

***REPUBLIC OF PALAU***

***2012 MINI CENSUS  
REPORT:***

**OFFICE OF PLANNING AND STATISTICS  
KOROR, REPUBLIC OF PALAU 96940**

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**PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The 2012 Mini Census report contains the demographic and socio-economic information of the population of Palau collected at the time of the census referring to October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012. The report is compiled and published by Palau's Office of Planning and Statistics (OPS) in line with the OPS's statistical responsibility and regulation with technical assistance provided by the Statistical for Development Division (SDD) within the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). OPS had previously published other comprehensive census reports including the last 2005 Census. But unlike previous censuses undertaking, the 2012 Mini Census included limited number of socio-economic related questions included in the census due to time and financial constraints.

The main purpose of the report is to present and provide updated statistics that are very critical for policy makers, public and private planners and other individuals in formulating policies and programs that would enhance the development of the country as well as enhancing the standard of living of the people of Palau. At the same time, the report tries to cater for the needs of statistics from different users within and outside Palau. Additionally, the report will also serve as a development monitoring tool in meeting national and international development requirements such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The contents of the report include the introductory section in Chapter 1 which briefly presents the country's background and the background of Palau's previous censuses undertaking including the current 2012 Mini Census. The description of Palau's 2012 population size, growth and distribution is provided in Chapter 2; discussion on Palau's age and sex structure and composition is detailed out in Chapter 3; Chapter 4 covers Palau's population characteristics such as education and labor force participation while housing characteristics is presented in the last chapter (Chapter 5). The small scale of the census undertaking had restricted the analysis of other population components of fertility, mortality and migration as information required in the analysis of these components were not collected.

The report is the result of a combination of different effort put forth from different individuals and organizations. Although the report is very limited given the small nature of the census, OPS is very grateful and pleased to provide this report for supporting evidence-based decision making for Palau.

Palau's Office of Planning and Statistics (OPS) would like to extend words of acknowledgement and sincere appreciation to UNFPA and SPC in particular the SDD for the enormous amount of support provided financially and technically throughout the census process. The office is also grateful for the strong efforts made from officials at the international and national government levels that had supported this 2012 mini census in different ways.

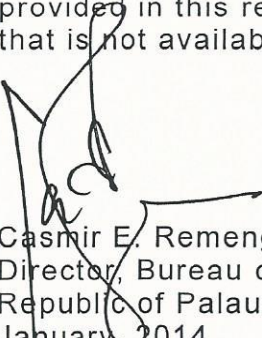
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*Office of Planning and  
Statistics*



All OPS staff and fieldworkers deserve a high appreciation and gratitude for their outstanding commitments and contributions reflected in the result of the report. Last but not least, OPS have always been very grateful and thankful to all the respondents and the people of Palau whose participation has played a very crucial role to the overall success of the 2012 Palau Mini Census.

OPS encourage all users (public and private sectors) to widely use the information provided in this report. For further enquiries relating to 2012 Mini census information that is not available in the report should be directed to the OPS.



Casmir E. Remengesau  
Director, Bureau of Budget and Planning  
Republic of Palau  
January, 2014

<b>Summary Indicators</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Total population</b>	<b>19,907</b>	<b>17,501</b>
Males	10,699	9,217
Females	9,208	8,284
<b>Population change</b>		
2012 - 2005(nos)	778	-2,406
2012 - 2005(%)	4.1	-12.1
Average annual growth	0.8	-1.8
<b>Population density</b>	109.2	96.0
<b>Population age structure(% of population)</b>		
less than 5 years	6.8	6.7
less than 15 years	24.1	20.2
15 years and over	75.9	79.8
15 - 24 years (youth)	13.7	14.6
15 - 60 years (working force)	68.2	69.7
60 years and over	8.2	11.1
<b>Sex ratio</b>	116.2	111.3
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>	42.8	36.6
<b>Median age</b>	34.0	35.1
<b>Child Woman Ratio(no. of children less than 5 years per woman)</b>	27.1	25.9
<b>Education and literacy</b>		
School enrolment rates (6-14 years (%))	94.1	98.7
Males	48.3	51.6
Females	45.8	47.1
<b>Educational attainment (18 years and over (%)):</b>		
Complete elementary		
Males	4.0	10.0
Females	3.5	9.0
Complete secondary		
Males	54.3	63.0
Females	50.4	56.0
Complete Tertiary		
Males	15.6	24.0
Females	17.9	32.0
Literacy in Palauan only	na	1.7
Literacy in English and Palauan	na	69.2
Literacy in English and other language	na	26.1
<b>Economic activity (%)</b>		
Subsistence activities	11.6	27.0
Paid employment	54.1	63.9
<b>Household type</b>		
Total Housing Units ( no)	5,421	5,082
Total occupied housing units	4,707	4,342
Group quarters	66	156
Vacant housing units	648	543
Others	na	41
Number of persons in occupied housing unit	18,182	15,266

Household size	3.9	3.5
<b>Proportion of occupied housing unit with access to:</b>		
Improved drinking water (public system)	95.7	98.5
Improved toilet facilities (public sewerage & septic tanks)	88.2	99.6
Internet	na	15.2
Electricity	99	99.0

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## Executive Summary

This section highlights some of the key findings regarding Palau's population size, structure trend and distribution based on the analysed data of 2012 Mini Census. The section also includes other socio-economic and demographic key findings about the population and housing characteristics at the time of the census.

The total population of Palau as enumerated during 2012 Mini Census was **17,501** which include both Palauan and Non-Palauan people living at the time of 2012 Mini Census. This compares with 19,907 in 2005, and a decrease of **-12.1%** or a reduction of **2,406** people. The decline in population represents an **average annual growth rate of -1.8%**. The population consists of **9,217 males and 8,284 females** with a **sex ratio of 111.3** males per 100 females.

The population distribution shows that out of the total 16 Atolls in Palau, **Koror** gained the highest population which accounted for **9.4% of the total population (1,643)**, followed by **Airai and Peleliu (145 and 104)**. The **crude population density** determined about **96 persons per mile<sup>2</sup>**.

The census counted **5,082 occupied housing units** as compared to 5,421 in 2005. The total number of persons in occupied housing unit in 2012 was **15,266**, which represents **3.5 people per household on average**.

Palau population could be considered as not young with the **median age of 35.1 years**. Less than a quarter (**20%**) of the population was **younger than 15 years of age**, and only **6.7% were 65 years and older**.

The **age dependency ratio** was calculated using the 15–64 year-old age group as the “working age population”. For every 100 people of working age, **37** were in the **age dependent** category.

**School enrolment** data shows that about **99%** of children in the age group 6–14 years (compulsory school age) were enrolled in schools with female school enrollment rates slightly higher than male enrollment rates. School enrolment rates started declining at age 15 and rapidly after the age of 18 through 21 where at that age less than **40%** are still in school.

Data on **educational level completed** indicate that in 2012, **9%** of the population **18 years and older** had only a primary level education; **60%** had a secondary level education, and **28%** of the population aged 18 years and older had a tertiary level education. About **3%** had completed some elementary education while **less than 1%** had pre-school or never been to school.

**Literacy rates** indicate that **1.7%** of the population aged 10 years and over were literate in **Palauan only**. The majority of **69%** were literate in both **Palauan and English** while another **26%** were literate in English and other language than Palauan.

**Subsistence work** — such as growing or gathering produce or fishing for own or family's use needs involved **27% (3,830)** of the total population aged 15 years and over and was the main activity of **30% of Palauan's males and 24% of females**.

**Paid employment** accounted for **64% (8,937)** with males more likely to be involved in paid employment as opposed to females (**58% and 42%**).

Almost all occupied housing units (**98%**) in Palau had access **to improved drinking water** reported in the 2012 Mini Census as opposed to **96%** of the total households accessing improved drinking water source in 2005 Census.

**Improved toilet facilities** (public sewerage & septic tank) was used and accessed by almost all occupied housing unit in Palau with **99.6%**.

**Internet connection** at home was recorded from **15%** of the total occupied housing units.

MAP: PACIFIC REGION, PALAU

# Chapter 1 Introduction

## 1.1 The Republic of Palau

The Republic of Palau consists of six island groups found at the western edge of the Caroline archipelago in the west central Pacific Ocean (Figure 1.1) (Shinn, 1984, pp. 341-342). The more than 340 individual islands lie along a 700-kilometer length from northeast to southwest. The main island group, called the *Palau Islands*, contains most of Palau's 189 square miles of land area and most of its population. Peleliu and Angaur are to the south, and Kayangel lies to the northeast. The *outer islands* — the four southwest islands of Sonsorol, Hatohobei, Merir, and Pulo Ana have a different culture and history.

The northern portion of the Palau Islands is volcanic in origin, characterized by deep dendritic drainage patterns and rounded hills (U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1983, pp. 1-2). Included among the volcanic islands is Babeldaob<sup>2</sup>, the largest island in the republic, as well as Arakabesang, Koror, and Malakal islands. Raised coral limestone islands, known collectively as the "Rock Islands," lie scattered throughout the lagoon. Finally, the southern portion of the main island group consists of the low coral and limestone islands of Angaur and Peleliu. Soil quality and tropical climate of high humidity and warm, relatively uniform year-round temperatures, produce dense vegetation over most islands of the Palau Islands and provide a natural setting for agriculture. In contrast, the rest of the Palau Islands are low coralline islands characterized by limited land and poor soil. Vegetation on the coral islands generally is sparse and the agricultural productivity potential more limited than on the volcanic islands (Useem, 1946:61).

Kayangel is an *atoll* — an irregular ring of coral reef surrounding a lagoon, with some parts of the reef rising slightly above sea level to form dry areas called *islets* (see Wiens, 1962).

The southwest islands of Palau are small and formed primarily from coral. All are raised coral islands. Sonsorol, Merir, Fanna, and Pulo Ana are the four municipalities of Sonsorol, one of Palau's states. Hatohobei is another of the

16 states. Vegetation on the outer islands generally is sparse because of porous, poor soil and high salinity both in the ground water and from ocean spray. Due in part to the fundamentally different adaptive challenges faced by outer island residents, in part to their history, and in part to geographic separation, the Southwest Islands are distinct culturally from the Palau Islands. The Southwest Islands have closer links to the outer islands of Yap through their language and migration patterns.

During traditional times, Palau contained chiefdoms — socio-cultural systems characterized by hierarchical social ranking. Matrilineal descent determined social position, inheritance, kinship structure, residence patterns, and land tenure. A single chiefdom inhabited each smaller island unit, as on Hatohobei and Peleliu. Several chiefs resided on the large island of Babeldaob, dividing the island into separate districts that individual chiefs controlled. Although Palau society has changed dramatically over the past 300 years of contact with people from outside Micronesia, traditional society continues to play important roles both in daily activities and in the political operation of the republic, particularly in more rural areas.

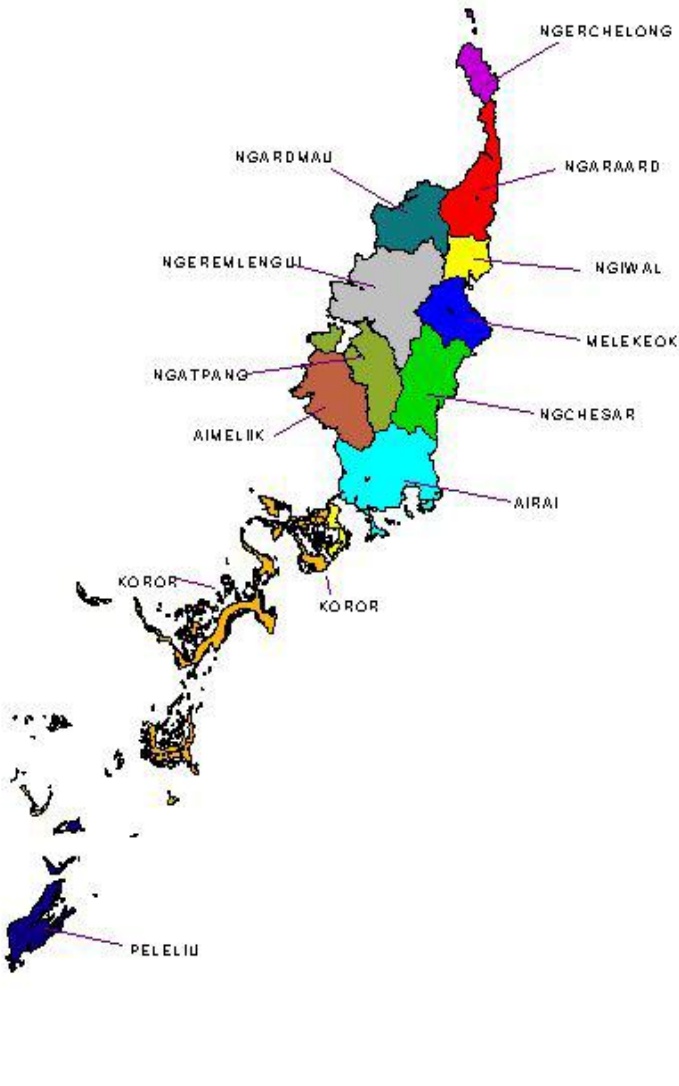
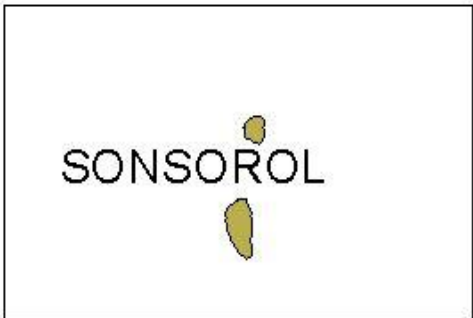
As is the case with most of Micronesia, Palau has a long history of interaction with more technologically advanced societies. In many cases this interaction has had profound effects on the native residents, leading to population change, introducing different strategies of economic development, and ultimately changing the traditional sociocultural system. A brief overview of this history provides useful background for an examination of the 2005 Census of Population and Housing.



Map of Palau



Palau Map





## 1.2 A Brief History of Palau

Early colonists from the Philippines or eastern Indonesia probably settled the Palau Islands between 2000 and 3000 B.C. (Hezel, 1983:3). Most of the outer islands, in contrast, apparently were settled sometime during the first millennium B.C. from the east, as part of a general wave of Micronesian colonization that flowed westward from the Marshall Islands and Kiribati. The islands of Oceania, including those within the current Republic of Palau, were unknown to the West until the 16th century through European "discovery". In May 1522 a Spanish ship commanded by Espinosa sighted the Sonsorol Islands as it sailed northeast from the Philippines (Hezel, 1983, pp. 3-4). About two decades later another Spanish ship, commanded by Villalobos, possibly sighted the Palau Islands (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1944, pp. 22). Europeans finally made landfall in 1579 when Francis Drake, the famous English privateer, landed on one of the Palau Islands (Lessa, 1975; Hezel, 1983:32). But as occurred throughout most of Micronesia, European interest in Palau waned. Europeans would not see the islands of the republic again for nearly 150 years.

Brief contact occurred once again between Spaniards and the people of Palau in the early 1700s, when ships explored unknown islands that native informants in the Philippines had referred to as "the Pelews." A Spanish ship commanded by Padilla began this effort in 1710, landing first on Sonsorol (Dongosaro) and then on the Palau Islands. A second

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<sup>2</sup> Because of the various colonial and post-colonial administration's differing spelling preferences, the same entity may appear in different parts of the monograph spelled in different ways. Also, written Palauan requires differences as well – we try to maintain use of "Palau" in English and "Belau" when Palauan phrases are presented.

Spanish ship, under captain Egui, returned two years later (Krämer, 1917:71; Office of the Chief of Naval Operations 1944:22; Hezel 1983:43). But Spanish efforts to discover, explore, and Christianize these islands again were short-lived. When more prolonged contact finally began about 50 years later, it was by British ships — inspired by commercial goals and initiated primarily by the Honorable East India Company. British visits to Palau focused initially (during the 1760s) on the Southwest Islands (Hezel, 1983, pp. 60, 63). During the 1780s, British ships also began to land on the Palau Islands. The wreck of the East India Company ship *Antelope* on a reef west of Koror in 1783 provided an unlikely beginning to prolonged British trade with the people of Palau (see Peacock, 1987, pp. 24-29). Befriended by a native chief, the shipwrecked crew remained on Palau for three months while they constructed a new ship. The knowledge the crew gained on Palauan society, and the interest in Western material culture they generated among the natives, provided a valuable foundation for future interaction. Fueled by the hope of potential trade and an increased familiarity with the natives of Palau, British and Spanish ships continued to call intermittently on various islands during the early 1800s, making Palau one of the most highly acculturated parts of Micronesia outside the Mariana Islands. By the mid-19th century, a few traders came to dominate most interaction between the residents of Palau and Europeans — including Andrew Cheyne, who hoped to establish the center of his Pacific trading empire at Koror. Unfortunately, years of overexploitation eventually depleted many of the marine resources of interest to Europeans, and trading emphasis in the western Carolines shifted to Yap. By the 1870s, most European attention on Palau focused upon scientific research — particularly that conducted by naturalist Jan Kubary, who spent several years in residence at different times during the 1870s and 1880s (Kubary, 1873, 1895, 1900a, 1900b).

As occurred elsewhere in Micronesia, Spain became more active in Palau during the second half of the nineteenth century — primarily to assert its sovereignty in the face of increasing commercial (trading) competition in the area from other European nations. To gain control of the region, German military forces occupied several main islands in the Pacific (including Palau) in 1885. Papal arbitration by Pope Leo XIII settled the dispute between Spain and Germany later that same year, preserving the sovereignty of the former but granting trading and other commercial rights to the latter (Hezel, 1983, pp. 312-313). Despite having its authority recognized internationally, Spain's activity in Micronesia continued to be minimal and its hold on the area tenuous (Force and Force, 1972:5). With the exception of dispatching a few Capuchin priests to establish a mission on Koror and the maintenance of a small military garrison nearby, little evidence exists of Spanish anywhere in the republic (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1944:24). Disputes over sovereignty in Micronesia became moot in 1899 when Germany purchased the Caroline and Northern Mariana Islands following Spain's defeat in the Spanish-American War (Brown, 1977).

The Germans were much more active in administering their newly acquired Pacific islands than were their Spanish predecessors. Motivated primarily by the hope of developing the region commercially, the Germans expanded these activities as copra production (Force and Force, 1972:5). To administer its Micronesian possessions, Germany established a network of government offices on main islands throughout the Carolines and Northern Marianas, with a branch office established in Koror in 1905 and another on Angaur in 1910 (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1944, pp. 24-25). Although most daily administrative functions remained in the hands of native chiefs, all decisions ultimately were subject to German supervision. In addition to their administrative role, the Germans built roads, conducted numerous studies of the area, and in general attempted to improve the lives of the native residents. On the whole, Germany succeeded in establishing various programs that led to economic development in Micronesia. However, because much of the German effort focused on Yap, the Marshall Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands, development in Palau lagged slightly behind.

Japan had long shown an interest in Micronesia, its traders having established contact with several main islands during the late 19th century. When Germany became involved in World War I, Japan quickly occupied major islands throughout Micronesia. Japanese forces landed on Koror and Angaur in October 1914, with a garrison stationed at the latter a few months later (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1944:25; Peattie, 1988:43). In 1920, the League of Nations recognized Japan's authority over the region with a Class C Mandate (Clyde, 1967). The Japanese period of administration was particularly active, as Palau's new rulers introduced economic development at a scale previously not seen (Useem, 1946:66). Palau became the administrative center of this effort, with the capital of the civilian administration established on Koror in 1922 (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, 1944:26).

Japanese development schemes varied throughout Micronesia. In Palau the emergence of an administrative center was complemented by agricultural development (mainly on Babeldaob Island), mining (on Angaur Island), and some industry. Japan actively promoted migration (some of it through "black birding" — capturing natives from one island group and physically moving them to another group to work). Persons were moved to certain parts of Palau, both from elsewhere

in the Pacific (for instance, to provide labor in the Angaur mines) and from Okinawa and Japan. Moreover, the Japanese attempted to introduce various facets of their culture to Micronesia — including education and the Japanese language. Although Japanese efforts to develop Palau economically met with mixed success, once established as the administrative center of the Mandated Territory the town of Koror began to grow rapidly. Augmented by induced economic growth from the increased population that immigrated to support the center of government, by the mid-1930s Koror had become a busy, modern colonial town (Clyde, 1967, pp. 161-162; Peattie, 1988, pp. 174-176). The population had swelled due to the large number of immigrants. By the end of the 1930s, more than 24,000 immigrants resided in the Palau District of the Mandated Territory (Johannes, 1981:4; Quimby, 1988:125).

As the years of the Japanese administration wore on, development in Micronesia shifted from an emphasis on economic projects to military concerns. During the 1930s, the Japanese began to fortify several islands in the region, including parts of Palau. Despite having large, relatively flat areas that could have served as airfields, the main strategic value of Palau was its proximity to the Philippines (Peattie, 1988:232). Although the Japanese stationed a battalion-strength force on Palau in 1940, adding both an air flotilla and additional personnel in 1941 (Peattie, 1988, pp. 252, 344), the main military buildup occurred elsewhere in the Mandated Territory. Palau eventually became the focus of military conflict in

1944. American forces bombed Koror throughout summer of 1944, virtually destroying the town and forcing Japan to shift the Mandated Territory government to Babeldaob. U.S. Marines landed on Angaur and Peleliu islands in the fall of that same year, eventually defeating the Japanese on each after particularly costly battles (Peattie, 1988, pp. 291-297). By early 1945, Japanese forces on Palau had been defeated or successfully neutralized and bypassed by American forces on their way to the Philippines. The residents of Palau, who survived, both Japanese and native, faced a different challenge — the struggle to find adequate food for the duration of the war. By the time peace was declared in August 1945, more than 2,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians and untold numbers of natives had succumbed to starvation or disease (Peattie, 1988, pp. 300, 304).

The U.S. Navy administered Japan's former Micronesian possessions immediately following World War II. In 1947, the United Nations placed these islands in a strategic trusteeship called the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), with the United States named as administering authority (Shinn, 1984, pp. 303-305). In contrast to the Japanese

administration, the TTPI phase of Palau's history saw much less active interest on the part of the new administrators. Except for minor efforts to provide essential infrastructure and selected social programs (e.g., education, basic health care), most development under the TTPI administration did not begin until funding increased during the early 1960s (Quimby, 1988, pp. 127-128). By 1979, several island groups chose to modify their political status: the Northern Mariana Islands became a U.S. commonwealth in the mid-1970s. Other groups became independent nations in 1979, with the Marshall Islands forming a republic of the same name and the Yap, Chuuk (Truk), Pohnpei (Ponape), and Kosrae (Kusaie) districts of the TTPI forming the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). In contrast, while Palau formed a "republic" and began electing a local President and Congress (OEK), it maintained its affiliation with the U.S. as the TTPI. While the Marshall Islands and the FSM chose independence with a Compact of Free Association to define their respective relationships with the United States, Palau's citizens rejected the Compact due to provisions enabling the placement of U.S. nuclear weapons in Palauan territory (Quimby, 1988:110). Six special referendums failed to achieve the two-thirds majority necessary to ratify the Compact. As a result, the Republic of Palau remained the last island group within the TTPI, its political future currently uncertain. Finally, in November 1992, Palau's voters approved an amendment to the Constitution to permit a simple majority vote to ratify the Compact of Free Association with the United States. On October 1, 1994, Palau achieved her independence. Recently, we celebrated our 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of political independence.

### **1.3 Palau housing and population censuses**

Palau had nine censuses conducted between 1920 and 1973, four by the Japanese government (in 1920, 1925, 1930 and 1935), three conducted by the Navy and the TTPI administration (in 1946, 1958, and 1973), one conducted by the Peace Corps in collaboration with the University of Hawaii School of Public Health (in 1967), and one conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census (in 1970).

The 1980 census was also conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, the second one in the Decennial series. It was in the 1986 Census that the OPS took fully responsible of the census operations with technical support provided from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Because of Palau's continued political affiliation with the United States, the U.S. Bureau of the Census conducted a census of the republic in 1990. The Bureau conducted this census as part of the general decennial effort for the Pacific Islands, including American Samoa, Guam, and the commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI).

The 1995, 2000 and 2005 Censuses were developed, executed, tabulated, and analyzed completely by personnel within the Republic of Palau's Office of Planning and Statistics, but with technical assistance from and procedures developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The Republic of Palau used these conventions to obtain comparable information to the U.S. States and territories needed for U.S. Federal and other programs (Palau 2005 Census Report Vol. II)

### **1.4 Background of the 2012 Palau Mini Census:**

The 2012 Republic of Palau Mini-Census of Population and Housing was a small scale census activity that was necessitated by the need to draw an updated sample frame for a family health and safety survey, following Palau's having not conducted a 2010 census. The small census, referred to as 2012 Mini-Census, had limited number of questions about population and housing characteristics primarily due to its main purpose of providing for an updated sample frame for a survey and also due to limited amount of time and resources that were otherwise required of conducting a full scale national census. However small the 2012 Mini-Census' coverage was, it served as a welcome purpose of providing a number of recent updates on Palau's population and housing census that would have to be obtained in the next round of census in 2015. The Republic of Palau last conducted a major census in 2005.

The Mini-Census comprised data collection and entry by the Office of Planning and Statistics staff with the support of contracted enumerators and data entry personnel, with data processing and report writing undertaken with the technical support of staff from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

## Chapter 2: Population Size, Growth and Distribution

### 2.1 Introduction

The size, growth and distribution of the population within a country's territory depend on both historical factors and current-day characteristics. While early settlers tend to locate in a particular part of a country because of land ownership, food and water possibilities, weather conditions, and perhaps geological considerations, subsequent current populations may locate for completely different reasons. In many developing countries, the modernization process introduced by the industrialized countries permitted the emergence of urban areas, with very high population growth rates.

This section of the report discusses population size, growth and distribution and presents some of the most frequently used population indices for Palau at the time of the 2012 mini-census. Where available, the results of past censuses are compared to the current population size and distribution.

### 2.2 Population size and trend

The most basic way of describing population growth is simply calculating the difference in population size at two or more different points in time based on past censuses. This is done and described in the following sections of the analysis.

#### 2.2.1 Total Population

The trend in total population sizes in Palau as enumerated during the previous censuses are shown in Figure 2.1, which shows how the populations have changed since the 1980 census. These population counts included both Palauan and Non-Palauan people living in Palau at the time of these censuses.

**Figure 2.1: Total population size, Palau: 1980 - 2012**

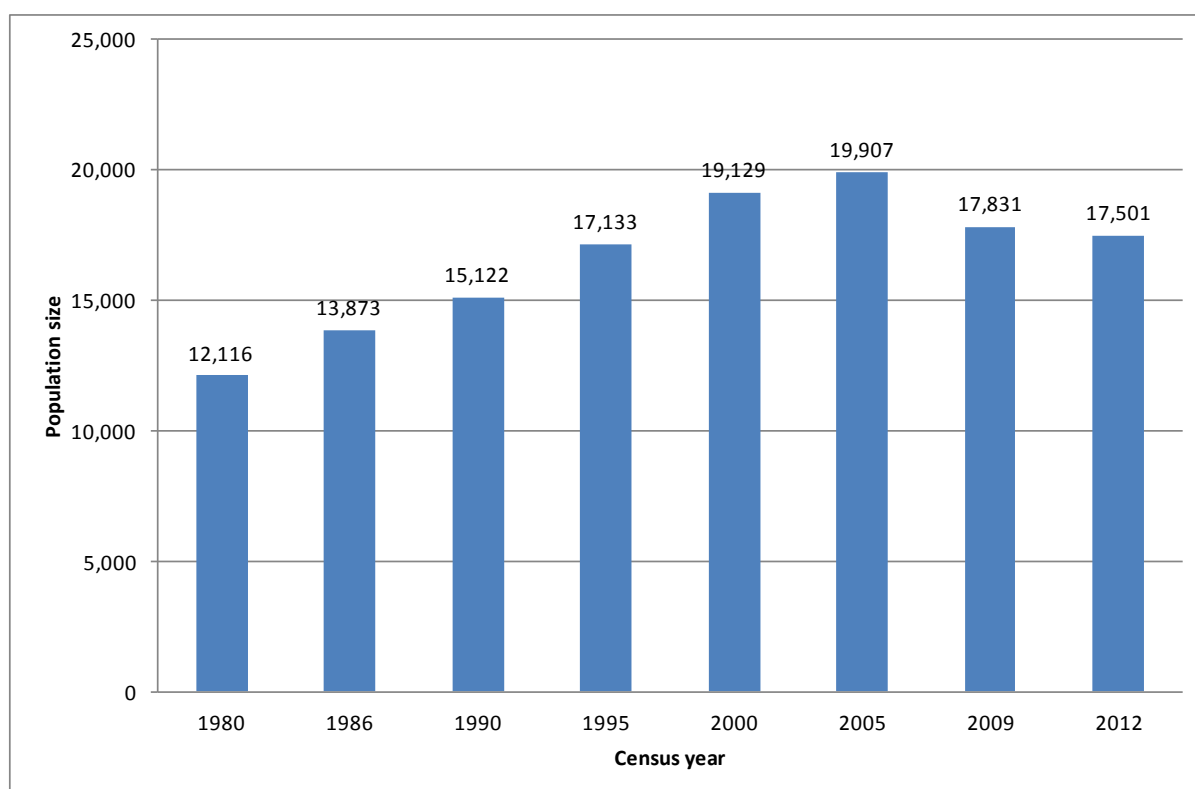
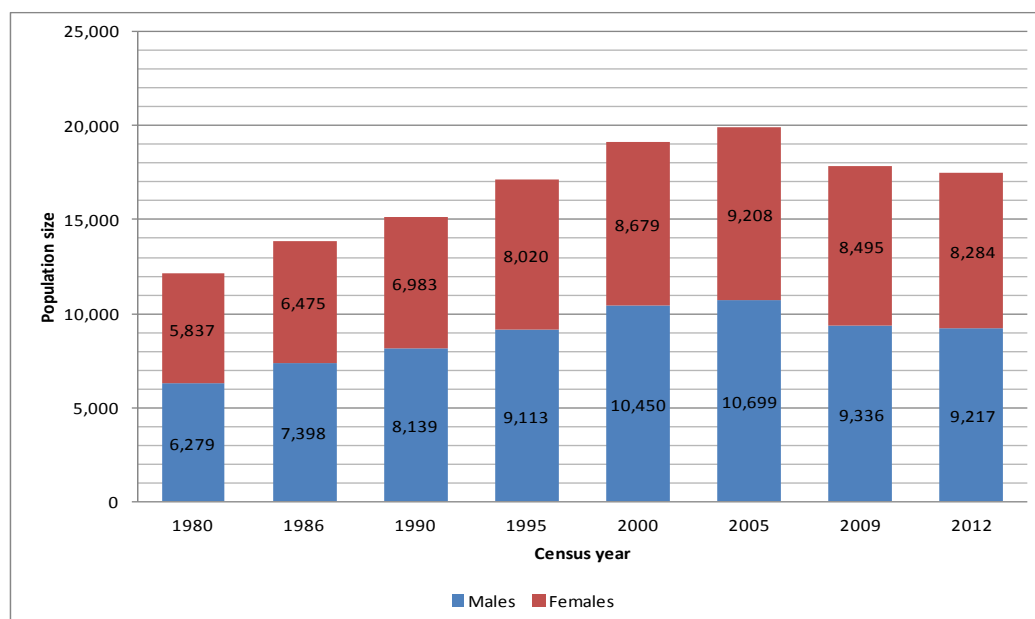


Figure 2.1 shows that from 1980, Palau had experienced total population increase until 2005, from 12,116 persons which reached a peak of 19,907 persons (2005) then declined by 2,076 persons to the 2009 population count. The population size in 2009 further decreased by 330 persons to 17,501 persons at the time of the 2012 mini-census, which represents about 2 percent decline compared to 10

percent decline in the 2005-2009 inter-censal period. The distribution of the total population by sex since 1980 is presented Figure 2.2.

**Figure 2.2: Total population size by sex, Palau: 1980 - 2012**



In all censuses since 1980 in Palau, there were more males enumerated compared to females which is likely due to high incidence of male births in Palau compared to female births. Age and sex specific total population distribution for 2005 and 2012 are presented in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Total population size by age and sex, Palau: 2005 and 2012**

Age groups	2005			2012		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,907</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>9,208</b>	<b>17,501</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>8,284</b>
0 - 4 years	1,366	685	681	1,164	596	568
5 - 9 years	1,521	802	718	1,212	650	562
10 - 14 years	1,911	963	948	1,156	599	557
15 - 19 years	1,463	717	746	1,425	749	676
20 - 24 years	1,269	717	552	1,132	605	527
25 - 29 years	1,586	942	645	1,229	636	593
30 - 34 years	1,853	1,070	783	1,387	778	609
35 - 39 years	1,963	1,134	829	1,562	865	697
40 - 44 years	1,883	1,091	792	1,505	826	679
45 - 49 years	1,536	845	691	1,522	809	713
50 - 54 years	1,182	621	562	1,225	668	557
55 - 59 years	737	396	341	1,035	563	472
60 - 64 years	505	257	249	792	398	394
65 - 69 years	374	171	203	416	208	208
70 - 74 years	256	118	138	277	118	159
75 + years	503	171	331	462	149	313
<b>Median age</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>35.4</b>

### 2.2.2 Population by State

Like most countries, Palau is subdivided into rural and urban sectors. A clear distinction of rural and urban areas based on unambiguous definitions is of crucial importance for all studies in population distribution, migration, city growth, urbanization, etc. It is therefore important to look first at the common definition of an urban area. An urban area in many Pacific countries in the 1960s through to 1980s is defined as comprising settlements with a generally urban character (physical structure is

predominantly non- traditional and whose residents are engaged in predominantly non-traditional activities), a minimum population of 500 persons and a minimum population density of 500 persons per square mile (about 195 persons per square kilometer). Many countries in the Pacific have not changed this urban definition but have changed urban boundaries over time. In Palau, the State of Koror has always been recognized as an urban area.

The total populations by state as enumerated during the 2005, 2009 and 2012 censuses are presented in Table 2.2. Obviously, over 60 percent of the population is based in the State of Koror, which is the urban area and Seat of Palau Government where most services are located. In other words, 6 out of every 10 person in Palau were enumerated in Koror, the designated urban area and the state which has most government services concentrated. Meanwhile, Airai is the second largest state in Palau with respect to population distribution, having over 10 percent of the population residing in that state in the three most recent censuses.

**Table 2.2: Total population by State in 2005, 2009 and 2012.**

State	Enumerated total population					
	2005	%	2009	%	2012	%
Aimeliik	270	1.36	335	1.87	281	1.61
Airai	2,723	13.68	2,192	12.25	2,537	14.50
Angaur	320	1.61	150	0.84	130	0.74
Kayangel	188	0.94	95	0.53	76	0.43
Koror	12,676	63.68	11,972	66.90	11,665	66.65
Melekeok	391	1.96	338	1.89	299	1.71
Ngaraard	581	2.92	422	2.36	453	2.59
Ngardmau	166	0.83	227	1.27	195	1.11
Ngaremlengui	317	1.59	268	1.50	309	1.77
Ngatpang	464	2.33	298	1.67	257	1.47
Ngchesar	254	1.28	319	1.78	287	1.64
Ngerchelong	488	2.45	341	1.91	281	1.61
Ngiwal	223	1.12	290	1.62	226	1.29
Peleliu	702	3.53	519	2.90	489	2.79
<b>Southwest Islands</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0.09</b>
Hatohobei	44	0.22	15	0.08	-	-
Sonsorol	100	0.50	50	0.28	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,907</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,896</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17,501</b>	<b>100</b>

The total populations by state and sex as enumerated during the 2005, 2009 and 2012 censuses are presented in Table 2.3. Overall, there were more males compared to females enumerated in the three recent censuses. However, there are notable sex differences for at least 2 states - Ngaraard and Peleliu.



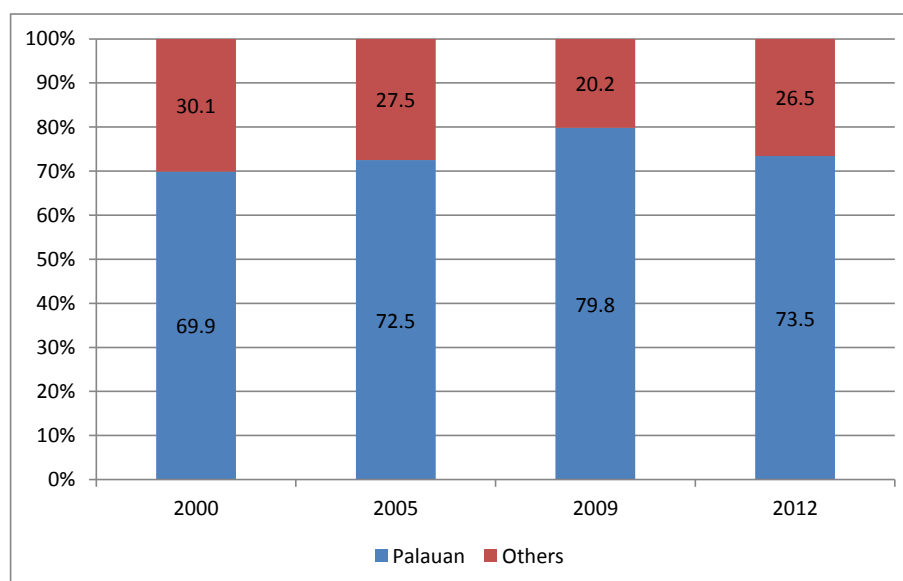
**Table 2.3: Total population by State and sex at the time of the 2005, 2009 and 2012 censuses.**

States	2005		2009		2012	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Male	Female
Aimeliik	154	116	190	145	149	132
Airai	1,719	1,004	1,134	1,058	1,302	1,235
Angaur	180	140	93	57	75	55
Kayangel	106	82	54	41	41	35
Koror	6,648	6,028	6,266	5,706	6,204	5,461
Melekeok	199	192	173	165	144	155
Ngaraard	234	347	222	200	196	257
Ngardmau	95	71	121	106	113	82
Ngaremlengui	160	157	139	129	165	144
Ngatpang	258	206	159	139	158	99
Ngchesar	124	130	167	152	148	139
Ngerchelong	266	222	179	162	147	134
Ngiwal	121	102	142	148	107	119
Peleliu	346	356	259	260	256	233
<b>Southwest Islands</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>
Hatohobei	32	12	13	2	-	-
Sonsorol	57	43	25	25	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,699</b>	<b>9,208</b>	<b>9,336</b>	<b>8,495</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>8,284</b>

### 2.2.3 Population by Citizenship (Ethnicity)

Palauan nationals make up the bulk of the population as Figure 2.3 and Table 2.4 show. Since 2000 the proportion of Palauan nationals increased from about 70% (or 13,364 persons) to 80% (or 14,234 persons) in 2009 then declined to 74% in 2012.

**Figure 2.3: Population by 'citizenship status' at the time of the 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2012 censuses.**



**Table 2.4: Population by 'citizenship status' at the time of the 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2012 censuses .**

Census year	Total	%	Palauan	%	Others	%
2000	19,129	100.0	13,364	69.9	5,765	30.1
2005	19,907	100.0	14,438	72.5	5,469	27.5
2009	17,831	100.0	14,234	79.8	3,597	20.2
2012	17,501	100.0	12,855	73.5	4,646	26.5

Changes in the distribution of the population of Palau by citizenship between 2000 and 2012 are shown in the above Table 2.4. As noted earlier, between 2000 and 2012, the percent distribution of the Palau and non-Palau population has changed from 70% and 30% to 74% and 26% respectively. The non-Palauan population decreased by 4 percent between 2000 and 2012; the decrease was by about 10 percent between 2000 and 2009 then increased by about 6 percent between 2009 and 2012.

Table 2.5 shows population by citizenship and State at the time of the 2012 mini census. Over three quarters of the non-citizen population is located in Koror, which is the State where the Government of Palau is located, where most services are concentrated. Meanwhile, 12 percent were found to be living in Airai State at the time of the 2012 mini census.

**Table 2.5: Total population by 'citizenship status' at the time of the 2012 census .**

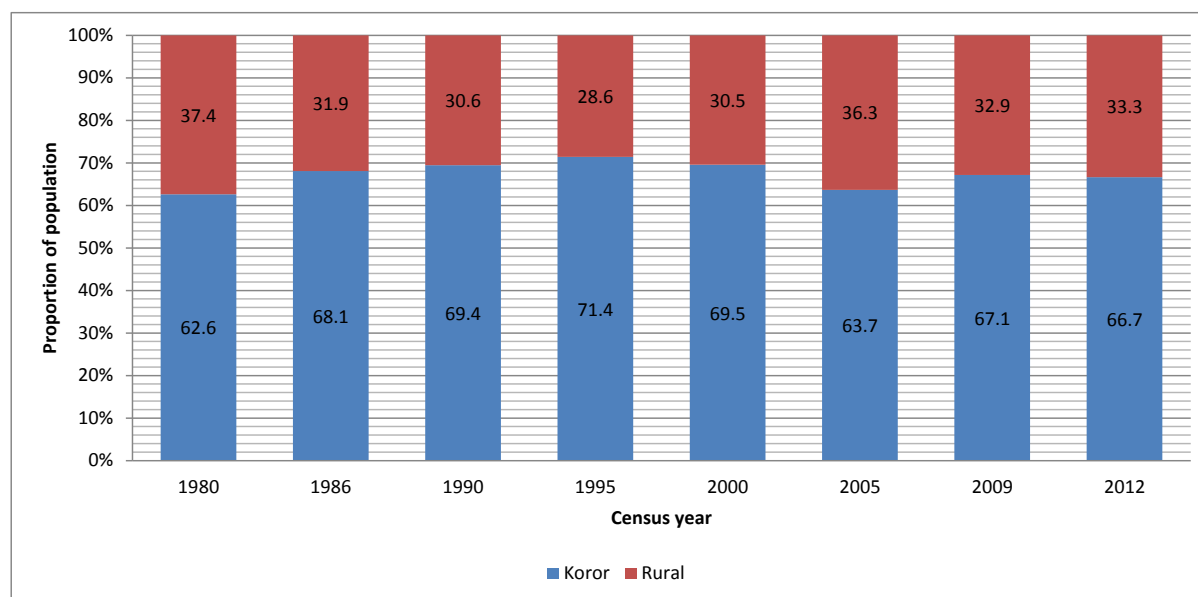
State	Total			Palauan			Others		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>Palau</b>	<b>17,501</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>8,284</b>	<b>12,855</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>4,646</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>1,969</b>
Aimeliik	281	149	132	237	125	112	44	24	20
Airai	2,537	1,302	1,235	1,957	984	973	580	318	262
Angaur	130	75	55	119	72	47	11	3	8
Kayangel	76	41	35	71	37	34	5	4	1
Koror	11,665	6,204	5,461	7,984	4,047	3,937	3,681	2,157	1,524
Melekeok	299	144	155	253	121	132	46	23	23
Ngaraard	453	196	257	392	180	212	61	16	45
Ngarchelong	281	147	134	254	137	117	27	10	17
Ngardmau	195	113	82	179	100	79	16	13	3
Ngaremlengui	309	165	144	280	150	130	29	15	14
Ngatpang	257	158	99	221	127	94	36	31	5
Ngchesar	287	148	139	259	132	127	28	16	12
Ngiwal	226	107	119	210	101	109	16	6	10
Peleliu	489	256	233	426	218	208	63	38	25
Southwest Islands	16	12	4	13	9	4	3	3	-

#### 2.2.4 Population of Urban Areas

Since Koror is the sit of Palau Government and is perceived as the capital, Figure 2.4 presents a comparison of Population between Koror and the rest of Palau, termed as “rural”. That is, a picture of the population size of Koror at the time of subsequent censuses is shown below in Figure 2.4.

Since 1980, population growth in Koror has been significantly higher than the 1980 level, and is likely to continue as almost all services are concentrated in Koror, which would continue to draw in-migrants.

**Figure 2.4. Proportion of total population of Koror against rural population at the time of the 1980, 1986, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2009, and 2012 censuses.**



## 2.3 Population Growth

Due to the impact of the three demographic processes, fertility, mortality and migration, all populations change continuously. In a 'closed' population (that is a population closed to migration), change is an entirely 'natural' process since only births and deaths affect it. In this case, population change is therefore called 'natural' increase. If in- and/or out-migration also affect a population, change in population size is called population growth.

### 2.3.1 Population Growth of the Total Population

In Table 2.6, population growth in Palau is presented. Absolute change, relative change (%) as well as the average annual rates of growth (%) is given for the various intercensal period combinations between 1980 and 2012.

The average intercensal annual rate of growth, ( $r$ ) has been calculated, using the exponential growth formula:  $P_2 = P_1 e^{rn}$ . In this formula,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are the population at the time of the first and the second census respectively,  $n$  is the interval between the two censuses (in years),  $r$  is the average annual rate of growth between the two censuses and  $e$  is the base of the natural logarithm system.

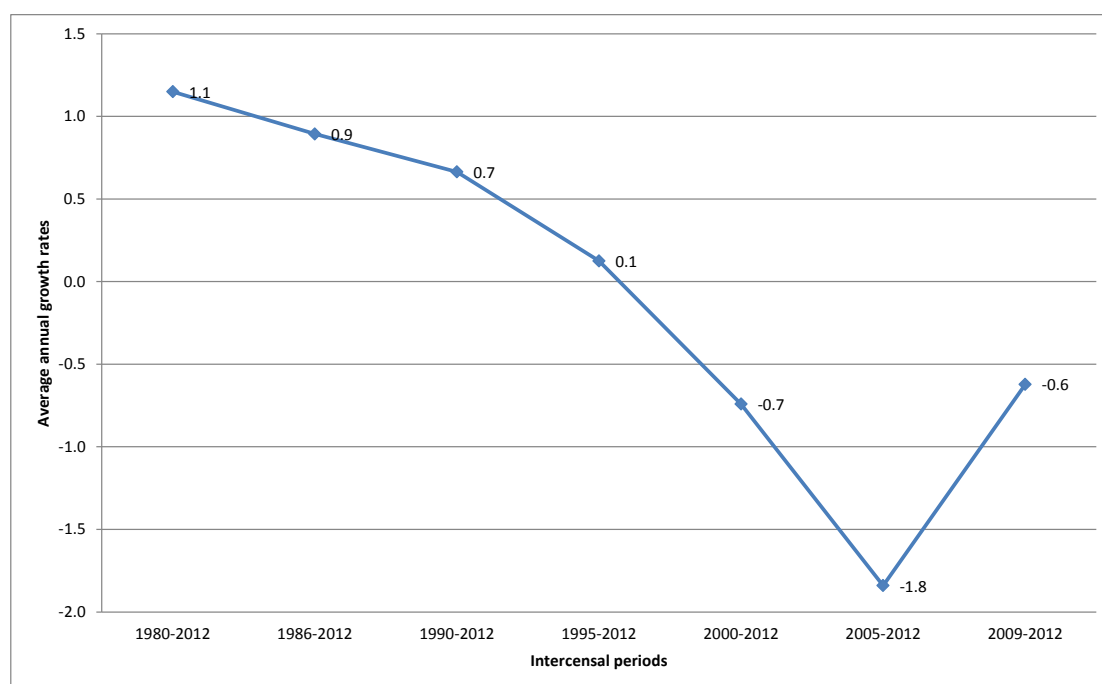
Table 2.6 shows a growth rates between a previous census and the 2012 mini census. Positive growth rates are observed from 1980 to 1995 against the 2012 population, however since 2000 the growth rates are observed to be negative. These negative growth rates indicate declining population due to declining births as well as net out-migration.

**Table 2.6. Average annual growth rates of the total population for various periods, Palau .**

Census years	Intercensal period	Enumerated Population		Population Growth		
		P1	P2	Absolute	Relative (%)	Annual (r) (%)
1980-2012	32	12,116	17,501	5385	44.4	1.1
1986-2012	26	13,873	17,501	3628	26.2	0.9
1990-2012	22	15,122	17,501	2379	15.7	0.7
1995-2012	17	17,133	17,501	368	2.1	0.1
2000-2012	12	19,129	17,501	-1628	-8.5	-0.7
2005-2012	7	19,907	17,501	-2406	-12.1	-1.8
2009-2012	3	17,831	17,501	-330	-1.9	-0.6

The trend in the growth rate of the total population of Palau is presented below in Figure 2.5.

**Figure 2.5: Average annual growth rates of the total population for various periods, Palau.**



### 2.3.2 Growth of the Total Population by Sex

Table 2.7 shows a growth rates by sex for the two recent past censuses (2005 and 2009) and the 2012 mini census. As noted above, negative growth rates are observed from for the periods 2005-2012 and 2009-2012. These negative growth rates show that Palau population size is more likely to continue to decline due to high net out-migration than fertility decline. This will be confirmed when the next population and housing census is conducted in 2015.

**Table 2.7. Average annual growth rates of the total population by sex for the recent census period: Palau .**

Sex	Interval	Enumerated Population		Population Growth		
		P1	P2	Absolute	Relative (%)	Annual (r) (%)
2005-2012						
Palau	7	19907	17501	-2406	-12.1	-1.8
Females	7	9208	8284	-924	-10.0	-1.5
Males	7	10699	9217	-1482	-13.9	-2.1
2009-2012						
Palau	3	17831	17501	-330	-1.9	-0.6
Females	3	8495	8284	-211	-2.5	-0.8
Males	3	9336	9217	-119	-1.3	-0.4

### 2.3.3 Population Growth by State

In Table 2.8, population growth is presented separately for each State for the two recent past censuses (2005 and 2009) and the 2012 mini census. As noted above, the population of Palau experienced a negative (-1.8%) growth between 2005 and 2012 mini census (Table 1.7). However, the growth varied by State with the exception four states, most states experienced negative population growth between 2005 and 2012. The four states experienced positive growth ranging from 0.2% in Ngiwal to 2.3% in Ngardmau. Meanwhile, the Southwest Islands experienced the highest negative growth with 31% followed by both Angaur and Kayangel on -13% growths between 2005 and 2012.

The population of Palau continued to decline as indicated by the negative growth of -0.6% between 2009 and 2012 mini census (Table 1.7). The improvement in the negative growth rate at the national level was contributed by the high positive growth rates experienced in 3 states – Airai (5%), Ngaraard (2.4%), and Ngaremlengui (5%). The Southwest Islands continued to experience the highest negative growth with 47% followed by Ngiwal on -8% growth between 2009 and 2012

**Table 2.8. Population growth by State during the inter-censal periods, 2005-2012 and 2009-2012.**

Census years/ State	Intercensal period	Enumerated Population		Population Growth		
		P1	P2	Absolute	Relative (%)	Annual (r) (%)
2005-2012						
Aimeliik	7	270	281	11	4.1	0.6
Airai	7	2,723	2,537	-186	-6.8	-1.0
Angaur	7	320	130	-190	-59.4	-12.9
Kayangel	7	188	76	-112	-59.6	-12.9
Koror	7	12,676	11,665	-1011	-8.0	-1.2
Melekeok	7	391	299	-92	-23.5	-3.8
Ngaraard	7	581	453	-128	-22.0	-3.6
Ngardmau	7	166	195	29	17.5	2.3
Ngaremlengui	7	317	309	-8	-2.5	-0.4
Ngatpang	7	464	257	-207	-44.6	-8.4
Ngchesar	7	254	287	33	13.0	1.7
Ngerchelong	7	488	281	-207	-42.4	-7.9
Ngiwal	7	223	226	3	1.3	0.2
Peleliu	7	702	489	-213	-30.3	-5.2
Southwest Islands	7	144	16	-128	-88.9	-31.4
2009-2012						
Aimeliik	3	335	281	-54	-16.1	-5.9
Airai	3	2,192	2,537	345	15.7	4.9
Angaur	3	150	130	-20	-13.3	-4.8
Kayangel	3	95	76	-19	-20.0	-7.4
Koror	3	11,972	11,665	-307	-2.6	-0.9
Melekeok	3	338	299	-39	-11.5	-4.1
Ngaraard	3	422	453	31	7.3	2.4
Ngardmau	3	227	195	-32	-14.1	-5.1
Ngaremlengui	3	268	309	41	15.3	4.7
Ngatpang	3	298	257	-41	-13.8	-4.9
Ngchesar	3	319	287	-32	-10.0	-3.5
Ngerchelong	3	341	281	-60	-17.6	-6.5
Ngiwal	3	290	226	-64	-22.1	-8.3
Peleliu	3	519	489	-30	-5.8	-2.0
Southwest Islands	3	65	16	-49	-75.4	-46.7

### 2.3.4 Population Growth by Citizenship

Table 2.9 details population growth separately for the Palauan and non-Palauan population. This table highlights the decline in both Palauan and non-Palauan population of Palau between 2000 and 2005. While the Palauan population continued experience negative growth between 2009 and 2012, the non-Palauan population experienced an annual growth rate of about 8% during the same period.

**Table 2.9. Population growth by 'citizenship'**

Census years	Intercensal period	Enumerated Population at:		Population Growth		
		P1	P2	Absolute	Relative (%)	Annual (r) (%)
<b>Palauans</b>						
2000-2012	12	13,364	12,855	-509	-3.8	-0.3
2005-2012	7	14,438	12,855	-1583	-11.0	-1.7
2009-2012	3	14,234	12,855	-1379	-9.7	-3.4
<b>Others</b>						
2000-2012	12	5,765	4,646	-1119	-19.4	-1.8
2005-2012	7	5,469	4,646	-823	-15.0	-2.3
2009-2012	3	3,597	4,646	1049	29.2	8.5

### 2.3.5 Population Growth for Urban Areas

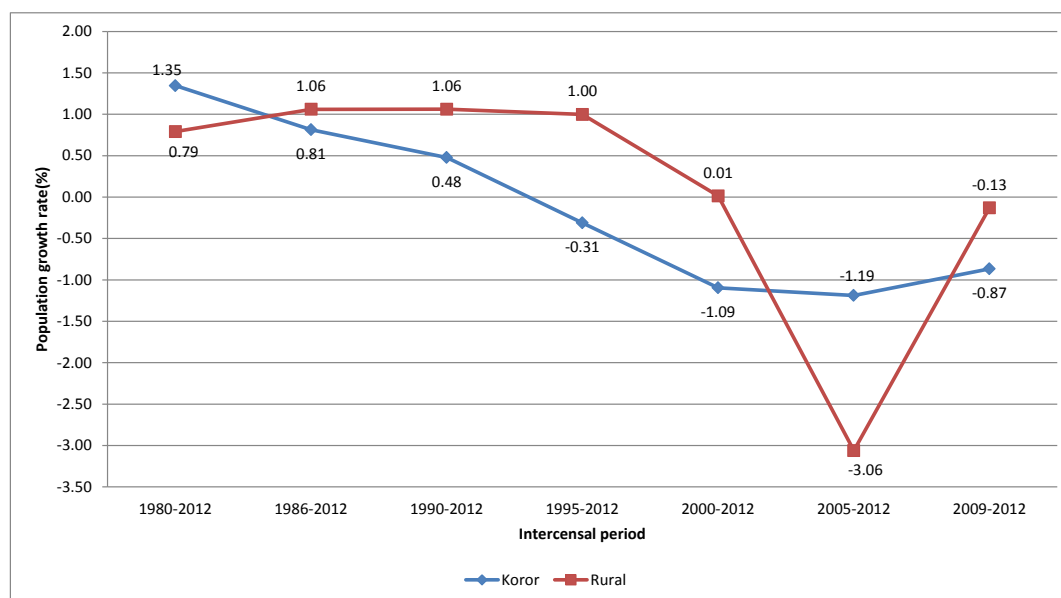
Finally, population growth for Koror and the rest of the states are presented, starting from the 1980 census. The growth rates are shown in Table 2.10. The population growth rates of both Koror and average for all other states have been positive until after 1990 for Koror and 2005 for all other states, when negative growth rates were experienced. It is likely that the negative growth rates are due to high net out-migration.

**Table 2.10. Population growth rates (%) for Koror and the rest of the states .**

Census years	Intercensal period	Enumerated Population at:		Population Growth		
		P1	P2	Absolute	Relative (%)	Annual (r) (%)
<b>Koror</b>						
1980-2012	32	7,585	11,665	4080	53.8	1.35
1986-2012	26	9,442	11,665	2223	23.5	0.81
1990-2012	22	10,501	11,665	1164	11.1	0.48
1995-2012	17	12,299	11,665	-634	-5.2	-0.31
2000-2012	12	13,303	11,665	-1638	-12.3	-1.09
2005-2012	7	12,676	11,665	-1011	-8.0	-1.19
2009-2012	3	11,972	11,665	-307	-2.6	-0.87
<b>Other States (Rural)</b>						
1980-2012	32	4,531	5,836	1305	28.8	0.79
1986-2012	26	4,431	5,836	1405	31.7	1.06
1990-2012	22	4,621	5,836	1215	26.3	1.06
1995-2012	17	4,926	5,836	910	18.5	1.00
2000-2012	12	5,826	5,836	10	0.2	0.01
2005-2012	7	7,231	5,836	-1395	-19.3	-3.06
2009-2012	3	5,859	5,836	-23	-0.4	-0.13

This same information is presented in Figure 2.6 showing the overall trend in population growth rates between 1980 and the most recent mini census.

**Figure 2.6. Trend in population growth rates (%) for Koror and rural States, 1980-2012**



## 2.4. Population Distribution

Information on place of usual residence has been used to describe the distribution of population. Population data by state has been used to describe where the population lives in Palau. In addition, crude population density has been used to analyse the concentration of population. Population density has been calculated by dividing the total population for each province by the corresponding total surface area of the State.

The appropriate measure of density depends on the purpose of the analysis. For example, if a large part of a country or state is uninhabited because it is comprised of high mountains, or lakes, the average density may be quite low, even though most of the people live in crowded conditions in a small part of the country or state. Hence, it may be more appropriate to estimate population densities omitting surface areas of uninhabited parts of the country or state. For this reason, densities are sometimes calculated as persons per unit of agricultural or arable land.

### 2.4.1 Crude Population Density

The total land area of Palau is 182.3 per sq. mile. The crude (arithmetic) population density is defined as the number of persons per sq. mile, at the time of the 8 censuses has been increasing since 1980 and peaked at 109 persons per sq. mile then slowly declined to 96 persons per sq. mile in 2012 (Table 2.11).

Crude population density gives a rather misleading picture of the real population-land situation in Palau. A far more meaningful measure of population density as mentioned above is the number of persons per sq. mile of land that is used for agriculture ('arable land'). These physiological densities provide a far more realistic picture of the population-land situation than the crude population densities. Since there are no data on the effective arable land, related population densities have not been calculated.



**Table 2.11. Crude Population Density (persons per mile<sup>2</sup>) in Palau by State at the time of the various censuses**

State	Land Area in Square Miles	Persons per Square Mile							
		1980	1986	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2012
Total:	182.3	66.5	76.1	83	94.5	105	109.2	98.2	96.0
Aimeliik	19.8	13.8	14.3	22.2	21.2	13.7	13.6	16.9	14.2
Airai	17.5	38.2	58.3	70.5	84.6	120.2	155.6	125.3	145.0
Angaur	3.3	73.6	64.8	62.4	58.5	57	97	45.5	39.4
Kayangel	0.7	200	164.3	195.7	177.1	197.1	268.6	135.7	108.6
Koror	7.1	1,068.3	1,329.9	1,479.0	1,732.3	1,873.7	1,785.4	1686.2	1643.0
Melekeok	10.7	24.4	23.7	22.8	24.4	22.3	36.5	31.6	27.9
Ngaraard	13.9	32.9	33.7	22.3	30.3	45.9	41.8	30.4	32.6
Ngardmau	17.9	8.9	8.8	8.3	9.1	12.3	9.3	12.7	10.9
Ngaremlengui	25	14.3	12	11.2	11.2	14.7	12.7	10.7	12.4
Ngatpang	17.6	9.4	12.4	3.5	12.6	15.9	26.4	16.9	14.6
Ngchesar	16.4	22.2	16.5	17.5	13.9	16.3	15.5	19.5	17.5
Ngerchelong	4.1	90.7	67.6	86.3	61.7	69.8	119	83.2	68.5
Ngiwal	10.3	25.9	21.2	22.7	17.1	18.7	21.7	28.2	21.9
Peleliu	4.7	129.6	116	127.9	122.3	121.5	149.4	110.4	104.0
<b>Southwest Islands</b>	<b>1.5</b>						<b>96</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Hatohobei	0.6	123.3	58.3	36.7	85	38.3	73.3	25.0	-
Sonsorol	0.9	87.8	46.7	67.8	88.9	43.3	111.1	55.6	-

Crude population densities by state since 1980 are also presented in Table 2.11. From this information, it can be seen that Koror is the most densely populated state compared to all other states.

## **Chapter 3 Age and sex composition of the population**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The distribution of a population by age and sex is one of the most basic types of information needed in planning for the future. For example, an analysis of educational requirements, labour force projection, family composition, retirement, migration, or voting practices, would not be complete without considering information on age and sex. Age and sex are important variables in demographic analysis as well. The study of fertility and mortality without considering age would permit only a partial understanding of these phenomena.

Age is the central variable in most demographic as well as socio-economic analysis. In fact, all information collected during a census or any other data collection exercise varies with age. Most population information presented in census tables is usually cross-classified by age and sex. During all previous censuses in Palau, much effort was made to establish the age of respondents as accurately as possible. Given the importance of the age structure with respect to social and economic characteristics, it is imperative that the information on the population age sex structure be as accurate as possible. Therefore, the first priority in this Chapter is to establish the accuracy of age-reporting during the 2012 mini-census. It then interprets changes in the age-sex structure during the intercensal periods, but particularly during the most recent census intervals of 2005-2012 and 2009-2012, by comparing the age-sex pyramids, as well as a number of indices that have been derived from the age-sex structures.

### **3.2 Detecting Age Misreporting**

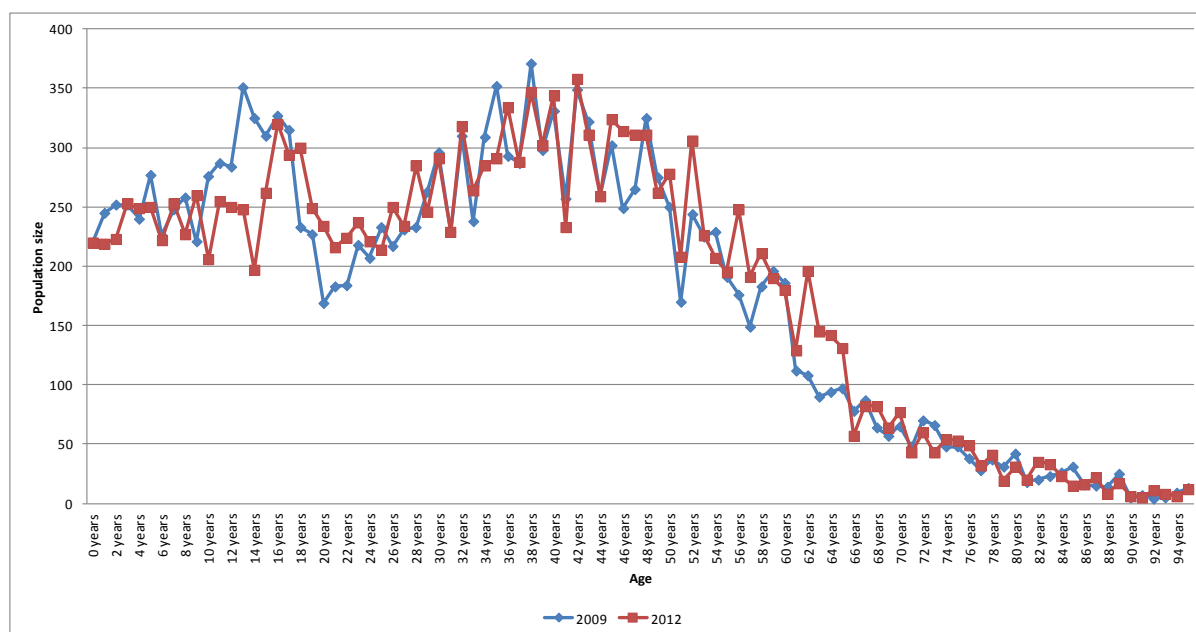
Population data are often subject to age misreporting. Irregularities in the age distribution produced by respondents misreporting their age can be detected in graphical cohort analysis, where age misreporting may be suggested by the repetition of a similar age pattern for different cohorts (as opposed to the parallelism expected for the same cohort). Comparing data from two censuses shows if the age pattern of the population at the two census dates is consistent. For example, there could be a shortage of people in the age 20 to 24 years in the 2009 census compared to the earlier census (15 to 19 years in the 2005 census). Migration can cause distortions of the age pattern and, therefore, the age of migrants as well as the direction of migration movement could be analysed. Any overall repetitive pattern should be interpreted as errors in the data, which thus would need some adjustment before in-depth analysis.

Age misreporting in the process of enumerating the population in a census can come from two sources. One source is the respondent, who either willfully misreports his or her age or gives an approximation if the true age is unknown. The other source of error is the interviewer who estimates the age of a respondent who does not know his or her age. In either case, the result of this age-guessing process is that ages are often rounded to end in the digits 0 and 5.

#### ***3.2.1 Digit Preference***

Irregularities in reporting single years of age can be detected by using indices or graphs. There are several frequently used indices for detecting digit preference: Myers (1940), Whipple (US Bureau of Census, 1971), and some others. These indices not only provide an overall idea of the extent of age misreporting but also indicate the preference for certain ending age digits. The analysis also can be done graphically by constructing a typical population pyramid by single years of age or a line graph by single years of age. The single age pyramid or the line graph should show age misreporting in the country's population in certain ages (such as 30, 40, 50, and 60 years). Information on age containing such errors requires adjustment. Figure 3.1 shows a line graph of age misreporting (digit preference) in Palau during the 2009 and 2012 Censuses.

**Figure 3.1: Population by single years of age, Palau: 2009 and 2012**



A number of indices of age misreporting for the total population based on two most recent census data classified by age and sex have been calculated.<sup>1</sup> The results are presented in Table 3.1 and Figures 3.1, 3.2. The Indices for the previous censuses were not calculated, however, data is available for users who wish to calculate these indices for the earlier censuses.

Whipple's index detects a preference for ages ending in zero, five, or both. If age reporting is consistent, this index fluctuate slightly around 100. The higher the value of the index the higher the preference for digits zero and five. The Whipple's index for both sexes in 2009 was about 108, indicating much better reporting compared to the 2012 index of 102.

The Myers (1940) and Bachi (1951, 1953) indices are similar to one another; although the magnitude of the former is almost double that of the latter. Both indices measure the excess or deficit of persons reporting ages ending in any of the 10 digits, expressing these deviations as percentages. The larger the value of either index the greater the preference for certain digits. Values close to zero show accurate age reporting in censuses.

In the case of Myers' Index, the range of this index is from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 180. In a population with a Myers' Index of 0, there is no preference or dislike for any of the 10 terminal (unit) digits of age (that is, accurate age reporting). If Myers' Index is 180, all ages have been reported/recorded with the same terminal digit (that is, inaccurate age reporting).

Although both Myers' and Bachi's Indices for 2009 and 2012 are still higher than 0, there are clearly less problems with age reporting in Palau than in some other countries in the Pacific region.

<sup>1</sup> For an example of the computation of the 3 indices of the accuracy of age reporting used in this Report, see the United Nations, 1955. Methods of Appraisal of Quality of Basic Data for Population Estimates, Manual II, Population Studies, No. 23, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Branch, UN, New York.

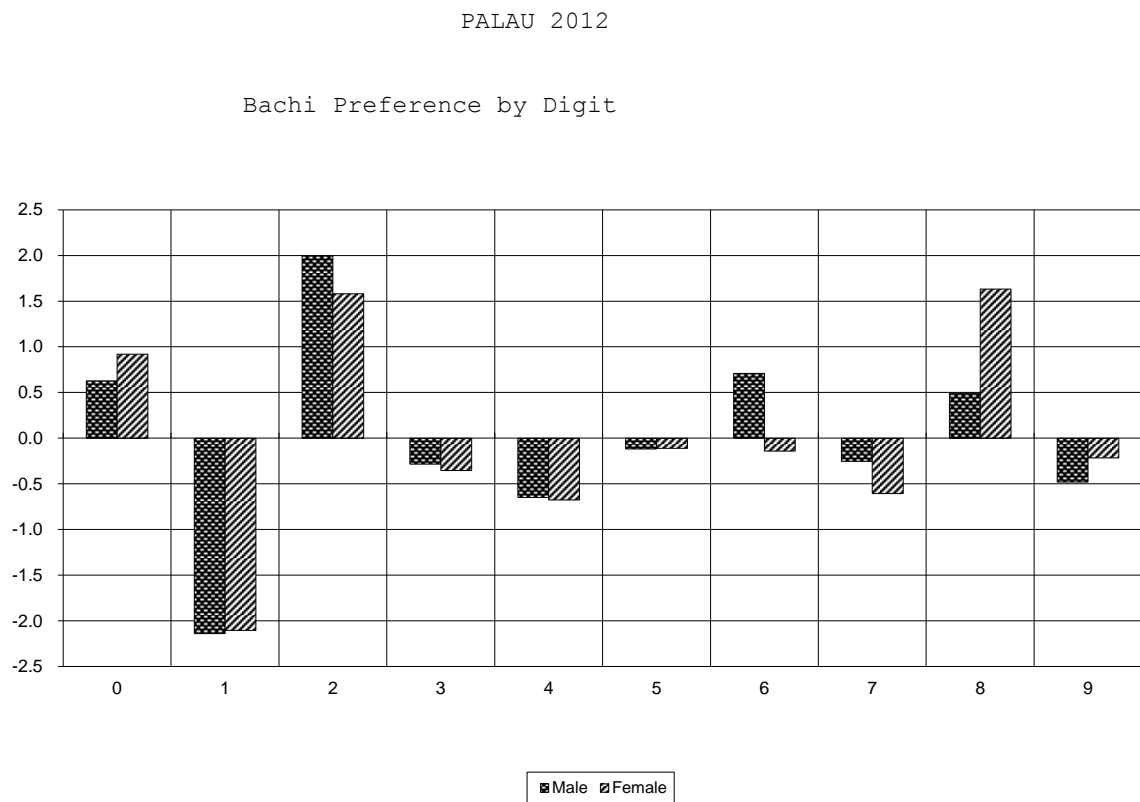
**Table 3.1: Wipples, Myers, and Bachii measures of digit preference by sex, Palau: 2012 and 2009**

Method and terminal digit	2012			2009		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>WHIPPLE METHOD (23-62)</b>						
Index	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.08	1.08	1.08
<b>MYERS METHOD</b>						
Index *	7.2	6.9	6.9	5.6	6.0	4.9
0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.1	0.3
1	-1.9	-2.0	-1.9	-2.1	-1.7	-1.9
2	1.4	1.0	1.2	-0.2	0.8	0.3
3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.1
4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.5	1.1	0.8
6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.0	-0.6	-0.3
7	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.6	-0.1
8	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8
9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
<b>BACHI METHOD</b>						
Index **	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
0	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.0
1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.1	-2.3	-1.5	-1.9
2	2.0	1.6	1.8	0.3	1.6	0.9
3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4
4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.5
6	0.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.7	-1.1	-0.9
7	-0.3	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	-1.1	-0.7
8	0.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.1
9	-0.5	-0.2	-0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4

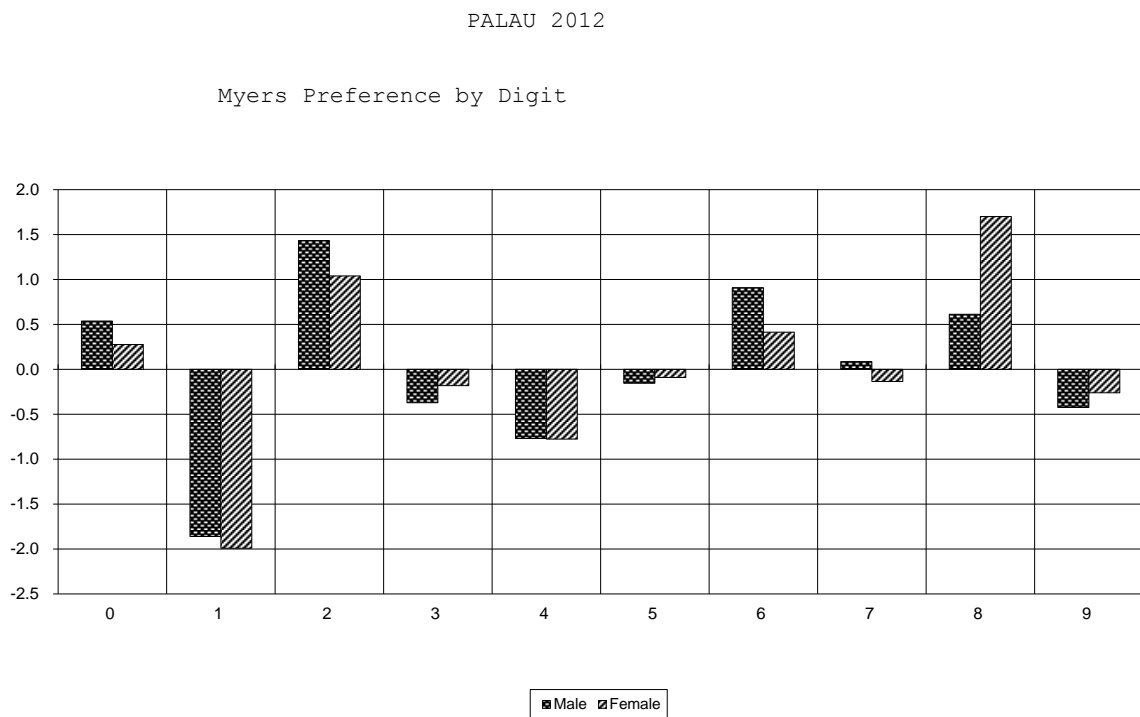
\* The sum of the absolute values of the deviations.

\*\* The sum of the positive deviations (one-half the sum of the absolute deviations).

**Figure 3.2: Bachi measures of digit preference by sex: Palau 2012**

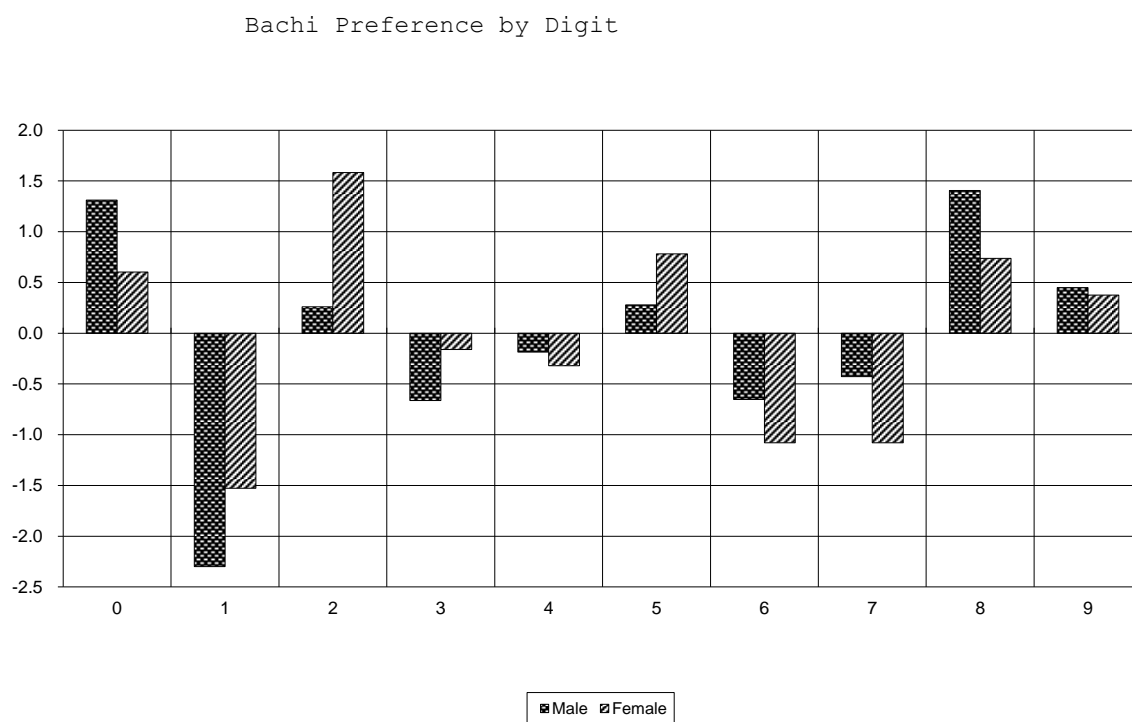


**Figure 3.3: Myers measures of digit preference by sex: Palau 2012**

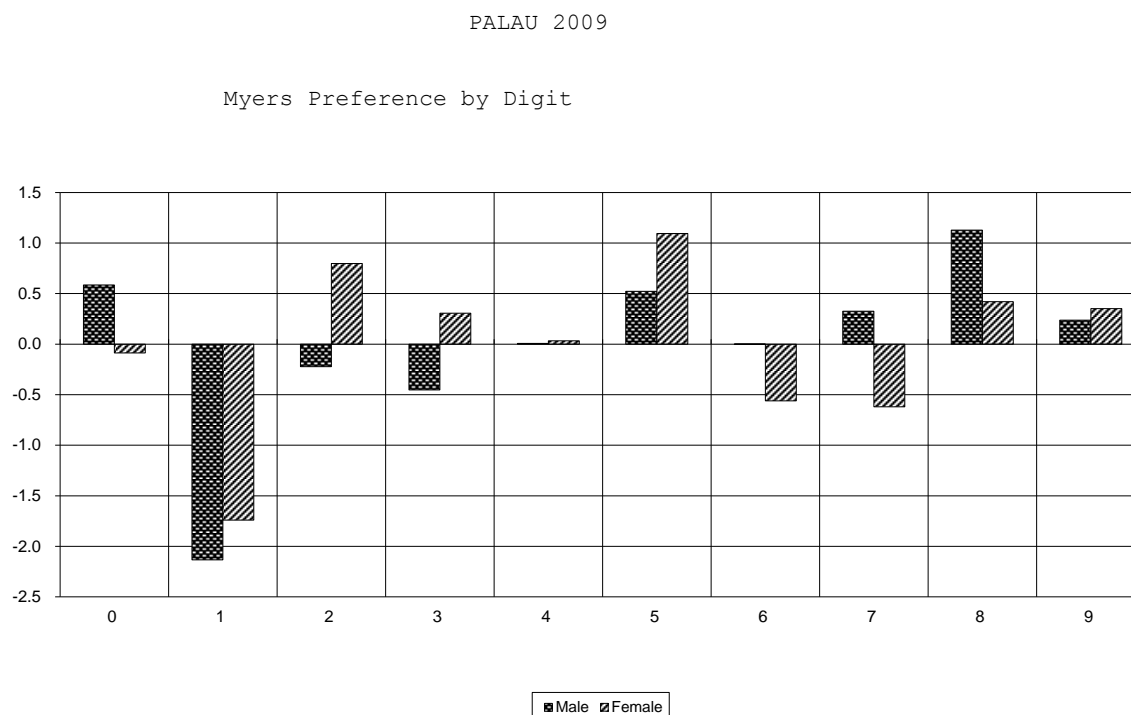


**Figure 3.4: Bachi measures of digit preference by sex, Palau: 2009**

PALAU 2009



**Figure 3.5: Myers measures of digit preference by sex, Palau: 2009**



### 3.3 Age and Sex Ratios.<sup>2</sup>

Ratios permit comparisons of phenomena over time and between geographical areas. Complexities of changing age and sex compositions can be better discussed and evaluated using ratios.

#### 3.3.1 Age Ratios

Age ratios for 5-year age groups have also been proposed as indices for detecting possible age misreporting in the populations where fertility has not fluctuated greatly during the past and where international migration has not been significant. Under such demographic conditions, age ratios are expected to be similar throughout the age distribution, and all of them should be close to a value of 100.

The UN Secretariat Index in Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 is based on age and sex ratios for subsequent 5-year age groups. The age-ratio is defined as the number of persons in a particular 5-year age group divided by the average of the number of persons in the two adjacent age groups times 100 (United Nations, 1952). Age-ratios are calculated separately for males and females. In a population with an age-sex structure which is not distorted, that is an age-sex structure which has not been affected by age shifting and age heaping, age-differential under-enumeration, migration, deficits in certain birth cohorts, war etc.; all age-ratios would be approximately 100. Deviations of 100 are a consequence of the factors mentioned above. The larger the fluctuations of these ratios and the larger their departure from 100, the greater the probability of errors in the age data (except in populations exposed to international migration).

<sup>2</sup> For a general discussion of the distortions of age- and sex ratios, see: United Nations, 1955. Methods of Appraisal of Quality of Basic Data for Population Estimates, Manual II, Population Studies No. 23, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Branch, UN, New York.

**Table 3.2: Population by age and sex, and United Nations age-sex accuracy index, Palau: 2009**

Age	Population		Age ratio		Age ratio deviation		Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
All ages	9336	8495					109.9
0-4	667	585					114.0
5-9	683	589	92.0	88.4	-8.0	-11.6	116.0
10-14	817	748	111.2	119.1	11.2	19.1	109.2
15-19	787	667	118.8	107.4	18.8	7.4	118.0
20-24	508	494	71.6	78.9	-28.4	-21.1	102.9
25-29	633	585	99.7	101.3	-0.3	1.3	108.2
30-34	762	661	99.8	99.2	-0.2	-0.8	115.3
35-39	894	748	114.3	105.4	14.3	5.4	119.5
40-44	802	758	97.1	104.8	-2.9	4.8	105.8
45-49	758	699	107.7	106.6	7.7	6.6	108.5
50-54	605	554	94.5	99.6	-5.5	-0.4	109.2
55-59	523	413	111.6	96.8	11.6	-3.2	126.7
60-64	332	299	89.5	96.8	-10.5	-3.2	111.1
65-69	219	205	89.0	86.0	-11.0	-14.0	106.9
70-74	160	178	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	90.0
75+	184	312	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	59.0
Age-sex accuracy index			43.5				
Corrected for population (sample) size of 17831 =			20.8				

The age-ratios for the total population of Palau in the two recent census years are shown in Table 3.2 and Table 3.3. The same informations are graphically presented in Figure 3.5 for 2009 and Figure 3.6 for 2012. It is highly likely that the deviations from 100 observed in various age groups in Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 could be due to international migration, and possible age differential under-enumeration, not so much due to error in age reporting in Palau.



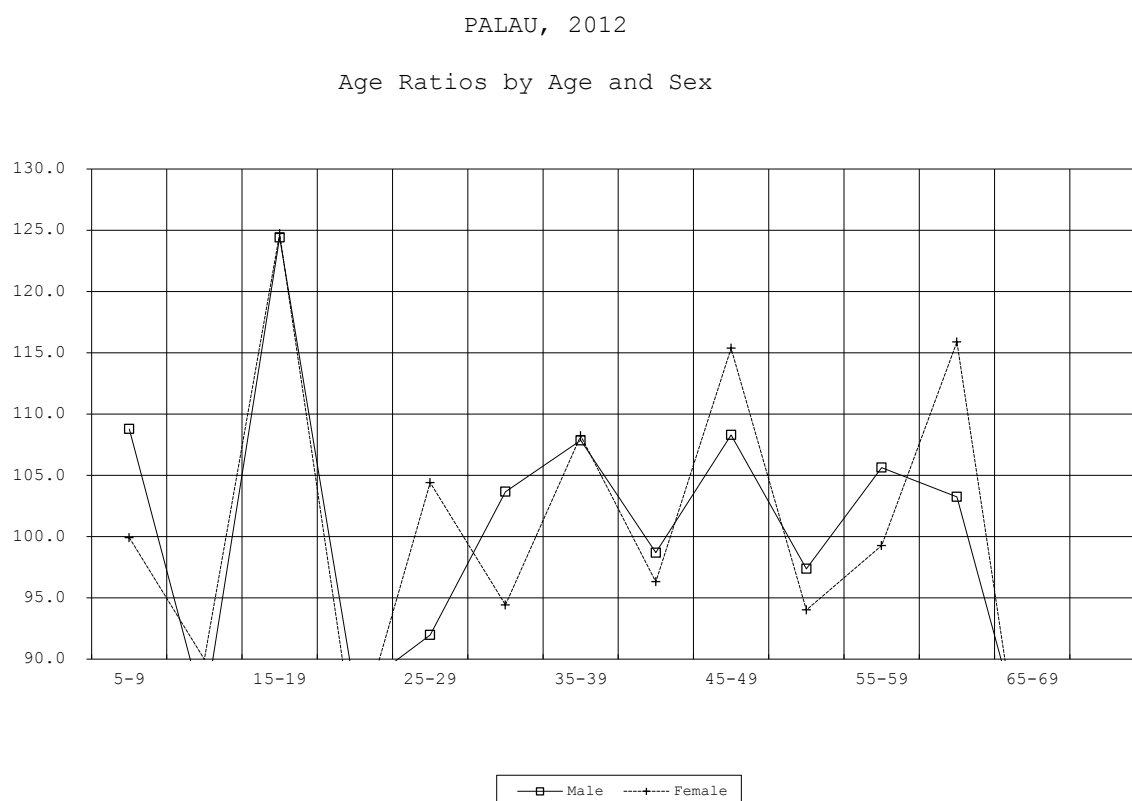
**Table 3.3: Population by age and sex, and United Nations age-sex accuracy index, Palau: 2012**

Age	Population		Age ratio		Age ratio deviation		Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
All ages	9217	8284					111.3
0-4	596	568					104.9
5-9	650	562	108.8	99.9	8.8	-0.1	115.7
10-14	599	557	85.6	90.0	-14.4	-10.0	107.5
15-19	749	676	124.4	124.7	24.4	24.7	110.8
20-24	605	527	87.4	83.1	-12.6	-16.9	114.8
25-29	636	593	92.0	104.4	-8.0	4.4	107.3
30-34	778	609	103.7	94.4	3.7	-5.6	127.8
35-39	865	697	107.9	108.2	7.9	8.2	124.1
40-44	826	679	98.7	96.3	-1.3	-3.7	121.6
45-49	809	713	108.3	115.4	8.3	15.4	113.5
50-54	668	557	97.4	94.0	-2.6	-6.0	119.9
55-59	563	472	105.6	99.3	5.6	-0.7	119.3
60-64	398	394	103.2	115.9	3.2	15.9	101.0
65-69	208	208	80.6	75.2	-19.4	-24.8	100.0
70-74	118	159	N/A	N/A	0.0	0.0	74.2
75+	149	313	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6
Age-sex accuracy index			45.6				
Corrected for population (sample) size of 17501 =			22.6				

**Figure 3.6: Age Ratios by Age and Sex, Palau, 2009**



**Figure 3.7: Age Ratios by Age and Sex, Palau, 2012**



### 3.3.2 Sex Ratios

The sex-ratio is the number of males per 100 females. In most populations where the age-sex structure is not distorted, the sex-ratios for subsequent 5-year age groups are expected to decrease gradually with increasing age. This is due to the fact that in the majority of populations, the mortality risk at all ages is higher for males than for females.

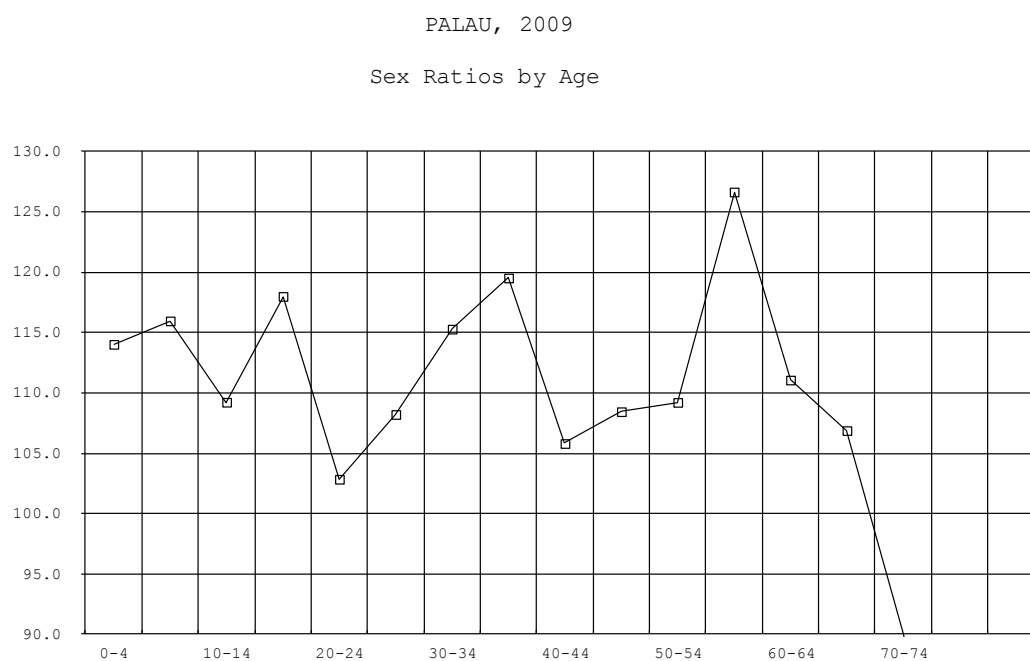
In addition to that, the average sex-ratio at birth, which is the number of live born male per 100 live born female children in one year, is not 100. The worldwide average sex ratio at birth is usually assumed to be close to 105. There is evidence that this ratio may be somewhat higher or lower for many populations.

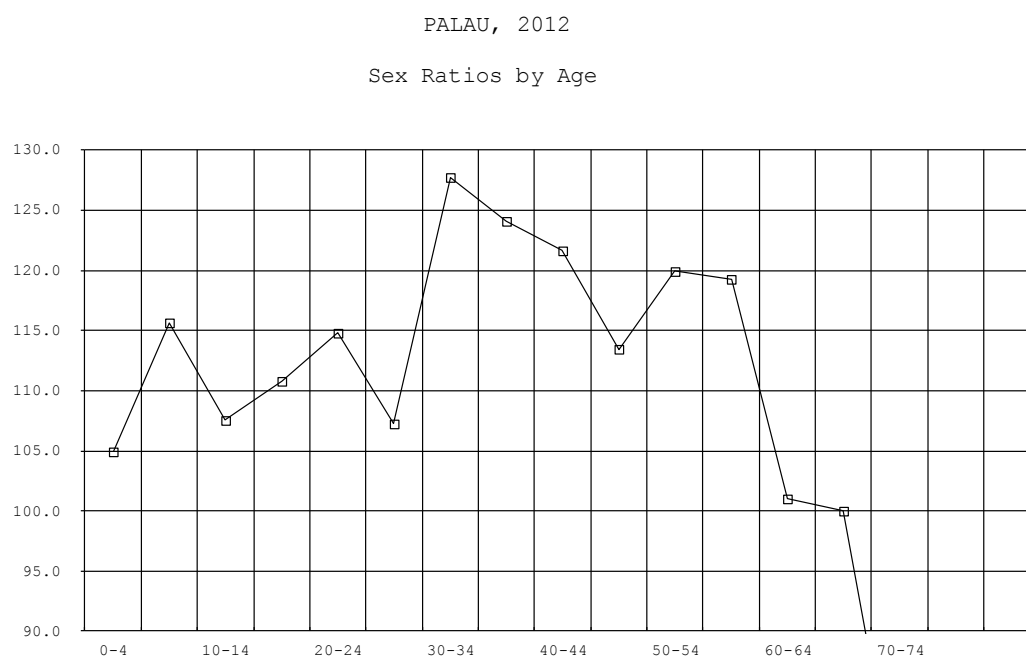
Incomplete and often quite inaccurate data from civil registration systems and health department records in some countries in the Pacific suggest that the sex ratio at birth may be somewhat higher than 105. Interestingly, sex ratio for the Palau population aged zero (0) in 2012 was estimated to be 106. Meanwhile, the sex-ratios for the total population of Palau since the 1980 census are shown in Table 3.4, while the same informations for 2009 and 2012 are presented graphically in Figure 3.7 and Figure 3.8 respectively.

**Table 3.4: Sex Ratios by Age, Palau: 1980-2012**

Age Group	Males Per 100 Females							
	1980	1986	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2012
Total:	107.6	114.3	116.6	113.7	120.4	116.2	109.9	111.3
0 to 4 years	105.4	111.5	102.5	108.3	111.7	101.0	114.0	104.9
5 to 9 years	109.0	112.9	107.7	105.7	101.4	112.4	116.0	115.7
10 to 14 years	105.7	109.3	111.0	109.5	104.3	101.5	109.2	107.5
15 to 19 years	121.0	125.3	118.8	114.4	114.6	95.7	118.0	110.8
20 to 24 years	137.6	137.8	122.6	102.7	119.6	128.5	102.9	114.8
25 to 29 years	101.0	119.3	132.3	114.4	137.6	147.0	108.2	107.3
30 to 34 years	120.3	114.6	134.7	141.2	128.3	136.7	115.3	127.8
35 to 39 years	93.5	127.7	137.7	141.3	140.3	135.9	119.5	124.1
40 to 44 years	103.3	104.8	143.2	136.1	144.6	138.6	105.8	121.6
45 to 49 years	104.1	130.8	128.9	141.8	143.7	121.7	108.5	113.5
50 to 54 years	96.9	102.1	119.2	120.1	135.6	111.8	109.2	119.9
55 to 59 years	88.0	91.2	106.7	104.2	119.1	115.9	126.7	119.3
60 to 64 years	109.5	99.4	87.9	93.0	98.7	100.8	111.1	101.0
65 to 69 years	75.3	100.7	86.5	79.2	102.5	83.7	106.9	100.0
70 to 74 years	56.6	73.8	88.6	78.2	72.3	86.2	90.0	74.2
75 yrs and over	93.3	70.1	59.5	14.7	58.4	52.4	59.0	47.6

**Figure 3.7: Sex Ratios by Age, Palau, 2009**



**Figure 3.9: Sex Ratios by Age, Palau, 2012****Table 3.5: Sex Ratios by State, Palau: 2005-2012**

States	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)		
	2005	2009	2012
Aimeliik	132.8	131.0	112.9
Airai	171.2	107.2	105.4
Angaur	128.6	163.2	136.4
Kayangel	129.3	131.7	117.1
Koror	110.3	109.8	113.6
Melekeok	103.6	104.8	92.9
Ngaraard	67.4	111.0	76.3
Ngardmau	133.8	114.2	137.8
Ngaremlengui	101.9	107.8	114.6
Ngatpang	125.2	114.4	159.6
Ngchesar	95.4	109.9	106.5
Ngerchelong	119.8	110.5	109.7
Ngiwal	118.6	95.9	89.9
Peleliu	97.2	99.6	109.9
<b>Southwest Islands</b>	161.8	140.7	300.0
Hatohobei	266.7	650.0	-
Sonsorol	132.6	100.0	-
<b>Total</b>	116.2	109.9	111.3

The sex ratios for the total population at the national level (Table 3.4) and by state (Table 3.5) are fairly standard, however, high age or state specific variations can be observed. Generally, the following explanations should be considered when assessing the differentials: sex differential net-migration, sex differential mortality, sex differential under-enumeration or a combination of these factors. The fairly high sex ratios in the economically active age groups would suggest age and sex differential migration while low sex ratios at the older ages are most likely due to sex differential mortality.

### 3.4 Age Structure

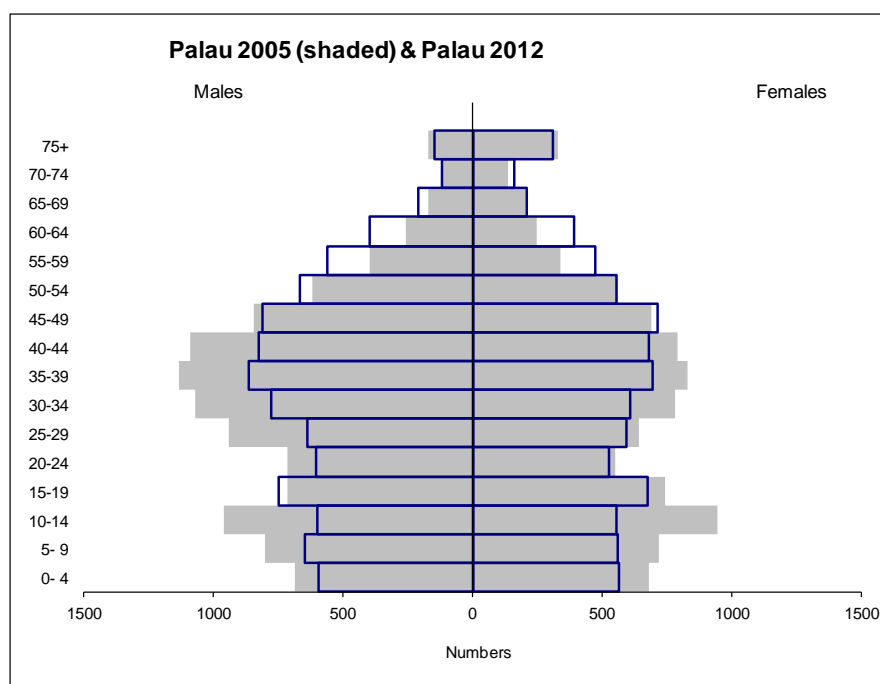
Population pyramids for Palau in 2005/2012 and 2009/2012 are presented below in Figures 3.9 and 3.10 respectively. A population's age structure may be considered as a map of its demographic history. Persons of the same age constitute a cohort of people who were born during the same year (or period); they have been exposed to a similar historical events and conditions. The age structure of the whole population at a given moment may be viewed as an aggregation of cohorts born in different years. A graphic representation of the age structure of the population such as an "age pyramid" shows the different surviving cohorts of people of each sex in Palau at the time of the censuses.

#### 3.4.1 Changes in the Age-Sex Structure

Both age-sex pyramids are not very broad at the base therefore the population could be considered as not young (a pyramid with a wide base is considered a young population). Less than a quarter of the Palau population in 2005, 2009 and 2012 were under the age of 15 years (Table 3.6 and Figure 3.11) and not surprisingly, the Median Age in 2012 was 35 years. The narrow-based age-sex structure is a consequence of low level of fertility and possibly high migration out by Palau nationals. Because of this, the potential for further growth (momentum) of the population is low.

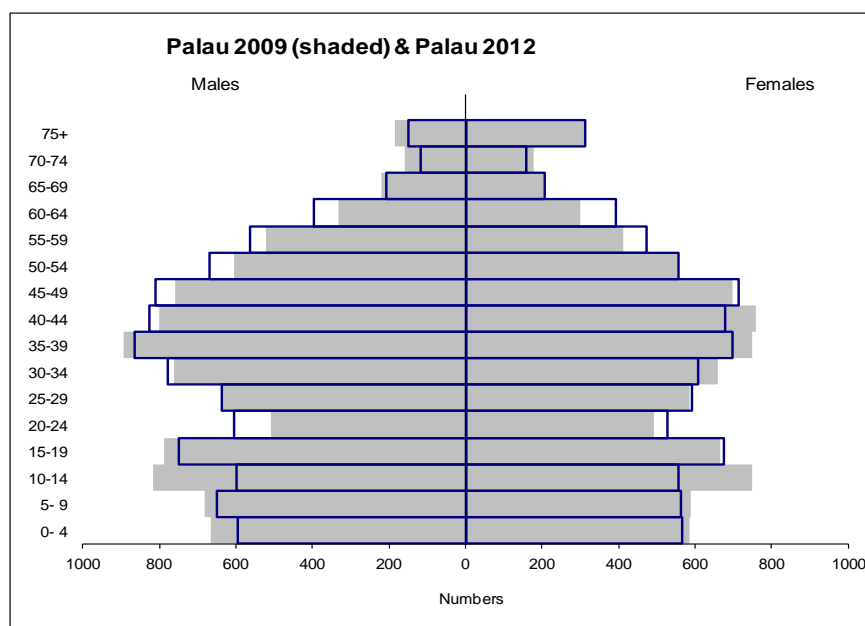
Compared to both 2005 and 2009 populations, the 2012 population base is comparatively more narrow (Figures 3.9 and 3.10) indicating continues low fertility, which obviously contributes to low population growth Palau.

**Figure 3.10: Age and sex pyramid of Palau population in 2005 and 2012**



Source: 1999 Census Main Report – Table 1.1 & 1.2

**Figure 3.11: Age and sex pyramid of Palau population in 2009 and 2012**



Source: 1989 Census – Main Report Table 11.1

### 3.4.2 Indices derived from the Age-Sex Structure

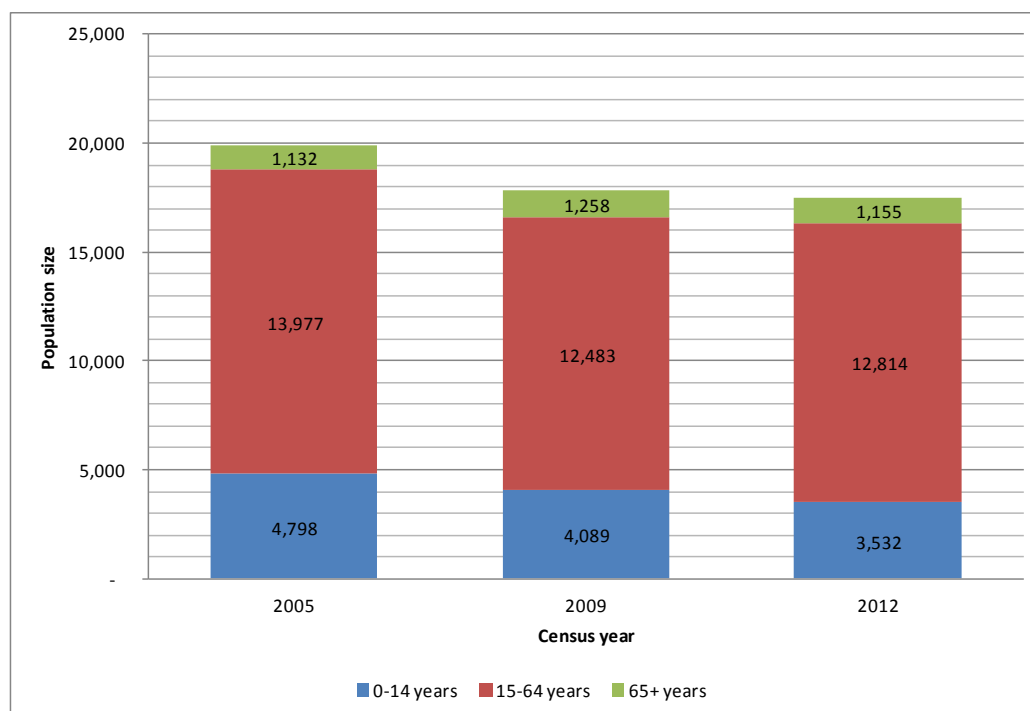
Tables 3.6 and 3.7 present several indices based on the age-sex structure of the total population in the 1990 census and in subsequent censuses. Indices for the earlier censuses were not calculated for the purpose of this report.

**Table 3.6: Total population by broad age groups and sex, Palau: 2005-2012**

Census years/ Broad age groups	Number			%		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
<b>2005</b>						
0-14 years	4,798	2,450	2,348	24.1	22.9	25.5
15-64 years	13,977	7,789	6,188	70.2	72.8	67.2
65+ years	1,132	460	672	5.7	4.3	7.3
<b>2009</b>						
0-14 years	4,089	2,167	1,922	22.9	23.2	22.6
15-64 years	12,483	6,605	5,878	70.0	70.8	69.2
65+ years	1,258	563	695	7.1	6.0	8.2
<b>2012</b>						
0-14 years	3,532	1,845	1,687	20.2	20.0	20.4
15-64 years	12,814	6,897	5,917	73.2	74.8	71.4
65+ years	1,155	475	680	6.6	5.2	8.2

It is clear that the percent under the age of 15 has declined by about 5% at the national level between 2005 and 2012 censuses, possibly as a result of a combination of declining fertility and out-migration. In contrast, the percent of the population age 65 and over had increased by about 1% between the same census years.

**Figure 3.11: Total population by broad age groups, Palau: 2005-2012**



### 3.4.3 Dependency Ratio

For the purposes of this Report, the Dependency Ratio has been defined as the population under the age of 15 and the population age 65 and over ('dependent' population) divided by the population in the age-group 15 to 64 ('working' age population) multiplied by 100. The Age Dependency Ratio gives only a very approximate picture of the real dependency situation in the country. Ideally, the level of economic dependency should of course be determined in an in-depth sample survey.

The Age Dependency Ratio can be divided into two parts, the Youth Dependency Ratio and the Old Age Dependency Ratio. The former only takes youths under the age of 15 into account. It is clear that in Palau the overall Age Dependency Ratio is low because the youth component is low compared to other Pacific countries. Similarly, the Old Age Dependency Ratio is low.

As expected in a population that is exposed to low fertility and high international labour migration like Palau, the overall Age Dependency Ratio has declined a lot between 1990 and 2012. It is important to note that any increase in the Age Dependency Ratio can only be accomplished by a future increase in fertility. Policy makers and planners in the country should take this into account in their plans for the future. It should also be realized that continuing declines in mortality will contribute very little to a change in the Age Dependency Ratio.

**Table 3.7: Indices derived from age and sex structure, Palau: 1990-2012**

<b>Indices/Sex</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Dependency ratio</b>						
Total	57.0	51.0	41.4	42.5	42.8	36.6
Males	51.4	46.2	36.2	37.5	41.3	33.6
Females	64.2	56.9	48.1	48.7	44.5	40.0
<b>Median age</b>						
Total	25.6	28.1	30.8	32.3	34.0	35.1
Males	26.1	28.7	31.3	32.5	33.8	35.0
Females	25.1	27.3	30.3	32.2	34.4	35.4
<b>Child-women ratio</b>	41.8	40.0	26.2	27.1	27.1	25.9

#### 3.4.4 Child-Woman Ratio

The Child-Woman Ratio (CWR) is defined as the number of children (of both sexes) under the age of 5 divided by the number of females in the reproductive age span (here assumed to be 15 to 49 years) multiplied by 100. In a population with a stable mortality regime and in the absence of age and sex selective, under-enumeration and migration, the CWR should provide an approximation of the level of fertility. In populations where these ideal conditions are not met, the CWR should be used as an index of fertility only with the utmost caution. This is particularly so if the CWR is used for comparison with the level of fertility of other populations. Palau is one of those cases where the ideal conditions for using the CWR as a fertility index are probably not met, as these ratios are based on the total population. The precise impact of sex-selective net-migration on the age-sex structure is not known but it is certainly not insignificant. It should be noted that the CWR had declined after 1990. This may be an indication that Palau had experienced decrease in fertility since 1990. This very provisional conclusion may be reviewed in the fertility analysis in the next round of census in 2015.

#### 3.4.5 Median Age

The Median Age is that age where 50 percent of the population is younger and 50 percent older. As shown in Tables 3.7, the Median Age for males as well as females in 1990 is clearly low compared to those estimated for 2012, as is to be expected of a population with low level of fertility, and high international migration dominated by male migrants. A study of the above indices, separately for the Rural and Urban areas and by state is also of considerable interest.



## Chapter 4      Population characteristics

### **4.1 EDUCATION**

#### **4.1.1 Introduction**

This section of the Palau mini-census addresses the issue of education and will be split in to the following sections:

- 4.1.2 Overall Education Status of Persons Aged 3+
- 4.1.3 Details of Persons who have “Never been to school”
- 4.1.4 Details of Persons who are “Currently in school”
- 4.1.5 Details of Persons who have “Left school”
- 4.1.6 Additional literacy analysis of Persons Aged 10+

To address this subject matter, a series of four questions were asked in the Palau mini census, only of persons who were aged 3 years and over for education, and 10 years and over for literacy. These questions covered:

#### P7: Has ..... ever attended a formal education institution?

This question only focused on “formal” educational institutions, with three main categories available as a response:

- a) Never attended
- b) Currently attending
- c) Use to attend, but have now finished

For those persons currently attending, this category was further split into those attending “public” and those attending “private” schools.

In the case of pre-school, attendance at kindergarten and head start programs were included, but attendance at a child care facility or a nursery were excluded. Any attendance at all other formal schools for elementary, high school and tertiary education were included. If a person had only ever been schooled through home tuition, they were recorded as “Never attended”.

#### P8: What was the previous grade fully completed?

This question was only answered by persons currently attending a formal educational institution. The focus of the question was on the previous grade completed by the individual, not the grade currently been undertaken.

In the case of persons who are in their first year of schooling (eg, kindergarten or head start), they were required to reply “No school completed” as they had yet to complete a full year of schooling.

For persons who were currently attending elementary or high school, they were required to enter the actual previous grade they had completed. For example, if a person was currently attended grade 5 of elementary school, they entered a code of 04 to indicate that the previous grade fully completed was grade 4.

P9: What's the highest level of education completed

This question was similar to P8, but only asked of persons who had completed their schooling. The same categories adopted for P8 also applied for this question, but now the question was asking the individual what their highest level of education completed was. If a person started a year of university, but failed to complete the year, then the previous highest level was entered for this question.

P10: Can .... read, write and understand a simple sentence?

This question captured information about each person's literacy status, and was only asked of persons aged 10 years and over. The question did not target persons who can communicate verbally in a given language, but more specifically if they could read, write and understand a simple sentence in a given language. There were numerous categories for answering this question, with the primary focus being on a person's ability to read, write and understand in English and Palauan. The six categories a person could answer for this question included:

- 1) Yes, in English and Palauan
- 2) Yes, in English and Other language
- 3) Yes, in English only
- 4) Yes, in Palauan only
- 5) Yes, in Other language only
- 6) No, not at all

**4.1.2 Overall Education Status of Persons Aged 3+**

In the 2012 mini census people in Palau persons aged 3 years and over were asked to provide information about their highest school qualification as well (where applicable) as their highest post-school qualification.

The table below shows the distribution of education status by sex, for persons aged 3 years and over. As can be seen from this analysis, 73 percent of this population have left school, 25 percent are still attending school, and 2 percent have never been to school.

The analysis also shows there is very little difference in these distributions between males and females.

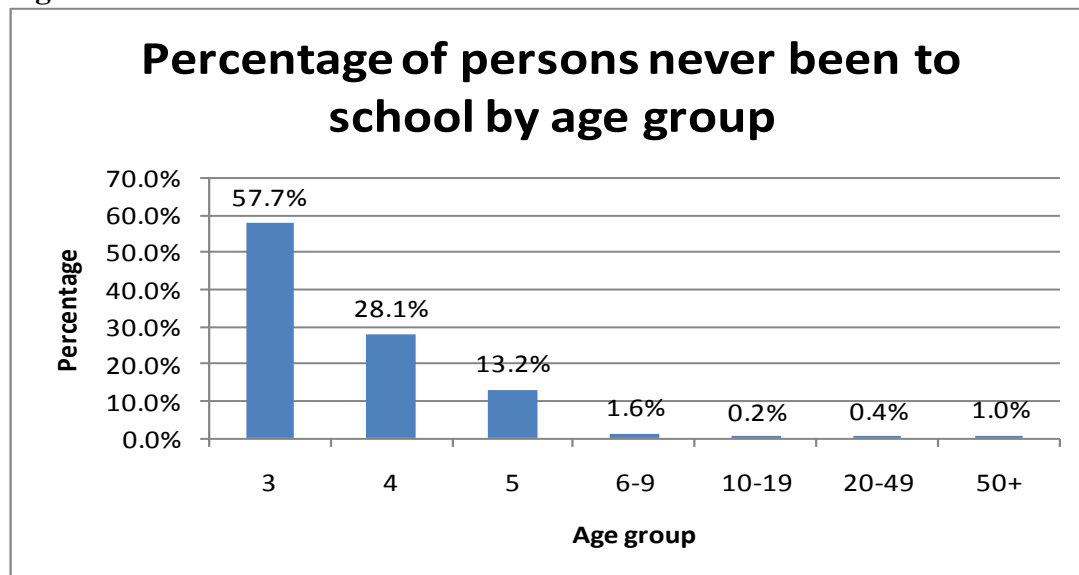
Table 4.1.1: Education Status by Sex, Palau (3 years and above)

School Status	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Never been to school	179	2%	163	2%	342	2%
Attending (Public)	1671	19%	1572	20%	3243	19%
Attending (Private)	500	6%	469	6%	969	6%
Left School	6515	73%	5770	72%	12285	73%
TOTAL	8865	100%	7974	100%	16839	100%

### **4.1.3 Details of Persons who have “Never been to school”**

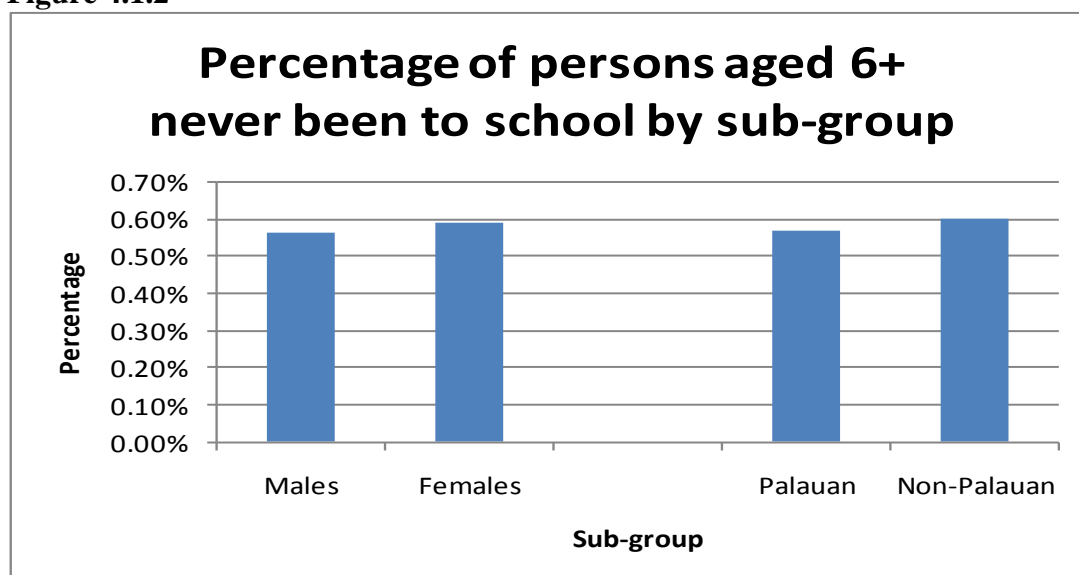
The following analysis looks at the proportion of persons who had never been to school by age group. As expected, the age-groups 3-5 show the highest proportion of cases due to their young age. The proportions are very small once the age of 6 is reached, with only 93 of 16087 (0.58%) having never been to school.

**Figure 4.1.1**



Looking closer at the data for persons aged 6 and above, it can be seen in figure 4.1.2. below that there is little difference in incidences of persons who had never been to school between males and females, and palauans and non-palauans.

**Figure 4.1.2**

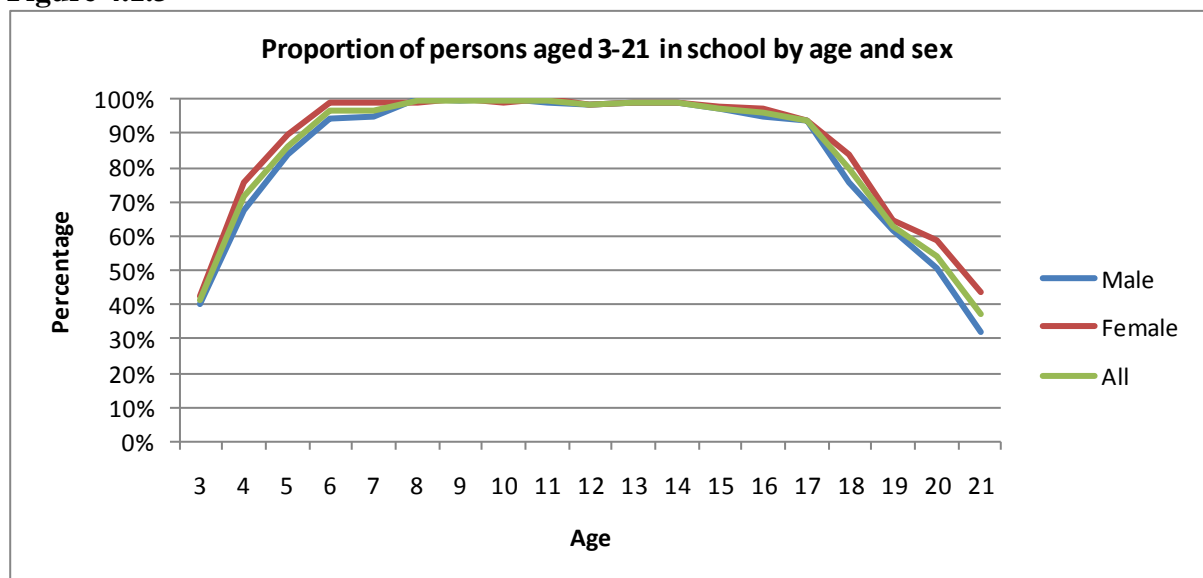


#### **4.1.4 Details of Persons who are “Currently in school”**

This section examines the characteristics of persons still in school. Figure 4.1.3 below shows the proportion of persons still in school by age group and sex, for persons aged 3 to 21. As can be seen in this analysis, by the age of 6, nearly all persons are in school, which is maintained up until the age of around 15, when the proportion in school gradually starts to dip, with significant drops from 18 through to 21, where at that age less than 40 percent are still in school.

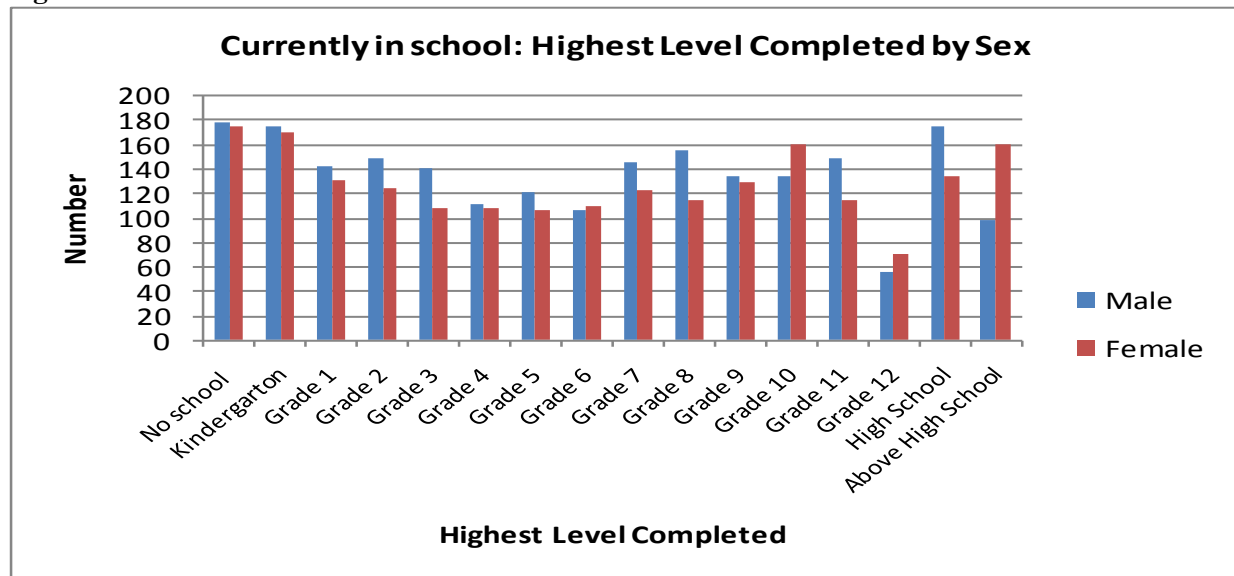
Analysing the information by sex, it can be seen that a higher proportion of females enter school at a slightly earlier age than males, with the proportion in school for the age groups 4-7 being slightly higher for females. This trend can be seen for the older age groups 18-21, suggesting females are more likely to continue on with their studies after completing high school.

**Figure 4.1.3**



The following analysis in figure 4.1.4 shows the number of males and females still in school, by the highest level of education which they have completed. As can be seen from the graph, there are more males than females in each year level up until year 11, except for grade 6, and grade 10 which surprisingly shows a significantly higher number of females. This analysis also supports the previous analysis in the sense that it suggests females are more likely than males to continue on with their studies after completing high school.

**Figure 4.1.4**



The final analysis (Table 4.1.2) for this section shows the age distribution of persons still in school, by each school year previously completed, for the elementary grades 1 to 8. Highlighted in the analysis are the age levels which appear to have the highest frequencies for each elementary grade level completed. As such, it can be seen that of the 274 who have completed grade 1 as their latest level of achievement, the most common age was 7 with 162 cases (60%).

The analysis also shows a wide range of ages completing various levels of primary education, with 7 or more different age levels completing the same level of elementary schooling in the same year.

**Table 4.1.2 Distribution of persons still in elementary school by each school year previously completed by grade and age**

Elementary		Age																			Total
Grade	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	Total			
1	4	56	162	37	11	3	1											274			
2		5	45	139	65	14	4	2										274			
3				34	135	53	20	4	2	1								249			
4				6	40	102	55	16		1								220			
5					6	28	111	65	14	4								228			
6						5	59	95	48	5	2	1	1					216			
7							4	58	118	59	20	3	5	1				268			
8								6	59	86	75	31	7	3	1		1	269			

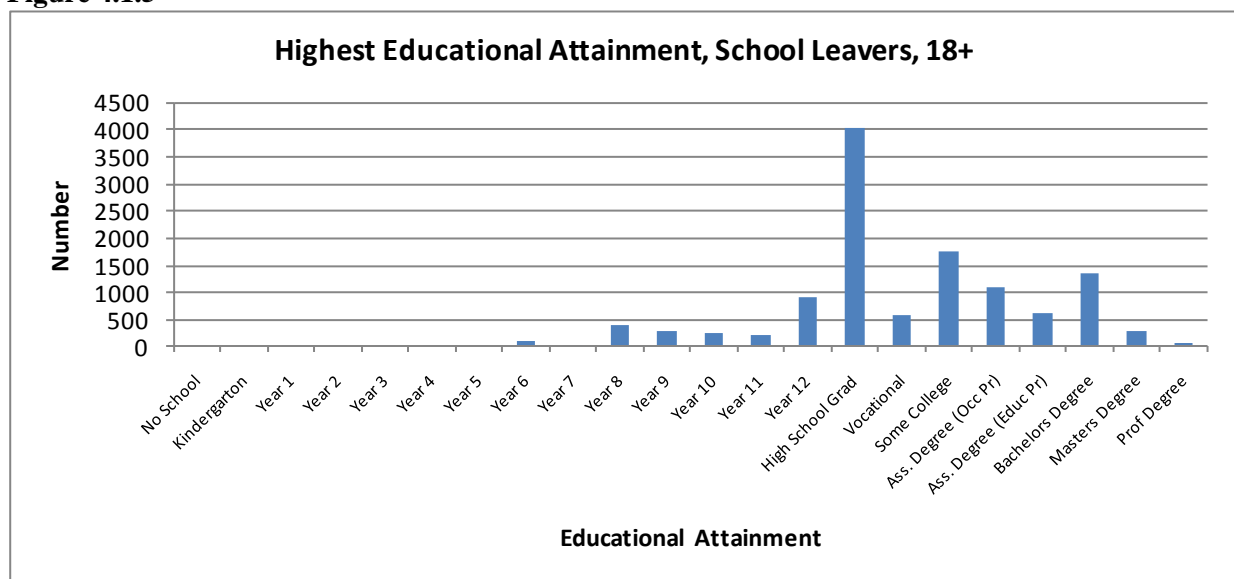
#### **4.1.5 Details of Persons who have “Left school” (18 years and above)**

The following analysis examines the highest level of educational attainment of persons who have left school. Although information for these persons could have been collected from those persons aged 3 and above, the analysis was restricted to persons aged 18 and above to make it more meaningful.

##### **4.1.5.1 Distribution of highest educational attainment**

The following graph shows the distribution of highest educational attainment for all persons aged 18 and over. As can be seen from the graph, very few people leave school before finishing year 8, with the vast majority of these completing year 12 or higher. The analysis shows the most common highest educational attainment is completing high school, although there are still large numbers continuing on to further education. Unfortunately the analysis shows the second highest group are those that started college, yet didn’t finish (1,771 persons), but nearly as many do achieve a bachelors degree or higher (1,688 persons)

**Figure 4.1.5**



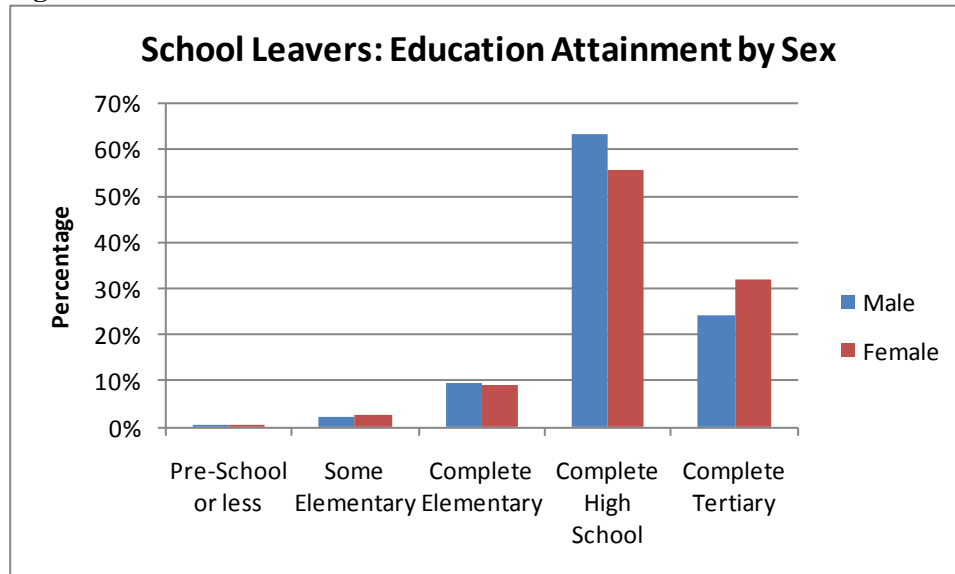
To simplify the remaining analysis in this section, the possible educational attainments were grouped as follows:

- Pre-school or less
- Some elementary
- Complete elementary
- Complete high school
- Complete tertiary

##### **4.1.5.2 Highest educational attainment by sex**

The next part of the analysis look at the highest educational achievements of males compared to females. As can be seen from this analysis, the vast majority of persons have completed at least high school, with the proportions for both sexes achieving this, being roughly the same for both males and females. A significant difference does exist however, when we examine the proportions who complete tertiary education, with males completing tertiary education at 24 percent, compared to females at 32 percent.

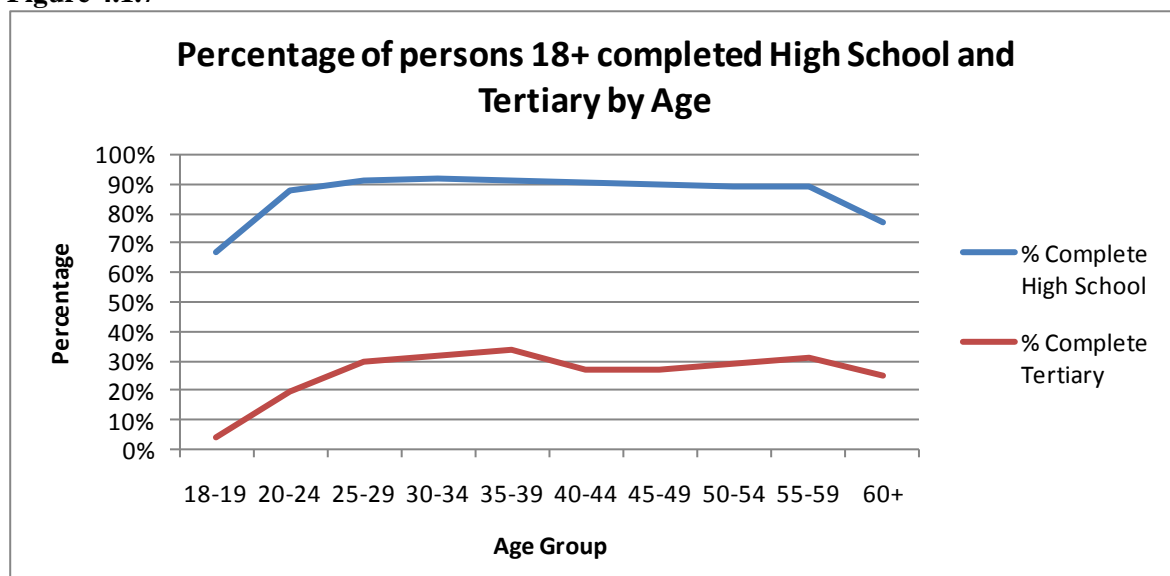
**Figure 4.1.6**



#### 4.1.5.3 Highest educational attainment by age

Figure 4.1.7 shows the percentage of persons who completed high school and tertiary by age group. The graph shows that between the ages of 25-29 through to 55-59, there is little difference between the proportion of persons who completed high school (around 90%) and the proportion of those that went on to complete tertiary (around 30%). There is a little dip in these levels for those in the 60+ age group, where the proportions drop to 77 percent for high school and 25 percent for tertiary. Care needs to be taken in interpreting the numbers for the younger age groups as some of these people would not have been old enough to have reached certain higher levels of education.

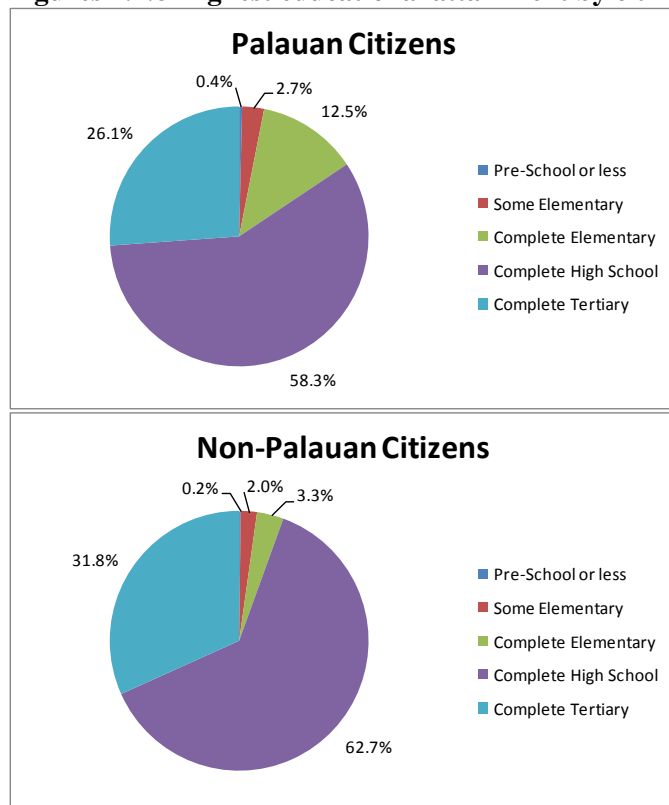
**Figure 4.1.7**



#### 4.1.5.4 Highest educational attainment by citizenship

The final analysis in this section compares the educational attainments on persons who are palauan citizens with those who are not. As can be seen in the pie charts below, non-palauan citizens are more likely to both complete high school and complete tertiary education than Palauan citizens. The charts show that for non-palauan citizens, 94.5 percent complete at least high school, whereas the corresponding figure for Palauan citizens is 84.4 percent.

**Figures 4.1.8 Highest educational attainment by citizenship**



#### 4.1.6 Additional literacy analysis of Persons Aged 10+

The last section on education examines the literacy status of Palauans aged 10 years and over. As discussed above there were six different responses which respondents could categorise themselves, with the focus on their ability to read, write and understand a simple sentence in various languages. The analysis below focuses on how people responded to this question based on the sex, age and educational status.

##### 4.1.6.1 Literacy Status by Sex

Table 4.1.3 below shows the percentage breakdown of the literacy status options, by sex. Taking the whole population, it can be seen that 69.2 percent of Palauan residents reported that they were literate in both English and Palauan, with an additional 26.1 percent reporting they were literate in English and another language. This is to be expected, as the vast majority of residents aged 10 or over, who are Palauan citizens (70%) would be literate in both their local language and English, whereas it would also be expected that the vast majority of residents aged 10 or over who are foreign workers (around 25%) would be literate in English and their own language.

Only 72 Palauan residents (0.5%) aged 10 or over reported they could not read, write and understand any language.

Examining the data by sex, only minimal differences can be identified between males and females, with the two most noticeable differences being:



- a) For persons literate in English and another language, a higher proportion of females indicated they were also literate in Palauan, whereas for males they had a higher proportion than females who were literate in another language. This would reflect the higher number of foreign workers residing in Palau were males, which the data confirms.
- b) Although the numbers were small, there were nearly twice as many cases of females being only literate in Palauan, compared to males. This suggests that for Palauan citizens, males had a slightly higher tendency than females to develop a second language (especially English).

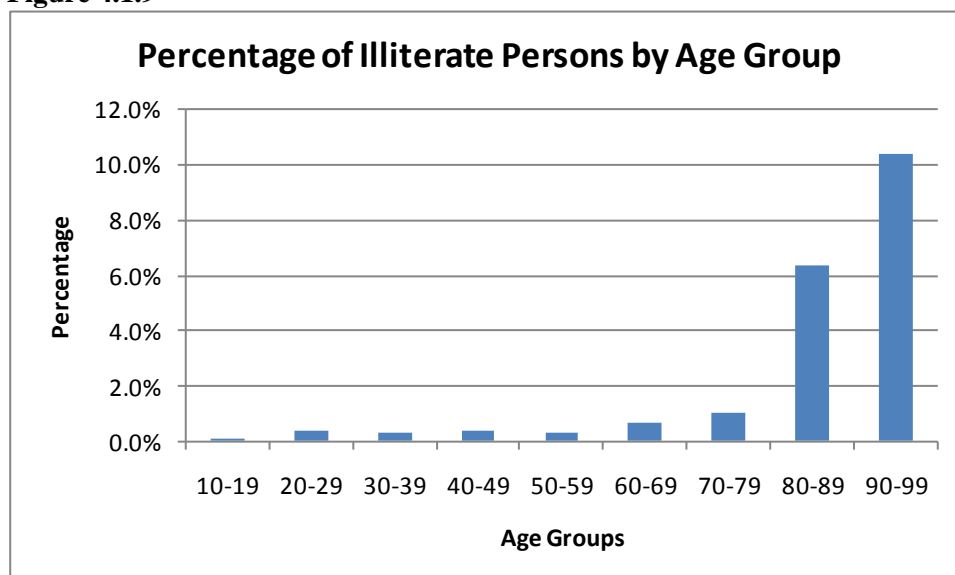
**Table 4.1.3 Literacy status by sex**

Literacy Status	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes, in English and Palauan	5347	67.1%	5116	71.5%	10463	69.2%
Yes, in English and Other language	2279	28.6%	1670	23.3%	3949	26.1%
Yes, in English only	86	1.1%	76	1.1%	162	1.1%
Yes, in Palauan only	88	1.1%	170	2.4%	258	1.7%
Yes, in Other language	131	1.6%	90	1.3%	221	1.5%
Not at all	40	0.5%	32	0.4%	72	0.5%
TOTAL	7971	100.0%	7154	100.0%	15125	100.0%

#### 4.1.6.2 Literacy Status by Age

The following analysis examines the difference in literacy status of Palauans with respect to their age. Targeting the illiterate population first (only 72 persons), it can be clearly seen from Figure 4.1.9 below that the older population are a lot more likely to be illiterate, although these numbers are small. This hopefully reflects the education system within Palau is improving, with more educational opportunities for the younger people of Palau nowadays.

**Figure 4.1.9**



The analysis below in figure 4.1.10 shows the breakdown in literacy status by four selected age groups:

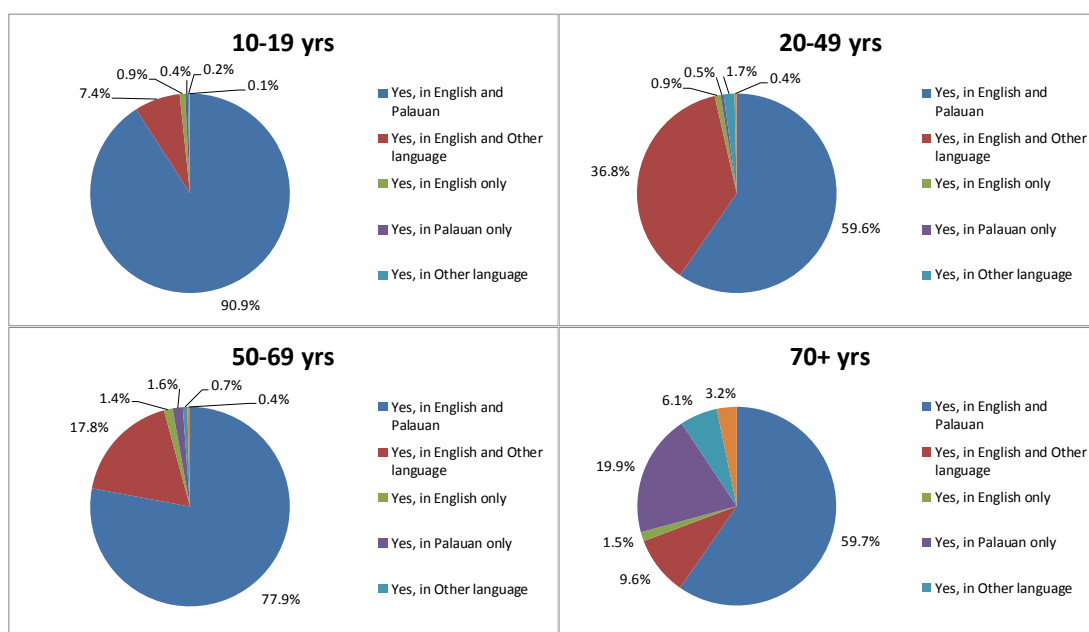
- 10-19: Those most likely still in school, not yet entered the work place
- 20-49: The main component of the Palau workforce

50-69: The older generation of Palauans  
 70+: The very old generation of Palauans

There are very significant differences between the distributions of literacy status as reflected in these pie charts, with the most noticeable factors being summarized as follows:

- For 10-19 year olds, there would be a higher proportion of Palauan citizens in this age group (ie, foreign workers are generally older than this group), which would support a very high number of persons literate in both English and Palauan
- For 20-49 year olds, the highest proportion of persons literate in English and another language are present, which reflects the higher number of foreign workers being in this group
- For the 70+ year olds, they show the highest proportion of persons who fall in the categories of being literate in Palauan only, Other language only, and illiterate. Surprisingly, for the group who are literate in an “Other” language only 41 of these 45 persons (90%) are Palauan citizens

**Figure 4.1.10: Literacy Status Distribution by selected age groups**



#### 4.1.6.3 Literacy Status by Education Status

The last part of analysis in this section looks at the literacy status of Palauan residents, with respect to the educational status. For this analysis, only those persons who were 15 and over, and had completed their schooling (12,269 persons) were included.

The first piece of analysis shows the proportion of illiterate persons for each of five different educational achievements:

- Pre-school or less
- Some elementary
- Complete elementary
- Complete high school
- Complete tertiary

Although the numbers are small for the group who completed pre-school or less (40 persons), it can be seen that 35 percent of this group were illiterate. This number dropped dramatically for the group who had completed some elementary schooling (down to 5%), and the cases were very rare for the remaining three groups with the higher educational achievements. Surprisingly, 10 persons reported they had completed high school but were still illiterate, although 7 of these people were aged over 60.

**Figure 4.1.11**

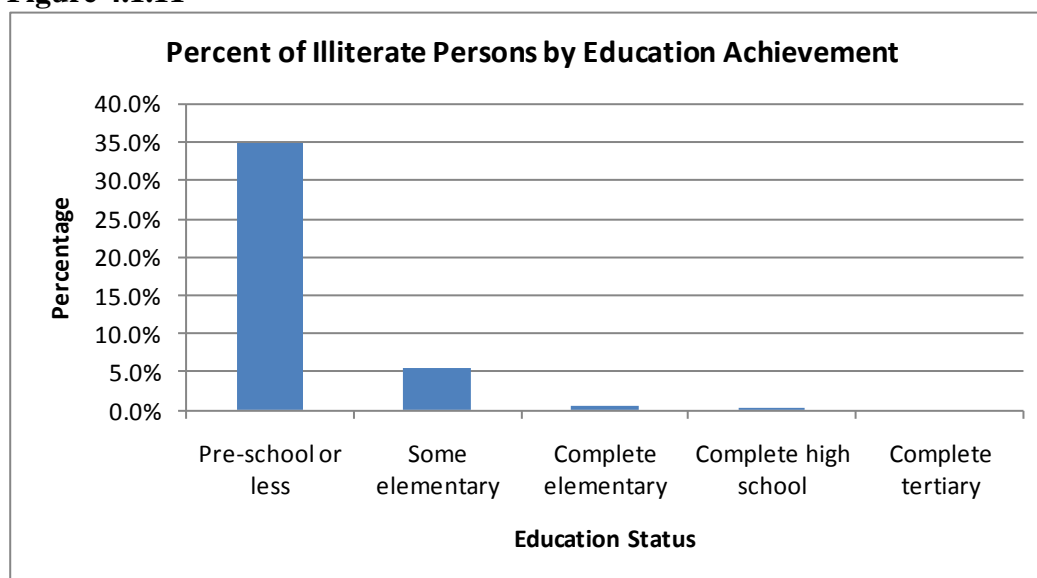
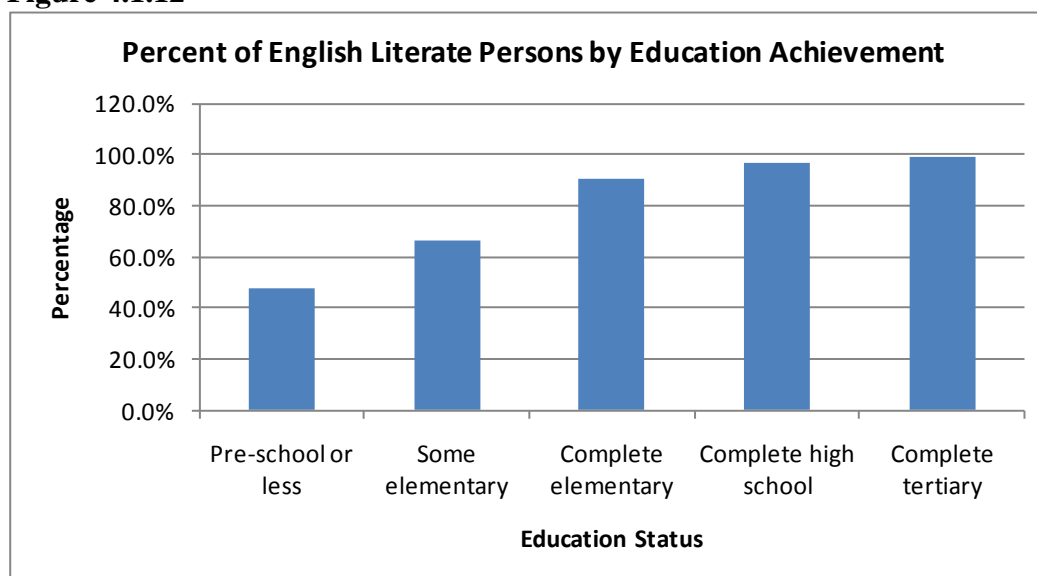


Figure 4.1.12 shows the proportion of persons who were literate in English, by the 5 same educational achievement groupings. The analysis clearly shows that a higher proportional of persons are literate in English, as the educational achievement increases, with the percentage going from 47.5 percent for persons with pre-school or less, up to 97.3 percent for persons who had completed tertiary.

**Figure 4.1.12**



## **4.2 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION**

### **4.2.1 Introduction**

The last section of the Palau mini-census questionnaire asked persons about their labor force activities. These questions were asked of all individuals aged 15 and over, living in either a private dwelling or a group quarter.

The section was split into two components, the first of which collected information about whether individuals were involved in subsistence activities, and the second about the main activity undertaken by each individual, aside from any subsistence activities.

It was not the intention of this question to be able to produce internationally accepted definitions of labor force status. A greater number of questions would be required in order to meet that requirement which was not possible. However, it is still considered that these two questions will provide very informative information about the make-up of the Palauan workforce.

The analysis for the two sections is as follows:

### **4.2.2 Subsistence Activity Analysis**

#### **4.2.2.1 Background**

A person was considered engaged in subsistence activities if he or she produced goods for his or her own or family's use and needs. Some of the key subsistence activities for Palau include:

- Fishing
  - Deep Sea Fishing
  - Coastal Fishing
  - Collection of other seafood (eg, crustacean)
- Agriculture
  - Root Crops
  - Other Vegetables
  - Fruit
- Livestock
  - Poultry (Chickens and Ducks)
  - Pigs
  - Other (Cows, Goats, etc)

In the Palau 2012 census, due to the reduced questionnaire, information was not collected on the type of subsistence activity an individual participated in. As such, the information provided in this section reflects subsistence activity as a whole.

#### **4.2.2.2 Analysis**

As can be seen from Table 4.2.1 below, 3,830 Palauans reported they were involved in subsistence activities in the last month, which represents 27.4% of the population. Males are slightly more likely to be involved in subsistence activity with 30.1% reporting “yes”, this compared to 24.4% of females reporting “yes”.

**Table 4.2.1 Population aged 15 years and over by subsistence activity involvement**

Undertook Subsistence	Sex					
	Male		Female		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Yes	2218	30.1%	1612	24.4%	3830	27.4%
No	5154	69.9%	4985	75.6%	10139	72.6%
TOTAL	7372	100.0%	6597	100.0%	13969	100.0%

Figure 4.2.1 shows the percentage of persons in each age-group involved in subsistence activities. The graph clearly shows that as people get older they are more likely to engage in subsistence activities, up until the age of 64, and then it drops off after 65.

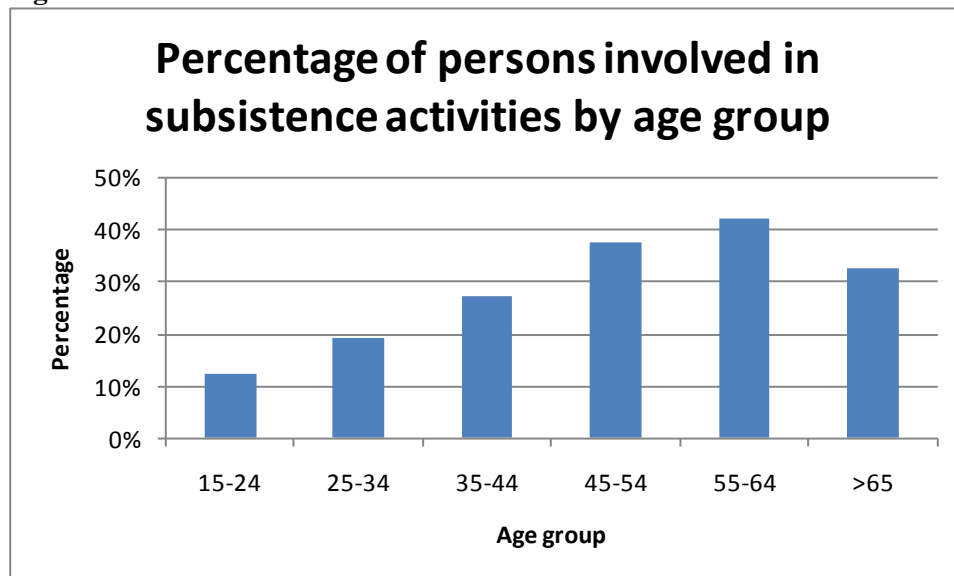
**Figure 4.2.1**

Figure 4.2.2 shows how the age distribution of males and females who are involved in subsistence activities differs. As can be seen in the graph, for males involved in subsistence activities, they have a higher proportion than females in the younger age groups. This trend is then reversed, where it can be seen that females involved in subsistence activities are more inclined to be older (55 and above) than their male counterparts.

**Figure 4.2.2**

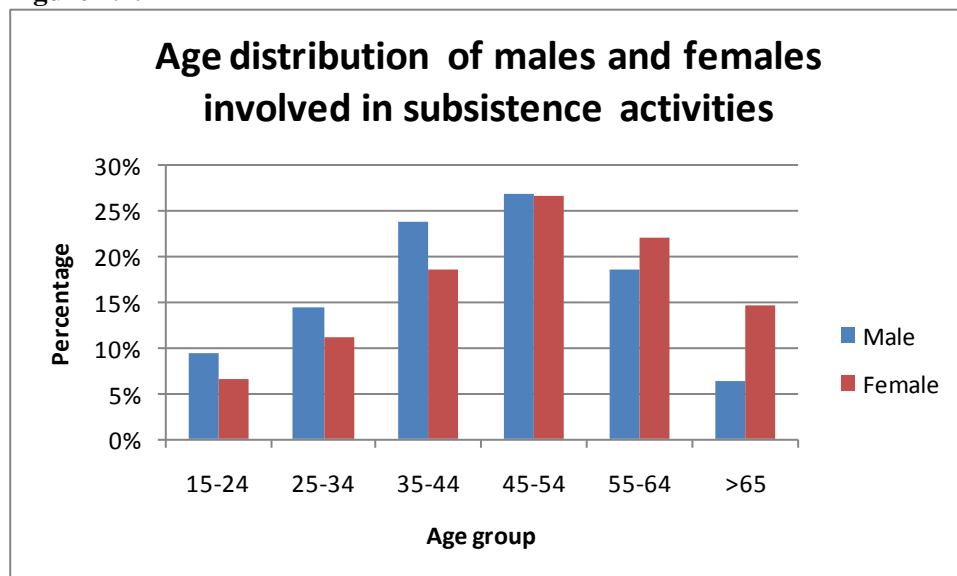
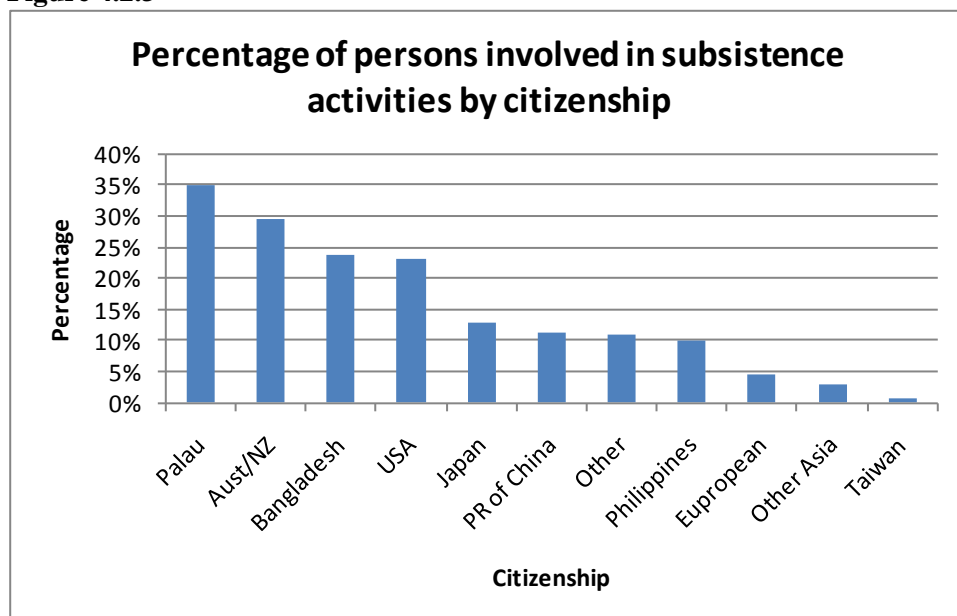


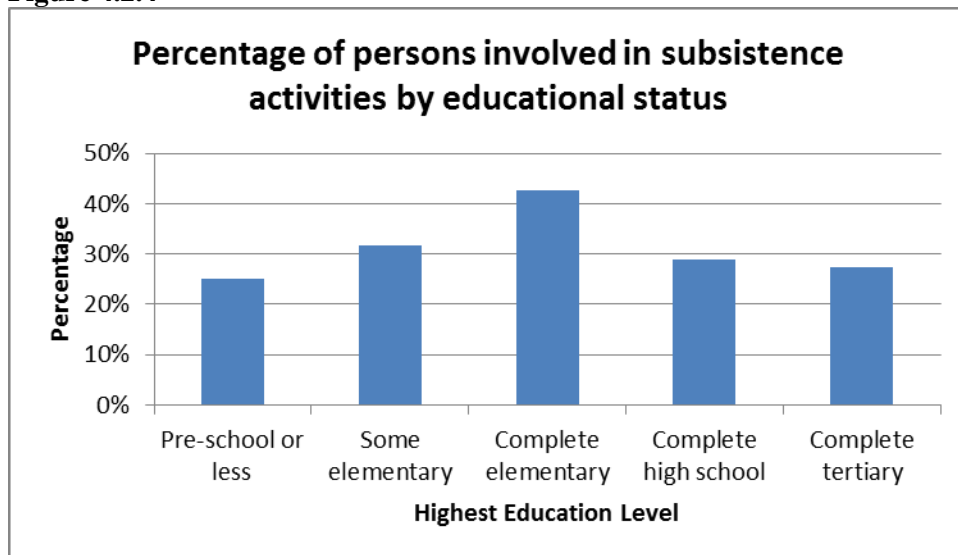
Figure 4.2.3 below shows the percentage of persons engaged in subsistence activities by citizenship. It can clearly be seen from this graph that Palauan citizens are the most likely to be involved in subsistence activities (35%) largely due to their better access to land and the sea. Citizens from Australia and New Zealand were the second most likely to engage in subsistence activities (29%), although their population was only 17 persons at the time of the census. Of the Asian citizens living in Palau, persons from Bangladesh were the most likely to engage in subsistence activities (24%).

**Figure 4.2.3**



The following analysis in figure 4.2.4 only looks at people who have attended school and have since left. That is, persons who have never attended school or who were still in school attendance, were omitted from this analysis. As can be seen from this graph, people who “completed elementary” school, but didn’t finish any higher level, were most likely to be involved in the subsistence activities (43%). This was followed by persons who only completed “some elementary”, before leaving school (32%). This suggests that persons with higher levels of education, “completed high school” and “completed tertiary”, were less likely to participate in subsistence activities. Persons with pre-school or less, were also less likely to be involved in subsistence activities, although there may be additional factors influencing this result which wasn’t captured in the survey.

**Figure 4.2.4**

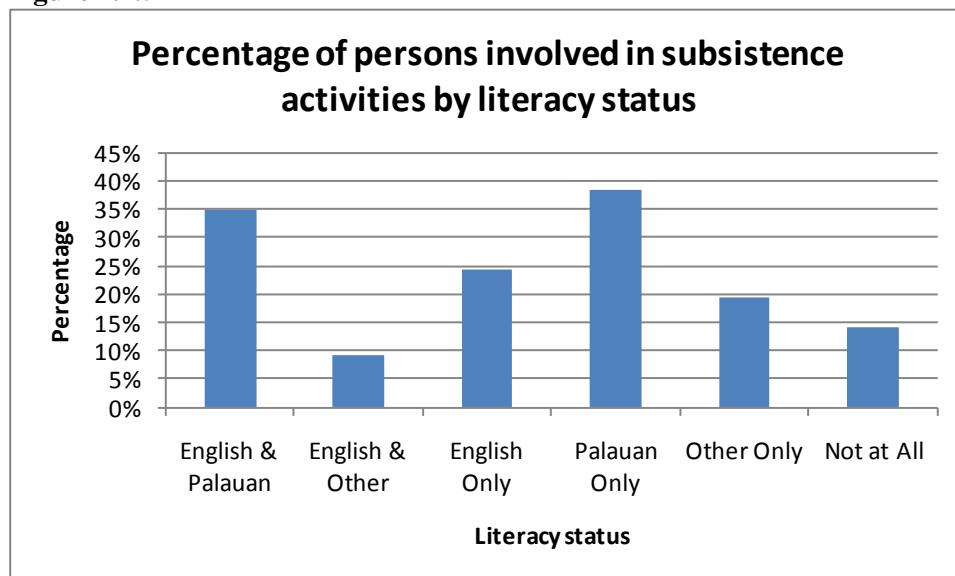


The figure below show the percentage of persons involved in subsistence activities by literacy status. A person was considered literate in a particular language if they could:

*“Read, write and understand a simple sentence”*

From this analysis it can be seen that people who speak “Palauan Only” were more likely to be involved in subsistence activities (38%), closely followed by people who speak both “English & Palauan” (35%). This supports the findings earlier where Palauan citizens were a lot more likely to participate in subsistence activities, than citizens from another country.

**Figure 4.2.5**



### **4.2.3 Main Activity Analysis**

#### **4.2.3.1 Background**

The second part of the last question collects information on what each person's main activity was last week, apart from any subsistence activity recorded in the previous part of the question. Five categories have been provided for paid employment, covering:

01. Employer: Manages a private business and employs people in this business
02. Employee working for wages in public sector: People working for the government of public company, paid on a regular base (weekly, fortnightly, monthly). This category also covers persons who are working for Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and people working for International Organisations such as the UN
03. Employee working for wages for a private sector: People working for a private person or a private company, paid with a regular salary (weekly, fortnightly, monthly).
04. Self employed / running a business: Persons who operate a small business without any staff working under them who they pay a wage and salary to. Examples include persons working as a mechanic, or a small shop owner who runs the shop by themselves, with no paid employees.
05. Producing goods for sale: A person who partakes in activities such as fishing, growing of food crops or raising livestock, with the plan to sell this produce in order to raise money for his family.

An additional seven categories have been included to identify the situation of those persons not involved in paid employment

06. Unpaid family worker (family business, plantation): People who work for free in the family business, just to help the family



07. Voluntary work / community work (for free): A person involve in church activities or community activities or any unpaid work for charity
08. Home duties: This category refers to persons responsible for taking care of the house. These activities can include raising young children, cooking, cleaning, etc
09. Student: A person whose main activity is study. Be careful if the interview takes place during school holidays, as this person should still be classified as a student.
10. Retired, too old: Too old to be involved in any work activities - stays at home doing nothing
11. Disabled: These are people with long term disabilities which prevent them from undertaking active working duties (paid or unpaid). This category can also include persons with chronic illnesses.
12. Other: All persons who don't fall into one of the 11 categories listed above

Persons whose only activity is undertaking subsistence activities for own consumption, were coded as category "12. Other" for the second part of this question.

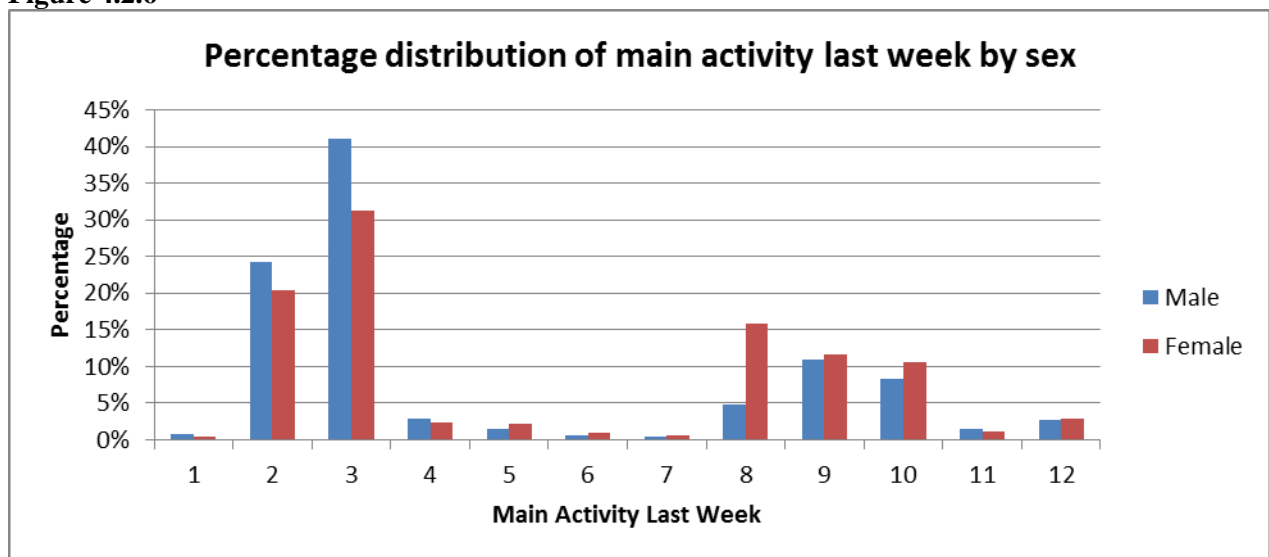
Important note: Persons who were away from their usual activity last week because they were sick or on holidays, should record what they would normally have been doing if this wasn't the case

#### 4.2.3.2 Analysis

As can be seen from the analysis in figure 4.2.6, a higher proportion of males are engaged as employee's in both the public and private sector – 24 and 41 percent for males, as opposed to 20 and 31 percent for females. This is also the case for people who are self-employed, however the number of people who are self-employed are much lower.

For females, they are much more likely to be involved in home duties as their main activity, when compared to males, and also more likely to be retired from the work force. This is to be expected, as not only are females more likely to retire earlier, but they tend to live longer than males giving them more chance to be part of the retired group. In paid employment, the only group which showed females as more likely to be part of that group was in producing good for sale, however it is not known which activity within this group women were more likely to be involved in.

**Figure 4.2.6**



**Paid Employment**

1. Employer
2. Employee (public sector)
3. Employee (private sector)
4. Self employed
5. Produce goods for sale

**Other**

6. Voluntary family work
7. Voluntary work
8. Home duties
9. Student
10. Retire
11. Disables
12. Other

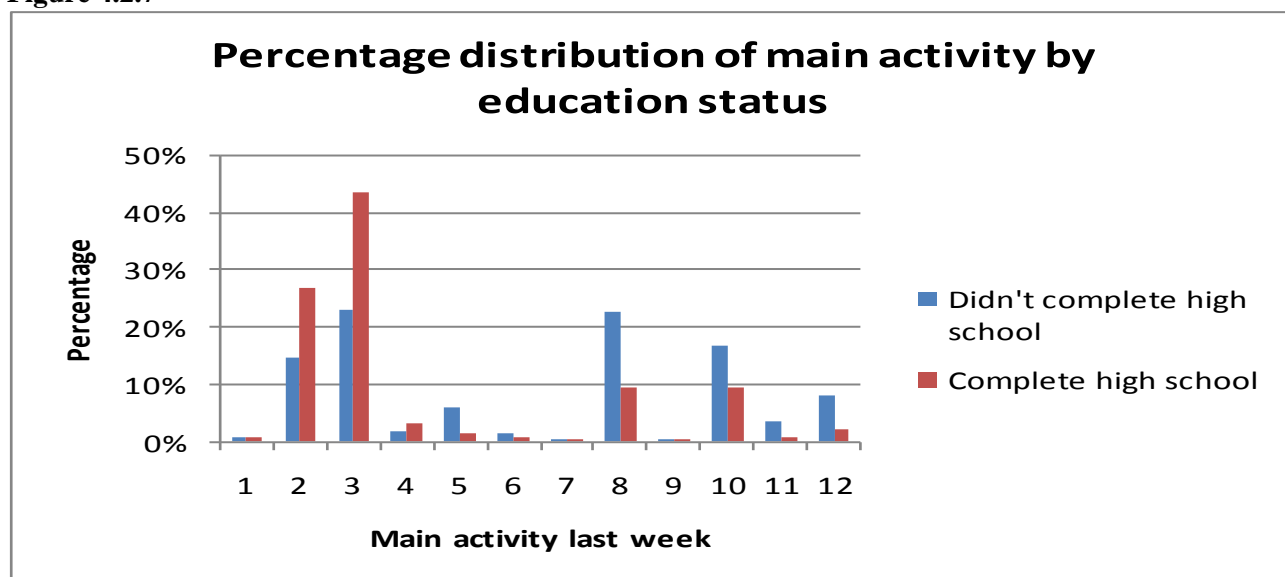
The following analysis looks at the distribution of the main activity by the education status of the individual. In this analysis, only persons who have left school were included. The two education status categories used in the analysis were:

- 1) *Completed high school: People who completed year 12 or above during their schooling*
- 2) *Didn't complete high school: People who failed to complete year 12, but had finished their schooling*

As can be seen from this analysis, persons who completed high school were much more likely to be an employee in either the public or private sector, when compared to people who didn't complete high school – 27% and 43% for persons who completed high school, compared to 15% and 23% for those who didn't. The only group in the paid employment sector which had a higher distribution of people who didn't complete high school was those persons producing goods for sale. This group accounted for 6% who didn't complete high school and only 1% of those who did complete high school.

People who didn't complete high school were also a lot more likely to fall in the non-paid employment categories of “home duties (23%)”, “retired (17%)” and “other (8%)”.

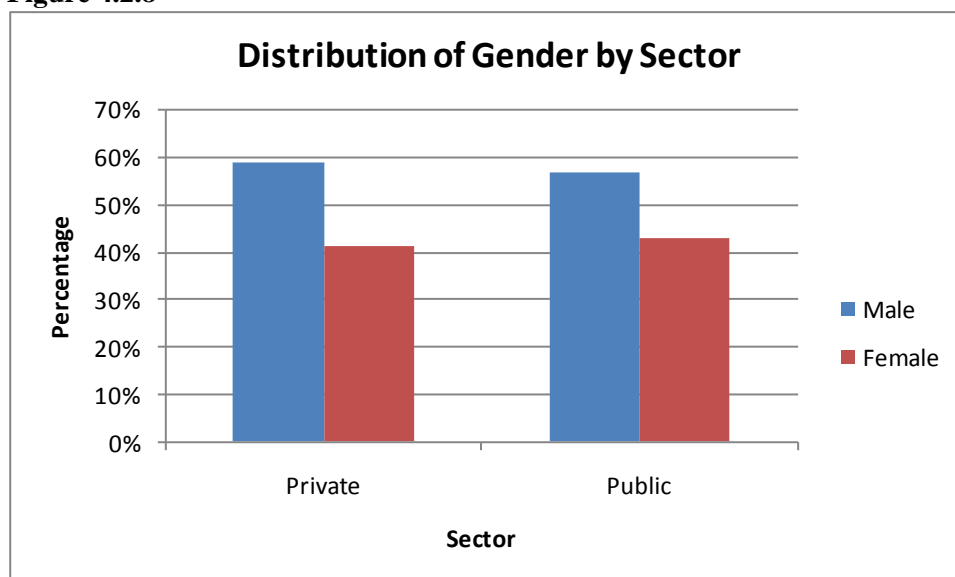
Figure 4.2.7



<u>Paid Employment</u>	<u>Other</u>
1. Employer	6. Voluntary family work
2. Employee (public sector)	7. Voluntary work
3. Employee (private sector)	8. Home duties
4. Self employed	9. Student
5. Produce goods for sale	10. Retired
	11. Disabled
	12. Other

Figure 4.2.8 shows the gender distribution for both the private and public sectors. The public sector in this analysis naturally comprises of employees within the public service, whereas the private sector comprises of each of the remaining four categories described above in paid employment. The analysis shows that there is little difference in the proportion of males/females working within each sector, although there is a slightly higher proportion of males in the private sector when compared to the public sector (59% compared to 57%).

**Figure 4.2.8**



#### **4.2.4 Subsistence Activity & Main Activity Analysis**

The last section of this chapter looks at the likelihood of being involved in subsistence activities, depending on what other main activity the person is doing. Figure 4.2.9 shows that persons whose main activity is in paid employment with the public sector are far more likely to be involved in subsistence activities (42%) than those in paid employment with the private sector (22%) and those not in paid employment (24%). Figure 4.2.10 provides additional information on what is happening in the two groups. For people not in paid employment, it can be seen that people doing “unpaid family work”, “voluntary work”, “home duties” or are “retired” have around 30-40% also doing subsistence activities, however, this figure drops significantly for people who are “students”, “disabled” or “other” where only 8-16% are involved in subsistence activities.

For the paid employment group, where employees make up 92% of this group, it is surprising to see that employees in the public sector are much more likely to be involved in subsistence activities compared to employees in the private sector (42% compared to 17%). The most noticeable sub-group in the paid employment group which were involved in subsistence activities were naturally those involved in producing good for sale (87%).

Figure 4.2.9

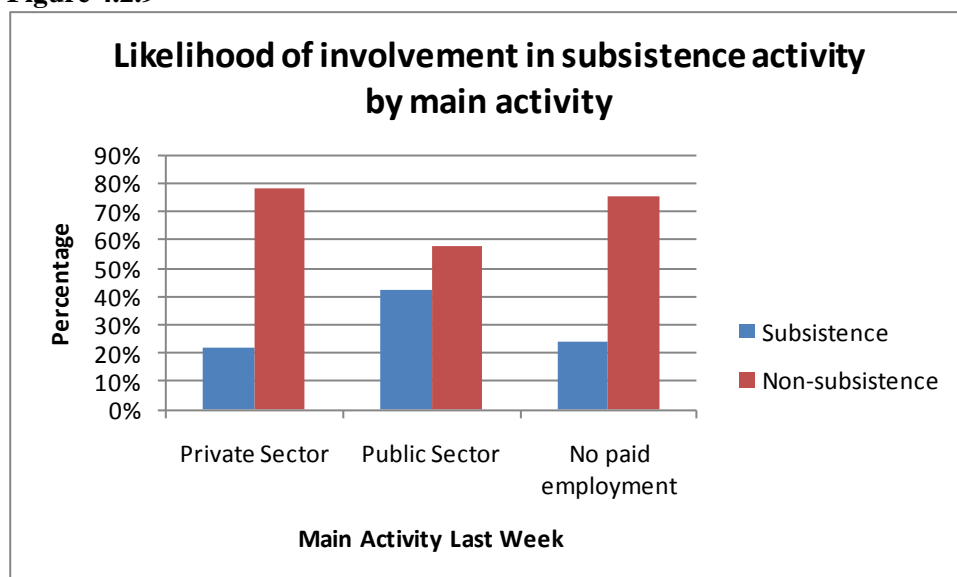
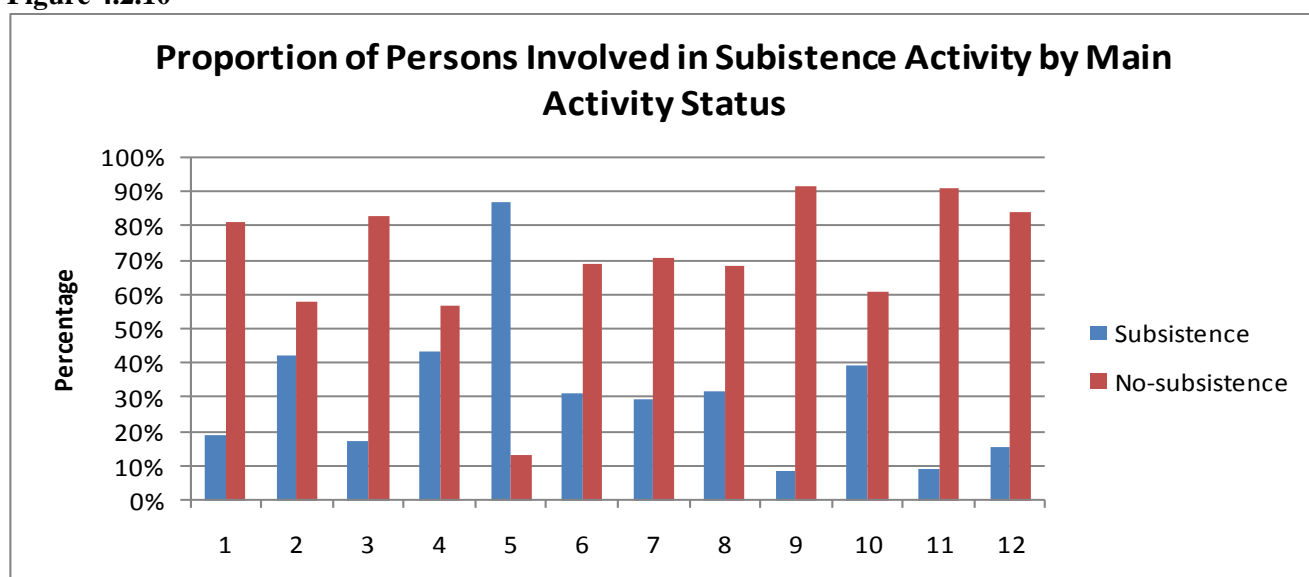


Figure 4.2.10



Paid Employment

- 6. Employer
- 7. Employee (public sector)
- 8. Employee (private sector)
- 9. Self employed
- 10. Produce goods for sale

Other

- 6. Voluntary family work
- 7. Voluntary work
- 8. Home duties
- 9. Student
- 10. Retired
- 11. Disabled
- 12. Other

## **Chapter 5      General housing characteristics**

### **5.1 Introduction**

This section describes the general housing characteristics in Palau in relation to the total number of occupied housing units and the total number of vacant housing units and changes to those housing units between the 2005 Palau Census and the 2012 Palau Mini Census. Because of the collection methodology incorporated into the 2012 census, only one question which refers to the occupancy status of the housing unit was asked. Detailed analysis of the housing unit's occupancy status and its relation to the population recorded in 2012 was then compared to previous census and the different states in Palau.

#### *5.1.1 Data Description*

A housing unit is a house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, or group of rooms or single room occupied as separate living quarters — or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat apart from any other persons in the building and have direct access only from outside the building or through a common hall. If living quarters contained ten or more unrelated persons the 1990 and subsequent censuses classified them as group quarters. If living quarters contained nine or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, the census recorded them as a housing unit. This chapter deals exclusively with housing units.

The 2012 mini census included both occupied and vacant housing units as part of the housing inventory. It included recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, etc. only if used as usual place of residence on Census Day 2012. The census classified a housing unit as occupied if it was the usual residence of the person or group of persons at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants were only temporarily absent. The census included vacant mobile homes provided that they were intended for occupancy.

A vacant housing unit was one that contained no residents at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants were only temporarily absent. The census also considered vacant those units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration by persons who usually resided elsewhere. A new unit not yet occupied was classified as vacant if construction had reached the point where all exterior windows and doors, and final usable floors, were in place. The census did not consider unoccupied units open to the elements as vacant. Also excluded from vacant units were buildings used entirely for non-residential purposes, like a store, office, or storage facility.

#### *5.1.2 Limitations*

The 2012 Palau Mini Census was first treated as a listing exercise for a future survey. It was decided that because of Palau's relatively small population, extra effort was made to ask the residents of Palau a limited set of questions related to housing and person characteristics. For the general housing characteristics, tenure and occupancy status, only one question was assessed during the field enumeration. Question H1 - is an enumerator observation question that aimed to determine if the housing unit visited was occupied or vacant based on the definitions above. General housing characteristic questions such as tenure, building's age and rental status were not captured.

#### *5.1.3 Compatibility*

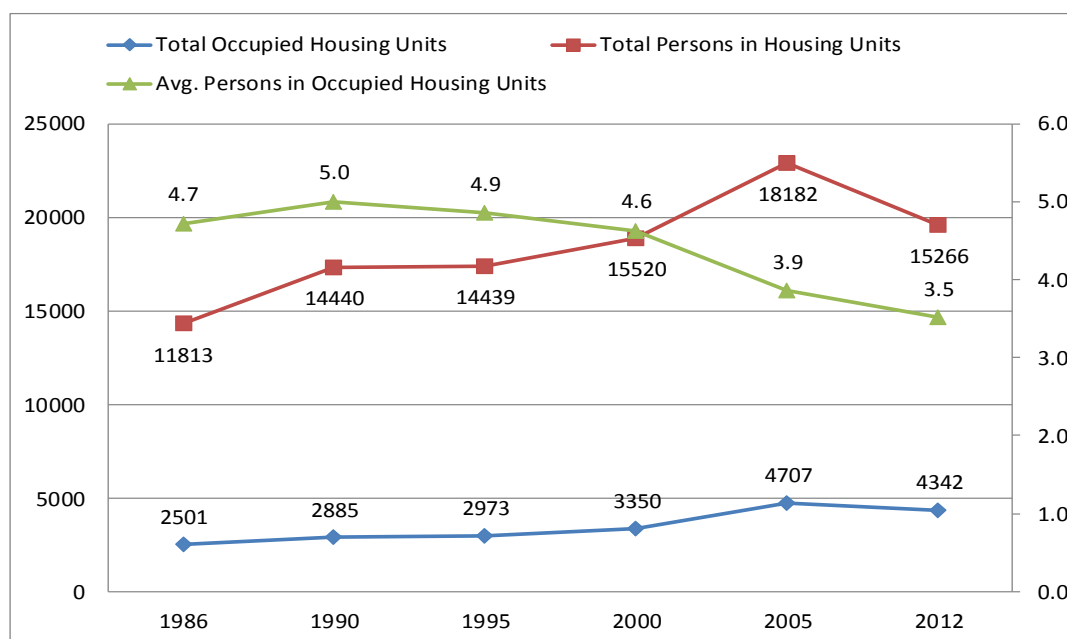
There was no change in the definition of housing units or occupancy status between the 1986, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005 and 2012 censuses. However, tenure of households in Palau which expanded on occupied dwellings by including information on mortgage and cash rent was not captured and hence analysis will only be done on households that are vacant and those that are occupied.

## 5.2 Analysis of Housing Characteristics Data

### 5.2.1 Total housing units and average household size 1986 - 2012

There has been a steady increase of the number of housing units in Palau from 1986 to 2000. In 2005 there was a 41 percent spike in the total number of housing units since 2000 (Figure 5.1). The total number of housing units then dropped 8 percent, from 2005 to 2012. The total number of housing units from 1986 to 2012 mimics the same pattern in the rise and fall of the total number of persons in occupied housing units. Although the total number of persons in housing units have been increasing since 1986, the total number of occupied housing units has also been increasing at a slightly faster rate than the population thus creating a steady drop in the average number of persons in housing units from a high of 5 persons per household in 1990 to 3.5 persons per household in 2012.

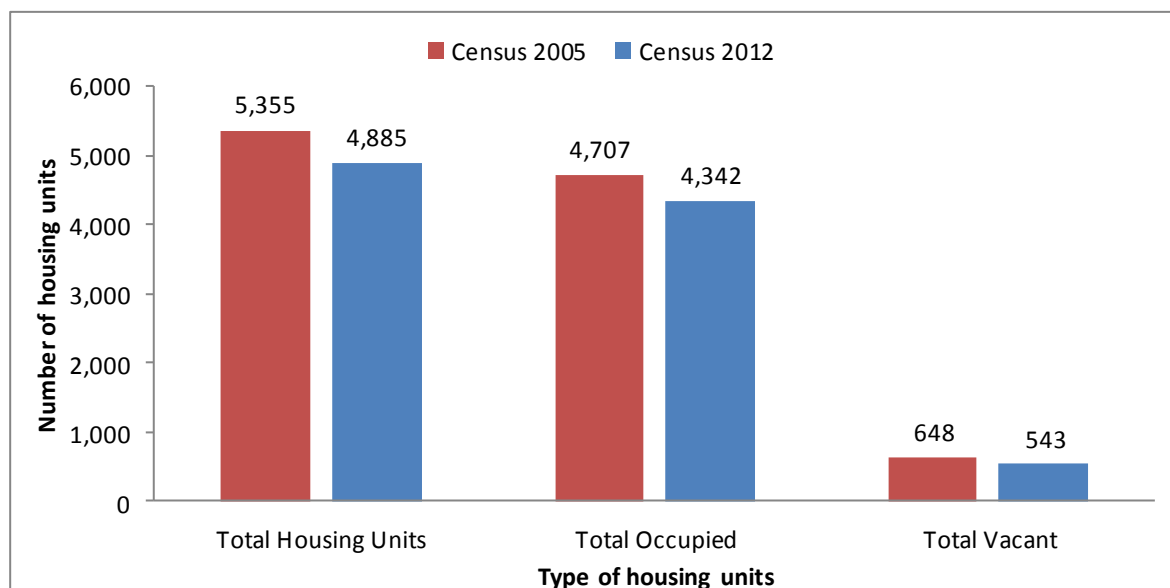
**Figure 5.1 Total occupied housing units, total persons and average household size 1986 - 2012**



The 2012 Palau Mini Census recorded a total of 4,926 housing units and of those, 4342 was listed as occupied and 543 housing units were listed as vacant (Figure 5.2). When compared to the previous census, Palau recorded 5,355 housing units and of those units, 4707 was listed as occupied and 648 housing units were listed as vacant. There was a decline in the total occupied housing units by 8 percent from 2005 to 2012 and is mimicked in the decline in the total number of persons in occupied housing units by 16 percent during the same period. Census results show that there was also a decline in the total number of vacant housing units of 9.6 percent. This decline in the number of vacant households can also be contributed to smaller household compositions (number of persons per household).

In 2005 the average number of persons in occupied housing units was calculated at 3.9 persons per occupied housing unit. In 2012 the average number of persons in occupied housing units is now 3.5 persons per occupied housing unit. This slight decrease in the average number of persons per occupied housing unit might be associated with the decrease of vacant household units in that, a part of the household composition (of larger household compositions) reported in 2005 are now moving out of these households and into vacant housing units thus creating smaller household compositions reported in 2012.

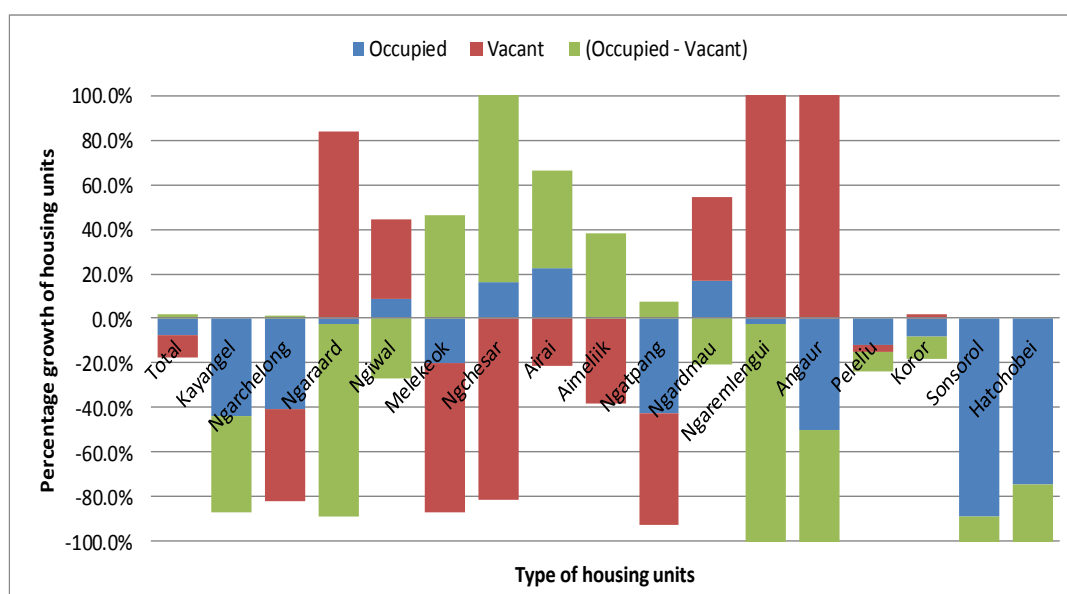
**Figure5.2 Housing characteristics in 2005 and 2012**



### 5.2.2 Changes in housing characteristics from 2005 - 2012

Figure 5.3, shows the percentage of change for occupied housing units and vacant housing units for each state from 2005 to 2012. The blue bar represents the percentage of change in number of occupied dwellings while the red bar represents the percentage of change in the number of vacant dwellings in the same time frame. The green bar is the difference between occupied and vacant dwellings. If a green bar falls below the zero percent line, this tells us that there is a negative growth in that particular state. The same concept follows for green bars that rise above the zero percent line which indicates positive growth.

**Figure 5.3 Percentages change in housing characteristics from 2005 to 2012**



As we can see from the interpretation of the graph only five states is shown to have positive growth and these states are Melekeok, Ngchesar, Airai, Aimelik and Ngatpang. It was not surprising to see that Koror had a decline in housing growth. The housing and land in this area tends to be a bit more competitive because Koror is the economic center of Palau and with Koror having such a small area for housing development there is a natural tendency for people to live in neighboring states. And those states closest to Koror are those highlighted with positive housing growth.



Kayangel, Ngarard, Ngaremlengui, Angaur have also shown significant housing decline. We are assuming that several possibilities to this decline are remoteness and difficulty of accessibility to each state from Koror.

The furthest states are Sonsorol and Hatohebei having a distance of over 200 miles from Koror with only ship limited access. Because of their remoteness, it is a natural tendency for persons residing in these islands to move closer to Koror to sustain and coordinate household supplies to family members still residing in these states. As a result a larger decrease in the percentage of occupied housing units is evident. Once again, it is assumed that if there is a decrease in the number of occupied housing units there should be an increase in vacant housing units. However this is not the case in that there were no vacant housing units in 2005 and 2012. We assume that the reason for not having vacant housing units in these states, is that once a housing unit becomes vacant then it would have been occupied by other persons, converted for other means such as storage space or cannibalized to maintain occupied housing units.

### **5.3 Structural characteristics, utilities and connection to internet**

In this section we will describe the structural characteristics of only occupied housing units in Palau. Mainly we will focus on the three different components of a typical housing unit in Palau such as the *walls, roof and foundation*. We will also focus on the types of materials, concrete, metal and wood that is commonly used for the formation of dwellings in Palau. We will also describe the *Access to Electricity, Access to Piped Water and Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities* which are the basic indicators for economic development as well as assessing a country's strive to reduce poverty. A new indicator used in economic and social development was captured for the first time in Palau census. *Access to the Internet* was asked from occupied housing units and will explore how Palau ranks against other islands around the region and the distribution among its states.

#### *5.3.1 Materials used in the Formation of the Structure*

In the 2005 Palau census there were three separate questions that assessed the composition of a housing unit. Each question was either asked or observed by the enumerator to gain information about the main material that was used in the forming of the roof, walls and foundation. The responses to these questions were 1) Concrete, 2) Metal/Tin, 3) Wood, 4) Thatch, and 5) Other. In the 2012 Palau mini census the three questions asked in 2005 were combined into one single question that aimed to get the same results by combining all materials used in the formation of the entire house. As a result there were five distinct dwelling characteristics that emerged from the different combinations of materials. These five characteristics were:

- 1) Concrete foundation, wall and roof;
- 2) Concrete foundation, metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof;
- 3) Concrete foundation and walls, metal/tile roof;
- 4) On stilts, wooden floor, metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof and
- 5) Others.

Only three data categories (concrete, metal/wood, and others) can be compared to the 2005 census because of the grouping of different materials that was used in 2012. Therefore, comparative analysis between 2005 and 2012 for roof, foundation, and walls will exclude thatch.

The materials used to construct housing units in Palau changed relatively little over the decade. Here we focus on three parts of a residential structure – the roof, outside walls and foundation. In 1990, most roofs of housing units in Palau were made from metal, a trend that continued throughout the successive censuses (Table 5.1).

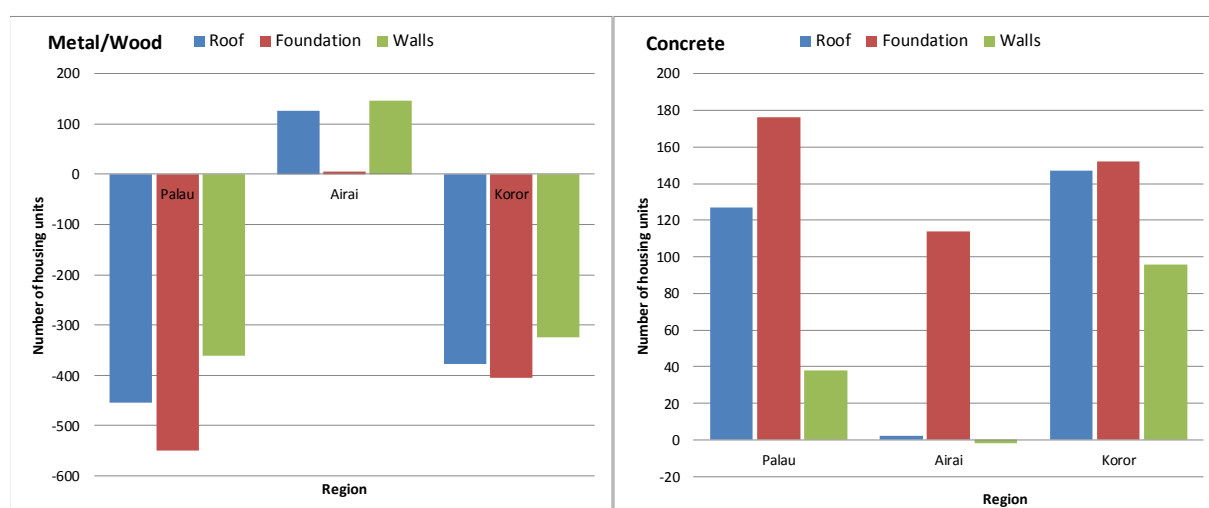
**Table 5.1 Occupied housing units with type of roof materials used by census years**

Type of Roof Material	Years								
	1990	% of Δ	1995	% of Δ	2000	% of Δ	2005	% of Δ	2013
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	3312	-3.9	3183	5.2	3350	40.5	4707	-7.8	4342
<b>Concrete</b>	348	11.2	387	50.1	581	3.6	602	21.1	729
<i>Percent</i>	10.5%		12.2%		17.3%		12.8%		16.8%
<b>Tin &amp; Wood</b>	2917	-12.8	2544	7.3	2729	48.0	4039	-11.3	3584
<i>Percent</i>	88.1%		79.9%		81.5%		85.8%		82.5%
<b>Thatch &amp; Others</b>	47	93.6	91	-56.0	40	65.0	66	-56.1	29
<i>Percent</i>	1.4%		2.9%		1.2%		1.4%		0.7%
<b>Unknown</b>	-		161		-		-		-

The housing units with concrete roofs steadily increased with the largest increase of 50.1 percent from 1995 to 2000. There was a slight increase from 2000 to 2005 at 3.6 percent, but with a large increase from 2005 to 2012 of 21.1 percent respectively. Although there was a large increase of concrete roofs in occupied housing units there was a contrasting change in occupied housing units with metal or wooden roofs where it dropped 11.3 percent in 2012. Occupied housing units with metal or wooden roofs still account for 82.5 percent of all occupied housing units while occupied housing units with concrete roofs account for 16.8 percent.

If just focusing on the type of material for each section of a dwelling (roof, foundation and walls) from 2005 to 2012, we can see that there is a reasonable increase in the use of concrete in all sections (Figure 5.4).

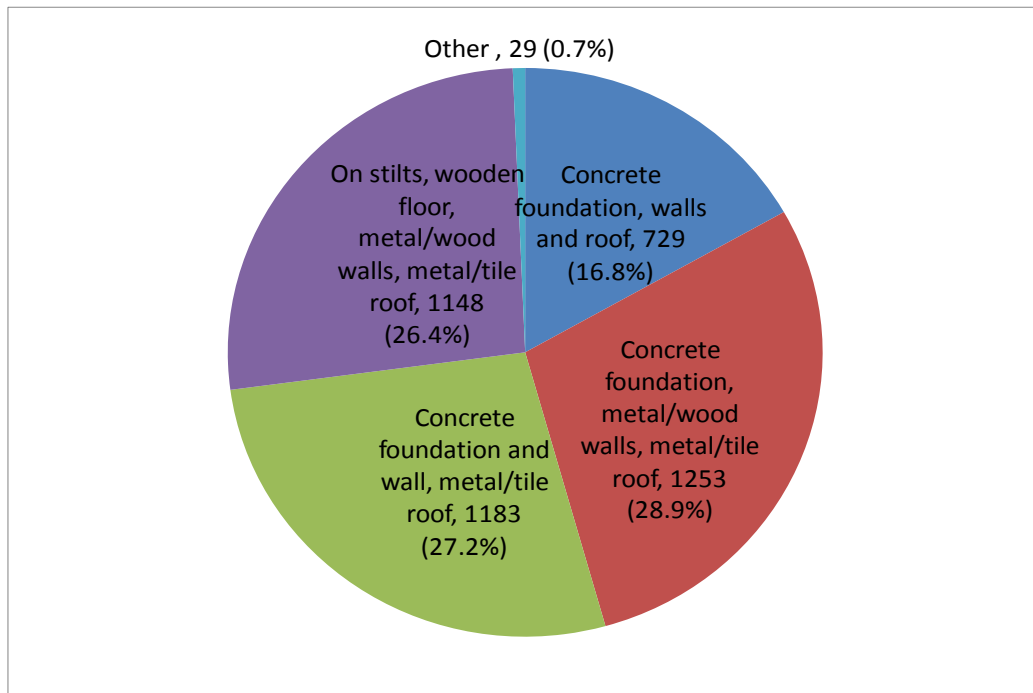
**Figure 5.4 Housing units using metal/wood and concrete in Airai, Koror and Palau, 2005 - 2012**



Again, in contrast there is a significant decrease in the use of metal or wood in all three sections of a dwelling. Wooden foundations of occupied housing units in 2005 are being replaced with sturdier concrete. This is dramatic change can be attributed to many factors but it is most likely associated with the influx of revenue into the economy, where the resident population is investing in modern and more permanent homes. This change can be seen if comparing two of the most populous states in Palau, Airai and Koror. When looking at occupied housing units in Airai, 114 new dwellings in 2012 utilize concrete as the main foundation material and 146 new dwellings utilized wood and/or metal as the main material for outer walls. Focusing on Koror we can see that more occupied housing units are moving from wooden structures to concrete structures

If looking at the composition of all occupied housing units only 16.8 percent account for a dwelling that is uses concrete for the foundation, outside walls and roof (Figure 5.5). The other three other categories share about equal proportions of occupied housing units. But occupied housing units with concrete foundations account for 72.9 percent of all occupied housing units. Housing units with a concrete foundation and concrete wall account for 27.2 percent of occupied housing units (Table 5.2). These dwelling are normally built with a wooden roofing frame and metallic roofing sheets and are more prevalent in Palau because it is relatively inexpensive to form a dwelling with this type of roof versus a concrete roof. In addition, Palau does not have many typhoons like Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa so does not need as strong housing as those areas.

**Figure 5.5 Structural characteristics of occupied housing units, 2012**



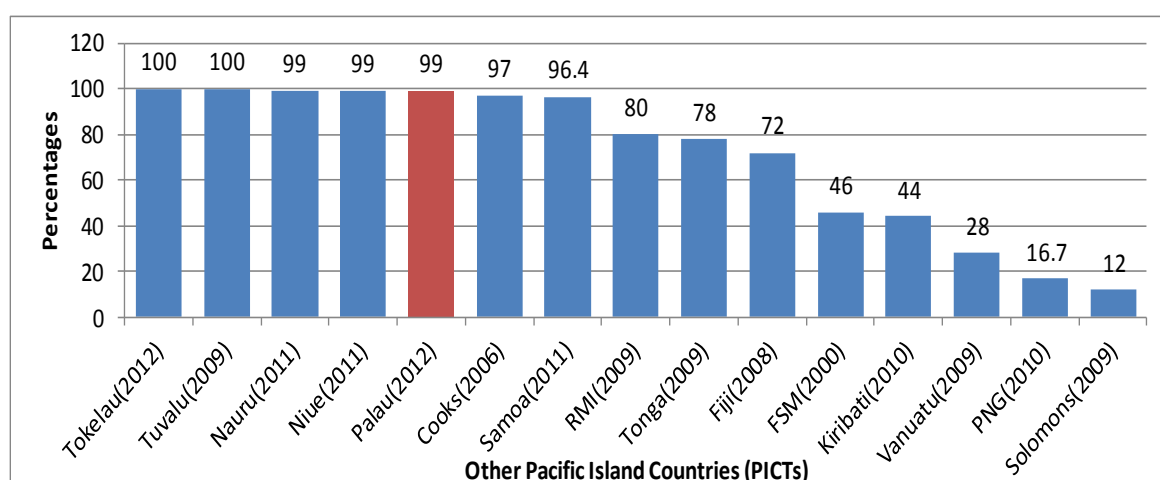
**Table 5.2 Occupied housing units with type of structural used by state, 2012**

STATE	Total	Roof			Foundation			Walls		
		Concrete	Metal / wood	Other	Concrete	Metal / wood	Other	Concrete	Metal / wood	Other
Kayangel	27	-	27	-	10	17	-	4	23	-
Ngarchelong	89	-	89	-	63	26	-	24	65	-
Ngaraard	117	-	117	-	44	73	-	15	102	-
Ngiwal	61	2	59	-	39	22	-	26	35	-
Melekeok	82	7	73	2	62	18	2	8	72	2
Ngchesar	87	3	84	-	39	48	-	15	72	-
Airai	649	78	570	1	485	163	1	236	412	1
Aimeliik	78	3	74	1	53	24	1	32	45	1
Ngatpang	55	1	53	1	31	23	1	15	39	1
Ngardmau	55	-	55	-	15	40	-	4	51	-
Ngaremlengui	76	-	76	-	37	39	-	29	47	-
Angaur	43	2	41	-	15	28	-	13	30	-
Peleliu	168	8	159	1	129	38	1	90	77	1
Koror	2746	625	2098	23	2142	581	23	1401	1322	23
Sonsorol	4	-	4	-	1	3	-	-	4	-
Hatothobei	5	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-
<b>Total occupied housing units</b>	<b>4342</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>3584</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3165</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1912</b>	<b>2401</b>	<b>29</b>

### 5.3.2 Electricity

The 2012 mini census collected data on electric power with questionnaire item H5 and it was recorded for both occupied and vacant housing units. The response to this question was a simple “Yes” for having access to electricity and “No” for having no access to electricity. If the house was vacant or had no power at the time of visit, the dwelling was considered to have access to electric power if it was connected to a power meter, power lines, other general means for providing electricity may it be public utility, personal, or renewable sources such as solar power.

Access to electricity is important in improving the quality of life for those residing in Palau and it is a key component for economic development. In 1986, about 85 percent of occupied housing units had access to electricity and ten years later almost 100 percent of all occupied housing units had access to electricity. This trend continued relatively close to 100 percent in subsequent censuses ending with 99 percent of all occupied housing units having access to electricity. Because of the importance of access to electricity; every Pacific Island Country and Territory is assessed on providing basic electricity access to dwellings within their respective borders. How does Palau rank in the region in providing this basic service?

**Figure 5.6 Electrification rate by PICTs**

Source: [www.spc.int/NMDI](http://www.spc.int/NMDI)

Figure 5.6, shows that Palau is on par with other small island PICTS with similar geographies. Geographies where residents are clustered in easily accessible areas enabling power providers relative ease in delivering electricity. If comparing Palau to the other Compact of Free Association (COFA) countries, the Republic of the Marshall Islands Electrification Rate is at 80 percent while the Federated States of Micronesia is at 46 per cent.

### 5.3.3 Access to piped water

Data source on piped water was obtained from questionnaire item H3 which was also recorded for occupied and vacant housing units. In Palau, the common mode of water supply is through pipes and did not distinguish between public, private or communal. In addition, the source of water that was piped was also not captured so we are not able to distinguish if, the source of piped water into the dwelling was from a well, river, catchment, etc. The response to this item was limited to the four characteristics outline below.

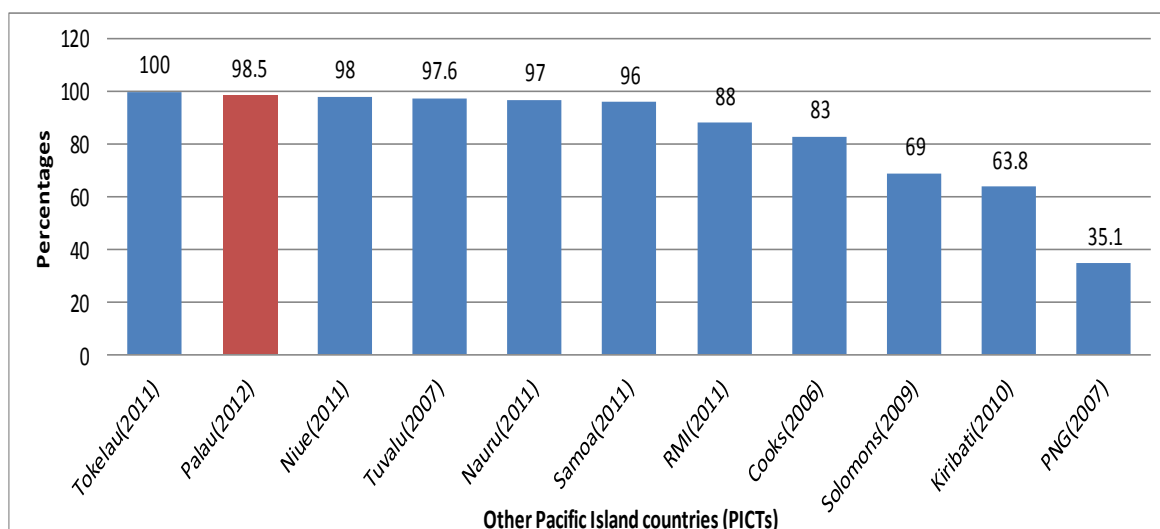
- 1) Have access to piped water within the unit – Are housing units.
- 2) Have access to piped water within the building – Are housing units with shared areas to access water within the same building sharing one roof.
- 3) Have access to piped water outside the building – are housing units that have access to piped water outside their dwelling located within the same property boundary.
- 4) No access to piped water – are housing units that only have manual access (without the use of piping and spouts) to rivers, lakes, wells, catchments, and other sources.

*One of the limitations is that Access to piped water* is a source of improved drinking water and is a proxy for access to safe drinking water because of it is more likely to be protected from external contaminants. This data item does not take actual drinking water quality into account, nor does it reflect the time spent on getting water from improved sources, which are not on premises. Access to drinking water and improved sanitation is a fundamental need and a human right vital for the dignity and health of all people. The health and economic benefits of improved water supply to households and individuals (especially children) are well documented. In the following section we will describe the current portrait of occupied housing units' access to piped water as well as access to improved sanitation.

Unfortunately, the source for *Access to piped water* was not captured, hence we will only compare piped water collected in the 2005 census from data item H14 and further analyze historical trend data.

As the number of new dwellings increase from 1990 to 2012 the number of occupied housing units with access to piped water also increased. But unlike the slight dip in occupied housing from 2005 to 2012 the percentage of occupied housing units had a steady increase of about one to two percent in access to piped water every subsequent census. About 98.5 percent of all occupied housing units in Palau have access to piped water. Based on established definitions, *access to piped water* is a source of *improved drinking water* and by using this definition we can compare *improved drinking water* against other PICTS in the region. Again, Palau has similar ratios with PICTS of similar population and geographies (Figure 5.7).

**Figure 5.7 Improved drinking water**

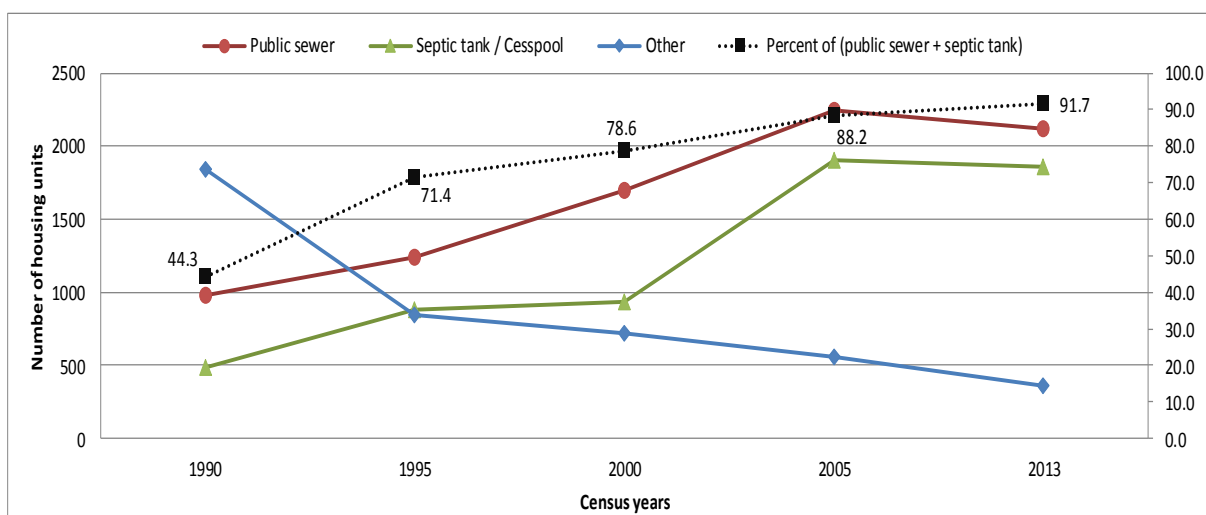


Source: www.spc.int/NMDI

### 5.3.4 Sewage

The mini census obtained data on sewage disposal from questionnaire item H4 and was recorded for both vacant and occupied housing units. Housing units were classified as connected to “Public sewer,” connected to a “Septic tank or cesspool,” not connected using an “Outhouse” or “Other means.” A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit was considered connected to a septic tank or cesspool when it had an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. Housing units that were classified as having access to only an outhouse because the only other means of access to improved sanitation, where excreta is not manually removed, was a pit latrine may it be simple or improved. The *other means* category included housing units that disposed of sewage in any other matter not covered by the preceding three categories.

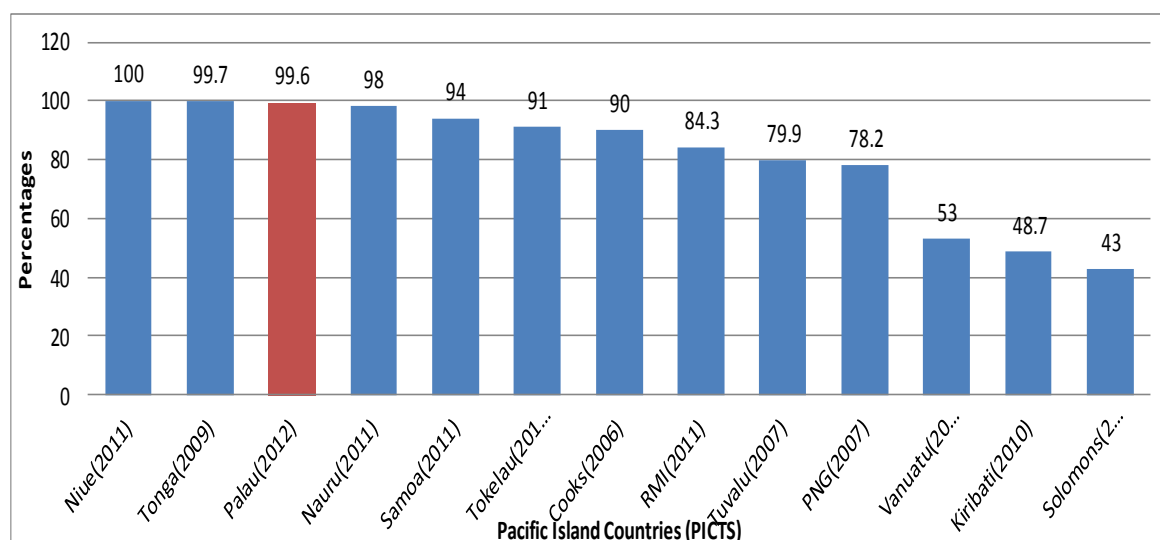
**Figure 5.8 Occupied housing units with type of sewage disposal by census years**



Since 1990, Palau has seen a steady increase of occupied dwellings connected to public sewer systems as well as septic tanks. This is a positive trend in that more dwellings in Palau are accessing improved sanitation facilities, thus improving the health of the occupants. Figure 5.8, shows that occupied housing units in Palau are moving from other types of improved sanitation facilities such as pit latrines and pour flush latrines to modern improved sanitation facilities such as public sewers and

septic tanks. In 2012, occupied housing units using other sources of improved sanitation facilities accounted for 7.9 percent of all occupied housing units or about 342 occupied housing units.

**Figure 5.9 Improved sanitation**



Source: [www.spc.int/NMDI](http://www.spc.int/NMDI)

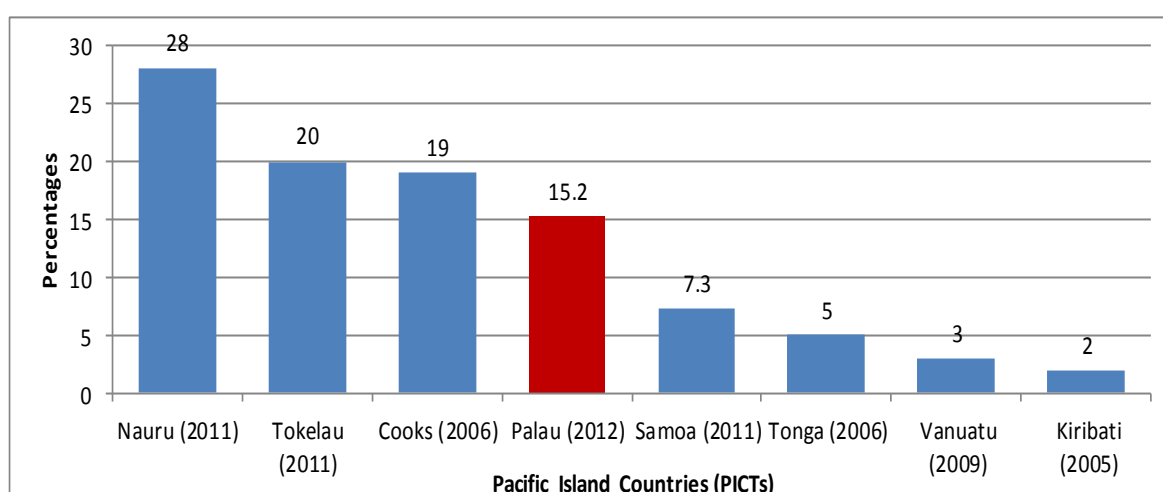
Close to 100 percent of occupied dwelling in Palau have access to improved sanitation facilities. If comparing improved sanitation ratios, on the household level, we can see that Palau falls in the top three PICTs in terms of providing and utilizing the means to access improved sanitation facilities (Figure 5.9). Regional comparison against other COFA countries cannot be done because data from the region was not available at the time of this report.

### 5.3.5 Connection to the Internet

The purpose of this item, which was captured in questionnaire from data item H6, is to access the ratio of occupied housing units that can access the internet from within the dwelling from the total number of occupied housing units. The possible response to this data item was “Yes” for occupants of the dwelling being able to access the Internet either from a physical landline connection (dial-up or digital subscriber line), public use wireless connection or cellular network. Or “No” for no access to the internet because of lack physical modes of connection, hardware, need or affordability or any other related reason.

*Connection to the Internet* was asked for the first time in Palau therefore we will compare Palau to the rest of the Pacific Island Country and Territories (PICTs) in terms of household connectivity as a ratio of occupied housing units connected to the Internet from the total number of occupied housing units.

**Figure 5.10 Internet access**



Source: [www.spc.int/NMDI](http://www.spc.int/NMDI)

Information and communication technology (ICT) is important for economic and social development of any country and it is linked to improved education, literacy, empowerment and income generation. In the 2012 mini census one question was added to access whether or not an occupied housing unit had access to the Internet and based on the responses, 15.2 percent of all occupied housing units have access to the Internet. When comparing Palau to other PICTs, it was ranked fourth and again is similar to other small population PICTs with comparable geographies (Figure 5.10).

When looking at access to the Internet from occupied housing units within Palau, Koror accounts for 77.1 percent and Arai accounts for 17.7 percent. But this is mimicked by the housing distribution in Palau where Koror has the most occupied dwellings and Airai with the second most. If looking at the percentage of occupied housing units with access to the Internet, we can see that the percentage tend to be normalized so Airai, Angaur and Koror have roughly the same amount of occupied dwelling accessing the Internet or about 14 to 18 percent. It was surprising to see that 14 percent of occupied housing units in Angaur have access to the Internet. This is surprising because Angaur is one of the five remote inhabited islands in Palau that is very difficult to access. But because of this remoteness and difficulty of access could contribute to the rational that ICT is beneficial to this state and making it easier for persons residing there to communicate quickly and easily to others in Palau and around the world. Peleliu as well accounts for 1.5 percent of all occupied housing units in Palau with access to the Internet with 6 percent of their occupied housing units having access to the Internet.



**Table 5.3 – Occupied housing units in Palau that have access to the Internet and the percentage of those units from the total occupied units.**

<b>National &amp; State</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>% of occ units from Palau Tot</b>	<b>% of occ units from State Tot</b>
<b>Palau</b>	4342	660	100.0%	15.2%
<b>Kayangel</b>	27	-	-	-
<b>Ngarchelong</b>	89	2	0.3%	2.2%
<b>Ngaraard</b>	117	1	0.2%	0.9%
<b>Ngiwal</b>	61	-	-	-
<b>Melekeok</b>	82	7	1.1%	8.5%
<b>Ngchesar</b>	87	2	0.3%	2.3%
<b>Airai</b>	649	117	17.7%	18.0%
<b>Aimeliik</b>	78	2	0.3%	2.6%
<b>Ngatpang</b>	55	1	0.2%	1.8%
<b>Ngardmau</b>	55	1	0.2%	1.8%
<b>Ngaremlengui</b>	76	2	0.3%	2.6%
<b>Angaur</b>	43	6	0.9%	14.0%
<b>Peleliu</b>	168	10	1.5%	6.0%
<b>Koror</b>	2746	509	77.1%	18.5%
<b>Sonsorol</b>	4	-	-	-
<b>Hatohobei</b>	5	-	-	-

**APPENDIX A:**

**PALAU 2012 MINI CENSUS BASIC TABLES**

Table A1. Distribution of households by status of interview coverage																	
Coverage	State																
	Palau	Kayangel	Ngarchelong	Ngaraard	Ngiwal	Melekeok	Ngchesar	Airai	Aimeliik	Ngatpang	Ngardmau	Ngaremlengui	Angaur	Peleliu	Koror	Sonsorol	Hatohobei
Type of Form																	
Total	5082	41	117	164	80	109	89	742	95	66	67	89	52	201	3161	4	5
Household	4342	27	89	117	61	82	87	649	78	55	55	76	43	168	2746	4	5
Group Quarters	156	-	-	1	-	1	-	23	1	4	1	-	-	1	124	-	-
Prison	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
College Dorm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
School Dorm	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Workers Barracks	144	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	1	2	1	-	-	1	116	-	-
Religious Quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live-aboard (Yachts Ships etc.)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Other	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Non-response	584	14	28	46	19	26	2	70	16	7	11	13	9	32	291	-	-
Vacant	543	14	28	46	19	26	2	70	16	7	11	13	9	32	250	-	-
Refusal - don't want to participate	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Refusal - Inappropriate time	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
No Contact - off island	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
No Contact - not home	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Out-of-scope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Table A2. Total population by citizenship and state																	
Citizenship	State																
	Palau	Kayangel	Ngarchelong	Ngaraard	Ngiwal	Melekeok	Ngchesar	Airai	Aimeliik	Ngatpang	Ngardmau	Ngaremlengui	Angaur	Peleliu	Koror	Sonsorol	Hatothobei
Total Persons	17501	76	281	453	226	299	287	2537	281	257	195	309	130	489	11665	6	10
Palauan	12855	71	254	392	210	253	259	1957	237	221	179	280	119	426	7984	5	8
USA	277	-	-	6	2	7	4	47	2	1	1	15	4	11	177	-	-
Japan	224	-	-	1	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	-	5	200	-	-
Philippines	2795	4	20	16	10	24	18	396	35	31	10	9	6	40	2176	-	-
Taiwan	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	173	-	-
PR of China	192	-	-	2	-	-	-	34	-	2	2	-	-	-	152	-	-
Bangladesh	160	-	-	3	-	8	5	38	4	2	-	2	-	4	94	-	-
Other Asian	352	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	340	-	-
Aust / NZ	24	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-
Other	431	-	6	31	3	6	1	24	1	-	1	3	1	2	349	1	2

Table A3. Total population by relationship and state																	
Relationship	State																
	Palau	Kayangel	Ngarchelong	Ngaraard	Ngiwal	Melekeok	Ngchesar	Airai	Aimeliik	Ngatpang	Ngardmau	Ngaremlengui	Angaur	Peleliu	Koror	Sonsorol	Hatothobei
Total Persons	17501	76	281	453	226	299	287	2537	281	257	195	309	130	489	11665	6	10
Head	4342	27	89	117	61	82	87	649	78	55	55	76	43	168	2746	4	5
Spouse	2391	14	50	66	32	48	55	404	50	35	38	51	20	83	1442	1	2
Natural or adopted child	4516	19	66	98	73	87	91	739	77	59	54	78	37	121	2917	-	-
Stepson / Stepdaughter	111	1	-	1	4	-	6	23	-	-	7	8	-	13	47	1	-
Brother / Sister	387	5	5	6	6	6	7	43	13	4	9	6	3	13	261	-	-
Father / Mother	131	-	2	3	3	4	5	17	5	3	-	3	1	2	83	-	-
Grandchild	1555	7	43	68	30	25	29	151	23	23	12	50	14	50	1030	-	-
Other Relative	1070	2	13	32	8	20	3	145	15	13	14	30	7	24	744	-	-
Roomer / Boarder	328	-	4	-	-	4	-	43	5	-	2	1	3	1	262	-	3
Domestic Worker / Helper	332	1	9	10	9	14	4	73	9	1	1	6	1	7	187	-	-
Unmarried Partner	65	-	-	1	-	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-
Other non-relative	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	1	31	-	-
Group Quarter Member	2235	-	-	51	-	7	-	234	4	64	3	-	-	6	1866	-	-

**Table A4. Total population by single year ages and sex**

Single year ages (0 - 95+)	Sex				Single year ages (0 - 95+)	Sex			
	Total	Male	Female	Male to Female Sex Ratio		Total	Male	Female	Male to Female Sex Ratio
0 years	220	113	107	1.06	51 years	208	107	101	1.06
1 years	219	116	103	1.13	52 years	306	163	143	1.14
2 years	223	123	100	1.23	53 years	226	118	108	1.09
3 years	253	115	138	0.83	54 years	207	121	86	1.41
4 years	249	129	120	1.08	55 years	195	103	92	1.12
5 years	250	136	114	1.19	56 years	248	143	105	1.36
6 years	222	118	104	1.13	57 years	191	109	82	1.33
7 years	253	134	119	1.13	58 years	211	105	106	0.99
8 years	227	121	106	1.14	59 years	190	103	87	1.18
9 years	260	141	119	1.18	60 years	180	84	96	0.88
10 years	206	111	95	1.17	61 years	129	73	56	1.30
11 years	255	120	135	0.89	62 years	196	96	100	0.96
12 years	250	131	119	1.10	63 years	145	79	66	1.20
13 years	248	130	118	1.10	64 years	142	66	76	0.87
14 years	197	107	90	1.19	65 years	131	67	64	1.05
15 years	262	140	122	1.15	66 years	57	30	27	1.11
16 years	320	165	155	1.06	67 years	82	42	40	1.05
17 years	294	161	133	1.21	68 years	82	38	44	0.86
18 years	300	144	156	0.92	69 years	64	31	33	0.94
19 years	249	139	110	1.26	70 years	77	35	42	0.83
20 years	234	142	92	1.54	71 years	43	17	26	0.65
21 years	216	118	98	1.20	72 years	60	27	33	0.82
22 years	224	123	101	1.22	73 years	43	17	26	0.65
23 years	237	112	125	0.90	74 years	54	22	32	0.69
24 years	221	110	111	0.99	75 years	53	20	33	0.61
25 years	214	111	103	1.08	76 years	49	22	27	0.81
26 years	250	130	120	1.08	77 years	32	14	18	0.78
27 years	234	119	115	1.03	78 years	41	20	21	0.95
28 years	285	144	141	1.02	79 years	19	4	15	0.27
29 years	246	132	114	1.16	80 years	31	6	25	0.24
30 years	291	156	135	1.16	81 years	20	9	11	0.82
31 years	229	131	98	1.34	82 years	35	8	27	0.30
32 years	318	180	138	1.30	83 years	33	11	22	0.50
33 years	264	146	118	1.24	84 years	23	9	14	0.64
34 years	285	165	120	1.38	85 years	15	2	13	0.15
35 years	291	164	127	1.29	86 years	16	1	15	0.07
36 years	334	188	146	1.29	87 years	22	2	20	0.10
37 years	288	160	128	1.25	88 years	8	4	4	1.00
38 years	347	188	159	1.18	89 years	17	1	16	0.06
39 years	302	165	137	1.20	90 years	6	0	6	0.00
40 years	344	185	159	1.16	91 years	5	3	2	1.50
41 years	233	122	111	1.10	92 years	11	2	9	0.22
42 years	358	208	150	1.39	93 years	8	4	4	1.00
43 years	311	176	135	1.30	94 years	6	1	5	0.20
44 years	259	135	124	1.09	95 years and over	12	6	6	1.00
45 years	324	176	148	1.19	Total persons	3929	1945	1984	
46 years	314	176	138	1.28					
47 years	311	170	141	1.21					
48 years	311	155	156	0.99	Total persons	17501	9217	8284	1.11
49 years	262	132	130	1.02					
50 years	278	159	119	1.34					
Total persons	13572	7272	6300						

Table A5. Total population by 10-year age groups, sex and state																	
Sex by 10-year age groups	State																
	Palau	Kayangel	Ngarchelong	Ngaraard	Ngiwal	Melekeok	Ngchesar	Airai	Aimeliik	Ngatpang	Ngardmau	Ngaremlengui	Angaur	Peleliu	Koror	Sonsorol	Hatothobei
All Persons	17501	76	281	453	226	299	287	2537	281	257	195	309	130	489	11665	6	10
0 - 9 years	2376	13	39	75	41	36	43	347	39	22	31	61	21	83	1525	-	-
10 - 19 years	2581	4	49	111	27	47	55	410	40	71	31	49	17	52	1618	-	-
20 - 29 years	2361	10	17	24	17	28	22	295	25	32	22	38	4	38	1785	-	4
30 - 39 years	2949	14	26	39	30	46	36	403	39	26	17	31	15	79	2144	1	3
40 - 49 years	3027	10	48	64	40	61	45	469	49	41	45	34	31	79	2008	2	1
50 - 59 years	2260	9	47	68	35	44	31	354	43	38	28	55	25	72	1406	3	2
60 - 69 years	1208	10	25	33	21	23	35	152	31	17	15	24	10	56	756	-	-
70 - 79 years	471	4	17	26	8	7	12	71	10	4	6	10	1	20	275	-	-
80 - 89 years	220	2	10	9	4	5	7	29	5	5	-	4	6	10	124	-	-
90+ years	48	-	3	4	3	2	1	7	-	1	-	3	-	-	24	-	-
Males	9217	41	147	196	107	144	148	1302	149	158	113	165	75	256	6204	4	8
0 - 9 years	1246	5	17	34	20	16	27	188	22	11	14	37	13	38	804	-	-
10 - 19 years	1348	3	36	31	14	21	27	202	27	52	17	29	7	25	857	-	-
20 - 29 years	1241	4	8	13	7	16	12	145	17	17	14	19	4	23	939	-	3
30 - 39 years	1643	12	13	20	15	25	18	214	18	18	12	14	8	41	1213	-	2
40 - 49 years	1635	5	24	29	15	32	23	247	27	23	27	19	18	43	1100	2	1
50 - 59 years	1231	5	27	41	20	22	17	188	21	22	19	27	17	42	759	2	2
60 - 69 years	606	4	12	17	12	8	20	74	12	11	7	15	5	28	381	-	-
70 - 79 years	198	2	6	7	3	2	2	33	5	1	3	3	1	12	118	-	-
80 - 89 years	53	1	2	1	-	2	1	10	-	2	-	1	2	4	27	-	-
90+ years	16	-	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	6	-	-
Females	8284	35	134	257	119	155	139	1235	132	99	82	144	55	233	5461	2	2
0 - 9 years	1130	8	22	41	21	20	16	159	17	11	17	24	8	45	721	-	-
10 - 19 years	1233	1	13	80	13	26	28	208	13	19	14	20	10	27	761	-	-
20 - 29 years	1120	6	9	11	10	12	10	150	8	15	8	19	-	15	846	-	1
30 - 39 years	1306	2	13	19	15	21	18	189	21	8	5	17	7	38	931	1	1
40 - 49 years	1392	5	24	35	25	29	22	222	22	18	18	15	13	36	908	-	-
50 - 59 years	1029	4	20	27	15	22	14	166	22	16	9	28	8	30	647	1	-
60 - 69 years	602	6	13	16	9	15	15	78	19	6	8	9	5	28	375	-	-
70 - 79 years	273	2	11	19	5	5	10	38	5	3	3	7	-	8	157	-	-
80 - 89 years	167	1	8	8	4	3	6	19	5	3	-	3	4	6	97	-	-
90+ years	32	-	1	1	2	2	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	18	-	-

Table A6. Total population by 10-year age groups, sex and citizenship											
Age: 10-Year age groups and Sex	Citizenship										
	Total	Palauan	USA	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	PR of China	Bangladesh	Other Asian	Aust / NZ	Other
All Persons	17501	12855	277	224	2795	191	192	160	352	24	431
0 - 9 years	2376	2158	43	19	109	7	6	3	5	6	20
10 - 19 years	2581	2342	36	4	63	4	16	1	16	1	98
20 - 29 years	2361	1420	38	37	511	40	35	34	109	1	136
30 - 39 years	2949	1598	36	76	857	44	43	79	148	3	65
40 - 49 years	3027	1914	32	47	760	54	63	38	54	7	58
50 - 59 years	2260	1703	38	20	379	31	24	5	17	5	38
60 - 69 years	1208	1025	41	16	99	10	5	-	2	1	9
70 - 79 years	471	435	9	4	14	1	-	-	1	-	7
80 - 89 years	220	212	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
90+ years	48	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males	9217	6540	150	104	1475	144	97	151	310	13	233
0 - 9 years	1246	1118	19	13	69	4	3	1	3	3	13
10 - 19 years	1348	1232	16	2	38	1	9	1	6	-	43
20 - 29 years	1241	756	19	9	192	25	24	32	97	-	87
30 - 39 years	1643	820	18	29	476	35	17	76	138	-	34
40 - 49 years	1635	983	17	23	427	42	24	37	49	5	28
50 - 59 years	1231	898	23	14	213	27	15	4	15	4	18
60 - 69 years	606	496	29	11	50	9	5	-	1	1	4
70 - 79 years	198	173	6	2	9	1	-	-	1	-	6
80 - 89 years	53	48	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
90+ years	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females	8284	6315	127	120	1320	47	95	9	42	11	198
0 - 9 years	1130	1040	24	6	40	3	3	2	2	3	7
10 - 19 years	1233	1110	20	2	25	3	7	-	10	1	55
20 - 29 years	1120	664	19	28	319	15	11	2	12	1	49
30 - 39 years	1306	778	18	47	381	9	26	3	10	3	31
40 - 49 years	1392	931	15	24	333	12	39	1	5	2	30
50 - 59 years	1029	805	15	6	166	4	9	1	2	1	20
60 - 69 years	602	529	12	5	49	1	-	-	1	-	5
70 - 79 years	273	262	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
80 - 89 years	167	164	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
90+ years	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table A7. Total population 3 years and over by school-age groups, sex and formal education									
School-age groups and Sex	Formal Education								
	Total	Never been to school	Percent	Currently attending (public)	Percent	Currently attending (private)	Percent	Already left school	Percent
<b>Total Persons (3+ years)</b>	16839	342	2.0%	3243	19.3%	969	5.8%	12285	73.0%
<b>3 - 5 years</b>	752	249	33.1%	392	52.1%	107	14.2%	4	0.5%
<b>6 - 13 years</b>	1921	16	0.8%	1526	79.4%	369	19.2%	10	0.5%
<b>14 - 18 years</b>	1373	2	0.1%	845	61.5%	429	31.2%	97	7.1%
<b>19 - 21 years</b>	699	2	0.3%	314	44.9%	50	7.2%	333	47.6%
<b>22 - 24 years</b>	682	1	0.1%	99	14.5%	3	0.4%	579	84.9%
<b>25 - 34 years</b>	2616	10	0.4%	48	1.8%	5	0.2%	2553	97.6%
<b>35 - 44 years</b>	3067	11	0.4%	13	0.4%	3	0.1%	3040	99.1%
<b>45 - 54 years</b>	2747	19	0.7%	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	2719	99.0%
<b>55 - 64 years</b>	1827	14	0.8%	-	-	-	-	1813	99.2%
<b>65+ years</b>	1155	18	1.6%	-	-	-	-	1137	98.4%
<b>Males (3+ years)</b>	8865	179	2.0%	1671	18.8%	500	5.6%	6515	73.5%
<b>3 - 5 years</b>	380	131	34.5%	187	49.2%	60	15.8%	2	0.5%
<b>6 - 13 years</b>	1006	12	1.2%	799	79.4%	188	18.7%	7	0.7%
<b>14 - 18 years</b>	717	1	0.1%	437	60.9%	222	31.0%	57	7.9%
<b>19 - 21 years</b>	399	2	0.5%	170	42.6%	26	6.5%	201	50.4%
<b>22 - 24 years</b>	345	1	0.3%	51	14.8%	3	0.9%	290	84.1%
<b>25 - 34 years</b>	1414	5	0.4%	19	1.3%	-	-	1390	98.3%
<b>35 - 44 years</b>	1691	7	0.4%	5	0.3%	1	0.1%	1678	99.2%
<b>45 - 54 years</b>	1477	8	0.5%	3	0.2%	-	-	1466	99.3%
<b>55 - 64 years</b>	961	10	1.0%	-	-	-	-	951	99.0%
<b>65+ years</b>	475	2	0.4%	-	-	-	-	473	99.6%
<b>Females (3+ years)</b>	7974	163	2.0%	1572	19.7%	469	5.9%	5770	72.4%
<b>3 - 5 years</b>	372	118	31.7%	205	55.1%	47	12.6%	2	0.5%
<b>6 - 13 years</b>	915	4	0.4%	727	79.5%	181	19.8%	3	0.3%
<b>14 - 18 years</b>	656	1	0.2%	408	62.2%	207	31.6%	40	6.1%
<b>19 - 21 years</b>	300	-	-	144	48.0%	24	8.0%	132	44.0%
<b>22 - 24 years</b>	337	-	-	48	14.2%	-	-	289	85.8%
<b>25 - 34 years</b>	1202	5	0.4%	29	2.4%	5	0.4%	1163	96.8%
<b>35 - 44 years</b>	1376	4	0.3%	8	0.6%	2	0.1%	1362	99.0%
<b>45 - 54 years</b>	1270	11	0.9%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	1253	98.7%
<b>55 - 64 years</b>	866	4	0.5%	-	-	-	-	862	99.5%
<b>65+ years</b>	680	16	2.4%	-	-	-	-	664	97.6%

**Table A8. Total population 3 years and over for those currently attending school by school-age groups, sex and previous grade completed**

School-age groups and Sex	Previous grade completed for persons currently in public/private school						
	Total	Less than Primary (Pre-K to 5th grade)	Primary to less than Junior Secondary (6th to 7th grade)	Junior Secondary to less than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	High school graduate / GED equivalent	Vocational/ Occupational/ Academic Training or AA degree	Bachelor's/ Master's/ Professional
<b>Total Persons (currently in school)</b>	4212	1943	484	1091	684	6	4
<b>3 - 5 years</b>	499	499	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6 - 13 years</b>	1895	1438	387	70	-	-	-
<b>14 - 18 years</b>	1274	6	97	972	199	-	-
<b>19 - 21 years</b>	364	-	-	46	316	2	-
<b>22 - 24 years</b>	102	-	-	3	98	1	-
<b>25 - 34 years</b>	53	-	-	-	50	1	2
<b>35 - 44 years</b>	16	-	-	-	14	1	1
<b>45 - 54 years</b>	9	-	-	-	7	1	1
<b>55 - 64 years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>65+ years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Males (currently in school)</b>	2171	1019	251	572	325	4	-
<b>3 - 5 years</b>	247	247	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6 - 13 years</b>	987	767	185	35	-	-	-
<b>14 - 18 years</b>	659	5	66	501	87	-	-
<b>19 - 21 years</b>	196	-	-	33	161	2	-
<b>22 - 24 years</b>	54	-	-	3	50	1	-
<b>25 - 34 years</b>	19	-	-	-	19	-	-
<b>35 - 44 years</b>	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
<b>45 - 54 years</b>	3	-	-	-	2	1	-
<b>55 - 64 years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>65+ years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Females (currently in school)</b>	2041	924	233	519	359	2	4
<b>3 - 5 years</b>	252	252	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6 - 13 years</b>	908	671	202	35	-	-	-
<b>14 - 18 years</b>	615	1	31	471	112	-	-
<b>19 - 21 years</b>	168	-	-	13	155	-	-
<b>22 - 24 years</b>	48	-	-	-	48	-	-
<b>25 - 34 years</b>	34	-	-	-	31	1	2
<b>35 - 44 years</b>	10	-	-	-	8	1	1
<b>45 - 54 years</b>	6	-	-	-	5	-	1
<b>55 - 64 years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>65+ years</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Education and Literacy		State																	
		Palau	Kayangel	Ngarchelong	Ngaraard	Ngiwal	Melekeok	Ngchesar	Airai	Aimeliik	Ngatpang	Ngardmau	Ngaremlengui	Angaur	Peleliu	Koror	Sonsorol	Hatohobei	
Attended formal education (3+ years)		16839	69	276	432	215	290	275	2453	274	252	182	293	127	468	11217	6	10	
	Never been to school		342	2	-	8	7	1	10	66	7	4	1	3	6	9	218	-	-
	Currently attending school		4212	9	82	166	56	78	76	651	68	85	43	101	27	93	2677	-	-
	Previous Grade Completed	Pre-K to 5th grade	1943	7	49	64	33	33	35	302	42	20	26	51	18	75	1188	-	-
		6th to 7th grade	484	2	13	16	6	11	12	68	12	8	3	11	9	16	297	-	-
		8th to 11th grade	1091	-	16	71	4	18	23	179	10	49	11	25	-	2	683	-	-
		Highschool grad / GED	684	-	4	14	11	15	6	99	4	8	3	13	-	-	507	-	-
		Voc/Occ/Ace Training or AA degree	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
		Bachelor / Master / Professional	4	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Public	3243	9	82	93	56	60	75	559	51	34	43	96	26	76	1983	-	-
		Private	969	-	-	73	-	18	1	92	17	51	-	5	1	17	694	-	-
	Already left school		12285	58	194	258	152	211	189	1736	199	163	138	189	94	366	8322	6	10
	Highest grade level attained	Less than Primary	181	4	3	4	2	19	3	26	6	2	4	7	-	2	99	-	-
		Primary to less than Junior Secondary	177	1	3	7	6	4	-	31	4	6	6	5	3	12	88	-	1
		than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	1184	13	20	41	35	32	25	152	36	29	41	43	31	113	569	1	3
		Highschool graduate / GED equivalent	6739	32	114	127	64	104	109	849	103	82	66	80	44	167	4787	5	6
Voca/Occu/Aced Training or AA degree		2316	8	45	63	31	35	30	419	39	34	10	34	6	49	1513	-	-	
Bachelor / Master / Professional		1688	-	9	16	14	17	22	259	11	10	11	20	10	23	1266	-	-	
Literacy : Ability to read, write and understand (10+ years)		15125	63	242	378	185	263	244	2190	242	235	164	248	109	406	10140	6	10	
	Yes in English and Palauan		10463	51	211	285	166	214	213	1632	181	195	144	201	100	329	6527	5	9
	Yes in English and Other		3949	5	26	45	7	25	14	453	32	27	16	14	7	51	3225	1	1
	Yes in English Only		162	-	-	2	-	2	1	31	4	1	1	3	2	4	111	-	-
	Yes in Palauan Only		258	2	3	41	9	12	3	34	8	3	1	25	-	20	97	-	-
	Yes in Other Language		221	1	2	4	2	7	8	31	7	3	-	5	-	-	151	-	-
	Not at all		72	4	-	1	1	3	5	9	10	6	2	-	-	2	29	-	-

Table A10. Total population 3 years and over for those no longer in school by school-age groups, sex and highest level of education attainment							
Age: School-aged groups and sex	Highest level of education attained for persons no longer in school						
	Total	Less than Primary (Pre-K to 5th grade)	Primary to less than Junior Secondary (6th to 7th grade)	Junior Secondary to less than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	High school graduate/ GED equivalent	Vocational/ Occupational/ Academic Training or AA degree	Bachelor's/ Master's/ Professional
Total Persons (no longer in school)	12285	181	177	1184	6739	2316	1688
3 - 5 years	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 13 years	10	5	3	2	-	-	-
14 - 18 years	97	6	1	45	43	2	-
19 - 21 years	333	2	5	58	234	31	3
22 - 24 years	579	6	2	57	369	104	41
25 - 34 years	2553	27	19	170	1498	502	337
35 - 44 years	3040	27	24	235	1739	568	447
45 - 54 years	2719	24	29	237	1595	445	389
55 - 64 years	1813	18	28	181	958	307	321
65+ years	1137	62	66	199	303	357	150
Males (no longer in school)	6515	93	92	644	3800	1108	778
3 - 5 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 13 years	7	4	3	-	-	-	-
14 - 18 years	57	5	1	30	20	1	-
19 - 21 years	201	1	4	40	139	16	1
22 - 24 years	290	5	1	38	191	43	12
25 - 34 years	1390	18	15	118	871	248	120
35 - 44 years	1678	18	20	147	1003	301	189
45 - 54 years	1466	17	19	118	906	210	196
55 - 64 years	951	11	10	77	521	160	172
65+ years	473	12	19	76	149	129	88
Females (no longer in school)	5770	88	85	540	2939	1208	910
3 - 5 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
6 - 13 years	3	1	-	2	-	-	-
14 - 18 years	40	1	-	15	23	1	-
19 - 21 years	132	1	1	18	95	15	2
22 - 24 years	289	1	1	19	178	61	29
25 - 34 years	1163	9	4	52	627	254	217
35 - 44 years	1362	9	4	88	736	267	258
45 - 54 years	1253	7	10	119	689	235	193
55 - 64 years	862	7	18	104	437	147	149
65+ years	664	50	47	123	154	228	62

Table A11. Total population 3 years and over for those no longer in school by sex, citizenship and highest level of education

Sex and Citizenship	Highest level of education attained for persons no longer in school						
	Total	Less than Primary (Pre-K to 5th grade)	less than Junior Secondary (6th to 7th grade)	Secondary to less than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	High school graduate / GED equivalent	Vocational/ Occupational/ Academic Training or AA degree	Bachelor's/ Master's/ Professional
<b>Total Persons (no longer in school)</b>	12285	181	177	1184	6739	2316	1688
Palauan	8205	132	133	1048	4351	1635	906
USA	192	1	-	7	52	22	110
Japan	200	-	-	1	61	56	82
Philippines	2605	21	31	65	1578	488	422
Taiwan	180	-	-	8	92	24	56
PR of China	169	7	-	13	107	16	26
Bangladesh	154	17	11	19	92	11	4
Other Asian	331	1	-	2	287	14	27
Aust / NZ	17	-	-	-	3	1	13
Other	232	2	2	21	116	49	42
<b>Males (no longer in school)</b>	6515	93	92	644	3800	1108	778
Palauan	4157	60	60	567	2336	735	399
USA	113	-	-	3	29	13	68
Japan	88	-	-	-	29	19	40
Philippines	1359	14	21	37	855	266	166
Taiwan	139	-	-	3	82	17	37
PR of China	84	2	-	5	56	10	11
Bangladesh	148	15	10	19	89	11	4
Other Asian	300	1	-	2	269	10	18
Aust / NZ	10	-	-	-	3	-	7
Other	117	1	1	8	52	27	28
<b>Females (no longer in school)</b>	5770	88	85	540	2939	1208	910
Palauan	4048	72	73	481	2015	900	507
USA	79	1	-	4	23	9	42
Japan	112	-	-	1	32	37	42
Philippines	1246	7	10	28	723	222	256
Taiwan	41	-	-	5	10	7	19
PR of China	85	5	-	8	51	6	15
Bangladesh	6	2	1	-	3	-	-
Other Asian	31	-	-	-	18	4	9
Aust / NZ	7	-	-	-	-	1	6
Other	115	1	1	13	64	22	14

**Table A12. Total population 3 years and over by sex, citizenship and formal education**

Sex and Citizenship	Formal Education								
	Total	Never been to school	Percent	Currently attending (public)	Percent	Currently attending (private)	Percent	Already left school	Percent
<b>Total Persons (3+ years)</b>	16839	342	2.0%	3243	19.3%	969	5.8%	12285	73.0%
Palauan	12263	295	2.4%	2997	24.4%	766	6.2%	8205	66.9%
USA	265	6	2.3%	33	12.5%	34	12.8%	192	72.5%
Japan	221	2	0.9%	6	2.7%	13	5.9%	200	90.5%
Philippines	2759	32	1.2%	58	2.1%	64	2.3%	2605	94.4%
Taiwan	189	-	-	1	0.5%	8	4.2%	180	95.2%
PR of China	189	1	0.5%	1	0.5%	18	9.5%	169	89.4%
Bangladesh	160	4	2.5%	2	1.3%	-	-	154	96.3%
Other Asian	349	-	-	4	1.1%	14	4.0%	331	94.8%
Aust / NZ	21	-	-	-	-	4	19.0%	17	81.0%
Other	423	2	0.5%	141	33.3%	48	11.3%	232	54.8%
<b>Males (3+ years)</b>	8865	179	2.0%	1671	18.8%	500	5.6%	6515	73.5%
Palauan	6226	151	2.4%	1514	24.3%	404	6.5%	4157	66.8%
USA	145	3	2.1%	18	12.4%	11	7.6%	113	77.9%
Japan	102	2	2.0%	4	3.9%	8	7.8%	88	86.3%
Philippines	1457	19	1.3%	38	2.6%	41	2.8%	1359	93.3%
Taiwan	142	-	-	-	-	3	2.1%	139	97.9%
PR of China	95	1	1.1%	1	1.1%	9	9.5%	84	88.4%
Bangladesh	151	2	1.3%	1	0.7%	-	-	148	98.0%
Other Asian	308	-	-	1	0.3%	7	2.3%	300	97.4%
Aust / NZ	11	-	-	-	-	1	9.1%	10	90.9%
Other	228	1	0.4%	94	41.2%	16	7.0%	117	51.3%
<b>Females (3+ years)</b>	7974	163	2.0%	1572	19.7%	469	5.9%	5770	72.4%
Palauan	6037	144	2.4%	1483	24.6%	362	6.0%	4048	67.1%
USA	120	3	2.5%	15	12.5%	23	19.2%	79	65.8%
Japan	119	-	-	2	1.7%	5	4.2%	112	94.1%
Philippines	1302	13	1.0%	20	1.5%	23	1.8%	1246	95.7%
Taiwan	47	-	-	1	2.1%	5	10.6%	41	87.2%
PR of China	94	-	-	-	-	9	9.6%	85	90.4%
Bangladesh	9	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	-	-	6	66.7%
Other Asian	41	-	-	3	7.3%	7	17.1%	31	75.6%
Aust / NZ	10	-	-	-	-	3	30.0%	7	70.0%
Other	195	1	0.5%	47	24.1%	32	16.4%	115	59.0%

Table A13. Total population 3 years and over for those currently in school by sex, citizenship and previous grade completed							
Sex and Citizenship	Previous grade completed for persons currently in private/public school						
	Total	Less than Primary (Pre-K to 5th grade)	Primary to less than Junior Secondary (6th to 7th grade)	Junior Secondary to less than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	High school graduate / GED equivalent	Vocational/ Occupational/ Academic Training or AA degree	Bachelor's/ Master's/ Professional
<b>Total Person (currently in school)</b>	4212	1943	484	1091	684	6	4
Palauan	3763	1780	445	992	538	4	4
USA	67	37	6	14	10	-	-
Japan	19	17	-	1	1	-	-
Philippines	122	74	19	21	6	2	-
Taiwan	9	5	1	3	-	-	-
PR of China	19	3	1	14	1	-	-
Bangladesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	18	6	5	5	2	-	-
Aust / NZ	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other	189	15	7	41	126	-	-
<b>Males (currently in school)</b>	2171	1019	251	572	325	4	-
Palauan	1918	926	230	531	228	3	-
USA	29	17	3	5	4	-	-
Japan	12	10	-	1	1	-	-
Philippines	79	48	12	14	4	1	-
Taiwan	3	2	-	1	-	-	-
PR of China	10	1	-	8	1	-	-
Bangladesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	8	3	3	1	1	-	-
Aust / NZ	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other	110	10	3	11	86	-	-
<b>Females (currently in school)</b>	2041	924	233	519	359	2	4
Palauan	1845	854	215	461	310	1	4
USA	38	20	3	9	6	-	-
Japan	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	43	26	7	7	2	1	-
Taiwan	6	3	1	2	-	-	-
PR of China	9	2	1	6	-	-	-
Bangladesh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian	10	3	2	4	1	-	-
Aust / NZ	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other	79	5	4	30	40	-	-

Table A14. Total population 10 years and over by literacy-age groups, sex and literacy							
Literacy-age groups and sex	Literacy - Read Write & Understand						
	Total	Yes in English and Palauan	Yes in English and Other Language	Yes in English Only	Yes in Palauan Only	Yes in Other Language	Not at all
<b>Total Person (10+ years)</b>	15125	10463	3949	162	258	221	72
<b>10 - 24 years</b>	3713	3156	482	31	15	22	7
<b>25 - 29 years</b>	1229	618	552	17	2	34	6
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	1387	703	624	16	5	32	7
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	1562	926	599	13	5	17	2
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	1505	882	572	12	12	25	2
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	1522	1034	430	13	15	21	9
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	1225	883	297	10	16	14	5
<b>55 - 59 years</b>	1035	819	180	16	11	7	2
<b>60+ years</b>	1947	1442	213	34	177	49	32
<b>Males (10+ years)</b>	7971	5347	2279	86	88	131	40
<b>10 - 24 years</b>	1953	1669	244	12	8	16	4
<b>25 - 29 years</b>	636	320	272	11	2	26	5
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	778	363	375	8	2	26	4
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	865	468	376	8	2	9	2
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	826	446	356	3	5	15	1
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	809	528	254	5	5	11	6
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	668	458	179	7	11	10	3
<b>55 - 59 years</b>	563	425	115	10	7	4	2
<b>60+ years</b>	873	670	108	22	46	14	13
<b>Females (10+ years)</b>	7154	5116	1670	76	170	90	32
<b>10 - 24 years</b>	1760	1487	238	19	7	6	3
<b>25 - 29 years</b>	593	298	280	6	-	8	1
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	609	340	249	8	3	6	3
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	697	458	223	5	3	8	-
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	679	436	216	9	7	10	1
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	713	506	176	8	10	10	3
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	557	425	118	3	5	4	2
<b>55 - 59 years</b>	472	394	65	6	4	3	-
<b>60+ years</b>	1074	772	105	12	131	35	19



Table A15. Total population 10 years and over by sex, citizenship and literacy							
Sex and Citizenship	Literacy - Read Write & Understand						
	Total	Yes in English and Palauan	Yes in English and Other Language	Yes in English Only	Yes in Palauan Only	Yes in Other Language	Not at all
<b>Total Persons (10+ years)</b>	15125	10463	3949	162	258	221	72
<b>Palauan</b>	10697	10141	159	26	256	46	69
<b>USA</b>	234	67	66	99	-	2	-
<b>Japan</b>	205	8	184	-	1	12	-
<b>Philippines</b>	2686	176	2470	20	-	19	1
<b>Taiwan</b>	184	2	159	-	-	23	-
<b>PR of China</b>	186	3	145	-	-	37	1
<b>Bangladesh</b>	157	5	125	-	-	27	-
<b>Other Asian</b>	347	7	290	-	-	49	1
<b>Aust / NZ</b>	18	1	8	7	-	2	-
<b>Other</b>	411	53	343	10	1	4	-
<b>Males (10+ years)</b>	7971	5347	2279	86	88	131	40
<b>Palauan</b>	5422	5209	65	12	87	11	38
<b>USA</b>	131	36	38	56	-	1	-
<b>Japan</b>	91	3	80	-	1	7	-
<b>Philippines</b>	1406	67	1324	7	-	8	-
<b>Taiwan</b>	140	2	126	-	-	12	-
<b>PR of China</b>	94	2	71	-	-	20	1
<b>Bangladesh</b>	150	5	122	-	-	23	-
<b>Other Asian</b>	307	2	257	-	-	47	1
<b>Aust / NZ</b>	10	1	5	3	-	1	-
<b>Other</b>	220	20	191	8	-	1	-
<b>Females (10+ years)</b>	7154	5116	1670	76	170	90	32
<b>Palauan</b>	5275	4932	94	14	169	35	31
<b>USA</b>	103	31	28	43	-	1	-
<b>Japan</b>	114	5	104	-	-	5	-
<b>Philippines</b>	1280	109	1146	13	-	11	1
<b>Taiwan</b>	44	-	33	-	-	11	-
<b>PR of China</b>	92	1	74	-	-	17	-
<b>Bangladesh</b>	7	-	3	-	-	4	-
<b>Other Asian</b>	40	5	33	-	-	2	-
<b>Aust / NZ</b>	8	-	3	4	-	1	-
<b>Other</b>	191	33	152	2	1	3	-

Table A16. Total population 15 years and over by 5-year age groups, sex and subsistence activity					
Age: 5-year age group and sex	Subsistence Activity				
	Total	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
<b>Total Persons (15+ years)</b>	13969	3830	27.4%	10139	72.6%
<b>15 - 19 years</b>	1425	150	10.5%	1275	89.5%
<b>20 - 24 years</b>	1132	169	14.9%	963	85.1%
<b>25 - 29 years</b>	1229	222	18.1%	1007	81.9%
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	1387	281	20.3%	1106	79.7%
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	1562	416	26.6%	1146	73.4%
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	1505	415	27.6%	1090	72.4%
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	1522	544	35.7%	978	64.3%
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	1225	485	39.6%	740	60.4%
<b>55 - 59 years</b>	1035	430	41.5%	605	58.5%
<b>60 - 64 years</b>	792	341	43.1%	451	56.9%
<b>65 years and over</b>	1155	377	32.6%	778	67.4%
<b>Males (15+ years)</b>	7372	2218	30.1%	5154	69.9%
<b>15 - 19 years</b>	749	105	14.0%	644	86.0%
<b>20 - 24 years</b>	605	107	17.7%	498	82.3%
<b>25 - 29 years</b>	636	148	23.3%	488	76.7%
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	778	173	22.2%	605	77.8%
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	865	274	31.7%	591	68.3%
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	826	257	31.1%	569	68.9%
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	809	330	40.8%	479	59.2%
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	668	269	40.3%	399	59.7%
<b>55 - 59 years</b>	563	242	43.0%	321	57.0%
<b>60 - 64 years</b>	398	173	43.5%	225	56.5%
<b>65 years and over</b>	475	140	29.5%	335	70.5%
<b>Females (15+ years)</b>	6597	1612	24.4%	4985	75.6%
<b>15 - 19 years</b>	676	45	6.7%	631	93.3%
<b>20 - 24 years</b>	527	62	11.8%	465	88.2%
<b>25 - 29 years</b>	593	74	12.5%	519	87.5%
<b>30 - 34 years</b>	609	108	17.7%	501	82.3%
<b>35 - 39 years</b>	697	142	20.4%	555	79.6%
<b>40 - 44 years</b>	679	158	23.3%	521	76.7%
<b>45 - 49 years</b>	713	214	30.0%	499	70.0%
<b>50 - 54 years</b>	557	216	38.8%	341	61.2%
<b>55 - 59 years</b>	472	188	39.8%	284	60.2%
<b>60 - 64 years</b>	394	168	42.6%	226	57.4%
<b>65 years and over</b>	680	237	34.9%	443	65.1%

Table A17. Total population by 5-year age groups, sex and main activity													
5-year age groups and Sex	Labour Force - Main Activity												
	Total	Employer	Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Self Employed / Run Business	Producing goods for sale	Unpaid family work	Voluntary work	Home duties	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other
Total Persons (15+ years)	13969	96	3136	5087	372	246	100	78	1402	1580	1307	172	393
15 - 19 years	1425	2	10	50	1	9	4	3	94	1217	1	6	28
20 - 24 years	1132	2	103	471	1	8	22	13	149	303	-	9	51
25 - 29 years	1229	3	250	743	11	8	15	8	120	33	-	8	30
30 - 34 years	1387	6	342	788	22	14	8	7	137	15	3	13	32
35 - 39 years	1562	15	497	798	37	22	6	3	132	4	-	12	36
40 - 44 years	1505	14	484	734	40	26	12	9	144	3	1	14	24
45 - 49 years	1522	11	527	628	64	35	8	6	174	3	12	23	31
50 - 54 years	1225	12	450	417	68	38	10	8	138	-	27	27	30
55 - 59 years	1035	6	346	262	63	35	8	11	142	-	121	18	23
60 - 64 years	792	9	91	125	29	26	2	6	71	1	401	10	21
65 years and over	1155	16	36	71	36	25	5	4	101	1	741	32	87
Males (15+ years)	7372	64	1788	3028	218	103	41	38	361	811	614	103	203
15 - 19 years	749	1	6	34	-	7	2	1	49	628	-	3	18
20 - 24 years	605	1	52	261	1	4	12	11	65	158	-	6	34
25 - 29 years	636	2	126	409	5	8	7	5	34	11	-	7	22
30 - 34 years	778	3	197	485	13	8	5	1	29	6	-	7	24
35 - 39 years	865	10	258	496	21	8	2	-	42	2	-	5	21
40 - 44 years	826	9	272	449	24	8	4	3	28	2	1	10	16
45 - 49 years	809	7	308	357	36	15	2	1	40	3	7	15	18
50 - 54 years	668	9	259	251	37	19	3	6	28	-	17	23	16
55 - 59 years	563	5	226	167	39	17	2	6	25	-	51	12	13
60 - 64 years	398	5	59	67	21	5	1	2	13	1	212	6	6
65 years and over	475	12	25	52	21	4	1	2	8	-	326	9	15
Females	6597	32	1348	2059	154	143	59	40	1041	769	693	69	190
15 - 19 years	676	1	4	16	1	2	2	2	45	589	1	3	10
20 - 24 years	527	1	51	210	-	4	10	2	84	145	-	3	17
25 - 29 years	593	1	124	334	6	-	8	3	86	22	-	1	8
30 - 34 years	609	3	145	303	9	6	3	6	108	9	3	6	8
35 - 39 years	697	5	239	302	16	14	4	3	90	2	-	7	15
40 - 44 years	679	5	212	285	16	18	8	6	116	1	-	4	8
45 - 49 years	713	4	219	271	28	20	6	5	134	-	5	8	13
50 - 54 years	557	3	191	166	31	19	7	2	110	-	10	4	14
55 - 59 years	472	1	120	95	24	18	6	5	117	-	70	6	10
60 - 64 years	394	4	32	58	8	21	1	4	58	-	189	4	15
65 years and over	680	4	11	19	15	21	4	2	93	1	415	23	72

Table A18. Total population 15 years and over by sex, citizenship and subsistence activity					
Sex and Citizenship	Subsistence Activity				
	Total	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
<b>Total Persons (15+ years)</b>	13969	3830	27.4%	10139	72.6%
Palauan	9637	3374	35.0%	6263	65.0%
USA	217	50	23.0%	167	77.0%
Japan	203	26	12.8%	177	87.2%
Philippines	2644	266	10.1%	2378	89.9%
Taiwan	182	1	0.5%	181	99.5%
PR of China	184	21	11.4%	163	88.6%
Bangladesh	156	37	23.7%	119	76.3%
Other Asian	338	10	3.0%	328	97.0%
Aust / NZ	17	5	29.4%	12	70.6%
Other	391	40	10.2%	351	89.8%
<b>Males (15+ years)</b>	7372	2218	30.1%	5154	69.9%
Palauan	4870	1964	40.3%	2906	59.7%
USA	123	29	23.6%	94	76.4%
Japan	91	12	13.2%	79	86.8%
Philippines	1380	132	9.6%	1248	90.4%
Taiwan	140	1	0.7%	139	99.3%
PR of China	94	13	13.8%	81	86.2%
Bangladesh	149	36	24.2%	113	75.8%
Other Asian	302	6	2.0%	296	98.0%
Aust / NZ	10	4	40.0%	6	60.0%
Other	213	21	9.9%	192	90.1%
<b>Females (15+ years)</b>	6597	1612	24.4%	4985	75.6%
Palauan	4767	1410	29.6%	3357	70.4%
USA	94	21	22.3%	73	77.7%
Japan	112	14	12.5%	98	87.5%
Philippines	1264	134	10.6%	1130	89.4%
Taiwan	42	0	0.0%	42	100.0%
PR of China	90	8	8.9%	82	91.1%
Bangladesh	7	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
Other Asian	36	4	11.1%	32	88.9%
Aust / NZ	7	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
Other	178	19	10.7%	159	89.3%

Table A19. Total population 15 years and over by sex, citizenship and main activity													
Sex and Citizenship	Labour Force - Main Activity												
	Total	Employer	Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Self Employed / Run Business	Producing goods for sale	Unpaid family work	Voluntary work	Home duties	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other
<b>Total Persons (15+ years)</b>	13969	96	3136	5087	372	246	100	78	1402	1580	1307	172	393
Palauan	9637	52	2858	1750	288	227	90	51	1169	1362	1264	169	357
USA	217	6	58	59	25	2	-	12	14	17	15	3	6
Japan	203	6	22	140	8	-	1	3	15	3	3	-	2
Philippines	2644	19	108	2285	23	10	5	8	132	19	16	-	19
Taiwan	182	1	14	153	2	-	2	-	6	2	1	-	1
PR of China	184	2	1	144	10	-	1	-	12	13	-	-	1
Bangladesh	156	3	10	137	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Other Asian	338	3	6	297	7	-	-	1	10	8	1	-	5
Aust / NZ	17	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other	391	4	49	118	7	7	1	3	38	156	7	-	1
<b>Males (15+ years)</b>	13969	96	3136	5087	372	246	100	78	1402	1580	1307	172	393
Palauan	9637	52	2858	1750	288	227	90	51	1169	1362	1264	169	357
USA	217	6	58	59	25	2	-	12	14	17	15	3	6
Japan	203	6	22	140	8	-	1	3	15	3	3	-	2
Philippines	2644	19	108	2285	23	10	5	8	132	19	16	-	19
Taiwan	182	1	14	153	2	-	2	-	6	2	1	-	1
PR of China	184	2	1	144	10	-	1	-	12	13	-	-	1
Bangladesh	156	3	10	137	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Other Asian	338	3	6	297	7	-	-	1	10	8	1	-	5
Aust / NZ	17	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other	391	4	49	118	7	7	1	3	38	156	7	-	1
<b>Females</b>	13969	96	3136	5087	372	246	100	78	1402	1580	1307	172	393
Palauan	9637	52	2858	1750	288	227	90	51	1169	1362	1264	169	357
USA	217	6	58	59	25	2	-	12	14	17	15	3	6
Japan	203	6	22	140	8	-	1	3	15	3	3	-	2
Philippines	2644	19	108	2285	23	10	5	8	132	19	16	-	19
Taiwan	182	1	14	153	2	-	2	-	6	2	1	-	1
PR of China	184	2	1	144	10	-	1	-	12	13	-	-	1
Bangladesh	156	3	10	137	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
Other Asian	338	3	6	297	7	-	-	1	10	8	1	-	5
Aust / NZ	17	-	10	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Other	391	4	49	118	7	7	1	3	38	156	7	-	1

Table A20. Total population 15 years and over by education; previous grade completed for those currently in school; highest grade level attained for those no longer in school; literacy and main activity

Education and Literacy	Labour Force - Main Activity (15+ years)												
	Total	Employer	Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Self Employed / Run Business	Producing goods for sale	Unpaid family work	Voluntary work	Home duties	Student	Retired	Disabled	Other
Formal education (15+ years)	13969	96	3136	5087	372	246	100	78	1402	1580	1307	172	393
Never been to school	77	1	8	16	1	2	-	-	8	-	11	20	10
Currently attending (public)	1192	-	20	26	-	2	-	1	8	1129	1	1	4
Currently attending (private)	431	1	5	23	-	1	-	-	5	396	-	-	-
Already left school	12269	94	3103	5022	371	241	100	77	1381	55	1295	151	379
Previous grade completed (currently in school)	1623	1	25	49	-	3	-	1	13	1525	1	1	4
Less than Primary (Pre-K to 5th grade)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary to less than Junior Secondary (6th to 7th grade)	33	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Junior Secondary to less than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	896	-	2	13	-	1	-	-	5	873	-	1	1
High school graduate / GED equivalent	684	1	20	30	-	2	-	1	8	618	1	-	3
Vocational/Occupational/Academic Training or AA degree	6	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bachelor's/Master's/Professional	4	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Highest grade completed (no longer in school)	12269	94	3103	5022	371	241	100	77	1381	55	1295	151	379
Less than Primary (Pre-K to 5th grade)	172	2	16	43	3	4	-	1	24	1	36	22	20
Primary to less than Junior Secondary (6th to 7th grade)	173	-	11	49	2	9	6	-	30	-	46	4	16
Junior Secondary to less than Secondary (8th to 11th grade)	1181	11	197	260	26	77	17	5	292	9	172	28	87
High school graduate / GED equivalent	6739	38	1513	3212	157	118	66	40	816	40	496	69	174
Vocational/Occupational/Academic Training or AA degree	2316	15	767	816	95	26	7	11	140	2	355	22	60
Bachelor's/Master's/Professional	1688	28	599	642	88	7	4	20	79	3	190	6	22
Literacy - Read Write & Understand (15+ years)	13969	96	3136	5087	372	246	100	78	1402	1580	1307	172	393
Yes in English and Palauan	9407	51	2858	1826	293	206	83	57	1141	1378	1096	113	305
Yes in English and Other Language	3878	42	215	3055	61	15	11	15	185	194	52	4	29
Yes in English Only	143	1	41	50	11	1	1	6	10	4	12	2	4
Yes in Palauan Only	252	2	12	11	1	22	3	-	40	2	107	22	30
Yes in Other Language	218	-	7	144	6	1	-	-	18	1	29	3	9
Not at all	71	-	3	1	-	1	2	-	8	1	11	28	16

Table A21. Total population 15 years and over by subsistence, main activity and state																	
Subsistence and Main Activities	State																
	Palau	Kayangel	Ngarchelong	Ngaraard	Ngiwal	Melekeok	Ngchesar	Airai	Aimeliik	Ngatpang	Ngardmau	Ngaremlengui	Angaur	Peleliu	Koror	Sonsorol	Hatohobei
Persons involved in subsistence activity																	
Total persons (15+ years)	13969	59	209	335	170	239	215	2013	218	218	153	224	94	368	9438	6	10
Yes	3830	42	166	133	74	120	-	551	108	119	35	117	56	248	2045	6	10
No	10139	17	43	202	96	119	215	1462	110	99	118	107	38	120	7393	-	-
Main Activity Reported																	
Total persons (15+ years)	13969	59	209	335	170	239	215	2013	218	218	153	224	94	368	9438	6	10
Employer	96	-	-	-	3	9	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	16	63	-	-
Employee (public sector)	3136	24	65	62	70	89	82	479	87	39	56	69	40	87	1887	-	-
Employee (private sector)	5087	2	23	37	16	35	3	722	32	64	23	30	5	56	4039	-	-
Self Employed / Run Business	372	-	5	8	4	5	7	69	5	4	5	7	3	11	239	-	-
Producing goods for sale	246	3	34	56	7	1	6	18	3	-	6	15	-	57	40	-	-
Unpaid family work	100	-	5	1	-	-	1	4	1	1	6	1	-	5	75	-	-
Voluntary work	78	-	3	-	15	-	-	18	-	-	1	1	-	3	37	-	-
Home duties	1402	17	10	33	9	51	10	199	36	39	24	33	36	57	832	6	10
Student	1580	-	15	68	12	24	21	268	15	53	14	32	-	1	1057	-	-
Retired	1307	10	43	60	29	14	43	158	25	17	13	31	4	57	803	-	-
Disabled	172	3	4	7	3	5	11	16	1	-	1	2	3	8	108	-	-
Other	393	-	2	3	2	6	30	62	13	1	2	1	3	10	258	-	-

Table A22. Total population by struture type and sex						
Structure Type	Sex			Average per Type		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Dwelling Type</b>						
<b>Total</b>	17501	9217	8284	3.44	1.81	1.63
<b>Household</b>	15266	7693	7573	3.52	1.77	1.74
<b>Group Quarters</b>	2235	1524	711	14.33	9.77	4.56
<b>Prison</b>	61	58	3	61	58	3
<b>College Dorm</b>	110	77	33	110	77	33
<b>School Dorm</b>	132	74	58	44	24.67	19.33
<b>Workers Barracks</b>	1881	1284	597	13.06	8.92	4.15
<b>Religious Quarters</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Live-aboard (Yachts Ships etc.)</b>	20	15	5	10	7.5	2.5
<b>Other</b>	31	16	15	6.2	3.2	3



Table A23. Total population of persons living in households by state and relationship						
State	Relationship to householder					
	Total	Householder	Spouse	Child	Other relative	Non relative
Palau	15266	4342	2391	4516	3254	763
Kayangel	76	27	14	19	15	1
Ngarchelong	281	89	50	66	63	13
Ngaraard	402	117	66	98	110	11
Ngiwal	226	61	32	73	51	9
Melekeok	292	82	48	87	55	20
Ngchesar	287	87	55	91	50	4
Airai	2303	649	404	739	379	132
Aimeliik	277	78	50	77	56	16
Ngatpang	193	55	35	59	43	1
Ngardmau	192	55	38	54	42	3
Ngaremlengui	309	76	51	78	97	7
Angaur	130	43	20	37	25	5
Peleliu	483	168	83	121	102	9
Koror	9799	2746	1442	2917	2165	529
Sonsorol	6	4	1	-	1	-
Hatohobei	10	5	2	-	-	3

Table A24. Total number of family only households and total number of persons residing in family only households by state		
National and State	Family only HHs	Persons in family only HH
Palau	2524	12183
Kayangel	16	61
Ngarchelong	48	212
Ngaraard	59	305
Ngiwal	40	192
Melekeok	46	225
Ngchesar	52	237
Airai	398	1870
Aimeliik	45	213
Ngatpang	30	149
Ngardmau	33	152
Ngaremlengui	49	265
Angaur	25	101
Peleliu	81	358
Koror	1601	7840
Sonsorol	1	3
Hatohobei	-	-

*\*Note:*

*Family Type*

*A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for*

*Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the presence of a spouse. "Other family" is further broken out according to the sex of the householder. The data on family type are based on answers to questions*

*Married-couple family. This category includes a family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.*

*Other family: Male householder, no wife present. This category includes a family with a male maintaining a household with no wife of the householder present.*

*Female householder, no husband present. This category includes a family with a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.*

*Nonfamily household. This category includes a householder living alone or with*

Table A25. Total number of occupied and vacant dwellings by state, type of roof and type of foundation						
State	Type of Roof			Type of foundation		
	Total	Concrete	Metal / Wood / Other	Total	Concrete	Wood piers / pilings / Other
Palau	4926	818	4108	4926	3585	1341
Kayangel	41	-	41	41	16	25
Ngarchelong	117	1	116	117	76	41
Ngaraard	163	2	161	163	70	93
Ngiwal	80	2	78	80	50	30
Melekeok	108	11	97	108	83	25
Ngchesar	89	3	86	89	41	48
Airai	719	90	629	719	533	186
Aimeliik	94	3	91	94	63	31
Ngatpang	62	1	61	62	36	26
Ngardmau	66	-	66	66	19	47
Ngaremlengui	89	-	89	89	44	45
Angaur	52	2	50	52	21	31
Peleliu	200	8	192	200	152	48
Koror	3037	695	2342	3037	2380	657
Sonsorol	4	-	4	4	1	3
Hatohobei	5	-	5	5	-	5

*\*Note: During the time of census enumeration, the characteristic of the dwelling "Main Material Used for the Constuction of the Roof, Walls and Foundation" was observed by the enumerator thus these fields can be obtained regardless if the dwelling was occipied or vacant.*

**Table A26. Total number of occupied and vacant dwellings by state, access to electric power and internet connection at home**

National and State	Have Electric Power			Internet Connection at Home		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Palau	4926	4809	117	4926	662	4264
Kayangel	41	34	7	41	-	41
Ngarchelong	117	114	3	117	2	115
Ngaraard	163	155	8	163	1	162
Ngiwal	80	79	1	80	-	80
Melekeok	108	104	4	108	7	101
Ngchesar	89	87	2	89	2	87
Airai	719	704	15	719	117	602
Aimeliik	94	89	5	94	2	92
Ngatpang	62	61	1	62	1	61
Ngardmau	66	64	2	66	1	65
Ngaremlengui	89	85	4	89	2	87
Angaur	52	52	-	52	6	46
Peleliu	200	190	10	200	10	190
Koror	3037	2991	46	3037	511	2526
Sonsorol	4	-	4	4	-	4
Hatothobei	5	-	5	5	-	5

*\*Note: During the time of census enumeration, the characteristic of the dwelling "Access to Electric Power" was observed by the enumerator thus this fields can be obtained regardless if the dwelling was occupied or vacant. The field "Internet Connection at Home" required a response from the respondent and if the dwelling was vacant at the time of enumeration, "Internet Connection at Home" was assumed to be "No".*

Table A27. Total number of occupied and vacant dwellings by state and access to piped water					
National and State	Access to Piped Water				
	Total	Yes in this unit	Yes in this building	Only outside of building	No access to piped water
Palau	4926	3229	1497	91	109
Kayangel	41	10	2	29	-
Ngarchelong	117	4	103	1	9
Ngaraard	163	27	117	19	-
Ngiwal	80	80	-	-	-
Melekeok	108	104	1	-	3
Ngchesar	89	7	78	-	4
Airai	719	633	58	9	19
Aimeliik	94	67	2	-	25
Ngatpang	62	56	-	-	6
Ngardmau	66	48	14	-	4
Ngaremlengui	89	3	70	16	-
Angaur	52	1	49	-	2
Peleliu	200	195	3	1	1
Koror	3037	1994	1000	16	27
Sonsorol	4	-	-	-	4
Hatohobei	5	-	-	-	5

*\*Note: During the time of census enumeration, the characteristic of the dwelling "Access to Piped Water" was observed by the enumerator thus this fields can be obtained regardless if the dwelling was occupied or vacant.*

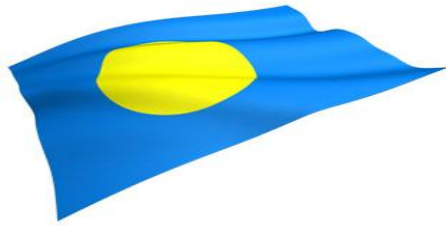
Table A28. Total number of occupied and vacant dwellings by state and access to public sewer					
State	Access to Public Sewer				
	Total	Yes connected to a public sewer	No connected to a septic / cesspool	No outhouse	No other means
Palau	4926	2358	2111	430	27
Kayangel	41	-	14	27	-
Ngarchelong	117	-	66	51	-
Ngaraard	163	-	113	49	1
Ngiwal	80	-	64	16	-
Melekeok	108	69	35	2	2
Ngchesar	89	-	88	-	1
Airai	719	-	671	46	2
Aimeliik	94	-	64	30	-
Ngatpang	62	-	56	5	1
Ngardmau	66	-	41	24	1
Ngaremlengui	89	-	54	35	-
Angaur	52	-	18	32	2
Peleliu	200	-	198	2	-
Koror	3037	2289	629	103	16
Sonsorol	4	-	-	3	1
Hatoxobei	5	-	-	5	-

*\*Note: During the time of census enumeration, the characteristic of the dwelling "Access to Public Sewer" was observed by the enumerator thus this field can be obtained regardless if the dwelling was occupied or vacant.*

**APPENDIX B:**

**PALAU MINI 2012 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE**

# Palau Census Listing - 2012



Supervisor :

Interviewer 1:

Interviewer 2:

State Name:

State ID:

Hamlet Name:

Hamlet ID:

EA Name:

EA ID:



# Non-Response Form

NR1	NR2	NR3	NR4	NR5
Dwelling Number	Name of Household Head (if known)	Reason for Non-Response	Supervisor Approved	Supervisor Sign
		Code 3		
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....
B05C __	.....	__	Tick if Yes  __	.....

Code 3

1. Vacant

2. Refusal - don't want to participate

3. Refusal - inappropriate time

4. No Contact - off island

5. No Contact - not home

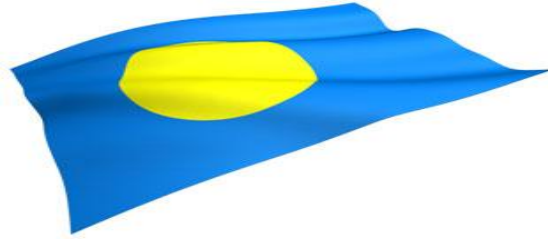
6. Out-of-scope

7. Other

# HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL QUESTIONS

<b>Household Number</b> <b>B05C01</b>		<b>H1. Dwelling Status?</b> 1. Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Vacant <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>H2. Type of structure?</b> 1. Concrete foundation, wall and roof <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Concrete foundation, metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Concrete foundation and wall, metal/tile roof <input type="checkbox"/> 4. On stilts, wooden floor, metal/wood walls, metal/tile roof <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Others <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>H3. Do you have access to piped water?</b> 1. Yes, in this unit <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Yes, in this building <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Only outside of building <input type="checkbox"/> 4. No access to piped water <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>H4. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b> 1. Yes, connected to a public sewer <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No, connected to a septic tank/cesspool <input type="checkbox"/> 3. No, outhouse <input type="checkbox"/> 4. No, other means <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>H5. Does this house/apartment have electric power?</b> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>H6. Does this house have internet connection at home?</b> 1. Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. No <input type="checkbox"/>							
<b>Basic Demographics</b>												<b>Education</b>				<b>Literacy</b>		<b>Labour Force</b>	
<b>All Persons</b>												<b>Persons aged 3+</b>				<b>Persons aged 10+</b>		<b>Persons aged 15+</b>	
<b>P1</b>	<b>P2</b>	<b>P3</b>	<b>P4</b>	<b>P5</b>	<b>P6</b>	<b>P7</b>	<b>P8</b>	<b>P9</b>	<b>P10</b>	<b>P11a &amp; 11b</b>									
<b>Person</b> #	<b>Name</b> <u>Include</u> All usual residents (incl, live-in employees) Persons temp. away (eg, holiday, hospital, etc) People who stay here most of the time while working, even if they live elsewhere Babies just born in the hospital <u>Exclude</u> Persons who usually live somewhere else Persons away in institutions (eg, prisons, nursing homes, etc) College students who live somewhere else while attending college	<b>Sex</b> 1. Male 2. Female	<b>Age</b>	<b>How is ... related to Person 1?</b> 01. Household head 02. Spouse 03. Natural or adopted child 04. Stepson/Stepdaughter 05. Brother/Sister 06. Father/Mother 07. Grandchild 08. Other Relative 09. Roomer/Boarder 10. Domestic Worker/Helper 11. Unmarried Partner 12. Other non-relative	<b>What is ... citizenship?</b> 01. Palauan 02. USA 03. Japan 04. Philippines 05. Taiwan 06. PR of China 07. Bangladesh 08. Other Asian 09. Aust / NZ 10. European 11. Other	<b>Has ... ever attended a formal education institution?</b> 1. Never been to school (Go to P10) 2. Currently attending (public) (Go to P8) 3. Currently attending (private) (Go to P8) 4. Already left school (Go to P9)	<b>What was the previous grade fully completed?</b> 31. No school completed 32. Kindergarten/Head Start 01 - 08. Elementary 09 - 12. High school 13. High School Graduate or GED 14. Vocational Training (incl Japanese) 15. Some college but no degree 16. Associate degree in college (Occup Prog) 17. Associate degree in college (Educ Prog) 18. Bachelor's degree (EG: BA, AB, BS) 19. Master's degree (EG: MA, MS, MBA) 20. Professional school degree (EG: MD, JD)	<b>What's the highest level of education completed?</b>	<b>Can ... read, write and understand a simple sentence?</b> 1. Yes, in English and Palauan 2. Yes, in English and Other language 3. Yes, in English only 4. Yes, in Palauan only 5. Yes, in Other language 6. Not at all	<b>11a. Was ... involved in subsistence activities for own consumption, last month?</b> 1. Yes 2. No <b>11b. Apart from the subsistence activities described above, what was ... main activity last week?</b> <u>Paid employment</u> 01. Employer 02. Employee (public sector) 03. Employee (private sector) 04. Self employed / run business 05. Producing goods for sale (eg fishing, agriculture, etc) <u>Other</u> 06. Unpaid family work 07. Voluntary work 08. Home duties 09. Student 10. Retired 11. Disabled 12. Other									
	01										11a	11b							
02										11a	11b								
03										11a	11b								
04										11a	11b								
05										11a	11b								
06										11a	11b								
07										11a	11b								
08										11a	11b								
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15										11a	11b								
16										11a	11b								
17										11a	11b								
18										11a	11b								
19										11a	11b								
20										11a	11b								

# Palau Census Listing - 2012



Supervisor :

Interviewer:

## Group Quarters Booklet

**Name of Group Quarters:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Group Quarters ID:**

**Type of Group Quarters:**

**State Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Hamlet Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**EA Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Prison

2. Hospital

3. College Dorm

4. Workers Barracks

5. Religious Quarters

6. Live abroad

7. Other

Basic Demographics					Education			Literacy
All Persons					Persons aged 3+			Persons aged 10+
GQ1	GQ2	GQ3	GQ4	GQ5	GQ6	GQ7	GQ8	GQ9
Person #	Name	Sex	Age	What is ... citizenship?	Has ... ever attended a formal education institution?	What was the previous grade fully completed?	What's the highest level of education completed?	Can ... read, write and understand a simple sentence?
	<div style="font-size: 0.7em;"> <u>Include</u>  All usual residents current residing in the GQ  Persons temporarily away from GQ </div> <div style="font-size: 0.7em; margin-top: 5px;"> <u>Exclude</u>  Persons on short term hospital visit  Persons on short term jail sentence  Persons who usually live somewhere else </div>			<div style="font-size: 0.7em;"> 01. Palauan  02. USA  03. Japan  04. Philippines  05. Taiwan  06. PR of China  07. Bangladesh  08. Other Asian  09. Aust / NZ  10. European  11. Other </div>	<div style="font-size: 0.7em;"> 1. Never been to school  <i>(Go to GQ9)</i>  2. Currently attending (public)  <i>(Go to GQ7)</i>  3. Currently attending (private)  <i>(Go to GQ7)</i>  4. Already left school  <i>(Go to GQ8)</i> </div>	<div style="font-size: 0.7em;"> 31. No school completed  32. Kindergarten/Head Start  01 - 08. Elementary  09 - 12. High school  13. High School Graduate or GED  14. Vocational Training (incl Japanese)  15. Some college but no degree  16. Associate degree in college (Occup Prog)  17. Associate degree in college (Educ Prog)  18. Bachelor's degree (EG: BA, AB, BS)  19. Master's degree (EG: MA, MS, MBA)  20. Professional school degree (EG: MD, JD) </div>	<div style="font-size: 0.7em;"> 1. Yes, in English and Palauan  2. Yes, in English and Other language  3. Yes, in English only  4. Yes, in Palauan only  5. Yes, in Other language  6. Not at all </div>	
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## **MERAL MA SULANG**