

Foreword

Iokwe,

The Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO) is pleased to present its annual publication, the 2002 Statistical Yearbook.

For readers and users of previous additions it will be immediately apparent that this publication has more than twice the number of tables. There is much more information in the areas of health and education, as well as new information concerning the outer islands and NGO's. In addition, the quality of the publication has been significantly enhanced by the inclusion of more analysis of data.

During the course of producing this publication we found that most ministries and agencies need to improve the collection and quality of their administrative statistics, which are the backbone of this publication and government budget planning. Attempting to ensure that the information produced and given to EPPSO was accurate was a very time consuming process that required an extensive amount of patience by everyone involved.

Work on the 2003 publication has already begun and will contain new sections with comprehensive information on the renegotiated Compact of Free Association with the United States, Government Finance and Budget Statistics, and information from the Banking Commission.

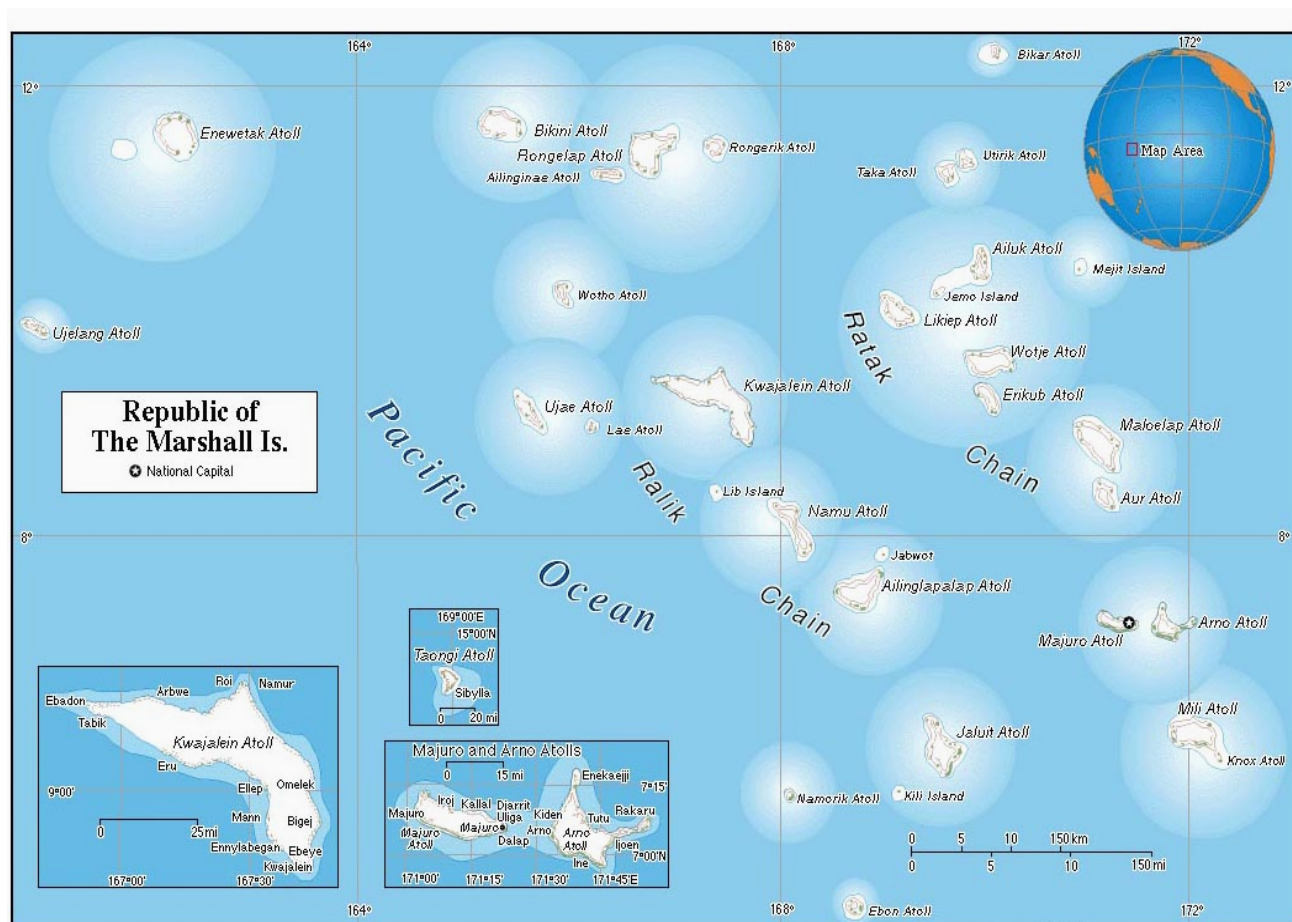
I would like to take this opportunity to thank J.P. Yadav –UNV Social Monitoring Analyst, John Henry - EPPSO staff, and the UNDP office in Suva, Fiji for their efforts and assistance in making this publication a reality. Many long hours were spent meeting with ministries/agencies, putting these tables together and organizing the document. We are also very thankful for the cooperation and assistance EPPSO received from all government ministries, private sector, statutory agencies and NGO's. Cooperation and sharing of information is essential if we are to improve the quality of life of our people and the services provided by government.

For any questions or suggestions for improvements or requests for copies of this document please feel free to contact EPPSO at (692) 625 – 3802/3803 or fax (692) 625 – 3805. Our E – mail address is planning@ntamar.net. Users can also visit the Secretariat of the Pacific Community website at www.spc.int/prism/country/mh, or the Insular Areas Statistical Enhancement Program website at www.pacificweb.org for additional Marshall Islands statistics.

Kommol Tata,

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Chapter 1- Marshall Islands and Its People

Location

The Republic of Marshall Islands is situated in the Central Pacific Ocean between 4 degrees and 14 degrees North and 160 degrees and 173 degrees East in almost two parallel chains of 31 Atolls and Islands: the Eastern Ratak (Sunrise) with 15 Atolls and Islands and the Western Ralik (Sunset) having 16 Atolls and Islands. The total number of islands and islets is about 1,225.

The total sea and land area of the country is approximately 1.94 million square kilometers and 181 square kilometers respectively. In other words, the land area is less than 0.01% of the total surface area. Both sea and land are of paramount importance to the people of this country for their livelihood.

The climate is tropical - ocean.

The temperature averages 80 degrees Fahrenheit and with little variation throughout the year. The Northern atolls receive about 80 inches of rainfall a year while the annual rainfall in Southern atolls is normally higher, about 160 inches.

Brief History

The Marshallese are thought to have come from Southeast Asia over 2000 years ago. At that time it appears stronger groups pushed down people through southern China, the Malay Peninsula and the island archipelagos in the east. Over time, the settlers organized themselves into lineage groups and spread through the double chain of atolls. They developed their own life style and social structure befitting the sparse and isolated environment.

The ownership rights to the land, however, vested with the 'Iroij', who was the hereditary chief of several clans. Being the matrilineal society, all persons born to a woman inherited the right to cultivate and use land occupied by the clan. The 'Iroij' adjudicated land and lineage disputes as per the customary law and was responsible for the security of his subjects. The long period of isolation and harshness of the environment created a traditional system that is still strong and highly regarded.

These islands were first sighted by Europeans in 1526 by the Spanish Captain Garcia de Loyasa but there were no further contacts until 1788 when the British Captain Marshall rediscovered them and they were given his name by the British Admiralty. Sea Voyagers from various parts of world passed across these islands but no nation claimed them as their colony. German trading companies started to build trading links around 1860 with some of the islands and built a network of island stations for trade in copra and retail goods. Later, Germany formally annexed the Marshall Islands in 1885 ignoring verbal counter claims by Spain. During the First World War, Japan declared war on Germany and occupied German Micronesia in September 1914. The islands remained under Japanese rule until the defeat of Japan by American forces in the Second World War.

After a brief period of occupation by the US Navy, the UN entrusted the administration of these islands to the US as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI). The American Navy established a strategic naval base in Kwajalein to support the newly created nuclear weapons testing program. Sixty seven nuclear tests between 1946 and 1958 at Bikini and Enewetak atolls exposed thousands of Marshallese to significant radiation hazards.

After the ban on atmospheric nuclear testing under an international treaty in 1958, the US converted the Kwajalein military base into missile testing range which has continued to remain so under an arrangement called “Compact of Free Association” ratified in 1986.

Under this agreement, the US agreed to recognize the independence of the RMI while the RMI agreed to grant the US exclusive military access to Marshall Islands. The defense of the RMI from attack from a third country is the responsibility of the US under that treaty. First 15-year Compact period ended in September 2001. After 2 years of negotiations, a new 20 year compact agreement to be effective from 1st October, 2003 or when ratified by both the US Congress and the Nitijela of the RMI was signed in early 2003. The US government, continued to provide financial assistance during this intervening transitional period of 2 years. The highlights of First Compact were the establishment of political sovereignty for the RMI, the deepening of democratic political processes and the exclusive military access to the islands enjoyed by the US.

National government

The government consists of a bi-cameral legislature, President of the Cabinet, the judiciary and the public service. The two legislative bodies are the Council of Iroij, the Upper House and the Nitijela, the Lower House.

Nitijela

The legislative power is vested in the Nitijela. This House consists of 33 members elected from 24 electoral districts, each district corresponds to a respective Atoll. Except the electoral districts/Atolls of Majuro, Kwajalein, Ailinglaplap, Jaluit and Arno having 5,3,2,2 members respectively, remaining 19 electoral districts elect one member each to the Nitijela. Election to the Nitijela is based on universal suffrage for all citizens of Marshall Islands who have attained the age and 18 years. The term of the Nitijela is four years. A voter has to be minimum of 21 years of age for contesting election to the Nitijela. In the current house of the Nitijela, the representation of women is only by a solitary senator and the rest 32 senators are male. Women have always been under represented in this supreme house.

Council of Iroij

The Council of Iroij has a membership of 12. Its main responsibility is to refer back to the Nitijela any Bill affecting customary law, any traditional practice or land tenure or any related matter. The Council can also express its opinion to the Cabinet about matters of national interest. These members are nominated from 11 iroij clans and one from two land owner families of Likiep. Five members of Council of Iroij come from the electoral districts of Ralik (Sunset) Chain and 7 from electoral districts of Ratak (Sunrise) Chain of Islands. Out of seven seats of Ratak Chain, 4 have permanent term and rest three seats from this Chain namely one seat each from Mili, Likiep and Mejit, rotate on yearly basis. In case of Likiep rotation is between land owning families of Capelle and deBrum. From Ralik Chain, the seat of Enewetak rotates between two Iroij families and the remaining 4 are permanent seats for the Irojies of the area. The nomination/election process for the constitution of the Council of Iroij takes place every four years. The representation of women on this council has been proportional to the overall population.

Bill are placed before the Nitijela for consideration and if passed the bill is then sent to the Council of Iroij for their approval. The Council of Iroij is required to make a decision on the referred bill within 7 days failing which the bill earlier passed by the Nitijela stands approved and becomes an Act. In case the Council of Iroij returns the bill to the Nitijela for reconsideration and the Nitijela passes it again, and if second time, the Council of Iroij still does not approve it, then the bill is considered in a joint session of two houses. A majority decision of the members of the lower and upper house decides the final fate of the bill. The appropriation bills, however, fall under the purview/consideration of the Nitijela only.

The Executive

Executive authority is vested with the President, the Cabinet, the Attorney General and the Chief Secretary. Members of which are collectively responsible to the Nitijela.

Local Government

As embodied in the constitution, each atoll has a right to create a local government. Each local government consists of an elected council, a mayor, officials, and a local police force, with variations depending upon the constitution of each. People elect their counselors and Mayor directly. The term of the Council is of 4 years same as of the Nitijela. The Minister of Internal Affairs can constitutionally terminate a Council earlier if circumstances so necessitate. In the case of Ebon, instead of direct election, each family elects one member for the local council. As a result, there are 83 members on the Ebon council. Membership on Councils of other atolls ranges from 5 in Likiep to 25 in Ailinglaplap, depending upon the membership provisions in their local constitutions.

Of a total membership of 393 in all of the Atoll Councils, the number of women totaled only 40. In the case of Mayors representation of women was even less. However, it is significant to observe that in four of the last five terms women have been mayors on both Majuro and Ebon. In Jaluit and Wotje women were mayors in 1995 and 1991 respectively.

The Judiciary

The judiciary is independent of the Nitijela and the executive, its power vests in the Supreme Court, the High Court, the Traditional Rights Courts, the Community Courts and other subordinate courts created by law. The Supreme Court, the High Court and the Traditional Rights Court function from Majuro and the District Courts are located at Majuro, Ebeye and Jaluit. The Community Courts function on respective atolls.

There is an independent Judicial Service Commission responsible for the appointments to the judiciary. Candidates for positions are recommended by this commission for the Traditional Rights Courts, the District Courts, the High Court and the Supreme Court to the government. The Council of Ministers after considering the proposal, places it before the Nitijela for a final decision.

The appointments of judicial officers to the Community Courts are finalized at the level of the Judicial Public Service Commission itself. The Community courts have jurisdiction to decide civil cases of value up to \$100 and the jurisdiction of the District courts are all cases having pecuniary limit up to \$2,000.

The jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court is with out any pecuniary limit. The Traditional Rights Court has no original jurisdiction and it provides advice on issues involving customary law and practices, referred to it by other courts. The jurisdictional court, however, makes the final decision in the case after taking into account the opinion of the Traditional Rights Court.

Public Service

The Public Service assists the Cabinet in exercising its executive authority. The Service is headed by the Chief Secretary, and includes the Attorney General, Chairmen of the Public Service Commission, Permanent Secretaries and all other public servants.

Culture and Social Structure

The Marshallese culture is on the whole homogeneous but there are minor cultural and linguistic differences between Ratak and Ralik chains.

Marshallese are matrilineal society where family ties and mutual reciprocity are very strong despite modern influences. Unlike western society, the extended system of family is prevalent and family ties are strong. Average family size is 7.8 persons, the highest among the central pacific countries. The Church and religion has played a significant role in shaping the attitude and behavior of the people since the missionaries first arrived in the islands during the 1830's. People are generally God fearing, peace loving, tolerant and secular. The life style throughout the islands is generally simple and easy going.

Due to high wage earnings in non-traditional occupations, development of a cash based economy and the availability of imported western food, food habits have undergone a change for the worse. The traditional nutritious diet of primarily consisting of breadfruit, coconut, pandanus, taro, protein rich fish, chicken and pork has been overtaken by canned and processed food. Alcohol, smoking and substance abuse are on the rise particularly amongst the young and as is the crime rate. Combined, life style changes along with changes in the diet, have led to the increasing incidence of diabetes and diabetes related diseases. The health of the people is moving through a transition in morbidity and mortality. Now more people die from non-communicable life-style diseases than from communicable diseases.

Population Structure

According to the 1999 Census the population of Marshall Islands was 50,840 persons. This number has more than doubled in 26 years from 24,135 persons enumerated during the 1973 Census. 96.7% of the population was born in the RMI and the rest, less than 2.3%, are from other Pacific islands, the USA and other countries. The sex ratio is 104.9, meaning that there are more men than women. The annual population growth of 4.3% during the inter-censal period 1980-88, this drastically decreased to 1.5% during the period 1988-99. The rate of natural increase, which is the difference between the crude birth rate and crude death rate, however, was as high as 3.7% in 1999. The wide difference in the two is because of migration of people mostly to the USA. The fertility rate is still high.

About 68% of the total population resides in either Majuro and Kwajalein. During the inter-censal period 1988-99, the average annual growth rate of these two communities has decreased considerably from 6.3% and 4.2% during inter-censal period 1980-88 to 1.8% and 1.5% per year during the inter-censal period 19988-99.

The population in the outer islands of Jabat, Jaluit, Mejit, Namdrik, and Ujae registered a declined in 1999 from their populations in 1988. The average annual population growth rate during 1988-99 was below 1% in case of Ailuk, Lae, Maloelap, and Utrik Atolls. This population change is mainly the result of migration of people within the country or to other countries.

The infant mortality rate decreased from 56.9 in 1988 to 37.0 in 1999 but this and the child mortality rate are still quite high. Based on the results from the 1988 and 1999 censuses, the life expectancy of males has increased from 59.6 years to 65.7 years and for females life expectancy also increased from 62.6 years to 69.4 years. The population of the country is still quite young, 43% being under 14 years of age and 64.3% below 25 years of age, this still provides great potential for the population to grow fast. The average woman still bears about 6 children.

Age Dependency Ratio

The percentage children below 14 years of age has decreased from 51% in 1988 to 43% in 1999 but strangely enough, the percentage of elderly that is people older than 65, has also declined from 2.9 % in 1988 to 2.2% in 1999. This has resulted in the decline in both the child and old age dependency ratios for the RMI. The child dependency ratio and old age dependency ratio were 75.1 per 100 persons and 3.8 per 100 persons for the respective age groups in 1999. These ratios were, however, higher for those living in rural areas, being 89.6 for the children and 4.6 for the old in 1999 per 100 persons. By comparison, these ratios in the urban population were much lower, being 68.3 and 3.4 per 100 persons in respective the age groups. Obviously, the rural wage earners have a greater burden in order to support children and the elderly. The higher child dependency in rural areas is primarily due to the higher fertility rates of women in rural areas.

Economy

The economy of the country, like many other central pacific island countries has three basic financial and economic problems: budget deficits, balance of payments and a low level of domestic savings. Both public and private investment has been low. As a result of the liberal foreign investment policy of the government, small business investment has increased with more traders from Asian countries like China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Korea providing stiff competition for established local stores such as Gibson's and RRE. The small size of the market, legal restrictions to land, distances and isolated places, high transportation costs in importing goods and high wages are the factors detracting foreign investment in this country.

The economy is heavily dependant on funds from the US, Asian Development Bank and assistance from other countries. The size of the annual budget is largely dependent on the size of the financial aid from these sources. The imports are rising without corresponding increase in exports and thus the balance of trade is unfavorable. The economic and administrative reforms carried out a few years ago are of late, are showing some favorable results for the economy. There are few reliable estimates of the GDP available, but is estimated that the GDP in 2002 grew by 3.8% based on current market prices. The RMI has no monetary system of its own and uses the

US dollar. As a result, the economy has not had to face foreign exchange rate problems as experienced by other countries in the region who have their own monetary systems. The rate of inflation is minimal. The per capita income in 2002 was estimated at 1,867 US dollars, among the highest in the region after the Federated States of Micronesia.

Employment Situation

The country is facing a serious problem of providing jobs for its growing labor force. According to the 1999 census, the total number of job seekers was 14,677 but only 10,141 were working, 3,106 in the public sector and 7,035 in the private sector. In 1988 the number of people economically active was 11,488, out of which 10,056 were working, 3,392 being in government jobs and 6,664 in private employment. Unemployment rate at that time was 12.5% compared to 30.9% following the 1999 census. During the 11- year period from 1988 to 1999, the number of people who were economically active grew 27.76% while actual job creation grew only by 0.84%.

Civil Registration System

Under the Act of 1988, the registration of births, deaths and marriages is compulsory and the Secretary of Internal Affairs is the ex-officio the Registrar General of births, deaths and marriages. These events are to be registered by qualified informants who are appointed by the Registrar General. There is an element of under registration in both births and deaths, particularly in the outer islands where the registration system is not well known. If the total fertility rate of 5.7 and crude birth rate of 41.8 as estimated under the 1999 Census are taken into account, the annual number of births should be in the range of 2,100-2,200. Compared to the data collected from the Ministry of Health, the number of births registered in 2002 was only 1,355. The completeness of the registration of births, deaths and infant deaths is vital for the planning and the implementation of public health programs in particular and development plans in general. It is, therefore, necessary to take appropriate steps to improve the civil registration system. One recommendation is to issue the registration certificates of births and deaths at the atoll level instead of present arrangement of issuing these certificates on Majuro.

Teen Age Pregnancies

Despite recent signs of declining fertility in the country, the incidence of teen - age pregnancy continues to be the highest among the pacific island countries. 17.6% of total live births registered in 2002 were to mothers below 19 years of age and the highest percentage of live births, 36.5% were in the age group 20-24. Poor standards of education, high dropout rates from school, a lack of guidance from the home and under utilization of family planning practices are contributing factors for these pregnancies. This phenomenon is also major reason why many young girls do not complete high school studies.

High Lights

- *In 1999, the sex ratio was 104.9 males for 100 females. This imbalance is even greater in rural areas where there were 107.6 males for 100 females. The sex ratio in urban areas was 103.5.*
- *Of the total population, 42.9 % are children (0-14), 27.2 % adolescent (10-19) and 21.4 % are youth (15-24) and 57.1 % are working age. Only 2.2 % are 65 and above.*
- *The overall dependency ratio in 1999 was 82.2 but it was as high as 99.7 for the rural population due to a proportionately higher number of dependents. The ratio of child*
- *dependency was 70.6 in urban areas but in rural areas it was higher at 94.8. The old age dependency ratio was also larger in rural areas, 4.9 as compared to 3.5 in urban areas.*
- *The crude birth rate declined from 49.2 in 1988 to 41.8 in 1999 but the fall in crude death rate was even more pronounced as it fell from 8.9 in 1988 to 4.9 in 1999.*

- *The annual rate of population growth of the RMI registered a dramatic decrease from 4.3 % in 1988 to 1.5 % in 1999. At a 1.5 percent annual rate of growth, the population of the country will double in 47 years from 50,840 in 1999 to over 100,000 in 2046.*
- *If this trend in high birth rates continue and no other factors like out-migration and a decline in fertility, at the current natural increase rate of about 3.3 % (CBR-CDR), the population is likely to double in next 21 years.*
- *The explosive trend in urban population growth appears to have halted. The annual population growth rate of Majuro fell from 6.3 % in 1988 to 1.8 % in 1999 and similarly, there was a decline in the annual population growth rate of Ebeye from 4.2 % to 1.5 % over the same period.*
- *The average annual growth rates of atolls/islands varied widely from a negative rate of (-1.6 %) in Jabat to a positive rate of growth 4.5 % in Wotho.*
- *The population density of the country as a whole was 726 people per square mile. Majuro atoll has the highest population density, 6,314 persons per square mile. However, Ebeye was the most densely populated island with a density of 66,750 persons per square mile.*
- *The drop in total fertility from 7.2 in 1988 to 5.7 in 1999 is significant.*
- *Life Expectancy has increased for both males and females. It being 65.7 years for males and 69.4 for females, a difference of 3.7 years.*
- *On an average there were 7.8 persons per household in RMI in 1999. When compared to other pacific island countries this size of household is the largest in the region.*
- *The housing conditions in RMI are not adequate, there are too many persons living with inadequate space. In housing units with floor area of less than 210 square feet, there was an average of 7.1 occupants.*
- *About 18 % of total live births take place to the teen mothers and this trend is not showing any definite signs of decline.*
- *Child mortality (mortality below 5 years) is estimated at 48 in males and 37 in females which is still high when compared with the overall death rate of 4.9 and infant mortality rate of 37.*
- *Female child mortality is lower than mortality amongst male children in all the countries of central pacific.*
- *Only 0.3 % persons speak English at home in the Marshall Islands, which is perhaps the lowest in the countries of the central pacific region.*
- *The percentage of foreign nationals in the RMI was 2.3 % and the smallest of other Pacific Island Countries in the region.*
- *The per capita income in the RMI was estimated at 2,158 US dollars at current prices, the highest after the FSM amongst its neighboring countries. However, per capita income has been stagnant for the last several years.*

Table 1.1 Resident Population and Annual Population Growth Rate, 1920-1999

Census Year	Male	Female	Total	Annual Population Growth Rate	Natural Increase Rate
1999	26,026	24,814	50,840	1.5	3.7
1988	22,181	21,199	43,380	4.3	4.0
1980	15,851	15,022	30,873	3.6	3.2
1973	12,335	11,800	25,045	4.1	3.6
1967	9,658	9,267	18,925	3.5	3.5
1958	7,175	6,753	14,163	1.3	..
1935	5,480	4,966	10,446	0.1	..
1930	5,505	4,907	10,412	1.5	..
1925	5,030	4,614	9,644	-0.3	..
1920	5,196	4,604	9,800	..	..

*Unknown:910 and 235 in 1973 & 1958 Totals

Natural Increase Rate=CBR minus CDR

Source: Concerned Census Reports/EPPSO

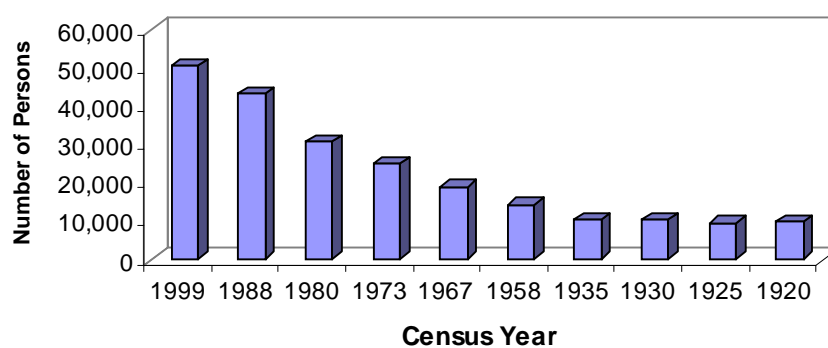
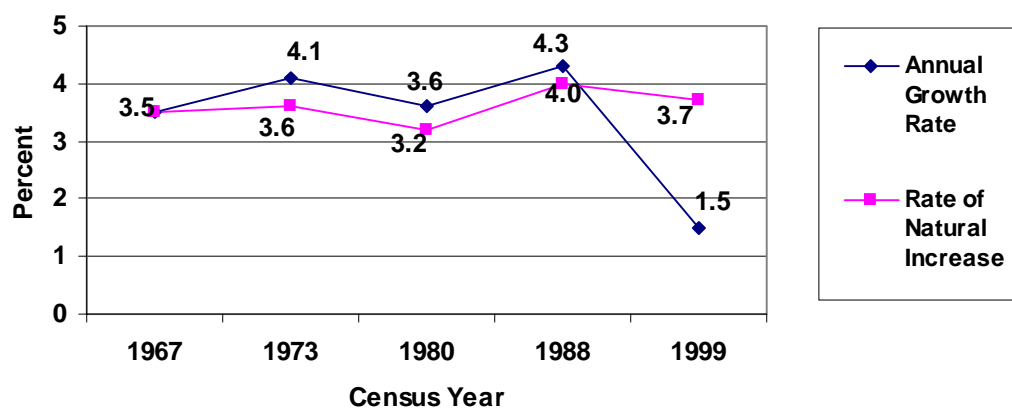
Fig. 1.1 Population of Marshall Islands: Census Figures, 1920-1999**Fig. 1.2 Population Growth Rates of RMI**

Table 1.2 Land Area and Population Density by Atolls and Islands (persons per square mile), 1973 to 1999

Atoll/Island	Land area (sq. mile)	1958		1967	
		Population	Density	Population	Density
Total	61	14163	232	18,799	308
Ailinglaplap	4.93	1,288	261	1,195	242
Ailuk	1.8	419	233	384	213
Arno	4.36	1,037	238	1,273	292
Aur	1.89	241	128	361	191
Bikini	2.02	-	-	-	-
Ebon	1.93	819	424	836	433
Enewetak	1.97	-	-	-	-
Jabat	0.19	-	-	-	-
Jaluit	3.81	1,098	288	1,113	292
Kili	0.31	267	861	309	997
Kwajalein	5.51	1,284	233	3,540	642
Lae	0.49	165	337	131	267
Lib	0.31	44	142	142	458
Likiep	3.46	636	184	430	124
Majuro	3.26	3,415	1,048	5,249	1,610
Maloelap	3.3	454	138	494	150
Mejit	0.63	346	549	320	508
Mili	5.36	412	77	582	109
Namorik	0.93	523	562	547	588
Namu	2.1	482	230	597	284
Rongelap	2.67	264	99	189	71
Ujae	0.63	167	265	191	303
Ujelang	0.59	172	292	251	425
Utirik	0.82	198	241	269	328
Wotho	1.45	71	49	-	-
Wotje	2.75	361	131	396	144
Not stated	3.53	-	-	-	-

Table continues on next page...

Continued...

Atoll/Island	Land area (sq miles)	1973		1980		1988		1999	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Total	70.1	25,045	357	30,873	441	43,380	619	50,840	726
Ailinglaplap	5.7	1,100	194	1,385	244	1,715	302	1,959	346
Ailuk	2.1	335	162	413	200	488	236	513	248
Arno	5	1,120	224	1,487	297	1,656	331	2,069	414
Aur	2.2	300	138	444	205	438	202	537	247
Bikini	2.3	75	32	-	-	10	4	13	6
Ebon	2.2	740	333	887	400	741	334	902	406
Enewetak	2.3	-	-	542	240	715	316	853	377
Jabat	0.2	70	318	72	327	112	509	95	432
Jaluit	4.4	925	211	1,450	331	1,709	390	1,669	381
Kili	0.4	360	1,000	489	1,358	602	1,672	774	2,150
Kwajalein	6.3	5,469	864	6,624	1,632*	9,311	1,471	10,902	1,722
Lae	0.6	154	275	237	423	319	570	322	575
Lib	0.4	98	272	98	272	115	319	147	408
Likiep	4	406	102	481	121	482	121	527	133
Majuro	3.8	10,290	2,744	11,791	3,144	19,664	5,244	23,676	6,314
Maloelap	3.8	432	114	614	162	796	210	856	226
Mejit	0.7	271	376	325	451	445	618	416	578
Mili	6.2	538	87	763	124	854	139	1,032	168
Namorik	1.1	431	403	617	577	814	761	772	721
Namu	2.4	493	204	654	270	801	331	903	373
Rongelap	3.1	165	54	235	77	-	-	19	6
Ujae	0.7	209	290	309	429	448	622	440	611
Ujelang	0.7	342	510	-	-	-	-	-	0
Utirik	0.9	217	231	336	357	409	435	433	461
Wotho	1.7	61	37	85	51	90	54	145	87
Wotje	3.2	425	134	535	169	646	204	866	274
Not stated	4.1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: United States Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) area excluded from density calculation

Sources: *Census of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), 1958 (prepared by the High Commissioner, of the TTPI, June, 1959), 1973 Population of TTPI, 1980 Census of Population, TTPI, US Bureau of Census, 1988 Census of Population and Housing, 1999 Census of Population and Housing*

Table 1.3 Population Change: RATAK CHAIN and RALIK CHAINA Atolls/Islands

Atoll/Island	1973	1980	1988	1999
Marshall Islands	23,665	30,873	43,380	50,840
Ratak Chain				
Ailuk	335	413	488	513
Arno	1,172	1,487	1,656	2,069
Aur	302	444	438	537
Likiep	410	481	482	527
Majuro	8,410	11,791	19,664	23,676
Maloelap	432	614	796	856
Mejit	263	325	445	416
Mili	560	763	854	1,032
Utrik	221	336	409	433
Wotje	425	535	646	866
Total	12,530	17,189	25,878	30,925
Ralik Chain				
Ailinglaplap	1,136	1,385	1,715	1,959
Bikini	75	0	10	13
Ebon	742	887	741	902
Enewetak	0	542	715	853
Jabat	76	72	112	95
Jaluit	955	1,450	1,709	1,669
Kili	371	489	602	774
Kwajalein	5,772	6,624	9,311	10,902
Lae	154	237	319	322
Lib	101	98	115	147
Namorik	431	617	814	772
Namu	520	654	801	903
Rongelap	182	235	0	19
Ujae	218	309	448	440
Ujelang	341	0	0	0
Wotho	61	85	90	145
Total	11,135	13,684	17,502	19,915

Source: Census Reports

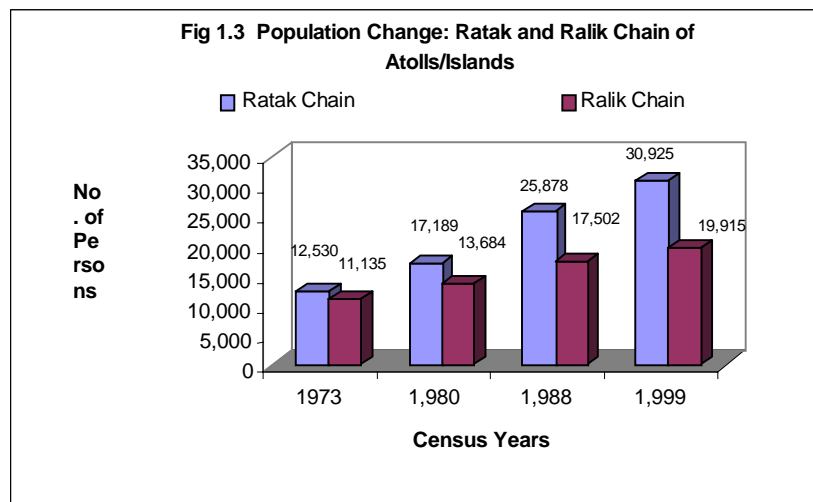


Table 1.4 Population of Majuro and Ebeye, 1930-1999

Year	Majuro	Ebeye
1930	753	19
1935	779	16
1958	3,415	1,284
1967	5,249	3,540
1973	10,290	5,123
1980	11,791	6,169
1988	19,664	8,324
1999	23,676	9,345

Source: Census Reports

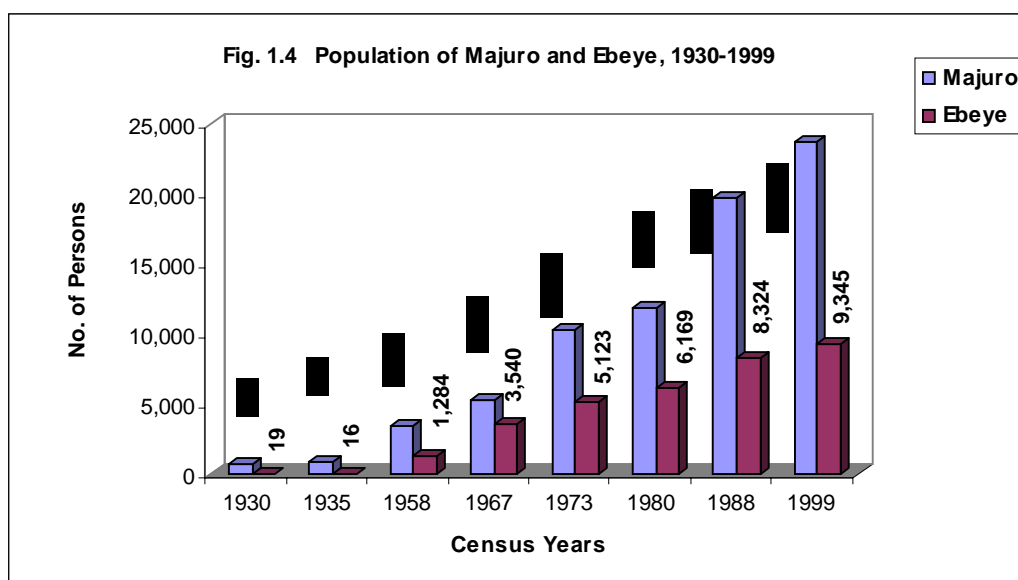


Table 1.5 Population and Reproductive Health Indicators of RMI, 1999

Feature	Country			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	50,840	26,026	24,814	33,125	16,846	16,279	17,715	9,180	8,535
Percent(%)	100.0	51.2	48.2	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	51.8	48.2
0-14 Population	21,805	11,227	10,578	13,432	6,840	6,592	8,373	4,387	3,986
Percent(%)	42.9	43.1	42.6	40.5	40.6	40.5	47.3	47.8	46.7
10-24 Population	18,374	9,345	9,029	11,854	5,994	5,860	6,520	3,351	3,169
Percent(%)	36.1	35.9	36.4	35.8	33.2	36.0	36.8	36.5	37.1
Adolescent(10-19)	13,829	7,079	6,750	8,659	4,390	3,660	3,504	1,762	1,742
Percent(%)	27.2	27.2	27.2	26.1	26.1	22.5	19.8	19.2	20.4
Youth(15-24)	10,861	5,459	5,402	7,357	3,697	3,660	3,504	1,762	1,742
Percent(%)	21.4	21.0	21.8	22.2	21.9	22.5	19.8	19.2	20.4
65+ Population	1,099	533	566	666	326	340	433	207	226
Percent(%)	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.6
15-64 Population	27,850	14,227	13,623	19,015	9,674	9,341	8,835	4,553	4,282
Percent(%)	54.9	54.7	55.0	57.4	57.4	57.4	50.1	49.8	50.4
Median Age	17.8	17.8	17.9	18.8	18.8	18.7	16.0	15.8	16.2
Mean Age	21.6	21.6	21.6	22.1	22.1	22.0	20.7	20.6	20.7
Total Dependency Ratio	82.2			74.1			99.7		
Child Dependency Ratio	78.3			70.6			94.8		
Old age Dependency Ratio	3.9			3.5			4.9		
Sex Ratio		104.9			103.5			107.6	

The percentages are to the same sex in the base population

Source: Based on 1999 Census

The decrease in the proportion of the population of children below 15 and those who were 65 and above resulted in the decline of both the child and old age dependency ratios of the RMI. These ratios declined from 110.6 in 1988 to 78.3 in 1999 and from 6.3 in 1988 to 3.9 in 1999. It is worth noting that both these ratios are much higher in rural populations than in the urban areas.

Table 1.6 Population, Annual Rate of Increase, Surface Area and Density of Population of Pacific Island Countries compared

Country	Total Population (2000 Estimated)	Annual Rate(%) of Increase(estimated)	Surface Area (square kms.)	Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)
Cook Islands	18,000	11.1	236	76
Fiji	814,000		18,274	45
French Polynesia	233,000	2.1	4,000	58
Guam	155,000	2.0	549	282
Marshall Islands	51,000	2.0	181	282
FSM	120,000	0.0	702	171
Nauru	12,000	0.0	21	571
New Caledonia	211,000	2.4	18,575	11
Niue	2,000	0.0	260	8
Northern M. Islands	73,000	4.6	464	157
Palau	19,000	5.3	459	41
Papua n. Guinea	4,809,000	2.3	462,840	10
Samoa	171,000	1.2	2,831	60
Solomon Islands	447,000	3.4	28896	15
Tonga	99,000	0.0	650	152
Tuvalu	10,000	0.0	26	385
Vanautu	197,000	2.7	12189	16

Source: UN Demographic Year Book 2000

Table 1.7 Percent Population Increase in Selected Pacific Countries, 1980-2000.

Country	Population Increase (%)
Guam	46.1
CNMI	312.5
A.Samoa	77.4
Palau	57.9
FSM	46.3
RMI	64.7

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

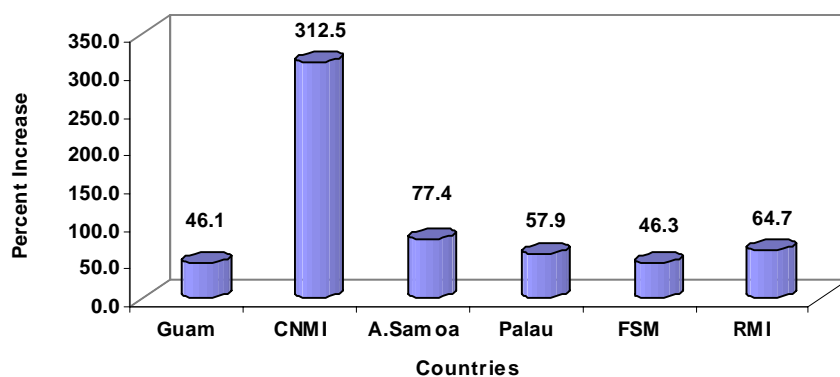
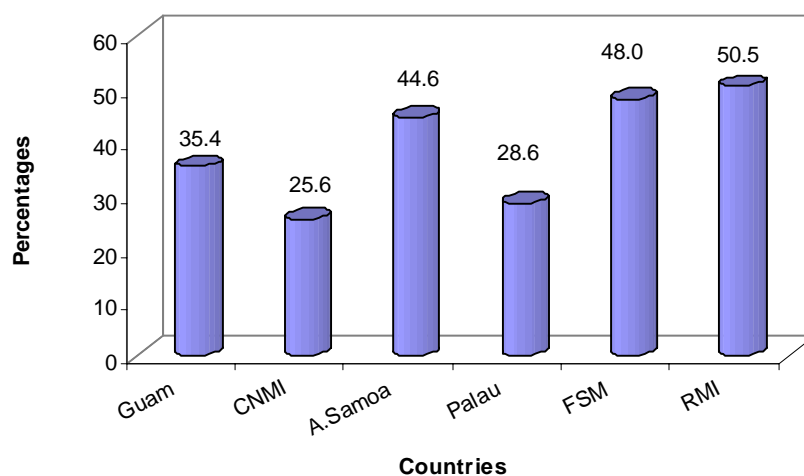
Fig. 1.5 Percent Population Increase In Selected Pacific Countries, 1988-2000

Table 1.8 Percentage of Population Under 18 in Some Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Under 18 % of Total Population
Guam	35.4
CNMI	25.6
A.Samoa	44.6
Palau	28.6
FSM	48.0
RMI	50.5

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

Fig. 1.6 Percent Population Under 18 in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000**Table 1.9 Demographic Profile of RMI**

Item	1988	1999
Total Fertility Rate	7.23	5.71
Gross Reproduction Rate	3.50	2.65
General Fertility Rate	243.80	173.3
Crude Birth Rate	49.2	41.8
Crude Death Rate	8.9	4.9
Infant Mortality Rate	56.9	37.0
Life Expectancy at Birth in Years		
Both Sexes	61.0	67.5
Males	59.6	65.7
Females	62.6	69.4

Source: Census Reports

There has been a appreciable decline in crude birth rate, crude death rate, infant mortality rate, general fertility rate, total and gross fertility rates from 1988 to 1999. The life expectancy at birth increased from 61.0 years in 1988 to 67.5 years in 1999. The life expectancy of females increased even more, as it went up from 62.7 years in 1988 to 69.4 years in 1999. The life expectancy of males was 65.7 years.

Table 1.10 Age Specific Fertility and Total Fertility Rates, 1973, 1980, 1988 and 1999, RMI

Age Group	Rate Per Thousand Women			
	1973	1980	1988	1999
15-19	126	155	162	94
20-24	322	332	391	285
25-29	380	356	347	273
30-34	374	305	246	237
35-39	284	242	182	139
40-44	130	133	89	68
45-49	70	53	29	41
TFR	8.4	7.9	7.2	5.7

Source: Census Reports and Statistical Abstracts

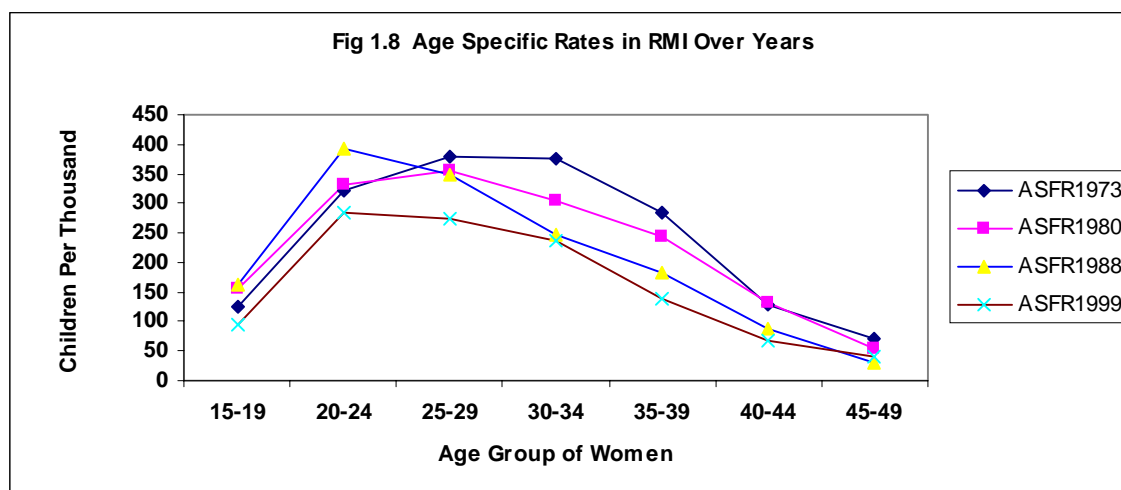
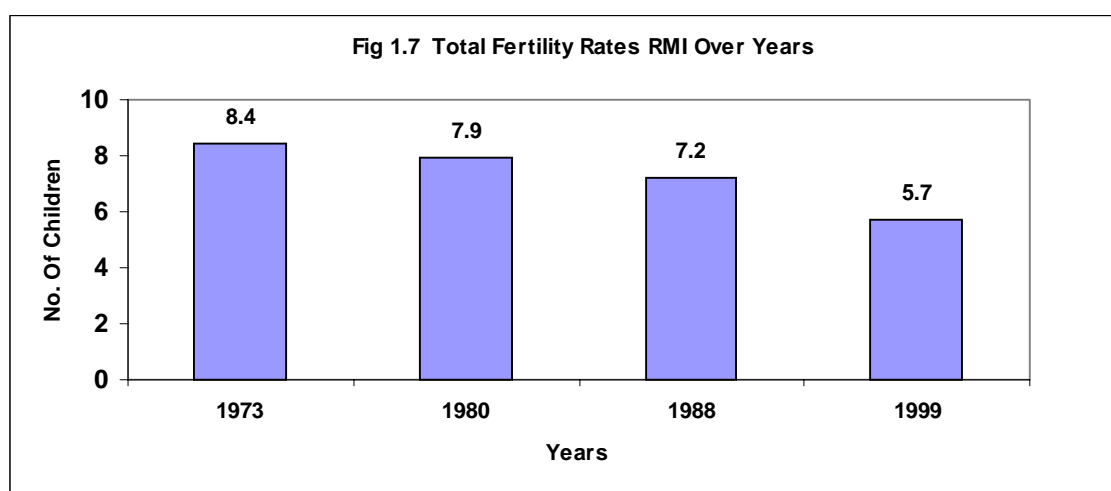
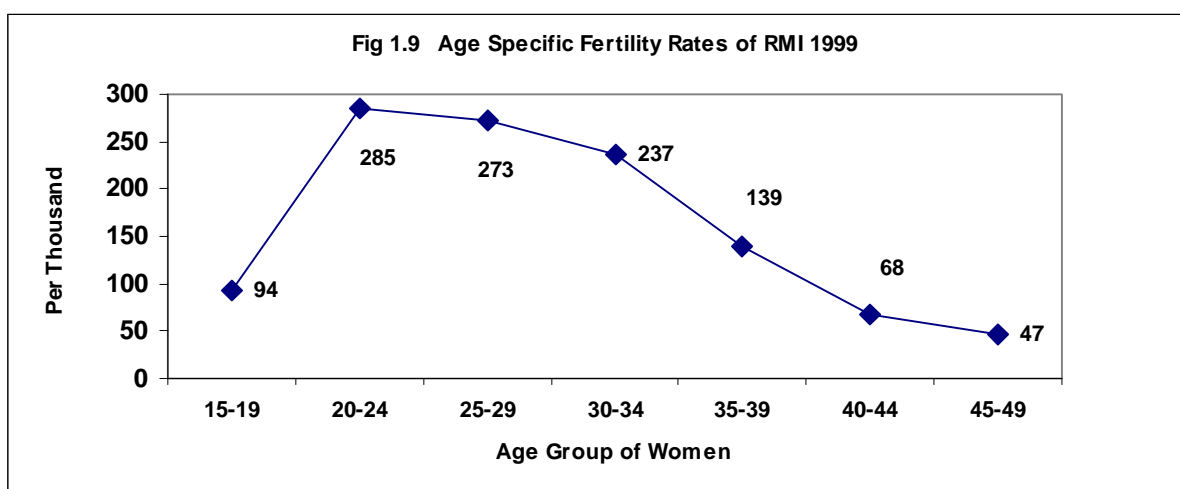


Table 1.11 Age Specific Fertility Rates Of Marshall Islands 1999

Age	No. of Women	No. of Births in 1999	Fertility Rates	
			Per Woman	Per Thousand
15-19	3,115	292	0.094	94
20-24	2,257	643	0.285	285
25-29	1,846	504	0.273	273
30-34	1,562	370	0.237	237
35-39	1,389	193	0.139	139
40-44	1,190	81	0.068	68
45-49	898	42	0.047	47
Total	12,257	2,125		
General Fertility Rate:		173.4		
Total Fertility Rate:		5.7		
Urban Rate:		5.5		
Rural rate:		6.3		

Source: RMI Census 1999



The reproduction of children still starts at very early age in the Marshall Islands and remains high for many years resulting in a high total fertility rate. Fertility is higher in rural women. The contraception prevalence rate is very low and birth intervals are very close, this takes a toll on the health of the mother and child and is a serious constraint in improving health for the women.

Table 1.12 Mean Children Born to Marshallese Women by Age : 1988 and 1999

Age of Mother	Mean Children Born	
	1988	1999
15-19	0.1	0
20-24	0.6	0
25-29	1.4	0.3
30-34	2.1	0.5
35-39	3.3	1.8
40-44	4.0	2.4
45-49	4.5	2.9
Mean	4.2	2.7

Source: Census Reports

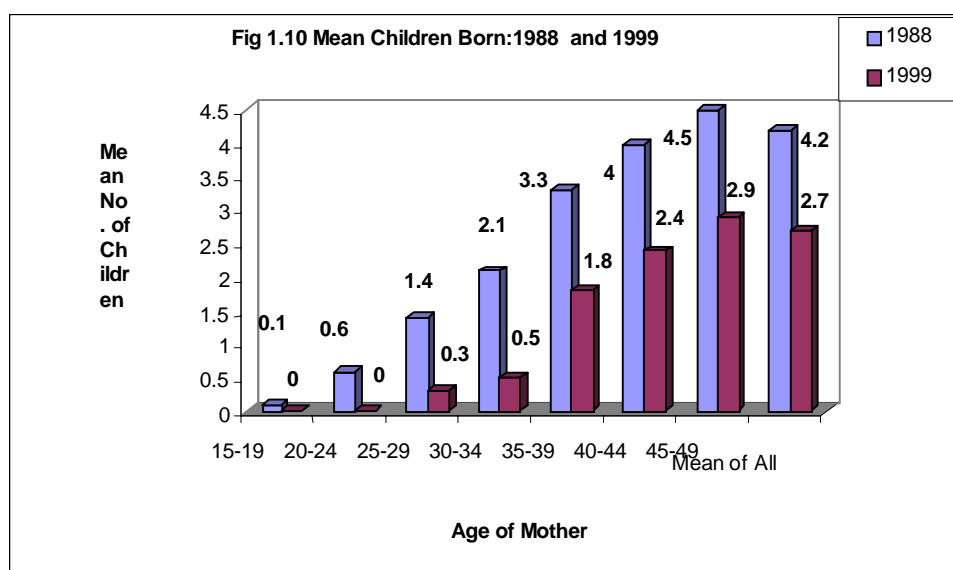


Table 1.13 Child Mortality Rates in Selected Pacific Countries

Country	Male	Female
Marshall Islands	48	37
Kiribati	82	66
Solomon Islands	71	62
Tuvalu	58	52
Vanuatu	56	54
Tonga	36	23
Niue	33	26
Fiji	27	24
Palau	24	22
Samoa	24	19
Cook Islands	23	18
Nauru	18	13
FSM	65	42
Philippines	46	33

Child Mortality = Mortality of children before reaching the age of 5

Source: WHO website

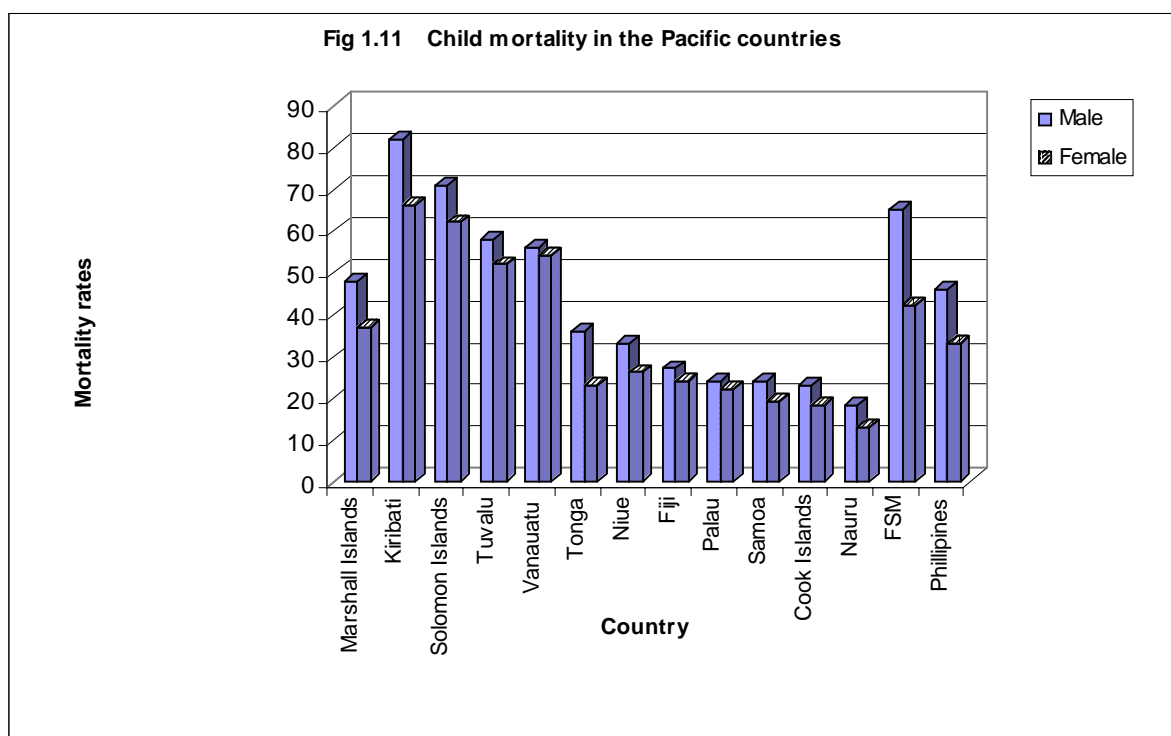
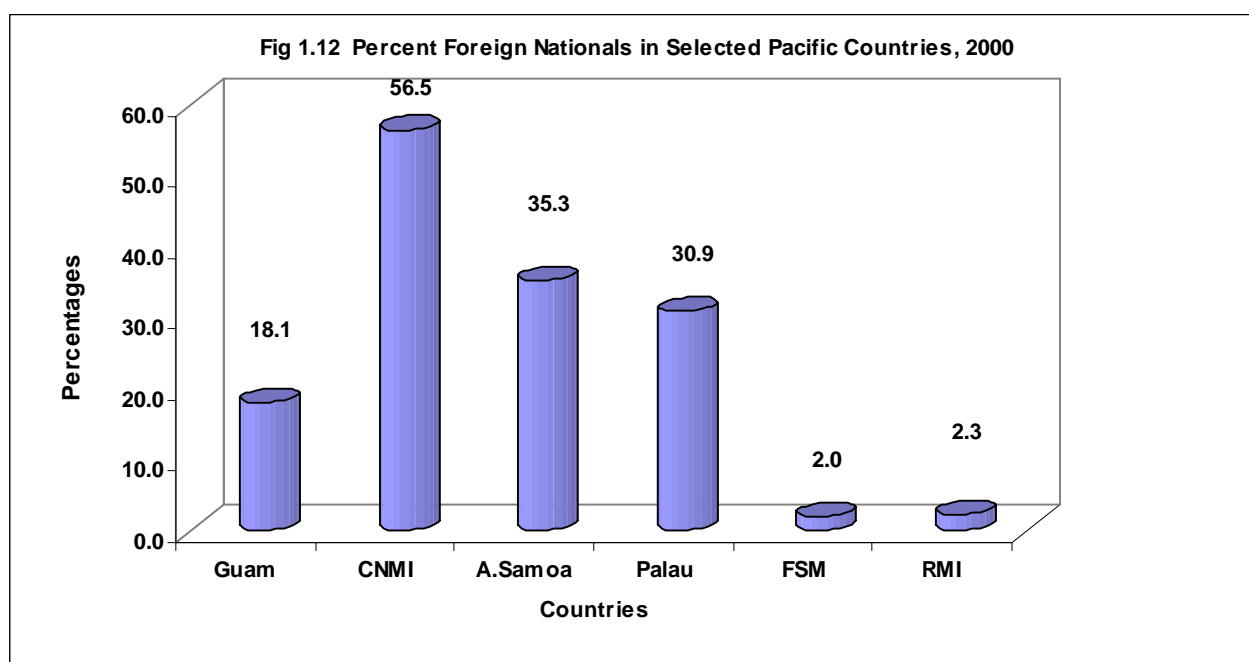


Table 1.14 Percent Foreign Nationals in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Percent Foreign Nationals
Guam	18.1
CNMI	56.5
A.Samoa	35.3
Palau	30.9
FSM	2.0
RMI	2.3

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau



After Federated States of Micronesia, among the Pacific Island Countries, the number of foreign nationals was the lowest in the Republic of Marshall Islands.

Table 1.15 Percent English Spoken at Home in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Percent English Spoken
Guam	38.3
CNMI	10.8
A.Samoa	2.9
Palau	9.4
FSM	1.4
RMI	0.3

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

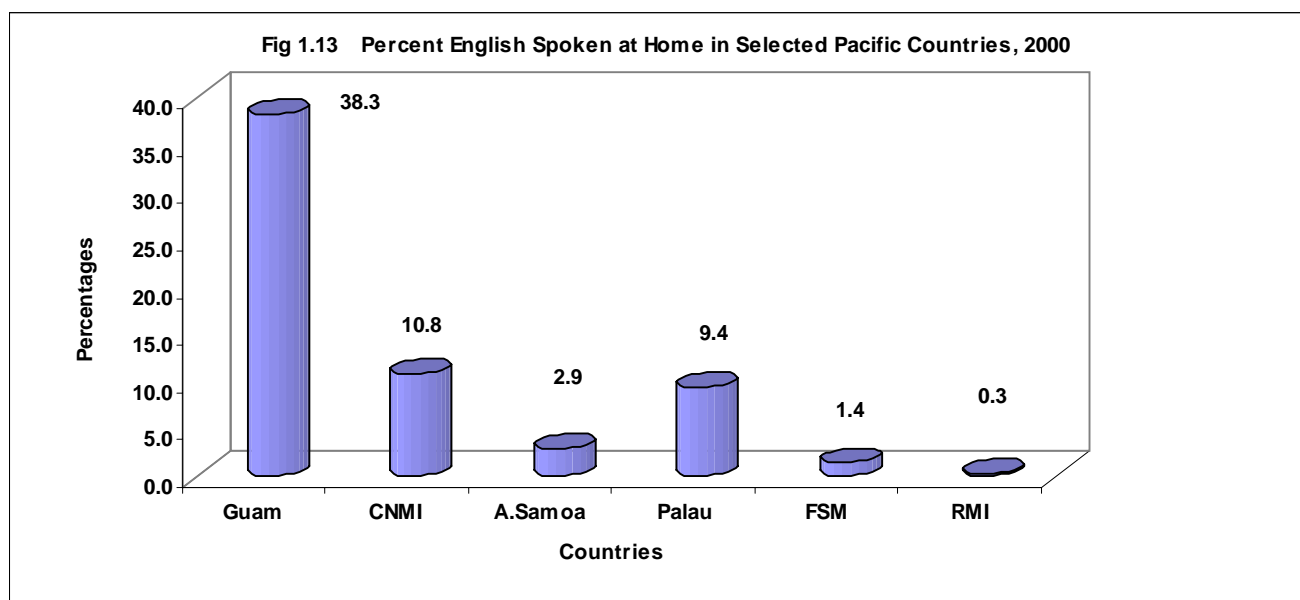
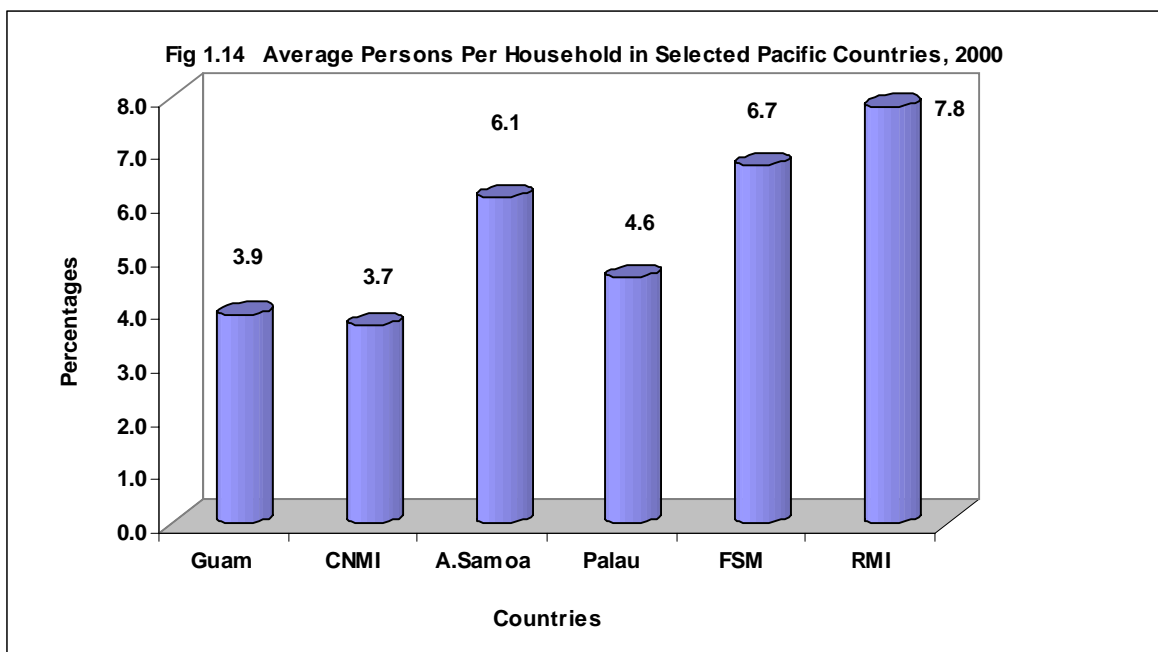


Table 1.16 Average Persons Per Household in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Household Size
Guam	3.9
CNMI	3.7
A.Samoa	6.1
Palau	4.6
FSM	6.7
RMI	7.8

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

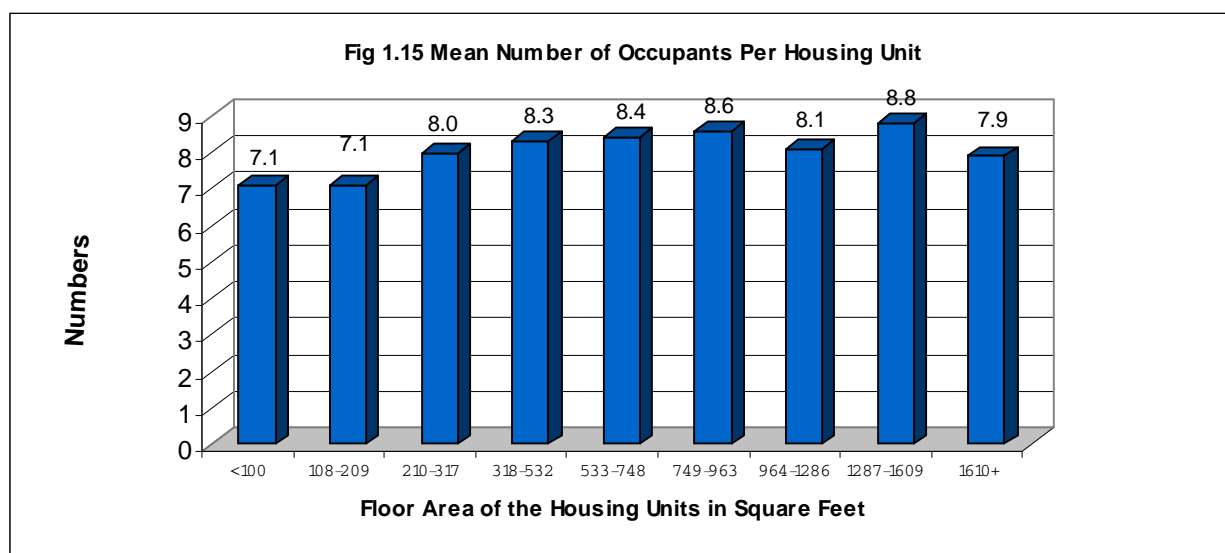


The size of 7.8 persons per household in the Republic of Marshall Islands is the largest amongst the Pacific Island Countries. The Federated States of Micronesia has the second largest household size of 6.7 persons.

Table 1.17 Percent Occupants in Housing Units by Floor Area and Mean Number of Occupants in RMI in 1999

Description of Housing Units	Floor Area of Housing Unit (in Square Feet)									Percent Occupants
	<100	108-209	210-317	318-532	533-748	749-963	964-1286	1287-1609	1610+	
1 Occupant	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.4	1.6	3.8	3.3
2-4 Occupants	25.0	24.2	21.7	16.2	16.4	21.0	20.6	16.9	25.1	21.2
5-9 Occupants	48.6	48.2	46.1	50.0	47.8	40.3	45.5	446.1	42.8	47.1
10-14 Occupants	16.6	18.4	18.7	21.6	22.4	22.1	19.1	21.4	17.6	10.4
15-19 Occupants	4.4	5.1	6.0	6.7	7.8	8.3	7.9	9.5	6.3	6.2
20 + Occupants	1.7	0.8	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.9	3.5	4.5	4.4	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean Number of occupants per house	7.1	7.1	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.8	7.9	7.8

Source: RMI Census 1999



Housing in Marshall Islands, is a serious problem. Housing units are small and household size is large, about 8 persons per household. Even in a small housing unit of size less than 108 square feet, in some cases, up to 20 people make up the household. Crowding in housing units is worse in Kwajalein and Lae Atolls where in 6 percent of the housing units have more than 20 persons per dwelling.

Table 1.18 Households by Annual Income and by Atolls/Islands: 1999 Census

Atoll/Island	Number of Households by Income Groups (Income in US Dollars)								
	Total	<1,000	1,000-4,999	5,000-9,999	10,000-18,999	19,000-49,999	50,000-69,999	70,000 & Over	Median Income per Household
RMI	6,403	878	1,663	1,504	1,297	924	103	34	6,840
Ailinglaplap	233	139	67	20	5	2	0	0	838
Ailuk	79	62	11	6	0	0	0	0	637
Arno	243	75	127	34	7	0	0	0	1,845
Aur	84	24	46	11	2	1	0	0	2,056
Ebon	120	61	40	14	4	1	0	0	984
Enewetak	108	0	17	30	41	18	2	0	10,750
Jabat	15	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	834
Jaluit	229	43	100	61	17	6	2	0	3,273
Kili	90	0	5	62	19	3	1	0	8,114
Kwajalein	1,196	16	127	255	374	374	34	16	14,195
Lae	32	4	18	7	3	0	0	0	2,714
Lib	15	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	625
Likiep	81	32	25	18	4	2	0	0	2,133
Majuro	3,058	64	733	882	789	510	62	18	9,030
Maloelap	137	52	58	17	7	2	1	0	1,635
Mejit	60	6	41	11	2	0	0	0	2,263
Mili	134	66	49	14	1	3	1	0	1,051
Namdrik	118	50	48	11	8	1	0	0	1,409
Namu	124	79	32	13	0	0	0	0	785
Ujae	67	49	11	5	2	0	0	0	684
Utirik	65	10	40	13	2	0	0	0	3,250
Wotho	18	0	15	2	1	0	0	0	2,800
Wotje	95	25	46	16	7	1	0	0	2,875

Source: Census 1999

The median annual income per household in 1999 was 6,840 US dollars but it varied widely from 625 US dollars in Lib to 14,195 US dollars in Kwajalein. The median income of other three atolls was higher than the national average-Enewetak with 10,750 US dollars, Majuro with 9,030 US dollars and Kili with 8,114 US dollars. If the figures at the national level are analysed, 13.7 percent households have income less than 1,000 US dollars per annum whereas 34 households, 0.5 percent of the total households, had income over 70,000 US dollars per annum.

Table 1.19 Trend in Per Capita Income (US Dollars) at Current Prices: Some Selected Pacific Countries

Year	RMI	FSM	PNG	Kiribati	Samoa	Tonga	Vanautu
1985	1,046	..	722	333	534	638	940
1990	1,487	1,554	875	393	699	1,192	1,023
1995	2,221	2,020	1,130	592	1,219	1,604	1,353
1998	1,922	1,929	876	563	1,339	1,491	1,349
1999	1,903	1,967	793	647	1,383	1,486	1,298
2000	1,852	2,085	663	571	1,330	1,480	1,222
2001	1,863	2,145	545	550	1,358	1,296	1,154
2002	1,867	2,158	512	611	1,544	1,337	1,058

Source: ADB, Key Indicators
2003

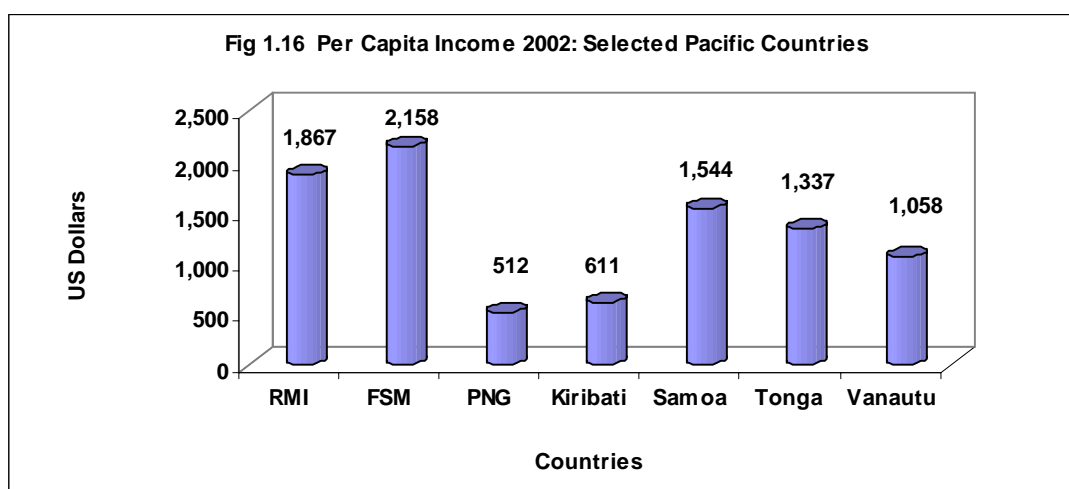


Table 1.20 Human Poverty Index for Pacific Island Countries, 1998

Country	Percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40 (P1)	Percentage of adults who are illiterate (P2)	Percentage of people without access to safe water (P3)	Percentage of people without access to health services (P3)	Percentage of children >5 who are underweight (P3)	Combined P3 Value	Human Poverty Index
Niue	6.7	3	0	0	2	0.7	4.8
Tonga	8.4	1	5	0	2	2.3	5.9
Cook Islands	6.4	6.8	5	0	10	5	6.1
Tuvalu	9.8	5	15	0	0	5	7.3
Tokelau	8.3	9	6	0	0	2	7.6
Fiji Islands	7.4	7.1	23	0	7.9	10.3	8.5
Samoa	10.3	4.3	10	0	17	9	8.6
Palau	7.3	8.6	14	20	8	14	10.8
Nauru	17.4	5	0	0	0	0	12.1
Kiribati	16.3	7.8	20	0	12.9	11	12.6
Marshall Islands	13.2	25.6	23.5	5	17	15.2	19.5
FSM	10.5	28.7	56	25	15	32	26.7
Vanuatu	12.2	66.5	13	20	23	18.7	46.6
Solomon Islands	13.7	69.7	36	20	21	25.7	49.1
Papua new Guinea	22.6	71.8	76	5	29	36.7	52.2

Source: UNDP, Pacific Human Development Report 1999

The Marshall Islands ranked 11th among Pacific Island Countries in the Human Poverty Index.

Table 1.21 Human Development Index for Pacific Island Countries, 1998

Country	Adult literacy(%)	Combined gross enrolment (%)	Life Expectancy at birth	GDP per capita (US\$)	HDI	Global HDI Rank*
Palau	91.4	83.4	69.0	8027	0.861	46
Cook Islands	93.2	84.8	72.0	4947	0.822	62
Niue	97.0	83.6	74.0	3714	0.774	70
Fiji Islands	92.9	81.3	66.5	2684	0.667	101
Nauru	95.0	79.5	58.2	3450	0.663	103
Tonga	99.0	83.3	68.0	1868	0.647	107
Samoa	95.7	85.7	66.6	1060	0.59	117
Tuvalu	95.0	74.0	67.0	1157	0.583	118
FSM	71.3	71.4	65.7	2070	0.569	120
Marshall Islands	74.4	71.7	65.0	1182	0.563	121
Kiribati	92.2	67.8	61.6	702	0.515	129
Vanuatu	33.5	57.4	65.8	1231	0.425	140
Solomon Islands	30.3	34.7	64.7	926	0.371	147
Papua New Guinea	28.2	28.6	54.0	1196	0.314	164
Tokelau	91.0	88.3	69.0	n.a	n.a	n.a

Note: The per capita income figures do not match with the ADB estimates.

Source: UNDP, Pacific Human Development Report 1999

The Marshall Islands ranked 10th among Pacific Island Countries in the Human Development Index.

Table 1.22 Mayors in various Atolls by Male and Female from 1983 onwards in RMI

Atoll Council	1983		1987		1991		1995		1999
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Ailinglaplap	1		1		1		1		1
Ailuk	1		1		1		1		1
Arno	1		1		1		1		1
Aur	1		1		1		1		1
Bikini	1		1		1		1		1
Ebon		1	1	1		1		1	1
Enewetak	1		1		1		1		1
Jabat	1		1		1		1		1
Jaluit	1		1		1			1	1
Kwajalein	1		1		1		1		1
Lae*	1		1		1		1		1
Lib*	1		1		1		1		1
Likiep	1		1		1		1		1
Majuro		1		1		1		1	1
Maloelap	1		1		1		1		1
Mejit	1		1		1		1		1
Mili	1		1		1		1		1
Namdrik	1		1		1		1		1
Namu	1		1		1		1		1
Rongelap	1		1		1		1		1
Ujae*	1		1		1		1		1
Utirik	1		1		1		1		1
Wotho	1		1		1		1		1
Wotje	1		1		1		1		1
Total	22	2	22	2	22	2	21	3	23

* Councilors of Lae, Lib and Ujae, elected unanimously same person as Mayor for 1995 term.

Councilors of Lae and Ujae elected unanimously same person as their Mayor for 1999 term.

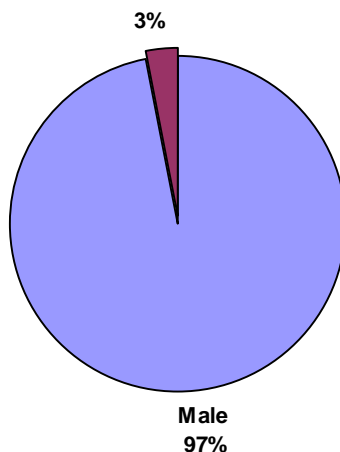
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

The representation of women as Mayors in the elected bodies of the Local Councils has been very low with the exception of Majuro and Ebon where in 4 out of 5 terms women were elected as Mayors.

Table 1.23 Number of Senators Elected to Nitijela, by Sex, 1983 - 1999

Year	No. of Senators		
	Male	Female	Total
1983	32	1	33
1987	32	1	33
1991	32	1	33
1995	33	0	33
1999	32	1	33

Source: Ministry of Internal
Affairs

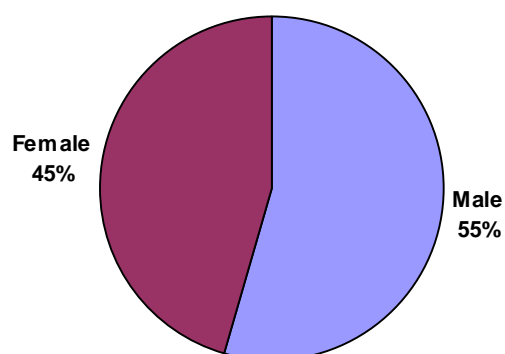
Fig 1.17 Representation of Senators in Nitijela by Sex, 1999

The representation of women has never more
than one of 33 Senators in the Nitijela

Table 1.24 Number of Members on Council of Iroij by Sex, 1983-1999, RMI

Year	No. of Council Members		
	Male	Female	Total
1983	5	6	11
1987	6	5	11
1991	6	5	11
1995	5	6	11
1999	6	5	11

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

Fig 1.18 Representation of members in Council of Iroij by Sex, 1999

Strangely enough, the representation of women in the Council of Iroij, has always been close to the number of men.

Table 1.25 Elected Council Members in Atoll Councils by Male and Female, 1983 to 1999 in RMI

Atoll Council	Number of Council Members by Sex							
	1987		1991		1995		1999	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ailinglaplap	25	0	25	0	22	3	22	3
Ailuk	14	1	13	2	13	2	12	3
Arno	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Aur	15	2	15	2	15	2	16	1
Bikini	15	1	15	1	15	1	14	2
Ebon*	82	1	83	0	83	0	83	0
Enewetak	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1
Jabat	10	1	9	2	8	3	7	4
Jaluit	15	1	13	3	13	3	13	3
Kwajalein	9	1	8	2	9	1	10	0
Lae	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	2
Lib	10	1	9	2	9	2	9	2
Likiep	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1
Majuro	13	1	12	2	12	2	13	1
Maloelap	17	0	17	0	16	1	16	1
Mejit	13	3	12	4	10	6	11	5
Mili	9	2	10	1	10	1	9	2
Namdrik	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Namu	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
Rongelap	8	1	8	1	8	1	8	1
Ujae	11	1	11	1	10	2	11	1
Utirik	17	0	16	1	16	1	15	2
Wotho	5	1	5	1	4	2	3	3
Wotje	17	1	17	1	17	1	16	2
Total	370	23	363	30	355	38	353	40

Note: Information for the year 1983 is not available.

*All Clan Heads of Alaps are Councillors.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs

The representation of women in elected bodies of the Local Councils has been very low. In Arno, women have never been elected as member to the Council. In most of other Councils as well, not more than two women at a time have ever sat on atoll councils.

Chapter 2- Health Services

Medical and Health Services

Medical and health services in the Marshall Islands are delivered in two distinct settings, hospitals in the urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye and medical dispensaries on the outer islands. Hospitals offer both primary and secondary health care services, and outer island health centers provide very basic health care services to the scattered populations in the outer islands.

The Majuro hospital is the main national hospital with a total of 97 beds. It has facilities that provide specialist services in the areas of general medicine, surgery, orthopedics, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, ENT, ophthalmology, and dentistry. The hospital has a qualified radiologist, anesthetist and pathologist who are available to provide back up to the specialists and the diagnostic laboratories. Sometimes the number of beds is not sufficient and temporary beds are placed in hallways to cope up with the increased admissions. The hospital is being extended with financial assistance from the Japanese government. This will include buildings for public health, diagnostic laboratories and administration. Plans are being developed to begin reconstruction of the hospital in fiscal year 2006.

The primary health care wing of the Majuro hospital, handles the treatment for tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, STDs, immunization, reproductive health including family planning, pediatrics, adolescent health, school health, dental health, health education and oral health.

The hospital at Ebeye serves the population of Ebeye, Kwajalein atoll and the surrounding outer islands. There are a total of 43 beds in the hospital. The hospital was newly constructed and opened in the Fall of 2002 with assistance from the Asian Development Bank and the US Department of the Interior. This hospital also has specialist services for treatment in medical, surgical, obstetric/gynecology and pediatric areas. Facilities for orthopedics, ENT and ophthalmology are, however, not available. The diagnostic laboratory facilities are limited because of a lack of equipment and regents. The services of the radiologist and anesthetist are available. In Ebeye, there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation and for housing foreign specialists and nursing staff. This makes healthcare delivery even more difficult for the community. The primary health care wing is responsible for preventive health and curative services in tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, STDs, immunization, reproductive health, family planning, pediatrics, school health, health education and oral health.

To provide the medical and health care on isolated, scattered and sparsely populated atolls is a challenging task. In the Health Centers, the Health Assistant, is usually a high school graduate with multipurpose training in basic primary health. The facilities available in the outer island health centers are very basic. Currently there are 49 health centers functioning in the outer islands. The government has a target of 60 functional health centers, which is likely to be achieved in October, 2004 with the graduation of 16 health assistants currently undergoing training in Majuro hospital. Most of the health assistants are males whereas culturally women prefer services to be provided to them by women particularly in areas relating to prenatal, deliveries, postnatal care and family planning services.

The majority of health centers are new or in good condition although six are scheduled for reconstruction. Some of the newly constructed buildings have also have a residence for the health assistant alongside the dispensary. That will help solve the problem of placing health assistants in otherwise isolated places where land rights can become problematic. Solar units are being installed in some of the health centers in order to store vaccines. Delivery of vaccination services and maintaining vaccination programs to the outer islands is a problem because of an over reliance on services from Majuro.

A large portion of the health budget has traditionally been spent to meet expenses for off island medical referrals. On average, one referral costs 19,000 US dollars covering expenditures for transportation, lodging and medical treatment. Often on these trips a member of the family or the hospital accompany the patient. For example, during the years 2001 and 2002, 313 patients were referred to hospitals in Honolulu and Manila involving an expenditure of \$5.95 million. This figure accounts for 20-25 percent of the annual health budget. There has been a realization on the part of the government that the improvement of treatment and diagnostic facilities within the country will avoid some of the high referral costs. Over the last couple of years, a number of specialist doctors have been added to the Majuro hospital and diagnostic facilities are getting a boost with the services of the anesthetist and pathologist. This has already resulted in a decline of off island referrals. Plans to purchase more needed equipment like a CT Scanner and other necessary laboratory equipment for various departments will reduce the cost of these referrals even further.

Health Status

It is difficult to assess the health status of the people of the Marshall Islands due to a lack of adequate and reliable data. Great distances between atolls, cultural factors, communication difficulties and administrative problems constrain the collection and transmission of reliable data. Only a broad assessment can be made on the basis of the mortality estimates the population census. On this basis it can be inferred that there has been a marked improvement in the health status of the people during the past a decade or so. The infant and child mortality rates have been considerably reduced. Infant mortality registered a decline from 63 per thousand live births in 1988 to 37 per thousand live births in 1999. Similarly, the child mortality fell from 93 to 48 in the same period. The crude death rate also witnessed a significant fall from 8.9 in 1988 to 4.9 in 1999. As a result of lower rates of mortality in various age groups, the life expectancy at birth increased from 61.6 years in 1988 to 67.5 years in 1999. Despite these improvements, the infant and child mortality are still on high side with ample scope to bring them down further.

Sickness Patterns & Reproductive Services

In the RMI, the medical and health services are provided through the government run hospitals and health centers. There is only one private medical practitioner in the entire country. On the basis of the service statistics (though not complete and not very reliable, particularly in case of the statistics from the health centers), a pattern does emerges and it could be said that there is a prevalence of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. The common communicable diseases include gastroenteritis, diarrhoea, amoebiasis, hepatitis, influenza, conjunctivitis, scabies, gonorrhea, syphilis, chickenpox, measles, mumps, whooping cough, leprosy and tuberculosis. The non-communicable diseases include diabetes, heart diseases, cancer, pneumonia and noninfectious gastroenteritis. Some of the diseases may be due to an increase in poor health habits associated with a more western diet and life style combined with a lack of exercise. The consumption of alcohol and smoking are high, contributing significantly to health problems. Poor housing and crowding makes it easier for the communicable diseases to spread.

Reproductive health services are available at both the hospitals but the status of prenatal, natal and postnatal services in the outer islands are rudimentary. The deliveries are conducted mostly

by the local midwives and in some cases by the Health Assistants. Though Health Assistants are trained in deliveries, most of them are males and culturally women normally prefer other women to assist in births. Although family planning services have been in place since the mid-sixties in the Marshall Islands, it was not possible to find a reliable number of acceptors for various methods of family planning even from the records maintained at the main reproductive health

clinics on Majuro and Ebeye. An NGO, Youth to Youth in Health, provides counseling services for family planning and distributes condoms but this organization also has not kept proper record of the services provided. There is a need to have proper a management information system to assess the quantity and the quality of the reproductive services offered from the Ministry of Health and Youth to Youth in Health.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and risk of HIV/AIDS has become a serious threat because of the increased mobility of the population the high rate of promiscuity among youth. Facilities for STD tests are available only at the STD clinics at the Majuro and Ebeye hospitals. But in these clinics too, particularly at Ebeye, reagents are in short supply. Chlamydia tests were not carried out regularly because of the lack of reagents. According to the published annual reports of the Bureau of Health Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Health, up to 1989, there were 6 HIV and 2 AIDS cases in the country. One case of HIV was detected in each of the following years 1993, 1994 and 1996 after that two cases were detected in Ebeye during the year 2000-01 and one more case was detected in the year 2001-02 per reports received from the hospital. But the Director of the Primary Health Care confirmed that there were only two cases in last two years and not three. He further explained that out of those two, one was confirmed positive on the second test performed. However, a confirmatory test on the second positive case was yet to be arranged. Since the facility to carry out the confirmatory tests is not available within the RMI, such tests are done in Hawaii. Because of some problem in sending the sample to Hawaii, the sample for the confirmatory test of one HIV positive case could not be sent to Hawaii for over a year.

Details on the number of tests on various STDs and the positive test rates by sex and age cases tested in STD clinics at Majuro and Ebeye hospitals may be seen in the tables. On the whole, it has been found that the positive rates are higher for syphilis and gonorrhea at the Ebeye clinic than in Majuro. The results of the test also confirm that the incidence of STDs was comparatively higher for younger ages.

Diabetes

Prevalence of diabetes is serious problem in the Marshall Islands and a national program for the prevention and control of the disease has been in operation throughout the country. Under the Nutrition and Diabetes Prevention Program, a number of health education activities are carried out by way of workshops, trainings, focus group meetings and also addressing community gatherings. A number of diabetes related materials has been developed, printed and disseminated. People are also provided information through radio program, radio spots and newspaper advertisements. People are screened for diabetes during community outreach events and they are encouraged to participate in weight loss programs. Simple diagnostic and treatment facilities have also been available at the health centers in the outer islands as well. The prevalence of diabetes is higher in women than among men. The increasing prevalence of diabetes among children is a disturbing factor because of future impacts on the health system.

Tuberculosis

The national program of tuberculosis prevention, treatment and control in the Marshall Islands provides services in case detection, counseling, treatment and follow up visits. The CDC and WHO are providing the required financial and technical assistance to the country and there has been no shortage of medicines. The facilities to diagnose and treat the patients are available in hospitals on Majuro and Ebeye. Patients from outer islands therefore have to stay in Majuro/Ebeye until the treatment program of 9 months is completed. There were 48 active cases of TB in the country at the end of the year 2002. Of which, 34 were under treatment in Majuro and 14 were receiving treatment from the hospital in

Ebeye. The TB detection rate is high and this means that the number of active cases remains at a fairly constant level. In absence of any survey, T.B. prevalence rate could not be estimated, but on the basis of active cases under treatment, the TB prevalence rate in 2002 was 86.6 per 100,000 population.

Leprosy

Despite an active screening and treatment program for leprosy by the division of Public Health, patient compliance remains a problem. Every year quite a significant number of new cases are detected. At the end of 2002, there were 54 cases of leprosy under treatment, 52 in Majuro and 2 at the Ebeye hospital. The leprosy prevalence rate per 100,000 population thus came out to 97.5 in 2002. The actual prevalence rate is decidedly higher than that.

Immunization

From the immunization database maintained by the public health divisions on Majuro and Ebeye, it is not possible to find complete coverage for children against the vaccine preventable diseases in different areas of the country. The coverage of children in the urban areas is apparently much better than the immunization services in outer islands. However, the immunization report for the year 2002 by the Majuro Public Health Division indicates that out of 1,375 registered children below 2 years of age, only 232 were fully immunized, a coverage of only 17 percent. In Ebeye, out of 944 registered children below 2 years of age, only 375 were given all immunizations, a full coverage of 39.5 percent children. The visiting medical teams from Majuro often carry out immunizations in the outer islands after an interval of 6-9 months. The doses are therefore not followed up per the immunization schedule for each type of vaccine, which in most cases is after 4-6 weeks. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the Pacific Islands Health Officers Association conducted an immunization survey in the Marshall Islands in December 2001. The vaccine coverage developed by that survey follows:

- *Diphtheria Pertussis-tetanus Vaccine (DPT): The vaccine schedule requires 4 doses of DPT before the age of two. The survey found 54 % of the children with 4 doses, and 82 % with at least 3 doses. Only 2% failed to receive any dose.*
- *Hepatitis B Vaccine (HepB): This is required to be given in three doses. The survey found that 67 % of children received full coverage. The birth dose, given shortly after birth, was given to 63 % of the newborns.*
- *Oral Polio Vaccine: Eighty percent of the children received the full three doses.*
- *BCG: A single dose is required and 77 % of the children were immunized against TB.*
- *Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR): The first dose of MMR is given at 12 months and second dose before entry to school entry, but the recommendation for the second MMR is 30 days after the first. The coverage of MMR1 was 80 % and 40% of those two-year children had MMR2. Twenty percent of the children had no protection from the Measles.*

- *Haemophilus Influenza Type B (Hib): It was a newly introduced vaccine for the Marshall Islands. 94 % of the target population received the first dose, but only 24 % completed the 3 dose series.*
- *Overall, 42 % of children received DPT4, OPV3, HepB3, MMR1 and BCG.*

Suicides

The incidence of attempted suicides and completed suicides has been increasing in the country. The problem is more serious in Majuro. Figures from the Majuro and Ebeye hospitals, show the number of attempted suicides and completed suicides increased from 27 and 14 respectively in 2001 to 29 and 27 respectively in the year 2002.

Expenditure on Health

There are several sources of financing for health services including government tax revenue, Compact funds, US Federal grants, health insurance funds, user charges and funds from other donors for operational expenditures and development projects. The total expenditure on health services by all sources in FY2001-02 was \$12,844,884, 12.1% of the total national budget. This computes to an expenditure figure of \$227 per capita for health services. As mentioned earlier, almost all facilities for medical and health services are in the public sector and quite a significant portion of the budget has been used for off island referrals, the result being that in real terms the per capita expenditure on health is low.

Table 2.1 No. of Registered Live Births by Atolls/Islands in RMI in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002.

Area	1991	1996	2001	2002
Majuro	791	946	1,026	955
Kwajalein	324	341	334	259
Other Atolls/Islands:				
Ailinlgaplap	23	40	18	26
Ailuk	4	14	11	7
Arno	18	36	29	13
Aur	9	6	9	3
Ebon	9	3	3	1
Enewetak	4	5	3	6
Jaluit	17	29	35	22
Jabat	0	0	2	2
Kili	5	10	4	10
Lae	1	8	16	6
Lib	2	0	0	5
Likiep	2	5	6	4
Maloelap	12	12	1	2
Mejit	5	0	4	1
Mili	14	16	5	8
Namdrik	13	12	11	12
Namu	7	3	17	1
Ujae	9	8	2	0
Utrik	8	10	0	0
Wotje	5	16	24	12
Wotho	1	2	1	0
Total	1,283	1,522	1,561	1,355

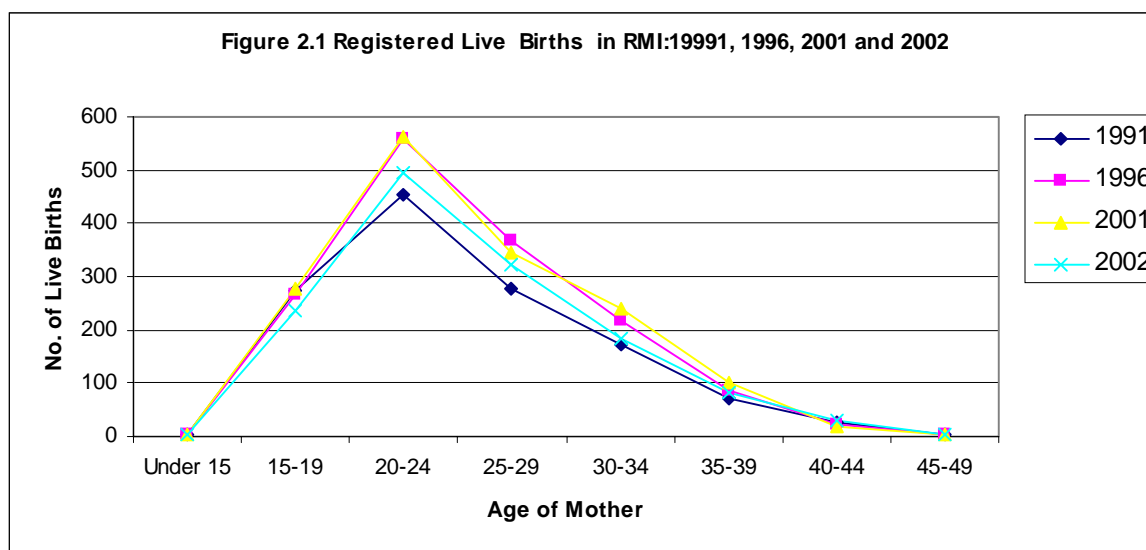
Source: Vital and Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Health

There is a high incidence of under-registration in outer islands and it varies from place to place mainly depending upon the registration facilities.

Table 2.2 No. of Registered Live Births and Percent of Live Births by Age of Mother, RMI, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002

Age of Mother	1991		1996		2001		2002	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No	Percent
Under 15	3	0.2	2	0.1	3	0.2	4	0.3
15-19	274	21.4	267	17.5	279	18.0	235	17.3
20-24	454	35.4	557	36.6	564	36.3	495	36.5
25-29	277	21.6	366	24.1	346	22.3	322	23.8
30-34	174	13.6	219	14.4	240	15.4	182	13.5
35-39	73	5.7	85	5.6	103	6.6	84	6.2
40-44	26	2.0	23	1.5	17	1.1	31	2.3
45-49	2	0.1	3	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1
Not Stated	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	..	0	0.0
Total	1,283	100.0	1,522	100.0	1,561	100	1,355	100.0

Source: Vital and Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Health

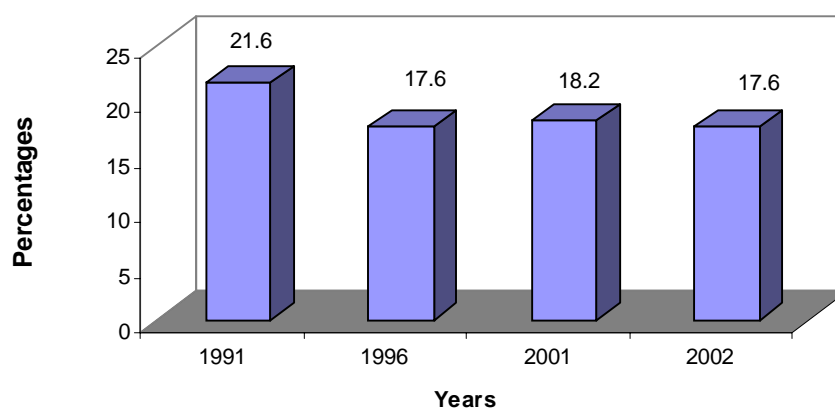


There appears to be a declining trend in live births at all ages but births beyond the age of 35 are almost at the same levels. There is a need to motivate people to adopt various methods of contraception to plan their family size and avoid unwanted pregnancies.

Table 2.3 No. of Births Among Teens during 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002, RMI

Age	1991	1996	2001	2002
13	0	0	1	0
14	3	2	2	4
15	7	12	13	7
16	32	18	20	18
17	58	44	57	45
18	92	95	88	72
19	85	98	101	93
Total Teen Births	277	269	282	239
Total Births	1,283	1,522	1,561	1,355
% to Total Births	21.6	17.6	18.2	17.6

Source: Vital and Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Health

Figure 2.2 Teen Births Percent to Total Births: 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002

The incidence of pregnancies among adolescents and teens continues to be high. This is not only affecting the health of the mother and child but it is also a primary reason for the high drop out rate for female students.

Table 2.4 Low Birth Weight Babies in RMI in 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002 in RMI

Year	Registered	% of LBW	% of Very LBW
	Live Births	Babies	Babies
1997	1601	14.8	0.33
1998	1650	14.2	0.25
1999	1588	11.6	0.14
2000	1574	19.7	1.01
2001	1552	23.5	1.35
2002	1351	15.8	0.17

Source: Division of Vital and Health Statistics, Ministry of Health

Weight at the time of birth is not recorded properly in the case of most of deliveries not conducted in hospitals. This should be kept in mind while assessing the low birth weight in Marshall Islands.

Table 2.5 Number of Registered Deaths by Area in RMI in 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002.

Area	1991	1996	2001	2002
Majuro	126	138	190	169
Kwajalein	39	41	44	48
Others:				
Ailinglaplap	1	10	5	5
Ailuk	1	2	7	3
Arno	5	2	5	1
Aur	1	0	2	2
Ebon	2	1	5	1
Enewetak	0	2	2	4
Jaluit	1	5	8	5
Kili	1	3	1	0
Lae	0	3	1	0
Likiep	0	0	1	3
Maloelap	2	2	0	1
Mejit	1	0	0	0
Mili	1	1	6	3
Namdrik	1	0	0	4
Namu	3	0	1	1
Ujae	0	0	3	0
Utrik	0	0	1	0
Wotje	1	1	2	5
Wotho	0	1	0	1
Total	186	212	284	256

Source: Ministry of Health

There is a high rate of under-enumeration of deaths in outer islands and it varies from area to area and from year to year.

Table 2.6 Number of Registered Infant Deaths by Atolls in RMI during 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002

Area	1991	1996	2001	2002
Majuro	18	7	27	23
Ebeye	4	2	4	14
Other Atolls / Islands:				
Ailinglaplap	0	1	0	0
Ailuk	0	0	2	0
Arno	0	1	4	0
Jaluit	0	0	0	2
Likiep	0	0	1	0
Lae	0	2	0	0
Mili	0	0	2	0
Wotje	1	0	0	0
Total	23	13	40	39

Source: Ministry of Health

The recording of infant deaths is far below the number of actual deaths. These figures may not be considered to be reliable.

Table 2.7 Registered Live Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Fetal Deaths, Neo-natal Deaths, Post Neo-natal Deaths, Perinatal Deaths and Maternal Deaths in 1991,1996,2001 and 2002, RMI

Period	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths	Fetal Deaths	Neo-Natal Deaths	Post Neo-Natal Deaths	Peri Natal Deaths	Maternal Deaths
1991	1,283	186	23	7	2	19	9	0
1996	1,522	212	13	28	4	9	32	0
2001	1,561	284	40	18	29	11	47	0
2002	1,355	256	39	14	26	13	40	1
2002								
January	131	33	2	3	2	0	5	0
February	120	18	3	1	2	1	3	0
March	122	20	3	0	3	0	3	0
April	113	11	0	1	0	0	1	0
May	99	15	3	1	3	0	4	0
June	77	17	2	2	1	1	3	1
July	73	21	1	0	0	1	0	0
August	77	24	6	0	3	3	3	0
September	17	16	4	4	3	1	7	0
October	162	24	4	1	4	0	5	0
November	129	25	4	1	1	3	2	0
December	135	32	7	0	4	3	4	0

Source: Vital and Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Health

As is prevalent in most developing countries, the registration of vital events particularly the registration of infant deaths and maternal deaths is very low. These figures are therefore not reflective of the actual levels.

Table 2.8 No. of Encounters of Outpatients in Majuro Hospital, by Months, 2001 and 2002

Month	2001	2002
January	2,762	2,136
February	2,091	2,245
March	2,793	2,137
April	2,601	2,179
May	2,307	2,155
June	2,460	2,371
July	2,945	4,584
August	2,098	3,067
September	1,791	3,063
October	2,476	3,357
November	2,130	3,654
December	2,110	2,765
Total	28,564	33,713

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

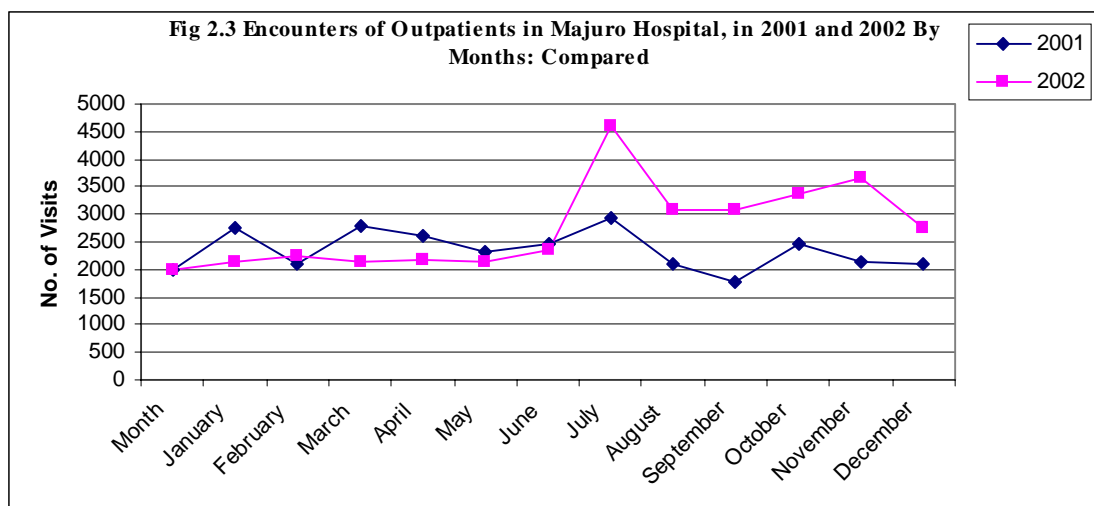


Table 2.9 No. of Admissions in Majuro Hospital, by Months, 2001 and 2002

Month	2001	2002
January	236	319
February	247	304
March	276	308
April	211	318
May	258	304
June	225	290
July	234	360
August	360	386
September	328	364
October	350	376
November	407	435
December	309	371
Total	3,441	4,135

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

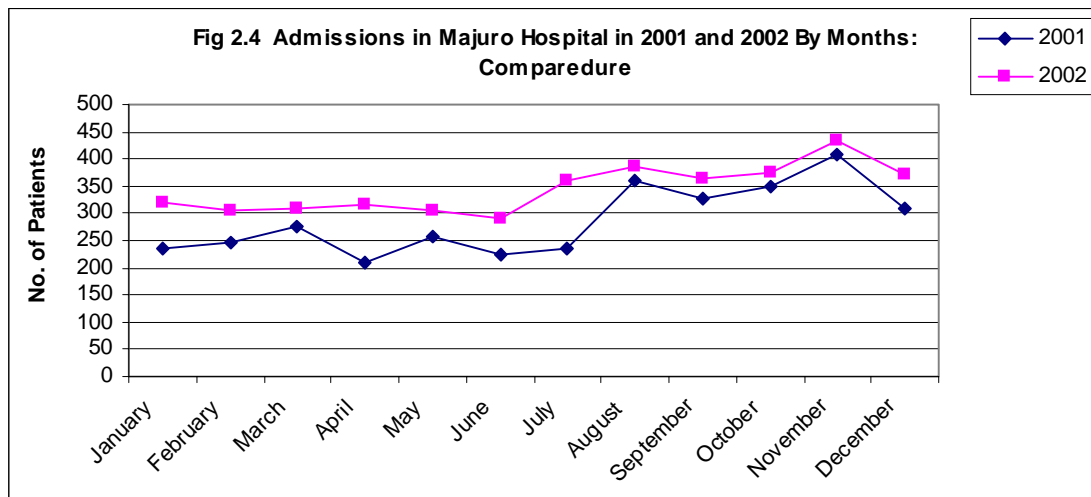


Table 2.10 Top Ten Causes of Admission in Majuro Hospital, 2001

Diagnosis of Disease	Count	% to Total
1. Delivery in complete normal case	768	22.3
2. Single liveborn, born in hospital	721	21
3. Broncho pneumonia, organism unspecified	182	5.2
4. Pneumonia, organism unspecified	120	3.5
5. Non-infectious gastroenteritis and colitis	78	2.3
6. Diabetes Mellitus without complication	74	2.1
7. Cesarean Delivery, without mention of indication	57	1.7
8. Diabetes with peripheral circulatory disorders	46	1.3
9. Other pre-term Infants	44	1.3
10. Urinary Tract Infection, site not specified	39	1.1

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.11 Top Ten Causes of Admission in Majuro Hospital, 2002

Diagnosis of Disease	Count	% to Total
1. Single liveborn born in hospital	898	21.7
2. Delivery in complete normal case	873	21.1
3. Broncho pneumonia, organism unspecified	204	4.9
4. Pneumonia, organism unspecified	108	2.6
5. Diabetes Mellitus without complication	100	2.4
6. Non-infectious gastroenteritis and colitis	87	2.1
7. Threatened premature labor	83	2
8. Diabetes with peripheral circulatory disorders	71	1.7
9. Cesarean Delivery, without mention of indication	63	1.5
10. Unspecified hypertension	62	1.5

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

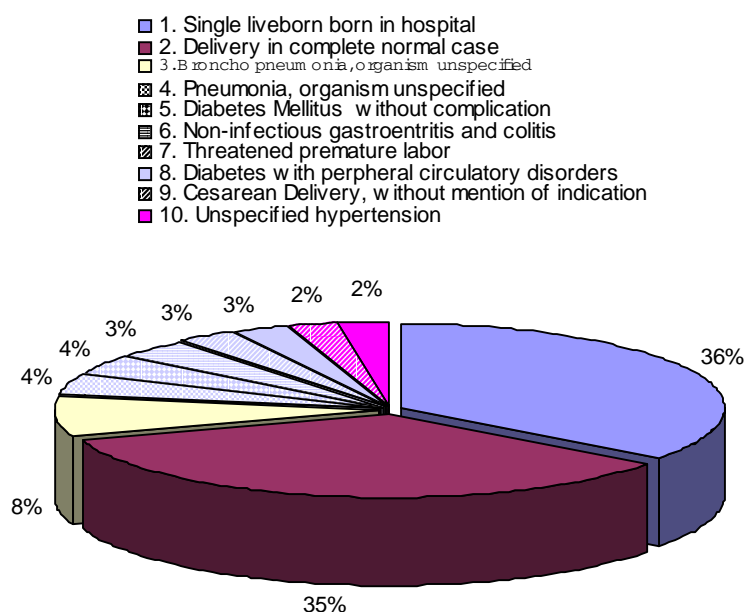
Fig 2.5 Top Ten Causes of Admission in Majuro Hospital, 2002

Table 2.12 Top Ten Outpatient Diagnosis in Majuro Hospital, 2001

Diagnosis of Disease	Count	% of Total
1. Upper Respiratory Infection	2,568	9.0
2. Diabetese Mellitus	2,230	7.8
3. Acute Brochitis	1,596	5.6
4. Medical Exam	1,091	3.8
5. Gastroentritis	864	3.0
6. UTI	832	2.9
7. Hypertension	810	2.8
8. Antenatal-III Trimester, normal preg.	794	2.8
9. Otitis media	621	2.2
10. Abscess	440	1.5

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.13 Top Ten Outpatient Diagnosis in Majuro Hospital, 2002

Diagnosis of Disease	Count	% to Total
1. Upper Respiratory Infection	2,533	7.5
2. Diabetese Mellitus	1,727	5.1
3. Acute Brochitis	1,530	4.5
4. Antenatal II Trimester, normal pregnancy.	1,012	3.0
5. Bronchopneumonia	999	3.0
6. Medical Exam	785	2.3
7. Gastroentritis	780	2.3
8. Antenatal-III Trimester, normal pregnancy	688	2.0
9. Antenatal I Trimester, normal preg. Otitis media	680	2.0
10. Hypertension	637	1.9

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

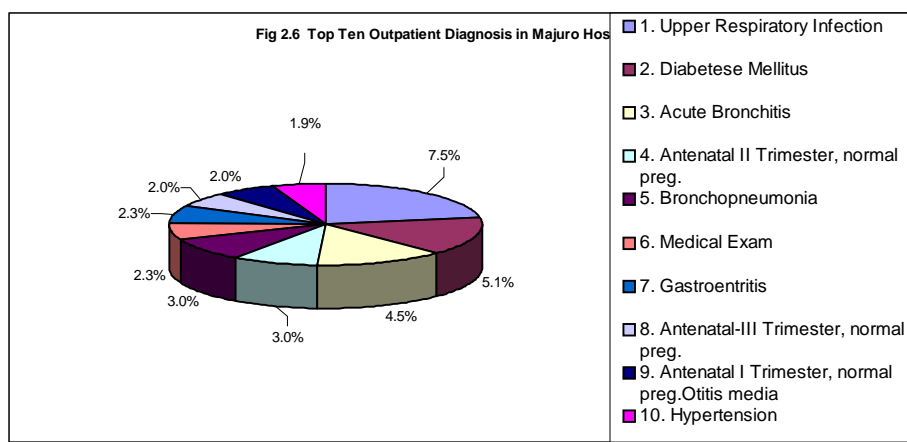


Table 2.14 Outpatients in Ebeye Hospital by Age and Sex in FY2001 and FY 2002 in Ebeye Hospital

Age	FY2001			FY2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-1	482	367	849	513	683	1,196
1-4	711	685	1,396	966	918	1,884
5-12	577	566	1,143	727	703	1,430
13-19	414	605	1,019	544	676	1,220
20-24	272	546	818	290	538	828
25-44	818	1,140	1,958	823	1,254	2,077
45-64	360	442	802	420	564	984
65+	70	73	143	97	129	226
Total	3,704	4,434	8,138	4,380	5,465	9,845

Source: Medical Records, Ebeye Hospital

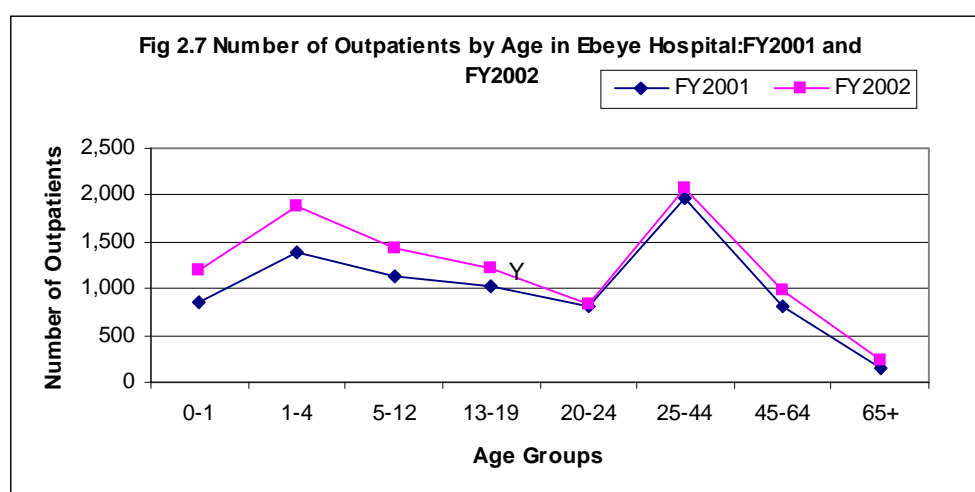


Table 2.15 Classification of Admitted Patients by Age & Sex-Ebeye Hospital FY2001 & FY2002

Age	FY2001			FY2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-1	239	188	427	238	198	436
1-4	98	75	173	80	75	155
5-12	48	32	80	37	35	72
13-19	35	119	154	40	128	168
20-24	14	163	177	25	183	208
25-44	78	281	359	67	271	338
45-64	56	81	137	39	104	143
65+	22	31	53	15	17	32
Total	590	970	1,560	541	1,011	1,552

Source: Medical Records, Ebeye Hospital

Table 2.16 Condition on Discharge

Condition	FY2001	FY2002
Fully recovered	137	0
Fair	35	7
Improved	1347	1483
Not Improved	8	12
Dead	28	47
Stable	5	3
Total	1560	1552
Average Stay in Hospital (Days)	5.0	4.2

Source: Medical Records, Ebeye Hospital

In Ebeye Hospital, the number of inpatients remained almost at the same level during FY2001 and FY2002.

Table 2.17 Top Ten Reasons for Visiting OPD in Ebeye Hospital in FY2002

Reasons	Encounters	Percentage
Respiratory Infections	4,310	23.6
Public Health Clinics	3,563	19.5
Dental Clinic	2,526	13.8
Prenatal Clinic	1,991	10.9
HEENT	1,412	7.7
Skin Problems	1,167	6.4
Various Infections	1,130	6.2
Gastro-intestinal Problems	1,125	6.1
Musculoskeletal	881	4.8
Others	140	1.0
Total	18,240	100.0

Source: Medical Records, Ebeye Hospital

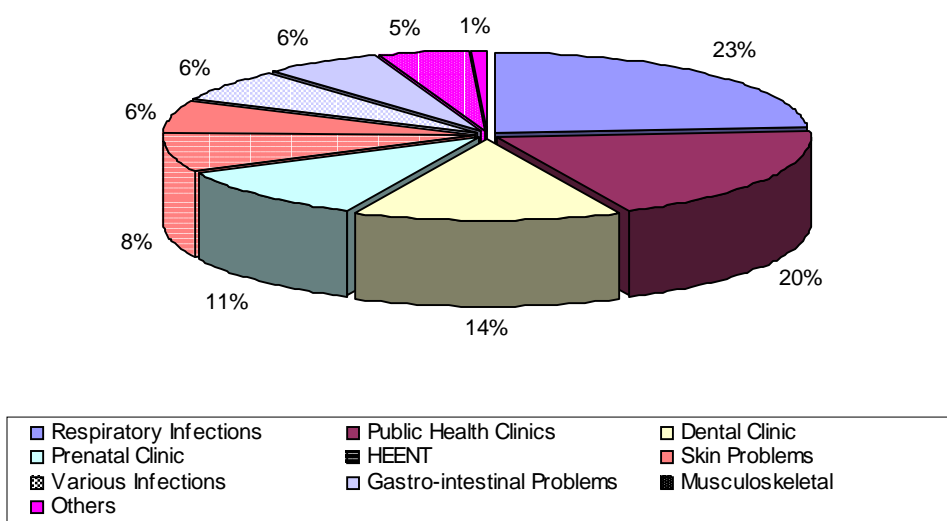
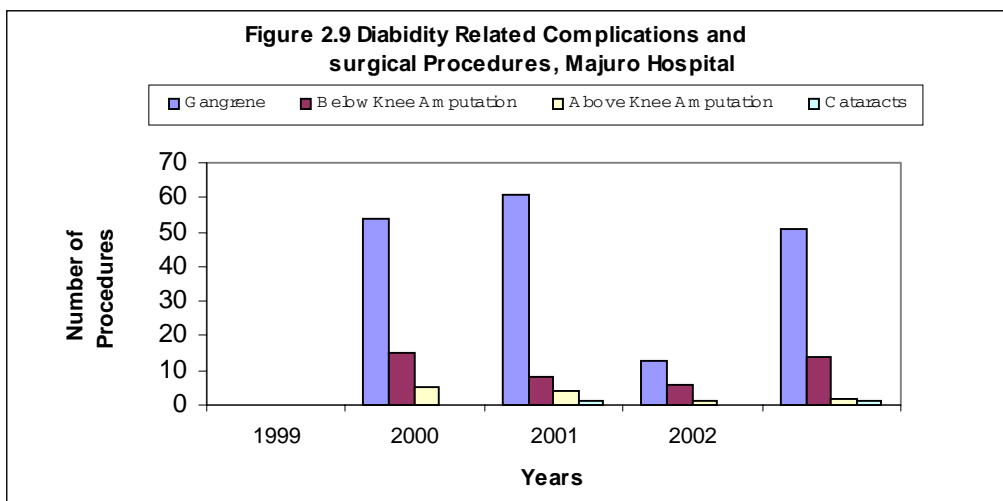
Fig 2.8 Top Ten Reasons Visiting Out Patients Department in Ebeye Hospital: FY2002

Table 2.18 Diabetes Related Complications and Surgical Procedures Over Years in RMI

Type of Procedure	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gangrene	54	61	13	51
Below Knee Amputation	15	8	6	14
Above Knee Amputation	5	4	1	2
Cataracts	0	1	0	1
Total	73	74	20	68

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

**Table 2.19 Hospitalization for Diabetese Related Morbidity Over Years in RMI**

Type of Diabidity Related Morbidity	No. of Cases		
	2000	2001	2002
Diabetics with Ketoacidosis	10	6	1
Diabetics with Hypermolar	5	3	1
Diabetics with Other Coma	1	0	0
Diabetics with Renal Manifestation	3	6	8
Diabetics with Ophthalmic Manifestation	3	1	0
Diabetics with Neurological Manifestation	5	5	3
Diabetics with Peripheral Circulatory Disorders	96	83	92
Diabetics with Other Specified Manifestations	6	8	6
Diabetics with Unspecified Complications	0	0	10
Amputations due to Diabetes	0	0	0
Total	129	112	121

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.20 Number of Diabetes Encounters in Outpatient Department by Age and Sex in Majuro Hospital, 2001 and 2002

Age	2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	136	121	257	99	67	166
5-9	45	55	100	23	33	56
10-14	44	38	82	28	15	43
15-19	42	114	156	26	72	98
20-24	26	134	160	17	102	119
25-29	21	87	108	14	70	84
30-34	23	80	103	20	51	71
35-39	23	41	64	13	37	50
40-44	21	33	54	33	45	78
45-49	22	38	60	35	61	96
50-54	21	41	62	69	82	151
55-59	14	27	41	33	66	99
60-64	8	11	19	31	29	60
65-69	13	18	31	39	22	61
70+	15	9	24	28	28	56
Not Stated	403	468	871	202	232	434
Total	877	1,315	2,192	710	1,012	1,722

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

The incidence of diabetes at age 4 is quite high. At this age, incidence appears to be higher amongst male children than females. The incidence is highest in the age group 20-24 both in case of males and females. Overall, the incidence appears to be 50 percent higher amongst the females than males.

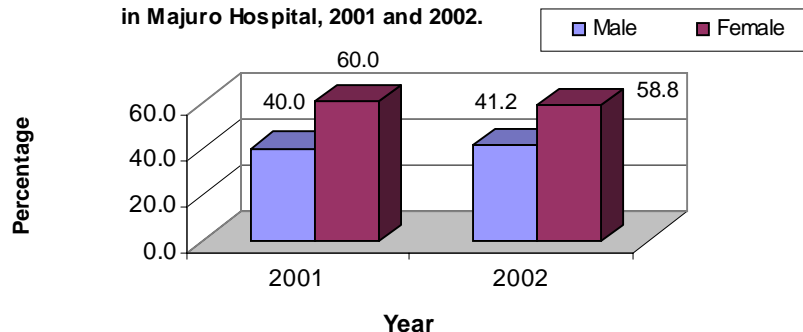
Figure 2.10 Percentage of Male and Female Diabetes Patient Encounters in Majuro Hospital, 2001 and 2002.

Table 2.21 Number of Patients Admitted due to Diabetes by Age and Sex in Majuro Hospital, 2001 and 2002

Age	2001			2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	3	4	7	4	1	5
5-9	3	1	4	2	0	2
10-14	3	0	3	0	1	1
15-19	1	14	15	0	6	6
20-24	0	11	11	1	8	9
25-29	0	11	11	0	15	15
30-34	0	8	8	1	9	10
35-39	2	1	3	1	8	9
40-44	0	1	1	4	7	11
45-49	1	4	5	9	9	18
50-54	2	2	4	11	6	17
55-59	0	1	1	7	8	15
60-64	1	1	2	5	4	9
65-69	1	2	3	5	6	11
70+	1	4	5	10	5	15
Not Stated	25	24	49	25	15	40
Total	43	89	132	85	108	193

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

The number of female patients admitted in Majuro Hospital was much higher than males. The number of female patients admitted was higher than male patients by 107.0 and 27.1 percent in the years 2001 and 2002, respectively. The number of male children admitted for diabetes was higher than female children. The incidence of disease was higher amongst females between the ages 25-34.

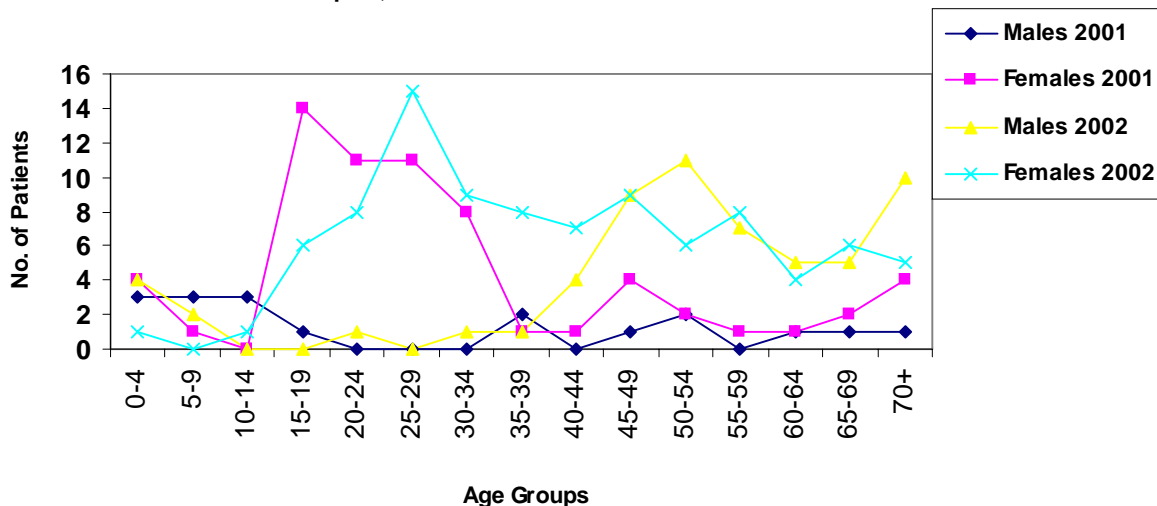
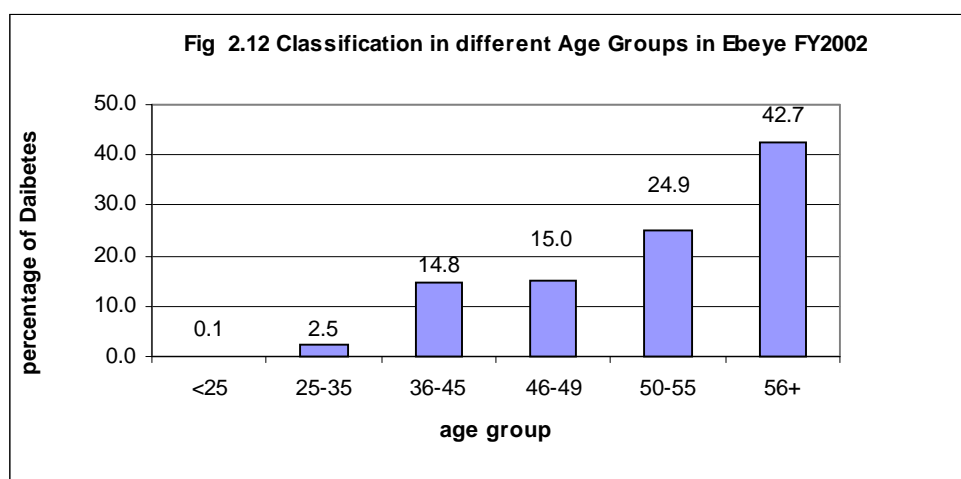
Fig 2.11 Number of Indoor Diabetes by Age and Sex in Majuro Hospital, 2001 and 2002

Table 2.22 Classification of Diabetic Cases, FY2002 by age and sex Ebeye Hospital Clinic Attendance

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percent
<25	0	1	1	0.1
25-35	7	43	50	2.5
36-45	55	238	293	14.8
46-49	40	258	298	15.0
50-55	103	391	494	24.9
56+	187	658	845	42.7
Total	392	1,589	1,981	100.0

Source: Ebeye Hospital Annual Report 2002

**Table 2.23 Classification of Diabetics by FBS.200 MG/dl by Month in 2002-03(June to May) in Ebeye**

Month	Number of Encounters	FBS*>200 MG/dl	
		Number	Percent
June,2002	194	90	46.4
July	286	142	49.7
August	214	94	43.9
September	138	63	45.7
October	228	101	44.3
November	154	68	44.2
December	207	104	50.2
January, 2003	169	76	45.0
February	169	73	43.2
March	154	71	46.1
April	209	97	46.4
May	174	86	49.4
Total	2,296	1,065	46.3

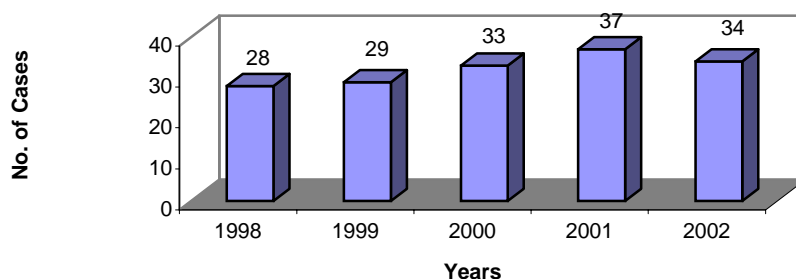
* FBS means Fasting Blood Sugar

Source: Coordinator Communicable Diseases, Ebeye Hospital

Table 2.24 Yearwise Position of T.B Cases Detected, lost to Treatment, Completed Treatment, Died and Active Cases at the end of year in Majuro and Outer Islands, 1998-2002

Year	Cases at the beginning	New Cases Detected	Cases Lost to treatment	Cases Migrated Out	Cases died	Cases completed treatment	Active Cases at the end of year
1998	46	..	1	0	0	18	28
1999	28	24	0	0	0	23	29
2000	29	32	0	0	0	28	33
2001	33	31	0	0	0	27	37
2002	37	14	0	0	0	17	34

Source: Coordinator TB and Leprosy, Majuro Hospital

Fig 2. 13 Number of Active Cases of TB in Majuro and Outer Islands, 1998-2002**Table 2.25 Yearwise Position of T.B Cases Detected, lost to Treatment, Completed Treatment, Died, Active Cases at the end of year in Ebeye, FY2001 and FY2002**

Year	Cases at the beginning	New Cases Detected	Cases Lost to Treatment	Cases Migrated Out	Cases died	Cases completed treatment	Active Cases at the end of year
FY2001	..	14	2	1	1	4	6
FY2002	6	141	15	7	1	110	14

Record of previous years was not available. Data of FY2001 are of 6 months only.

Source: Coordinator TB and Leprosy, Ebeye Hospital

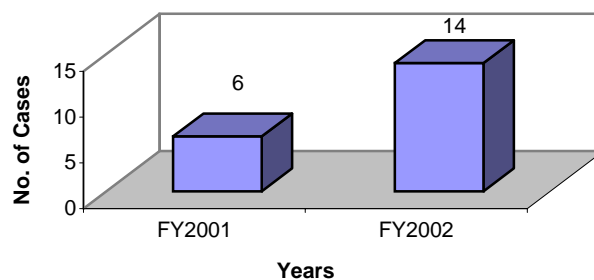
Fig 2.14 Number of Active Cases of TB in Ebeye in FY2001 - FY2002

Table 2.26 Yearwise Position of Leprosy Cases Detected, lost to Treatment, Completed Treatment, Died and Active Cases at the end of year in Outer Islands and Majuro, 1998-2002

Year	Cases at the beginning	New Cases Detected	Cases Lost to Treatment	Cases Migrated Out	Cases died	Cases completed treatment	Active Cases at the end of year
1998	55	..	0	0	0	21	34
1999	34	71	0	0	0	26	79
2000	79	0	0	0	0	73	6
2001	6	47	0	0	0	17	36
2002	36	66	0	0	0	50	52

Source: Coordinator TB and Leprosy, Majuro Hospital

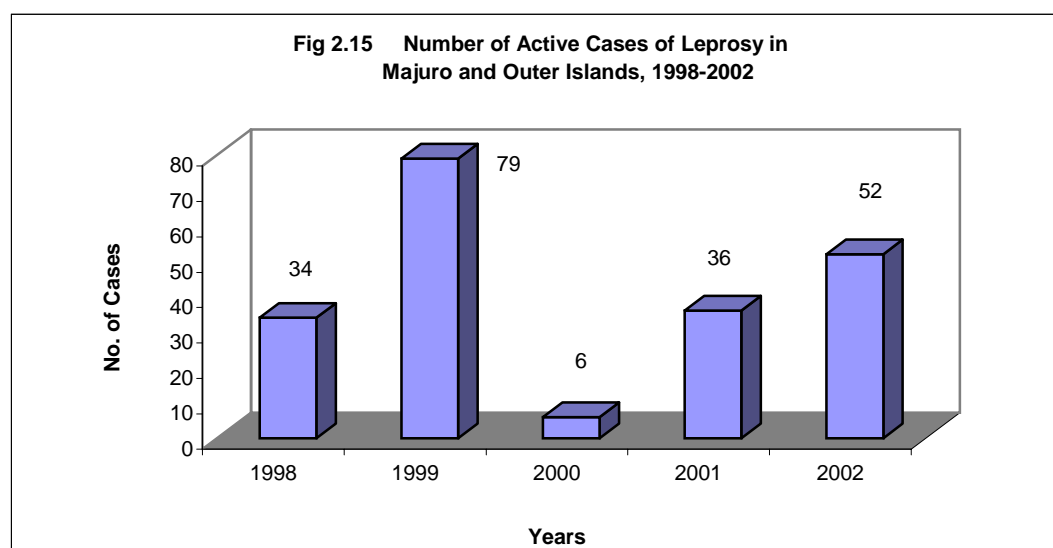


Table 2.29 Yearwise Position of Leprosy Cases Detected, lost to Treatment, Completed Treatment, Died, Active Cases at the end of year in Ebeye, FY2001 and FY2002.

Cases at the beginning	New Cases Detected	Cases Lost to Treatment	Cases Migrated Out	Cases died	Cases completed treatment	Active Cases at the end of year
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	3	0	0	0	1	2

Note: Record of previous years not available

Source: Coordinator TB and Leprosy, Ebeye Hospital

Table 2.28 Percentage of STD Tests by Sex with Positive Findings in Majuro, 1996, 2001 and 2002

Year	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Syphilis		HIV	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1996	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0
2001	0	9.2	78.4	0.4	5.6	7.7	0	0
2002	0	3.4	81.5	2.3	6.3	7.7	0	0

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

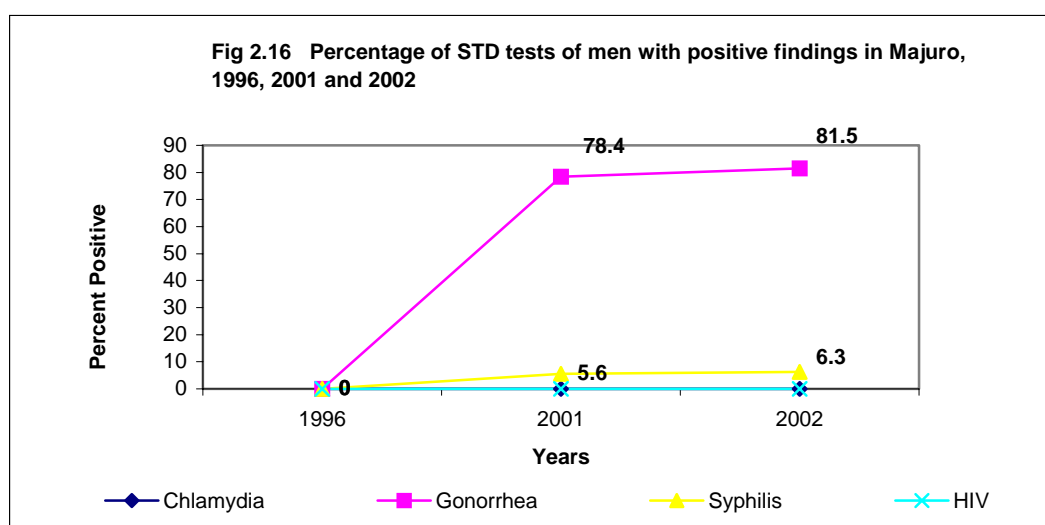


Table 2.29 Women tested for Gonorrhea and Found Positive in 1996, 2001 and 2002 in Majuro

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	22	2	9.1
15-19	116	0	0.0	98	1	1.0	206	7	3.4
20-24	272	0	0.0	173	1	0.6	396	9	2.3
25-29	159	0	0.0	98	0	0.0	242	3	1.2
30-34	68	1	1.5	80	0	0.0	129	4	3.1
35-39	32	0	0.0	18	0	0.0	61	0	0.0
40-44	4	0	0.0	10	0	0.0	14	0	0.0
45-49	1	0	0.0	1	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
50+	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
Total	652	1	0.2	478	2	0.4	1,074	25	2.3

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.28 Women tested for Gonorrhea and Found Positive in in Ebeye, FY 2001 and FY2002

Age	FY2001*			FY2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15				0	0	0.0
15-19				3	0	0.0
20-24				5	1	20.0
25-29				2	1	50.0
30-34				1	0	0.0
35-39				1	0	0.0
40-44				0	0	0.0
45-49				0	0	0.0
50+				2	0	0.0
Total				14	2	14.3

* Information was not available.

Source: Administrator, Ebeye Hospital

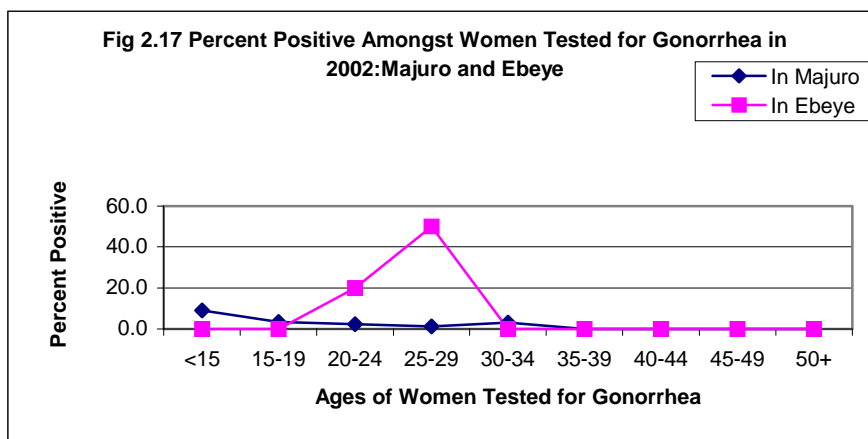


Table 2.31 No. of Men Tested for Gonorrhea and Found Positive by Age in Majuro, 1996, 2001 and 2002.

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0	2	2	100.0
15-19	5	0	0.0	17	13	76.4	7	5	71.1
20-24	2	0	0.0	11	8	72.7	8	8	100.0
25-29	1	0	0.0	2	2	100.0	4	3	75.0
30-34	0	0	1.5	3	2	66.6	6	4	66.6
35-39	1	0	0.0	3	3	100.0	0	0	0.0
40-44	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
45-49	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
50+	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Total	9	0	0.0	37	29	78.4	27	22	81.5

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.32 No of Men Tested for Gonorrhea and Found Positive by Age in Ebeye, FY2001 & FY2002.

Age	FY2001*			FY2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15				0	0	0.0
15-19				6	1	16.7
20-24				4	0	0.0
25-29				2	2	100.0
30-34				1	1	100.0
35-39				0	0	0.0
40-44				1	0	0.0
45-49				0	0	0.0
50+				0	0	0.0
Total				14	4	28.6

* Information was not available

Source: Administrator, Ebeye Hospital

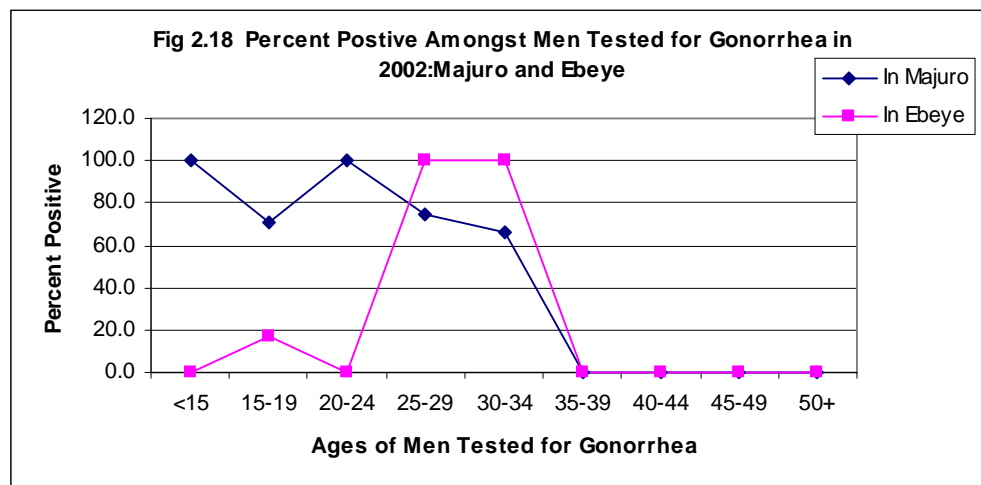


Table 2.33 Women Tested for Syphilis and Found Positive in 1996, 2001 and 2001 by Age in Majuro

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	52	1	1.9	90	2	2.2	272	25	9.2
15-19	335	1	0.3	380	42	11.1	827	74	8.9
20-24	386	1	0.3	309	41	13.3	799	98	12.3
25-29	255	0	0.0	191	12	6.3	541	37	6.8
30-34	176	0	0.0	107	1	0.9	404	31	7.7
35-39	105	0	0.0	93	3	3.2	300	15	5.0
40-44	54	0	0.0	57	1	1.8	266	4	1.5
45-49	41	0	0.0	51	0	0.0	158	2	1.3
50+	24	0	0.0	55	0	0.0	197	2	1.0
Total	1,428	3	0.2	1,333	102	7.7	3,724	288	7.7

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.34 Women Tested for Syphilis and Found Positive in Ebeye, FY01 & FY02

	FY2001*			FY2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	5	0	0.0	21	6	28.5
15-19	28	5	17.9	114	19	16.7
20-24	34	8	23.5	150	27	18.0
25-29	50	9	18.0	85	3	3.5
30-34	40	2	5.0	50	2	4.0
35-39	24	1	4.2	40	2	5.0
40-44	12	0	0.0	15	0	0.0
45-49	3	0	0.0	10	0	0.0
50+	7	0	0.0	21	1	4.8
Total	203	25	12.3	506	60	11.9

* Information is incomplete

Source: Administrator, Ebeye Hospital

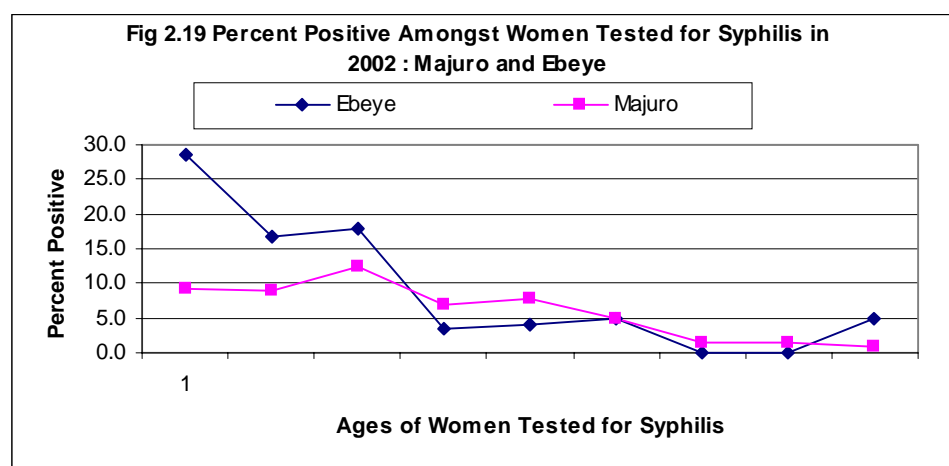


Table 2.35 Men Tested for Syphilis and Found Positive in 1996, 2001 and 2002 by Age in Majuro

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	29	0	0.0	44	0	0.0	111	9	8.1
15-19	151	0	0.0	256	8	3.1	281	17	6.0
20-24	89	0	0.0	89	10	11.2	165	16	15.8
25-29	56	0	0.0	38	2	5.3	89	5	5.6
30-34	39	0	0.0	20	3	15.0	82	5	6.1
35-39	24	0	0.0	20	3	15.0	56	2	3.6
40-44	17	0	0.0	15	1	6.7	37	1	2.7
45-49	11	0	0.0	8	1	12.5	223	0	0.0
50+	23	0	0.0	12	0	0.0	43	1	2.3
Total	439	0	0.0	502	28	5.6	887	56	6.3

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Percent Positive amongst young men, particularly in adolescents, was significantly high in the year 2001-02 in Majuro.

Table 2.36 Men Tested for Syphilis and Found Positive in Ebeye, FY 2001 & FY2002

Age	FY2001*			FY2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	0	0	0.0	14	6	42.9
15-19	5	0		37	5	13.5
20-24	18	3	0.0	57	8	14.0
25-29	30	2	6.7	33	8	24.2
30-34	20	0	0.0	24	0	0.0
35-39	9	0	0.0	21	0	0.0
40-44	2	0	0.0	11	0	0.0
45-49	3	1	33.3	9	0	0.0
50+	4	0	0.0	11	0	0.0
Total	91	6	6.6	217	27	12.4

* Information is incomplete.

Source: Administrator, Ebeye Hospital

Percent Positive was higher amongst the younger ages tested at Ebeye.

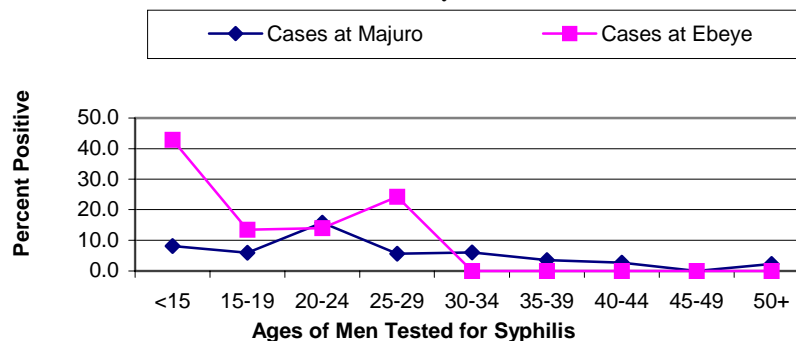
Fig 2.20 Percent Positive Amongst Men Tested for Syphilis in 2002: Majuro and Ebeye

Table 2.37 No. of Men Tested for Chlamydia and Found Positive by Age in 1996, 2001 and 2002 in Majuro

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	0	0	0.0	1	1	100.0	0	0	0.0
15-19	5	0	0.0	17	13	76.4	1	0	0.0
20-24	2	0	0.0	11	8	72.7	0	0	0.0
25-29	1	0	0.0	2	2	100.0	0	0	0.0
30-34	0	0	0.0	3	2	66.6	1	0	0.0
35-39	1	0	0.0	3	3	100.0	0	0	0.0
40-44	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
45-49	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
50+	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Total	9	0	0.0	37	29	78.4	2	0	0.0

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.38 No. of Women Tested for Chlamydia and Found Positive in 1996, 2001 and 2002 by Age in Majuro

Age	1996*			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15				2	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
15-19				148	19	12.8	130	4	3.1
20-24				211	23	10.9	270	11	4.1
25-29				127	9	7.0	157	5	3.2
30-34				70	4	5.7	67	0	0.0
35-39				33	0	0.0	38	2	5.3
40-44				6	0	0.0	6	0	0.0
45-49				2	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
50+				0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0
Total				599	55	9.2	673	23	3.4

* No test done in 1996

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.39 No. of Men Tested for HIV and Found Positive, 1996, 2001 and 2002 in Majuro

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	35	0	0.0	46	0	0.0	93	0	0.0
15-19	181	0	0.0	263	0	0.0	262	0	0.0
20-24	92	0	0.0	125	0	0.0	155	0	0.0
25-29	62	0	0.0	58	0	0.0	72	0	0.0
30-34	39	1	2.6	35	0	0.0	71	0	0.0
35-39	25	0	0.0	24	0	0.0	55	0	0.0
40-44	20	0	0.0	23	0	0.0	32	0	0.0
45-49	13	0	0.0	11	0	0.0	22	0	0.0
50+	24	0	0.0	20	0	0.0	36	0	0.0
Total	491	0	0.0	605	0	0.0	798	0	0.0

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.40 No. of Men Tested for HIV and Found Positive in Ebeye, FY2001 & FY2002

Age	2001*			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	0	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
15-19	7	0	0.0	15	0	0.0
20-24	7	0	0.0	16	0	0.0
25-29	3	0	0.0	25	0	0.0
30-34	9	0	0.0	23	0	0.0
35-39	10	0	0.0	21	0	0.0
40-44	3	0	0.0	6	0	0.0
45-49	2	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
50+	3	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
Total	44	0	0.0	116	0	0.0

* Information is incomplete

Source: Administrator, Ebeye Hospital

Table 2.41 No. of Women Tested for HIV and Found Positive, 1996, 2001 and 2002 in Majuro

Age	1996			2001			2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	56	0	0.0	94	0	0.0	133	0	0.0
15-19	358	0	0.0	544	0	0.0	492	0	0.0
20-24	400	0	0.0	537	0	0.0	537	0	0.0
25-29	260	0	0.0	348	0	0.0	367	0	0.0
30-34	180	0	0.0	264	0	0.0	258	0	0.0
35-39	109	0	0.0	200	0	0.0	199	0	0.0
40-44	55	0	0.0	154	0	0.0	138	0	0.0
45-49	42	0	0.0	122	0	0.0	101	0	0.0
50+	26	0	0.0	104	0	0.0	113	0	0.0
Total	1,486	0	0.0	2,367	0	0.0	2,328	0	0.0

*Information is incomplete

Source: Medical Record, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.42 No. of Women Tested for HIV and Found Positive in Ebeye, FY 2001 & FY2002

Age	FY2001*			FY2002		
	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive	No. Tested	No. Positive	Percent Positive
<15	0	0	0.0	5	0	0.0
15-19	17	0	0.0	79	1	1.3
20-24	35	0	0.0	91	0	0.0
25-29	26	1	3.8	71	1	1.4
30-34	19	0	0.0	43	0	0.0
35-39	5	0	0.0	21	0	0.0
40-44	4	0	0.0	9	0	0.0
45-49	0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
50+	0	0	0.0	2	0	0.0
Total	106	1	0.9	322	2	0.6

Source: Ebeye Hospital

One woman was found HIV Positive in 2000-01 and two were HIV Positive in 2001-02. According to the Director of the PHC, there were only two cases and not three as appears from the figures. One case, according to him, is the same who was tested again for confirmation.

Table 2.43 Total Number and Rates per Thousand Population of Notifiable Diseases by Type and Year in RMI

Disease	1996		2001		2002	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
A. Gastrointestinal Sanitation						
1. Gastroenteritis	2,625	44.31	2,219	40.65	1,029	18.17
2. Diarrhoea, Infantile	376	94.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
3. Diarrhoea, Adult	889	15.01	3,294	60.34	1,954	34.50
4. Typhoid and Paratyphoid	62	1.05	3	0.05	22	0.39
5. Amoebiasis	464	7.83	58	1.06	213	3.76
6. Hepatitis A	0	0.00	5	0.09	12	0.21
7. Hepatitis B	37	0.62	15	0.27	31	0.55
Total	4,453	75.17	5,594	102.48	3,261	57.58
B. Respiratory						
Influenza	4,256	71.84	2,539	46.51	3,703	65.38
C. Vaccine-Preventable						
1. Whooping Cough	0	0.00	10	0.18	38	0.67
2. Measles	0	0.00	17	0.31	50	0.80
3. Mumps	4	0.07	6	0.11	11	0.19
Total	4	0.07	33	0.60	99	1.74
D. Other Important Infectious Diseases						
1. Tuberculosis(Pulmonary)	30	0.51	299	5.47	285	5.03
2. Tuberculosis(Others)	16	0.27	0	0.00	7	0.12
3. Leprosy	37	0.62	218	3.99	204	3.60
4. Scabies	951	16.05	1,374	25.17	534	9.43
5. Strep Throat and Scarlet Fever	4	0.07	149	2.73	0	0.00
6. Conjunctivitis	2,327	39.28	1,672	30.69	1,450	25.60
7. Chickenpox	179	3.02	446	8.17	313	5.53
Total	3,544	59.82	3,971	72.75	2,603	45.96
E. Sexually Transmitted Diseases						
1. Gonorrhea	11	0.37	89	1.63	230	4.06
2. Syphilis	35	1.18	74	1.36	77	1.36
Total	46	1.55	226	4.14	347	6.13
F. Non-Infectious Diseases						
Fish Poisoning	161	2.72	311	5.70	481	8.49

Figures are not very reliable and may be used with caution.

Source: Vital and Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Health

Table 2.44 Incidence of Communicable/Notifiable Diseases in Ebeye, FY2002

Disease	Cases
Amoebiasis	18
Dengue	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	3
Conjunctivitis	296
Diarrhea, Presumed Infectious (children-adults)	469
Gonorrhea	10
Hepatitis, unspecified	4
Influenza	30
Leprosy	11
Measles	5
Rheumatic Fever, Acute	208
Salmonella Infections (other than Typhoid fever)	3
Syphilis	55
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	208
Whooping Cough	3
Fish Poisoning	19
Chickenpox	61
Mumps	2
Satrep Throat & Scarlet Fever	96
Gastroenteritis	330
Scabies	96
Total	1,928

Source: Administrator, Ebeye Hospital

Table 2.45 Dental Encounters in Majuro Hospital by Age & Sex, FY2001 & FY2002

Age Group	FY2001			TY2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	1,168	1,533	2,701	1,384	1,427	2,811
15-24	785	1,628	2,413	843	1,679	2,522
25+	2,288	3,194	5,482	2,268	3,154	5,422
Total	4,241	6,355	10,596	4,495	6,260	10,755

Source: Dental Department, Majuro Hospital

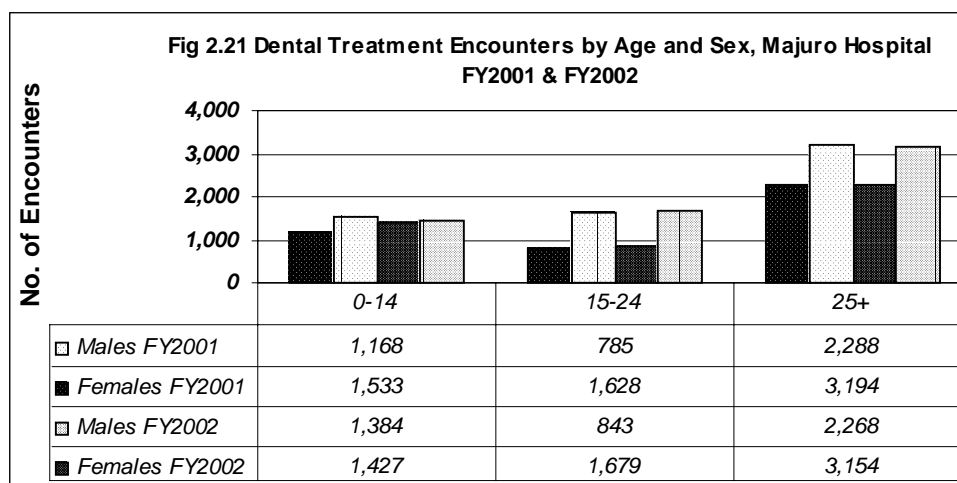
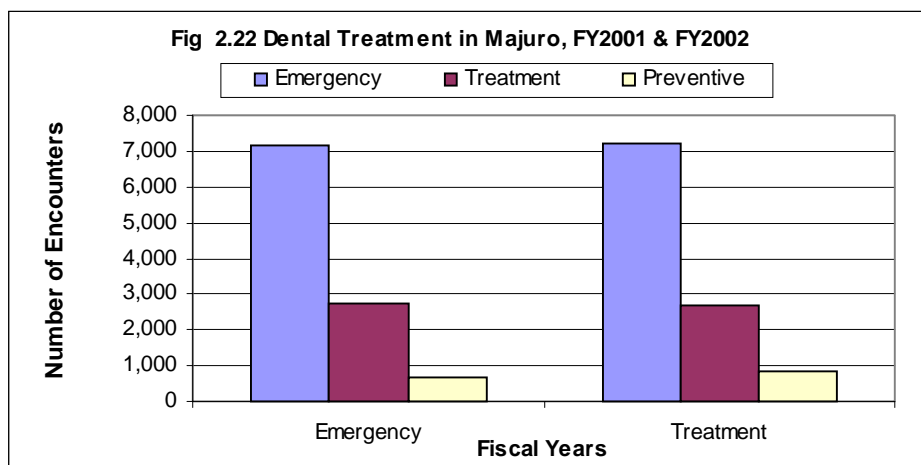


Table 2.46 Dental Services by Type of Treatment in Majuro Hospital, FY2001 & FY2002

Type of Visit	FY2001	FY2002
Emergency	7,160	7,202
Treatment	2,757	2,698
Preventive	679	855
Total	10,596	10,755

Source: Dental Department, Majuro Hospital

**Table 2.47 Dental Services given by Type of treatment and Age and Sex, Majuro Hospital, 2002**

Procedure	0-14 Years			15-24 Years			25+ Years			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patient Visits	1,384	1,427	2,811	843	1,679	2,522	2,268	3,154	5,422	4,495	6,260	10,755
Extractions (No. of Teeth)	1,050	980	2,030	578	963	1,541	1,200	1,637	2,837	2,828	3,580	6,408
Fillings of Teeth (No. of Teeth)	385	531	916	267	647	914	790	1,020	1,810	1,442	2,198	3,640
Sealants (No. of Teeth)	111	108	219	7	24	31	4	9	13	122	141	263
Root Canals (No. of Visits)	7	6	13	16	40	56	45	68	113	68	114	182
Scaling and Cleaning	80	110	190	60	85	145	270	262	532	410	457	867
Dentures Delivered	0	0	0	7	1	8	60	57	117	67	58	125
Other Procedures	244	215	459	156	260	416	545	587	1,132	945	1,062	2,007

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.48 Dental Services by Type of Treatment and Age and Sex, Majuro Hospital, 2001

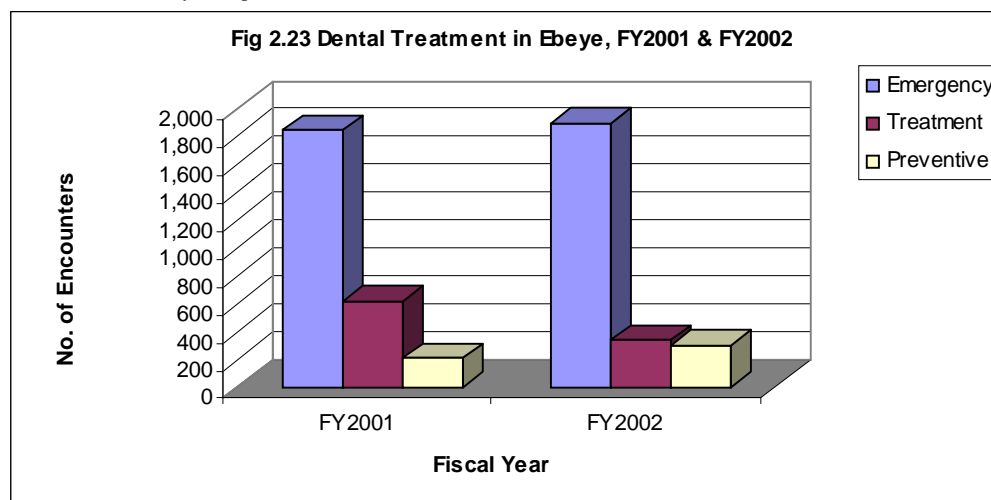
Procedure	0-14 Years			15-24 Years			25+ Years			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Patient Visits	1,168	1,533	2,701	785	1,628	2,413	2,288	3,194	5,482	4,241	6,355	10,596
Extractions (No. of Teeth)	860	937	1,797	448	919	1,367	1,170	1,492	2,662	2,478	3,348	5,826
Fillings of Teeth (No. of Teeth)	479	697	1,176	266	612	878	511	1,071	1,582	1,256	2,380	3,636
Sealants (No. of Teeth)	71	49	120	1	8	9	2	7	9	74	64	138
Root Canals (No. of Visits)	18	10	28	29	34	63	47	119	166	94	163	257
Scaling and Cleaning	95	83	178	26	48	74	232	203	435	353	334	687
Dentures Delivered	0	0	0	3	1	4	68	108	176	71	109	180
Other Procedures	201	243	444	105	266	360	516	541	1,057	822	1,050	1,861

Source: Medical Records, Majuro Hospital

Table 2.49 Dental Treatment by Type of Visit in Ebeye Hospital, FY2001 and FY2002

Type of Visit	FY2001	FY2002
Emergency	1,837	1,891
Treatment	611	336
Preventive	205	299
Total	2,653	2,526

Source: Ebeye Hospital

**Table 2.50 Dental Encounters in Ebeye Hospital by Age and Sex, FY2001 and FY2002**

Age Group	FY2001			FY2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	319	410	729	350	371	721
15-24	265	450	715	185	490	675
25+	490	719	1,209	516	614	1,130
Total	1,074	1,579	2,653	1,051	1,475	2,526

Source: Assistant Secretary, Ebeye Hospital

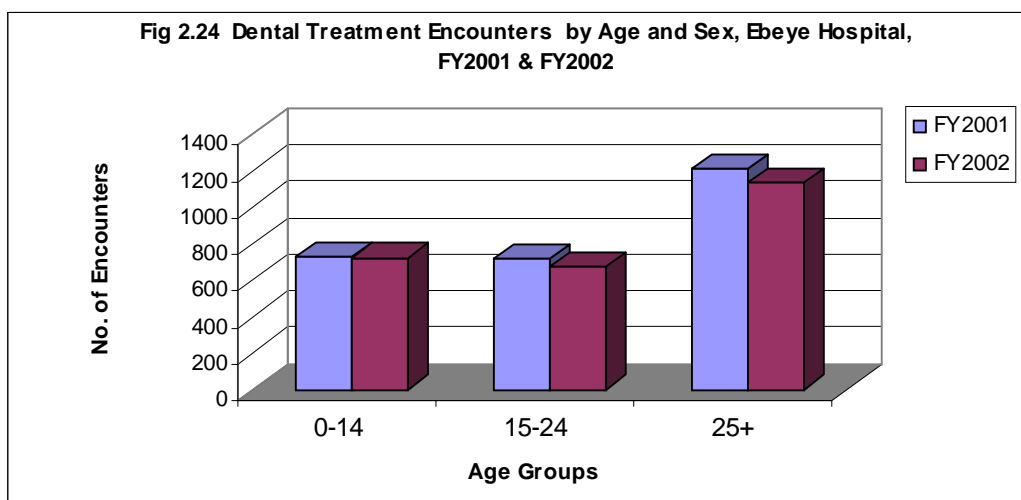


Table 2.51 Dental Treatment by Type, Ebeye Hospital, 1999-2002

Type	FY1999	FY2001	FY2002
Extraction	578	891	901
Filling	65	312	196
Sealant	0	0	0
Root Canal	0	4	0
Denture	0	82	91

Source: Assistant Secretary, Ebeye Hospital

Table 2.52 Immunization of Children Against Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Ebeye Hospital, FY2002

Vaccine	Dose	<1 Year	One Year	2 Years	3-4 Years	5 Years	6-9 Years	Total
DPT	1	367	17	6	6	0	5	401
	2	323	37	20	15	4	3	402
	3	232	62	34	28	8	5	369
	4	6	161	47	59	22	6	301
	Booster	0	0	0	71	62	21	154
	Total	928	277	107	179	96	40	1,627
DT	Booster	0	0	0	0	0	121	121
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	121	121
Hib	1	288	23	9	9	4	0	333
	2	230	34	15	16	6	2	303
	3	4	132	20	18	7	1	182
	Total	522	189	44	43	17	3	818
Pedvax	1	370	17	6	5	0	6	404
	2	323	38	20	17	4	4	406
	3	327	63	37	30	6	6	369
	4	0	14	6	57	47	10	134
	Total	920	132	69	118	104	32	1,345
Hep B	1	550	7	8	6	4	64	639
	2	376	25	19	26	3	34	483
	3	291	69	34	51	10	40	495
	Total	1,217	101	61	83	17	138	1,617
MMR	1	11	227	63	44	10	12	367
	2	1	146	62	71	26	50	356
	Total	12	373	125	115	36	62	723
BCG	1	400	9	5	4	2	1	421

Note: Out of 944 children below two, only 373 could be fully covered by all vaccines, a coverage of 39.5%

Source: Ebeye Hospital, Annual Report 2002

Table 2.53 Immunization of Children Against Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Majuro Hospital, 2001 Doses Given

Vaccine	Dose	<1 Year	One Year	2 Years	3-4 Years	5 Years	6-9 Years	Total
BCG	1	4	379	860	32	5	2	1,282
	1	0	68	895	173	10	8	1,154
DPT	2	0	0	630	382	28	16	1,056
	3	0	0	343	483	62	47	935
	4	0	0	39	432	126	117	714
	Booster	0	0	0	2	21	241	264
	Total	0	68	1,907	1,472	247	429	4,223
	1	0	67	823	249	22	45	1,206
Hib	2	0	0	516	312	47	48	923
Pedvax	3	0	0	57	282	51	18	408
	Total	0	67	1,396	843	120	111	2,537
	1	0	68	899	176	10	8	1,161
	2	0	0	630	388	28	15	1,061
OPV	3	0	0	340	491	61	47	939
	4	0	0	0	29	43	104	176
	Total	0	68	1,869	1,084	142	174	3,337
	1	0	374	933	148	21	9	1,485
Hep B	2	0	63	778	346	57	31	1,275
	3	0	0	395	503	98	79	1,075
	Total	0	437	2,106	997	176	119	3,835
	1	2	1	93	677	75	47	895
	2	1	0	7	303	139	180	630
MMR	3	0	0	0	7	2	2	11
	Total	3	1	100	987	216	229	1,536

Note: Out of 1,325 registered children below 2 years, only 108 were fully immunized, only 8.1%

Source: Majuro Hospital

Table 2.54 Immunization of Children Against Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Majuro Hospital, 2002 Doses Given

Vaccine	Dose	<1 Year	One Year	2 Years	3-4 Years	5 Years	6-9 Years	Total
BCG	1	320	866	24	22	8	3	1,243
	1	320	831	162	49	7	5	1,061
DPT	2	7	518	300	151	16	16	1,001
	3	0	255	373	235	40	28	931
	4	0	14	345	324	114	88	885
	Booster	0	0	0	13	199	282	494
	Total	7	1,618	1,180	772	376	419	4,372
Hib	1	66	905	151	70	10	16	1,218
	2	0	602	237	90	10	21	960
Pedvax	3	0	64	304	138	32	10	548
	Total	66	1,571	692	298	52	47	2,726
OPV	1	65	1,003	169	52	9	7	1,305
	2	0	739	340	171	20	17	1,287
	3	0	413	432	284	53	32	1,214
	4	0	1	15	60	207	149	432
	Total	65	2,156	956	567	289	205	4,238
Hep B	1	331	950	75	56	9	8	1,429
	2	62	922	209	150	19	20	1,382
	3	0	472	415	296	76	53	1,312
	Total	393	2,344	699	502	104	81	4,123
MMR	1	0	105	696	371	57	32	1,261
	2	0	23	356	699	237	199	1,514
	3	0	0	5	9	4	1	19
	Total	0	128	1,057	1,079	298	232	2,794

Note: Out of 1,375 registered children below 2 years, only 232 were fully immunized, 17% only.

Source: Majuro Hospital

Table 2.55 Vitamin A Supplement to Children and Postpartum Women, Majuro Hospital , 2000-2002

Number received Vitamin A	2000		2001		2002	
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2	Round 1	Round 2
1. Non-school Age Children (6-59 months)	2,545	3,317	2,869	4,139	3,000	2,343
% Coverage of same population	33	43	37	54	37	29
2. School Age Children (5-14 Years)	5,351	5,531	4,550	7,658	5,087	5,333
% Coverage of same population	38	39	32	54	34	36
3. Reported cases of Vitamin A Deficiency in Children	27	11	43	40	5	27
4. Reported cases of Vitamin A Deficiency in Children	8	0	3	1	0	7

Source: Majuro Hospital

Table 2.56 Persons Given Family Planning Services in Majuro, 2001 and 2002

Method/Device	2001		2002	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
TBL	0	80		134
Vasectomy	5	0	1	0
Oral Contraceptives	0	465	0	417
IUD	0	5	0	7
Hormone <i>Implant</i>	0	102	0	224
Injection Depo Provera	0	890	0	862

* Depo is given on three monthly basis.

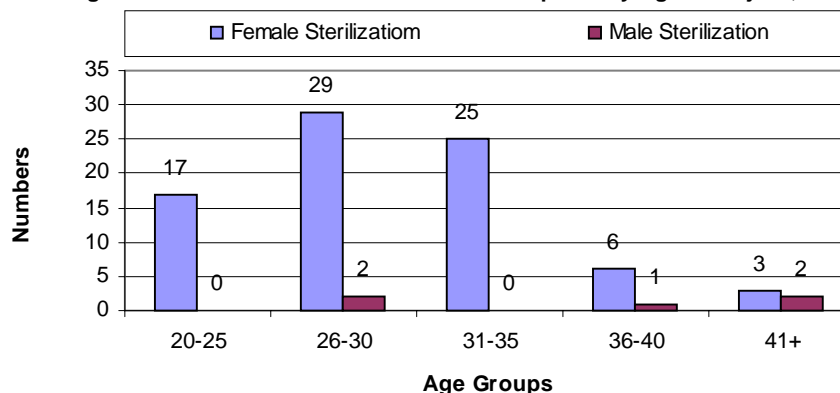
Source: Incharge Reproductive Health, Majuro Hospital

The reproductive health unit of the hospital is not maintaining the records of acceptors of family planning. A record is maintained for supplies provided for oral pill cycles and condoms. As a result, it is not possible to find out the actual number of users of various methods of family planning.

Table 2.57 Acceptors of Female Sterilization and Male Sterilization Operations by Age, Majuro Hospital, 2001 and 2002

Age	2001		2002	
	Female Sterilization.	Male Sterilization	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization
20-25	17	0	24	0
26-30	29	2	53	0
31-35	25	0	47	0
36-40	6	1	10	0
41+	3	2	0	1
Total	80	5	134	1

Source: Incharge Reproductive Health Unit Majuro Hospital

Fig 2.25 Female and Male Sterilization Acceptors by Age in Majuro, 2001**Table 2.58 Persons Given Family Planning Services in Ebeye During the 2001- 2003(Upto June)**

Method/Device	2001		2002		2003	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
TBL	0	23	0	24	0	25
Vasectomy	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oral Contraceptives	0	117	0	62	0	54
IUD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hormone Implant	0	57	0	15	0	20
Injection Depo Provera	0	336	0	343	0	212

* Depo is given on three monthly basis.

** Breakup of family planning acceptors by age was not available.

Source: Dr. Incharge Reproductive Health, Ebeye Hospital

Vasectomy operations, IUDs and condoms are not popular. Younger couples should be encouraged to practice family planning. The concept of regular users is very important for the prevention of unwanted births. For qualitative monitoring, review of acceptance by age and method is very important.

Table 2.59 Attempted Suicides and Completed Suicides as Reported to the Majuro and Ebeye Hospitals, 2001 and 2002

Item	Majuro Hospital		Ebeye Hospital		Total	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Attempted Suicides	24	23	3	6	27	29
Completed Suicides	13	23	1	4	14	27
Both Types	37	46	4	10	41	56

Source: Human Services Division of the Hospitals

Fig 2.26 Attempted Suicides and Completed Suicides Majuro, 2001 and 2002

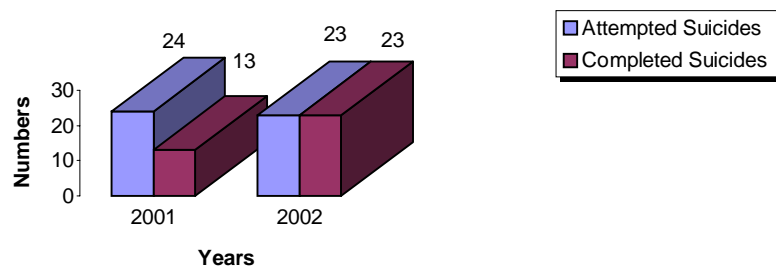


Fig 2.27 Attempted Suicides and completed Suicides Ebeye, 2001 and 2002

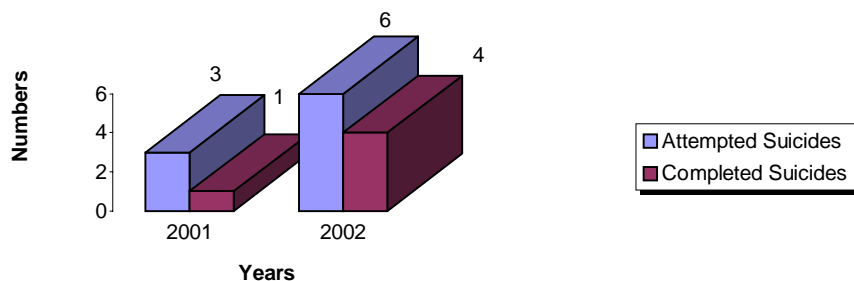
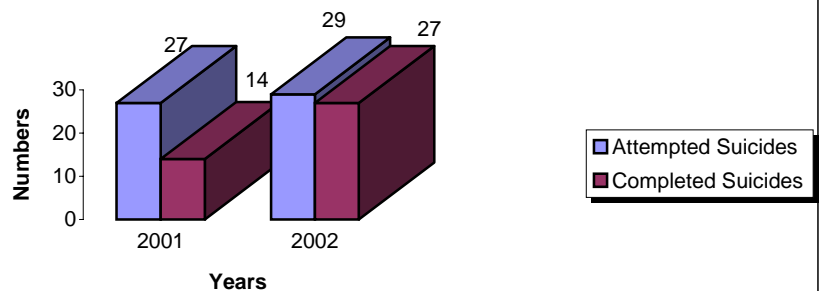


Fig 2.28 Total Number of Attempted and Completed Suicides as Reported to Hospitals, 2001 and 2002



**Table 2.60 Encounters at Human Services Department by Type of Encounters
both in Majuro and Ebeye Hospitals in 2001 and 2002**

Type of Encounter	Majuro		Ebeye	
	2001	2002	2001	2002
Mental Health	167	354	28	24
Ind. Counselling	8	4	346	135
Attempted Suicide	17	21	3	6
Complete Suicide	8	13	1	4
Social Work- Malnutrition Children	11	14	2	5
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Prevention program	13	10	161	101

Source: Human Services Division, Majuro and Ebeye Hospitals

Table 2.61 IEC Material Developed under Health Education/Promotion Program, RMI, 2001& 2002

Type of IEC	All Types		NCD		CD		RH Health		Child Health		PHC		BF		Good Nutrition		Mental Health	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Radio Program	26	31	8	8	6	7	3	7	1	2	1	2	1	3	6	1	0	1
Radio Spots	6	4	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
News Article	48	29	24	7	2	6	4	3	0	2	0	5	0	3	16	3	1	0
Pamphlet/Booklet	16	11	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	1
Poster	5	10	1	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0
Video	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Cards	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Bill Board	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Quarterly News Letter	4	4																
Total	113	95	35	25	13	18	13	12	3	6	1	12	2	7	41	7	2	2

Source: Health Education/Promotion Program, Ministry of Health

Table 2.62 Expenditure on Health (from all sources), per capita Expenditure and Health Expenditure percent to Total Budget of RMI, FY2001 and FY2002

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditure on Health (US \$)	Per capita Expenditure (US \$)	Health Expenditure % to Total Budget of RMI (US \$)
2000-01	11,152,139	204	10.5
2001-02	12,844,884	227	12.1

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 2.63 Staff by Category Majuro Hospital and Ebeye Hospital as on September 2003

Category	Majuro	Ebeye
Administrative	12	5
Doctors	21	10
Dentists	3	1
Staff Nurses	72	43
Practical Nurses	60	14
Primary Healthcare	73	14
Ancillary Services	19	15
Support Services	54	12
Security	8	5
Total	322	119

Source: Majuro Hospital Administration

Out of 24 Doctors, 19 are foreigners and out of 63 Staff Nurses in Majuro Hospital, 32 are foreigners. In Ebeye out of 11 doctors, 9 are foreigners, and out of 43 staff nurses, 27 are from other countries.

The total number of beds in Majuro Hospital are 97, Medical:27, Surgical:27, Pediatrics:26, Maternity:14 and Incubator:3. In Ebeye Hospital total number of beds are 43, Medical:10, Pediatrics:14, Surgical:8, and Emergency:3.

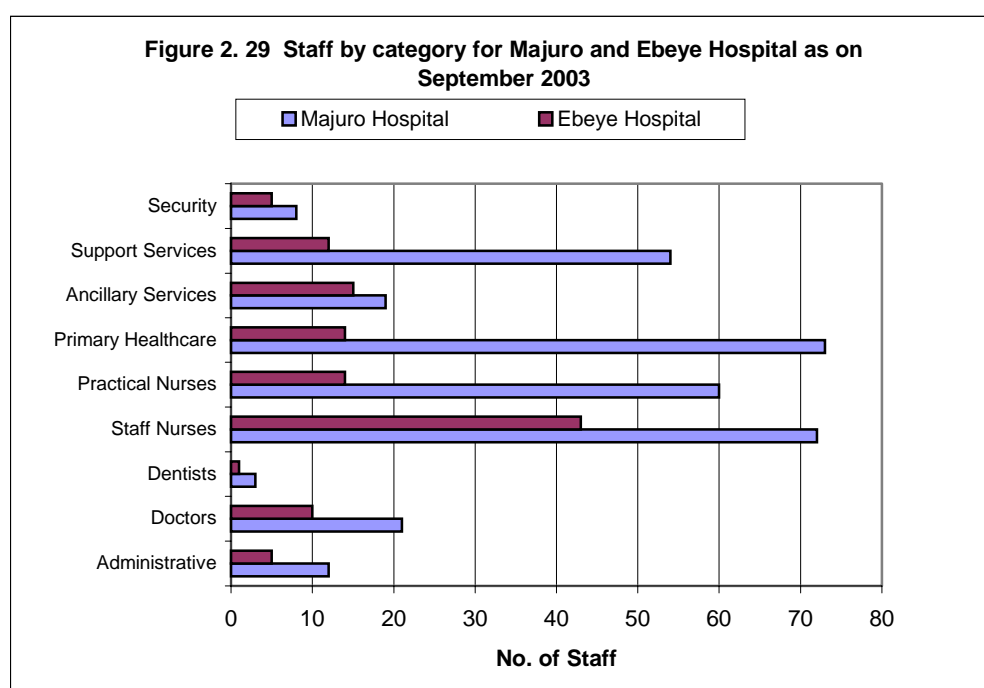


Table 2.64 National Health Account Indicators of Selected Pacific Countries for 1995 to 2000

Country	Out-of-Pocket Expenditure as % of Total Expenditure on Health						Prepaid Plans as % of Total Expenditure on Health						Per Capita Total Expenditure on Health At Average Exchange Rate(US\$)					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cook Islands	21.1	33.3	32.9	31.7	36.6	37.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	270	273	237	208	188
Fiji	35	33.8	33.3	34.6	34.8	34.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	106	106	82	85	80
FSM	14.3	14.7	14.4	14.9	15.1	16.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	218	210	202	199	197
Kiribati	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	56	55	47	49	44
Marshall Islands	38.8	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.9	38.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	162	167	171	173	178	172
Nauru	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	394	385	328	339	313
Niue	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	329	400	394	303	357	297
Palau	11.4	12.3	12.5	12	11.8	11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	361	332	296	264	263
Papua New Guinea	7.6	9.1	9.3	7.9	8.4	9.8	0	0	2.1	4.8	9.4	8.3	31	33	35	32	31	31
Samoa	21.8	21.8	21.2	21.6	21	20.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	76	81	79	77	81
Solomon Islands	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	38	43	38	39	38
Tonga	56.7	56.7	53.2	53.9	54.1	53.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	138	143	123	117	108
Tuvalu	29.1	31.3	30.2	29.3	29.3	28.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	130	131	117	127	120
Vanuatu	33.9	42.4	35.8	34.6	39.7	39.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	40	46	43	47	44

Source: W.H.O.Report 2002

Table 2.65 National Health Account Indicators of Selected Pacific Countries for 1995 to 2000

Country	Total Expenditure on Health As % of GDP						Private Expenditure on Health as % of Total Expenditure on Health						General Government Expenditure on Health as % of total Expenditure on Health					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cook Islands	6.1	5	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.7	21.1	33.3	32.9	31.7	36.6	37.2	78.9	66.7	67.1	68.3	63.4	62.8
Fiji	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	35	33.8	33.3	34.6	34.8	34.8	65	66.2	66.7	65.4	65.2	65.2
FSM	12.1	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.5	42.9	44	43.3	44.7	45.4	46.3	57.1	56	56.7	55.3	54.6	53.7
Kiribati	9	8.8	9	8.4	8.3	8.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	99.1	99.1	99.1	99.2	99.2	98.7
Marshall Islands	7.8	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.8	9.4	38.8	38.3	38.1	38.4	38.9	38.6	61.2	61.7	61.9	61.6	61.1	61.4
Nauru	10	10.6	11.7	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9
Niue	7.4	7.9	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.6	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.8	96.8	97.4	97.3	96.7	97.1	96.2
Palau	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.4	11.4	12.3	12.5	12	11.8	11.5	88.6	87.7	87.5	88	88.2	88.5
Papua New Guinea	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.1	8.4	10.1	10.6	9.1	10.1	11.4	91.6	89.9	89.4	90.9	89.9	88.6
Samoa	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.6	24.8	24.5	24.1	24.3	23.6	23.8	75.2	75.5	75.9	75.7	76.4	76.2
Solomon Islands	4.3	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.9	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.2	2.7	5.5	96.2	96.2	95.3	95.8	97.3	94.5
Tonga	7.5	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.5	56.7	56.7	53.2	53.9	54.1	53.2	43.3	43.3	46.8	46.1	45.9	46.8
Tuvalu	8.9	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	7.8	29.1	31.3	30.2	29.3	29.3	28.6	70.9	68.8	69.8	70.7	70.7	71.4
Vanuatu	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.9	33.9	42.4	35.8	34.6	39.7	39.1	66.1	57.6	64.2	65.4	60.3	60.9

Source: W.H.O. Report 2002

Chapter 3- Education

Education System

The education system in Marshall Islands is comprised of the following four levels:

- *Pre-school for children in the age group 3-5. This is through a network of Head Start Program centers and a few public and private kindergarten programs. There are 49 Head Start Centers and 16 schools with Kindergarten programs, 3 public and 13 private.*
- *Compulsory Primary Education for ages 6-14 through public and private schools. Number of Elementary / Primary Schools is 100, 75 public and 25 private.*
- *Secondary education covers the ages of 15-18 through public and private schools. There are 4 public high schools and 13 private high schools.*
- *Post Secondary education and training are conducted primarily through the College of Marshall Islands (CMI) and USP-CMI Joint Education Program.*

Most of the private schools are affiliated with different churches. The detailed account of schools by area and management including the number of teachers, students by male and female, teacher-student ratios, for the past several years is presented in relevant tables under this chapter.

Status of the Pre-School, Elementary, Secondary Education and Post- Secondary Education

I. Pre-School Education

1. Head Start Program

This comprehensive early childhood development program has been in operation since in 1976 (except in 1993-94, when it was discontinued for a year due to financial constraints) in the Marshall Islands with financial assistance from the US Federal Government. During fiscal year 2002-03, total for the program expenditure was \$3,131,136. The overall goal and objective of the Head Start is to increase the social competence of young children particularly those from low income families. The students enrolled under this program are entitled to benefits of a comprehensive health insurance scheme, regular medical examinations, free refreshment, lunch while in school and school bus service to school. The Head Start Centers are spread all over the country and one feature of this program is that its coverage in outer islands is better than in the urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye. All concerned have recognized the positive impact of the Program through early childhood intervention. In order to make best possible utilization of the existing facilities, sufficient for enrolment for about 1,200 children, the administration made a decision to first admit all five-year old children, followed by four year olds and lastly three year olds. Out of 1,260 pre-school children, enrolled in the year 2002-03, the number of 5 year, 4 year and 3- year old children was thus 889, 324 and 47 respectively. The total coverage of children in the program was only 29.3 percent in these age groups.

The government has fixed a target of a 5 percent annual increase in enrollments under Head Start. However, there was only an increase of 1.5 percent in the enrolments for the school year 2002-03.

2. Kindergarten Programs

Three public elementary schools Longar(Arno), Ebeye and Ollet(Maloelap) enroll 3-5 year old children for preschool education. There are thirteen private schools with similar programs and all are located in the urban areas of Majuro and Kwajalein/Ebeye. The total number of kindergarten students was 115 and 342 in both public and private schools during 2002-03. The total number of pre-school children, both under Head Start and Kindergarten in the school year 2002-03, was 1,717. The overall coverage for pre-school education was 39.9 percent of the eligible population. This coverage could be enhanced considerably if all existing public and private elementary schools could add classes for kindergartens and an expansion of the Head Start Program.

II. Elementary/ Primary Education

Elementary education is compulsory and there are nominal registration fees in schools run by the government. The private schools charge a tuition fee. Where available, books are made available to all students free of charge by the government. There were 8,166 students comprised of 4,317 boys and 3,849 girls in 75 public schools. The number of students in private schools was 2,806, consisting of 1,360 boys and 1,446 girls. Girls outnumbered boys in private schools but overall, the total number of boys is much higher than girls in primary schools. The enrolment in all public and private schools in 2002-03 in grade one was 1,504 students against an estimated number of over 2,000 children eligible for admission. This estimate is based on the crude birth rate of 41.8 per thousand of population (1999 Census). On that assumption, approximately 2,200 births are taking place every year. It is feared that a large number of children are not admitted into the schools or there is some problem with the education statistics. There are fluctuations in the yearly series of enrollments of students by grade in recorded statistics and that is surely an indication that there are some mistakes in enumeration for school enrollments even if the database from education ministry is comparatively better than most other ministries and agencies. Plausible reasons for low enrollment could also be due to emigration and the declining fertility rate. But when all these factors are taken into account, it appears that a large number of parents are not sending their children to schools. The problem of dropouts leaving school even without completing elementary education, is a matter of deep concern. The dropout rate was 23 percent for males and 18 percent for the females in 2003 from grade 1 to grade 8. It may be noted that the dropout rates have remained consistently higher among males than females.

III. Secondary Education

Secondary education is also free in schools run by the government. The total number of male and female students in all the four public high schools in 2002-03 was 720 and 725, respectively. The number of male and female students in 13 private schools was 827 and 880, respectively. Private schools play a significant role in the provision of Secondary School Education. The number of female students is higher than male students for both private and public schools. The gross enrollment ratio is improving a bit, yet it was still as low as 51.9 in the year 2002-03. The problem is aggravated due to continuing high dropout rates at this level of education. The percentage of students in Grade 9, who did not complete the Grade 12, was 42.4% in year 2002-03. The dropout of female students was 43.3 % while it was 38.7 % for male students in 2002-03, thus a reversal of the trend in dropout rates from the primary level to secondary level. This is perhaps due to the practice of early marriage and teen-age pregnancies, forcing female students to abandon their studies.

Standard of Education

There is national system of examinations at the school level and students are usually promoted to the next grade at the end of the school year. The Pacific Islands Literacy levels (PILL) test which has been conducted every year except in the years 2000 and 2001, by the South Pacific Board for Educational Assessment (SPBEA) after 4 years of formal schooling indicates that though there is significant improvement in knowledge of the students in English and Marshallese but in Numeracy, the level is still declining. Overall, Marshall Islands is among lowest rankings for education in the Pacific region.

In 2002, the percentage of students considered 'At Risk' from the PILL tests had increased from 51% in 1994 to 73% in 2002. The performance of students of the private schools, however, has been much better. The percentage of students in private schools 'At Risk' in Numeracy was 50% as compared to 80% students of public schools. Female students performed better than males in all three subjects. Under an Asian Development Bank funded a basic education project, where national evaluation tests were developed and field-tested and it was recommended to carry out these standardized achievement tests for the 4th, 6th and 8th grades from the year 2000. The Ministry of Education is still in the process of making a final decision on the implementation of these standardized national tests.

Teacher student Ratios

Elementary Schools

This ratio provides an indication concerning the potential quality of education. The lower number of students per teacher means more focused attention by the teacher. Twenty students per teacher per class/grade could be considered very good. There were less than 20 students per teacher both in public and private elementary schools in Marshall Islands. But in this country, because of isolated and thinly populated islands/islets all schools have multi-grade classes (8 grades in Elementary Schools), the number of students in a majority of schools varies from 5-50. The number of teachers in such schools varies from 1-5. To teach one grade only at one time is not possible. In such schools, students of 3-4 grades are combined in one class and a teacher has to resort to multi-grade teaching. To teach students of different levels is not only difficult but it also takes a great deal of time and places demands on quality teaching. In such an environment, the potential for students to become careless increases and can aggravate school dropout statistics. The problem, therefore, needs some type of solution.

Elementary schools on Majuro face the problem of inadequate number of class-rooms. To tide over this problem, some of the schools have two shifts but then the each shift is of only four and a half hours long as compared to six hours for schools in single shifts.

Secondary Schools

Since, the number of secondary schools is limited and they are serving larger areas, the numbers of students at the individual secondary schools is relatively high. These schools did not face a problem of inadequate number of teachers as far as numerical strength of teachers was concerned. The student teacher ratio both in public and private high schools was quite satisfactory as it worked out to 17 and 15 students for the public and private schools respectively. The number of teachers in both in public and private schools has been on increase in recent years. The problem of qualified teachers, particularly in mathematics, science and language continues to remain serious in these schools.

Qualified Teachers

In general teachers are not very well qualified. Nearly half of the teachers have a high school diploma as their highest education qualification. Very few teachers have a teaching certificate/diploma. Moreover, there is an acute shortage of teachers to teach English, Mathematics and Science. The shortage of such teachers has been alleviated to some degree by employing foreign teachers in the last two years.

Inadequate Class Room Capacity

The acute shortage of class- room space in the public high schools has been a problem for many years. In view of this, admissions to Secondary schools are restricted to around only 500 students. An entrance exam is administered every year for admission to the 9th Grade and only first 500 or so students in order of merit, are admitted to the public secondary schools. Last year, out of 1,327 students who sought admission to the 9th Grade, only the first 545 were declared eligible. The importance of the private secondary schools can thus be seen in this situation.

IV. Post- Secondary Education**RMI-USP Joint Education Program**

The RMI-USP Joint Education Program was established at the request of the RMI government in 1996 to prepare indigenous Marshallese students for the vigorous demands of tertiary education. The program is a partnership in education between the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the University of the South Pacific (USP). The two-year program prepares Marshallese students for entry to tertiary (degree, diploma and certificate) studies at any university. Admission is granted into Preliminary studies to those students who have passed grade 11 with a 2.0 GPA. The USP Preliminary Program (equivalent to grade 12) provides the academic preparation for entry into the second year of the program, which comprises nine of USP Foundation courses. Students can opt for either the Science or the Social Science Streams. Students are required to take Mathematics and English. Students enrolled at RMI-USP receive the support and full involvement of a professional campus staff. The two-year program is intensive and rigorous. Between 1996 and 2002, eighty five students successfully completed the Foundation Program.

University of South Pacific and RMI

Established in 1968, the University of the South Pacific (USP) is a regional university with 12 member countries across the Pacific region. USP has three campuses (Suva, Fiji; Port Vila, Vanuatu; and Apia, Samoa) and 14 USP Centers in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Each Campus and Center house satellite dishes, technology and infrastructure needed to deliver distance education programming to disparate populations over a large geographical area.

The Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands became a full member of the University in 1990. The USP Marshall Islands Center was established in 1993. The Minister of Education sits on the University Council (Board of Regents). The Center Director reports directly to the Vice-Chancellor through the Director of Distance and Flexible Learning based in Fiji, who manages and supports University Centers in the region. The Center Advisory Committee, currently chaired by the Minister of Education of the Marshall Islands, comprises members of the education and general community

Service Area and levels of Service

The USP Center in Marshall Islands provides degree, diploma (AS degrees) and vocational certificates through both distance education (DEL) and on site (face- to- face) courses to all eligible students throughout the Marshall Islands. Since January 2000, Majuro students have had access to face-to-face instruction from lecturers and instructors via live video through USPNET, the communications network of the University. In 2003, 147 students enrolled in the following programs:

Continuing Education Certificate Programs: Early Childhood Education (16), Community Nutrition (14) and Disabilities Studies (1)

Vocational Certificate Programs: Law (7), Library and Information Studies (7)
Certificate Programs: Management Studies (6), Youth in Development

Diploma Programs: Studies (1), Computing Studies (2),
Geographical Information Studies (10)
Early Childhood education (40), Management
(Public Administration) (8), Educational Administration (1), Youth Studies (1), Accounting (4)

Baccalaureate Programs: LL.B (Law) (8), BA Early Childhood Education (14),
BA Geography (2), BA Demography and Population
Studies (1), BA History Politics (1), BA Accounting (1)
And Economics (1)

Postgraduate Programs: Post graduate Certificate in Education (1)

Graduates

In 2003, the following will graduate from different programs:

Certificate in Early Childhood Education (10), Community Nutrition Certificate (7), Certificate in Management (5), Certificate in Law (2), Certificate in Library and Information Studies (5), Certificate in Geographical Information Systems (3), Diploma in early Childhood Education (22), Diploma in Educational Administration (1), Diploma in Management (2), BA Geography and Tourism (1), BA Management and Public Administration (1) and LLB (3). Total=62

College of Marshall Islands

The College of the Marshall Islands, popularly known as CMI, is an autonomous institution offering two years associate degree courses in various programs. Historically, this college came into being officially when the Board of Regents of the Community College of Micronesia (CCM) issued its charter on 10 October 1989, designating it as the College of Micronesia-Majuro.

Two years later, in January 1991, it was given its present name and was accredited by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges. In April 1993, the college became

an independent entity with its own Board of Regents and was chartered to serve as the post-secondary institution for RMI. In 1996, a branch of the college was established at Guegeegue island on Kwajalein Atoll, replacing an earlier extension center. Due to renovation and rebuilding, academic programs at the Kwajalein campus have been temporarily suspended until August, 2004 and students from the Guegeegue campus are now continuing their studies at the main campus at Majuro.

Courses of Studies

Prior to academic year 2002-03, there were 9 programs leading to a Associate Degree of Arts/Science. These programs were: Nursing, Computer Science, Business Management, Management, Office Administration, Elementary Education, Engineering (Architecture), Accounts and Liberal arts. But due to a reorganization of programs and restructuring courses, three independent courses of Computer Science, Accounting and Business Management have been integrated into one called Business and Computer Science Associate Degree. Five Associate Degree programs, Office Administration, Management, Accountancy, Computer Science and Engineering were discontinued from 2002-03. Thus the college now provides instructions in four programs, Liberal Arts, Business and Computer Science, Elementary Education, and Nursing. In addition to these accredited regular courses, CMI provides community education courses and services that respond to local needs for lifelong learning. It offers Adult and Continuing Education, which includes preparation for the General Education Development (GED) Diploma or the RMI Adult High School (AHS) Diploma. For working individuals and for those wishing to improve and enrich themselves as part of a lifelong process, community continuing education courses are arranged in the evenings and on Saturdays. CMI also runs technical training programs specifically designed to qualify students for employment in areas of critical need to the country. These programs lead to a certificate in Business Studies, Accounting and Computer. The students are prepared for entry-level positions in the area of business, or for those already working, their skills are upgraded.

The percentage of students passing in different programs leading to an Associate Degree has been quite low. Overall, only 10 % of students graduate with an Associate Degree.

Scholarships for Post-Secondary Education

The government has been very liberal in offering scholarships to those who want to pursue their studies after the secondary level. While granting scholarships, preference has given for programs at CMI, particularly teachers training courses and for nursing education. It has been found that a large number of scholarship holders did not complete their courses. From 1988 to 1999, out of 1,614 persons granted scholarships, only 245 completed their programs. The skills, both technical and academic, that are most important for the development of the country and have more avenues of employment should be identified and the students who apply for such studies should be given priority for awarding of scholarships.

C.A.R.E. Program

Community After-school Recreation and Education (C.A.R.E.) Program is a US federally funded program and has been operating since 2001 in all the 8 public elementary schools on Majuro, serving about 3,500 students.

A consortium of 29 partners composed of traditional leaders, national and local government agencies, community based organizations, businesses, non-government organizations, CMI, faith-based organizations, healthcare providers, volunteer educators and parents provide additional resources and help in various ways for the success of this community based program. The program is run in the afternoons from 3-5 PM after-school hours and on weekends and during school vacations. Through various activities, this program aims at reducing the incidence of juvenile crime, alcoholism, smoking, substance abuse, sexual promiscuity, frustration, and suicides among youth. It is also aimed at improving the education level of the students by providing extra coaching to academically weak students. Volleyball and basketball courts have been made available in all the 8 elementary schools for the program. Additionally, the libraries of the schools are being strengthened and hands-on-training with computers is arranged.

The participation and involvement of teachers, parents and community has been encouraging. All participating students are provided with snacks on weekdays. Education in Marshallese culture, national heritage, traditional outrigger canoe building, handicrafts, kitchen-gardening, nutrition, social service, sanitation, health and life skills are a part of the activities under this program.

The following amount was received from the US Department of Education during the last three years for this program:

1st Year: \$914,706

2nd Year: \$897,253

3rd Year: \$897,253

The number of students who have benefited during the year 2002-03 was 3,534. The program should be reviewed for its success and in case it is found to be useful and cost-effective, ways and means may be found to expand it to other schools in other areas of the country. Services of the Foreign Volunteers World Teach, which is based at Harvard University, Boston, has been providing the services of 27 student teachers in public schools at various locations in the RMI. The level of English for students of the schools where these volunteers worked has shown a significant improvement. Similarly, since 1998, the Japan Cooperation Volunteers have been very helpful particularly in teaching Mathematics and Science in various public and private schools. In addition, there has been a program with Dartmouth University, which has supplied an additional eight student teachers a year for the last three years. An Australian Volunteer has been designing and developing a proper statistical database in the Ministry of Education.

National Training Council

This Council was established in 1991 under the industries development act PL-140. It is an independent government organization and comes under the ministry of education. The Council has been vested with the responsibility to provide vocational training and other training programs, to coordinate other training programs and to expand human resources development in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. The alien workers fee fund collected by the division of taxation and

revenue, Ministry of Finance, is the only funding source of the Council. The budget of the Council is both indefinite and insufficient. The NTC is not properly staffed to accomplish the assigned tasks.

Main Highlights

Primary Schools

- *There are 75 public schools and 25 private schools in the RMI.*
- *The number of teachers increased from 500 in 1990-91 to 646 in 1995-96 to 703 in 2002-03. The increase in teachers on outer islands has been significant from 234 in 1990-91 to 293 in 1995-96 to 369 in 2002-03.*
- *In 2002-03, the number of students both in public and private schools registered a decrease.*
- *Arno atoll has the largest number of public schools at 10. But Majuro had a distinction of having 11 private schools.*
- *The students considered 'At Risk' has decreased in all the three subject areas English, Marshallese and Numeracy from 72 %, 66 % and 75 % respectively in 1999 to 57 %, 49 % and 73 % respectively in 2003. The at risk levels, particularly in Numeracy, are still very high.*

- *Female students were better placed than male in all three tests at the 4th grade. The 'At risk' levels in case of males were 61.2 %, 51.8 % and 73.8 % in case of English, Marshallese and Numeracy, respectively, the corresponding percentage in case of females was comparatively less at 53.0, 45.1 and 72.6 %.*
- *The students from private schools fared much better than the students at the public schools. The 'At Risk' was 34 %, 44 % and 50 % in English, Marshallese and Numeracy respectively for students of private schools, whereas these percentages were as high as 64, 74 and 80 respectively in case of students of the public schools.*
- *The enrollment of students continued to decline in all grades in 2002-03.*

High Schools

- *The newly opened Laura Public High School started functioning from 2002-03, increasing the number of public high schools from 3 to 4. The number of private high schools remained the same 13.*
 - *The number of teachers in both public and private high schools has increased from 66 and 95 respectively in 2000-01 to 95 and 115 respectively in 2002-03.*
 - *The teacher student ratio was 14.8 in case of private schools but it was 16.6 in public schools.*
 - *Number of students both in public and private schools was on the increase.*
 - *There was not much difference in enrollment figures of males and females; the number of females however, was marginally more than boys.*
-
- *Out of 1,327 students who appeared for the high schools admission test in 2003, only 545, 264 males and 281 females could qualify.*

Head Start/Kindergarten

- *The enrolment of children has increased a little from 1,200 in 2000-01 to 1,212 in 2001-02, 1,241 in 2001-02 and 1,260 in 2002-03; an increase of 5 percent in three years.*
- *This program has a better coverage of children in rural areas than in urban. 20.4%, 32.2% and 38.1% of children aged 3-5 were enrolled under this program in Majuro, Ebeye and outer islands, respectively during 2002-03.*
- *Only three public elementary schools, Longer in Arno, Ollet in Maloelap and Ebeye have kindergarten programs. Four Kindergarten programs in Ebeye and 9 in Majuro were functioning in the private schools. The total number of children in kindergarten was 457.*
- *The overall coverage of children in age group 3-5 (pre-school) was 39.9 %.*

Drop-outs from Schools

Elementary Education

- *Over 20 % children leave the elementary schools before reaching the 8th grade. The dropout rate is higher amongst boys than girls.*
- *There is a slight improvement in the dropouts in the recent years.*

High School Education

- *The problem is more acute at this level of education, even if there has been some improvement lately. Overall, 38.8 % of students dropout from school before completing the 12th grade. This percentage was 38.7 % in the case of male students and 43.0 % for female students.*
- *Due to shortage of space in schools, admission to 9th grade is limited to available about 500 seats. In 2003, out of 1,327 students who took the High School Admission Test, only the first 545 were declared eligible for admission into the 9th grade, meaning 58.9 % were refused admission. Remaining students, whose parents can afford education in private schools, can enroll in private schools.*
- *If we take into consideration the problem of dropouts and refusal for admission due to inadequate classroom space, only 20 % to 24 % of the students enrolled in grade 1 were in a position to complete high school level education.*

High School Entrance Test

- *All the students from Likiep, Woja(A), Coop, St. Thomas, Mejatto, Enejellar, St. Paul, Woja SDA and Jabnoden Elementary schools qualified whereas not a single student from 23 elementary schools could qualify. The performance of private schools was relatively better.*

RMI-USP Joint Education Program

Preliminary and Foundation Courses

- *The number of students has increased from 49 in 2001 to 70 in 2002. These courses were designed for preparing the students for admission into foreign universities.*
- *The pass percentage has steadily increased from 51 % in 1996 to 83 % in 2002.*
- *85 % of female students were successful in these courses in 2002 compared to 81 % male students during the same period.*

College of the Marshall Islands

- *The number of associate degree programs has been reduced from 9 to 5.*
- *The overall graduation rate for all programs was only 10%.*

Scholarships

- *Under the RMI Scholarship Program, those who want to pursue post secondary school studies could apply for scholarships financed out of Compact funds and RMI general funds.*
- *From 1988-99, 1,614 persons were awarded scholarships costing \$6,818,266 but only 245 completed their programs.*
- *During 2000-01, 175 persons received scholarships, 45 for studies in CMI and 130 for pursuing programs in other countries. The total amount spent was \$727,000. On this basis, average cost per scholarship is \$4,154.*
- *During 2002-03, the number of scholarship holders was 137, out of which the number of females was 77. Only 14 received scholarships for pursuing studies in CMI and 113 scholarships were for studies in other countries.*

Expenditure on Education

- *Total expenditure on education during 2002-03 was approximately 19.45 million dollars or in other words 18.38 % of GDP of the RMI. In terms of per capita public expenditure on education, it was 328.4 US Dollars.*
- *By type of education, the highest expenditure, 42 % was on primary education followed by post secondary 25 %, pre-school 21 % and secondary 12 %.*
- *The expenditure on education as percent of GDP in RMI is the highest amongst all developing countries in the Pacific.*

Table 3.1 No. of Preschool/Kindergarten Schools by Management in Atolls in 2002-03

Atoll	Public Schools				Private Schools		
	Name of School	No. of Students		Total	No. of Students		Total
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Arno	Longar	4	3	7			
Kwajalein	Ebeye	71	32	103			
	Calvary, Ebeye				6	10	16
	Jebro Kabua				11	11	22
	SDA, Ebeye				16	19	35
	Queen of Peace				24	24	48
	Total	75	35	110	57	64	121
Majuro	Assumption				20	23	43
	Calvary, Delap				3	0	3
	SDA, Delap				13	7	20
	SDA, Laura				2	3	5
	Calvary, Laura				1	1	2
	Laura, Christian				0	0	0
	Academy				3	2	5
	Majuro Coop				30	23	53
	Majuro Baptist				27	27	54
	Rita Christian				17	19	36
	Total				116	105	221
Maloelap	Ollet	1	4	5			
Grand Total		76	39	115	173	169	342

Source: Ministry of Education and Baptist School, Majuro

Table 3.2 Number of Schools and Teachers by area under Head Start Programme in RMI, 1994-95 to 2002-03

Item	1994-95	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Number of Schools:					
Majuro	5	6	6	6	6
Kwajalein	3	3	3	3	3
Outer Islands	32	36	38	38	40
Total	40	45	47	47	49
Number of Teachers:					
Male	...	...	50	46	48
Female	...	...	76	71	75
Total	...	...	126	117	123
No. of Students	1200	1202	1212	1241	1260
Teacher: School Ratio	...	...	2.7	2.5	2.5
Students: Teacher Ratio	9.6	10.6	10.2

Source: Director Head Start Programme RMI, Majuro

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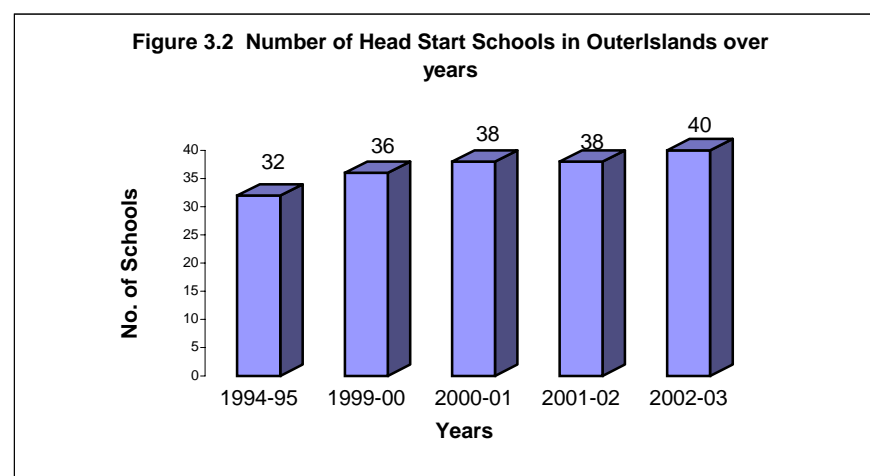
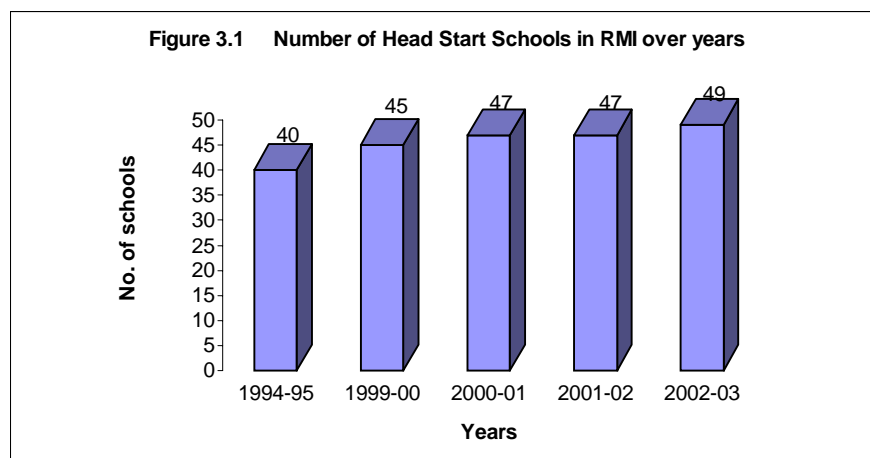


Table 3.3 Number of Students by Sex and Area under Head Start Programme in RMI, 1994-95 to 2002-03

No. of Students	1994-95			1999-2000			2000-01			2001-02			2002-03		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Majuro:															
3 Years	13	9	22	11	18	29	2	3	5	5	4	9	3	4	7
4 Years	67	22	129	54	57	111	38	63	101	39	47	86	38	43	81
5 Years	95	74	169	89	109	198	155	121	276	169	147	316	163	132	295
Total	175	145	320	154	184	338	195	187	382	213	198	411	204	179	383
Kwajalein:															
3 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
4 Years	27	28	55	35	40	75	48	59	107	21	35	56	15	13	28
5 Years	100	105	205	107	112	219	75	62	137	118	79	197	108	121	229
Total	127	133	260	142	152	294	123	121	244	139	115	254	123	134	257
Outer Islands:															
3 Years	40	25	65	31	19	50	21	26	47	32	25	57	21	19	40
4 Years	110	105	215	96	83	179	99	119	218	108	146	254	118	97	215
5 Years	155	106	261	182	159	341	191	130	321	145	120	265	200	165	365
Total	305	236	541	309	261	570	311	275	586	285	291	576	339	281	620
Grand Total	607	514	1,121	605	597	1,202	629	583	1,212	637	604	1,241	666	594	1,260

Source: Director Head Start Programme RMI, Majuro

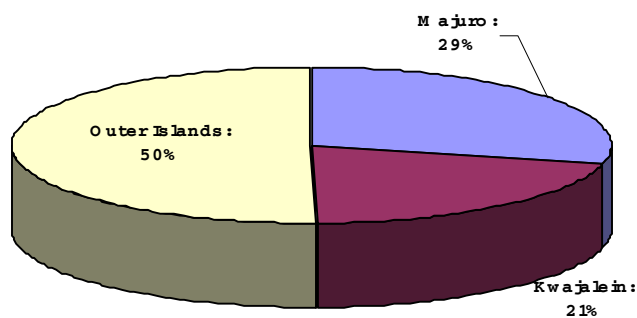
Figure 3.3 No. of student under HeadStart programme, 2003

Table 3.4 Coverage of Students under Head Start by Age and Area during 2002-03

Area	Age 3			Age4			Age5			Age 3-5		
	Total Pop	Total Enrolled	% coverage	Pop	Total Enrolled	% coverage	Total Pop	Total Enrolled	% coverage	Pop	Total Enrolled	% coverage
Majuro	650	7	1.1	621	81	13.2	609	295	48.4	1880	383	20.4
Ebeye	272	0	0.0	290	28	9.7	236	229	97.0	798	257	32.2
Outer Islands	523	40	7.6	571	215	37.7	530	365	68.9	1624	620	38.1
Total	1445	47	3.3	1482	324	21.9	1375	889	64.7	4302	1260	29.3

Source: Head Start and Census 1999

Note: The enrollment has been almost stagnant at 1,200 every year and we take the same population the coverage rates will remain at almost same level.

Table 3.5 Expenditure Under Head Start Program in RMI, 1999-2000 to 2002-03

FY Year	Salaries/ Administration	Refreshment/ Food	Health & Related	All Rest	Total Expenditure
2000	1,523,471	307,200	5,000	759,932	2,595,603
2001	1,609,562	307,200	12,000	1,004,649	2,933,411
2002	1,786,407	403,200	8,922	964,416	3,162,945
2003	1,788,752	357,840	15,000	969,544	3,131,136

Source: Director, Head Start Program

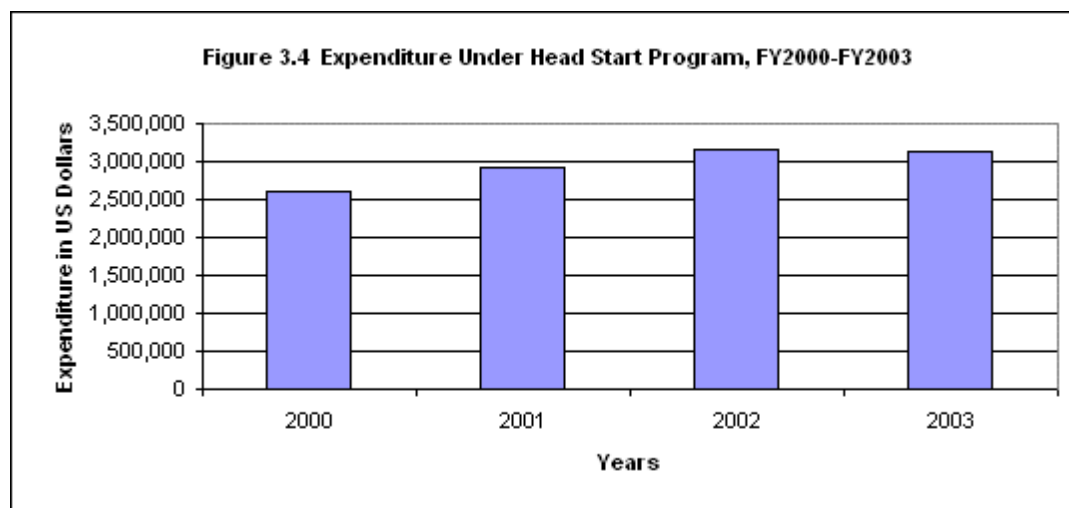


Table 3.6 Number of Primary Schools by Area in RMI, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Majuro	16	16.7	19	18.4	19	18.6	19	19.2
Ebeye	6	6.2	6	5.8	7	6.9	6	6.1
All others	74	77.1	78	75.8	76	75.5	74	74.7
Total	96	100.0	103	100.0	102	100.0	99	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education, RMI

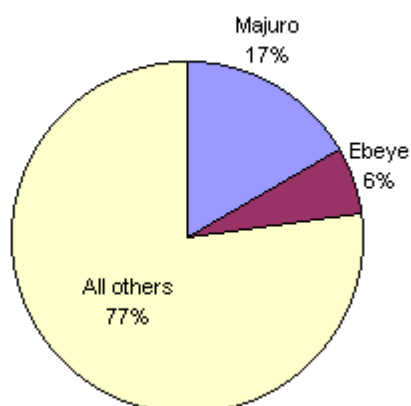
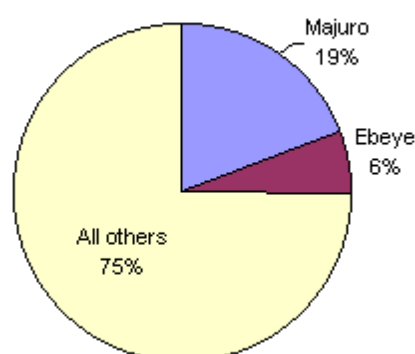
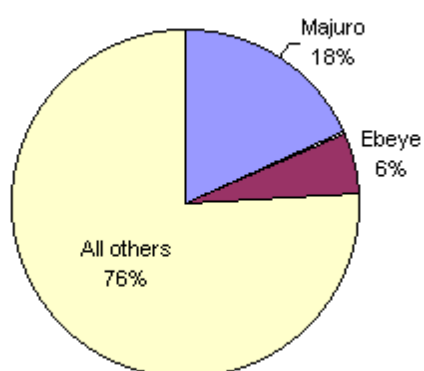
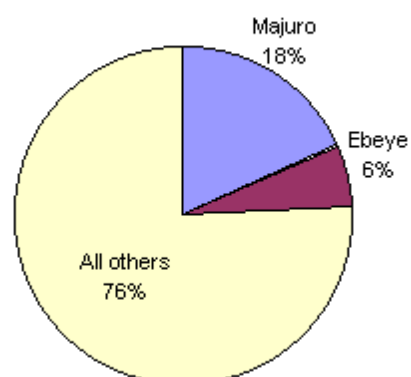
Figure 3.5 Share of Primary Schools by Area in 1990-91**Figure 3.8 Share of Primary Schools by Area in 2002-03****Figure 3.7 Share of Primary Schools by Area in 2000-01****Figure 3.6 Share of Primary Schools by Area in 1995-96**

Table 3.7 Public and Private Primary Schools, Teachers and Students in Different Atolls, 2002-03

Atoll	Public					Private				
	Schools	Teachers	Students			Schools	Teachers	Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
Ailinglaplap	8	36	239	188	427	3	9	33	38	71
Ailuk	2	10	55	56	111	1	2	21	19	40
Arno	10	34	266	241	507	2	8	69	65	134
Aur	2	12	56	56	112	0	0	0	0	0
Ebon	3	16	109	92	201	0	0	0	0	0
Enewetak	1	9	83	75	158	0	0	0	0	0
Jabat	1	3	15	15	30	0	0	0	0	0
Jaluit	7	24	186	125	311	2	8	59	57	116
Kili	2	11	96	65	161	0	0	0	0	0
Kwajalein	4	58	618	520	1,138	5	52	523	559	1,082
Lae	1	6	60	46	106	0	0	0	0	0
Lib	1	4	21	26	47	0	0	0	0	0
Likiep	3	15	86	69	155	0	0	0	0	0
Majuro	8	148	1,622	1,534	3,156	11	86	622	675	1,297
Maloelap	5	23	109	103	212	0	0	0	0	0
Mejit	1	11	57	61	118	0	0	0	0	0
Mili	5	21	131	119	250	0	0	0	0	0
Namdrik	1	11	93	87	180	0	0	0	0	0
Namu	4	15	113	100	213	0	0	0	0	0
Ronglap	1	4	64	43	107	0	0	0	0	0
Ujae	1	5	64	69	133	0	0	0	0	0
Utrik	1	8	48	59	107	0	0	0	0	0
Wotje	2	12	109	83	192	1	4	33	33	66
Wotho	1	7	17	17	34	0	0	0	0	0
Total	75	503	4,317	3,849	8,166	25	169	1,360	1,446	2,806

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.8 Student-Teacher Ratio in Primary and Secondary Schools in RMI by Area, 1991-91, 1995-96, 2001-01 and 2002-03

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Majuro	25.7	13.3	19.8	17.6	18.2	16.4	19.0	14.4
Ebeye	18.7	18.2	25.3	13.4	16.0	18.5	20.2	16.6
All Others	20.0	10.9	19.7	13.7	16.9	21.2	12.2	15.3
Total	21.6	13.7	20.6	15.9	17.2	17.7	15.6	15.1

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.9 Teacher-School and Teacher-Student Ratios in Primary Schools by Type of Management in RMI, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03

Year	Public Schools					Private Schools				
	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	Teacher-School Ratio	Student-Teacher Ratio	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students	Teacher-School Ratio	Student-Teacher Ratio
1990-91	74	360	8260	4.86	22.94	20	150	2614	7.50	17.43
1995-96	76	457	9719	6.01	21.27	27	189	3581	7.00	18.95
2000-01	77	456	8384	5.92	18.39	25	205	3001	8.20	14.64
2002-03	75	537	8166	7.16	15.2	25	169	2806	6.76	16.60

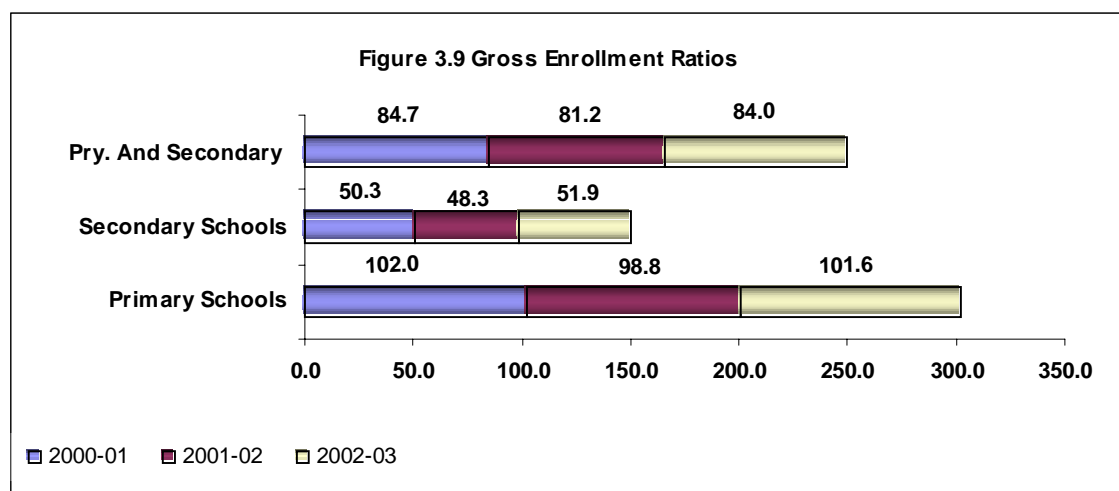
Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.10 Gross Enrollment Ratios for Primary and Secondary schools

Year	Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Pry. And Secondary
2000-01	102.0	50.3	84.7
2001-02	98.8	48.3	81.2
2002-03	101.6	51.9	84.0

Calculations based on the population as per 1999 census.

Source: Ministry of Education/EPPSO

**Table 3.11 No. of Students in Primary Schools in RMI by Area, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03.**

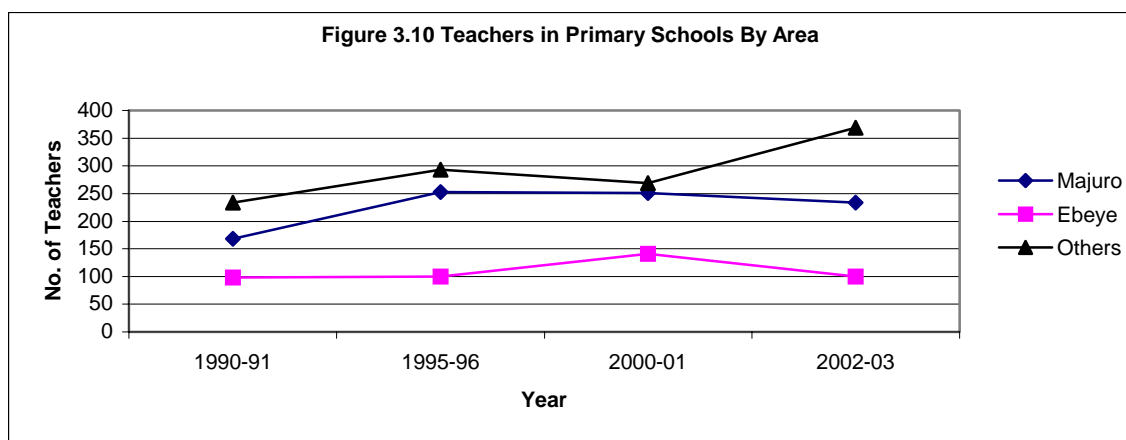
Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Majuro	4,313	40	4,999	38	4,578	40	4,453	41
Ebeye	1,831	17	2,531	19	2,257	20	2,021	19
All others	4,671	43	5,770	43	4,550	40	4,483	41
Total	10,815	100	13,300	100	11,385	100	10,957	100

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.12 No. of Teachers in Primary Schools in RMI by Area, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Majuro	168	33.6	253	39.2	251	38.0	234	33.3
Ebeye	98	19.6	100	15.5	141	21.3	100	14.2
All Others	234	46.8	293	45.3	269	40.7	369	52.5
Total	500	100.0	646	100.0	661	100.0	703	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

**Table 3.13 RMI Pacific Islands Literacy Level(Grade 4) Percent Students 'At Risk', 1994-2002.**

Subject	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2002
English	74	70	72	65	69	72	57
Marshallese	72	61	63	68	76	66	49
Numeracy	51	54	52	53	66	75	73

* This Test could not be administered during 2000 and 2001

Source: Ministry of Education

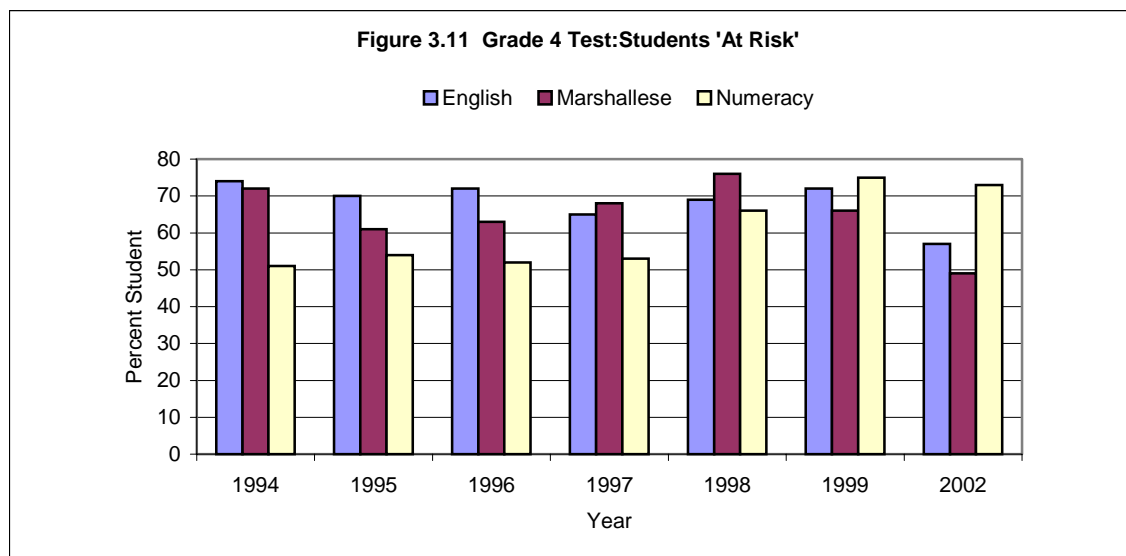


Table 3.14 RMI Pacific Islands Literacy Levels (Grade 4), Percent 'At Risk', Boys and Girls, 1994 and 2002

Subject	1994		2002	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English	74.7	71.1	61.2	53.0
Marshallese	76.1	67.7	51.8	45.1
Numeracy	52.8	48.3	73.8	72.6

Source: Ministry of Education

Girls performed better than boys in all three subjects tested during grade 4

Table 3.15 Public and Private Secondary Schools, Teachers and Students in Different Atolls in 2002-03

Atoll	Public					Private				
	Schools	Teachers	Students			Schools	Teachers	Students		
			Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
Ailinglaplap	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	41	40	81
Jaluit	1	21	164	174	338	0	0	0	0	0
Kwajalein	0	0	0	0	0	5	43	330	385	715
Majuro	1	52	432	424	856	7	72	451	455	911
Wotje	1	14	124	127	251	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	87	720	725	1,445	13	115	822	880	1,702

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.16 RMI Pacific Islands literacy levels (Grade 4) percent 'At Risk', public & private school in 1998-2000

Subject	1994			2002	
	Public Schools	Private Schools		Public Schools	Private Schools
English	83	45		64	34
Marshalles	74	61		50	44
Numeracy	57	30		80	50

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.17 Number of Secondary Schools by Area in RMI, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Majuro	5	62.5	7	53.8	8	50.0	8	50.0
Ebeye	2	25.0	3	23.1	5	31.3	5	31.3
All others	1	12.5	3	23.1	3	18.7	3	18.7
Total	8	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	16	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.18 Teacher-School Ratios by Area in RMI in Primary and Secondary Schools, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
Majuro	10.5	22.2	12.3	13.0	13.2	10.9	12.3	15.0
Ebeye	16.3	9.5	16.7	12.7	20.1	6.6	16.7	8.6
All Others	3.2	17.0	3.8	7.7	3.5	10.0	5.0	13.0
Total	5.2	18.4	6.3	11.7	6.5	9.5	7.1	12.6

Ratio=No. of Teachers divided by No. of Schools

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.19 Teacher-School and Teacher-Student Ratios in Secondary Schools by Type of Management in RMI, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03

Year	Public Schools					Private Schools				
	No. of schools	No. of teachers	No. of students	Teacher-School Ratio	Student-Teacher Ratio	No. of schools	No. of teachers	No. of students	Teacher-School Ratio	Student-Teacher Ratio
1990-91	2	63	867	31.5	13.8	6	84	1,143	14.0	13.6
1995-96	2	65	978	32.5	15.1	8	90	1,442	11.3	16.0
2000-01	3	66	1,380	22.0	20.9	13	95	1,473	7.3	15.5
2002-03	3	87	1,445	29.0	16.6	13	115	1,702	8.9	14.8

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.20 Students Appeared and Qualified for Admission into Secondary Schools

Year	Number Appeared for Test				No. Qualified for Admission			
	Majuro	Ebeye	All others	Total	Majuro	Ebeye	All Others	Total
1990-91	468	141	494	1103	205	54	131	390
1995-96	528	173	611	1312	181	74	171	427
2000-01	556	224	598	1378	240	54	195	489
2001-02	584	175	626	1385	207	32	201	440
2002-03	554	164	609	1327	264	46	235	545

Source: High School Test Administered by the Ministry of Education

Table 3.21 Students Appeared and Qualified for Admission into Secondary Schools in RMI by Sex 2000-01 and 2002-03

Year	Number Appeared		Total	No. Qualified		Total
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
2000-01	659	719	1378	250	239	489
2001-02	674	711	1385	199	241	440
2002-03	658	669	1327	264	281	545

Source: High School Entrance Test Administered by the Ministry of Education

Table 3.22 Performance in RMI High School Entrance Test 2003 By Schools

Name of School	Avg WS	Rank	No. Tested	No. Qualified	Pass %
Likiep Elementary	66.5	1	18	18	100.0
Woja(A) Elementary	65.3	1	19	19	100.0
Coop	61.6	1	19	19	100.0
St. Thomas	58.4	1	8	8	100.0
Mejatto Elementary	57.7	1	17	17	100.0
Enejelaar Elementary	57.0	1	1	1	100.0
St. Paul	56.0	1	7	7	100.0
Woja SDA	45.1	1	3	3	100.0
Jabnoden	41.6	1	1	1	100.0
Assumption	60.4	2	31	29	93.5
Woja(Majuro)Elementary	55.0	3	13	12	92.3
Delap SDA	57.3	4	24	21	87.5
Ebeye SDA	56.3	4	16	14	87.5
Ailuk Elementary	39.9	5	15	13	86.7
Laura Elementary	47.8	6	40	34	85.0
Imiej Elementary	42.3	7	10	8	80.0
Jebal Elementary	40.7	7	5	4	80.0
Majkon Elementary	41.1	8	9	7	77.8
St. Joseph	51.6	9	8	6	75.0
Buoj Elementary	38.7	9	4	3	75.0
Utrik Elementary	37.1	9	4	3	75.0
Tobal Elementary	36.2	9	4	3	75.0
Enewetak Elementary	49.9	10	14	9	64.3
Queen of Peace	44.3	11	20	12	60.0
Ebon Elementary	38.0	12	17	10	58.8
Jabor Elementary	38.6	13	21	11	52.4
Mejit Elementary	35.5	14	35	19	51.4
Delap Calvary	41.7	15	2	1	50.0
Japo Elementary	41.3	15	4	2	50.0
Tarawa Elementary	33.4	15	6	3	50.0
Jabro Pvt. School	39.5	16	11	5	45.5
Namdrik Elementary	37.0	17	38	17	44.7
Ajeltake Elementary	37.3	18	24	10	41.7
Loen Elementary	35.9	19	5	2	40.0
Majuro Middle School	38.9	20	301	115	38.2
Wotje Elementary	34.5	21	23	8	34.8
Rita Christian	42.7	22	9	3	33.3

Performance in RMI High School Entrance Test 2003 By Schools (continuation)

Name of School	Avg WS	Rank	No. Tested	No. Qualified	Pass %
Mejel Elementary	32.2	22	3	1	33.3
Airok(M) Elementary	29.9	22	12	4	33.3
Tokewa Elementary	37.7	23	7	2	28.6
Laura SDA	35.8	23	7	4	28.6
Kili Elementary	32.5	23	14	4	28.6
Kilange Elementary	37.6	24	4	1	25.0
Toka Elementary	33.1	24	16	4	25.0
Tutu Elementary	32.3	24	4	1	25.0
Wodmeej Elementary	30.7	24	8	2	25.0
Ine Elementary	37.9	25	13	3	23.1
Nallo Elementary	30.3	26	5	1	20.0
Enhancement School	33.3	27	72	16	22.2
Kaven Elementary	27.8	28	17	3	17.6
Ebeye Public	29.4	29	80	12	15.0
Mae Elementary	30.2	30	8	1	12.5
Aerok(A) Elementary	31.7	31	17	2	11.8
Ulien Elementary	32.7	32	10	1	10.0
Jaluit Elementary	29.3	32	10	1	10.0
Ebeye Calvary	23.0	33	37	3	8.1
Jeh Elementary	30.3	34	17	1	5.9
Lae Elementary	23.6	35	26	1	3.8
Enejet Elementary	37.4	36	2	0	0.0
Enewa Elementary	30.1	36	3	0	0.0
Lukoj Elementary	29.8	36	2	0	0.0
Mili Elementary	29.5	36	17	0	0.0
Jeh SDA	29.5	36	2	0	0.0
Namej Elementary	28.2	36	4	0	0.0
Jabat Elementary	27.4	36	3	0	0.0
Namu Elementary	27.4	36	12	0	0.0
Ollet Elementary	27.1	36	2	0	0.0
Imroj Elementary	26.9	36	8	0	0.0
Bikarej Elementary	26.9	36	5	0	0.0
Aur Elementary	26.5	36	2	0	0.0
Lib Elementary	25.7	36	5	0	0.0
Longar Elementary	25.1	36	2	0	0.0
Jang Elementary	23.2	36	4	0	0.0
Amo Elementary	23.2	36	11	0	0.0
Wotto Elementary	22.7	36	6	0	0.0
Melang Elementary	22.1	36	1	0	0.0
Ujae Elementary	20.9	36	17	0	0.0
Uliga Protestsant	20.1	36	12	0	0.0
Eniburr Elementary	19.8	36	6	0	0.0
Carlos Elementary	16.6	36	4	0	0.0
Ebadon Elementary	15.2	36	4	0	0.0
Total			1327	545	41.1

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 3.23 Total Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Schools by Grade and Sex, 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03, RMI

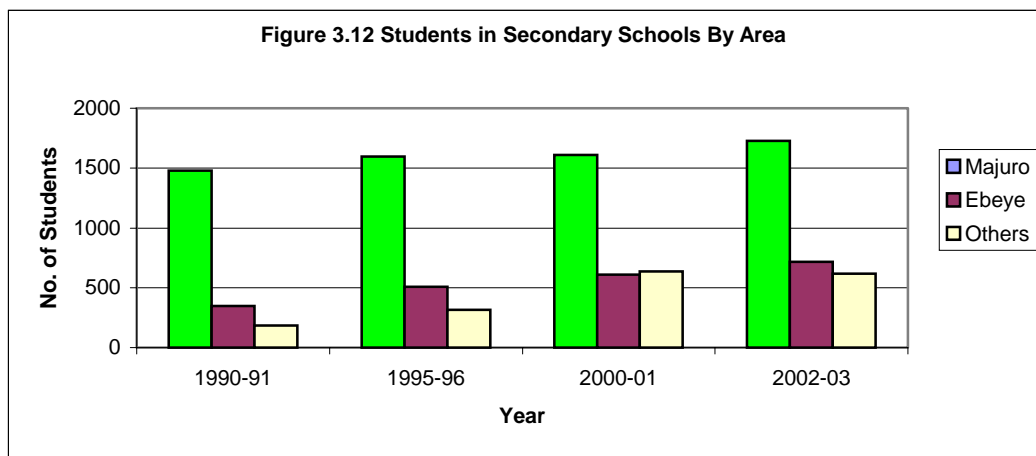
Year	Primary Schools									Secondary Schools					Grand Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	Total	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	
Both Sexes															
1989/90	1,863	1,585	1,541	1,449	1,329	1,265	1,166	1,145	11,343	711	516	417	322	1,966	13,309
1991/91	1,782	1,493	1,525	1,430	1,358	1,183	1,132	1,078	10,981	673	652	459	359	2,143	13,124
1991/92	2,515	1,436	1,623	1,469	1,461	1,356	1,175	1,213	12,248	813	584	443	375	2,215	14,463
1992/93	1,996	1,766	1,452	1,624	1,513	1,400	1,306	1,180	12,237	854	622	511	390	2,377	14,614
1993/94	2,129	1,725	1,665	1,463	1,585	1,376	1,351	1,272	12,566	865	646	548	423	2,482	15,048
1994/95	1,993	1,894	1,683	1,679	1,446	1,521	1,339	1,332	12,887	893	614	464	429	2,400	15,287
1995/96	1,657	1,580	1,661	1,716	1,522	1,520	1,233	1,328	12,217	879	709	507	415	2,510	14,727
1996/97	1,657	1,578	1,658	1,715	1,519	1,516	1,292	1,326	12,261	879	713	507	415	2,514	14,775
1997/98	1,599	1,349	1,474	1,625	1,657	1,534	1,444	1,380	12,062	901	645	580	436	2,562	14,624
1998/99	1,435	1,389	1,536	1,499	1,614	1,576	1,436	1,582	12,067	963	702	504	498	2,667	14,734
1999/00	1,394	1,339	1,396	1,420	1,477	1,530	1,474	1,353	11,383	908	699	572	407	2,586	13,969
2000-01	1,433	1,241	1,273	1,389	1,420	1,478	1,439	1,430	11,103	968	787	625	473	2,853	13,956
2001-02	1,591	1,390	1,361	1,371	1,517	1,527	1,488	1,556	11,801	1,015	832	626	511	2,984	14,785
2002-03	1,504	1,287	1,286	1,242	1,039	1,244	1,322	1,317	10,241	1,032	850	704	556	3,242	13,388
Males															
1989/90	972	839	778	726	688	700	556	553	5,812	346	269	212	154	981	6,793
1990/91	893	765	800	709	690	605	610	513	5,585	326	315	228	175	1,044	6,629
1991/92	1,324	744	874	789	748	693	590	632	6,394	399	268	222	191	1,080	7,474
1992/93	1,026	937	730	842	741	698	654	592	6,220	445	305	248	199	1,197	7,417
1993/94	1,106	875	860	751	794	700	708	620	6,414	443	314	259	208	1,224	7,638
1994/95	1,034	970	850	864	761	757	696	686	6,618	437	304	221	217	1,179	7,797
1995/96	851	846	836	869	769	778	610	633	6,192	452	338	242	227	1,259	7,451
1996/97	851	845	836	868	766	776	610	633	6,185	452	338	242	227	1,259	7,444
1997/98	851	606	782	822	861	799	759	689	6,169	462	309	280	200	1,251	7,420
1998/99	697	741	773	808	831	796	710	794	6,150	483	350	269	240	1,342	7,492
1999/00	732	697	757	730	778	779	742	663	5,878	434	339	294	214	1,281	7,159
2000-01	712	629	655	782	693	787	736	700	5,694	453	399	301	238	1,391	7,085
2001-02	835	727	720	721	873	762	792	774	6,204	506	413	303	265	1,487	7,691
2002-03	801	648	626	667	675	670	662	656	5,405	517	431	328	266	1,542	6,947
Females															
1989/90	891	746	763	723	641	565	610	592	5,531	365	247	205	168	985	6,516
1990/91	889	728	725	721	668	578	522	565	5,396	347	337	231	184	1,099	6,495
1991/92	1,191	692	749	680	713	663	585	581	5,854	414	316	221	184	1,135	6,989
1992/93	970	829	722	782	772	702	652	588	6,017	409	317	263	191	1,180	7,197
1993/94	1,023	850	805	712	791	676	643	652	6,152	422	332	289	215	1,258	7,410
1994/95	959	924	833	815	685	764	643	646	6,269	456	310	243	212	1,221	7,490
1995/96	806	734	825	847	753	742	623	695	6,025	427	371	265	188	1,251	7,276
1996/97	806	733	822	847	753	740	682	693	6,076	427	375	265	188	1,255	7,331
1997/98	748	743	692	803	796	735	685	691	5,893	439	336	300	236	1,311	7,204
1998/99	738	648	763	691	783	780	726	788	5,917	480	352	235	258	1,325	7,242
1999/00	662	642	639	690	699	751	732	690	5,505	474	360	278	193	1,305	6,810
2000-01	721	612	655	782	698	787	736	700	5,691	515	388	324	235	1,462	7,153
2001-02	756	663	641	650	644	765	696	782	5,597	509	419	322	246	1,496	7,093
2002-03	703	639	660	575	591	574	660	661	5,063	515	419	376	290	1,600	6,663

Source: Ministry of Education/EPPSO

Table 3.24 No. of Students in Secondary Schools in RMI by Area, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03.

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Majuro	1479	73.6	1598	66.0	1609	56.4	1795	56.4
Ebeye	346	17.2	508	21.0	609	21.3	715	23.4
All others	185	9.2	314	13.0	635	22.3	617	20.2
Total	2,010	100.0	2,420	100.0	2,853	100.0	3,147	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

**Table 3.25 Number of Teachers in Secondary Schools in RMI by Area, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2002-03**

Area	1990-91		1995-96		2000-01		2002-03	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Majuro	111	75.5	91	59.9	98	60.9	120	59.4
Ebeye	19	12.9	38	25.0	33	20.5	43	21.3
All Others	17	4.8	23	15.1	30	18.6	39	19.3
Total	147	100.0	152	100.0	161	100.0	202	100.0

Source: Ministry of Education

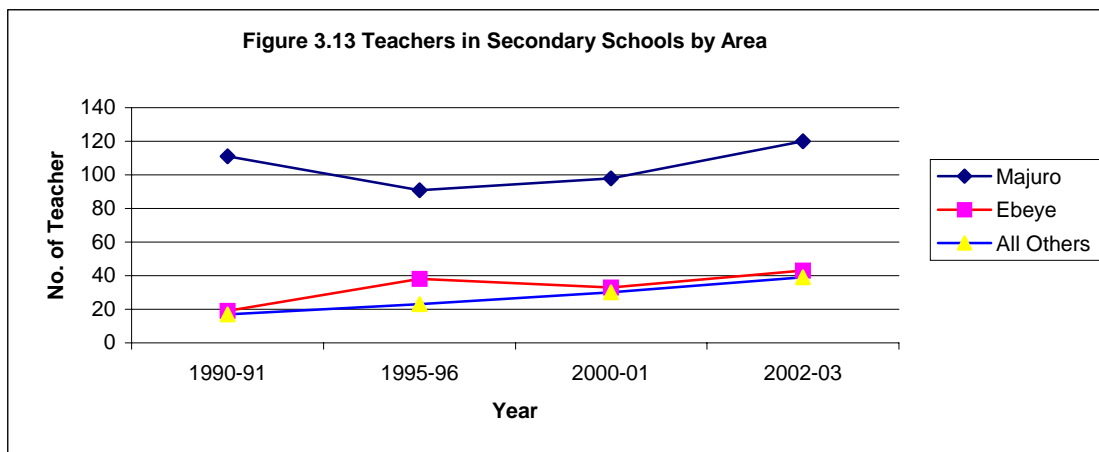


Table 3.26 Admission Capacity in Public High Schools in RMI, 2000-01 to 2003-04

School	2000-01	2001-02	20002-03	2003-04
M.I High School, Majuro	302	318	266	295
Jaluit High School	75	75	79	89
Northern Island High School, Wotje	93	93	95	102
Laura high School*, Majuro				60
Total	470	486	440	546

Source: Ministry of Education
Started from 2003-04

No tuition fee. Books are free. Only registration fee of \$20 annually.
Admissions are limited by the seating capacity and availability of teachers.

Table 3.27 Drop-out Rates Grade 1 to Grade 8 in Elementary Education In RMI Over Years

School Year	Started in Grade 1	School Year	Reached Grade 8	Drop-Out Rate(%)
Both Sexes				
1990	1,863	1,997	1,326	28.8
1995	1,993	2,002	1,556	21.9
1996	1,657	2,003	1,317	20.5
Males				
1990	972	1,997	633	34.9
1995	1,034	2,002	774	25.1
1996	851	2,003	656	22.9
Females				
1990	891	1,997	693	22.2
1995	959	2,002	782	18.5
1996	806	2,003	661	18.0

Source: Ministry of Education/EPPSO

The dropout rate for students at the primary school level is higher amongst boys than girls. There is a slight downward trend in dropout rates over the years.

Table 3.28 Drop-Out Rates Grade 9 to Grade 12 in High Schools in RMI Over Years

School Year	Started in Grade 9	School Year	Reached Grade 12	Drop-Out Rate(%)
<u>Both Sexes</u>				
1990	711	1993	390	45.1
1998	901	2001	473	47.5
1999	963	2002	511	46.9
2000	930	2003	536	38.8
<u>Males</u>				
1990	346	1993	199	42.5
1998	462	2001	238	48.5
1999	483	2002	265	45.1
2000	434	2003	266	38.7
<u>Females</u>				
1990	365	1993	191	47.7
1998	439	2001	235	46.5
1999	480	2002	246	48.8
2000	474	2003	270	43.0

Source: Ministry of Education/EPPSO

Dropout rate in grade 9 to grade 12 has also registered a decline, but it is still a serious problem. Only 61.3% of boys and 57% of girls who started 9th grade in 2000 could reach the 12th grade in 2003.

Table 3.29 Drop-out Rates Grade 1 to Grade 12 in RMI Schools Over Years

School year	Started in Grade 1	School Year School Year	Reached Grade 12	Drop-Out Rate(%)
<u>Both Sexes</u>				
1990	1,863	2,001	473	75
1991	1,782	2,002	511	71
1992	2515*	2,003	556	78
<u>Males</u>				
1990	972	2,001	238	76
1991	893	2,002	265	70
1992	1,324	2,003	266	80
<u>Females</u>				
1990	891	2,001	235	74
1991	889	2,002	246	72
1992	1,191	2,003	290	76

* Appears to be wrong figure

Source: Ministry of Education/EPPSO

Though, the dropout rate from grade 1 to grade 12 is showing signs of decline, this rate is still very high, Only 20% of the girls who started grade 1 in 1992 could reach grade 12 in 2003.

Table 3.30 Number of Students Enrolled and Number Passed Out under the Preliminary and Foundation Courses in the RMI-USP Joint Education Programme, by Sex, 1996-2002

Year	Students Enrolled			Students Passed out			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1996	39	32	71	23	13	36	59	41	51
1997	47	31	78	29	19	48	62	61	62
1998	48	44	92	28	13	41	58	30	45
1999	28	26	54	15	14	29	54	54	54
2000	28	37	65	16	20	36	57	54	55
2001	19	30	49	15	22	37	79	73	76
2002	37	33	70	30	28	58	81	85	83

Source: Centre For RMI-USP Joint Education Programme, Majuro

Note: Academic Year is from January to November

Figure 3.14 Result of Male Students for Preliminary and Foundation Courses

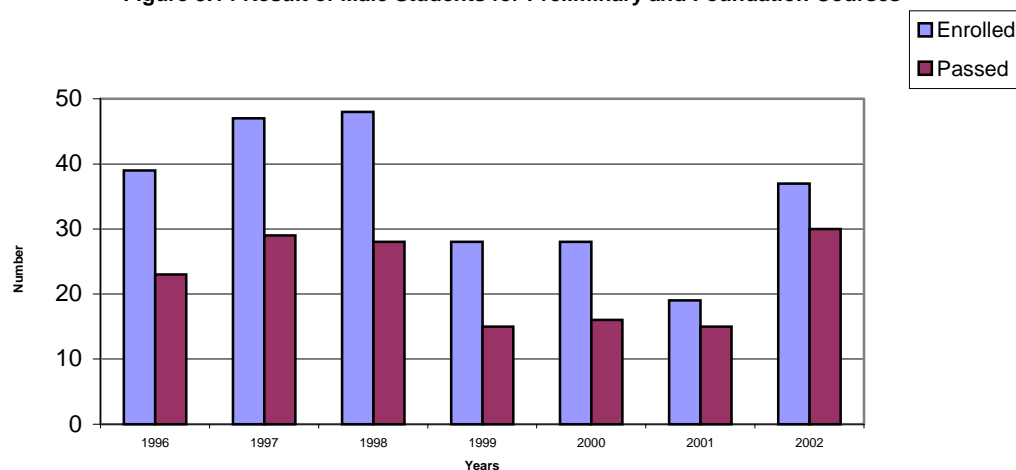


Figure 3.15 Result of Female Students for Preliminary and Foundation Courses

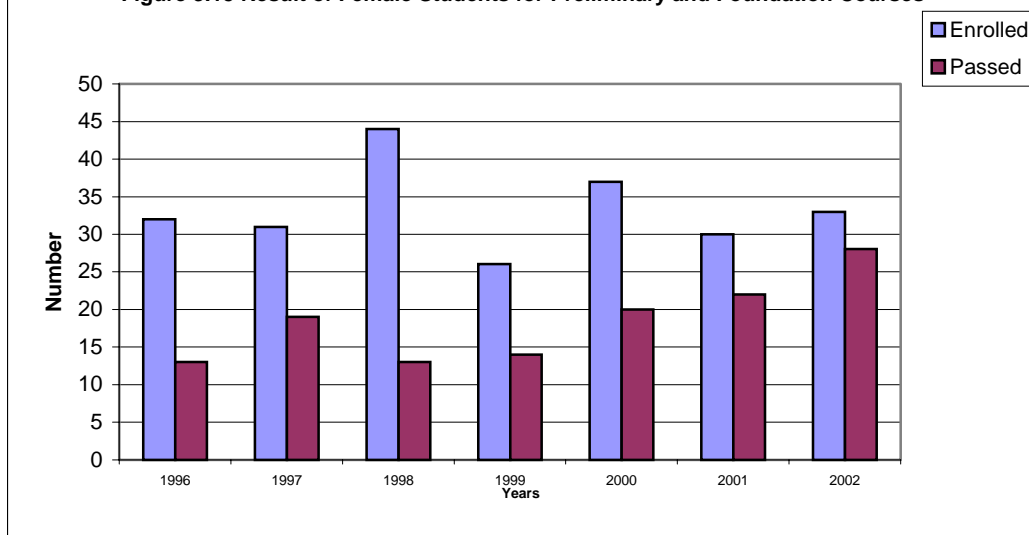


Table 3.31 Community After-School Recreation and Education (C.A.R.E) Program in 7 Public Elementary Schools in Majuro, 2001-02.

Item	Elementary Schools Under the Programme							Total
	Laura Elem.	Woja Elem.	Ajeltake Elem.	Rairok Elem.	Delap Elem.	MI Middle School	Rita Elem.	
No. of Teachers:								
School-Day Teachers	6	4	4	8	8	10	10	50
College Students	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14
C.A.R.E Staff	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	105
Total	23	21	21	25	25	27	27	169
Persons Served:								
Adults 19+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Students in Host School	324	125	185	527	587	592	673	3,013
Students Served	211	77	96	227	376	278	343	1,608
Students Considered for:								
Special. Education	14	0	2	29	34	10	23	112
Limited English Proficiency	133	67	96	170	308	139	190	1,103
Free Snacks	211	77	96	227	376	278	343	1,608

Source: Annual Report of C.A.R.E. Program 2001-02

**Table 3.32 Community After-School Recreation and Education (C.A.R.E.)
Program in 8 Public Elementary Schools in Majuro, 2002-03**

Item	Elementary Schools Under the Programme:8								Total
	Laura Elem.	Woja Elem.	Ajeltake Elem.	Rairok Elem.	Delap Elem.	Ulga Elem.	MI Middle School	Rita Elem.	
No. of Teachers:									
College Students	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	11
H. School Students	2	2	1	5	1	1	0	2	14
Parents	4	8	3	4	6	8	7	7	47
Other Community	3	4	1	4	4	12	3	7	38
World Teach	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	7
Youth Workers	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1	7
Total	13	18	13	23	17	41	38	30	193
Persons Served:									
Adults 19+	24	32	16	36	27	4	27	72	238
Students in Host School	298	137	198	485	482	392	595	535	3,122
Students Served	294	126	125	300	325	418	433	446	2,467
Students Considered for:									
Special Education	14	9	3	21	10	4	2	14	77
Limited English Proficiency	213	122	119	251	301	235	178	279	1,698
Free Snacks	294	126	125	300	325	418	433	446	2,467

Source: Annual Report of C.A.R.E. Program 2002-03

Table 3.33 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Various Associate Degree Courses from the College of Marshall Islands by Sex cumulative upto 2002-03

Name of Course	Period of Study	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Accounting	95/96-2001/02	111	81	192	7	8	15	6.3	9.9	7.8
Business Administration	2001/02-02/03	238	254	492	18	15	33	7.6	5.9	6.7
Computer Sc.	95/96-2001/02	263	222	485	30	10	40	11.4	4.5	8.2
Engineering (Arch.)	96/97-2002/03	128	0	128	19	0	19	14.8	0	14.8
Education	95/96-2002/03	445	371	816	89	42	131	20	11.3	16.1
Liberal Arts	95/96-2002/03	572	471	1043	49	46	95	8.6	14.6	9.1
Management	95/96-2001/02	70	40	110	11	3	14	15.7	7.5	12.7
Nursing	95/96-2002/03	321	454	775	25	46	71	7.8	10.1	9.2
Office Administration.	96/97-2001-02	0	33	33	0	8	8	0	24.2	24.2
All Nine Courses	Up to 2002-03	2148	1926	4074	248	178	426	11.5	9.2	10.5

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

Table 3.34 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Architecture from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female *	Total	Male	Female *	Total	Male	Female *	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	17	0	17	2	0	2	11.8	0	11.8
1997-98	25	0	25	2	0	2	8.0	0	8.0
1998-99	28	0	28	1	0	1	3.6	0	3.6
1999-00	27	0	27	4	0	4	14.8	0	14.8
2000-01	23	0	23	2	0	2	8.7	0	8.7
2001-02	4	0	4	4	0	4	100.0	0	100.0
2002-03	4	0	4	4	0	4	100.0	0	100.0
Total	128	0	128	19	0	19	14.8	0	14.8

* There was no female enrollment for this course

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

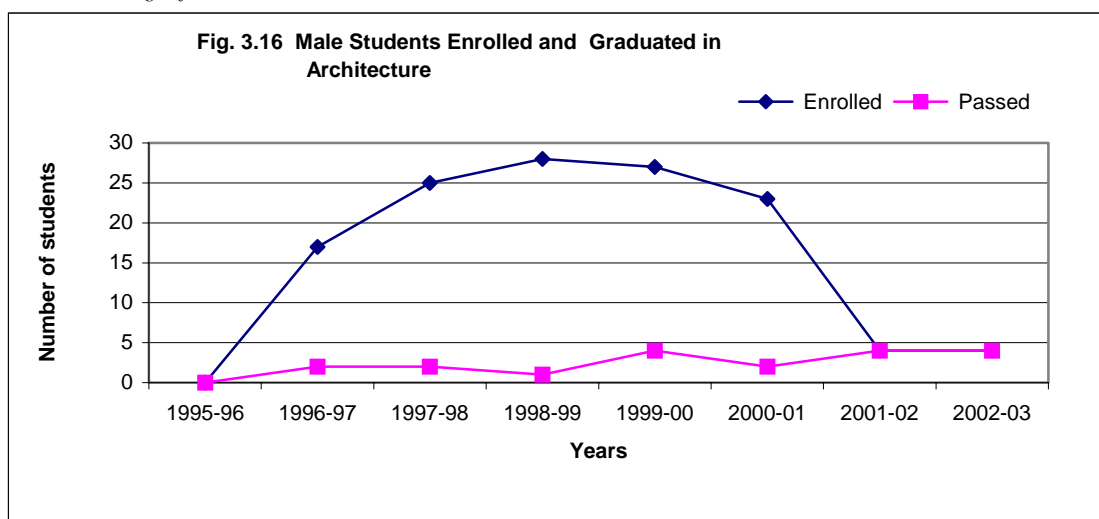


Table 3.35 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Education from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	39	31	70	9	1	10	23.1	3.2	14.3
1996-97	34	29	63	10	5	15	29.4	17.2	23.8
1997-98	32	27	59	9	3	12	28.1	11.1	20.3
1998-99	54	37	91	3	1	4	5.6	2.7	4.4
1999-00	63	46	109	12	7	19	19.0	15.2	17.4
2000-01	71	65	136	6	4	10	8.5	6.2	7.4
2001-02	84	72	156	10	3	13	11.9	4.2	8.3
2002-03	68	64	132	19	11	30	27.9	17.2	22.7
Total	445	371	816	78	35	113	17.5	9.4	13.8

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

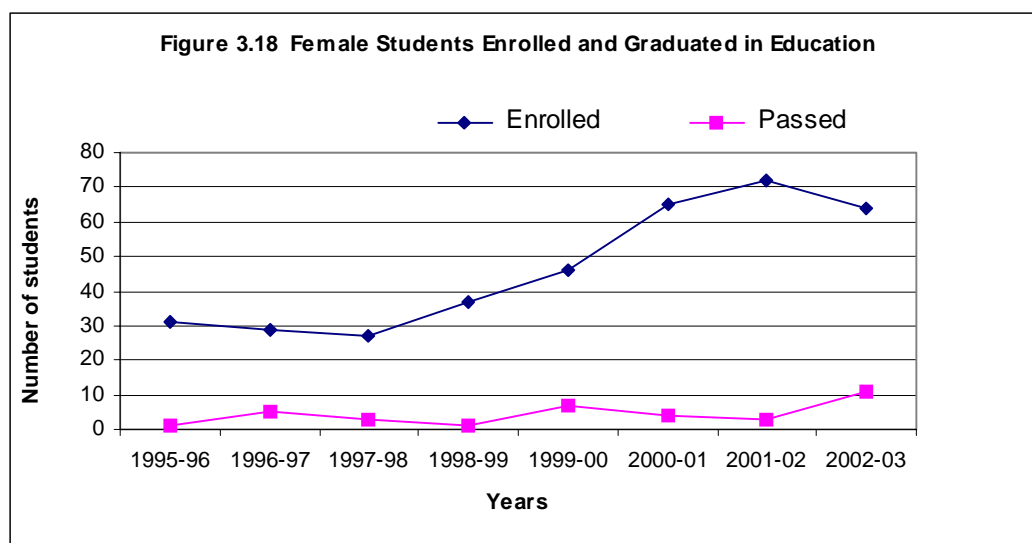
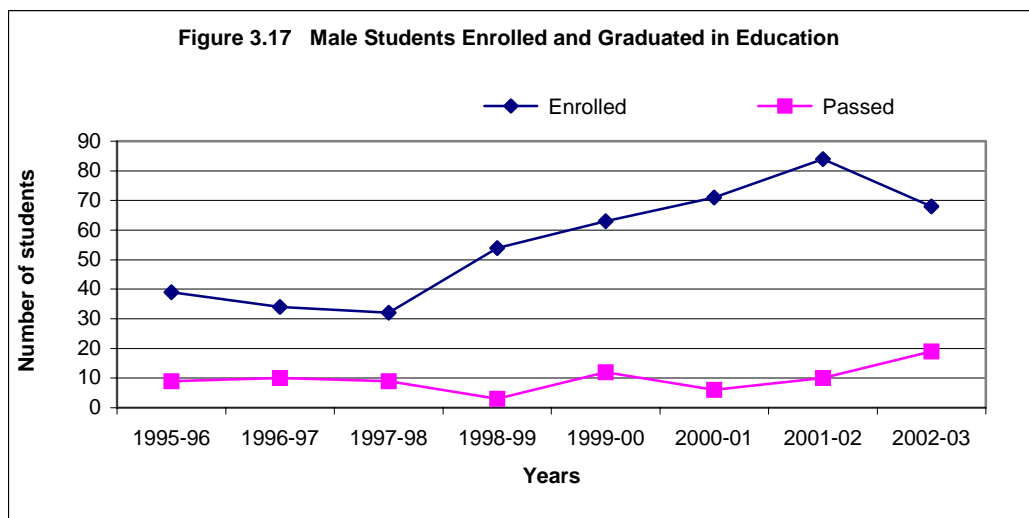


Table 3.36 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Office Administration from the College of the Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03

Pass Percentage	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-97	0	9	9	0	1	1	0	11.1	11.1
1997-98	0	13	13	0	3	3	0	23.1	23.1
1998-99	0	10	10	0	3	3	0	30.0	30.0
1999-00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001-02	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	100.0	100.0
2002-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	33	33	0	8	8	0	24.2	24.2

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

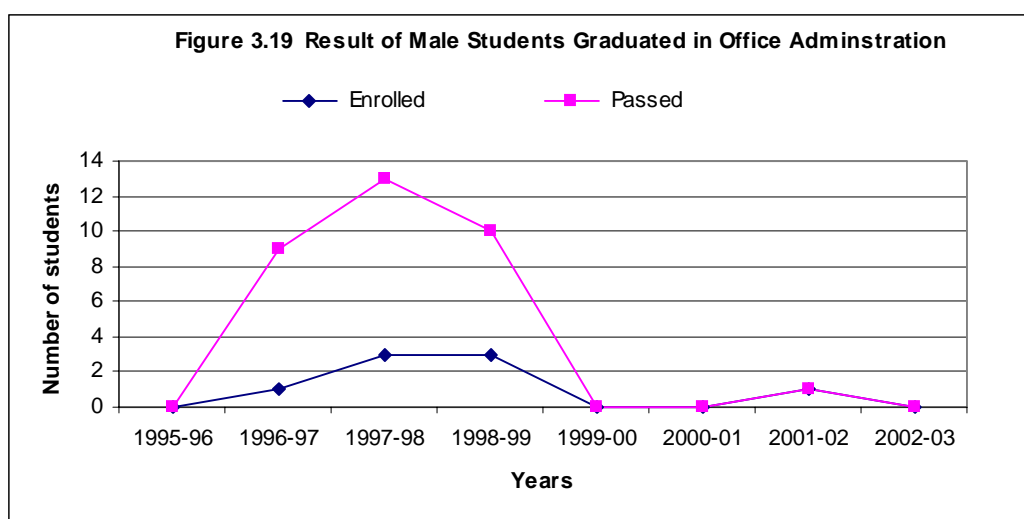


Table 3.37 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Computer Science from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	20	14	34	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1996-97	34	27	61	1	2	3	2.9	7.4	4.9
1997-98	45	40	85	1	1	2	2.2	7.4	4.9
1998-99	58	52	110	10	1	11	17.2	1.9	10.0
1999-00	40	47	87	4	3	7	10.0	6.4	8.0
2000-01	37	32	69	1	1	2	2.7	3.1	2.9
2001-02	29	10	39	13	2	15	44.8	20.0	38.5
2002-03*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	263	222	485	30	10	40	11.4	4.5	8.2

* This course as such has been discontinued and now form a part of "Business Administration and Management.

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

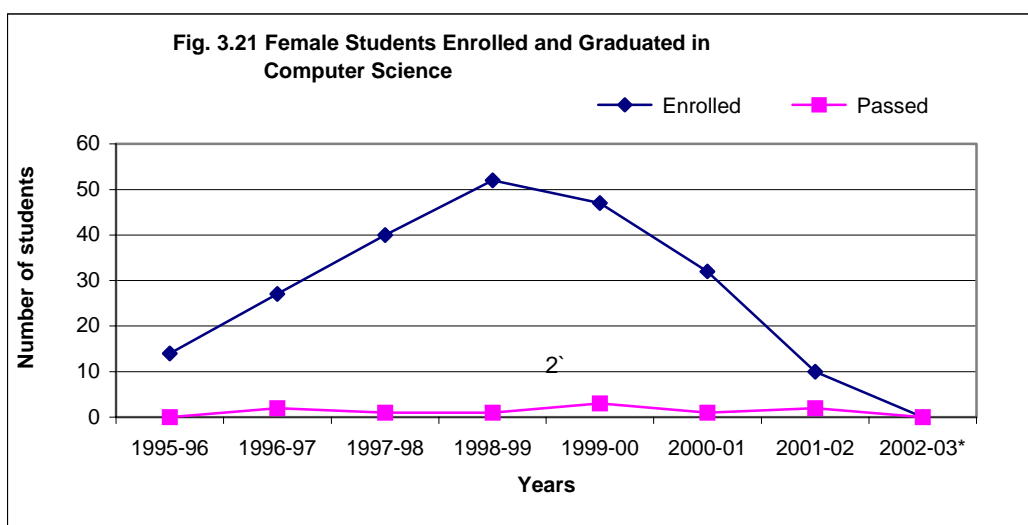
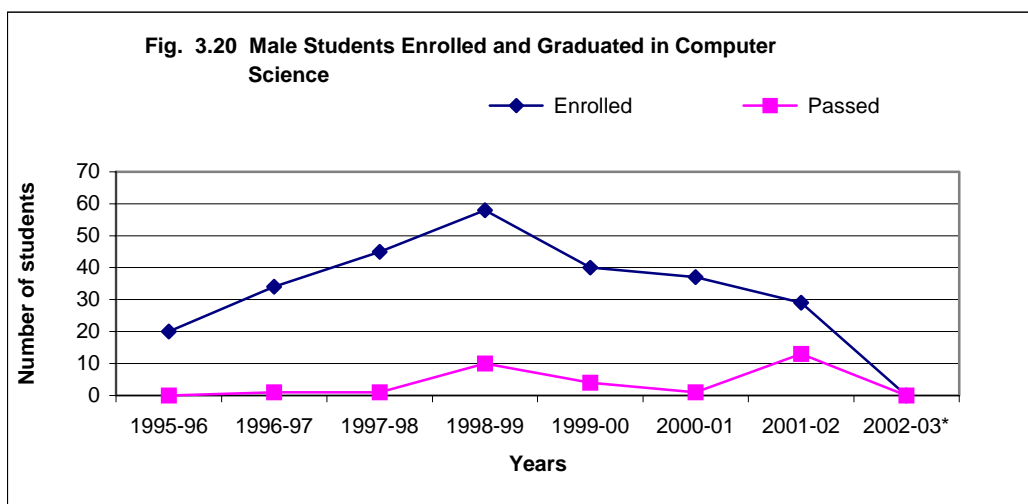


Table 3.38 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Business Management from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2000-01	57	49	106	5	3	8	8.8	6.1	7.5
2001-02	64	106	170	1	5	6	1.6	4.7	3.5
2002-03*	117	99	216	12	7	19	10.3	7.1	8.8
Total	238	254	492	18	15	33	7.6	5.9	6.7

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

Note: The Course started in 2000-01 and from the year 2002-03, it has been named as "Business Administration and Management." The courses of Accounting and Computing are also part of this course now.

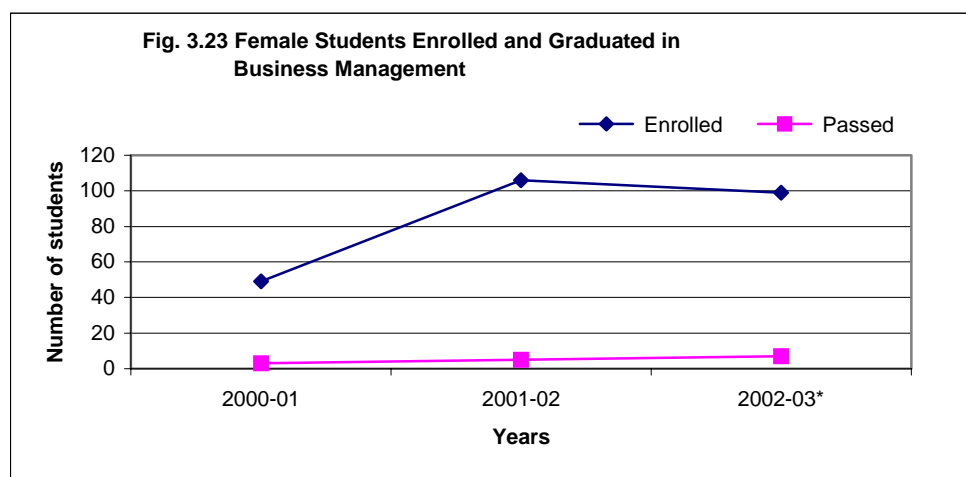
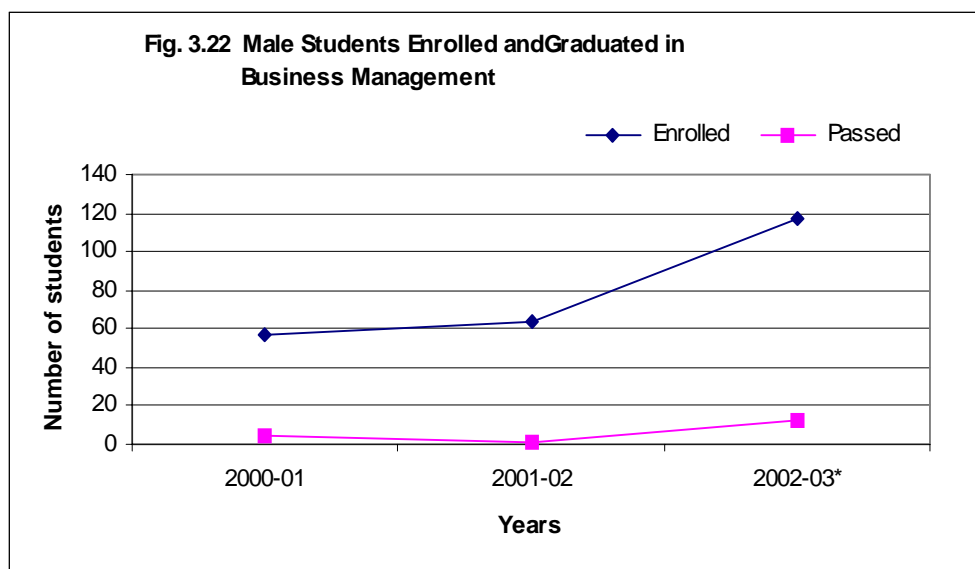


Table 3.39 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Management from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1996-97	6	5	11	2	1	3	33.3	20.0	27.3
1997-98	22	11	33	2	0	2	9.1	0.0	6.1
1998-99	8	5	13	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1999-00	13	11	24	4	1	5	30.8	9.1	20.8
2000-01	9	5	14	2	1	3	22.2	20.0	21.4
2001-02	12	3	15	1	0	1	8.3	0.0	6.7
2002-03*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	70	40	110	11	3	14	15.7	7.5	12.7

* This course as such discontinued and now form a part of "Business Administration and Management.

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

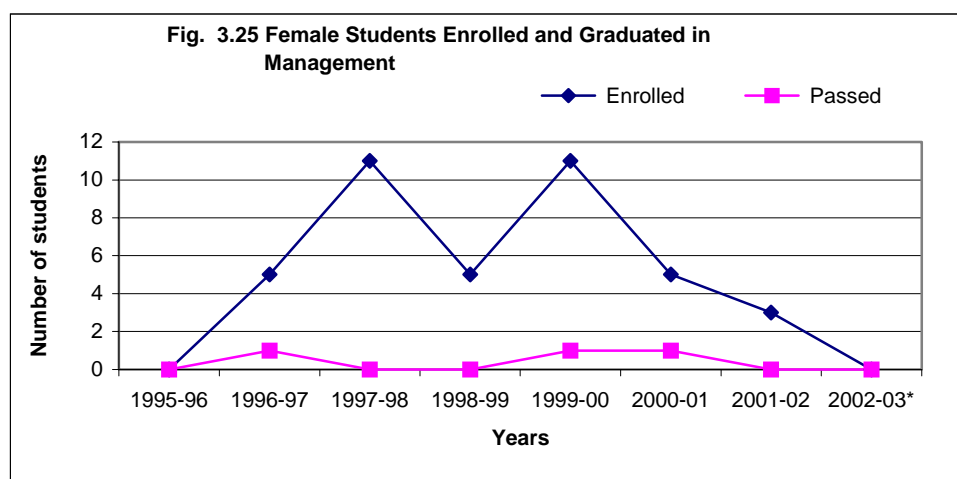
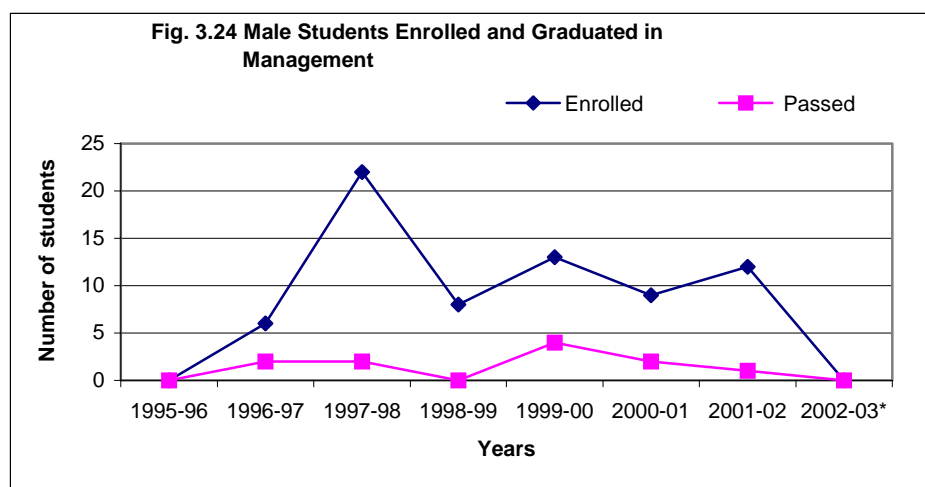


Table 3.40 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Accounting from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	15	11	26	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1996-97	24	14	38	4	1	5	16.7	7.1	13.2
1997-98	29	17	46	0	1	1	0.0	5.9	2.2
1998-99	17	11	28	3	1	4	17.6	9.1	14.3
1999-00	14	15	29	0	2	2	0.0	14.3	6.9
2000-01	7	9	16	0	2	2	0.0	22.2	12.5
2001-02	5	4	9	0	1	1	0.0	25.0	11.1
2002-03*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	111	81	192	7	8	15	6.3	9.9	7.8

* This course as such discontinued and now form a part of "Business

Administration and Management.

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

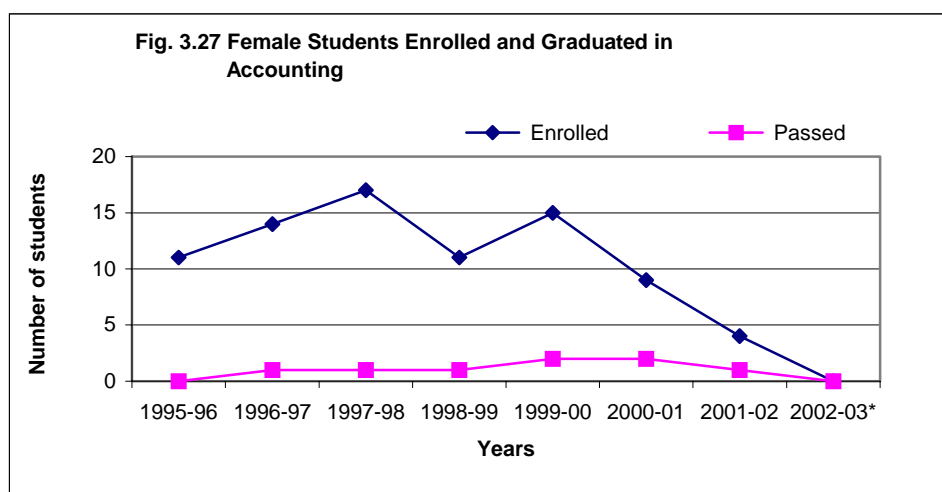
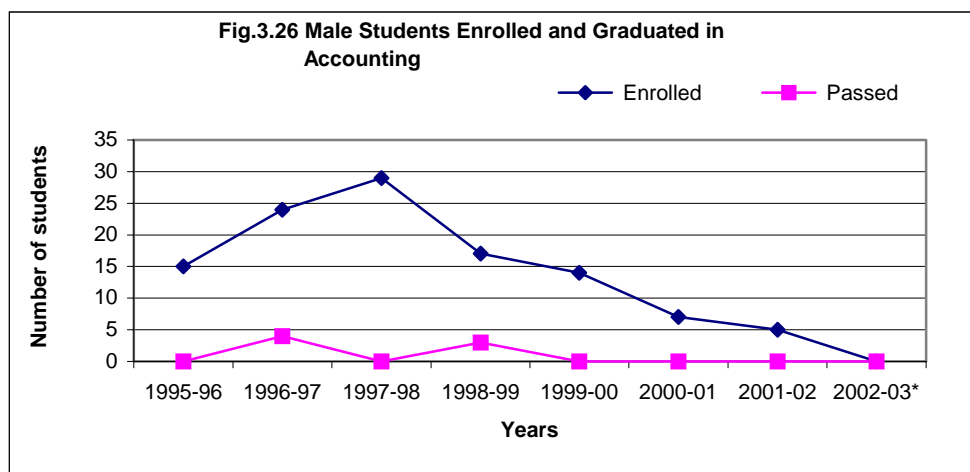


Table 3.41 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Nursing from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	38	55	93	4	7	11	10.5	12.7	11.8
1996-97	28	47	75	2	8	10	7.1	17.0	13.3
1997-98	32	52	84	3	6	9	9.4	11.5	10.7
1998-99	47	57	104	3	6	9	6.4	10.5	8.7
1999-00	36	42	78	5	7	12	13.9	16.7	15.4
2000-01	34	56	90	3	5	8	8.8	8.9	8.9
2001-02	49	83	132	3	4	7	6.1	4.8	5.3
2002-03	57	62	119	2	3	5	3.5	4.8	4.2
Total	321	454	775	25	46	71	7.8	10.1	9.2

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

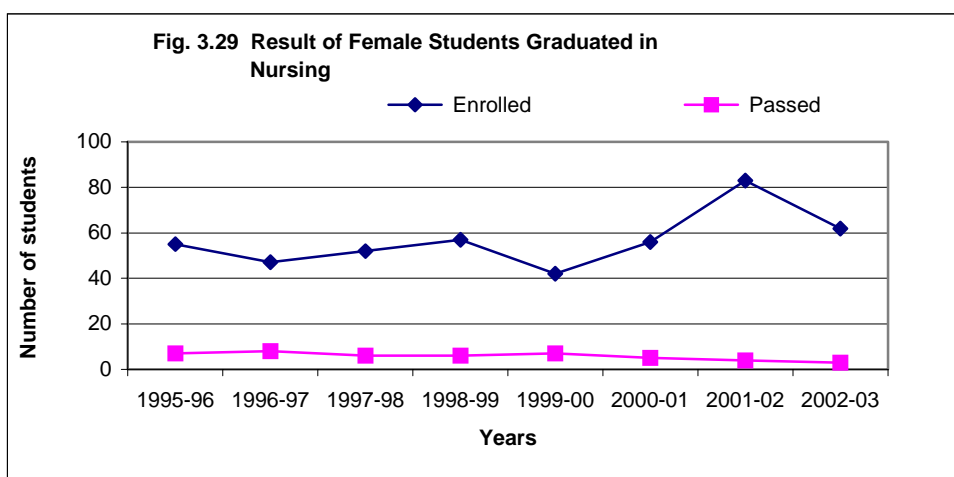
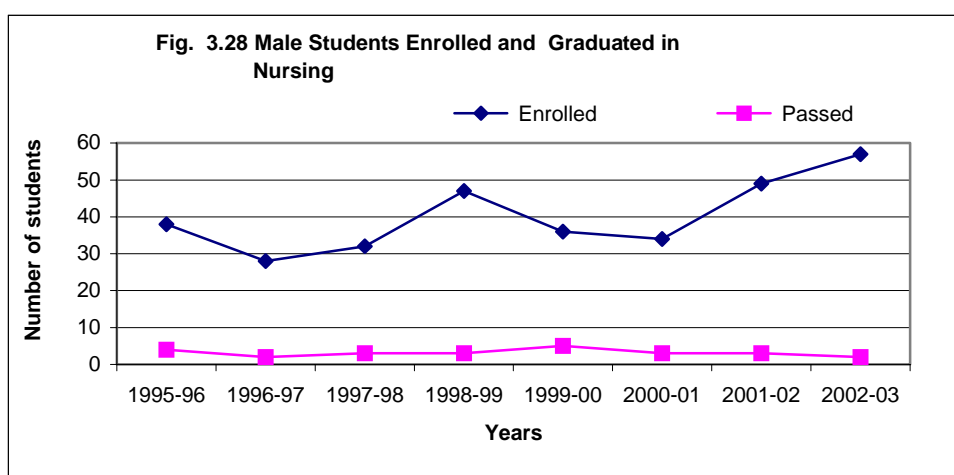


Table 3.42 Number Enrolled and Number Graduated in Liberal Arts from the College of Marshall Islands by Year and Sex, 1995-96 to 2002-03.

Year	Number Enrolled			Number Graduated			Pass Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	41	32	73	4	3	7	9.8	9.4	9.6
1996-97	48	37	85	7	6	13	14.6	16.2	15.3
1997-98	48	45	93	3	2	5	6.3	4.4	5.4
1998-99	68	54	122	4	5	9	5.9	9.3	7.4
1999-00	81	62	143	4	2	6	4.9	3.2	4.2
2000-01	97	72	169	9	4	13	9.3	5.6	7.7
2001-02	93	88	181	8	13	21	8.6	14.8	11.6
2002-03	96	81	177	10	11	21	10.4	13.6	11.9
Total	572	471	1,043	49	46	95	8.6	14.6	9.1

Source: The College of Marshall Islands

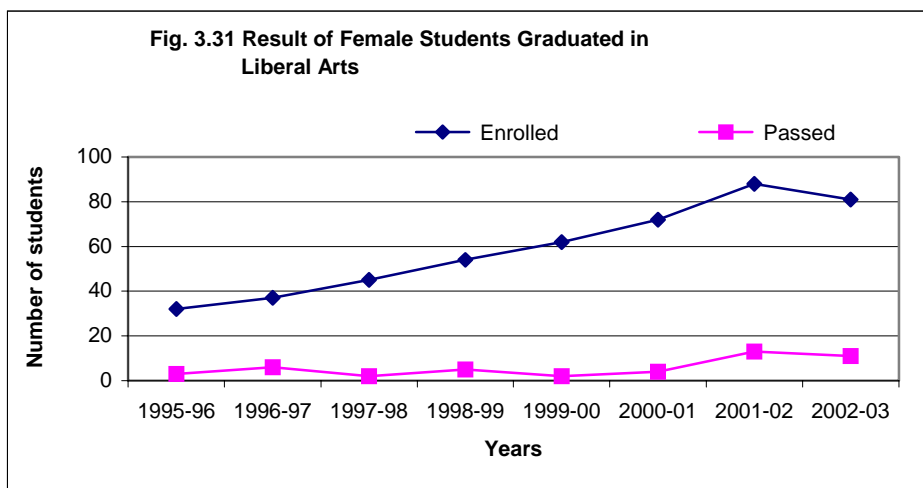
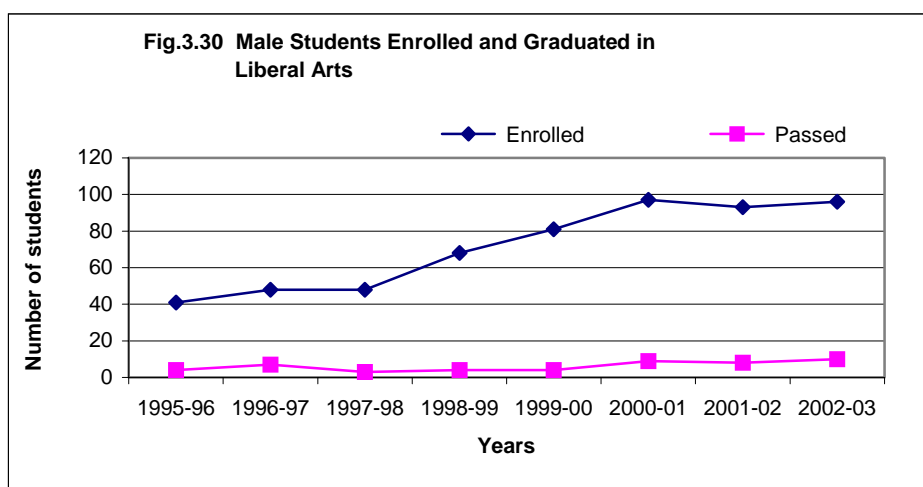
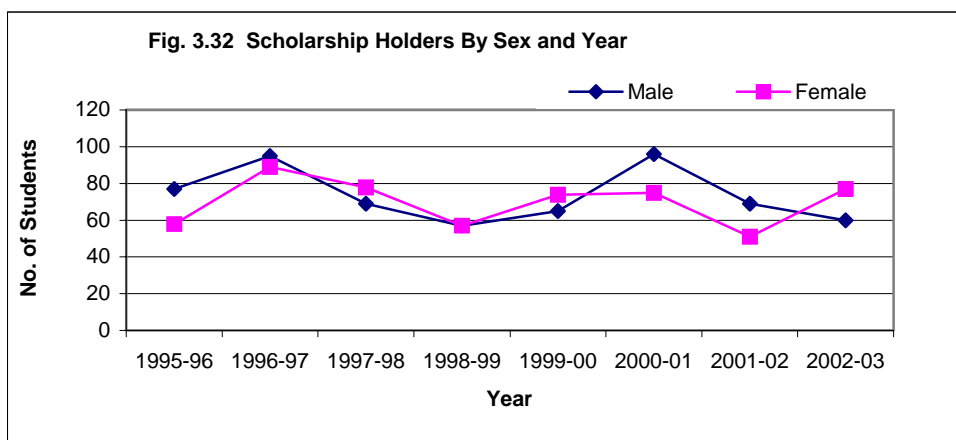


Table 3.43 Scholarship Holders by Sex in RMI, 1995/96-2002/03

Year	Male	Female	Total
1995-96	77	58	135
1996-97	95	89	184
1997-98	69	78	147
1998-99	57	57	114
1999-00	65	74	139
2000-01	96	75	171
2001-02	69	51	120
2002-03	60	77	137

Source: National Scholarship Office, Ministry of Education

**Table 3.44 RMI Scholarship Programme, 1988- 1999**

Item	Data
Total Compact Funds	\$6,818,266
Total RMI General Funds	\$529,452
Grand Total of Funds	\$7,344,718
No. of Scholarship Recipients	1,614
Average Cost Per Recipient	\$4,551
No. who completed programme	245
Cost per completer	\$29,978

Source: Marshall Islands Scholarship Office

1,614 persons were awarded scholarships to complete various levels of programs at different educational institutions/universities within and outside RMI from 1988-99, involving \$7,344,718. Out of which, only 245 completed their programs, Cost per Completer was \$29,978.

Table 3.45 Post Secondary Scholarships Awarded in RMI, 2000-01

Item	Data
Total Compact Funds	\$727,000
Total RMI Funds	\$200,000
Grand Total	\$927,000
No. of Scholarship recipients	175
No. enroll in CMI	45
No. studying abroad	130
No. graduated in 2000-01	18
Average cost per recipient	\$5,297

Source: Marshall Islands Scholarship Office

Table 3.46 Percentage Adults (25+) with Bachelor level Education in selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	% with Bachelor Level Education
Guam	20.0
CNMI	15.5
A.Samoa	7.4
Palau	10.0
FSM	3.6
RMI	2.7

Source: IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

Percentage of 25+ having a Bachelor's level Education in the Marshall Islands was 2.7 in the 2000, the lowest in the pacific region.

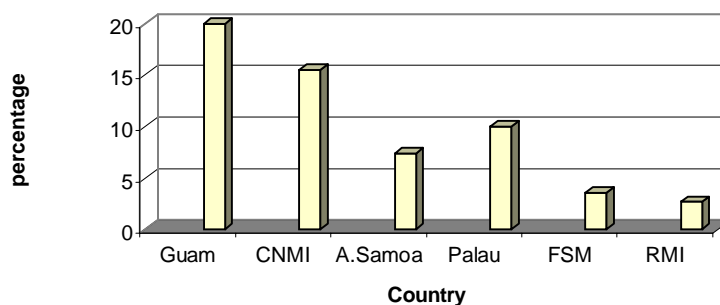
Figure 3.33 Percentage of 25+ with Bachelor level Education in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Table 3.47 Percentage of Adults(25+) completed High School Education in South pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Percent with high school education
Guam	76.3
CNMI	69.2
A.Samoa	66.1
Palau	74.1
FSM	37.4
RMI	39.6

Source: IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

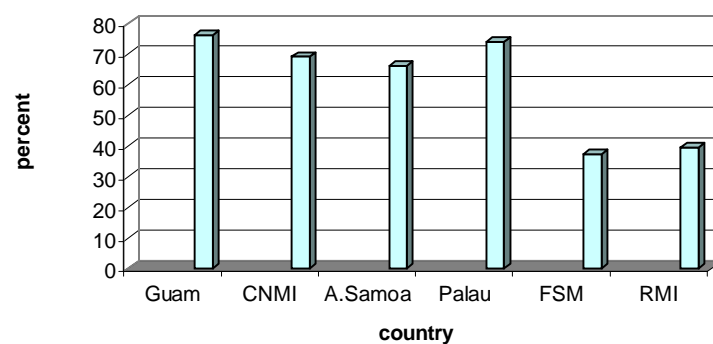
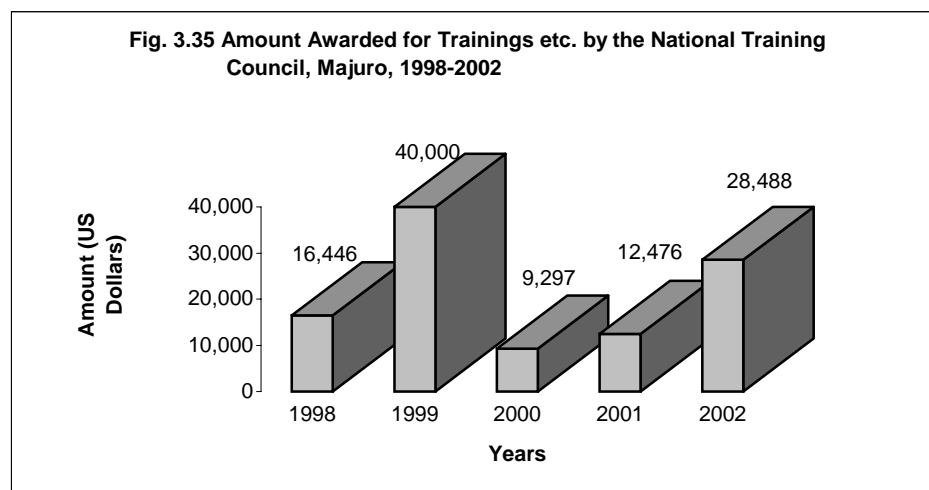
Figure 3.34 Percentage of 25+ having high school education in selected pacific countries, 2000

Table 3.48 Amount of Grants Awarded to Attend Conferences/Workshops etc, for the Calendar years, 1988-2002

Year	Employer/ Sponsor	Purpose	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Awarded (US Dollars)
1998	Public Works	Building Services	1	2,804
	AMI	Pilot Training	2	5,150
	K&P Farm	Home Gardening	1	5,000
	Social Services	Community Dev.	1	2,992
	AMI	Avionic Technology	2	500
	Total:		7	16,446
1999	AMI	Avionics Technology	4	2,500
	CMI	Supplementary Grant	2	25,000
	Nitijela	Drafting of Bills	1	7,500
	OPS	Assist Census	4	5,000
	Total:		11	40,000
2000	OPS	Assist Census	8	4,000
	USP Student	Registration Fee	1	297
	Clerk of Court	Clerical Training	1	5,000
	Total:		10	9,297
2001	MILA	PIALA Conference	1	5,676
	MOHE	Public Negotiate Pr.	1	6,800
	Total:		2	12,476
2002	MILA	PIALA Conference	2	2,544
	Min. R&D	Handicraft Workshop	11	2,080
	Min. R&D	Tuna Jerky Workshop	9	3,178
	NTA	Inform./Comm. Tech.	1	5,300
	MOHE	Anesthetics Course	2	10,236
	MOE	Parel Conference	1	2,575
	NTC	Parel Conference	1	2,575
	Total:		27	28,488
Grand Total:			57	106,707

Source: National Training Council, Ministry of Education



Chapter 4-Labour and Employment

Labor and Employment

According to the population census of 1999, 54.1 percent (11,488 persons) of the working age population (15 years and over) was economically active. The other 45.9 percent consisted of homemakers, students, disabled and those who have retired. The breakdown of the labor force by sex, employed, unemployed in different sectors and by broad occupation and industry groups has been presented in this chapter. The projection of labor force likely for the years 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 has also been provided.

The number of job seekers has increased from 11, 488 in 1988 to 14,677 in 1999 but the number of those employed increased by only 85 from 10,056 in 1988 to 10,141 in 1999. In 1999, the overall unemployment rate was 30.9 percent, compared to an unemployment rate of 12.5 percent in 1988. By sex, the unemployment rate was 27.6 percent among males and 37.3 percent among females. 31 percent were working in public sector, 40 percent in private sector and 29 percent were self employed or unpaid family workers. Employment in the public sector registered a decline from 3,392 in 1988 to 3,106 in 1999. This was primarily due to the administrative reforms in the mid 1990s. On the other hand, employment in the private sector increased from 3,369 in 1988 to 4,115 in 1999. The number of self employed and unpaid family workers also increased from 2,721 in 1988 to 3,133 in 1999. 56.9 percent of the unemployed were in the most productive age group 20-34. Most of the employed both in the public and the private sectors, was confined to the urban centers of Majuro and Ebeye.

The population of the Marshall Islands is young and the fertility is high. The labor force will grow from 14,677 in 1999 to 18,788 in 2004 and then to 21,702 in 2009. By 2019, it will reach a staggering figure of 30,247. This projection is based on the labor participation rate of 0.527 from the 1999 census and has been assumed to remain constant. Every year, on average, about 1,000 people are added to the labor force. This additional number plus the unemployed, is going to push the unemployment rate even higher. Fishing and agriculture also have potential for further development. Fisheries if developed to its full extent, could provide more jobs and become a more important foreign earnings commodity. Tourism is another sector that has room for development. This would provide more jobs in hotels and the service sector. The handicrafts could provide employment particularly for women and the outer islands. The problems of transportations and marketing of goods from outer islands to Majuro and from Majuro to other markets outside the country, if solved, it could encourage nationals and foreigners to invest in many local ventures.

A number of vocations both in public and private sector have been filled by foreign labor because of a lack of adequate educational levels, training and skills. Trades like auto mechanics, electricians, air conditioner technicians, commercial fisherman, construction are in short supply. Professionals like teachers, doctors, nurses, medical technicians; software and hardware computer engineers, business managers, accountants and lawyers are in demand.

Under the Compact of Free Association Marshallese can migrate and seek jobs in the USA, but unless the standard of education is improved and knowledge and skills most wanted in the US are acquired, it will be a difficult transition. An increased savings rate savings in the economy is necessary for sustainable economic growth that at present is absent from the economy. It is time that suitable policies were adopted to encourage greater savings and investment in both the public sector and the private sectors. An efficient and reliable transport/ communication infrastructure is needed to link the outer islands to the urban centers and to the

world markets is a basic for growth and success of business. An offer of more incentives could further attract foreign investment. The Ministry of Resources and Development is responsible for the industrial and agricultural development in the RMI. The Agriculture Division, of the ministry, through various programs, is involved in assisting people in the promotion of subsistence activities like raising of livestock and poultry, planting of fruit trees and kitchen gardening, etc. The Ministry has been trying to establish marketing facilities through MIMRA for fishermen at as many places as feasible. The Trade and Investment Services Division of the Ministry has four units: Trade Promotion, Investment Promotion, Small Business Development Center and Center for Development of Enterprises, has been tasked with the following objectives:

- *Development and improvement of Marshallese products for the domestic and into foreign niche markets.*
- *Support and promote the development of small business in the Marshall Islands, both product and service oriented businesses, through the support of entrepreneurship, particularly among the more vulnerable and economically disadvantaged Marshallese communities.*
- *Facilitate and promote foreign and domestic investment in the Marshall Islands through the development of economic partnerships with foreign and local companies for the overall economic development of the Marshall Islands.*

The RMI Small Business Development Center Majuro, has been fostering sustainable business development by providing management, technical assistance and training to business clientele throughout the Republic of the Marshall Islands. This Center is linked to hundreds of resources through its partnership with the US Small Business Administration and the US Association of Small Business Development Centers. It has also linkages with the National Business Incubation Association and other economic development groups, regionally and internationally and puts local business in touch with the most appropriate sources of assistance.

Table 4.1 Total Labor Force by Atoll / Island, Persons Employed, Persons Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, Republic of the Marshall Islands, 1988 and 1999

Atoll/Island	1988				1999			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Ailinglaplap	436	409	27	6.2	529	365	164	31.0
Ailuk	171	171	0	0.0	133	107	26	19.5
Arno	352	352	0	0.0	458	348	110	24.0
Aur	169	162	7	4.1	272	230	42	15.4
Bikini	10	10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Ebon	195	188	7	3.6	176	149	27	15.3
Enewetak	127	127	0	0.0	222	126	96	43.2
Jabat	36	33	3	8.3	19	17	2	10.5
Jaluit	359	312	47	13.1	414	326	88	21.3
Kili	162	162	0	0.0	227	177	50	22.0
Kwajalein	2,274	1,943	331	14.6	2,856	1,944	912	31.9
Lae	72	71	1	1.4	132	32	100	75.8
Lib	50	50	0	0.0	24	20	4	16.7
Likiep	170	161	9	5.3	188	107	81	43.1
Majuro	5,540	4,598	942	17.0	7,196	4,980	2,216	30.8
Maloelap	180	173	7	3.9	274	197	77	28.1
Mejit	111	111	0	0.0	167	163	4	2.4
Mili	224	224	0	0.0	405	200	205	50.6
Namorik	184	178	6	3.3	226	193	33	14.6
Namu	230	220	10	4.3	273	189	84	30.8
Ujae	133	131	2	1.5	108	49	59	28.1
Utirik	94	86	8	8.5	147	93	54	36.7
Wotho	27	27	0	0.0	68	12	56	82.3
Wotje	182	157	25	13.7	163	117	46	28.2
Total	11,488	10,056	1,432	12.5	14,677	10,141	4,536	30.9

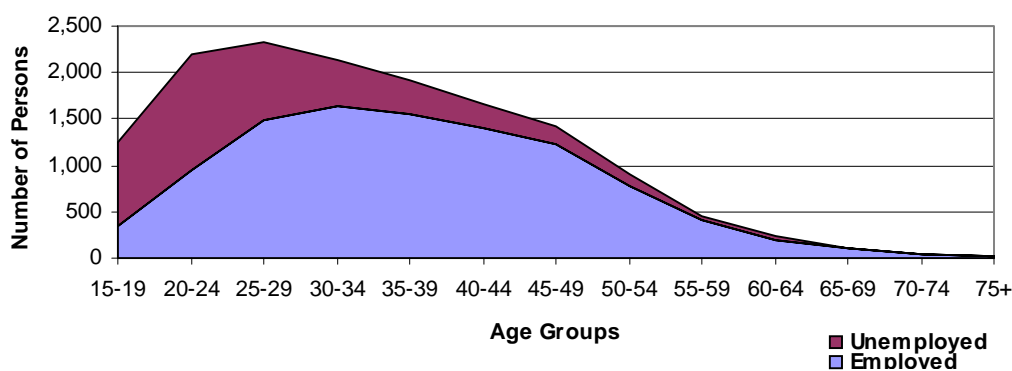
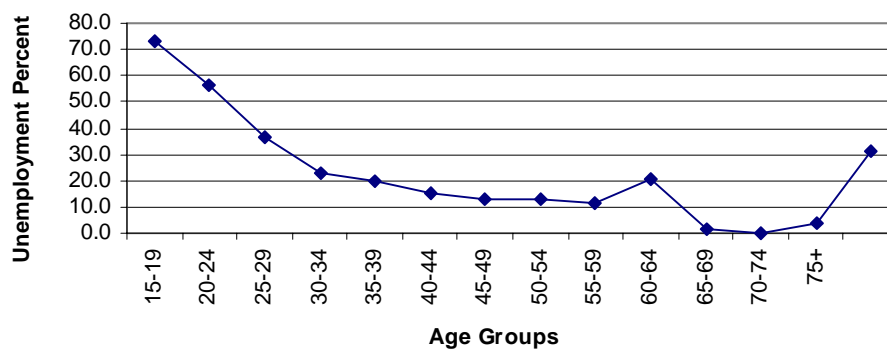
Source: Census Reports and EPPSO

The unemployment rate shot up from 12.5 percent in 1988 to 30.9 percent in 1999. In 1998, no person was unemployed in Ailuk, Arno, Bikini, Enewetak, Kili, Lib, Mejit, Mili and Namorik and Wotho except in Jaluit, Kwajalein, Majuro and Wotje, the rate of unemployment was in single figure. Except in Mejit, all areas have double figure unemployment rates and in Wotho, Lae, Mili, Enewetak and Likiep it was as high as 82.3, 75.8, 50.6, 43.2 and 43.1 percent respectively.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Economically Active Population of RMI, 1999

Age Group	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Unemployment Rate(%)
15-19	335	914	1,249	73.2
20-24	951	1,242	2,193	56.6
25-29	1,482	842	2,324	36.2
30-34	1,642	497	2,139	23.2
35-39	1,548	380	1,928	19.7
40-44	1,405	260	1,665	15.6
45-49	1,231	183	1,414	12.9
50-54	784	114	898	12.7
55-59	401	53	454	11.7
60-64	188	48	236	20.3
65-69	103	2	105	1.9
70-74	44	0	44	0.0
75+	27	1	28	3.6
Total	10,141	4,536	14,677	30.9

Source: Census 1999 and EPPSO

Fig. 4.1 Number of Persons Employed and Unemployed in 1991 in RMI**Fig. 4.2 Unemployment Rate by Age Groups in RMI in 1999**

58.5 percent of the labor force was in the age group 20-39. Out of the total unemployed population of 4,536 in Marshall Islands in 1999, 2,961 that is 65.3 percent of the total unemployed were in the 20 – 39 age group.

Table 4.3 Employed Population of RMI by Sex and Sectors of Employment: 1988 and 1999

Sector of Employment	1988			1999		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public Sector	2,592	800	3,392	2,234	872	3,106
Private Sector	2,407	962	3,369	2,870	1,245	4,115
Self Employed or Unpaid family Workers	2,336	959	3,295	1,904	1,016	2,920
Total	7,335	2,721	10,056	7,008	3,133	10,141

Source: Census Reports

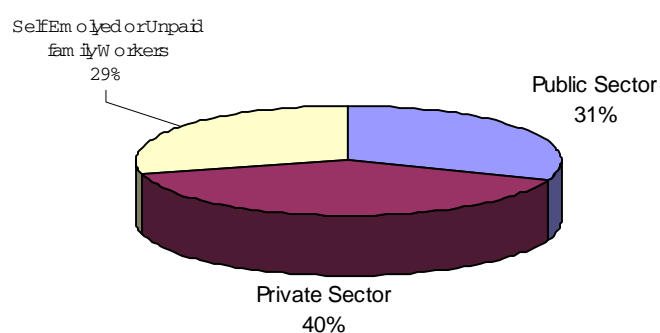
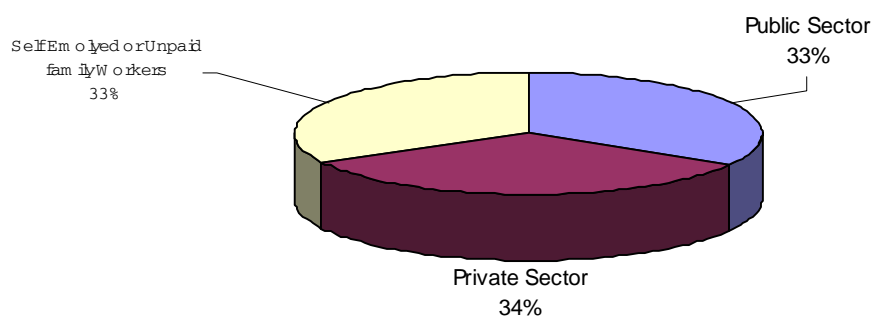
Fig 4.3 Labour Force Employment by Sectors: 1999**Fig 4.4 Labour Force Employment by Sectors: 1988**

Table 4.4 Employment by Occupational Groups in RMI, 1980, 1988 and 1999

Occupational Groups	1980			1988			1999		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional, Technical and Related	479	205	684	1,148	534	1,682	991	555	1,546
Admn. & Management	252	31	283	247	18	265	352	84	436
Clerical & Related	248	138	386	428	474	902	534	831	1,365
Sales	105	120	225	281	220	501	212	132	344
Service	483	258	741	825	497	1,322	1,155	532	1,687
Agriculture & Related/ Fishermen	1,887	1,199	3,086	2,067	62	2,129	1,838	241	2,079
Production & Transport Equipment Operators and laborers	1,133	60	1,193	2,355	914	3,249	1,780	691	2,471
Not stated	0	0	0	4	2	6	146	67	213
Total	4,587	2,011	6,598	7,355	2,721	10,056	7,008	3,133	10,141

Source: Census Reports

Table 4.5 Position of Economically Active Population and Employed Population in RMI: 1998 and 1999

Description	1988			1999		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
<u>Economically Active</u>						
Total			11,488			14,677
Male			8,353			9,679
Female			3,135			4,998
<u>Employed</u>						
Total	3,392	6,664	10,056	3,106	7,035	10,141
Male	2,592	4,743	7,335	2,234	4,774	7,008
Female	800	1,921	2,721	872	2,261	3,133
<u>Unemployed</u>						
Total			1,432			4,536
Male			1,018			2,671
Female			414			1,865

Source: Censuses of 1988 and 1999

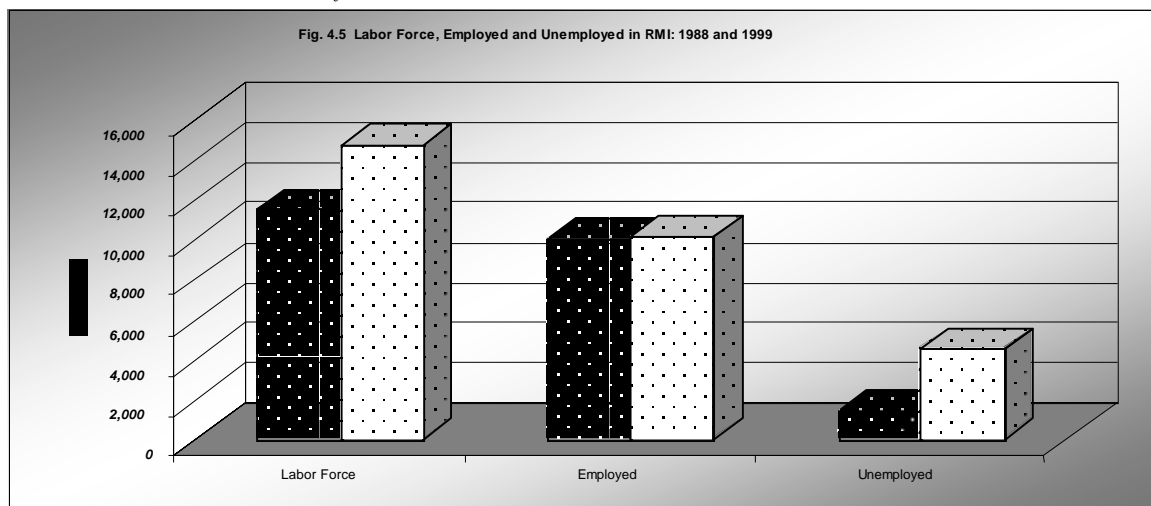
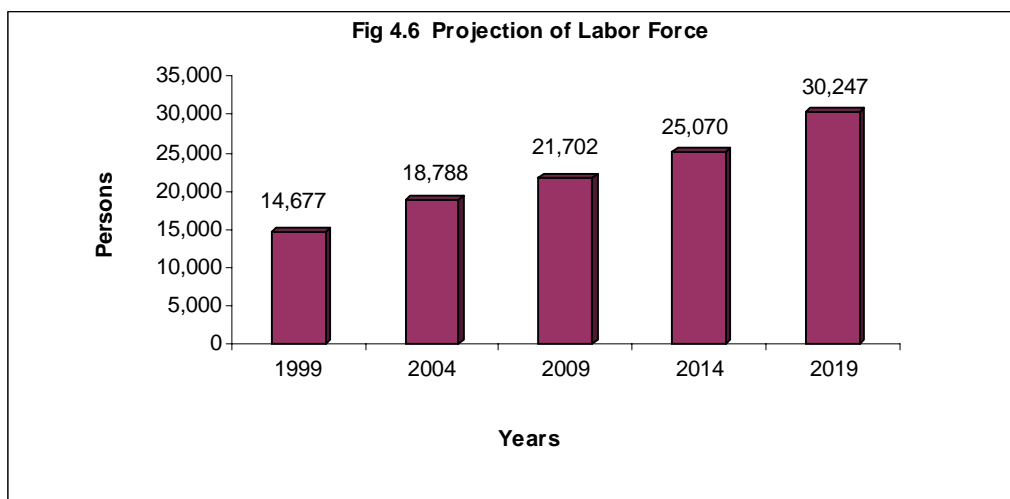


Table 4.6 Projection of Labour Force:1999-2019 in RMI

Period	From	To	Increase
1999-2004	14,677	18,788	4,111
2004-2009	18,788	21,702	2,914
2009-2014	21,702	25,070	3,368
2014-2019	25,070	30,247	5,177

Note: Assumed Labour Participation Rate =0.527 as in 1999

Source: EPPSO



The labour force of the Marshall Islands will continue to grow at a rapid rate due to a high fertility rate and a very young population. Every year more than one thousand new job seekers will be added to the labour market making it a challenging task to create job opportunities.

Table 4.7 Number of Employees in Public and Private Sector in FY2002-2003

Particulars	Number
Private Sector	6,097
Local government	815
National Government	1,863
<u>Predominantly US</u>	
<u>Federally- Funded Programs:</u>	
Head Start	189
Workforce Investment Act	20
21st Cent. CARE Program	21
177 Health Program	6
Department of Energy	177
CMI and Land Grant	191
Total	604
<u>Govt. Affiliated/Subsidized Agencies:</u>	
MI Airport Authority	23
MI Development Bank	28
Marshall Islands Visitors Authority	7
Air Marshall Islands	101
Marshall Islands Marine Resource authority	44
MI Port Authority	17
Nuclear Claims Tribunal	16
Tobolar Copra Processing Plant	51
Majuro Water & Sewer Company	58
Aelele Museum	13
Micronesian Legal Service	7
Marshall Islands Social Security Administration	32
RMI- USP Education Project	7
Trust Co. of the Marshall Islands	12
National Telecommunications Authority	113
Marshall's Energy Company	124
Total	653
Grand Total Public Sector	3,935
Total of Private and Public Sectors	10,032

Source: Administrator, Marshall Islands Social Security Authority

This information is based on the social security contributions made by the employees in public and private sectors under the Social Security Act of 1990

Table 4.8 Social Security Benefits Paid to the RMI Employees by MISSA , FY1996-FY2002

Particulars	FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002
Retirement	3,040,307	3,270,609	3,559,325	2,717,047	3,989,116	4,248,669	4,519,133
Health Care	3,704,259	2,921,640	2,107,747	3,723,304	4,980,200	3,931,601	3,294,312
Survivors	1,749,563	1,970,179	2,090,775	2,282,175	2,579,726	2,797,078	2,947,508
Disability	250,914	457,959	619,163	591,234	722,222	840,425	940,492
Reduction-in- Force	0	460,002	559,380	765,358	344,262	285,055	108,604
Lump Sum	14,515	73,892	36,034	23,131	22,555	57,794	48,279
Total	8,759,558	9,154,281	8,972,424	10,102,249	12,638,081	12,160,622	11,858,328

Source: Administrator, Marshall Islands Social Security Authority

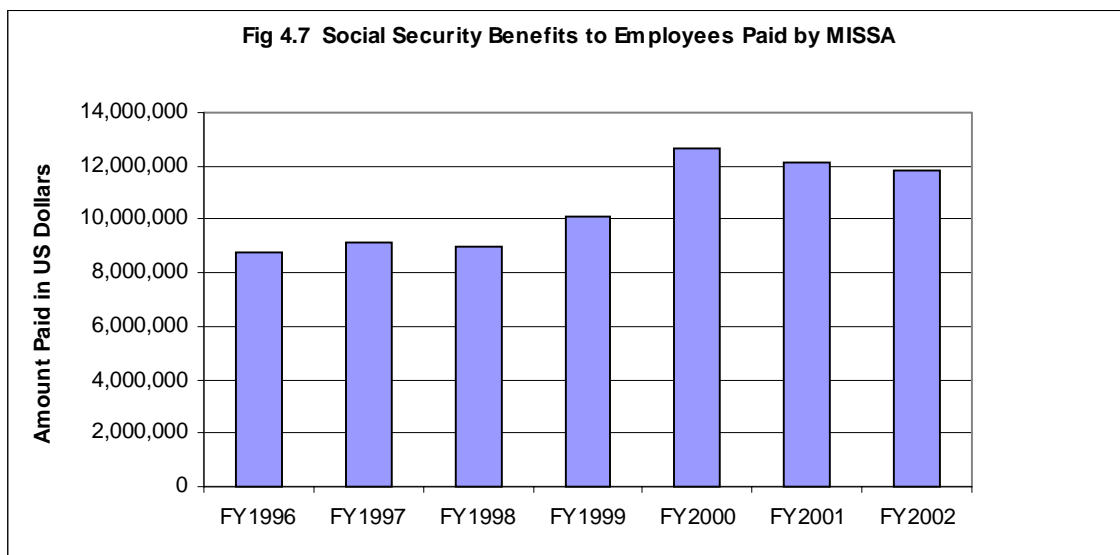
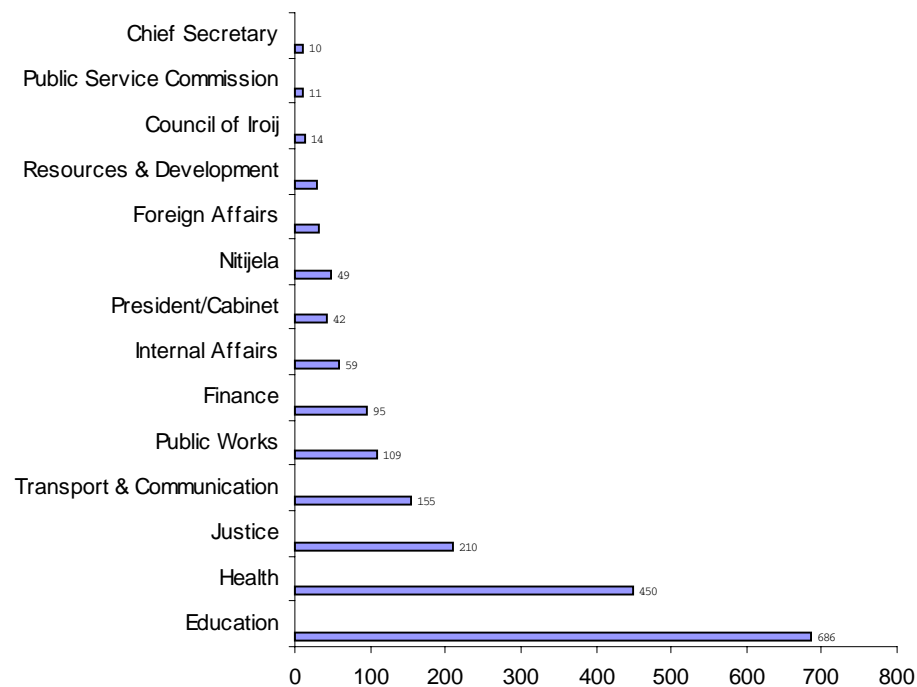


Table 4.9 RMI National Government Employees By Department and Sex as on 30 June 2003

Ministry/Execution Authority	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Education	451	235	686	35.2
Health	240	210	450	23.0
Justice	183	27	210	10.8
Transport & Communication	152	3	155	7.9
Public Works	103	6	109	5.6
Finance	74	21	95	4.9
Internal Affairs	35	24	59	3.0
President/Cabinet	32	10	42	2.2
Nitijela	32	17	49	2.5
Foreign Affairs	20	11	31	1.6
Resources & Development	27	3	30	1.5
Council of Iroij	9	5	14	0.7
Public Service Commission	8	3	11	0.6
Chief Secretary	9	1	10	0.5
Total	1,375	576	1,951	100.0

Note: Education was the largest number employees, followed by the health

Source: Pay Rolls, Ministry of Finance

Fig 4.8 National Government Employees in RMI, 2003

**Table 4.10 National Government Employees under the Purview of Public Service Commission
in RMI in 2003 by Sex ***

Occupational Classification	Male	Female	Total
General Admn., Managerial and related occupational group	122	175	297
Legal and related occupational group	5	12	17
Data, information & related occupational group	8	5	13
Agricultural & related occupational group	1	17	18
Fisheries and related occupational group	0	0	0
Medical, Public Health & related occupational group	160	166	326
Technical, Mechanical Engineering, trade & related occupational group	3	151	154
Education, Social & related occupational group	232	430	662
Total	531	956	1,487

**Figures are as of July 31, 2003*

Source: Public Service Commission of RMI

**Table 4.11 National Government Employees under the Purview of Public Service Commission
in RMI in 2003 by Nationality**

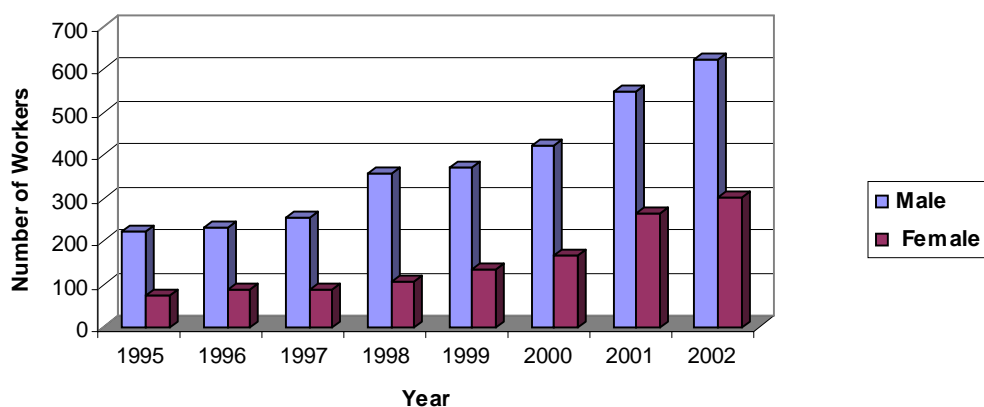
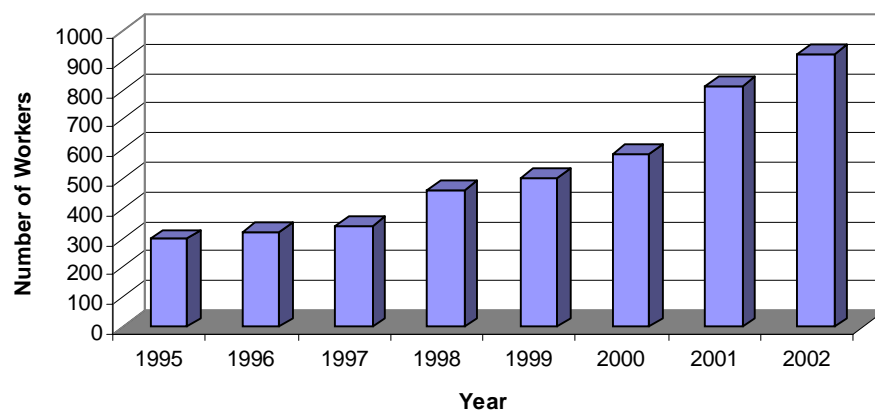
Occupational Classification	Marshallese	Foreigners	Total
General Admn., Managerial and related occupational group	293	4	297
Legal and related occupational group	11	6	17
Data, information & related occupational group	1	12	13
Agricultural & related occupational group	18	0	18
Fisheries and related occupational group	0	0	0
Medical, Public Health & related occupational group	283	43	326
Technical, Mechanical Engineering, trade & related occupational group	152	2	154
Education, Social & related occupational group	636	26	662
Total	1,394	93	1,487

Source: Public Service Commission of RMI

Table 4.12 Alien Workers by Sex in RMI, 1996-2002

Year	Male	Female	Total
1995	223	74	297
1996	233	89	322
1997	254	87	341
1998	359	105	464
1999	371	134	505
2000	421	164	585
2001	548	264	812
2002	623	299	922

Source: Immigration Office / Division of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

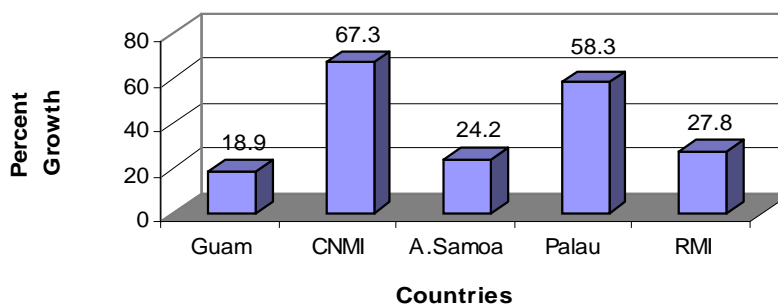
Fig 4.9 Alien Workers in RMI by Sex, 1995-2002**Fig 4.10 Alien Workers in RMI, 1995-2002**

Though the unemployment rate in the Marshall Islands is growing fast, the number of foreign workers in the country has been on the increase. Due to non-availability of suitable manpower in many technical and administrative areas in the economy, these positions have been filled by foreign workers.

Table 4.13 Civilian Labor Force (16+) in US Affiliated Island Countries: 1990, 1995 & 2000

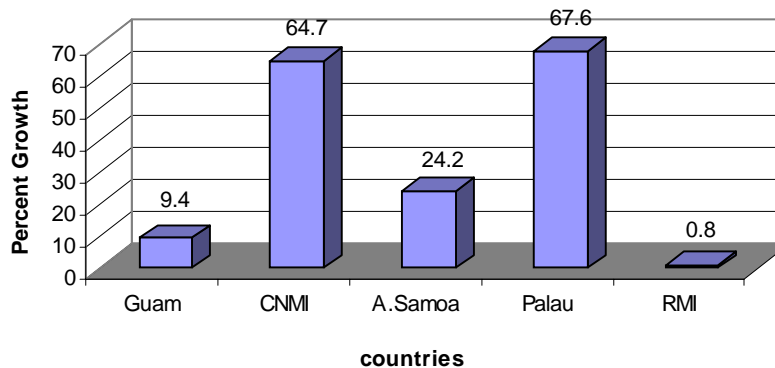
Year	Guam	CNMI	A.Samoa	Palau	FSM	RMI
1990	54,186	26,581	14,187	6,070	..	11,488
1995	..	37,540	14,622	8,347	25,972	..
2000	64,452	44,465	17,627	9,607	37,414	14,677
% increase						
1990 to 2000	18.9	67.3	24.2	58.3	..	27.8

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

Fig 4.11 Percent Growth in Labour Force in Pacific Countries, 1990:2000**Table 4.14 Number Employed in Selected Pacific Countries: 1990, 1995 & 2000**

Year	Guam	CNMI	A.Samoa	Palau	FSM	RMI
1990	52,144	25,965	13,461	5,599	..	10,056
1995	..	34,812	13,785	7,759	21,756	..
2000	57,053	42,753	16,718	9,383	29,175	10,141
% increase						
1990 to 2000	9.4	64.7	24.2	67.6	..	0.8

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

Fig 4.12 Percent Growth in Employment in Selected Pacific Countries, 1990:2000

The labor force increased from 11,488 in 1988 to 14,677 in 1999 a growth of 27.8 percent but employment grew only 0.8 percent in the corresponding period of 11 years, the lowest in the Pacific region.

Table 4.15 Number Unemployed in US Affiliated Island Countries: 1990, 1995 & 2000

Year	Guam	CNMI	A.Samoa	Palau	FSM	RMI
1990	2,042	616	726	471	..	1,432
1995	..	2,728	837	588	4,216	..
2000	7,399	1,712	909	224	8,239	4,536
% increase						
1990 to 2000	262.3	177.9	25.2	-52.4	..	216.8

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

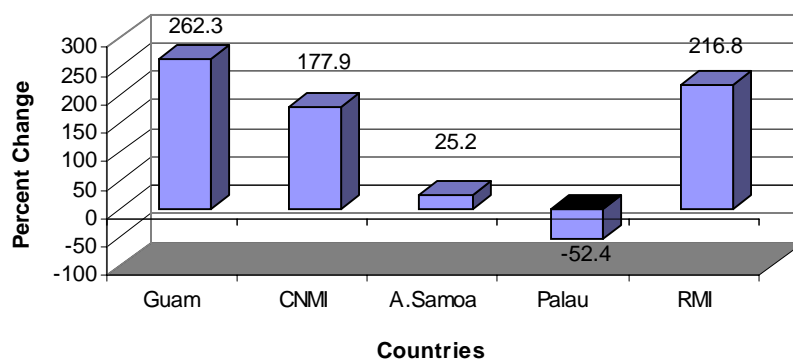
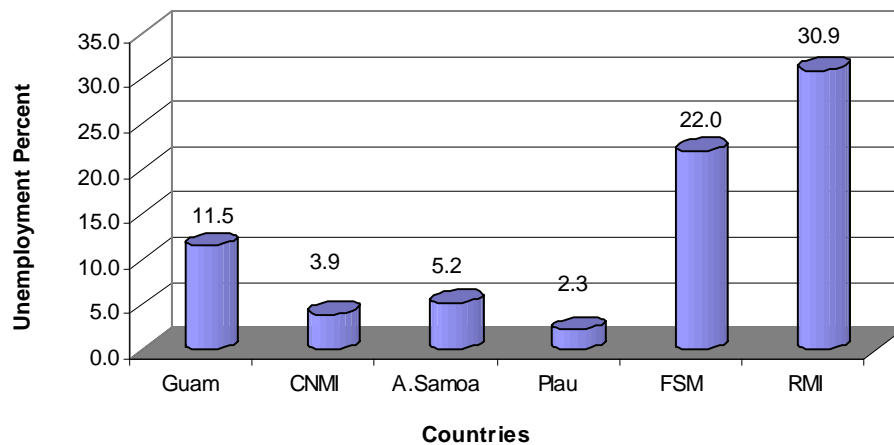
Fig 4.13 Percent Change in Unemployment in selected Pacific Countries, 1990-2000

Table 4.16 Unemployment Rate in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Rate
Guam	11.5
CNMI	3.9
A.Samoa	5.2
Plau	2.3
FSM	22.0
RMI	30.9

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

Fig 4.14 Unemployment Rate in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000**Table 4.17 Employment by Occupational Groups and Sex in RMI, 1988 and 1999**

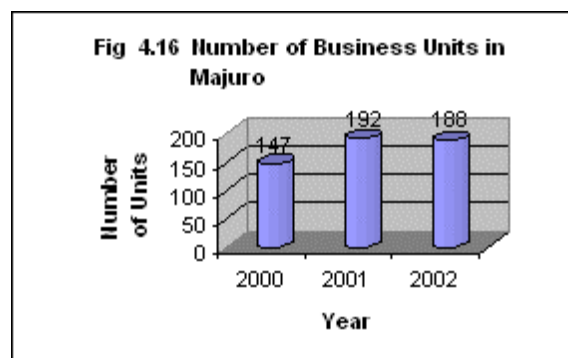
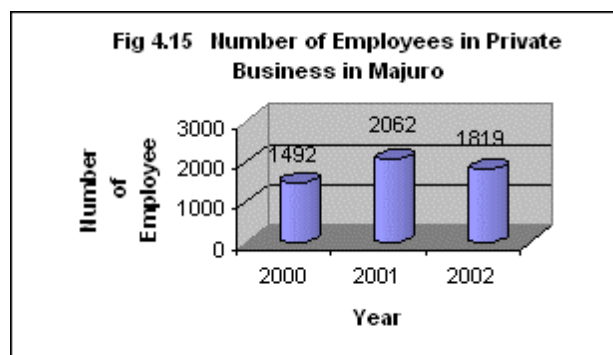
Industry Group	1988	1999
Agriculture & Fishing	2,150	2,114
Mining & Quarring	2	0
Manufacturing	945	761
Electricity & Water	82	258
Consruction	1,076	848
Wholesale& Retail Trade	1,394	788
Transportation, Storage & Communications	537	763
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	833	559
Community , Social & Personal Services	3,035	3,803
No stated	2	247
Total	10,056	10,141

Source: Census Reports

Table 4.18 Business Survey Majuro Town, 2000-2002

Type of Business	Number of Units			Number of Employees		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Mom & Pops	35	41	36	73	72	68
Taxi Company	3	5	5	7	17	20
Auto Shops, Repair	6	6	6	29	28	31
Dealership, Used Cars	6	6	6	16	17	16
Gas Station	6	6	6	16	20	18
Importers, Retailers	22	44	39	727	1,146	979
Importers, Wholesalers	5	6	6	85	97	124
Barber Shops	2	3	3	2	3	3
Hotels	3	4	4	81	184	101
Bars/Clubs	4	5	5	31	36	36
Restaurants	11	16	17	86	91	116
Leasing of Apartments	4	4	5	11	13	9
Travel Agencies	2	1	1	5	4	5
Construction Companies	10	15	18	68	155	126
Bowling Alley	1	1	1	22	25	27
Video Rentals	7	7	7	7	7	7
Shipping Agencies	4	4	5	6	5	11
Handicraft Shops	1	1	1	7	7	4
Export Fishing Agency	0	1	1	0	3	3
Air condition Shop	1	1	1	2	2	2
Hauling Company, Towing	1	1	1	2	2	2
Diver Company	3	3	3	4	4	4
Engineering Service, Architect	0	1	1	0	1	1
Recycle Corporation	1	1	1	2	2	2
Consulting, Professional Agencies	2	2	2	4	4	4
Private Clinic	1	1	1	2	2	2
Stevedor & Terminal Company	1	1	1	54	69	58
Accounting Service	1	1	1	1	1	1
Importer/Construction	1	1	1	110	23	16
Newspaper Agency	1	1	1	14	7	7
Live Fish Exporter	1	1	1	10	6	8
Office Building Rental Company	1	1	1	8	9	8
Total	147	192	188	1,492	2,062	1,819

Source: Ministry of Finance, Division of Revenue & Taxation, Majuro



The information is based upon the statutory requirement for the enrolment of various businesses in the Republic of Marshall islands.

Table 4. 19 Business Survey Ebeye Town, 2000-2002

Type of Business	Number of Units			Number of Employees		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
Mom & Pops	17	17	13	27	21	25
Importers, Retailers	6	5	4	169	128	122
Hotel	1	1	1	8	8	8
Restaurants	1	1	1	6	5	8
Mobil Oil Company	1	1	1	5	5	5
Construction Company	0	1	1	0	17	17
Total	26	26	21	215	184	185

Source: Ministry of Finance, Division of Revenue & Taxation, Ebeye

Fig 4.17 Number of Business Units in Ebeye

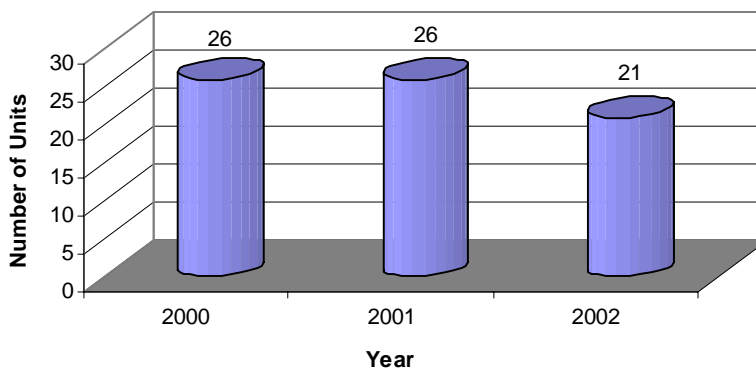
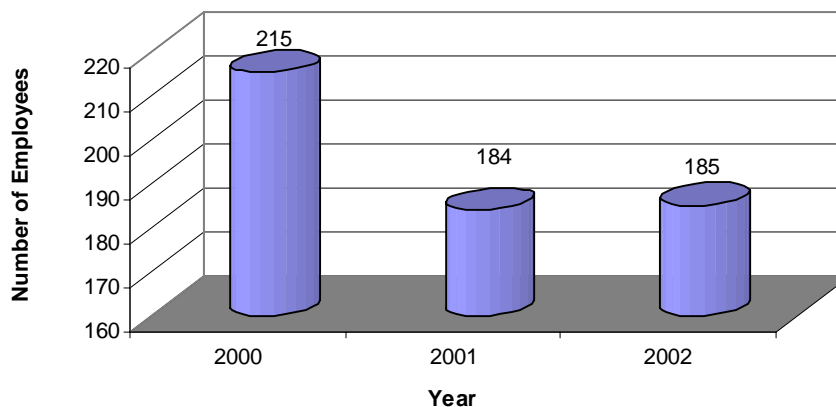


Fig 4.18 Number of Employees in Private Business in Ebeye



The information is based upon the compulsory enrollment of various businesses in Majuro and Ebeye under the Act

Table 4.20 Number of Persons Given Counseling at the Small Business Development Center, Majuro

Type of Counseling	Number of Persons Given Counseling								
	2001			2002			2003		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Business Plan	2	1	3	12	5	17	14	7	21
Government Procurement	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	1	11
Record Keeping	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	2	7
Tax Planning	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5	6
Accounting and Records	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2	6
Marketing and Sales	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Financial Analysis/Cost Control	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	0	6
Business Start-Up	0	0	0	2	0	2	22	10	32
Total	2	1	3	21	12	33	62	27	89

Source: Small Business Development Center, Majuro

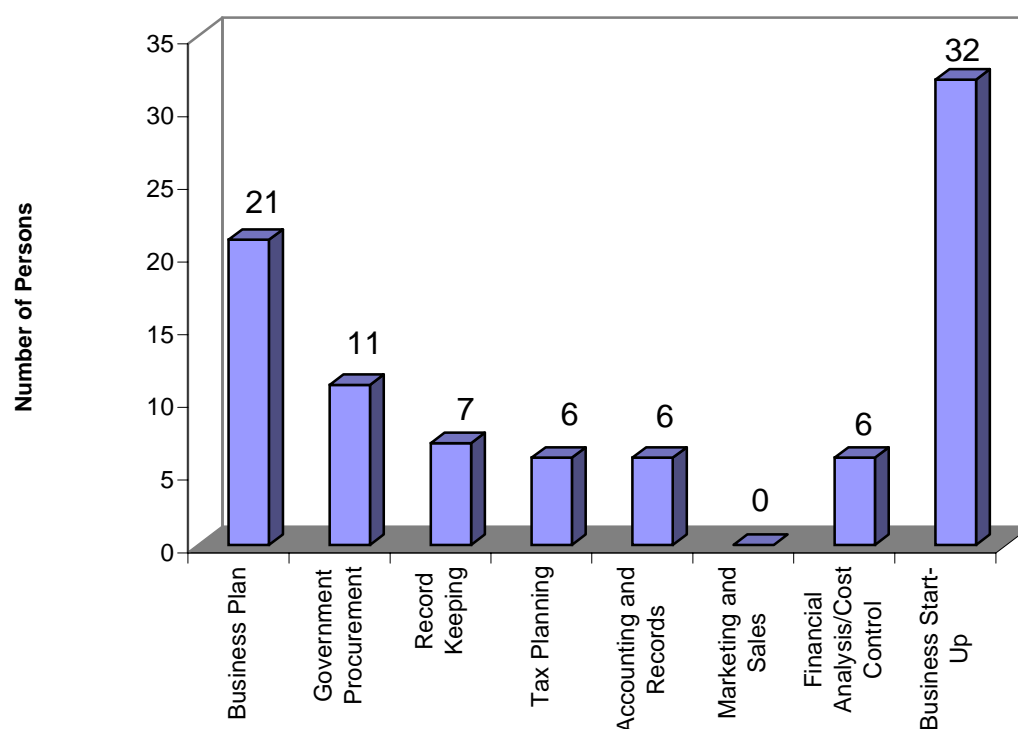
Fig 4.19 Number of Persons Aailed Counselling at the Busness Development Center Majuro

Table 4.21 One Day Trainings Imparted at the Small Business Development Center, Majuro

Type of Training	No. of Persons Imparted Training								
	2001			2003(Jan.-Sept.)			Cumulative Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Pre-Business	5	7	12	12	8	20	17	15	32
Tax & Licensing	4	1	5	4	7	11	8	8	16
Record Keeping	5	1	6	9	4	13	14	5	19
Financial Statements	4	3	7	16	3	19	20	6	26
Business Plan Over view	3	10	13	30	7	37	33	17	50
Total	21	22	43	71	29	100	92	51	143

Note No work done during 2002. Date of Start of Center: 21 Oct, 2000

Source: Small Business Development Center, Majuro.

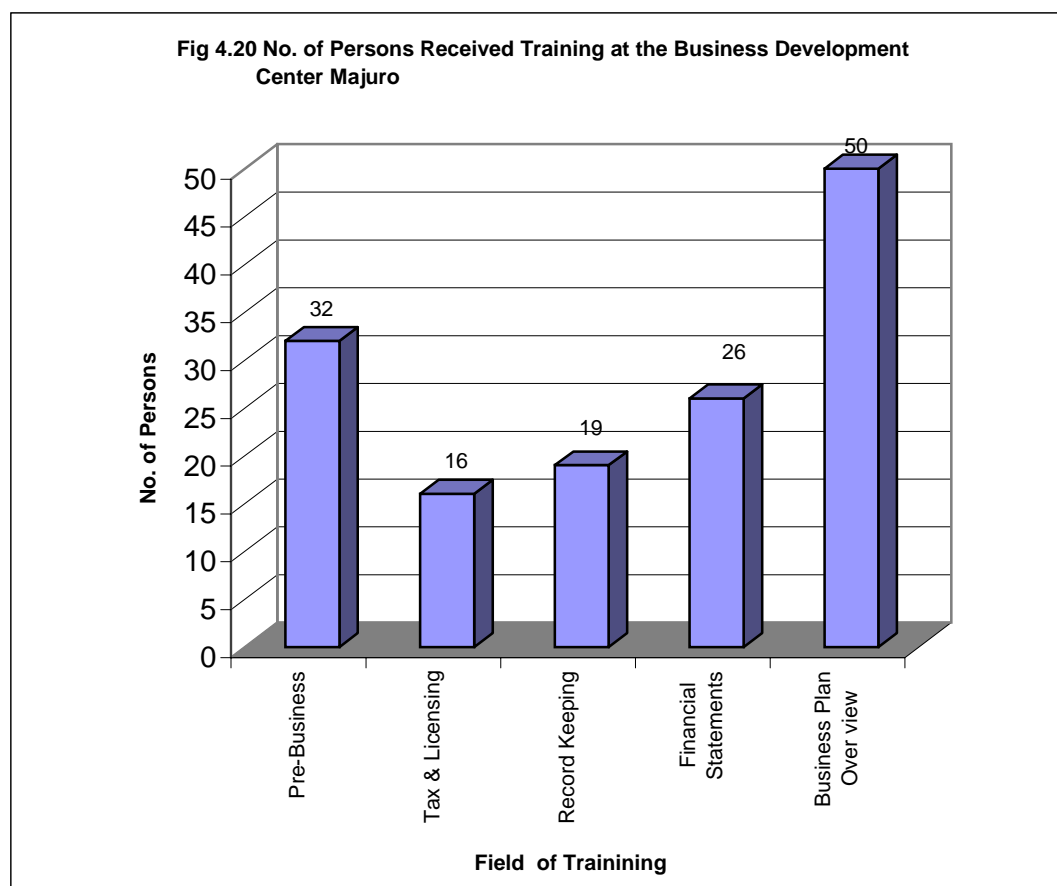


Table 4.22 Trainings/Workshops Conducted Under the Ministry of Resources and Development in RMI, 2000-01 and 2001-02

Sector	2000-01				2001-02			
	No. of Trainings and workshops	No. of Participants			No. of Trainings and Workshops	No. of Participants		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
<u>Agriculture/Live stock</u>								
Agriculture/Live stock	5	20	10	30	10	25	15	40
Composting/Manuring	10	40	15	55	10	15	5	20
Planting Propagation	10	40	15	55	10	15	5	20
Raising of Livestock/ Poultry	5	20	10	30	10	15	5	20
<u>Trade and Investment*</u>								
Marketing & Business Planning	1	3	4	7	0	0	0	0
<u>Handicrafts</u>								
Networking between handi crafts & product development	0	0	0	0	1	0	33	33
Total	31	123	54	177	41	70	63	133

*Excluding those at the Small Business Development Center.

Source: Ministry of Resources and Development

Chapter 5-Justice and Crime

This chapter presents information concerning justice and crime in the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Though crime statistics were collected and compiled on an annual basis regularly by the Office of Planning and Statistics, scrutiny of the data found that the information concerned work handled by the national police only and it did not include work carried out by the local government police forces. In addition to the national police under the Department of Public Safety, the local government police on respective atolls were also handling criminal cases and traffic violations independent of the national police. After strenuous efforts, it was possible to collect and compile data on the work of the local government police forces from Majuro, Ebeye and Jaluit for the year 2002. Records prior to 2002 were not available with any of these agencies. The concerned staff from these offices have been trained to maintain a statistical database. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the database of the national and local police Ebeye and District Court at Ebeye was maintained and in case of High Court, Majuro and national police Majuro there have improvements. But the record keeping at the District Court, Majuro could not be kept properly in accordance with the database training provided last year. An attempt has been made to provide as complete and comprehensive information as possible by incorporating the work conducted by all the police forces in the RMI. The case workload at the District Courts and the High Court including the cases decided and the number of pending cases has also been tabulated.

Highlights

- *The number of persons in the national police force at the end of year 2002 was 133 compared to 294 police personnel under the local governments.*
- *The largest category of cases listed with the High Court was assault and battery.*
- *Cases involving illegal entry and passports listed with the High Court are increasing. The number of such cases went from 3 in 2000 to 9 in 2001 and 16 in 2002.*
- *The number of burglary cases with the High Court has declined from 26 in 2000 to 24 in 2001 and only 9 in 2002.*
- *The number of kidnapping cases filed in the High Court was 5, while only one such case was filed in 2001.*
- *The disposal of criminal cases at the district court Majuro was slightly more than at the District Court Ebeye.*
- *The database for the court work in the District Court Ebeye has improved appreciably after it was established in 2002.*
- *During the year 2002, local police listed 1,730 offenses as against only 904 cases of offenses known to the Criminal Investigation Division of the national police Majuro.*
- *According to the statistics supplied by the human services division, Ministry of Health for the year 2002, the division provided services to 23 attempted suicides and 29 completed suicide cases. But not a single such case was registered with the national police. This omission on the part of the national police is a matter for taking appropriate remedial measures.*
- *Of 2,634 offenses known to the national and local government police on Majuro in 2002, 989 were for drunken disorderly conduct alone. Next was drunken disturbing peace, 694. 192 cases were for malicious mischief. There were 76 Grand larceny cases. The number burglary of cases remained steady at 73.*

- *As many as 420 persons under the age of 17 were arrested in Majuro, 330 by local police and 117 by the national police.*
- *Substance abuse and drinking appears to be on the increase particularly among the underage.*
- *Most cases of juvenile crime were for curfew violation and drinking underage.*
- *Because of a lack of crime statistics in previous years from the local as well as the national police, it is not possible to provide a complete picture on trends in crime in the RMI, but indications are that the juvenile crime is on the increase particularly in the urban areas of Majuro and Ebeye. The cases of larceny and burglary are rising. There is a rising trend in suicides and attempted suicides, a matter of deep concern.*
- *In 2002, out of 2,491 persons arrested in Majuro by the national and local government police, 1,524 was of those below the age of 19, 61.2 percent of total arrested persons during the year. However, the highest percentage arrested in Ebeye 51.1 percent belonged to the age group 20-30 and only 28 percent of arrested persons were below age 20.*
- *The number of persons arrested in Ebeye for various offenses in 2002 was 1,042 that was 29.5 percent of total arrests made by police in the RMI.*
- *The total number of persons arrested by the national police and local government police in Majuro and Ebeye during the year 2002 was 3,533.*
- *In Jaluit, the total number of offenses recorded in 2002 was 57, out of which 44 were for drunken disorderly conduct, 5 for trespassing, 3 each for affray and grand larceny and one each for attempted suicide and assault & battery with a dangerous weapon.*
- *It was not possible to find the total number of offenses committed in 2001 in Majuro. But with more complete information available for Ebeye, the number of offenses increased from 854 in 2001 to 1,368 in 2002, an increase of 60.2 percent in one year.*
- *There were 416 traffic accidents in the country during the year 2002, out of which, 384 were in Majuro and 32 in Ebeye.*
- *Out of 1,666 traffic violation offenses in the year 2002; 1,658 were in Majuro, 305 in Ebeye and 3 in Jabwor/Jaluit.*

Table 5. 1 Criminal Cases listed at RMI High Court, 1996-2002

Type of Crime	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Assault & Battery	21	14	7	46	25	41	37
Arson	0	2	0	5	1	0	0
Burglary	17	14	0	20	26	24	9
Cheating/Embezzlement/Forgery/Bribery	6	5	2	2	6	13	11
Child abuse and rape	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Conspiracy	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Creating Pollution	0	0	0	0	7	9	6
Illegal entry and passport	0	0	1	0	3	9	16
Child abuse and rape	0	1	1	5	2	7	1
Conspiracy	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Disturbing peace/Drunk	1	1	2	0	1	5	3
Drunken driving/Negligent driving	0	1	0	4	15	8	13
Grand/small larceny and theft	12	2	0	7	14	9	9
Malicious mischief/mayhem	3	3	0	1	3	10	5
Perjury/obstructing justice	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Escape	6	1	0	2	0	2	1
Sale of Alcohol to minor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Selling illegal passports	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sexual molestation/sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Trespass	0	1	0	1	5	2	4
Doing business without license	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Failure to pay tax	0	0	0	0	5	6	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Illegal possession and use of fire arms	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
Receiving stolen goods	0	0	0	0	9	2	0
Operating gambling machines	0	0	4	0	0	5	0
Search warrants	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Illegal possession of govt. property	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	2	6	6	2	36	13	17
Total	77	52	24	99	160	181	145

Source: High Court of RMI, Majuro

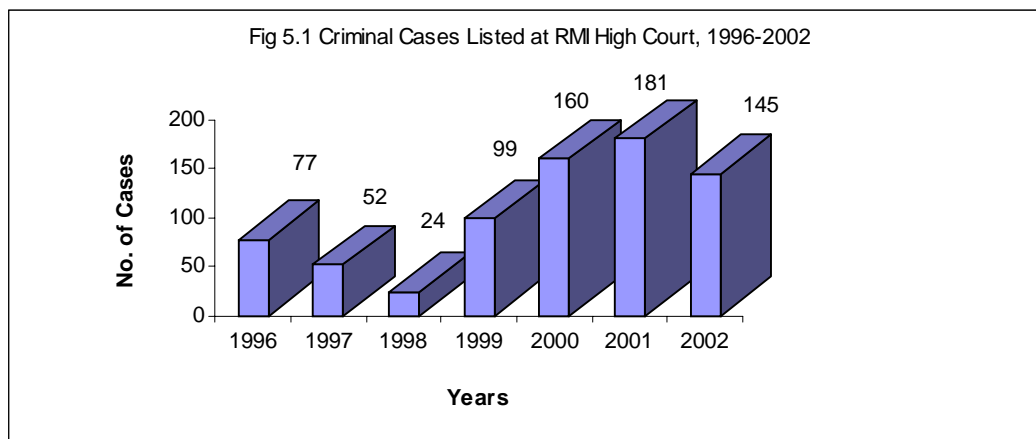


Table 5.2 Criminal Cases Disposed off at District Court, Majuro, 2001-02

Offenses	2001	2002
Trespassing	4	1
Malicious mischief	18	6
Disturbance of peace	7	0
Assault/Assault and Battery	15	7
Traffic Offenses*	207	218
No Drinking Permit/Open Container	32	29
Littering/Polluting Ocean Water	2	2
Underage Drinking	24	19
Selling Alcohol to Minor	1	0
Hour of Operation	7	10
Larceny (small)	2	0
Disobey Police, Obstructing Traffic, etc.	1	9
Total	320	301

** includes excessive speeding, reckless driving, failure to yield, improper signal, without driving license, without chauffeurs license, no proper lights ,muffling, illegal stopping/parking.*

There was no significant change in the number of cases before the High Court from the year 2001 to year 2002. Most of the cases involved traffic offenses and drinking of alcohol.

**Table 5.3 Number of Criminal Cases disposed of at the District Court
Majuro, 1996-2002**

Year	No. of Cases Disposed of
1996	180
1997	161
1998	70
1999	210
2000	179
2001	320
2002	301

*Source: District Court
Majuro*

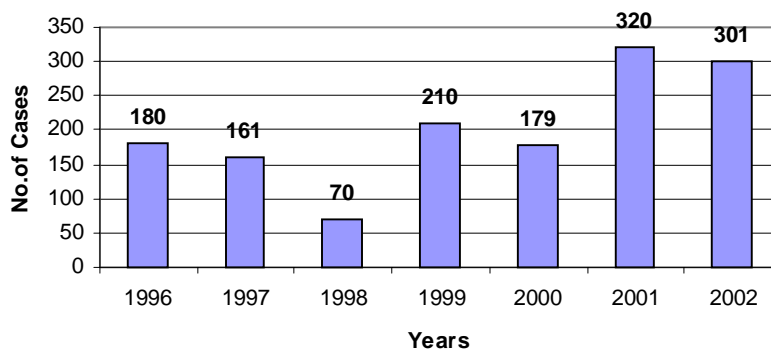
**Fig. 5.2 Number of Criminal Cases Disposed of at District Court
Majuro, 1996-2002**

Table 5.4 No. of Criminal and Civil Cases Decided at the District Court Ebeye, 1996-2002

Offences	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Assault and Battery	0	0	4	1	7	5	12
Negligent Driving*	0	2	0	0	3	12	0
Drunken Driving	0	12	2	7	21	5	14
No Registration Card	5	2	10	44	55	7	26
Malicious mischief	2	1	2	63	4	44	114
Disturbance of peace	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Larceny(grand and small)	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
All others**	45	55	58	98	242	294	390
Total	52	72	77	214	333	369	560

** It includes remaining criminal cases and civil cases.

Source: District Judge Ebeye.

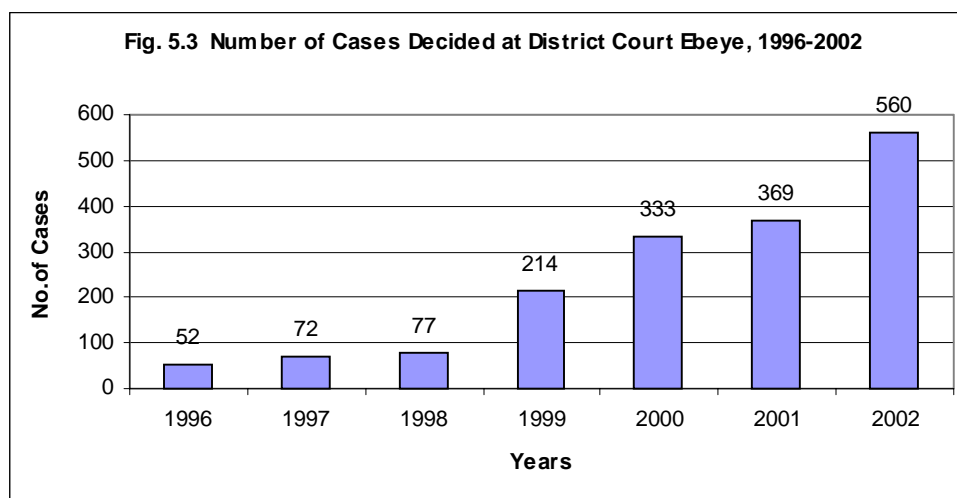


Table 5.5 Position of Criminal Cases at the District Court Ebeye, 1997-2002

Description	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
No. at the beginning of the year	15	35	44	148	242	300
No. Filed during the year	57	42	170	185	127	260
No. Decided during the year	37	33	66	91	69	98
No. Outstanding at the end of year	35	44	148	242	300	462

Source: District Court Ebeye

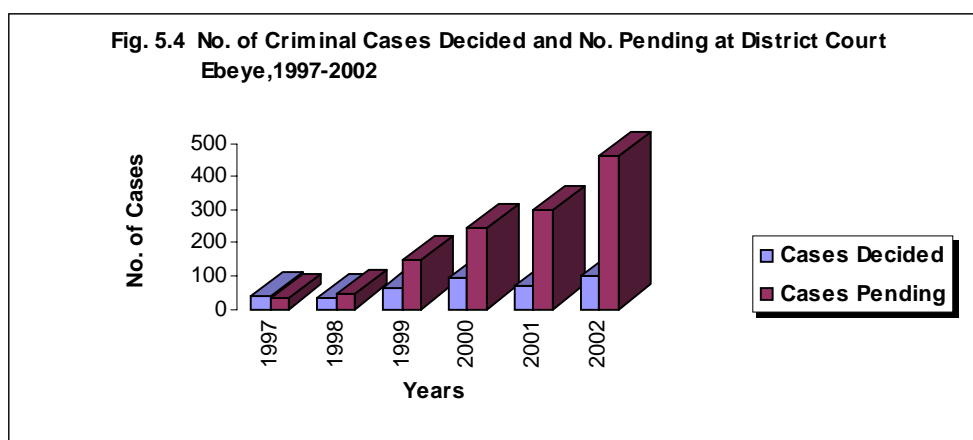


Table 5.6 Police Force in RMI, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002

Description	1991	1996	2001	2002
National Majuro	102	105	106	106
National Ebeye	33	30	27	21
National Jabwor	...	...	6	6
Local Majuro	44	50	96	96
Local Ebeye	55	47	57	43
Sea Patrol	...	...	29	25
Other Atolls	...	...	...	155
Total	...	...	...	452

... Not Known

Source: Concerned Offices

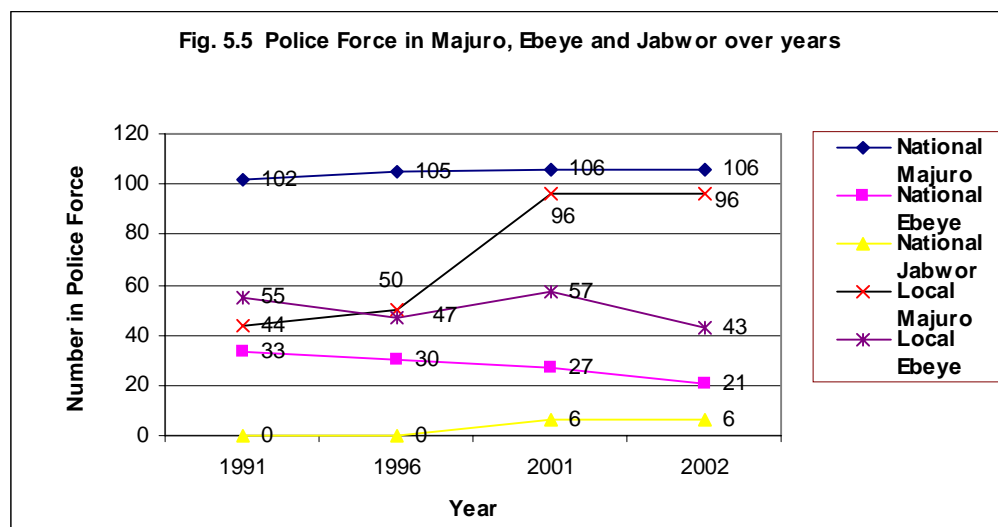


Table 5.7 Local Government Police Force in Different Atolls in RMI, 2002

Atoll	No. of Persons
Majuro	96
Ebeye	43
Likiep	6
Aur	12
Arno	17
Mejit	6
Wotja	10
Jaluit	12
Maloelap	14
Wotha	2
Namdrik	4
Mili	8
Namu	8
Ailinglaplap	15
Ebon	7
Ujae	4
Ailuk	7
Kili	19
Lae	4
Total	294

Source: Ministry of
Internal Affairs

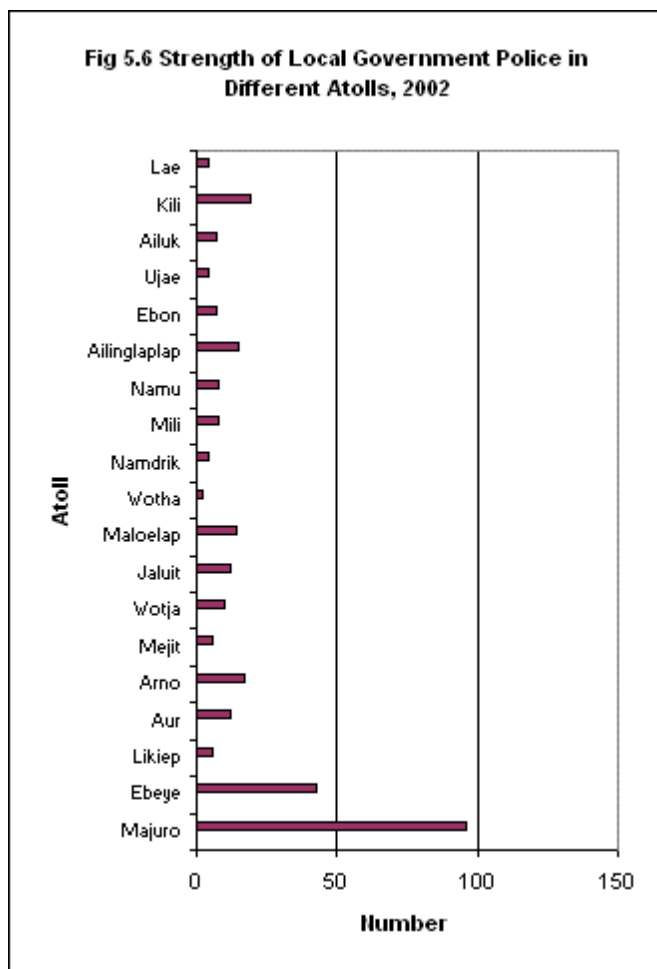


Table 5.8 Traffic Accidents, Various Traffic Violations, Drunken Driving and Citations Issued by the National and Local Government Police at Different Places in the RMI, 2002

Description	National Police,Majuro	Local Govt. Police,Majuro	Total Majuro	Natioal Police Jabwor	National Police,Ebeye	Local Govt. Police, Ebeye	Total Ebeye	Grand Total
Traffic Accidents	240	144	384	0	32	0	32	416
Drunken Driving	86	69	155	0	36	0	36	191
Other Traffic Violations	461	1,197	1,658	3	259	46	305	1,666
Traffic Citations Issued	312	213	525	3	68	46	114	574

Source: Concerned Police Authorities

Fig 5.7 Share of Traffic Accidents Majuro and Ebeye, 2002

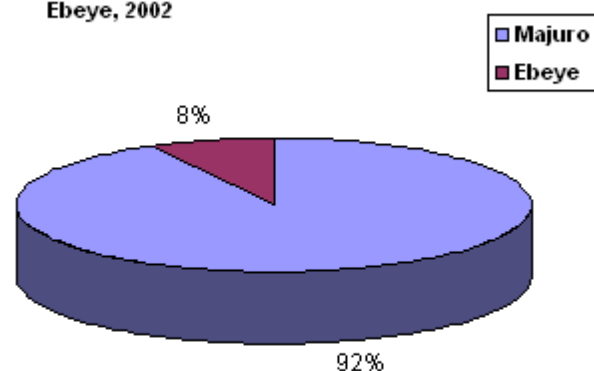


Fig 5.8 Incidence of Drunken Drivings in 2002: Majuro Versus Ebeye

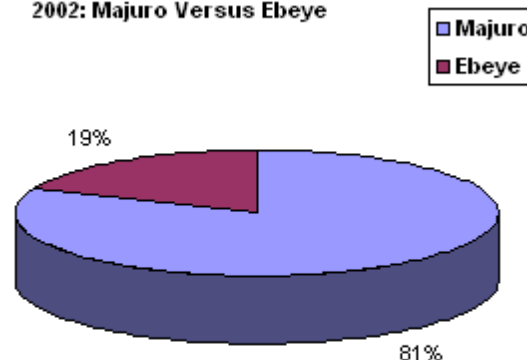


Fig 5.9 No. of Traffic Violations in Majuro and Ebeye, 2002

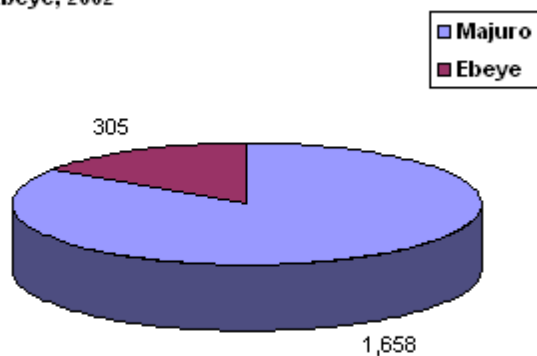
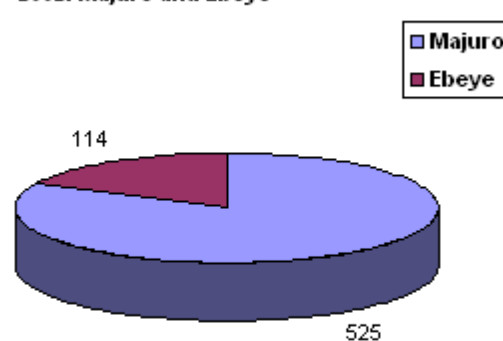


Fig 5.10 No. of Traffic Citations Issued in 2002: Majuro and Ebeye



**Table 5.9 Details of Various Traffic Violations in Majuro as
Detected by the National Police, 2002**

Type of Violation	Number of Violations
No Registration Card	31
No Driver License	47
Driver License not Possessing	92
Chauffeur License Not Possessing	27
Disobey Traffic Signal	53
Unsafe Passing	14
Following too closely	4
Failure to yield vehicle	23
Failure to yield Pedestrian	4
Improper Signal	7
Excessive Speed	23
Drunken Driving	86
Illegal Park/Stop	91
Obstructing Driver	9
Faulty Head lamp	26
Faulty Tail lamp	10
Total	547

Source: Traffic Investigation Division, Department of Public Safety, Majuro

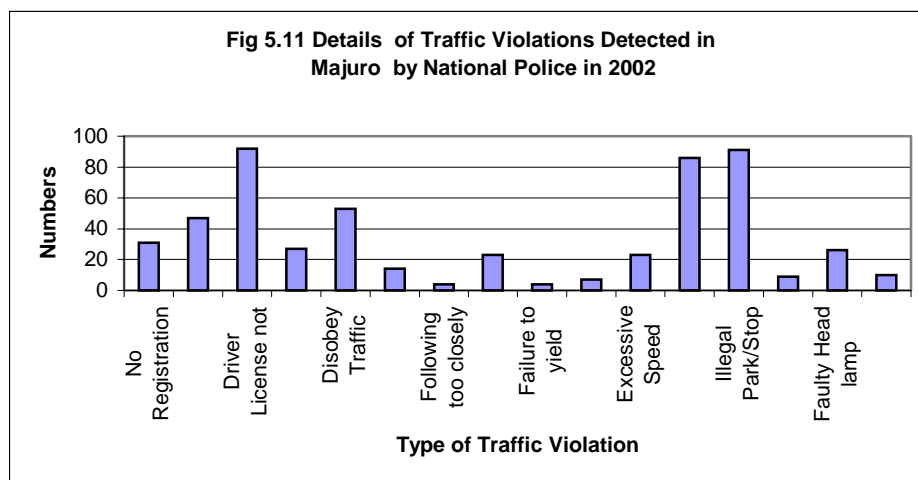


Table 5.10 Offenses Known to the National Police by Type in Majuro City, 1997-2002

Crime	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Affray	0	0	0	0	1	5
Aggravated Assault	12	17	11	3	2	6
Arson	0	0	0	3	0	0
Assault	9	26	12	14	33	28
Assault and Battery	0	41	46	79	80	58
Assault/Battery with Weapon	14	44	56	46	54	53
Attempted Suicide	5	0	0	2	1	0
Auto Theft	0	2	5	1	0	4
Burglary	32	49	66	71	76	67
Disturbing Peace	70	92	45	88	135	13
Drunken Disorderly Conduct	87	218	409	842	595	447
Embezzlement	2	4	1	1	3	1
Escaped	0	0	7	2	1	0
Forgery/Cheating	1	5	1	2	1	2
Grand Larceny	18	20	21	49	46	56
Invol./Voluntary Manslaughter	0	0	0	1	0	0
Malicious Mischief	19	44	68	96	92	119
Murder	1	1	2	1	0	0
Obstructing Justice	0	0	2	0	0	1
Petit Larceny	10	9	11	0	29	28
Rape/Attempted Rape	0	1	4	1	3	7
Receiving Stolen Goods	0	3	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	3	5
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	1
Suicide	22	0	2	4	2	0
Trespassing	5	33	6	145	27	3
Weapon Violation	0	2	2	1	3	0
Other	1	1	173	0	0	0
Total	308	612	950	1,452	1,187	904

Source: National Police Majuro

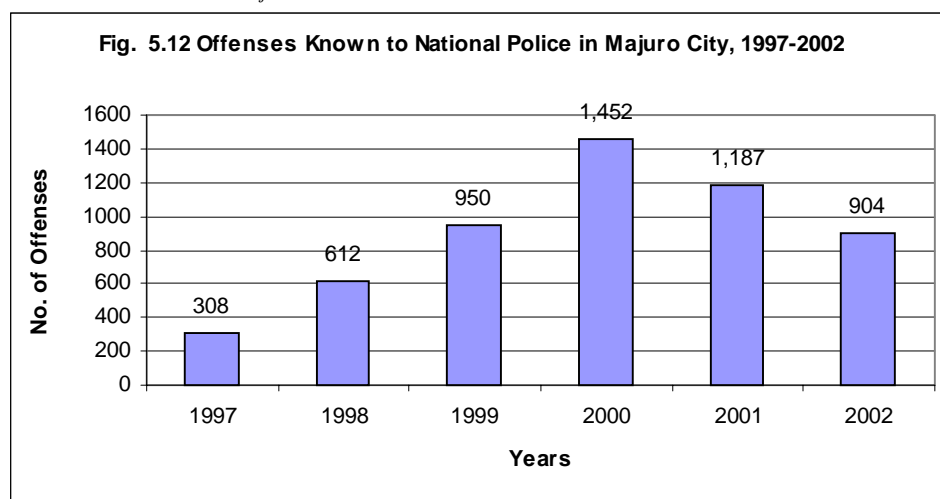


Table 5.11 Monthly Crime Statistics Reported by National Police Majuro, 2002

Type of Crime	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Assault	2	1	3	3	4	0	1	2	0	5	5	2	28
DDC	42	29	33	23	26	28	40	32	21	50	49	74	447
Burglary	3	3	12	6	7	9	5	9	3	2	6	2	67
Malicious Mischief	6	9	17	10	8	12	8	6	7	12	14	10	119
Auto Theft	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Obstructing Justice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
Grand Larceny	3	10	4	5	2	5	3	7	4	4	4	5	56
Disturbing Peace	1	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	3	13
Assault & Battery	5	2	7	2	9	3	3	1	4	7	8	7	58
Sexual Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
A.B W/Danger. Weapon	5	3	5	5	2	5	5	5	3	9	2	4	53
Petit Larceny	0	2	4	3	3	3	3	5	0	3	1	1	28
Rape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Affray	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robbery	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Attempted Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
Cheating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	71	62	90	58	65	72	72	71	46	94	91	112	904

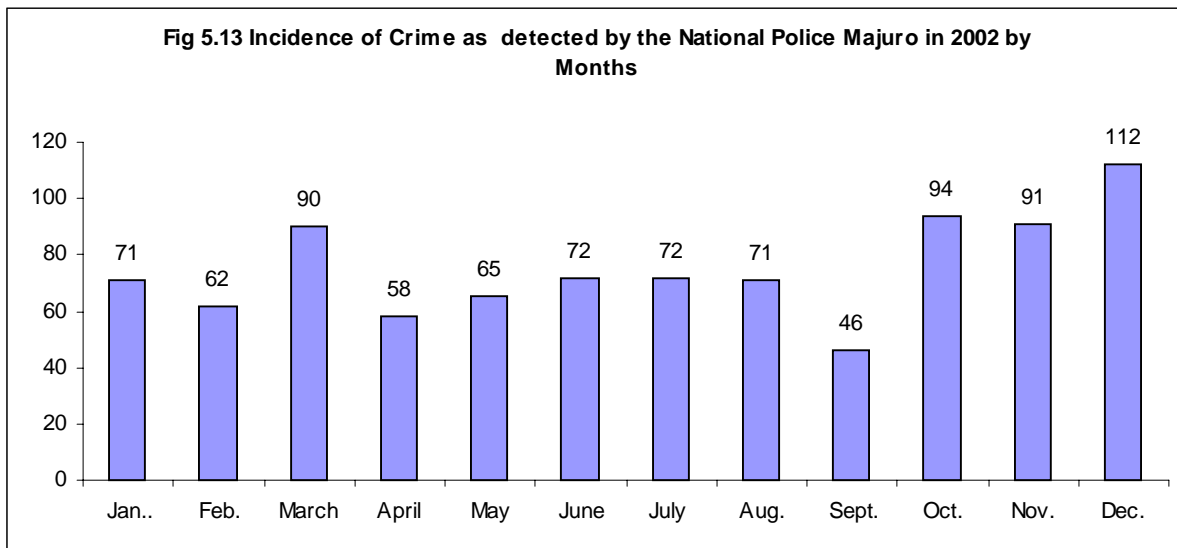
Source: Criminal Investigation Division, National Police Majuro

Table 5.12 Offenses Known to the Local Government Police Majuro, 2002

Classification of offence	2002
Aggravated Assault	1
Burglary	28
Larceny (Grand)	20
Assault	12
Assault and Battery	25
Assault and Battery with dangerous weapon	9
Forgery	1
Malicious Mischief	73
Skiff Boat Trespassing	3
Child Abuse	2
Drunken Disorderly Conduct	542
Riot	4
Foreign Vessel/Marine Pollution	8
Juvenile	303
Drunken Disturbing the Peace	681
Small larceny	6
Affray	1
Trespass	11
Total	1,730

Source: Sheriff, Local Government Police, Majuro

Table 5.13 Juvenile offenses in Majuro as Detected by Majuro Local Government Police, 2002

Offense	Number
Assault & Battery	
with dangerous weapon	1
Malicious Mischief	4
Burglary	6
Run away	5
Theft	4
Shop Lifting	4
Grand Larceny	3
Other Moving violation	1
Attempted Suicide	1
Riot	2
Trespass	3
Curfew violation	111
Drunk under age	141
Obstructing traffic	10
Littering	2
Assault & Battery	3
Petit Larceny	2
Total	303

Source: Sheriff, Local Government Police, Majuro

Table 5. 14 Number of Offenses Known to the National Police in Ebeye, 1996-2002

Year	Number of Offenses
1996	221
1997	395
1998	318
1999	302
2000	406
2001	854
2002	1,368

Source: National Police, Ebeye

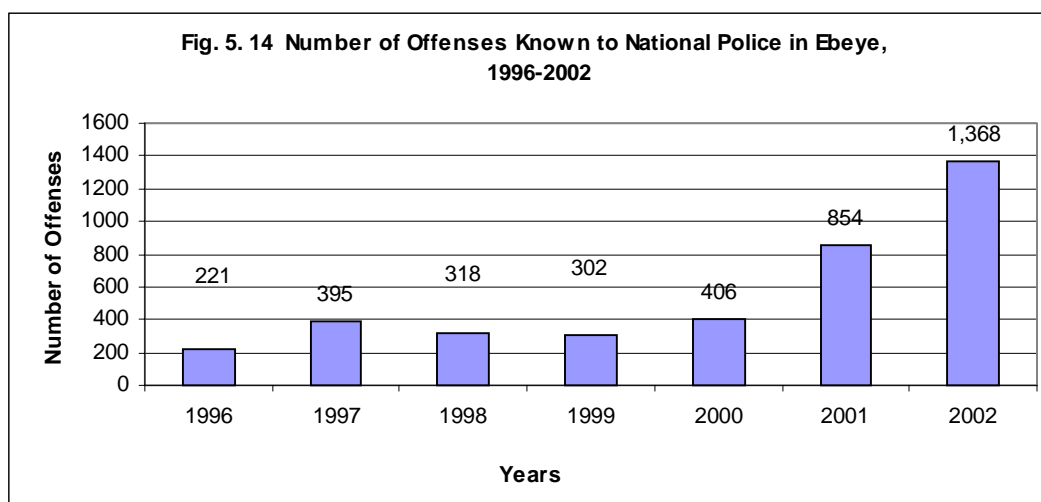


Table 5. 15 Offenses known to the National Police by offence, Ebeye, 2001 and 2002

Classification of offence	2001	2002
Murder	0	0
Rape	5	2
Aggravated Assault	0	6
Burglary	40	49
Larceny (Grand)	44	45
Auto theft	0	2
Assault	56	98
Assault and Battery	98	113
Assault and Battery with dangerous weapon	29	30
Forgery	0	1
Embezzlement	0	0
Receiving stolen goods	1	8
Weapon violation	1	1
Drunken disorderly conduct	12	38
Escaped	11	15
Suicide	0	3
Attempted suicide	0	6
Arson	1	0
Malicious mischief	25	59
Trespassing	27	24
Disturbing the peace	284	605
Obstructing justice	17	32
Small larceny	0	19
Robbery	5	3
Affray	64	81
Others	134	128
Total	854	1368

Source: Ebeye National Police

There was a 60.2 percent increase in offences on Ebeye from 854 cases in 2001 to 1,368 cases in 2002. The largest increase was in cases of disturbing the peace including drunken disorderly behavior. Burglary and Larceny cases also showed increases. The incidences of assault and battery cases were also on the rise.

Table 5.16 Juvenile Offenses in Ebeye city as Detected by the Ebeye National Police , 2002

Offense	No.
Affray	17
Assault	31
Assault and Battery	4
Assault and Battery with dangerous weapon	1
Burglary	9
Disturbing the Peace	13
Grand Larceny	8
Drunken Disorderly conduct	3
Malicious Mischief	3
Petit Larceny	3
Escape	1
Riot	31
Curfew	4
Substance Abuse	8
Underage Drinking	5
Drinking in Public	3
Total	144

Source: National Police, Ebeye

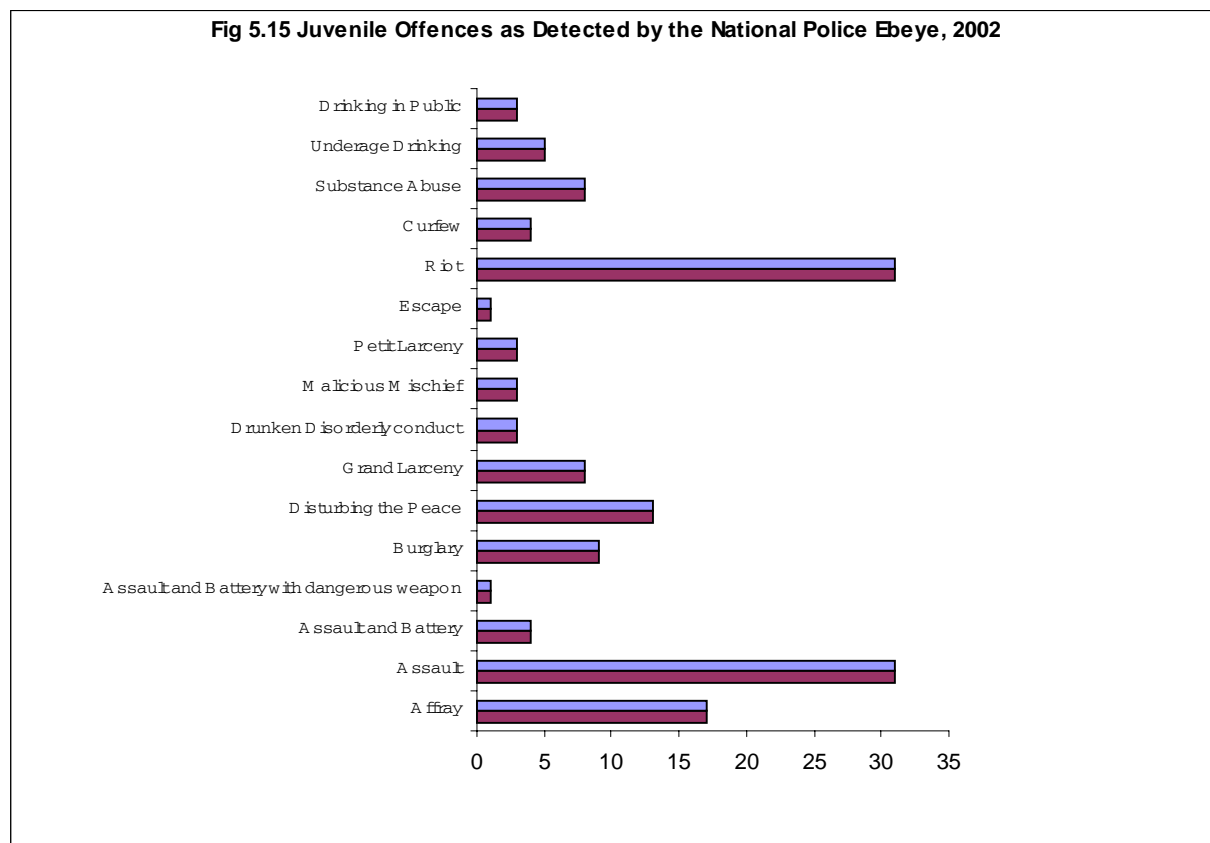
Fig 5.15 Juvenile Offences as Detected by the National Police Ebeye, 2002

Table 5.17 Offenses known to the National Government Police by offence in Sub-station Jabor (Jaluit), 2002

Classification of offence	2002
Murder	0
Rape	0
Aggravated Assault	0
Burglary	0
Larceny (Grand)	3
Auto theft	0
Assault	0
Assault and Battery	0
Assault and Battery with dangerous weapon	1
Forgery	0
Embezzlement	0
Receiving stolen goods	0
Weapon violation	0
Drunken disorderly conduct	44
Escaped	0
Suicide	0
Attempted suicide	1
Arson	0
Malicious mischief	0
Trespassing	5
Disturbing the peace	0
Obstructing justice	0
Small larceny	0
Robbery	0
Affray	3
Others	0
Total	57

Source: National Police Sub-station, Jaluit Atoll

Table 5. 18 Total Number of persons arrested by sex and age by the National & Local Government Police at Majuro, Ebeye and Jaluit, 2002

Age	Male	Female	Total	Percent
<17	546	77	623	17.3
18-19	1,288	77	1,365	37.7
20-30	1,092	68	1,160	32.1
31-40	337	18	355	9.8
41-50	81	7	88	2.4
51+	25	0	25	0.7
Total	3,369	247	3,616	100.0

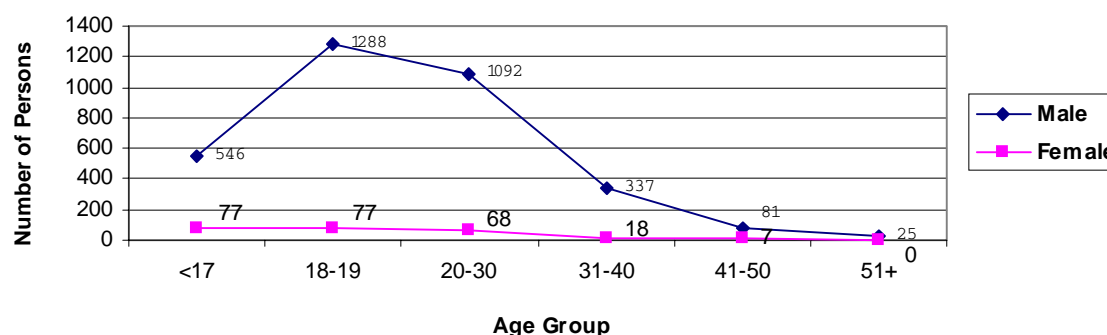
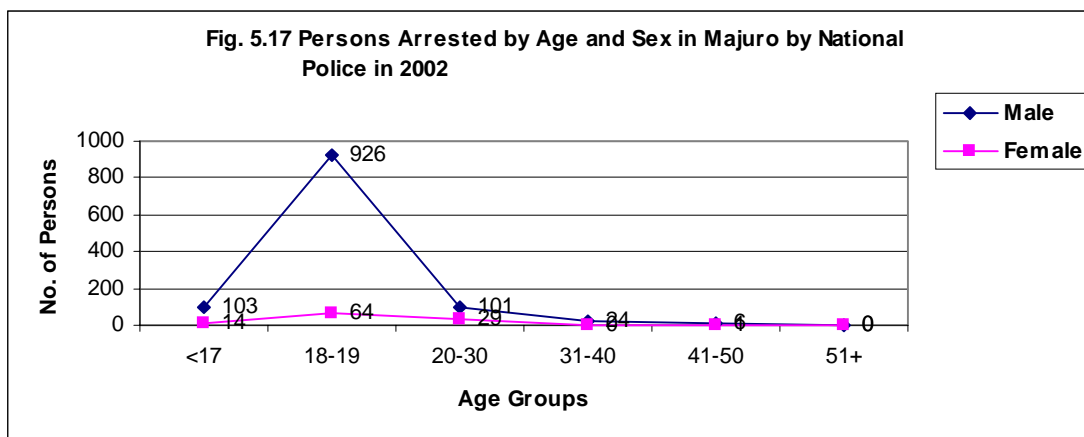
Source: Police Authorities
Concerned**Fig 5.16 Total number of persons Arrested in RMI by Age and Sex in 2002**

Table 5.19 Persons Arrested by National Police Majuro by Age and Sex, 2002

Age	Male	Female	Total
<17	103	14	117
18-19	926	64	990
20-30	101	29	130
31-40	24	0	24
41-50	6	1	7
51+	0	0	0
Total	1,160	108	1,268

Source: National Police, Ebeye

**Table 5.20 Persons Arrested by Local Government Police, Majuro by Age and Sex, 2002**

Age	Male	Female	Total
<17	244	59	303
18-19	105	9	114
20-30	546	17	563
31-40	166	12	178
41-50	48	3	51
51+	14	0	14
Total	1,123	100	1,223

Source: Sheriff, Local Government Police, Majuro

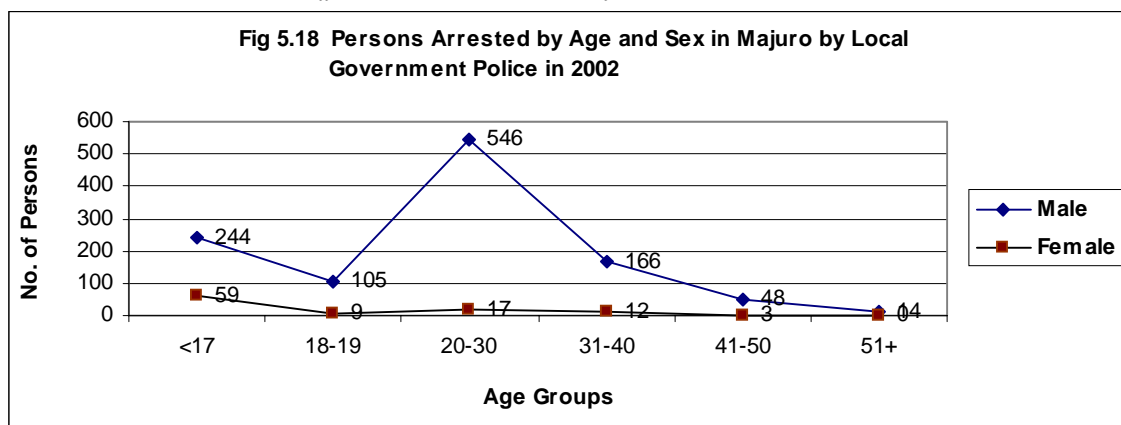
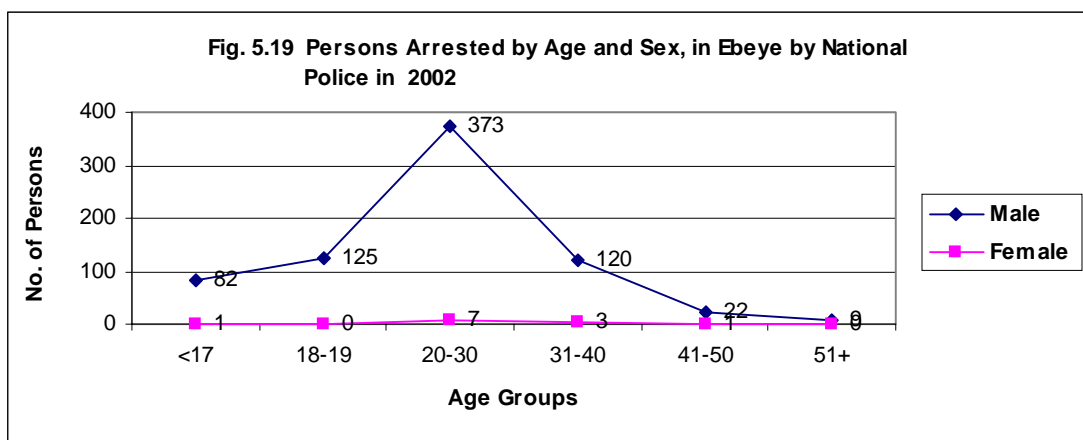


Table 5.21 Persons Arrested by National Police Ebeye by Age and Sex in 2002

Age	Male	Female	Total
<17	82	1	83
18-19	125	0	125
20-30	373	7	380
31-40	120	3	123
41-50	22	1	23
51+	9	0	9
Total	731	12	743

Source: National Police, Ebeye

**Table 5.22 Persons Arrested by Local Government Police Ebeye by Age and Sex in 2002**

Age	Male	Female	Total
<17	64	3	67
18-20	120	4	124
21-30	55	15	70
31-40	26	3	29
41-50	5	2	7
51+	2	0	2
Total	272	27	299

Source: KALGOV Police Department

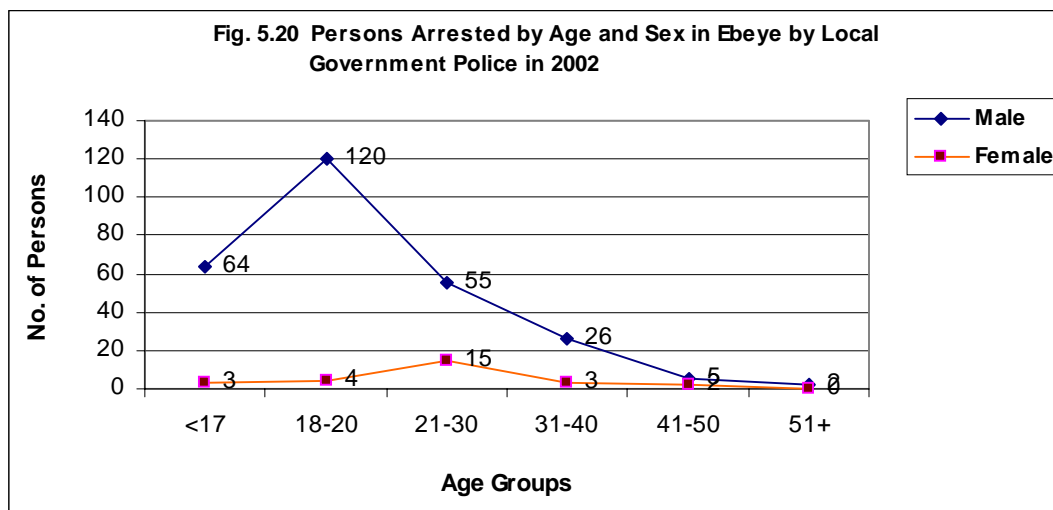
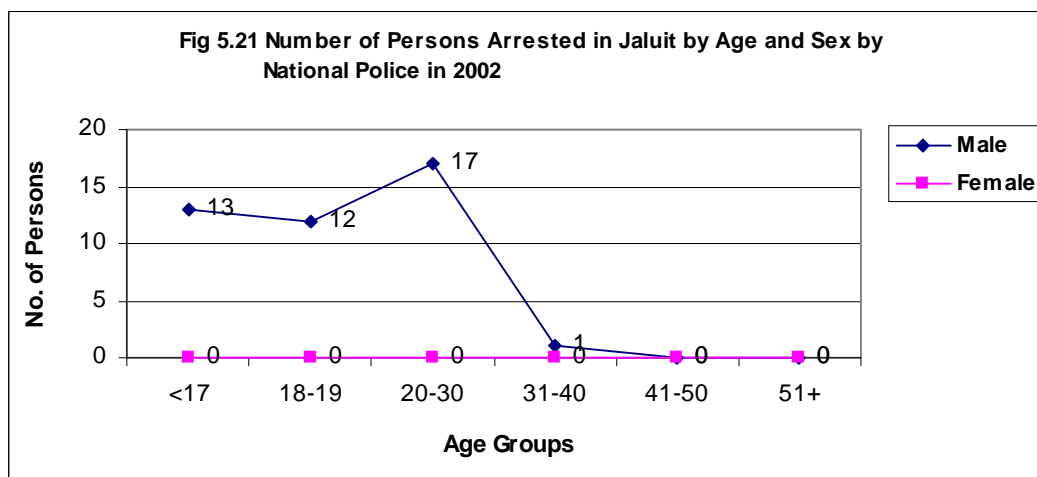


Table 5.23 Persons Arrested by National Government Police by Age and Sex in Jaluit, 2002

Age	Male	Female	Total
<17	13	0	13
18-19	12	0	12
20-30	17	0	17
31-40	1	0	1
41-50	0	0	0
51+	0	0	0
Total	43	0	43

Source: National Government Police, Jabwor,
Jaluit



Chapter 6- Consumer Prices

Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index measures the change in prices for a fixed market basket of goods and services over time. This important economic statistic is the principal means that a country uses to measure inflation, in the case of rising prices, or deflation, if prices are decreasing. In order to convert prices into index numbers, the prices or other relatives are weighted. While conducting the budget enquiry, the amount spent on each item by an average family is decided and that constitute the weights.

Because consumption pattern and life styles of people change over time, it is also necessary to conduct a new Household Income and Expenditure Survey to determine the new baskets of various items of expenditure and weights thereof. The CPI is then based on the new ground realities. In the Marshall Islands, the CPI was developed in 1977 by the then Office of Planning and Statistics of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in Saipan. Although the RMI continued to rely upon this CPI, (which was only for the price levels in Majuro), the methodology utilized for deciding various items of consumptions and services and assigning them weights was questionable when they were not based on formal survey. In this background, ultimately a proper Household Income and Expenditure Survey with representation to all classes and covering all areas on random basis, was carried out.

Survey Overview:

Over a 2-month period from April to May 2002, the Office of Planning and Statistics, which was renamed the Economic Policy, Planning and Statistics Office (EPPSO), of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), conducted a Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) from April 1 until mid-May. The staff selected four sample areas of Majuro, Ebeye, Jaluit and Likiep. The selection of these sample areas was judgmental and was based on choosing the largest population centers (Majuro and Ebeye) and then two other areas that were logistically feasible to reach in conducting the survey and were in the middle of the islands that were ranked by population.

This survey used two types of survey methods to gather data. For the more expensive and less frequently purchased items, such as major appliances, electronic goods, new and used vehicles, etc., a pre-printed, survey questionnaire was completed by an interviewer. For those items which are more frequently purchased, such as food, tobacco, drinks, etc., the household respondent was given a diary to record all purchases during a one-week period.

Household Sample:

A total sample size of 700 in all four areas was used for the questionnaire portion of the survey. Remarkably, a total of 657 households agreed to participate. For any country getting such a high participation rate is an enviable achievement. For the diary portion of the survey, 355 households participated.

Selection of the Item Sample:

In the summer of 2002, staff members of the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Program's Center processed the RMI's HIES data. These items and expenditures were arrayed using the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI classification system as a frame of reference. Then, using a statistical technique called "Probability Proportionate to Size", a new item sample was selected. Using the PPS technique to select the item sample ensured that those items with the highest monthly household expenditures were selected in the sample. The sample included a total of 61 items compared in the revised CPI.

Expanding the Major Groups:

Using the BLS Classification System as a frame of reference allowed the EPPSO to expand the number of groups included in the RMI's CPI. Instead of having four major groups, the revised CPI now has 9 major groups. Having more groups allows the users to understand better which groups are responsible for the increases/decreases of the CPI. In the previous CPI, for example, alcoholic beverages were a part of the Food Group. Now, it is one of the 5 new groups. The others are: Housing, Utilities and Appliances, Medical Care, Education and Communication and Other Goods and Services.

Expansion of the Outlet Sample:

The previous CPI collected price data from 4 different outlets. In the revised CPI, the number of retail outlets has been expanded by more than ten-fold and the outlet sample now consists of 46 different retail outlets. These are more diversified and geographically dispersed throughout Majuro. This substantially larger outlet sample ensures that the EPPSO collects retail price data from a wide variety of outlets.

Data Collection and Price Review Manual:

The EPPSO has made another enhancement to the CPI by increasing the data collection training and by formalizing this vital aspect of price collection by developing a Data Collection Manual. This new manual covers virtually all aspects of price collection ranging from initiating the retail outlet to the rules for selecting a retail item and re-pricing. This new manual will improve data collection quality because it will provide guidance to the data collectors in handling almost any type of re-pricing situation.

Linking the Old and New CPIs:

In the 1st Quarter of 2003, data collectors collected price data for both the old and revised CPIs and the two indexes were "spliced" together at that point. In order for two indexes to be linked together, there must be at least one period where prices are collected for both the old and the new indexes. Beginning in the 2nd Quarter 2003, the EPPSO collected price data for only the items in the revised CPI. From the 4th Quarter 2002 to the 1st Quarter 2003, the price change was based on the previous CPI; from the 1st to the 2nd Quarters 2003, the price movement reflected the change in prices for revised CPI. But it may be kept in mind that the current CPI is reflective of the price levels in Majuro only. Efforts are being made to include price levels from other areas of the RM as well.

Changing the Base Period:

Another change in the CPI was rebasing it from 1882 = 100 to the 1st Quarter 2003 = 100. This is a mathematical change in the CPI but the more recent base period will make the CPI easier for users to understand.

It may be clarified that the price levels under the CPI base 2003 as presented in the tables under this chapter is based on the prices in Majuro only and does not reflect changes in prices levels in other areas of the RMI.

Table 6.1 Items Taken for Price Collection with Weights

Item Number	Item Code	Item Title	Weight
	100000	All Items	100.00
	110000	Food	35.91
	101000	Bread and Cereals	9.83
1	101001	Cereals (breakfast cereal, etc.)	0.48
2	101002	Rice	4.86
3	101003	Flour	1.43
4	101005	Ramen and other instant noodles	1.04
5	102001	Bread	1.15
6	102003	Donuts, pastries, etc.	0.87
	103000	Meats, Poultry, Fish and Eggs	16.37
7	103001	Steak/beef (all types)	0.73
8	103003	Canned corned beef	2.42
9	105002	Canned luncheon meat (Spam, etc.)	1.42
10	106001	Whole chicken (frying chicken, etc.)	2.02
11	106002	Turkey and turkey parts	1.41
12	106003	Chicken legs	3.11
13	106004	Chicken breasts and all other parts	0.42
14	107001	Canned mackerel	0.70
15	107002	Canned tuna	2.05
16	107007	Fresh deep-sea fish (tuna, marlin, wahoo, etc.)	0.52
17	107008	Fresh reef fish	0.67
18	108001	Eggs	0.91
	109000	Dairy Products	1.07
19	109002	Milk - evaporated	0.53
20	109004	Ice cream	0.54
	111000	Fruits and Vegetables	0.52
21	111099	Other fruits and vegetables	0.52
	113000	Non-alcoholic Beverages	4.22
22	113002	Coke	0.79
23	113003	Pepsi	0.59
24	113005	Colas- all others	0.75
25	113006	Coffee (instant coffee)	0.91
26	113008	Bottled water/spring water	0.58
27	113011	Drink mix (KoolAid, Luau mix, etc.)	0.60
	114000	Sugar and Sweets	1.04
28	114002	Sugar	1.04
	116000	Other Food at Home	1.79
29	116007	Chips- potato, banana, etc.	0.47
30	116008	Soy sauce	0.75
31	116099	Other food products	0.57
	117000	Food Away from Home	1.07
32	117001	Plate lunch	0.40
33	117002	Restaurant meals	0.67

Table 6.1 Items Taken for Price Collection with Weights (continuation)

Item Number	Item Code	Item Title	Weight
	200000	Alcoholic Beverages	1.68
	201000	Alcoholic Beverages	1.68
34	201001	Beer	1.68
	300000	Housing, Utilities and Major Appliances	17.07
	301000	Housing	1.43
35	301002	Rent	1.43
	302000	Utilities	12.11
36	302001	Kerosene	1.61
37	303001	Water (piped or delivered)	1.87
38	303002	Electricity	8.63
	306000	Major Appliances	3.07
39	306004	Refrigerator	0.63
40	306005	Freezer	0.60
41	306006	Washing machine	0.73
42	306011	Air conditioner	1.11
	308000	Tools, Hardware, Outdoor Equipment	0.46
43	308003	Fishing Gear	0.46
	400000	Apparel	4.33
	401000	Apparel	4.33
44	401099	Other men's and boys' clothing	0.94
45	402001	Shirts (men's or women's)	0.55
46	402099	Other women's and girls' clothing	0.54
47	403001	Sandals	0.52
48	403002	Zorries	0.56
49	404002	Diapers (disposable)	1.22
	500000	Transportation	13.73
	501000	Transportation	13.73
50	502001	Gasoline (for car, truck or boat)	3.78
51	506001	Off-island travel expenditures (airfares)	9.95
	600000	Medical Care	2.23
	602000	Medical Care	2.23
52	602001	Hospital visits	1.60
53	603001	Health insurance	0.62
	700000	Recreation	2.32
	701000	Video and Audio Goods and Services	2.32
54	701001	Television	0.89
55	701002	Video player	0.28
56	701004	Radio	0.36
57	701006	Video rentals	0.79
	800000	Education and Communication	6.56
	802000	Education	5.40
58	802002	Tuition	5.40
	805000	Communication	1.16
59	805001	Telephone	1.16
	900000	Other Goods and Services	16.17
	904000	Tobacco Products	11.60
60	904001	Cigarettes	11.60
	905000	Other Personal Goods	4.57
61	905099	Toilet paper	4.57

Source: EPPSO, Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2002

Table 6.2 Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Nine Major Groups, 2002

Groups	Average	Percent
Food	512.12	30.93
Alcoholic Beverages	20.57	1.24
Housing, Utilities and Major Appliances	225.15	13.60
Apparel	56.99	3.44
Transportation	194.04	11.72
Medical Care	27.55	1.66
Recreation	33.14	2.00
Education and Communication	91.37	5.52
Other Goods and Services	494.84	29.89

Note: Data based on survey of 657 households on Majuro, Ebeye, Jabwor and Likiep

Source: 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

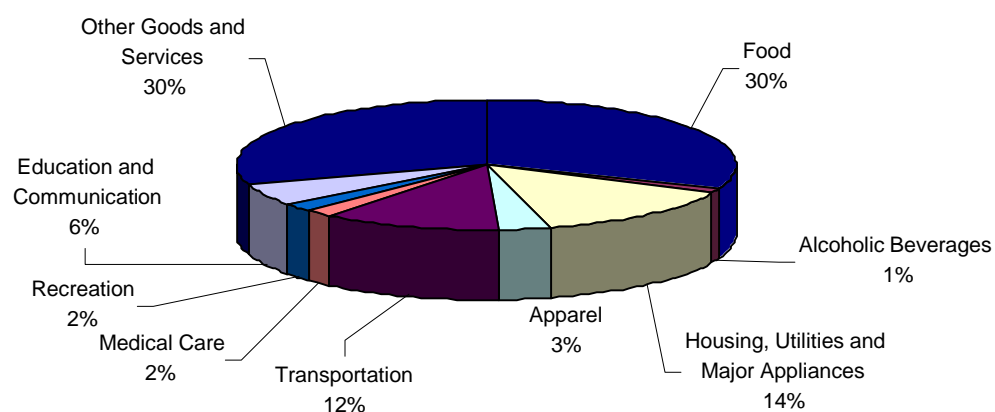
Fig 6.1 Percent Avg Monthly Household Expenditure, 2002

Table 6.3 Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Selected Food Items, 2002

Item	Expenditure(US\$)
Rice	54.63
Chicken legs	34.96
Canned corned beef	27.24
Cola/soda	24.02
Canned tuna	23.03
Whole chicken (frying chicken, etc.)	22.66
Beer	18.85
Flour	16.04
Turkey and turkey parts	15.85
Bread	12.97
Sugar	11.70
Ramen and other instant noodles	11.69
Eggs	10.22
Coffee (instant coffee)	10.19
Donuts, pastries, etc.	9.80
Steak/beef (all types)	8.18
Restaurant meals	7.54
Ice cream	6.06
Milk - evaporated	5.92
Fresh deep-sea fish (tuna, marlin, wahoo, etc.)	5.80
Chicken breasts and all other parts	4.69
Plate lunch	4.50
Bananas	3.47
Milk - fresh	2.86

Note: Data based on survey of 657 households on Majuro, Ebeye, Jabwor and Likiep

Source: 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

Table 6.4 Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Selected Household and Social Items, 2002

Items	Expenditure(US\$)
Loan payments (not for vehicle/boat)	166.01
Funerals	47.07
Church-related activities	39.87
Tuition	37.33
Remittances overseas (outgoing)	35.75
Cigarettes	33.03
Home construction/repair/maintenance	26.48
Taxi or bus fare	16.67
Traditional titles and activities	12.30
Weddings	12.14
Hospital visits	10.84
Life insurance	9.95
Video rentals	8.19
Telephone	8.01
Health insurance	4.23
Medicine	1.99

Note: Data based on survey of 657 households on Majuro, Ebeye, Jabor and Likiep

Source: 2002 Household Income and Expenditure Survey

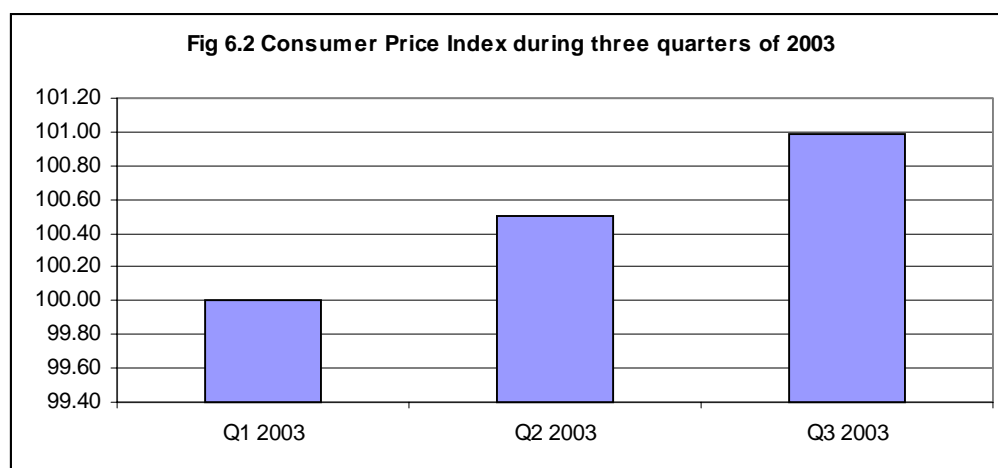
Table 6.5 RMI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, 2003

FIRST QUARTER 2003 = 100

	ALL GROUPS	1 GROUP	2 GROUP	3 GROUP	4 GROUP	5 GROUP	6 GROUP	7 GROUP	8 GROUP	9 GROUP
<i>REVISED CPI</i>										
<i>BASE WEIGHTS</i>	100.00	35.91	1.68	17.07	4.33	13.73	2.23	2.32	6.56	16.17
Q1 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Q2 2003	100.50	102.27	100.00	99.30	99.70	98.08	100.00	100.15	100.00	100.50
Q3 2003	100.99	103.09	103.79	99.24	102.08	97.65	100.00	100.10	100.00	101.08
Q4 2003										
% CHANGE	0.48	0.80	3.79	-0.06	2.38	-0.44	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.58

1: Food, 2: Alcoholic Beverages, 3:Housing, Utilities, 4:Apparel, 5: Transportation, 6: Medical, 7:Recreation,
8: Education & Communication, 9:Other Goods & Services

SOURCE: EPPSO



Chapter 7-Water and Energy

Water

The Marshall Islands are heavily reliant on rainfall for its water supply. Natural ground water is limited to the wider land formations, such as Laura on Majuro. Only Ebeye on Kwajalein atoll and parts of Majuro Atoll are served by a public water supply service. The remaining islands rely mainly on roof catchments and wells for their water. The main source of water for Ebeye is desalinated seawater using two reverse osmosis machines each with capacities of 100,000 gallons per day. Majuro on the other hand relies on rainwater runoff from the 7,900 feet runway at the Amatma Kabua International Airport and ground water supplied from the Laura Lens. The water capacity of the reservoir is 36 million gallons. There is a shortage of water in the Marshall Islands, despite relatively high rainfall to most of the country. The current water availability to Majuro residents is approximately 26 gallons per person per day. In Ebeye it is approximately 24 gallons per person per day. Unrestricted water demand for the Marshall Islands has been estimated at 45 gallons per person per day. As a result, water is normally rationed in Ebeye and Majuro, with water supply restricted to limited hours and days depending up on the supply. Water availability on the outer islands is a significant challenge, particularly when rainfall is not timely or frequent. The Sanitation and Water Testing division of the Environment Protection Authority, is responsible for testing the quality of water used by residents for drinking purposes from different sources of supply.

Salt water is made available to the residents of Majuro and Ebeye by the local water and sewer companies. Salt water is used for flushing toilets. According to the 1999 Census, out of total 6,478 households in the RMI, 404 households had public piped water inside the dwellings, 520 had public piped water outside the dwellings, the largest number 4,560, depended upon rain catchments, 223 were using water from wells, 353 were drinking bottled water and the remaining households used other means.

Energy

According to the 1999 Census, the main sources of energy were electricity (63.3 %), kerosene (30.9 %) and solar energy (5.2 %). For cooking, the main sources were kerosene (40.5 %), wood (29.9 %), electricity (26.3 %), propane gas (1.7 %) and charcoal (1.1 %).

There are three power utility services in the Marshall Islands namely: Majuro, Ebeye and Jabwor (Jaluit Atoll). A new power station has been recently constructed on Wotje, but is not yet in service. On Kili, the local Government manages a power station to supply power to residents. In some other islands such as Mili, Enewetak, Namu, Wotje, Arno, Maloelap, there are some households who have small power generators. Solar energy is being used for lighting and for operation of HF radios in some of the islands. Energy issues for the Marshall Islands focus around the unavailability of energy in most of the rural areas. Considering the problems of electricity generation in the outer islands, the need to exploit affordable renewable energy sources such as solar and wind energy is vital for the improvement of the quality of life and development.

Information on water supply and power generation in Majuro and Ebeye may be seen in the appended tables. The following are the highlights:

Highlights

- *The source of drinking water varies from area to area in the RMI but on country as a whole, 70.6 percent of total drinking water is from rainwater collection.*
- *On average 20 million gallons of drinking water was supplied every month in 2000 to the residents in Majuro and Laura by the Majuro Water Supply Company.*
- *The drinking water is charged @ 0.6 cents per gallon from the residents of Majuro and 0.5 cents per gallon from those living in Laura. The salt water is charged at monthly flat rate of 10 US dollars in Majuro, whereas it is supplied free of charge by KAJUR Power Supply Company to the inhabitants of Ebeye. The drinking water in Ebeye is also charged at monthly flat rate of 25 US dollars per water connection.*
- *The electricity is cheaper in Majuro than in Ebeye. The charges for domestic users in Majuro were 12 cents per KWH and for commercial and government organizations the charge per KWH was 16 cents per KWH. But in Ebeye the domestic and commercial rates were 15.5 cents and 18.5 cents per KWH, respectively.*
- *The power generation in Majuro went up from 42,912 MW/HRS in 1990 to 79,764 MW/HRS in 2002, an increase of 85.9 percent in a period of 12 years. In Ebeye, the power production in 2002 was 16,184 MW/HRS, 15.5 percent more than the power generated in the previous year 2001.*

Table 7.1 Households (%) by Type of Fuel Used for Lighting by Atolls, RMI, 1999

Atoll/Island	Use of Fuel for Lighting in Percentages			
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Others
RMI	63.4	31.0	5.2	0.4
Ailinglaplap	3.4	86.0	9.7	0.9
Ailuk	1.2	76.1	20.4	2.3
Arno	7.0	77.0	15.6	0.4
Aur	1.2	93.0	5.8	0.0
Ebon	0.0	93.4	6.6	0.0
Enewetak	42.2	56.9	0.0	0.9
Jabat	0.0	26.7	73.3	0.0
Jaluit	35.8	63.3	0.0	0.9
Kili	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwajalein	89.9	9.7	0.0	0.4
Lae	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0
Lib	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Likiep	16.0	76.6	6.2	1.2
Majuro	88.3	11.0	0.3	0.4
Maloelap	13.0	76.1	10.9	0.0
Mejit	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Mili	3.7	83.1	13.2	0.0
Namdrik	0.0	4.2	94.9	0.9
Namu	2.4	93.6	2.4	1.6
Ujae	1.5	86.6	11.9	0.0
Utirik	1.5	38.5	60.0	0.0
Wotho	0.0	72.2	27.8	0.0
Wotje	6.5	77.6	15.9	0.0

Source: Census, 1999

Table 7.2 Percent Households With Electricity in Palau, FSM and RMI, 2000

Country	% Households With Electricity
Palau	98.0
FSM	53.6
RMI	68.5

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement Program, US Census Bureau

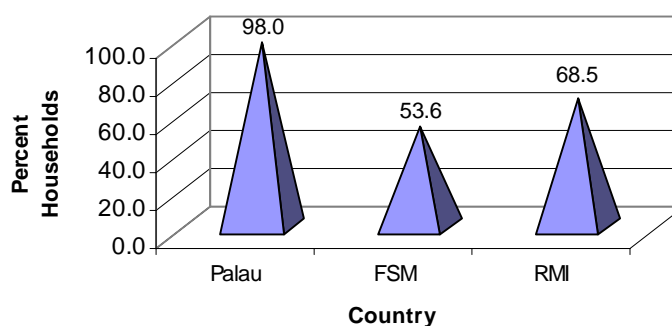
Fig 7.1 Percent Households With Electricity in Palau, FSM and RMI, 2000

Table 7.3 No. of Electricity Customers in Majuro, 1990 to 2002

Year	Commercial	Government	Metered	Life Line	All Others	Total
1990	...	...	...	...	...	2,261
1995	...	...	...	...	...	2,327
1996	193	80	955	1,481	25	2,734
1997	203	87	905	1,604	39	2,838
1998	222	73	961	1,554	36	2,846
1999	258	70	1,621	1,067	18	3,034
2000	272	82	1,174	1,585	35	3,148
2001	389	124	1,125	1,525	39	3,202
2002	322	97	1,411	1,479	24	3,333

... Beak-up not available.

Source: Marshalls Energy Company

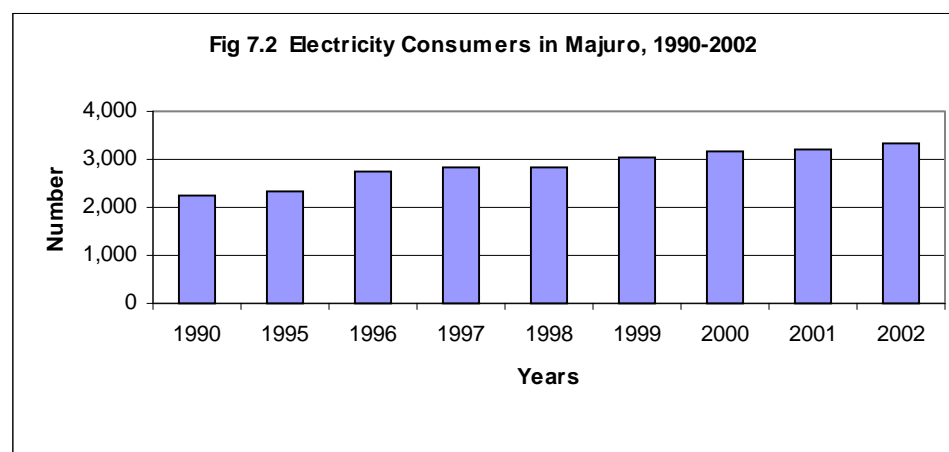


Table 7.4 Power Generated and Cost Per KW/H in Majuro, 1990-2002

Year	Total MW/HRS Generated	Cost Per KW/HR (Cents)
1990	42,912	5.1
1995	61,668	4.5
1996	62,620	5.1
1997	62,116	5.1
1998	64,110	4.0
1999	62,931	4.0
2000	69,244	5.9
2001	73,523	6.6
2002	79,764	5.1

Source: Marshalls Energy Company

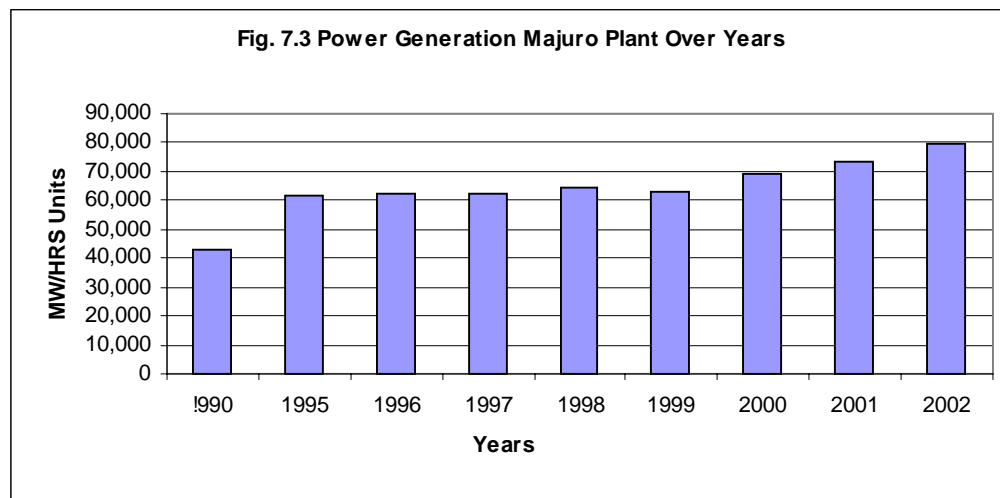


Table 7.5 Electricity Generation(MW/HRS), Cost on Fuel (US Dollars and Cost Per KW/HRS in Ebeye Power Generation Plant, FY2000, FY2001 and FY2002

Fiscal Year	Total Power Generated (MW/HRS)	Cost on Fuel (US Dollars)	Average Cost Per KW/HRS (US Cents)
2000	14,999.3	1,315,781	8.8
2001	14,006.6	1,576,082	11.3
2002	16,183.6	1,535,216	9.5

Source: Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resources

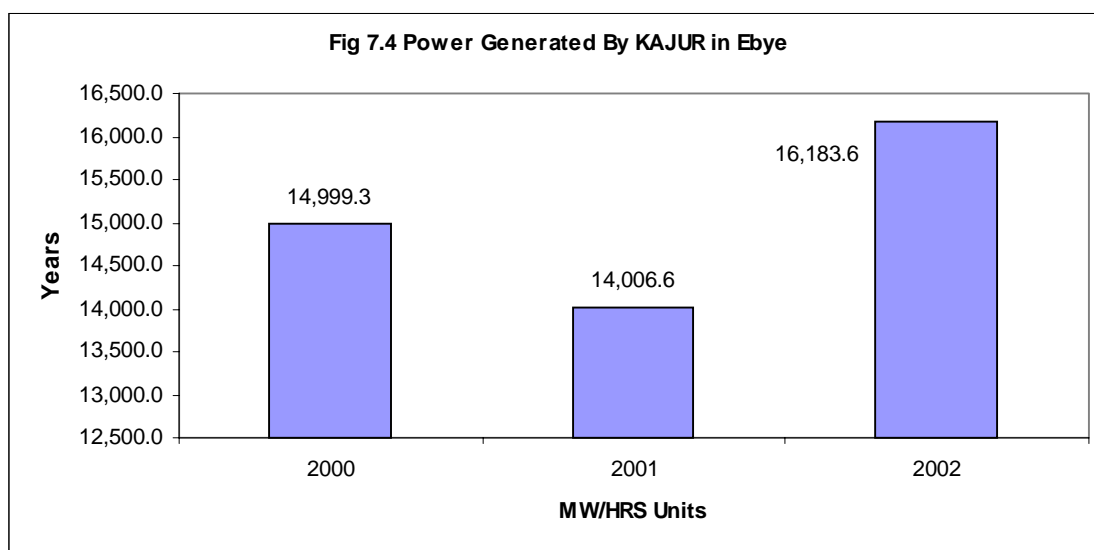


Table 7.6 Households (%) by Main Source of Drinking Water by Atolls in RMI in 1999

Atoll/Island	Drinking Water Facility in Percentage			Well	Bottled	Others
	Public Piped Water		Rain/			
	Inside Dwelling	Outside Dwelling	Catchment/ Tank/Drum			
RMI	6.2	8.0	70.6	3.4	5.5	6.3
Ailinglaplap	0.4	0.0	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Ailuk	0.0	0.0	59.1	39.8	0.0	1.1
Arno	0.0	0.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
Aur	0.0	0.0	52.3	33.8	0.0	14.0
Ebon	0.0	0.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
Enewetak	17.4	3.7	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jabat	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jaluit	1.7	1.8	90.8	0.0	4.8	0.9
Kili	21.1	3.3	75.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwajalein	14.1	28.5	31.9	0.1	5.1	20.3
Lae	0.0	0.0	62.5	37.5	0.0	0.0
Lib	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Likiep	0.0	0.0	95.1	3.7	1.2	0.0
Majuro	6.2	5.3	75.4	1.1	9.1	2.9
Maloelap	0.0	0.0	67.4	30.4	0.0	2.2
Mejit	0.0	0.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0
Mili	0.0	0.0	86.8	2.2	0.0	11.0
Namdrik	0.0	0.0	93.2	1.7	0.0	5.1
Namu	0.0	0.0	85.8	7.1	0.0	7.1
Ujae	0.0	0.0	97.0	1.5	0.0	1.5
Utirik	0.0	0.0	67.7	32.3	0.0	0.0
Wotho	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wotje	0.0	0.0	66.7	21.0	0.0	12.3

Source: 1999 RMI Census Report

Table 7.7 Drinking Water Supply to Majuro by Area and Month during 2002 in Million Gallons

Month	Total Majuro	Airport to Rita	Airport to Laura
Jan	19.33	18.03	1.3
Feb	21.18	19.49	1.69
March	19.4	17.75	1.65
April	12.05	9.59	2.46
June	...	...	...
July	18.62	18.01	0.61
August	25.09	25.09	...
September	26.61	26.18	0.43
October	18.25	17.81	0.44
November	17.54	16.95	0.59
December	17.76	17.67	0.09
Total	195.83	186.57	9.26

... Due to mechanical problems, the quantity of water in June and August could not be recorded

Source: Water Supply and Sewer Company, Majuro

Table 7.8 Number of Households Drinking Water and Salt Water Supply in Majuro, 1997-2002

Year	Total	Drinking Water	Salt Water
1997	2,716	1,378	1,338
1998	2,547	1,226	1,341
1999	2,642	1,279	1,363
2000	2,894	1,339	1,555
2001	3,063	1,387	1,676
2002	3,195	1,396	1,799

Source: Water Supply and Sewer Company

Water Rates: Govt. : Drinking water= 0.5 C per gallon, Residence;

Airport to Rita=0.06 C per gallon, Airport to Laura=0.5 C per gallon

Salt water and Sewer=\$10 flat rate p.m.

Table 7.9 Households (%) by Type of Toilet Facility by Atolls in RMI in 1999.

Atoll/Island	Kind of Toilet Facility (in Percent)						None
	Flush Toilet		Water Sealed		Pit	Others	
	Inside	Outside	Inside	Outside	Latrine		
RMI	38.7	22.9	4.2	8.9	5.7	0.9	18.7
Ailinglaplap	3.0	10.4	3.5	46.1	0.9	0.9	35.2
Ailuk	5.7	8.1	2.3	27.6	0.0	1.1	55.2
Arno	4.5	9.6	23.0	4.9	7.0	1.2	49.8
Aur	0.0	40.6	1.2	9.3	5.9	0.0	43.0
Ebon	5.7	32.0	1.6	12.3	0.8	0.8	46.3
Enewetak	11.0	29.4	0.0	3.7	28.4	0.9	26.6
Jabat	0.0	0.0	13.3	73.3	0.0	0.0	13.4
Jaluit	15.8	9.2	6.6	4.8	0.4	0.0	63.2
Kili	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kwajalein	68.4	22.1	0.3	1.7	3.9	1.2	2.4
Lae	0.0	0.0	3.1	12.5	0.0	3.1	81.3
Lib	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Likiep	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	87.8	0.0	0.0
Majuro	48.2	30.8	3.2	7.2	1.1	0.9	8.6
Maloelap	2.2	10.3	5.8	12.4	7.3	0.7	61.3
Mejit	1.7	50.0	8.3	13.3	25.0	1.7	0.0
Mili	2.2	1.5	5.1	1.5	11.0	0.7	78.0
Namdrik	0.8	0.8	13.6	48.4	0.8	0.0	35.6
Namu	0.0	0.8	2.4	3.1	44.1	2.4	47.2
Ujae	3.0	35.8	1.5	31.3	10.4	0.0	17.9
Utirik	6.2	0.0	4.6	7.7	12.3	0.0	69.2
Wotho	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.4
Wotje	3.7	2.8	30.9	14.0	30.8	1.9	15.9

Source: 1999 RMI Census Report

Chapter 8-Transport and Communications

The Ministry of Transport and Communications is responsible for the overall regulation, promotion and development of transportation and communications in the Marshall Islands. The country has international airports at Majuro and Kwajalein and airstrips all inhabited atolls and islands. Besides Majuro, there are other three designated international ports of entry: Enewetak, Ebeye and Jaluit.

Domestic Shipping

The Ministry of Transport and Communications contracts with private ship operators to make voyages into 5 designated shipping regions, namely: Lower Northern, Upper Northern, Central Eastern, Southern and Western. There are 4 vessels involved in inter-island shipping under this arrangement, three are government owned and one is private.

Intra-Atoll Shipping

Intra-atoll shipping is conducted mainly by small boats with diesel engines, often ranging from 14 feet to 30 feet in length, called “bumbums”.

International Shipping

Several International shipping lines service like the Marshall Islands calling in at Majuro and Ebeye. The ship are mainly container carriers with some multipurpose container and break-bulk carriers. The bulk of the shipping is from the US West Coast, by the Matson and PM&O Lines. The remainder is from East Asia and Australia. Shipping services for the various carriers range from bi-weekly to monthly.

Air Transportation

The Marshall Islands has 32 airfields located on 24 atolls and islands. Two of these- Majuro and Kwajalein are international airports capable of handling regular service by airliners up to the size of a 757. Kwajalein airport is operated by the US Military. The government owned Airline of the Marshall Islands is the sole air service provider to the outer islands operating two Dornier 228-19 seat turboprop aircraft. AMI recently added a larger Dash 8 aircraft to service the busier routes. Service is available at least once a week to most of the outer islands from Majuro except Arno.

Telecommunications

The Marshall Islands National Telecommunications Authority provides telecommunications services in the Marshall Islands. Telecommunications services in the Marshall Islands consist of fixed line telephones networks, mobile (cellular) networks and internet, international satellite communications is out of Majuro and Ebeye. There are a number of mobile satellite telephone systems on various outer islands. Some government ministries and agencies, as well as private sector companies operate radio communication networks. Plans are underway to install satellite dishes for provision of communication services on the island of Kili and atolls of Jaluit and Wotje.

Outer Island communications

Public telecommunications in the outer islands consists of high frequency single side band radio links. There are 14 mini satellite phones in various islands, however there is no regular public access to these facilities. The Ministries of Internal Affairs, Health and Education have substantial communications needs with the outer islands.

Broadcasting

There are 4 radio stations in the Marshall Islands. These include Radio Marshalls – V7AB, the government operated National AM radio station broadcasting on 1098 KHZ, Independent Christian Church Radio, a church based FM radio station broadcasting on Majuro, USAKA FM Radio service located on Kwajalein Atoll and a Ebeye FM Radio service. Radio Marshalls – V7AB is the only broadcasting service that has national coverage. A commercial cable- TV service is provided by the Marshall Broadcasting Company, which serves the urban areas of Majuro and Laura. Strangely enough this company refused to provide the number of cable TV customers for the publication claiming that it is proprietary.

Newspapers

Micronitor, a privately owned company is the only printer and publisher in the country. Micronitor publishes a weekly newspaper – The Marshall Islands Journal.

Postal Services

RMI Postal services has three service outlets: Uliga and Delap in Majuro and Ebeye in Kwajalein. There are no arrangements for postal delivery at home and one has to travel significant distances in order to post or collect mail. The outer islands have do not have any postal services and thus 35 percent of the population does not have access to postal services. The entire strength of the staff of the department is 9. The lack of postal services in the rural areas of the Marshall Islands is a barrier to outer island development. It impacts not only the population's ability to communicate with other parts of the country, but also on local government services and businesses trying to trade in the outer islands. In many other countries around the Pacific, postal services play an important role in the transfer of funds to and from the outer islands. Residents and businesses are able to send money orders to wherever a post office exists.

High Lights

- *The number of vehicles in Majuro has more than doubled from a total of 1,307 in 1996 to 2,919 in 2002.*
- *The number of cars in Majuro has tripled from 567 in 1996 to 1,647 in 2002.*
- *In 2002, there were 444 taxies and 10 buses in Majuro and 75 taxies in Ebey.*
- *The number of persons having telephones, cellular phones and HF Radios is steadily increasing.*
- *The position of RMI in the number of telephones per 100 people is much lower than the Cook Islands, Nauru, Fiji and Tonga.*
- *The number of internet users has increased from 263 in 1998 to 674 in 2002. However, RMI is behind FSM, Tonga, Kiribati, Vanautu, Fiji and Samoa.*
- *The number of cable TV subscribers was 922 in 2001 and surely the number has gone up in 2002. The company refused to provide the number of customers to EPPSO in spite of repeated requests for this public interest information.*

Table 8.1 No. of Vehicles Registered by Type in Majuro: 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002

Type	1986	1991	1996	2001	2002
Car	525	806	567	1,614	1,647
Jeep	20	24	28	80	89
Station Wagon	0	0	34	72	97
Mini Pick-up	0	43	12	19	37
Mini Van	0	0	30	60	40
Scooter/Motor Cycle	10	42	16	38	32
Pick-up	258	498	369	530	566
Van	65	38	126	115	117
Bus	4	4	7	48	58
Truck	50	33	48	80	135
Heavy Equipment	0	0	70	93	101
Total	932	1,488	1,307	2,749	2,919

This is the total including of the government vehicles.

Source: Traffic Investigation Division, Department of Public Safety, Majuro, RMI

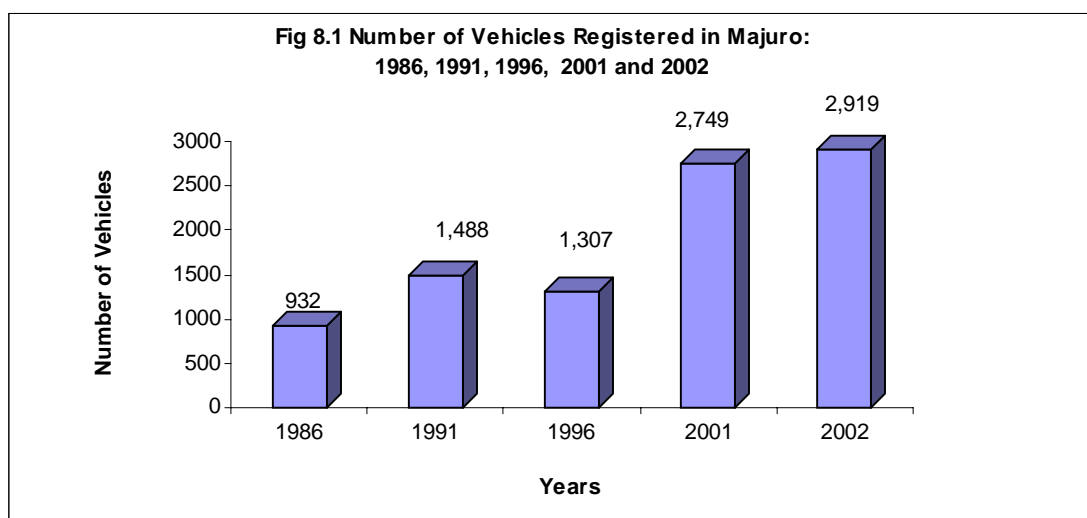


Table 8.2 No. of Vehicles Registered by Type in Ebeye 2001 and 2002

Type	2001	2002
Car	68	27
Jeep	3	4
Station Wagon	2	2
Mini Pick-up	0	3
Mini Van	14	4
Motor Cycle/Scooter	9	3
Pick-up	81	80
Van	0	6
Bus	6	6
Truck	8	6
Heavy Equipment	3	14
Total	194	155

Source: National Police, Ebeye

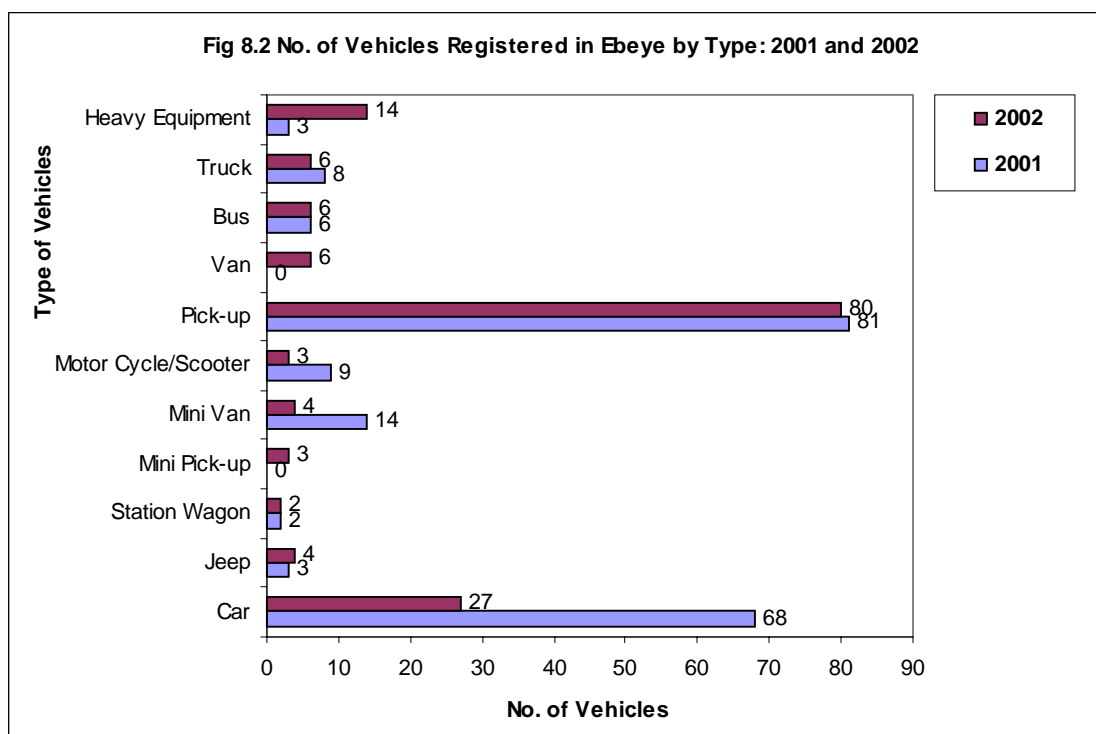


Table 8.3 No. of Government Vehicles Registered by Type in Majuro, 2001 and 2002

Type	2001	2002
Car	67	55
Jeep	4	4
Station Wagon	6	1
Mini Pick-up	2	2
Mini Van	3	1
Scooter/Motor Cycle	1	0
Pick-up	62	41
Van	33	11
Bus	21	18
Truck	7	15
Heavy Equipment	8	6
Total	214	154

Source: Traffic Investigation Division, Department of Public Safety, Majuro, RMI

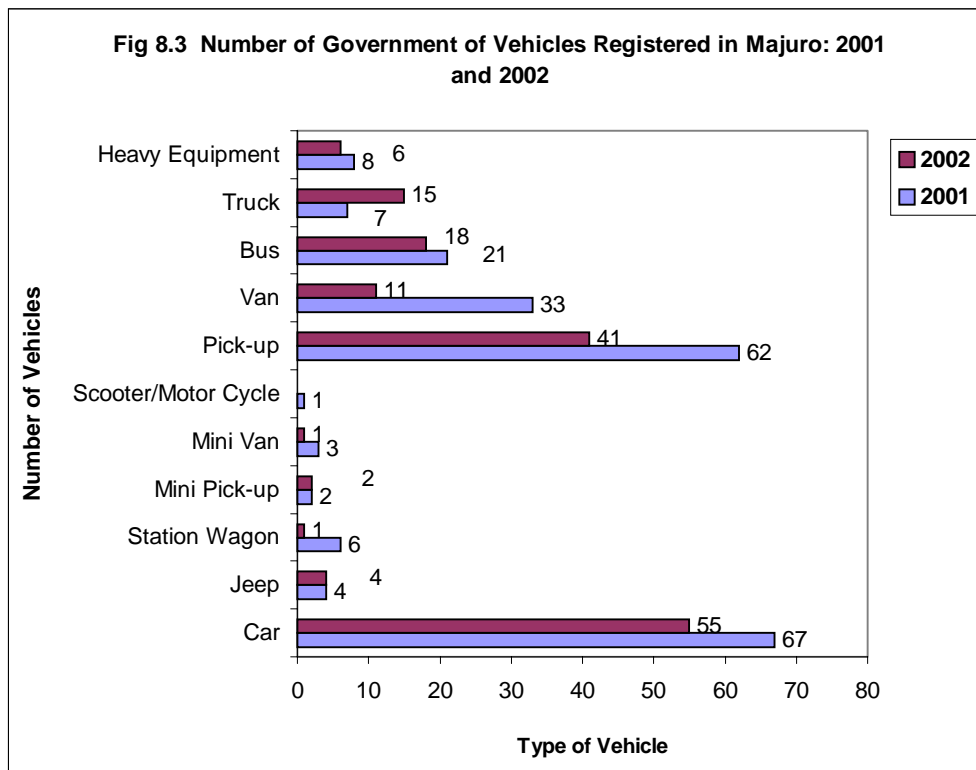


Table 8.4 Number of Taxies and Buses in Majuro and Ebeye, 1995-2002

Year	Majuro		Ebeye	
	Taxies	Buses	Taxies	Buses
1995	...	...	6	0
1996	...	...	13	0
1997	...	...	19	0
1998	...	...	24	0
1999	...	...	45	0
2000	288	6	53	0
2001	391	8	67	0
2002	444	10	75	0

Source: Local Government, Majuro and National Police, Ebeye.

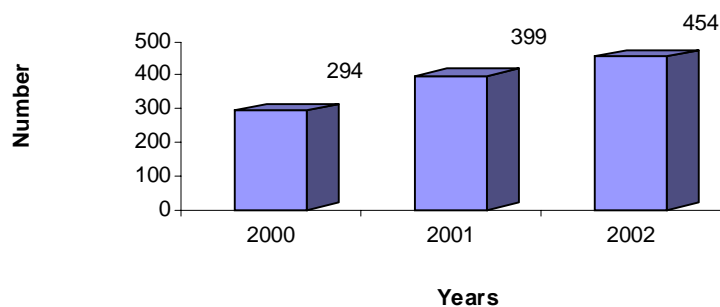
Fig 8.4 Number of Taxies and Public Buses in Majuro, 2000-2002

Table 8.5 Subscribers of Various Telecommunications and Internet in RMI

Calendar Year	Number of Subscribers					
	Telephones	Mini-satellite Phone	Cellular	HF Radio	CB Radio	Internet
1995	2,880	*	*	203	..	*
1996	3,012	*	*	208	..	*
1997	3,167	*	*	218	..	*
1998	3,445	*	345	218	..	263
1999	3,463	*	452	189	..	324
2000	3,566	14	486	178	..	409
2001	3,710	16	528	199	..	472
2002	3,861	14	574	264	225	674

* Service not started then.

.. Information not available

Source: National Telecommunication Authority, RMI and Ministry of Transport and Communications

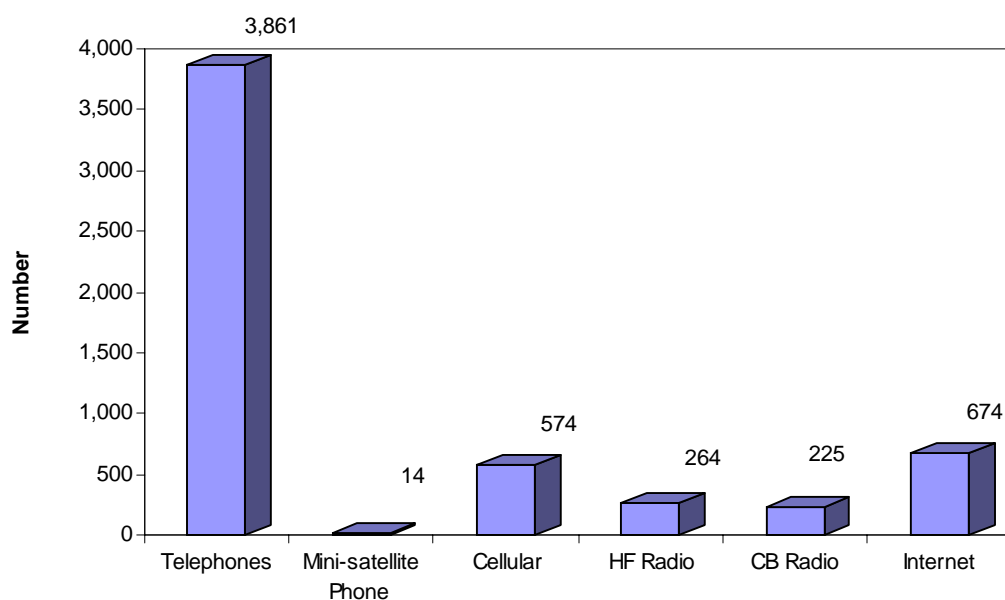
Fig 8.6 Telephones, Mini Satellite Phones, Cellulars, HF and CB Radios and Internet Users in RMI, 2002

Table 8.6 Cable TV Subscribers in Majuro, 1995-2001

Year	Subscribers
1995	527
1996	544
1997	499
1998	569
1999	657
2000	760
2001	922
2002	Information refused*

* The Company refused to supply this public interest information in spite of bringing to their notice that under the Statistical Act such public interest information can't be refused.

Source: Marshalls Broadcasting Company,
Majuro

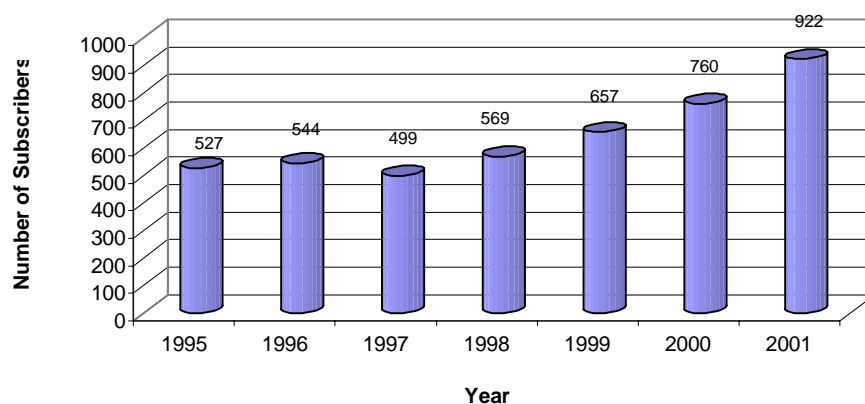
Fig 8.7 Cable TV Subscribers in Majuro, 1995-2001

Table 8.7 Telephone Lines and Cellular Subscribers, Per 100 population in Pacific Countries, 1990,1995 and 2001

Country	1990	1995	2001
Marshall Islands	1.12	7.19	8.56
Cook Islands	16.24	27.12	34.25
Kiribati	1.66	2.61	4.79
Micronesia, Fed. States of	2.5	7.37	8.67
Nauru	13.33	18.64	28.98
Papua New Guinea	0.8	0.99	1.37
Solomon Islands	2.56	4.64	7.48*
Tonga	4.58	7.11	14.70*
Tuvalu	1.33	5.09	6.50
Vanuatu	1.77	2.56	3.54
Fiji Islands	5.76	8.72	21.09

* Figures are of 2002

Source: UNSD, Millennium Indicators Database, ADB Key Indicators 2003

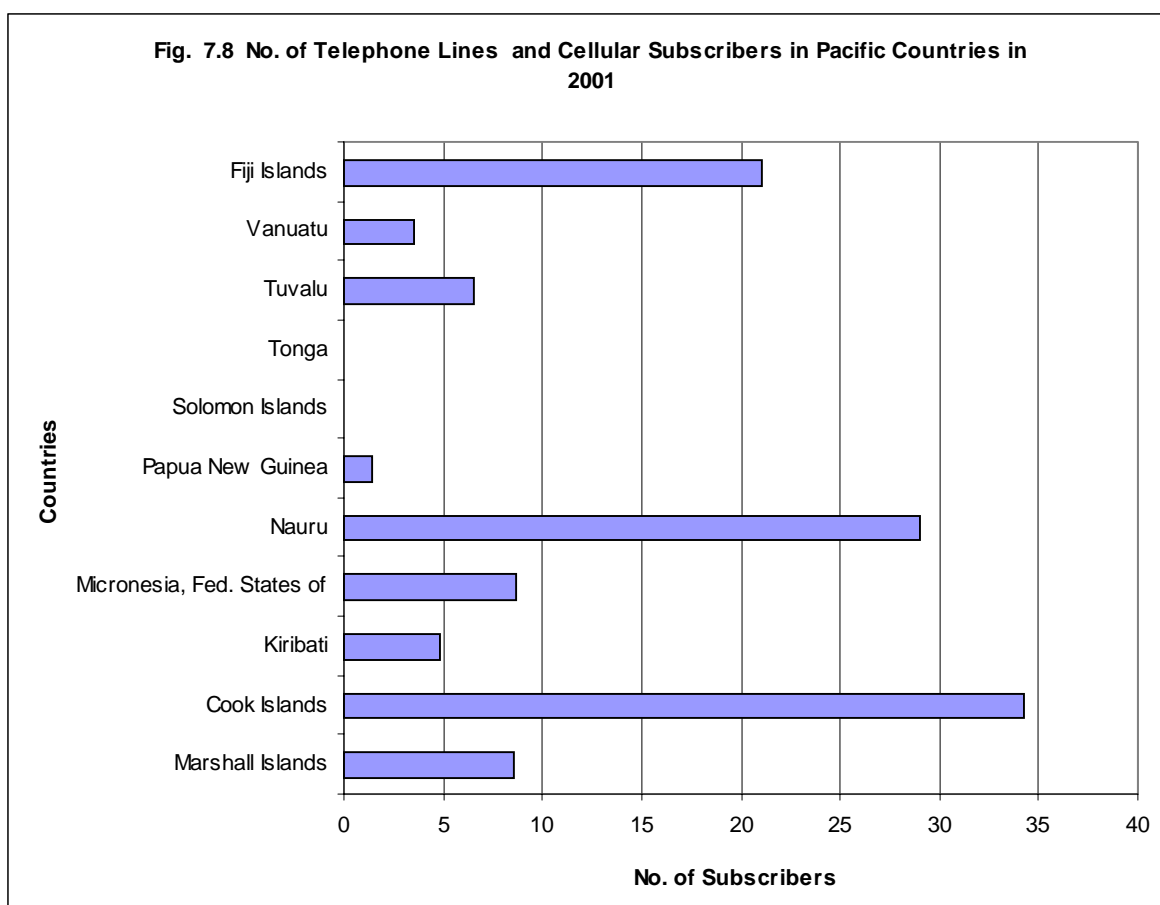


Table 8.8 Internet Users Per 100 Population in Pacific Countries, 1995 and 2001

Country	1995	2001
Marshall Islands	0.00	1.65
Kiribati	0.61	2.32
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.28	4.30
Papua New Guinea	0.00	0.94
Samoa	0.17	2.22*
Solomon Islands	0.02	0.50*
Tonga	0.12	2.93*
Tuvalu	0.00	10.00
Vanuatu	0.06	2.74
Fiji Islands	0.01	2.64*

* Information is of 2002

Source: UNSD, Millennium Indicators Database, ADB Key Indicators 2003

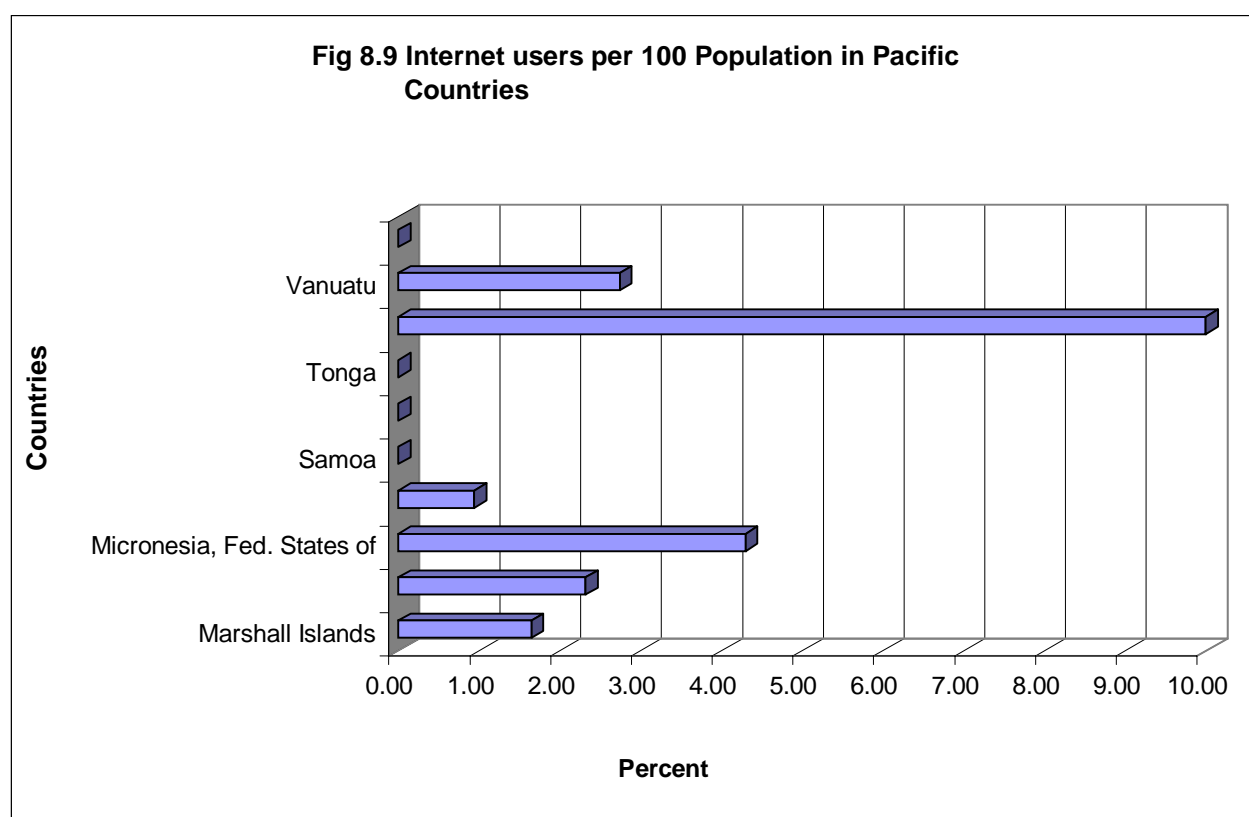


Table 8.9 Percent Households with Radio in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Percent Households w/ Radio
CNMI	76.0
A.Samoa	79.1
Palau	89.8
FSM	44.3
RMI	85.6

Source: Ben Graham, Statistical Enhancement program, U.S. Census Bureau

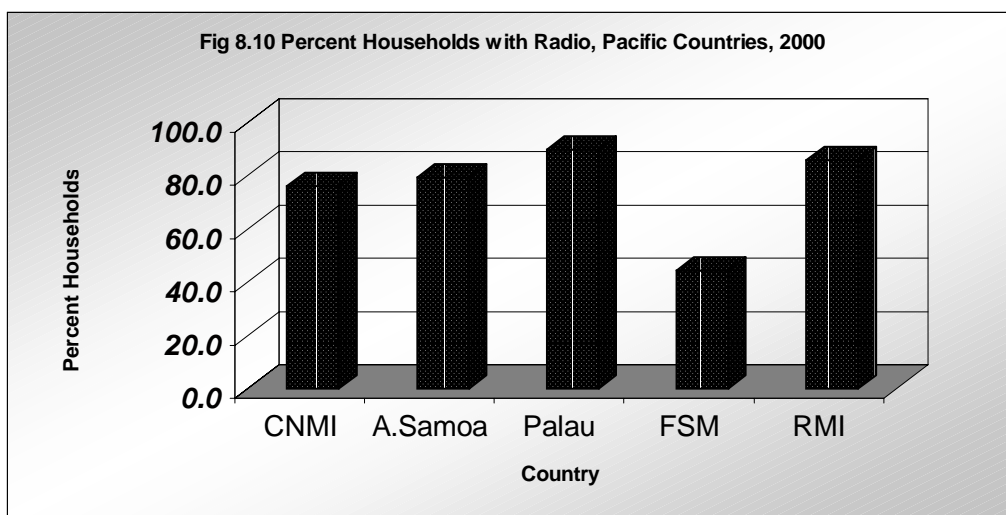


Table 8.10 Percent Households with Telephone in Selected Pacific Countries, 2000

Country	Percent Households with Telephone
Guam	93.3
CNMI	70.1
A.Samoa	68.3
Palau	91.0
FSM	28.6
RMI	38.6

Source: Ben Graham, IPC Statistical Enhancement program, U.S. Census Bureau

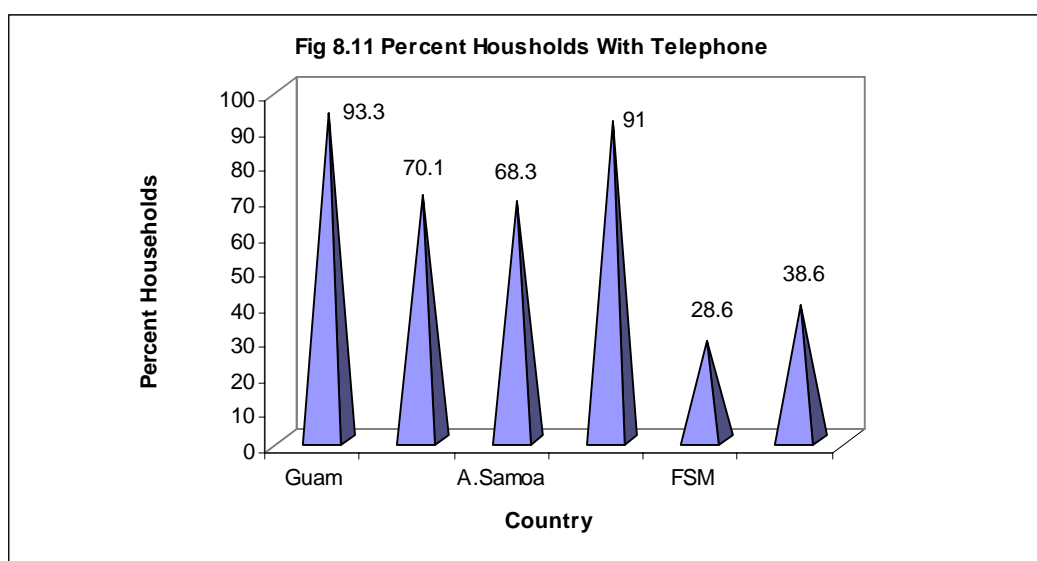


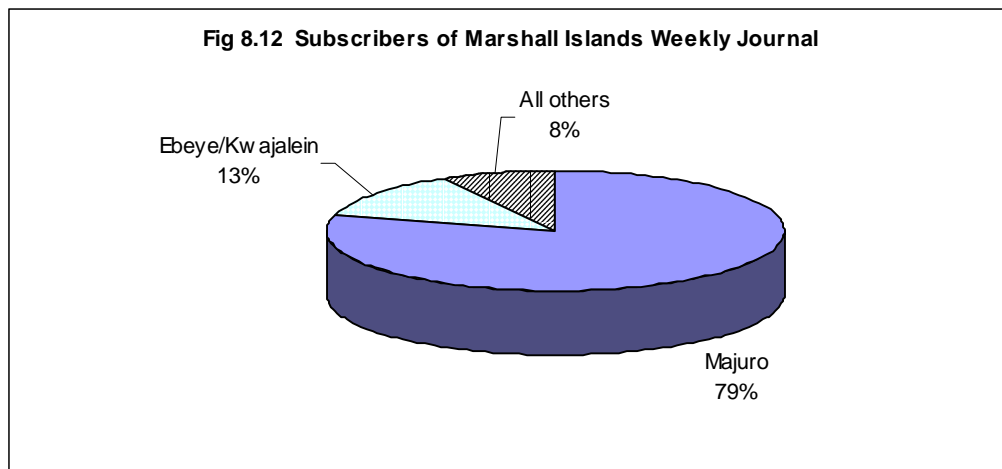
Table 8.11 No. of Subscribers of the Marshall Islands Weekly Journal, 1995-2002

Year	Copies distributed				Estimated Readers *
	Majuro	Ebeye/Kwajalein	All others	Total	
2002	2000	325	200	2525	22,725

Source: Editor, *The Marshall Islands Journal*

* Estimated @one copy for 9

** Figures of previous years not available, but only modest growth over years.

**Table 8.12 Staff to Computer Ratio, 2002**

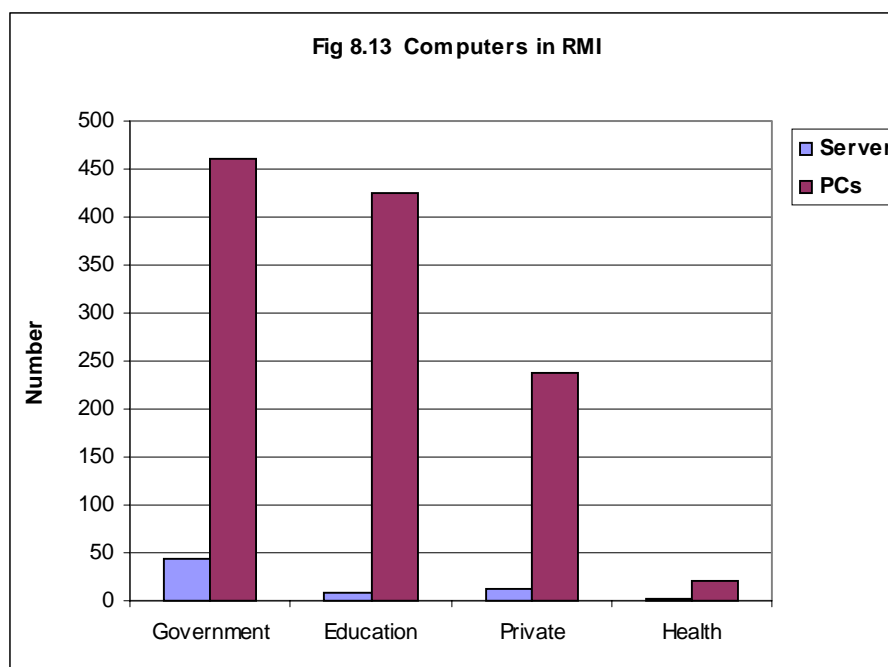
Sector	Staff to Computer Ratio	% level of Local Area Networking	% level of Wide Area Networking
Government Agencies	1.97	21	14
Government Statutory	1.67	83	17
Private	1.42	56	44
Higher learning Institute	2.25	50	0
High schools	5.76	0	0
Primary	6.3	0	0
Hospitals	3.62	0	0

Source: *Marshall Islands IT Master Plan, February, 2002*

Table 8.13 Availability of Computers in RMI, 2002

Sector	Server	PCs
Government	43	461
Education	8	425
Private	13	238
Health	2	20
Total	66	1143

Source: Marshall Islands IT Master Plan, February, 2002



Chapter 9-Environmental Protection

Environmental Protection

The Republic of Marshall Island's Environmental Protection Authority (RMIEPA) was created throughout the islands by an Act in 1984. The EPA is responsible for preserving and improving the quality of the environment. It is an autonomous body and is regulated by a statutory board. This authority has broad general powers to regulate issues related to:

- *Primary and Secondary Drinking Water*
- *Pollutants*
- *Pesticides and Chemicals*
- *Waste*
- *Cultural and Heritage Protection*

The EPA's tasks include enforcement of environmental regulations concerning marine and fresh water quality standards, solid waste disposal, sewage systems, earthmoving, pesticides, hazardous/toxic materials and coastal erosion. At present, the EPA has a staff of 14 employees, headed by the General Manager. Two international volunteers, one each from Japan and Australia are also presently working with the organization. Two of the officials of EPA are stationed at the Ebeye sub office. The RMIEPA has working relationship with international organizations in the field of environment protection and biodiversity. RMI has already ratified seven International Conventions and Protocols on environment and thus EPA was able to access 1.8 million US dollars from the GEF for implementation of these International Environment Conventions including the recent approval of \$340,000 for the Stockholm Convention. RMI continued to receive both technical and financial assistance from the South Pacific Regional Program particularly in institutional strengthening of the agency.

Structurally, the EPA is divided into the following six divisions:

- *Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory Services*
- *Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation*
- *International Waters Program*
- *Education, Information and Training*
- *Coastal Management and Geographical Information System*
- *Environmental Health and Sanitation*

Under water quality monitoring, the water quality of catchments, city water, ground water, drinking water in restaurants, processed water and coastal in Majuro and the outer islands is tested.

The sanitation division is responsible for public and private landfills and coordinates the activities of solid waste management with the Majuro Atoll local Government and Ministry of Public Works. Inspections of restaurants and hotels in Majuro are carried out to ensure hygienic conditions and quality catering of foods. The division is also responsible for the coordination of the inspection and assessment of the damage to the environment caused by ships that ran aground. The division also supervised the oil clean up activities of a Chinese fishing vessel that ran aground on Ujelang atoll. The Coastal Management Division continued to review and issue permits for earthmoving activities in Majuro for minor and major development projects. The division is also responsible for the digital mapping of the conservation areas in Jaluit Atoll Lagoon.

The Education and Information Division is responsible for creating public awareness on the environmental issues that face the country. Publicity is done through the print media and as well as through a regular radio program. A quarterly newsletter is also produced where cooperation and help is solicited from the public to protect the environment.

The public is also approached at public gatherings, community assemblies and meetings. Schools are visited to present information to the teachers and the students on environmental issues. Under the International Waters Program, waste problems at the Jenrok area in Majuro have been attended to for the last two years. The traditional leaders, youth groups, local councilmen, and the businesses are involved for the implementation of this pilot project.

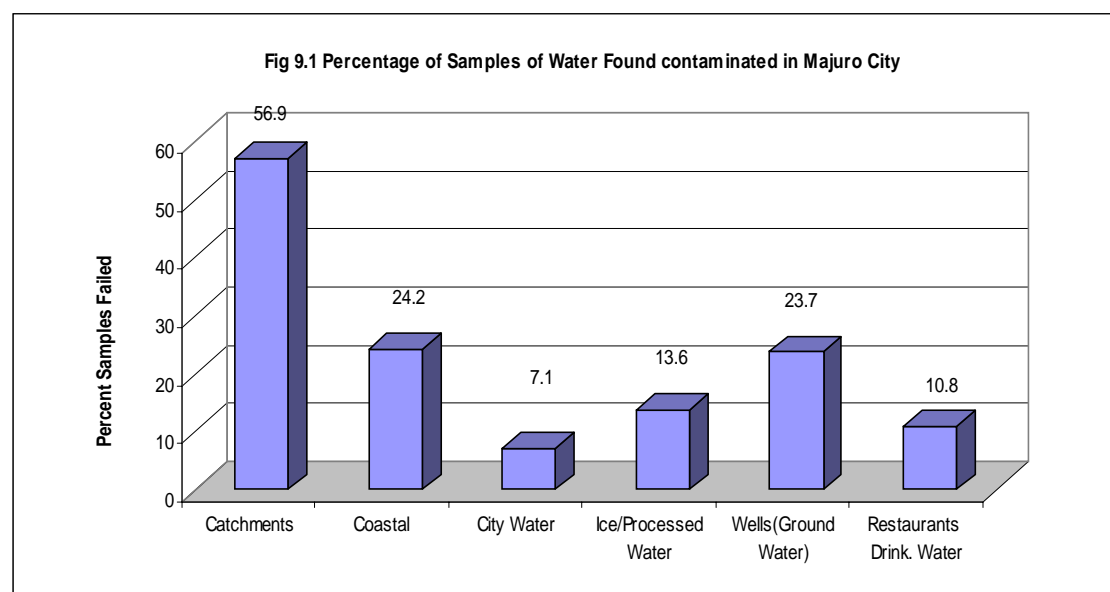
Under UNDP, a biodiversity project with a budget of \$450,000 is also being implemented. A national biodiversity strategy action plan is being prepared under the project. One new endemic mangrove species was recently discovered at Ae Mangrove forest. Such species are not known to grow anywhere in the Marshall Islands or nearby neighboring islands in Micronesia. The present systems of solid waste collection and disposal in the RMI are in serious need of improvement and upgrading. Both at Majuro and Ebeye the landfills are filled beyond capacity and need expansion. Trash bins are needed at more places in the towns for people and businesses to place the garbage and litter.

Table 9.1 Water Quality Tested Under EPA by Area and Years in RMI

Area/Water Source	No. of Tests and No. Found Defective											
	1995		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003*	
	Number Tested	Number con-taminated	Number Tested	Number con-taminated	Number Tested	Number con-taminated	Number Tested	Number con-taminated	Number Tested	Number con-taminated	Number Tested	Number con-taminated
Majuro:-												
Catchments	...	...	40	31	64	28	47	40	87	37	10	5
Coastal	...	...	171	6	27	27	0	0	0	0	25	21
City Water	...	...	2,009	151	1,091	44	2,234	100	270	35	582	109
Ice/Processed Water	...	...	11	2	7	4	15	6	24	1	68	4
Wells(Ground Water)	...	...	14	8	5	5	6	6	26	9	190	29
Restaurants Dr. Water	...	...	16	6	21	18	52	43	22	2	244	19
Total	...	...	2,261	204	1,215	126	2,354	195	429	84	1,119	187
Outer Islands:-												
Catchments	10	5	0	0	0	0	15	14	137	50	536	220
City Water(Ebeye)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
Wells(Ground Water)	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	28	350	75
Total	22	11	0	0	0	0	20	15	200	78	886	295
Grand Total	22	11	2,261	204	1,215	126	2,374	210	629	162	2,005	482

* Figures are from January to June.

Sources: General Manager, RMI Environmental Protection Authority

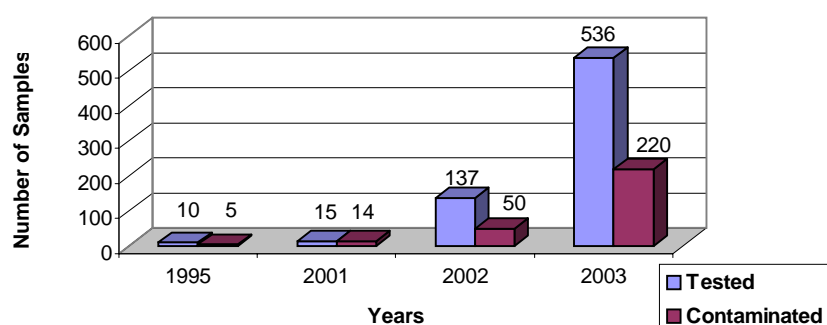


56.9 percent of the water catchments sampled were not of proper quality. Even the city water and the processed water samples showed that 7.1 percent and 13.6 percent respectively were contaminated. 10.8 percent of the water samples taken from the restaurants were also contaminated.

Table 9.2 Testing of Quality of Catchment Water in different Outer Islands in RMI, 1995, 2001-2003 (up to June)

Outer Island	1995		2001		2002		2003	
	No. Tested	No. con-taminated	No. Tested	No. con-taminated	No. Tested	No. con-taminated	No. Tested	No. con-taminated
Arno	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	45
Jaluit	0	0	0	0	43	15	0	0
Kili	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	63
Likiep	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	35
Mili	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	77
Wotje	10	5	0	0	94	35	0	0
Lae	0	0	14	13	0	0	0	0
Namdrik	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	10	5	15	14	137	50	536	220

Source: General Manager, RMI Environmental Protection Authority

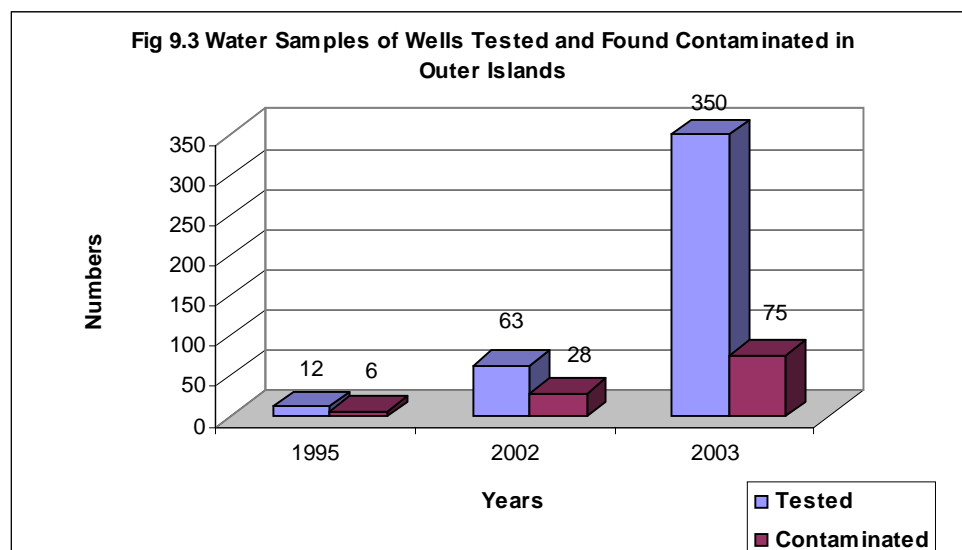
Fig 9.2 Samples of Catchment Water Tested and No. Found contaminated in Outer Islands

In Lae, 13 out of 14 water catchments were found to be contaminated. In Mili, out of 98 samples taken of catchment water for testing, 77 were found to be contaminated.

**Table 9.3 Testing of Quality of Ground Water (Wells) in different Outer Islands
in RMI, 1995, 2001, 2002 and 2003 (June)**

Outer Island	1995		2002		2003	
	No. Tested	No. Defective	No. Tested	No. Defective	No. Tested	No. Defective
Arno	0	0	0	0	12	12
Jaluit	0	0	14	8	0	0
Kili	0	0	0	0	204	45
Likiep	0	0	0	0	80	13
Mili	0	0	0	0	54	5
Wotje	12	6	49	20	0	0
Total	12	6	63	28	350	75

Source: General Manager, RMI Environmental Protection Authority



All 12 samples of ground water tested in Arno were found to be contaminated. In Jaluit, 8 out of 14 were contaminated.

Table 9.4 RESTAURANT INSPECTION FOR FY 2001-2002

MONTH	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Closed	No. Inspected
Oct.- Dec.	3	7	5	0	15
Jan.- Mar.	6	8	6	0	20
Apr.- Jun	7	7	7	2	23
Jul.- Sept.	10	14	5	1	30
Total	26	36	23	3	88

Source: General Manager, RMI Environmental Protection Authority

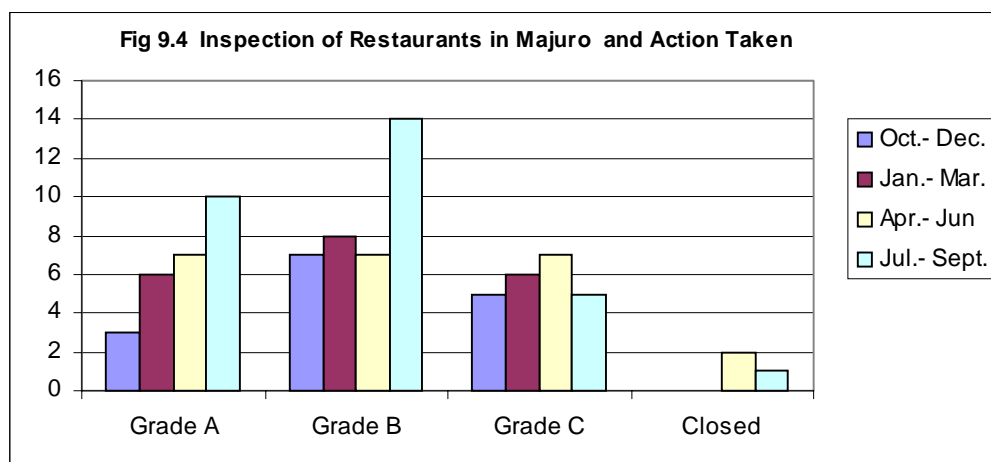


Table 9.5 Vessel Clearance and Fees Charged by the EPA, 2001-02 and 2002-03

FY2001-02			FY2002-03	
Month	# of Vessel	Cost(\$)	# of Vessel	Cost(\$)
October	38	1,775	16	500
Nov	40	2,300	9	300
Dec	8	875	47	1,475
Jan	15	1,500	37	1,225
Feb	37	1,325	23	825
March	7	325	12	400
April	21	875	4	150
May	36	1,250	1	25
June	35	1,225	6	200
July	21	625	13	525
Aug	21	675	5	125
Sep	19	700	9	275
Total	298	13,450	182	6,025

Source: General Manager, RMI Environment Protection Authority

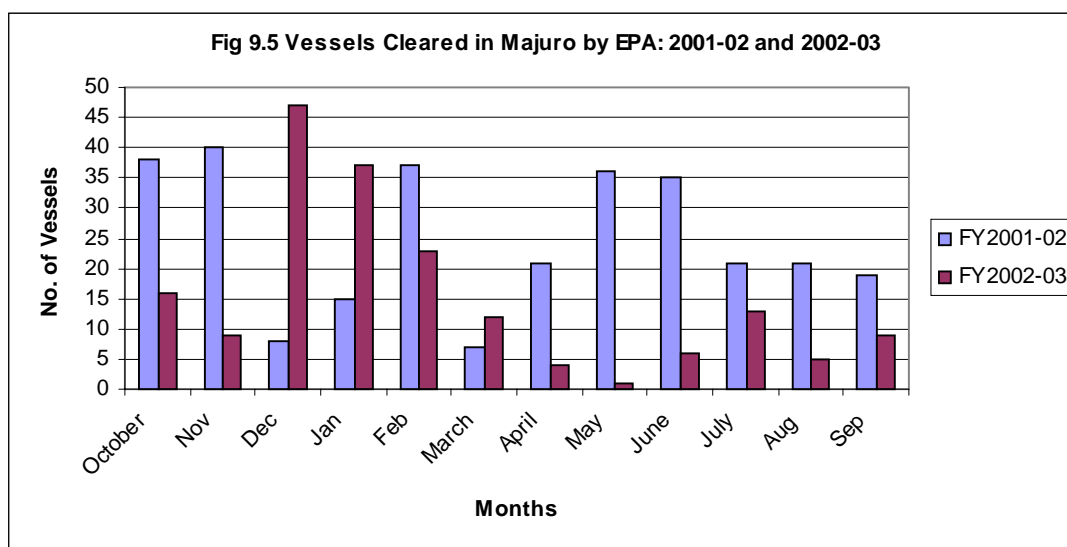


Table 9.6 Public Awareness Activities Undertaken by EPA in 2001 and 2002

Activity	2001						2002					
	Number of Events			Total Attendance			Number of Events			Total Attendance		
	Majuro	Outer Islands	Total	Majuro	Outer Islands	Total	Majuro	Outer Islands	Total	Majuro	Outer Islands	Total
Radio Program (once a week)	52	Same	52	General Public	Same	General Public	52	Same	52	General Public	Same	General Public
Quarterly Newsletter	4	Same	4	General Public	Same	General Public	4	Same	4	General Public	Same	General Public
School Visits												
Elementary Schools	50	6	56	936	214	1,150	60	6	66	995	264	1,259
High Schools	6	2	8	680	442	1,122	6	2	8	700	500	1,200
SDA Job Fair	1	0	1	600	0	600	1	0	1	650	0	650
Community Awareness												
Mayors Conference	1	0	1	32	0	32	1	0	1	32	0	32
WUTMI	1	0	1	132	0	132	1	0	1	140	0	140
Church Youth	1	0	1	6,000	0	6,000	2	0	2	500	0	500
National Youth	1	0	1	34	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional Leaders	4	0	4	20	0	20	6	4	10	80	40	120
Community Meetings	4	0	4	400	0	400	6	2	8	600	60	660
Annual Environmental Events												
Earth Day	1	0	1	300	0	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Day	1	0	1	800	0	800	1	0	1	900	0	900

Source: General Manager, RMI Environmental Protection Authority

Chapter 10-Tourism

MIVA Mission Statement: To create a policy, infrastructure and natural environment that are conducive to foreign and domestic private sector investment in tourism, and to ensure that tourism development is well planned and managed to ensure long-term economic, environmental and social sustainability.

With the above objectives as set by its mission statement, the MIVA has striven to carry out its duties and responsibilities mandated within the Tourism Amendment Act (Public Law 1997-43), namely:

- *Policy, Planning and Product Development*
- *Marketing & Promotion*
- *Tourism & Environmental Awareness*
- *Training and Human Resources Development*
- *Research and Statistics*

Tourism Trends in the RMI: Tourism in the RMI is in its early stages of development and therefore both the total visitor numbers (26,358 since 1998) and the total in-country hotel room numbers (317) are relatively small. The RMI has seen a 2% average annual increase in visitors since 1998, however, with a corresponding 9.3% annual growth rate for holiday visitors. By country of origin, the US and Japan represent the highest potential markets for RMI tourism. Combined, these two markets have accounted for nearly 75% of all inbound holiday travelers to the RMI from 1998-2002.

Noteworthy constraints to tourism development include high costs of international travel to the RMI and poor solid waste management in RMI urban centers.

MIVA in 1997 identified. The RMI has comparative advantages in all three of these areas and MIVA will therefore concentrate on developing these markets for the next 3 to 5 years. Additionally, have also been identified as significant markets for RMI tourism.

MIVA has worked closely with the private sector to promote and market the Marshall Islands within the key niche markets identified for promotion in the short to medium term: scuba diving, sports-fishing, WWII historic tourism, nautical tourism and ecotourism/special interest tourism. There have been many achievements both for MIVA and the industry in this regard, as indicated by the great number of publications written, TV shows televised, media and familiarization groups hosted, and overseas travel shows and events attended (complete list available upon request). Further marketing and promotional activities must continue and strengthen in the future.

Ultimately, as tourism facilities and air access improve and the RMI has gained more exposure as a tourism destination, MIVA will begin promoting general interest or beach-oriented tourism. There are over 1,200 individual islands in the RMI, most of which are uninhabited and therefore available for tourism development. Most of these islands are very pristine and attractive for beach-oriented tourism. This type of tourism will bring into the RMI much larger numbers of visitors in years to come.

Both technical and funding assistance have been provided by MIVA to outer atoll local governments and communities, including Arno, Ailuk, Bikini, Jaluit, Likiep, Mili and Rongelap atolls, which have exhibited support for tourism development as a means to better the economic opportunities of their respective atolls. The acquisition of a Dash-8 aircraft by Air Marshall Islands further supported these efforts.

Table 10.1 Visitors to Majuro by Air , Year and Purpose of Visit, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2002*

Purpose	1991	1996	2001	2002
Transit/Stop Over	1,633	1,447	676	997
Business	2,271	2,513	1,892	2,165
Holiday/Vacation	947	1,113	1,483	1,445
Visiting Friends/Relatives	606	634	662	763
Other/Not Stated	415	409	731	632
Total	5,872	6,116	5,444	6,002

* Does not include those who come at Kwajalein airport

Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority

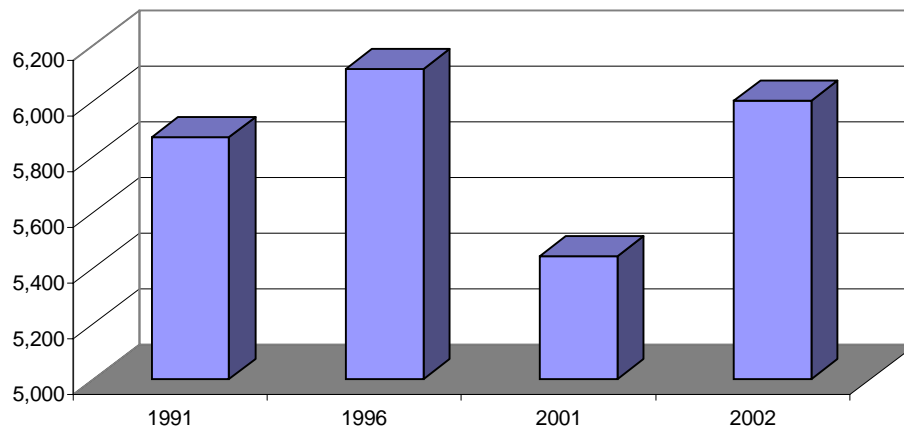
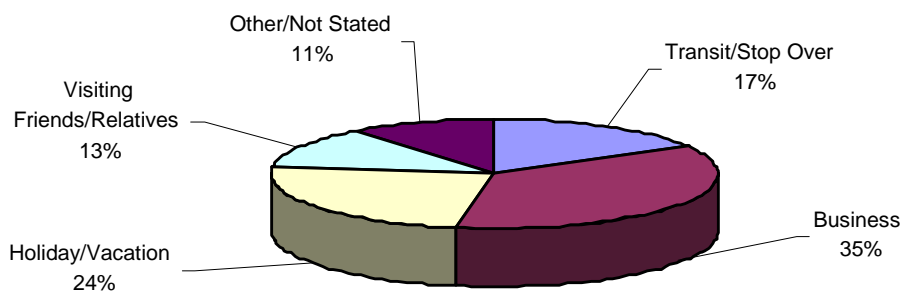
Fig 10.1 Visitor to Majuro, 1991,1996,2001 and 2002**Fig 10.2 Visitors to Majuro by Air, by Purpose of Visit, 2002**

Table 10.2 Visitors to Majuro by Sex and Age, 2001 and 2002*

Age	2001				2002			
	Male	Female	Total	% to Total	Male	Female	Total	% to Total
0-19	68	39	107	2.0	95	43	138	2.3
20-29	79	36	115	2.1	73	33	106	1.8
30-39	313	128	441	8.1	361	106	467	7.8
40-49	814	294	1,108	20.4	878	242	1,120	18.7
50-59	931	394	1,325	24.3	1,099	447	1,546	25.7
60+	1,442	901	2,343	43.0	1,770	836	2,606	43.4
Not stated	3	2	5	0.1	13	6	19	0.3
Total	3,650	1,794	5,444	100.0	4,289	1,713	6,002	100.0

*Does not include who come at Kwajelein airport

Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority

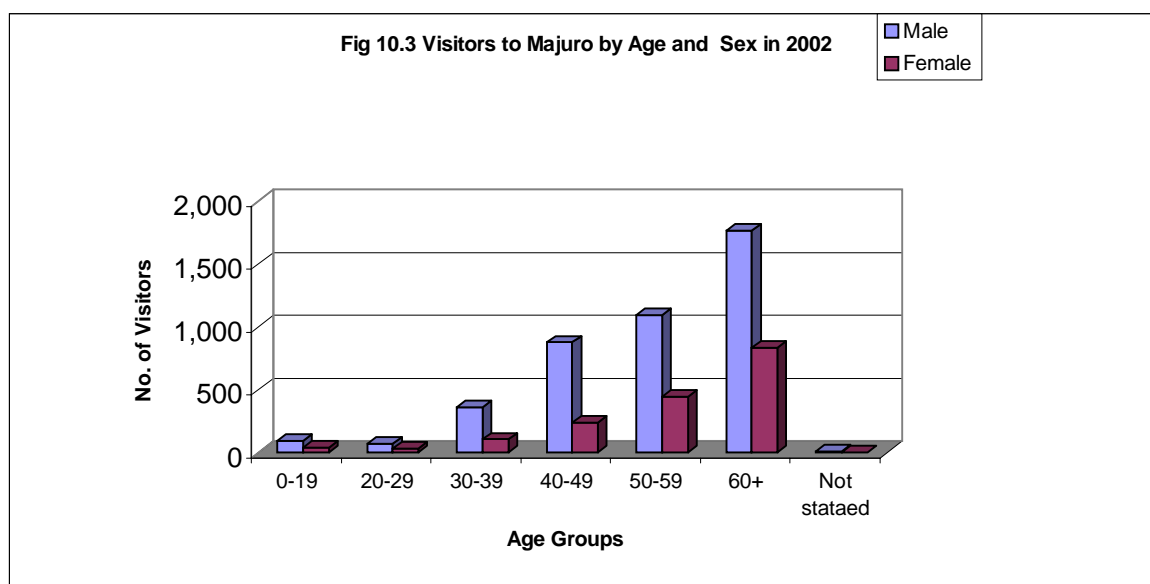


Table 10.3 Visitors to Majuro by Occupational Group, 2001 and 2002*

Occupational Group	2001		2002	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	615	11	705	11.7
Professionals	1,342	25	1,464	24.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	761	14	788	13.1
Clerks	302	6	307	5.1
Service Workers & Shop/ Market Sales Workers	305	6	292	4.9
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	40	1	81	1.3
Craft & Related Workers	39	1	40	0.7
Plant & machine Operators & Assemblers	229	4	542	9.0
Elementary Occupations	17	0	9	0.1
Armed Forces	27	1	37	0.6
Not Classified/Not Stated	1,767	33	1,737	28.9
Total	5,444	100	6,002	100.0

* Does not include visitors going to Kwajalein airport
 Also those Marshallese who are settled/working in other countries and
 visiting RMI are also not accounted for.

Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority

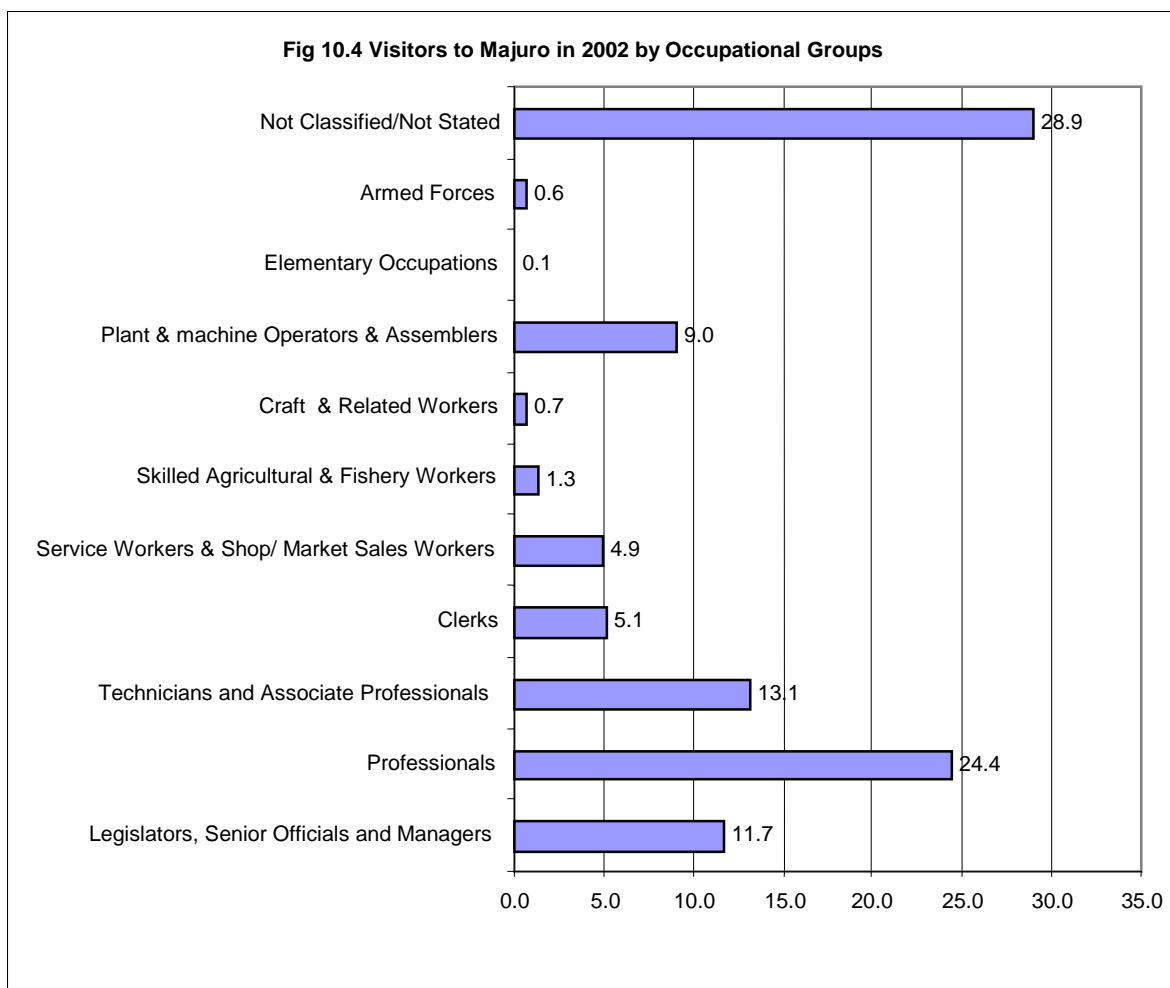


Table 10.4 Visitors to Majuro by Nationality, 2002*

Country	2001		2002	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
USA/Canada & other America	2,107	38.7	2,156	35.9
Australia/ New Zealand	291	5.3	263	4.4
Other Pacific Island countries	785	14.4	1,072	17.9
European Countries	221	4.1	147	2.4
Japan	996	18.3	828	13.8
Taiwan	412	7.6	347	5.8
People's China	114	2.1	159	2.7
Phillipines	222	4.1	239	4.0
Other Asian Countries	256	4.7	489	8.1
Others & Not Stated	40	0.7	302	5.0
Total	5,444	100.0	6,002	100.0

* Does not include those who come at the Kwajalein airport.

Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority

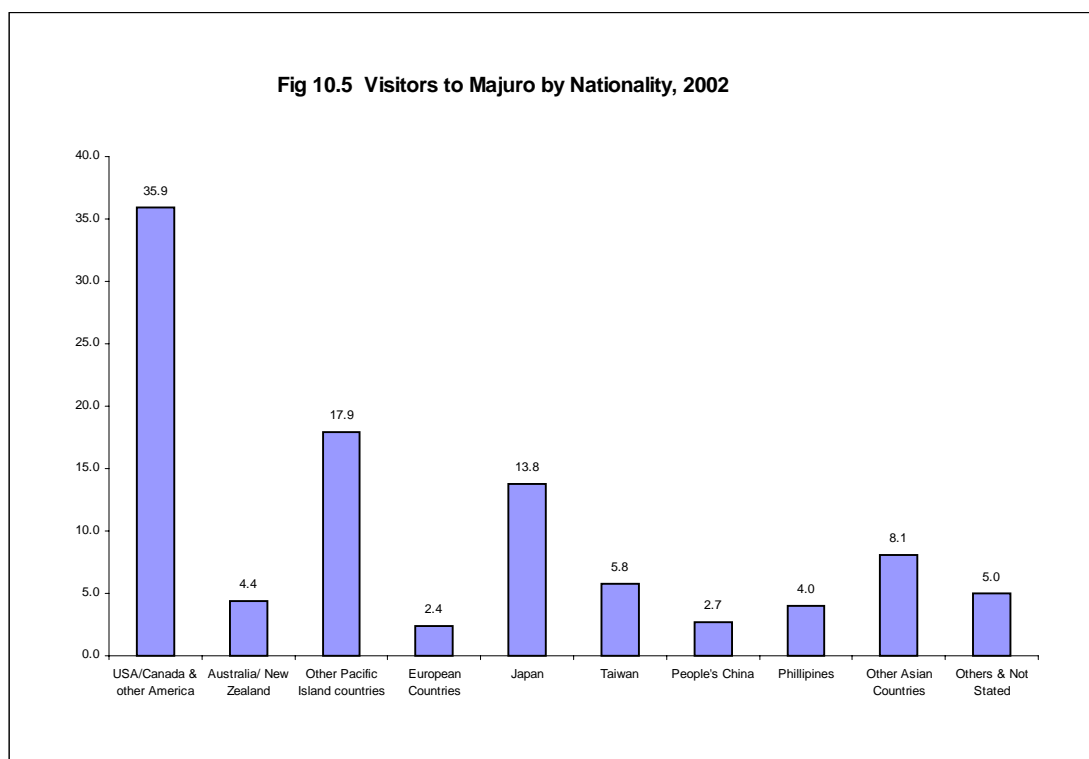


Table 10.5 Visitor to Majuro on Holidays, 2000 to 2002

Month	2000	2001	2002
January	75	63	85
February	48	73	91
March	197	120	87
April	57	82	94
May	66	86	119
June	73	139	118
July	280	194	192
August	166	256	191
September	117	247	171
October	96	86	84
November	72	76	120
December	76	61	93
Total	1,323	1,483	1,445

Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority (MIVA), EPPSO

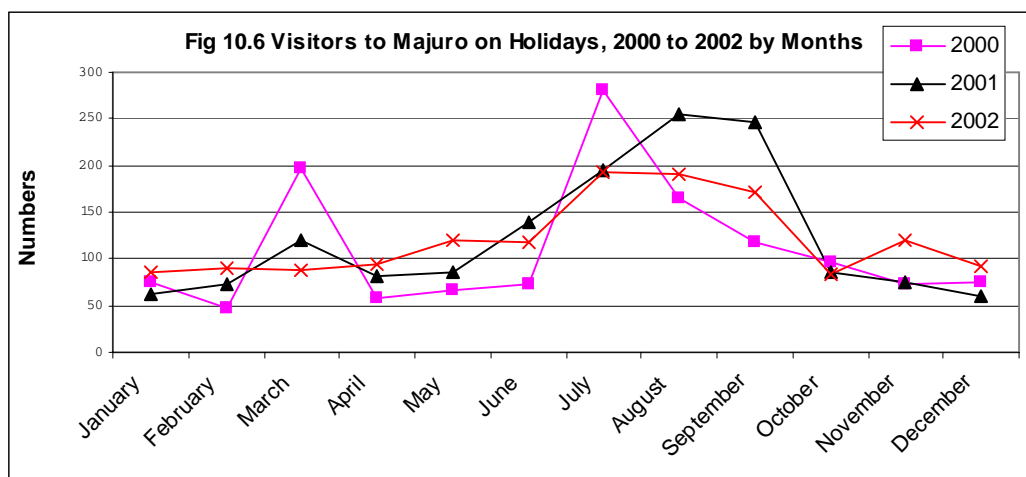
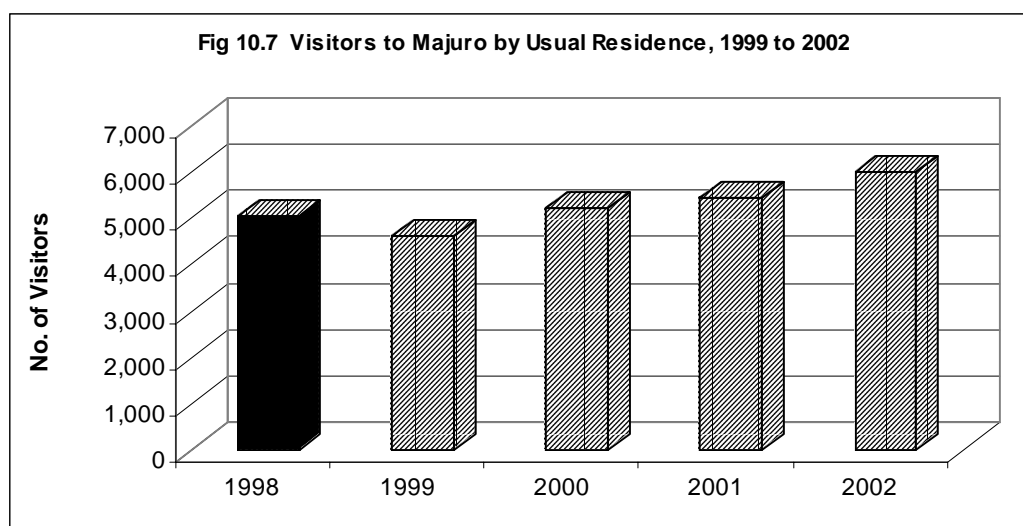


Table 10.6 Visitor to Majuro by Usual Residence, 1998 to 2002

usual residence	Total	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Canada	154	40	25	20	43	26
USA	10,041	1,926	2,043	1,999	1,945	2,128
Other America	23	9	3	3	6	2
Australia	686	145	123	140	134	144
Fiji	669	107	108	148	147	159
FSM	1,521	308	273	420	241	279
Kiribati	1,839	674	295	321	279	270
Nauru	230	5	7	18	70	130
New Zealand	453	84	100	62	88	119
Palau	215	48	35	65	35	32
Tuvalu	80	29	15	17	12	7
Other Pacific	951	147	131	192	286	195
China	572	165	85	83	80	159
Taiwan	2,166	670	585	211	353	347
Japan	2,828	104	100	856	940	828
Korea	639	205	175	72	75	112
Philippines	1,080	211	280	170	180	239
Other Asia	722	35	48	109	153	377
UK	215	40	31	31	41	72
Germany	114	35	25	25	9	20
Other European Union	168	10	29	43	44	42
Other Europe	74	4	6	30	21	13
Other Countries	72	-	0	30	20	22
N/A	846	43	100	181	242	280
Total	26,358	5,044	4,622	5,246	5,444	6,002

Source: Marshall Islands Visitors Authority (MIVA), EPPSO



Chapter 11-Non Governmental Organizations

Non-governmental Organizations in RMI

Civil Society, or non-state actors, are those groups and organizations that are not part of the government or the private sector. NGOs are non-profit organizations that seek to promote social and economic development, particularly at the grass roots level. In past years, NGOs had difficulty in finding the right circumstances to grow and develop in the RMI. Recently in the changing socio-economic and political environment, the government has begun to recognize the role of NGOs in ensuring people's participation in nation building efforts. The recognition of the importance of NGOs is reflected in government's decision to allocate 15 percent of 9th EU development funds to support activities and programs administered by NGO's. A 1998 report supported by the Canada Fund identified 600 organizations associations in the RMI. Two thirds of these NGOs were involved with the church related activities.

The following chapter is a brief description of some programs and activities by the larger and more active NGOs

Women United Together Marshall Islands

Women United Together Marshall Islands (WUTMI) was established in 1987 to serve as the voice of women throughout the Marshalls. WUTMI's primary goal is to support and strengthen Marshallese women and in so doing, to strengthen Marshallese families. WUTMI seeks to encourage and ensure activities that preserve and strengthen the values of traditional Marshallese culture as well as addressing the realities of modern life in the islands. The current focus of WUTMI are projects that prepare younger women to take their role in society as mothers, educators, health professionals, leaders and businesswomen. WUTMI actively seeks resources for projects such as empowerment, life skills development, research into areas such as child abuse and training in areas of greatest need.

WUTMI has 24 Chapters and is represented in all the outer- islands of the RMI. Each of the Chapters are represented on the Executive Board of WUTMI. For the management of its finances, WUTMI has two major accounts: the Recurrent Account, which is the general operational budget, and the Development or Capital account for the organization's projects. WUTMI's recurrent account comes from each of the Chapter's annual fees (\$5,000 from Majuro and Kwajalein and \$500 from each of 22 rural Chapters, a total of \$11,000, a year), the money from WUTMI and Chapters' fundraising activities, WUTMI's fee for establishing and monitoring the grants, and other funds from individuals such as from two iroijs –Imata Kabua and Anjua Loeak. The funds are used maintain WUTMI operations. The development account includes all the listed projects granted to WUTMI such as the CDC WAVE grant, the PREL PAT grant, the Canada Fund WUTMI Assessor Training grant, the AusAid Office Upgrade grant, and so forth.

WUTMI's Projects

- *Australian Volunteer International (AVI- 2002-2004). The assignment of AVI Coral Jones to WUTMI will end in January 2004. The services of Coral have helped in reviving/revitalizing WUTMI and strengthening its institutional capacity. The total amount of grant from the donor agency is 49,440 US Dollars.*
- *Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Internship (2002-03). Intern Romania Joribwij is scheduled to complete her training in September 2003 and after that WUTMI will hire her in the management of the WUTMI office. 4,900 US Dollars is the total budget under this project.*
- *Women Against Violence through Education (WAVE – 2002-03). The project ended in September. A pilot survey has recently been completed on violence against women. 50,000 US Dollars were provided by the CDC-MOH.*
- *Parents as Teachers (PAT), PREL project (2003-06). The project targets 10 low-income families per year preferably teen parents with 0-5 years of age children to strengthen parenting skills to better prepare children for schooling. The total assistance given was 81,740 US Dollars.*
- *WUTMI assessor Training (WAT) Project. Women from 5 of the outer-islands are trained so they could assess their needs, develop and manage projects, and write grants. The project ends on 31st March 2004. This capacity building project has a grant of 27,984 US Dollars.*

Collaborators and Associates of WUTMI

WUTMI regularly works with the following NGOs:

1. *Aelon Kein Ad Technical Support, Inc. (AKTS Inc.)*
2. *Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL)*
3. *Jodrikdrik-Jodrikdrik ilo Ejmour (JNJIE)*

WUTMI along with the following NGOs is in the process of forming an umbrella organization: JNJIE, Waan Aelon in Majel (WAM), Mission Pacific, and AKTS Inc. The purpose of forming an umbrella organization is to further organize their efforts and coordinate activities with a view to ensure optimum service delivery in different areas and sections of the society. In addition WUTMI has created its own website.

Survey conducted on: Violence Against Women

This is the first survey of its kind conducted in the RMI. The sample size was 111, covering 19 women in Majuro, 33 in Mili, 37 in Ebon and 22 in Ebeye.

Some preliminary findings of the survey were:

- *87 percent reported physical abuse, and 60 percent reported sexual abuse. Sixty five percent of the women abused, reported that they were abused more than ten times.*
- *40 percent reported the age of first abuse to occur in the teens, 40 percent in 20's, 14 percent in 30's and 2 percent in 40's. 12 percent cases reported the occurrence of abuse while they were at work.*
- *92 percent of the cases, the violence was perpetrated by the husband.*
- *Police help was sought by only 12 percent of the victims.*

The findings of the survey will be an eye opener. WUTMI will develop an action plan on the basis of the results of the study.

Youth to Youth in Health

The late Darlene Keiju Johnson founded youth to Youth in Health in 1986. Originally founded to address the rapid population growth issues in the RMI, the organization very quickly expanded its focus from family planning and contraceptive use to numerous issues affecting the health of young people. These issues include STDs, HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy, alcohol and substance abuse, peer pressure, suicides, educational attainment, and nutrition. Much of its focus was primarily in the field of adolescent reproductive health. Topics like gang violence, sexual/physical abuse, and juvenile delinquency have been added as factors that affect the overall health of young people in the RMI.

The program has three main objectives. Its first objective is to educate young people in health issues that affect their quality of life and health. This is done through youth peer educator health and leadership training seminars that are carried out every summer, school and community outreach activities are also conducted by trained peer educators. Outreach activities are achieved through various means such as skits, plays, radio, video productions, lectures, counseling sessions, development of health brochures and information leaflets. The success of the NGO in reaching the youth is due to its utilization of young people to spread the messages of healthy and risky behaviors and how they affect their quality of life. Youth who are not attending school are the main target group recruited for the peer educator training seminars. Its second objective is to provide clinical and counseling services of young people who would otherwise not normally go to main hospitals or health dispensaries for preventive care and counseling. The ground floor of the Center is devoted entirely to clinic and provision of counseling services. However, the clinic services have been suspended because there is no trained nurse at this time. Counseling services are available presently on limited scale. The third objective is to network with other health, education, and grassroots agencies/organizations to encourage the sharing of vital information, resources and responsibilities to deal with the various social problems of the RMI. This is to ensure that programs are relevant, efficient, and effective in reaching young people.

Pacific Resources for Education and Learning in RMI

Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL serves 10 Pacific Island political entities, whose affiliation with the U.S ranges from statehood to free association. PREL's main office is located in Honolulu, Hawaii, with service centers in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana's, Republic of Palau, American Samoa, Guam and one each in the Federated States of Micronesia (Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae and Yap). PREL seeks to transform schools and other learning environments to help Pacific islanders, English language learners and other students reach their full potential. PREL provides expertise in all areas of education, as well as in project management, networking, and product development. PREL offers a variety of professional development services for teachers, both in person and using advanced distance education technologies.

PREL's mission is to strengthen culture, increase literacy, and improve quality of the life locally, nationally, and globally.

Guiding Beliefs

These are guiding beliefs of PREL:

- *All children can learn*
- *It is essential to educate the whole child*
- *Pacific education is a dynamic partnership. Learning and sharing throughout the Pacific educational community are essential in achieving our vision for the Pacific child.*

The following services are provided to the RMI by the PREL Service Center at Majuro:

1. Regional Education Laboratory Program.

A research – based program focusing on reading. Delap Elementary School is the Site for this study.

2. Mathematics & Science Education

The goal of this program is to strengthen Technical Assistance to schools in Science and Mathematics Education.

3. Parents Information and Resource Center Program

This Project has two main components. Component One is tasked to work with Primary schools in RMI to improve the quality of parental involvement to improve learning and teaching. Component Two is developing the foundation of Child development with a home-based "Parents As Teachers" program in Early Childhood focusing on children 0 to 3 years old. The goal of this work is to improve parenting skills in the most important years of a child's growth. Information dissemination via Parent Training, PTA meetings and other activities via community faith-based groups are a few ways information is getting out to communities. Agency collaboration, networking partners such as WUTMI, Head Start and local school improvement teams are working to improve Early Childhood Education. Another aspect of the program is translation of relevant materials into Marshallese so our target audience can have better access to information. This is an on-going process of collaboration with other agencies and education programs, such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Internal Affairs.

WAAN AELON IN MAJEL

Waan Aleon In Majel (WAM), the Canoes of the Marshall Islands uses the medium of canoe and boat building to spread its message. WAM directly contributes to the achievement of national development objectives by fostering cultural and economic development, national unity and self-identity. It empowers the youth of today by teaching them traditional and modern sustainable skills, providing skills needed for employment and income generation. This helps reduce poverty in the Marshall Islands while empowering youth with the ability to contribute to their family and community. Skills include outrigger canoe building, maintenance and repair, sailing and navigation ensure that this unique aspect of Marshallese culture is kept alive. With an eye to modern circumstances, WAM has added modern boat building and fiberglass training to its formal curriculum.

WAM builds capacity into the trainees and their trainers in a drug and alcohol free setting and plans to add a counseling and life skills section to strengthen the effectiveness of this portion of the program. To further expand this life skill component, WAM intends to participate in a pilot program in which up to four individuals who are currently incarcerated will be rehabilitated through their involvement with vocational training and counseling portions of the WAM program.

The goals of WAM have been:

- *To develop the infrastructure necessary to support sustained transference of traditional Marshallese maritime skills.*
- *To endow the young men and women of the Marshall Islands with a skillset relevant to the contemporary realities of Pacific Island societies.*
- *To promote sustainable economic and cultural development in the RMI.*
- *To focus on building capacity in the youth -at- risk.*
- *To enhance the RMI's spirit of national unity and self-identity.*

WAM is committed to assist in the transfer of traditional skills and knowledge to future generations of Marshall Islanders. WAM will search to find the best methods of transferring this important knowledge of traditional skills and contemporary vocational and life skills. WAM develops markets for the end products of woodworking, boat building and fiberglass training projects, using the proceeds to help sustain the program and promote development of cottage industries. WAM builds bridges across cultures, establishing collaborative partnerships with agencies, counterparts, colleagues, funders, private and public sector organizations worldwide that are concerned with the promotion of sustainable economic development while connecting the culture and tradition to a modern set of economic circumstances.

84 percent of the persons trained under the program, are using the skills they have learned while at WAM. As many as 4,714 students visited the WAM canoe house and were shown activities that are undertaken at WAM.

Table 11.1 Performance Chart of the WAM, 2000-2003

Year	Programs	Projects Completed
2000	Canoe Building	23 feet mid-size Sailing Canoe
	Sailing and Maintenance	Rebuilt a 14 feet canoe
	Canoe Model Building	One seven feet Canoe Model
	Building and Maintenance	WAM Office
	Student Visit/ Presentation	1,502 Students
2001	Canoe Building	18 feet Racing Canoe and a 14 feet Paddling Canoe
	Canoe Model Building	Four, 8 inches-18 inches
	Building and Maintenance	Rebuilt canoe house roof
	Contemporary Wood and Fiberglass Boat Building	Four, 8 feet Dingies
	Student Visit/ Presentation	1,500 Students
2002	Canoe Building	30 feet tipnol
	Sailing and Maintenance	Rebuilt WAM 23 feet Sailing Canoe
	Canoe Model Building	Four, 10 inches -23 inches Canoe Models
	Building and Maintenance	Built WAM Apartment
	Contemporary Wood and Fiberglass Boat Building	Work in progress
2003	Sudent Visit/ Presentation	930 Students
	Canoe Building	30 feet Tipnol
	Sailing and Maintenance/Canoe Model Building	Rebuilt 23 feet Sailing Canoe WAM
	Building and Maintenance	WAM's Management Office
	Contemporary Wood and Fiberglass Boat Building	Eight, 14 feet fiberglass outrigger canoes and 24 feet catamaran
	Student Visit/ Presentation	782 Students

Source: Director WAM, Majuro

Table 11.2 Amount of Grants For Various Projects of WAM, 2001-02 and 2002-03

Year	Funder Agency	Amount (US Dollars)
2001	AusAid	36,896
	AVI	12,010
	Canada Fund	7,014.45
	WIA(US)	104,864.50
	RMI	25,358.94
	UNESCO	36,963.25
	ROC	31,653.50
Total		254,760.64
2002	Canada Fund	6,588.60
	CDE(ECM)	15,878.32
	Germany	10,008.00
	WIA(US)	95,952.50
	PIRAAP(US)	51,117.00
	RMI	30,000
Total		209,544.42
2003*	UNESCO	46,000.00
	New Zealand	17,000.00
	SAPT(US)	40,000.00
Total		103,000.00

* Up to 30th September

Source: Director WAM,
Majuro

Chapter 12-Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development

In this chapter, information has been provided on fisheries, tuna fish processing plant, production of subsistence primary agriculture products and meat products including the number of pigs and poultry, horticulture, copra and marketing. The details of the projects under implementation in outer islands have also been provided in this chapter.

Agriculture

The land area of the country is only 70 square miles. The soil is poor and it is not suitable for growing of crops like wheat, barley and corn. Some places like at Laura agriculture farm, Majuro Atoll, success has been achieved in growing vegetables, root crops and fruits though on a limited commercial scale. Experimental farms like in Laura could be tried at other places as well with financial and technical help from the government or private sector.

The Coconut tree, the tree of life, is the main traditional agriculture resource of the nation but it is facing a serious problem of maintenance of coconut trees at past levels due to continuous decline in copra prices in the world market. Some times, due to non-availability of adequate and timely shipping, copra produce could not be marketed and was wasted for lack storing facilities, causing a great loss to the farmers. The fall in copra production from 5,256 short tons in 2001 to 2,653 short tons in 2002 was primarily due to non-lifting of produce from the farmers in outer islands. The price of the copra has declined from 300 US dollars per short ton in 1999 to 180 US dollars per short ton. However, copra still remains the main source of income and employment for farmers in the outer islands. Greater use of copra oil for various commercial purposes and its byproducts has potential for export. The Tobolar Copra Processing Company in Majuro is trying to exploit these external markets. The government has been helping the farmers in the replacement of the senile coconut trees with the younger and superior plants to improve on copra production. Efforts are also being made to provide timely and assured transport to the farmers.

The banana, bread fruit, pandanus, taro and other vegetables are mainly grown for subsistence use in the outer islands. Due to marketing problems, the farmers are not inclined to produce these crops in excess of their consumption needs. Similarly, the scope of development of piggery and poultry farming is also constrained by marketing problems.

Fisheries

The fisheries sector is the single most important productive sector in the RMI and is also a key export sector. The RMI has an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of over two million square kms. of ocean that supports a significant tuna resource, the value of annual catch from which is conservatively estimated to be over US\$50 million. The RMI pursues a policy similar to that in other Pacific Island Countries of collecting bilaterally and multi-laterally negotiated license revenue from distant fishing nations for access to tuna resources in the RMI EEZ. The fees are currently charged at the rate of approximately 5 percent of the landed value of the catch. The RMI has become an increasingly important regional port for transshipment, even for vessels fishing outside of the RMI EEZ and earnings from transshipment fees are substantial. The crews spend time in the country during transshipment and money is earned on meals ashore, hotels, rental cars and agency fees.

Then there are the benefits accruing to the local economy through the purchase of bunker fuel and jet fuel (for helicopters). It is estimated by MIMRA that total expenditure in the local economy is 15-20,000 US dollars per vessel per port call, equivalent to perhaps an annual expenditure of 5-6 million US dollars in the local Majuro economy.

The Tuna loining plant at Majuro provides employment to over 500 persons. This Plant exports fish and animal feed worth over 3 million US dollars every year. The capacity of the Plant has been expanding continuously since its inception.

Since 1999-2000, the Marshall Islands have flagged a ship for fishing operations in the region. The operations of the Flag Ship are very encouraging as the fish catch by the Flag Ship went up from 7,560 metric tons in 1999-2000 to 73,020 metric tons in the year 2001-02.

Coastal Fisheries

Efforts are being made to develop coastal fisheries with the active involvement of the outer islands' local communities. The fishermen are encouraged to form fisheries cooperatives for the management of their ventures by themselves. Fishermen have benefit of fish bases for selling their catch at Majuro, Arno, Ine, Aur, Maloelap Ebeye, Likiep, Ailinglaplap, Namu and Jabwor. Similar projects in other atolls are in the offing. The local fishermen have an ability to sell their fish at these fish collecting/marketing stations.

Household Water Catchments

After the El Nino event of 1997 – 98, the RMI received assistance from the U.S. Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) for the provision of household water catchments to the outer islands. This FEMA program distributed 1,068 fifteen hundred gallon household water catchments to the outer islands during 2001 and 2002, however, according the 1999 Census there were a total of 2,352 homes on the outer islands. The RMI government appropriated \$500,000 in the FY 2002 budget for the further provision of 760 catchments of the same type. During FY 2003 the RMI government appropriated an additional \$250,000 for catchments, as well as receiving a further \$125,000 from FEMA and \$25,000 from the Canada Fund. It is expected that at the end of the calendar year 2003, only 25 – 30 homes on the outer islands will be without a water catchments.

Household Solar Program

The government of RMI recognizes that the provision of a cost-effective and a sustainable source of electricity to its outer islands is a key to the improvement of the standard of living of its people. Providing good public services such as clean water, power and telecommunications to these populations is also viewed as a major tool to reduce urban drift from the outer islands into Majuro and Ebeye and its impact on the countries welfare. The RMI government, in its commitment to the global effort to reduce GHG emission while ensuring sustainable development for its people believes that for the remote and scattered outer islands populations, stand alone solar systems represent the best technical and economic solution to supply electricity on the outer islands. Three solar photovoltaic projects for outer islands are currently being implemented with funding from Secretariat of the Pacific Community/PREFACE, France and United Nations development fund for a total of \$600,000. These systems will be installed in 11 health centers and 200 households on the outer islands. The government has also allocated in FY2002 an additional \$1,000,000 from the national capital projects budget to supply and install an additional 500 household solar systems. This represents 700 homes scheduled for 2003 - 2004.

In addition the government has appropriated an additional \$500,000 from the FY 03 capital budget to continue expansion of this program. By engaging in these highly important projects, the RMI government would like to ensure that the barriers to the sustainable and widespread application of renewable energy, in particular solar photovoltaic, are removed thus ensuring that this total 1.6 US\$ million investment will effectively promote win-win activities in its renewable energy sector. In 2001 the Republic of the Marshall Islands became a signatory of the Cotonou Agreement. Under the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) the RMI has allocated approximately \$400,000 to support the Household Solar Program. This funding will cover a period of 5 years. This will be combined with the \$1.5 million already appropriated by the RMI to the project.

According to the 1999 Census of the Marshall Islands over two – thousand homes on the outer islands use kerosene for both lighting and cooking. The price for kerosene on the outer islands is over \$2 per gallon. It is also dangerous as most homes on the outer islands are constructed of wood or local materials. Use of solar systems should be cheaper for the average household and reduce some of the dangers of using petroleum products and open flame in small wooden or thatch dwellings. The monthly fee for the solar systems will be in the range \$8 - \$12 per month.

After scrutinizing various management approaches utilized throughout the Pacific region and fully comprehending the strengths and weaknesses of the approaches used, the Energy Office in the Ministry of Resources and Development, with approval from the Cabinet, is opting to gradually turn over the installation and maintenance of the Outer Island Electrification Project to MEC (Marshall's Energy Company – the electricity utility on Majuro atoll). The success of MEC has been borne of its diligent and well established management and accounting systems. Furthermore MEC has a customer-oriented approach that enables people to see that their payments are translated into a service. In addition MEC has several trained technicians and electricians to oversee substantial technical elements of this project.

Manual Cement Block Making Machines

One of the major roadblocks for community development on the outer islands is the lack of access to construction materials. All materials have to be shipped in from either Majuro or Ebeye. The shipping of these materials to the outer islands from these two urban areas is expensive and subject to irregular schedules. This places an added burden on these people and communities where cash income is already relatively scarce. A 4- inch wide cement block will cost \$1.10 each, then the cost for shipping must be added. This can make even the most modest of construction or housing projects extremely expensive for people and communities with little cash.

One of the challenges is locating appropriate materials or tools that can make a difference in these cash poor communities. The average budget for outer island local governments is between \$15,000 - \$20,000 and average household incomes are between \$500 - \$1,500. A partial solution has been the introduction of manual cement block making machines, particularly in areas that do not have access to power. These machines will drastically reduce the cost of new/improved housing, pigpens and other community or public projects. The cost of the average block from this machine is \$.30 cents, translating into a savings of over 70% per block. These machines can make the outer islands less dependant on resources from the urban centers, stretch the limited incomes in a very effective manner and improve the quality of life in these isolated communities. To date these machines are in operation on Ebon, Mili, Arno, Likiep, and Wotje atolls and Mejit island.

Increased Technical Assistance from the National Government

Since mid – year of 2000, it has been a policy of the government and the Ministry of Finance, to assist local governments in preparing grant applications for a wide variety of bi-lateral and multilateral donors. Most mayors have limited knowledge of the types of programs and assistance that are available to them; many local government officials are not comfortable working in English and are not experienced in using computers or the internet. Staff from the Ministry of Finance have presented information to the annual Marshall Islands Mayor Association meetings (MIMA) as well as help research and write grant proposals. These proposals have covered projects from the U.S. Department of Labor to provide agriculture training directly in the outer islands. Japan Grassroots Grants for the construction of dispensaries, school buildings and cultural centers. U.S. Department of Agriculture has assisted with construction of medical dispensary, solar powered water pumps, and pick – up trucks for the outer islands. USDA has also been very active in housing loans for low-income households throughout the RMI.

U.S. Department of Agriculture – Rural Development Service

USDA Rural Development is committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in all of rural America, its territories and the Freely Associated States of the Pacific. Through these programs, rural communities are touched in many ways.

USDA Rural Development financial programs support such essential public facilities and services as water and sewer systems, housing, health clinics, emergency service facilities and electric and telephone service. We promote economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks and community-managed lending pools. We offer technical assistance and information to help agricultural and other cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their member services. And we provide technical assistance to help communities undertake community empowerment programs.

Community Facilities Program

This program has been targeted for outer island communities. In the last two years the RMI has been reasonably successful in winning some of these competitive grants. These grants are provided on a 75% - 25% matching basis, where the local government or national government match 25% of the proposed project cost.

- 2001 – Likiep Atoll - \$12,000 for the purchase one pick – up truck
- 2001 – Ministry of Education - \$50,000 for purchase of two school buses
- 2002 – CMI - \$42,000 for upgrading computer networks
- 2002 – Maloelap Atoll - \$75,000 for the purchase of Solar Powered Water Pumps
- 2003 – Ebon Atoll - \$38,000 for the construction of a medical dispensary
- 2003 – Majuro Atoll - \$7,000 for the purchase of a police patrol car

Rural Housing Program**Rural Housing 504 Loan and Grant Program**

The objective of the program is to assist eligible, very low income, owner occupants to repair single-family homes located in rural area. Repairs made be made to improve or modernize the home, to make it safe, more sanitary, or to remove health and safety hazards. The interest rate for the 504 program loans is one percent (1%) per annum. The 504 program grant is given to those people who are 62 years of age or older and unable to repay a loan.

Rural Housing 502 Loan Program

The objective of the program is to provide eligible households who live in rural areas and opportunity to obtain adequate, but modest, decent, safe, and sanitary dwellings. The interest rate for the program can be as low as one percent (1%) but at the current time the rate is 5.75%.

Since the start of the USDA Rural Housing programs in 1991, there have been more than 50 trips made to the outer islands. The details of loans and grants given are shown in the

Overseas Development Partners

The following the rural development programs are under execution in outer islands:

1. Japan Grassroots Grant Program (GGP)

2001 GGP Projects: \$433,858 awarded - \$342,174 (79%) for economic and social development.

Project	Amount
Majuro Atoll/Ejit Island Dock Construction	75,000
Mili Atoll Craft Center/Community Center	92,910
Likiep Atoll School Improvement	44,055
Ebon Atoll (Taka Island) Dispensary Improvement	54,191
Arno Atoll- Hybrid Solar/Wind Energy unit for St. Paul School	76,018
Total	342,174

2002 GGP Projects: \$241,896 Awarded

Project	Amount
Mejit Island School Improvement	47,500
Majuro Atoll Cooperative School Improvement	79,807
Alinglaplap Atoll Water Catchment Installation	12,987
WUTMI (Women's Congress support)	3,039
University of the South Pacific - Majuro Continuing Education Enhancement	20,355
Majuro Atoll - Rong Rong Island Marshalls Christian High School Improvement	78,208
TOTAL	241,896

2. Canada Fund

- 2002 - Provided \$28,000 to assist with improvements in services and collections at the national archives, Alele museum and the public library.
- 2001 - Provided \$30,000 towards the construction of a community center on Likiep atoll.
- 2000 - \$23,000 to support school libraries, primarily on the outer islands

3. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Provided \$10,000 for the construction of pig – pens and chicken coops on Likiep Atoll.

4. Australian Small Grant Scheme – Unfortunately this popular and productive program has been drastically reduced due to changing budget priorities and reduced funding.

2001 - Jaluit High School - \$16,000 for instructional computer lab

2001 - Northern Islands High School - \$14,000 for instructional computer lab

2002 - Marshall Islands High School - \$38,000 for mathematics textbooks

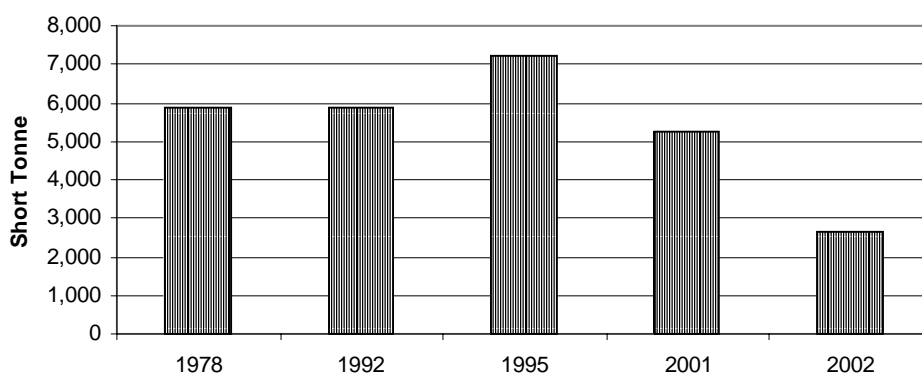
5. United States Department of the Interior (DOI)

2002 – \$81,000 - Approved reallocation of some outstanding program funds to construct basketball courts on the outer islands and assist the Wan Aelon en Majol (WAM) traditional canoe and crafts education programs.

Table 12.1 Copra Production (S.Tons) in RMI by Atolls/Islands Over Years

Atoll/Island	1978	1992	1995	2001	2002
Ailinglaplap	606	834	1,121	864	496
Ailuk	137	166	108	86	52
Arno	888	1,021	1,320	671	348
Aur	223	185	251	267	123
Ebon	485	421	523	438	328
Enewetak	15	19	0	0	0
Jabat	4	54	59	21	44
Jaluit	496	346	613	274	168
Kili	47	0	5	0	0
Kwajalein	15	13	15	9	9
Lae	86	30	67	86	20
Lib	47	44	61	81	34
Likiep	141	65	86	72	9
Majuro	369	302	211	70	30
Maloelap	276	312	429	325	163
Mejit	169	217	387	157	32
Mili	626	533	685	600	272
Namdrik	345	342	223	370	110
Namu	332	235	422	345	263
Rongelap	47	0	0	0	0
Ujae	90	49	39	28	19
Ujelang	0	0	0	9	0
Utirik	100	107	86	76	15
Wotho	15	164	53	32	4
Wotje	318	402	438	375	114
Total	5,877	5,861	7,202	5,256	2,653

Source: Tobolar Copra Processing Authority, Majuro

Fig 12. 1 Copra Production, 1978 1992,1995,2001 and 2002

Due to sporadic of shipping to the copra producers in 2002, the produce could not be shipped to the Tobolar copra processing plant in time resulting into a great loss to the producers.

Table 12.2 Copra Production, Average Produce Price and Total income from the Produce in RMI

Calendar Year	Total Production (Short Tons)	Average Producer Price Per S.Ton	Total Producer Income (\$,000)
1951	4980	84	418
1961	6060	126	764
1971	5344	154	823
1981	5760	171	985
1991	4213	155	653
2001	5256	187	949
2002	2653	180	478

1 Short Ton=0.984 Metric Ton=907.2 Kgs.

Source:Tobolar Processing Plant and EPPSO

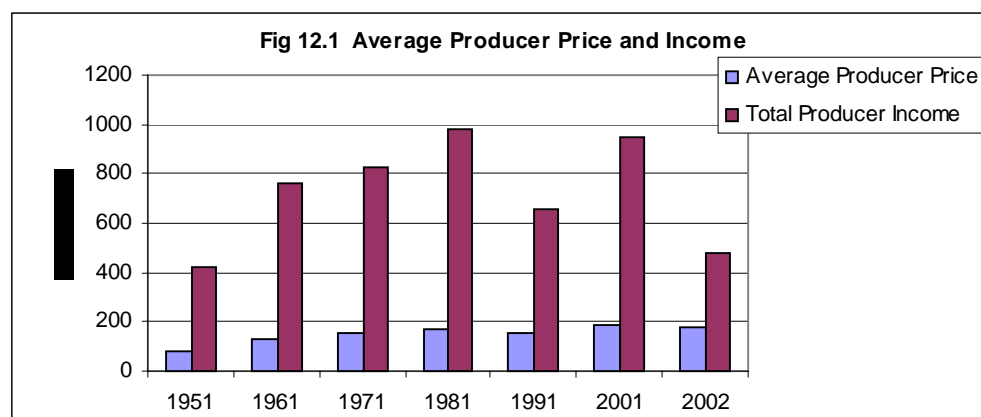


Table 12.3 Primary Productions By Householders for own consumption from in Short Tons, 1995-96 to 2001-02

Productions	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
Agricultural Products							
Banana	164	170	176	179	180	181	179
Bread Fruit	1197	1238	1280	1306	5000	4000	4950
Pandanus	109	112	116	118	120	189	125
Coconut	856	898	928	947	950	960	970
Taro	109	112	116	118	117	117	118
Other Vegetables	33	34	35	35	25	30	32
Fruits	3	4	2	5	4	3	2
Meat Products							
Pork	10	11	9	12	10	11	10
Chicken	15	10	8	9	7	8	9

Source: Ministry of Resources and Development

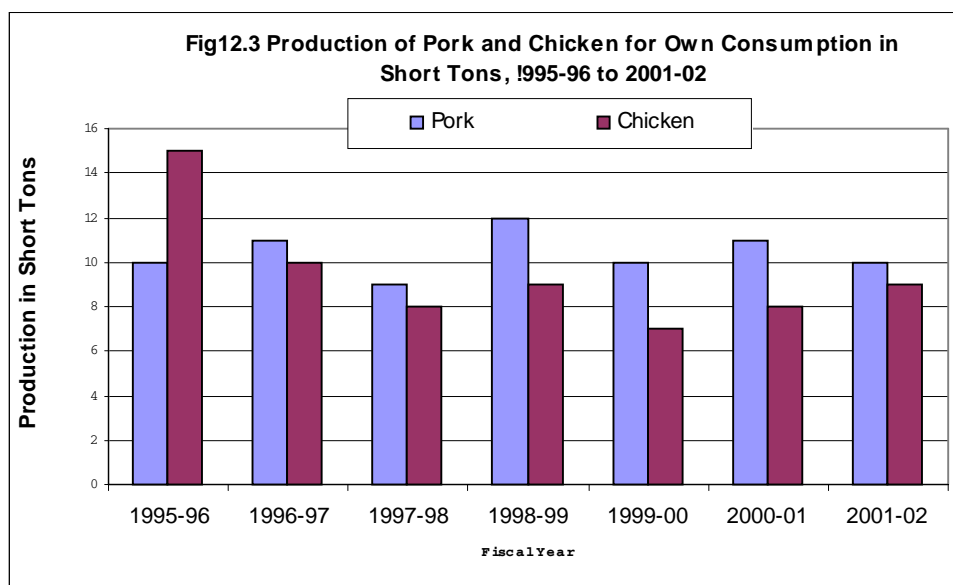


Table 12.4 Estimated Number of Pigs and Poultry in RMI, 1990-91 to 2001-02

Year	Pigs (Number)	Poultry (Number)
1990-91	11,024	48,232
1991-92	11,420	51,608
1992-93	11,877	53,465
1993-94	11,794	55,391
1994-95	12,222	57,385
1995-96	13,216	57,814
1996-97	13,341	56,728
1997-98	13,159	58,805
1998-99	14,778	89,563
1999-00	13,300	87,400
2000-01	13,859	88,535
2001-02	12,565	86,354

Source: Ministry of Resources and
Development

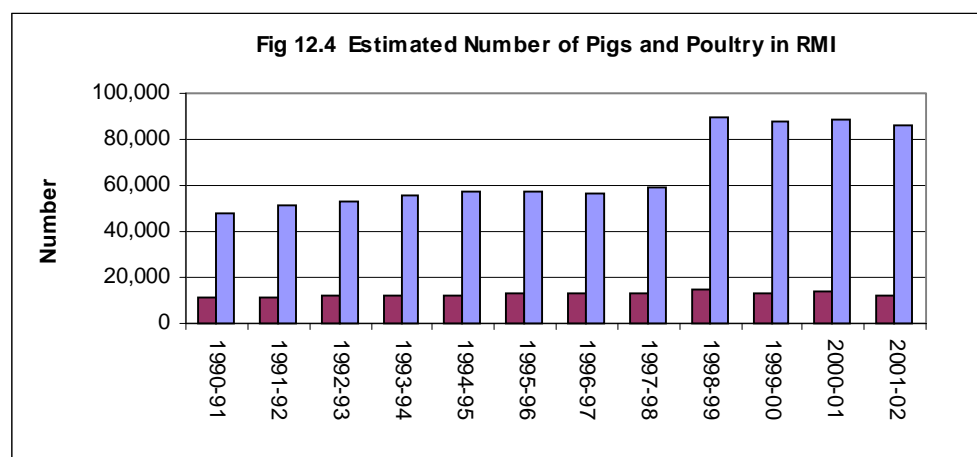
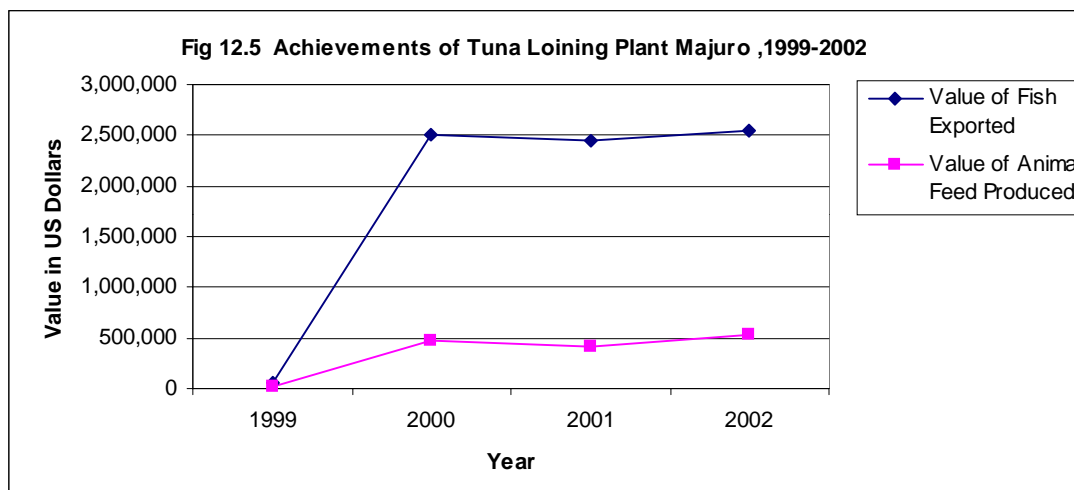


Table 12.5 PM&O Tuna Loining Plant Majuro....Achievements for the years 1999 to 2002

Financial Year	Number of Employees			Fish Processed (Short Tons)	Value of fish Exported(\$)	Animal Feed Produced	
	Male	Female	Total			Quantity(S.Tons)	Value(\$)
1999	20	80	100	300	60,000	50	15,000
2000	60	240	300	10,000	2,500,000	1,600	480,000
2001	80	320	400	9,700	2,450,000	1,400	420,000
2002	100	400	500	10,200	2,550,000	1,750	525,000

Source: PM&O Tuna Loining Plant, Majuro

**Table 12.6 Total Fish Catch (Metric Tons) by Marshall Islands Flag Ship in Entire Region, 2000-2002**

Fiscal Year	Type of Fish			
	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Skipjack	Total
2000	0	935	6,625	7,560
2001	50	2,215	24,953	27,218
2002	128	1,057	37,057	38,242
Total	178	4,207	68,635	73,020

Source: Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority

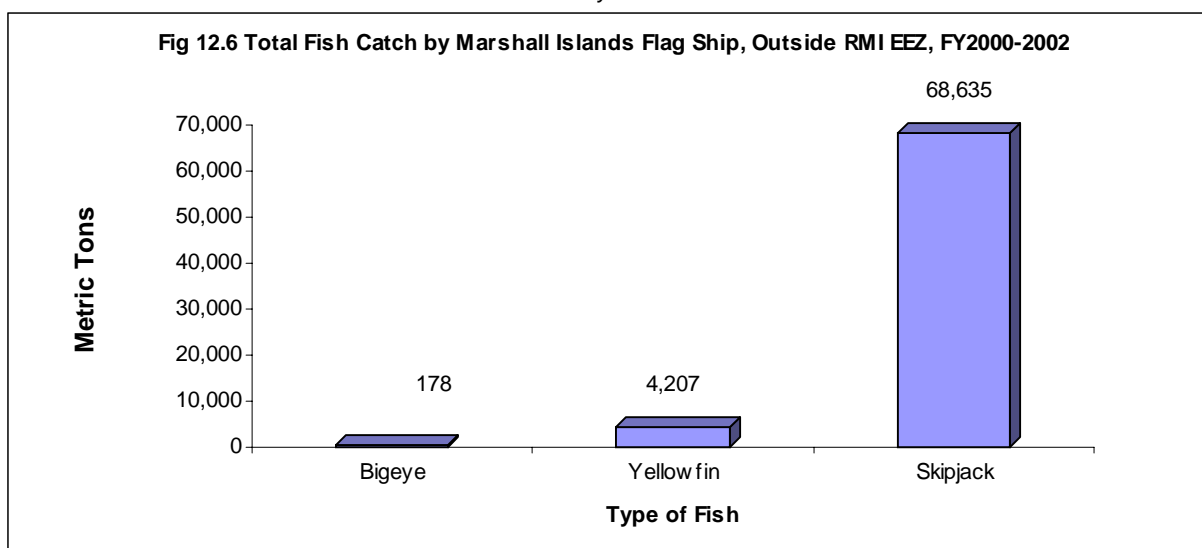


Table 12.7 Total Fish Catch (Metric Tons) in RMI EEZ By Method, 1998-2002

Fiscal Year	Method of catch			Total
	Long Line	Purse Line	Pole and Line	
1998	2,146.5	65,551.3	18,392.0	86,089.8
1999	4,828.6	23,742.9	3,943.8	32,515.3
2000	2,110.1	20,403.1	8,207.5	30,720.7
2001	4,176.4	36,324.4	16,242.5	56,743.3
2002	1,992.1	28,915.0	7,316.3	38,223.4
Total	15,253.7	174,936.7	54,102.1	244,292.5

Source: Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority

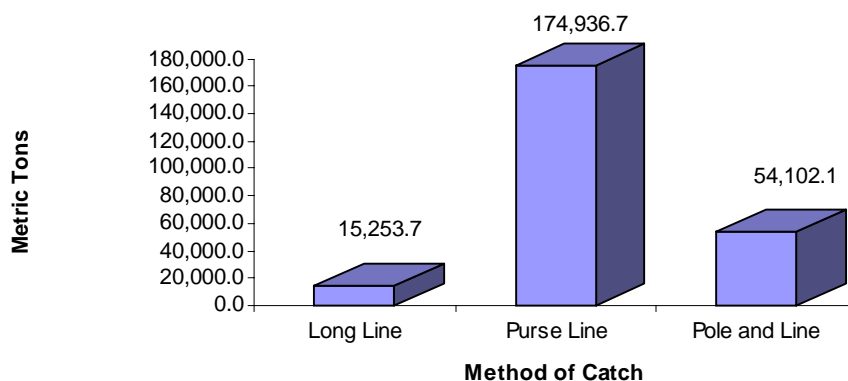
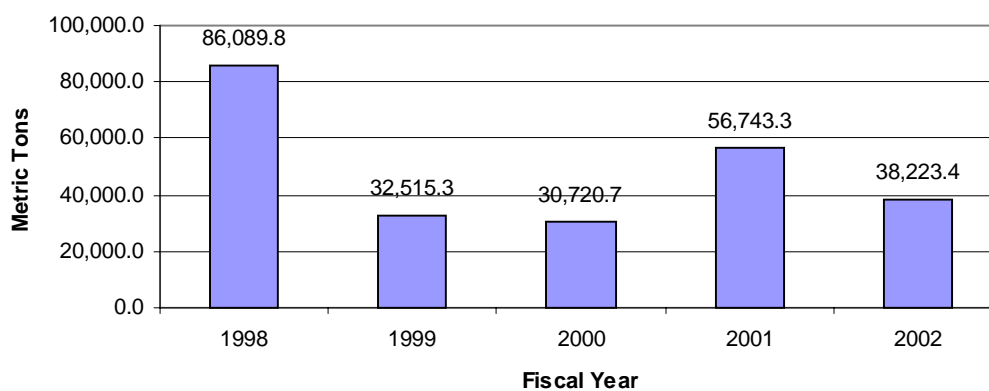
Fig 12.7 Total Fish Catch by Foreign Vessels by Method in RMI EEZ, 1998-2002**Fig 12.8 Total Fish Catch by Foreign Vessels in FY 1998-2002 in EEZ of RMI**

Table 12.8 Loans and Grants Provided to Rural Low Income Families for Repair/Modernization of Houses of Houses Under USDA Rural Development Loan And Grant Program, 1990-91 to 2001-02

Year	Number of Beneficiaries		Amount Advanced(\$)		Average Per Beneficiary(\$)	
	Loans	Grants	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1990-91	142	8	353,580	23,000	2,490	2,875
1991-92	47	19	107,190	63,500	2,281	3,342
1992-93	79	14	395,000	52,030	5,000	3,716
1993-94	165	48	410,160	237,500	2,486	4,948
1994-95	12	7	29,880	35,000	2,490	5,000
1995-96	8	6	19,920	30,000	2,490	5,000
1996-97	93	14	182,580	60,040	1,963	4,289
1997-98	151	38	298,443	184,500	1,976	4,855
1998-99	143	42	783,441	174,628	5,479	4,158
1999-00	49	26	210,421	108,500	4,294	4,173
2000-01	86	43	459,368	172,251	5,341	4,006
2001-02	84	28	723,127	171,598	8,609	6,129
2002-03	85	70	1,302,683	274,000	15,326	3,914
Grand Total	1,144	363	5,275,793	1,586,547	4,612	4,371

Source: US Department of Agriculture, Majuro Local Office

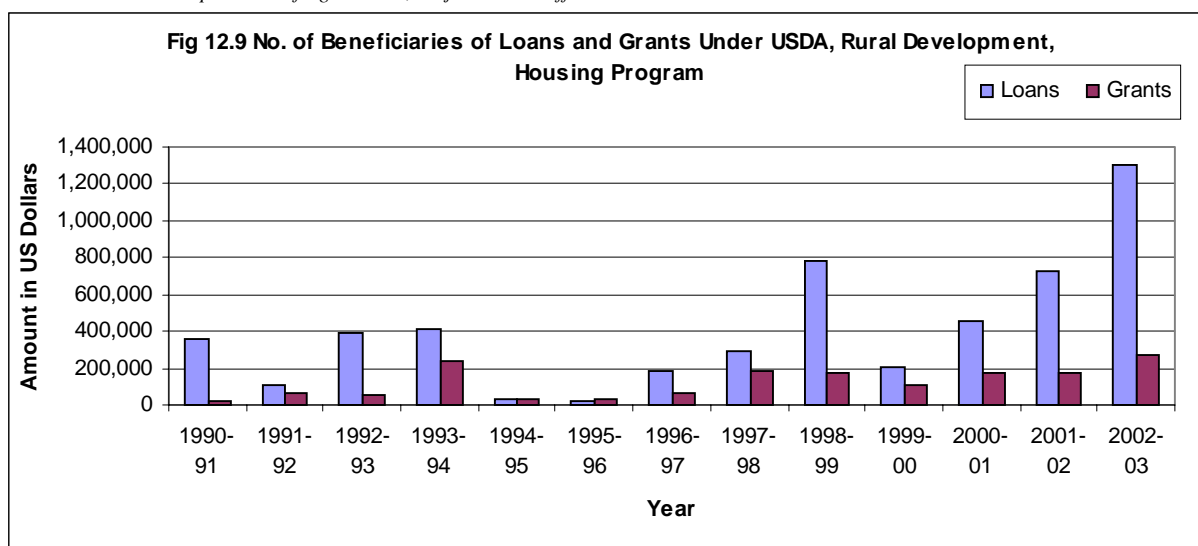


Table 12.9 Loans and Grants Provided to Rural Low Income Families for Repair/Modernization of Houses by Atoll Under USDA Rural Development Loan And Grant Program, 2001-02

Atoll	Number of Beneficiaries of:		Amount Given (\$)	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
Majuro	69	18	590,597	101,598
Likiep	4	0	52,530	0
Wotje	1	0	15,000	0
Jaluit	6	6	35,000	40,000
Ebeye	4	4	30,000	30,000

Source: US Department of Agriculture, Majuro Local Office

Fig 12.11 Loans and Grants to Low Income Rural Families for Housing by USDA 2001-02

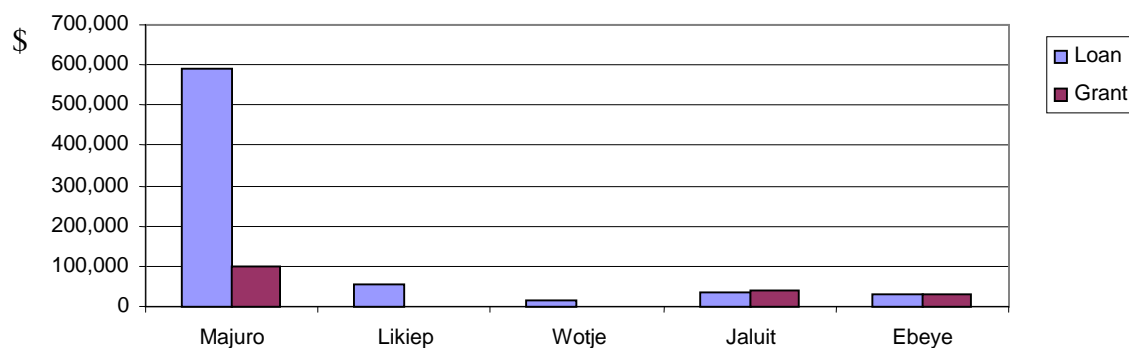


Table 12.10 Loans and Grants Provided to Rural Low Income Families for Repair/Modernization of Houses by Atoll Under USDA Rural Development Loan And Grant Program, 1992-93

Atoll	Number of Beneficiaries of:		Amount Given (\$)	
	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
Mejit	23	12	57,270	60,000
Likiep	26	22	64,740	110,000
Wotho	10	11	24,900	55,000
Utrik	10	6	24,900	30,000
Wotje	26	11	64,740	55,000
Enewetak	14	6	34,860	30,000
Ailuk	30	17	74,700	85,000
Aur	28	4	69,720	20,000
Maloelap	44	12	109,560	60,000

Source: US Department of Agriculture, Majuro Local Office

Fig 12.11 Loans and Grants Advanced by USDA to Rural Low Income Families for Housing, 1992-93

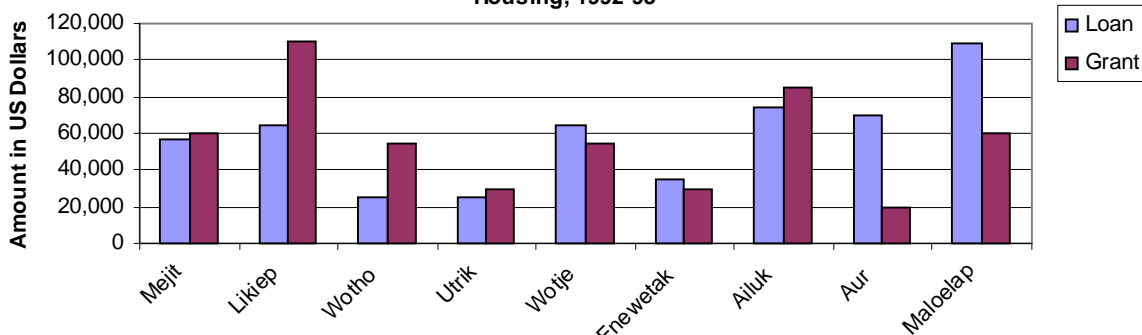


Table 12.12 Loans Advanced By The Marshall Islands Development Bank As Of June 30, 2003

Type of Loan	Number of Loans	Total Cumulative Amount Advanced	Average Amount Per Loan
Business Loan	99	\$19,927,150	\$201,284
Housing Loan	314	\$4,077,910	\$12,987
Water Catchment	300	\$400,000	\$1,333

*Source: The Marshall Islands Development Bank,
Majuro*

