10.9	5.6	10.9	12.0	9.9	33.3	35.1	31.2	16.7	14.1	18.7
AA - occupational	10.1	12.7	7.7	6.3	8.6	4.2	7.5	8.0	7.1	26.1	29.7	21.8	10.0	14.1	6.2
BA	5.9	7.4	4.5	2.9	4.7	1.4	5.3	6.4	4.3	17.4	16.2	18.7	3.3	7.1	0.0
MS or higher	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	3.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.4	5.8	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M08. School Programs by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Free lunch															
Total	3,676	1,572	1,114	692	297	1,542	606	550	301	85	2,134	966	564	391	212
Free or reduced meal	2,511	1,235	677	301	297	1,043	427	381	150	85	1,468	809	296	150	212
No free or reduced meal	1,165	337	437	391	0	499	180	169	150	0	666	157	268	241	0
Afterschool															
Total	3,676	1,572	1,114	692	297	1,542	606	550	301	85	2,134	966	564	391	212
After school program	1,580	898	451	60	170	731	404	212	30	85	849	494	240	30	85
No after school program	2,096	674	663	632	127	812	202	339	271	0	1,285	472	324	361	127
Pell grant															
Total	6,487	2,516	1,481	1,896	594	3,386	1,258	748	1,084	297	3,101	1,258	734	813	297
Pell grant	4,082	1,662	846	1,234	340	2,231	831	466	722	212	1,851	831	381	512	127
No Pell grant	2,405	854	635	662	255	1,155	427	282	361	85	1,250	427	353	301	170
SEOG															
Total	6,487	2,516	1,481	1,896	594	3,386	1,258	748	1,084	297	3,101	1,258	734	813	297
Suppl Educ Op Grant (SEOG)	1,459	562	324	361	212	833	382	155	211	85	627	180	169	150	127
No SEOG	5,028	1,954	1,157	1,535	382	2,554	876	592	873	212	2,474	1,078	564	662	170
Work study															
Total	6,487	2,516	1,481	1,896	594	3,386	1,258	748	1,084	297	3,101	1,258	734	813	297
Work Study	2,922	898	734	993	297	1,720	449	409	692	170	1,202	449	324	301	127
No Work Study	3,565	1,617	748	903	297	1,666	809	339	391	127	1,899	809	409	512	170
Student loan															
Total	5,724	2,201	1,298	1,716	509	2,936	1,056	663	963	255	2,787	1,146	635	752	255
Student loan	392	157	85	150	0	154	67	56	30	0	238	90	28	120	0
No student loan	5,332	2,044	1,213	1,565	509	2,783	988	607	933	255	2,549	1,056	607	632	255

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M09. Residence in 2007 and 2011 by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Residence in 2007															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Born after June 2007	2,763	1,325	635	421	382	1,290	517	339	181	255	1,473	809	296	241	127
Lived this house 5 years ago	7,404	3,481	2,172	1,114	637	3,432	1,662	931	542	297	3,972	1,819	1,241	572	340
Lived elsewhere 5 years ago	13,881	6,671	3,823	1,987	1,401	6,348	2,853	1,848	1,053	594	7,533	3,818	1,975	933	806
Place of Residence in 2007															
Total	13,881	6,671	3,823	1,987	1,401	6,348	2,853	1,848	1,053	594	7,533	3,818	1,975	933	806
Chuuk	2,166	1,977	99	90	0	852	764	28	60	0	1,314	1,213	71	30	0
Pohnpei	1,248	157	903	60	127	528	45	381	60	42	719	112	522	0	85
Yap	195	0	14	181	0	90	0	0	90	0	104	0	14	90	0
Kosrae	311	0	14	0	297	127	0	0	0	127	184	0	14	0	170
CNMI	226	22	71	90	42	72	0	42	30	0	153	22	28	60	42
Guam	655	404	71	181	0	328	180	28	120	0	327	225	42	60	0
Hawaii	1,116	562	240	60	255	526	270	99	30	127	590	292	141	30	127
US Mainland	7,773	3,504	2,356	1,234	679	3,779	1,550	1,270	662	297	3,994	1,954	1,086	572	382
Elsewhere	192	45	56	90	0	45	45	0	0	0	147	0	56	90	0
Residence in 2011															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Lived this house one year ago	22,217	10,826	6,164	3,401	1,825	10,235	4,807	2,906	1,716	806	11,982	6,020	3,259	1,686	1,019
Live elsewhere one year ago	1,795	629	451	120	594	822	225	197	60	340	973	404	254	60	255
Less than 1 year old	37	22	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Place of Residence in 2011															
Total	1,795	629	451	120	594	822	225	197	60	340	973	404	254	60	255
Chuuk	45	45	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
Pohnpei	269	0	99	0	170	141	0	56	0	85	127	0	42	0	85
Yap	60	0	0	60	0	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0
Kosrae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0
Hawaii	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0
US Mainland	1,229	494	310	0	424	598	202	141	0	255	631	292	169	0	170
Elsewhere	44	0	14	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	14	30	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M10. Language Use by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Speaking English															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,278
Speak only English at home	4,849	2,471	973	1,023	382	2,116	1,056	409	482	170	2,733	1,415	564	542	202
Speak other language at home	19,199	9,007	5,657	2,498	2,037	8,954	3,976	2,708	1,294	976	10,245	5,031	2,948	1,204	1,076
Speaking Other Language															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,278
English	4,849	2,471	973	1,023	382	2,116	1,056	409	482	170	2,733	1,415	564	542	202
Chuukese	9,439	8,737	310	391	0	4,038	3,863	85	90	0	5,401	4,874	226	301	0
Pohnpeian	7,537	180	5,290	30	2,037	3,676	90	2,610	0	976	3,861	90	2,680	30	1,061
Kosraean	2,132	22	85	30	1,995	984	22	28	0	934	1,148	0	56	30	1,068
Yapese/Yap OI	1,911	45	0	1,866	0	1,174	0	0	1,174	0	737	45	0	692	0
Other languages	312	45	56	211	0	67	22	14	30	0	245	22	42	181	0
Frequency Speaking															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,278
Yes other lang more than English	7,308	5,166	1,382	632	127	3,317	2,269	705	301	42	3,991	2,897	677	331	106
Both equally often	9,777	2,853	3,781	1,234	1,910	4,670	1,280	1,763	692	934	5,107	1,572	2,017	542	973
No other lang less than English	1,889	876	381	632	0	880	382	197	301	0	1,009	494	183	331	0
Doesn't speak English	225	112	113	0	0	87	45	42	0	0	138	67	71	0	0
Speak only English	4,849	2,471	973	1,023	382	2,116	1,056	409	482	170	2,733	1,415	564	542	202

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M11. Language by Age, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total	0-14 yrs	15-29 yrs	30-44 yrs	45-59 yrs	60+ yrs	Med
All Languages							
Total	18,887	4,584	5,153	6,939	1,750	460	29.1
Other Lang more than English or no English	7,475	871	2,576	2,982	708	337	31.5
Both equally often or other less than English	11,412	3,713	2,577	3,957	1,042	123	26.6
Chuukese Speaking							
Total	9,439	1,856	3,236	3,256	875	216	28.3
Other Lang more than English or no English	5,435	629	2,073	2,129	410	194	30.1
Both equally often or other less than English	4,004	1,227	1,163	1,127	464	22	25.0
Pohnpeian Speaking							
Total	7,537	2,276	1,406	3,037	635	184	30.4
Other Lang more than English or no English	1,566	242	262	680	268	113	36.1
Both equally often or other less than English	5,971	2,034	1,143	2,357	367	71	27.5
Kosraean Speaking							
Total	2,132	849	269	845	85	85	27.1
Other Lang more than English or no English	127	0	0	85	0	42	41.3
Both equally often or other less than English	2,005	849	269	760	85	42	23.6
Yapese/Outer Islands Speaking							
Total	1,911	451	512	647	241	60	29.8
Other Lang more than English or no English	474	0	241	173	30	30	29.8
Both equally often or other less than English	1,437	451	271	474	211	30	29.8

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M12. Health conditions by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Health condition															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
None	23,130	11,073	6,447	3,190	2,419	10,493	4,762	2,991	1,595	1,146	12,636	6,312	3,456	1,595	1,273
At least one	919	404	183	331	0	577	270	127	181	0	342	135	56	150	0
Dialysis															
Total	1,155	511	470	117	57	531	224	221	59	27	624	287	249	58	30
Yes	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
No	239	135	14	90	0	134	90	14	30	0	105	45	0	60	0
NA	680	270	169	241	0	443	180	113	150	0	237	90	56	90	0
Hospital visits															
Total	23,130	11,073	6,447	3,190	2,419	10,493	4,762	2,991	1,595	1,146	12,636	6,312	3,456	1,595	1,273
Yes	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
No	528	247	71	211	0	334	157	56	120	0	194	90	14	90	0
NA	390	157	113	120	0	243	112	71	60	0	147	45	42	60	0
	23,130	11,073	6,447	3,190	2,419	10,493	4,762	2,991	1,595	1,146	12,636	6,312	3,456	1,595	1,273

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M13. Parents' Birthplace by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Mother's Birthplace															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Chuuk	12,039	10,691	395	783	170	5,206	4,739	141	241	85	6,833	5,952	254	542	85
Pohnpei	6,300	359	5,868	30	42	3,043	180	2,821	0	42	3,257	180	3,047	30	0
Yap	1,864	0	28	1,836	0	1,248	0	14	1,234	0	616	0	14	602	0
Kosrae	2,438	112	28	90	2,207	1,071	22	0	30	1,019	1,367	90	28	60	1,188
Palau	239	0	28	211	0	58	0	28	30	0	181	0	0	181	0
Marshall Islands	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CNMI	250	45	85	120	0	185	22	42	120	0	65	22	42	0	0
Guam	53	22	0	30	0	22	22	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	0	0	0
United States	666	180	155	331	0	213	22	71	120	0	453	157	85	211	0
Asia	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0
Others	90	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	90	0
Father's Birthplace															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Chuuk	11,364	10,579	381	361	42	4,856	4,627	169	60	0	6,507	5,952	212	301	42
Pohnpei	5,951	180	5,741	30	0	2,800	90	2,680	30	0	3,151	90	3,061	0	0
Yap	2,819	112	28	2,679	0	1,653	90	28	1,535	0	1,166	22	0	1,144	0
Kosrae	2,482	45	42	60	2,334	1,176	0	0	30	1,146	1,306	45	42	30	1,188
Palau	88	0	28	60	0	28	0	28	0	0	60	0	0	60	0
Marshall Islands	51	22	28	0	0	37	22	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
CNMI	279	90	99	90	0	176	45	71	60	0	103	45	28	30	0
Guam	128	67	0	60	0	75	45	0	30	0	53	22	0	30	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific	45	45	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0
United States	577	202	212	120	42	182	67	85	30	0	394	135	127	90	42
Asia	110	67	42	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	96	67	28	0	0
Others	156	67	28	60	0	51	22	28	0	0	105	45	0	60	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M14. Communication and Mass Transit by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Communicate															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Communicate with FSM daily	1,724	494	522	241	467	762	202	197	150	212	961	292	324	90	255
Communicate weekly	6,745	3,751	1,368	692	934	3,291	1,752	578	451	509	3,454	1,999	790	241	424
Communicate monthly	5,996	2,920	2,003	903	170	2,553	1,190	917	361	85	3,442	1,729	1,086	542	85
Communicate less than monthly	3,882	1,460	1,284	1,053	85	2,015	764	649	602	0	1,867	696	635	451	85
Never communicate	5,702	2,853	1,453	632	764	2,449	1,123	776	211	340	3,252	1,729	677	421	424
Usual communication															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Usual communicate by internet	1,786	719	324	361	382	904	270	212	211	212	882	449	113	150	170
Usual by phone	9,261	4,515	2,313	1,415	1,019	4,462	2,156	1,044	752	509	4,799	2,358	1,270	662	509
Usual by letter	65	22	42	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	37	22	14	0	0
Usual by internet and phone	6,547	3,010	2,229	1,053	255	2,980	1,393	931	572	85	3,566	1,617	1,298	482	170
Use all three	688	359	268	60	0	247	90	127	30	0	441	270	141	30	0
Never communicate	5,702	2,853	1,453	632	764	2,449	1,123	776	211	340	3,252	1,729	677	421	424
Voted															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Voted in last FSM election	4,909	2,403	1,580	331	594	2,393	1,168	790	181	255	2,515	1,235	790	150	340
Did not vote in last FSM election	19,140	9,074	5,050	3,190	1,825	8,677	3,863	2,328	1,595	891	10,462	5,211	2,723	1,595	934
Embassy															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Contacted FSM Office	1,796	606	508	512	170	983	314	240	301	127	813	292	268	211	42
Did not contact FSM office	22,253	10,871	6,122	3,010	2,250	10,088	4,717	2,878	1,475	1,019	12,165	6,154	3,244	1,535	1,231
Mass transit															
Total	24,048	11,478	6,630	3,522	2,419	11,071	5,031	3,118	1,776	1,146	12,978	6,446	3,512	1,746	1,273
Use mass transit daily	944	584	197	120	42	347	202	85	60	0	597	382	113	60	42
Use transit a few times a week	4,755	2,448	1,199	301	806	2,295	1,168	564	181	382	2,460	1,280	635	120	424
Did not use transit	2,560	1,415	536	482	127	1,078	539	226	271	42	1,482	876	310	211	85
Never use mass transit	15,789	7,030	4,697	2,619	1,443	7,351	3,122	2,243	1,264	722	8,439	3,908	2,455	1,354	722

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M15. Work in Previous Week, Hours and Pay, and Sector by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work in Previous Week															
Total	16,876	8,108	4,754	2,528	1,486	7,922	3,661	2,215	1,324	722	8,954	4,447	2,539	1,204	764
Yes paid and no subsistence	10,292	4,919	2,821	1,746	806	5,576	2,426	1,509	1,174	467	4,716	2,493	1,312	572	340
Yes paid and subsistence	269	112	127	30	0	124	67	56	0	0	146	45	71	30	0
Yes Subsistence only	107	22	42	0	42	107	22	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
No	6,207	3,055	1,763	752	637	2,115	1,146	607	150	212	4,092	1,909	1,157	602	424
Hours worked															
Total	10,562	5,031	2,948	1,776	806	5,700	2,493	1,566	1,174	467	4,862	2,538	1,382	602	340
1 to 14	326	135	71	120	0	147	45	42	60	0	178	90	28	60	0
15 to 34	1,723	719	395	482	127	896	314	268	271	42	827	404	127	211	85
35 to 39	496	225	212	60	0	219	90	99	30	0	278	135	113	30	0
40	6,445	3,347	1,679	783	637	3,452	1,797	762	512	382	2,992	1,550	917	271	255
More than 40	1,572	606	592	331	42	985	247	395	301	42	587	359	197	30	0
Hourly Pay															
Total	10,562	5,031	2,948	1,776	806	5,700	2,493	1,566	1,174	467	4,862	2,538	1,382	602	340
0.00 - 6.99	205	90	85	30	0	131	45	56	30	0	73	45	28	0	0
7.00 - 7.99	1,286	696	240	181	170	638	292	99	120	127	648	404	141	60	42
8.00 - 8.99	1,578	809	480	120	170	686	359	254	30	42	893	449	226	90	127
9.00 - 9.99	1,427	651	395	211	170	453	180	141	90	42	973	472	254	120	127
10.00 - 12.49	2,645	1,280	846	391	127	1,656	764	494	271	127	990	517	353	120	0
12.50 - 14.99	1,550	898	339	271	42	813	449	141	181	42	737	449	197	90	0
15.00 or more	1,870	606	564	572	127	1,322	404	381	451	85	548	202	183	120	42
Sector															
Total	10,562	5,031	2,948	1,776	806	5,700	2,493	1,566	1,174	467	4,862	2,538	1,382	602	340
Private company	9,709	4,919	2,581	1,445	764	5,248	2,448	1,382	993	424	4,461	2,471	1,199	451	340
Government	721	67	310	301	42	364	0	141	181	42	357	67	169	120	0
Self employed	131	45	56	30	0	87	45	42	0	0	44	0	14	30	0
Working without pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M16. Work in 2011, Weeks and Hours Worked by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Work last year															
Total	10,562	5,031	2,948	1,776	806	5,700	2,493	1,566	1,174	467	4,862	2,538	1,382	602	340
Worked in 2011	8,543	3,908	2,426	1,445	764	4,518	1,932	1,199	963	424	4,025	1,977	1,227	482	340
Did not work in 2011	2,019	1,123	522	331	42	1,181	562	367	211	42	837	562	155	120	0
Total weeks worked															
Total	8,543	3,908	2,426	1,445	764	4,518	1,932	1,199	963	424	4,025	1,977	1,227	482	340
Less than 20 hours	201	112	28	60	0	89	45	14	30	0	112	67	14	30	0
20 to 34 hours	588	314	141	90	42	185	112	42	30	0	404	202	99	60	42
35 to 39 hours	376	247	99	30	0	126	67	28	30	0	250	180	71	0	0
40 hours	6,481	2,897	2,031	873	679	3,517	1,505	1,058	572	382	2,964	1,393	973	301	297
More than 40 hours	898	337	127	391	42	602	202	56	301	42	296	135	71	90	0
Worked 39 weeks or less															
Total	1,653	1,033	240	211	170	783	449	141	150	42	870	584	99	60	127
Less than 20 hours	89	45	14	30	0	44	0	14	30	0	45	45	0	0	0
20 to 34 hours	236	135	28	30	42	81	67	14	0	0	154	67	14	30	42
35 to 39 hours	90	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0
40 hours	1,127	696	183	120	127	635	359	113	120	42	492	337	71	0	85
More than 40 hours	112	67	14	30	0	22	22	0	0	0	89	45	14	30	0
Worked 40 to 49 weeks															
Total	1,370	741	339	120	170	660	359	113	60	127	710	382	226	60	42
Less than 20 hours	59	45	14	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	37	22	14	0	0
20 to 34 hours	119	45	14	60	0	44	0	14	30	0	75	45	0	30	0
35 to 39 hours	101	45	56	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	87	45	42	0	0
40 hours	1,009	539	240	60	170	512	270	85	30	127	497	270	155	30	42
More than 40 hours	81	67	14	0	0	67	67	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0
Worked 50 to 52 weeks															
Total	5,520	2,134	1,848	1,114	424	3,075	1,123	945	752	255	2,445	1,011	903	361	170
Less than 20 hours	53	22	0	30	0	22	22	0	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
20 to 34 hours	234	135	99	0	0	59	45	14	0	0	174	90	85	0	0
35 to 39 hours	185	112	42	30	0	112	67	14	30	0	73	45	28	0	0
40 hours	4,345	1,662	1,608	692	382	2,370	876	860	421	212	1,974	786	748	271	170
More than 40 hours	705	202	99	361	42	512	112	56	301	42	192	90	42	60	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M17. Income by Type and Amount by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Wages															
Total	13,416	6,356	3,964	2,077	1,019	6,738	2,965	1,975	1,204	594	6,678	3,392	1,989	873	424
Less than \$5000	1,547	1,056	268	181	42	676	427	99	150	0	871	629	169	30	42
\$5000 to \$9999	1,309	764	310	150	85	656	382	141	90	42	654	382	169	60	42
\$10000 to \$14999	1,722	943	494	30	255	709	382	169	30	127	1,013	562	324	0	127
\$15000 to \$19999	1,991	831	719	271	170	1,037	449	353	150	85	954	382	367	120	85
\$20000 to \$29999	3,630	1,707	1,072	512	340	1,722	809	508	150	255	1,909	898	564	361	85
\$30000 or more	3,216	1,056	1,100	933	127	1,939	517	705	632	85	1,277	539	395	301	42
Median	\$20,382	\$17,500	\$21,776	\$27,941	\$18,750	\$21,693	\$18,250	\$24,444	\$76,190	\$21,667	\$19,200	\$16,618	\$19,519	\$26,250	\$15,000
Mean	\$26,753	\$23,797	\$27,380	\$35,080	\$25,787	\$28,564	\$25,420	\$30,792	\$35,531	\$22,729	\$24,926	\$22,377	\$23,992	\$34,459	\$30,068
Business															
Total	166	67	99	0	0	73	45	28	0	0	93	22	71	0	0
Less than \$1000	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	79	22	56	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	65	22	42	0	0
\$5000 to \$9999	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	42	0	42	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	28	0	28	0	0
Median	\$4,421	\$3,750	\$4,688	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$4,294	\$3,750	\$4,583	\$0	\$0
Mean	\$6,648	\$3,217	\$8,990	\$0	\$0	\$5,925	\$3,325	\$10,065	\$0	\$0	\$7,217	\$3,000	\$8,560	\$0	\$0
Interest															
Total	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0
Mean	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$1	\$0	\$0
Social Security															
Total	296	112	183	0	0	203	90	113	0	0	93	22	71	0	0
Mean	\$8,618	\$9,767	\$7,913	\$0	\$0	\$12,013	\$11,519	\$12,407	\$0	\$0	\$1,216	\$2,760	\$724	\$0	\$0
Government Programs															
Total	450	180	113	30	127	223	67	71	0	85	227	112	42	30	42
Mean	\$1,724	\$996	\$3,007	\$1,500	\$1,667	\$2,727	\$1,767	\$4,640	\$0	\$1,900	\$740	\$534	\$284	\$1,500	\$1,200
Remittances outside															
Total	185	112	42	30	0	67	67	0	0	0	117	45	42	30	0
Mean	\$1,002	\$1,440	\$54	\$700	\$0	\$2,133	\$2,133	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$400	\$54	\$700	\$0
Remittances inside															
Total	1272	562	409	301	0	969	359	339	271	0	303	202	71	30	0
Mean	\$2,315	\$1,296	\$2,481	\$3,990	\$0	\$2,786	\$1,794	\$2,967	\$3,878	\$0	\$807	\$411	\$150	\$5,000	\$0
Other income															
Total	264	135	99	30	0	110	67	42	0	0	154	67	56	30	0
Mean	\$2,869	\$3,923	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$3,722	\$5,180	\$1,400	\$0	\$0	\$2,262	\$2,667	\$2,451	\$1,000	\$0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M18. Total Personal and Household Income by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Total annual personal income															
Total	16,876	8,108	4,754	2,528	1,486	7,922	3,661	2,215	1,324	722	8,954	4,447	2,539	1,204	764
No income	4,074	1,977	1,185	361	552	1,716	876	550	120	170	2,358	1,101	635	241	382
\$1 to \$999	541	382	56	60	42	154	67	14	30	42	387	314	42	30	0
\$1000 to \$2499	407	157	56	150	42	158	67	0	90	0	249	90	56	60	42
\$2500 to \$4999	413	314	99	0	0	273	202	71	0	0	141	112	28	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	711	449	141	120	0	280	135	85	60	0	431	314	56	60	0
\$7500 to \$9999	400	112	155	90	42	241	67	71	60	42	160	45	85	30	0
\$10000 to \$14999	1,373	764	367	30	212	517	247	155	30	85	856	517	212	0	127
\$15000 to \$19999	1,727	854	578	211	85	838	449	268	120	0	890	404	310	90	85
\$20000 to \$29999	3,952	1,999	1,072	542	340	1,785	1,056	324	150	255	2,167	943	748	391	85
\$30000 to \$39999	1,706	651	621	391	42	980	314	353	271	42	725	337	268	120	0
\$40000 to \$49999	591	112	226	211	42	460	67	169	181	42	131	45	56	30	0
\$50000 to \$74999	628	202	113	271	42	367	45	99	181	42	262	157	14	90	0
\$75000 to \$99999	67	22	14	30	0	37	22	14	0	0	30	0	0	30	0
\$100000 or more	285	112	71	60	42	117	45	42	30	0	168	67	28	30	42
Median	\$16,503	\$14,338	\$17,744	\$24,444	\$11,500	\$18,718	\$16,875	\$18,026	\$30,000	\$20,833	\$14,395	\$12,391	\$17,500	\$22,308	\$501
Mean	\$20,936	\$19,003	\$21,084	\$29,200	\$16,949	\$23,490	\$21,213	\$23,653	\$32,599	\$17,831	\$18,676	\$17,183	\$18,843	\$25,461	\$16,117
Annual take home pay															
Total	10,278	4,919	2,807	1,746	806	5,562	2,426	1,495	1,174	467	4,716	2,493	1,312	572	340
No income	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1 to \$999	87	45	42	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	73	45	28	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	30	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	171	157	14	0	0	45	45	0	0	0	126	112	14	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	189	90	99	0	0	85	0	85	0	0	104	90	14	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	631	314	183	90	42	316	157	99	60	0	314	157	85	30	42
\$10000 to \$14999	2,443	1,348	437	361	297	1,122	562	197	150	212	1,322	786	240	211	85
\$15000 to \$19999	1,785	966	494	241	85	877	517	197	120	42	908	449	296	120	42
\$20000 to \$29999	2,693	1,213	846	421	212	1,630	674	480	391	85	1,063	539	367	30	127
\$30000 to \$39999	1,036	427	254	271	85	694	247	212	150	85	342	180	42	120	0
\$40000 to \$49999	725	202	240	241	42	507	157	127	181	42	218	45	113	60	0
\$50000 to \$74999	267	67	127	30	42	146	45	71	30	0	121	22	56	0	42
\$75000 to \$99999	132	90	42	0	0	37	22	14	0	0	96	67	28	0	0
\$100000 or more	88	0	28	60	0	60	0	0	60	0	28	0	28	0	0
Median	\$19,448	\$17,616	\$21,583	\$23,571	\$18,750	\$21,794	\$19,348	\$23,235	\$25,769	\$17,500	\$17,306	\$15,625	\$19,643	\$16,875	\$20,000
Mean	\$23,000	\$20,335	\$24,747	\$28,376	\$21,533	\$24,533	\$22,093	\$23,905	\$31,867	\$20,784	\$21,192	\$18,625	\$25,707	\$21,209	\$22,563

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M18. Total Personal and Household Income by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Household Income															
Total	5,931	2,695	1,721	963	552	4,621	1,954	1,382	903	382	1,310	741	339	60	170
No income	334	135	169	30	0	298	112	155	30	0	37	22	14	0	0
\$1 to \$999	51	22	28	0	0	51	22	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	22	22	0	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	59	45	14	0	0	59	45	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	185	157	28	0	0	104	90	14	0	0	81	67	14	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	51	22	28	0	0	51	22	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 to \$14999	177	135	42	0	0	110	67	42	0	0	67	67	0	0	0
\$15000 to \$19999	402	247	113	0	42	273	202	71	0	0	130	45	42	0	42
\$20000 to \$29999	979	404	169	150	255	709	292	127	120	170	270	112	42	30	85
\$30000 to \$39999	651	337	169	60	85	468	225	99	60	85	183	112	71	0	0
\$40000 to \$49999	335	180	155	0	0	276	135	141	0	0	59	45	14	0	0
\$50000 to \$74999	1,274	449	367	331	127	982	314	282	301	85	292	135	85	30	42
\$75000 to \$99999	685	247	197	241	0	618	180	197	241	0	67	67	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	725	292	240	150	42	601	225	183	150	42	124	67	56	0	0
Median	\$41,605	\$34,667	\$46,364	\$68,182	\$29,167	\$46,034	\$34,500	\$48,000	\$70,000	\$32,500	\$33,836	\$35,000	\$38,000	\$40,000	\$25,000
Mean	\$59,303	\$56,583	\$58,239	\$76,650	\$45,633	\$59,894	\$55,718	\$55,537	\$78,627	\$52,747	\$57,219	\$58,863	\$69,275	\$47,000	\$29,625

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table M19. Total Personal and Household Income without None by Sex and State, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos	Total	Chuuk	Pohn	Yap	Kos
Total personal income excluding those with no income															
Total	12,802	6,205	6,596	6,132	2,785	3,347	3,569	1,665	1,904	2,167	1,204	963	934	552	382
\$1 to \$999	541	154	387	382	67	314	56	14	42	60	30	30	42	42	0
\$1000 to \$2499	407	158	249	157	67	90	56	0	56	150	90	60	42	0	42
\$2500 to \$4999	413	273	141	314	202	112	99	71	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	711	280	431	449	135	314	141	85	56	120	60	60	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	400	241	160	112	67	45	155	71	85	90	60	30	42	42	0
\$10000 to \$14999	1,373	517	856	764	247	517	367	155	212	30	30	0	212	85	127
\$15000 to \$19999	1,727	838	890	854	449	404	578	268	310	211	120	90	85	0	85
\$20000 to \$29999	3,952	1,785	2,167	1,999	1,056	943	1,072	324	748	542	150	391	340	255	85
\$30000 to \$39999	1,706	980	725	651	314	337	621	353	268	391	271	120	42	42	0
\$40000 to \$49999	591	460	131	112	67	45	226	169	56	211	181	30	42	42	0
\$50000 to \$74999	628	367	262	202	45	157	113	99	14	271	181	90	42	42	0
\$75000 to \$99999	67	37	30	22	22	0	14	14	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	285	117	168	112	45	67	71	42	28	60	30	30	42	0	42
Median	\$22,098	\$23,603	\$20,857	\$20,169	\$21,489	\$18,472	\$23,092	\$25,217	\$22,170	\$27,778	\$32,222	\$25,385	\$21,250	\$24,167	\$16,250
Mean	\$27,599	\$29,987	\$25,353	\$25,128	\$27,884	\$22,834	\$28,084	\$31,470	\$25,124	\$34,067	\$35,859	\$31,827	\$26,965	\$23,317	\$32,233
Household income excluding those with no income															
Total	5,597	4,324	1,273	2,561	1,842	719	1,552	1,227	324	933	873	60	552	382	170
\$1 to \$999	51	51	0	22	22	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	22	22	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	59	59	0	45	45	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	185	104	81	157	90	67	28	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	51	51	0	22	22	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 to \$14999	177	110	67	135	67	67	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$15000 to \$19999	402	273	130	247	202	45	113	71	42	0	0	0	42	0	42
\$20000 to \$29999	979	709	270	404	292	112	169	127	42	150	120	30	255	170	85
\$30000 to \$39999	651	468	183	337	225	112	169	99	71	60	60	0	85	85	0
\$40000 to \$49999	335	276	59	180	135	45	155	141	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$50000 to \$74999	1,274	982	292	449	314	135	367	282	85	331	301	30	127	85	42
\$75000 to \$99999	685	618	67	247	180	67	197	197	0	241	241	0	0	0	0
\$100000 or more	725	601	124	292	225	67	240	183	56	150	150	0	42	42	0
Median	\$46,594	\$51,003	\$34,836	\$36,667	\$37,000	\$36,000	\$51,923	\$54,375	\$39,000	\$69,318	\$71,250	\$40,000	\$29,167	\$32,500	\$25,000
Mean	\$62,844	\$64,016	\$58,863	\$59,561	\$59,115	\$60,702	\$64,593	\$62,559	\$72,287	\$79,123	\$81,338	\$47,000	\$45,633	\$52,747	\$29,625

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH01. Type of Building, Tenure and Monthly Rent by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Building															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
One house detached	2,049	432	1,617	876	112	764	564	169	395	482	150	331	127	0	127
One house attached	360	81	280	157	22	135	113	28	85	90	30	60	0	0	0
2 apartments	897	284	613	427	180	247	85	14	71	301	90	211	85	0	85
3 or 4 apartments	706	140	566	337	67	270	339	42	296	30	30	0	0	0	0
5 to 9 apartments	377	14	363	180	0	180	197	14	183	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 to 19 apartments	772	211	561	404	112	292	113	56	56	0	0	0	255	42	212
20 or more apartments	420	189	231	180	90	90	155	14	141	0	0	0	85	85	0
Boat	44	14	30	0	0	0	14	14	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
Other	328	56	272	157	0	157	141	56	85	30	0	30	0	0	0
Tenure															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Own with a mortgage	677	125	552	225	22	202	212	42	169	241	60	181	0	0	0
Own with no mortgage	117	0	117	45	0	45	42	0	42	30	0	30	0	0	0
Rent for cash	5,079	1,266	3,812	2,426	562	1,864	1,439	367	1,072	662	211	451	552	127	424
Occupied without cash rent	81	30	51	22	0	22	28	0	28	30	30	0	0	0	0
Monthly rent															
Total	5,079	1,266	3,812	2,426	562	1,864	1,439	367	1,072	662	211	451	552	127	424
\$1 to \$249	22	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	426	167	259	135	22	112	99	42	56	150	60	90	42	42	0
\$500 to \$749	2,598	575	2,023	1,325	359	966	875	155	719	271	60	211	127	0	127
\$750 to \$999	1,216	277	939	517	90	427	324	85	240	120	60	60	255	42	212
\$1000 to \$1249	266	131	135	180	45	135	56	56	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
\$1250 to \$1499	178	14	164	90	0	90	28	14	14	60	0	60	0	0	0
\$1500 to \$1999	180	59	121	67	45	22	28	14	14	0	0	0	85	0	85
\$2000 to \$2999	87	42	44	0	0	0	14	0	14	30	0	30	42	42	0
\$3000 or more	104	0	104	90	0	90	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Median	701	703	701	699	680	706	677	727	667	667	688	661	854	875	850

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH02. Year Moved In, Walls and Roof by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Year moved															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
2012	890	311	579	404	180	225	268	28	240	90	60	30	127	42	85
2011	1,323	382	941	629	135	494	381	127	254	271	120	150	42	0	42
2010	861	277	584	382	90	292	268	127	141	211	60	150	0	0	0
2009	691	196	495	292	67	225	212	56	155	60	30	30	127	42	85
2008	513	116	398	270	45	225	56	28	28	60	0	60	127	42	85
2007	390	89	300	202	45	157	42	14	28	60	30	30	85	0	85
2006	294	0	294	135	0	135	99	0	99	60	0	60	0	0	0
2005	138	14	124	67	0	67	71	14	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-2004	559	37	522	202	22	180	254	14	240	60	0	60	42	0	42
Before 2000	296	0	296	135	0	135	71	0	71	90	0	90	0	0	0
Walls															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Poured concrete	650	208	442	404	180	225	113	28	85	90	0	90	42	0	42
Concrete blocks	1,688	502	1,186	494	67	427	663	169	494	361	181	181	170	85	85
Metal	112	14	97	67	0	67	14	14	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
Wood	3,504	697	2,807	1,752	337	1,415	931	197	734	482	120	361	340	42	297
Roof															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Poured concrete	376	109	267	135	22	112	212	56	155	30	30	0	0	0	0
Metal	1,211	378	832	449	135	314	381	141	240	211	60	150	170	42	127
Wood	4,367	934	3,433	2,134	427	1,707	1,129	212	917	722	211	512	382	85	297

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH03. Rooms and Bedrooms by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Rooms															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
1 rooms	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 rooms	334	160	175	135	45	90	85	42	42	30	30	0	85	42	42
3 rooms	645	174	471	202	90	112	353	85	268	90	0	90	0	0	0
4 rooms	1,890	491	1,399	876	247	629	451	141	310	181	60	120	382	42	340
5 rooms	1,248	153	1,095	427	22	404	508	71	437	271	60	211	42	0	42
6 rooms	720	161	560	404	90	314	183	28	155	90	0	90	42	42	0
7 rooms or more	1,102	269	833	674	90	584	127	28	99	301	150	150	0	0	0
Median	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.6	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.7	6.5	5.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Bedrooms															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
0 bedrooms	90	0	90	90	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 bedrooms	501	236	265	180	45	135	99	28	71	181	120	60	42	42	0
2 bedrooms	2,463	500	1,963	1,123	314	809	832	155	677	211	30	181	297	0	297
3 bedrooms	1,970	518	1,452	786	157	629	592	155	437	421	120	301	170	85	85
4 bedrooms	602	101	501	314	45	270	155	56	99	90	0	90	42	0	42
5 or more bedrooms	327	67	260	225	22	202	42	14	28	60	30	30	0	0	0
Median	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.3	2.7

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH04. Complete Plumbing, Heating Type, Water Source and Sewer by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Complete plumbing															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Yes hot and cold water	5,924	1,421	4,502	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	933	301	632	552	127	424
Yes cold water only	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heating type															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Electricity	4,306	980	3,327	1,909	359	1,550	1,255	282	973	632	211	421	509	127	382
Gas	1,603	442	1,162	809	225	584	451	127	324	301	90	211	42	0	42
Solar	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other fuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No heating	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
Water source															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Public system only	5,812	1,421	4,391	2,650	584	2,066	1,707	409	1,298	903	301	602	552	127	424
Public system and cistern	75	0	75	45	0	45	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
Cistern tanks drums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public standpipe	37	0	37	22	0	22	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
Sewer															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Yes connected to public sewer	5,635	1,354	4,281	2,516	517	1,999	1,665	409	1,255	903	301	602	552	127	424
No connected to septic tank or cesspool	296	67	229	180	67	112	56	0	56	60	0	60	0	0	0
No use other means	22	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH05. Cooking Facilities and Vehicles by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Cooking facilities															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Inside this building	5,925	1,407	4,518	2,718	584	2,134	1,693	395	1,298	963	301	662	552	127	424
Outside this building	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No cooking facilities	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooking fuel															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Electricity	4,803	971	3,832	2,179	337	1,842	1,453	296	1,157	662	211	451	509	127	382
Gas	1,136	450	686	539	247	292	254	113	141	301	90	211	42	0	42
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No fuel used	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complete kitchen															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Complete kitchen	5,873	1,421	4,452	2,695	584	2,111	1,693	409	1,284	933	301	632	552	127	424
Incomplete kitchen	81	0	81	22	0	22	28	0	28	30	0	30	0	0	0
Vehicles															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
0 vehicles	486	175	311	314	90	225	99	42	56	30	0	30	42	42	0
1 vehicles	3,291	721	2,570	1,325	314	1,011	1,072	183	889	512	181	331	382	42	340
2 vehicles	1,520	394	1,125	831	135	696	423	127	296	181	90	90	85	42	42
3 vehicles	495	117	378	157	45	112	85	42	42	211	30	181	42	0	42
4 vehicles	87	14	73	45	0	45	42	14	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 or more vehicles	75	0	75	45	0	45	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0
Mean	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.2	1	1.3

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH06. Appliances by State and Head's arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
TV															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
With TV	5,709	1,309	4,400	2,516	472	2,044	1,679	409	1,270	963	301	662	552	127	424
No TV	244	112	132	202	112	90	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cable															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
With Cable TV	3,429	745	2,684	1,011	180	831	1,199	240	959	752	241	512	467	85	382
No Cable TV	2,280	564	1,716	1,505	292	1,213	480	169	310	211	60	150	85	42	42
No TV	244	112	132	202	112	90	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air con															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Yes Central air conditioning	4,520	1,244	3,276	1,887	449	1,437	1,397	367	1,030	813	301	512	424	127	297
Yes 1 room air conditioner	398	37	361	225	22	202	113	14	99	60	0	60	0	0	0
Yes 2 or more air conditioners	349	67	281	202	67	135	56	0	56	90	0	90	0	0	0
No air conditioning	687	73	614	404	45	359	155	28	127	0	0	0	127	0	127
Computer															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
With computer	4,198	1,057	3,141	1,707	292	1,415	1,326	367	959	783	271	512	382	127	255
No computer	1,756	364	1,392	1,011	292	719	395	42	353	181	30	150	170	0	170
Internet															
Total	4,198	1,057	3,141	1,707	292	1,415	1,326	367	959	783	271	512	382	127	255
With internet	3,657	895	2,761	1,325	247	1,078	1,227	310	917	722	211	512	382	127	255
No internet	541	162	379	382	45	337	99	56	42	60	60	0	0	0	0
Phone															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
With phone	5,302	1,362	3,939	2,336	539	1,797	1,566	395	1,171	933	301	632	467	127	340
No phone	652	59	593	382	45	337	155	14	141	30	0	30	85	0	85

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH07. Value of House, Mortgage Payment and Land Holdings by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Value of house															
Total	794	125	669	270	22	247	254	42	212	271	60	211	0	0	0
\$ 0 - 49999	37	0	37	22	0	22	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 50000 - 99999	231	14	217	112	0	112	28	14	14	90	0	90	0	0	0
\$ 100000 - 149999	131	30	101	45	0	45	56	0	56	30	30	0	0	0	0
\$ 150000 - 199999	97	14	83	22	0	22	14	14	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
\$ 200000 - 249999	45	22	22	45	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 250000 - 299999	42	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$ 300000 or more	212	44	167	22	0	22	99	14	85	90	30	60	0	0	0
Median	\$149,369	\$209,299	\$140,161	\$100,000	\$225,000	\$95,000	\$266,667	\$175,000	\$275,000	\$162,500	\$225,000	\$162,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mortgage payment															
Total	794	125	669	270	22	247	254	42	212	271	60	211	0	0	0
Less than \$300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$300 to \$499	87	14	73	45	0	45	42	14	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$699	222	14	208	90	0	90	42	14	28	90	0	90	0	0	0
\$700 to \$849	97	30	67	67	0	67	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0
\$850 to \$999	58	0	58	0	0	0	28	0	28	30	0	30	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	329	67	262	67	22	45	141	14	127	120	30	90	0	0	0
Median	\$835	\$1,564	\$818	\$700	\$5,500	\$675	\$1,900	\$600	\$2,500	\$925	\$925	\$925	\$0	\$0	\$0
Land holdings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Has land holdings	4,454	1,099	3,355	1,864	404	1,460	1,382	339	1,044	783	271	512	424	85	340
Does not have land holdings	1,500	323	1,177	854	180	674	339	71	268	181	30	150	127	42	85

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH08. Cultural Activities by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Parent-Teachers Association															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
PTA member	1,785	400	1,385	494	112	382	621	155	466	331	90	241	340	42	297
Not PTA member	4,168	1,021	3,147	2,224	472	1,752	1,100	254	846	632	211	421	212	85	127
Sports Organization															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Sports Organization	2,182	487	1,695	494	90	404	945	282	663	361	30	331	382	85	297
No sports organization	3,771	934	2,837	2,224	494	1,729	776	127	649	602	271	331	170	42	127
Volunteer Organization															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Volunteer	2,285	586	1,699	562	157	404	945	254	691	482	90	391	297	85	212
No volunteer	3,668	835	2,833	2,156	427	1,729	776	155	621	482	211	271	255	42	212
Non-Micronesian Church															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Member of Non-Micronesian Church	3,750	891	2,858	1,370	270	1,101	1,227	296	931	813	241	572	340	85	255
No members	2,204	530	1,674	1,348	314	1,033	494	113	381	150	60	90	212	42	170

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH09. Other Cultural Activities by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Frequency of Gatherings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Daily	1,334	206	1,128	449	22	427	607	141	466	150	0	150	127	42	85
Weekly	2,430	592	1,838	1,056	292	764	649	155	494	301	60	241	424	85	340
Monthly	1,408	349	1,058	809	112	696	268	56	212	331	181	150	0	0	0
Less frequent	664	237	427	314	135	180	169	42	127	181	60	120	0	0	0
Never	118	37	81	90	22	67	28	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Display FSM flag															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Has FSM flag	2,224	602	1,622	764	157	606	748	197	550	331	120	211	382	127	255
Does not have FSM flag	3,729	819	2,910	1,954	427	1,527	973	212	762	632	181	451	170	0	170
Display Handicrafts															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Has Micronesian handicrafts	4,222	1,060	3,161	1,819	382	1,437	1,255	310	945	722	241	482	424	127	297
Does not have Micronesian handicrafts	1,732	361	1,371	898	202	696	466	99	367	241	60	181	127	0	127
Wear Island clothing															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
Wears Island clothing	5,219	1,182	4,037	2,381	449	1,932	1,636	395	1,241	692	211	482	509	127	382
Does not wear island clothing	735	239	496	337	135	202	85	14	71	271	90	181	42	0	42

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH09. Large Costs by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Health insurance															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	1,974	372	1,602	1,190	270	921	451	42	409	120	60	60	212	0	212
Less than \$100	669	204	465	247	45	202	169	56	113	211	60	150	42	42	0
\$100 to \$249	1,363	389	974	427	157	270	508	141	367	301	90	211	127	0	127
\$250 to \$499	494	196	298	247	67	180	127	99	28	120	30	90	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	646	65	581	247	22	225	254	0	254	60	0	60	85	42	42
\$1000 or more	806	196	611	359	22	337	212	71	141	150	60	90	85	42	42
Median	\$137	\$152	\$131	\$69	\$51	\$73	\$171	\$213	\$155	\$175	\$150	\$186	\$125	\$750	\$51
Car price															
Total	3,082	657	2,424	1,370	225	1,146	860	240	621	512	150	361	340	42	297
Less than \$2500	199	53	146	112	22	90	56	0	56	30	30	0	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	427	97	329	270	67	202	85	0	85	30	30	0	42	0	42
\$5000 to \$9999	524	51	473	270	22	247	127	28	99	0	0	0	127	0	127
\$10000 to \$14999	838	162	676	449	90	359	183	42	141	120	30	90	85	0	85
\$15000 to \$19999	332	81	251	157	22	135	85	28	56	90	30	60	0	0	0
\$20000 to \$29999	458	85	373	67	0	67	155	42	113	150	0	150	85	42	42
\$30000 or more	304	129	176	45	0	45	169	99	71	90	30	60	0	0	0
Median	\$12,337	\$13,943	\$11,951	\$10,375	\$10,000	\$10,469	\$14,423	\$25,000	\$12,500	\$19,167	\$12,500	\$22,000	\$10,000	\$25,000	\$9,167
Appliances															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	5,053	1,304	3,749	2,381	539	1,842	1,411	367	1,044	752	271	482	509	127	382
Less than \$100	42	0	42	0	0	0	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	170	53	117	67	22	45	42	0	42	60	30	30	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	138	22	115	67	22	45	71	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	180	28	152	67	0	67	71	28	42	0	0	0	42	0	42
\$1000 or more	370	14	356	135	0	135	85	14	71	150	0	150	0	0	0
Credit card charges															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	4,872	1,074	3,798	2,246	472	1,774	1,509	367	1,143	692	150	542	424	85	340
Less than \$500	511	127	384	247	22	225	71	14	56	150	90	60	42	0	42
\$500 to \$999	222	97	125	45	22	22	56	14	42	120	60	60	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1499	96	14	81	67	0	67	28	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 - 1999	45	45	0	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	87	65	22	45	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42	0
\$2500 - 2999	28	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	93	0	93	22	0	22	28	0	28	0	0	0	42	0	42

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH10. Overseas Travel and Gifts, Food stamps and Welfare payments by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Overseas travel															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	3,780	970	2,810	1,774	404	1,370	973	240	734	692	241	451	340	85	255
Less than \$500	22	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	96	0	96	67	0	67	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1499	297	14	283	67	0	67	127	14	113	60	0	60	42	0	42
\$1500 - 1999	246	53	193	157	22	135	28	0	28	60	30	30	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	231	59	172	90	45	45	141	14	127	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	167	44	123	22	0	22	42	14	28	60	30	30	42	0	42
\$3000 or more	1,115	282	833	517	112	404	381	127	254	90	0	90	127	42	85
Overseas gifts															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	3,419	920	2,500	1,685	427	1,258	860	197	663	662	211	451	212	85	127
Less than \$500	774	142	633	382	67	314	85	14	71	181	60	120	127	0	127
\$500 to \$999	406	28	377	180	0	180	141	28	113	0	0	0	85	0	85
\$1000 - 1499	436	132	304	180	45	135	141	14	127	30	30	0	85	42	42
\$1500 - 1999	130	28	101	45	0	45	85	28	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2000 - 2499	186	28	158	45	0	45	141	28	113	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$2500 - 2999	42	14	28	0	0	0	42	14	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$3000 or more	561	130	431	202	45	157	226	85	141	90	0	90	42	0	42
Food stamps															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	3,841	896	2,945	1,572	314	1,258	1,044	268	776	843	271	572	382	42	340
Less than \$250	644	205	439	359	90	270	169	42	127	30	30	0	85	42	42
\$250 - 499	982	256	726	539	157	382	310	56	254	90	0	90	42	42	0
\$500 - 749	397	65	332	157	22	135	197	42	155	0	0	0	42	0	42
\$750 - 999	45	0	45	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1000 - 1249	45	0	45	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1250 - 1499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$1500 or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Welfare payments															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	5,769	1,421	4,348	2,605	584	2,021	1,679	409	1,270	933	301	632	552	127	424
Less than \$150	45	0	45	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$150 to \$199	22	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$200 to \$299	51	0	51	22	0	22	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$300 to \$499	14	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$500 or more	53	0	53	22	0	22	0	0	0	30	0	30	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH11. Health Services by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Health services															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
At least one health service	3,709	796	2,913	1,842	359	1,482	931	141	790	512	211	301	424	85	340
No health services	2,245	625	1,619	876	225	651	790	268	522	451	90	361	127	42	85
WIC															
Total	1,306	250	1,056	764	135	629	240	42	197	90	30	60	212	42	170
Immunization clinics															
Total	2,049	370	1,679	1,033	225	809	550	42	508	211	60	150	255	42	212
Public health nurses															
Total	1,075	201	875	404	112	292	381	28	353	120	60	60	170	0	170
Emergency rooms															
Total	1,993	516	1,477	921	225	696	522	99	423	211	150	60	340	42	297
Outpatient services															
Total	2,574	539	2,035	1,325	292	1,033	621	85	536	331	120	211	297	42	255
Inpatient services															
Total	1,204	190	1,013	494	90	404	437	71	367	60	30	30	212	0	212
Medicare															
Total	906	205	700	494	135	359	169	28	141	30	0	30	212	42	170
QUEST															
Total	162	97	65	90	67	22	42	0	42	30	30	0	0	0	0
Medically indigent															
Total	59	0	59	45	0	45	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Community health meetings															
Total	253	65	188	67	22	45	155	42	113	30	0	30	0	0	0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH12. Annual Payments by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Weddings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	3,843	852	2,991	1,460	314	1,146	1,213	254	959	873	241	632	297	42	255
Less than \$100	210	22	188	67	22	45	71	0	71	30	0	30	42	0	42
\$100 to \$249	475	160	315	247	45	202	197	85	113	30	30	0	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	334	137	197	135	22	112	85	42	42	30	30	0	85	42	42
\$500 to \$999	487	146	340	359	90	270	42	14	28	0	0	0	85	42	42
\$1000 or more	605	104	501	449	90	359	113	14	99	0	0	0	42	0	42
Mean	\$529	\$228	\$624	\$979	\$397	\$1,138	\$196	\$112	\$222	\$15	\$43	\$3	\$252	\$267	\$248
Funerals															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	2,146	487	1,659	966	112	854	480	127	353	361	120	241	340	127	212
Less than \$100	226	45	181	67	45	22	99	0	99	60	0	60	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	771	170	601	427	67	359	212	42	169	90	60	30	42	0	42
\$250 to \$499	476	207	269	202	135	67	141	42	99	90	30	60	42	0	42
\$500 to \$999	956	239	717	427	112	314	367	127	240	120	0	120	42	0	42
\$1000 or more	1,378	273	1,105	629	112	517	423	71	353	241	90	150	85	0	85
Mean	\$932	\$1,418	\$779	\$855	\$1,301	\$734	\$1,029	\$886	\$1,073	\$1,282	\$2,966	\$517	\$392	\$0	\$510
Family get togethers															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	1,424	300	1,124	719	112	606	367	85	282	211	60	150	127	42	85
Less than \$100	348	67	281	90	22	67	113	14	99	60	30	30	85	0	85
\$100 to \$249	1,378	412	966	786	225	562	296	85	212	211	60	150	85	42	42
\$250 to \$499	557	87	471	270	0	270	197	56	141	90	30	60	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	1,095	228	867	404	67	337	395	71	324	211	90	120	85	0	85
\$1000 or more	1,152	329	824	449	157	292	353	99	254	181	30	150	170	42	127
Mean	\$936	\$1,887	\$638	\$1,118	\$3,423	\$488	\$766	\$915	\$720	\$871	\$732	\$935	\$685	\$700	\$680
Church activities															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
None	1,858	515	1,344	876	225	651	494	85	409	361	120	241	127	85	42
Less than \$100	736	218	518	180	45	135	339	113	226	90	60	30	127	0	127
\$100 to \$249	1,313	329	985	741	157	584	324	99	226	120	30	90	127	42	85
\$250 to \$499	495	95	400	135	22	112	240	42	197	120	30	90	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	544	88	456	225	0	225	169	28	141	150	60	90	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	1,007	177	830	562	135	427	155	42	113	120	0	120	170	0	170
Mean	\$558	\$294	\$640	\$671	\$403	\$744	\$253	\$302	\$238	\$328	\$169	\$401	\$1,350	\$67	\$1,735

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH13. Remittances by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Remittances sent overseas															
Total	288	68	220	121	26	95	122	29	93	32	10	22	13	3	10
None	54	15	39	20	6	14	27	8	19	6	1	5	1	0	1
Less than \$100	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	14	1	13	9	0	9	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
\$250 to \$499	15	5	10	7	3	4	4	0	4	3	1	2	1	1	0
\$500 to \$999	47	9	38	24	5	19	13	2	11	8	2	6	2	0	2
\$1000 or more	157	38	119	60	12	48	74	18	56	15	6	9	8	2	6
Mean	\$2,320	\$2,280	\$2,332	\$2,158	\$2,142	\$2,163	\$2,526	\$2,502	\$2,533	\$1,703	\$1,550	\$1,773	\$3,415	\$3,767	\$3,310
Gift remittances															
Total	288	68	220	121	26	95	122	29	93	32	10	22	13	3	10
None	79	22	57	38	11	27	31	9	22	8	1	7	2	1	1
Less than \$100	10	3	7	6	1	5	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	35	8	27	15	2	13	9	3	6	7	3	4	4	0	4
\$250 to \$499	23	7	16	9	2	7	8	3	5	5	2	3	1	0	1
\$500 to \$999	67	13	54	32	6	26	25	4	21	4	1	3	6	2	4
\$1000 or more	74	15	59	21	4	17	47	10	37	6	1	5	0	0	0
Mean	\$904	\$769	\$946	\$802	\$365	\$922	\$1,089	\$1,324	\$1,016	\$824	\$343	\$1,043	\$319	\$333	\$315
Remittances to US Areas															
Total	288	68	220	121	26	95	122	29	93	32	10	22	13	3	10
None	174	42	132	67	16	51	80	18	62	15	5	10	12	3	9
Less than \$100	5	2	3	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
\$100 to \$249	25	7	18	11	2	9	9	2	7	5	3	2	0	0	0
\$250 to \$499	15	4	11	8	2	6	4	2	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	34	7	27	20	4	16	12	2	10	2	1	1	0	0	0
\$1000 or more	35	6	29	14	2	12	15	4	11	5	0	5	1	0	1
Mean	\$471	\$312	\$520	\$369	\$217	\$411	\$493	\$496	\$493	\$741	\$120	\$1,023	\$539	\$0	\$700
Remittance local															
Total	288	68	220	121	26	95	122	29	93	32	10	22	13	3	10
None	207	49	158	95	18	77	80	24	56	22	4	18	10	3	7
Less than \$100	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
\$100 to \$249	32	7	25	7	4	3	21	2	19	3	1	2	1	0	1
\$250 to \$499	9	4	5	6	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
\$500 to \$999	21	6	15	8	2	6	9	2	7	3	2	1	1	0	1
\$1000 or more	15	2	13	3	0	3	10	0	10	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mean	\$425	\$145	\$512	\$494	\$85	\$606	\$449	\$58	\$572	\$216	\$600	\$42	\$73	\$0	\$95

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesians Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Table MH14. Savings by State and Head's Arrival, Mainland: 2012

Characteristics	Total			Chuuk			Pohnpei			Yap			Kosrae		
	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000	Total	2000-12	Pre2000
Savings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
No savings	2,736	618	2,118	1,393	247	1,146	818	226	592	271	60	211	255	85	170
\$1 to \$999	1,681	419	1,261	988	202	786	367	127	240	241	90	150	85	0	85
\$1000 to \$2499	782	97	685	180	67	112	282	0	282	150	30	120	170	0	170
\$2500 to \$4999	174	22	152	90	22	67	85	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$5000 to \$7499	193	88	104	0	0	0	42	28	14	150	60	90	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	67	0	67	22	0	22	14	0	14	30	0	30	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	321	176	145	45	45	0	113	28	85	120	60	60	42	42	0
Mean	\$1,894	\$2,859	\$1,591	\$664	\$1,673	\$387	\$1,523	\$1,675	\$1,475	\$5,894	\$5,160	\$6,227	\$2,127	\$6,667	\$765
401K savings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
No savings	3,975	944	3,031	1,999	427	1,572	1,058	282	776	451	150	301	467	85	382
\$1 to \$999	142	30	112	67	0	67	14	0	14	60	30	30	0	0	0
\$1000 to \$2499	362	97	265	157	67	90	85	0	85	120	30	90	0	0	0
\$2500 to \$4999	466	67	399	180	22	157	183	14	169	60	30	30	42	0	42
\$5000 to \$7499	182	45	137	67	45	22	85	0	85	30	0	30	0	0	0
\$7500 to \$9999	81	22	59	67	22	45	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
\$10000 or more	745	215	530	180	0	180	282	113	169	241	60	181	42	42	0
Mean	\$4,847	\$7,538	\$4,004	\$2,382	\$1,089	\$2,736	\$5,398	\$7,672	\$4,689	\$10,469	\$13,470	\$9,105	\$5,462	\$22,667	\$300
Monthly savings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
No savings	2,850	714	2,136	1,617	382	1,235	677	169	508	301	120	181	255	42	212
1 - 99 dollars	1,065	237	828	404	67	337	268	85	183	181	0	181	212	85	127
100 - 199 dollars	801	234	567	270	45	225	296	99	197	150	90	60	85	0	85
200 - 299 dollars	317	75	242	202	45	157	85	0	85	30	30	0	0	0	0
300 - 399 dollars	329	37	292	45	22	22	254	14	240	30	0	30	0	0	0
400 - 499 dollars	218	60	158	67	0	67	0	0	0	150	60	90	0	0	0
\$500 or more	374	65	309	112	22	90	141	42	99	120	0	120	0	0	0
Mean	\$101	\$85	\$106	\$70	\$62	\$73	\$121	\$92	\$130	\$186	\$140	\$207	\$40	\$33	\$42
Monthly 401K savings															
Total	5,954	1,421	4,532	2,718	584	2,134	1,721	409	1,312	963	301	662	552	127	424
No savings	4,007	1,017	2,990	1,932	427	1,505	1,072	282	790	451	181	271	552	127	424
1 - 99 dollars	1,138	221	917	382	90	292	395	71	324	361	60	301	0	0	0
100 - 199 dollars	417	81	336	314	22	292	42	28	14	60	30	30	0	0	0
\$200 or more	392	103	289	90	45	45	212	28	183	90	30	60	0	0	0
Mean	\$34	\$33	\$35	\$27	\$39	\$24	\$46	\$24	\$53	\$55	\$48	\$58	\$0	\$0	\$0

Source: 2012 Surveys of Micronesian Migrants to CNMI, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. Mainland

Note: See Text for weights based on Hezel's population estimates

Appendix A: DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE AND YEAR OF BIRTH

Data on *age* were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5a (date of birth) and 5b (age itself). The information was based on the completed age of the person (in years) as of the reference date for the particular survey.

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP – FSM and US

Data on FSM and US citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire items 7a and 7b, which were asked of all persons. Data on citizenship provide information on the proportion of citizens and immigrants. The two questions were asked in sequence, so people who said they were FSM citizens should not have also declared US citizenship. The data were edited for FSM citizenship to have priority when both were given.

FSM citizen is someone born in FSM or naturalized in the FSM

US Citizen is someone born in the US or its territories or naturalized US Citizen.;

Limitation of the Data - Studies after previous surveys showed that some persons undergoing naturalization may have reported themselves as citizens although they have not yet attained the status.

COMMUNICATION

The communication series of items requested information about communications with people back in FSM and with FSM officials in CNMI, Guam, Hawaii, or the US Mainland. These questions were asked of all persons.

Frequency of communication. Item 20a asked about frequency of communication with family and friends in the FSM. The categories included:

- 1) Communicate with FSM daily for those who communicated with home every day
- 2) Communicate weekly for those who communicated about once a week
- 3) Communicate monthly for those who communicated about once a month
- 4) Communicate less often than once a month
- 5) Never communicate for those who never communicate

Usual means of communication. Item 20b covered the means of communication with the home area. The three means covered were (1) by internet, (2) by phone, and (3) by letter. Two types of combinations were allowed: (4) Internet and phone, and (5) all three – internet, phone, and letter. If the person never communicated with home in the previous item, this item was skipped.

Voted in last FSM election. This item (item 20c) asked whether the person voted in the last FSM election. The item was asked to everyone, so young people were included even though they would not have voted. Many people did not know when the last election was, so they could not answer whether they had voted or not.

Communicated with Embassy or other FSM officials. Item 20d asked whether the person had had contact with the FSM Embassy in Washington, or any consular office or with individual FSM high-level government employees.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, MAJOR IN COLLEGE

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

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in

foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates/ diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were also not to be reported. The instructions gave *medicine, dentistry, chiropractic medicine, optometry, osteo-pathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law and theology* as examples of professional school degrees. Excluded from the professional school degree category were *barber school, cosmetology or other training for specific trade.*

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

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

Major in College - Persons who responded to question item 13a were high school graduates or higher and were asked in question item 13j their major in college or vocational school.

Some people responded "12", meaning 12th grade, even though they should have responded "13" for high school graduate. Hence, the tables are ambiguous. It was impossible to go back to re-record the responses. Researchers should use caution in interpreting the data for respondents with 12s and 13s.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21 through 29, which were asked of persons 15 years old and over. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify, in this sequence:

- a. persons who worked at a job or business or farm at any time during the reference week;
- b. persons who did not do such work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff);
- c. persons on layoff;
- d. persons who did not do such work during the reference week, but were looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

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

Labor Force - All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.)

Employed - All civilians who were 16 years old and over who were either

(a) *at work* - those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or

(b) *were with a job but not at work* - those who did not do such work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed were persons without jobs or businesses whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; persons without jobs or businesses who did subsistence activity only during the reference week; and persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed - All civilians 16 years old and over who

- (a) were neither *at work* nor *with a job but not at work* during the reference week, or who did subsistence activity only;
- (b) were looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks; and
- (c) were available to accept a job during the reference week.

Examples of job seeking activities were:

- (a) Registering at a public or private employment office
- (b) Meeting with prospective employers
- (a) (c) Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- (c) Placing or answering advertisements
- (d) Writing letters of application
- (e) Being on a union or professional register

Also included as *unemployed* were civilians 16 years old and over who did not work at a job or business during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

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

Subsistence Activity - A person was engaged in subsistence activities if he/she mainly produced goods for his/her own or family's use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive

activities not primarily for commercial purposes. When subsistence activity categories are shown with the *Employed* and the *Not in Labor Force*, they related to activities engaged in during the survey reference week. Persons who *did subsistence activity only* during the reference week were not classified as *employed*, unless they were with a job but not at work (see definition of *employed*).

Worker - The term appears in connection with several subjects, for example, place of work, class of worker, weeks worked in 2011, and workers in family in 2011. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week - All persons who reported working at a job or business or farm during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked, excluding any time at subsistence activity. The statistics on hours worked for *employed, at work* persons pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of *actual hours* differed from that of usual hours worked described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours was probably understated since such persons sometimes considered themselves as *not working*. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

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

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

ETHNICITY

Data on ethnic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. Up to two responses were recorded, in order, and keyed as "ethnicity 1" and "ethnicity 2". The concept of ethnic origin as used in the survey reflected self-identification; it did not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for ethnicity represented self-classification by people according to the ethnicity with which they most

closely identify. Furthermore, it was recognized that the categories of the ethnicity item included both racial and national origin or sociocultural groups.

In general, *ethnic origin* refers to a person's origin or descent, *roots* or heritage. It may also refer to where the person or his/her parents were born. Thus, a person may have reported his/her ethnic origin based on the origin of parent, grandparent or more distant ancestors.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide one or two responses to the ethnicity question, he/she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the one or two groups which best described his/her identity. If a person could not provide one or two responses, the ethnicity of the mother was used. If one or two responses could not be provided for the person's mother, the first ethnicity reported by the person was used. In all tabulations where households or families were classified by ethnic origin, the ethnic origin of the householder was used.

If the ethnicity entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, ethnicity was assigned based upon the reported entries of ethnicity by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if ethnicity was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the ethnicity of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If no female householder or spouse was in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If ethnicity was not reported for anyone in the household, the ethnicity of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

FERTILITY

Data on fertility (also referred to as *children ever born*) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32. The question on the number of children ever born was asked of all women 15 years and over, regardless of their marital status. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specific 5-year age groups and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women.

Children Ever Born included all live births the woman had *ever* had, including any babies who died (even shortly after birth). Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them during their previous and recent marriage/s and those born out of wedlock, children no longer living, children away from home, as well as children still living at home. Never married women were also instructed to report all children born to them. Excluded from the number of children *ever born* were foster children, stepchildren, adopted children, miscarriages and stillbirths (a birth at which a baby showed no sign of life). One measure derived from this data is the *number of children ever born per 1000 women* in a particular age group. More important is the number of children ever born to a woman

with ages 45-49 years as this would indicate the number of children a woman would have in her reproductive period.

HEALTH CONDITIONS, INSURANCE AND SERVICES

Health conditions. Items 17 and 18 asked about individual health conditions. Each person was asked whether he/she had any permanent physical or mental health condition. If they did have a health condition, they were asked to specify what it was. Unfortunately, this question was not operational in Hawaii or the US Mainland; but Guam and CNMI reported and recorded the responses, which were coded and keyed, with the results shown in the various basic tables.

If the person did have a health condition, then the enumerator asked 3 more questions:

- 1) Did the condition require dialysis?
- 2) Did the condition require regular visits to the hospital?
- 3) Did the condition require regular purchases at a pharmacy?

None of the health items had complete responses. Many respondents were reluctant to reply.

Health insurance. Item H40 asked for the total amount that all household members paid for health insurance over the 12 months before the survey enumeration. The household members and the enumerator were to total any individual amounts and record the total amount on the questionnaire.

Health Services. Item H51 asked about 10 different health services at least one member of the household might have used in the 12 months before the survey. These 10 items were:

WIC. Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is a Federal program available to Micronesian migrants in some entities and serves women and their infants and children

Immunization clinics. These are clinics within hospitals or stand alone where individuals can go for immunizations.

Public health nurses. Public health nurses could either be in hospitals or clinics, or in other environments.

Emergency rooms. Emergency rooms are often used when individuals have no other resource, that is no private doctor or medical group. While usually covered by insurance, those without insurance must either be cared for by others or by a government entity.

Outpatient services. These are health services that do not require staying in a medical facility.

Inpatient services. These are health services that require staying in a medical facility.

Medicare. Medicare is a U.S. Federal also available to certain Micronesian migrants.

QUEST. QUEST is a State of Hawaii medical assistance program.

Medically indigent. The medically indigent cannot pay in full for their health services.

Community health meetings. This category was placed on the questionnaire to assist Guam in evaluating its use of community health meetings.

HOURLY WAGES

Item 22a asked about hourly pay in the week before enumeration. Item 22b and item 22c asked about the total amount of the last take home pay and the unit – day, week, two weeks, or month. While the item on hourly pay was successful, the item on total pay was not successful, because many enumerators did not fill in the unit. Hence, the data should be used with some caution. The tabulations also show annual data based on the hourly wage for comparison with the annual data from item 30.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A *household* constituted all persons who occupied a housing unit and prepared their food together. A household may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who shared living arrangements. The count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. (For more information, see the discussion under *Housing Units* and *Living Quarters*.)

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

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

Family household

A *family* constituted a householder and one or more persons living in the same household who were related to the householder by birth, marriage or adoption. All persons in a household who were related to the householder comprised members of his/her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of survey tabulations. Not all households contained families since a household comprised a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families were classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives:

- (a) Married-couple family - was a family in which the householder and his/her spouse were enumerated as members of the same household;
- (b) Male Householder, No Wife Present; and
- (c) Female Householder, No Husband Present.

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

Relationship to Householder

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

Householder or head - One person in each household was designated as householder, usually he/she was the person in whose name the home was being owned, being bought or rented and who was listed as person number 1 in the survey questionnaire. If there was no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over was designated as the householder. The survey classified the type of householder according to the sex of householder and the presence of relatives:

- (a) Family householder was a householder living with one or more persons related to him/her by blood, marriage or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him/her were family members.
- (b) Non-family householder was a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse - was the person formally married to and living with the householder. This category also included persons who were consensually married and the spouse lived with the householder. The number of spouses, however, was generally less than half of the number of *married persons with spouse present* since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders were specifically identified as *spouse*.

Child - included a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status.

- (a) *Natural son/daughter* - was the child of the

householder by birth, regardless of age or marital status.

- (b) *Adopted son/daughter* - was the child of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of age or marital status.
- (c) *Stepson/stepdaughter* - was the child of the householder through marriage but not by birth. This excluded sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and foster children. If the child was legally adopted by the householder, the child was still classified as stepson or stepdaughter.
- (d) *Own Child* - was a never married child under 18 years who was a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, *own children* were further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. *Own children* of the householder living with two parents were, by definition, found only in married-couple families.
- (e) *Related Children* - in a family included own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who were related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children were not included since they were not related to the householder.

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

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

Non-relatives - included the other household members and foster children who were not related to the householder by blood, marriage, or adoption, e.g. roomer, boarder, domestic helper, unmarried partner, etc.

When relationship was not reported for an individual, it was imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual was: 5 a householder living alone or with non-relatives only; S a household member who was not related to the householder, or a person living in group quarters who was not an inmate of an institution.

INCOME IN 2011

Data on the individual's income received during the calendar year 2011 were obtained from answers to questionnaire items 30a through 30h and 31. Questions on money income received were asked of all persons 15 years old and over.

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

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

Income Type in 2011

The six (8) types of money income received in 2011 as reported in the 2012 surveys were defined as follows:

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

(b) *Self-Employment Income (net)* - This was the (gross receipts) money income received from farm and non-farm business, proprietorship or partnership less business or operating expenses. Gross receipts from non-farm business included all money received from goods sold and services rendered plus the value of any net inventory increase. Business expenses included the cost of merchandise purchased; expense for rent, heat, light and power used in business; annual depreciation of machinery and other business property; decrease in the value of inventory; wages and salaries paid to employees; expense allowances; business taxes; interest on business mortgages/debts; etc. Excluded as business expenses were money spent for purchase of buildings or machinery, or permanent improvements to existing property.

For farm business, gross receipts included money income received from the sale of farm products; payments for natural crop disaster, price supports, or incentive payments for participation in government farm programs; net income from custom farm work; net income from recreational services provided by the farmer such as proceeds from hunting and fishing, or camping; and commodity credit loans which were not repaid in 2011. Operating expenses included the cost of feed, fertilizer, seeds, bulbs, plants, trees, sprays, insecticides, hardware, dairy supplies, tools, and livestock purchases; rental of machinery; cash wages for labor; cash rent paid; cash profits paid to the owner, interest on farm mortgages; building repairs; depreciation on farm equipment; farm taxes, etc.

(c) *Interest, dividends, net rentals* - Interest is the accrued in a bank or other financial institution based on the principle and an interest rate. Dividends come from company shares, and are paid at various times. Net rentals occur when the household or individual has rental property.

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

(e) *Supplemental Social Security* - Supplemental Social Security is paid as a supplement to regular social security.

(f) *Remittances from outside [CNMI][Guam][Hawaii][US Mainland]* - These were money received periodically from persons living outside the household. Remittances included voluntary contributions by non-resident relatives or friends, money received by parents from children not living with them, and voluntary allotment checks sent by

US Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them. Occasional gifts or contributions are excluded.

(g) *Remittances from inside [CNMI][Guam][Hawaii][US Mainland]* - In the 2012 survey tabulations, data on remittances were shown separately for those received from: (a) Guam and CNMI, (b) Hawaii and US mainland, and (c) other places.

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

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

Family Income - This included the income of all members of the family 15 years old and over. Income of related persons who did not reside with the family in 2011 but were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included in *family income*. Family income did not include amounts received by members of the family in 2011 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration.

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

Median Income - Whether referring to household income or family income, the median income divides the statistical universe into two equal parts, one half of the total households or families had incomes above the median and the other half had incomes below the median. In computing the median income for households and families, those with no income were also included. The median income for persons was computed based only on persons with income. The median income values for household, families and persons were computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than are shown in the survey tabulations.

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

The 2012 survey tabulations presented *mean income* or *earnings* for each type of income, also *mean income* for households and families..

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small sub-groups of the population as the mean is affected when extreme values are reported. It is especially susceptible to the effects of misreporting and

processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in the tabulations even for small sub-groups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means are used to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in survey tabulations.

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

Percent Year Round Full Time Worker - This was the proportion of the population 15 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 2011.

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

Income data covered money income only, and did not include non-cash income received by residents. Despite the shift to wage and salary labor, non-cash income derived from subsistence activities, as well as those received as customs payments, was still very common among Micronesian households and these amounted to a significant portion during the year, if included to their total income. These included goods produced on farms and consumed by the household, fishing, livestock raised and consumed by the household, making handicrafts for own use, and other productive activities which were not for commercial purposes. The fact that many farm families received an important part of their income in the form of *free* housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm should be taken into consideration when comparing the income of farm and non-farm residents. Non-money income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by non-farm residents. In comparing income data for 2011 and earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income did not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices were made.

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., *less than \$2,500*) included those that were classified as having no income in 2011. Many of these were living on income *in kind*, savings or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families which reported *no income* probably had some money income which was not recorded in the survey. Some may have been living on subsistence activity and, therefore, had received non-money income only.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of the reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. If any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem was the non-reporting of income data. Procedures were then devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

Data on industry, occupation and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 26, 27 and 28, respectively. Data for these items referred to the employed person's during the survey reference week. For persons who had more than one job, the data referred to the job at which they worked the most number of hours during the reference week. For unemployed persons, the data concerning work referred to the last or most recent job or business since 1990. (For more information, see discussion under *Reference Week*.)

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

Industry

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

(a) A person on active duty in the US Armed Forces or an unemployed person who was on active duty in the US Armed Forces in his/her last job since 1990 was to report the branch of service in the Armed Forces, e.g. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

(b) A person was to report the full name of the company, business or other employer. For employers without company name, such as dentist's or lawyer's office, the name of the employer was to be reported. For self-

employed individual without a company name, the enumerators were instructed to simply write *self-employed* as the industry may be deduced from the occupation reported.

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

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

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

(f) When an individual worked as domestic or other private household worker in the home of another person, the industry to be reported was *private home*.

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 US Census, and subsequently used in 2012, consisted of 235 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification was based on the Standard and Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 survey classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

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

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

Occupation

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

The occupation of a person was ascertained by asking the question: *What kind of work was the person doing?* The answer required a sufficient and detailed description of the

kind of work so as to permit office coding. The occupational classifications system developed for the 1990 survey, and also used in 2012, consisted of 500 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. The 2012 survey tabulations presented data on several levels of occupational details.

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

Class of Worker

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

- (a) *Private wage and salary worker* - This category was for employees of a private company or business or of an individual who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, payment in kind, or piece-rate payment. This also included employees of churches, unions, YMCAs, political parties, professional associations, non-profit hospitals and other non-government organizations.
- (b) *Government worker* - This included employees of National, State and Local Government agencies, including employees of public schools, hospitals, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, etc., regardless of their industry classification. This category also included employees of the US government, and civilian employees and active duty members of the US Armed Forces.
- (c) *Self-employed worker* - This included persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, professional practice or farm, shop, etc. Persons who owned all or most of the stock in a private corporation were also classified in this category. Managers or other executives hired to manage a business or farm, salesperson working for commissions, or officers in corporation were **not** included in this category, but classified as *private wage and salary workers*.

- (d) *Unpaid family worker* - This referred to persons who worked without pay in a business or farm operated by a relative. Room, board and cash allowance were not counted as pay for these family members.

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

Following the coding operation, there was the computer edit and an allocation process. The edit determined first whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for industry, occupation and class of worker were checked to ensure they were valid and consistent with each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or corrected.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification referred to the status at the time of enumeration. All persons were asked whether they were *now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated* or *never married*. Couples who lived together were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

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

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

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

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

Widowed - included widows and widowers who had not remarried.

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

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

MASS TRANSIT

Data on use of mass transit were collected in item 20e. The question asked how often each person used mass transit (bus, minivan, etc.) during the week before the enumeration. The categories were (1) Daily, (2) A few times, (3) Not at all, (4) Never. The responses varied, of course, on the availability of mass transit in the Area being enumerated.

MIGRATION YEARS

Because the 2012 Survey of Micronesian Migrants focused on the migrants, a series of questions identified various moves from Micronesia, and subsequently.

Year first left Micronesia. Item 9a asked for the month and year that the person first left Micronesia for a US Area. Those persons born in FSM (as reported in Item 8) were asked this question. Those who were born in a US Area were not to be asked the item.

Year first arrived in [CNMI][Guam][Hawaii][US Mainland] Then, again for persons not born in a US Area, item 9b requested the date of arrival in a US Area for the first time. Responses to this item varied, depending on the US Area, with some confusion on those going first to Guam and then CNMI or Hawaii. Caution should be used in interpreting the results.

Number of times returned to FSM Item 10a requested how many times the person returned to the FSM since arriving in a US Area. The total number of times was to be reported, but only one digit was maintained, so that if a person reported more than 9 visits home, only 9 was reported.

Year last returned from FSM Item 10b reported the length of stay in the FSM and 10c reported the month and year of the last return to the place of enumeration. Again, these data were subject to interpretation, and should be used with some caution. Because of the high mobility of the migrants, exact movements were not always easy to obtain.

PLACE OF BIRTH and PARENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answer to questionnaire item 8. Mother's place of birth and father's place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 19a and 19b, respectively. Each place of birth question asked for the name of state in FSM, the U.S. State, or the foreign country where the person or the person's parents were born according to current international boundaries. Since some changes in boundaries have occurred, some persons may have reported their place of birth or their parents' place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of the birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person or parent with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside the area of current residence were not allocated a specific foreign country of birth, but were classified as *Other* which meant that country or area was not specified. The places of birth shown in the report were selected base on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

POVERTY STATUS IN 2011

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 30 and 31. (For more information, see the discussion under *Income in 2011*.) Poverty statistics presented in the 2012 survey and various survey publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal inter-agency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

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

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

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

Persons for Whom Poverty Status was Determined -

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

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

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

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

REASON FOR MIGRATION

Data on reason for migration were derived from built-in responses to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of persons born outside the US Area. The question, *Why did this person come to a US Area to stay?* was asked of persons who indicated in the question in the birthplace item (item 8) that they were not born in the US Area. If the person gave more than one reason, the main reason was considered. The possible reasons were as follows:

- 1) *Employment* - if a person came to FSM for the first time primarily for employment, even if he/she had other reasons for coming;
- 2) *Relative of employed person* - if a person came to the US Area for the first time primarily because he/she was a spouse of a person who came either for employment or was already employed in the US Area;
- 3) *Family member of employed person* - if a person came to the US Area for the first time primarily

because he/she was a family member (other than a spouse or a direct dependent) of a person who was either employed or who came for employment in the US Area;

- 4) *Education* - if a person came to the US Area for the first time primarily to be a student at either an elementary, high school or college;
- 5) *Medical reasons* - if a person came to the US Area for the first time primarily for medical reasons even if he/she had other reasons for coming;
- 6) *Visiting or vacation* - if a person came to the US Area for the first time primarily to visit or for vacation, even if the person eventually stayed or had other reasons for coming;
- 7) *Others* - if the person had some other reasons for coming to FSM for the first time other than those listed above, he/she was asked to state the specific reason.

REFERENCE WEEK

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

RELIGION

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

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

RESIDENCE IN 2007

In the 2012 survey, data on residence in 2007 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 14a and 14b, which were asked of persons born before 2007. For persons who reported in item 14a that they lived in a different house in 2007, other than their current residence on the date of enumeration, question item 14b asked for hamlet or State in FSM, U.S. state or territory or foreign country where those

persons were living on that date. Residence in 2007 was used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population among the states and between the states and the U.S. states and other foreign countries.

When no information on residence in 2007 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 2007. All cases of nonresponse or in-complete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category *Same House* included all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, as well as those who had moved but by 2012 had returned to their 2007 residence. The category *Different House* included persons who lived in FSM in 2007 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied in 2012. These movers were then further subdivided according to the type of move.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 2007 was somewhat less than the total number of moves during the five-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the five-year period but by the time of the survey had returned to their 2007 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living on a different island may be understated.

RESIDENCE IN 2011

In the 2012 survey, data on residence in 2007 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of persons born before 2011. For persons who reported in item 14a that they lived in a different house in 2011, other than their current residence on the date of enumeration, question item 14b asked for hamlet or State in FSM, U.S. state or territory or foreign country where those persons were living on that date. Residence in 2011 was used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population among the states and between the states and the U.S. states and other foreign countries.

When no information on residence in 2011 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 2011. All cases of nonresponse or in-complete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

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SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of all persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a *regular* public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 2012 and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to *include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree* as regular school.

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

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

Level of School in Which Enrolled - Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in *preprimary school, elementary, high school* or *college* according to their response to question item 13a (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in *preprimary school*, which included kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in *elementary* or *high school*. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in *college*. Enrolled persons who reported

completing the twelfth grade but receiving No Diploma were classified as enrolled in *high school*. (For more information on level of school, see discussion on *Educational Attainment*.)

SCHOOL PROGRAMS

Current School In item 13b, each Area's enumerators collected the current school for students currently attending school. However, due to time and financial constraints those data have yet to be edited and tabulated.

Free or reduced lunch. Item 13c was asked of all students attending elementary and high school. The Free or reduced lunch is Federal program providing subsidized meals to school children.

After school programs Item 13d was asked of all students attending elementary and high school. It is apparent from the results that this item was not fully understood by the enumerators and respondents.

Pell Grant. Item 13e was asked of all current or previous college students. The Pell Grant is a Federal program covering some of college expenses.

SEOG Item 13f, the Supplementary Education Opportunity Grant, is similar to the Pell Grant, and is also a Federal program. It was asked to all current and former college students.

Work study Item 13g, Work Study, is also a Federal program to assist students cover their college expenses. It is asked of all current and former college students.

Student loan. Items 13h and 13i concerned student loans, whether a college student took a student loan, and how much the current repayment was.

SEX

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

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

WORK STATUS IN 2011

Data on work status in 2011 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 29a through 29c, which were asked of

persons 15 years old and over. Survey tabulations, however, showed data for Work Status in 2011 for persons 16 years old and over. Persons 16 years old and over who worked one or more weeks according to the criteria described below were classified as *Worked in 2011*. All other persons 16 years old and over were classified as *Did not work in 2011*.

Weeks Worked in 2011 - Data on *Weeks Worked in 2011* were derived from responses to questionnaire item 29b, which was asked of persons who indicated in question item 29a that they worked in 2011.

The data pertain to the number of weeks in 2011 during which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces were also included.

Usual Hours Worked per Week Worked in 2011 - The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 2011 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 29c. This question was asked of persons who indicated that they worked in 2011.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 2011. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he/she worked in 2011. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 2011, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 2011 were not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the survey reference week (question item 21). Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked were classified as *Usually worked full time*; persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours were classified as *Usually worked part time*.

Year-Round Full-Time Workers - All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 2011.

Number of Workers in Family in 2011 - The term *worker* as used for these data was defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 2011.

Limitation of the Data - It was probable that the number of persons who worked in 2011 and the number of weeks worked were understated since some respondents tended to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. They may also be a tendency for persons to exclude weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the survey figures may understate the number of persons who worked *50 to 52 weeks*.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

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

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

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

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, etc. - Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who considered the hotel s their usual place of residence or had no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms were classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents.

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

AIR CONDITIONING

Data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H24, which was asked at all housing units. Air conditioning was defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It did not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers, which were not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it did include heat pumps. A central system was an installation which air conditioned a number of rooms. In an apartment building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central system with individual room controls was a *central air conditioning system*. A *room unit* was an individual air conditioner which was installed in a window or an outside wall and was generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool

more than one room.

ANNUAL EXPENSES

Annual expenses for various activities were collected in a series of items at the end of the housing section. These included

Weddings. Item H52 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on weddings. The expenses included food and other donations. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was recorded.

Funerals. Item H53 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on funerals. The expenses included food and other donations. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was recorded.

Family get togethers. Item H54 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on other family get togethers. The expenses included food and other donations. The amounts spent on weddings, funerals, church activities, were to be reported separately. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was recorded.

Church activities. Item H55 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on church activities. The totals for all household members was summed and that amount was recorded.

Amount of remittances sent home Item H56 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on remittances sent back to the FSM. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was recorded.

Value of gifts sent home Item H57 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on gifts sent as remittances back to the FSM. The value of the gifts, including major items, like refrigerators and stoves, was to be reported. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was recorded.

Remittances to other US Areas Item H58 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on remittances sent to the other US Areas. For example, on Guam, this item was to report on remittances sent to CNMI, Hawaii, and the US Mainland. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was recorded.

Local Remittances Item H59 collected information on expenses in the 12 months before enumeration spent on remittances to households in the Area being enumerated. For example, for Guam, these would be remittances provided to other households on Guam. The totals for all household members were summed and that amount was

recorded.

The values for these items seem to have been under-reported. It could be because they were at the end of the housing questions, and housing sequence was long. Or it could be that people were reluctant to report. Or, it could be that they are only getting established and therefore do not have many funds to provide for activities and remittances.

BEDROOMS

Data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms was the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included were all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently were being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment was classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

COMPUTER and INTERNET

Item H25 collected information on whether the household had at least one working computer at home. H26 collected whether the household also was connected to the internet. At the time of the survey, fewer smart phones with internet access existed than at this time. Any internet connection was accepted.

COOKING FACILITIES

Data on cooking facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked for all occupied and vacant housing units. *Main cooking facilities* were the ones that were used most often for preparation of meals. They can be located inside or outside the building. *No cooking facilities* included those units with no cooking facilities available either inside or outside the building. The survey tabulations presented data on cooking facilities for occupied housing units only.

COOKING FUEL

Data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked for all housing units. The data shown for the type of fuel used most for cooking were for occupied housing units only.

Electricity - included whether to a power line or from a generator

Bottled and Tank Gas - included liquid propane gas stored

in bottles or tanks which were refilled or exchanged when empty.

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

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

Other Fuel - included all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

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

CREDIT CARD CHARGES

The amount of credit card charges – that is the interest payments on the monthly charge was collected as item H46. The total amount of charges on all credit cards for all household members was to be reported. Usually this item required checking records for those who used credit cards.

CULTURAL

All of the following items were asked to the respondent who answered for the whole household. The questions concerned whether any member of the household participated in the following activities

PTA (Parent-Teachers Association). Item H32 asked whether anyone in the household attended Parent-Teachers Association meetings at their children's school.

Sports organization Item H33 asked whether anyone in the household was a member of a men's or women's sports organization.

Volunteer work Item H34 asked if anyone was a member of a social or volunteer organization.

Non-Micronesian church Item H35 asked if anyone was a member of a local church that included non-Micronesians.

Gatherings Item H36 asked how often members of the household gather with other islanders in the community outside the household. The possible responses were (1) daily, (2) weekly, (3) monthly, (4) less frequently, and (5) never.

FSM Flag Item H37a asked whether anyone in the household displayed an FSM flag.

Handicrafts Item H37b asked whether anyone in the household displayed handicrafts or other symbols.

Land holdings Item H38 asked where anyone still retained

title to any land holdings back in the islands.

Island clothing Item H39 asked whether anyone wore island-style clothing like hemmed skirts or distinctive dresses.

All of these items work together to provide a continuum for continued "Micronesian-ness", and so are indicators of the degree of acculturation of the Micronesian migrants within the wider community.

GROSS RENT

Data on gross rent (also referred to as *cash rent*) were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked for all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

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

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

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

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

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

Item H5 asked about any monthly allotments from any government agency. Government subsidized housing was particularly prominent on Guam.

Median Gross Rent - The median divides the rent

distribution into two equal parts. In computing median gross rent, units reported as *No cash rent* were excluded. Median rent calculations were rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under *Derived Measures*.)

FOOD STAMPS

Item 48 on food stamps ask each householder for the cash equivalent of the amount of the food stamps *for one month*. The month of reference was the month before the enumeration.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H17. A unit had *complete kitchen facilities* when it had all of the following:

- (a) an installed sink with piped water,
- (b) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cook stove, and
- (c) a refrigerator.

All kitchen facilities had to be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment was not considered a range or cook stove. An ice box was not considered to be a refrigerator.

MORTGAGE STATUS

Data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire item H29 to H31, which was asked for owner-occupied housing units, condominiums, boats, and mobile homes. *Mortgage* referred to all forms of debt where the property was pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It included such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage was considered a first mortgage if it had prior claim over any other mortgage or if it was the only mortgage on property. All other mortgages were considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan was generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage was reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan was reported, then the loan was considered a first mortgage. The category *not mortgaged* comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The 2012 survey data on plumbing facilities were obtained from question items H11. Complete plumbing required the presence of hot and cold piped water, bathtub or shower, and flush toilet, respectively. Item H12 asked what energy source was used to heat the hot water.

ROOMS

Data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9. The statistics on rooms were in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question was to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

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

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

SAVINGS

The survey asked for items on savings. These were:

- 1) Amount of total savings at the time of the enumeration (item H60)
- 2) Amount specifically of 401K savings (item H61)
- 3) Amount saved month, with the reference month being the month before the enumeration (item H62), and
- 4) Amount of 401K savings in the month before the survey (item H63).

Because these were the last questions on the form and because many people either don't have savings or did not want to report them, these values are probably low.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H14. Housing units were either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or disposal of sewage was by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit was considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit was provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category *Other means* included housing units which disposed of sewage in some other way.

SOURCE OF WATER

Data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire items H13. Housing units may have received their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to 5 or more units was classified as a *public system only* or a *public system and cistern*. Another source of water may be a *cistern, tanks or drums only* in which rain water was collected. A public standpipe was an elevated tank or vertical storage cylinder or street hydrant which was connected to a public system from which nearby residents draw water. The category *some other source such as an individual well or spring* included water obtained from creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

TELEPHONE (LANDLINE OR MOBILE) IN HOUSING UNIT

Data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H27, which was asked for occupied housing units. A landline telephone had to be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone, but a mobile phone did not. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters were classified as having *no telephone*. If the household had at least phone, the amount of the last bill was collected.

TELEVISION AND CABLE

Presence of a television was item H21 and whether the household had cable was item H22. If the household had cable, H23 collected information about the last monthly bill. If the household had more than one cable connection, the total amount was to be reported. Although most households now have televisions, not all are connected to cable, and so this is an economic indicator. Included as *television sets* were floor, table, built-in or portable models, or combinations with radios or record players, whether black and white or color, which were in working order or being repaired.

TENURE

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

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

contract, or purchase agreement. The unit was also considered owned with a mortgage if it was built on leased land and a mortgage existed on the unit.

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

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

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

TRAVEL OVERSEAS

The questionnaire asked two questions about travel overseas. The first of the two (H44) asked for total amount in costs, including airfare, housing, food, and other expenses paid for overseas travel during the last year. The second question (H45) asked about the cash value of any and all gifts taken overseas on the overseas visits in the 12 months before the enumeration.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS

Data in type of material used for outside walls of the structure were obtained from questionnaire item H7, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used *most* in the construction of outside walls of the structure, which were as follows:

- (a) *Poured concrete*,
- (b) *Concrete blocks*,
- (c) *Metal*,
- (d) *Wood*, and
- (e) *Other* for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

Data for type of material used for roof of the structure were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked for both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used *most* in the construction of the roof of the structure, which were as follows: *Poured concrete, Metal, Wood, Thatch* which included sugar cane leaves, palm or pandanus thatch, palm leaves, straw, etc.. and *Other* for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Data on units in structure (also referred as *type of structure*) were obtained from questionnaire item H2. A structure was a separate building that either had open spaces on all sides or was separated from other structures by dividing walls that extended from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. Stores and office space were excluded.

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

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

1-Family House, Attached - This was a 1-unit structure which had one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In rowhouses (sometimes called townhouses), duplex houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house was a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

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

Mobile Home or Trailer - Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms had been added were counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, or in storage ere not counted in the housing inventory.

Boat or Houseboat - included in this category were boats and houseboats that were occupied as housing units.

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

VALUE

Data on *Value* were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked for housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value was the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but not the land, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

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

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

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

VEHICLES AVAILABLE AND CAR PRICE

Data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H18. Item H19 asked about any monthly repayments owed on all vehicles. These data showed the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pick-up or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept a home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles were included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles were excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes were also excluded.

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

WELFARE AND UNEMPLOYMENT PAYMENTS

Welfare payments in the month before enumeration were collected as item H49. The respondent was to report the total amount of welfare payments paid to all members of the household during the month, and so the respondents and the enumerator had to add up individual amounts if the household did not receive a single amount.

Unemployment payments in the month before enumeration were collected as item H50. The respondent was to report the total amount of unemployment payments paid to all members of the household during the month, and so the respondents and the enumerator had to add up individual amounts if the household did not receive a single amount.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

Data on *Year Householder Moved into Unit* were obtained from questionnaire item H06, which was asked for occupied housing units. These data referred to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he/she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent was to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in was not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moved at the same time.

DERIVED MEASURES

Survey data products included various derived measures,

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

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

Median - This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and the other half of the cases exceed the median. The median was computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which was sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific survey publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median was shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median was shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-).

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

Appendix B: Questionnaire Example

<h3 style="margin: 0;">2012 SURVEYS OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS to Saipan, Guam, Hawaii and the US Mainland</h3>	A. Chuuk Pohnpei Yap Kosrae		
	B. Island:	C. City/village:	D. HHID
	E. Enumerator:		
	F. Address — Location description		
	G. Respondent's name:		H. Phone number:

The 2012 Survey of Micronesian Migrants in 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.

<p>Include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Persons in the Armed Forces who live here ◆ Newborn babies still in the hospital ◆ Children in boarding schools below the college level ◆ Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else ◆ Persons with no other home who were staying here on _____
<p>Do NOT include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Persons who usually live somewhere else ▼ Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ College students who live somewhere else while attending college ▼ Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else ▼ Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

1a. Please give me the name of each person living here on _____, 2012, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

Name	Relationship	Sex	Age
1	HEAD		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, ask **Where do these people usually live? Write their address here:**

Government of the Federated States of Micronesia.	All responses are <i>strictly confidential</i> and will only be released in compiled form.	FORM ____ of ____	Supervisors' initials & date
			Coordinator's initials & date

<p>H1a When you told me the names of persons living here on ____, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? 1. Yes Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a. 2. No</p>	<p>H1b When you told me the names of persons living here on ____, did you include anyone even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? 1. Yes Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a. 2. No</p>
<p>H2 Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. 1 A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="checkbox"/> 2 A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="checkbox"/> A building with: 3 2 apartments 6 10 to 19 apartments 4 3 or 4 apartments 7 20 or more apartments 5 5 to 9 apartments 8 Trailer 9 Other</p> <p>H3 Is this (house/apartment) — 1 Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? 2 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage?) 3 Rented for cash rent? <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p> <p>H4 <i>If this house is RENTED — What is the monthly rent? \$</i> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>H5 <i>If this is govt housing, what is the monthly allotment? \$</i> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>	<p>H15 Do you get water from 1. A public system only? <input type="checkbox"/> 2. A public system and cistern? <input type="checkbox"/> 3. A cistern, tanks, or drums only? <input type="checkbox"/> 4. A public standpipe? 5. Some other source like an individual well or a spring?</p> <p>H16 Is this building connected to a public sewer? 1. Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No, connected to septic tank or cesspool 3. No, use other means</p> <p>H17 Are your MAIN cooking facilities inside or outside this building? 1. Inside this building } <i>Go to H18</i> 2. Outside this building } <input type="checkbox"/> 3. No cooking facilities — <i>Skip to H19</i></p> <p>H18 Which FUEL is used MOST for cooking in this unit? 1. Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Gas: bottled or tank (LPG) <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Kerosene <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6. No fuel used</p> <p>H19 Does the unit have a complete kitchen, that is a refrigerator, stove, and a sink with piped water? Y N <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>H6 When did (Person listed on line 1) move into this (house/apartment)? <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>H7 What is the MAIN type of material used for the outside walls of this building? Read each category and record the number in the box. 1. Poured concrete 4. Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Concrete blocks 5. Other 3. Metal</p> <p>H8 What is the MAIN type of material used for the roof of this building? Read each category and record the number in the box. 1. Poured concrete 4. Thatch <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Metal 5. Other 3. Wood</p> <p>H9 How many rooms do you have in this house/apartment? Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>H10 How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent? <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H20 How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household? <input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>H21 <i>If at least one, what is the monthly loan repayment for all vehicles?</i> \$ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>H22 Does this house/apartment have electric power? <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Yes - What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this unit? \$ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> 2. No</p> <p>H23 Do you have a television set? 1. Yes <i>If yes --> Do you have Cable TV? Yes No</i> <i>If yes --> Monthly bill? \$</i> <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> 2. No <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p> <p>H24 Do you have air conditioning? 1. Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes, 2+ room unit <input type="checkbox"/> 4. No</p>
<p>H11 Do you have hot and cold piped water? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No, only cold piped water 3. No piped water</p> <p>H12 <i>If Yes, What type of energy does your water heater use most?</i> 1. Electricity 3. Solar <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Gas 4. Other fuels</p> <p>H13 Do you have a bathtub or shower? 1. Yes, in this unit 3. Yes, outside this building <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, in this building 4. No</p> <p>H14 Do you have a flush toilet? 1. Yes, in this unit 4. No, outhouse or privy <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, in this building 5. No, other or none 3. Yes, outside this building</p>	<p>H25 Do you have a computer at home? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No</p> <p>H26 Do you have access to an internet connection? 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No</p> <p>H27 Do you have a landline or mobile phone? 1. Yes - If Yes, What is the monthly bill? \$ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> 2. No</p> <p>H28 What is the average monthly cost for your other utilities (gas, water, etc.)? \$ <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></p>

2012 SURVEY OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – HOUSING

H29 Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house, apartment, mobile home, or boat — What is the value of this dwelling; that is, how much do you think this dwelling would sell for if it were for sale? <p align="center">\$ _____</p>	H30 If you have a mortgage on this dwelling, What is the monthly payment? \$ _____ H31 How much were property taxes in 2011? \$ _____
--	--

Household activities

H32 Is anyone in the household an active member of the Parent-Teacher's Association (PTA) or other educational organization connected to child's schooling?	Y N	H36 How often do members of this household gather with other islanders in the community outside the household? 1 Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly. 4 Less frequent 5. Never	
H33 Is anyone a member of a men's or women's sports community organization?	Y N	H37a Does anyone display an FSM flag? H37b Does anyone display handicrafts or other symbols?	Y N Y N
H34 Is anyone a member of a social or volunteer organization?	Y N	H38 Does anyone still retain title to any land holdings back in the islands?	Y N
H35 Is anyone a member of a local church that includes non-Micronesians?	Y N	H39 Does anyone wear island-style clothing like hemmed skirts or distinctive dresses?	Y N

EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS: ITEMS 40 to 59 ALL refer to the LAST 12 months

H40 How much did you pay for health insurance for all household members?	\$	H51 Which of the following Health services have you used in the past 12 months?	
H41 Did you buy a car?	Y N	A Women, Infants, & Children (WIC)	Y N
H42 If yes, how much was the total purchase price?	\$	B Immunization clinics	Y N
H43 How much was paid for any improvements to the house, like new water heater, stove, refrigerator, etc?	\$	C Public Health nurses	Y N
H44 How much was paid for all household members in overseas travel expenses, including airfare and meals, but not gifts?	\$	D Emergency rooms	Y N
H45 How much was paid for all gifts sent home as part of visits?	\$	E Hospital or doctor outpatient services	Y N
H46 How much did you pay in credit card charges (the amount of interest paid on the debt)?	\$	F Hospital inpatient services	Y N
H47 How much was paid for babysitting or elderly care?	\$	G Medicare	Y N
H48 How much did your family receive last month from food stamps:	\$	H QUEST	Y N
H49 How much did your family receive last month in welfare payments:	\$	I Medically Indigent	Y N
H50 How much did your family receive last month in unemployment payments:	\$	J Community health sponsored workshop or program	Y N

OTHER ANNUAL EXPENDITURES -- How much did all members of this household spend in the last 12 months on:

H52 Weddings (including food and other donations)?	\$	H56 Church activities?	\$
H53 Funerals (including food and other donations)?	\$	H57 Remittances sent overseas?	\$
H54 Fiestas (including food and other donations)?	\$	H58 Local remittances?	\$
H55 Other Family get togethers (including food & other donations)?	\$	H59 Annual fees for social or sports clubs and credit cards?	\$
SAVINGS			
H60 How much total savings does this household have in banks?	\$	H62 What is the monthly amount saved to banks?	\$
H61 How much savings are in 401Ks or IRAs?	\$	H63 What is the monthly amount coming into 401K or other savings plan?	\$

2012 SURVEY OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS -- POPULATION

. Name (from list, page 1)		12 At any time since February 1, 2012, has .. attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask — Public or private? 1. No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Yes, private school, private college <input type="checkbox"/>
1 Person Number (from list, page 1) <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">01</div>	2. Is...male or female? 1. Male <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. How is ... related to (Person 1)? 1. Householder 2. Spouse 6. Father/mother 3. Natural or adopted son/daughter 7. Grandchild 4. Stepson/stepdaughter 8. Other relative: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Brother/sister If not related to Person 1: 9. Roomer, boarder, or foster child 11. Unmarried partner 10. Housemate, roommate 12. Other nonrelative		13a. How much school has ... COMPLETED? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If in school: 13b. Name of current school: _____ If in Elementary or High School: 13c. Is ... receiving free or reduced lunch? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> 13d. Is ... in an Afterschool program, including being on an athletic team? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> If in or went to COLLEGE: 13e. Does/did ... have Pell Grant? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> 13f. Does/did ... have SEOG/SSIG? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> 13g. Does/did ... have college work study? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> 13h. If no longer in school, Does .. owe the Government for student loans? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> 13i. If yes, How much total was owed after being a student? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If ... has AA/AS or more: <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 13j. What was the major field of study? _____
4. What is ...'s ethnic origin or race? Provide no more than two <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	4a. What is ...'s religion? <input type="checkbox"/>	
5a. What is ...'s date of birth? (Month/Day/Year) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	5b. Age <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. What is ...'s marital status? 1. Now married 4. Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Consensually married 5. Separated 3. Widowed 6. Never married		14a Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (2007)? 1. Born after 2007 <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes — skip to 15 3. No 14b Where did ... live 5 years ago? Print the name of the island or municipality in FSM, village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 15a Did ... live in this house or apartment last year (2011)? <input type="checkbox"/> 15b If no, Where did ... live last year? Print the name of the island or municipality in FSM, village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
7a. Is ... an FSM Citizen? 1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 7b. If no, Is ... a US Citizen? 1. Yes 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 8a. Where was ... born? Print the name of the island or municipality in FSM, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 8b. If born in FSM, In what month & year did ... first leave the FSM for a US Area? <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 9a. If not born here In what month & year did ... first come to this Area to stay? Month <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Year <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 9b. If ever returned to FSM for more than one month In what month & year did ... return to a US Area to stay? Month <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 10. If not born here Why did ... come to this Area the last time? 1. Employment 5. Medical reasons 2. Relative of employed person 6. Visiting/vacation 3. Family reasons 7. Other ... specify <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Education 11a Where was ...'s mother born? Print the name of the island or municipality in FSM, city or village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 11b Where was ...'s father born? Print the name of the island or municipality in FSM, city or village in Hawaii, U.S. State, or foreign country in the space below. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
16a Does ... speak only English at home? 1. Yes — Skip to 17 2. No <input type="checkbox"/> 16b What language does ... speak? _____ <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 16c Does ... speak this language at home more frequently than English? 1. Yes, more frequently than English 2. Both equally often <input type="checkbox"/> 3. No, less frequently than English 4. Doesn't speak English		17. Does ... have a permanent physical or mental health condition? 1. No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, specify: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, 18a Does the condition require dialysis? Yes No <input type="checkbox"/> 18b. Does the condition require regular visits to the hospital? Y <input type="checkbox"/> 18c. Does the condition require regular purchases at a pharmacy? Y N <input type="checkbox"/> If ... is less than 15 years old, skip to NEXT PERSON.

2012 SURVEY OF MICRONESIAN MIGRANTS – POPULATION

<p>19a How often did ... use mass transit (bus, minivan, etc) during the last week? 1 Daily 2 A few times 3 Not at all 4 Never <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19b How many times has ... returned to his/her home Area since coming to Hawaii for the first time? _____ <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19c If at least once, how long was the longest stay in the home Area? _____ Days Weeks Months Years <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>19d What is the date of the most recent return? <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> / <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> Month Year</p>	<p>26-28 The following questions ask about the job worked last week. If ... had more than one job, describe the one ... worked the most hours. If ... didn't work, refer to the most recent job or business since 2007.</p> <p>26 For whom did ... work? <i>If now on active duty, write "Armed Forces"; otherwise, print the name of the company, business or other employer.</i> <input style="width:40px" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px" type="text"/></p> <p>27 What kind of work was ... doing? <input style="width:40px" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px" type="text"/> <input style="width:40px" type="text"/></p>
<p>20a How frequently does ... communicate with relatives back home? 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Less frequent 5. Never <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>20b. If communicates, What is the mode of usual communication? 1. Internet 2. Phone 3. Letter 4. Internet and Phone 5. All three <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>20c Did ... vote in the last FSM elections? Yes No <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>20d Did ... have any contact with the FSM Embassy, consular office, or visiting public officials in the last year? Yes No <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>28 Was ... employee of: 1. Private company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, commissions <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 2. Government 3. Self employed 4. Working without pay</p>
<p>21a Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work. Subsistence activity includes fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes. 1. Yes, worked full time or part time at a job or business AND did NO subsistence activity <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, worked full time or part time at a job or business AND did subsistence activity 3. Yes, did subsistence activity only — Skip to 23 4. No — Skip to 23</p> <p>21b How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked: <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/></p> <p>22a. What was ...'s hourly pay last week? \$ ____ . ____</p> <p>22b. What was ...'s Last take home pay? (Dollars only) \$ ____ , ____</p> <p>22c. What was the period of last pay? <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 1. Days 2. Weeks 3. 2-weeks 4. Months</p> <p>Skip to 26-28</p>	<p>29a Last year (2011), did ... work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? 1. Yes <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 2. No — Skip to 30</p> <p>29b How many weeks did ... work in 2011? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service? _____ Weeks <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/></p> <p>29c During the weeks WORKED in 2011, how many hours did ... usually work each week? _____ Hours <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/></p>
<p>23. Was ... on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK? If "No," ask — Was ... temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week? 1. Yes, on layoff <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. 3. No</p> <p>24a Has ... been looking for work during the last 4 weeks? 1. Yes <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 2. No — Skip to 25</p> <p>24b Could ... have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered? If "No," ask — For what reason? <input style="float:right" type="checkbox"/> 1. No, already has a job 2. No, temporarily ill 3. No, other reasons (in school, etc.) 4. Yes could have taken a job</p> <p>25 In what year did ... last work, even for a few days? <i>If Never worked, write "Never worked". Code 99.</i> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> 2 0 <i>If Never worked, or last worked in 2006 or earlier, skip to 30</i></p>	<p>30 The following questions are about income received during 2011. If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate.</p> <p>30a How much did ... earn in income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, etc. \$ _____</p> <p>30b How much did ... earn from (his/her) own farm or nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business or operating expenses. \$ _____</p> <p>30c How much did ... receive in interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? \$ _____</p> <p>30d How much did ... receive in Social Security retirement or other retirement payments? Income payments to retired workers, dependents, and disabled workers. \$ _____</p> <p>32e How much did ... receive from government programs (like SSI or AFDC), or other public assistance or welfare? \$ _____</p> <p>30f How much did ... receive from remittances from outside Hawaii? \$ _____</p> <p>30g How much did ... receive from remittance from inside Hawaii? \$ _____</p> <p>30h How much did ... receive from unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other REGULAR source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home. \$ _____</p> <p>31 Do not ask this question if 30a through 30h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below. What was ...'s total income in 2011? \$ _____</p> <p>32 If this person is female, ask — How many babies has ... ever had, not counting still births? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted. <input style="width:20px" type="text"/> <input style="width:20px" type="text"/></p>

OTHER PEOPLE FROM YOUR AREA

In order to get a complete count of Freely Associated States people, we need to know all the people from your island, State, or place living in Hawaii. Please fill in the information below for each person or family you know about from your island who is living in Hawaii.

NAME	ADDRESS or location. Draw a map if necessary.	Phone #	Best time to call
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

Notes: **INTERVIEWER REMINDERS:**

CERTIFICATION — I certify the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to my knowledge.

Enumerator's signature:

Date