

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

- Census 2010 Census of Population and Housing -

The definitions presented in some sections may not be applicable to the 2010 FSM Census. These sections include: Group Quarters and sub-and step-families. However, it is necessary to keep the definitions for comparison purposes (with future censuses). A note is provided in the sections where the definitions may not be applicable.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item P4a. The age classification was based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 4, 2010. The age response in question P4a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question P4b.

Data on age were used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census 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 many different groupings, such as 5 year age groups.

Some tabulations were shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses from each householder (for more information on householder, see the discussion under 'Household Type and Relationship').

Median Age - This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; 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').

Limitation of the Data - Counts in 1973 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design and in the allocation procedures to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1994, 2000 and 2010 Censuses.

Comparability - Age data had been collected in every census conducted in the FSM. The 1994, 2000 and 2010 data were not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. Since 1973, assignment of unknown age had been performed by a general procedure describes as 'imputation.' The specific procedures for imputing age had been different in each Census (for more information on age imputation, see Chapter 2 of the 2010 National Census Report).

CITIZENSHIP/LEGAL RESIDENCE

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item P6a-b, which was asked of all persons. The question was based on self-identification. For FSM citizens, the place of legal residence was recorded; thus, FSM person's response to the question represents their place of voting. For Non-FSM citizens, their country of citizenship was recorded.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item P7, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification referred to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status were tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were now married, separated, divorced, widowed, or never married. Couples who lived together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Now married - is for a married person regardless of whether his or her spouse is living in the household, unless they are separated. For example, spouse is temporarily living somewhere else because of employment or is in Armed Forces, and so forth.

This category includes those who were married by the church, the legal system, and those who are “traditionally” married (not married by either church or court but answered “yes” when asked if they are married). Traditional marriages are common in the FSM and are considered in this category.

Separated - refers to persons who were married but who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together (whether or not the separation is legal).

Divorced - is for a person who has divorced and has not remarried.

Widowed - is for persons whose spouse has died and has not remarried.

Never married is for a person who has never been married.

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.

Now Married - All persons whose current marriage were not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category included persons defined above as separated.

Spouse Present - Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse were temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent -- Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also included all married persons lived in group quarters.

Separated - Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other - Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Also, any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occurred because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives had their usual residence in different areas. When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on marital status imputation, see the census analysis report).

Comparability - The FSM censuses marital status definitions were the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term never married, which replaced the term single in tabulations. Also, the category consensually married was dropped.

ETHNIC ORIGIN OR RACE

The data on ethnic origin or race were derived from the answers to questionnaire item P5. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to provide the answer). Ethnic origin or race referred to a person's origin or descent, roots, heritage, or place where the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born. Persons reported their ethnic group regardless of the number of generations removed from their place of origin. Responses to the ethnic origin question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the persons had with the particular group(s).

Ethnic origin or race was different from other population characteristics that were sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home. Respondents had an option of reporting their ethnic origin or race by specifying single or multiple (two) ethnic groups. Responses were coded by a procedure that allowed for identification of the first response reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups were designated in general open-ended categories such as Yapese and other, rather than in specific multiple ethnic groups such as Yapese-Chuukese. A person who reported Yapese-Chuukese ethnicity, for example, was included in the Yapese and other group and in the category Chuukese and other. A few responses consisted of two terms (for example, French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ethnicity.

If a person reported “Chuukese-Mortlockese”, however, the person would be tallied twice in “Chuukese and other”, so that the sum of responses sometimes was greater than the total of persons reporting multiple groups.

Certain combinations of ethnic groups where the ancestry group was a part of another, such as German-Bavarian, the response was coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group Bavarian. Also, responses such as Polish-American or Italian-American were tabulated as a single entry (that is, Polish or Italian). American was accepted as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as Chamorro-American, generally the American portion of the response was not coded.

Comparability - A question on ethnic origin or race was first asked as an open-ended item in the 1980 census. In 1994, 2000 and 2010, respondents were allowed to report two ethnic groups, and both ethnic groups identified were coded. The 2010 ethnic origin or race data were imputed using information from other items (parental birthplace and language), other members of the housing unit, or other persons in nearby housing units.

RELIGION

Religion was defined as religious or spiritual belief or preference, regardless of whether this belief was represented by an organized group. The data on religion were derived from the answers to questionnaire item P8. The response categories of religion were as follows: (1) Roman Catholic; (2) Congregation/Protestant; (3) Assembly of God, (4) Pentecostal, (5) Apostolic, (6) Baptist; (7) Seventh Day Adventist (SDA); (8) Mormon, (9) No religion, (10) Refused and (11) Other

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to question P9. Each place of birth question asked for the name of the municipality, the FSM State, or the foreign country where the person was born according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries had occurred in the last century, some persons might 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. The places of birth shown in the report were selected based on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability - Similar data were shown in tabulations for previous censuses. However, non-response was allocated.

RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

The data on residence 5 years ago (or 2005) were derived from answers to question P11, which asked for the municipality, FSM State, or foreign country of residence 5 years ago be it the same residence or not. Persons 5 years and above answered this question.

When no information on residence 5 years ago (2005) was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 2005. All cases of non-response, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

Selected countries were shown for persons who lived outside the area in which they were enumerated in 2005; persons living in countries not shown separately were included in the Elsewhere category.

The number of persons who lived in a different municipality in 2005 was somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same municipality at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period; but by the time of the census, they returned to their 2005 residence. Other persons who lived in a different municipality had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different state, or other country might be understood.

Comparability – These questions were also asked in previous FSM Census, with responses allocated. Similar questions were asked in 1980 but previous residence was not allocated for non-response. These persons were shown in the category Residence in 1975 not reported. In the 1973 Census, the migration questions did not ask for residence in a specific village or island within the area.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item P16. Data are tabulated for persons 25 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. For persons currently enrolled in school, the question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received. The question included response categories, which allowed persons to report completing 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, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or un-graded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave medicine, dentistry, chiropractic medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade from the professional school degree category.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, ethnic origin, and sex residing in the same or a nearby area.

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. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate - Included persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons might be taken to be high school dropouts. There was no restriction on when they dropped out of school, and they might have never attended high school.

Percent high school graduate or higher and Percent bachelor's degree or higher are summary measures, which could be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons with data from previous censuses, Percent high school graduate or higher can be calculated and Percent bachelor's degree or higher could be approximated.

Comparability - In the censuses of 1973 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed; except for the mid-1980's censuses of Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap, where there was no question on education. For persons who had not attended college, the response categories in the 2010 educational attainment question should produce data, which were comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who attended college were modified from earlier censuses (1973 and earlier) because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether completed the fourth year of college, completed the senior year of college, and college graduate were synonymous.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items P19, P20, P21, and P22, which were asked of persons 15 years 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; and (d) persons who did not do such work during the reference week, but who were looking for work to earn money during last week and were available for work during the reference week.

From 1973 labor force data on persons (16 years and over) agreed with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. For 1994, 2000 and 2010, the employment status data was presented for persons 15 years and over to follow the recommendations of the Conference of Labor Statisticians and other global and regional recommendations of the United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO). This definition was also followed in other 1994, 2000 and 2010 census reports. The 2010 census also showed the U.S. definitions of employment status recode which differ from the UN definitions.

Employed - All civilians 15 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 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. Also included in the employed are the subsistence workers (see the 2010 National Census Report). Excluded from the employed are 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 during the reference week; and persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed -- All civilians 15 years old and over who (a) were neither at work nor with a job but not at work during the reference week; (b) were looking for work to earn money during the last 4 weeks; and (c) were available to accept a job.

Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Also included as unemployed were civilians 15 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.

Civilian Labor Force - Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

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).

Not in Labor Force - All persons 15 years old and over who were not classified as members of the labor force. This category consisted mainly of 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.

Subsistence Activity - A person is engaged in subsistence activities if he or she mainly produced goods for his or 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. Persons engaged in subsistence activities were included in the labor force (see definition of employed).

Worker - This term appeared in connection with several subjects, for example, class of worker, weeks worked in 2009, and workers in family in 2009. Its meaning varied and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appeared.

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 P23 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 did not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of actual hours differs 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 census might understate the number of employed persons because persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons at work was probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed with a job but not at work is 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 a uniform reference week might mean that the employment data did not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under Reference Week.)

Comparability - The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1994, 2000 and 2010 censuses were essentially the same as those used in the 1980 census. However, the data were not completely comparable because of different definitions. The 1980 and one definition for 2010 census considered persons ages 16 and over in the labor force; also subsistence workers were not considered part of the labor force.

Since employment data from the census were obtained from respondents in households, they differed from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job were counted only once in the census and were classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who worked for more than one establishment might be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, might exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but might include workers less than 15 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arose because persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here, whereas many of these persons were likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in this report included persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they worked, whereas establishment data reported persons at their place of work regardless of where they lived. This latter consideration was particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commuted between areas. Census data on hours worked during the reference week might differ from data from other sources. The census measured hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measured hours paid for by employers.

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census were not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims excluded persons who had exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who had not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differed from the definition of unemployment used by the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but were classified as 'employed' in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arose because the place where claims were filed might not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility were derived from answers to questionnaire items F1 through F5, which was asked of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born (F2b). Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data on children ever born were obtained by combining responses, by sex, for children living at home, children living elsewhere, and children who have died.

Women who had no children were not asked questions about a last child. For all others, enumerators requested the date of last birth (F3), sex of the last child (F4), and vital statistics of that child (F5).

Data were most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women.

Comparability - The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 2010 as in 1980, 1994 and 2010. In 1973, the terminal category was 12 or more children ever born. In virtually all of the tables in 1973 census volume, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless, even though it was known that some of the women had children. Data presented for children ever born for 1980, 1994, 2000 and 2010 reports were comparable as well as all tables for all census years which showed data for ever-married women.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household included all the persons who occupied a housing unit. A housing unit was a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that was occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters were those in which the occupants lived and ate separately from any other persons in the building and which had direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants might 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 equaled the count of occupied housing units.

Persons Per Household -- A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households were cross-classified by ethnic origin or race, persons in the household were classified by the ethnic origin or race of the householder rather than the ethnic origin or race of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder - The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household was designated as the householder. In most cases, this was

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

Households were classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders were distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder was a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her were family members. A non-family householder was a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse - Included a person married to and living with a householder. This category included persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses was equaled to the number of married-couple families or married-couple households. 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 could live in a household, but only spouses of householders were specifically identified as spouse. The number of married persons with spouse present includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

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. The category excluded sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter - A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category included sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder had been legally adopted by the householder, the child was still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter - A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder had been legally adopted by the householder, the child was still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child - A never-married child under 18 years who was a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an 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.

In a subfamily, an own child is a never-married child under 18 years of age who was a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

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, included any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories might be shown:

Grandchild -- The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

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

Parent -- The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law were included in the Other relative category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives - Anyone not listed in a reported category above who was related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Non-relatives - Included any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual was: (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who was not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who was not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consisted of a householder and one or more other 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 were regarded as members of his or her family. A household could contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household might comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families were classified by type as either a married-couple family or other family according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type were based on answers to questions on sex and relationship.

Married-Couple Family - A family in which the householder and his or her spouse were enumerated as members of the same household.

Male Householder, No Wife Present - A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present -- A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

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

Subfamily

A subfamily was a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies was not included in the count of families, since subfamily members were counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies were defined during processing. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents included people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples included husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household was composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who shared a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a married-couple family with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder was the husband.

Comparability - The 1994, 2000 and 2010 definitions of a household was the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category Son/daughter was replaced by two categories, Natural-born or adopted son/daughter and Stepson/stepdaughter. Grandchild had been added as a separate category.

LANGUAGE

The data on language spoken derived from answers to questionnaire items P12 and P13. They were intended to measure the extent to which languages were currently spoken relative to English. The questions were tabulated only of persons 5 years old and over.

Language of Persons Speaking Only one Language – Derived from P12 when person reported only English or when respondent can't speak English but report another language.

Language Spoken at Home - Persons who reported languages in item P12 were asked in questionnaire item P13 what language mainly spoken at home. They were not to include languages spoken only at school or languages for which the ability was limited to a few words or slang.

Answers were coded using a detailed list of languages, which distinguished more than 40 languages or language groups. The imputation procedure for persons who failed to report language spoken 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 same ethnic origin and other demographic characteristics was imputed.

Comparability - The language categories shown in the FSM census reports (1994, 2000 and 2010) were slightly different from 1980.

LITERACY

Data on literacy, or ability to read, write with understanding a simple sentence in any language, were derived from responses to questionnaire item P12, which was asked of all persons 5 years and over. In previous census reports, data were generally shown only for persons 10 years old and over since persons less than 10 years old had not yet completed the 5th grade and were likely to be considered not literate only because of the limited exposure to schooling. But in the current census report the age is now changed to 15 years and over to meet international standards in relation to other indicators. In addition, the question was refined to "if can read, write with understanding a simple sentence in any language". The enumerators were instructed that a literate person would have the ability to read, write with understanding a simple sentence in any language. A person was not literate if he/she could read, write but not understand what was written, or if the writing ability was limited to writing the person's own name.

Comparability – In 2010 census, the question was slightly changed from previous censuses.

MILITARY STATUS

The data on military status derived from the answers to questionnaire item P18. This question slightly changed from that asked in previous censuses. The question was asked of all persons 15 years and above if (1) an active-duty member of the Armed Forces or (2) a retired member of the Armed Forces. All other persons were to report in category (3) as "No".

Comparability – This question was slightly changed from that asked in previous censuses

REMITTANCES IN 2009

The data on remittances in 2009 were derived from answers to questionnaire items P30a through P30c. Information on remittances received in the calendar year 2009 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. Remittances referred to cash receipt only received from outside the FSM. That is, remittances include MONEY received from outside FSM from family members and non-family members such as voluntary contributions by nonresident relative or friends, money received by parents from children living outside FSM, and voluntary allotment checks sent by US Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them.

How is remittances usually received

These are the means through which MOST of the money is transferred. The response categories of the mode of transfer were (1) Western Union/Money Gram, (2) Bank, (3) Shop/store, (4) Post Office, and (5) Other. "Shop/store", when money is being received thru a shop. This is most common in Chuuk State and it happens two ways: Cash to cash – cash is deposited in a store in Hawaii, then a person in the FSM can get the cash from a branch of the same store in FSM. Cash to goods – cash is deposited in a store in Hawaii, which also has a branch in FSM. A person in FSM then picks up goods at the branch store in FSM.

From which country is most Remittances coming from

Like the guidelines for mode of transfer, it intended to capture the country where MOST of the money came from:

Households with remittances -- Included the remittance of householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Families with remittances and Persons - The remittances of all members 15 years old and over in each family were summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own remittances were used. Although the remittances statistics covered the calendar year 2009, the characteristics of persons and

the composition of families referred to the time of enumeration (April 2010). Thus, the remittances of the family did not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 2009 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family remittances amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 2009 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 2009 as in April 2010.

Mean Remittances -- This is the amount obtained by dividing the total remittance of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household remittance is obtained by dividing total household remittance by the total number of households.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean remittance values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of misreporting and processing errors. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data - Since questionnaire entries for remittance frequently were based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular remittance received and, therefore, underreport the amount.

There are errors of reporting of remittances and the common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts by two or more members in the same household if not carefully verified by enumerator. Such instances of over-reporting had an impact on level of mean remittances and mean total remittance published for the various geographical subdivisions of the area.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the remittance data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported remittance. Another type of problem involved non-reporting of remittance amount whereas the respondent previously reported he/she received remittance. (For more information on income imputation, see the National Census Report.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest remittance group (for example, less than \$250) included units that were classified as having no 2009 remittance. However, many of the households and families who reported no remittance probably had some remittance which was not recorded in the census.

Comparability - The remittance data collected in previous FSM census years (1994 and 2000) covered all remittances received from both outside and inside the FSM whereas in 2010 census, it only asked for remittance received from outside the FSM and detailed to country sent from and mode of transfer.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items P24, P25, and P26 respectively. Information on industry related to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation described the kind of work the person did on the job.

For employed persons, the data referred to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data referred to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The FSM censuses (1994, 2000 and 2010) used the international classification of both industry (ISIC) and occupation (ISCO) as described in detail below in the classification of industry and occupation.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by reporting descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were referred to coding clerical staff in the Division of Statistics for coding. The coding staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the International Standard Classifications of both Industries and Occupations.

Industry

The industry classification scheme adopted in the 3 censuses (1994, 2000 and 2010), used the 3rd level or 3 digit codes for classification in the International Classification of Industry (ISIC) current at the time of each census, though with different version.

Occupation

The occupational classification scheme for the censuses (1994, 2000 and 2010) likewise adopted the International Classification of Occupation (ISCO). Also, it used the 3rd level or 3 digit codes for classification current at the time of each census.

Some occupation groups were related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers accounted for major portions 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 and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry included mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry included occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item P26. The information on class of worker referred to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private FOR PROFIT company - refers to company or business or individual who employed persons and pays them wages, salary, or commissions. This also includes compensation by tips, and payment "in kind", if received from a non-government source, regardless of whether the source is a large corporation or a single individual. Payment in-kind, person is compensated by non-monetary things. For example, a person may work for a company but not receive any cash in return. Instead he gets free lodging and meals in return of the work he does.

Private for NON-PROFIT company- refers to tax-exempt or charitable organization. This category is also for employees of churches, political parties, professional associations, not-for-profit hospitals and similar organizations. Note that only non-government organizations (NGOs) belong here.

Public CORPORATION - refers to public owned corporations including semi-government corporations. Included in this category are FSM Telecommunications, Public Utilities Corporation, National Fisheries Corporation (NFC), etc.

Municipal government - refers to offices or projects of the municipal governments.

State government - refers to offices of the state governments. For instance, Pohnpei Department of Education, Chuuk Governor's Office, Kosrae State Hospital, etc.

National Government - refers to Offices, Agencies, and Project of the National Government. Examples are the Office of the President, the 2010 Census Project, FSM Department of Education, etc.

Foreign/Federal Government - refers to other formal internal organizations controlled by Government. Examples are the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), the United Nations, Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), and so forth.

SELF employed - refers to own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm. This category includes sole proprietorships and partnerships, but the company cannot be incorporated.

UNPAID family worker - This category refers to work on a farm or in a business operated by a relative. Room and board and a cash allowance are not counted as pay for these family workers.

Home production activities for own use/sale - refers to farming, gardening and handicraft activities for production of goods for sale to support household or for own use.

The industry category Public administration is 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. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories included all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied 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 during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the ISIC or ISCO classifications. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether response(s) meet the valid industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a similar person based on other items

such as age and sex.

Comparability - Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems in the past changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the birth of new industries and occupations, the death of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the past censuses (1994 and 2000), the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect the changes but this may not be true of the current census or 2010.

Other factors that affected data comparability included how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (improvements in the coding procedures, and how the not reported cases were handled).

The following publications contained information on the various factors affecting comparability and were particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses. The FSM censuses (1994, 2000 and 2010) definitions followed the recommendations of the Conference of Labor Statisticians and the global and regional recommendations of the United Nations International Labor Organization (ILO). The definitions differed from the U.S. Bureau of Census labor force definitions in two ways. First the U.S. definition of labor force did not include subsistence in the U.S. definition, while the ILO definition did include subsistence workers: the second difference was that the age limit in the U.S. was usually for persons aged 16 and over, while ILO used ages 15 and over. The two methods resulted in different labor force participation rates and unemployment rates. We hope that the tables provided will allow the computation of the U.S. method.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 3 censuses and statistics from other sources was affected by many of the factors described in the section on Employment Status. These factors were primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses covered all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the response(s) from household respondents might differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., might not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often included persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person might be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for specific ages allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or dropouts and an unemployment rate for the dropout population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in Educational Attainment, Employment Status, and School Enrollment and Type of School. The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status are provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines high school graduate and not high school graduate. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability - The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status was similar to that published in previous census years report. The 1980 Census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item P14. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a regular public or private school or college. The question included instructions to include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling, which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree as regular school. 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 assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, ethnic origin or race, and at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Government/public type is any school that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State or National Government.

Private/church type is a school that is supported and controlled primarily by a religious organization or other private group, for example, SDA school, Xavier High School, etc. Private schools may be religious or nonreligious elementary schools, professional schools, or nursery schools (including pre-schools and pre-kindergartens).

Other (specify) type is any school not fitting the above categories.

Level of School in Which Enrolled -- Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in preprimary school, elementary school, high school, or college according to their response to question P15a. Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten school or less were classified as enrolled in preprimary school, which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not 8th grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Persons who completed at least the 8th grade, but who were not high school graduates, were classified as enrolled in high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in college. Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving NO DIPLOMA were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under Educational Attainment.)

Comparability - Grade and type of school attended were included in all censuses conducted in FSM since 1973, except for the mid 80's censuses of Kosrae, Pohnpei and Yap. Type of school (private or public) was not asked in 1973. In all censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other national and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item P3, 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. For more information on sex imputation, see the National Census Report.

Sex Ratio - A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability - A question on the sex of individuals was asked of the total population in every census.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters were classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see discussion of Group Quarters under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters were in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also might 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, dormitories, and barracks.

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 lived and ate separately from any other persons in the building and which had direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants might 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 could be obtained, the criteria were applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units were included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like were included only if they were occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile

homes were included provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots or in storage yards were excluded from the housing count.

If the living quarters contained 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they were classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contained eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it was classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units - A housing unit was classified as occupied if it was the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants were only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census had their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit was classified as vacant. A household included all the persons who occupied a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units is less than the count of households or householders, since some housing units might have more than one household.

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 as 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, their quarters were classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters - The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters were separate housing units if they satisfied the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they were considered group quarters.

Comparability - There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 2010.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as type of structure) were obtained from questionnaire item H1, which was asked at all housing units. In FSM, a structure was a separate building that either had open spaces on all four 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 or office space were excluded.

One-Family House, Detached - This is a 1-unit structure detached from 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 that contained a business was considered detached as long as the building had 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.

One-Family House, Attached -- This is a 1-unit structure, which had one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house was a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall went from ground to roof.

A Building with 2 or more apartments - These were units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

A Building with 2 or more HH sharing kitchen/toilet

Dwelling attached to a business or no-residential building

Other (yacht, trailer, etc.)- This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that did not fit the previous categories. Examples are yacht and trailers occupied with families. "Yacht" in this case refers to boats owned by families where they actually live on the boat. It does not refer to commercial "cruise" ships or such. Also included in this category are the multiple-house households. That is, a household that is spread over more than one building or structure.

Comparability - In 1973 and 1980, data for units in structure were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 and 2000, data were shown for all housing units. The category Boat was replaced in 1994 by the category Other. In 2010 census, though it may have been considered, multiple-household is defined.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS

The data on type of material used for the outside walls of the building were obtained from questionnaire item H2, Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the outside walls of the structure. The categories for types of materials used were: (1) Concrete; (2) Metal/tin, (3) Wood; (4) Thatch, (5) Thatch (6) Other, for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories; and (7) None or no walls.

Comparability - Data on type materials used for outside walls had been collected since 1980 for FSM and were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 to 2010 census, data were shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

The data on type of material used for the roof of the building were obtained from questionnaire item H3. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the roof of the structure. The categories for types of materials used were: (1) Concrete-means the material used is made of cement – poured concrete or cement blocks, (2) Metal/tin, (3) Wood, (4) Thatch-includes any type of thatching – coconut leaves, thatch, or any other natural “leafy” material, (5) Other, (6) None of the above

Comparability - Data on type of material used for roofs were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 to 2010 census, data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR FLOOR

The data on type of material used for the foundation of the building were obtained from questionnaire item H4. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the floor of the structure. The categories for types of materials used were: (1) Concrete; (2) Wood pier or piling; (3) Coral; (5) Other, for all types of construction materials which could not be described by any of the other specific categories or if there was no foundation.

Comparability - Data on type of material used for floor were collected for the first time in 1994, and continued to 2010.

ROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H5. The rooms refer to places where household members can **sleep or eat** and it included living rooms, dining rooms, kitchen and bedrooms. It does not include toilets/bathrooms, balconies, and foyers/halls. For households that spread over more than one building or structure (also called multiple-house-household), the rooms were also included or counted in the total. For example, if the household head's house or the main house has 3 rooms and there are 2 more housing structures besides that have 1 room each, then the total number of rooms should be 5 rooms. It is only for this question that the other houses are considered. This question is used to estimate crowding in the household.

Median Rooms - This measure divided 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 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 tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under Derived Measures.)

Comparability - In 1980, data for rooms were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 and 2000, data were shown for all housing units. The 2010 census also followed definition in previous FSM censuses but may vary a bit when it comes to the multiple-house-household which was not directly addressed before

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H6. Data on year structure built referred to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction, which met the housing unit definition -- that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place -- the category 1999 to March 2000 was used. The figures shown in census data products related to the number of units built during the specified periods and still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Limitation of the Data - Data on year structure built were more susceptible to errors of response and non-reporting than data on many other items since respondents might rely on their memory or on estimates of persons who had lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicated there was underreporting in the older year built categories, especially those built in 1939 or earlier. The introduction of the Don't know category (see below the discussion on Comparability) might result in relatively higher allocation rates.

Comparability - Data on year structure built were collected in FSM since 1973 and were shown only for year-round housing units through 1980. In 1994 and 2000, data were shown for all housing units and also the response categories had been modified to accommodate units built during the periods between 1980, 1994, and 2000. In 1994 and 2000, the category Don't know minimized the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

WATER SUPPLY

Main source of Drinking water

The data on the main source of water for a household were obtained from questionnaire item H7. Housing units might receive their water supply from a number of sources. The source might be in the building, in some other place on the property, or elsewhere and it included (1) A public utility water supply (government), 2) Community water supply, refers to when there was running water comes through water pipes supplied by a village or community water system or obtained from a well that was maintained by the community. (3) Household tank/catchment, (4) Water truck, common in Chuuk where water is scarce and people paid for water to be trucked in to fill their tanks. (5) Well-protected, refers to the underground water that is usually dug and fetched using water pumps or container. A well is "protected" if it is covered and not open to elements or have the risk of anything being thrown/fall into to corrupt it. However, should it be open to element and the risk of anything thrown or blown into to corrupt the water, then it is considered as "unprotected". In some areas holes were dug and cemented to collect rain water. These are mostly labeled as wells by the general public, however they are not well in this definition. They are tanks instead. "Bottled water" refers to manufactured water that is usually sold in shops. It also includes water purchased from water companies in 3 or 5 gallon containers. (8) Spring, river or lake, and (9) Other.included water obtained privately from springs, rivers, irrigation canals, creeks or other sources that were not listed.

Comparability - In 1980, data were shown for source of water only for year-round housing units. In 1994 to 2010, data were shown for all housing units.

Main source of Washing water

The data on the main source of washing water for a household were obtained from questionnaire item H8.This applies to the water used for bathing, washing clothes and washing dishes. The source of washing water use the same as source of drinking water but the only difference are with options number 4 and 8 and they are (4) Village tank- refers to a water source shared by a village or community, where nearby residents draw water, also included a public standpipe, and (8) Sea.

Comparability – This is the first time main source of washing water is specifically asked.

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H8. Main source of washing water, H9. Bathtub/shower connected to piped running water and H910. Main toilet facility A unit had complete plumbing facilities when piped water (either hot or cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower were located in the unit being enumerated. Lacking complete plumbing facilities included those conditions when all three facilities were present but the equipment was located outside the unit, or when some but not all of the facilities was present, or none of the facilities was present. A unit had complete plumbing facilities when the same three facilities were present but they might be either in the unit being enumerated or inside the building in which they unit was located. The 2010 also collected data on all 3 facilities but may be short of complete plumbing due to omission of the "where located" questions.

Comparability – In 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units. Also in 1980, plumbing was considered to be complete if all three facilities were located in the same building as the unit being enumerated, for all areas. In 1994 and 2000, question was refined to include each, in or outside of the unit being enumerated. In 2010, question lacked the location of the facilities.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Bathtub or shower was counted only if the equipment was connected permanently to piped running water. Portable bathtubs were not included in the bathtub or shower category.

Comparability - The data on bathtub or shower were also collected 1980 for the FSM. In 1980, the data were shown separately as well as combined with data on water supply and flush toilet to identify the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In 2010, the question was slightly different as it omitted location of bathtub or shower whether in unit or not.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H10. This refers to the main toilet that the household members use most of the time which include the following, (1) Flush toilet- might have a water tank attached for flushing (American type) or might not have a tank attached but manually flushed with water obtained from other sources. A flush toilet consisted of any toilet connected to piped water and emptying into a public sewer, septic tank or cesspool. (2) Ventilated improved pit (VIP) refers to traditional outhouses with a screened vent pipe fitted so as to eliminate flies and smell thru air circulation. Some can be built more sturdier (brick wall and concrete floor) than others (wooden wall) (3) Not VIP - refers to the traditional outhouses where a house is built over a pit (with no ventilation) or build on coral piling and waste goes directly into the sea.

Comparability - In 1980, the data on toilet facilities were not shown separately but were combined with data on water supply and bathtub or shower to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In 1994 to 2010, the data were shown separately.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H11. Housing units were either connected to a sewer line, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer might 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.

Comparability - Data on sewage disposal were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 to 2010, data were shown for all housing units.

MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING

Data on main source of lighting or power a household use most of the time obtained from questionnaire item H12. The source of lighting included (1) Public utility, (2) Generator, (3) Solar panel, (4) Kerosene lamp, (5) Battery lamp, (6) Other, and if nothing, (7) None.

Comparability - In 1980, data for electric power were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 to 2010, data were shown for all housing units.

COOKING FACILITIES

The data on cooking facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H13. Household reported the main source of cooking energy used for preparation of meals. They could be located either inside or outside the building. Cooking facilities were classified as (1) Electric range; (2) Portable electric stove, (3) Microwave oven (4) Gas stove (5) Kerosene stove; (6) Wood stove (7) Open fire; (8) Other. The category Other included any other type of cooking facility not listed above.

Comparability - Data on cooking facilities were collected in FSM since 1973. In 1980, the data for cooking facilities were shown for year-round and occupied housing units. From 1994 to 2010, FSM continued to collect the same data with a little variation in 2010 as it omit the question on whether cooking facility is inside or outside the building/house.

DURABLES

Durable goods/items in 2010 census derived from question item H11. Some of the option items were new addition to the current census as they have just been introduced into the country. In addition, the question was refined to ask for the "number" of the items that are in working order. The durable items are (1) radio, (2) car, (3) bus/truck, (4) motorbike, (5) boat with engine, (6) canoe/boat (no engine), (7) air conditioner, (8) generator, (9) fridge/freezer, (10) sink, (11) vcr/dvd player, (12) tv (no cable), (13) tv (w/cable), (14) telephone, (15) cell/mobile phone, (16) computer, and (17) internet connection. Some of these items are detailed below for clarity.

1. Radio

The data on radio was obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at occupied housing units.

Comparability - Data on radios were collected for the first time in 1980. However, in 1980, data on radios included all types of radio sets, either electric or battery operated. In 1994 and 2000, only battery operated radios were considered, however in the current census, the question differ slightly in that it asked for number of working radio and omitted the type of radio asked in previous. This is because things are now moving towards information whether the public have access to information.

2. Car, includes Sedan, SUV, Rav4, Trooper, etc.

3. **Bus/truck**, includes van, pick-up and flatbed.

4. Air Conditioner

The data on air conditioner were obtained from questionnaire item H14. Air conditioner 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 conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, each apartment might have its own central system, or 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 sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability - Data on air conditioner were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1994 and 2000, data were shown for all housing units. In 2010 the question was refined to ask for number of working units.

5. Sink-all sinks, both in bathroom and kitchen.

A sink with piped water should be inside the building where the housing unit being enumerated was located for the unit to be classified as having a sink with piped water.

Comparability - Data on sink with piped water were collected for the first time for FSM in 1994, and repeated in 2000. In 2010 the question was refined to asked for number of units

TV with cable - include also aerial and wireless. In some instances, the tv will come with a vcr or dvd player.

TV with no cable - may or may not have vcr or dvd player included.

Comparability - Data on television sets were collected for the first time in 1980. There was no change in the television set definition between 1980 and 2000. Although cable tv was already in use in the previous censuses, with the advanced in the communication technology, accessing of information is now possible through aerial and wireless if a household is fully furnished with the means.

Telephone-include fixed lines and it does not count extensions. This excludes cell phones, which is reported in another category.

Comparability - There was no change in the telephone in housing unit definition between 1980 and 2010.

Cell/mobile phone- include all working unit for the household or household members.

Comparability – Cell/mobile phone began its use in the country years after the 2000, hence the 2010 census is the first to collect this data. Data may also be obtained from administrative records however, they were only roughly comparable because of differences in definitions and concepts or underreported in one as oppose to the other.

Computer – include all personal computers (desktop, laptop or ipad) belonging to a household and are in working order.

Comparability – First time to be collected in the 2010 census.

17. Internet connection – When a household/house physically have internet connection in the house. If using wireless and the computer used for access is for the household or for a company and at most times used by the household.

Comparability – First time to be collected in the 2010 census.

HOUSING TENURE

The data for housing tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at all occupied housing units. This question refers to the housing arrangements through which the house is occupied by household member and are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied. The options are as followed, (1) Owned by household member free/clear, loan paid up (2) Owned by household member with a loan (3) Rented for cash, is if any

money rent was paid or contracted for. The rent might be paid by persons who were not living in the unit, such as a relative or friend living elsewhere; or it might be paid by a private company or organization, for example, a cannery or welfare agency (4) Occupied without cash rent- are units generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, members of the clergy, or tenant farmer and (5) Other than the above.

Comparability - In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item. For 1994 and 2000, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear has been added in 1994 to improve the count of owner-occupied units and still the same in 2000 and 2010 census.

LAND TENURE

The data for land tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H16. This question is designed to determine if the land in which the household is built is owned, leased, or occupied with some sort of arrangement. Options for this include (1) Owned by household member, (2) Leased by household member, (3) Occupied with legal arrangement- are lands occupied by a person (or persons) because of some sort of legal document (aside from lease agreement) is in play. An example is an owner stating in his will that his caretaker can reside on his land as long as he fulfills some sort of commitment. (4) Occupied w/informal arrangement- are lands occupied by a relative or friends of a landowner who has migrated abroad who has bestowed the care of his land to the relative, without any legal documentation or arrangement (5) Other than the above.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households were classified by the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters were recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as non-institutional group quarters).

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

Type of Institution - The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions, which specialized in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in mental (psychiatric) hospitals; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in hospitals for the chronically ill. Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions included the types listed below. Some of the institution types presented here might not be applicable to the 1994, 2000 and 2010 censuses, but for comparison purposes (to future upcoming censuses) they were retained.

Correctional Institutions -- Included prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals - Included hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients received supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, nursing homes were classified by type of ownership as Federal, State or local, Private, and Ownership not known.

Hospitals for Chronically Ill - Included hospitals for patients who required long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which included tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients were at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.)

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded - Included those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised

medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category was classified by type of ownership as Federal, State or local, Private, and Ownership not known.

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped - Included three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems were classified with institutions for the deaf. The category orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped included those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category was classified by type of ownership as Public, Private, and Ownership not known.

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse - Included hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities were equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients received supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as non-institutional group quarters) - Included all persons who lived in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who lived in the following living quarters were classified as other persons in group quarters when there were 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters were classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses - Included persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes - Included community-based homes that provided care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; and communes.

Religious Group Quarters - Included, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also included other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

Persons residing in other types of living arrangements were classified as living in non-institutional group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These included persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories - Included college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory was restricted to students who did not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who were attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus were also included, if the place was reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there were 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters - Included military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Other Workers' Dormitories - Included persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps and non-farm migratory workers' camps.

Crews of Maritime Vessels - Included officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions - Included staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Comparability - For the 1994 to 2010 Censuses, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of care only included persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes were classified as non-institutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters were classified as institutional rather than non-institutional group quarters: halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes) and wards in general and military hospitals for patients who had no usual home elsewhere, which included maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in non-institutional group quarters. Several changes also occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. The 1994, 2000 and 2010 censuses identified separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 2010, tuberculosis hospitals or wards were included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 2010, the non-institutional group quarters category Group homes is

further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers were classified with Other group homes only if 10 or more unrelated persons shared the unit; otherwise, they were classified as housing units.

In 1994 to 2010 census, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters.

In 1994 to 2010 census data products, the phrase inmates of institutions was changed to institutionalized persons. Also, persons living in non-institutional group quarters were referred to as other persons in group quarters, and the phrase staff residents was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1994 to 2010 census, there were additional institutional categories and non-institutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added included hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse and military hospitals for the chronically ill. The non-institutional group quarter categories that were added included emergency shelters for homeless persons and shelters for abused women.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and commuting characteristics were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the census week of April 4, 2010. Although the enumeration week was not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week, the reference week is always referred to the week before the census day or April 4. 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 (see the discussion below on Comparability).

Comparability - The reference week for the 1994 was in September while the reference weeks for the 1980 and 2000 and 2010 censuses were in April. The difference in the reference weeks however did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item 1a, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere was classified as vacant. The occupants were classified as having a Usual home elsewhere and were counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples were people in vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item 2.1 in NON-RESPONSE FORM, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, and others. Vacant units were subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

1. Members migrated outside of the FSM
2. Members migrated to other FSM States
3. Second housing unit for another household
4. Other

A housing unit was vacant if no one was living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants were only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who had a usual residence elsewhere were also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied were classified as vacant housing units if construction had reached a point where all exterior windows and doors were installed and final usable floors were in place. Vacant units were excluded if they were open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protected the interior from the elements, or if there was positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit was condemned or was to be demolished. Also excluded were quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Comparability - Data on vacancy status were collected for the first time for Guam in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Outlying Areas. For 1994, the category seasonal/recreational/occasional use combined vacant units classified in 1980 as

seasonal or migratory and held for occasional use. 2010 collected the options above.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products included various derived measures such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures, which rounded to less than -.1, were not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero was indicated by showing a dash (-).

Mean

This measure represented 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. (Additional information on means and aggregates was included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This value represented the middle value in a distribution. The median divided the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceeded 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 census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median fell 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 (-). For summary type files, if the median fell within the upper or lower interval, it was set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians was included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons were made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provided an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provided a relative measure of difference.