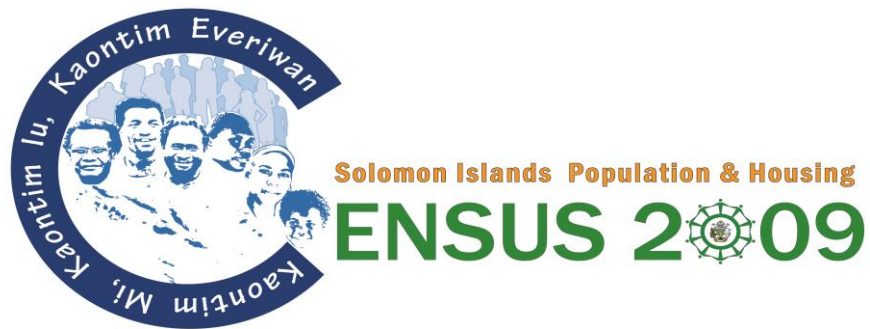




Solomon Islands Government

PROVINCIAL PROFILE OF THE 2009 POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS

RENNELL-BELLONA



PREFACE

This report provides supplementary information to the *2009 Basic Tables and Census Description (Volume 1)*, and to the *National Report (Volume 2)* of the 2009 Population and Housing Census of Solomon Islands. This analysis undertaken at the sub-national (provincial) level follows similar structure and reporting undertaken for the national level as presented in the *Volume 2* report. The set of tables presented here adheres to United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses. Hence, it ensures a standard of comparability with the previous censuses as well as comparability of results across provinces.

The report presents data and socio-economic indicators, and analysis of the social, demographic and housing characteristics that are specific to the Rennell-Bellona Province. The data is referenced to the midnight of 22nd of November 2009, the census date. It is anticipated that information contained in this report will facilitate decision making, planning and policy formulation in the Solomon Islands and especially in the Rennell-Bellona Province. The information is highly relevant in the monitoring and evaluation of the country's National Development Strategy (NDS) 2011-2020 and other sector policies, and in assessing the current and future socio-economic conditions of the province.

The report covers the main results of the 2009 Census enumeration, and discusses topics such as population size, growth, density, and structure; urban and rural growth; demographic dynamics such as levels and trend of fertility and mortality; social characteristics such as marital status, religion, ethnicity, and disability; educational characteristics such as school enrollment rates, educational levels, literacy and language ability; labor market activities and economic indicators; household characteristics such as number and size of households, and involvement in agriculture and fisheries; housing situations in terms of water, sanitation, energy, and the availability of various amenities and capital goods. Lastly the report presents population projections illustrating future population size and structure of the population of Rennell-Bellona Province.

The contributions of many people and organizations in Solomon Islands towards the successful accomplishment of the 2009 Population and Housing Census ought to be acknowledged. These includes the Government of Solomon Islands through the former and current Ministers of Finance and Treasury (MOFT), and the Permanent Secretary for MOFT, Mr. Shadrach Fanega, under whose ministerial authority the 2009 Population and Housing Census for the Solomon Islands was undertaken; Mr. Martin Butterfield for his initial contribution on the strategic census planning and management; the Chairperson of the Steering Committee, and the former Acting Government Statistician (late) Mr. Nick Gagahe for his leadership and coordination of the Committee; the Chairperson of the Census Population Management Committee (CPMC), the Under Secretary for Finance and Treasury Ms. Elizabeth Kausimae for her leadership and coordination of the Committee; and to all the members of the Committee, for their valuable contributions in ensuring the final conclusion of the census operations.

Sincere thanks go to our donor partners namely the Australian Government through the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID); the European Union (EU); the United Nations through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and United

Nations Development Program (UNDP), Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan) for their financial assistance in the various operational activities of the census project; to the Census Technical Advisor, Mr. Allan Harbrow for his advice in planning and management of the 2009 Census and to his wife, Mrs. Maureen Harbrow for her assistance in the census operations; to the former Census Commissioner, Mr. Willington Piduru and his successor Census Commissioner, Mr. Douglas Kimi for their respective coordinated effort to the success of the 2009 Census; to the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), firstly to the Demography and Statistics Program Manager, Dr. Gerald Haberkorn for SPC's overall technical support to the census project; SPC Demographer, Mr. Arthur Jorari for his worthwhile assistance in reviewing the census training manual and training, and his advising and contribution in the overall census operations; to GIS Specialist, Mr. Phil Bright for setting-up the scanning program and management of the system; to GIS Specialist, Mr. Scott Pontifex for setting-up the mapping system and training the local cartographer; to the Data Processing Specialist, Ms Leilua Taulealo for her technical support in data management and tabulations; to Mr. Pierre Wong, for his technical support and contribution in data imputations and validation. Sincere thanks also go to Dr Michael Levin for his tireless efforts in ensuring the successful completion of the data editing and validation of the data; to the former SPC/UNFPA Demographer/Consultant, Mr. Andreas Demmke, for the initial data analysis and preparation of this report; and to Dr. Ricardo Neupert, UNFPA Demographer/Consultant for updating the information and indicators in the report, and making selected improvements and finalizing the report.

The NSO further conveys its appreciation to all the NSO Census Team and the rest of the staff of the National Statistics Office (NSO) for their valuable contributions offered to the 2009 Census. On the report, the NSO is grateful to the assistance provided by Irene Kalauma, Loyce Pabulu, Anterlyn Tuzakana and Anna Pitaboe for their tireless efforts in incorporating changes to the reports and assisting to finalize the report. The NSO also acknowledges the internal technical support provided by the Solomon Islands Partnership Facility (Governance Program) through the Statistics Adviser, Dr. Willie Lahari, for technical guidance and advice in addressing census related technical issues and challenges since late 2010.

The NSO is also grateful to the Solomon Islands Broadcasting Cooperation (SIBC) and to Solomon Islands One News Television for the publicity programs; the Secretary and staff of the Ministry of Lands for their assistance in providing digitized maps of the Solomon Islands and provinces.

Finally to all the people of the Rennell-Bellona Province for their generous responses to the questionnaires and the Rennell-Bellona Provincial Government for administrative and logistical support provided. Your contribution is of vital importance in making the 2009 Population and Housing Census for the Solomon Islands, and for Rennell-Bellona Province a success.



Douglas Kimi
Government Statistician

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SUMMARY OF MAIN INDICATORS

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
Total population	3,041	1,549	1,492
Average annual population increase, 1999-2009 (in numbers)	66	32	34
Average annual growth rate, 1999-2009 (%)	2.5	2.3	2.6
Population density (number of people/km ²)	5		
Urbanization	0	0	0
Urban population	0		
Per cent urban (%)	-		
Average annual urban growth rate, 1999-2009 (%)			
Households			
Number of private households-headed by males/females	688	497	191
Number of people in private households.	3,006	1,519	1,487
Average household size (number of people per household)	4.4		
Number of institutions-Males/females in institution	21	30	5
Household Characteristics			
Wages/Salaries is main household income (%)	21		
receiving remittances (%)	44		
with insecticide treated bednets (%)	25		
with improved drinking water sources (%)	94		
with improved sanitation facilities (%)	98		
connected to electricity grid (%)	0		
with radio (%)	38		
with mobile phone (%)	19		
Population structure			
Number of children (<15 years)	1,219	619	600
Youth population (15-24 years)	476	247	229
Population aged 25-59 years	1,044	549	495
Older population (60 years and older)	302	134	168
Median age	21.0	20.7	21.3
Dependency ratio (15-59)	100		
Sex ratio	104		

SUMMARY OF MAIN INDICATORS (continued)

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
Marriage			
Mean age at first marriage (SMAM)	26.1	29.0	23.2
Proportion married at age 15-19 years (%)		0	2.5
Labour force (population 12 years and older)			
Employee (Gov. and Priv).	232	183	49
Employer	5	5	0
Self employed	35	22	13
Voluntary work	23	14	9
Unpaid family work	186	25	161
Producing goods for sale	144	40	104
Producing goods for own consumption	660	385	275
Unemployed	13	7	6
Economically active population (labor force)	1,298	681	617
Inactive	768	372	396
Labor force participation rate	62.8	64.7	60.9
Unemployment rate	1.0	1.0	1.0
Education			
School enrolment rates of 6-12 year -olds (%)	97.3	95.9	98.9
School enrolment rates of 6-15 years- olds (%)	96.3	93.9	98.9
School enrolment rates of 15-19 year -olds (%)	83.1	78.7	88.2
Proportion of population aged 12 and older with (%)			
no school completed	5.1	4.6	5.7
primary education	68.2	62.2	74.4
secondary education	16.6	18.4	14.6
tertiary education	7.6	11.8	3.2
vocational qualification	1.7	2.3	1.1
Literacy rate,15+ (%)	99.1	99.1	99
Literacy rate,15-24 (%)	98.3	98.0	98.7
Language ability,5+ (%)			
English	81.7	82.5	80.8
Pidgin	77.4	76.4	78.5
Local language	91.9	91.5	92.4
Other Language	43.5	43.5	43.4
Number of people with a severe disability			
Blindness	5	4	1
Deafness	11	9	2
Laneness	22	11	11
Senile and /or amnesic	13	7	6

SUMMARY OF MAIN INDICATORS (continued)

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
Fertility			
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	4.5		
Teenage Fertility Rate (ASFR, 15-19)	63		
Children ever born, CEB (45-49)	4.1		
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	132		
Child-Woman Ratio (CWR)	624		
Mean age at childbearing (in years)	28.5		
Annual number of births, 2009	81	43	38
Crude Birth Rate	26.7		
Mortality			
Proportion of children ever born still alive (%)	93.1	92.4	93.8
Proportion of population 60 years and older widowed (%)	29.8	9.0	46.4
Proportion of population orphaned (%)			
Fathers dead	34.5	33.8	35.2
Mothers dead	23.1	22.7	23.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR) (per 1,000)	26	31	20
Child Mortality (per 1,000)	8	12	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000)	34	43	25
Adult mortality (45q15)	0.244	0.306	0.178
Life expectancy at age 20 (e20), in years	49.8	46.8	52.9
Life expectancy at birth	65.2	61.0	69.6
Estimated annual number of deaths, 2009	32	19	13
Crude death rate	10.5		

1. INTRODUCTION

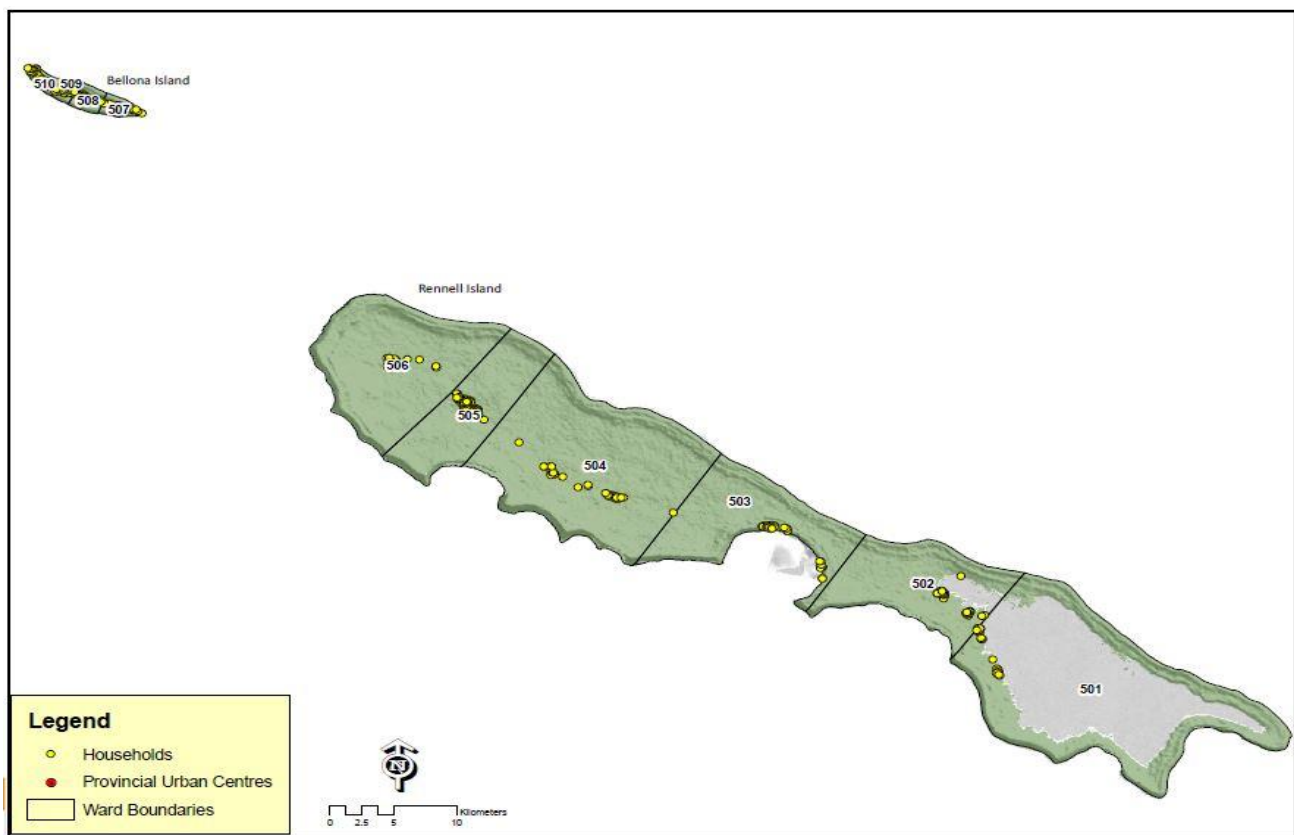
This report is based on data collected during the population census enumeration: 22 November 2009 was the census day. The main purposes of this report are to:

- provide a general overview of the 2009 census enumerations;
- generate interest, curiosity, and a desire for more detailed information which can be used for specific analysis and the generation of topical census monographs;
- advocate for the use of census data as a key source of statistical information for evidence based policy making; and
- enhance the decision-making process of policy-makers.

This volume concentrates on making the enormous wealth of information incorporated in the Basic Tables accessible to user. This is done by providing summaries, figures and commonly used indicators (see Summary of main Indicators), and by making population projections and analyzing trends, especially trends with policy implications.

For further information please contact the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office.

Map 1: Rennell-Bellona Province



2. POPULATION PROFILE AND CHANGE

2.1 Population size and trend

In 2009, the total enumerated population of Rennell-Bellona stood at 3,041. This is an increase of 664 persons compared to the 1999 population census (Table 1).

Figure 1 shows the population trend from 1970-2009. It can be seen that the population has more or less continuously increased and it is now double the size it was in 1970.

Between the inter-censal periods 1986-1999 the population growth rate was 2.1 percent. This increased to 2.5 percent for the period 1999-2009 (Table 1 and Fig.2), and was higher than the national average of 2.3% (Fig.4). However, as is shown in the main national census report, the census enumeration suffered approximately from a 8.3% undercount. Assuming that Rennell-Bellona suffered from a similar undercount, the intercensal population growth rate of the period 1999-2009 was probably slightly higher. Nevertheless, all statistical indicators presented in this report are based on the interviewed population of 3,041 people.

While the average population increase during the period 1986-1999 was 44 people per year, it was 66 people annually during the period 1999-2009 (Fig.3).

Rennell-Bellona comprised of 1% of the total Solomon Islands population (Fig.5).

Figure 1: Total population size, Rennell-Bellona: 1970–2009

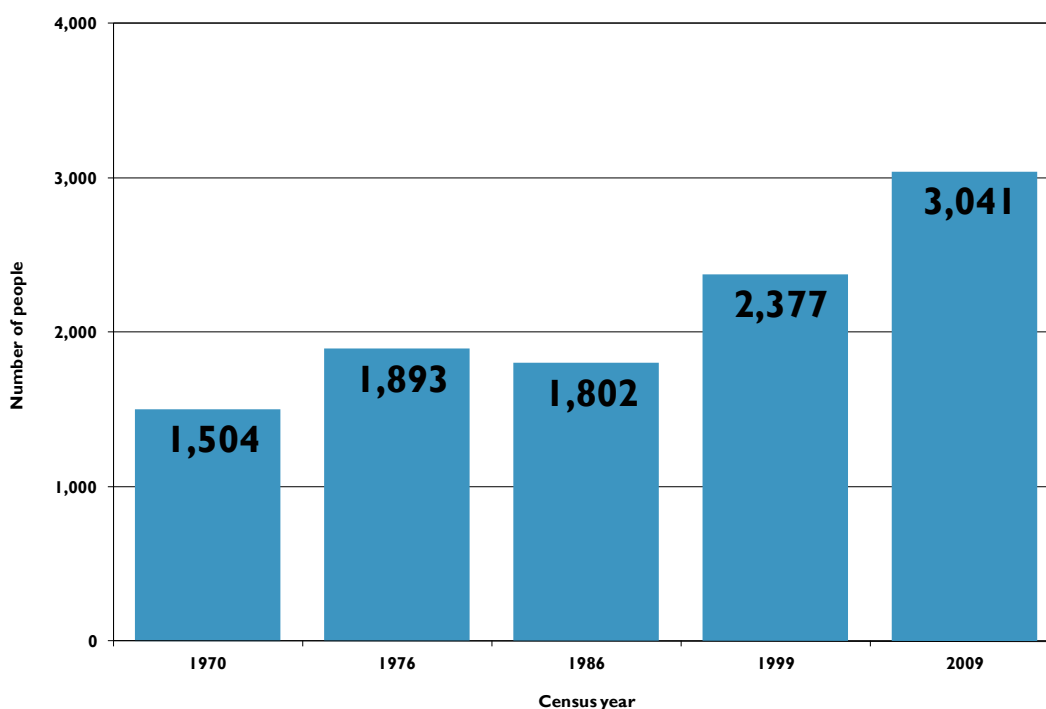


Figure 2: Average annual population growth rate (%), Rennell-Bellona: 1970–2009

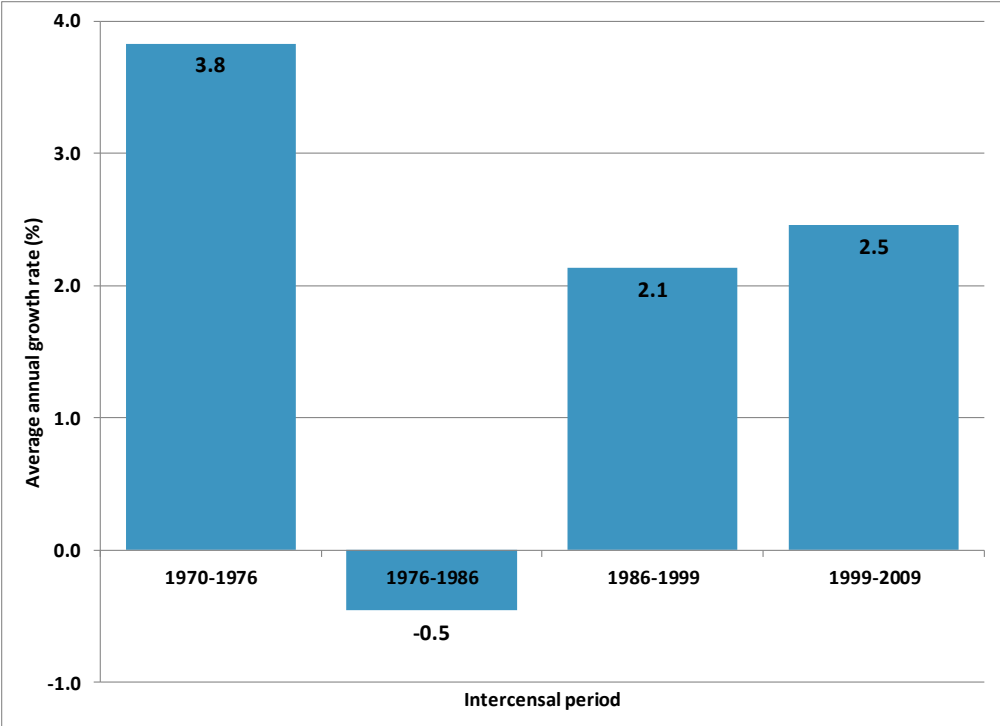


Figure 3: Average annual population increase, Rennell-Bellona: 1970–2009

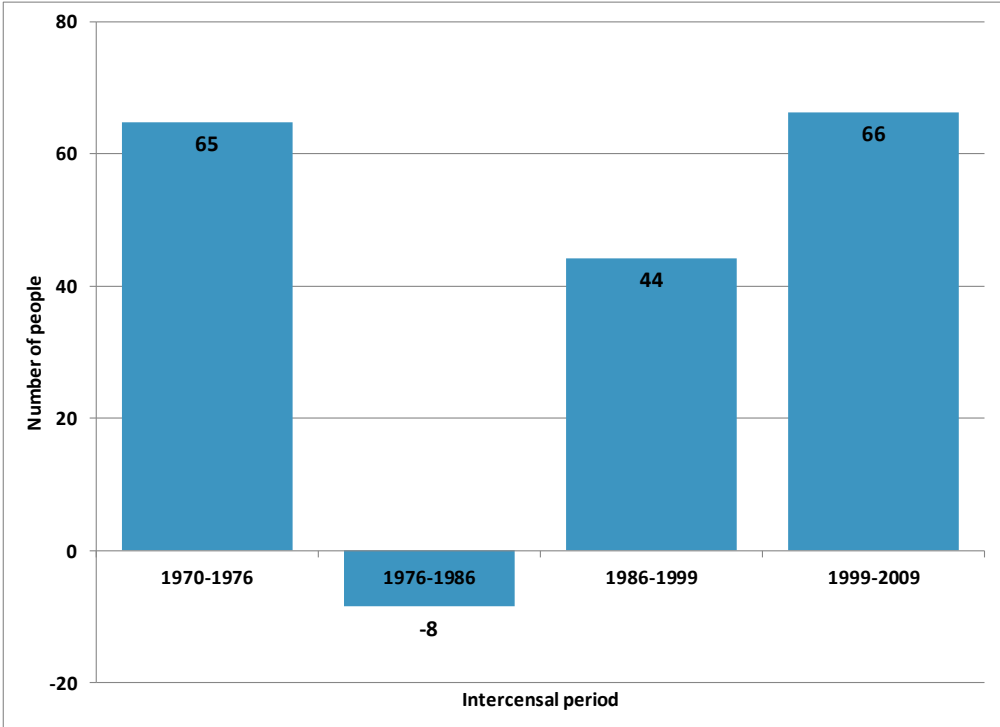


Figure 4: Average annual population growth rate (%) by province, Solomon Islands: 1999-2009

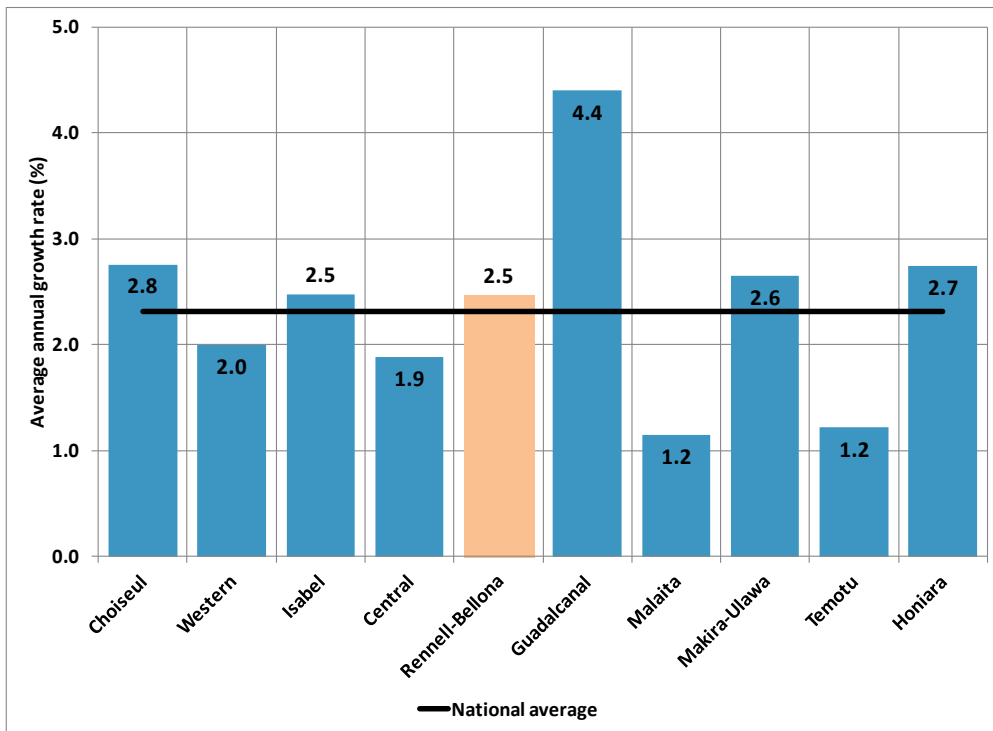
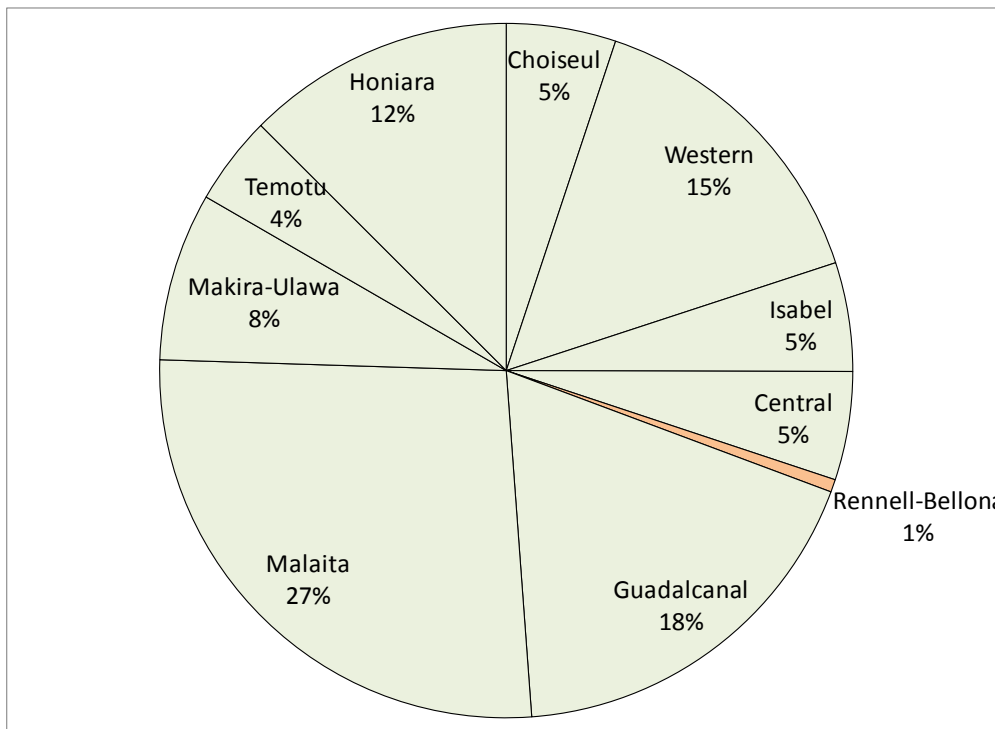


Figure 5: Population distribution by province (%), Solomon Islands: 2009



2.2 Population by wards

The distribution of the population by ward shows very different developments (Table 1). During the intercensal period 1999-2009 there were wards that grew significantly faster - at least 50% faster - than the provincial average population growth rate of 2.5% (highlighted in green) such as Lughu and Matangi. On the other hand the ward Kanava had a significantly lower growth rate (highlighted in pink) and grew at least 50% slower than the provincial average, while the ward Mugi Henua even decreased in population size between 1999 and 2009.

Table 1: Population size by wards, Rennell-Bellona: 1999 and 2009

Province/Ward	Population size		Population change (number of people)	Average annual growth rate (1999-2009)
	1999	2009		
Rennell-Bellona province	2,377	3,041	664	2.5
East Tenggano	279	367	88	2.7
West Tenggano	302	378	76	2.2
Lughu	249	362	113	3.7
Kanava	220	239	19	0.8
Te Tau Gangoto	434	569	135	2.7
Mugi Henua	136	117	-19	-1.5
Matangi	99	144	45	3.7
East Gaongau	225	265	40	1.6
West Gaongau	249	350	101	3.4
Sa'aiho	184	250	66	3.1

Note: wards highlighted in pink show at least 50% lower growth rates than the provincial average
wards highlighted in green show at least 50% higher growth rates than the provincial average
wards highlighted in blue show negative growth rates - a population decrease between 1999 and 2009

Population density

With a land area of 671 km², the population density was 5 people per sq.km in 2009. This compares to an average population density of 17 people per sq.km for the Solomon Islands.

2.3 Population structure

A **population pyramid** shows the number of males and females in single years (Fig.6) or five-year age groups (Fig.7) starting with the youngest age group at the bottom, and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The number of males is depicted to the left and the number of females to the right of the pyramid's centre.

The shaded area in Figure 8 shows the population count of the 1999 census, while the thickly outlined area shows the population count of the 2009 census.

Rennell-Bellona's population pyramid has the distinct features of a classical pyramid: it has a relatively wide base, meaning that a large percentage of people are in the younger age groups, with increasingly narrow bars towards the top of the pyramid, representing decreasing age groups at older ages. Furthermore, the pyramid has one distinct characteristic which is the narrow bars at roughly ages 20-30. It is evident that Rennell-Bellona lost people of these age groups as they migrate to the capital Honiara or to other urban centres in search for employment, education and/or for other reasons.

In accordance with the overall population structure, as illustrated by the population pyramids, several indicators can be calculated such as the sex ratio, the median age and the age dependency ratio.

The enumerated 2009 population consisted of 1,549 males and 1,492 females. Males out-numbered females by 57 resulting in a **sex ratio** of 104, which means that there were 104 males per 100 females (Fig.8). A sex ratio lower than 100 means there are more females than males and a sex ratio higher than 100 meaning more males than females.

Rennell-Bellona's population has a relatively young age structure, with 40% of the population younger than 15 years of age; 50% are in the so called working age groups 15-59, and 10% were older than 60 years (App.1).

The age structure is also illustrated by the **median age** of 21.0 years (Fig.9), meaning that half of the population was younger and the other half older than 21 years. The median age in 1999 was only 19.8 years, indicating that the population structure was older in 2009 compared to 1999.

A common way to describe a population's age structure is via the **age dependency ratio**, which compares the dependent component of a country's population with its economically productive component. This is conventionally expressed as the ratio of young people (0-14 years) plus the old (60+ years), to the working age population (15-59 years) as shown in Table 5 and Figure 10.

In 2009, Rennell-Bellona had a dependency ratio of 100, meaning that for every 100 people of working age, 100 people were in the age dependent category. The higher the dependency ratio, the higher the number of people that needs to be cared for by the working age population. The dependency decreased since the 1999 census when it was 108.

Figure 6: Population pyramid by single years, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

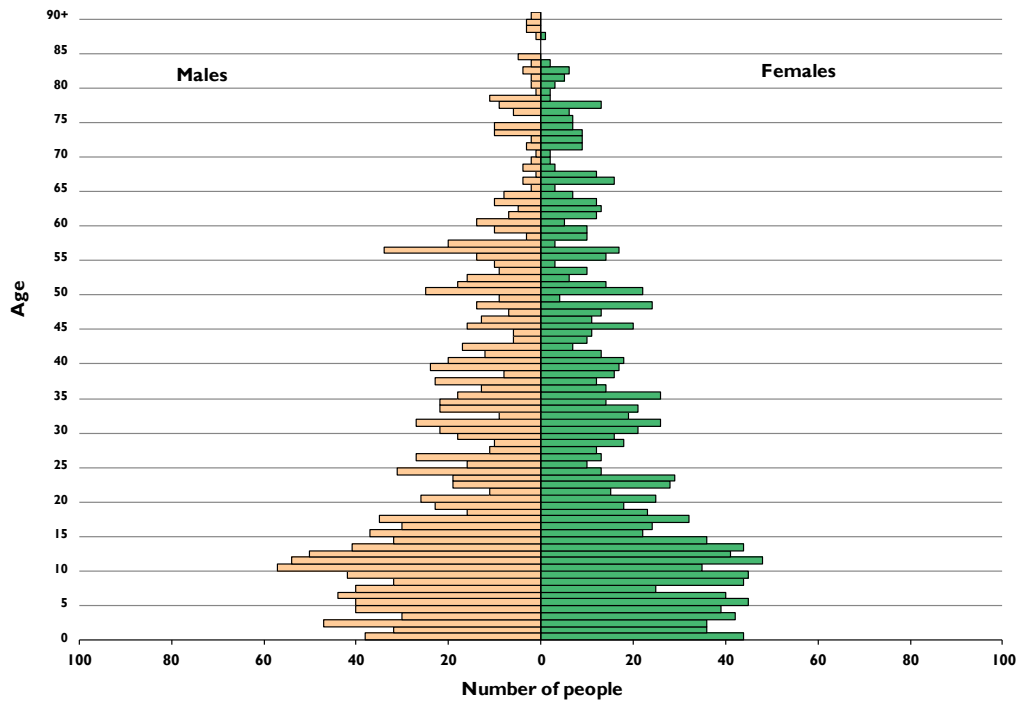


Figure 7: Population pyramid by 5-year age groups, Rennell-Bellona: 1999 and 2009

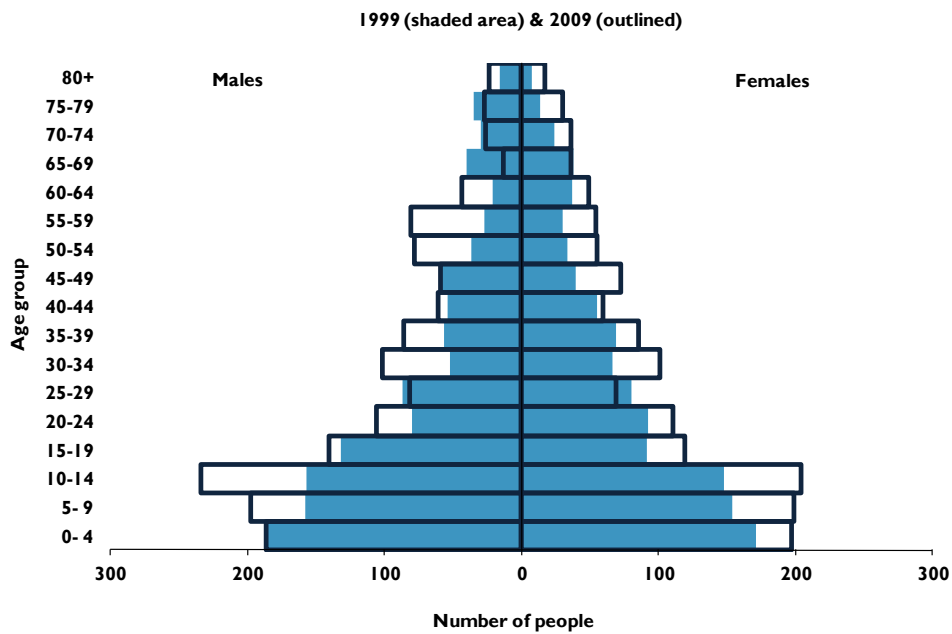


Figure 8: Sex ratios by province, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

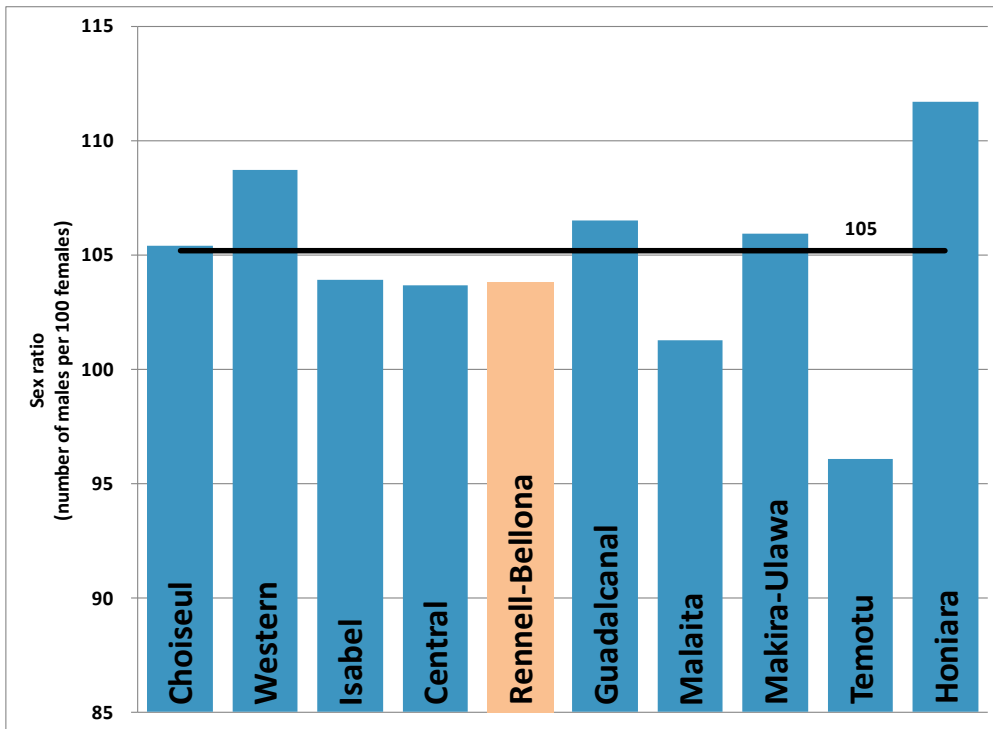


Figure 9: Population by median age and province, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

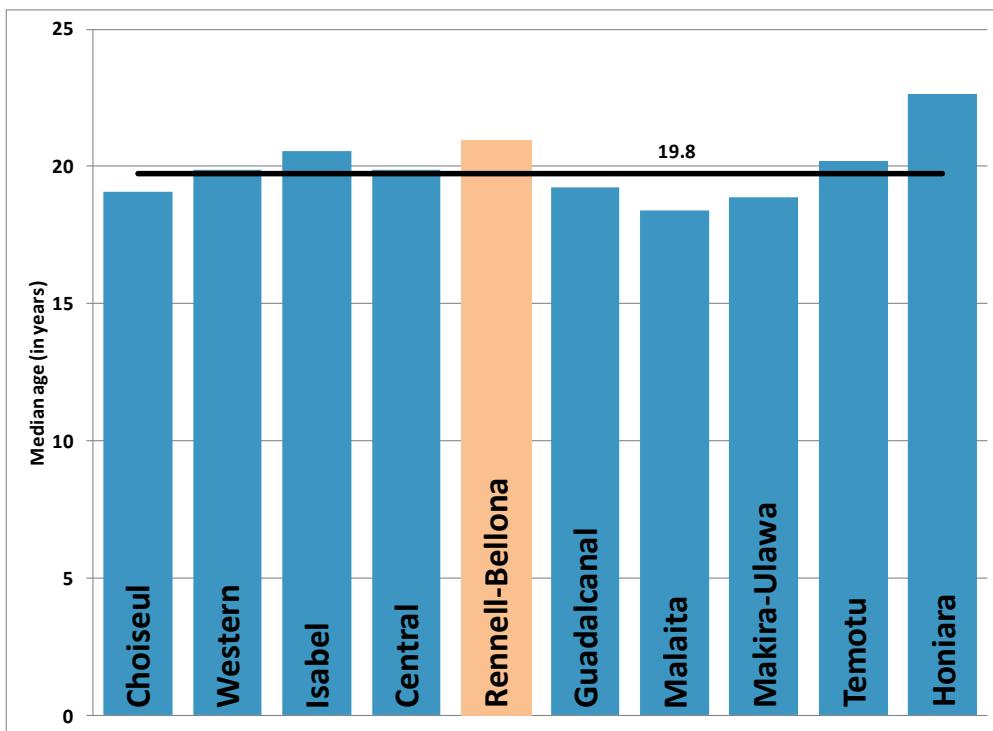
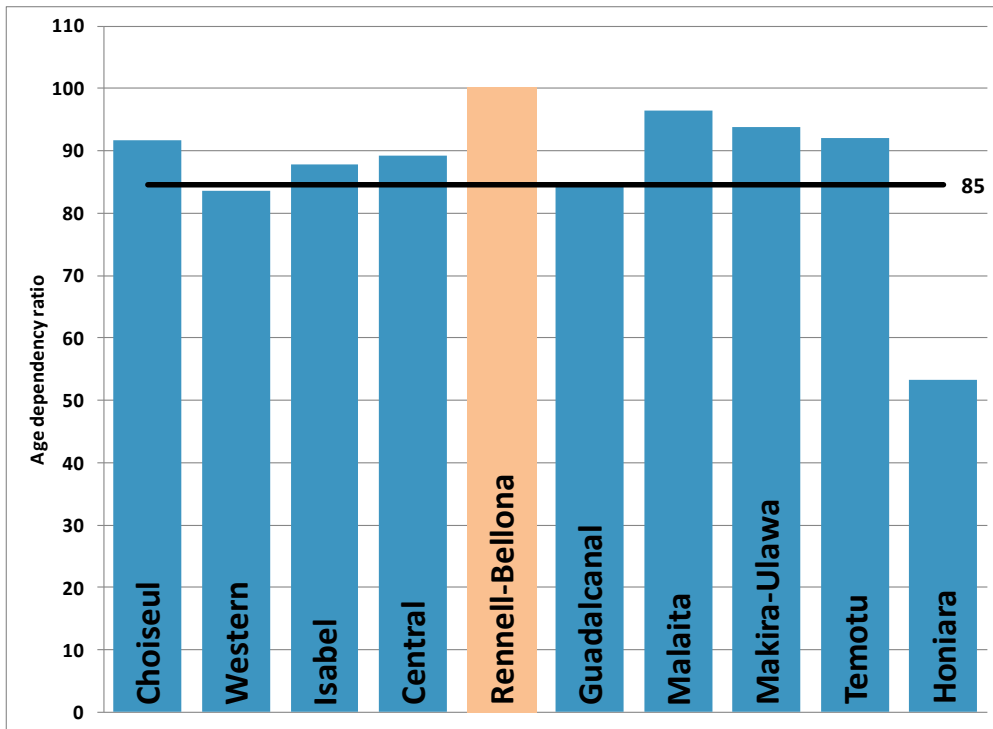


Figure 10: Population by age dependency ratio and province, Rennell-Bellona: 2009



3. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS

3.1 Fertility

In order to determine the level and pattern of fertility in the Solomon Islands, women 15 years of age and older were asked the following questions:

- Whether a woman has ever given birth
- How many children they had born alive
- When was their last child born.

Based on the question whether a woman has ever given birth, it was found that approximately 7% of women remained **childless** at the end of their reproductive years.

The average number of children born alive to all women (average parity) increases with the age of women (Fig.11). While women aged 15–19 had only very few children, women aged 45–49 had 4.1 children, and women older than 70 had more than 6 children on average.

Figure 11 shows a comparison of the reported average number of children ever born of the last two censuses. Due to the small dataset as a result of a small population size in Rennell-Bellona, the calculated values by age of mother show a rather erratic trend in average parities, and a real difference in overall levels between 1999 and 2009 is not apparent.

The demographic indicator most commonly used to describe a country's fertility situation is called the **total fertility rate (TFR)**. This measure is an indication of the average number of children a woman gives birth to during her reproductive life (from ages 15–49 years). It is calculated from the number of live births by age of women in a given year — the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs).

Fertility estimates derived from the 2009 census data show that fertility levels have decreased from a TFR of 5.5 in 1999 to 4.5 in 2008 (Fig.12).

However, the previous TFRs were estimated with the own-children method, which is suitable to measure a trend but it is not adequate to measure recent fertility. The reasons are explained in the main national census analytical report. More satisfactory to measure recent fertility are Brass-type methods. Table 2 shows the estimate of fertility using the Trussell variant of the original Brass method. The difference is small, but it is important to select a robust and reliable method to estimate recent fertility. According to this new estimate fertility has slightly increased in Rennell-Bellona province.

The structure of fertility has changed substantially in Rennell-Bellona province. This is shown in figure 13. It is quite difficult to interpret these patterns and their changes. They could indicate a postponement of childbearing or another demographic process or a methodological problem related to the indirect method utilized or to data editing. The explanation of this pattern goes beyond the aim of this report and an in-depth analysis is necessary. Therefore, these results should be interpreted

with caution. It is important to mention, however, that with the own-children method, the result were similar.

The number of births by age of women, and therefore the total number of births during the one-year period around the 2009 census can be calculated by multiplying the adjusted ASFR by the enumerated number of women by age group in the census, and summing the number of births by the age group of women (Table 2). The **mean age at childbearing (MAC)** was calculated at 28.2 years.

Figure 11: Average number of children ever born alive, Rennell-Bellona: 1999 and 2009



Figure 12: Total fertility rate (TFR), Rennell-Bellona: 1996–2008

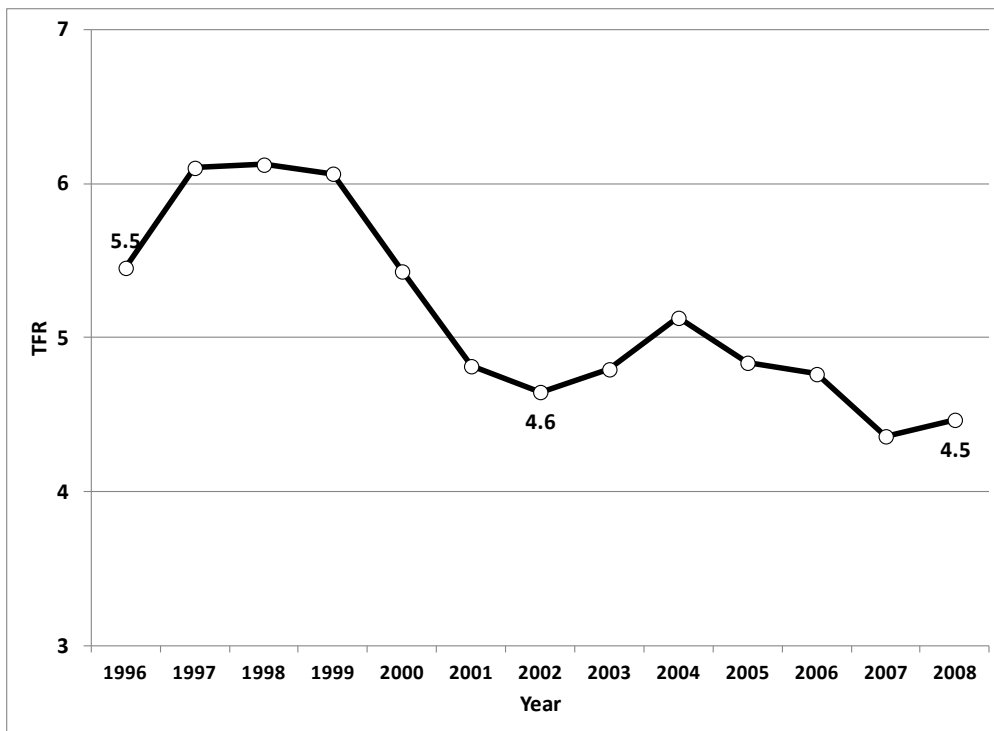


Figure 13: Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), Rennell-Bellona: 1999 and 2009

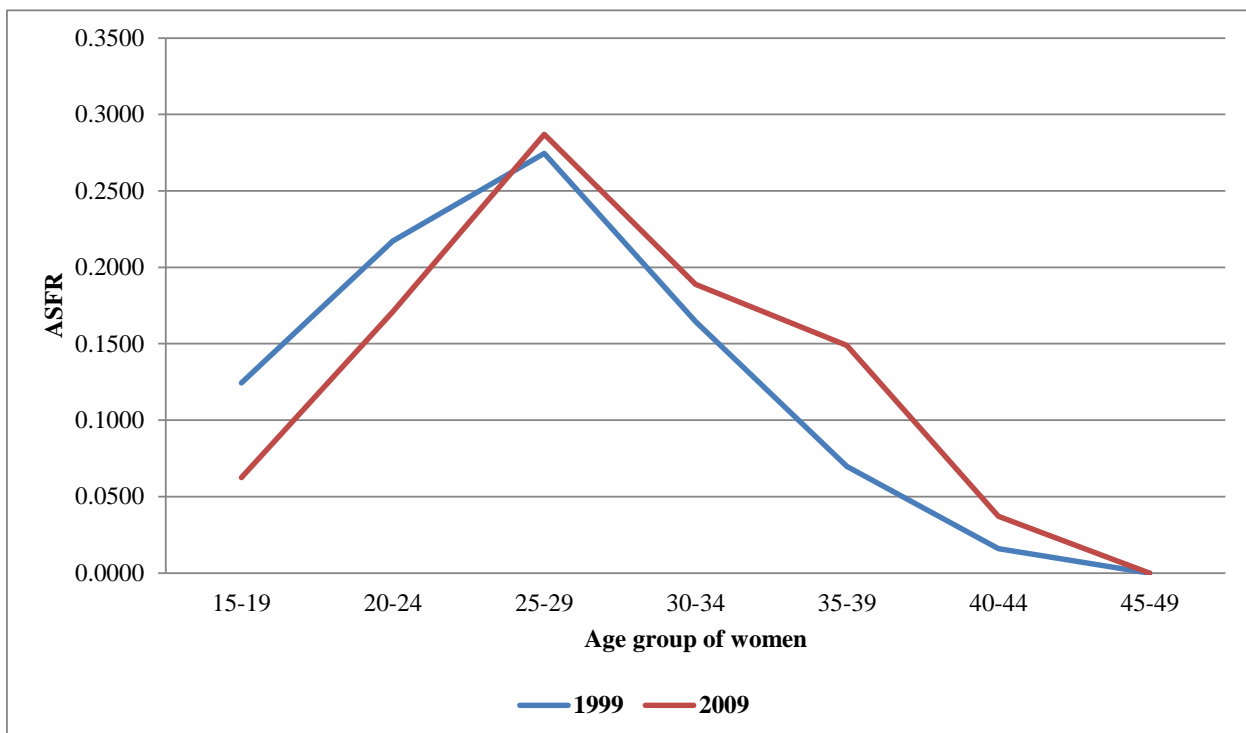


Table 2: Estimated age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), annual number of births, total fertility rate (TFR), and age at childbearing (MAC), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Age group of women	Number of women	Estimated ASFR ¹	Estimated number of births ²
15-19	119	0.063	7
20-24	110	0.171	19
25-29	69	0.287	20
30-34	101	0.189	19
35-39	85	0.149	13
40-44	59	0.037	2
45-49	72	0.000	0
Total	615		81
TFR		4.5	
MAC³			28.2

¹ Estimated with the Trussell technique

² ASFR x number of women

³ Mean age at childbearing

Figure 14: Total fertility rate (TFR) by place of residence, Solomon Islands:2009

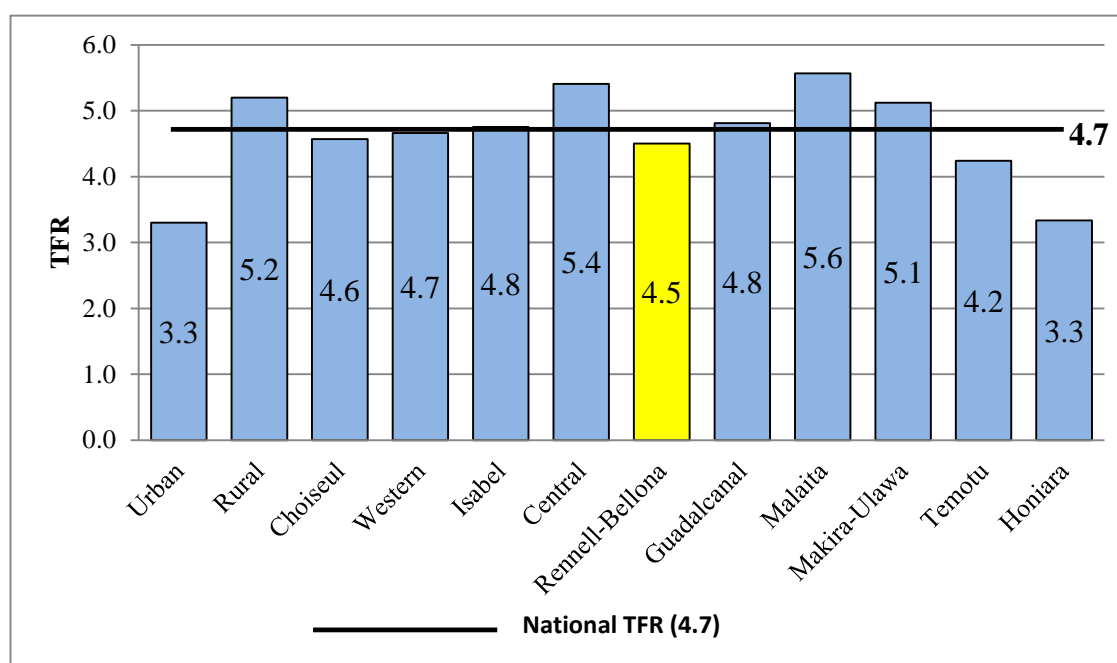
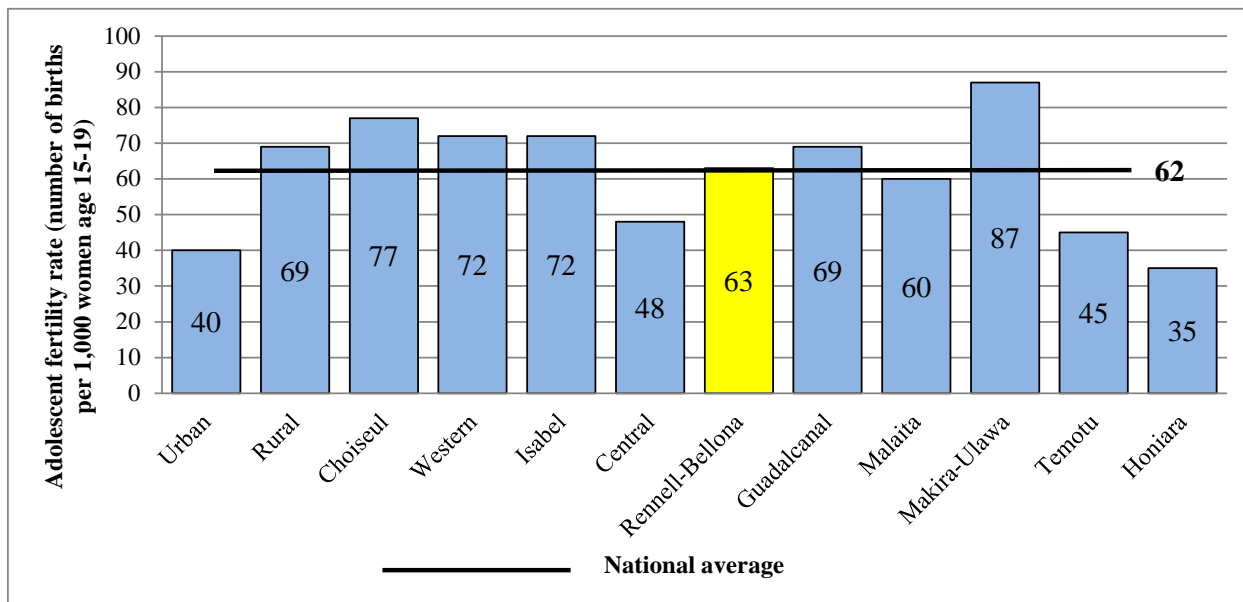


Figure 15: Adolescent fertility rate (number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19, Solomon Islands: 2009



3.2 Mortality

The questions relating to mortality in the 2009 census were:

- How many live births a woman has ever had, and how many of those born were still alive and/or had died;
- Whether a respondent's mother and father was still alive (orphanhood);
- Whether a respondent's marital status was "widowed" (widowhood);

3.2.1 Early age mortality

Infant and child survivorship can be estimated indirectly by examining answers of women aged between 15 and 50 years regarding numbers of children ever born and numbers of deceased children.

The proportion of surviving children decreases with the age of mothers (Fig.16). While 98.6% of all children that were ever born to women now aged 20–24 were still alive, only 92.3% of children born to women now aged 45–49 were still alive, and 85% of children born to women now aged 70 years and older remained alive.

A comparison of the 1999 and 2009 data show that a higher proportion of children survived in 2009 than in 1999 (Fig.16), and indication of continued improvements in the survival of children.

Overall, the proportion of surviving females was higher than that of males (Fig.17). While 93.8% of all female children ever born were still alive, only 92.4% of all male children had survived.

Based on the above data, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in 2009 was estimated at 31 and 20 for males and females, respectively.

A comparison of provinces by derived IMRs shows that Rennel-Bellona's infant mortality rates were higher than most other provinces (Fig.18).

Other child mortality indicators are listed in Table 3

Table 3: Child mortality indicators, Rennel-Bellona: 2009

Indicator	Total	2009 Males	Females
Infant mortality rate (IMR) ¹	26	31	20
Child mortality rate (4q1) ²	8	12	4
Under-5 mortality rate (q5) ³	34	43	25

¹ = the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births

² = the probability of dying between age 1 and age 5 (per 1000)

³ = the probability of dying between birth and age 5(per 1000)

Figure 16: Proportion of children ever born and still alive by age of mother, Rennell-Bellona: 1999 and 2009

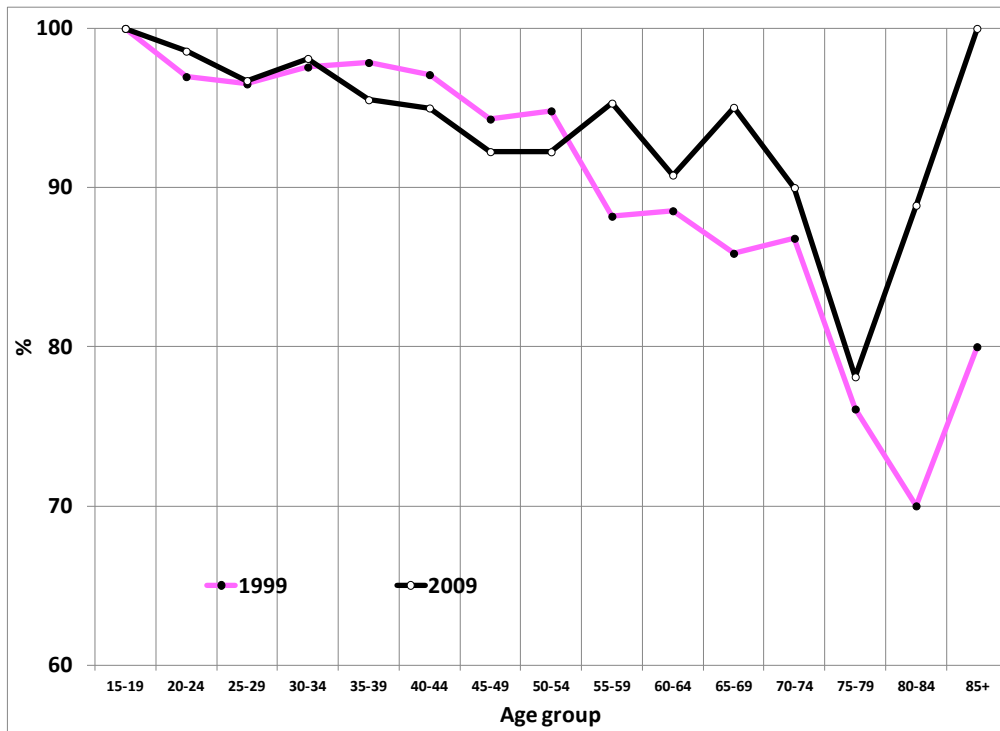


Figure 17: Proportion of children ever born and still alive by sex and by age of mother, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

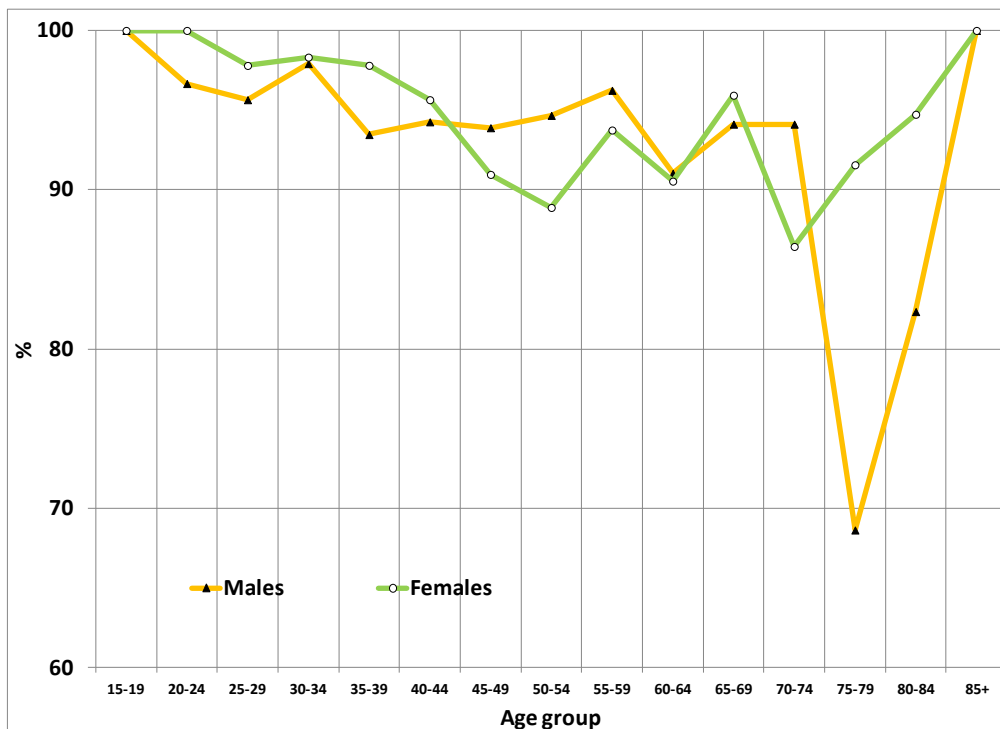
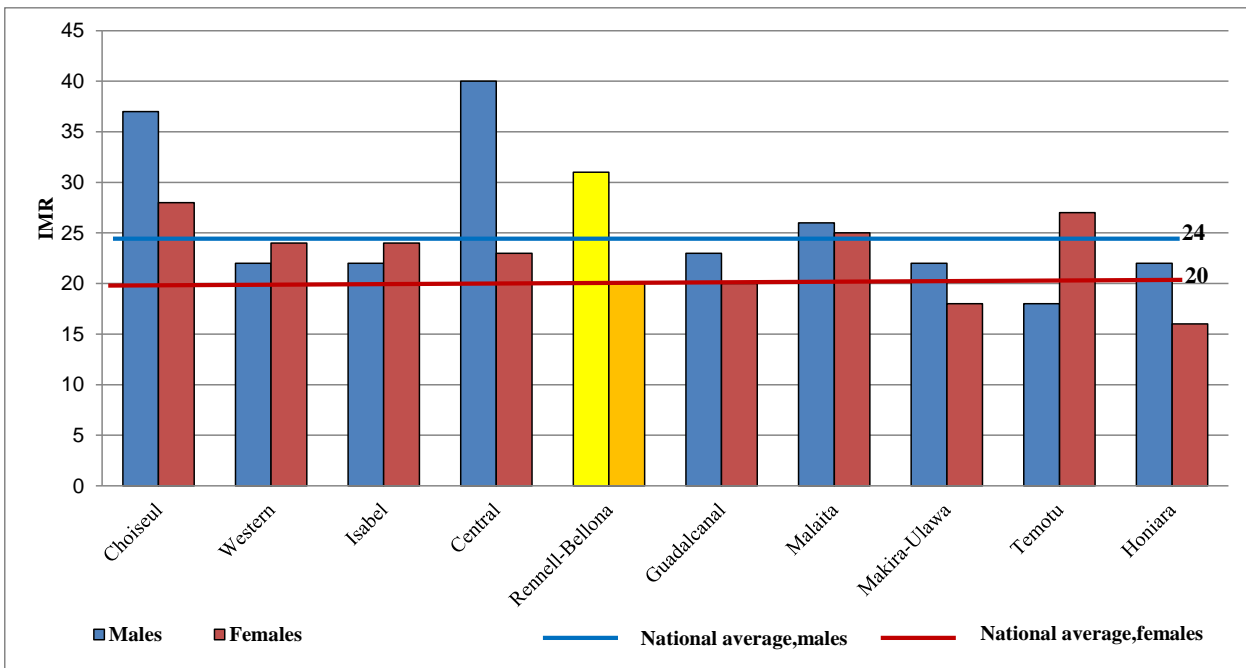


Figure 18: Infant mortality rate (IMR) by sex and by province, Solomon Islands: 2009



3.2.2 Adult mortality

Adult mortality levels can be estimated from responses to the question

- whether a respondent's mother or father was still alive (orphanhood), and
- whether a respondent's marital status was "widowed" (widowhood).

Orphanhood

The census questionnaire included questions on whether respondents' mothers and fathers were still alive. The answers to these questions can yield indirect estimates of adult mortality.

From the total population of Rennell-Bellona 65.5% responded that their father was still alive and 76.9% responded that their mother was still alive. The number and proportion of respondent's mother still alive is higher than that of fathers at any age of respondent (Fig.19).

Widowhood

The number and proportion of females widowed is higher than that of males, especially at older ages (Fig.20). There are 2 explanations for it:

1. Females usually live longer lives than males (her spouse), and
2. Males are usually older than females, because of their age difference at marriage.

The data on marital status (widowhood) provides interesting and valuable insights into mortality differentials between males and females, as the large difference in widowed males and females points to lower mortality rates (higher life expectancies) for females than males.

3.2.3 Complete life table

The derived infant mortality (IMR) and the national mortality pattern were used to construct life tables for the male and female Rennell-Bellona population (Table 4 and 5). The estimated life expectancies at birth of 61.0 and 69.6 years for males and females, respectively, is the number of years a newborn baby can expect to live on average.

Figure 21 shows a comparison of life expectancies at birth by province. Rennell-Bellona's male and female have life expectancies somewhat lower than the national averages.

Figure 19: Proportion of respondent's father or mother still alive, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

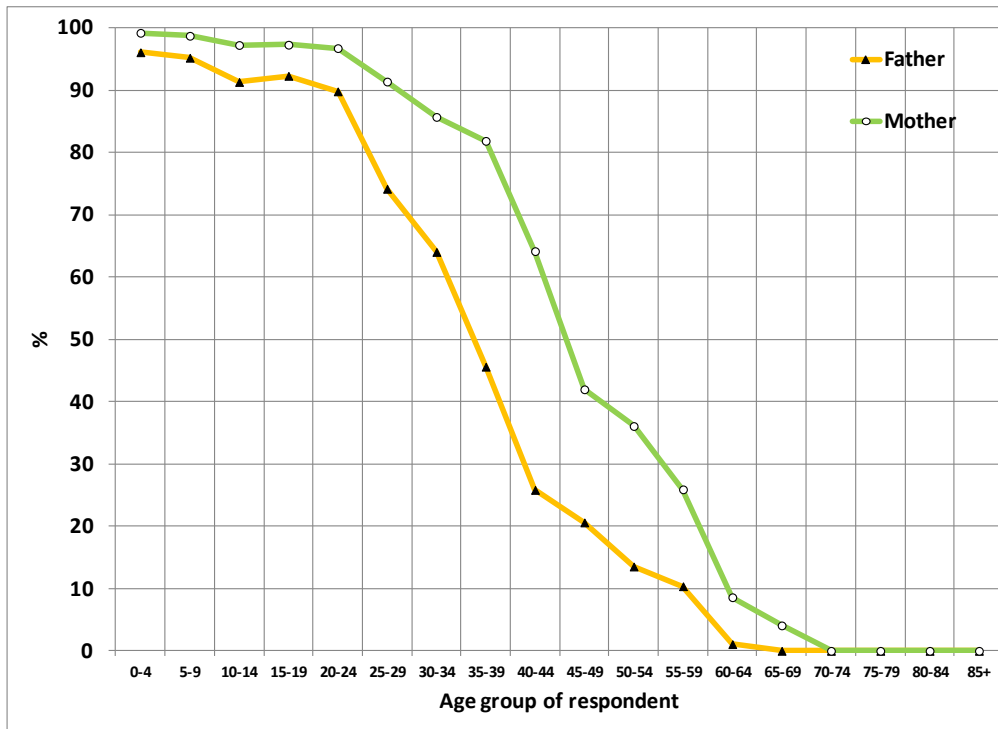


Figure 20: Proportion of population 15 years and older by sex and widowed, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

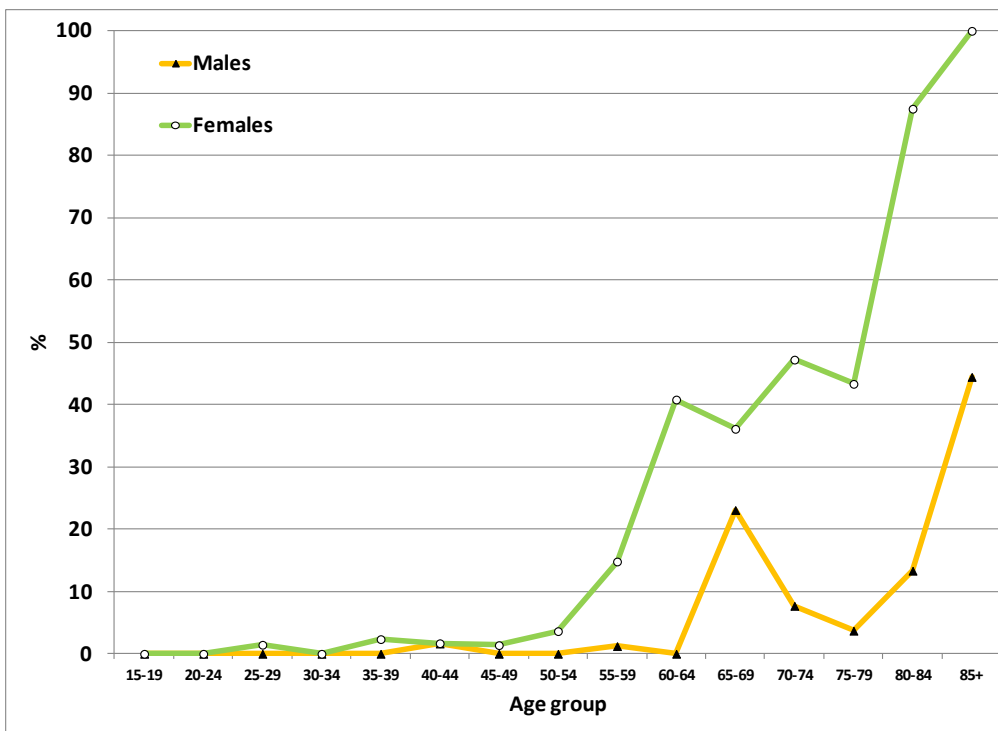


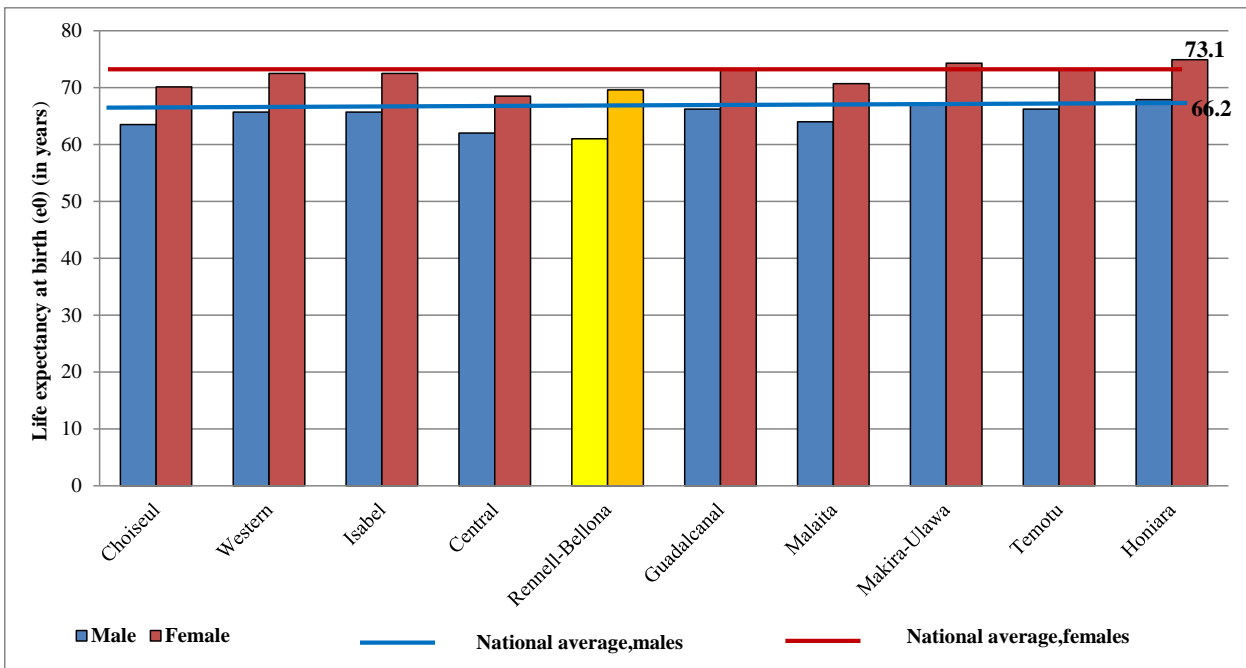
Table 4: Abridged life table - males, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)
0	0.0350	0.0340	100,000	3,400	97,077	0.9605	6,102,215	61.0
1	0.0035	0.0137	96,600	1,327	383,150	0.9830	6,005,138	62.2
5	0.0037	0.0181	95,273	1,726	472,051	0.9850	5,621,988	59.0
10	0.0024	0.0119	93,547	1,109	464,962	0.9839	5,149,937	55.1
15	0.0044	0.0218	92,438	2,018	457,458	0.9756	4,684,975	50.7
20	0.0053	0.0260	90,420	2,351	446,290	0.9737	4,227,517	46.8
25	0.0054	0.0265	88,068	2,332	434,534	0.9726	3,781,228	42.9
30	0.0058	0.0286	85,737	2,452	422,608	0.9703	3,346,694	39.0
35	0.0063	0.0311	83,285	2,594	410,040	0.9664	2,924,086	35.1
40	0.0075	0.0366	80,691	2,956	396,245	0.9598	2,514,046	31.2
45	0.0091	0.0447	77,735	3,472	380,319	0.9472	2,117,801	27.2
50	0.0128	0.0619	74,263	4,599	360,256	0.9303	1,737,482	23.4
55	0.0164	0.0788	69,664	5,490	335,149	0.9048	1,377,226	19.8
60	0.0244	0.1154	64,174	7,406	303,243	0.8592	1,042,078	16.2
65	0.0373	0.1710	56,767	9,707	260,556	0.7917	738,834	13.0
70	0.0578	0.2532	47,060	11,914	206,293	0.6940	478,279	10.2
75	0.0908	0.3700	35,146	13,006	143,168	0.4736	271,985	7.7
80	0.1719	...	22,140	22,140	128,817	...	128,817	5.8

Table 5: Abridged life table - females, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)
0	0.0266	0.0260	100,000	2,600	97,733	0.9716	6,958,232	69.6
1	0.0016	0.0063	97,400	616	388,048	0.9938	6,860,500	70.4
5	0.0010	0.0048	96,784	462	482,764	0.9957	6,472,452	66.9
10	0.0008	0.0038	96,322	364	480,701	0.9942	5,989,688	62.2
15	0.0017	0.0087	95,958	830	477,922	0.9892	5,508,987	57.4
20	0.0025	0.0125	95,128	1,192	472,744	0.9874	5,031,066	52.9
25	0.0025	0.0124	93,936	1,161	466,788	0.9872	4,558,322	48.5
30	0.0027	0.0134	92,775	1,245	460,801	0.9860	4,091,534	44.1
35	0.0030	0.0147	91,530	1,346	454,358	0.9839	3,630,733	39.7
40	0.0036	0.0179	90,184	1,616	447,029	0.9796	3,176,375	35.2
45	0.0048	0.0237	88,568	2,102	437,899	0.9695	2,729,346	30.8
50	0.0078	0.0382	86,466	3,302	424,555	0.9559	2,291,448	26.5
55	0.0104	0.0510	83,164	4,240	405,813	0.9355	1,866,892	22.4
60	0.0169	0.0812	78,924	6,412	379,629	0.8979	1,461,079	18.5
65	0.0269	0.1265	72,512	9,175	340,886	0.8430	1,081,450	14.9
70	0.0428	0.1940	63,337	12,287	287,368	0.7564	740,564	11.7
75	0.0713	0.3034	51,050	15,490	217,370	0.5204	453,196	8.9
80	0.1508	...	35,561	35,561	235,826	...	235,826	6.6

Figure 21: Life expectancy at birth (e0) by sex and by province, Solomon Islands: 2009



4. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Marital status

During the 2009 census, 52% of males and 55% of females aged 15 and older were legally married (Fig.22). The proportion never married (single), were 43% of males and 28% of females. A higher proportion of females (10%) were widowed than males (2%).

The age at marriage is an important proximate determinant of fertility. Women who marry at an early age often have more children than those marrying later.

The higher proportion of young married women compared with men of the same age indicates that women generally marry at younger ages than men (Fig.23). The **average age at marriage** (Singulate mean age at marriage, SMAM) was 29.0 and 23.2 years for males and females, respectively, and was calculated based on the proportion of those never married/single by age. This represents an **average age difference at marriage** of 5.8 years between males and females.

Compared to the national average, Rennell-Bellona's males marry at a much older age, while Rennell-Bellona's females marry at a slightly younger age (Fig.23).

While only very few males were married at ages 15-19, it was about 3% of females (Fig.24). At age 20-24 41% of all women were already married compared with only 5% of males.

Figure 22: Population aged 15 and older by marital status, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

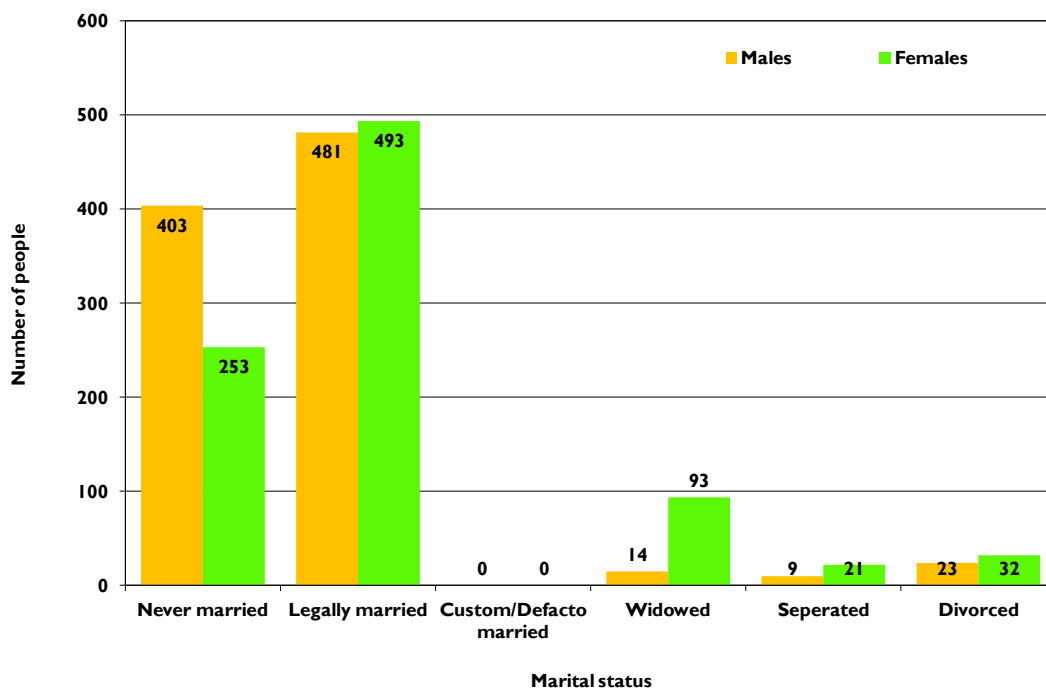


Figure 23: Average age at marriage (SMAM) by sex and province, Solomon Islands: 2009

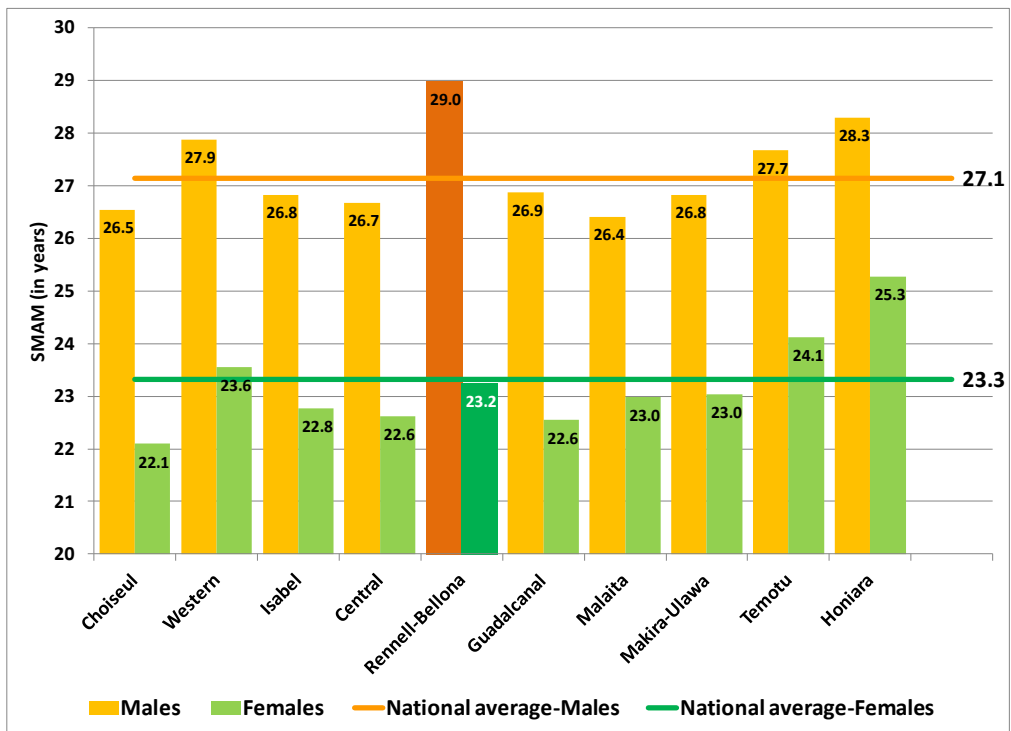
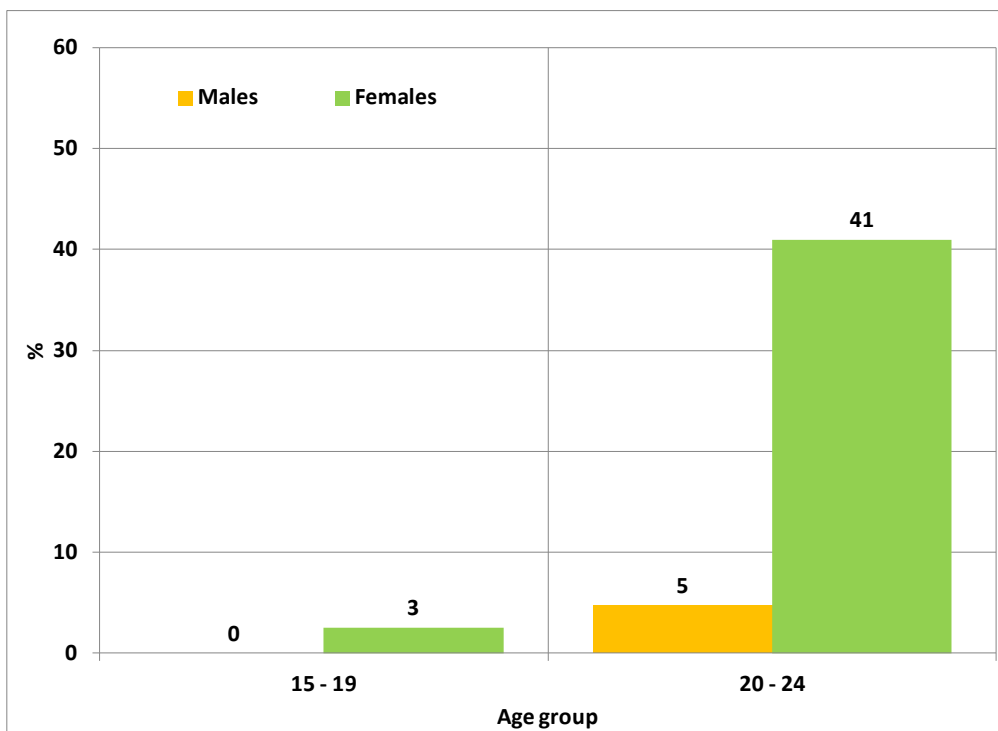


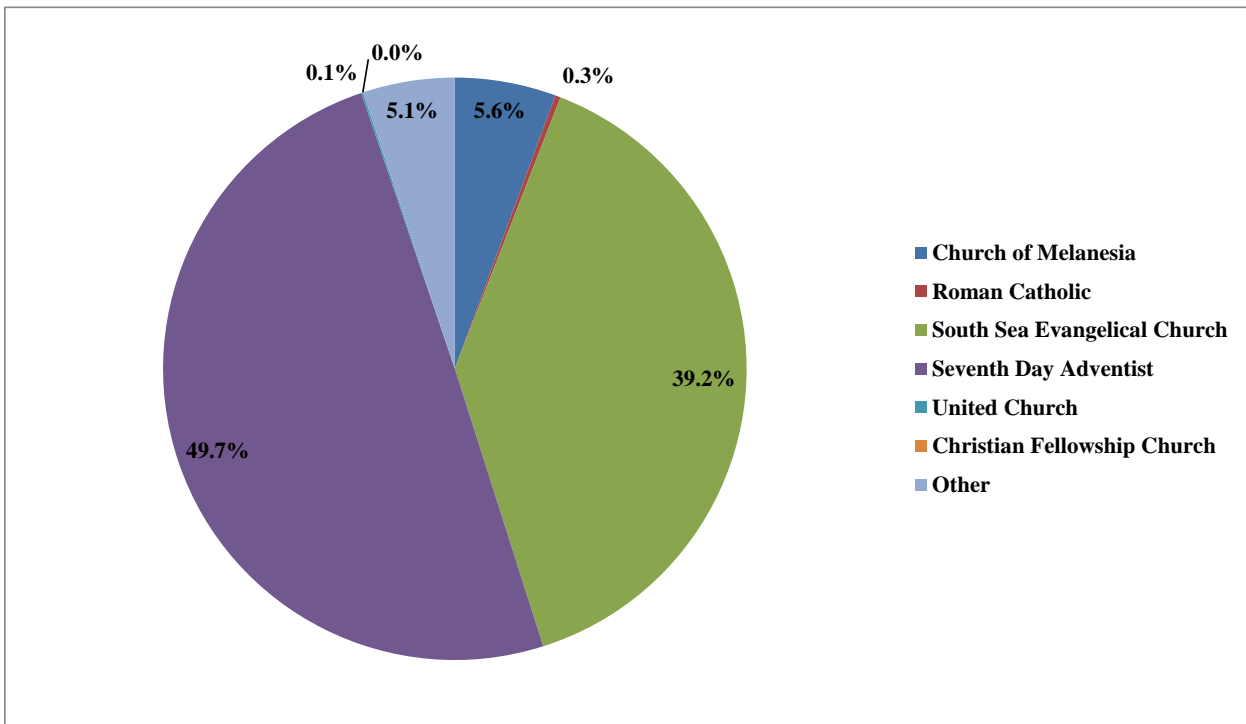
Figure 24: Population married at young ages by sex (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



4.2 Religion

With 50% of the population affiliated with the Seventh Day Adventists, it was the dominant religious denomination in Rennell-Bellona (Fig.25). The next largest group was the South Sea Evangelical Church with a share of 39% of all denominations, followed by the Church of Melanesia (6%).5.1% of the population belongs to other denominations.

Figure 25: Population by religious affiliation, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

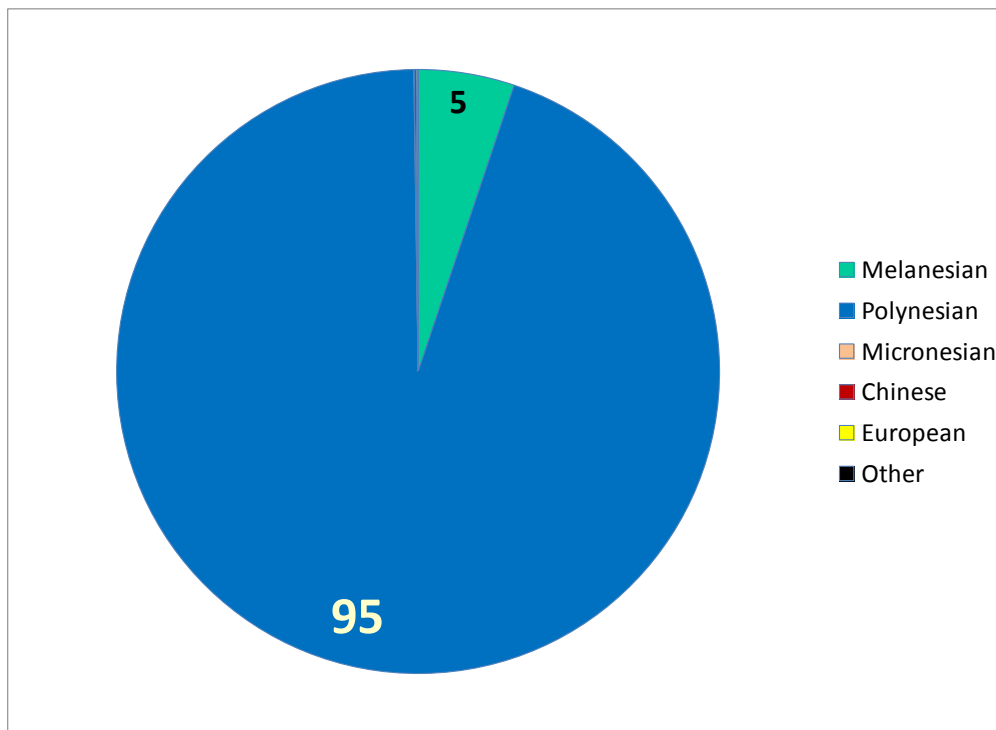


4.3 Ethnic origin

Based on information on the number of people by ethnic origin, Rennell-Bellona had a very homogenous population composition, with 95% being Polynesians, and 5% were of Melanesian decent (Fig.26).

All other ethnic groups such as Micronesians, Chinese or European had a share of less than 1 % of the population.

Figure 26: Population by ethnic origin (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



4.4 Disability

The Solomon Islands is a signatory to a United Nations convention to uphold the rights of people with disabilities; and is therefore obliged to:

“Promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.”

The question on disabilities included in the 2009 Census was whether a person had any difficulties or health problems in seeing, hearing, walking, and/or remember or concentrating – regardless of the severity of the difficulties experienced. It also asked whether a person cannot see, hear, walk or remember or concentrate at all – in other words, whether a person is blind, deaf, lame or senile and/or amnesic.

The number of people reported to be senile and/or amnesic was 13, another 22 people could not walk at all (lameness), 11 people were deaf, and 5 people were blind (please note that a person can have more than one disability).

Table 6: Number of people with a severe disability

Type of disability	Total	Males	Females
Blindness	5	4	1
Deafness	11	9	2
Lameness	22	11	11
Senile and/or amnesic	13	7	6

Overall, about 7% of the total population reported a disability regardless of the severity of the disability, and the proportion of males with a disability was slightly higher than that of females (Fig.27). The proportion of Rennell-Bellona's population reporting a disability was the lowest in the country.

As can be expected, the proportion of the population with a disability increased with age (Fig.28).

Figure 27: Proportion of the population by sex and province reporting a disability regardless of the severity of the disability, Solomon Islands: 2009

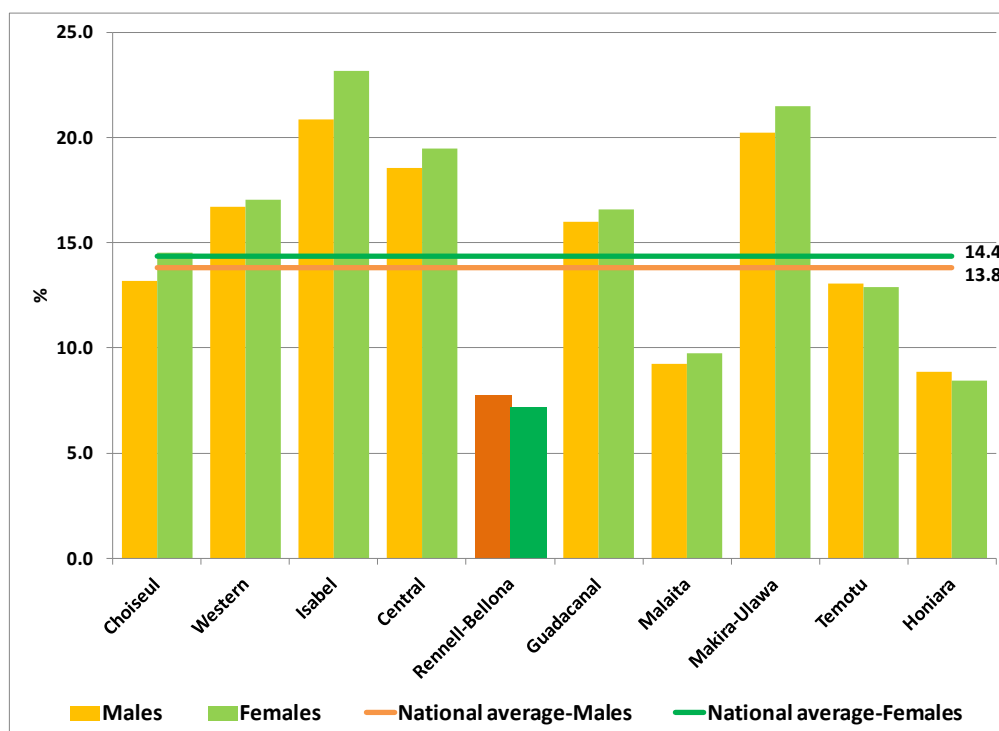
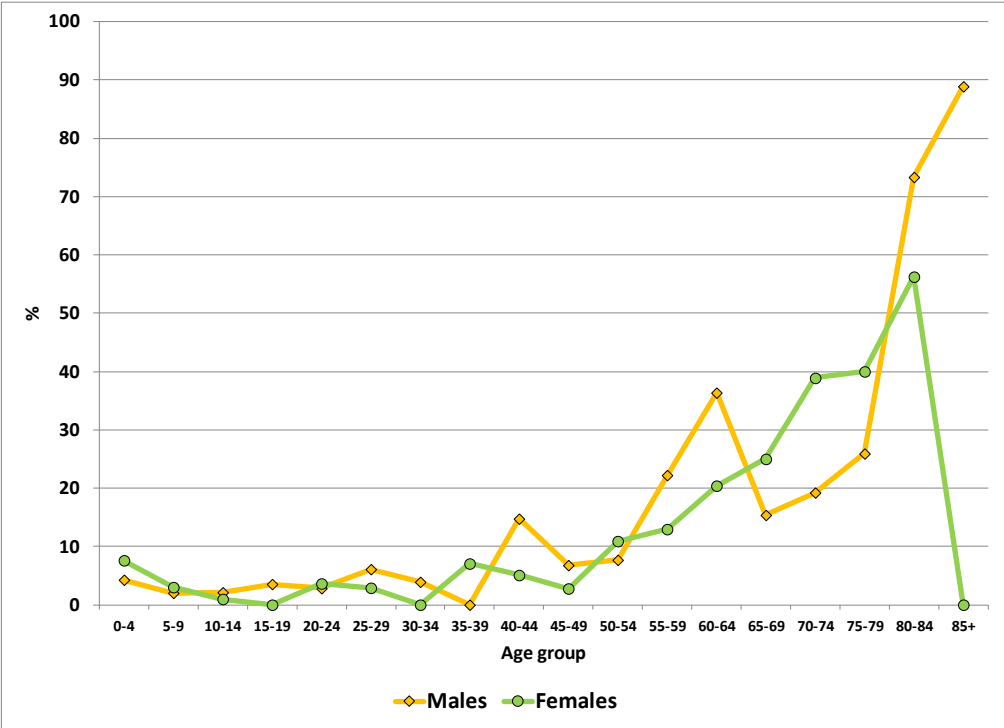


Figure 28: Proportion of the population by age and sex reporting a disability regardless of the severity of the disability, Rennell-Bellona: 2009



4.5 Educational characteristics

4.5.1 School enrollment

At the time of the census, 1,067 people of the total enumerated population 5 years and older were enrolled in schools; 551 males and 516 females. The distribution of those attending a school by school level is shown in Table 7. Just over half (56%) of all students were enrolled in primary schools, 20% in secondary schools and 16% in Preschools. Less than 1% of all students attended a tertiary institution or a vocational institution. 'Other' institutions include apprenticeships, or specialized trades schools.

Table 7: Population 5 years and older by sex and enrolled in school by school level attending, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Educational level	Total	Males	Females
Preschool	168	75	93
Primary	602	332	270
Standard 1	78	44	34
Standard 2	114	55	59
Standard 3	147	101	46
Standard 4	90	46	44
Standard 5	98	38	60
Standard 6	75	48	27
Secondary	210	99	111
Form 1	74	39	35
Form 2	40	24	16
Form 3	48	22	26
Form 4	37	6	31
Form 5	7	6	1
Form 6/7	4	2	2
Tertiary	5	5	-
Vocational	2	-	2
Other	80	40	40
Total	1,067	551	516

With respect to the population aged 6-15 years, 96% were enrolled in school; 94% of males and 99% of females. Two percent of the population aged 6-15 had already left school, and another 2% had never been in school. Enrolment rates in Rennell-Bellona were the highest of all provinces (Fig.29).

However, school enrolment rates vary significantly by age; a relatively large proportion of the 5 and 6-year olds were not in school, and enrolment rates drop quickly after the age of 15. The highest enrolment rates can be found among the 7-11 year olds (Fig.30).

Figure 29: Proportion of the population aged 6-15 years by sex and school attendance status (%), Solomon Islands: 2009

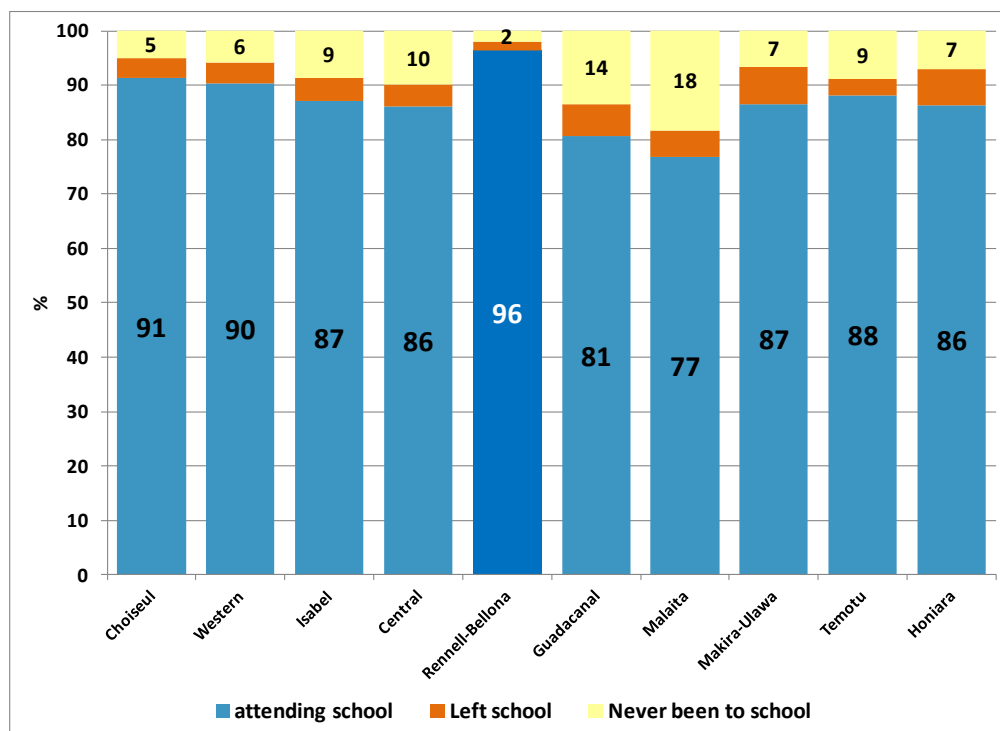
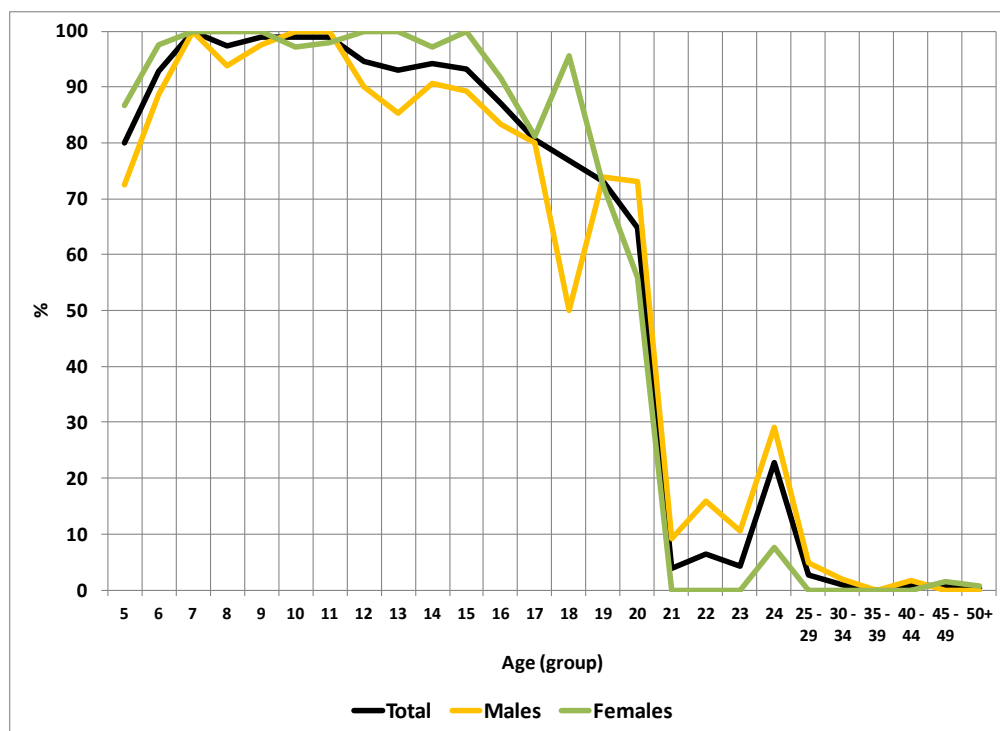


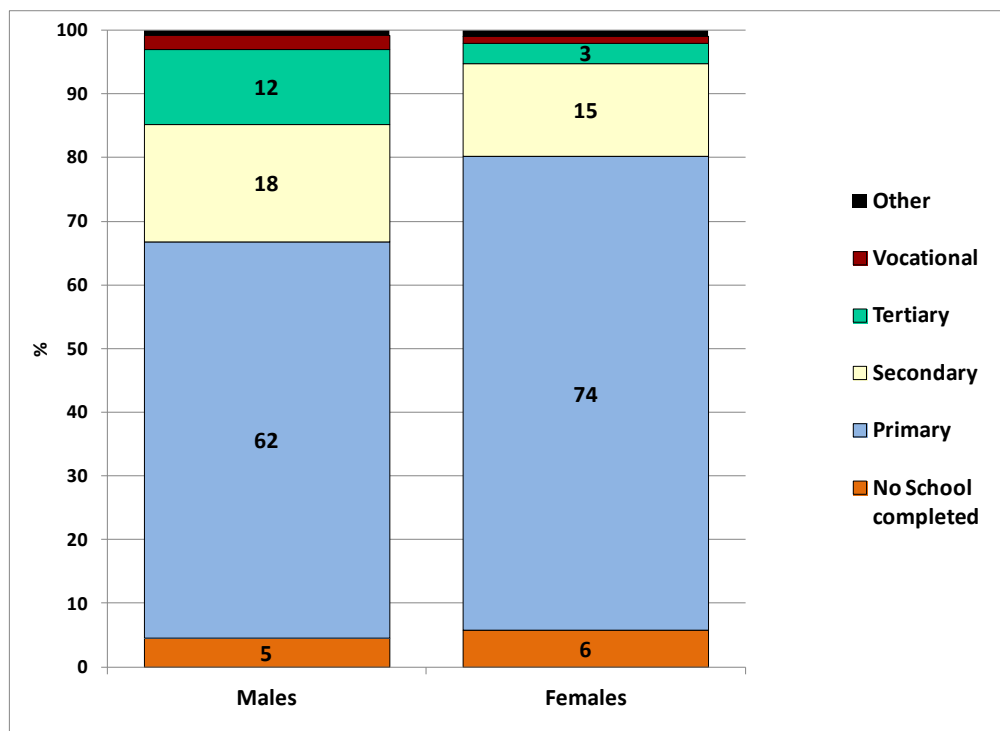
Figure 30: Proportion of the population 5 years and older by age and sex enrolled in school (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



4.5.2 Educational attainment

Based on data on the highest level of education completed, 18% of males and 15% of females 12 years and older responded that they had attended secondary education (Form 3-7); 62% and 74% of males and females completed only primary level, and 5% of males and 6% of females had no schooling completed (no schooling, preschool, or only some primary). Twelve per cent of males and 3% of females had tertiary education (Fig.31).

Figure 31: Population 12 years and older by sex and highest level of education completed (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



4.5.3 Literacy and language ability

Literacy

The literacy rate in a population is one of the most important indicators of development. Literacy - defined as the ability to read and write – refers to the skill that enables people to access, understand and communicate information in today’s society. The 2009 census included a question in order to capture the literacy rate by asking the question to all persons 5 years and older: “*Can you read and write a simple sentence in one or more of the following languages: English, Pidgin, Local language, or Other language?*”. Based on the responses to this question, the literacy rate for males and females aged 15-24 years was 98.0% and 98.7% (Fig.32), and was the highest of all provinces. Apart from the school age population aged 5-14 years, the enrollment rates for all other age groups were close to 100%, and there were no significant differences in literacy rates between males than females (Fig.33).

Figure 32: Literacy rate of the population aged 15-24 years by sex and province (%), Solomon Islands: 2009

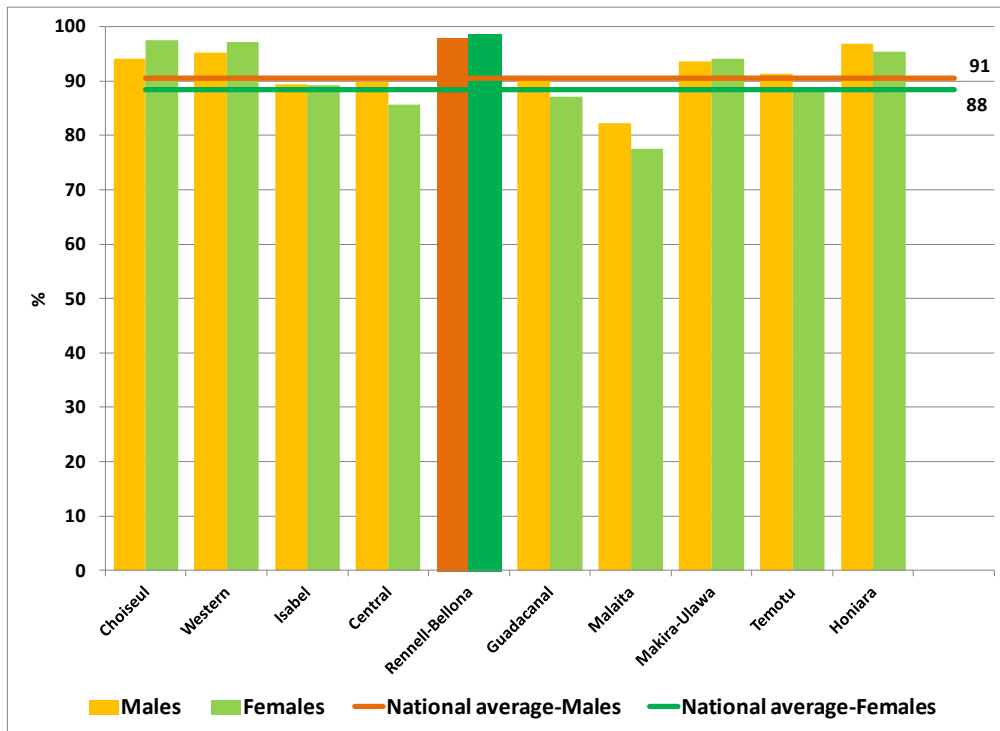
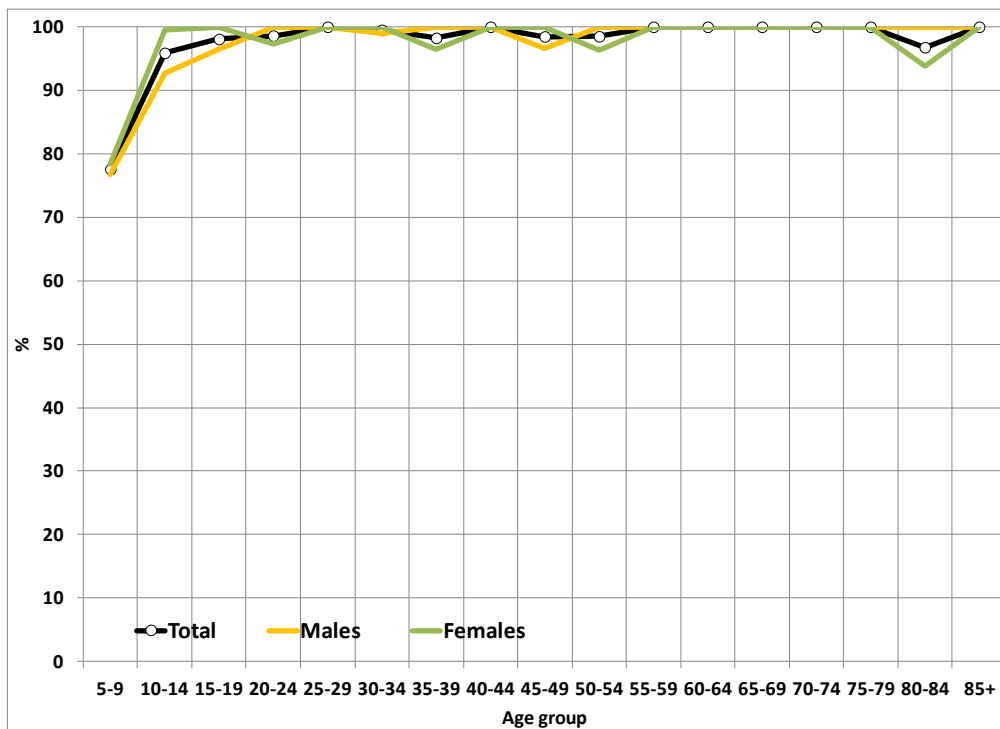


Figure 33: Literacy rate of the population 5 years and older by age and sex (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



Language ability

Literacy in terms of language abilities is shown in Table 8. Please note that a respondent could record speaking more than one language if applicable.

A Local language was most widely spoken by 92% of the population 5 years and older; it was followed by English with 82%, and Pidgin (77%). An additional 43% of the population spoke ‘other’ languages. In most cases this category refers to other local languages if a person spoke more than one local language.

Table 8: Number of people 5 years and older by type of language spoken, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Language	Number of people speakig language			As % of population 5 years and older		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
English	2,170	1,123	1,047	82	82	81
Pidgin	2,057	1,040	1,017	77	76	79
Local language	2,442	1,246	1,196	92	91	92
Other language	1,155	593	562	43	44	43

4.6 Labor market activity

The 2009 census included a question on labour market activity. Respondent aged 12 and over were asked whether they worked during the last week. Work was defined as any activity concerned with providing the necessities of life. It did not matter whether or not the person had a job or was paid for what they did.

A person who “*works for pay*” is someone who worked for wages, salary, commission, or had a contract, or was operating a business. The person was either a government or private employee, an employer, or was self-employed, including persons who “produced goods for sale” performing a variety of tasks such as farming, gardening, fishing or producing handicrafts mainly for sale.

A person who “*produced goods for own consumption*”, performed a variety of tasks such as farming, gardening, fishing or producing handicrafts for their own consumption and are subsequently described as *subsistence workers*.

A person that did “*voluntary work*” or “*unpaid family work*” is someone who worked but did not receive a wage, salary, commission, and did not have a contract.

Based on the above, data collected have been assigned to the three categories of:

- **employed** (those that “work for pay” or “produced goods mainly for sale” or “produced goods mainly for own consumption”, and those doing “voluntary work”, or “unpaid family work”);
- **unemployed** (see definition below);
- **not in the labour force** (those not employed or unemployed).

The total **labor force** included all persons *employed* and *unemployed*, and consisted of 1,298 people (681 males and 617 females) is defined as those being employers or self employed, employees, those that did unpaid work, subsistence work and the unemployed (Fig.34 and App.2).

In terms of **employment sector**, from all employees 54% were employed by government and 46% by private enterprises.

The **labour force participation rate (LFPR)** is the number of people in the labour force by a given age and sex, divided by the corresponding total population with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100.

The LFPR was higher for males (64.7) than for females (60.9), and it was very low for the population 12-19 years. The LFPR was the highest for people aged 35-54, and rapidly dropped from age 70 onwards. The LFPR was about equal to the national average (Figs.35-36).

The **paid employed** people are defined as those who “work for pay” and “work to support the household by producing goods mainly for sale”. The total number of paid employed people consisted of 416 people, 250 males and 166 females.

The **employment–population ratio (EPR)** is the number of people employed in cash work by a given age and sex, divided by the corresponding population with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100.

The EPR was higher for males (23.7) than for females (16.4), and it was very low for the population 12-19 years. The EPR was the highest for people aged 30-54, and gradually decreased from then onwards. The EPR was lower than the national average (Figs.37-38).

The **non-labor force** of 768 people is defined as those being full time students, those engaged in home duties, the retired, the disabled, and all those who did not work and were not unemployed (did not look for and were not available for work) for various reasons (App.2).

The **unemployment rate** is the number of people unemployed by a given age and sex, divided by the population in the labor force with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100. People classified as unemployed:

- did not work in the week prior to the census (other than those who had a job but were not at work during the reference week), but
- spent some time looking for work, and
- were available to work if a job was offered to them.

The unemployment rate was 1% for males and females, and it was the highest for the youth population aged 15-24 years (Figs.39-40).

Figure 34: Population 12 years and older by sex and labor market activity, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

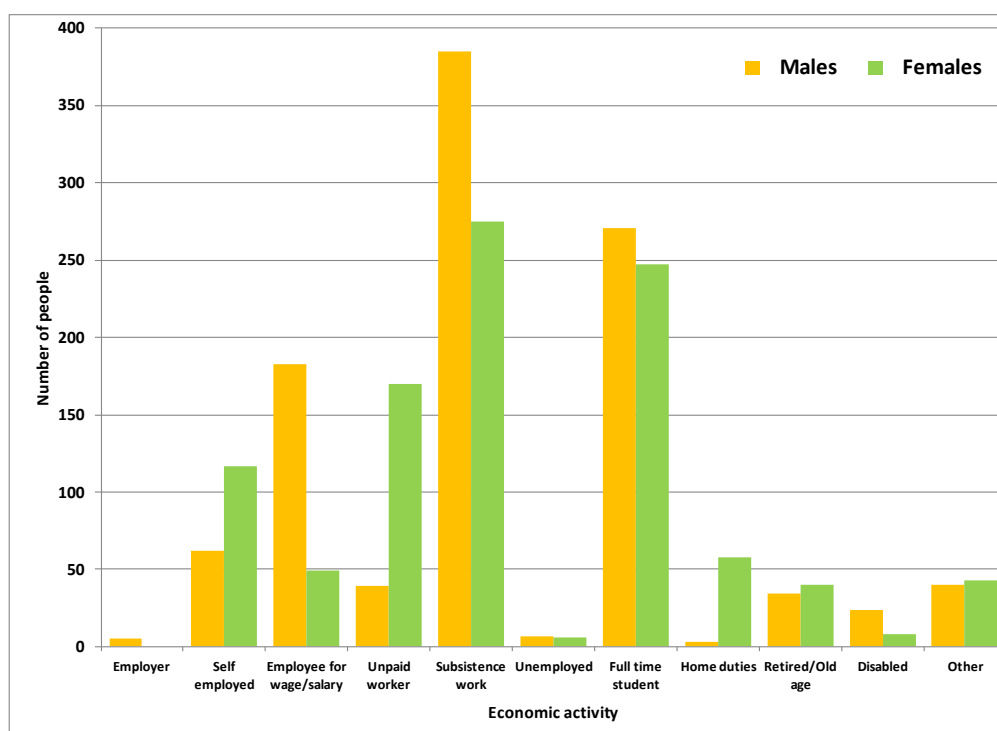


Figure 35: Population 12 years and older by sex, labor force participation rate and province, Solomon Islands: 2009

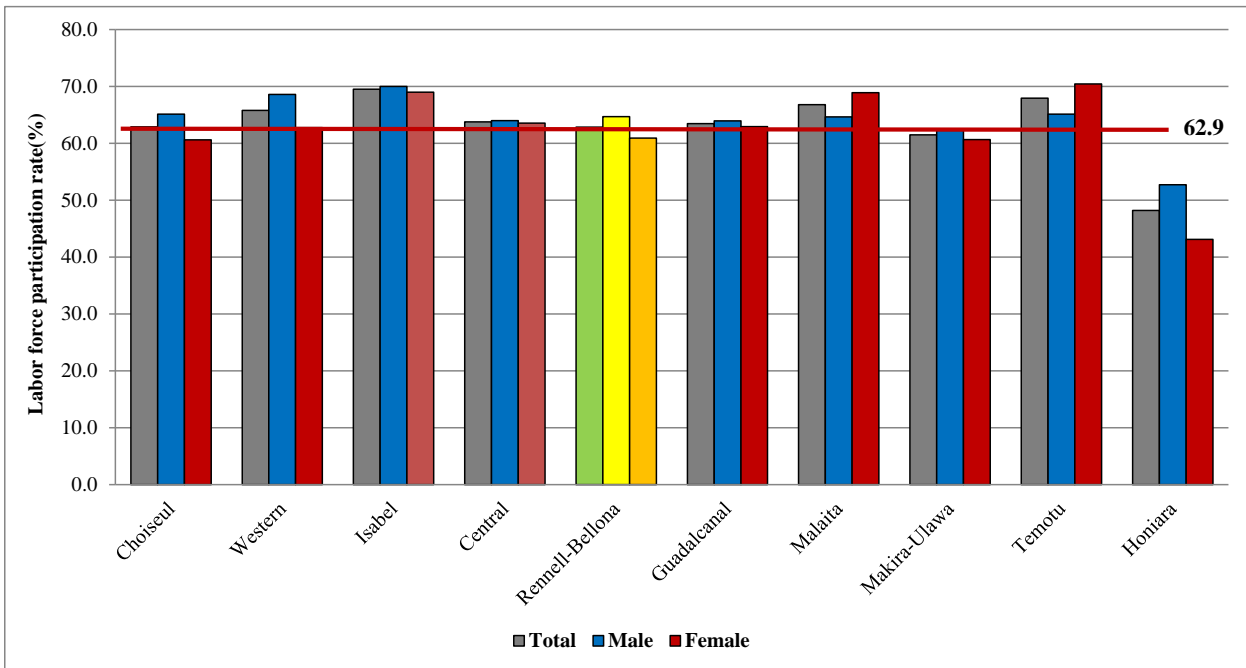


Figure 36: Population 12 years and older by age and sex and labor force participation rate, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

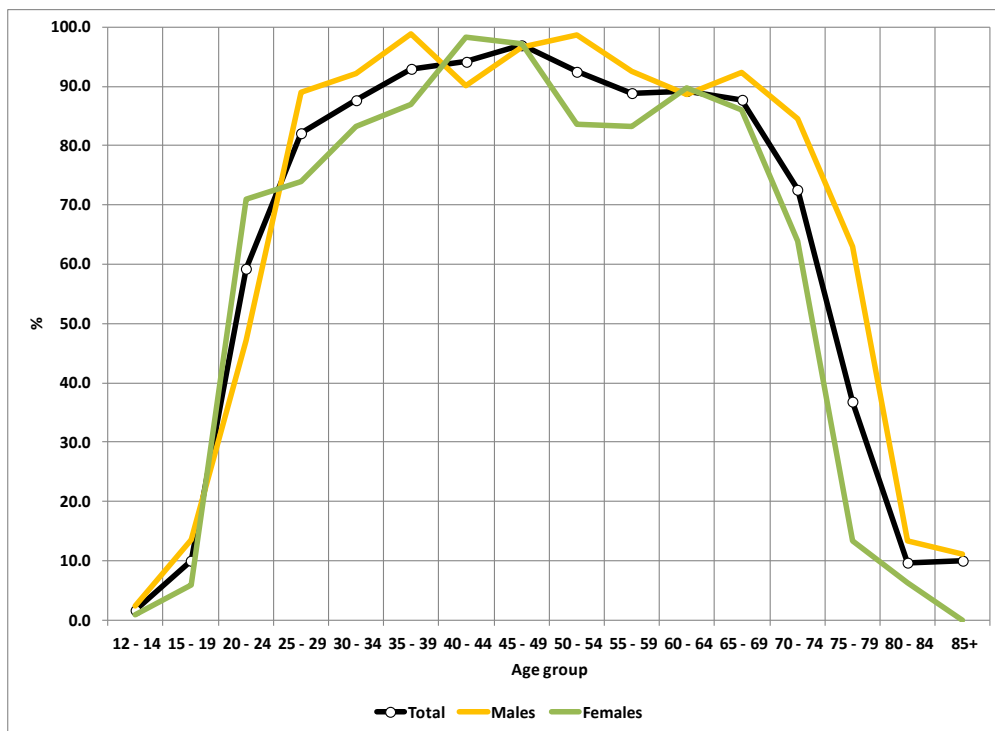


Figure 37: Population 12 years and older by sex, employment-population ratio and province, Solomon Islands: 2009

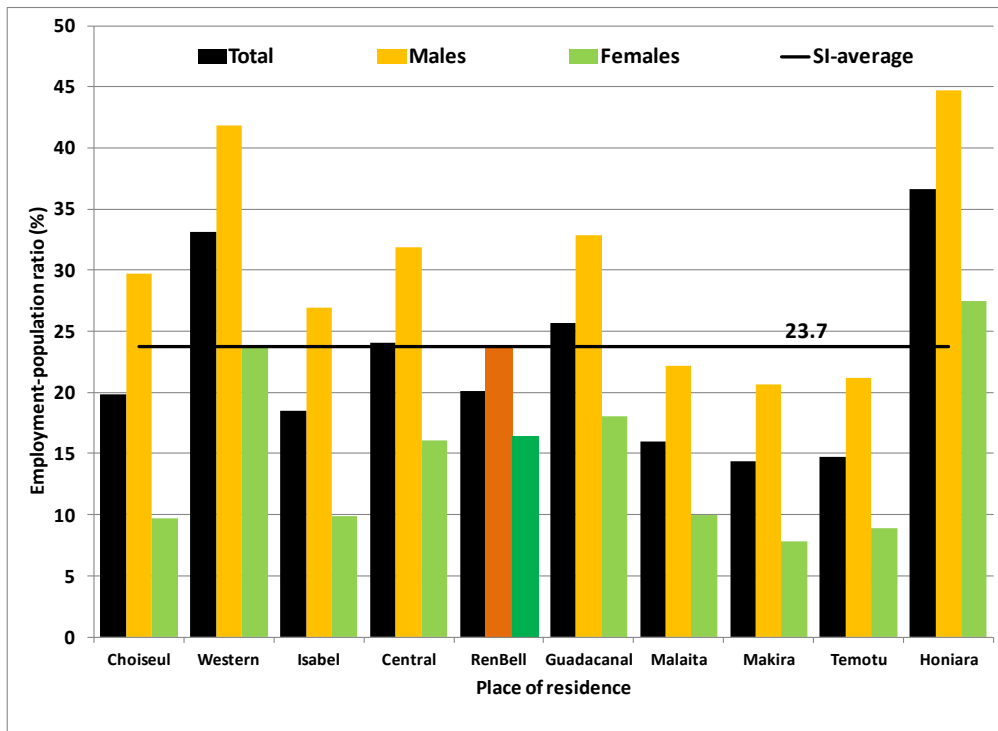


Figure 38: Population 12 years and older by age and sex and employment-population ratio, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

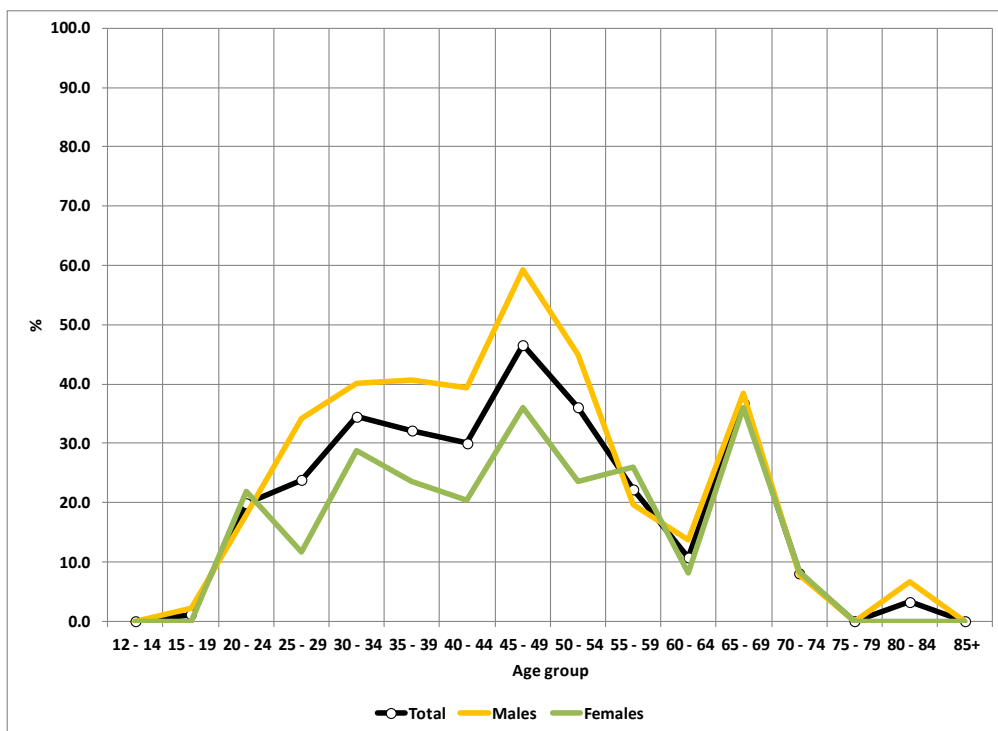


Figure 39: Population 12 years and older by sex, unemployment rate and province, Solomon Islands: 2009

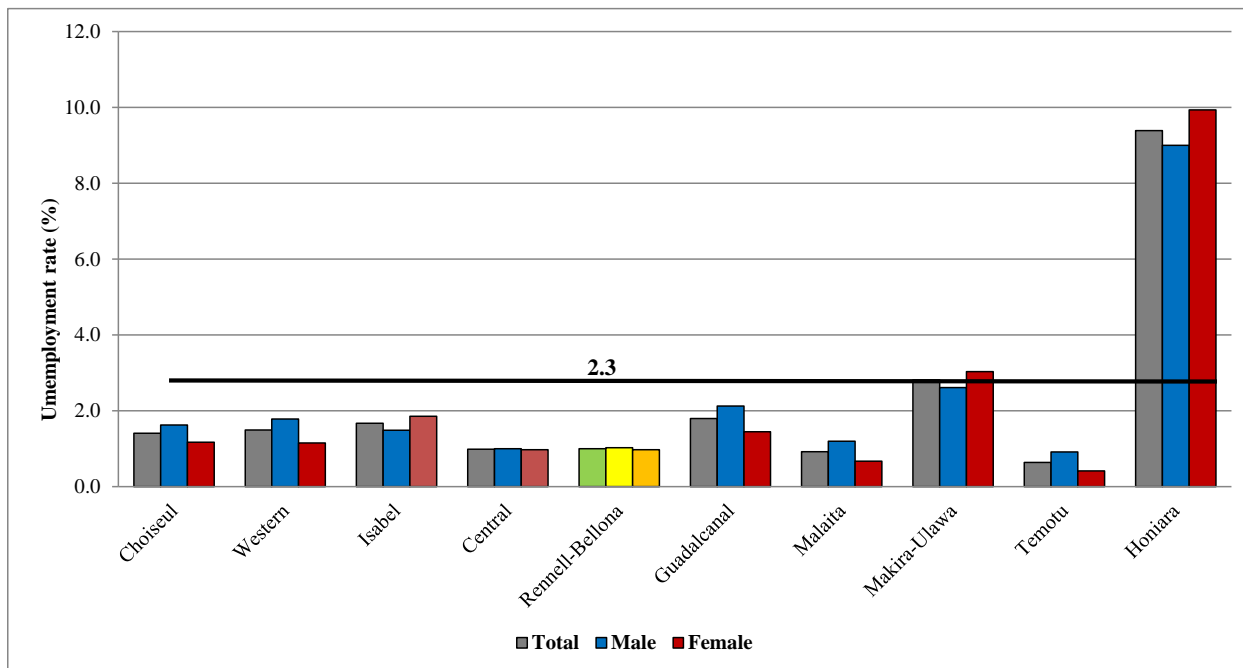
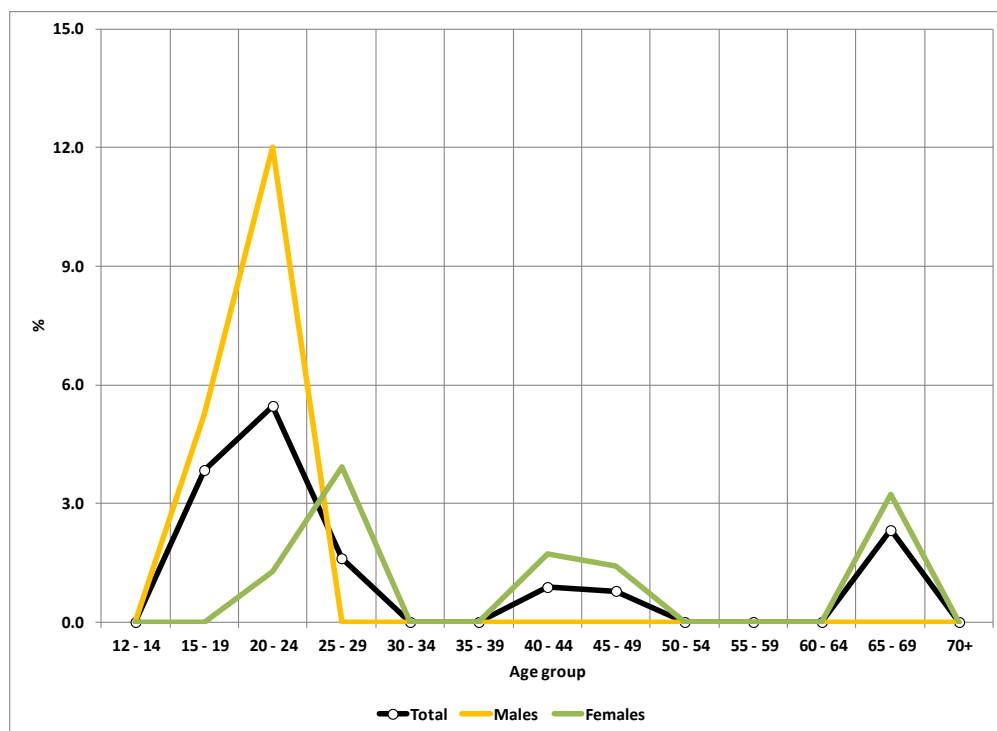


Figure 40: Population 12 years and older by age and sex and unemployment rate, Rennell-Bellona: 2009



5. HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING

5.1 Number and size of households

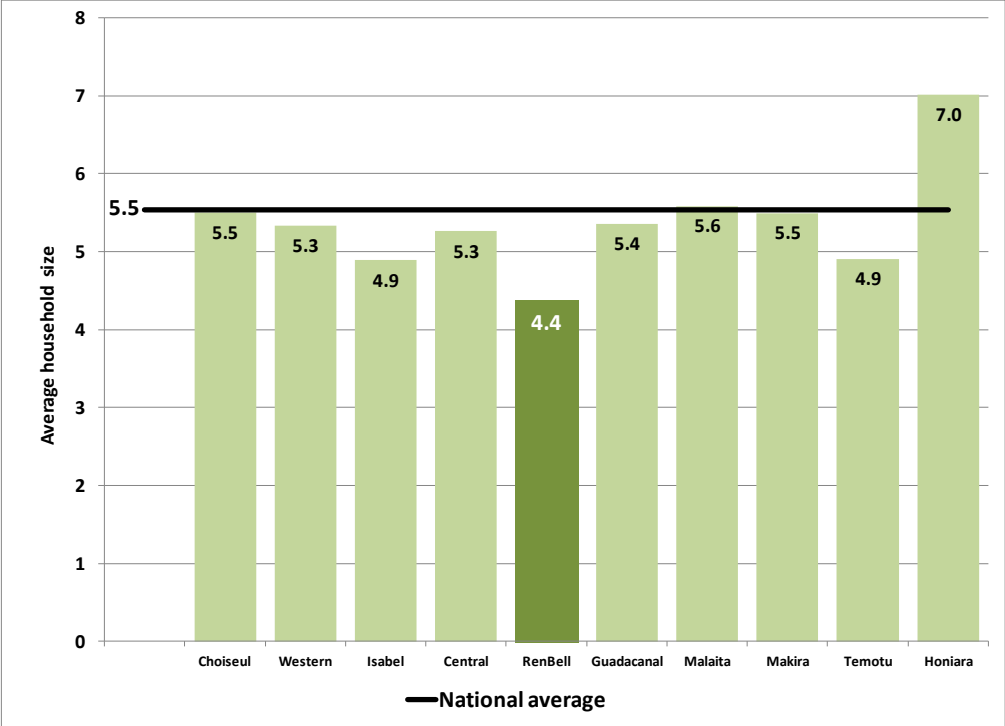
In 2009, 709 households were counted; 688 private households and 21 non-private dwellings (institutions). The number of private households in 1999 was 423.

The overall average household size, the number of people per household, decreased from 5.4 to 4.4 people per household between 1999 and 2009. The average household size by ward is shown in Table 9, and a comparison by province is shown in Figure 42.

Table 9: Number of private households, number of people living in private households, and average household size, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Province/Ward	Number of private households	Number of people in private households			Average household size, 2009
		Total	Males	Females	
Rennell-Bellona province	688	3,006	1,519	1,487	4.4
East Tenggano	85	367	183	184	4.3
West Tenggano	81	378	199	179	4.7
Lughu	81	362	198	164	4.5
Kanava	60	238	134	104	4.0
Te Tau Gangoto	123	551	276	275	4.5
Mugi Henua	23	117	59	58	5.1
Matangi	32	144	75	69	4.5
East Gaongau	70	265	117	148	3.8
West Gaongau	76	337	161	176	4.4
Sa'aiho	57	247	117	130	4.3

Figure 41: Average household size (number of people per household) by province, Solomon Islands: 2009



5.2 Household characteristics

In 2009, 35% of the **main source of household income** was from the sale of fish, crops or handicrafts. Another 21% of the main household income was from wages or salaries, 12% from receiving remittances, 6% from own business activities, 2% from house rent, and 7% of household's main source of income was from other sources. Seventeen percent of all households recorded that they had no income (Fig.42).

More than half of all households received **remittances** during the 12 months before the census. Ten percent of all households received less than SI\$500, 12% received between SI\$500 and SI\$999, and 8% received between SI\$1,000-1,499 and another 13% received more than SI\$1,500 (Fig.43).

In 2009, only 4% of households were not involved in **growing any crops**. Most households (73%) grew crops for the purpose of own consumption (subsistence) only, and 23% grew crops for own consumption and for sale. Less than 1% of households grew crops for the sole purpose of selling it (Fig.44). From those households that were involved in growing crops, most grew vegetables and food crops (81%), followed by 22% cultivating flowers, and 18% grew coconut/copra (Fig.45).

Overall 55% of all households in Rennell-Bellona raised **livestock**; 3% raised pigs and 54% raised poultry. Only a very small number of households raised goats or horses. The total count of livestock in Rennell-Bellona is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Total number of livestock, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

Cows	Pigs	Goats	Horses	Poultry
0	56	0	0	2,708

The following section provides a summary on the number/proportion of households involved in **fishing activities**, and whether it was mainly for own consumption (subsistence), for sale, or both. The census question did not distinguish between fresh water and marine fishing activities.

The data show that 73% of all households were engaged in fishing activities; 48% did this for own consumption only (subsistence), and 25% fished for personal consumption and the sale of their catch. Less than 1% of households fished for the sole purpose of selling their catch (Fig.46).

Please note that it is not possible to extract the number or volume of fish or shellfish consumed from the 2009 census data. Rather it is the number and proportion of households involved with **fish consumption**, and the type of fish that is consumed (bought or caught) that was collected.

The majority of households that consumed fish, caught or bought reef fish (80%), another 35% consumed tuna, 25% bought or caught freshwater fish, and 19% shellfish (Fig.47).

Figure 42: Private households by main source of household income (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

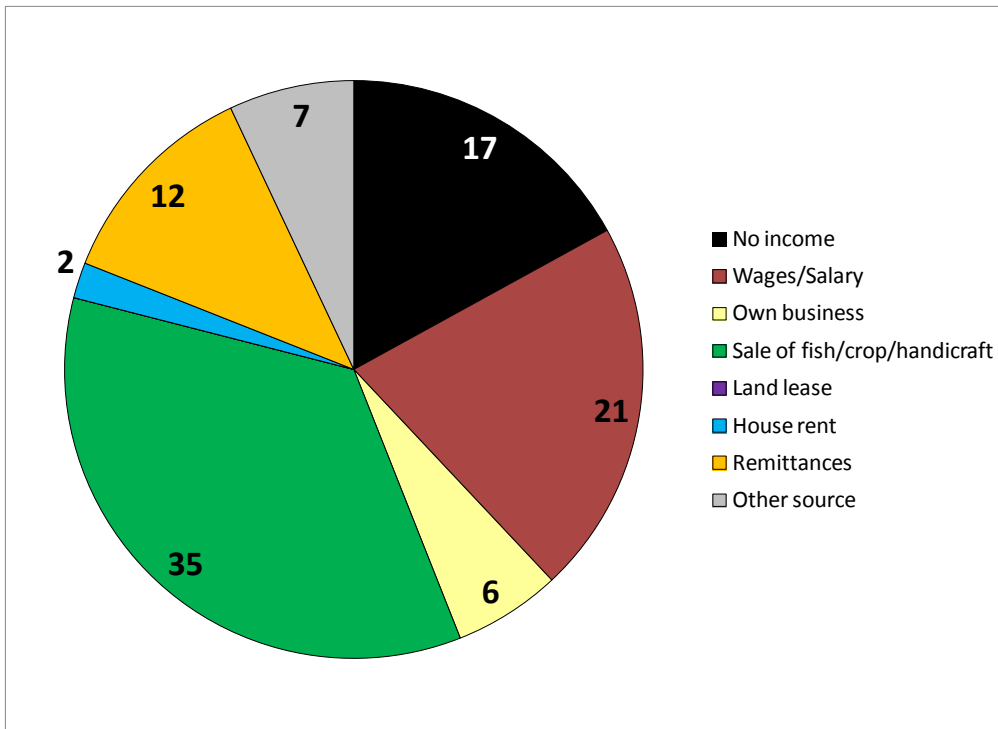


Figure 43: Proportion of households by amount of annual remittances received in SI\$ (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

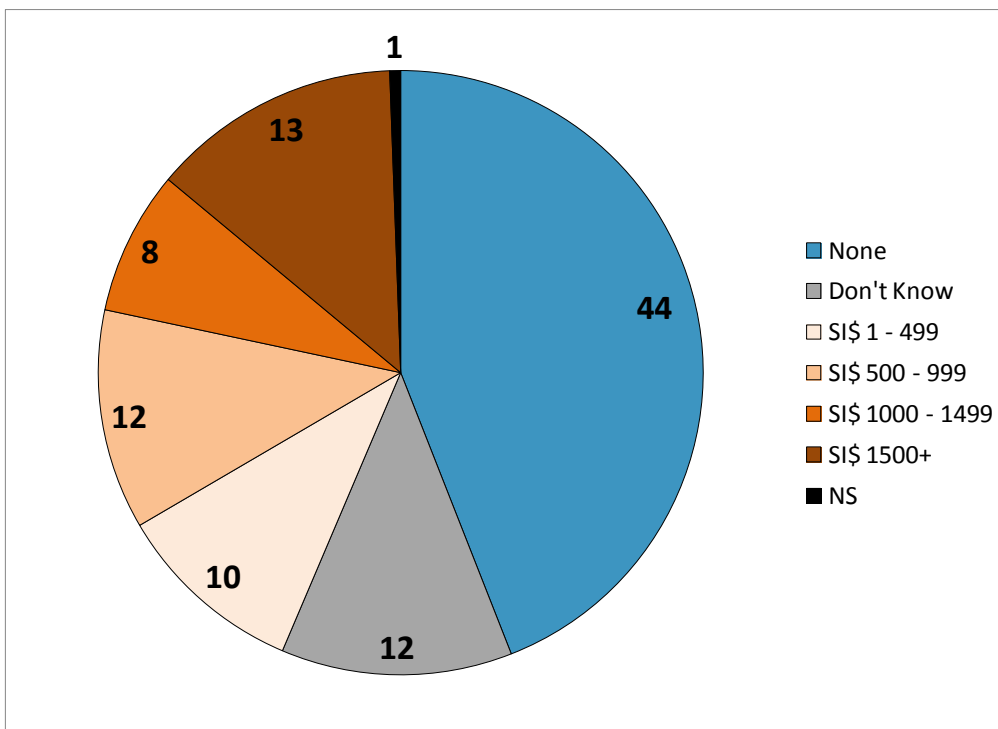


Figure 44: Proportion of private households growing crops by purpose of growing crops, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

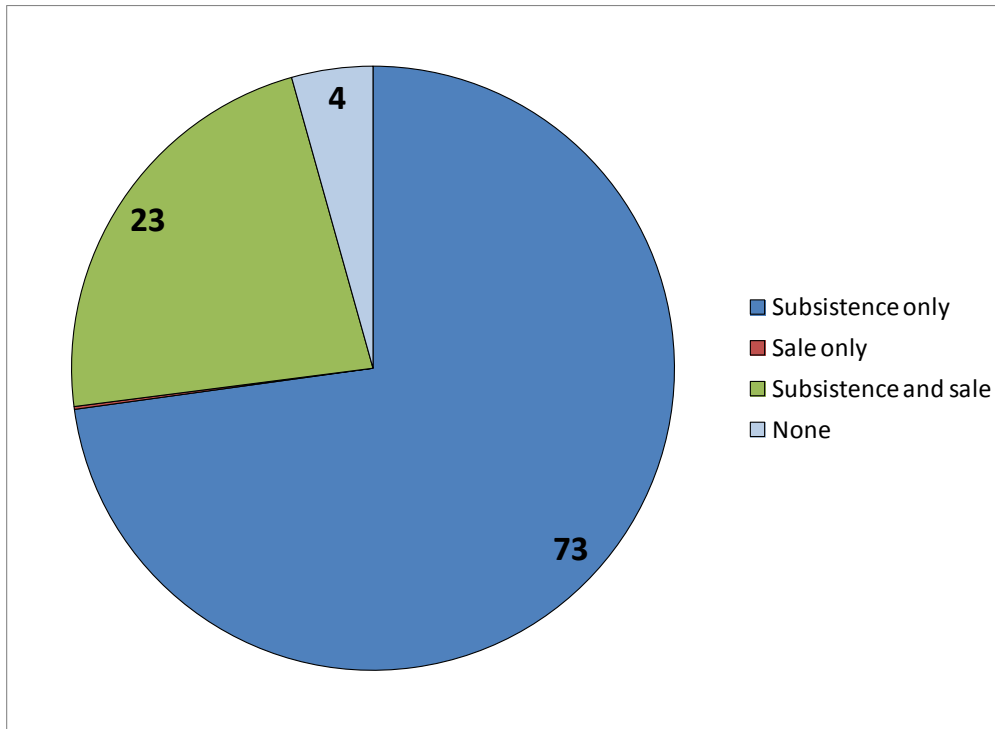


Figure 45: Proportion of private households by type of crops grown, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

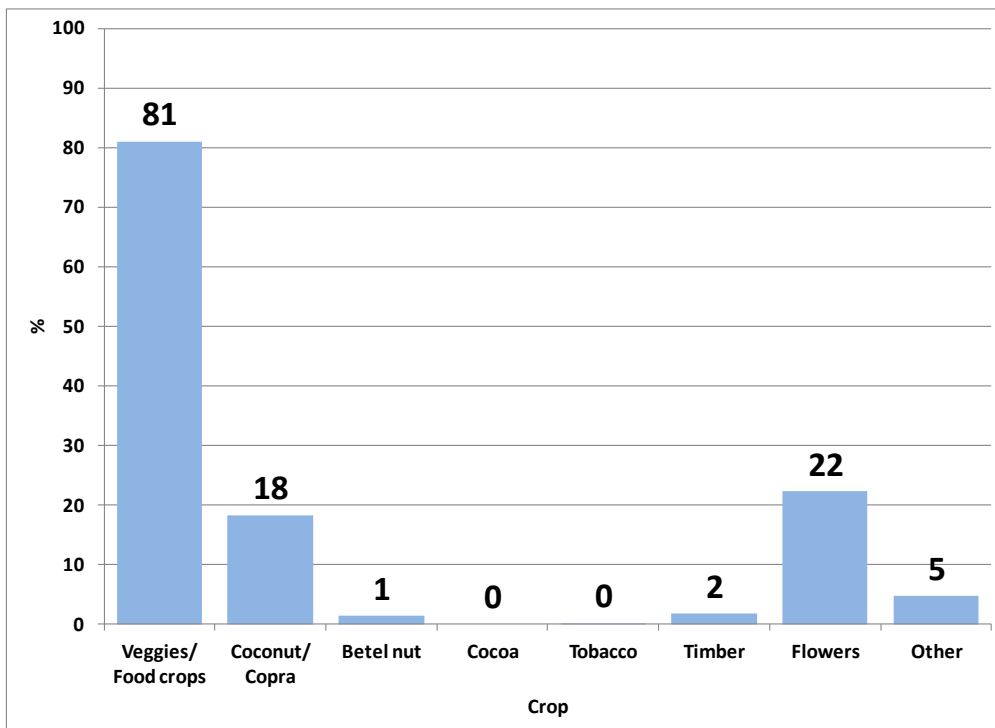


Figure 46: Proportion of private households involved in fishing by purpose of fishing, Rennell-Bellona: 2009

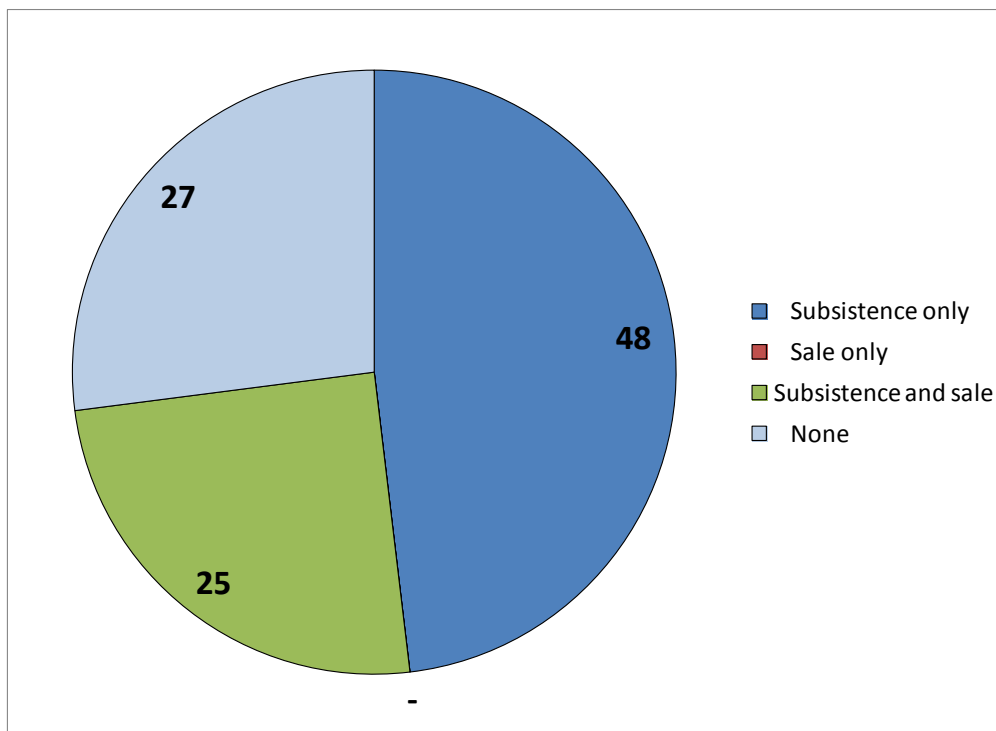
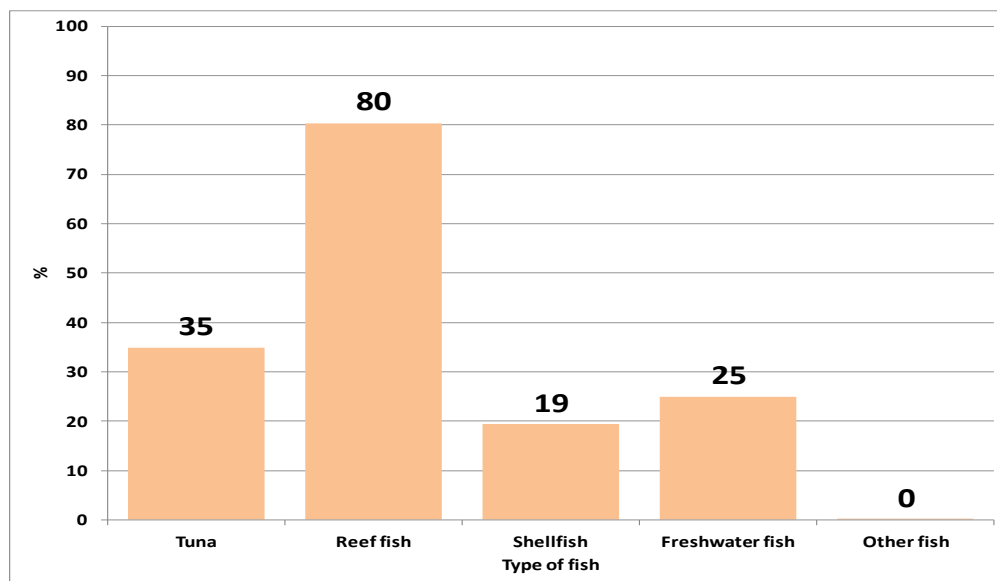


Figure 47: Proportion of households by type of fish or shellfish consumed (bought or caught), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



5.3 Housing

5.3.1 Water, sanitation, and energy

The general access of the population to water, sanitation, electricity and other basic amenities are an important measure of the country's development. Improving the quality and sustainability of electricity and water supply and of sanitation are very essential for social and economic growth, and employment creation.

The distribution of dwellings by main source of **drinking water** is displayed in Figure 48. It shows that 80% of dwellings used a household tank, and an additional 13% a communal tank. A small minority used bottled water or a well as the main source of drinking water.

The main **source of energy for lighting** was from using solar panels (75%), followed by using a kerosene lamp (21%). Two percent did not use any energy for lighting (Fig.49).

Almost three-quarter of all households used a pit latrine as their **toilet facility**, and 23% used a water sealed toilet. Less than 3% had a flush toilet available (Fig.50).

Burning the rubbish was used by 63% of all households as their main means for **waste disposal**, followed by disposing it into their backyard (31%), and 5% buried their rubbish (Fig.51).

5.3.2 Amenities and capital goods

Figure 52 shows the proportion of households by availability of various **household items**. The respective items have to be in working order, and exclude any items that were broken, borrowed or rented. The graph therefore shows the percentage of households that own at least one item that is in working order.

A **radio** was available to 38% of all households, 25% owned **insecticide treated bednets**, a **canoe** was available to 15% of all households, and 19% owned a **mobile phone**.

Figure 48: Private households by main source of drinking water (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

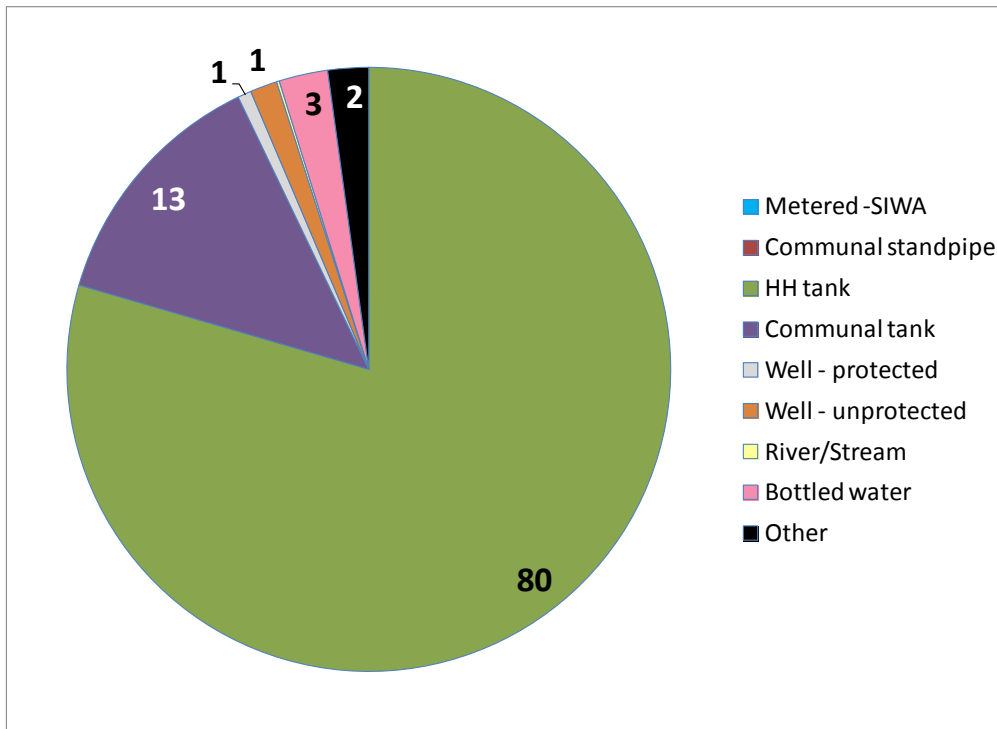


Figure 49: Private households by main source of lighting (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

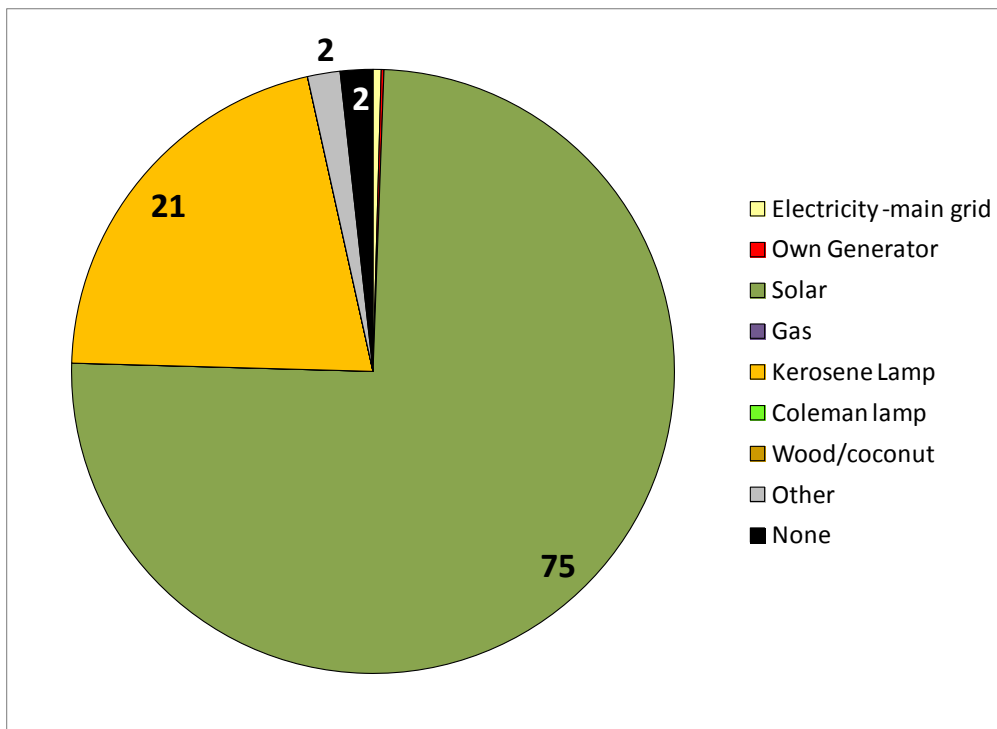


Figure 50: Private households by main type of toilet facility (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

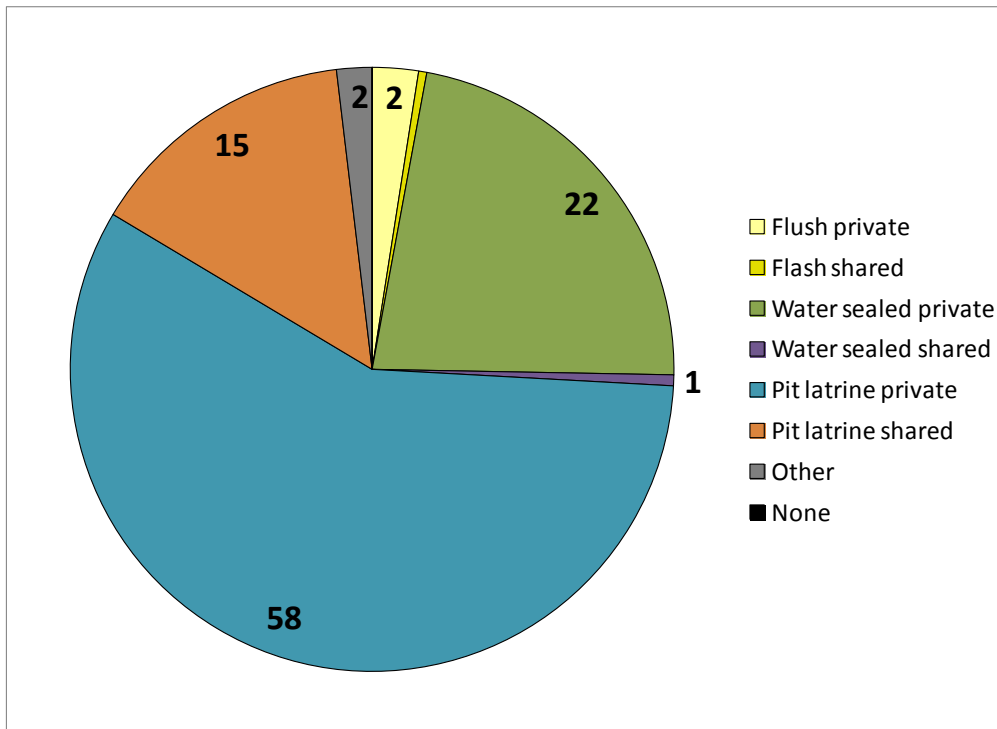


Figure 51: Private households by main mode of waste disposal (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009

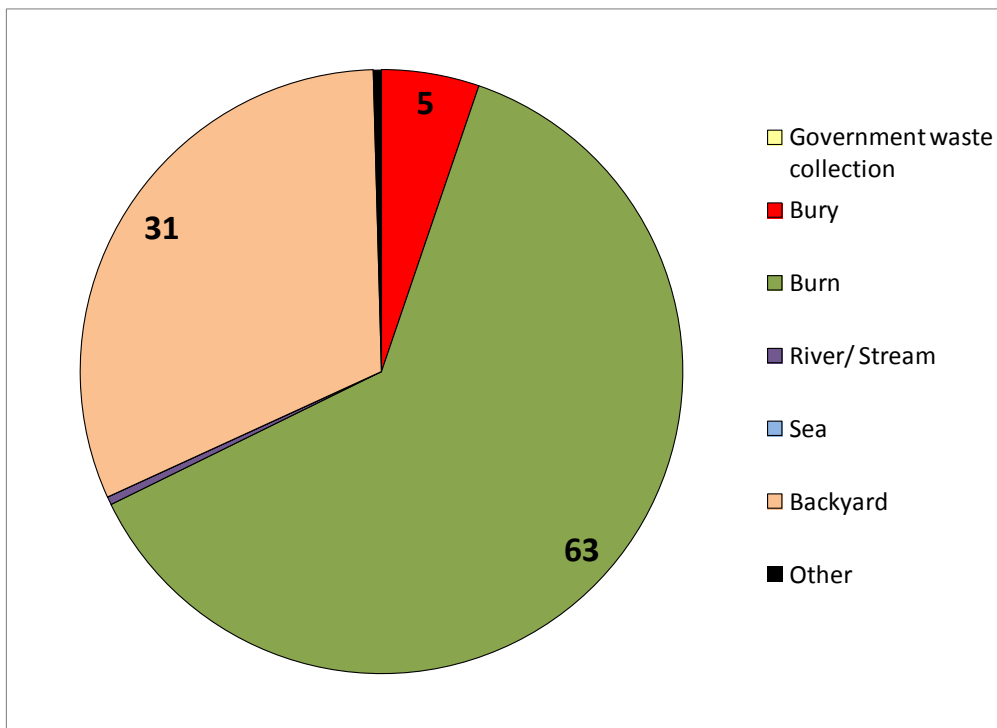
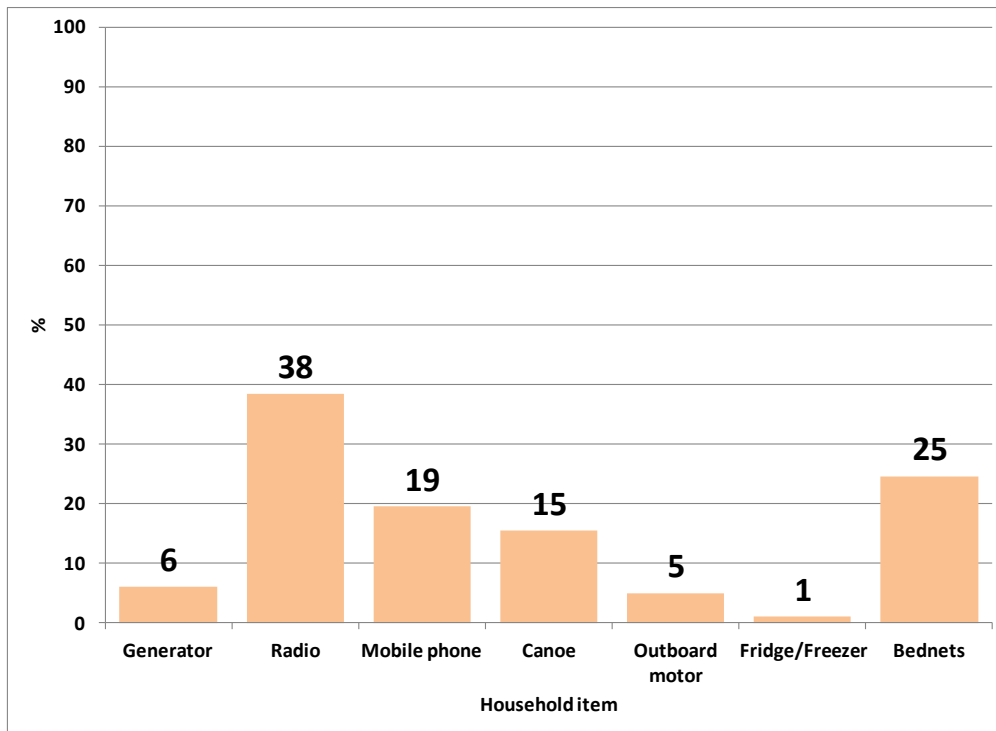


Figure 52: Private households by availability of various household items (%), Rennell-Bellona: 2009



6. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

6.1 Method and assumptions

The population projections presented here are an extract from the 2009 Solomon Islands National Census report-Volume 2, and a detailed description about projection methodology and assumptions can be found there.

The projections are based on the 2009 census age and sex distribution, adjusted to mid-year 2009. The population is further adjusted for suspected under enumeration of 8.3% which includes particularly the age groups 15-29 of males, children younger than 10 years, and a general undercount of females.

Furthermore, information on recent levels and patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration based on the 2009 census results was used.

The *cohort-component method* was applied to compute the projections presented in this report. This procedure simulates population changes as a result of changes in the levels of fertility, mortality and migration. Based on past information and current levels, assumptions are made about future trends of these levels. The assumed rates are applied to the age and sex structure of the population in a simulation that takes into account:

- **Mortality**: the rate at which people die is related to their sex and age,
- **Fertility**: women have children related to their age, and
- **Migration**: some people arrive and others leave the province.

In general the assumptions made are as follows.

Fertility: The current estimated level of fertility (TFR) decreases gradually to a TFR of 2. This level will be reached based on the past fertility trend.

Mortality: It is thought that under normal circumstances (meaning in the absence of catastrophes such as wars, epidemics and major natural disasters), the general health situation and mortality levels will continuously improve throughout the projection period. Therefore it is assumed that the current estimated level of life expectancy at birth (e_0) as described in section 3.2 will gradually increase according to the United Nations working models of mortality improvement.

Migration: The level of migration was estimated as the difference between the current provincial population growth rate and its natural growth rate. Making assumptions about future migration developments is difficult if not impossible to make, because many of the social and economic parameters shaping migration patterns depend on countries'/provincials' overall social, economic, political, and environmental developments. All of these factors fluctuate widely and are hard to predict. Therefore, it is assumed that the current estimated level will stay constant throughout the projection period.

6.2 Projection results

Figures 53 and 54 illustrate the impact of the assumptions made on the future size and age structure of the provincial population.

The black line in Figure 53 shows the enumerated population of the last 5 population censuses from 1970 to 2009. The red line shows the projected population size based on the assumptions made as described above.

The population will increase from its 2009 level of 3 thousand people to 4 thousand people in 2015. It will then gradually further increase to 7 thousand in the year 2050.

The population size is estimated to be about 3.5 thousand people in mid-year 2012.

Figure 53: Past and projected population size, Rennell-Bellona: 1970-2050

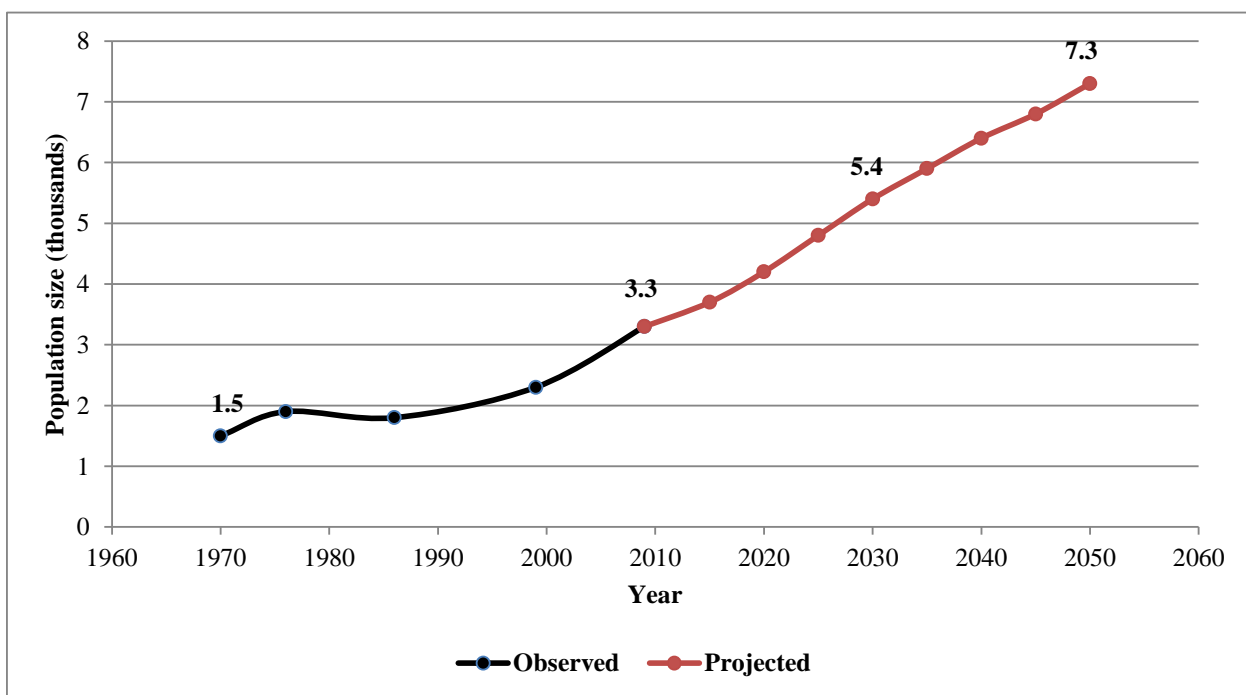
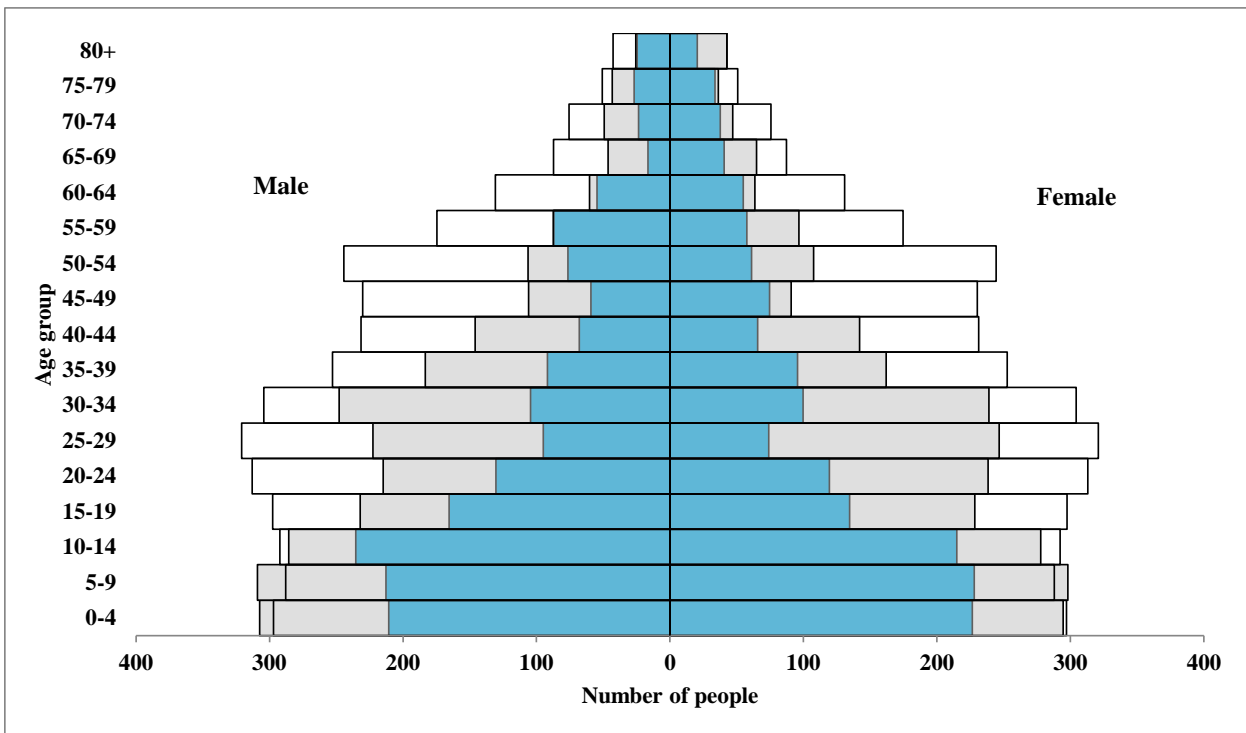


Figure 54 show the population pyramids of the years 2010 (in blue), 2030 (in gray), and 2050 (outlined). The future population structures are deviating more and more from that of a classical pyramid shape. The younger age groups will ‘straighten’ while the older age groups are widening. The ‘straightening’ – or in some cases they even narrow - is a result of the anticipated decreasing fertility rates. The widening of the older age groups is the result of the young population of today growing older over time.

All in all, the populations will be ageing, with a lower proportion of young people, and higher proportions of older people.

Figure 54: Population pyramid, Rennell-Bellona: 2010, 2030, and 2050



Blue = 2010; Gray = 2030 and Outlined = 2050

GLOSSARY

Indicator	Definition
Adult mortality (45q15)	Probability of death between the ages of 15 years and 60 years
Age-dependency ratio	Number of people in the “dependent” age category (population <15 plus population 60+) per 100 in the “economically productive ages” 15–59 years
Average age at (first) marriage (SMAM)	Approximation of average age at marriage, based on proportion of population never married (single)
Balance equation	Population growth = births – deaths + net migration
Births — estimated number for 2009	Estimated age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) multiplied by enumerated number of women by age in 2009
Child-woman ratio (CWR)	Number of children under age 5 per 1,000 women aged 15-49
Child mortality rate (1q5)	The probability of dying between age 1 and age 5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Estimated number of births per 1,000 population (7,335/234,023 X 1,000)
Crude death rate (CDR)	Estimated number of deaths per 1,000 population (1,260/234,023 X 1,000)
Crude net migration rate	Rate of growth minus rate of natural increase
Deaths — estimated number for 2009	Estimated age-specific death rates [m(x)] by sex (from life multiplied by enumerated population by age and sex in 2009)
Employment–population ratio	Proportion of employed people in cash work (by a given age and sex), as part of the corresponding total number of people of the same age and sex
General fertility rate	Annual number of births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-49)
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Number of infant deaths (children younger than 1 year) per 1,000 births
Institutions	Boarding schools, prisons, hospitals, hotels/hostels/guesthouses
Intercensal period	Time period between two censuses

Labour force	People employed (cash work plus subsistence work) and unemployed (excludes those not seeking employment)
Labour force participation rate	Proportion of people in the labour force (by a given age and sex), as part of the corresponding total number of people of the same age and sex
Language ability	see Literacy rate
Life expectancy at birth	Number of years a newborn baby can expect to live on average
Life expectancy at age 20	Number of additional years a 20 year old can expect to live on average
LTR, lifetime risk of maternal death	The chance of a woman dying from maternal causes over the course of her 35-year reproductive life span = 35 x maternal mortality rate
Literacy rate	Proportion of the population aged 15 years and older or 15-24 years, who are able to read and write a simple sentence in any language
Maternal mortality rate	Number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women
Maternal mortality ratio	Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births
Mean age at childbearing	Average age of women when giving birth
Median age	The age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger
Parity (average)	Average number of children per woman
PMFD, proportion of deaths due to maternal causes	Ratio between numbers of reported female deaths and maternal deaths.
Rate of growth (%)	Average annual growth rate during 1999–2009 $\ln(\text{TotPop2009}/\text{TotPop1999})/10 \times 100$
Rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate (CBR) minus crude death rate (CDR)
Sex ratio	Number of males per 100 females
Teenage fertility rate	Number of births by women aged 15–19 per 1,000
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Average number of children per woman
Under 5 mortality (q5)	The probability of dying between birth and age 5

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Population by age and sex, Rennell-Bellona: 1999 and 2009

1999				2009			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
Population by 5-year age groups and sex							
0-4	187	171	358	0-4	187	197	384
5-9	158	154	312	5-9	198	199	397
10-14	157	148	305	10-14	234	204	438
15-19	132	91	223	15-19	141	119	260
20-24	80	92	172	20-24	106	110	216
25-29	87	80	167	25-29	82	69	151
30-34	52	66	118	30-34	102	101	203
35-39	57	69	126	35-39	86	85	171
40-44	54	55	109	40-44	61	59	120
45-49	60	39	99	45-49	59	72	131
50-54	37	33	70	50-54	78	55	133
55-59	27	30	57	55-59	81	54	135
60-64	21	37	58	60-64	44	49	93
65-69	40	38	78	65-69	13	36	49
70-74	30	24	54	70-74	26	36	62
75-79	35	13	48	75-79	27	30	57
80+	16	7	23	80+	24	17	41
Total	1,230	1,147	2,377	Total	1,549	1,492	3,041
Population by broad age groups (in numbers)							
0-14	502	473	975	0-14	619	600	1,219
15-24	212	183	395	15-24	247	229	476
25-59	374	372	746	25-59	549	495	1,044
25-64	395	409	804	25-64	593	544	1,137
60+	142	119	261	60+	134	168	302
65+	121	82	203	65+	90	119	209
Population by broad age groups (in percentages)							
0-14	41	41	41	0-14	40	40	40
15-24	17	16	17	15-24	16	15	16
25-59	30	32	31	25-59	35	33	34
25-64	32	36	34	25-64	38	36	37
60+	12	10	11	60+	9	11	10
65+	10	7	9	65+	6	8	7
Age dependency ratio							
15-59	108			15-59	100		
15-64	98			15-64	89		
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)							
107				104			
Median age (years)							
Total	19.3	20.5	19.8	Total	20.7	21.3	21.0
Population change 1999-2009							
Total difference				Males	Females	Total	
				319	345	664	
Average annual change (in numbers)				32	35	66	
Percentage difference (%)				25.9	30.1	27.9	
Average annual growth rate (%)				2.3	2.6	2.5	

**Appendix 2: Population 12 years and older by sex and labor force status, Rennell-Bellona:
2009**

Labor market activity	Total	Males	Females
Labour Force			
Employer	5	5	-
Self employed	179	62	117
Employee for wage/salary	232	183	49
Unpaid worker	209	39	170
Subsistence work	660	385	275
Unemployed	13	7	6
Total	1,298	681	617
Non Labour Force			
Full time student	518	271	247
Home duties	61	3	58
Retired/Old age	74	34	40
Disabled	32	24	8
Other	83	40	43
Total	768	372	396
Total	2,066	1,053	1,013