



RMI 2006 Community Survey

Summary of Survey Results

Majuro, Ebeye, Eniburr
Wotje, Jaluit, Arno, Ailuk



EPPSO
May 2006

Outline

- 1. Introduction**
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Introduction

Survey Organizers, Funding

- **Survey organized by Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO)**
- **Survey supervised by EPPSO Director Carl Hacker**
- **Project Manager Ben Graham**
- **Assistant Project Manager Ben Chutaro**
- **Funding provided by US Department of the Interior and the Asian Development Bank**
- **Project period: January 2 to May 19, 2006**

Introduction

Why Do a Survey?

Etke EPPSO ej kommone survey in?

Ta kottabar ko im kajjitok ko?
Ta kottabar ko im kajjitok ko?

Introduction

Key Questions?

- What kind of work are people doing? *Ejet an armij mour?* *Ta social problem ko rejelet kij?*
- What are workers' income levels? *How are females faring?*
- Is government responsive to community needs?*
- Ebwe ke kijan armij?* *Ta kijom in jota?*
- What's govt's role? **Unemployment rate?** *Are all 2 year olds immunized?*
- Ta jekjek in jelalokjen im ejmour?* *Ejet jekjek in moko imod?*
- Ta lemnak kin Con-Con kajjitok eo ikijien Pres election?*

Introduction

Objectives, Areas, Coverage

- **Primary objectives:**
 - **Update and expand population and housing data, assess overall quality of life**
 - **Develop detailed, comprehensive socio-economic analyses of different communities around the RMI**
- **How survey questions developed: planning committee consisting of government representatives, NGOs, EPPSO, consultants**
- **7 areas covered in 2006: Majuro, Ebeye, Eniburr, Jaluit, Wotje, Arno, Ailuk**
- **9,491 people in 1,205 households surveyed**
- **Sample size: roughly 17percent of RMI 2006 population**

Introduction

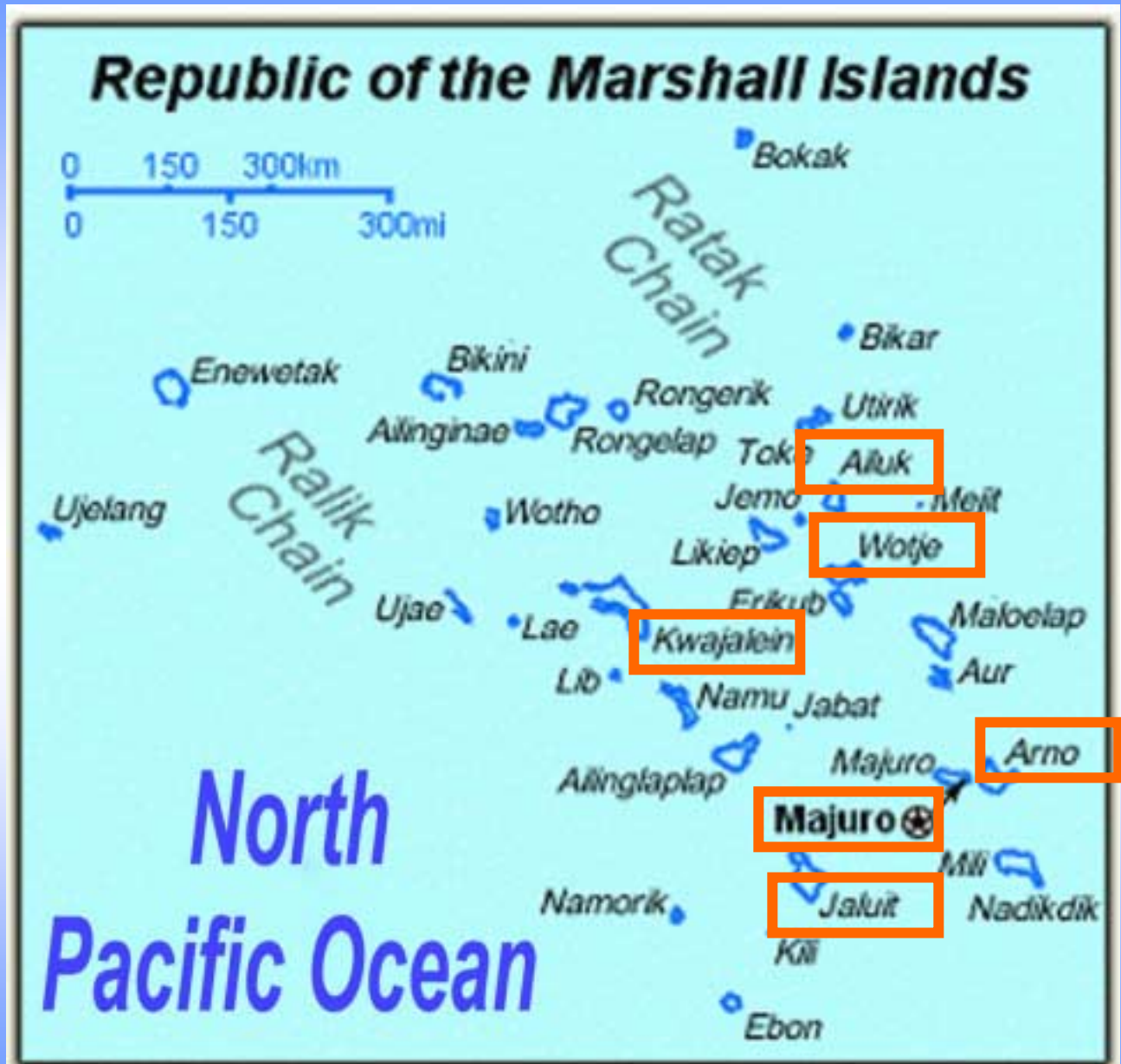
Note to Users and Sample Selection

- **Note to users:**

Because these data were collected during a sample survey (and not a census or a survey of the entire population in each area), the statistics and estimates are subject to sampling and other errors. The data must be used with some caution.

- **Household selection methodology:**

Satellite imagery and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) were used to inventory all structures in the surveyed areas. A sample size was identified for each area and structures were randomly selected (by computer) to be surveyed. Because some randomly selected structures were non-residential, over-sampling was done in each area (e.g., a 30 percent sample was made on Majuro while the ultimate target sample was 20 percent). The RMI Environmental Protection Authority provided technical assistance with GIS and the selection of households.



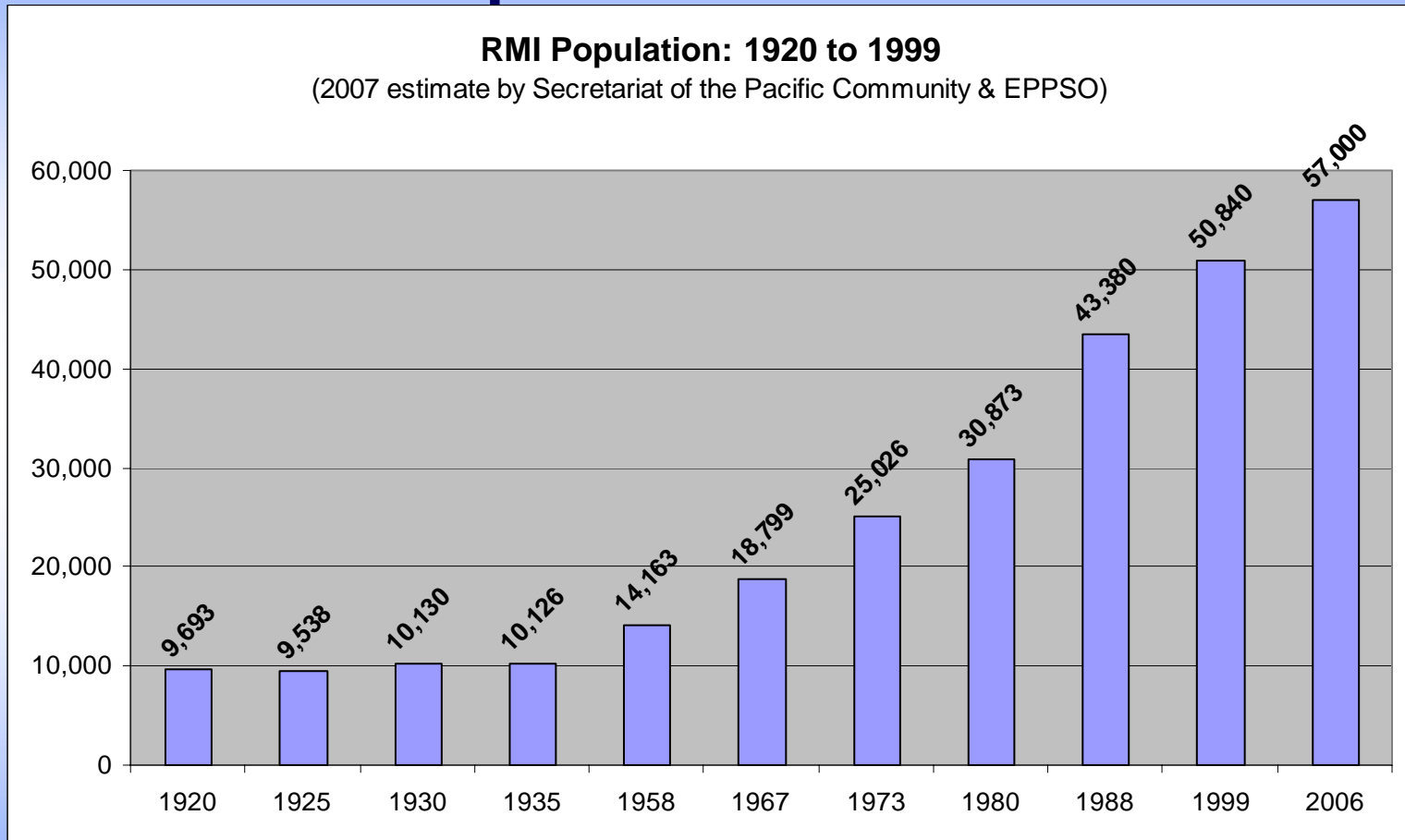
1,205 Households

9,491 Persons

Largest sample
survey in RMI

Demographic Characteristics

Historic Population Growth – and Outlook

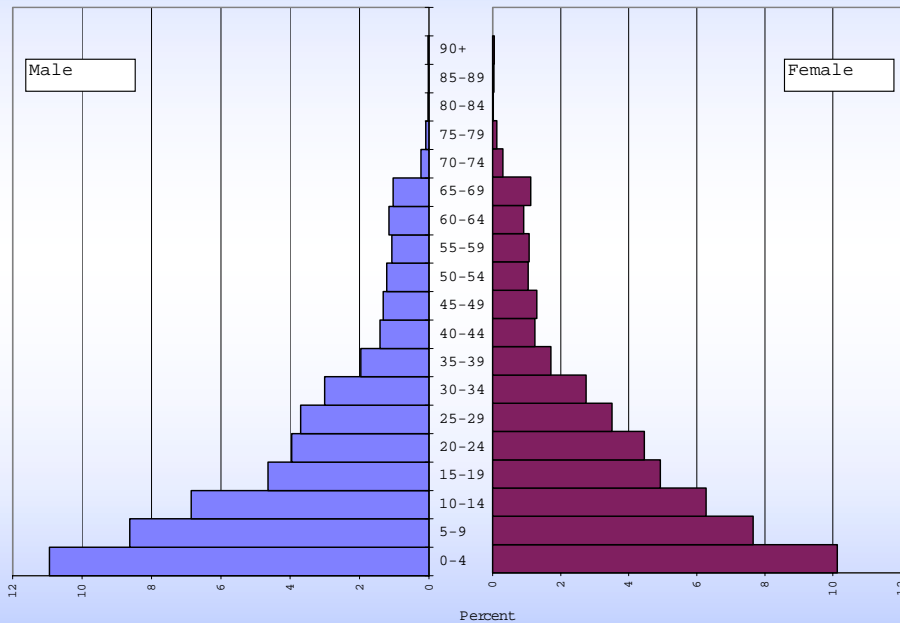


Estimates place the 2006 total population at around 57,000. The population continues to grow rapidly, with continuing urban migration especially to Majuro. The population is expected to reach 60,000 by 2009 and 65,000 by 2014.

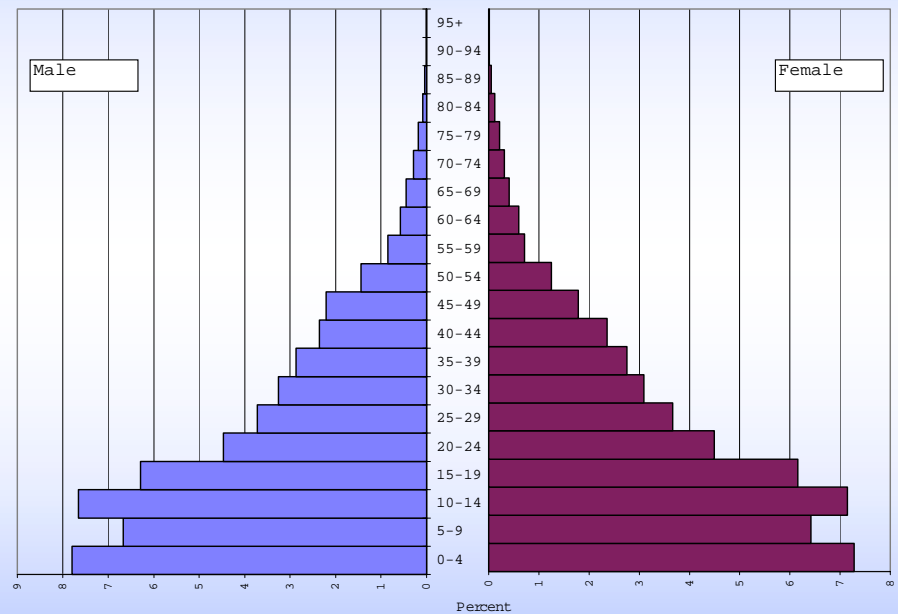
Demographic Characteristics

Population Structure

Marshall Islands, 1980
3. Percent of Total Population



Marshall Islands: All Atolls 1999
3. Percent of Total Population



Slowly ageing population structure, pyramid becoming less bottom-heavy (percentage of population made up by younger age groups becoming smaller over time). Smaller percentage of 5 to 9 year olds shown in 1999 pyramid result of lower fertility rates in early 1990s.

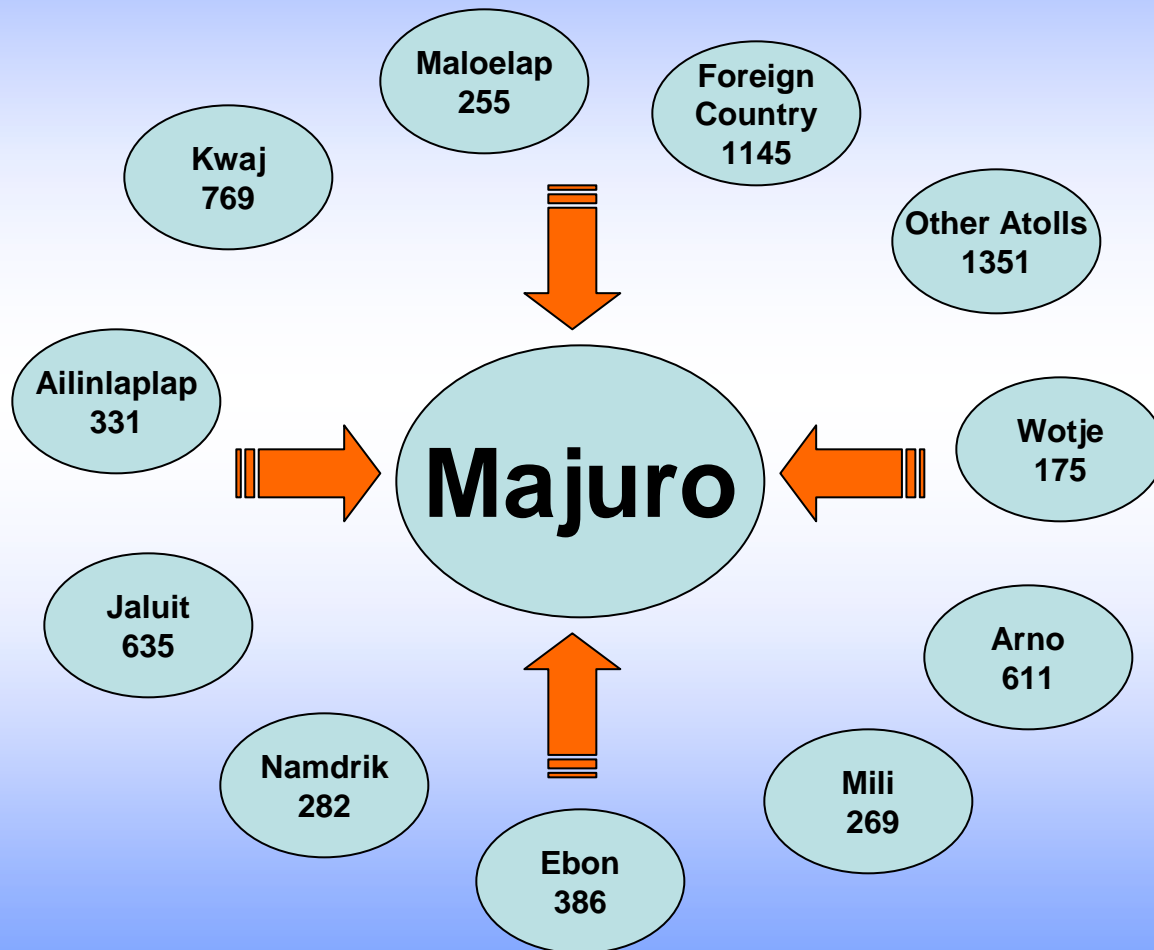
Demographic Characteristics

Migration Issues

- High and sustained urban migration to Majuro and Kwajalein (slowing for Kwajalein but still high for Majuro)
- In 1999 census, over 6,200 people enumerated in Majuro had previously resided elsewhere (in other atolls and countries)
- Between 1990 and 2004 approximately 13,000 migrants from RMI to US (mostly via Majuro)
- Most Marshallese today are urban dwellers, subsistence no longer an option

Demographic Characteristics

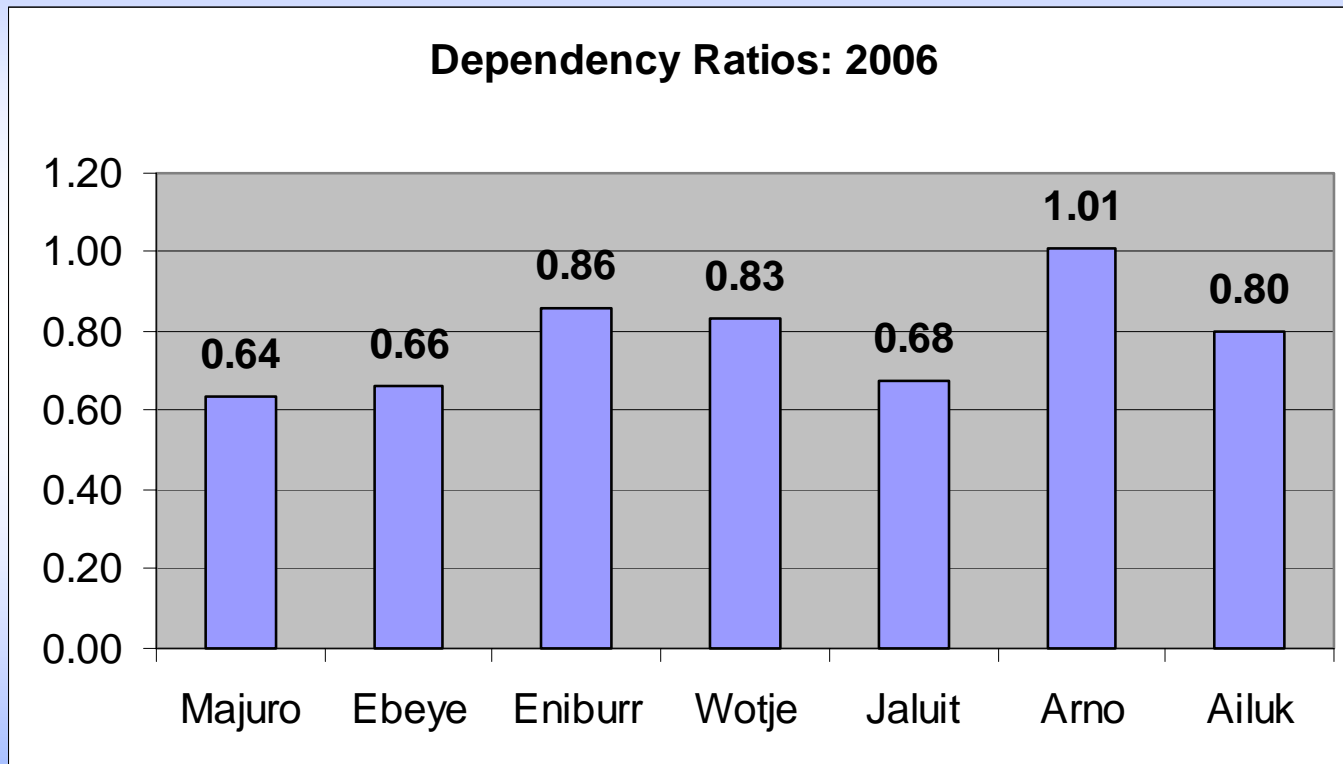
Majuro Mejen Armij



6,209 people counted in Majuro in the 1999 census had moved there from other places. Figures indicate numbers of migrants from different areas to Majuro.

Demographic Characteristics

Dependency Ratio

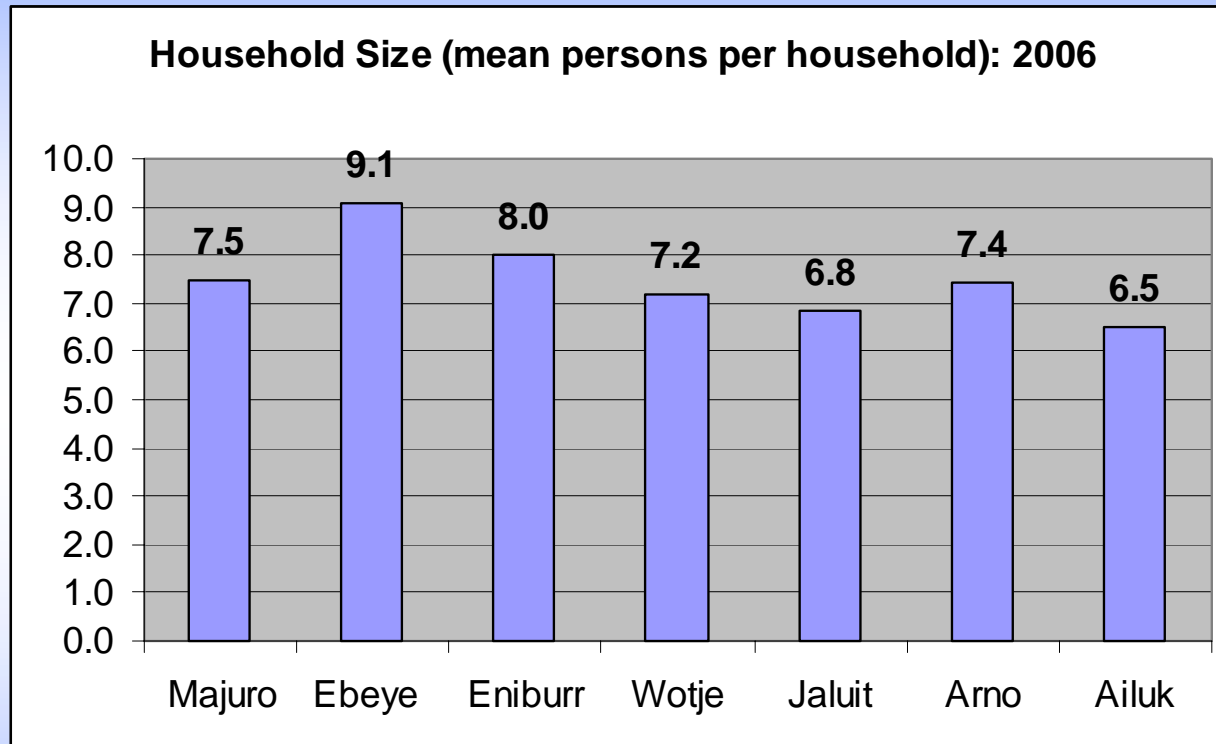


With slowly ageing population structure, dependency ratio declining in most areas. Arno had highest in survey of around 1, lowest in Majuro.

Dependency ratio = (children 0 to 14 years + elderly 65+)/working age pop (15 to 64)

Housing Characteristics

Household Size (persons)

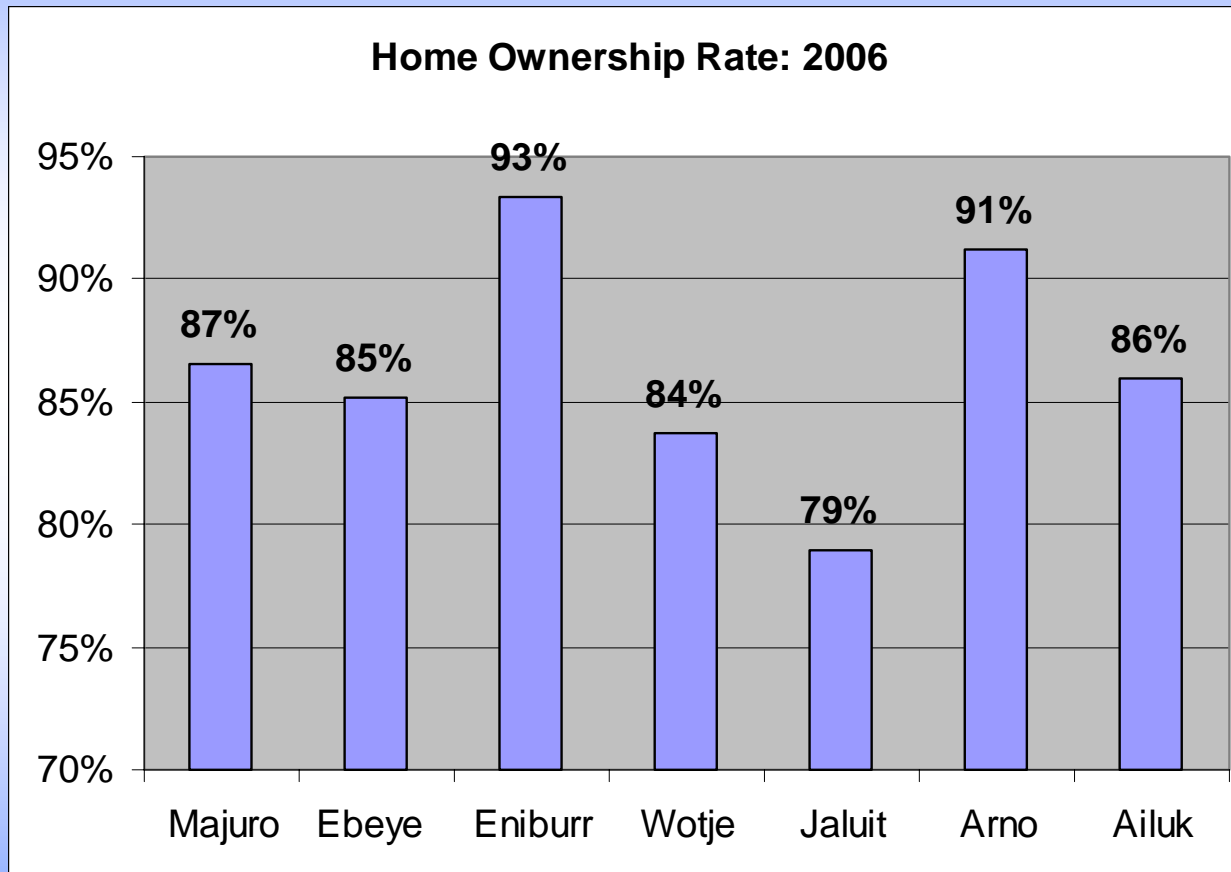


HOUSEHOLD SIZE	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
2006 survey	7.9	7.5	9.1	8.0	7.2	6.8	7.4	6.5
1999 census	7.8	7.6	9.1	na	8.0	7.2	8.5	5.8

Ebeye continues to have the most crowded households, with around 9 persons each, the same number found during the 1999 census. All other areas surveyed seen to have falling household size except for Ailuk.

Housing Characteristics

Percent of Homes Owned by Residents



Most homes are owned by the occupants, but some areas have homes that are rented or leased or owned by someone else but occupied with permission.

Housing Characteristics

Land Tenure

NATURE OF CLAIM TO USE	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
We have permission from iroij/alap	602	278	252	32	7	7	24	2
We purchased one of the titles to this land	52	35	2	1	1	3	10	0
Someone living here holds iroij, alap title	143	30	16	19	5	25	12	36
Family rights, closely related to titled	401	190	74	39	32	10	33	23
We lease this land	31	24	3	0	0	3	1	0
Other type ownership/use rights	40	21	5	1	2	6	2	3
Don't know	22	14	3	0	0	3	0	2
Don't want to answer	18	3	9	4	0	0	2	0
% with permission from iroij/alap	50%	51%	71%	53%	16%	12%	30%	3%
% with family rights, closely related to titled	33%	35%	21%	65%	74%	18%	41%	36%
% with someone holding title	12%	6%	4%	32%	12%	44%	15%	56%

In the urban areas (Majuro and Ebeye), most land is occupied with permission from the iroij/alap. In the rural areas, most of the land is occupied through family rights or by persons holding title (iroij, alap, etc.).

Housing Characteristics

Cooking Source

MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR COOKING	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Electricity	350	208	111	2	8	21	0	0
Kerosene	521	205	228	48	1	12	6	21
Propane gas	86	73	6	4	0	1	1	1
Charcoal/wood	242	56	8	6	34	23	73	42
Solar energy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0
% cooking with electricity	29%	38%	31%	3%	19%	37%	0%	0%
% cooking with kerosene	43%	38%	64%	80%	2%	21%	8%	33%
% cooking with charcoal/wood	20%	10%	2%	10%	79%	40%	91%	66%

Kerosene is the most common source for cooking, but electricity also common in urban areas. Charcoal and wood are common cooking sources in rural areas.

Housing Characteristics

Lighting Source

MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR LIGHTING	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Electricity, metered connection	884	480	343	0	29	32	0	0
Electricity, generator	37	10	1	21	2	1	1	1
Electricity, connect to neighbor	30	14	3	11	1	0	1	0
Kerosene	123	24	2	20	1	22	20	34
Solar energy	99	1	4	4	7	2	53	28
Battery	12	2	0	4	1	0	4	1
Coconut oil	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
None, disconnected electric line	10	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
None, never connected to electricity	9	4	3	0	2	0	0	0
% lighting with electricity	79%	93%	97%	53%	74%	58%	3%	2%
% lighting with kerosene	10%	4%	1%	33%	2%	39%	25%	53%
% lighting with solar	8%	0%	1%	7%	16%	4%	66%	44%

Electricity for lighting common in Majuro, Ebeye, Eniburr, Wotje and Jaluit, solar and kerosene common in other areas.

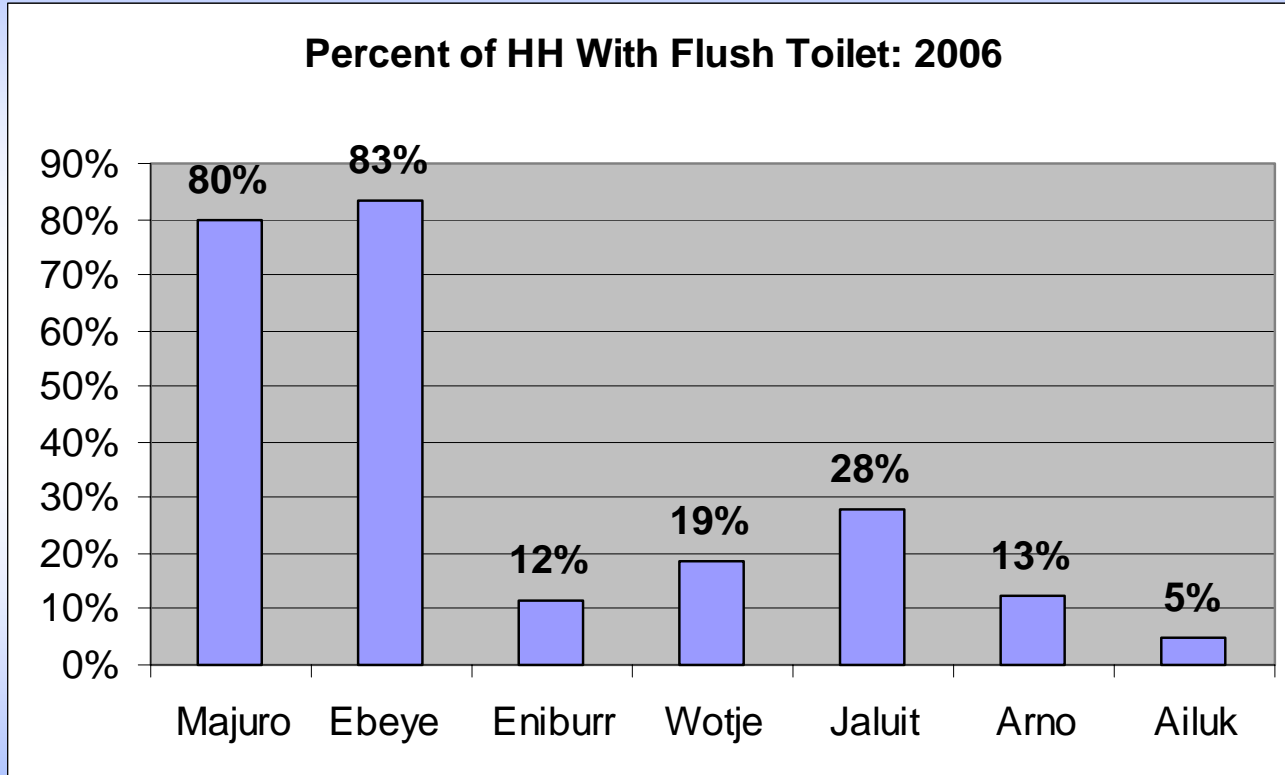
Housing Characteristics

Household Structure Problems

PROBLEMS WITH HOUSE	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Lack of space	302	148	88	6	3	16	37	4
Lack of lighting, too dark	184	93	33	8	1	18	22	9
Leaking roof	365	147	119	20	4	21	49	5
Deteriorating walls	338	149	110	15	5	12	37	10
Deteriorating windows, frames or floors	336	163	102	13	4	12	34	8
Deteriorating beachfront, coast, seawall	111	54	21	6	1	6	19	4
Foundation erosion/cracking/setting	137	65	31	3	0	6	27	5
Spalling, rusting, exposed rebar	101	39	42	2	0	8	7	3
Other problem	60	36	11	2	1	4	3	3
% lack of space	25%	27%	25%	10%	7%	28%	46%	6%
% lack of lighting, too dark	15%	17%	9%	13%	2%	32%	28%	14%
% leaking roof	30%	27%	33%	33%	9%	37%	61%	8%
% deteriorating walls	28%	27%	31%	25%	12%	21%	46%	16%
% deteriorating windows, frames, floors	28%	30%	29%	22%	9%	21%	43%	13%
% deteriorating beach, coast, seawall	9%	10%	6%	10%	2%	11%	24%	6%

Wide range of structural problems, ranging from lack of space to deteriorating seawalls (numbers at bottom show % of households with the problem, e.g. 27 percent of surveyed households in Majuro said that their homes lacked space or were too crowded).

Housing Characteristic Sanitation Facility



Flush toilets were only common in Majuro and Ebeye. Pour-flush, pit and other types of toilets more common in other areas (and some had no toilets at all).

Housing Characteristics

Drinking Water Source

MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING

WATER	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Metered connection to public system	163	48	115	0	0	0	0	0
Rainwater collection/catchment	701	387	78	6	42	56	75	57
From neighbor	84	65	5	4	0	0	3	7
Public standpipe/water pipe	184	1	136	46	0	0	1	0
Protected well	7	3	1	0	1	1	1	0
Vendor-provided/bottled water	61	38	21	2	0	0	0	0
Tanker/truck	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Unprotected well	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
% metered connection	14%	9%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% rainwater/catchment	58%	71%	22%	10%	98%	98%	94%	89%
% public standpipe/water pipe	15%	0%	38%	77%	0%	0%	1%	0%
% protected well	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%	0%

Rainwater collection/catchments were by far the most common source with 58 percent of all households using them. On Ebeye and Eniburr, public standpipes were common sources (water provided by USAKA on Kwaj and Roi-Namur).

Housing Characteristics

Assets Owned by Households

ASSETS	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Radio	855	410	250	29	25	40	58	43
Video or DVD player	593	292	218	28	14	17	14	10
Television	708	373	246	26	16	17	19	11
CD/cassette player	408	194	161	20	12	5	7	9
Rear-cart	69	19	7	12	9	3	16	3
Walkie-talkie	131	35	74	11	5	3	0	3
Electric generator	65	22	8	9	2	2	17	5
Sewing machine	274	144	101	7	5	8	6	3
Washing machine	624	325	239	6	15	19	8	12
Bicycle	184	78	40	6	13	12	27	8
Gas or electric stove	307	205	80	6	1	4	7	4
Refrigerator	483	271	184	5	2	13	1	7
CB or VHF radio	138	44	34	4	10	12	27	7
Communication antenna	102	34	37	4	3	8	11	5
Boat with motor	78	37	13	4	4	6	11	3
Motorcycle	54	29	7	3	0	5	8	2
Solar panels/equipment	87	25	3	2	5	5	31	16
Deep freezer	460	262	164	2	14	11	1	6
Agriculture/farm equipment	118	74	7	2	1	1	28	5
Microwave oven	258	137	106	1	1	5	5	3
Sailing canoe	41	19	4	0	0	1	7	10
Paddling canoe	53	18	5	0	2	2	21	5
Cell phone	173	148	17	0	3	0	1	4
Computer (desk/laptop)	126	69	52	0	1	1	0	3
Dryer	134	62	59	0	3	1	6	3
Telephone (land-line)	438	280	158	0	0	0	0	0
Internet connection	95	59	36	0	0	0	0	0
Car, truck, or van	204	173	25	0	0	4	2	0

Economic Activity and Income

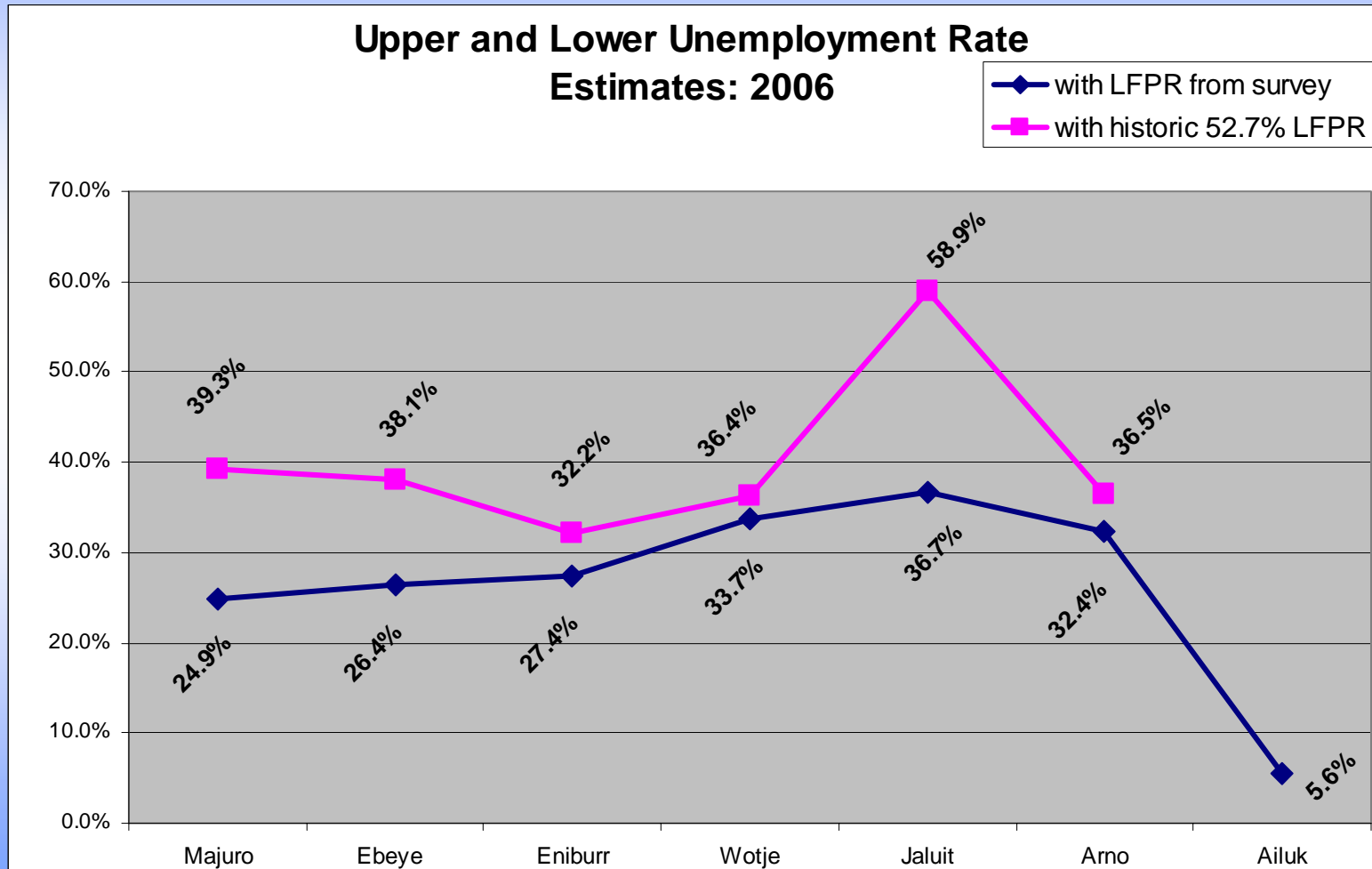
Labor Force Status, Unemployment

LABOR FORCE STATUS	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Persons 16 years and over	5,594	2,521	1,905	252	164	231	287	234
In labor force	2,507	1,074	844	124	83	79	142	161
Percent of 16 + yrs	44.8	42.6	44.3	49.2	50.6	34.2	49.5	68.8
Employed	1,871	807	621	90	55	50	96	152
At work 35 or more hours	1,437	695	512	75	25	38	49	43
Unemployed	636	267	223	34	28	29	46	9
Percent of civilian labor	25.4	24.9	26.4	27.4	33.7	36.7	32.4	5.6
Not in labor force	3,087	1,447	1,061	128	81	152	145	73
Subsistence only	123	65	2	3	7	21	18	7
Unemployment Rate Ranges								
with LFPR from survey	25.4%	24.9%	26.4%	27.4%	33.7%	36.7%	32.4%	5.6%
with historic 52.7% LFPR	36.5%	39.3%	38.1%	32.2%	36.4%	58.9%	36.5%	-

“Percent of 16+ years” is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR = population of 16+ in the labor force divided by all persons 16+). The labor force includes all employed persons and unemployed persons who are available and looking for work. Two unemployment estimates are given using the LFPRs from the survey (which are quite low) and the average LFPR from the past two censuses (around 53 percent). Using either estimate, unemployment rates in almost all areas are very high (and appear to be increasing over time). This is most directly attributable to the lack of private sector job growth.

Economic Activity and Income

Unemployment Estimates (based on two LFPRs)



Economic Activity and Income

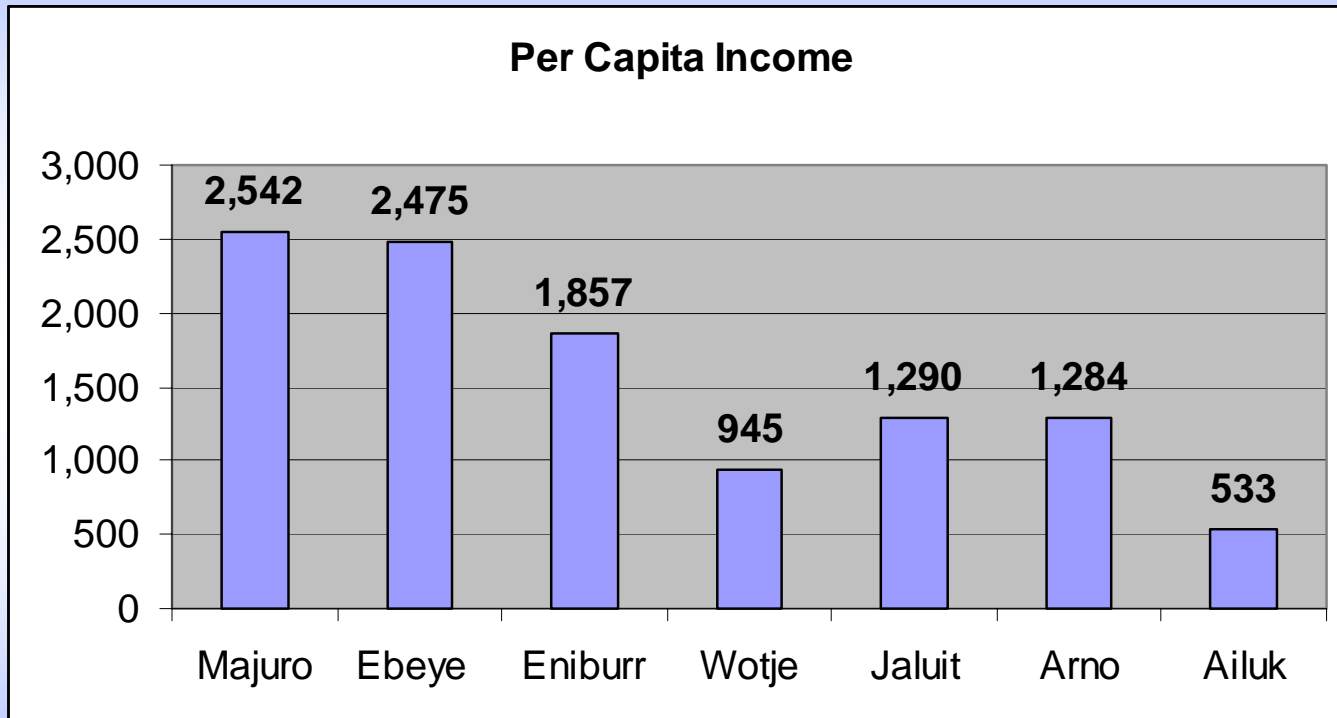
Household Income

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 2005	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Households	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Less than \$2500	177	53	35	8	12	14	17	38
\$2500 to \$4999	90	32	15	4	6	6	14	13
\$5000 to \$9999	231	109	46	15	16	17	18	10
\$10000 to \$14999	186	82	63	8	4	8	20	1
\$15000 to \$24999	237	132	70	12	5	11	5	2
\$25000 to \$34999	131	58	60	9	-	-	4	-
\$35000 to \$49999	93	49	38	4	-	1	1	-
\$50000 to \$74999	45	22	22	-	-	-	1	-
\$75000 or more	15	7	8	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	12,603	14,737	17,321	11,500	6,167	7,625	7,200	1,861
Mean (dollars)	17,482	19,080	22,463	14,854	6,767	8,803	9,521	3,463

Median household income for all areas was \$12,603. This means half of all households surveyed (in all areas) earned incomes above this and half earned below this. As in the 1999 census, Ebeye had the highest median household income for all the RMI. Ailuk had the lowest median income in the survey. All figures are in current dollars.

Economic Activity and Income

Per Capita Income



Per capita income = total income for each area divided by total population of each area. While Ebeye had the highest household income, Majuro had a higher per capita income at \$2,542. Ailuk had a per capita income of \$533, meaning that each person on Ailuk lives on about \$1.46 per day. This compares to \$7 per day in Majuro. All figures are in current dollars.

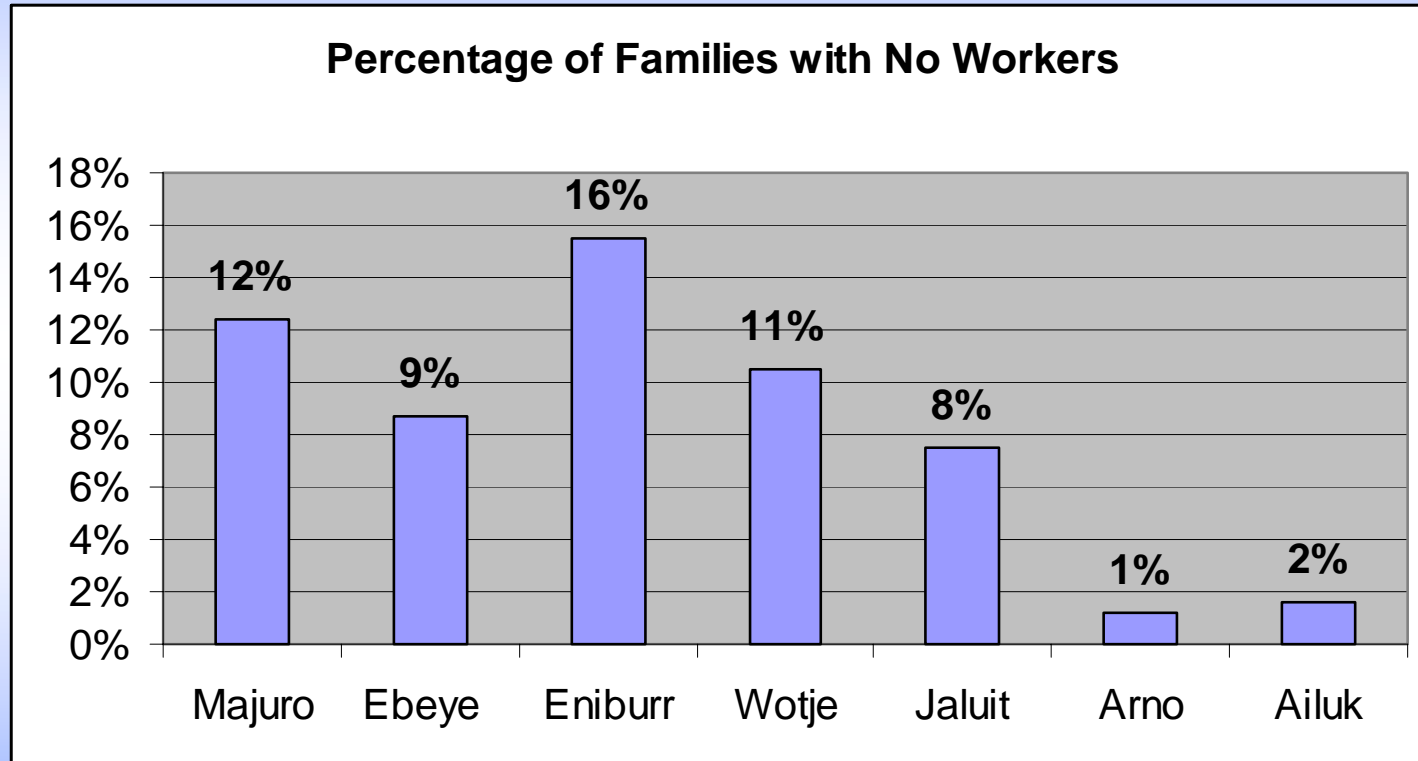
Economic Activity and Income

Income Types

INCOME TYPES IN 2005	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Households	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
With earnings and salaries	984	462	324	49	26	45	52	26
Mean amount (dollars)	18,017	18,516	22,548	17,004	6,744	9,668	5,967	4,425
With copra income	139	7	0	0	15	9	63	45
Mean amount (dollars)	1,981	849	0	0	3,303	751	2,995	543
With fishing income	79	31	7	0	2	3	25	11
Mean amount (dollars)	2,010	1,445	1,836	0	55	525	3,839	314
With handicrafts income	176	30	7	2	25	12	47	53
Mean amount (dollars)	1,439	1,366	815	700	2,342	350	1,590	1,277
With land rental or lease payments	193	50	124	15	0	0	3	1
Mean amount (dollars)	2,157	2,284	2,211	1,453	0	0	1,900	494
With interest, dividends, rental income	38	20	12	0	0	3	3	0
Mean amount (dollars)	1,573	1,650	1,524	0	0	1,685	1,140	0
With Social Security or retirement income	225	143	49	7	3	12	8	3
Mean amount (dollars)	3,805	4,110	3,737	2,291	568	2,866	3,103	2,825
With nuclear compensation	191	106	38	6	2	6	26	7
Mean amount (dollars)	1,019	1,196	776	1,400	820	301	968	202
With remittances income	94	63	12	4	1	3	11	0
Mean amount (dollars)	909	790	1,584	638	1,440	600	989	0
With other income	157	111	23	4	2	8	8	1
Mean amount (dollars)	6,608	7,407	7,437	1,958	1,320	1,395	2,749	600
% with earnings and salaries	82%	85%	91%	82%	60%	79%	65%	41%
% with copra income	12%	1%	0%	0%	35%	16%	79%	70%
% with fishing income	7%	6%	2%	0%	5%	5%	31%	17%
% with handicrafts income	15%	6%	2%	3%	58%	21%	59%	83%
% with land rental/lease income	16%	9%	35%	25%	0%	0%	4%	2%

Most households (82 percent for all areas) rely on earnings and salary income. In the rural areas, as copra prices have fallen, more households have shifted to handicrafts production. More households in Wotje, Jaluit and Ailuk earned handicraft income than they earned copra or fishing income.

Economic Activity and Income Families with No Workers



Within some families, there are no workers at all and this increases the risk for poverty and hardship. Preliminary analysis shows, in fact, that the percentage of families with no workers in them has slightly risen since 1998. The highest rates of no-worker families were seen in Eniburr, Majuro, Wotje and Ebeye.

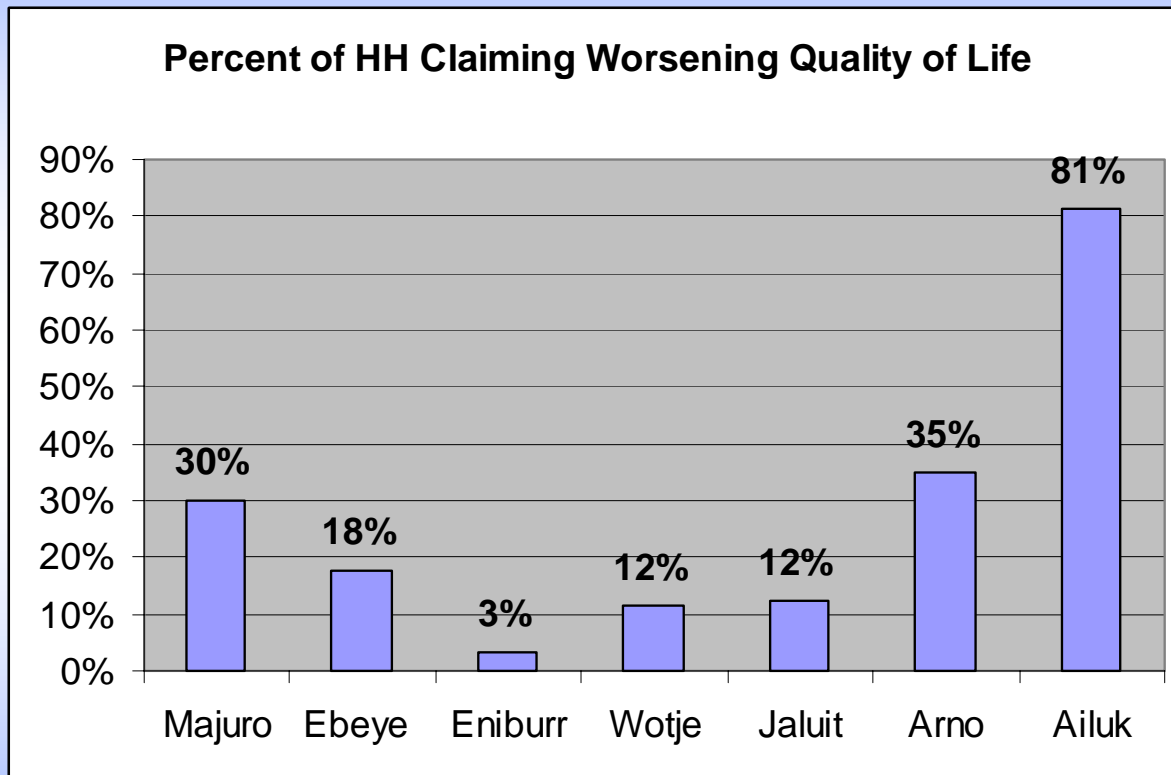
Environmental Issues

Summary of Current Issues

- On rural atolls/islands total absence of community solid waste management programs - *every household for itself.*
- Solid waste management becoming an issue especially with increased imported products in outer islands.
- Over-exploitation of certain resources (e.g., Arno overfishing, Wotje coastal management issues like dredging)
- Eniburr solid waste and sewage becoming problems.
- Ailuk dredging and resource depletion, some evidence of coastal erosion (even before dredging).
- In urban centers: all of the above...on Majuro pollution cited frequently as social problem.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

Quality of Life in Last 3 Years



Households were asked about their overall quality of life today (2006) compared to three years ago (2003). Eighty one percent of Ailuk households responded “worse” or “much worse”. About one third of Majuro and Arno households responded the same. Very few Eniburr households felt that their overall quality of life had worsened.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

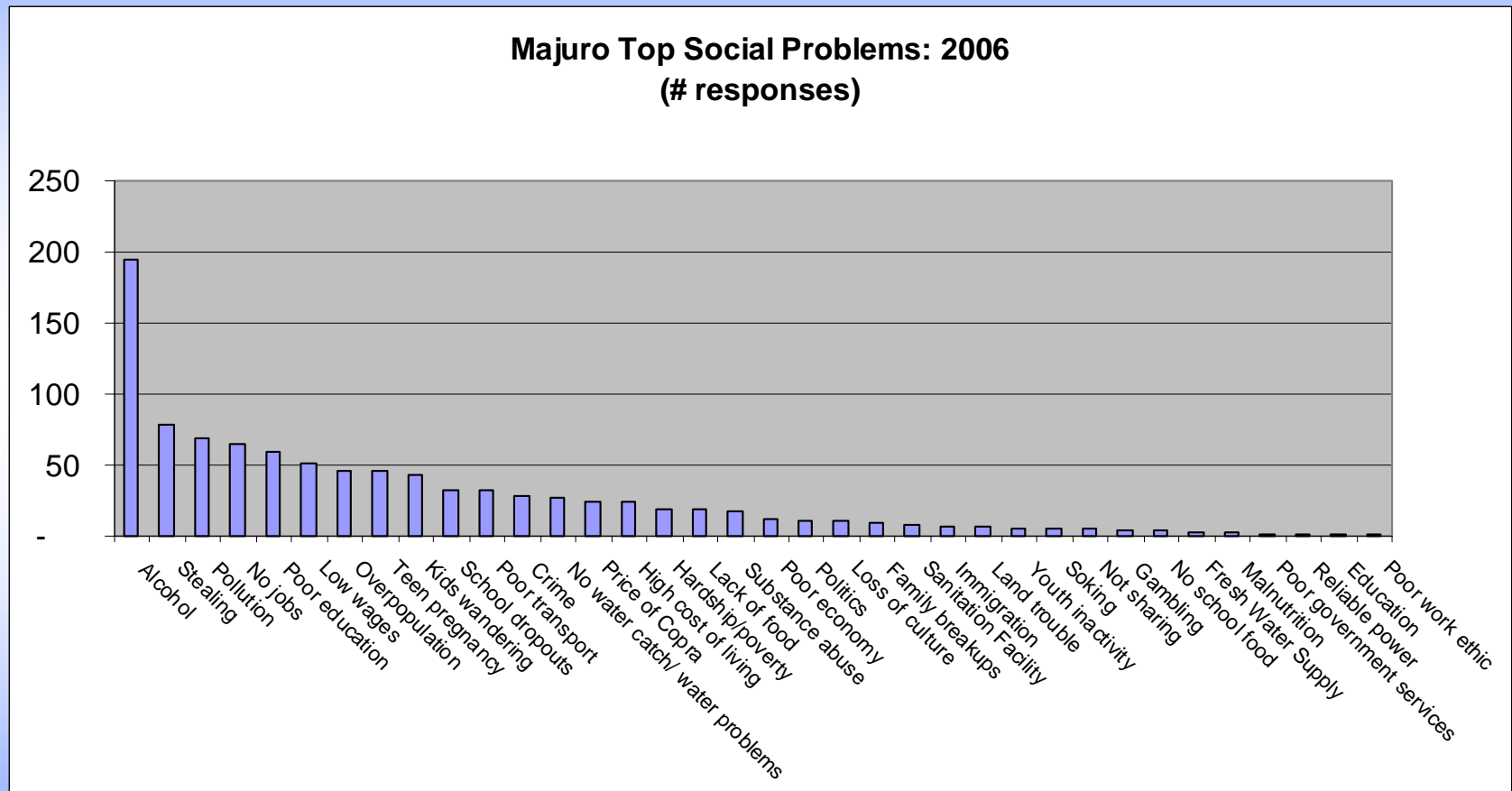
Poverty Using US Poverty Lines

POVERTY IN 2005	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Families	972	416	276	51	38	51	79	61
Percent below poverty level	83.0	79.1	77.7	87.9	100.0	96.2	98.8	100.0
Householder worked in 2005	564	210	177	34	22	21	53	47
With related children under 18 years	912	386	262	49	36	48	75	56
With related children 5 to 17 years	840	345	248	45	35	43	73	51
Female householder, no husband present	131	71	28	8	3	9	6	6
Householder worked in 2005	37	18	4	2	1	3	4	5
With related children under 18 years	121	66	26	8	2	8	6	5
With related children 5 to 17 years	112	58	26	8	2	8	6	4
2006 percent below US poverty level	83.0%	79.1%	77.7%	87.9%	100.0%	96.2%	98.8%	100.0%
1998 percent below US poverty level	73.6%	75.0%	64.0%	na	na	75.5%	na	na

The RMI has yet to develop its own unique poverty or basic needs line. Developing a poverty line using income levels is complex in places like the RMI because of non-income activities such as subsistence. However, we can take a crude measurement of poverty by using the US poverty thresholds developed each year. Doing this, we see that in 2006 some 83 percent of households surveyed would have fallen below the US poverty line (which sets minimum income levels for families based on the size and composition of the family). In a 1998 survey which also used US poverty thresholds, 74 percent of households fell below poverty line for that year.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

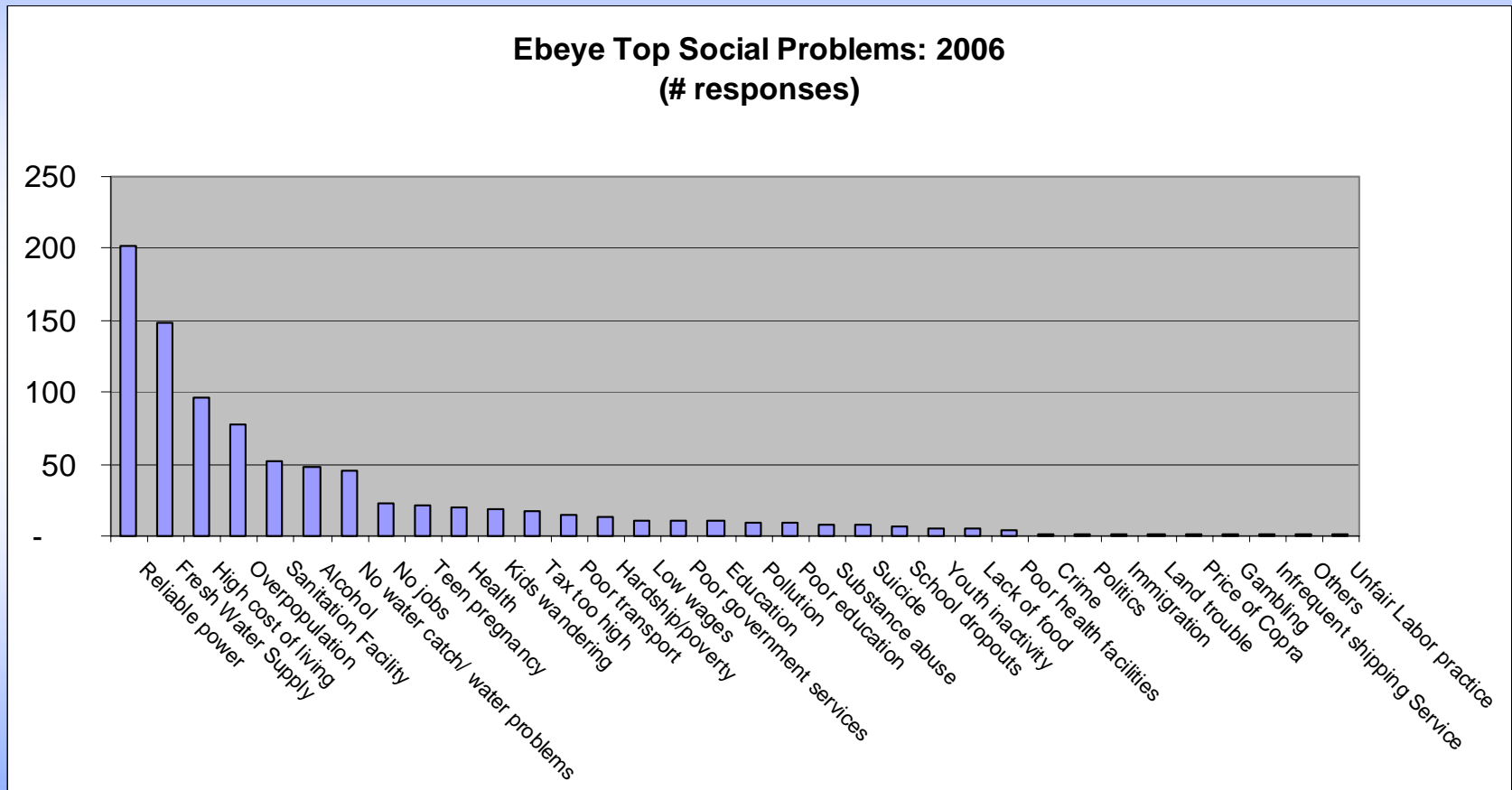
Majuro Social Problems



Households in each area were asked “what are the top social issues and problems affecting your community today?” On Majuro, alcohol abuse, stealing, pollution, no jobs and poor education were among the top problems identified by households.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

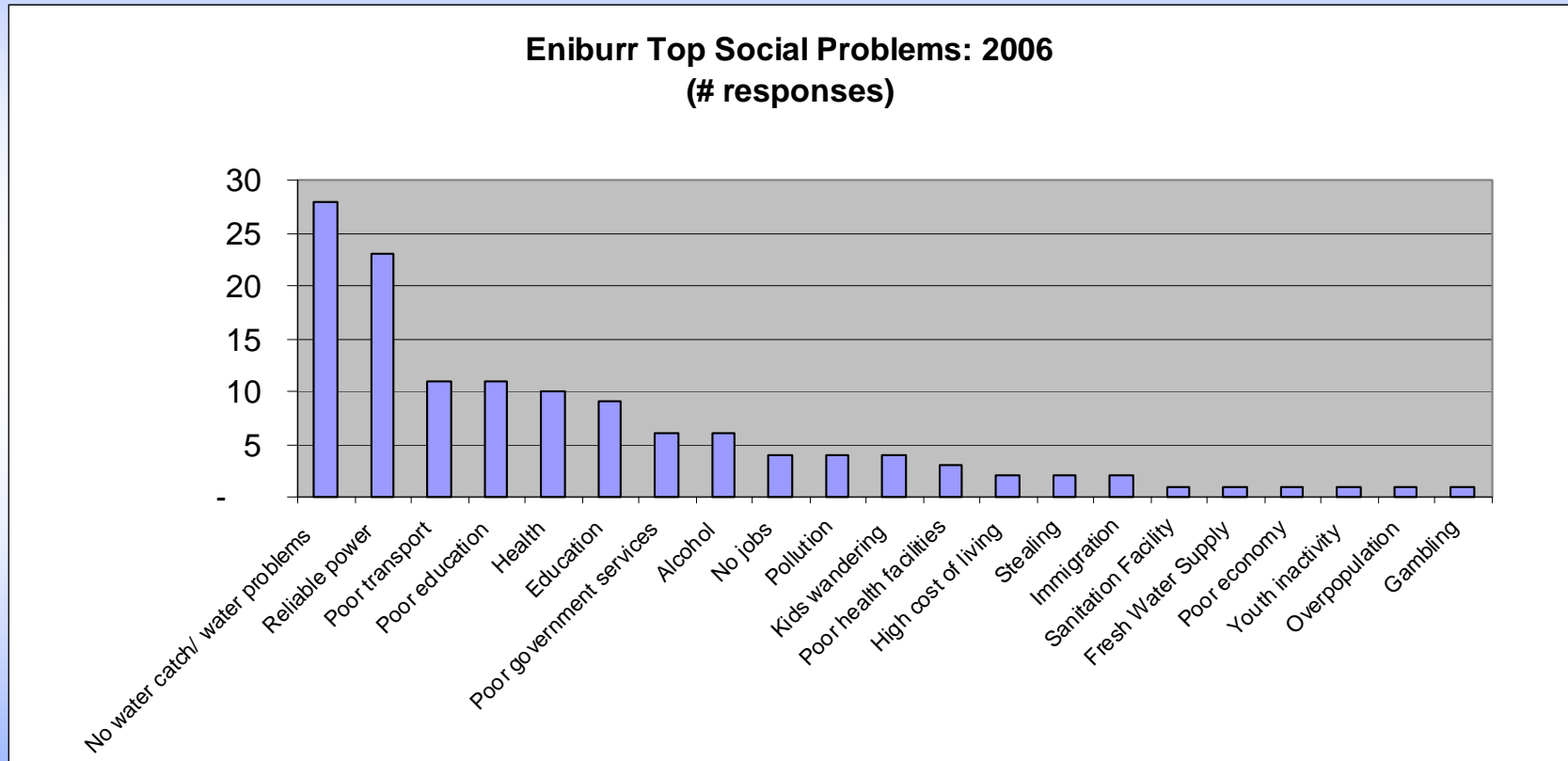
Ebeye Social Problems



On Ebeye, the top problems included reliable power, water supply, high cost of living, overpopulation, sanitation facilities and alcohol abuse.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

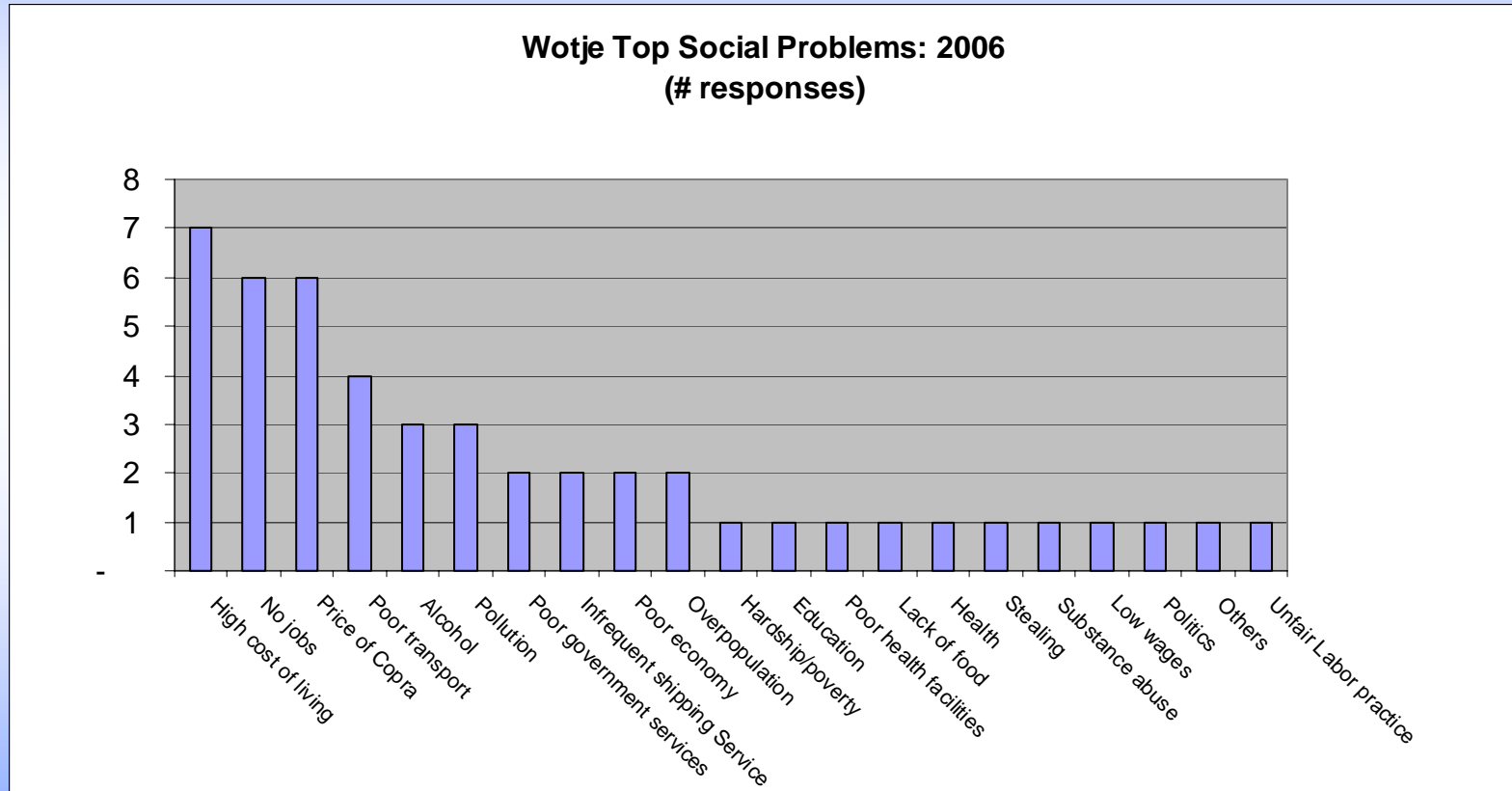
Eniburr Social Problems



On Eniburr top problems included water problems, reliable power, poor transport, poor education, and health problems.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

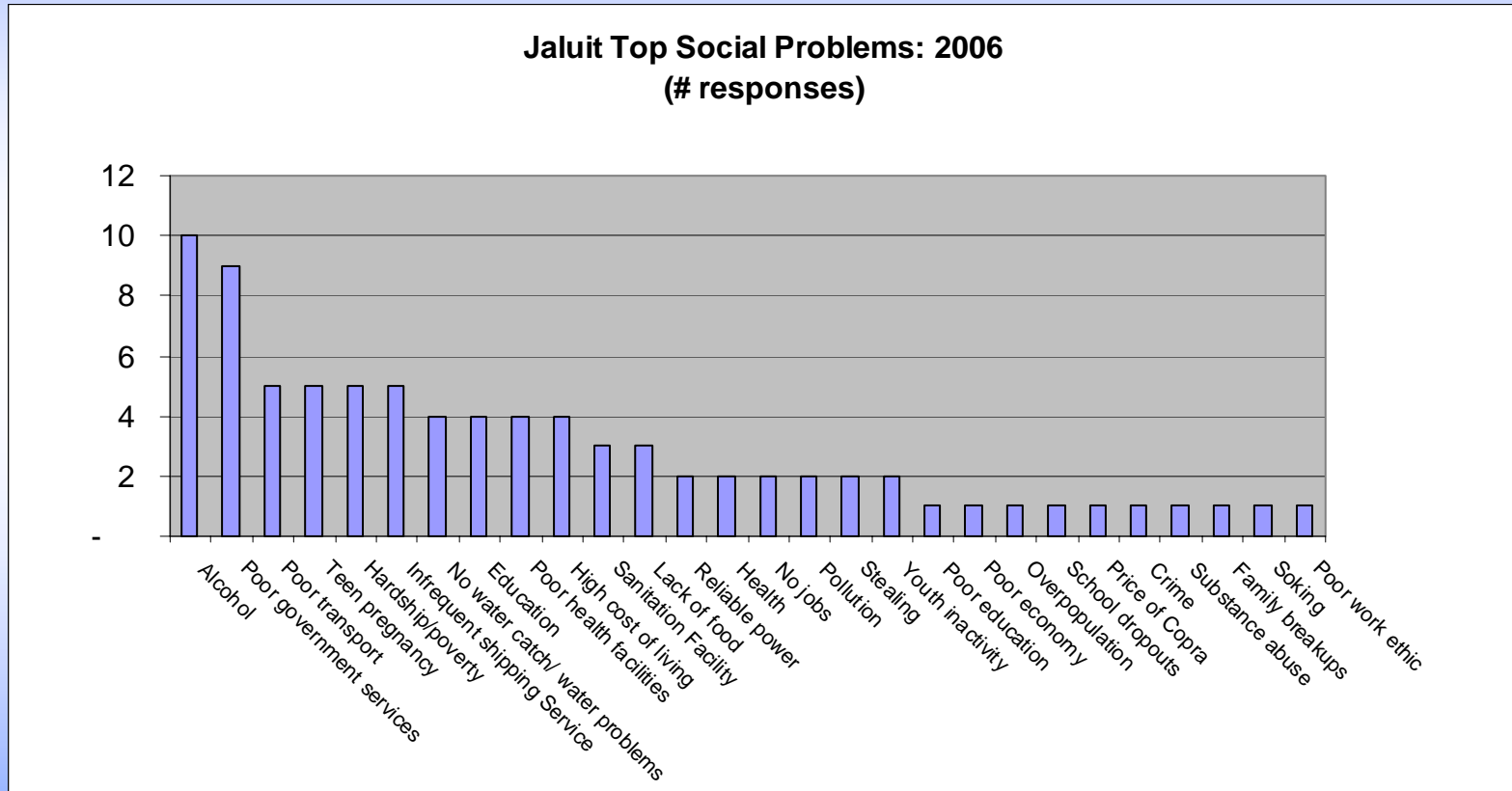
Wotje Social Problems



On Wotje they included high cost of living, no jobs, copra prices, poor transport, and alcohol abuse.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

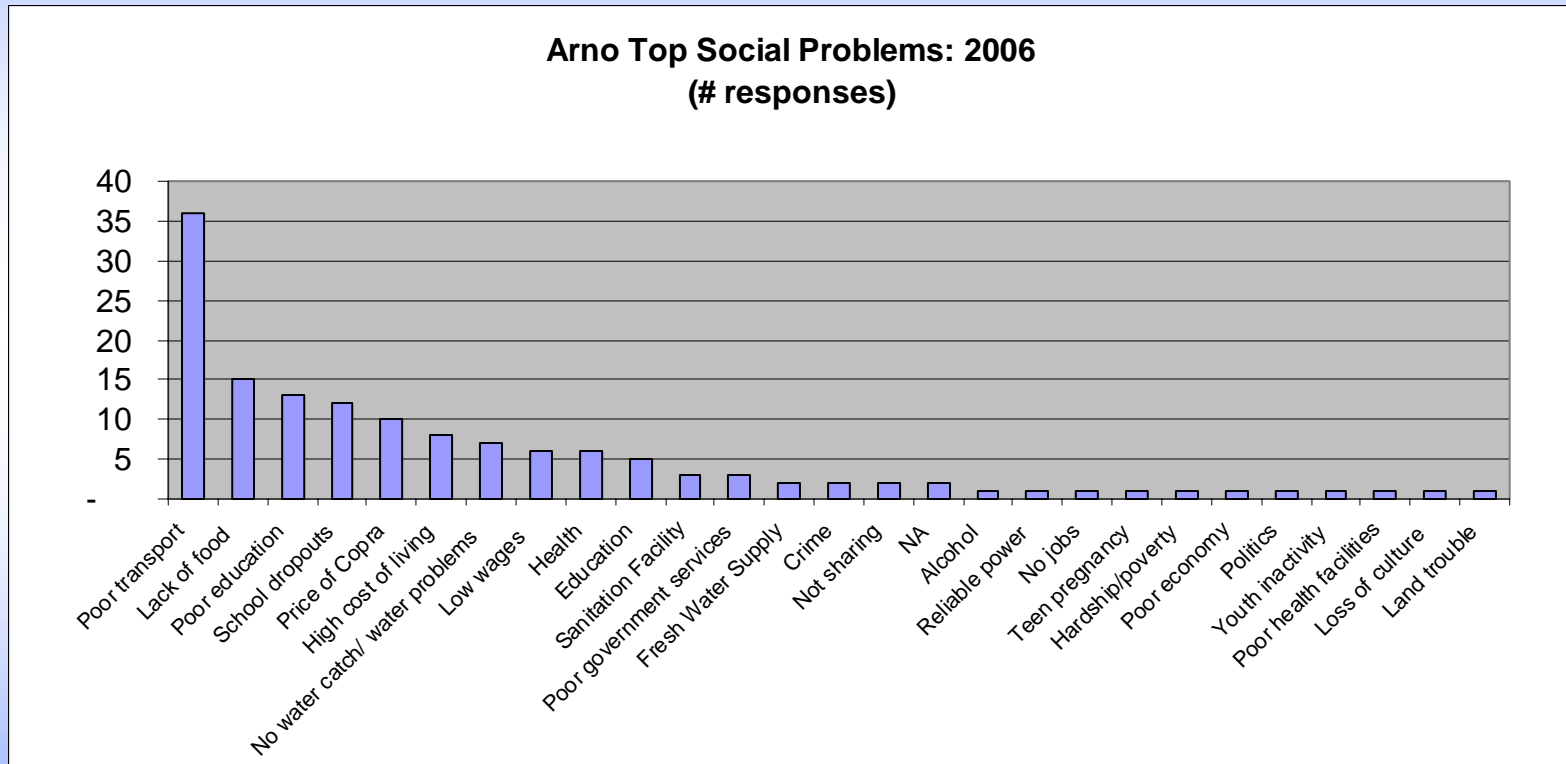
Jaluit Social Problems



In Jaluit top problems were alcohol abuse, poor government services, poor transport (and infrequent shipping), teen pregnancy, and hardship/poverty.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

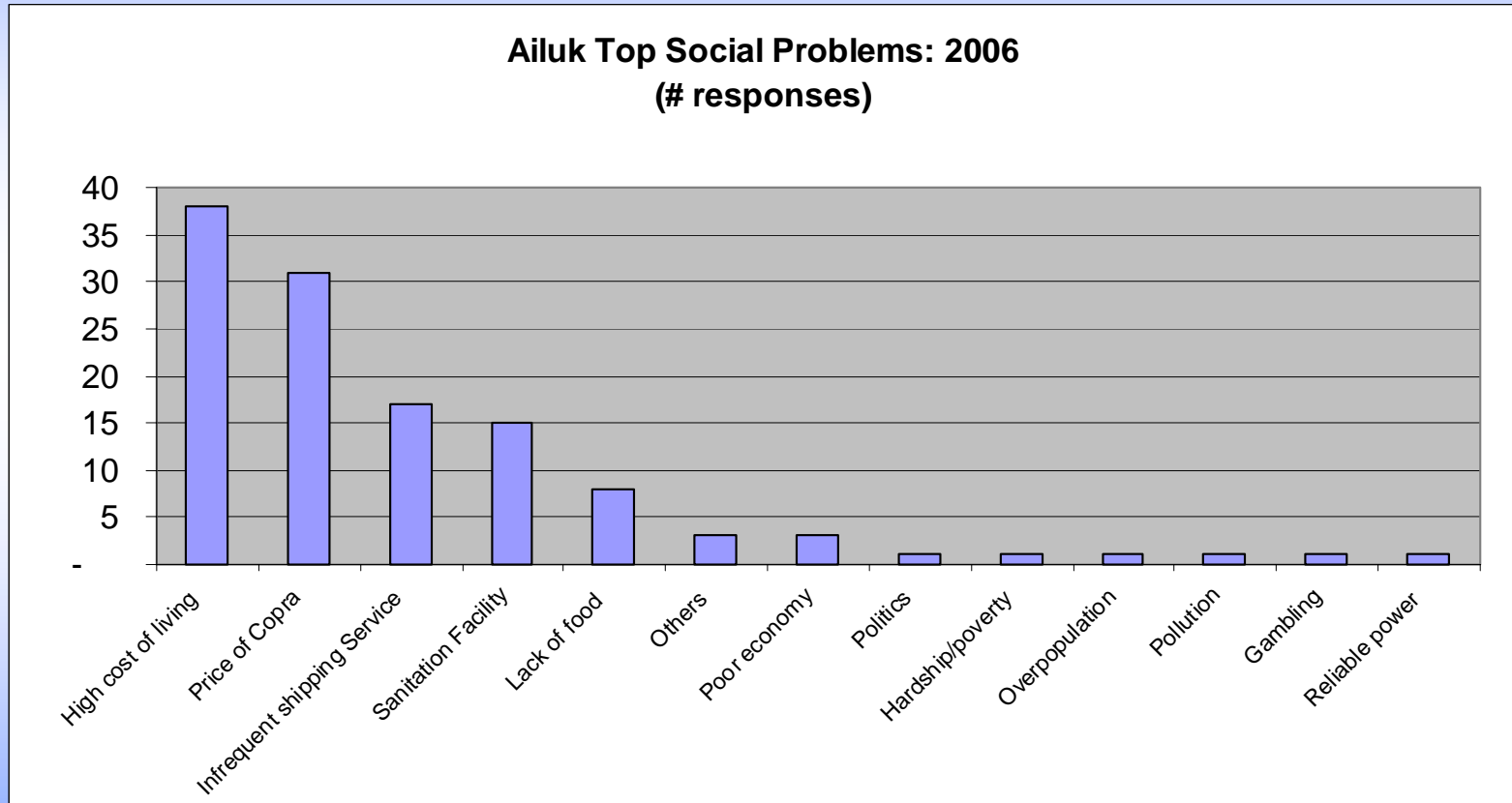
Arno Social Problems



In Arno top problems included poor transport, lack of food, poor education, school dropouts, and copra prices.

Quality of Life/Poverty/Social Problems

Ailuk Social Problems



In Ailuk top problems included high cost of living, copra prices, infrequent shipping services, sanitation facilities and lack of food.

Education

Major Issues

- Attendance (6 to 14 years) has improved since 1999 for most areas surveyed
- For most areas, vast majority of public school students did not score above 60 percent on HS entrance test in 2005
- For most areas, majority of public school teachers did not pass MI English Literacy and Language Test (MIELLT) administered in late 2004
- Vast majority of households in all areas surveyed think that education is a top responsibility of government
- 63 percent of survey respondents say the overall quality of their local school is “good” with the remaining 37 percent saying poor, satisfactory or don’t know.

Education Attendance Rates

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE 6 TO 14 YEARS

	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
2006 survey	88%	87%	85%	88%	90%	96%	97%	92%
1999 census	84%	83%	82%	88%	85%	92%	81%	71%

Some 88 percent of all 6 to 14 year olds in the survey were attending school, a bit higher than the national rate of 84 percent in the 1999 census. Attendance appears to have improved in most areas.

Education

Adult Educational Attainment

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Persons 25 years and over	3,779	1,697	1,292	178	113	129	196	174
None	81	32	32	3	7	1	4	2
Kindergarten/Headstart	10	5	3	0	0	1	1	0
Elementary, did not finish 8th grade	456	174	173	25	12	10	23	39
Elementary, finished 8th grade	590	244	134	18	26	37	61	70
High school, did not receive diploma	1,104	461	420	71	31	25	63	33
High school, received diploma	1,004	439	422	52	19	21	31	20
Some college, no degree	299	183	75	7	7	12	8	7
College Associate level degree	128	89	13	1	4	14	5	2
College Bachelor's level degree	64	44	11	0	0	8	0	1
College Master's level degree	25	17	6	0	2	0	0	0
PhD or other professional degree	18	9	3	1	5	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent elementary graduate or higher	85.5	87.6	83.9	84.3	83.2	90.7	85.7	76.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	40.7	46.0	41.0	34.3	32.7	42.6	22.4	17.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.8	4.1	1.5	0.6	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.6
1999 census								
Percent elementary graduate or higher	84.5	87.9	86.0	83.9	71.3	85.9	81.4	57.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	39.6	48.6	38.9	29.0	16.6	33.7	19.1	12.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.7	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.6

The percent of adults (25+) who completed elementary and high school (or higher) looks to have increased in most areas from 1999 to 2006.

Education

Importance of Elementary Education

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDREN COMPLETING ELEMENTARY	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Housing units with children in school	1,004	435	307	54	37	49	73	49
Very important	962	431	272	54	36	48	73	48
Important	37	1	34	0	1	0	0	1
Somewhat important	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Don't know	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not important	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
% important or very important	99.5%	99.3%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Households with children in school were asked how important it was for their children to complete elementary school. Almost everyone responded “very important”. Only one person among the 1,004 households with children said “not important.”

Education

Frequency of Interruptions

UNSCHEDULED CLOSING OF SCHOOLS	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Housing units with children in school	1,004	435	307	54	37	49	73	49
1 - 4 times a month	194	57	68	12	14	6	33	4
More than 4 times a month	23	3	6	10	0	2	2	0
Never	620	302	180	20	9	36	30	43
Don't know	167	73	53	12	14	5	8	2
% hh saying more than 4 interruptions per month	2%	1%	2%	17%	0%	4%	3%	0%

Households with school children were also asked how frequently their schools were closed or interrupted without prior notice or kojella. Most respondents said within an average month school was never interrupted. Only Eniburr respondents indicated frequent closures (17 percent said more than four unscheduled closures per month).

Education

General Quality of Local School

GENERAL QUALITY OF SCHOOL	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Housing units with children in school	1,004	435	307	54	37	49	73	49
Good	628	322	165	14	5	34	42	46
Satisfactory	161	66	40	10	18	9	16	2
Poor	147	23	77	22	8	3	14	0
Don't know	68	24	25	8	6	3	1	1
% poor	15%	5%	25%	41%	22%	6%	19%	0%

Most communities rated their local schools as “good” or “satisfactory”. Eniburr had the highest percentage rating for “poor” at 41 percent, followed by Ebeye, Wotje then Arno.

Health

Major Issues

- 69 percent of respondents rate their local dispensary or hospital as “good”
- 93 percent said they got their basic medicines from the dispensary
- 11 percent got minor illnesses in week prior to the survey
- 5 percent got diarrhea in week prior to the survey
- 51 percent of 2 year olds had no card and no immunizations
- 12 percent of females surveyed gave birth last year, 82 percent in hospitals/dispensaries
- 8 percent of 15 to 19 year old females surveyed gave birth last year

Health

Source of Basic Medicines

WHERE GET BASIC MEDICINES	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Hospital or dispensary	1,115	502	324	55	42	51	77	64
Store	35	20	9	3	0	2	1	0
Other household/relatives	18	10	5	0	1	1	1	0
Church/NG	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other	34	10	19	1	0	3	1	0
% from hospital or dispensary	93%	92%	91%	92%	98%	89%	96%	100%

Most people rely primarily on dispensaries and hospitals for their basic medicines.

Health

Minor Illness Last Week

PERSON BECAME ILL DURING PAST WEEK	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Total	9,491	4,070	3,235	480	308	389	593	416
Did not become ill	8,427	3,630	2,843	436	272	352	504	390
Became ill	1,064	440	392	44	36	37	89	26
Received treatment at public dispensary	601	229	234	21	21	23	64	9
Did not receive treatment	463	211	158	23	15	14	25	17
% yes	11%	11%	12%	9%	12%	10%	15%	6%
% who were ill received treatment	56%	52%	60%	48%	58%	62%	72%	35%

Arno had the highest percentage of persons who had a minor illness in the week prior to the survey, followed by Wotje and Ebeye. For those who did become ill, about half were treated at dispensaries or hospitals.

Health

Diarrhea Last Week

PERSON HAD DIARRHEA IN LAST WEEK	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Total	9,491	4,070	3,235	480	308	389	593	416
Had diarrhea	441	188	186	10	23	6	18	10
Did not have diarrhea	9,050	3,882	3,049	470	285	383	575	406
% yes	5%	5%	6%	2%	7%	2%	3%	2%

Five percent of all persons surveyed had diarrhea in the week prior to the survey. The lowest rates were on Eniburr, Jaluit, Arno and Ailuk. On Majuro the rate was five percent, but the incidence of diarrhea in the neighborhoods near the public dumpsite were significantly higher than the rates seen in other areas (see full Majuro report for details).

Health

Immunization of 2 Year Olds

IMMUNIZATIONS	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Total children aged 2 years old	235	95	78	10	7	9	20	16
No card, no immunization	119	34	50	7	3	4	14	7
No card, but immunized	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Has a card	115	61	28	3	4	5	5	9
Received the following:								
BCG	94	54	19	2	3	3	5	8
Measles, mumps, Rubella	93	48	23	3	4	3	3	9
Polio (all except 4-6 yrs)	83	47	16	3	3	4	1	9
DPT (all except 4-6 yrs)	75	41	14	3	4	2	2	9
Hib Pedvax	96	54	22	3	4	2	2	9
Hepatitis	99	56	21	3	4	4	2	9
% no card, no immunizations	51%	36%	64%	70%	43%	44%	70%	44%

There were a total of 235 two year olds in the survey across the seven areas. Surveyors asked the parents to produce their child's "yellow card" or immunization record. Only 115 were able to produce cards. Another 119 said their child did not have a card and had not received any of the standard immunizations. The survey found that immunization rates were low in both urban and rural areas. The majority of two year olds on Ebeye, Eniburr and Arno did not have cards and were not immunized according to their parents.

Health

Births Last Year

CHILD IN LAST YEAR	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Total females 15 years and over	2,854	1,255	989	134	85	119	153	119
Did not have a baby	2,506	1,114	867	109	71	109	131	105
Had a baby	348	141	122	25	14	10	22	14
At home	45	9	5	6	3	5	5	12
In public hospital	240	103	99	17	3	3	13	2
Public dispensary	43	20	8	2	7	2	4	0
Private clinic	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Off-island (Hawaii, Mainland US, etc)	11	4	7	0	0	0	0	0
% gave birth last year	12%	11%	12%	19%	16%	8%	14%	12%
% 15 to 19 gave birth last year	8%	8%	7%	4%	17%	3%	19%	0%
% births in hospital, dispensary, clinic	82%	88%	89%	76%	71%	50%	77%	14%
% at home	13%	6%	4%	24%	21%	50%	23%	86%

Twelve percent of all females aged 15 and over gave birth in 2005. For teenage girls (15 to 19 years of age) some 8 percent gave birth (a similar rate to the one in the 1999 census for teenage girls). This suggests that teenage pregnancy rates may not have fallen much (or at all) in recent years. Most births were in hospitals, except in Ailuk where most were at home.

Health

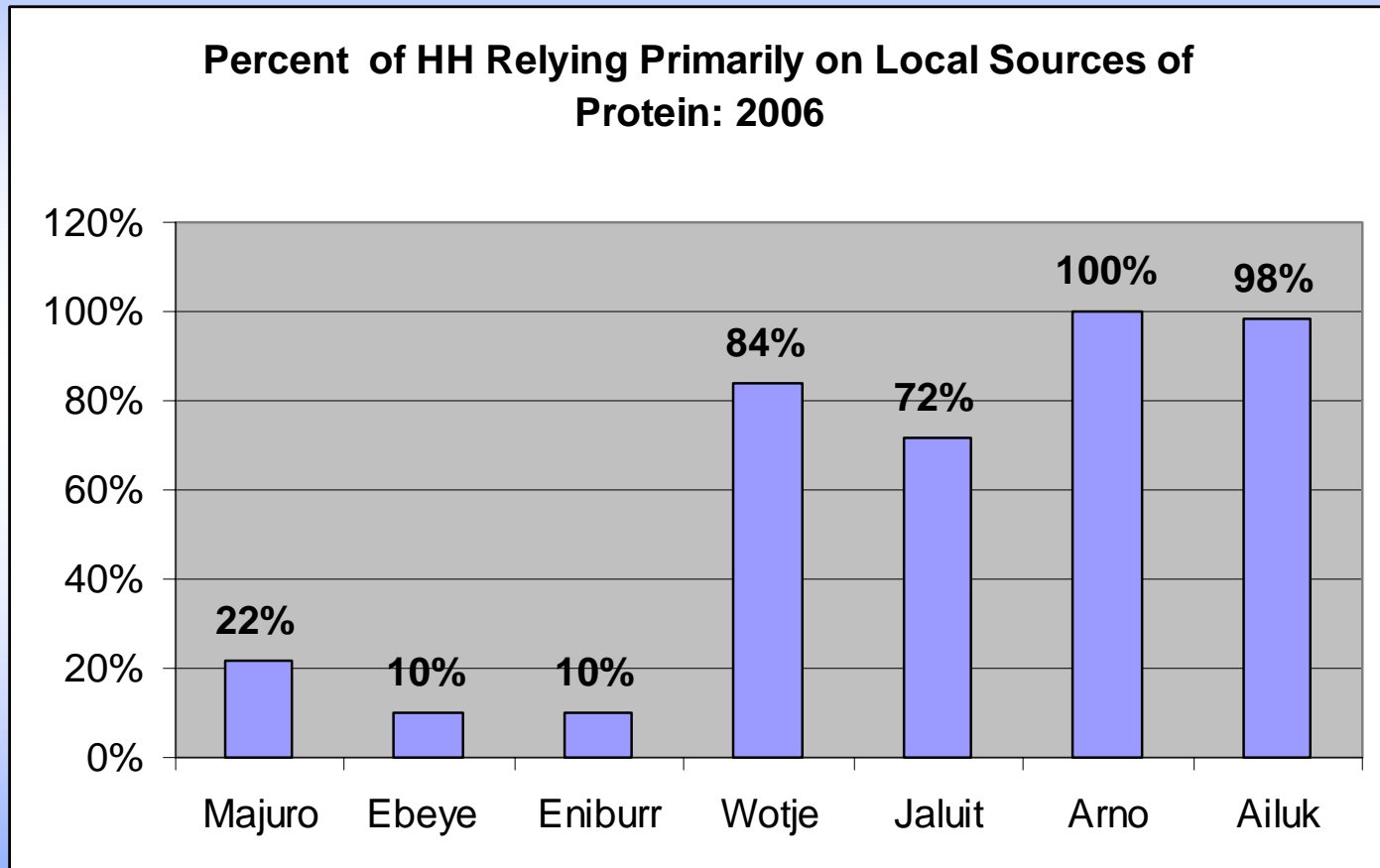
Quality of Local Dispensary/Hospital

QUALITY OF VILLAGE DISPENSARY	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Good	832	433	234	21	17	29	37	61
Satisfactory	189	64	56	11	17	14	27	0
Poor	63	22	23	7	4	4	0	3
Don't know	121	25	44	21	5	10	16	0
% poor	5%	4%	6%	12%	9%	7%	0%	5%

Most communities rated their health facilities (hospital or dispensary) as “good” or “satisfactory”. Only five percent of all areas said “poor” with the highest poor rating seen in Eniburr. Most health facilities in the RMI have been recently upgraded (since mid 1990s) with US, Asian Development Bank and Japan funding.

Food Sources and Nutrition

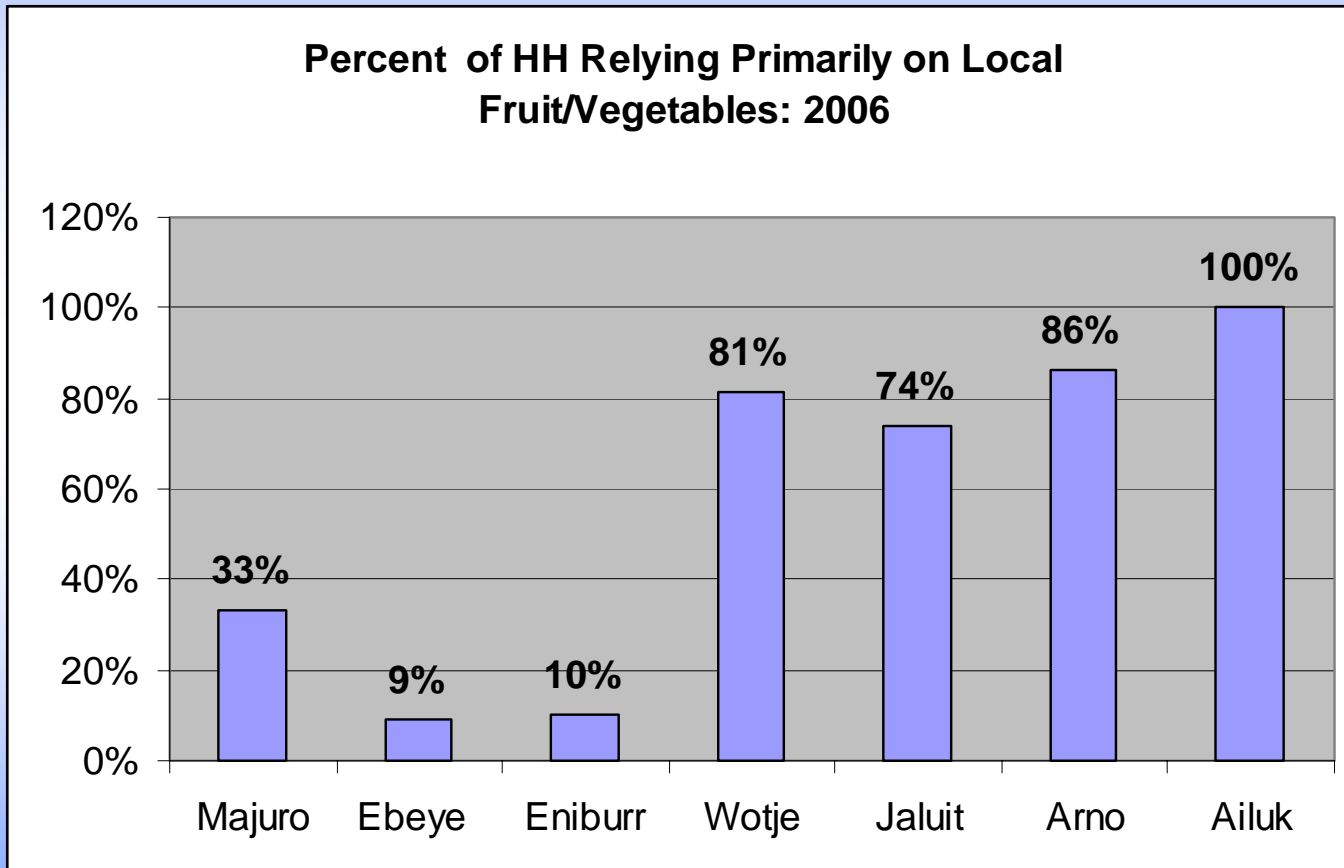
Primary Source of Protein



Most rural areas rely primarily on local sources of protein while most urban areas rely on imports.

Food Sources and Nutrition

Primary Source of Fruits/Vegetables



Most rural areas rely primarily on local fruits and vegetables and again urban areas eat mostly non-local fruits and vegetables.

Food Sources and Nutrition

Crops Grown by Households

CROPS	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Coconut	675	348	73	42	33	44	80	55
Breadfruit	475	249	9	26	32	30	77	52
Pandanus	521	257	38	22	32	43	77	52
Banana	460	258	16	14	25	40	70	37
Nin	428	229	43	20	25	23	68	20
Tomato	96	30	0	6	11	14	21	14
Papaya	323	156	13	12	28	30	67	17
Taro	158	64	4	6	12	13	36	23
Makmok	108	25	1	7	12	13	36	14
Lime	221	96	4	6	19	27	48	21
Pumpkin	169	50	4	8	18	25	46	18
Watermelon	81	14	1	5	11	14	23	13
Potato	100	35	3	7	10	15	17	13
Other	86	18	1	5	9	18	21	14
% with coconut	56%	64%	20%	70%	77%	77%	100%	86%
% with breadfruit	39%	46%	3%	43%	74%	53%	96%	81%
% with pandanus	43%	47%	11%	37%	74%	75%	96%	81%
% with banana	38%	47%	4%	23%	58%	70%	88%	58%
% with taro	13%	12%	1%	10%	28%	23%	45%	36%

Households were asked what types of crops they grew. Rural areas showed much higher percentages of different crops compared to urban areas.

Food Sources and Nutrition

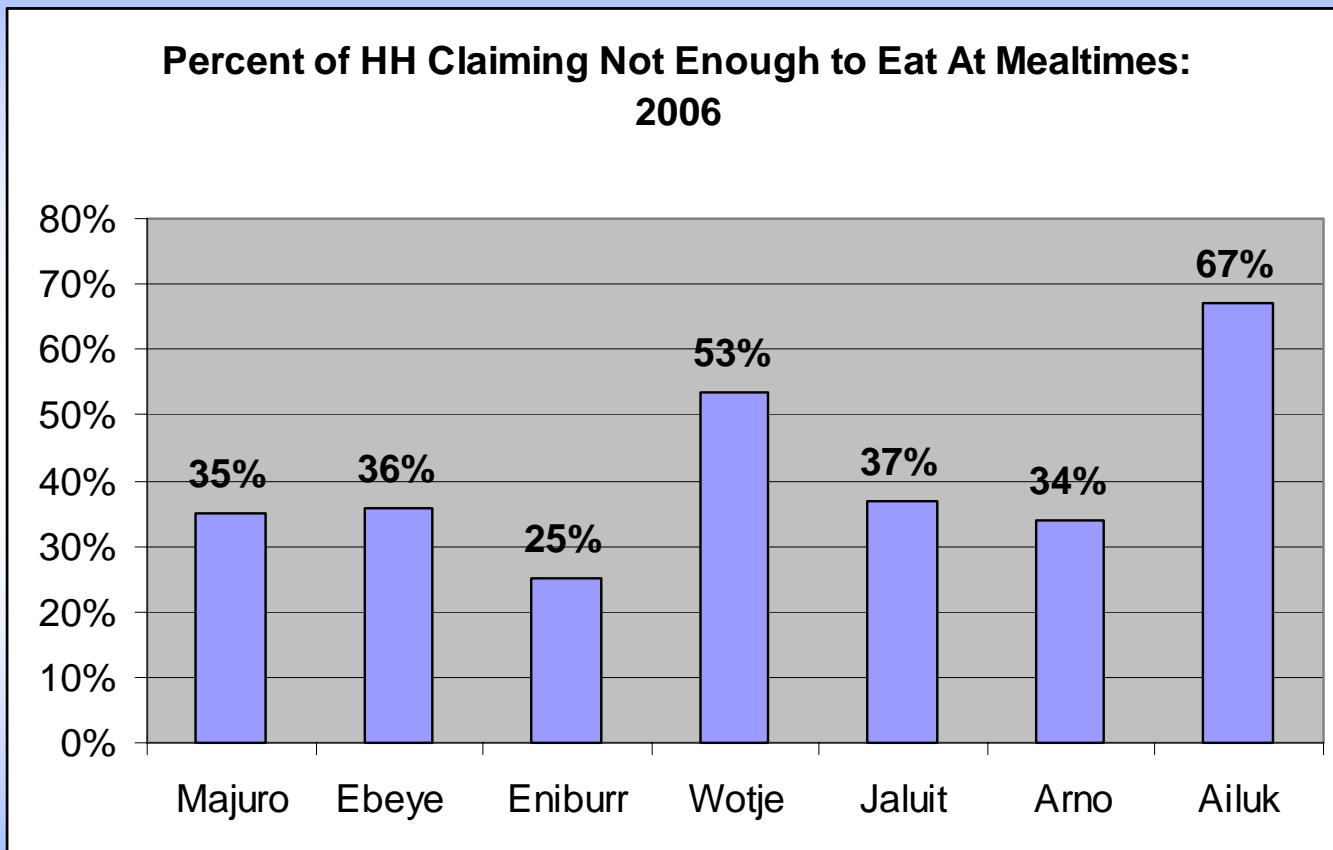
Livestock Raised by Households

LIVESTOCK	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Households with chickens	342	135	13	8	19	41	73	53
Households with pigs	347	144	10	17	28	32	64	52
Households with ducks	23	10	1	2	0	1	3	6
% with chickens	28%	25%	4%	13%	44%	72%	91%	83%
% with pigs	29%	26%	3%	28%	65%	56%	80%	81%
% with ducks	2%	2%	0%	3%	0%	2%	4%	9%

Households were also asked what types of livestock they raised. Again livestock raising was much more common in rural areas.

Food Sources and Nutrition

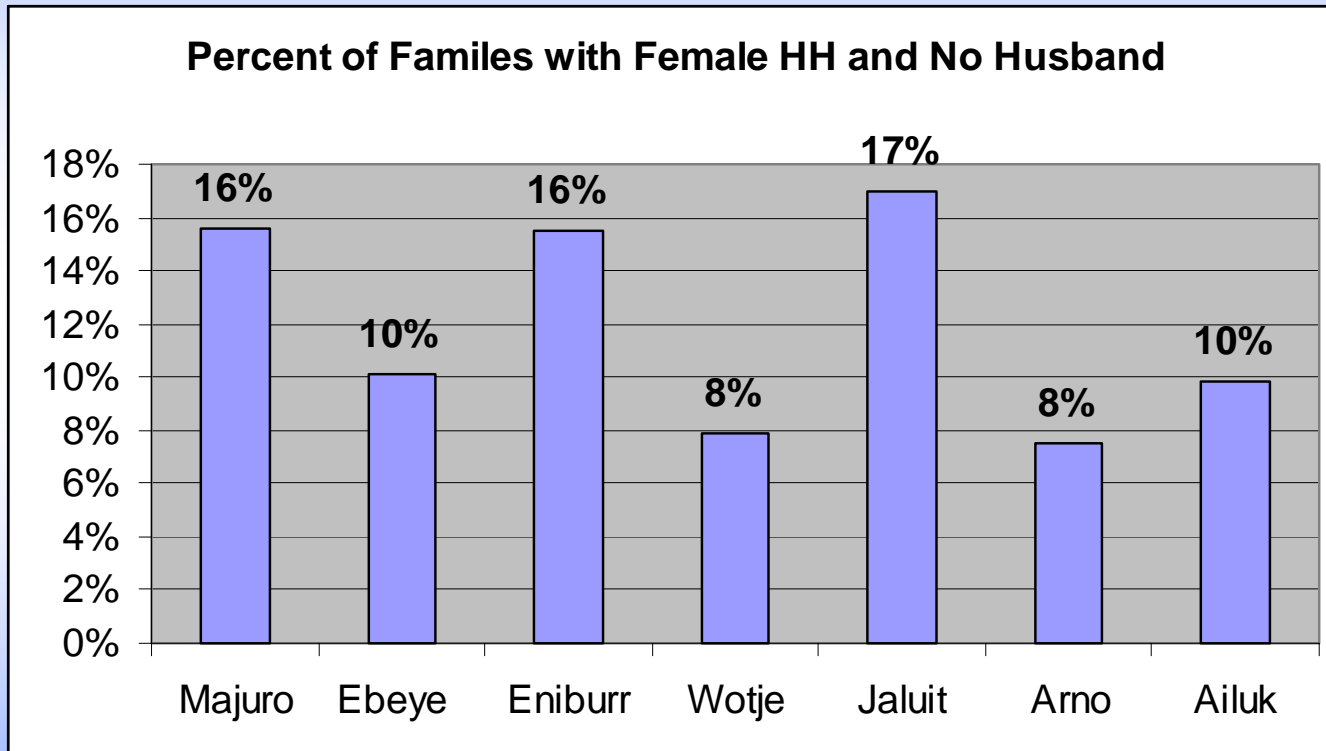
Basic Food Needs



Households were asked if they had sufficient food for their members at all mealtimes. In most areas, about one third of households said they either “sometimes” or “often” did not have enough to eat. Ailuk and Wotje had the highest percentage of households saying they did not have enough to eat.

Gender Issues

Female Headed Households

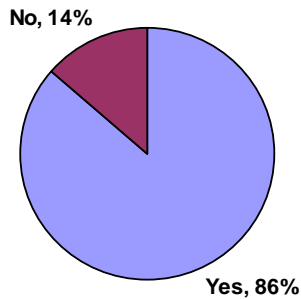


Families headed by females with no husband present are another “high risk” family type. The percent of this type of household is also rising in the RMI, with the highest rates found in Jaluit, Majuro and Eniburr during the survey.

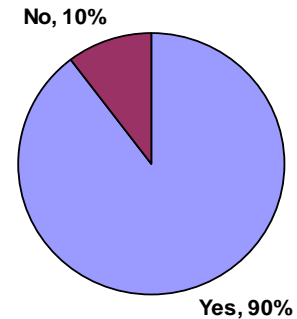
Gender Issues

Female vs. Male Attendance

TOTAL Males 6 to 14 Attendance: 2006



TOTAL Females 6 to 14 Attendance: 2006



In all seven areas, female attendance among 6 to 14 year olds was slightly better than that of males.

Gender Issues

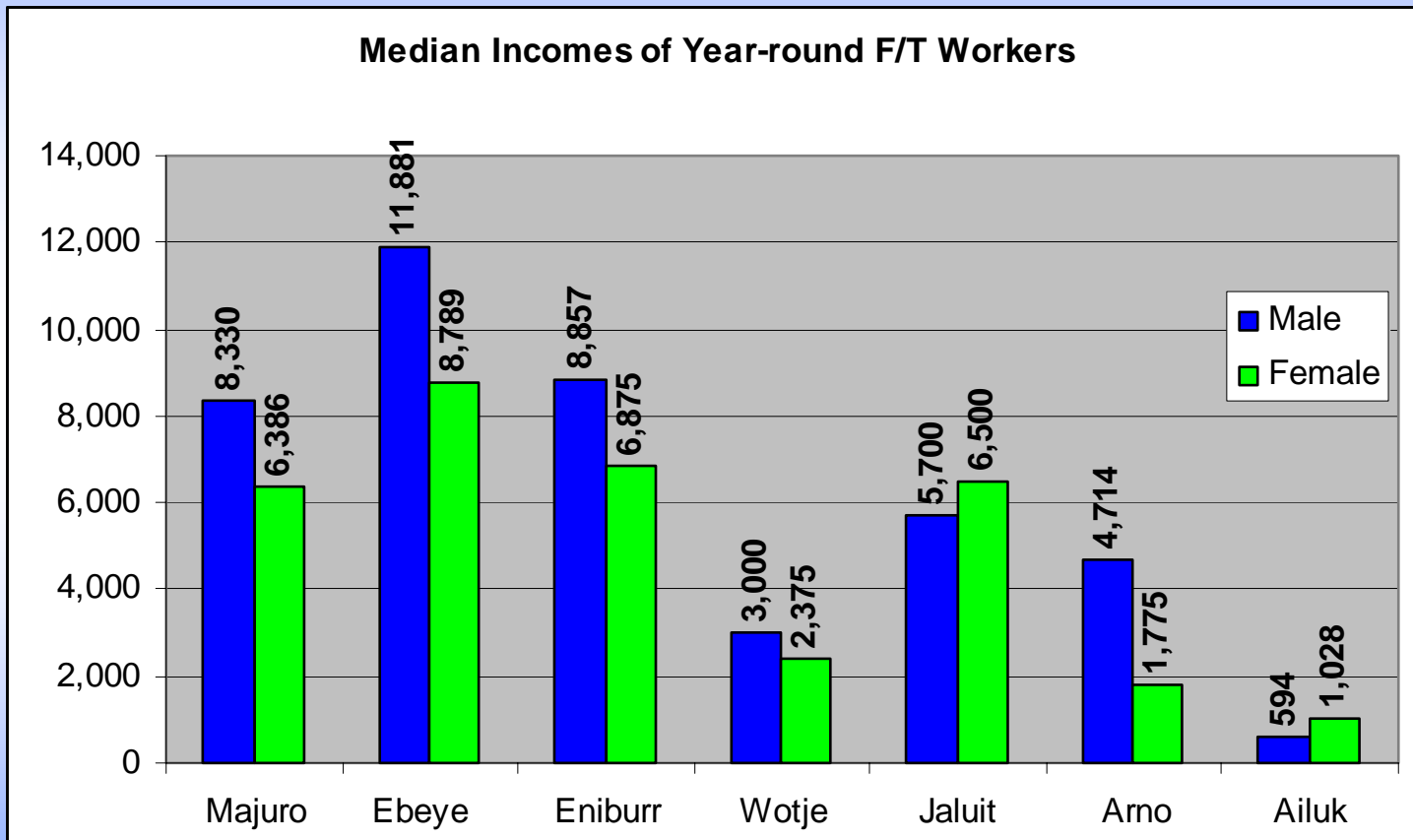
Female Labor Force Status

FEMALE LABOR FORCE STATUS	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Females 16 years and over	2,734	1,211	937	130	80	112	146	118
In labor force	896	380	268	42	36	30	54	86
Percent of 16 + yrs	32.8	31.4	28.6	32.3	45.0	26.8	37.0	72.9
Employed	622	261	183	25	22	19	27	85
At work 35 or more hours	430	216	136	19	5	11	14	29
Unemployed	274	119	85	17	14	11	27	1
Percent of civilian labor	30.6	31.3	31.7	40.5	38.9	36.7	50.0	1.2
Not in labor force	1,838	831	669	88	44	82	92	32
Subsistence only	42	18	2	1	4	8	7	2

Female labor force participation was low, under 33 percent for all areas. Conservatively, female unemployment was in the 30s (and with a higher LFPR it would be far higher than this).

Gender Issues

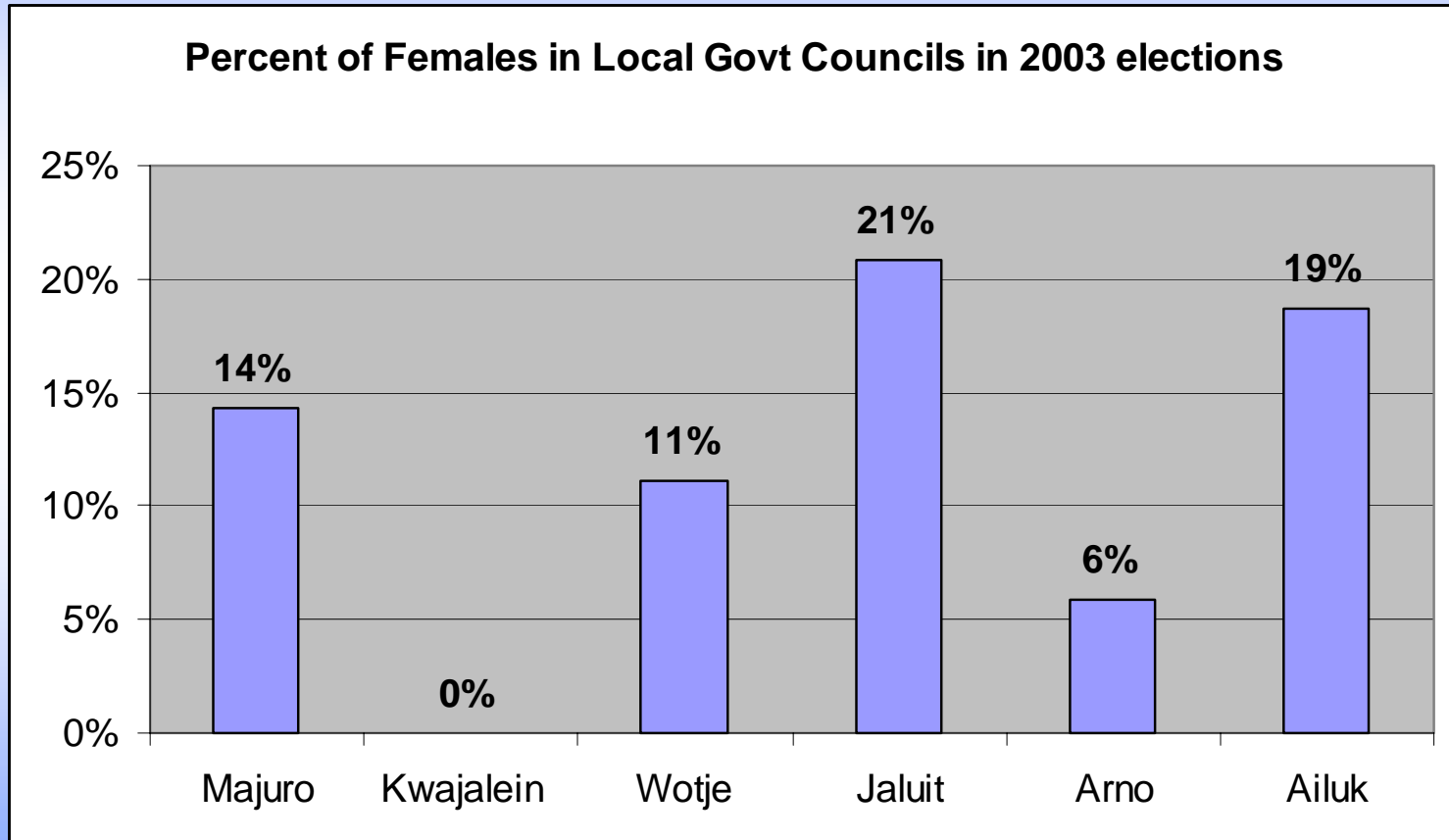
Female vs. Male Incomes



For year-round, full-time workers, males in most areas earned more than females except in Jaluit and Ailuk.

Gender Issues

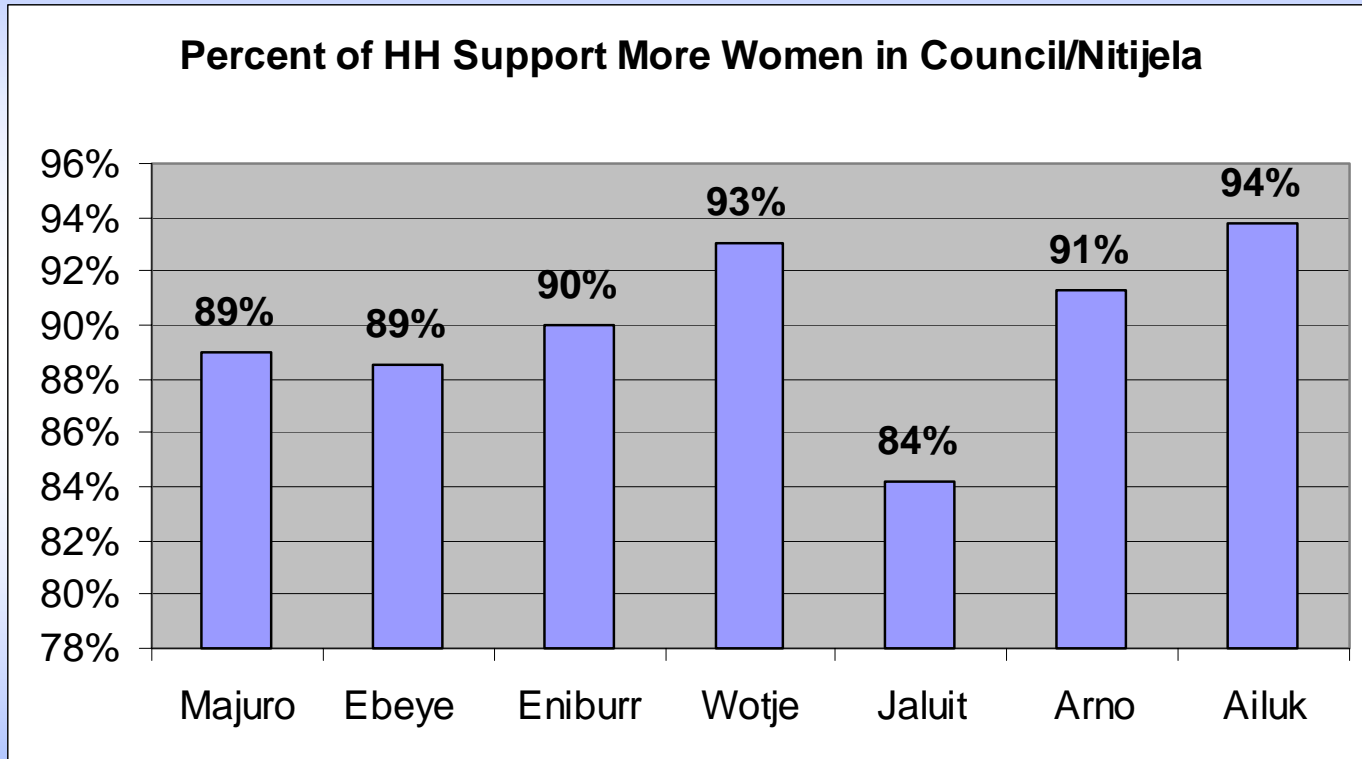
Female Representation in Local Councils



The percentage of females in local councils ranged from 0 in Kwajalein to 21 percent in Jaluit.

Gender Issues

More Females in Council/Nitijela



Households were asked if they felt that more females should be represented in local councils and the Nitijela. The vast majority responded “yes.”

Government Issues

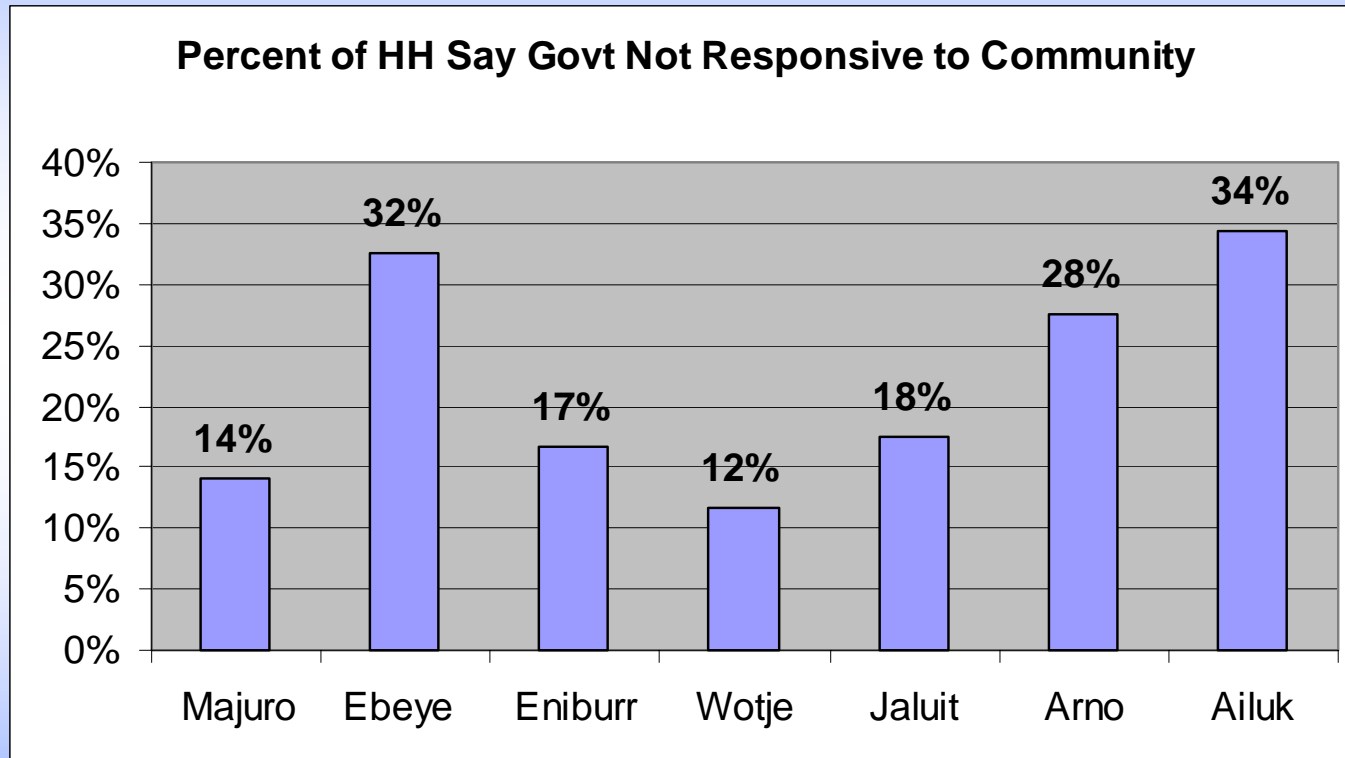
Key Government Responsibilities

MOST IMPORTANT	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	Eniburr	Wotje	Jaluit	Arno	Ailuk
Housing units surveyed	1,205	544	357	60	43	57	80	64
Basic health	884	406	265	49	40	52	69	3
Basic education	939	453	269	49	42	52	72	2
Sea transport	276	68	29	16	28	26	48	61
Public infrastructure	99	34	27	2	14	3	16	3
Public safety	592	236	271	21	16	26	19	3
Government jobs	351	170	142	10	5	12	7	5
Waste management	226	88	104	18	1	11	0	4
Parks/recreation areas activities	109	58	48	0	1	0	2	0
Legal protection, justice	147	60	62	8	8	3	5	1
Regulation, enforcement of laws	97	57	26	1	6	3	4	0
Other	142	85	33	3	6	12	3	0
Don't know	68	47	6	4	0	3	2	6
	39	18	15	2	1	2	1	0
% basic education	78%	83%	75%	82%	98%	91%	90%	3%
% basic health	73%	75%	74%	82%	93%	91%	86%	5%
% sea transport	23%	13%	8%	27%	65%	46%	60%	95%
% public safety	49%	43%	76%	35%	37%	46%	24%	5%

Households were asked what they felt were the top three or four most important responsibilities of government (local and national combined). Responses varied but education and health were very common (except in Ailuk, where sea transportation was seen as the most important responsibility). Government jobs, surprisingly, was also commonly cited (although some respondents may have meant jobs in general).

Government Issues

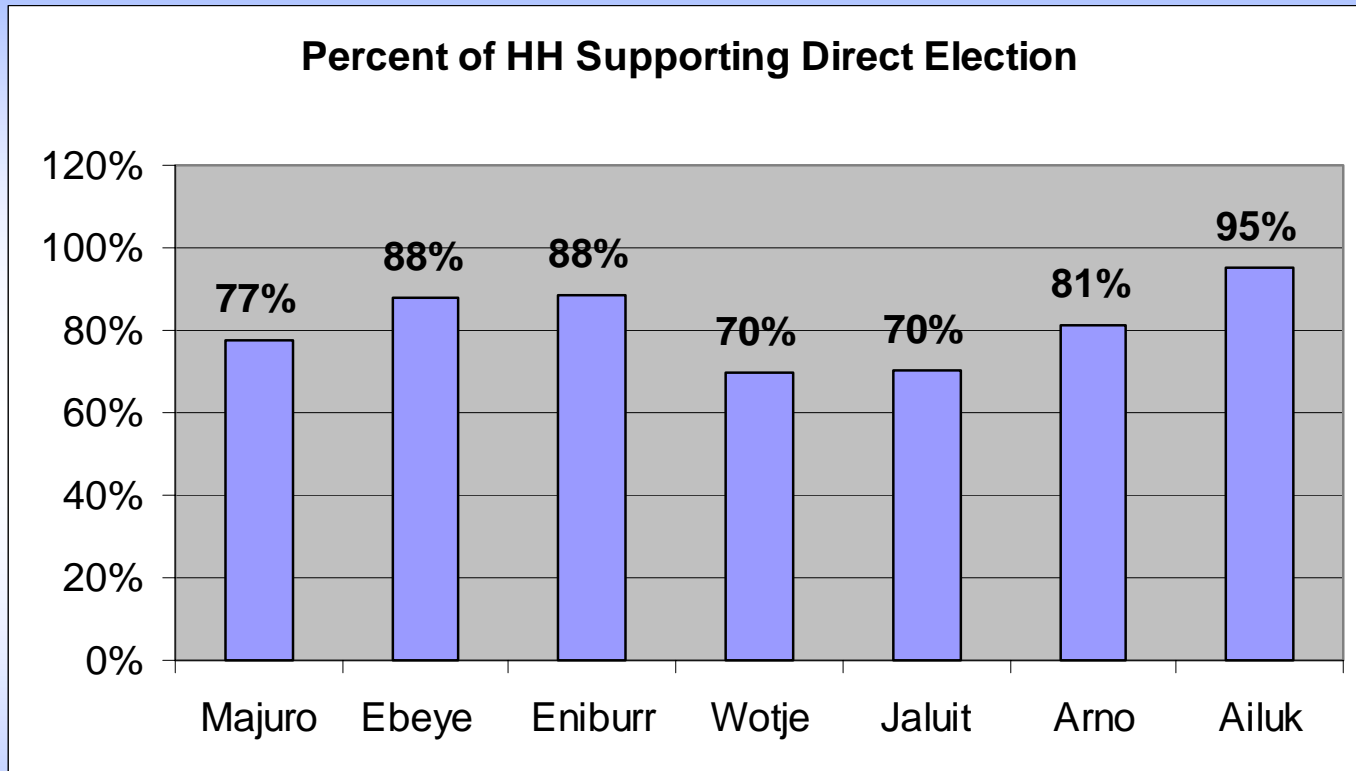
Government Responsiveness



Households were asked if they felt the government was responsive to their community's needs and concerns. Ebeye, Ailuk and Arno had the highest percentage of households that responded "no."

Government Issues

Amend Constitution for Direct Presidential Election



One of the primary proposals currently being discussed with respect to the Constitutional Convention has to do with changing the Presidential election process to allow for direct elections. The survey canvassed peoples' opinions on this issue. A notable percentage of households were hesitant to answer this question (8 percent chose not to answer or answered "I don't know."). Nevertheless, a large majority of households in all areas supported the idea of amending the Constitution to allow for direct Presidential elections.

Key Findings

- The RMI population continues to grow rapidly - Majuro continues to see high urban migration. All aspects of planning and development must account for this (infrastructure, environment, services, job creation, etc.) especially on Majuro.
- Fertility rates slowly declining but remain high relative to other Pacific islands. Dramatically lower fertility rates in the early 1990s (shown in population pyramid) demonstrate that more effective family planning is possible in RMI.
- Majority of urban households occupy land through permission from the title holders while most rural households occupy land via family rights or as title holders.
- Kerosene remains the most popular source of cooking in both urban and rural settings and charcoal/wood is still commonly used in the rural areas. Electricity most common lighting source in Majuro, Ebeye, Wotje and Jaluit (all with power plants). Solar energy increasingly used for lighting in the rural areas.
- Wide range of problems affect household structures: leaking roofs, deteriorating walls/windows/floors and lack of space (in the urban areas) among most common.
- Flush toilets only common in Majuro and Ebeye, with majority of households in rural areas using more rudimentary sanitation facilities (or none at all).

Key Findings

- Rainwater collection with catchments is increasing across the RMI, but Ebeye and Eniburr continue to have serious water problems and continue to rely heavily on USAKA-provided water.
- Unemployment in urban and rural areas remains a serious (and possibly growing) problem, as demonstrated by both the unemployment estimates and people's responses to the social issues and problems question. Job creation via private sector growth is the only way to resolve this problem.
- Ebeye residents continue to have highest median household income (as seen in the 1999 census). Ailuk's income levels were the lowest, with its residents living on roughly \$1.46 per day. It is estimated that most other rural atolls in the RMI have similar income levels to Ailuk.
- Most common source of income for households across all areas was earnings and salaries. In rural areas, increasing number of households have shifted reliance away from copra making to handicraft production, with handicrafts now the most common income source (after earnings) for households in Wotje, Jaluit and Ailuk.
- Notable percentage of households in the RMI have no workers at all and are therefore at high risk for hardship – especially critical in the urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye where subsistence no longer an option for most residents.

Key Findings

- A number of emerging environmental issues affecting rural areas like solid waste and resource management problems. In urban centers, solid waste management (and sewage management for Ebeye and Eniburr) and coastal erosion major challenges.
- Roughly one-third of all households claimed worsening quality of life. The most commonly cited social problems and issues indicate that the reasons for this perceived deterioration in quality of life differ among areas. Ailuk, Arno and Majuro had the highest percentages of households reporting worsening quality of life.
- Educational attendance and attainment improved in most areas, but student and teacher test scores indicate serious deficiencies in the quality of education system. Nevertheless, most households ranked education among top responsibilities of government and virtually all households felt that completing elementary school was important for their children.
- Majority of households rated general quality of local hospital or dispensary as “good” and almost all rely on hospitals and dispensaries for basic medicines. However, roughly half of 2 year olds covered in survey were unable to produce yellow card and were not immunized. Among women, 12 percent gave birth in 2005 and among 15 to 19 year olds some 8 percent gave birth, suggesting that teenage births have not fallen since 1999.

Key Findings

- Just over one third of households claimed that sometimes or often they did not have enough to eat at mealtimes. Highest rates were reported on Ailuk and Wotje.
- Increasing number of families headed by females with no husband (another high risk family type). Most commonly seen in Majuro, Eniburr and Jaluit.
- Majority of households think more women should be represented in local councils and Nitijela.
- Majority of households also support the idea of a Constitutional amendment to allow for direct elections of President.
- Finally, survey demonstrated that capability now exists within RMI to plan and carry out regularly occurring community surveys that:
 - are detailed and in-depth
 - gather data from and investigate a broad range of socio-economic issues
 - have a broad geographic coverage, across different communities in the RMI
 - utilize latest technology (GIS, and survey processing software)

Kommool Tata!

For full reports on the 2006 RMI Community Survey, contact EPPSO at:

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