SOLOMON ISLANDS 2012/13

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

PROVINCIAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

(Volume II)

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FOREWORD

Following from similar remarks mentioned in the foreword of the Household Income and Expenditure (HIES) National Analysis Report (Volume I), it is again my pleasure as Minister responsible for Finance and Treasury (MOFT) including the National Statistics Office, and on behalf of the Government (Democratic Coalition of Change, DCC) of Solomon Islands, to present the 2012/13 Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II) to the people of Solomon Islands.

The Provincial Analysis Report complements the National Analysis Report and should be read side by side, to appreciate the flow of the analysis from the national level, to the provincial levels. The Provincial Analysis Report extends from the national level analysis and provides information on the income and expenditure behaviour of households by province.

As you are aware, in February 2015, the newly elected DCC Government launched its Policy Statement and Translation Matrix. This policy manifesto provides a vibrant and coherent framework of how the government plans to drive socio-economic development and structural reforms in the Solomon Islands. Within this framework, and in connection with the current efforts towards the development of the Solomon Islands National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS), the government recognizes the need for the provision of timely, relevant and vital socio-economic statistics and indicators at the provincial level, to enable evidenced based decision making, policy development and planning in the provinces.

In particular, the provincial analysis will inform the effective implementation of the medium-term fiscal strategy, monetary policy and the national development strategy (NDS), in utilizing new information, such as in assessing the change in household consumption behaviour, income inequalities, basic services, gender and types of economic activities, at the provincial level. The data is also a key source for the revision of the country's inflation (CPI) measure and work that will lead to future provincial CPI measures, updating of gross domestic product (GDP) and in supporting programs for poverty alleviation, at the provincial, ward and village levels. Moreover, the indicators from this report will also support the government's efforts to address the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), at the provincial level.

I acknowledge the invaluable technical support of the Government of Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT)–Aid Programme, through the Governance (SIGOV) and Education-Statistics Programmes, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the World Bank, and the leadership of the National Statistics Office and MOFT in ensuring the completion of this major project. I also take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Government of Australia for their financial support towards making this survey a reality.

I also want to convey my appreciation to the Government Statistician, Mr. Douglas Kimi; former Permanent Secretaries for MOFT, Mr. Shadrach Fanega and Mr. Fred Fakarii, the current Permanent Secretary for MOFT, Mr. Harry Kuma for their leadership at the ministry and project levels. In particular, I want to thank the staff of the National Statistics Office, MOFT for their efforts in successfully undertaking the HIES on behalf the government.

Lastly, I wish to acknowledge the co-operation of the families and individuals representing the sampled households throughout the country in making this survey possible, for without them, this publication would not have been possible.

Hon. Snyder Rini, MP
Minister of Finance and Treasury

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II) provides vital statistical information about income and expenditure, and related socio-economic characteristics of households, at the provincial level. The HIES 2012/13 is the third nation-wide survey conducted by the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO) of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. The first survey was conducted in 1992, followed by the second HIES undertaken in 2005-2006. These surveys were conducted in view of funding limitations and scale of operations, and thus were statistically designed to produce efficient estimates at national (by urban/rural) and provincial levels only.

The HIES is a key data source for updating core official statistical indicators, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Millennium and Sustainable Development Goal indicators, and poverty measures for evidenced-based decision making, policy development and planning purposes. I am confident that the information would be useful for the provincial governments, development partners, civil society and the people in the provinces. The success of the HIES reinforces SINSO's current efforts towards the development of the first ever National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) for the country. The NSDS aims to strengthen the national statistics system and plans for future surveys and censuses.

The 2012/13 HIES has been successfully undertaken with the support and cooperation of the Governments of Solomon Islands, and Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)-Aid Programme, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the World Bank, various stakeholders and the people of the Solomon Islands.

The NSO is indebted to the Governments of Solomon Islands and Australia for budgetary and technical support. The DFAT's Solomon Islands Public Sector and Governance Programme (SIGOV) and the Education-Statistics Programme have provided technical assistance and programme support for the HIES. The NSO also acknowledges the technical assistance and support provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the World Bank.

Technical support provided through the DFAT's SIGOV and Education-Statistics Programmes are acknowledged through: Willie Lahari (in-country technical assistance, capacity building and analysis) and programme management support from: late Mr. Edward Smith; Mr. Moses Tongare; Rebecca Gibb; Jane Bastin-Sikimeti and Kirsten Hawke. The technical support from SPC is acknowledged through: Mr. Bertrand Buffière (survey design, logistics and analysis); Mr. Pierre Wong (data processing), Mr. Michael Sharp (analysis) and Mia Rimon (in-county support). The support from the World Bank is recognized through: Mr. Tim Bulman (HIES-poverty support); Mr. Manohar Shamar (HIES-poverty support); Kristen Himelein (sampling review); Darcey Johnson (data validations) and Valerie Evans (data management).

Lastly but not least, I would like to acknowledge the SINSO staff directly involved in the HIES: Michael Dimola (Director of the HIES); Raphael Aipaina; Joseph Naesol; Irene Kalauma; Anterlyn Tuzakana; Anna Pitaboe; Josephat Tako; Loyce Pabulu; Henry Risoni; Moffat Sanau; Alfred Palo; Samson Kanamoli and Clera Sa'ohu including project staff: Adrick Sese; Josiah Karich; Glen Pabulu and all the field enumerators including many individuals that I have not mentioned directly whom the NSO is indebted to their efforts and contributions.

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Government Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
Hhold, hh	Households
ILO	International Labour Organisation
nec	Not Elsewhere Classified
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
Ren-Bel or Rennell	Rennell-Bellona Province
SBD	Solomon Islands Dollar
SINSO	Solomon Islands National Statistics Office
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II) is the second report of the Solomon Islands 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) focusing on the provincial level analysis. This report supplements the National Analysis Report (Volume I) that provides information and analysis at the national level, and by urban and rural areas.

The 2012/13 HIES field enumeration has been implemented over a 12-month period from mid-October 2012 to early October 2013. This summary provides key findings and information on the survey design and objectives, basic demographic and household profile, main expenditure and income findings, and income-expenditure comparisons.

SURVEY OVERVIEW

The 2012/13 HIES was undertaken to collect household income and expenditure information, and related socio-demographic, household dwelling and accessibility data, at the provincial level, to meet the following aims:

- Revise the weights of the current basket of goods and services in the consumer price index (CPI) to capture the changing spending behaviour of households in the CPI.
- Update the national account estimates particularly the Gross Domestic Product (GD) by updating the household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) and informal sector estimates.
- To collect information on the incidence of poverty in the Solomon Islands.

The HIES data is also able to meet other related objectives such as providing supplementary data for production of the country's balance of payments, and the United Nation's millennium and sustainable development goals.

A stratified sample of 4,608 households was selected based on the 2009 Census frame that covered urban and rural geographical areas of the nine provinces including Honiara. Honiara is the only fully urban area and the province of Rennell-Bellona is the only rural province. The survey was designed to generate estimates at the national and provincial levels only, in view of budgetary limitations. A positive response rate of 97.2% (i.e., 4,479 households) was achieved.

The positive response rate allows for statistically significant analysis at the provincial level. The provinces of Choiseul, Isabel, Central, Rennell-Bellona, Malaita and Makira show a 100% achievement rate (the number of interviewed households equals the total expected) allowing for replacement. In Western, Guadalcanal and Honiara, the achievement rate is slightly lower than expected due to various operational challenges. The achievement rate in Temotu (74%) has been affected by the impact of unexpected tsunami that hit the province in February, 2013.

The 2012/13 HIES is fundamentally different in design and implementation from the previous HIES 2005/6, and thus caution must be taken in any direct comparison of results. The 2012/13 HIES design took into consideration the Pacific regional standardized methodology by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), poverty concerns by the World Bank, government considerations and stakeholder views.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

The national population and households estimated from the 2012/13 HIES is 615,804 persons and 108,041 households. The total population by province is as follows: Choiseul (31,433); Western (91,033); Isabel (27,610); Central (31,172); Rennell-Bellona (4,650); Guadalcanal (108,663); Malaita (170,883); Makira-Ulawa (53,199); Temotu (28,509) and Honiara (68,651). Following similar ranks in population size in the 2009 Census, the provincial population shows that 28% of the population reside in Malaita, the most populated province; 18% in Guadalcanal and 15% in Western Province. Honiara, the capital city, accounts for 11% of total population. Choiseul, Isabel, Central and Temotu provinces consist of around 5% of total population, respectively. Rennell-Bellona Province is the least populated province, recording less than 1% of total population.

In terms of the distribution of households, Makira Province contributes the highest proportion of total households (27%), followed by Guadalcanal Province (19%). Rennell-Bellona Province, being the least populated province, also has the least number of households. The average household size ranges from 4.5 to 6.5 with Isabel Province recording relatively the lowest household size and Honiara with the highest household size.

HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

The majority of household dwellings across provinces are owner-occupied, accounting for 84% of all household dwellings. This is followed by 13% of households who live in a dwelling free of charge. A majority of these households can be found in Western and Central provinces. However, within respective provinces, a significant percent of households mainly in Honiara (24%), Guadalcanal (2.4%) and Temotu (2.4) rent the dwellings they reside in.

The majority of households, with the exception for Honiara and Rennell-Bellona, reported that the roofs of their dwellings were constructed from traditional thatch material. Tin (roofing metal) is the most common material used in the construction of roofs of dwellings as reported by the majority of households in Honiara (76%) and Rennell-Bellona (98%).

The main type of toilet facility recorded across the provinces is seaside/mangrove area. This is the main type of toilet facility used by more than two thirds of households, particularly in Choiseul, Western, Central, Makira and Temotu provinces. In Honiara, the private flush toilet is the main facility, although it is used by less than half (47%) of all households.

At the national level, electricity is the main source of lighting for 45% of all households, followed by solar (lamp) energy, accounting for 40% of all households. At the provincial level, 49%-83% of all households across the provinces, with the exception of Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces, record electricity as their main source of lighting. The main source of lighting for Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces is solar energy.

In terms of the main source of cooking, all provinces including Honiara recorded wood/coconut shells as their predominant source. In Honiara, gas is also a preferred source for cooking.

Honiara households recorded their main source of drinking water as being metered-piped from the Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA), while a majority of provinces, with the exception of Rennell-Bellona, recorded communal standpipe and river stream as their main source of drinking water. The household water tank is the main source of drinking water among households in Rennell-Bellona Province.

The majority of households (41%) recorded outdoor community standpipe as their main bathing facility in the country, followed by river/stream (28%). However, Rennell-Bellona and Honiara recorded private bathrooms (41% and 57%, respectively) as their main bathing facility, while more than half the households in Guadalcanal Province recorded river/stream as their main bathing facility.

Nationally, 89% of households have gardens and this is highly widespread across all provinces except in Honiara, where a third of all households have gardens. Crops such as kumara, cassava and cabbages are some of the most common types of crops grown in the gardens.

The survey shows that 7% of population aged 10 years and over reported using alcoholic beverages and the most common users recorded are males. The use of alcoholic beverages among the population is relatively higher in Isabel (14%), Honiara (12%), Guadalcanal (10%) and Temotu (9%) provinces. In addition, the use of betel-nut is widespread across the majority of provinces, consisting of 45% of total population 10 years and above. The use of betel-nut is more prevalent among males (49%) than females (41%). Within provinces, the use of betel-nut is more predominant in Central (63%), Isabel (60%) and Temotu (59%) provinces. In terms of the use of tobacco substances, the survey found that 22% of the population within the same age range use tobacco. The common users are males (34%) than females (9%) with similar usage by gender among provinces. It is observed that among these products (alcohol, betel-nut and tobacco), tobacco is an important budget item, accounting for a higher share of the household budget among the majority of provinces.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The Rural Aid Centre is the main primary health care (PHC) facility accessed by households across the majority of provinces. However, in Western and Temotu provinces, the Aid-Post is the main facility accessed by 41% and 33% of households, respectively. In Honiara, the Honiara Town Council (HTC) clinic is the main PHC facility accessed by the majority (82%) of households.

Across all provinces, walking is the main mode of transport (land) to the PHC facility, as indicated by majority of households. In Western and Central provinces, slightly more than a third of households travel by canoe/boat (sea transport) to the nearest PHC. The vehicle is also an important mode of transport (land) to the PHC for households in Honiara (44%), Guadalcanal (41%) and Rennell-Bellona (19%) provinces.

A significant majority (97%) of all households in the country do not have access to the internet at their household dwellings. At the provincial level, of those households that have internet access (3%) at their dwellings, Makira Province and Honiara recorded the highest percent (10% and 9%, respectively) of households accessing internet.

Very few households (1%) across the country have telephone landline connections at their dwellings. At the provincial level, Honiara recorded the highest percent (4%) of dwellings with landline connections. In addition, less than a third of total population own a mobile phone. In Honiara, slightly more than half the population own a mobile phone.

In the country, 4% of total population have access to internet while 3% of all households have access to internet from their household dwellings. Across all provinces, with the exception of Honiara, 1% to 4% of population access the internet. In Honiara, 17% of the population frequently access internet. There is no dominant facility where internet is accessed across all provinces. However, in Choiseul, Rennell-Bellona, Malaita, Makira and Temotu provinces, the

work-place is the most common place or facility where internet is frequently accessed. In Honiara, the education/school facility is the main facility for internet access, and in Guadalcanal Province, the main facility is the cafe. In Isabel Province, households mainly access the internet through their mobile phones.

MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS

The main activity status among the population 10 years and over, across the majority of provinces is the production of goods for self-consumption or home production, followed by being a full-time student. This is especially prevalent in Choiseul, Isabel, Central, Malaita, Makira and Temotu provinces. Conversely, in Rennell-Bellona and Guadalcanal provinces, being a full-time student is the predominant activity status, followed by the production of goods for self-consumption. In Malaita Province, there are about equal proportions (32%) of population engaged in both the production of goods for self-consumption and being full time students. However, in Honiara, the predominant activity status is being employed (employee) especially in the public/private sector, accounting for 33% of the population. It is also evident that being employed, especially in an unpaid family domestic-work is common, especially among the populations of Honiara, Rennell-Bellona and Makira provinces.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

At the national level, total expenditure is estimated at SBD$6.913 billion in nominal terms. Excluding imputed rental charges, the total annual expenditure is recorded at SBD$5.830 billion as shown in Table A1. When total expenditure excluding imputed rent is disaggregated by province, Honiara accounts for the highest (22%) of all expenditure, followed closely by Malaita (21%) and Guadalcanal (20%). When imputed rent is included, the composition of total expenditure varies significantly across provinces. For example, Malaita Province becomes the highest (22%) spending province, followed by Central (21%) and Isabel (20%). Honiara and Guadalcanal reduce to fourth and fifth in rank. Excluding imputed rent sheds insights on the underlying annual expenditure across provinces.

Table A1: Annual total, average, median, per-capita expenditure (excluding imputed rent)

Province	House-holds	Popula-tion	Ave-Hh size	Total expend ('000, SDB)	Average expenditure (SBD)		Median expenditure (SBD)	
					Per-Hhold	Per-Capita	Per-Hhold	Per-Capita
Choiseul	5,579	31,433	5.6	231,113	41,426	7,353	30,554	5,167
Western	16,294	91,033	5.6	823,021	50,511	9,041	39,778	7,085
Isabel	6,088	27,610	4.5	246,879	40,552	8,942	33,415	7,116
Central	5,808	31,172	5.4	238,570	41,076	7,653	35,222	6,476
Ren-Bell	815	4,650	5.7	37,283	45,746	8,018	34,104	6,234
Guadalcanal	20,321	108,663	5.3	1,185,497	58,339	10,910	45,905	7,798
Malaita	28,914	170,883	5.9	1,215,257	42,030	7,112	35,578	5,915
Makira	8,493	53,199	6.3	346,051	40,745	6,505	29,356	4,545
Temotu	5,095	28,509	5.6	235,909	46,302	8,275	36,389	6,328
Honiara	10,633	68,651	6.5	1,270,472	119,484	18,506	87,578	13,336
Solomon Is.	**108,041**	**615,804**	**5.7**	**5,830,054**	**53,961**	**9,467**	**39,546**	**6,856**

Although the national average expenditure (excluding imputed rent) is SBD$53,961, all provinces, with the exception of Honiara and Guadalcanal, recorded average expenditures below the national average. Similar findings are observed in household spending per-capita. Honiara households spent about three times the national average and twice the per-capita expenditure of all provincial households combined. With a combined expenditure for Honiara and Guadalcanal Province making up 43% of total expenditure, it can be seen that the national average is highly influenced by the behaviour of household spending within these two domains, in particular, Honiara, the capital of the country. This suggests that the cost of living is higher in Honiara and to some extent Guadalcanal, and also reflects the high concentration of wealthier households residing especially in Honiara.

The variations between the average and median amounts further indicates the skewness in the distribution of expenditure (income) and implies that certain households within Honiara and other provinces have relatively higher or extremely lower annual expenditures than the majority of households. This implies that the median expenditure is more representative of the average household expenditure.

Table A2: Annual average consumption expenditure (SBD) by province

Major Consumption Expenditure Groups (COICOP Division)	Solomon Islands	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27,026	19,831	28,043	23,225	24,812	26,488	27,471	28,593	18,794	24,866	35,169
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	5,184	4,437	4,476	3,873	4,653	2,636	6,220	2,333	4,065	6,974	13,709
Clothing and footwear	1,246	1,292	1,032	920	1,245	393	1,705	688	1,069	1,163	2,627
Housing and utilities*	13,277	11,907	14,784	8,495	7,183	8,036	11,153	10,727	6,941	6,291	37,562
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	1,494	2,144	1,490	1,224	821	1,143	1,591	806	1,422	2,025	3,198
Health	133	91	101	46	25	93	172	163	30	41	288
Transportation	6,193	5,003	4,653	3,826	3,170	10,944	6,629	2,233	7,461	4,453	21,574
Communication	1,783	1,021	1,582	695	1,012	737	2,340	780	1,020	1,016	6,254
Recreation & culture	773	646	1,146	507	455	274	1,068	362	531	729	1,394
Education	932	808	807	649	631	396	1,016	579	747	481	2,718
Restaurants & hotels	397	284	191	63	140	130	668	99	465	199	1,458
Miscellaneous good & services	493	337	425	242	238	260	465	273	315	364	1,833
Total Average Consumption	58,931	47,800	58,730	43,766	44,384	51,528	60,499	47,636	42,859	48,603	127,785

** includes imputed rent*

At the national level, food and non-alcoholic beverages consist of close to half the total consumption expenditure. This is observed across the majority of provinces, although Malaita Province contributes the highest percent (55%) of food consumption expenditure. Households in Western, Malaita, Guadalcanal and Honiara spent above the national average (SBD$27,026) on food expenditure, while the other provinces spent fell below the national average.

Honiara households spent the highest average amount (SBD$37,562) on housing and utilities in all the nine major consumption items across all provinces. This is indicative of the higher housing costs, especially rental charges in Honiara. Apart from food, and housing and utilities, spending on transportation is significant across provinces. Although average spending

(SBD$21,574) on transport is relatively high in Honiara, it is the second most important budget item in Rennell-Bellona even though households spent about half the average amount (SBD$10,944) spent by Honiara households.

Households in Honiara and Guadalcanal spent above the national average on education. It should be noted, as observed in the national report that consumption expenditure is classified within the COICOP classification and may not necessarily comply with general expectations in terms of classifying certain expenses. For instance, expense on school uniforms often regarded generally as an education expense is treated as an expense under 'clothing' in COICOP. Also, school boarding and lodging fees are not classified as school expenditure, but as 'accommodation' expenditure under the restaurant and hotel division of COICOP. Hence, it is observed that average expenditure under the 'education' category appears lower than expected given the importance of education in the country. Moreover, average spending on health is lower in provinces such as Central and Makira in contrast to Honiara, where average spending is the highest across all provinces.

Table A3: Total annual expenditure in quintiles by province ('million, SBD)

Quintiles	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren- Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Quintile 1	703.5	36.4	132.0	51.5	34.9	5.0	106.5	182.9	70.9	39.5	43.8
Quintile 2	903.3	51.4	169.2	55.8	52.9	5.7	166.0	222.6	81.2	35.8	62.6
Quintile 3	1170.4	57.9	216.5	60.7	59.3	9.9	203.1	346.4	62.5	42.1	112.1
Quintile 4	1463.3	63.7	238.7	53.8	71.0	9.6	267.8	416.3	77.1	52.4	213.0
Quintile 5	2672.2	82.6	271.4	65.4	54.4	13.4	611.2	324.9	102.8	95.5	1050.6
Total	6,912.7	292.0	1,027.9	287.2	272.4	43.5	1,354.6	1,493.0	394.6	265.3	1,482.1

At the national level, the top 20% (quintile 5) of all households (wealthier households) spent close to 40% of all expenditure in the country and four times the expenditure of the lowest 20% (quintile 1), as shown in Table A3. Across provinces, the relative contribution of quintile 5 over quintile 1 is the lowest in Central Province. On the other hand, the wealthier households (quintile 5) in Honiara not only account for 71% of all expenditures in Honiara, but spent close to twenty four times the amount spent by the poorest (quintile 1) households. In Guadalcanal Province, the top 20% of households spent close to six times the amount spent by the bottom 20%. This suggests that the disparity in the distribution of national expenditure is swayed mainly towards the behaviour of household spending in Honiara and Guadalcanal Province, especially those in the higher quintile groups.

The national expenditure Gini coefficient of 0.41 suggests a relatively high expenditure inequality among households in the country. At the provincial level, Makira Province recorded the highest Gini coefficient of 0.44, above the national coefficient and across all provinces. This implies a relatively higher unequal distribution of expenditure amongst Makira households, while the lowest inequality was recorded for Central Province. In addition, Honiara, recorded a relatively high Gini coefficient of 0.39. Again, these findings confirm the unequal and skewed distribution of expenditure among households within and across provinces.

Rice is a major staple diet and contributes between 12% and 19% of respective provincial cash-expenditures on food. In terms of a combined expenditure of cash and home production, potatoes and tubes appear significant, contributing between 21% and 40% of food expenditure across all provinces, with the exception of Honiara. Since Honiara is a fully urban area and

capital city, with a high concentration of wealthier households, potatoes and tubes appear relatively less important items in the household budget.

Expenditure on transportation, particularly sea transport, accounts for more than half the total expenditure on transport. This is predominant in provinces such as Western, Isabel, Central, Makira and Temotu. In Rennell-Bellona, 70% of total transport expenditure is spent on air transport alone. These findings reflect the dependence on sea-air transport, given the geographical island-atoll nature of the country.

It is evident among the majority of provinces that tobacco consumption is an important budget item. Tobacco consumption accounts for 47% of total expenditure within the alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics category. Of the total amount (SBD$264 million) spent on tobacco, half the amount was spent by Guadalcanal and Honiara households combined. Within this category, the survey also shows that in Temotu Province, households consumed relatively more beer than other related products while in Makira Province households consumed more narcotics, especially betel-nuts than other related products. Expenditure on betel-nut alone (excluding betel-nut chewing supplements) amounted to SBD$106 million annually, slightly over 80% of total spending on narcotics. Across all provinces, Guadalcanal households spent the highest on betel-nuts, about a quarter of all expenditure on betel-nuts.

INCOME ANALYSIS

At the national level, total annual household income in nominal terms is estimated at SBD$7.282 billion. Excluding imputed rent, total income amounts to SBD$6.199 billion, as shown in Table A4. Disaggregated by province, Honiara accounts for relatively the highest share (25%) of total household income excluding imputed rent, followed by Malaita (20%) and Guadalcanal (19%). Rennell-Bellona Province contributed the lowest share of 1%.

Table A4: Annual total, average, median and per capita income (excluding imputed rent)

Province	House-holds	Popula-tion	Average HH size	Total income ('000, SBD)	Average income (SBD)		Median income (SBD)	
					Per-Hhold	Per-Capita	Per-Hhold	Per-Capita
Choiseul	5,579	31,433	5.6	328,620	58,903	10,455	30,295	5,009
Western	16,294	91,033	5.6	720,640	44,227	7,916	30,704	5,105
Isabel	6,088	27,610	4.5	244,540	40,168	8,857	26,098	5,636
Central	5,808	31,172	5.4	391,720	67,445	12,566	32,327	6,130
Ren-Bell	815	4,650	5.7	36,550	44,851	7,861	33,504	6,115
Guadalcanal	20,321	108,663	5.3	1,189,910	58,556	10,950	36,796	6,528
Malaita	28,914	170,883	5.9	1,209,740	41,839	7,079	32,640	5,304
Makira	8,493	53,199	6.3	295,030	34,738	5,546	23,003	3,709
Temotu	5,095	28,509	5.6	241,060	47,312	8,455	28,696	5,161
Honiara	10,633	68,651	6.5	1,541,450	144,969	22,453	71,303	11,888
Solomon Is.	**108,041**	**615,804**	**5.7**	**6,199,260**	**57,379**	**10,067**	**33,131**	**5,798**

The survey findings show that although households earned on average SBD$57,379 annually excluding imputed rent, they spent on average SBD$53,961, about 6% less than their average income. At the provincial level, the variations in average income and expenditure are significant in Central Province where average income exceeds average expenditure by 64%. This is also the case in Choiseul and Honiara, where average income exceeds expenditure by 42% and 21%, respectively.

Although the average household income (SBD$57,379) is higher than the median household incomes (SBD$33,131), the latter is more representative of the average income of the middle class. In all provinces, with the exception of Western, Rennell-Bellona and Malaita provinces, average incomes are twice the median incomes. As observed in the expenditure analysis earlier, this indicates the skewed distribution of income among households, and implies that certain wealthier and very low income households influence the average incomes.

Honiara accounts for twice the national average (household/per-capita incomes) as well as twice the average and median incomes of the majority of provinces. Makira Province has the least average and median incomes across all provinces.

The five main categories or sources of income include: employment income, property income, home production consumed, transfers, and casual income. Employment income accounts for the highest (77%) of all income sources. By province, Honiara accounts for the highest share of employment income (SBD$1.3 billion; 24%), followed by Guadalcanal Province (20%). Honiara, being the only urban area and capital city, accommodates a third of all employees in both the public and private sectors.

It is evident from Table A5 that although Honiara households earn on average three to six times the average cash-income of all households across provinces, and two to four times the average employment-income, it records the lowest average income from home production. As expected, home production is more a rural dominated activity.

Table A5: Average annual income (SBD) by selected main category/type by province

Selected Income category/Type	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren--Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
INCOME	67,395	69,820	56,800	46,790	73,280	52,520	66,880	51,450	40,450	53,090	164,870
Income type											
Cash	42,133	49,041	29,575	26,117	51,481	26,503	43,797	23,228	21,465	29,244	133,932
Home produced	13,425	9,088	14,189	14,028	15,737	18,037	12,298	17,770	12,869	17,488	1,411
Income category											
Employment	51,903	52,411	39,131	33,081	64,910	36,319	55,391	38,473	31,061	43,749	126,484
Regular transfers	885	1,667	675	920	362	1,595	477	733	706	196	2,671
Casual income	1,965	2,563	2,645	1,150	1,154	4,417	915	1,843	2,108	3,337	2,897
Imputed rents	10,020	10,916	12,575	6,620	5,837	7,607	8,321	9,608	5,711	5,770	19,900

Employment income is categorised into wages and salary income (31%), business related-employment income (28%), and income valued from home production (25%). Income from subsistence-based activities (agriculture, fishing, livestock and handicraft/food processing) accounts for the remaining 16%.

At the national level, wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) consist of 24% of total income, followed by income from household-based business consisting of 22%. Wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) account for the highest share of total income in Honiara (42%) and Guadalcanal (25%). Again, Honiara, being the capital city within Guadalcanal Province has the majority of the population engaged in wage and salary jobs.

For the majority of provinces such as Western, Isabel, Central, Rennell-Bellona, Malaita, Makira, and Temotu, household income estimated from participation in home production constitute the

highest share (34%-45%) of total employment income. This reflects the rural-based livelihoods and activity of the people across the majority of provinces.

Income from regular transfers is relatively small, representing 1% of total income. The main contributor of transfer income is remittances (within Solomon Islands) amounting to SBD$50.4 million annually. Malaita Province accounts for relatively the highest receipt of total remittances (26%; SBD$13 million) within Solomon Islands, while Honiara recorded the highest receipt (32%; SBD$ 4.3 million) of total remittance from overseas.

Income (excluding imputed rent) distribution by province remains skewed as indicated at the national level and from the expenditure side analysis. Across all provinces, the top 25% of income households (quartile 4) earn more than half of all income in the country. In Honiara, followed closely by Choiseul, this same group earn fifteen times the amount earned by the bottom 25% (quartile 1), the highest among all provinces. This supports earlier findings about the extent of uneven income distribution at the national and provincial levels.

The income disparities among provinces further confirm the findings of the Gini coefficients from the income side. The Gini coefficient records Central Province with relatively the highest inequality of 0.62. Makira Province recorded 0.48 similar to the coefficient recorded from the expenditure side, and ranks fourth, contrary to holding the top ranking from the expenditure side. Malaita recorded the least coefficient of 0.4. As observed in the expenditure analysis, the uneven distribution of income among provinces demonstrates a high degree of income inequality in the country.

COMPARING EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

As noted in the national analysis report, in many other HIESs conducted in other countries including the past two HIES undertaken in the country, it is often found when comparing income and expenditure data that expenditure would be greater than income. In the 2012/13 Solomon Islands HIES, this proved not to be the case at the national level, although at the provincial level, a number of provincial expenditures exceeded their corresponding incomes. At the national level, the annual total income is higher than annual total expenditure by 5%. When imputed rent is excluded, total income exceeds total expenditure by 6%. It should also be noted that a third of all households reported income greater than expenditure.

Although it is observed that income was relatively higher and skewed by the income of the wealthier households (quintile 5 or quartile 4) in a number of provinces, the lower income quintiles reported expenditure in excess of income, meeting general expectations. In each province, at least 80% of the households show a level of income that generally matches the level of expenditure.

In Rennell-Bellona and Malaita provinces, more than half of the households show a good balance between income and expenditure (56% and 51% of the households, respectively) as shown in Table A6. In Honiara, only a third of the households show the same balance, and 45% declared income at least 25% lower than expenditure. Honiara shows a higher ratio between expenditure and income with 15.7% of the households spending twice as much as they earned.

At the national level, 39% of the households declared income at least 25% lower than expenditure. This is evident mainly among households of Western, Makira, Makira, Temotu, Honiara and Isabel provinces.

Table A6: Ratio of total annual expenditure over total annual income among households by province

Ratio (E/I)	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara	Solomon Is.
0 - 0.25	3%	0.4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0.2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
0.26 - 0.5	7%	3%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%
0.51 - 0.75	13%	7%	11%	11%	14%	15%	10%	9%	12%	13%	11%
0.76 - 1.00	23%	14%	13%	22%	30%	20%	24%	12%	21%	18%	19%
1.01 - 1.25	24%	28%	24%	26%	26%	21%	28%	28%	16%	16%	24%
1.26 - 1.5	12%	23%	19%	14%	9%	9%	15%	19%	14%	12%	15%
1.51 - 1.75	7%	11%	10%	9%	5%	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%	9%
1.76 - 2.00	5%	6%	6%	5%	3%	8%	4%	7%	8%	7%	6%
2.00 +	6%	7%	9%	7%	8%	11%	7%	10%	14%	16%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

In all provinces, income is lower than expenditure for the three first quartiles, meaning that only quartile 4 (wealthier households) earn more than they spend.

As noted in the national analysis report, the quality of the income and expenditure data is limited by a number of factors where practical biases are often experienced by the interviewer and respondents during enumeration such as unsatisfactory recall by the household respondents, underreporting of income for fear of taxation purposes, overstating of consumption of certain luxury items and services, and understating alcohol, tobacco or narcotics etc. It is noted that the conceptual treatment of certain variables and the questionnaire design can also have implications on the quality of the data. These are unfortunate, but these are practical realities of any complex survey operation and thus caution must be taken in the direct comparisons and treatment of income and expenditure data.

As stated in the national report, in this report, both income and expenditure results are presented even with similar indicators from either the expenditure or income side, such as the income deciles and Gini coefficient etc. Unlike previous survey reports, this is an attempt to disseminate as much information as feasible, and to also allow the user to decide on a preferred measure or information depending on their specific interest.

INTRODUCTION

This Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II) is the second report of the Solomon Islands 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) focussing on the provincial level analysis. This report supplements the National Analysis Report (Volume I) that provides information and analysis at the national level by urban and rural areas.

The 2012/13 HIES is the third HIES conducted since 1992. The second HIES was conducted in 2005/6. The fundamental differences in design and implementation, in particular in the survey instruments, definitions, classifications, and the duration of enumeration limits direct comparisons of estimates among these surveys, particularly with respect to the income and expenditure data. This report provides analysis at the provincial level, in the following sections:

1) Survey Overview (Section 1)
    a. Background
    b. Objectives and survey-sampling procedure
    c. Error measurement and limitations
2) Analysis Sections (Sections 2 – Section 6)
    a. Section 2: Demographic, household and dwelling characteristics
    b. Section 3: Expenditure analysis
    c. Section 4: Income analysis
    d. Section 5: Household business related income/expenditure
    e. Section 6: Comparison of expenditure and income
3) Appendices

This report provides information and analysis at the provincial level following similar reporting structure of the national analysis report, to ensure consistency and coherence in the flow of information and analysis. Aside from these two main reports, selected technical reports have been produced separately, such as the methodological report that addresses sampling issues, field operations, data processing and data quality.

SECTION1: SURVEY OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

Since the restoration of the Solomon Islands civil service, and law and order after the civil unrest in 1999, the Solomon Islands Government undertook a structural reform process including attempts to revitalise the national statistical system to provide core socio-economic data to inform policy, planning and decision making in the country. The government realised the need to undertake a HIES to assess the changing consumption behaviour of households over time and to ensure that data collected is used to update key socio-economic indicators such as the consumer price index (CPI), gross domestic product (GDP) and poverty measures.

The first household survey was conducted in 1992 but it was limited in scope and was used purposely for rebasing the weights of the CPI and updates to GDP. The 2005/6 HIES was the second and comprehensive nation-wide survey conducted by the SINSO in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

The 2012/13 HIES design and planning considered the newly developed standardized HIES methodology for the Pacific region proposed by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), considerations by the Solomon Islands Government, and certain recommendations by the World Bank and DFAT's Solomon Islands Economic Governance (SIGOV) and Education-Statistics Programmes. The approach proposed by the SPC to harmonise HIESs across the Pacific region resulted in various changes to the design and implementation of the 2012/13 HIES including changes to the survey instruments, classifications, definitions, and the field enumeration, that involved collecting the data over a 12 month period to account for seasonal factors. The latter was a significant change from the 2005/6 HIES, where data was collected over a 6 months period.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

As stated in the HIES National Analysis Report (Vol I), the HIES collects a wealth of information on not just income and expenditure, but also about related socio-demographics, household dwelling and access to basic services. The main objectives of the 2012/13 HIES were as follows:

1. Revise the weights of the current basket of goods and services in the consumer price index (CPI) to capture the changing spending behaviour of households.
2. Update the national account estimates particularly the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), by updating the household final consumption expenditure (HFCE) and informal sector estimates.
3. To collect information on the incidence of poverty in the Solomon Islands.

The HIES is a potential source of data that is able to support the formulation of key socio-economic policies and planning at the provincial level, and also to make comparisons across provinces. The HIES data is useful as a supplementary source for the production of the country's millennium and sustainable development goals at the provincial level. In addition, the survey findings presented in this provincial report also aims to provide useful indicators/information for a range of topics across provinces such as:

Food security	Education	Gender
Fisheries	Labour Force	Home Production
Agriculture	Transport	Food in general
Health	IT/Communication	Ceremonies/Gift Giving

Further research and analysis of these topics and other specialised subjects can be expanded from the HIES data at the provincial level of analysis.

SURVEY-SAMPLING PROCEDURE

For ease of reference, particularly considering provincial users, the sampling procedure is restated from the HIES National Analysis Report (Vol I).

The sampling procedure expands on a similar design in the 2005/6 HIES in that it is based on a stratified two stage design covering urban and rural areas of all the nine provinces, including Honiara. The urban areas covered included Honiara and all provincial centres excluding Rennell-Bellona. There was no rural area for Honiara and no urban area for Rennell-Bellona. Due to cost constraints, the sampling design and the selected sample size meant that estimates could only be derived at the national and provincial levels, and by urban and rural areas.

The design is based on the enumeration areas (EA) as the primary sampling unit (PSU), and the households within the sample areas as the secondary sampling unit (SSU). In the first stage, the EAs are selected with probability proportional to their population size based on the 2009 census. In the second stage, households are selected using the household listing for the selected EA updated during the field operation. The sample selected was allocated to each province proportional to their population size in such a way that each provincial estimate would roughly have the same level of selection and accuracy. The sample was then split for each province between the provincial centres (considered to be urban, including Honiara) and the remaining rural population. The last stage in the process involved adjusting the final counts to accommodate the workloads of interviewers doing the fieldwork. The interviewers were expected to be in the field for 12 months and could accommodate 12 households per EA.

In total, 384 EAs were randomly selected (out of 1370) and spread over the 12 months of field operation. Field staff operated in teams of three (one supervisor and two enumerators) and spent three weeks to complete one EA (12 households = six per enumerator). In case of absences and refusals by selected households, enumerators had to apply the replacement procedure where necessary to select another appropriate household to interview. A separate methodological report provides further information regarding the survey procedure.

Table 1 below shows that out of 4,608 households planned to be surveyed, 97.2% (i.e., 4,479 households) responded positively to the survey. This included 86.5% of the selected households that responded favourably meeting the survey requirements. This positive response rate allows for statistically significant analysis at the provincial level. The provinces of Choiseul, Isabel, Central, Rennell-Bellona and Makira show a 100% achievement rate (the number of interviewed households equals the total expected) allowing for replacement. In Western, Guadalcanal and Honiara, achievement rate is slightly lower than expected due to various challenges in the field (e.g., household respondent refusals in some areas of Honiara and field logistics in Guadalcanal and Western). Similar challenges are discussed in the section on error measurement and limitations). The low achievement rate in Temotu (74%) is attributed to the impact of unexpected tsunami that hit the province in February 2013. The field operation temporarily ceased during four rounds to allow for recovery efforts in the province.

Table 1: Survey response rate by province

Province	Expected number of forms	Forms returned			Valid	% Achievement
		Total	Not replaced	Replaced		
Choiseul	384	384	337	47	384	100.0%
Western	576	576	498	78	571	99.1%
Isabel	384	384	333	51	384	100.0%
Central	384	384	288	96	384	100.0%
Rennell-Bellona	192	192	189	3	192	100.0%
Guadalcanal	576	564	513	51	557	96.7%
Malaita	576	576	537	39	575	99.8%
Makira	384	384	319	65	384	100.0%
Temotu	384	287	245	42	284	74.0%
Honiara	768	768	633	135	764	99.5%
Total	4,608	4,499	3,892	607	4,479	97.2%

As noted earlier, the 2012/13 HIES is slightly different in design and implementation from the previous HIES 2005/6, and thus caution must be taken in any direct comparison of results.

ERROR MEASUREMENT AND LIMITATIONS

As noted in the national analysis report, the design and implementation of the 2012/13 HIES took into account measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIES to ensure better quality data. The quality of the HIES data can be assessed statistically through sampling and non-sampling errors, and also through a post-survey operation. Whilst it is planned that a formal measure of sample errors is to be derived as part of the extended methodology report, a post-enumeration was unlikely due to cost constraints. There are also challenges in conceptualization, computation and treatment of certain variables. Moreover, the survey operation experienced a number of non-sampling errors that cannot be measured from the survey data. The main non-sampling errors include:

- Interviewer and respondent fatigue experienced during interview periods.
- Response difficulties caused by misunderstandings in executing the survey instruments, by both households and interviewers.
- The questionnaires being in English, a second language for interviewers and respondents resulted in communication and interpretation of technical related questions in some cases.
- The exclusion of remote areas from the sampling frame due to logistics, costs and safety considerations.
- Lack of coordination and communication among some teams affecting adherence to the field work plan. Consequently, some households were skipped or work was in-complete.
- Weather, particularly long periods of rain affected the enumeration and logistics.
- Due to the tsunami in February 2013, data collection stopped in Temotu Province for 3 months resulting in the exclusion of 97 households.

Other related limitations regarding the scope and coverage of the survey include:

- The major differences in design and implementation in the 2012/13 HIES and the past two surveys, in particular in the survey instruments, definitions, classifications, and the duration of enumeration impends on direct comparisons of estimates among these surveys, particularly with respect to the income and expenditure data.
- The design of the 2012/13 HIES allows for analysis of the data by geographical levels at the national by urban and rural areas, and provincial levels only, due to sample size limitations. Due to cost constraints, the sampling design could not allow for estimation of results beyond the provincial level.

Note that a separate methodological report provides a discussion section on data quality.

SECTION2: DEMOGRAPHIC, HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

This section presents estimates of general demographic characteristics of persons and households, and household dwellings at the provincial level.

As mentioned in the national analysis report, although the demographic characteristics of the past 2009 Census and 2012/13 HIES populations are not expected to be directly identical, it is expected that the general distribution of the two populations will show, to some extent, similarities in population structure and behaviour, noting also that the 2009 Census frame was used in the 2012/13 HIES sampling procedure. Such similarities in the population structure and size will also support the HIES sample being representative of the population.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic profile presents provincial estimates of the population by age structure, place of birth, ethnicity, marital status and education profile.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES

The results from Table 2 show the estimated number of persons and households in the Solomon Islands and the average household size by province. The national population and households estimated is 615,804 persons and 108,041 households. Disaggregated by provincial population, Malaita Province consists of 28% of total population, the most populated population, followed by Guadalcanal and Western provinces with 18% and 15% of total population, respectively. Honiara, the capital city, accounts for 11% of total population. Choiseul, Isabel, Central and Temotu provinces account for around 5% of total population, respectively. Rennell-Bellona Province is the least populated province recording less than 1% of total population. These results follow similar ranks in population size as in the 2009 Census.

In terms of household size, Rennell-Bellona Province being the least populated also has the least number of households. The average household size ranges from 4.5 to 6.5, with Isabel Province recording the lowest household size and Honiara with the highest. Makira Province has the second highest household size. The national average household size is about 6 persons.

Table 2: Total households and population by gender and average household size by province

		Population (#)			Distribution of total population (%)			Average hhold
Province	Hholds	National	Male	Female	National	Male	Female	size (#)
National	*108,041*	*615,804*	*317,205*	*298,598*	*100.0%*	*51.5%*	*48.5%*	*5.70*
Choiseul	5,579	31,433	16,418	15,015	5.1%	2.7%	2.4%	5.63
Western	16,294	91,033	46,567	44,467	14.8%	7.6%	7.2%	5.59
Isabel	6,088	27,610	14,624	12,986	4.5%	2.4%	2.1%	4.54
Central	5,808	31,172	16,104	15,068	5.1%	2.6%	2.4%	5.37
Ren-Bell	815	4,650	2,232	2,418	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	5.71
Guadalcanal	20,321	108,663	55,934	52,729	17.6%	9.1%	8.6%	5.35
Malaita	28,914	170,883	86,935	83,948	27.7%	14.1%	13.6%	5.91
Makira	8,493	53,199	28,251	24,949	8.6%	4.6%	4.1%	6.26
Temotu	5,095	28,509	14,620	13,889	4.6%	2.4%	2.3%	5.60
Honiara	10,633	68,651	35,521	33,130	11.1%	5.8%	5.4%	6.46

Map 1

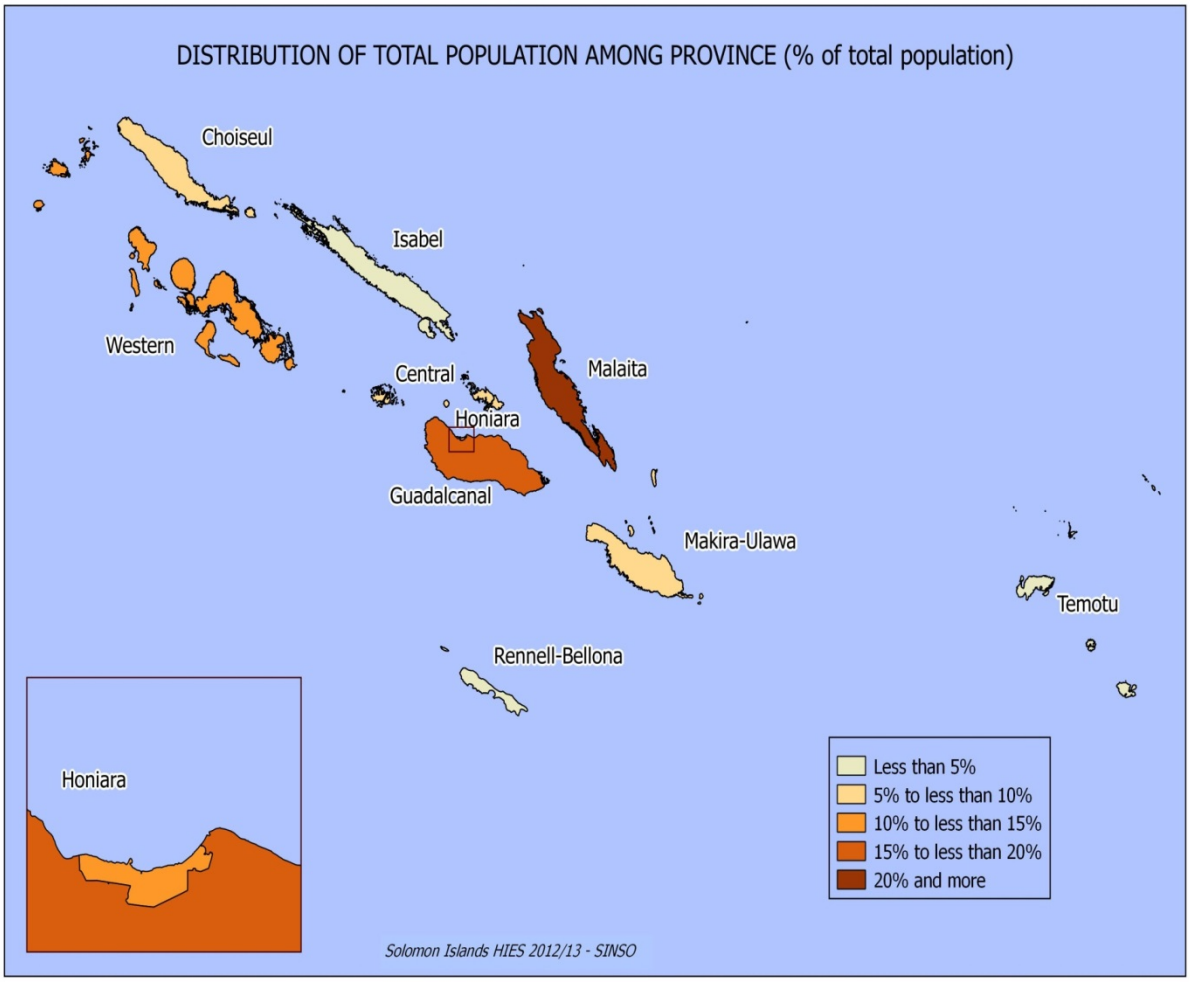
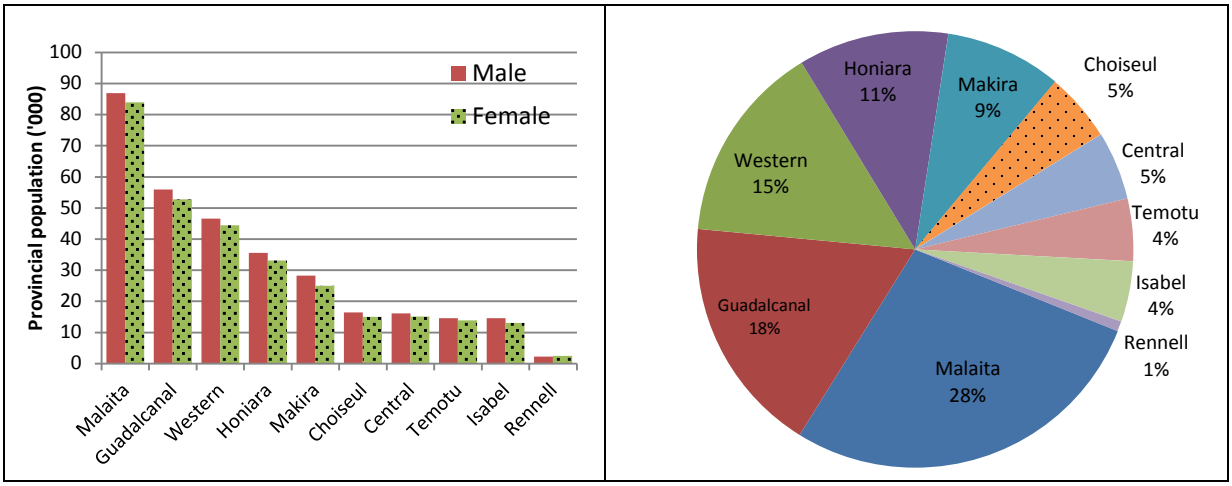


Figure 1(a,b) shows that Malaita, Guadalcanal, Western and Honiara provinces account for slightly more than 70% of total population.

Figure 1a: Provincial population by gender; and Figure 1b: Provincial population distribution



Nationally, there are 106 males per 100 females. By province, with the exception of Rennell-Bellona, there are more males than females (Table 2, Figure 2). At the national level, these figures correspond to the 2009 Census. However, at the provincial level, there are significant

differences between the two populations, particularly in Isabel, Rennell-Bellona, Makira and Temotu provinces (Figure 2). The 2009 Census reported a sex ratio of greater than 100 for all provinces, with exception of Temotu Province.

Figure 2: Sex ratio by province 2009 Census and 2012/13 HIES

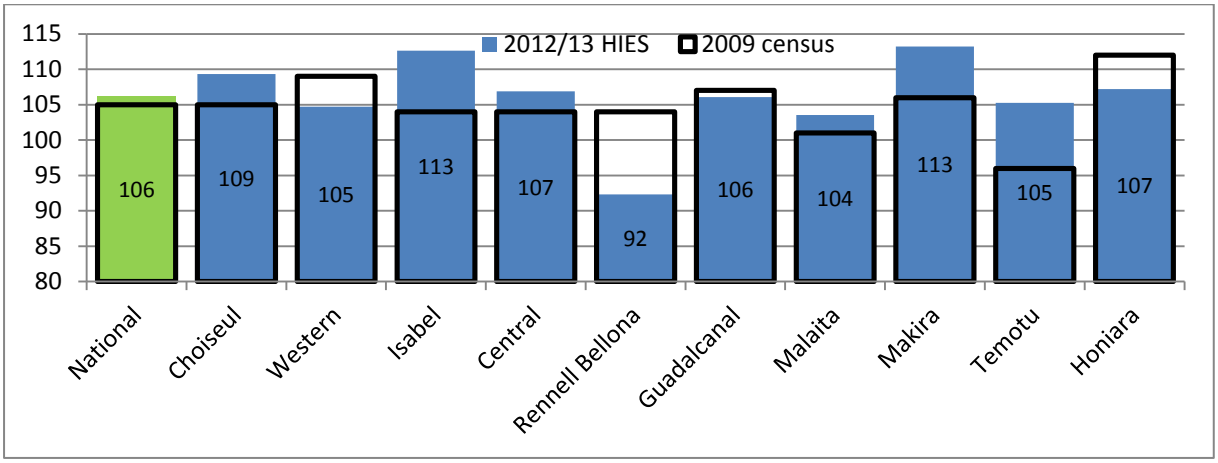


Table 3 below presents the total population by province from the censuses and HIESs over the past 27 years, including the annual growth rates from the last 2009 Census and the 2012/13 HIES. From the annual population growth rates, the national population is expected to double in around 13 years, with Rennell-Bellona expected to double in 5 to 6 years. However, caution must be taken because the calculated annual growth rate does not account for a population undercount by province in the 2009 Census. This is also noted in the notes below Table 3.

Table 3: Population change (1986 to 2013), annual population growth rates

	Population[1]					Annual growth% (2009-2013)*
	1986	1999	2005/6	2009	2012/13	
National	285,176	409,042	533,672	515,870*	615,804	5.3% (3.8% adj.)*
Choiseul	13,569	20,008	31,259	26,372	31,433	5.2%
Western	41,681	62,739	81,852	76,649	91,033	5.1%
Isabel	14,616	20,421	23,638	26,158	27,610	1.6%
Central	16,655	21,577	24,491	26,051	31,172	5.3%
Rennell Bellona	1,802	2,377	4,409	3,041	4,650	12.6%
Guadalcanal	49,831	60,275	84,438	93,613	108,663	4.4%
Malaita	80,032	122,620	140,569	137,596	170,883	6.5%
Makira-Ulawa	21,796	31,006	50,026	40,419	53,199	8.2%
Temotu	14,781	18,912	23,800	21,362	28,509	8.6%
Honiara	30,413	49,107	69,189	64,609	68,651	1.8%

Note: **The annual growth rate of 5.3% (2009-2012/13) is unadjusted for an 8.3% population undercount in the 2009 Census and is a serious concern. When adjusting for the undercount, the annual growth rate equals 3.8%, also very high by regional standards. The undercount only applies to the total population. No adjustments have been made by province. Hence, this suggests that the annual growth rates (2009-2012/13) by provinces appear generally overstated. Caution must be taken in the direct interpretation of the growth rates for the period stated and its implications on the projected populations.*

[1] Census years = 1986, 1999, 2009. HIES years = 2005/6, 2012/13.

Nevertheless, any rapid rate of population growth obviously is a concern and has significant implications on the demand and supply of services, and in implementing national policy.

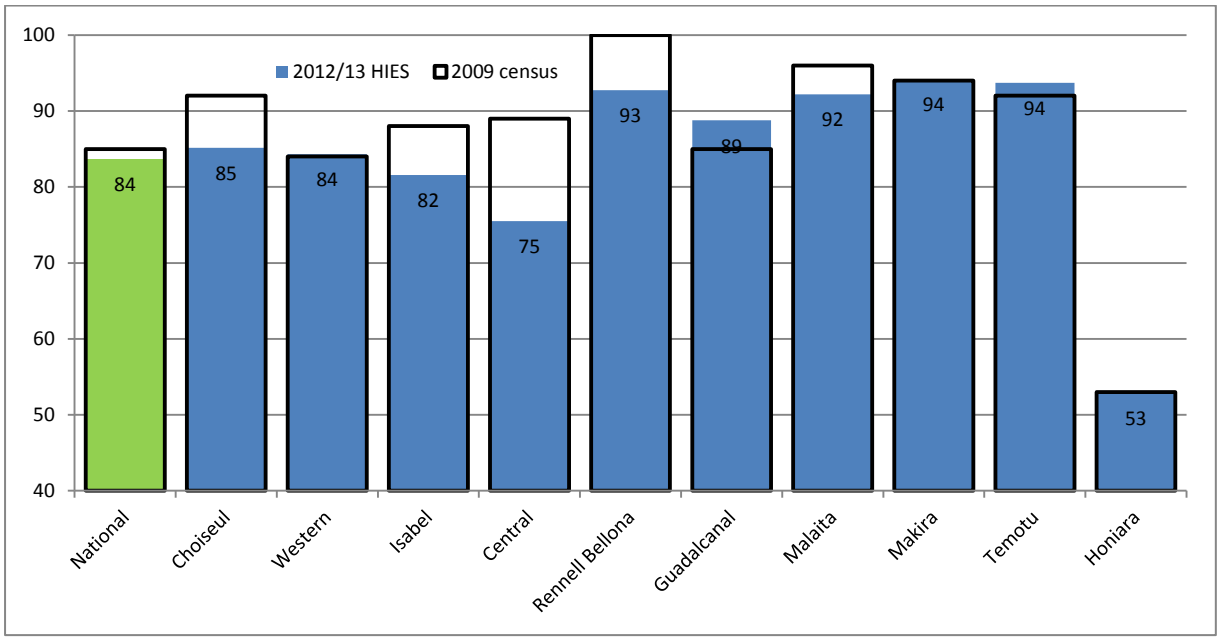
POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

Population growth rates across provinces can be largely attributed to the age structure of the population. The survey records nearly 60% of the national population being less than 25 years old with a median age of 19 years (see Table 4).

An age dependency ratio[2] of 84 is calculated at the national level (see Figure 3). This suggests that for every 100 persons that fall into the economically active age range (15-59 years old) there are 84 dependents (under 15 and over 59 years old).

Certain information regarding gender disaggregated population age structure can be seen in Table 4 below, and more specifically, represented in the form of population pyramids in Figure 4. The majority of the provincial population age structures mirror the national age structure, which is weighted towards the younger age groups. Although all provincial populations are skewed towards younger age groups, it is notable that Honiara and Isabel Province have relatively higher populations within the higher age group (25-59 years).

Figure 3: Provincial age dependency ratios: 2009 Census and 2012/13 HIES



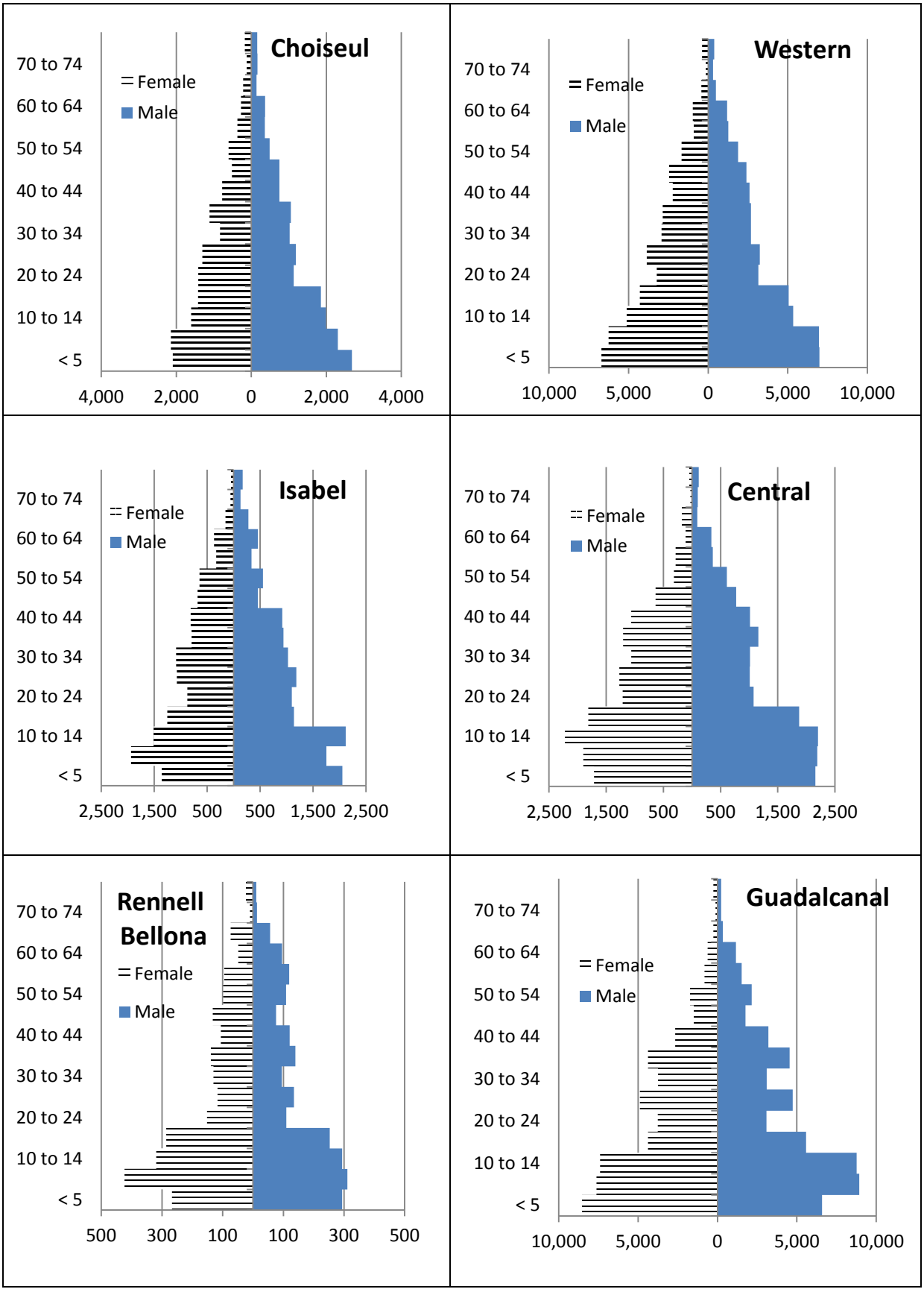
[2] Age dependency ratio is calculated by: (population aged < 15 + population aged >59) / (population older than 14 and less than 60)

Table 4: Key demographic indicators from 2009 Census and 2012/13 HIES

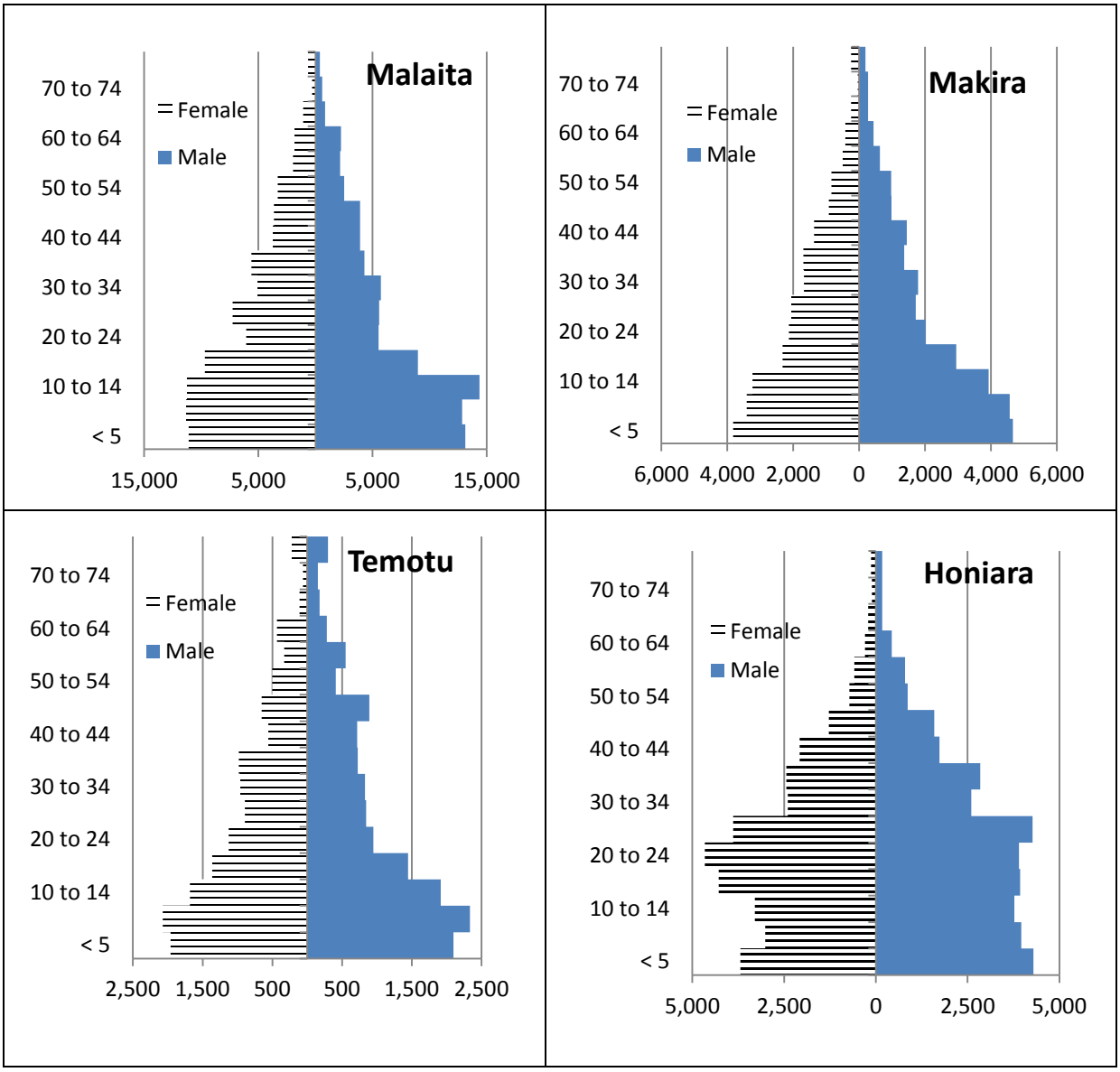
Province	Year	Population distribution by broad age group (%)				Age dependency ratio (15-59)	Median age (years)	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
		0-14	15-24	25-59	60+			
National	2012/13	41%	18%	36%	4%	84	19	106
	2009	41%	19%	35%	5%	85	20	105
Choiseul	2012/13	41%	19%	35%	5%	82	19	109
	2009	42%	17%	35%	6%	92	19	105
Western	2012/13	41%	17%	37%	5%	81	19	105
	2009	40%	18%	36%	6%	84	20	109
Isabel	2012/13	39%	16%	39%	6%	77	22	113
	2009	40%	17%	37%	7%	88	21	104
Central	2012/13	40%	19%	38%	3%	74	19	107
	2009	41%	16%	37%	6%	89	20	104
Rennell-Bellona	2012/13	41%	17%	35%	7%	88	19	92
	2009	40%	16%	34%	10%	100	21	104
Guadalcanal	2012/13	44%	15%	38%	3%	86	18	106
	2009	42%	19%	35%	4%	85	19	107
Malaita	2012/13	43%	18%	34%	5%	88	18	104
	2009	43%	18%	33%	6%	96	18	101
Makira	2012/13	44%	18%	34%	4%	91	18	113
	2009	43%	17%	35%	5%	94	19	106
Temotu	2012/13	42%	17%	35%	6%	89	19	105
	2009	40%	17%	35%	8%	92	20	96
Honiara	2012/13	32%	24%	41%	2%	52	22	107
	2009	32%	24%	41%	3%	53	23	112

The provincial population structures are illustrated by the various shapes of the population pyramids by gender in Figure 4 below. It is obvious that in-out migration of the young population, particularly those within the age groups 15-30 years, appear to be the cause of the swells and dents in the pyramids. For example, the Honiara pyramid illustrates a swelling within the age groups 15-30 years in both males and females, and is evident of the in-migration from other provinces (showing dents within similar age groups). Such movements have implications on respective provincial population growth rates and demographics. Honiara is the main urban and capital city and therefore there are obvious underlying socio-economic reasons (employment, education etc.) for migration into Honiara.

Figure 4: Provincial population pyramids by 5 year age groups[3]



[3] The horizontal axis (no. of people) are not uniform in some pyramids so caution must be taken when using the pyramids to compare provincial populations.

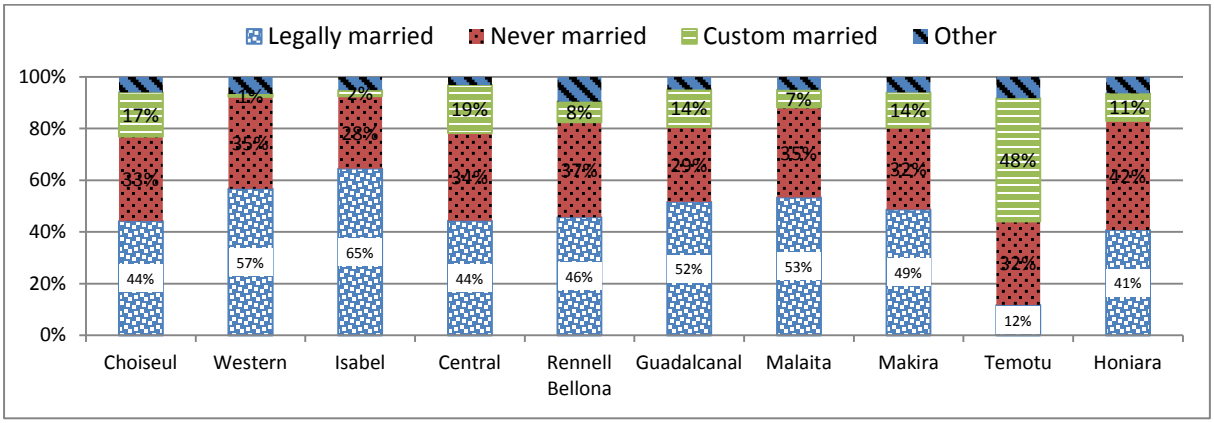


MARITAL STATUS

Figure 5 presents the marital status for population aged 15 years and above. This group represents 59% of total population. The results show that the majority of populations across all provinces identified themselves as legally married, except for Temotu Province and Honiara. The former province recorded close to half its population being married by custom. For Honiara, there is a close to even distribution of those who identified themselves as legally married and those that are never married, both accounting for 83% of the population.

In all provinces, the 15 to 24 age groups account for a large proportion of the 'never married' population. There are few persons who reported never being married in age greater than 35 years. This may indicate that the high proportion of the population being 'never married' can be associated to the age structure of the population, rather than disinclination to marriage.

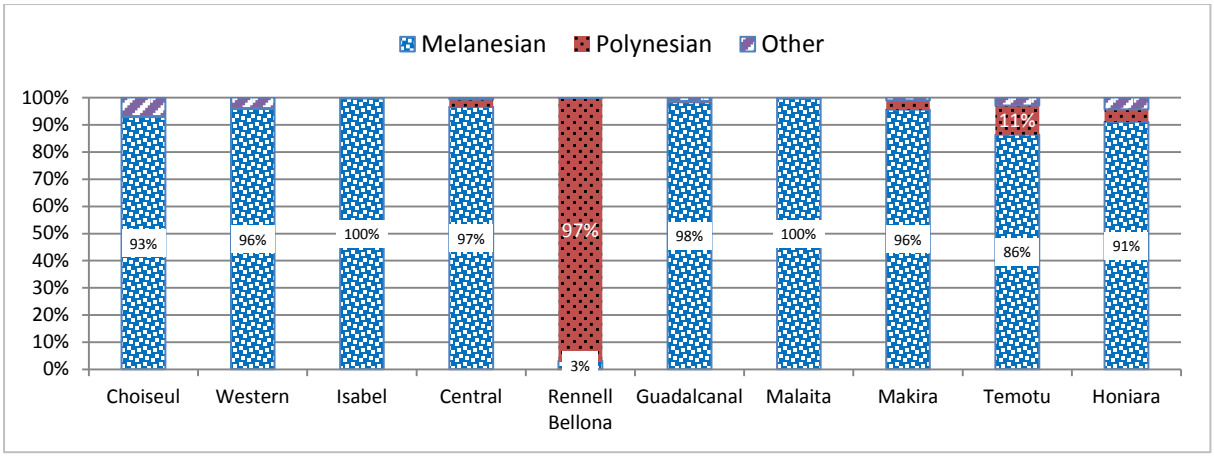
Figure 5: Marital status of population aged 15 years and above by province



PLACE OF BIRTH AND ETHNICITY

The survey findings record that 98% of population is born in Solomon Islands and the majority (86%-100%) across all provinces identified themselves as being of Melanesian ethnicity, with the exception of Rennell-Bellona Province. In Rennell-Bellona, the majority (97%) of the population identified themselves as Polynesian by ethnicity. Following Melanesian and Polynesian ethnicities is the 'other ethnicities', comprising mainly of Micronesians, mixed ethnicities and others.

Figure 6: Ethnicity of population by province



EDUCATION PROFILE

The results from Figure 7 show the percentage distribution of the population 2 years and over by status of school attendance. During the time of the survey, around half of population that attended some form of schooling had already left school, while one-third were currently attending school. The remainder never attended school. Malaita and Temotu provinces have relatively higher proportions (19%-20%) of their population that had never attended school.

Figure 7: Distribution of school attendance by province

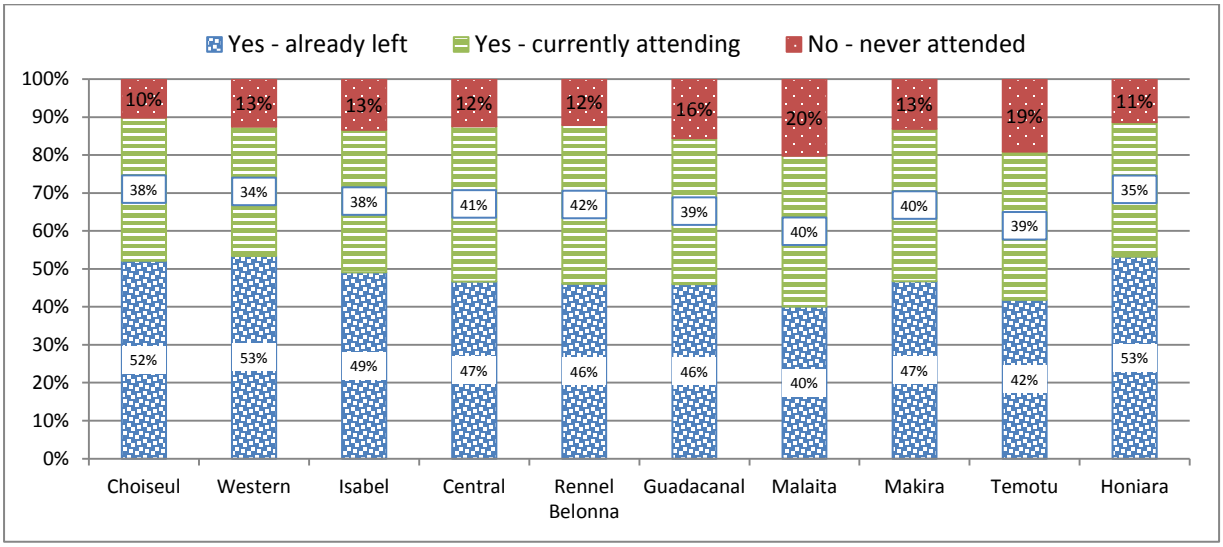
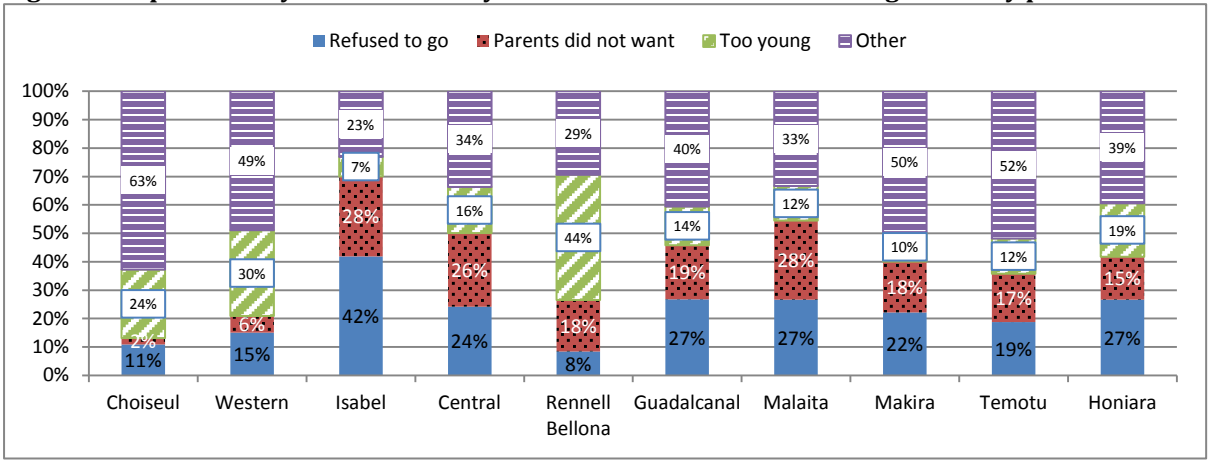


Figure 8 summaries the percentage distribution of the four main reasons for never attending school for the population aged 5-years and above. Note that age distribution is slightly different to that in the national report where ages below 5 are included within the population 2 years and over. This contributed to close to half the population that reported never attending school, as being too young. The selection of this age distribution is to attempt to gather a wider response of the reasons for high rates of non-schooling in the Solomon Islands.

In examining the reasons for never attending school, and whilst there are no consistent responses between provinces, the reasons collated from the survey include: refused to go to school, parents did not want the person to attend, too young and other reasons such as travel distance, disability and lack of schools on the island. The majority of provinces, with the exception of Choiseul, Western, Temotu and Rennell-Bellona, reported their main reason as 'refused to go to school' and 'parents did not want'. This information can be used to guide education policy to improve school attendance in each province.

Figure 8: Population 5 years and over by main reason for never attending school by province



According to the results in Figure 9 below, it is evident that across all provinces, with the exception of Honiara, primary education is the highest educational level completed followed by secondary education.

Figure 9: Population 5 years and over by highest level of education completed by province

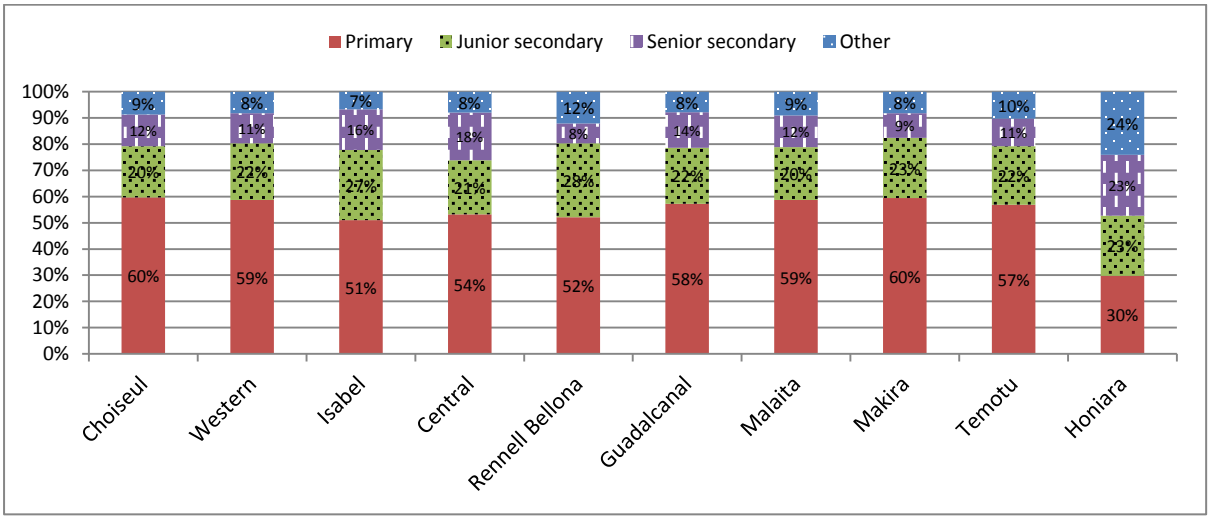


Figure 10 presents the main reasons for leaving school which includes: poor academic progress, completed desired level of schooling and other reasons - too expensive, do not see value in education, had to find a job and further schooling not available. Apart from 'other reasons', Choiseul, Western, Isabel, Central and Makira provinces recorded their most significant reason as 'completed the desired level of education', while the other provinces recorded 'poor academic progress' as their most significant reason for leaving school.

Figure 10: Population 5 years and over by reasons for leaving school by province

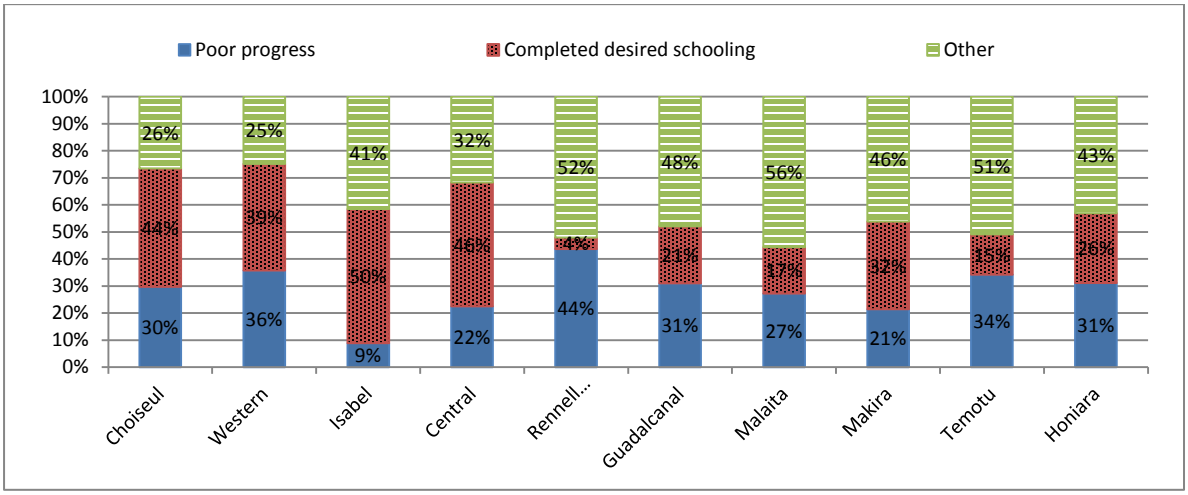
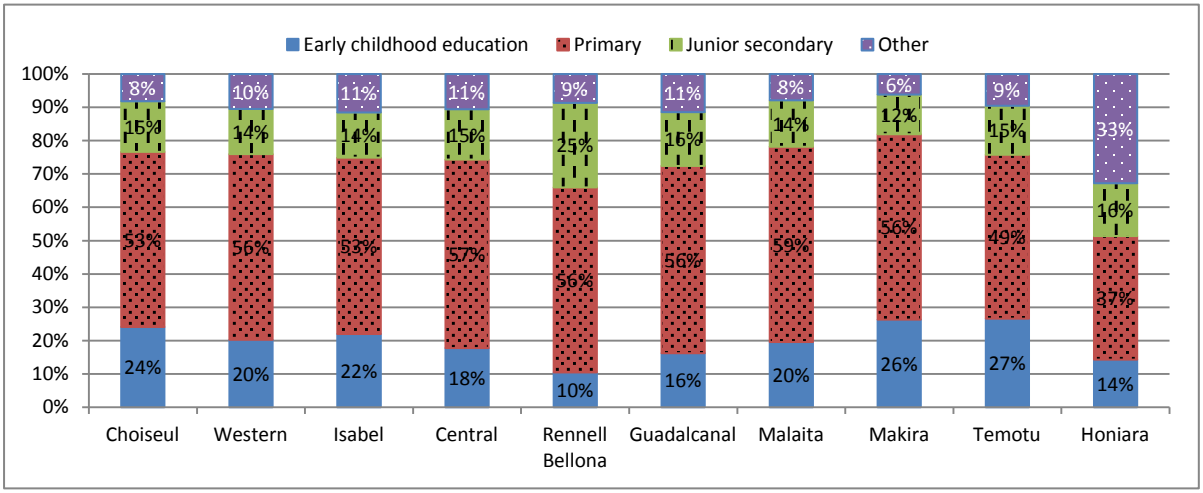


Figure 11 presents the percentage distribution of provincial population that reported being currently enrolled in school by educational levels.[4] Across all provinces, the majority (37%-59%) reported that they were currently enrolled in primary education. This is followed by current enrolments in early childhood, although in Honiara, current enrolments reported in other (senior secondary, tertiary, vocational etc.) educational levels also appear significant (33%).

[4] Further information can be produced based on a recognised classification of educational levels in the country.

Figure 11: Current level of education for population currently enrolled in school by province



HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

In this section, the findings about households and their dwelling characteristics such as housing tenure, construction materials, source of cooking and lighting, source of drinking water, bathing, toilet facilities, access to healthcare and communication facilities are discussed. This section also covers main activity status of the household, gardening and use of alcoholic beverages, kava, betel-nut and tobacco.

HOUSING TENURE

It is evident from Table 5 that the majority of households across provinces privately own their house (owner occupied), accounting for 84% of all households in the country. This is followed by 12.5% of households who occupy a dwelling free of charge. Western Province accounts for relatively the highest share (21%) of all freely occupied dwellings, followed closely by Central Province (19%). However, within respective provinces, a significant percent of households, mainly in Honiara (24%), Guadalcanal (2.4%) and Temotu (2.4) rent the dwellings they reside in.

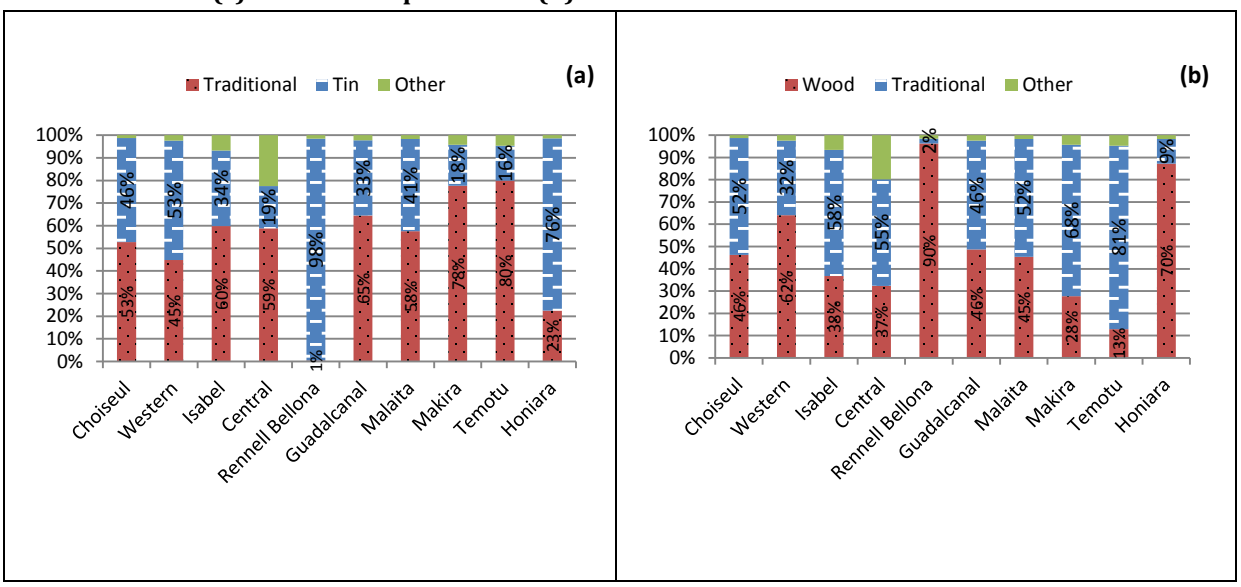
Table 5: Number and percent (%) of households in housing tenure by province

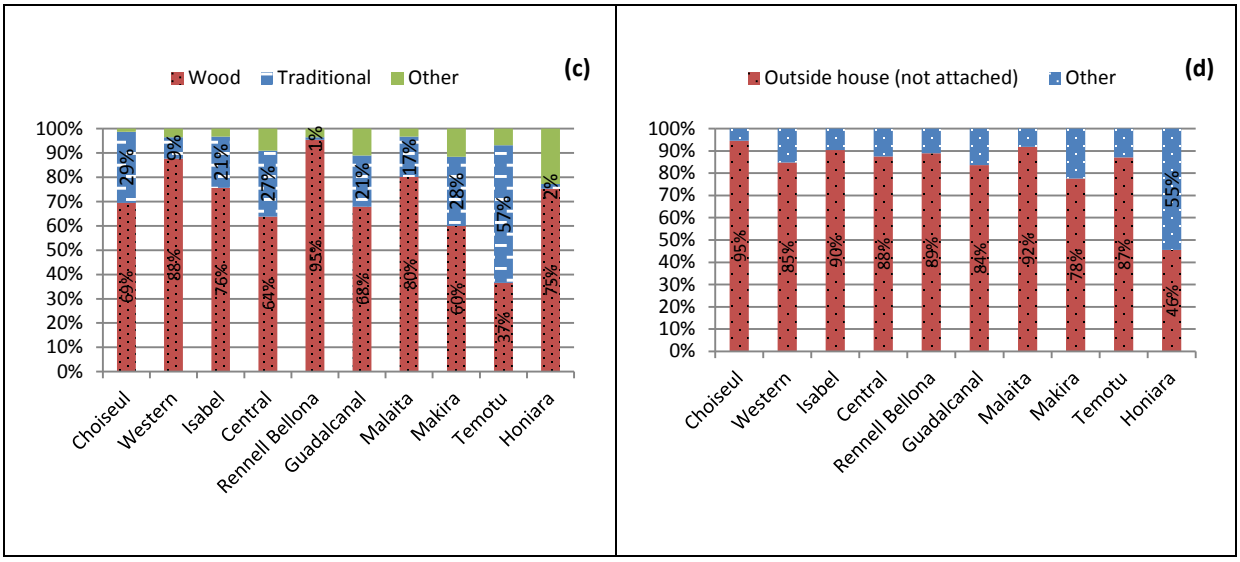
Province	Total	Rent the house	Own the house	Mortgage	Live in free of charge
Choiseul	5,579	89	4,747	-	743
Western	16,294	224	12,651	-	3,419
Isabel	6,089	57	5,470	-	562
Central	5,808	25	4,675	-	1,108
Ren-Bel	815	5	748	-	62
Guadalcanal	20,321	486	17,283	-	2,552
Malaita	28,914	175	26,916	-	1,823
Makira	8,493	102	7,582	-	809
Temotu	5,095	120	4,296	-	679
Honiara	10,632	2,598	6,164	127	1,743
National	108,040	3,881	90,532	127	13,500
			%		
Choiseul	100	1.6	85.1	-	13.3
Western	100	1.4	77.6	-	21.0
Isabel	100	0.9	89.8	-	9.2
Central	100	0.4	80.5	-	19.1
Ren-Bel	100	0.6	91.8	-	7.6
Guadalcanal	100	2.4	85.0	-	12.6
Malaita	100	0.6	93.1	-	6.3
Makira	100	1.2	89.3	-	9.5
Temotu	100	2.4	84.3	-	13.3
Honiara	100	24.4	58.0	1.2	16.4
National	100	3.6	83.8	0.1	12.5

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Figure 12 presents the percentage distribution of materials used for roofing, walls and floor, and placement (detached or other-within etc.) of the kitchen as an integral part of the dwelling, by province.

Figure 12: Percentage of household dwellings by construction materials for roof (a), walls (b) floor (c) and kitchen placement (d)





The survey results show that the majority (56%) of households across provinces, except for Honiara and Rennell-Bellona, reported having roofs of their dwellings constructed from traditional thatch (see Figure 12a). In Rennell-Bellona, 98% of household dwellings have roofs with tin (roofing metal) material, followed by Honiara, where 76% of dwellings have tin roofs. In terms of materials for walls, the majority of provinces, excluding Western, Honiara and Rennell-Bellona reported traditional materials as their main material for walls. The other excluded provinces recorded wooden materials as their main material for walls (see Figure 12b).

The survey found that wooden materials are the most common materials for floors across the majority of provinces, with the exception of Temotu Province. In Temotu, floors made from traditional materials are most common (see Figure 12c).

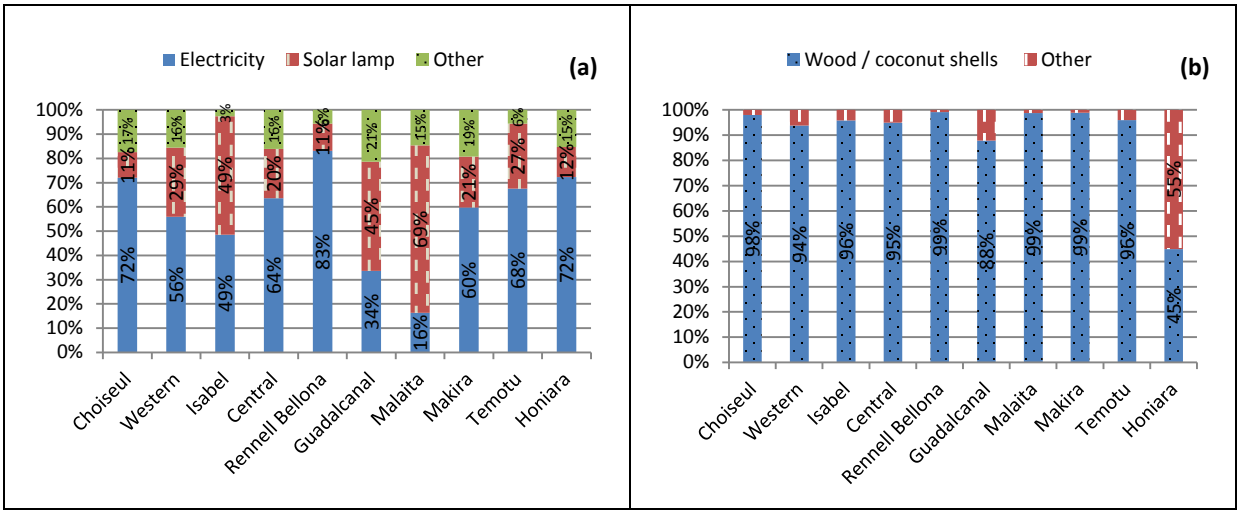
With the exception of Honiara, the majority of provinces show between 78% and 95% of their dwellings with a detached kitchen (see Figure 12d). In Honiara, the capital city, close to half of the dwellings have a kitchen that is not attached to the dwelling, while 20% of dwellings have an inside kitchen, and 31% have an inside and outside kitchen - within the 'other' category.

SOURCE OF LIGHTING AND COOKING

Figure 13 presents the results of the main energy sources of lighting (a) and cooking (b) by province. At the national level, electricity is the main source of lighting for 45% of all households, followed by solar (lamp) energy, accounting for 40% of all households. At the provincial level, 49%-83% of all households across the provinces, with the exception of Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces, recorded electricity as their main source of lighting. Solar energy is the main source of lighting for Guadalcanal and Malaita provinces. Isabel Province has an equal proportion of households using electricity (49%) and solar energy (49%) as their main source of lighting (Figure 13a).

All provinces including Honiara recorded wood/coconut shells as their main energy source for cooking. In Honiara, gas is the second main source of cooking, followed by sawdust (Figure 13b).

Figure 13: Main source of lighting (a) and cooking (b) by province



SOURCE OF WATER

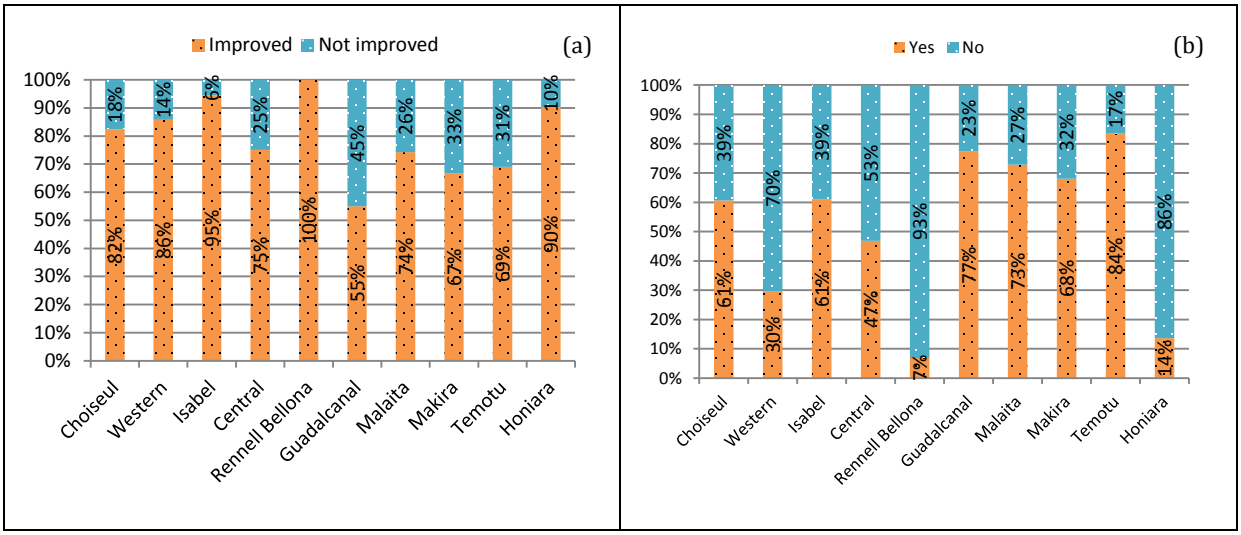
According to Table 6, there are five provinces (Choiseul, Isabel, Central, Malaita and Makira) that reported communal standpipe as their main source of drinking water. Water sources range from non-improved natural sources such as rivers, springs and unprotected well. Improved sources include communal standpipes, household or communal tanks, piped-metered from Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA), protected wells and bottled water.

Table 6: Households by main source of drinking water by province (%)

Main Source: Drinking Water	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Communal standpipe	39%	37%	24%	78%	35%	0%	27%	60%	51%	23%	7%
River / Spring	22%	14%	12%	5%	25%	0%	38%	25%	23%	25%	6%
Household tank	13%	31%	36%	8%	15%	94%	8%	5%	4%	13%	5%
Metered SIWA	11%	2%	2%	4%	6%	1%	10%	1%	1%	0%	76%
Community tank	10%	12%	23%	6%	14%	3%	5%	7%	10%	30%	1%
Other	2%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	10%	1%	3%
Protected well	2%	1%	1%	0%	5%	2%	4%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Unprotected well	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Bottled water	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Following from Table 6, and in attempting to simplify the assessment of various sources of accessing drinking water, improved and non-improved sources are grouped, and the results provided in Figure 14a. The results show that all households (100%) in Rennell-Bellona reported improved drinking water source (household tank), followed by Honiara (90%). Guadalcanal Province has the highest proportion of households drinking from non-improved naturalised water sources - with close to half of them obtaining their drinking water from rivers/springs. Makira and Temotu provinces also have a high proportion (one-third) of their households accessing non-improved sources - rivers/springs.

Figure 14: (a) Distribution of households with improved drinking water sources; and (b) distribution of households needing to travel for water

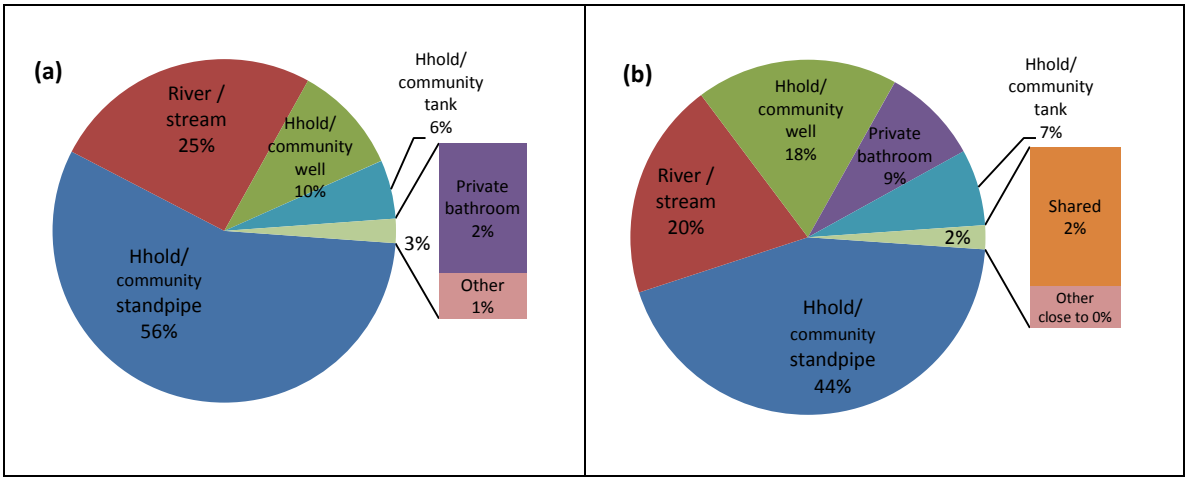


Across provinces, with the exception of Rennell-Bellona, Honiara and Western, the majority of households needed to travel some distance to access water (Figure 14b). These households are mainly found in Temotu (84%), Guadalcanal (77%), Makira (68%), and Choiseul and Isabel, both with 61%, respectively. Rennell-Bellona and Honiara have the lowest percent of households that needed to travel for water.

BATHING FACILITY

Figure 15 presents the main household bathing facilities by province. The majority (41%) of households recorded outdoor community standpipe as their main bathing facility in the country, followed by river/stream (28%). However, within respective provinces, Rennell-Bellona and Honiara households recorded private bathrooms (41% and 57%, respectively) as their main bathing facility, while more than half the households in Guadalcanal Province recorded river/stream as their main bathing facility.

Figure 15: Main household bathing facility by province: (a) Choiseul; (b) Western; (c) Isabel; (d) Central; (e) Rennell-Bellona; (f) Guadalcanal; (g) Malaita; (h) Makira; (i) Temotu; (j) Honiara

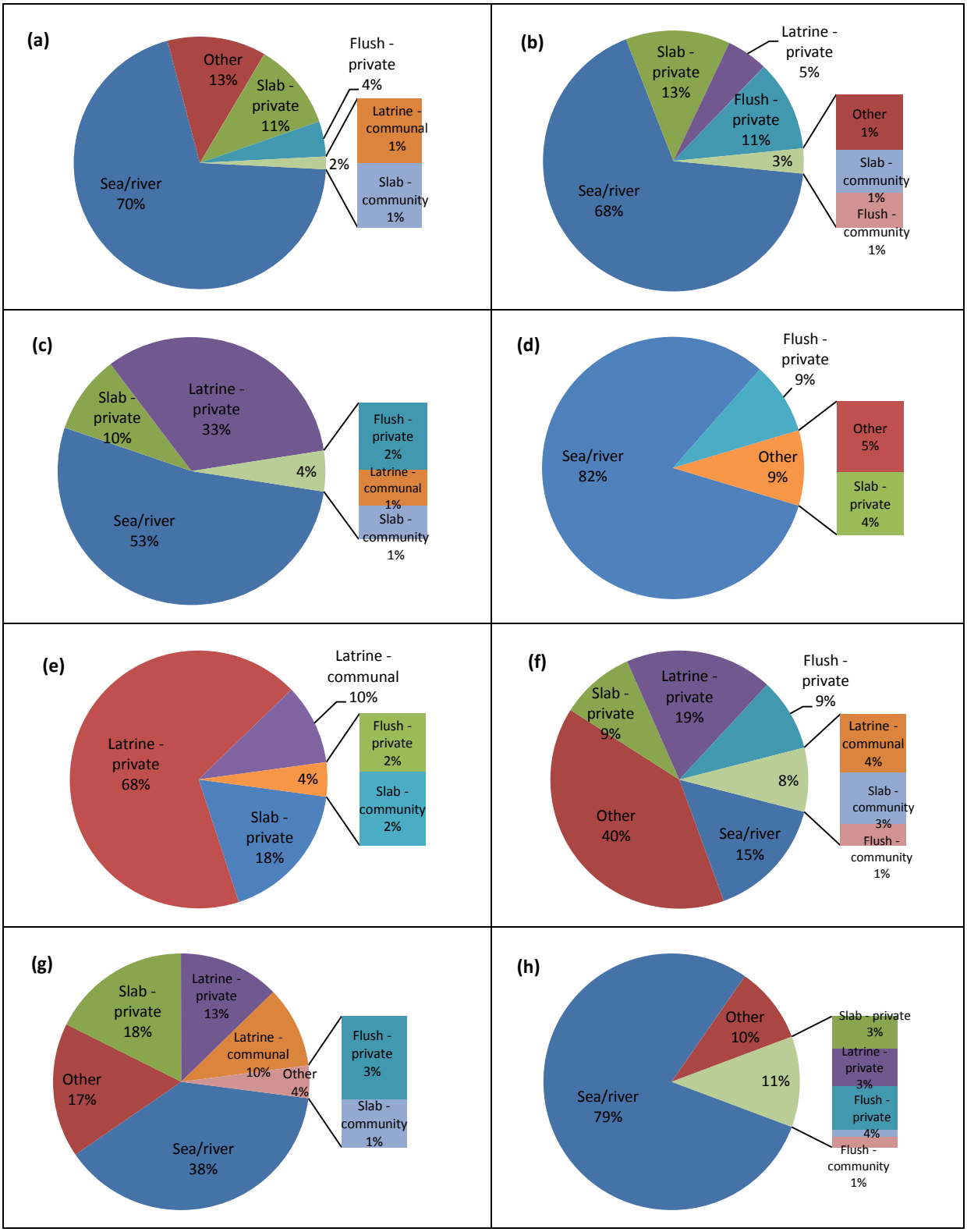


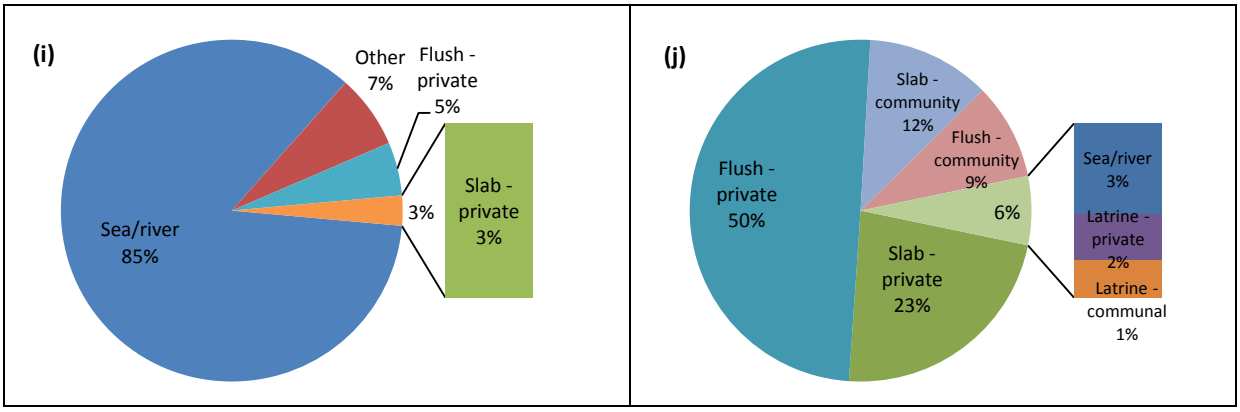
TOILET FACILITY

The majority of households across the provinces, except for Rennell-Bellona, Guadalcanal and Honiara, recorded sea/river, as their main toilet facility (see Figure 16). In Rennell-Bellona Province, the majority (68%) of households reported latrine (private), as their main toilet

facility. In Guadalcanal, a higher proportion (40%) of households reported 'other' - suggesting unspecified facilities that could include neighbouring bushes, beaches, sea-side areas etc. In Honiara, the private flush toilet is the main facility, although it is used by less than half (47%) of all households.

Figure 16: Main household toilet facility by province: (a) Choiseul; (b) Western; (c) Isabel; (d) Central; (e) Rennell-Bellona; (f) Guadalcanal; (g) Malaita; (h) Makira; (i) Temotu; (j) Honiara





ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

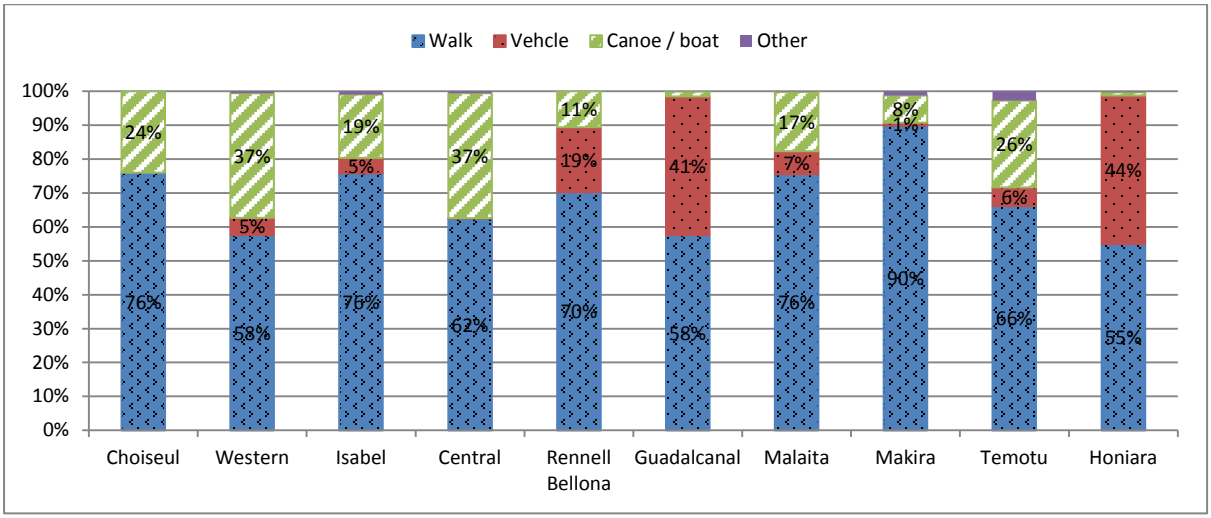
Table 7 presents the primary healthcare facilities accessed by households across provinces. The Rural Aid Centre is the main primary health care (PHC) facility accessed by households across the majority of provinces. However, in Western and Temotu provinces, the Aid-Post is the main facility accessed by 41% and 33% of households, respectively. In Honiara, the Honiara Town Council (HTC) clinic is the main PHC facility accessed by the majority (82%) of households.

Table 7: Distribution of Household's primary healthcare facilities by province (%)

Health Care Facilities	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Rural aid centre	37%	50%	29%	55%	60%	58%	36%	43%	52%	30%	0%
Provincial centre	15%	9%	18%	16%	18%	42%	28%	10%	9%	26%	0%
HTC clinic	15%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	19%	10%	0%	11%	82%
Aid post	26%	37%	41%	26%	20%	0%	12%	32%	35%	33%	0%
Other	6%	3%	11%	3%	2%	0%	6%	5%	4%	1%	18%
Priv. clinic/doctor	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	8%
Hospital (NHR)	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	3%	1%	8%
Other	1%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Custom	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dispensary	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Prayer	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Across all provinces, 'walking' is the main mode of transport (land) to the PHC facility, as indicated by majority of households (Figure 17). In Western and Central provinces, slightly more than a third of households travel by canoe/boat (sea transport) to the nearest PHC. The vehicle is also an important mode of transport (land) to the PHC for households in Honiara (44%), Guadalcanal (41%) and Rennell-Bellona (19%) provinces.

Figure 17: Distribution of households by main mode of transport to health facility by province (%)

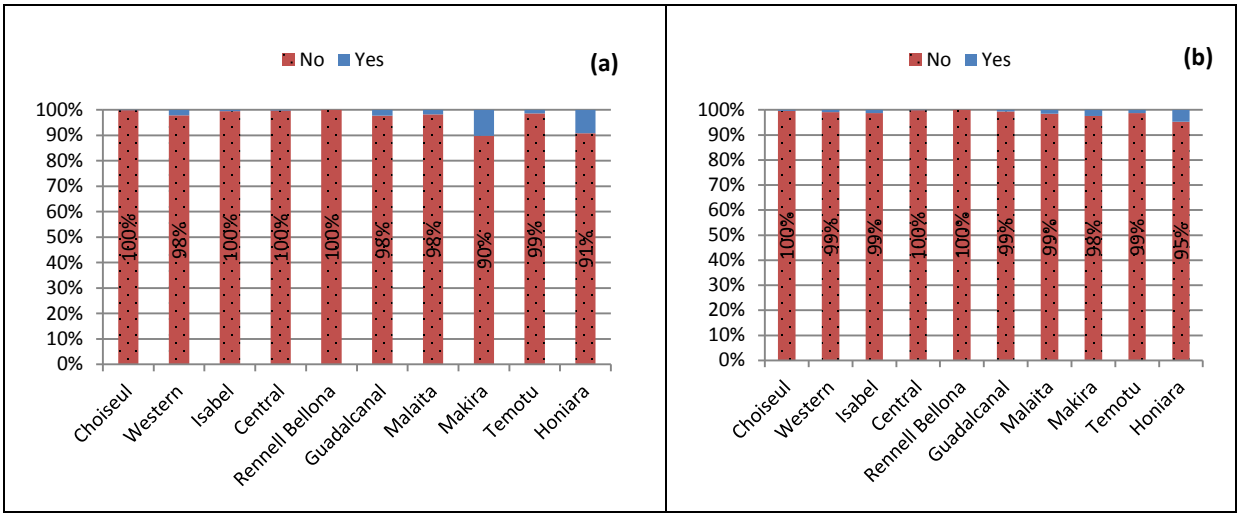


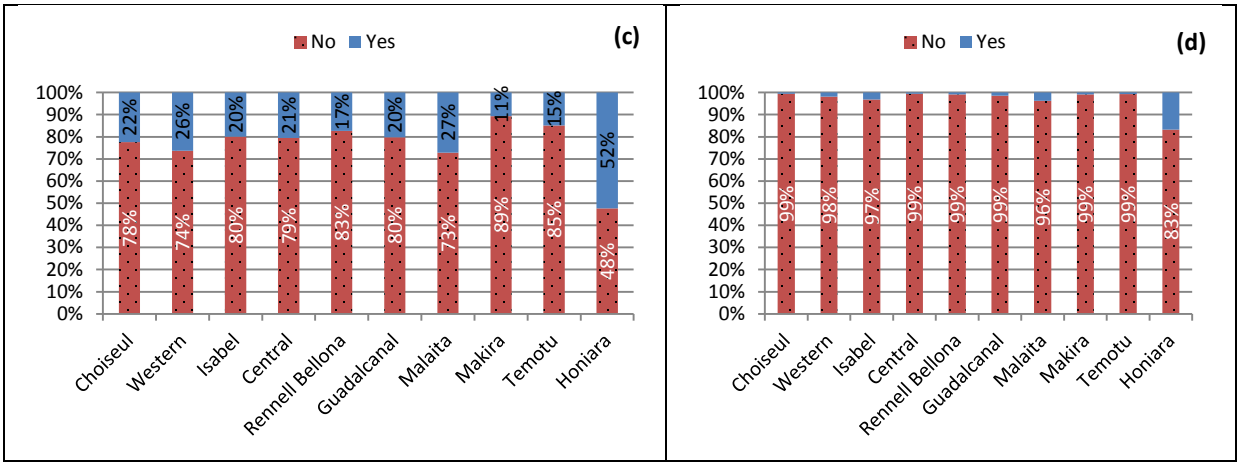
ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

In the country, only 4% of the population have access to internet while 3% of all households have access to internet from their household dwellings. According to Figure 18a, a number of provinces (Choiseul, Isabel, Central and Rennell-Bellona) have no access to internet from their home dwellings, although there is limited access through other facilities. Across all provinces, with the exception of Honiara, 1% to 4% of population access the internet. In Honiara, 17% of the population frequently access internet (Figure 18d).

There is no dominant facility where internet is accessed across all provinces. However, 47% of the people who use internet use it at their work-places, followed by usages from mobile phones (18%), school facilities (15%) and other facilities. In Choiseul, Rennell-Bellona, Malaita, Makira and Temotu provinces, the work-place is the most common facility where internet is frequently accessed. In Honiara, the education/school facility is the main facility for internet access, and in Guadalcanal Province, the main facility is the cafe. In Isabel Province, households mainly access the internet through their mobile phones.

Figure 18: (a) Household access to Internet (%); (b) Dwelling connected to a landline (%); (c) Population by mobile phone ownership (%); (d) Population usage of internet (%) by province



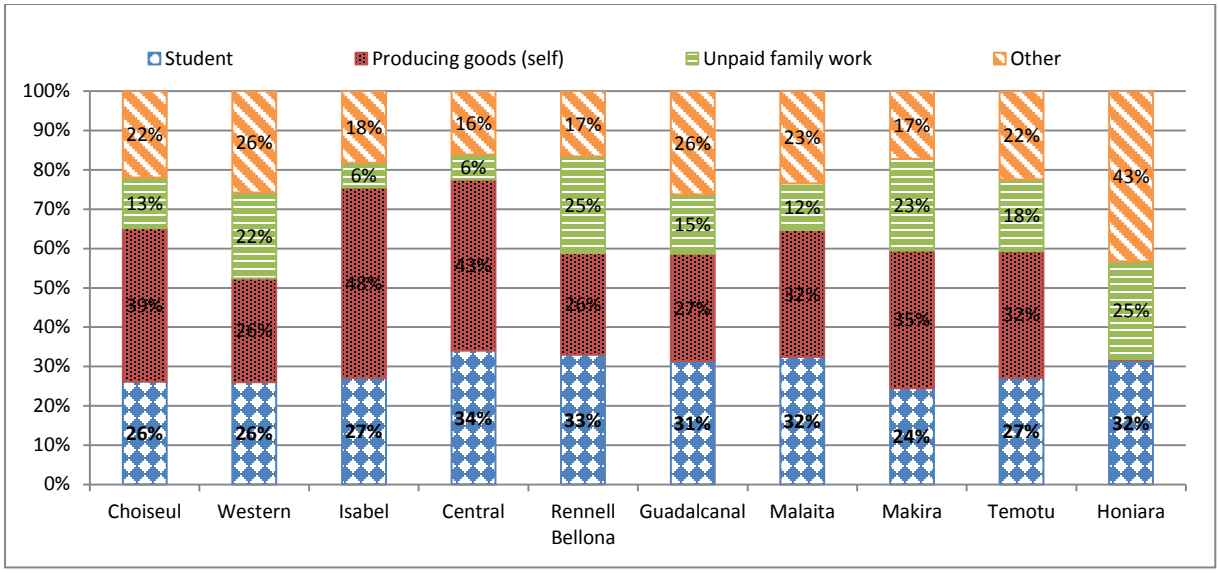


Very few households (1%) across the country have telephone landline connections at their dwellings. Of those dwellings with limited connections, Honiara recorded the highest percent (4%) of dwellings with landline connections. In addition, less than a third of total population in the country own a mobile phone. In Honiara, slightly more than half the population own a mobile phone.

MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS

The main activity status among the population 10 years and over, across the majority of provinces is the production of goods for self-consumption, followed by being a full-time student (see Figure 19). This is especially prevalent in Choiseul, Isabel, Central, Malaita, Makira and Temotu provinces. Conversely, in Rennell-Bellona and Guadalcanal provinces, being a full-time student is the predominant activity status, followed by the production of goods for self-consumption. In Malaita Province, there are about equal proportions (32%) of the population engaged in both the production of goods for self-consumption and being a full time student. However, in Honiara, the predominant activity status is being employed (employee) especially in the public/private sector, accounting for 33% of the population. It is also evident cross the majority of provinces that a significant employment activity is unpaid family-work (household or household-based businesses). This is especially prevalent among the populations of Honiara, Rennell-Bellona and Makira provinces.

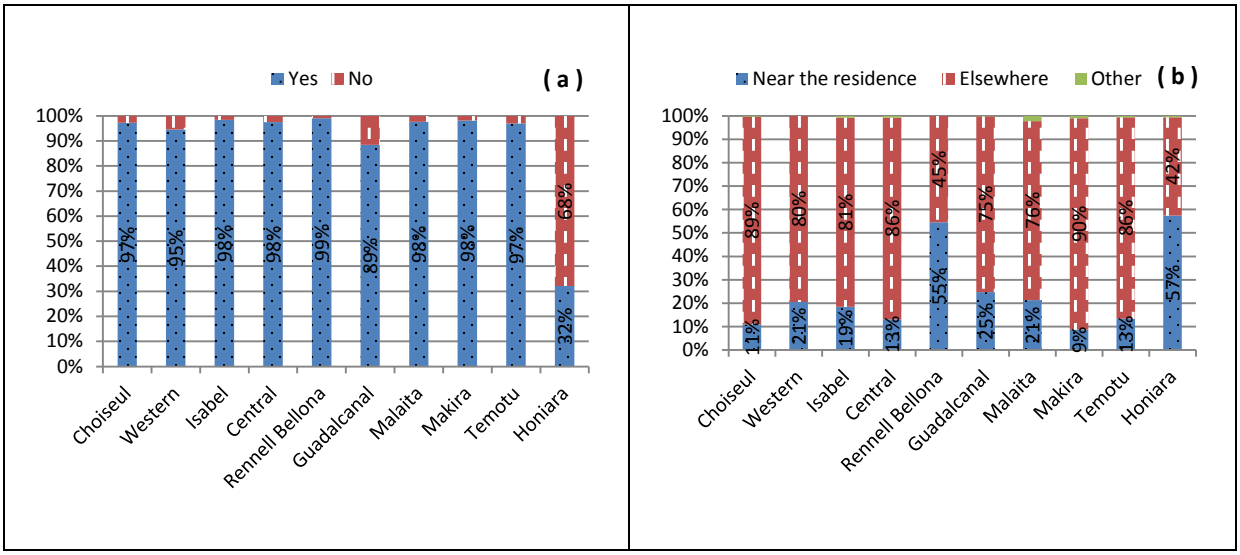
Figure 19: Main activity status of population 10 years and over by province (%)



GARDENING ACTIVITIES

Although at the national level, 89% of households have gardens, close to 100% of the majority of households across the provinces, with the exception of Honiara, have gardens (Figure 20a). Many of these gardens are located elsewhere from the residential dwelling (Figure 20b). In Honiara, a third of households have gardens, and slightly more than half of these gardens are located near residential dwellings.

Figure 20: (a) Households with gardens; and (b) Location of household gardens



A variety of vegetables and fruits commonly grown in gardens by the majority of households include kumara, cassava, bananas, cabbages, taro, pumpkin, pawpaw, tomatoes, beans and eggplant.

USE OF ALCOHOL, BETEL-NUT, KAVA AND TOBACCO

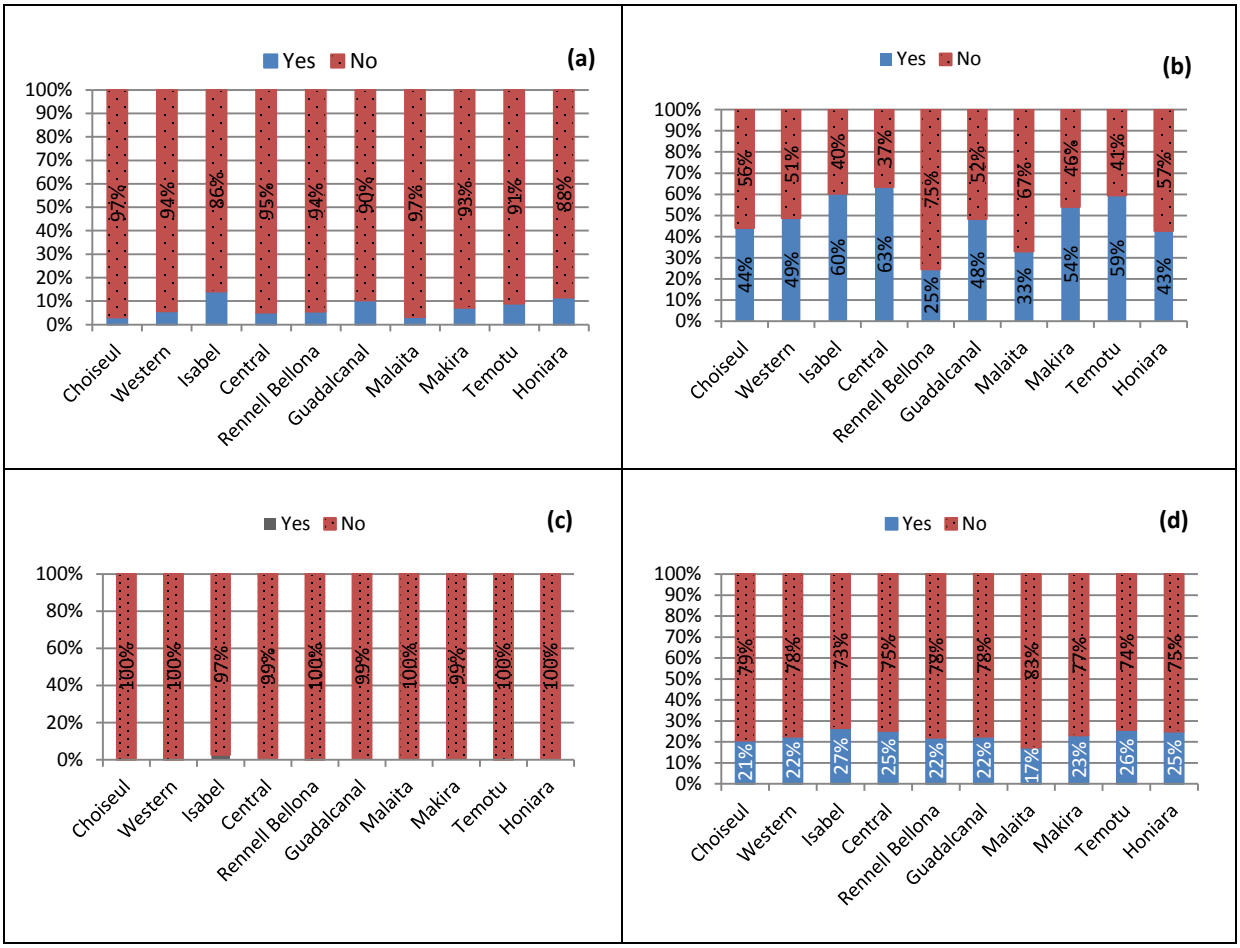
This section discusses the usage of alcohol, betel-nut, kava and tobacco among the population aged 10 years and over. The survey shows that 7% of population aged 10 years and over reported using alcoholic beverages. The most common users recorded are males. The use of alcoholic beverages among the population is relatively higher in Isabel (14%), Honiara (12%), Guadalcanal (10%) and Temotu (9%) provinces (see Figure 21a).

The use of betel-nut is widespread across the majority of provinces, consisting of 45% of total population 10 years and above. The use of betel-nut is more prevalent among males (49%) than females (41%). Within provinces, the use of betel-nut is more predominant in Central (63%), Isabel (60%) and Temotu (59%) provinces (see Figure 21b).

Kava is rarely used across all provinces, as shown the Figure 21c. However, in Isabel Province, 3% of population use kava, the highest percentage across all provinces.

In terms of the use of tobacco substances, the survey found that 22% of the population 10 years and over use tobacco. The common users are males (34%) compared to females (9%), with less major differences between provinces. Figure 21d shows that across all provinces, approximately a quarter of population 10 years and over, use tobacco substances.

Figure 21: Percent of population who use or not use (a) alcohol, (b) betel-nut, (c) kava and (d) tobacco by province



Although betel-nut is more widely used than alcohol, kava and tobacco among the population, it is evident that tobacco consumption accounts for a higher share of the household budget, across the majority of provinces. This is further discussed in the expenditure and income analysis sections.

SECTION 3: EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Following from the 2012/13 HIES national analysis report, this section presents the expenditure estimates in nominal terms and consists of two main sections, namely the definitions and analysis. The definitions section restates the terms and concepts presented in the national report for ease of reference. The terminologies used in the expenditure analysis include main categories or sources, sub-category, division and types of expenditure. The second component presents the analysis of the results at the provincial level. The basic outline includes:

- Expenditure definitions
- Expenditure analysis by province
- Expenditure by main, sub-category and type
- Consumption expenditure by division (COICOP)
- Expenditure distribution and inequality

EXPENDITURE DEFINITIONS

As stated in the national analysis report, statistically sound concepts and definitions of specific expenditure and classification of expenditure categories and sub-categories, divisions and types are presented to facilitate interpretation of the expenditure information, data tables and terms used in this section. The definitions and concepts employed in this section follow the International Labour Organisations (ILO)'s resolution 1 of the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. These definitions and concepts form the basis for the preference of standards relating to household income and expenditure from household based surveys.

In addition, other universally accepted statistical concepts and definitions are used such as the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) and the Solomon Islands based Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) harmonised from the United Nations COICOP and the Pacific regional COICOP classifications.

MAIN EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES

The main categories of expenditure follow the ILO's resolution 1 of the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statistician with linkages to the related SNA definitions as such:

1. **Consumption Expenditure:**
   1.1. *Household Consumption Expenditure:* The value of consumer goods and services acquired, used or paid for by a household through direct monetary purchases, own-account production, barter or as income in-kind for the satisfaction of the needs and wants of its members.

   System of National Accounts definition:
   Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant and including consumption goods and services acquired abroad.

   1.2. *Other Consumption Expenditure:* The value of consumer goods and services acquired or used by the household through transfers from government, non-profit institutions or other households.

2. **Non-Consumption Expenditure:** Those expenditures are incurred by a household as transfers made to government, non-profit institutions and other households, without acquiring any goods or services in return for the satisfaction of the needs of its members.

3. **Investment expenditure:** Covers expense items incurred by household members for financial security or accumulation of significant assets, such as a house/property.

System of National Accounts definition:
Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets. The asset boundary for fixed assets consists of goods and services that are used in production for more than one

SUB-CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS OF MAIN EXPENDITURE

The sub-categories of the main expenditure mentioned earlier include the following:

1. Consumption expenditure division[5]
For a more standard statistical presentation and tabulation of consumption expenditure, the COICOP classification is employed that sub-divides the data by 12 main expenditure sub-divisions or sub-categories namely:

1. Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages
2. Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics[6]
3. Clothing and Footwear
4. Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
5. Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
6. Health
7. Transport
8. Communication
9. Recreation and Culture
10. Education
11. Restaurants and Hotels
12. Miscellaneous Goods and Services

It is important to understand the composition and description of the COICOP classification not only by division as stated above but by group, class, sub-class and commodity. This will aid in the understanding of the analysis and interpretation of the results where COICOP is being applied. A detailed COICOP classification list can be obtained from the SINSO.

2. Non-consumption expenditure sub-categories
The non-consumption expenditure has been further disaggregated into seven sub-categories of relative importance to the Solomon Islands. These seven main sub-categories include:

1. Cash donations to ceremonies
2. Cash donations to households
3. Cash donations to church

[5] The consumption expenditure sub-category is referred to as a 'division' to align with the COICOP classification.
[6] In the event that reference to the concept of 'illicit drugs' is mentioned, this basically refers to 'narcotics' in this version of COICOP and throughout this analysis.

4. Cash donations to village
5. Cash donations to associations
6. Other charitable cash donations
7. Taxes and fines

Ceremonies cover a household's contribution or gifts to weddings, funerals, birthdays, etc. The next five sub-categories reflect mainly acts of generosity, cultural, family or religious supported obligations on behalf of the household to another household, community, church, village, school, etc. The last sub-category 7 refers to taxes and fines paid by the household members as direct transfers to the government or other authority.

3. Investment expenditure sub-categories
Investment expenditure comprises of 5 sub-categories as follows:

1. Purchase of land or house
2. House construction
3. Major improvements to house
4. Plant or equipment
5. Mortgage payment

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

To add further value to the analysis, effort has been made to determine how expenditure was actually incurred – that is, was it cash, consumption of home-produced stock, a gift (cash or produce) or an imputed expenditure. Three main expenditure types have been created to establish the manner in which the expenditure took place, which include:

1. Cash/In-kind purchases
2. Home production
3. In-kind receipts – cash expenditure for the benefit of another household
4. In kind receipts – home production given away
5. Imputed rents

Further explanations for each are provided below.

Cash/In-kind purchases
Cash/In-kind purchases represent any purchases made by the household for goods or services for which a payment was made by the household. The payment can be made in the form of a cash payment or payment in-kind (that is, the household pays for the good or service with something other than cash). In the situation where a purchase is made in-kind, the household is required to estimate the value of the item/service exchanged for the purchase.

Home production
Home production expenditure covers the estimated value of items which were directly or finally home produced by the household and then consumed by the same household. Using their (household/member) combined labour, goods are initially acquired, grown or gathered, often uncultivated, and further processed from predominantly subsistence activities for final own-account use. Any type of home production given away or sold by the household is not regarded as an expense in home production. In the case of the selected household being given home produced items from another household, this will be included in the expenditure type referred to as 'in-kind receipts'.

In-kind receipts/gift
In-kind receipts cover cash and cash purchased gifts that are given away by the households, which in turn, are consumed by another household. In-kind receipts also included home produced gifts that are given from the producing household to the consuming household. In-kind receipts may include home produced items given to another household or cash and other purchased goods gifted for the benefit of another household.

Imputed rents
Imputed rents represents an estimate of the actual rental equivalents of the dwellings or property occupied free by owners (owner-occupied dwellings) and/or people who currently reside in the house/dwelling for free (rent free).

NB: *As noted in the national analysis report, the definitions, treatment and categorising of expenditure data and related variables may vary with other conceptual and compilation frameworks, and standards. Hence, depending on the user's specific data needs and analytical interests, the HIES data and tables provides flexibility to meet these other related demands.*

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS BY PROVINCE

As presented in Table 8, the total annual household expenditure is estimated at SBD$6.913 billion in nominal terms. The total annual expenditure excluding imputed rental charges is recorded at SBD$5.830 billion. As noted in the national report, in some areas of this analysis, imputed rent will be excluded from total annual expenditure to allow for a more in-depth assessment of the underlying annual expenditure.

When total expenditure excluding imputed rent is disaggregated by province, Honiara accounts for the highest (22%) of all expenditure, followed closely by Malaita (21%) and Guadalcanal (20%) provinces. When accounting for imputed rental charges, the composition of total expenditure varies significantly across provinces. For example, Malaita Province becomes the highest (22%) spending province, followed by Central (21%) and Isabel (20%). Honiara and Guadalcanal reduce to fourth and fifth in rank.

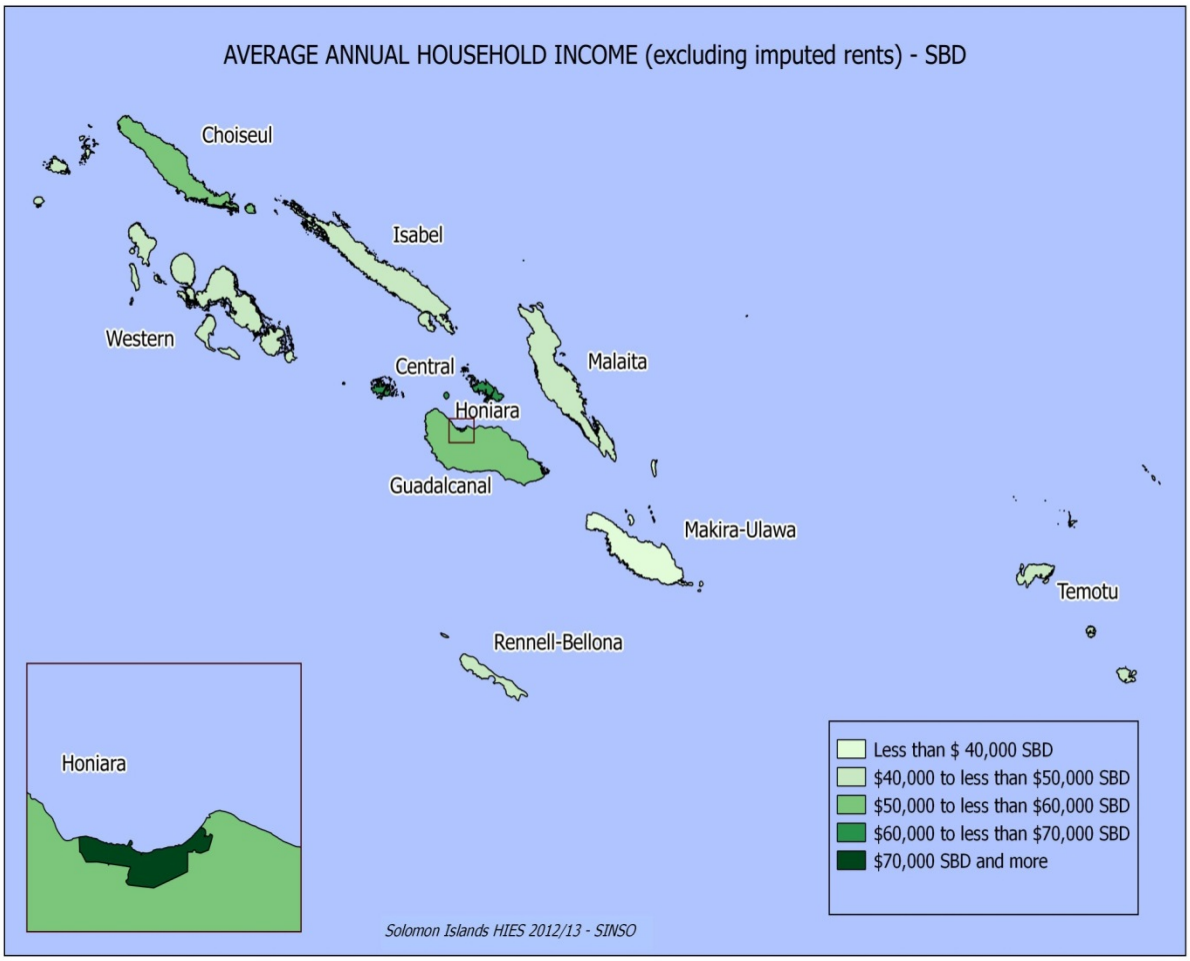
Table 8: Annual total, average, median, per-capita expenditure by province ('000,SBD)

Province	House-holds	Popula-tion	Ave-Hh size	Total expend. (ex. imp. rent)	Total expend.	Average expend. (exc. imp. rent)		Median expend. (exc. imp. rent)	
						Per-Hhold	Per-Capita	Per-Hhold	Per-Capita
Choiseul	5,579	31,433	5.6	231,113	272,433	41,426	7,353	30,554	5,167
Western	16,294	91,033	5.6	823,021	292,047	50,511	9,041	39,778	7,085
Isabel	6,088	27,610	4.5	246,879	1,354,561	40,552	8,942	33,415	7,116
Central	5,808	31,172	5.4	238,570	1,482,110	41,076	7,653	35,222	6,476
Ren-Bell	815	4,650	5.7	37,283	287,194	45,746	8,018	34,104	6,234
Guadalcanal	20,321	108,663	5.3	1,185,497	394,567	58,339	10,910	45,905	7,798
Malaita	28,914	170,883	5.9	1,215,257	1,493,011	42,030	7,112	35,578	5,915
Makira	8,493	53,199	6.3	346,051	43,531	40,745	6,505	29,356	4,545
Temotu	5,095	28,509	5.6	235,909	265,342	46,302	8,275	36,389	6,328
Honiara	10,633	68,651	6.5	1,270,472	1,027,930	119,484	18,506	87,578	13,336
Total	108,041	615,804	5.7	5,830,054	6,912,725	53,961	9,467	39,546	6,856

Although the national average expenditure (excluding imputed rent) is SBD$53,961, all provinces, with the exception of Honiara and Guadalcanal Province, recorded average expenditures below the national average. Similar findings are observed regarding per-capita expenditure. Honiara households spent about three times the national average and twice the per-capita expenditure of all provincial households combined. With a combined expenditure for Honiara and Guadalcanal Province making up 43% of total expenditure, it can be seen that the national average is highly influenced by the behaviour of household spending within these two domains, in particular, Honiara, the capital of the country. This reflects the concentration of wealthier households residing especially in Honiara and also suggests that the cost of living is higher in the Honiara compared to other provinces.

While the national median expenditure is below the national average expenditure, across provinces, Western, Honiara and Guadalcanal households show higher median incomes than the national median. The variation between the average and median amounts within and across provinces further indicates the skewness in the distribution of expenditure (income). This implies that certain households have relatively higher or extremely lower annual expenditures than the majority of the households within and across respective provinces. Hence, this suggests that the median expenditure is more representative of the average household expenditure.

Map 2



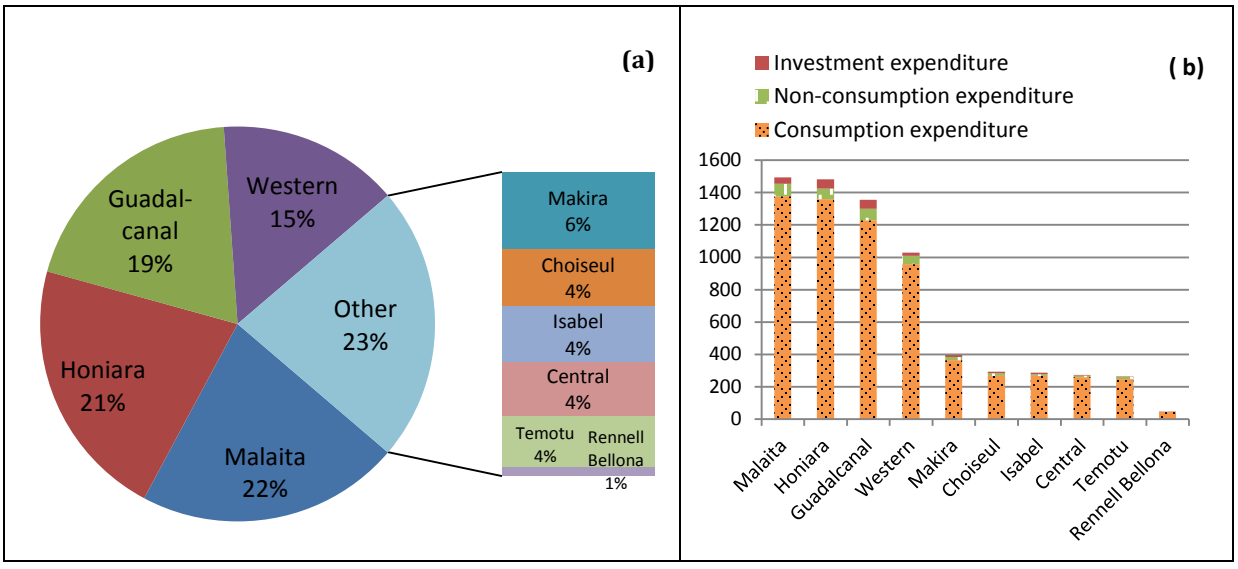
EXPENDITURE BY MAIN, SUB-CATEGORY AND TYPE

The main categories of total annual expenditure include consumption expenditure, non-consumption expenditure and investment expenditure, as presented in Table 9 and Figure 22 below. Total consumption expenditure amount to close to SBD$6.4 billion, 92% of all provincial expenditure. Within respective provinces, and noting the relatively lower number of households in Rennell-Bellona, the province spent the lowest amount on consumption expenditure compared to other provinces, but contributed 97% on consumption relative to other expenditure.

Table 9: Total annual expenditure in main categories by province ('million', SBD)

Province	Main expenditure category						Total expenditure	
	Consumption expenditure		Non-consumption expenditure		Investment expenditure			
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Choiseul	266.7	*91.3*	15.3	*5.2*	10.1	*3.5*	292.0	*100.0*
Western	956.9	*93.1*	52.7	*5.1*	18.3	*1.8*	1,027.9	*100.0*
Isabel	266.4	*92.8*	10.6	*3.7*	10.1	*3.5*	287.2	*100.0*
Central	257.8	*94.6*	11.7	*4.3*	3.0	*1.1*	272.4	*100.0*
Ren-Bell	42.0	*96.5*	1.0	*2.2*	0.6	*1.3*	43.5	*100.0*
Guadalcanal	1,229.4	*90.8*	71.0	*5.2*	54.2	*4.0*	1,354.6	*100.0*
Malaita	1,377.4	*92.3*	77.9	*5.2*	37.7	*2.5*	1,493.0	*100.0*
Makira	364.0	*92.3*	19.8	*5.0*	10.8	*2.7*	394.6	*100.0*
Temotu	247.6	*93.3*	14.1	*5.3*	3.6	*1.4*	265.3	*100.0*
Honiara	1,358.7	*91.7*	65.0	*4.4*	58.4	*3.9*	1,482.1	*100.0*
Solomon Islands	6,367.0	*92.1*	339.1	*4.9*	206.7	*3.0*	6,912.7	*100.0*

Figure 22: (a) Total expenditure (%) distribution by province and (b) by expenditure type



Following from Table 9, provincial distribution of total expenditure by main and sub-expenditure categories are presented in Table 10 and Table 11 below.

Table 10: Total annual expenditure in main and sub-categories by province ('million', SBD)

Main expenditure catergory/sub-category	Solomon Islands	Choeuseil	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren- Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Consumption expenditure											
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,919.9	110.6	456.9	141.4	144.1	21.6	558.2	826.7	159.6	126.7	374.0
Alcoholic bev., tobacco & narcotics	560.1	24.8	72.9	23.6	27.0	2.1	126.4	67.4	34.5	35.5	145.8
Clothing and footwear	134.7	7.2	16.8	5.6	7.2	0.3	34.7	19.9	9.1	5.9	27.9
Housing and utilities	1,434.5	66.4	240.9	51.7	41.7	6.5	226.6	310.1	58.9	32.1	399.4
Furnishings, equip. & maintenance	161.4	12.0	24.3	7.5	4.8	0.9	32.3	23.3	12.1	10.3	34.0
Health	14.4	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	4.7	0.3	0.2	3.1
Transportation	669.1	27.9	75.8	23.3	18.4	8.9	134.7	64.6	63.4	22.7	229.4
Communication	192.6	5.7	25.8	4.2	5.9	0.6	47.5	22.6	8.7	5.2	66.5
Recreation & culture	83.5	3.6	18.7	3.1	2.6	0.2	21.7	10.5	4.5	3.7	14.8
Education	100.7	4.5	13.1	4.0	3.7	0.3	20.7	16.7	6.3	2.5	28.9
Restaurants & hotels	42.9	1.6	3.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	13.6	2.9	3.9	1.0	15.5
Miscellaneous good & services	53.3	1.9	6.9	1.5	1.4	0.2	9.5	7.9	2.7	1.9	19.5
Total consumption expenditure	6,367.0	266.7	956.9	266.4	257.8	42.0	1,229.4	1,377.4	364.0	247.6	1,358.7
Non-consumption expenditure											
Ceremonies	113.1	2.6	7.3	2.1	3.5	0.04	26.5	43.9	4.9	4.7	17.4
Cash donations to households	105.0	5.8	16.5	2.9	3.9	0.3	15.3	18.5	6.2	4.9	30.6
Cash donations to church	83.6	5.8	18.6	4.1	3.1	0.4	20.6	12.0	4.9	2.4	11.6
Cash donations to village	7.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.01	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6
Taxes and fines	14.1	0.3	7.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.9
Cash donations to associations	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.00	0.02	0.001	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other charitable	15.1	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.01	4.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.8
Total non-consumption expenditure	339.1	15.3	52.7	10.6	11.7	1.0	71.0	77.9	19.8	14.1	65.0
Investment expenditure											
Purchase of land or house	15.4	1.3	0.9	0.00	0.5	0.00	9.8	0.00	0.3	0.01	2.7
House construction	110.9	5.9	11.5	6.3	0.5	0.3	32.0	24.8	5.9	1.7	22.0
Major improvements to house	12.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	4.1	0.9	0.2	4.5
Plant or equipment	46.9	2.3	3.7	3.3	1.3	0.05	11.6	4.5	3.3	1.6	15.3
Mortgage payment	21.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.4	4.4	0.3	0.2	13.9
Total investment expenditure	206.7	10.1	18.3	10.1	3.0	0.6	54.2	37.7	10.8	3.6	58.4
TOTAL	6,912.7	292.0	1,027.9	287.2	272.4	43.5	1,354.6	1,493.0	394.6	265.3	1,482.1

Note: Due to sample size limitations, the amounts in zeros are indicative of the survey responses and may not necessarily reflect no actual spending in reality.

Table 11: Percent distribution of total annual expenditure in main/sub-category by province

Main expenditure catergory/sub-category	Solomon Islands	Choeuseil	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren- Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Consumption expenditure					%						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	*42.2*	*37.9*	*44.5*	*49.2*	*52.9*	*49.6*	*41.2*	*55.4*	*40.5*	*47.7*	*25.2*
Alcoholic bev., tobacco & narcotics	*8.1*	*8.5*	*7.1*	*8.2*	*9.9*	*4.9*	*9.3*	*4.5*	*8.7*	*13.4*	*9.8*
Clothing and footwear	*1.9*	*2.5*	*1.6*	*1.9*	*2.7*	*0.7*	*2.6*	*1.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*1.9*
Housing and utilities	*20.8*	*22.7*	*23.4*	*18.0*	*15.3*	*15.0*	*16.7*	*20.8*	*14.9*	*12.1*	*26.9*
Furnishings, equip. & maintenance	*2.3*	*4.1*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*1.7*	*2.1*	*2.4*	*1.6*	*3.1*	*3.9*	*2.3*
Health	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*
Transportation	*9.7*	*9.6*	*7.4*	*8.1*	*6.8*	*20.5*	*9.9*	*4.3*	*16.1*	*8.6*	*15.5*
Communication	*2.8*	*1.9*	*2.5*	*1.5*	*2.2*	*1.4*	*3.5*	*1.5*	*2.2*	*2.0*	*4.5*
Recreation & culture	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.8*	*1.1*	*1.0*	*0.5*	*1.6*	*0.7*	*1.1*	*1.4*	*1.0*
Education	*1.5*	*1.5*	*1.3*	*1.4*	*1.3*	*0.7*	*1.5*	*1.1*	*1.6*	*0.9*	*2.0*
Restaurants & hotels	*0.6*	*0.5*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*1.0*	*0.2*	*1.0*	*0.4*	*1.0*
Miscellaneous good & services	*0.8*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.7*	*0.5*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*1.3*
Total consumption expenditure	*92.1*	*91.3*	*93.1*	*92.8*	*94.6*	*96.5*	*90.8*	*92.3*	*92.3*	*93.3*	*91.7*
Non-consumption expenditure											
Ceremonies	*1.6*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.7*	*1.3*	*0.09*	*2.0*	*2.9*	*1.2*	*1.8*	*1.2*
Cash donations to households	*1.5*	*2.0*	*1.6*	*1.0*	*1.4*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.6*	*1.9*	*2.1*
Cash donations to church	*1.2*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*1.4*	*1.1*	*0.9*	*1.5*	*0.8*	*1.2*	*0.9*	*0.8*
Cash donations to village	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.03*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.0*
Taxes and fines	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.7*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*
Cash donations to associations	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.00*	*0.01*	*0.002*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*
Other charitable	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.01*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.2*
Total non-consumption expenditure	*4.9*	*5.2*	*5.1*	*3.7*	*4.3*	*2.2*	*5.2*	*5.2*	*5.0*	*5.3*	*4.4*
Investment expenditure											
Purchase of land or house	*0.2*	*0.4*	*0.1*	*0.00*	*0.2*	*0.00*	*0.7*	*0.00*	*0.1*	*0.00*	*0.2*
House construction	*1.6*	*2.0*	*1.1*	*2.2*	*0.2*	*0.7*	*2.4*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*0.6*	*1.5*
Major improvements to house	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.5*	*0.0*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.3*
Plant or equipment	*0.7*	*0.8*	*0.4*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*0.11*	*0.9*	*0.3*	*0.8*	*0.6*	*1.0*
Mortgage payment	*0.3*	*0.0*	*0.2*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.03*	*0.0*	*0.3*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.9*
Total investment expenditure	*3.0*	*3.5*	*1.8*	*3.5*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*4.0*	*2.5*	*2.7*	*1.4*	*3.9*
TOTAL	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
TOTAL	*100.0*	*4.2*	*14.9*	*4.2*	*3.9*	*0.6*	*19.6*	*21.6*	*5.7*	*3.8*	*21.4*

At the national level, expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages contributes close to half (42%; SBD$2.9 billion) the total consumption expenditure. Similar percentages are observed across the majority of provinces, although Malaita Province contributes the highest percent (55%) of food consumption expenditure. A separate discussion on consumption expenditure is covered in the section on consumption expenditure by division (COICOP).

Non-consumption expenditure amounts to SBD$339 million (5%) of total expenditure. Across the provinces, households particularly in Malaita and Guadalcanal provinces spent relatively more on ceremonies and cash donations to church. The latter spending is also high among households in Western province. In Honiara, SBD$31 million, the highest amount, compared to other provinces, was spent on cash donations to other households.

Investment expenditure, particularly on house construction, and plant or equipment, is most common across provinces. Mortgage payment among households is predominant in Honiara compared to other provinces.

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Table 12 presents the results of the main types of expenditure that includes cash-expenditure, value of home production, and in-kind receipts in the form of gifts (purchased cash-gifts and home-produced gifts) including imputed rent.

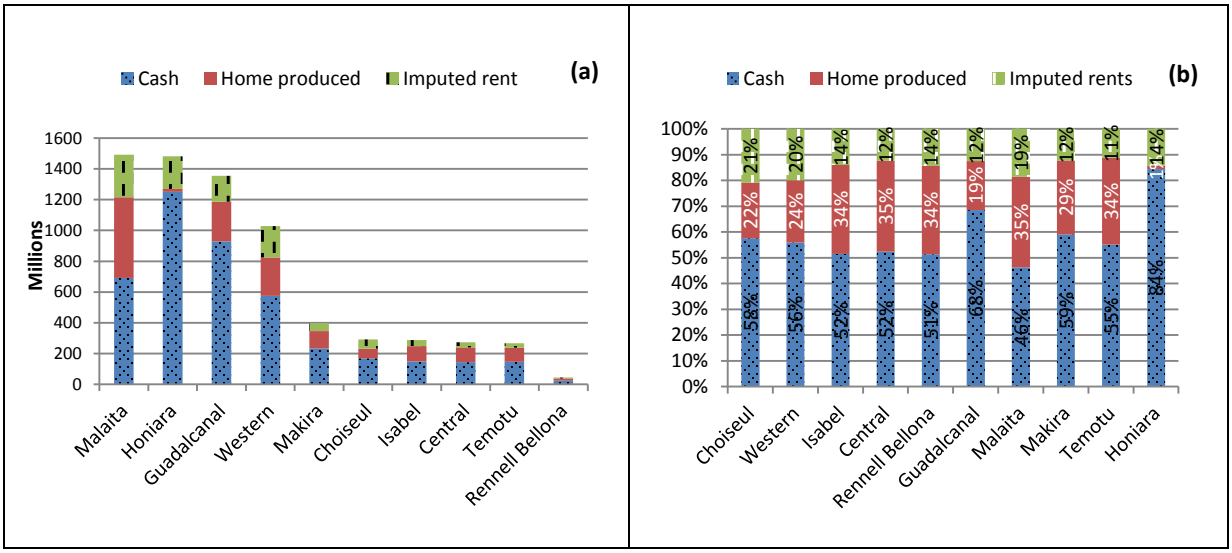
Across the majority of provinces, cash-expenditure is the major type of expenditure among households. Across the provinces, cash-expenditure contributes between 50% and 84% of all types of expenditure Honiara households account for relatively the highest cash-expenditure (84%) and the least home production expenditure (1.3%). This is indicative of the urban lifestyle and the spending behaviour of relatively higher income households.

Table 12: Distribution of total expenditure by type of expenditure by province ('million', SBD)

Province	Cash		Home Production		In-kind receipts				Imputed Rent		Total	
					Gift (purchased goods)		Gift (home produced)					
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Malaita	6,714.3	*45.0*	5,101.1	*34.2*	188.4	*1.3*	148.8	*1.0*	2,777.5	*18.6*	14,930.1	*100.0*
Honiara	12,405.3	*83.7*	188.4	*1.3*	109.0	*0.7*	2.0	*0.0*	2,116.4	*14.3*	14,821.1	*100.0*
Guadalcanal	9,216.1	*68.0*	2,551.8	*18.8*	61.7	*0.5*	25.3	*0.2*	1,690.6	*12.5*	13,545.6	*100.0*
Western	5,576.9	*54.3*	2,317.5	*22.5*	174.3	*1.7*	161.5	*1.6*	2,049.1	*19.9*	10,279.3	*100.0*
Makira	2,268.7	*57.5*	1,039.4	*26.3*	59.8	*1.5*	92.5	*2.3*	485.2	*12.3*	3,945.7	*100.0*
Choiseul	1,646.5	*56.4*	592.3	*20.3*	35.5	*1.2*	36.8	*1.3*	609.3	*20.9*	2,920.5	*100.0*
Isabel	1,457.0	*50.7*	954.0	*33.2*	22.2	*0.8*	35.6	*1.2*	403.2	*14.0*	2,871.9	*100.0*
Central	1,402.0	*51.5*	936.2	*34.4*	23.5	*0.9*	24.0	*0.9*	338.6	*12.4*	2,724.3	*100.0*
Temotu	1,421.9	*53.6*	836.8	*31.5*	38.3	*1.4*	62.0	*2.3*	294.3	*11.1*	2,653.4	*100.0*
Ren-Bell	216.1	*49.6*	121.0	*27.8*	7.4	*1.7*	28.4	*6.5*	62.5	*14.4*	435.3	*100.0*
Solomon Is.	42,324.9	*61.2*	14,638.7	*21.2*	720.1	*1.0*	616.9	*0.9*	10,826.7	*15.7*	69,127.2	*100.0*

Following from Table 12 above, there are obvious differences in the composition of expenditure types between provinces, than there are by expenditure category, as shown in Figure 23(a, b).

Figure 23: (a) Total provincial expenditure by expenditure type ('million, SBD);
(b) Provincial expenditure distribution by expenditure type (%)



In addition, with the exception of Honiara, home production accounts for between 19% and 35% of all types of expenditure across provinces. This is indicative of the high dependence on subsistence-based activities (home production) in the provinces and especially in rural areas.

Imputed rents account for between 11% and 21% of all types of expenditure across provinces. Choiseul and Western provinces contribute a fifth of all types of expenditure respectively, the highest share within provinces.

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DIVISION (COICOP)

Following from the earlier discussion on expenditure by main category, and reference to Tables 10 and 11 earlier, this section expands the discussion on consumption expenditure, given its relative importance in the household budget, and in terms of its contribution to total expenditure across all provinces.

It should be noted that consumption expenditure is classified within the COICOP classification and may not necessarily comply with general expectations in terms of classifying certain expenses. For example, an expense on school uniforms often regarded generally as an education expense is treated as an expense under 'clothing' in COICOP. Also, school boarding and lodging fees are not classified as school expenditure, but as 'accommodation' expenditure under the restaurant and hotel division of COICOP. This may have implications in terms of expectations on certain expenditure. For instance, it is observed that total and average expenditure under the 'education' category appeared lower than expected, in part, as a consequence of classification.

Table 13 presents the percentage distribution of total consumption in each province by COICOP division. At the national level, expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverage accounts for nearly half of total consumption. Across all provinces, Malaita households contribute the highest expenditure (60%) on food and non-alcoholic beverage as a share of total consumption. Honiara households spent the lowest (27.5%) on food and non-alcoholic beverages across provinces.

Although housing and utilities (including imputed rent) is the second most important consumption category, accounting for 12% to 29% of consumption expenditure across provinces, it is the most significant consumption category (29%) in Honiara.

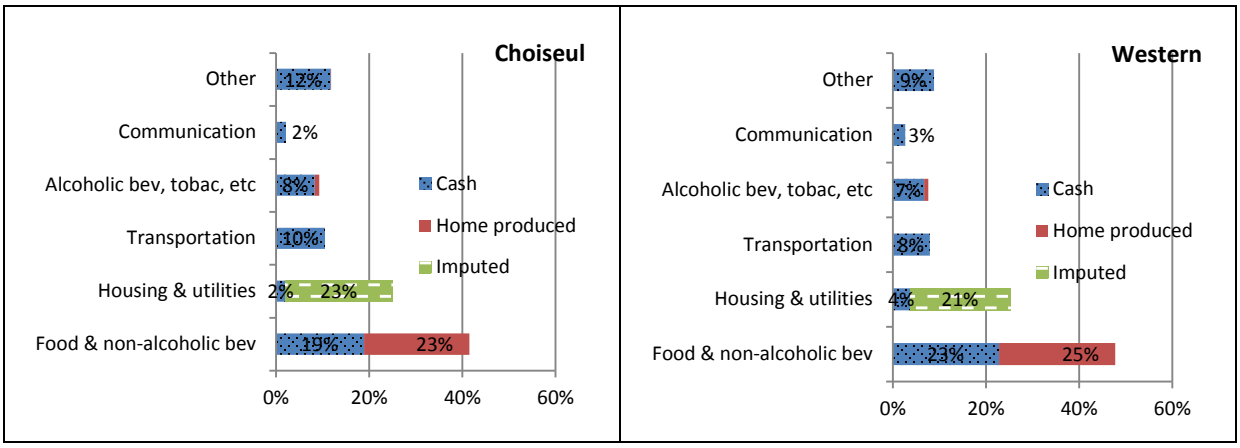
Table 13: Percent (%) distribution of total consumption expenditure (COICOP) by province

Main consumption expenditure Groups (COICOP Division)	Solomon Islands	Choeuseil	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren- Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
	%										
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	45.9	41.5	47.7	53.1	55.9	51.4	45.4	60.0	43.9	51.2	27.5
Alcoholic bev., tobacco & narcotics	8.8	9.3	7.6	8.8	10.5	5.1	10.3	4.9	9.5	14.3	10.7
Clothing and footwear	2.1	2.7	1.8	2.1	2.8	0.8	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.4	2.1
Housing and utilities	22.5	24.9	25.2	19.4	16.2	15.6	18.4	22.5	16.2	12.9	29.4
Furnishings, equip. & maintenance	2.5	4.5	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.7	3.3	4.2	2.5
Health	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation	10.5	10.5	7.9	8.7	7.1	21.2	11.0	4.7	17.4	9.2	16.9
Communication	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.6	2.3	1.4	3.9	1.6	2.4	2.1	4.9
Recreation & culture	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.1
Education	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.0	2.1
Restaurants & hotels	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1
Miscellaneous good & services	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4
Total consumption expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Imputed rents account for a significant share (16%) of total consumption expenditure within the housing and utilities division. When excluded, housing and utilities make a less significant contribution below 6% across all provinces, except for Honiara. This also impacts on other consumption categories. For instance, the share of food and non-alcoholic beverages in Malaita Province increases from 60% to 75% and from 27.5% to 33% in Honiara.

According to Figure 24, with the exception of Honiara, food consumption (within the food and non-alcoholic beverages division) is about evenly distributed between cash and home production. However, in some provinces, such as Malaita, Rennell-Bellona and Temotu, a much more significant contribution of home production is reported.

Figure 24: Distribution of provincial consumption expenditure by major expenditure type (%)



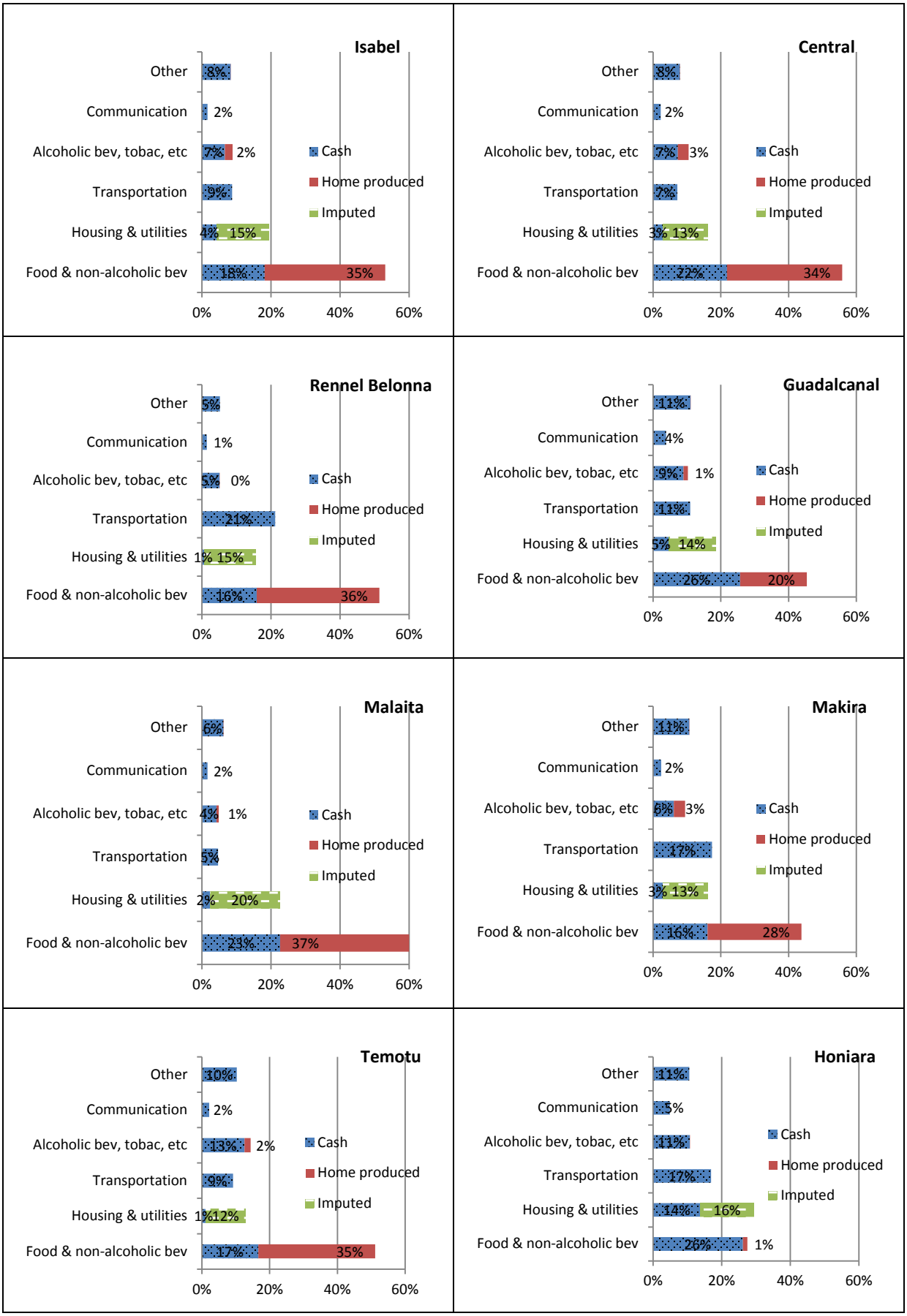

Isabel
Other 8%
Communication 2%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 7% 2%
Transportation 9%
Housing & utilities 4% 15%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 18% 35%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Central
Other 8%
Communication 2%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 7% 3%
Transportation 7%
Housing & utilities 3% 13%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 22% 34%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Rennel Belonna
Other 5%
Communication 1%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 5% 0%
Transportation 21%
Housing & utilities 1% 15%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 16% 36%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Guadalcanal
Other 11%
Communication 4%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 9% 1%
Transportation 11%
Housing & utilities 5% 14%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 26% 20%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Malaita
Other 6%
Communication 2%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 4% 1%
Transportation 5%
Housing & utilities 2% 20%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 23% 37%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Makira
Other 11%
Communication 2%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 6% 3%
Transportation 17%
Housing & utilities 3% 13%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 16% 28%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Temotu
Other 10%
Communication 2%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 13% 2%
Transportation 9%
Housing & utilities 1% 12%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 17% 35%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%
Honiara
Other 11%
Communication 5%
Alcoholic bev, tobac, etc 11%
Transportation 17%
Housing & utilities 14% 16%
Food & non-alcoholic bev 26% 1%
Cash
Home produced
Imputed
0% 20% 40% 60%

Table 14 below presents the average consumption expenditure by province. Households in Western, Malaita, Guadalcanal and Honiara spent above the national average (SBD$27,026) on food expenditure, while the other provinces spent fell below the national average.

Honiara households spent the highest average amount (SBD$37,562) on housing and utilities in all the nine major consumption items across all provinces. This is consistent with housing and utilities holding the highest share of consumption spending and is indicative of the higher housing costs, especially rental charges in Honiara. Apart from spending on food, and housing and utilities, spending on transportation is significant across provinces. Although average spending (SBD$21,574) on transport is relatively high in Honiara, it is the second most important budget item in Rennell-Bellona, even though Rennell-Bellona households spent about half the average amount (SBD$10,944) spent by Honiara households.

Table 14: Annual average consumption expenditure (SBD) by province

Major Consumption Expenditure Groups (COICOP Division)	Solomon Islands	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27,026	19,831	28,043	23,225	24,812	26,488	27,471	28,593	18,794	24,866	35,169
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	5,184	4,437	4,476	3,873	4,653	2,636	6,220	2,333	4,065	6,974	13,709
Clothing and footwear	1,246	1,292	1,032	920	1,245	393	1,705	688	1,069	1,163	2,627
Housing and utilities*	13,277	11,907	14,784	8,495	7,183	8,036	11,153	10,727	6,941	6,291	37,562
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	1,494	2,144	1,490	1,224	821	1,143	1,591	806	1,422	2,025	3,198
Health	133	91	101	46	25	93	172	163	30	41	288
Transportation	6,193	5,003	4,653	3,826	3,170	10,944	6,629	2,233	7,461	4,453	21,574
Communication	1,783	1,021	1,582	695	1,012	737	2,340	780	1,020	1,016	6,254
Recreation & culture	773	646	1,146	507	455	274	1,068	362	531	729	1,394
Education	932	808	807	649	631	396	1,016	579	747	481	2,718
Restaurants & hotels	397	284	191	63	140	130	668	99	465	199	1,458
Miscellaneous good & services	493	337	425	242	238	260	465	273	315	364	1,833
Total Average Consumption	58,931	47,800	58,730	43,766	44,384	51,528	60,499	47,636	42,859	48,603	127,785

** includes imputed rent*

Households in Honiara and Guadalcanal spent above the national average on education. As noted earlier, as a result of classification of certain commodities within COICOP, average expenditures in some categories, such as in education may appear lower than expected. Moreover, average spending on health appears considerably low in provinces such as Central and Makira, in contrast to Honiara, where average spending is the highest across all provinces. This may be related to accessibility and types of primary health care facilities provided in the provinces.

FOOD EXPENDITURE

Given the significance of food in household budgets across provinces, a further breakdown of food consumption is discussed. For each province, Table 15 provides a breakdown of food

expenditure by the two main expenditure types - cash and home production. The table also presents the cumulative distribution of food consumption by selected types of food.

Across the majority of provinces, potatoes and tubers (vegetables: COICOP food sub-category) from home production account for a significant share (between 17% and 40%) of food expenditure. However, in terms of cash-spending on food, rice (bread and cereals: COICOP food sub-category) consumption is highly predominant across all provinces. Rice is a major staple diet and contributes between 12% and 19% of respective provincial cash-expenditures on food.

In terms of a combined expenditure (cash and home production), potatoes and tubes appears prominent, accounting for 21% to 40% of respective provincial food expenditures, with the exception of Honiara. Since Honiara is a fully urban area and capital city, with a high concentration of wealthier households, it is evident that potatoes and tubes are relatively less important food items.

Table 15: Total annual expenditure on food (COICOP class) by food sub-class and main expenditure types by province ('000, SBD)

Main food (COICOP Sub-class) types	Main expenditure types			*Cumulative (%)*
	Cash	Home production	Total	
Choiseul				
Potatoes and tubers	1,974,400	29,092,700	31,067,100	28%
Rice	21,311,300	-	21,311,300	47%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	1,794,600	11,054,900	12,849,500	59%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	722,400	8,854,000	9,576,400	68%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	870,100	6,040,000	6,910,100	74%
Biscuits	4,027,000	-	4,027,000	77%
Preserved fish or seafood	3,206,500	-	3,206,500	80%
Pasta	3,116,500	-	3,116,500	83%
Sugar	3,114,900	-	3,114,900	86%
Cereals - grain, flour, meal	2,660,300	-	2,660,300	88%
Other	7,540,000	5,256,100	12,796,200	100%
Total	50,338,000	60,297,700	110,635,700	
Western				
Potatoes and tubers	9,732,700	98,050,800	107,783,500	24%
Rice	76,186,000	-	76,186,000	40%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	9,430,900	47,980,800	57,411,600	53%
Potatoes and tubers	4,251,400	32,803,900	37,055,300	61%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	5,909,300	20,399,500	26,308,900	67%
Porc - fresh, chilled, frozen	322,000	17,716,200	18,038,200	71%
Preserved fish or seafood	17,552,900	-	17,552,900	74%
Biscuits	16,982,000	-	16,982,000	78%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	907,800	14,997,300	15,905,000	82%
Sugar	15,269,800	-	15,269,800	85%
Other	61,413,500	7,023,300	68,436,800	100%
Total	217,958,400	238,971,800	456,930,100	

Cont…Table 15

Main food (COICOP Sub-class) types	Main expenditure types			*Cumulative (%)*
	Cash	**Home production**	**Total**	
Isabel				
Potatoes and tubers	763,900	43,426,100	44,190,000	31%
Rice	17,294,600	-	17,294,600	43%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	1,255,800	15,659,600	16,915,500	55%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	344,500	11,708,200	12,052,700	64%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	111,300	9,682,500	9,793,800	71%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	422,500	8,912,300	9,334,800	78%
Biscuits	6,155,000	-	6,155,000	82%
Preserved fish or seafood	5,406,600	-	5,406,600	86%
Pasta	4,498,100	-	4,498,100	89%
Sugar	2,510,200	-	2,510,200	91%
Other	9,592,100	3,650,300	13,242,300	100%
Total	48,354,600	93,039,000	141,393,600	
Central				
Potatoes and tubers	2,864,000	42,821,900	45,685,900	32%
Rice	23,659,600	-	23,659,600	48%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	1,983,300	16,718,500	18,701,800	61%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	984,000	11,069,500	12,053,500	69%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	1,095,000	6,743,800	7,838,900	75%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	164,800	7,404,000	7,568,900	80%
Pasta	5,016,700	-	5,016,700	84%
Preserved fish or seafood	4,904,300	-	4,904,300	87%
Sugar	2,724,300	-	2,724,300	89%
Biscuits	2,603,100	-	2,603,100	91%
Other	10,362,000	2,988,000	13,350,000	100%
Total	56,361,000	87,745,800	144,106,800	
Rennell-Bellona				
Potatoes and tubers	41,100	5,391,100	5,432,200	25%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	85,700	3,233,700	3,319,400	41%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	43,500	3,216,100	3,259,600	56%
Rice	2,765,400	-	2,765,400	68%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	14,100	1,636,300	1,650,400	76%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	19,800	1,162,100	1,181,900	82%
Preserved fish or seafood	919,500	-	919,500	86%
Pasta	604,200	-	604,200	89%
Biscuits	469,300	2,100	471,400	91%
Sugar	426,700	-	426,700	93%
Other	1,281,700	275,200	1,556,900	100%
Total	6,671,000	14,916,700	21,587,700	

Cont…Table 15

Main food (COICOP Sub-class) types	Main expenditure types			*Cumulative (%)*
	Cash	Home production	Total	
Guadalcanal				
Potatoes and tubers	12,841,200	102,533,400	115,374,600	21%
Rice	103,543,400	-	103,543,400	39%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	12,913,400	52,891,100	65,804,500	51%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	8,048,000	44,240,700	52,288,700	60%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	20,251,700	27,686,600	47,938,300	69%
Preserved fish or seafood	30,910,500	-	30,910,500	74%
Biscuits	18,944,800	-	18,944,800	78%
Pasta	18,274,700	-	18,274,700	81%
Chicken - fresh, chilled, frozen	14,593,700	2,227,800	16,821,600	84%
Bread	10,223,800	-	10,223,800	86%
Other	65,832,600	12,290,200	78,122,900	100%
Total	316,377,900	241,869,800	558,247,700	
Malaita				
Potatoes and tubers	22,258,100	306,193,700	328,451,800	40%
Rice	132,582,900	-	132,582,900	56%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	24,754,700	55,212,100	79,966,800	65%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	9,919,200	45,886,900	55,806,100	72%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	5,633,700	47,829,600	53,463,400	79%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	3,811,200	42,168,100	45,979,300	84%
Preserved fish or seafood	22,944,600	-	22,944,600	87%
Pasta	18,952,700	-	18,952,700	89%
Sugar	13,996,300	-	13,996,300	91%
Cakes	13,510,500	69,900	13,580,500	93%
Other	43,844,700	17,164,700	61,009,400	100%
Total	312,208,800	514,525,100	826,733,800	
Makira				
Potatoes and tubers	1,943,000	39,562,600	41,505,600	26%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	1,291,600	29,856,200	31,147,800	46%
Rice	24,259,000	-	24,259,000	61%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	2,401,900	12,556,700	14,958,600	70%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	1,345,200	9,835,500	11,180,700	77%
Porc - fresh, chilled, frozen	2,102,400	2,972,700	5,075,200	80%
Pasta	4,667,900	-	4,667,900	83%
Preserved fish or seafood	4,311,900	-	4,311,900	86%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	212,800	3,133,400	3,346,200	88%
Biscuits	3,057,100	-	3,057,100	90%
Other	12,926,000	3,177,400	16,103,400	100%
Total	58,518,800	101,094,600	159,613,400	

Cont…Table 15

Main food (COICOP Sub-class) types	Main expenditure types			*Cumulative (%)*
	Cash	Home production	Total	
Temotu				
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	2,014,000	34,849,000	36,863,000	29%
Potatoes and tubers	3,746,200	22,759,900	26,506,100	50%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	2,647,300	13,838,100	16,485,300	63%
Rice	14,595,200	-	14,595,200	75%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	722,600	5,749,100	6,471,600	80%
Seafood - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	185,500	5,512,500	5,697,900	84%
Pasta	2,633,300	-	2,633,300	86%
Preserved fish or seafood	2,332,200	-	2,332,200	88%
Sugar	2,158,200	-	2,158,200	90%
Cakes	1,600,000	109,800	1,709,800	91%
Other	8,522,200	2,716,300	11,238,500	100%
Total	41,156,600	85,534,600	126,691,200	
Honiara				
Rice	62,418,700	-	62,418,700	17%
Fish - live, fresh, chilled, frozen	31,885,700	783,600	32,669,300	25%
Vegetables - fresh, chilled, frozen	29,728,800	2,267,900	31,996,600	34%
Preserved fish or seafood	28,186,100	-	28,186,100	42%
Bread	27,197,100	-	27,197,100	49%
Potatoes and tubers	16,135,500	10,301,600	26,437,100	56%
Chicken - fresh, chilled, frozen	21,721,700	230,900	21,952,700	62%
Fruit - fresh, chilled, frozen	17,040,700	4,068,100	21,108,700	67%
Pasta	19,514,800	-	19,514,800	73%
Biscuits	17,054,100	-	17,054,100	77%
Other	84,555,300	863,100	85,418,400	100%
Total	355,438,500	18,515,200	373,953,700	

Note: It is noted that the amounts of the respective food types in the food sub-class (COICOP) have been derived based on amounts expressed in ('000s) and rounded to the nearest hundreds. The totals are the sum of the rounded amounts of respective food items. Hence, the totals slightly vary from the actuals.

OTHER MAIN CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE CATEGORIES (COICOP)

This section expands the discussion on food and non-alcoholic beverages division (COICOP) to highlight main findings of the other main consumption expenditure categories. These categories include alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics, transportation, communication and housing and utilities.

According to the results from Table 16, it is evident among the majority of provinces that tobacco consumption is an important budget item. Tobacco consumption accounts for 47% of total expenditure within the alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics category. Of the total amount (SBD$264 million) spent on tobacco, half the amount was spent by Honiara and Guadalcanal households combined.

In addition, when examined by the type of commodity, it is evident that Honiara households spent the highest amount compared to all other provinces on beer (33%), tobacco (27%) and wine (63%). Such consumption choices and preferences are typical of an urban household, given the relatively higher concentration of higher income earners within Honiara.

Within respective provinces, the survey also shows that households in Temotu Province consumed relatively more beer than other related products, while within Makira Province households consumed more narcotics, especially betel-nuts than other related products.

Table 16: Total annual expenditure - alcoholic beverages and tobacco by province ('000, SBD)

Alcoholic bev., tobacco	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadal canal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Beer	165,091	5,848	15,356	8,395	5,305	423	33,297	17,134	8,749	15,693	54,892
Narcotics	127,196	3,475	16,055	6,723	10,795	282	31,524	19,122	13,886	6,330	19,004
Spirits	3,109	-	665	-	-	-	35	-	857	789	763
Tobacco	263,855	15,431	40,853	8,461	10,926	1,444	61,263	31,191	11,029	12,722	70,534
Wine	852	-	-	-	-	-	278	-	-	-	573
Total	560,103	24,754	72,929	23,580	27,027	2,148	126,397	67,447	34,521	35,534	145,767
					%						
Beer	29.5	23.6	21.1	35.6	19.6	19.7	26.3	25.4	25.3	44.2	37.7
Narcotics	22.7	14.0	22.0	28.5	39.9	13.1	24.9	28.4	40.2	17.8	13.0
Spirits	0.6	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.03	-	2.5	2.2	0.5
Tobacco	47.1	62.3	56.0	35.9	40.4	67.2	48.5	46.2	31.9	35.8	48.4
Wine	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					%						
Beer	100	3.5	9.3	5.1	3.2	0.3	20.2	10.4	5.3	9.5	33.2
Narcotics	100	2.7	12.6	5.3	8.5	0.2	24.8	15.0	10.9	5.0	14.9
Spirits	100	-	21.4	-	-	-	1.1	-	27.6	25.4	24.5
Tobacco	100	5.8	15.5	3.2	4.1	0.5	23.2	11.8	4.2	4.8	26.7
Wine	100	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	-	-	-	67.3
Total	100	4.4	13.0	4.2	4.8	0.4	22.6	12.0	6.2	6.3	26.0

Note: The amounts in dash (-) may not necessarily reflect no actual spending in reality. Also note that expenditures on alcohol, tobacco and narcotics or illicit substances are often sensitive and often not fully disclosed by households.

Narcotic commodities comprise of products such as illicit drugs (e.g., marijuana, cocaine), home produced illegal alcoholic beverages, and other culturally accepted products such as kava, betel-nuts and betel-nut supplements (e.g., mustard leaf and lime). Given the informal, health and unlawful nature of activities involved in producing many of these products, and cultural sensitivity around their uses, particularly illicit drugs, full disclosure of expenditure on these commodities remain a major challenge. Often households under report or do not report at all spending on these commodities.

According to Table 17, expenditure on betel-nut alone (excluding betel-nut chewing supplements) amounted to SBD$106 million annually, slightly over 80% of total spending on narcotics.

Households in Guadalcanal Province spent the highest amount (SBD$26 million) on betel-nuts, contributing a quarter of all expenditure on betel-nuts. This is followed closely by Malaita Province. It is obvious that the value of home production of betel-nuts account for the majority of expenditure within the respective provinces, with the exception of Honiara and Rennell-Bellona, were cash-expenditure is predominant. In Isabel and Makira provinces, close to 90% of betel-nut expenditure comes from home production.

Table 17: Total annual expenditure on betel-nuts by main expenditure type and province

Province	Main expenditure type	Betel nuts*		
		SBD	%	%
Central	Cash	2,357,199	2.2	24.6
	Home produced	7,230,007	6.8	75.4
	Total	*9,587,206*	*9.1*	100.0
Choiseul	Cash	723,026	0.7	25.4
	Home produced	2,123,839	2.0	74.6
	Total	*2,846,865*	*2.7*	100.0
Guadalcanal	Cash	12,725,950	12.0	49.0
	Home produced	13,234,101	12.5	51.0
	Total	*25,960,050*	*24.5*	100.0
Honiara	Cash	14,196,540	13.4	97.3
	Home produced	396,229	0.4	2.7
	Total	*14,592,769*	*13.8*	100.0
Isabel	Cash	635,394	0.6	11.4
	Home produced	4,931,183	4.7	88.6
	Total	*5,566,577*	*5.3*	100.0
Makira	Cash	1,495,089	1.4	12.8
	Home produced	10,200,188	9.6	87.2
	Total	*11,695,277*	*11.0*	100.0
Malaita	Cash	7,962,264	7.5	48.1
	Home produced	8,582,076	8.1	51.9
	Total	*16,544,341*	*15.6*	100.0
Ren-Bel	Cash	243,536	0.2	91.0
	Home produced	24,088	0.0	9.0
	Total	*267,623*	*0.3*	100.0
Temotu	Cash	1,887,936	1.8	33.3
	Home produced	3,786,815	3.6	66.7
	Total	*5,674,751*	*5.4*	100.0
Western	Cash	5,773,839	5.5	43.7
	Home produced	7,425,938	7.0	56.3
	Total	*13,199,777*	*12.5*	100.0
Total	Total	105,935,238	100.0	100.0

**Excludes betel-nut supplements (mustard and lime for betel-nut use)*

Expenditure on transportation, particularly sea-transport, accounts for more than half the total expenditure on transport. This expenditure is highly influenced by spending in provinces such

as Western, Isabel, Central, Makira and Temotu. In Rennell-Bellona, 70% of total transport expenditure is spent on air-transport alone. These findings reflect the dependence on sea-air transport given the geographical island-atoll nature of the country (see Table 18).

In terms of expenditure on significant communication products and services, the most important communication items across all provinces are mobile phone recharge cards and purchases of mobile phones. In Honiara, households spent SBD$58 million on recharge cards and SBD$4.5 million on mobile phones, the highest amount in all provinces (see Table 19).

Regarding expenditure on important commodities within the housing and utilities category, it is evident that liquid fuel (e.g., petrol, diesel, kerosene etc.) mainly for domestic heating and lighting purposes etc., are significant household budget items across the majority of provinces. Malaita Province spent the highest amount (SBD$16.3 million), followed by Guadalcanal (SBD$12.6 million), Western (SBD$11 million), Honiara (SBD$3.4 million) and others. However, within Honiara, the highest expenditure item in this category was renting a house (SBD$84.5 million) (see Table 20).

Table 18: Expenditure (SBD) on transportation (COICOP division) by sub-class of selected goods and services by province

	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Bicycles	93,600	165,800	-	17,100	148,900	820,800	165,400	251,000	29,200	121,400
Combined passenger transport	23,900	-	-	190,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,100
Fuels and lubricants	6,189,400	21,574,100	9,879,300	2,922,700	61,200	26,477,500	7,110,500	6,376,100	2,540,900	68,401,500
Maintenance and repair	33,900	76,200	-	-	100	2,351,400	-	-	-	1,290,800
Motor cars	-	381,400	-	297,900	749,400	17,424,300	964,300	4,743,900	-	33,780,800
Other purchased transport services	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	88,300
Other services	1,900	11,300	-	-	-	68,500	354,600	98,600	-	161,100
Passenger transport by air	9,654,900	4,943,900	612,300	269,000	6,179,800	8,090,400	31,900	13,863,400	3,028,600	26,804,300
Passenger transport by road	616,100	7,752,400	929,900	1,236,800	265,500	69,369,100	33,341,900	2,371,500	1,663,900	74,840,500
Passenger transport by water	11,296,700	40,910,000	11,873,600	13,475,900	1,500,200	8,731,300	22,468,300	35,628,100	15,325,100	22,445,400
Spare parts and accessories	-	-	-	-	14,000	1,297,100	3,300	32,300	11,100	1,456,700

Table 19: Expenditure (SBD) on communication (COICOP division) by sub-class of selected goods and services by province

	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Postal stamps and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	492,700	-	-	144,600
Mobile phones	781,600	1,740,600	402,100	366,800	212,000	950,700	906,800	452,000	828,500	4,542,400
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,900
Connection, subscription feed and phone bills	-	-	-	498,400	-	557,100	-	-	-	345,200
Landline installation and subscription	9,500	25,100	-	7,300	-	389,600	216,100	-	-	1,480,700
Internet café	-	246,100	-	99,000	17,100	816,900	16,200	105,600	-	1,283,600
Phone cards	27,300	6,600	20,800	-	-	18,800	-	-	-	18,200
Mobile phone recharge cards	4,866,600	23,029,100	3,802,500	4,907,000	371,300	44,670,900	20,694,500	7,576,400	4,320,000	58,186,300
Fax services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,700	17,400	25,100
Dongols	9,100	719,100	5,400	-	-	144,500	239,100	518,100	8,600	454,800

Table 20: Expenditure (SBD) on housing and utilities (COICOP division) by sub-class of selected goods and services by province (excl. imputed rents)

	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Electricity charges	470,300	3,958,200	1,222,300	2,063,900	-	2,235,600	3,474,900	1,091,400	616,700	29,300,900
Hot water	-	12,500	-	47,900	-	-	-	-	-	108,000
Labour for dwelling maintenance	10,100	14,500	571,600	53,000	-	48,500	45,700	145,300	17,300	636,500
Liquid fuels	2,383,000	10,961,700	7,384,900	1,302,400	153,900	12,570,700	16,368,200	6,511,100	523,100	3,648,200
Other materials for maintenance	184,400	5,444,400	88,500	1,032,500	-	404,500	752,900	121,800	124,200	5,795,600
Refuse disposal	-	15,500	-	-	-	26,100	-	-	-	496,100
Rent - house	1,333,500	2,911,500	338,500	75,500	-	6,159,500	8,170,600	786,900	159,100	84,536,400
Rent - land	86,400	4,726,400	-	129,000	700	23,872,100	3,700	-	201,600	12,527,100
Security	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	20,200	-	418,700
Sewer disposal	-	48,500	-	-	-	69,900	-	-	-	104,400
Paint	9,800	12,900	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	900	800
Plumbing	-	104,100	-	-	-	9,400	-	-	-	511,700
Solid fuels	165,600	1,035,400	171,300	22,000	-	2,093,100	600,800	352,500	366,500	9,766,800
Gas	710,200	5,760,300	1,565,800	1,052,300	146,900	4,624,300	2,024,700	1,374,500	470,700	15,419,900
Water	-	976,300	7,500	2,075,100	-	5,103,600	803,500	-	141,200	24,492,500

Note: For Tables 18-20, caution should be taken in assessing more detailed information down to specific sub-class levels of COICOP commodities due to sample size limitations of the survey.

The analysis of the distribution of total expenditure at the national level discussed in the national report was presented in deciles and quintiles. At the provincial level, and in this discussion, quintiles or quartiles are presented instead due to sample size limitations.

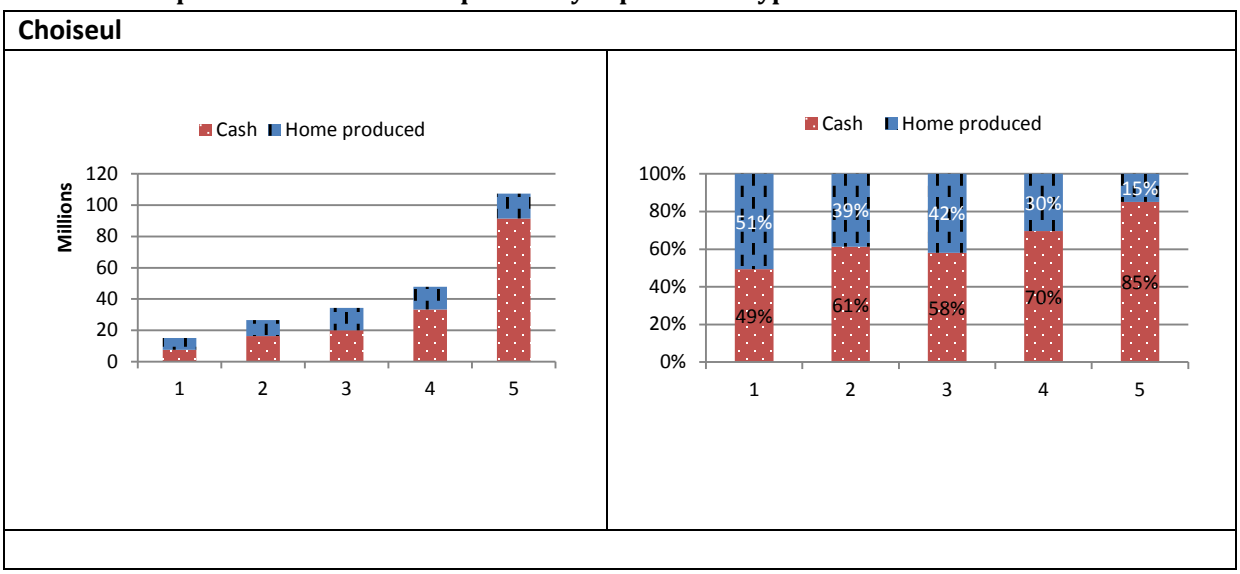
At the national level, the top 20% (quintile 5) of all households (wealthier households) spent close to 40% of all expenditure in the country and four times the expenditure of the lowest 20% (quintile 1). Across provinces, the relative contribution of quintile 5 over quintile 1 is the lowest in Central Province, compared with other provinces. On the other hand, the wealthier households (quintile 5) in Honiara not only account for 71% of all expenditure in Honiara, but spent close to twenty four times the amount spent by the poorest (quintile 1) households. In Guadalcanal, the top 20% of households spent close to six times the amount spent by the bottom 20%. These suggest that the skewness in the distribution of national expenditure is swayed mainly towards spending in Honiara and Guadalcanal, especially in the higher quintile groups.

Table 21: Total annual expenditure in quintiles by province ('million, SBD)

Quintiles	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren- Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Quintile 1	703.5	36.4	132.0	51.5	34.9	5.0	106.5	182.9	70.9	39.5	43.8
Quintile 2	903.3	51.4	169.2	55.8	52.9	5.7	166.0	222.6	81.2	35.8	62.6
Quintile 3	1170.4	57.9	216.5	60.7	59.3	9.9	203.1	346.4	62.5	42.1	112.1
Quintile 4	1463.3	63.7	238.7	53.8	71.0	9.6	267.8	416.3	77.1	52.4	213.0
Quintile 5	2672.2	82.6	271.4	65.4	54.4	13.4	611.2	324.9	102.8	95.5	1050.6
Total	6,912.7	292.0	1,027.9	287.2	272.4	43.5	1,354.6	1,493.0	394.6	265.3	1,482.1

Figure 25 presents provincial expenditures by quintiles and corresponding distribution by main types of expenditure. The results show a higher share of expenditure on home production among the lower quintiles, suggesting a high dependence on subsistence production.

Figure 25: Total annual provincial expenditure by provincial quintile and distribution of expenditure within each quintile by expenditure type



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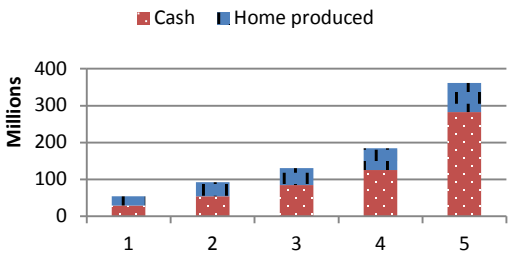

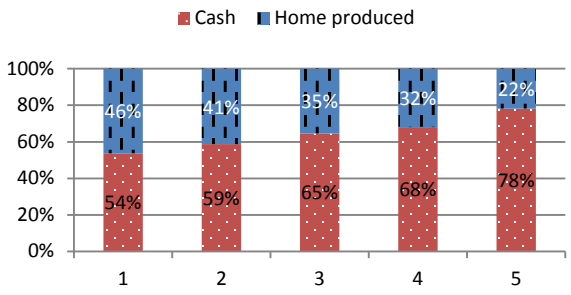

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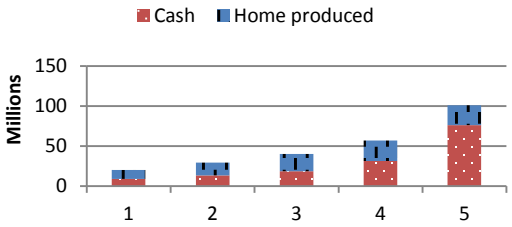
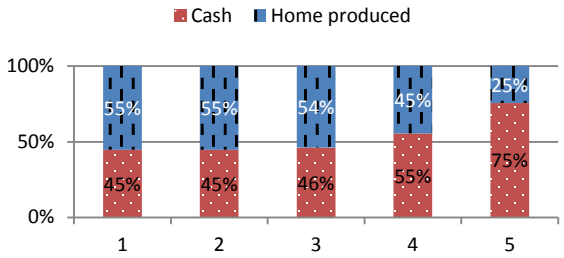
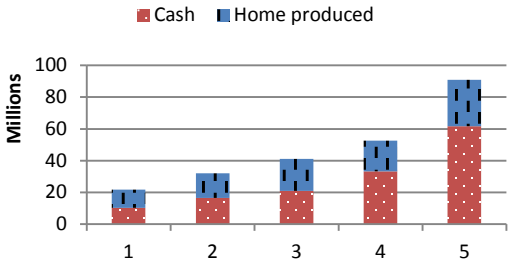
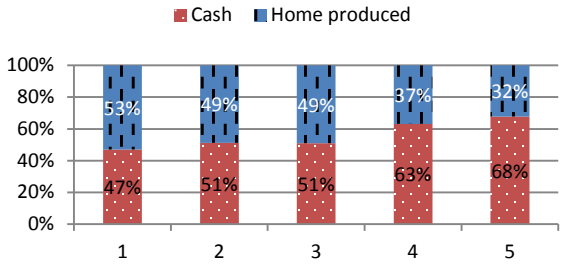




Central





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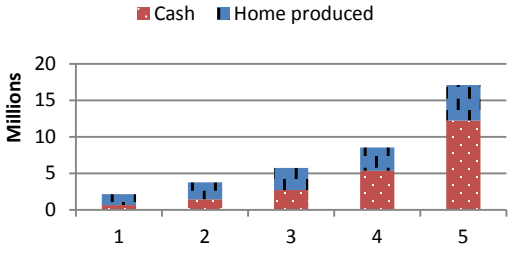

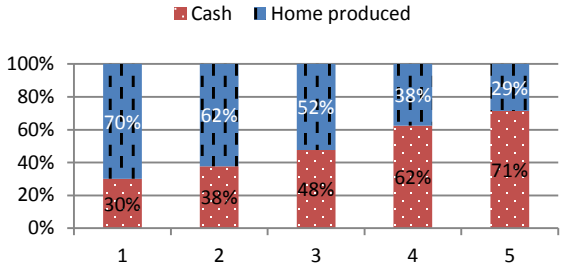

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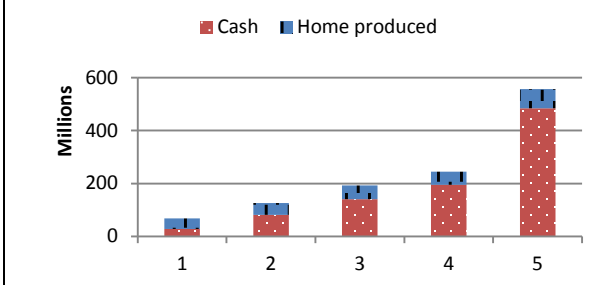
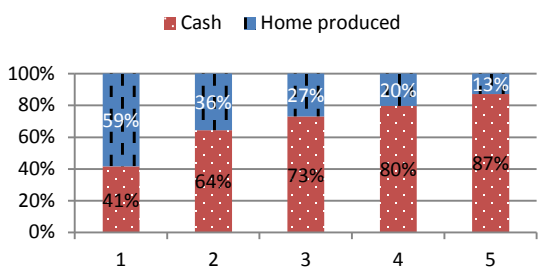
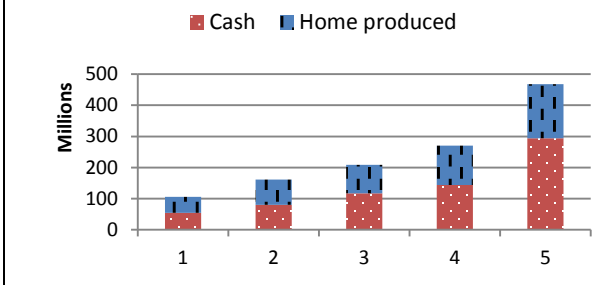
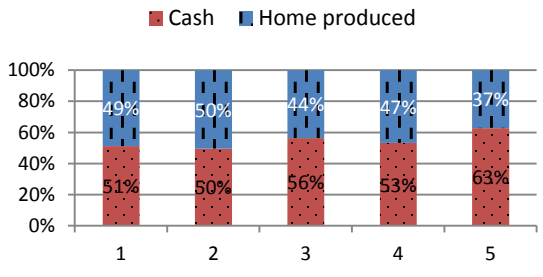




Malaita





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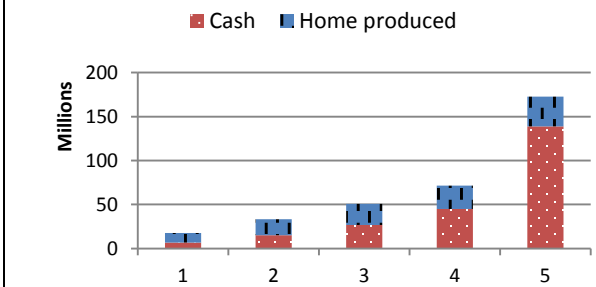
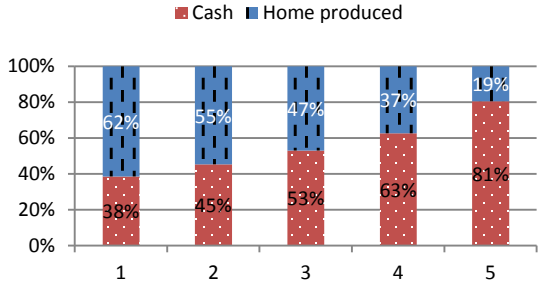
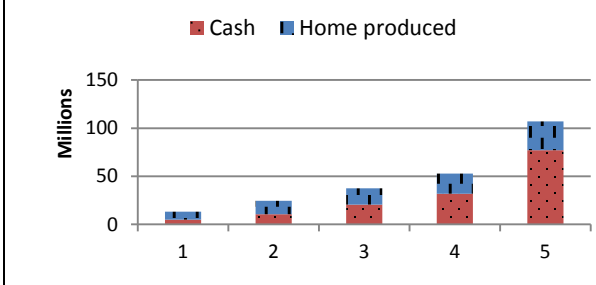
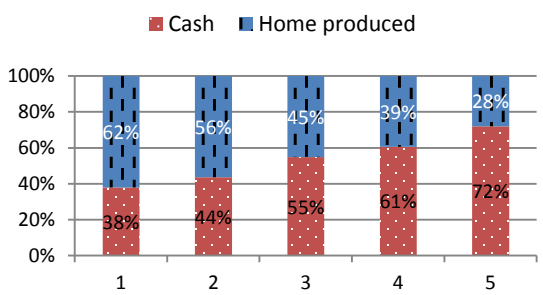


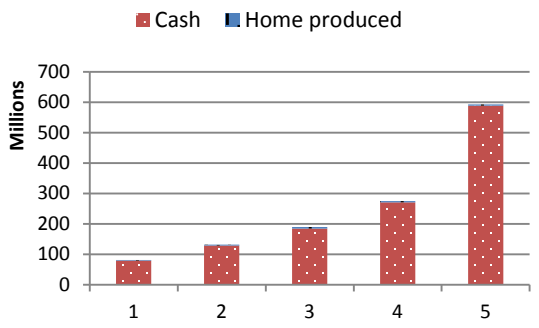


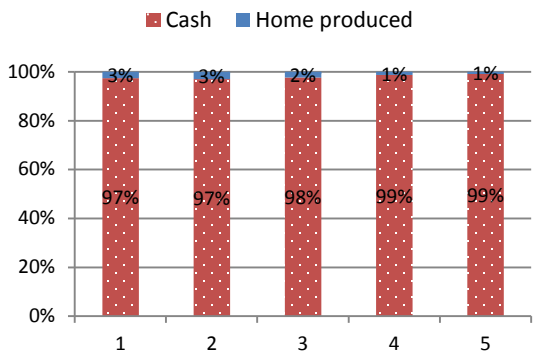
Temotu





Honiara





As discussed in the national report, the national expenditure Gini coefficient of 0.41 suggests a relatively high inequality among households in the country. At the provincial level, as shown in Table 22, Makira Province recorded relatively the highest Gini coefficient of 0.44, above the national coefficient and across all provinces. This further confirms with earlier observations and implies a relatively higher uneven distribution of expenditure amongst Makira households. The lowest inequality was recorded for Central Province. In addition, Honiara, the only fully urban area also recorded a relatively high Gini coefficient of 0.39. Again, these findings confirm the unequal and skewed distribution of expenditure among households within and across provinces.

Table 22: Gini index by province on total expenditure excluding imputed rents

8. Makira	0.438	1. Choiseul	0.385
5. Rennell Bellona	0.400	2. Western	0.368
6. Guadalcanal	0.399	3. Isabel	0.329
10. Honiara	0.397	7. Malaita	0.295
9. Temotu	0.391	4. Central	0.285

SECTION 4: INCOME ANALYSIS

In a similar reporting structure as the national analysis report and the expenditure analysis section, this section presents the findings and analysis of household income at the provincial level.

The definitional section highlights the definitions and terms relating to the main income categories, sub-categories of main incomes, and types of income. The income analysis section discusses the findings and analysis by province, income by major category and type, income by sub-category, income from employment, income from wages and salaries, and income distribution and quintiles.

INCOME DEFINITIONS

In ensuring consistency of reporting from the national report and the expenditure analysis, statistically accepted concepts and definitions are restated from the national report to allow for ease of reference and continuity in the flow of discussions. The concepts and terms used are explained to facilitate interpretation of the income tables and variables used in this section.

Similar to the expenditure section, the concepts and definitions employed in this section follow the International Labour Organisations (ILO)'s resolution 1 of the Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. In addition, other universally accepted statistical concepts and definitions are used such as the SNA and the Solomon Islands based COICOP harmonised from the United Nations COICOP and the Pacific regional COICOP classifications.

MAIN INCOME CATEGORIES

The categorisation of the main sources of income and related receipts adopts the ILO's resolution with similar linkages to the related SNA definitions as follows:

1. Income from Employment: Comprises receipts for participation in economic activities in a strictly employment related capacity. It consists of two components:

    1.1 Employee Income: This comprises of direct wages and salaries, cash bonuses and gratuities, commissions and tips, directors' fees, profit-sharing bonuses and other forms of profit-related pay, remuneration for time not worked (e.g., as sick leave) as well as free or subsidized goods, and services from an employer. It includes severance and termination pay as well as employers' social insurance contributions. These items should be reported separately, when included. Employee income may be received in cash (monetary) or in kind in the form of as goods or services.

    1.2 Self-Employment Income: This refers to income received by individuals for themselves or in respect of their family members, over a given reference period, as a result of their or a member of their family's involvement in self-employment jobs. In addition, income from self-employment is restricted to owners of unincorporated enterprises who work in these enterprises. It excludes profits from capital investment of partners who do not work in these enterprises, dividends and directors' fees paid to owners of incorporated enterprises. Income from self-employment can be non-monetary, in-kind or valued from home produce.

2. Property Income: This consists of receipts obtained as a result of ownership of assets that are provided to others for their use. These are returns, usually monetary, from financial assets (interests, dividends), from non-financial assets such as land where rent is received for use, and from royalties. Interest receipts are payments received from accounts with banks, building societies, credit unions and other financial institutions, certificates of deposit, government bonds/loans, securities, debentures and loans to non-household members. Dividends are receipts from investment in an enterprise in which the investor does not work. Pensions and annuities in the form of dividends from voluntary private insurance schemes are also included. Rents are payments received for the use of both unproduced assets (i.e. natural resources), such as land, and for produced assets, such as houses. Rents should be recorded net of expenses. Royalties are receipts from writings, right to make use of inventions etc. that are patented or copyrighted.

4. Transfer Income: Transfers are receipts for which the recipient does not give anything tangible to the donor in direct return for the receipts. Transfers consist of cash (monetary), or goods or services in other cases. Current or regular transfers are those that usually recur regularly and are mostly available for use during the reference period. Current or regular transfers received in cash and goods are as follows:

    (a) Remittances or support received from the family (of other households) whether they live in the Solomon Islands or overseas;

    (b) Social security pensions, insurance benefits and allowances generated from government sponsored social insurance schemes (compulsory/legal schemes) such as unemployment benefits, sickness benefits and security pensions;

    (c) Pensions and other insurance benefits from employer-sponsored social insurance schemes not covered by social security legislation (both funded and unfunded) such as education allowance and medical expenses;

    (d) Social assistance benefits from governments which provide the same benefits as social security schemes but are not covered by such schemes;

    (e) Current transfers from non-profit institutions (e.g. charities, trade unions, religious bodies) in the form of regular gifts and financial support such as scholarships, union strike pay, union's sickness benefits, and relief payments.

5. Irregular Gifts Received & Casual income: As stated above, household income covers all receipts which are received by the household or by individual members of the household referenced on an annual or more frequent interval. In the Solomon Islands and also in the pacific region, many gifts are received by households whether it is from other households or community groups etc. on an *ad-hoc irregular basis*. For this reason, a section in the tabulations has been included to cover such receipts due to their significance for a country such as the Solomon Islands. Other related receipts the household may receive will also be covered in this section and include receipts such as 'birth allowance', 'funeral allowance', 'inheritances' etc.

6. Imputed Rent: Refers to the same definition in the expenditure analysis. The value of imputed rents as income is equal to the value of expenditure on imputed rents.

7. Income from Household Production for Services of Own Consumption: This refers to services produced within the same household for the household's consumption and not for the market. This include services from owner occupied dwellings and services from consumer durable goods owned (e.g., washing machines, cookers etc.) as well as from own-produced

domestic services such as housekeeping. *Given the limited data, and quality of the data, it is less feasible to construct this measure and thus it is excluded from the overall analysis.* Users of the data can make necessary adjustments based on this limitation and their analysis needs.

SUB-CATEGORIES OF MAIN INCOMES

For each main income category, a further breakdown or sub-category of income is specified to support a more detailed level of analysis.

1.1 Income from Employment: The main sub-categories included are:

1. Wage & Salary Income
2. Income from own household business (non-subsistence)
   This includes self-employed business income. Household business (non-subsistence) income is also referred to as 'non-subsistence business income' in some cases.
3. Subsistence Income (Agriculture, including forestry)
   This also includes cash crops, betel-nuts, fruit & vegetables, firewood and flowers.
4. Subsistence Income (Handicraft, including home processed food)
5. Subsistence Income (Livestock).
6. Subsistence Income (Fishing).
7. Home Production consumed

Employment income from own household-based business enterprises and subsistence income: Specific efforts have been made to separate out the income from households engaged in business related activities and subsistence-based monetary activities. Income from the latter activities comes from active participation in the four main activities identified: agriculture, fisheries, livestock and handicraft. Whilst noting conceptual issues, incomes received from such subsistence-based market-oriented activities can be seen as secondary because the primary purpose of such activities is self-sufficiency/home production. It is evident from the survey that certain household members engaged primarily in subsistence activities are now seen to be participating, to some degree, in some form of subsistence-based monetary trade (e.g., selling of excess fish stock) where income is received or paid to household members involved. These kinds of activities do not necessarily conform to similar market conditions where fully competitive forces of supply and demand are at play, and thus can also be seen as non-market in nature. While it will be seen from this analysis that income obtained is relatively lower in these activities, these activities play a significant role in the livelihood of many Solomon Island households especially in the agriculture and fisheries sector. In addition, for the purpose of computing net income, *intermediate consumption (operating costs)* which includes the cost of goods and services used purposely for generating the outputs of the mentioned subsistence activities are subtracted.

1.2 Property Income: as discussed earlier, property income is income that arises from the ownership of assets. This category has been split in to the major types of property income which includes:

1. Home Rental
2. Other income from capital (dividends, interests, royalties)

In the questionnaire on income (module 4), land lease was actually collected under 'Other property income' whereas in the tabulations to follow, 'Other Property Income' includes interest from financial institutions overseas, interest from money lending and dividends.

1.3 Transfer Income: Transfer income is further classified in to four sub-categories:

1. Remittances
2. Pensions
3. Scholarship
4. Other transfers (Solomon Islands and overseas)

Irregular Gifts Received & casual income
As stated above, this section addresses cash and gifts which are received by households, whether it is from another household or other community groups, on an *ad-hoc irregular basis*. The categories of most relevance to the Solomon Islands covered in this section are as follows:

1. Casual income (e.g., sale of assets, inheritance etc.)
2. Items received for free as a gift (home produced or bought)

TYPE OF INCOME

A further specification in terms of the types of income received includes:

1. Cash income
2. Home production consumed
3. In kind receipts – goods (received from another household)
4. In kind receipts – home production received
5. Imputed rents
6. In-kind income

Cash Income
Cash (monetary) income accounts for wage and salaries, household based business income, and sales of home production. All cash receipts from property income and cash transfer income will also be classified as cash income.

Home production consumed
Home production income covers the estimated value of final home production that the household produces and then consumes. Using their (household/member) combined labour, goods are initially acquired, grown or gathered, often uncultivated, and further processed from predominantly subsistence activities for final household consumption. If a household sells home produce, it is treated as cash income, as cash was generated from the sale. In the context of this meaning and computation, the total net value of home production income is the difference between the gross value of home production consumed and associated intermediate expenses. Income from home production consumed is categorised as employment income.

In kind receipts/gift
This type of income is similar as the one described on the expenditure analysis. All goods and services received as gifts on a more regular basis in the form of cash or home produced in the income side have the same value from the expenditure side of the donating household.

Imputed rents
Treated also as a type of income and already defined above.

In-kind income

In-kind income covers any income received by the household that is not in the form of cash. For wage and salary, this would involve the employer paying the household member, in full or partially, with a gift in-kind instead of cash. For the section in the tables addressing 'Irregular Gifts Received & Other Receipts', the component 'ad-hoc gifts received' will also be treated and categorized as a form of in-kind income.

***NB:** As stated in Section 3 (expenditure analysis), the definitions, treatment and categorising of income data and related variables may vary slightly with other international conceptual and compilation frameworks, and standards. Hence, depending on the user's specific data needs and analytical interests, the HIES data and tables provides flexibility to meet these related demands.*

INCOME ANALYSIS BY PROVINCE

At the national level, the total annual household income in nominal terms is estimated at SBD$7.282 billion. Excluding imputed rent, total income amounts to SBD$6.199 billion, as shown in Table 23. As mentioned in the expenditure analysis section, in certain areas of analysis, imputed rent will be excluded from total annual income to allow a more in-depth insight of the underlying annual income. Disaggregated by province, Honiara accounts for relatively the highest share (25%) of total household income excluding imputed rent, followed by Malaita (20%) and Guadalcanal (19%) province. Rennell-Bellona Province contributed the lowest share (1%) of annual income.

Table 23: Total annual, average, median and per capita income (excluding imputed rent) by province ('000)

Province	House-holds	Popula-tion	Average HH size	Total income (excl. imp. rent, SBD)	Average income (SBD)		Median income (SBD)	
					Per-Hhold	Per-Capita	Per-Hhold	Per-Capita
Choiseul	5,579	31,433	5.6	328,620	58,903	10,455	30,295	5,009
Western	16,294	91,033	5.6	720,640	44,227	7,916	30,704	5,105
Isabel	6,088	27,610	4.5	244,540	40,168	8,857	26,098	5,636
Central	5,808	31,172	5.4	391,720	67,445	12,566	32,327	6,130
Ren-Bell	815	4,650	5.7	36,550	44,851	7,861	33,504	6,115
Guadalcanal	20,321	108,663	5.3	1,189,910	58,556	10,950	36,796	6,528
Malaita	28,914	170,883	5.9	1,209,740	41,839	7,079	32,640	5,304
Makira	8,493	53,199	6.3	295,030	34,738	5,546	23,003	3,709
Temotu	5,095	28,509	5.6	241,060	47,312	8,455	28,696	5,161
Honiara	10,633	68,651	6.5	1,541,450	144,969	22,453	71,303	11,888
Solomon Is.	**108,041**	**615,804**	**5.7**	**6,199,260**	**57,379**	**10,067**	**33,131**	**5,798**

The results from Table 23 show that although households earned on average SBD$57,379 annually excluding imputed rent, they spent on average SBD$53,961, about 6% less than their average income. At the provincial level, the variations in average income and expenditure appear significant in Central Province where average income exceeds average expenditure by 64%. This is also the case in Choiseul and Honiara, where average income exceeds expenditure by 42% and 21%, respectively.

The average annual household income is higher than the median annual household income (SBD$33,131). In all provinces, with the exception of Western, Rennell-Bellona and Malaita, average incomes are twice the median incomes. As also noted in the expenditure analysis earlier, this indicates the skewed distribution of income among households and persons, and implies that certain wealthier and very low income households within these provinces influence the average incomes. Hence, this suggests that the median income is more representative of the average income of the middle class.

Honiara accounts for twice the national average (household and per-capita incomes) and twice the average and median incomes of the majority of provinces. Makira Province has the least average and median incomes across all provinces.

INCOME BY MAIN CATEGORY AND TYPE

The five main categories or sources of income include: employment income, property income, home production consumed, transfers, and casual income/irregular gifts. Employment income accounts for the highest (77%) of all income sources in the country, as shown in Table 24 below.

Table 24: Total annual income by main income category and province ('million, SBD)

Main income category	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Income: employment	5,607.70	292.4	637.6	201.4	377	29.6	1,125.60	1,112.40	263.8	222.9	1,344.90
Income: property	283.6	12.6	28.8	30.4	6	2.1	36	22.9	7.3	0.1	137.4
Regular transfer income	95.6	9.3	11	5.6	2.1	1.3	9.7	21.2	6	1.1	28.4
Casual income	212.4	14.4	43.2	7	6.7	3.6	18.6	53.3	17.9	17	30.8
Imputed rents	1,082.70	60.9	204.9	40.3	33.9	6.3	169.1	277.8	48.5	29.4	211.6
TOTAL INCOME	7,281.90	389.6	925.6	284.9	425.6	42.8	1,359.00	1,487.50	343.6	270.5	1,753.10
					%						
Income: employment	77	75.1	68.9	70.7	88.6	69.2	82.8	74.8	76.8	82.4	76.7
Income: property	3.9	3.2	3.1	10.7	1.4	4.9	2.6	1.5	2.1	0	7.8
Regular transfer income	1.3	2.4	1.2	2	0.5	3	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.6
Casual income	2.9	3.7	4.7	2.5	1.6	8.4	1.4	3.6	5.2	6.3	1.8
Imputed rents	14.9	15.6	22.1	14.2	8	14.6	12.4	18.7	14.1	10.9	12.1
TOTAL INCOME	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
					%						
Income: employment	100	5.2	11.4	3.6	6.7	0.5	20.1	19.8	4.7	4	24
Income: property	100	4.4	10.2	10.7	2.1	0.7	12.7	8.1	2.6	0	48.4
Regular transfer Income	100	9.7	11.5	5.9	2.2	1.3	10.2	22.1	6.3	1.1	29.7
Casual income	100	6.8	20.3	3.3	3.1	1.7	8.8	25.1	8.4	8	14.5
Imputed rents	100	5.6	18.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	15.6	25.7	4.5	2.7	19.5
TOTAL INCOME	100	5.3	12.7	3.9	5.8	0.6	18.7	20.4	4.7	3.7	24.1

Honiara accounts for the highest share of employment income valued at SBD$1.3 billion (24%), followed by Guadalcanal Province (20%). Honiara, being the only urban area and capital city, accommodates a third of all employees in both the public and private sectors.

In addition, although Honiara households earn on average three to six times the average cash-income of all households across provinces, and two to four times the average employment-income, it records the lowest average income from home production. As expected, home production is more a rural dominated activity.

Table 25: Average annual income by main category, type and province (SBD)

Income Category/Type	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
INCOME	67,395	69,820	56,800	46,790	73,280	52,520	66,880	51,450	40,450	53,090	164,870
Income type											
Cash	42,133	49,041	29,575	26,117	51,481	26,503	43,797	23,228	21,465	29,244	133,932
Home produced	13,425	9,088	14,189	14,028	15,737	18,037	12,298	17,770	12,869	17,488	1,411
Imputed	10,020	10,916	12,575	6,620	5,837	7,607	8,321	9,608	5,711	5,770	19,900
Income in kind	1,816	771	460	16	224	245	2,461	837	400	569	9,621
Income category											
Employment	51,903	52,411	39,131	33,081	64,910	36,319	55,391	38,473	31,061	43,749	126,484
Property	2,625	2,258	1,768	4,993	1,033	2,577	1,772	792	860	20	12,922
Regular transfers	885	1,667	675	920	362	1,595	477	733	706	196	2,671
Casual income	1,965	2,563	2,645	1,150	1,154	4,417	915	1,843	2,108	3,337	2,897
Imputed rents	10,020	10,916	12,575	6,620	5,837	7,607	8,321	9,608	5,711	5,770	19,900

Notes: Sample size limitations should be noted as data is further disaggregated. Caution should be taken in interpreting the averages noting particularly the unexpectedly lower averages for Isabel's employment income-in kind and Temotu' s average property income that may not be fully representative of the provincial average.

INCOME BY SUB-CATEGORY

In this section, total annual income by main category or source is further dissected into sub-categories to assess the relative importance of these sources and their contribution to the aggregated main categories. Table 26 presents the sub-categories of income by province. Table 27 and Table 28 present the percentage distribution of the sub-categories of income within provinces and across provinces.

The main contributor to employment income is wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) amounting to SBD1.7 billion (24%) of total income, and 31% of employment income. This is mainly driven by household earnings from Honiara and Guadalcanal. Following closely is employment income from household businesses (22%) and home production (19%). Although the former is highly prevalent within the majority of provinces, Honiara, followed by Guadalcanal contributes the highest shares.

The main drivers of property income include royalties (1.4%) and home rental income (1.3%). Total royalties are highly influenced by royalties from mainly Isabel, Western and Guadalcanal provinces. Honiara is the main contributor to home rental income, accounting for 69% of total rental income (excluding imputed rent).

Casual income represent close to 3% of total income and comprise of irregular income, income value of purchased items received, and home produced items received. Irregular income is the main contributor to causal income among a number of provinces, with Malaita Province accounting for 25% of all irregular income.

Transfer income is relatively small, representing 1% of total income. The main contributor to transfer income is remittances (within Solomon Islands) valued at SBD$50.4 million. Malaita Province is the highest recipient (26%; SBD$13 million) of total remittances (within Solomon Islands), while Honiara is the highest recipient (32%; SBD$ 4.3 million) of total remittance from overseas.

Table 26: Total annual income in sub-category by province ('million', SBD)

Main/Sub-category of Income	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Wages & salaries	1,537.2	48.4	172.0	49.7	39.2	7.6	285.2	204.0	58.6	41.9	630.7
Public	661.1	24.4	65.1	24.8	27.1	5.5	71.8	125.4	40.2	31.3	245.5
Private	801.2	21.7	92.7	22.0	8.3	1.1	198.7	68.2	14.9	5.9	367.8
Other (NGO etc)	74.9	2.4	14.2	2.9	3.8	1.0	14.7	10.4	3.5	4.7	17.4
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	196.4	4.3	7.5	0.1	1.3	0.3	50.0	24.3	3.5	2.9	102.3
Business income (non-subsist.)	1,567.1	153.5	154.1	39.2	173.7	4.8	209.7	190.5	71.3	25.5	544.7
Subsistence Income (market oriented):											
Agriculture activities	459.2	19.1	29.9	17.2	40.0	0.2	232.3	67.0	20.9	22.4	10.2
Fishing activities	138.0	6.8	24.1	3.9	19.5	0.4	13.5	28.2	0.4	34.5	6.6
Livestock activities	176.2	8.2	6.3	7.8	9.6	0.2	64.2	61.8	4.5	6.3	7.4
Handicraft activities	144.9	5.2	28.6	1.6	4.6	4.3	23.4	37.9	4.6	6.6	28.2
Home production consumed	1,388.8	47.0	215.1	81.8	89.0	11.9	247.3	499.0	100.0	82.9	14.9
Total employment income	5,607.7	292.4	637.6	201.4	377.0	29.6	1,125.6	1,112.4	263.8	222.9	1,344.9
Home rental	95.9	1.6	9.4	4.7	1.8	0.00	6.1	5.9	0.8	0.00	65.7
Royalties	102.3	7.8	18.8	25.7	4.2	2.1	18.0	16.9	6.0	0.1	2.7
Other property income	85.4	3.2	0.6	0.1	0.00	0.00	11.9	0.1	0.5	0.03	69.0
Total property income	283.6	12.6	28.8	30.4	6.0	2.1	36.0	22.9	7.3	0.1	137.4
Remittances from Solomon	50.4	6.1	7.9	5.5	0.5	1.0	6.3	13.0	4.7	1.0	4.4
Remittances from overseas	13.6	1.6	2.4	0.04	0.6	0.2	0.7	3.5	0.2	0.1	4.3
Pension	29.8	1.3	0.5	0.03	0.00	0.1	2.6	4.7	1.1	0.00	19.4
Other transfer and benefit	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.1	0.4
Total regular transfer income	95.6	9.3	11.0	5.6	2.1	1.3	9.7	21.2	6.0	1.1	28.4
Irregular cash income	78.7	7.1	9.6	1.3	1.9	0.00	9.9	19.5	2.7	7.0	19.7
Bought items received	72.0	3.6	17.4	2.2	2.4	0.7	6.2	18.8	6.0	3.8	10.9
Home produced item received	61.7	3.7	16.2	3.6	2.4	2.8	2.5	14.9	9.3	6.2	0.2
Total casual income	212.4	14.4	43.2	7.0	6.7	3.6	18.6	53.3	17.9	17.0	30.8
Total income (excl. imput.rents)	6,199.3	328.6	720.6	244.5	391.7	36.6	1,189.9	1,209.7	295.0	241.1	1,541.5
Imputed rents	1,082.7	60.9	204.9	40.3	33.9	6.3	169.1	277.8	48.5	29.4	211.6
TOTAL INCOME	7,281.9	389.6	925.6	284.9	425.6	42.8	1,359.0	1,487.5	343.6	270.5	1,753.1

Table 27: Percent (%) distribution of income in sub-category by provinces

Main/Sub-category of Income	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Rennell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Wages & salaries	21.1	12.4	18.6	17.5	9.2	17.7	21.0	13.7	17.0	15.5	36.0
Public	9.1	6.3	7.0	8.7	6.4	12.8	5.3	8.4	11.7	11.6	14.0
Private	11.0	5.6	10.0	7.7	2.0	2.6	14.6	4.6	4.3	2.2	21.0
Other (NGO etc)	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.0
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	2.7	1.1	0.8	0.04	0.3	0.6	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	5.8
Business income (non-subsist.)	21.5	39.4	16.6	13.8	40.8	11.3	15.4	12.8	20.8	9.4	31.1
Subsistence Income (market oriented):											
Agriculture activities	6.3	4.9	3.2	6.0	9.4	0.5	17.1	4.5	6.1	8.3	0.6
Fishing activities	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.4	4.6	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.1	12.8	0.4
Livestock activities	2.4	2.1	0.7	2.7	2.3	0.5	4.7	4.2	1.3	2.3	0.4
Handicraft activities	2.0	1.3	3.1	0.6	1.1	10.0	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.4	1.6
Home production consumed	19.1	12.1	23.2	28.7	20.9	27.7	18.2	33.5	29.1	30.7	0.8
Total employment income	77.0	75.1	68.9	70.7	88.6	69.2	82.8	74.8	76.8	82.4	76.7
Home rental	1.3	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.00	3.7
Royalties	1.4	2.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	4.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.02	0.2
Other property income	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.9	0.01	0.2	0.01	3.9
Total property income	3.9	3.2	3.1	10.7	1.4	4.9	2.6	1.5	2.1	0.03	7.8
Remittances from Solomon	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.2
Remittances from overseas	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.01	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.05	0.02	0.2
Pension	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.01	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.00	1.1
Other transfer and benefit	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.02	0.2	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0
Total regular transfer income	1.3	2.4	1.2	2.0	0.5	3.0	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.6
Irregular cash income	1.1	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.00	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.6	1.1
Bought items received	1.0	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.6
Home produced item received	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.6	6.6	0.2	1.0	2.7	2.3	0.01
Total casual income	2.9	3.7	4.7	2.5	1.6	8.4	1.4	3.6	5.2	6.3	1.8
Total income (excl. imputed rents)	85.1	84.4	77.9	85.8	92.0	85.4	87.6	81.3	85.9	89.1	87.9
Imputed rents	14.9	15.6	22.1	14.2	8.0	14.6	12.4	18.7	14.1	10.9	12.1
TOTAL INCOME	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 28: Percent (%) distribution of income in sub-category across provinces

Main/Sub-category of Income	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Rennell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
						%					
Wages & salaries	100.0	3.1	11.2	3.2	2.6	0.5	18.6	13.3	3.8	2.7	41.0
Public	100.0	3.7	9.9	3.7	4.1	0.8	10.9	19.0	6.1	4.7	37.1
Private	100.0	2.7	11.6	2.7	1.0	0.1	24.8	8.5	1.9	0.7	45.9
Other (NGO etc)	100.0	3.2	19.0	3.9	5.1	1.3	19.6	13.8	4.6	6.2	23.2
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	100.0	2.2	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	25.5	12.3	1.8	1.5	52.1
Business income (non-subsist.)	100.0	9.8	9.8	2.5	11.1	0.3	13.4	12.2	4.6	1.6	34.8
Subsistence Income (market oriented):											
Agriculture activities	100.0	4.2	6.5	3.7	8.7	0.05	50.6	14.6	4.6	4.9	2.2
Fishing activities	100.0	4.9	17.5	2.8	14.2	0.3	9.8	20.4	0.3	25.0	4.8
Livestock activities	100.0	4.6	3.6	4.4	5.4	0.1	36.4	35.0	2.5	3.6	4.2
Handicraft activities	100.0	3.6	19.8	1.1	3.1	3.0	16.2	26.1	3.2	4.5	19.5
Home production consumed	100.0	3.4	15.5	5.9	6.4	0.9	17.8	35.9	7.2	6.0	1.1
Total employment income	100.0	5.2	11.4	3.6	6.7	0.5	20.1	19.8	4.7	4.0	24.0
Home rental	100.0	1.6	9.8	4.9	1.8	0.0	6.4	6.1	0.8	0.00	68.5
Royalties	100.0	7.6	18.4	25.1	4.1	2.0	17.6	16.6	5.9	0.05	2.6
Other property income	100.0	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.00	0.00	13.9	0.1	0.6	0.04	80.7
Total property income	100.0	4.4	10.2	10.7	2.1	0.7	12.7	8.1	2.6	0.03	48.4
Remittances from Solomon	100.0	12.1	15.7	10.9	0.9	2.0	12.6	25.8	9.3	1.9	8.7
Remittances from overseas	100.0	11.9	17.9	0.3	4.3	1.3	5.5	25.6	1.2	0.4	31.8
Pension	100.0	4.4	1.8	0.1	0.00	0.3	8.9	15.7	3.8	0.00	65.0
Other transfer and benefit	100.0	12.5	8.9	3.1	54.7	0.00	0.00	0.5	0.00	2.6	18.2
Total regular transfer income	100.0	9.7	11.5	5.9	2.2	1.3	10.2	22.1	6.3	1.1	29.7
Irregular cash income	100.0	9.1	12.2	1.6	2.5	0.0	12.6	24.8	3.4	8.9	25.1
Bought items received	100.0	4.9	24.2	3.1	3.3	1.0	8.6	26.2	8.3	5.3	15.1
Home produced item received	100.0	6.0	26.2	5.8	3.9	4.6	4.1	24.1	15.0	10.1	0.3
Total casual income	100.0	6.8	20.3	3.3	3.1	1.7	8.8	25.1	8.4	8.0	14.5
Total income (excl. imputed rents)	100.0	5.3	11.6	3.9	6.3	0.6	19.2	19.5	4.8	3.9	24.9
Imputed rents	100.0	5.6	18.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	15.6	25.7	4.5	2.7	19.5
TOTAL INCOME	100.0	5.3	12.7	3.9	5.8	0.6	18.7	20.4	4.7	3.7	24.1

INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Discussion on employment income is further expanded into its main sub-components, given is relative importance and as the main source of income across all provinces.

Employment income is categorized into wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) (31%), business/ self-employment income (28%), and income attained from home production (25%). Income from subsistence based activities (agriculture, fishing, livestock and handicraft) makeup the remaining 16%.

At the national level, wages and salaries account for 31% of total employment income, followed by income from business/self-employment consisting of 28%. In Honiara and Guadalcanal, wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) account for the highest share of employment income, contributing 55% and 30%, respectively. Regarding income from business, Honiara contributes relatively the highest share (41%) of total employment income and 35% of all income from

business. Again, Honiara, being the capital and only urban city, is the main commercial and government centre for business and employment (see also discussion in section 5).

Table 29: Percent (%) distribution of employment income in sub-category within and across provinces

Employment Income Sub-Category	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Rennell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
						%					
Wages & salaries	27.4	16.6	27.0	24.7	10.4	25.6	25.3	18.3	22.2	18.8	46.9
Public	11.8	8.3	10.2	12.3	7.2	18.5	6.4	11.3	15.2	14.0	18.3
Private	14.3	7.4	14.5	10.9	2.2	3.7	17.7	6.1	5.6	2.6	27.3
Other (NGO etc)	1.3	0.8	2.2	1.5	1.0	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.3
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	3.5	1.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	4.4	2.2	1.3	1.3	7.6
Business income (non-subsist.)	27.9	52.5	24.2	19.4	46.1	16.3	18.6	17.1	27.0	11.4	40.5
Subsistence Income (market oriented):											
Agriculture activities	8.2	6.5	4.7	8.5	10.6	0.7	20.6	6.0	7.9	10.0	0.8
Fishing activities	2.5	2.3	3.8	1.9	5.2	1.4	1.2	2.5	0.2	15.5	0.5
Livestock activities	3.1	2.8	1.0	3.9	2.5	0.7	5.7	5.6	1.7	2.8	0.5
Handicraft activities	2.6	1.8	4.5	0.8	1.2	14.4	2.1	3.4	1.8	2.9	2.1
Home production consumed	24.8	16.1	33.7	40.6	23.6	40.1	22.0	44.9	37.9	37.2	1.1
Total employment income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
						%					
Wages & salaries	100.0	3.1	11.2	3.2	2.6	0.5	18.6	13.3	3.8	2.7	41.0
Public	100.0	3.7	9.9	3.7	4.1	0.8	10.9	19.0	6.1	4.7	37.1
Private	100.0	2.7	11.6	2.7	1.0	0.1	24.8	8.5	1.9	0.7	45.9
Other (NGO etc)	100.0	3.2	19.0	3.9	5.1	1.3	19.6	13.8	4.6	6.2	23.2
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	100.0	2.2	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	25.5	12.3	1.8	1.5	52.1
Business income (non-subsist.)	100.0	9.8	9.8	2.5	11.1	0.3	13.4	12.2	4.6	1.6	34.8
*Subsistence Income (market oriented):**											
Agriculture activities	100.0	4.2	6.5	3.7	8.7	0.0	50.6	14.6	4.6	4.9	2.2
Fishing activities	100.0	4.9	17.5	2.8	14.2	0.3	9.8	20.4	0.3	25.0	4.8
Livestock activities	100.0	4.6	3.6	4.4	5.4	0.1	36.4	35.0	2.5	3.6	4.2
Handicraft activities	100.0	3.6	19.8	1.1	3.1	3.0	16.2	26.1	3.2	4.5	19.5
Home production consumed	100.0	3.4	15.5	5.9	6.4	0.9	17.8	35.9	7.2	6.0	1.1
Total employment income	100.0	5.2	11.4	3.6	6.7	0.5	20.1	19.8	4.7	4.0	24.0

For the majority of provinces, such as Western, Isabel, Central, Rennell-Bellona, Malaita, Makira, and Temotu, income valued from participation in home production constitute the highest share (34%-45%) of their respective employment incomes. This reflects the rural based livelihoods and activity (subsistence) of the people across the provinces (see also, home-production section, below.)

INCOME FROM WAGES AND SALARIES

Table 30 and Figure 26 present the main sources or components of wages and salaries and their respective contributions. This includes: public sector employees (38%), private sector employees (46%), churches and NGOs (4%), and wages and salaries in-kind (11%). The wages and salaries from the private sector contribute the highest share, driven by the wages and salaries from mainly Western, Guadalcanal and Honiara provinces. The public sector wages and salaries are dominant in the other provinces.

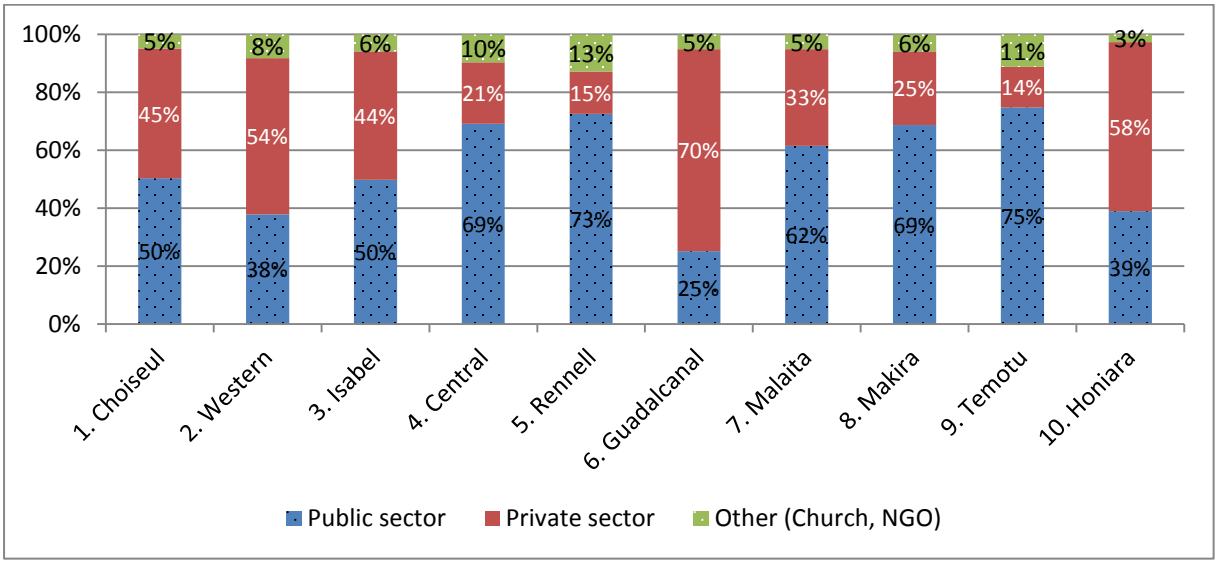
Table 30: Total Income and percent distribution from wages and salaries by sub-category and province ('000, %)

Wages and Salaries	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Rennell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Wages & salaries	1,537,180	48,420	172,010	49,730	39,210	7,570	285,230	203,950	58,550	41,850	630,660
Public	*661,090*	*24,360*	*65,130*	*24,770*	*27,110*	*5,490*	*71,830*	*125,440*	*40,220*	*31,270*	*245,460*
Private	*801,200*	*21,660*	*92,680*	*22,020*	*8,300*	*1,110*	*198,700*	*68,150*	*14,870*	*5,900*	*367,800*
Other (NGO etc)	*74,900*	*2,400*	*14,200*	*2,930*	*3,800*	*970*	*14,700*	*10,360*	*3,460*	*4,680*	*17,400*
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	196,380	4,300	7,530	120	1,290	250	50,000	24,250	3,450	2,880	102,310
Total wages and salaries	1,733,560	52,720	179,540	49,850	40,500	7,820	335,230	228,200	62,000	44,730	732,970
						%					
Wages & salaries	88.7	91.8	95.8	99.8	96.8	96.8	85.1	89.4	94.4	93.6	86.0
Public	38.1	46.2	36.3	49.7	66.9	70.2	21.4	55.0	64.9	69.9	33.5
Private	46.2	41.1	51.6	44.2	20.5	14.2	59.3	29.9	24.0	13.2	50.2
Other (NGO etc)	4.3	4.6	7.9	5.9	9.4	12.4	4.4	4.5	5.6	10.5	2.4
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	11.3	8.2	4.2	0.2	3.2	3.2	14.9	10.6	5.6	6.4	14.0
Total wages and salaries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
						%					
Wages & salaries	100.0	3.1	11.2	3.2	2.6	0.5	18.6	13.3	3.8	2.7	41.0
Public	100.0	3.7	9.9	3.7	4.1	0.8	10.9	19.0	6.1	4.7	37.1
Private	100.0	2.7	11.6	2.7	1.0	0.1	24.8	8.5	1.9	0.7	45.9
Other (NGO etc)	100.0	3.2	19.0	3.9	5.1	1.3	19.6	13.8	4.6	6.2	23.2
Wages & Sal. (Income in-kind)	100.0	2.2	3.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	25.5	12.3	1.8	1.5	52.1
Total wages and salaries	100.0	3.0	10.4	2.9	2.3	0.5	19.3	13.2	3.6	2.6	42.3

* *Actual amounts have been expressed in '000' and rounded to the nearest hundredth/tenth so minor variations in actual totals are due to rounding.*

In terms of the relative contributions by main components of wages and salaries, and across provinces, Honiara contributed relatively the highest share of all the components of wages and salaries – public and private, other/NGOs and in-kind.

Figure 26: Percent (%) distribution of total income from wages & salaries by sector by province



The survey also found that 90% of the households in Honiara have at least one member involved in a wage and salary job. Of these households, 74% reported wages and salaries as their main source of income. However, in other provinces, more than half of the households reported not being employed in a wage and salary job. In Makira, only 15% of the households have wages and salaries as their main source of income.

INCOME FROM HOME PRODUCTION

Income estimated from home production consumed accounts for 19% of total income and 22% of total income excluding imputed rents. It contributes a quarter of total employment income.

A significant majority of households and their members utilise a significant portion of their time and resource to actively participate using own/combined labour in producing final goods for their own consumption. The main goods produced and consumed emanate from predominantly subsistence based-activities in agriculture, fishing, livestock, and handicrafts including food processing activities. The findings in earlier sections relating to main activity status, and households engaged in gardening, also show the nature of similar subsistence related activities.

Table 31 shows that tubers (crops) such as cassava, kumara, taro etc., are the most valuable home produced goods consumed across all provinces, with the exception of Temotu province. In Temotu, fruit (mainly bread fruit) is the major food produce compared to other produce. This finding is consistent with the expenditure side analysis on home production, particularly where potatoes and tubers (vegetables) from home production account for a significant share (between 17% and 40%) of food expenditure.

Table 31: Percent (%) distribution of home production by selected goods by province

	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Meat	2.8%	1.3%	6.1%	2.9%	1.4%	0.9%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%
Fish	13.2%	18.1%	19.7%	16.0%	17.4%	20.9%	10.5%	10.1%	11.2%	14.1%	3.9%
Sea food	6.0%	3.8%	6.2%	9.7%	7.8%	8.6%	1.4%	8.2%	2.9%	5.8%	2.3%
Fruits	16.0%	16.9%	15.2%	12.6%	12.6%	23.3%	17.8%	9.7%	28.4%	40.7%	21.5%
Vegetable	10.7%	9.9%	8.5%	9.3%	7.1%	9.1%	20.6%	8.9%	9.0%	6.6%	11.9%
Tuber	46.4%	45.9%	40.6%	43.6%	45.0%	36.8%	39.8%	58.7%	35.6%	25.6%	54.3%
Others	4.9%	4.1%	3.7%	6.0%	8.7%	0.3%	7.3%	2.3%	10.3%	4.7%	3.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INEQUALITY

The computation of the income quartiles has been derived excluding imputed rent given its indirect estimation and the importance to separate its impact on the underlying income data. It is evident that income distribution at the provincial level remains skewed, as indicated at the national level and from the expenditure side analysis.

Table 32: Total annual income and average incomes in quartiles - excluding imputed rents by provinces (SBD, %)

Quartiles	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bellona	Guadal-canal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Distribution of income by income quartile (%)											
quartile1	5.5%	4.7%	6.9%	6.7%	5.3%	7.1%	6.0%	7.8%	5.7%	5.4%	4.5%
quartile2	11.4%	10.1%	13.7%	12.9%	9.8%	15.2%	11.6%	15.5%	13.0%	11.6%	9.4%
quartile3	18.9%	15.8%	21.2%	21.2%	14.7%	23.7%	21.7%	24.3%	21.3%	20.9%	16.9%
quartile4	64.1%	69.4%	58.2%	59.3%	70.2%	54.1%	60.7%	52.3%	60.0%	62.1%	69.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average income by income quartile (SBD)											
quartile1	12,700	11,300	12,200	10,900	14,200	12,900	14,000	13,100	8,000	10,300	26,300
quartile2	26,300	24,100	24,400	20,900	26,500	27,100	28,200	26,000	18,100	21,900	54,800
quartile3	43,600	37,500	37,700	33,700	39,800	42,500	49,600	40,600	29,800	39,600	98,200
quartile4	147,200	164,700	103,400	95,000	188,800	96,400	140,900	87,200	83,000	117,100	399,300
Total	57,500	59,600	44,400	40,200	67,500	44,900	58,600	41,800	34,900	47,300	145,000
Quart 4/ Quart 1	*11.6*	*14.6*	*8.5*	*8.7*	*13.3*	*7.5*	*10.1*	*6.7*	*10.4*	*11.4*	*15.2*

Note: The average amounts have been rounded to the nearest hundredths so minor variations in actual totals are due to rounding.

At the national level, the top 25% of income households (quartile 4) earn more than half of all income in the country. According to Table 32, in Honiara, followed closely by Choiseul, the top 25% (quartile 4) of average income households earn fifteen times the amount earned by the bottom 25% (quartile 1). This reflects the extent of unequal distribution of income between these two quartiles. However, Malaita Province records relatively the lowest ratio of uneven distribution between the top and bottom 25% of average income quartiles.

Table 33: Total annual income in quartiles in cash and non-cash income - excluding imputed rents by provinces (SBD, %)

Province	quartile1		quartile 2		quartile 3		quartile 4		Solomon Is.	
	cash	non cash	cash	non cash	cash	non cash	cash	non cash	cash	non cash
Choiseul	46.4%	53.6%	55.4%	44.6%	64.7%	35.3%	89.6%	10.4%	80.0%	20.0%
Western	36.8%	63.2%	43.7%	56.3%	56.6%	43.4%	74.7%	25.3%	63.9%	36.1%
Isabel	28.1%	71.9%	29.7%	70.3%	47.9%	52.1%	79.8%	20.2%	62.9%	37.1%
Central	32.9%	67.1%	39.2%	60.8%	56.2%	43.8%	87.6%	12.4%	75.3%	24.7%
Ren-Bell	29.5%	70.5%	43.1%	56.9%	49.3%	50.7%	68.0%	32.0%	57.0%	43.0%
Guadalcanal	45.1%	54.9%	55.1%	44.9%	69.6%	30.4%	82.2%	17.8%	74.0%	26.0%
Malaita	28.4%	71.6%	39.0%	61.0%	45.9%	54.1%	66.1%	33.9%	54.0%	46.0%
Makira	24.7%	75.3%	31.2%	68.8%	43.5%	56.5%	74.6%	25.4%	59.4%	40.6%
Temotu	20.9%	79.1%	29.1%	70.9%	47.4%	52.6%	74.4%	25.6%	60.5%	39.5%
Honiara	90.6%	9.4%	91.0%	9.0%	90.2%	9.8%	91.9%	8.1%	91.5%	8.5%
Solomon Is.	44.9%	55.1%	52.3%	47.7%	62.6%	37.4%	81.4%	18.6%	71.9%	28.1%

In terms of income distribution between cash and non-cash income, Table 33 shows that nearly all (91%) households (quartile 1 to 4) in Honiara depend on cash. In the provinces, the dependency on cash is higher in higher income groups, while in the lowest income group (quartile1), households depend on non-cash (mostly subsistence/home production).

As noted in the national report and the expenditure side analysis, the Gini coefficient is a measure of inequality, irrespective of whether income or expenditure data is used. A Gini coefficient ranges between 0 and 1. When the value is closer to or equals zero, this implies that the extent of income inequality is being reduced towards equality (0). Table 34 presents the Gini coefficient for total expenditure and income excluding imputed rents, by province. In both approaches, the coefficients are ranked from the highest (unequal distribution) to the lowest value (towards equal distribution).

As shown in Table 34, the income disparities among provinces further confirm the findings of the Gini coefficients from the income and expenditure side. Although both Gini coefficients from the income and expenditure sides cannot be compared directly, general considerations about their relative magnitudes within each province are observed. On the income side, and within respective provinces, the Gini coefficient of 0.62 for Central Province means that it is the province with the highest inequality. However, this is in contrast to it being the lowest inequality province from the expenditure side. This may also reflect the extent of dissimilarities in terms of income (expenditure) distribution from the income and expenditure data. Moreover, Makira province recorded a 0.48 coefficient similar to the coefficient recorded from the expenditure side, and ranks fourth in inequality from the income side. This is in contrast to Makira being the highest inequality province from the expenditure side. Malaita recorded relatively the lowest coefficient of 0.4.

Table 34: Gini coefficient by province on total expenditure and total income (excluding imputed rents) by province

Income		Expenditure	
4. Central	0.621	8. Makira	0.438
1. Choiseul	0.598	5. Rennell Bellona	0.400
10. Honiara	0.593	6. Guadalcanal	0.399
9. Temotu	0.510	10. Honiara	0.397
6. Guadalcanal	0.496	9. Temotu	0.391
8. Makira	0.482	1. Choiseul	0.385
3. Isabel	0.475	2. Western	0.368
2. Western	0.466	3. Isabel	0.329
5. Rennell Bellona	0.418	7. Malaita	0.295
7. Malaita	0.400	4. Central	0.285

As noted in the national analysis report, the presentation of Gini coefficients from both the expenditure side and income side is to attempt to provide much information for the user, where possible.

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS RELATED INCOME/EXPENDITURE

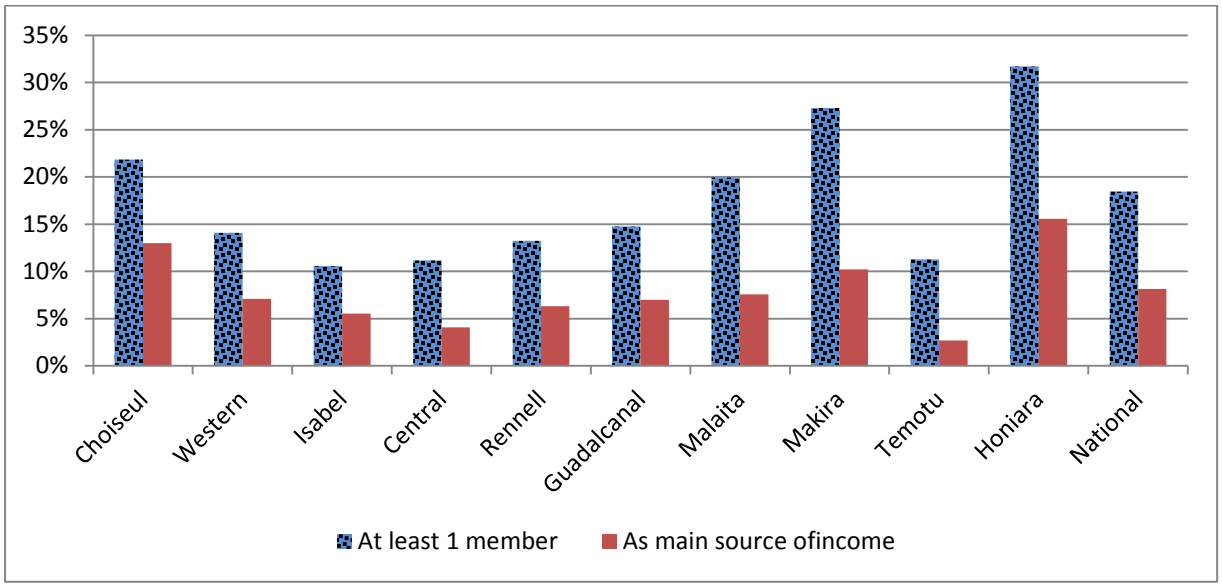
This section extends the overall analysis to highlight the findings of income generated from household-based businesses (non-subsistence) in the form of employment income.

Cash-income in the form of employment income from engaging in business or self-employed business enterprises accounts for 22% of total household income, and 28% of employment income. Small scale self-employed retail trade of goods and services appear the most predominant business related activity across all provinces. This activity is often conducted within or adjacent to the household dwelling.

As observed in earlier tables, and in particular, in Tables 27-29, Honiara accounts for 35% of all income from business (non-subsistence), followed by Guadalcanal (13%) and Malaita (12%) provinces. These findings are expected given that these provinces are key government and commercial areas, with growing populations. Honiara, in particular, being the capital city, is the centre for government and commerce.

Figure 27 shows that close to 19% of households (with at least a member), reported being involved in a private business activity. Of this percent, 8% reported business income as their main source of income. Within provinces, Honiara recorded slightly over a third of its households (with at least a member) being involved in private business. Of this, 16% of households reported business income as their main source of income. In contrast, Temotu recorded 3% of households with business income as their main source.

Figure 27: Percentage (%) distribution of households involved in businesses – at least 1 member and where business income is the main source of income by province



INCOME FROM SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES

Following for earlier analysis on employment income, this discussion expands the analysis and focusses on income generated from subsistence-based activities.

As noted previously, subsistence income is generated from active participation in the following four main subsistence-based activities identified: agriculture (including forestry), fisheries (including gathering/harvesting), livestock and handicraft (including home processing of food). Where no income (cash or in-kind) is generated, and where goods are produced and consumed by the same household, then the value of this final production would be treated as home production consumed. See earlier section on home production.

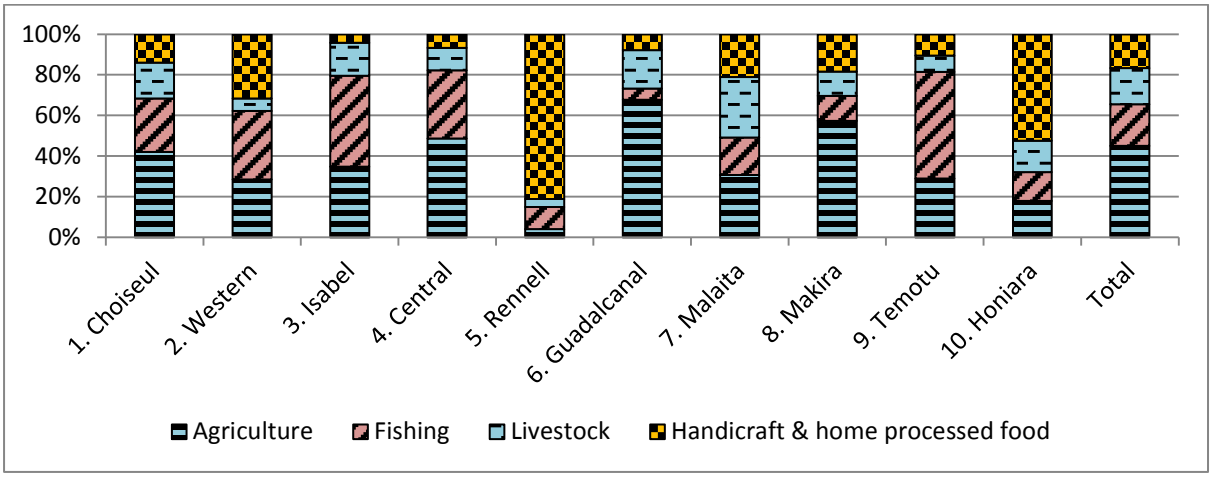
The survey found that 76% of total households made some cash selling items from these main subsistence activities. The total income generated from these activities account for 12.6% of total household income and 14.8% of total household income (excluding imputed rent). Across all provinces, Honiara accounts for the lowest percent (21%) of households engaged in subsistence-based business.

From the results presented in Table 35 and Figure 28, it is evident that agriculture based-subsistence activities appear more important to the household in terms of income generation. At the national level, agriculture activities accounts for half the total income generated from all subsistence activities. Income generated from agriculture related activities came mainly from the sales of root crops (tubers) and cash crops (24%), such as kumara, cassava and copra, across the majority of provinces (see Table 36). However, agriculture is less dominant in Honiara and Rennell-Bellona.

Table 35: Total annual subsistence income from employment by main activity ('000, %)

Subsistence Income from employment	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Rennell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
*Subsistence Income (market oriented):**											
Agriculture activities	459,210	19,130	29,920	17,220	40,030	210	232,260	66,980	20,910	22,400	10,160
Fishing activities	137,950	6,800	24,100	3,900	19,540	400	13,470	28,180	420	34,500	6,630
Livestock activities	176,240	8,150	6,330	7,820	9,600	220	64,190	61,760	4,490	6,310	7,380
Handicraft activities	144,860	5,150	28,610	1,640	4,560	4,280	23,400	37,850	4,620	6,570	28,190
Total subsistence income from employment	**918,260**	**39,230**	**88,960**	**30,580**	**73,730**	**5,110**	**333,320**	**194,770**	**30,440**	**69,780**	**52,360**
*Subsistence Income (market oriented):**					%						
Agriculture activities	50.0	48.8	33.6	56.3	54.3	4.1	69.7	34.4	68.7	32.1	19.4
Fishing activities	15.0	17.3	27.1	12.8	26.5	7.8	4.0	14.5	1.4	49.4	12.7
Livestock activities	19.2	20.8	7.1	25.6	13.0	4.3	19.3	31.7	14.8	9.0	14.1
Handicraft activities	15.8	13.1	32.2	5.4	6.2	83.8	7.0	19.4	15.2	9.4	53.8
Total subsistence income from employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
*Subsistence Income (market oriented):**					%						
Agriculture activities	100.0	4.2	6.5	3.7	8.7	0.05	50.6	14.6	4.6	4.9	2.2
Fishing activities	100.0	4.9	17.5	2.8	14.2	0.3	9.8	20.4	0.3	25.0	4.8
Livestock activities	100.0	4.6	3.6	4.4	5.4	0.1	36.4	35.0	2.5	3.6	4.2
Handicraft activities	100.0	3.6	19.8	1.1	3.1	3.0	16.2	26.1	3.2	4.5	19.5
Total subsistence income from employment	100.0	4.3	9.7	3.3	8.0	0.6	36.3	21.2	3.3	7.6	5.7

Figure 28: Percent (%) of income from main types from subsistence activities by province



Households in Honiara and Rennell-Bellona show predominance in handicraft (including food processing) activities, accounting for 84% and 54% of their respective total subsistence incomes. Table 36 shows that income from handicrafts came mainly from sales of carvings and mats. However, in terms of contributions to total income from handicraft (and food processing), Malaita Province generated the highest share (26%) of income across all provinces.

Malaita Province records a significant share (35%) of income from livestock activities (mainly sales of pigs and chickens) after Guadalcanal province (36%).

Temotu Province contributes the largest share (25%) of income generated from subsistence fishing, across all provinces.

Table 36 shows the percentage of gross income generated from the main types of goods and services produced from these subsistence activities (see also annex Table X24). It should also be noted that subsistence incomes generated in Table 35 and in earlier analysis, are presented as net income after deducting intermediate costs (e.g., fuel used for fishing etc.) used specifically for these activities. For agriculture activities, the main intermediate consumption (inputs) used were transport and labour costs, while costs for livestock activities consisted of mainly animal feed for pigs. The main operating costs involved in these subsistence activities can be found in Table X25 in annex.

Table 36: Percent (%) of annual gross income from type of subsistence activities by province

Gross income from subsistence activity (market oriented)	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Cash & root crops	24.1	24.8	16.6	30.4	30.6	3.9	25.8	21.8	50.2	20.0	12.2
Includes: Cocoa	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	7.0	0.0	13.4	7.3	36.8	0.2	0.0
Copra	4.6	11.8	5.4	8.2	10.4	0.0	2.9	2.9	5.7	5.8	0.0
Kumara	3.7	5.3	4.8	3.3	2.7	0.9	4.0	4.4	1.7	2.9	0.8
Cassava	2.7	2.5	4.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.7	1.5	0.7	1.3	10.9
Betel nuts	6.5	6.2	0.2	0.2	7.3	0.0	14.4	2.3	1.8	3.4	0.0
Fruits & vegetables	13.2	11.1	11.4	3.6	10.8	0.2	24.6	6.7	5.2	4.9	5.6
Includes: local cabbages	2.0	1.7	3.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.3
Water Melon	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Leafy cabbage	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.7
Banana	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.4
Firewood and flower	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.3
All type of fish	15.0	13.1	24.9	32.9	28.6	7.3	5.4	13.8	7.2	27.2	13.8
Includes: Deep sea fish	5.7	5.6	7.9	12.2	16.3	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	11.1	2.4
Reef fish	5.2	4.5	12.6	12.0	8.4	1.5	1.2	5.2	1.9	3.1	9.5
Tuna	3.9	2.7	4.1	8.7	2.3	0.6	1.3	5.6	2.5	12.2	1.9
Other sea food	5.6	13.2	8.8	12.0	4.9	3.4	0.1	4.5	5.2	25.2	0.3
Includes: Other shellfish, sea foo	2.5	0.1	5.6	2.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	21.5	0.0
Trochus	0.9	2.9	0.8	7.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.0
Sea weed	0.5	8.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Livestock	17.1	17.4	5.3	16.1	10.8	4.1	17.6	29.7	12.0	7.8	15.1
Inclues: Pigs	14.3	15.2	4.5	14.4	9.9	0.7	14.2	26.6	9.5	6.6	7.2
Chicken	2.5	2.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	3.4	3.5	1.7	2.5	0.5	7.9
Livestock products	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
Includes: Eggs	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
Handicraft	3.8	3.7	12.6	1.9	3.4	77.7	0.7	3.8	2.9	1.3	5.8
Includes: Carvings	1.2	0.0	7.5	0.3	1.3	10.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
Mats	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	26.4	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
Food processed at home	12.8	10.2	19.0	2.4	3.3	3.4	7.1	17.3	15.4	9.2	46.5
Includes: Cakes & pies, scones	7.6	8.5	10.7	1.6	2.7	0.6	4.0	13.0	13.2	4.7	15.3
Total subsistence activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

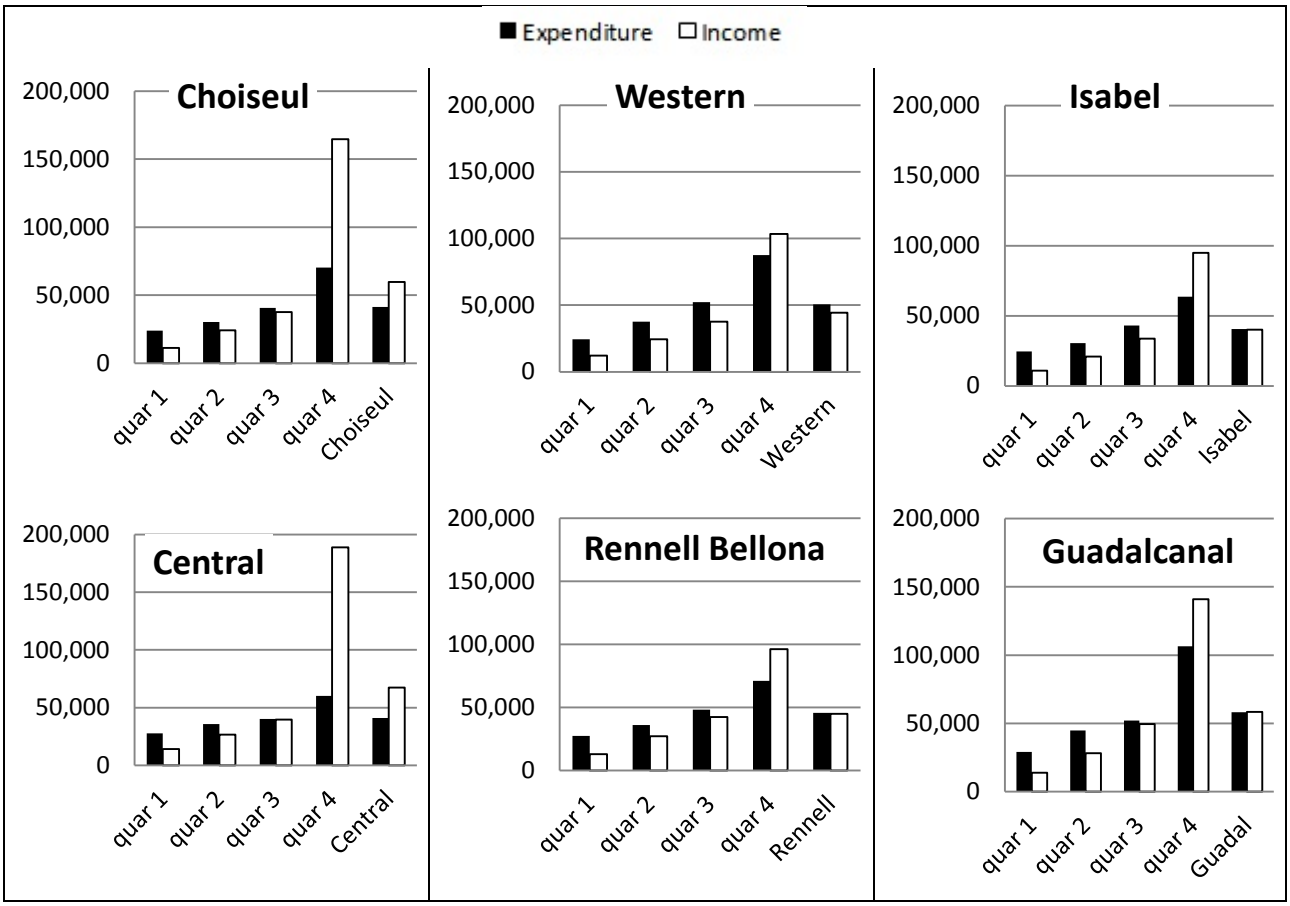
SECTION 6: COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

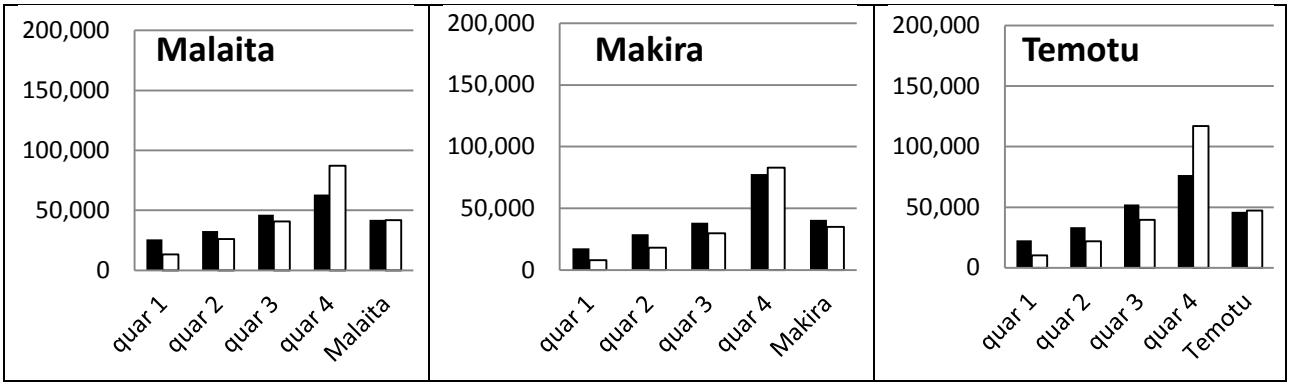
As discussed in the 2012/13 HIES national analysis report when comparing household income and expenditure, it is generally noted that in many other HIESs, including the past two HIES undertaken in the country that the expenditure data appeared more accurate than the income data. In the 2012/13 HIES, this proved not to be the case at the national level, although a number of provincial incomes where lower than their corresponding expenditures. Income is a subject that is often sensitive to many people and a number of respondents are reluctant to disclose the full amount of their income, particularly if they have sensitive sources of income, for example, for taxation purposes etc. However, similar arguments could also be made about aspects of disclosing expenditure data.

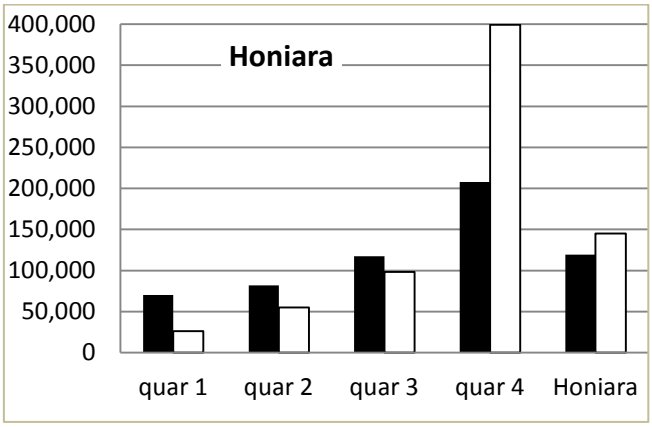
Although it is observed that income was relatively higher and skewed by the income of the wealthier households (quintile 5 or quartile 4) in a number of provinces, the lower income quintiles reported expenditure in excess of income, meeting general expectations. In each province, at least 80% of the households show a level of income that generally matches the level of expenditure.

According to Figure 29, and as observed in earlier analysis, income is lower than expenditure for the three first quartiles, meaning that only quartile 4 (wealthier households) earn more than they spend.

Figure 29: average annual household expenditure and income by income quartile







RATIO OF EXPENDITURE TO INCOME

Table 37 shows the number and percent of households and the ratios of total expenditure over total income, by province. The findings from this table attempts to show the differences in relative contributions when comparing expenditure and income.

At the national level, 39% of the households declared income at least 25% lower than expenditure. This is mainly influenced by the earning and spending behaviour of households within Western, Makira, Makira, Temotu, Honiara and Isabel provinces.

In Rennell-Bellona and Malaita provinces, more than half of the households show a good balance between income and expenditure (56% and 51% of total households, respectively). In Honiara, only a third of the households show the same balance, and 45% declared income at least 25% lower than expenditure. Honiara shows a higher ratio between expenditure and income with 15.7% of households spending twice as much as what they earn.

Table 37: Ratio of total annual expenditure over total annual income among households by province

Ratio (E/I)	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara	Solomon Is.
0 - 0.25	143	59	102	88	6	183	64	76	65	236	1,023
0.26 - 0.5	409	536	370	336	41	963	1,172	410	259	656	5,151
0.51 - 0.75	746	1,199	695	621	111	3,134	2,807	770	617	1,423	12,123
0.76 - 1.00	1,307	2,223	807	1,266	243	4,125	6,888	1,032	1,072	1,883	20,844
1.01 - 1.25	1,321	4,604	1,480	1,529	213	4,355	7,982	2,366	792	1,646	26,288
1.26 - 1.5	660	3,712	1,173	785	72	1,906	4,249	1,575	693	1,268	16,093
1.51 - 1.75	394	1,777	584	501	41	1,871	2,381	831	472	1,080	9,932
1.76 - 2.00	251	1,006	340	278	26	1,581	1,218	589	407	777	6,473
2.00 +	348	1,178	538	405	61	2,205	2,152	845	719	1,664	10,115
Total	5,579	16,294	6,088	5,808	815	20,321	28,914	8,493	5,095	10,633	108,041
							%				
0 - 0.25	3%	0.4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0.2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
0.26 - 0.5	7%	3%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%	6%	5%
0.51 - 0.75	13%	7%	11%	11%	14%	15%	10%	9%	12%	13%	11%
0.76 - 1.00	23%	14%	13%	22%	30%	20%	24%	12%	21%	18%	19%
1.01 - 1.25	24%	28%	24%	26%	26%	21%	28%	28%	16%	16%	24%
1.26 - 1.5	12%	23%	19%	14%	9%	9%	15%	19%	14%	12%	15%
1.51 - 1.75	7%	11%	10%	9%	5%	9%	8%	10%	9%	10%	9%
1.76 - 2.00	5%	6%	6%	5%	3%	8%	4%	7%	8%	7%	6%
2.00 +	6%	7%	9%	7%	8%	11%	7%	10%	14%	16%	9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

As noted in the national analysis report, the quality of the income and expenditure is limited by a number of factors where practical biases are often experienced by the interviewer and respondents during enumeration, such as unsatisfactory recall by the household respondents, underreporting of income for fear of taxation purposes, overstating of consumption of certain luxury items and services, and understating alcohol, tobacco or illicit substances etc. As noted in earlier discussions (see section 1), the conceptual treatment of certain variables and the questionnaire design can also have implications on the quality of the data. These are unfortunate but practical realities of any complex survey operation and thus caution must be taken in the direct comparisons and treatment of income and expenditure data.

Moreover, Table X27 in annex presents both levels of expenditure and income by quartile, where each cell represents the number of households that belong to the expenditure quartile and income quartile. The positive link between income and expenditure levels should lead us, in theory, to a higher number of households in the diagonal, meaning that households spend accordingly to their income. The table also shows the number of households who spent more than they earn. For example, in Choiseul Province, 113 households spent more than SBD$46,790 a year, while they earned less than SBD$18,680.

Following form Table 37, Table 38 below presents a comparison of total expenditure and total income including average and median incomes.

Table 38: Comparison of total, average and median expenditure and incomes by province

Expenditure and Income	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadacanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Expenditure											
Total ('000)	6,912,725	292,047	1,027,929	287,194	272,433	43,530	1,354,561	1,493,011	394,567	265,342	1,482,110
Median	50,280	42,270	55,100	39,770	40,470	42,450	53,660	44,330	36,250	40,370	109,140
Average	63,980	52,350	63,090	47,170	46,910	53,410	66,660	51,640	46,460	52,080	139,390
Income											
Total ('000)	7,281,934	389,553	925,548	284,856	425,583	42,801	1,358,972	1,487,496	343,548	270,490	1,753,088
Median	54,000	39,110	39,520	32,820	37,890	41,070	43,570	41,410	27,800	32,790	86,410
Average	67,400	69,820	56,800	46,790	73,280	52,520	66,880	51,450	40,450	53,090	164,870
Ratio (Expenditure/Income)											
Total	-5.1%	-25.0%	11.1%	0.8%	-36.0%	1.7%	-0.3%	0.4%	14.9%	-1.9%	-15.5%
Median	-6.9%	8.1%	39.4%	21.2%	6.8%	3.4%	23.2%	7.1%	30.4%	23.1%	26.3%
Average	-5.1%	-25.0%	11.1%	0.8%	-36.0%	1.7%	-0.3%	0.4%	14.9%	-1.9%	-15.5%

Note: The actual figures (income and expenditure data) have been expressed in '000', and the medians and averages derived have been rounded to the nearest tenths or hundredths, respectively. Thus, variations in actual medians and averages are due to rounding. Note that the totals are inclusive of imputed rent, as opposed to similar amounts that exclude imputed rent.

The results of the ratios of expenditure (total, average and median) over their income counterparts reveals the relative contributions of expenditure to income, in an attempt to show the differences when comparing expenditure and income.

At the national level, it is evident that annual total (and average) income is higher than annual total (and average) expenditure by 5%. Similar proportions are evident across provinces, particularly where higher contributions of income relative to expenditure are evident. This is mainly observed in Central Province where total (and average) income in higher than total (and average) expenditure by 36%, in Choiseul by 25%, and in Honiara by 16%. On the other hand, total (and average) expenditure is higher than total (average) income, particularly in Makira Province, where expenditure is higher by 15%, and in Western Province, where expenditure is higher by 11%. The provinces where total (and average) income and total (and average) expenditures are close to equal proportions are found in half the provinces, namely Guadalcanal, Malaita, Isabel, Rennell-Bellona and Temotu provinces. However, across all provinces, median expenditure is higher than median income, with Western and Makira provinces accounting for relatively the highest proportions of 39% and 30%, respectively.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC TABLES

Table X1: Household and population estimates by gender and province

	National	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Households	108,041	5,579	16,294	6,088	5,808	815	20,321	28,914	8,493	5,095	10,633
Population	615,804	31,433	91,033	27,610	31,172	4,650	108,663	170,883	53,199	28,509	68,651
Male	317,205	16,418	46,567	14,624	16,104	2,232	55,934	86,935	28,251	14,620	35,521
Female	298,598	15,015	44,467	12,986	15,068	2,418	52,729	83,948	24,949	13,889	33,130

Table X2: Population estimates by gender, age class and province

	National			Choiseul			Western			Isabel			Central			Ren Bel		
Age group	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than 15	254,853	135,813	119,040	12,823	6,979	5,844	37,354	19,275	18,079	10,731	5,924	4,807	12,392	6,554	5,837	1,907	898	1,009
15 - 19 years	64,133	33,028	31,105	3,276	1,856	1,420	9,336	5,046	4,290	2,391	1,140	1,251	3,689	1,875	1,813	539	253	285
20 - 24 years	46,698	22,050	24,648	2,542	1,129	1,412	6,394	3,155	3,239	1,974	1,099	875	2,289	1,077	1,212	261	110	151
25 - 29 years	50,526	23,906	26,620	2,496	1,189	1,308	7,111	3,244	3,867	2,254	1,183	1,071	2,282	1,012	1,270	252	135	117
30 - 34 years	39,783	19,873	19,910	1,860	1,026	834	5,606	2,679	2,927	2,115	1,027	1,087	2,074	1,013	1,060	225	95	131
35 - 39 years	40,984	19,762	21,221	2,167	1,055	1,113	5,548	2,691	2,856	1,738	944	794	2,365	1,160	1,205	279	140	138
40 - 44 years	31,793	16,401	15,391	1,529	749	779	4,823	2,591	2,233	1,729	919	810	2,076	1,015	1,061	227	121	107
45 - 49 years	26,014	13,596	12,418	1,269	750	519	4,860	2,403	2,457	1,139	458	681	1,410	772	639	208	76	132
50 - 54 years	21,018	10,570	10,447	1,093	489	604	3,546	1,874	1,673	1,198	552	646	924	610	314	207	109	98
55 - 59 years	14,284	8,088	6,196	732	363	369	2,168	1,262	906	667	336	331	653	365	288	214	119	95
60 - 64 years	12,404	6,992	5,412	647	371	277	2,165	1,188	977	830	459	371	448	338	110	144	96	48
65 - 69 years	5,809	2,845	2,964	358	139	219	903	479	424	431	278	154	270	92	178	129	56	72
70 - 74 years	3,154	2,146	1,008	285	164	121	462	309	153	192	132	59	130	100	30	23	13	10
75 + years	4,321	2,123	2,198	334	160	175	759	372	387	221	173	48	170	120	50	34	11	24

Cont...

Age group	Guadalcanal			Malaita			Makira			Temotu			Honiara		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
less than 15	47,847	24,282	23,565	74,036	40,337	33,700	23,663	13,181	10,481	12,057	6,348	5,709	22,045	12,035	10,010
15 - 19 years	9,960	5,577	4,384	18,655	8,958	9,697	5,271	2,948	2,323	2,805	1,445	1,359	8,212	3,930	4,282
20 - 24 years	6,853	3,091	3,761	11,598	5,523	6,075	4,147	2,015	2,132	2,073	948	1,125	8,567	3,902	4,665
25 - 29 years	9,621	4,738	4,882	12,832	5,568	7,264	3,781	1,723	2,058	1,737	845	892	8,160	4,269	3,891
30 - 34 years	6,849	3,096	3,753	10,797	5,719	5,078	3,461	1,787	1,674	1,786	826	961	5,008	2,604	2,404
35 - 39 years	8,922	4,537	4,385	9,914	4,297	5,617	3,065	1,372	1,693	1,703	723	981	5,282	2,843	2,439
40 - 44 years	5,873	3,209	2,663	7,629	3,898	3,731	2,817	1,449	1,368	1,276	718	558	3,814	1,732	2,082
45 - 49 years	3,256	1,764	1,492	7,543	3,901	3,641	1,906	985	921	1,544	892	652	2,878	1,595	1,283
50 - 54 years	3,896	2,157	1,738	5,830	2,522	3,307	1,820	978	842	908	409	499	1,596	870	726
55 - 59 years	2,338	1,519	820	4,120	2,147	1,973	1,132	633	499	878	549	329	1,381	794	587
60 - 64 years	1,789	1,165	624	4,073	2,225	1,849	860	439	421	713	280	434	734	432	303
65 - 69 years	595	336	259	1,927	843	1,084	521	273	248	285	175	110	390	174	216
70 - 74 years	366	232	134	886	600	286	314	272	42	214	153	61	281	170	110
75 + years	498	230	267	1,043	397	646	442	195	247	518	297	221	303	170	133

Table X3: Country of birth, ethnicity and residential status by province

Country of Birth, ethnicity and residential status	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Country of birth										
Solomon	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%
PNG	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Fiji	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vanuatu	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Australia	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New Zealand	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
China	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other country	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Ethnicity										
Melanesian	93%	96%	100%	97%	3%	98%	100%	96%	86%	91%
Polynesian	0%	0%	0%	3%	97%	1%	0%	3%	11%	5%
Micronesian	6%	2%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Asian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
European	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mix	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Residential Status										
Usual resident currently here	91%	95%	96%	95%	93%	98%	98%	88%	92%	96%
Permanent member temporary absent	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%	1%	3%	1%	0%
Permanent member temporary absent (away during diary)	5%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2%	5%	2%
Visitor - in the HH for 1 or more months	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Former resident of this HH	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	1%
Died in the last 12 months	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Other	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%

TableX4: Education attendance, reason for never attending school and highest level of education complete by province

	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Attended formal education (Age > 4 years old)											
Yes - already left	269,408	15,144	45,514	12,907	13,813	2,049	47,565	64,490	22,175	11,182	34,571
Yes - currently attending	219,962	10,954	29,106	9,872	12,085	1,855	39,761	63,899	18,983	10,438	23,010
No - never attended	88,472	2,923	10,665	3,500	3,665	537	15,973	32,558	6,230	5,092	7,329
Reason for never attending school											
Too young	43,739	2,046	7,370	1,228	2,046	441	8,071	13,506	3,158	1,779	4,094
Parents did not want	11,529	27	279	655	532	32	1,780	6,238	578	713	695
Refused to go to school	14,379	131	703	1,123	525	15	2,520	6,362	969	744	1,287
Travel distance	7,395	175	857	213	157	0	1,509	3,039	770	526	149
Disability	3,201	183	439	95	101	9	739	1,061	213	153	209
No school on island	2,911	22	296	98	56	37	149	1,029	153	866	205
Family problems	1,473	19	12	10	56	3	185	816	179	102	93
School fees	2,385	67	188	73	128	0	846	379	36	142	525
Other	1,460	252	520	6	65	0	175	128	173	67	72
Highest level of education completed											
Early childhood education	1,796	35	127	81	122	3	533	560	176	56	102
Primary	145,709	9,036	26,728	6,589	7,348	1,068	27,255	37,867	13,173	6,353	10,293
Junior secondary	58,505	2,961	9,867	3,449	2,853	577	10,180	13,053	5,090	2,502	7,971
Senior secondary	37,140	1,839	5,204	2,001	2,519	155	6,403	7,748	2,085	1,169	8,017
College	13,952	686	1,643	560	659	137	1,531	3,450	752	625	3,910
University	6,467	128	748	151	202	32	933	580	258	263	3,172
Technical	5,839	458	1,197	75	110	76	730	1,232	641	214	1,105

Table X5: Reason for leaving school, current level of education and main transportation to school by province

	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Reason for leaving school											
Completed desired schooling	76,342	6,635	17,938	6,407	6,342	89	10,000	11,116	7,197	1,672	8,947
Poor academic progress	77,541	4,500	16,268	1,145	3,100	894	14,775	17,540	4,742	3,825	10,753
Further schooling not available	13,992	97	2,620	2,224	641	188	2,857	2,674	548	927	1,215
Too expensive	28,357	318	2,672	537	1,480	309	5,404	11,394	2,311	613	3,320
Too far away	10,818	341	387	105	385	37	2,778	4,576	1,167	554	487
Had to find a job	15,478	356	1,216	1,003	257	153	2,436	3,675	611	630	5,141
Had to help at home/business	9,454	465	551	247	433	16	1,561	2,896	1,264	702	1,320
Pregnancy	6,484	360	934	316	232	159	1,288	2,119	455	125	495
Teacher absenteeism	1,178	25	186	61	33	0	582	56	168	48	20
Does not see value in education	23,781	1,556	1,446	853	909	155	4,737	7,576	2,652	1,753	2,143
Cannot afford lunch cost	372	0	90	0	0	0	32	178	26	0	46
Other	5,612	492	1,205	11	0	49	1,115	690	1,033	332	684
Current level of education											
Early childhood education	43,051	2,636	5,895	2,168	2,141	194	6,443	12,509	4,987	2,776	3,302
Primary	119,186	5,762	16,228	5,234	6,846	1,031	22,371	37,480	10,566	5,133	8,536
Junior secondary	32,023	1,668	3,954	1,337	1,828	470	6,412	8,918	2,263	1,539	3,633
Senior secondary	15,478	498	2,075	598	756	148	2,779	3,488	857	585	3,694
College	3,614	105	438	287	245	12	330	307	171	123	1,596
University	4,209	121	244	172	163	0	823	505	0	282	1,900
Technical	2,401	163	272	77	106	0	602	691	139	0	350
Main transportation to school											
Walking	185,658	9,885	24,179	7,921	10,729	1,450	33,441	58,635	18,197	9,944	11,275
Public transportation	17,053	282	478	853	395	57	4,445	1,645	89	142	8,669
Private vehicle	4,019	0	50	11	100	281	1,096	56	0	0	2,425
Boat	6,301	636	1,914	702	76	22	466	1,680	498	232	75
Plane	532	20	52	22	0	33	20	85	0	23	278
Other	6,398	131	2,432	363	785	13	293	1,798	199	97	288

Table X6: Main activity status and other activities completed last week by province

Activity status	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Main activity status last week											
Employer	1,411	97	81	142	93	10	217	269	107	42	354
Employee (public sector)	22,346	927	3,014	917	1,210	274	2,692	5,672	1,348	1,267	5,025
Employee (private sector)	31,082	1,055	4,876	1,035	433	63	6,553	4,038	835	361	11,832
Employee (NGO)	1,516	52	167	77	73	21	112	411	88	136	379
Employee (Church)	3,835	141	990	282	100	52	613	1,192	86	102	276
Producing goods for sale	34,363	1,140	5,204	766	1,432	33	8,133	11,489	587	1,543	4,034
Producing goods for self-consumption	124,936	8,445	16,848	9,911	9,975	863	21,002	39,283	12,105	6,299	204
Unpaid family worker in a business or plantation	9,211	372	463	178	170	16	2,790	3,410	777	744	292
Unpaid family worker (household domestic work)	36,161	1,580	5,191	623	862	713	5,713	9,458	4,584	1,822	5,615
Voluntary / Community work	5,687	574	823	282	47	24	542	1,500	1,677	45	174
Student (full time)	123,123	5,623	16,386	5,408	7,722	1,075	20,960	38,118	6,775	5,114	15,943
Student (part time)	7,992	52	309	149	106	28	3,192	1,386	1,691	220	859
Homemaker	25,939	840	8,338	489	431	91	3,101	1,669	2,674	1,007	7,298
Retired / too old	3,829	205	276	105	193	33	410	1,450	433	108	616
Did not pursue any activity	7,371	562	1,089	119	114	44	974	2,481	802	798	387
OTHER activity last week											
Employer	1,263	6	149	0	123	4	448	266	114	91	61
Employee (public sector)	1,076	39	197	34	74	0	97	333	153	24	124
Employee (private sector)	1,307	64	110	68	16	3	570	100	71	23	281
Employee (NGO)	175	0	11	0	14	5	0	111	24	0	9
Employee (Church)	796	30	72	78	0	7	262	190	93	55	9
Producing goods for sale	23,531	743	4,017	459	580	52	5,229	8,644	539	1,378	1,891
Producing goods for self-consumption	72,412	6,365	17,804	4,037	3,342	1,442	11,039	12,526	10,657	3,692	1,509
Unpaid family worker in a business or plantation	17,065	446	433	17	74	24	5,788	7,040	956	1,404	884
Unpaid family worker (household domestic work)	145,748	5,084	26,915	1,983	9,444	849	30,241	43,542	11,889	4,669	11,132

Voluntary / Community work	9,387	569	1,377	276	32	71	1,598	3,255	1,750	363	96
Student (part time)	7,793	467	291	539	384	80	729	2,500	1,667	380	756
Homemaker	96,048	5,599	4,976	8,067	8,009	648	12,284	25,699	3,615	1,471	25,682
None	53,583	1,690	6,249	4,808	755	88	7,710	14,718	2,154	5,211	10,199

Table X7: Main source of household lighting and cooking fuel by province

Source of light, cooking	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Main source of lighting											
Electricity	48,243	4,018	9,109	2,959	3,693	677	6,831	4,752	5,076	3,442	7,686
Gas	229	12	0	0	91	3	29	0	82	0	11
Butterfly lamp / Coleman lamp	517	53	94	19	16	3	70	152	26	12	71
Solar lamp	43,008	591	4,641	2,969	1,181	91	9,143	19,936	1,771	1,361	1,322
Kerosene lamp	12,064	773	1,873	142	600	39	3,016	3,671	546	168	1,235
Candle	220	0	32	0	0	0	28	25	28	38	69
Wood / Coconut shells	329	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	127	47	0
Other	3,432	131	545	0	227	0	1,049	378	836	26	240
Main cooking fuel											
Wood / coconut shells	97,341	5,468	15,284	5,833	5,515	807	17,833	28,540	8,399	4,890	4,773
Electricity	551	27	79	0	114	0	188	0	0	0	143
Gas	7,251	72	774	90	163	7	1,225	239	57	106	4,518
Sawdust / charcoal	2,209	12	92	166	0	0	813	58	0	63	1,005
Kerosene	462	0	54	0	16	0	112	76	0	25	178
Other	227	0	12	0	0	0	151	0	37	11	16

Table X8: Main source of drinking water, travel for water, bathing facility and toilet facility by province

Source of drinking, travel to water, bathing, toilet	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Main source of drinking water											
Metered SIWA	11,606	87	368	214	350	7	2,069	330	101	12	8,068
Communal standpipe	41,765	2,088	3,860	4,719	2,025	0	5,562	17,283	4,340	1,148	741
Household tank	14,472	1,725	5,892	486	881	769	1,700	1,522	309	652	536
Community tank	10,951	670	3,757	335	802	22	937	1,914	875	1,540	101
Protected well	1,940	28	113	0	302	17	712	446	43	169	111
Unprotected well	1,347	0	18	16	0	0	945	0	0	270	97
River / Spring	23,330	792	1,952	318	1,433	0	7,725	7,251	1,979	1,281	599
Pay for bottled water	226	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	0	41
Other	2,404	189	334	0	16	0	486	168	846	24	339
Travel for water											
Yes	62,964	3,378	4,821	3,722	2,725	56	15,712	21,076	5,772	4,254	1,448
No	45,077	2,201	11,474	2,367	3,083	759	4,610	7,838	2,721	841	9,185
Bathing facilities											
Private bathroom	11,273	96	1,426	111	347	337	1,829	621	161	313	6,032
Shared bathroom	2,814	19	282	52	39	0	418	200	17	0	1,787
Near a household or community tank	3,102	308	1,127	98	261	200	236	636	66	73	96
Near a household or community standpipe	43,902	3,138	7,128	5,070	1,865	5	4,309	15,564	4,358	956	1,508
Near a household or community well	12,736	566	2,988	34	2,374	133	3,023	2,057	462	696	404
Sea	2,685	0	40	0	50	6	0	163	0	2,426	0
River / Stream	30,023	1,416	3,217	724	795	9	10,292	9,175	3,113	632	650
Other	1,506	35	86	0	78	125	213	497	316	0	156

Main toilet facility											
Flush toilet (private)	11,226	253	1,833	148	509	15	1,857	751	321	254	5,284
Flush toilet (community)	1,610	25	122	7	23	0	269	108	76	12	968
Slab toilet (private)	13,449	618	2,098	574	249	145	1,888	5,072	237	141	2,427
Slab toilet (community)	2,663	46	157	74	0	20	628	430	51	18	1,239
Seaside mangrove	45,098	3,598	10,838	2,917	4,708	0	2,590	10,634	5,369	4,193	251
Pit latrine (private)	11,339	0	835	1,995	32	552	3,768	3,678	278	21	181
Pit latrine (community)	4,149	42	76	79	0	83	731	2,961	28	0	149
River / Stream	3,178	292	119	294	0	0	553	391	1,320	104	105
Other	15,329	704	216	0	287	0	8,037	4,889	813	353	30

Table X9: Primary health care facility and mode of transportation by province

Heath care facility, transport	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Primary health care facility											
Rural aid centre	40,451	2,760	4,719	3,322	3,469	470	7,238	12,500	4,454	1,520	0
Provincial centre	16,532	515	2,909	972	1,043	341	5,728	2,952	726	1,317	28
HTC clinic	16,227	98	117	35	15	3	3,880	2,789	20	536	8,733
Aid post	27,678	2,063	6,736	1,575	1,171	0	2,340	9,153	2,970	1,671	0
Other	7,154	143	1,814	185	111	0	1,135	1,520	322	49	1,873
Private clinic / doctor	1,775	0	51	0	81	0	597	186	44	0	816
Hospital (NHR)	3,025	40	150	35	0	0	318	1,272	278	38	894
Other	1,302	0	998	15	0	0	144	0	0	0	144
Custom	223	82	70	0	13	0	42	0	0	11	4
Dispensary	570	0	369	135	17	0	34	0	0	0	15
Prayer	259	21	176	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
Main mode of transportation to health care facility											
Walk	72,874	4,244	9,396	4,617	3,627	572	11,707	21,851	7,641	3,375	5,844
Vehicle	16,568	0	824	274	8	157	8,312	1,977	73	279	4,663
Canoe / boat	18,074	1,335	5,993	1,143	2,141	86	283	5,021	680	1,303	92
Other	525	0	82	55	32	0	19	64	100	139	34

Table X10: Household internet access, landline telephone, mobile phone ownership and use by province

Internet, mobile, phone etc. access	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Inter access from home											
Yes	3,238	6	337	30	14	0	437	501	865	71	977
No	104,772	5,572	15,927	6,058	5,794	815	19,884	28,413	7,629	5,024	9,656
Dwelling connected to a landline											
Yes	1,577	19	154	75	8	0	120	442	200	59	499
No	106,433	5,559	16,110	6,013	5,800	815	20,201	28,472	8,293	5,036	10,134
Landline phone											
Yes	1,005	25	165	62	23	0	114	102	17	35	463
No	107,036	5,553	16,130	6,026	5,786	815	20,208	28,812	8,476	5,060	10,171
Other communication											
Yes	2,094	0	260	52	23	0	216	589	167	0	788
No	105,946	5,579	16,035	6,036	5,786	815	20,105	28,325	8,326	5,095	9,846
Use a mobile phone											
Yes	218,992	9,496	37,225	6,723	19,280	900	32,484	60,636	3,905	7,010	41,333
No	360,133	19,860	48,124	19,460	10,157	3,576	70,745	100,023	44,634	19,748	23,806
Missing / Don't know / Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n.a.	36,679	2,078	5,685	1,427	1,735	174	5,433	10,225	4,660	1,751	3,512
Own a mobile phone											
Yes	148,279	6,581	22,298	5,180	6,036	778	20,811	43,475	5,138	3,958	34,024
No	429,204	22,755	62,574	20,746	23,387	3,698	82,220	116,762	43,253	22,800	31,009
Missing / Don't know / Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n.a.	38,321	2,097	6,161	1,684	1,749	174	5,631	10,647	4,808	1,751	3,618

Table X11: Population internet use and source by province

Use of internet	Total	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren Bel	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Use Internet											
Yes	21,803	172	1,605	825	167	35	1,437	6,088	407	193	10,875
No	557,727	29,183	83,744	25,371	29,249	4,441	101,814	154,800	48,223	26,613	54,288
Missing / Don't know / Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n.a.	36,273	2,078	5,685	1,414	1,755	174	5,411	9,995	4,570	1,703	3,488
Internet source 1											
Education	3,266	68	482	298	17	0	371	157	33	101	1,738
Café	1,898	40	218	163	30	22	150	244	17	0	1,014
Home	2,162	38	127	50	15	0	53	86	103	58	1,631
Work	10,274	26	246	281	82	12	676	4,710	135	24	4,081
Another household	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Cell phone	3,865	0	498	32	24	0	58	890	118	9	2,236
USE modem	223	0	34	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	60
Other	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Internet source 2											
Home	220	0	50	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	95
Work	6,576	0	323	220	69	9	201	4,763	80	24	886
Internet cafe	640	31	123	49	0	0	66	56	74	0	242
Place of education	551	21	48	189	0	0	30	85	0	0	178
Another household	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
Cell phone	408	0	45	0	15	6	11	0	21	0	310
Dongle USB modem	107	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	38
Other	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED EXPENDITURE TABLES

Table X12: Choiseul province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Choiseul (SBD)				Choiseul (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	50,338,018	60,297,717	-	110,635,735	17%	21%	0%	38%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	22,149,270	2,604,989	-	24,754,259	8%	1%	0%	8%
Clothing and footwear	7,207,615	-	-	7,207,615	2%	0%	0%	2%
Housing and utilities	5,495,177	-	60,933,347	66,428,524	2%	0%	21%	23%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	11,949,681	9,178	-	11,958,859	4%	0%	0%	4%
Health	509,634	-	-	509,634	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	27,910,221	-	-	27,910,221	10%	0%	0%	10%
Communication	5,694,109	-	-	5,694,109	2%	0%	0%	2%
Recreation & culture	3,601,743	-	-	3,601,743	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	4,506,700	-	-	4,506,700	2%	0%	0%	2%
Restaurants & hotels	1,586,275	-	-	1,586,275	1%	0%	0%	1%
Miscellaneous good & services	1,882,422	-	-	1,882,422	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**142,830,867**	**62,911,883**	**60,933,347**	**266,676,097**	49%	22%	21%	91%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	2,631,845	-	-	2,631,845	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to households	5,771,709	-	-	5,771,709	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to church	5,772,726	-	-	5,772,726	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to village	338,377	-	-	338,377	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	300,720	-	-	300,720	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	83,456	-	-	83,456	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	388,215	-	-	388,215	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**15,287,049**	**-**	**-**	**15,287,049**	5%	0%	0%	5%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	1,250,196	-	-	1,250,196	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	5,890,627	-	-	5,890,627	2%	0%	0%	2%
Major improvements to house	549,822	-	-	549,822	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	2,279,619	-	-	2,279,619	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mortgage payment	113,392	-	-	113,392	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**10,083,655**	**-**	**-**	10,083,655	3%	0%	0%	3%
TOTAL	**168,201,571**	**62,911,883**	**60,933,347**	**292,046,801**	**58%**	**22%**	**21%**	**100%**

Table X13: Western province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Western (SBD)				Western (% of total expenditure)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	217,958,351	238,971,781	-	456,930,132	21%	23%	0%	44%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	64,003,011	8,926,168	-	72,929,179	6%	1%	0%	7%
Clothing and footwear	16,808,578	-	-	16,808,578	2%	0%	0%	2%
Housing and utilities	35,982,075	-	204,908,094	240,890,169	4%	0%	20%	23%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	24,283,757	-	-	24,283,757	2%	0%	0%	2%
Health	1,647,332	-	-	1,647,332	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	75,815,082	-	-	75,815,082	7%	0%	0%	7%
Communication	25,769,569	-	-	25,769,569	3%	0%	0%	3%
Recreation & culture	18,672,704	-	-	18,672,704	2%	0%	0%	2%
Education	13,147,974	-	-	13,147,974	1%	0%	0%	1%
Restaurants & hotels	3,114,653	-	-	3,114,653	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miscellaneous good & services	6,932,751	-	-	6,932,751	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**504,135,836**	**247,897,949**	**204,908,094**	**956,941,879**	49%	24%	20%	93%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	7,347,108	-	-	7,347,108	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to households	16,489,545	-	-	16,489,545	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to church	18,629,154	-	-	18,629,154	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to village	1,132,546	-	-	1,132,546	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	7,079,622	-	-	7,079,622	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to associations	337,649	-	-	337,649	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	1,692,238	-	-	1,692,238	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**52,707,861**	**-**	**-**	**52,707,861**	5%	0%	0%	5%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	872,189	-	-	872,189	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	11,483,530	-	-	11,483,530	1%	0%	0%	1%
Major improvements to house	608,079	-	-	608,079	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	3,723,429	-	-	3,723,429	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mortgage payment	1,592,496	-	-	1,592,496	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**18,279,722**	**-**	**-**	18,279,722	2%	0%	0%	2%
TOTAL	**575,123,420**	**247,897,949**	**204,908,094**	**1,027,929,463**	**56%**	**24%**	**20%**	**100%**

Table X14: Isabel province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Isabel (SBD)				Isabel (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	48,354,638	93,038,957	-	141,393,595	17%	32%	0%	49%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	17,659,049	5,920,936	-	23,579,985	6%	2%	0%	8%
Clothing and footwear	5,599,955	-	-	5,599,955	2%	0%	0%	2%
Housing and utilities	11,404,539	-	40,315,144	51,719,684	4%	0%	14%	18%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	7,448,032	4,090	-	7,452,122	3%	0%	0%	3%
Health	278,329	-	-	278,329	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	23,295,109	-	-	23,295,109	8%	0%	0%	8%
Communication	4,230,835	-	-	4,230,835	1%	0%	0%	1%
Recreation & culture	3,085,646	-	-	3,085,646	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	3,953,428	-	-	3,953,428	1%	0%	0%	1%
Restaurants & hotels	385,404	-	-	385,404	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miscellaneous good & services	1,472,440	-	-	1,472,440	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**127,167,404**	**98,963,984**	**40,315,144**	**266,446,532**	44%	34%	14%	93%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	2,120,184	-	-	2,120,184	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to households	2,893,865	-	-	2,893,865	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to church	4,142,087	-	-	4,142,087	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	490,056	-	-	490,056	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	194,713	-	-	194,713	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	0	-	-	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	763,418	-	-	763,418	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**10,604,324**	**-**	**-**	**10,604,324**	4%	0%	0%	4%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	0	-	-	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	6,262,304	-	-	6,262,304	2%	0%	0%	2%
Major improvements to house	495,627	-	-	495,627	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	3,288,770	-	-	3,288,770	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mortgage payment	96,880	-	-	96,880	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**10,143,581**	**-**	**-**	10,143,581	4%	0%	0%	4%
TOTAL	**147,915,309**	**98,963,984**	**40,315,144**	**287,194,437**	**52%**	**34%**	**14%**	**100%**

Table X15: Central province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Central (SBD)				Central (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	56,360,999	87,745,844	-	144,106,843	21%	32%	0%	53%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	18,890,616	8,136,069	-	27,026,685	7%	3%	0%	10%
Clothing and footwear	7,232,424	-	-	7,232,424	3%	0%	0%	3%
Housing and utilities	7,853,465	-	33,863,416	41,716,882	3%	0%	12%	15%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	4,629,146	136,769	-	4,765,915	2%	0%	0%	2%
Health	143,648	-	-	143,648	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	18,409,954	-	-	18,409,954	7%	0%	0%	7%
Communication	5,878,526	-	-	5,878,526	2%	0%	0%	2%
Recreation & culture	2,641,585	-	-	2,641,585	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	3,663,873	-	-	3,663,873	1%	0%	0%	1%
Restaurants & hotels	815,272	-	-	815,272	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miscellaneous good & services	1,382,866	-	-	1,382,866	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**127,902,374**	**96,018,681**	**33,863,416**	**257,784,472**	47%	35%	12%	95%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	3,452,861	-	-	3,452,861	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to households	3,939,650	-	-	3,939,650	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to church	3,103,961	-	-	3,103,961	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	265,001	-	-	265,001	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	235,809	-	-	235,809	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	23,089	-	-	23,089	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	673,455	-	-	673,455	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**11,693,826**	**-**	**-**	**11,693,826**	4%	0%	0%	4%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	524,553	-	-	524,553	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	541,125	-	-	541,125	0%	0%	0%	0%
Major improvements to house	468,870	-	-	468,870	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	1,301,237	-	-	1,301,237	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mortgage payment	119,358	-	-	119,358	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**2,955,145**	**-**	**-**	2,955,145	1%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL	**142,551,345**	**96,018,681**	**33,863,416**	**272,433,443**	**52%**	**35%**	**12%**	**100%**

Table X16: Rennell-Bellona province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Rennell-Bellona (SBD)				Rennell-Bellona (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	6,670,991	14,916,704	-	21,587,696	15%	34%	0%	50%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	2,123,631	24,546	-	2,148,177	5%	0%	0%	5%
Clothing and footwear	319,993	-	-	319,993	1%	0%	0%	1%
Housing and utilities	301,499	-	6,247,554	6,549,053	1%	0%	14%	15%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	931,469	-	-	931,469	2%	0%	0%	2%
Health	75,672	-	-	75,672	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	8,919,131	-	-	8,919,131	20%	0%	0%	20%
Communication	600,428	-	-	600,428	1%	0%	0%	1%
Recreation & culture	223,010	-	-	223,010	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	323,004	-	-	323,004	1%	0%	0%	1%
Restaurants & hotels	105,723	-	-	105,723	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miscellaneous good & services	211,639	-	-	211,639	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total consumption expenditure	**20,806,191**	**14,941,250**	**6,247,554**	**41,994,995**	48%	34%	14%	96%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	39,373	-	-	39,373	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to households	335,938	-	-	335,938	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to church	394,533	-	-	394,533	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	11,171	-	-	11,171	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	175,751	-	-	175,751	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	684	-	-	684	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	6,480	-	-	6,480	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**963,930**	**-**	**-**	**963,930**	2%	0%	0%	2%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	-	-	-	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	310,111	-	-	310,111	1%	0%	0%	1%
Major improvements to house	202,699	-	-	202,699	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	47,028	-	-	47,028	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mortgage payment	11,715	-	-	11,715	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**571,554**	**-**	**-**	571,554	1%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL	**22,341,675**	**14,941,250**	**6,247,554**	**43,530,479**	**51%**	**34%**	**14%**	**100%**

Table X17: Guadalcanal province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Guadalcanal (SBD)				Guadalcanal (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	316,377,875	241,869,848	-	558,247,724	23%	18%	0%	41%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	110,583,337	15,813,346	-	126,396,682	8%	1%	0%	9%
Clothing and footwear	34,650,127	-	-	34,650,127	3%	0%	0%	3%
Housing and utilities	57,570,528	-	169,063,404	226,633,932	4%	0%	12%	17%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	32,301,657	32,693	-	32,334,350	2%	0%	0%	2%
Health	3,500,251	-	-	3,500,251	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	134,710,185	-	-	134,710,185	10%	0%	0%	10%
Communication	47,548,554	-	-	47,548,554	4%	0%	0%	4%
Recreation & culture	21,711,110	-	-	21,711,110	2%	0%	0%	2%
Education	20,652,750	-	-	20,652,750	2%	0%	0%	2%
Restaurants & hotels	13,572,055	-	-	13,572,055	1%	0%	0%	1%
Miscellaneous good & services	9,452,481	-	-	9,452,481	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**802,630,910**	**257,715,887**	**169,063,404**	**1,229,410,202**	59%	19%	12%	91%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	26,528,075	-	-	26,528,075	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to households	15,339,165	-	-	15,339,165	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to church	20,608,041	-	-	20,608,041	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to village	2,203,165	-	-	2,203,165	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	1,980,372	-	-	1,980,372	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	237,324	-	-	237,324	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	4,084,365	-	-	4,084,365	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**70,980,509**	**-**	**-**	**70,980,509**	5%	0%	0%	5%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	9,803,929	-	-	9,803,929	1%	0%	0%	1%
House construction	31,957,227	-	-	31,957,227	2%	0%	0%	2%
Major improvements to house	357,129	-	-	357,129	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	11,648,994	-	-	11,648,994	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mortgage payment	402,519	-	-	402,519	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**54,169,798**	**-**	**-**	54,169,798	4%	0%	0%	4%
TOTAL	**927,781,217**	**257,715,887**	**169,063,404**	**1,354,560,508**	**68%**	**19%**	**12%**	**100%**

Table X18: Malaita province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Malaita (SBD)				Malaita (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	312,208,753	514,525,095	-	826,733,848	21%	34%	0%	55%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	57,217,194	10,229,553	-	67,446,747	4%	1%	0%	5%
Clothing and footwear	19,905,181	-	-	19,905,181	1%	0%	0%	1%
Housing and utilities	32,178,354	216,011	277,753,384	310,147,749	2%	0%	19%	21%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	23,299,597	14,429	-	23,314,026	2%	0%	0%	2%
Health	4,706,356	-	-	4,706,356	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	64,572,190	-	-	64,572,190	4%	0%	0%	4%
Communication	22,565,465	-	-	22,565,465	2%	0%	0%	2%
Recreation & culture	10,474,144	-	-	10,474,144	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	16,734,074	-	-	16,734,074	1%	0%	0%	1%
Restaurants & hotels	2,857,990	-	-	2,857,990	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miscellaneous good & services	7,901,866	-	-	7,901,866	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**574,621,166**	**524,985,087**	**277,753,384**	**1,377,359,637**	38%	35%	19%	92%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	43,860,316	-	-	43,860,316	3%	0%	0%	3%
Cash donations to households	18,518,305	-	-	18,518,305	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to church	11,987,705	-	-	11,987,705	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	968,437	-	-	968,437	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	820,297	-	-	820,297	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	109,271	-	-	109,271	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	1,678,076	-	-	1,678,076	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**77,942,406**	**-**	**-**	**77,942,406**	5%	0%	0%	5%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	0	-	-	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	24,807,056	-	-	24,807,056	2%	0%	0%	2%
Major improvements to house	4,091,048	-	-	4,091,048	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	4,458,641	-	-	4,458,641	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mortgage payment	4,352,010	-	-	4,352,010	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**37,708,754**	**-**	**-**	37,708,754	3%	0%	0%	3%
TOTAL	**690,272,326**	**524,985,087**	**277,753,384**	**1,493,010,797**	**46%**	**35%**	**19%**	**100%**

Table X19: Makira province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Makira (SBD)				Makira (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	58,518,785	101,094,605	-	159,613,390	15%	26%	0%	40%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	22,447,141	12,073,433	-	34,520,573	6%	3%	0%	9%
Clothing and footwear	9,076,261	-	-	9,076,261	2%	0%	0%	2%
Housing and utilities	10,433,215	-	48,515,836	58,949,052	3%	0%	12%	15%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	12,044,807	28,043	-	12,072,850	3%	0%	0%	3%
Health	256,219	-	-	256,219	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	63,364,913	-	-	63,364,913	16%	0%	0%	16%
Communication	8,666,760	-	-	8,666,760	2%	0%	0%	2%
Recreation & culture	4,510,753	-	-	4,510,753	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	6,340,506	-	-	6,340,506	2%	0%	0%	2%
Restaurants & hotels	3,949,091	-	-	3,949,091	1%	0%	0%	1%
Miscellaneous good & services	2,678,063	-	-	2,678,063	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**202,286,513**	**113,196,081**	**48,515,836**	**363,998,430**	51%	29%	12%	92%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	4,904,356	-	-	4,904,356	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to households	6,181,873	-	-	6,181,873	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to church	4,930,507	-	-	4,930,507	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	755,966	-	-	755,966	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	1,134,902	-	-	1,134,902	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	112,532	-	-	112,532	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	1,797,557	-	-	1,797,557	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**19,817,693**	**-**	**-**	**19,817,693**	5%	0%	0%	5%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	278,934	-	-	278,934	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	5,934,332	-	-	5,934,332	2%	0%	0%	2%
Major improvements to house	926,560	-	-	926,560	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	3,284,356	-	-	3,284,356	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mortgage payment	326,434	-	-	326,434	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**10,750,615**	**-**	**-**	10,750,615	3%	0%	0%	3%
TOTAL	**232,854,821**	**113,196,081**	**48,515,836**	**394,566,738**	**59%**	**29%**	**12%**	**100%**

Table X20: Temotu province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Temotu (SBD)				Temotu (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	41,156,571	85,534,607	-	126,691,177	16%	32%	0%	48%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	31,180,437	4,353,809	-	35,534,246	12%	2%	0%	13%
Clothing and footwear	5,926,116	-	-	5,926,116	2%	0%	0%	2%
Housing and utilities	2,621,448	-	29,432,975	32,054,422	1%	0%	11%	12%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	10,317,436	-	-	10,317,436	4%	0%	0%	4%
Health	211,094	-	-	211,094	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	22,690,211	-	-	22,690,211	9%	0%	0%	9%
Communication	5,174,458	-	-	5,174,458	2%	0%	0%	2%
Recreation & culture	3,714,793	-	-	3,714,793	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	2,451,162	-	-	2,451,162	1%	0%	0%	1%
Restaurants & hotels	1,015,789	-	-	1,015,789	0%	0%	0%	0%
Miscellaneous good & services	1,852,600	-	-	1,852,600	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**128,312,113**	**89,888,416**	**29,432,975**	**247,633,504**	48%	34%	11%	93%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	4,739,450	-	-	4,739,450	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to households	4,948,129	-	-	4,948,129	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to church	2,391,479	-	-	2,391,479	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	393,696	-	-	393,696	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	288,229	-	-	288,229	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	58,700	-	-	58,700	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	1,288,306	-	-	1,288,306	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**14,107,989**	**-**	**-**	**14,107,989**	5%	0%	0%	5%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	7,125	-	-	7,125	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	1,671,608	-	-	1,671,608	1%	0%	0%	1%
Major improvements to house	189,362	-	-	189,362	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	1,579,009	-	-	1,579,009	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mortgage payment	153,280	-	-	153,280	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total investment expenditure	**3,600,384**	**-**	**-**	3,600,384	1%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL	**146,020,487**	**89,888,416**	**29,432,975**	**265,341,877**	**55%**	**34%**	**11%**	**100%**

Table X21: Honiara province total annual expenditure distribution (SBD and %) by expenditure category and type

	Honiara (SBD)				Honiara (% of grand total)			
Main expenditure category	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL	Cash	Home production	Imputed rents	TOTAL
Consumption expenditure								
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	355,438,477	18,515,190	-	373,953,666	24%	1%	0%	25%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit subs	145,244,182	522,614	-	145,766,795	10%	0%	0%	10%
Clothing and footwear	27,934,781	-	-	27,934,781	2%	0%	0%	2%
Housing and utilities	187,763,523	-	211,638,312	399,401,835	13%	0%	14%	27%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	34,009,536	-	-	34,009,536	2%	0%	0%	2%
Health	3,061,215	-	-	3,061,215	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transportation	229,391,949	-	-	229,391,949	15%	0%	0%	15%
Communication	66,494,753	-	-	66,494,753	4%	0%	0%	4%
Recreation & culture	14,827,136	-	-	14,827,136	1%	0%	0%	1%
Education	28,904,324	-	-	28,904,324	2%	0%	0%	2%
Restaurants & hotels	15,504,225	-	-	15,504,225	1%	0%	0%	1%
Miscellaneous good & services	19,487,130	-	-	19,487,130	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total consumption expenditure	**1,128,061,230**	**19,037,804**	**211,638,312**	**1,358,737,346**	76%	1%	14%	92%
Non-consumption expenditure								
Ceremonies	17,427,386	-	-	17,427,386	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to households	30,614,471	-	-	30,614,471	2%	0%	0%	2%
Cash donations to church	11,607,795	-	-	11,607,795	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cash donations to village	557,870	-	-	557,870	0%	0%	0%	0%
Taxes and fines	1,874,592	-	-	1,874,592	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cash donations to associations	128,386	-	-	128,386	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other charitable	2,769,442	-	-	2,769,442	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total non-consumption expenditure	**64,979,942**	**-**	**-**	**64,979,942**	4%	0%	0%	4%
Investment expenditure								
Purchase of land or house	2,650,716	-	-	2,650,716	0%	0%	0%	0%
House construction	22,048,371	-	-	22,048,371	1%	0%	0%	1%
Major improvements to house	4,506,251	-	-	4,506,251	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plant or equipment	15,333,696	-	-	15,333,696	1%	0%	0%	1%
Mortgage payment	13,854,101	-	-	13,854,101	1%	0%	0%	1%
Total investment expenditure	**58,393,134**	**-**	**-**	58,393,134	4%	0%	0%	4%
TOTAL	**1,251,434,307**	**19,037,804**	**211,638,312**	**1,482,110,422**	**84%**	**1%**	**14%**	**100%**

Table X22: Annual amount (SBD) and distribution (%) of expenditure on food COICOP group by main COICOP class and expenditure type

Province/Food (COICOP)	Total expenditure (SBD) by COICOP class			Distribution of expenditure type by COICOP class (% of class total)			Distribution of expenditure by total expenditure (% of total)		
	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total
Choiseul									
Bread and cereals	33,897,101		33,897,101	100%	0%	100%	31%	0%	31%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,026,004		1,026,004	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fish and sea food	5,190,968	13,414,254	18,605,222	28%	72%	100%	5%	12%	17%
Food products nec	706,183	7,693	713,876	99%	1%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	789,060	10,363,534	11,152,594	7%	93%	100%	1%	9%	10%
Meat	1,422,208	1,239,452	2,661,660	53%	47%	100%	1%	1%	2%
Milk, cheese and eggs	118,426	119,527	237,953	50%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	308,680		308,680	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Oils and fats	555,901	20,616	576,518	96%	4%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	3,478,981		3,478,981	100%	0%	100%	3%	0%	3%
Vegetables	2,844,505	35,132,641	37,977,146	7%	93%	100%	3%	32%	34%
Total	**50,338,018**	**60,297,717**	**110,635,735**	**45%**	**55%**	**100%**	**45%**	**55%**	**100%**
Western									
Bread and cereals	127,440,190	3,906	127,444,096	100%	0%	100%	28%	0%	28%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	7,758,670	147,900	7,906,571	98%	2%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Fish and sea food	28,143,963	62,978,021	91,121,983	31%	69%	100%	6%	14%	20%
Food products nec	3,010,757	58,750	3,069,507	98%	2%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	4,515,968	36,979,573	41,495,541	11%	89%	100%	1%	8%	9%
Meat	6,658,797	19,541,914	26,200,711	25%	75%	100%	1%	4%	6%
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,986,856	741,843	2,728,699	73%	27%	100%	0%	0%	1%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,856,202		1,856,202	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Oils and fats	3,387,364		3,387,364	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	17,501,435	20,986	17,522,421	100%	0%	100%	4%	0%	4%
Vegetables	15,698,149	118,498,888	134,197,037	12%	88%	100%	3%	26%	29%
Total	**217,958,351**	**238,971,781**	**456,930,132**	**48%**	**52%**	**100%**	**48%**	**52%**	**100%**

Cont…Table X22

Province/Food (COICOP)	Total expenditure (SBD) by COICOP class			Distribution of expenditure type by COICOP class (% of class total)			Distribution of expenditure by total expenditure (% of total)		
	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total
Isabel									
Bread and cereals	31,089,433	4,874	31,094,307	100%	0%	100%	22%	0%	22%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,806,474	58,831	1,865,305	97%	3%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fish and sea food	6,780,407	25,342,082	32,122,489	21%	79%	100%	5%	18%	23%
Food products nec	1,066,741	2,075	1,068,816	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	352,333	12,437,933	12,790,266	3%	97%	100%	0%	9%	9%
Meat	1,610,063	2,748,286	4,358,349	37%	63%	100%	1%	2%	3%
Milk, cheese and eggs	123,587	106,438	230,025	54%	46%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	707,226		707,226	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Oils and fats	684,919		684,919	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2,947,106		2,947,106	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	1,186,350	52,338,439	53,524,789	2%	98%	100%	1%	37%	38%
Total	**48,354,638**	**93,038,957**	**141,393,595**	**34%**	**66%**	**100%**	**34%**	**66%**	**100%**
Central									
Bread and cereals	36,229,727	181,934	36,411,661	100%	0%	100%	25%	0%	25%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,519,000	16,567	1,535,567	99%	1%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fish and sea food	7,052,403	24,122,537	31,174,940	23%	77%	100%	5%	17%	22%
Food products nec	577,118	821	577,939	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Fruit	1,140,472	12,256,616	13,397,088	9%	91%	100%	1%	9%	9%
Meat	1,706,946	1,354,822	3,061,768	56%	44%	100%	1%	1%	2%
Milk, cheese and eggs	81,994	246,778	328,772	25%	75%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	312,600		312,600	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Oils and fats	586,532		586,532	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	3,194,028		3,194,028	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	3,960,180	49,565,768	53,525,948	7%	93%	100%	3%	34%	37%
Total	**56,360,999**	**87,745,844**	**144,106,843**	**39%**	**61%**	**100%**	**39%**	**61%**	**100%**

Cont…Table X22

Province/Food (COICOP)	Total expenditure (SBD) by COICOP class			Distribution of expenditure type by COICOP class (% of class total)			Distribution of expenditure by total expenditure (% of total)		
	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total
Rennell-Bellona									
Bread and cereals	3,942,580	2,088	3,944,668	100%	0%	100%	18%	0%	18%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	482,588		482,588	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Fish and sea food	1,019,254	4,870,058	5,889,312	17%	83%	100%	5%	23%	27%
Food products nec	120,173		120,173	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	43,533	3,232,640	3,276,172	1%	99%	100%	0%	15%	15%
Meat	240,940	249,303	490,243	49%	51%	100%	1%	1%	2%
Milk, cheese and eggs	42,460	9,367	51,827	82%	18%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	135,567		135,567	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Oils and fats	62,273		62,273	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	519,306		519,306	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	62,317	6,553,250	6,615,567	1%	99%	100%	0%	30%	31%
Total	**6,670,991**	**14,916,704**	**21,587,696**	**31%**	**69%**	**100%**	**31%**	**69%**	**100%**
Guadalcanal									
Bread and cereals	166,133,388		166,133,388	100%	0%	100%	30%	0%	30%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	8,740,989	614,770	9,355,759	93%	7%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Fish and sea food	51,769,854	31,289,815	83,059,669	62%	38%	100%	9%	6%	15%
Food products nec	4,293,243		4,293,243	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	8,648,937	45,772,103	54,421,040	16%	84%	100%	2%	8%	10%
Meat	28,172,716	6,445,242	34,617,959	81%	19%	100%	5%	1%	6%
Milk, cheese and eggs	1,953,933	2,244,068	4,198,001	47%	53%	100%	0%	0%	1%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	4,247,413		4,247,413	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Oils and fats	3,791,913		3,791,913	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	12,867,991	79,337	12,947,328	99%	1%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	25,757,499	155,424,513	181,182,011	14%	86%	100%	5%	28%	32%
Total	**316,377,875**	**241,869,848**	**558,247,724**	**57%**	**43%**	**100%**	**57%**	**43%**	**100%**

Cont…Table X22

Province/Food (COICOP)	Total expenditure (SBD) by COICOP class			Distribution of expenditure type by COICOP class (% of class total)			Distribution of expenditure by total expenditure (% of total)		
	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total
Malaita									
Bread and cereals	183,935,072	69,943	184,005,015	100%	0%	100%	22%	0%	22%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	5,717,912	1,083,316	6,801,228	84%	16%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fish and sea food	51,633,002	97,926,898	149,559,900	35%	65%	100%	6%	12%	18%
Food products nec	3,453,540	8,223	3,461,763	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Fruit	5,893,664	50,678,718	56,572,382	10%	90%	100%	1%	6%	7%
Meat	8,489,155	12,384,001	20,873,156	41%	59%	100%	1%	1%	3%
Milk, cheese and eggs	580,192	293,418	873,610	66%	34%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	1,303,200		1,303,200	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Oils and fats	3,112,371		3,112,371	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	15,908,994		15,908,994	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	32,181,651	352,080,579	384,262,230	8%	92%	100%	4%	43%	46%
Total	**312,208,753**	**514,525,095**	**826,733,848**	**38%**	**62%**	**100%**	**38%**	**62%**	**100%**
Makira									
Bread and cereals	36,932,716	5,757	36,938,473	100%	0%	100%	23%	0%	23%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	938,067	154,089	1,092,155	86%	14%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fish and sea food	6,976,152	15,690,127	22,666,279	31%	69%	100%	4%	10%	14%
Food products nec	1,104,260	8,587	1,112,846	99%	1%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	1,419,739	30,996,854	32,416,593	4%	96%	100%	1%	19%	20%
Meat	3,757,427	4,698,449	8,455,875	44%	56%	100%	2%	3%	5%
Milk, cheese and eggs	114,245	142,620	256,866	44%	56%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	581,252		581,252	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Oils and fats	705,903		705,903	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2,697,088		2,697,088	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	3,291,936	49,398,123	52,690,059	6%	94%	100%	2%	31%	33%
Total	**58,518,785**	**101094605**	**159,613,390**	**37%**	**63%**	**100%**	**37%**	**63%**	**100%**

Cont…Table X22

Province/Food (COICOP)	Total expenditure (SBD) by COICOP class			Distribution of expenditure type by COICOP class (% of class total)			Distribution of expenditure by total expenditure (% of total)		
	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total	Cash	Home produced	Total
Temotu									
Bread and cereals	22,322,160	109,825	22,431,985	100%	0%	100%	18%	0%	18%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	1,051,805		1,051,805	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fish and sea food	5,189,757	19,350,539	24,540,296	21%	79%	100%	4%	15%	19%
Food products nec	498,663		498,663	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Fruit	2,500,274	35,343,684	37,843,959	7%	93%	100%	2%	28%	30%
Meat	1,540,822	2,117,372	3,658,194	42%	58%	100%	1%	2%	3%
Milk, cheese and eggs	132,927	104,195	237,121	56%	44%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	535,512		535,512	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Oils and fats	490,437		490,437	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	2,403,684		2,403,684	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Vegetables	4,490,530	28,508,991	32,999,521	14%	86%	100%	4%	23%	26%
Total	**41,156,571**	**85,534,607**	**126,691,177**	**32%**	**68%**	**100%**	**32%**	**68%**	**100%**
Honiara									
Bread and cereals	143,693,005	4,947	143,697,952	100%	0%	100%	38%	0%	38%
Coffee, tea and cocoa	10,895,570		10,895,570	100%	0%	100%	3%	0%	3%
Fish and sea food	61,174,508	1,220,062	62,394,570	98%	2%	100%	16%	0%	17%
Food products nec	4,251,716	1,200	4,252,916	100%	0%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Fruit	17,517,028	4,091,082	21,608,110	81%	19%	100%	5%	1%	6%
Meat	38,603,215	475,723	39,078,938	99%	1%	100%	10%	0%	10%
Milk, cheese and eggs	4,710,882	152,645	4,863,528	97%	3%	100%	1%	0%	1%
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	7,901,054		7,901,054	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Oils and fats	6,993,634		6,993,634	100%	0%	100%	2%	0%	2%
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	13,535,388		13,535,388	100%	0%	100%	4%	0%	4%
Vegetables	46,162,476	12,569,531	58,732,008	79%	21%	100%	12%	3%	16%
Total	**355,438,477**	**18,515,190**	**373,953,666**	**95%**	**5%**	**100%**	**95%**	**5%**	**100%**

Table X23: Expenditure distribution (SBD and $) by provincial quintiles

	Expenditure (SBD)		Expenditure distribution (%)	
Province/Quintile	Cash	Home produced	Cash	Home produced
Choiseul				
1	7,474,081	7,659,773	49%	51%
2	16,243,454	10,228,957	61%	39%
3	19,925,070	14,351,719	58%	42%
4	33,222,340	14,562,215	70%	30%
5	91,336,626	16,109,219	85%	15%
Total	**168,201,571**	**62,911,883**	**73%**	**27%**
Western				
1	29,202,949	25,257,185	54%	46%
2	54,281,641	38,283,258	59%	41%
3	84,274,904	46,288,156	65%	35%
4	125,248,420	59,116,406	68%	32%
5	282,115,507	78,952,945	78%	22%
Total	**575,123,420**	**247,897,949**	**70%**	**30%**
Isabel				
1	8,899,351	11,021,356	45%	55%
2	13,132,126	16,267,834	45%	55%
3	18,362,531	21,524,084	46%	54%
4	31,423,871	25,345,994	55%	45%
5	76,097,431	24,804,716	75%	25%
Total	**147,915,309**	**98,963,984**	**60%**	**40%**
Central				
1	10,217,304	11,527,967	47%	53%
2	16,452,800	15,633,054	51%	49%
3	20,968,412	20,139,273	51%	49%
4	33,231,267	19,408,955	63%	37%
5	61,681,562	29,309,431	68%	32%
Total	**142,551,345**	**96,018,681**	**60%**	**40%**

Cont…Table X23					
Rennell Bellona					
	1	642,975	1,493,826	30%	70%
	2	1,412,476	2,325,351	38%	62%
	3	2,726,159	2,988,378	48%	52%
	4	5,341,801	3,225,399	62%	38%
	5	12,218,263	4,908,296	71%	29%
Total		**22,341,675**	**14,941,250**	**60%**	**40%**
Guadalcanal					
	1	27,911,213	39,396,042	41%	59%
	2	80,745,509	44,787,967	64%	36%
	3	140,205,715	52,005,755	73%	27%
	4	194,564,163	49,425,444	80%	20%
	5	484,354,617	72,100,679	87%	13%
Total		**927,781,217**	**257,715,887**	**78%**	**22%**
Malaita					
	1	54,044,917	51,552,060	51%	49%
	2	80,201,561	81,158,666	50%	50%
	3	117,515,336	90,970,426	56%	44%
	4	144,346,429	126,678,368	53%	47%
	5	294,164,083	174,625,567	63%	37%
Total		**690,272,326**	**524,985,087**	**57%**	**43%**
Makira					
	1	6,826,988	10,918,329	38%	62%
	2	15,063,140	18,204,546	45%	55%
	3	26,926,492	23,817,289	53%	47%
	4	44,906,496	26,718,359	63%	37%
	5	139,131,704	33,537,558	81%	19%
Total		**232,854,821**	**113,196,081**	**67%**	**33%**

Cont…Table X23					
Temotu					
	1	5,086,932	8,278,658	38%	62%
	2	10,807,591	13,972,741	44%	56%
	3	20,639,100	16,908,235	55%	45%
	4	32,146,414	20,821,885	61%	39%
	5	77,340,450	29,906,897	72%	28%
Total		**146,020,487**	**89,888,416**	**62%**	**38%**
Honiara					
	1	78,807,876	2,120,628	97%	3%
	2	128,184,242	4,004,169	97%	3%
	3	184,787,790	4,380,234	98%	2%
	4	271,257,758	3,519,852	99%	1%
	5	588,396,641	5,012,920	99%	1%
Total		**1,251,434,307**	**19,037,804**	**99%**	**1%**

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED INCOME TABLES

Table X24: Total gross income from subsistence activity by province ('000, SBD)

Gross income from subsistence activity (market oriented)	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Cash & root crops	**254,700**	**11,550**	**18,130**	**15,610**	**26,920**	**210**	**90,740**	**49,130**	**18,990**	**15,950**	**7,460**
Includes: Cocoa	*84,120*	*10*	*40*	*180*	*6,120*	*0*	*47,180*	*16,520*	*13,910*	*160*	*0*
Copra	*48,370*	*5,480*	*5,840*	*4,220*	*9,190*	*0*	*10,350*	*6,490*	*2,170*	*4,630*	*0*
Kumara	*39,450*	*2,450*	*5,230*	*1,680*	*2,410*	*50*	*14,170*	*9,980*	*660*	*2,300*	*520*
Cassava	*28,550*	*1,170*	*4,490*	*480*	*1,350*	*0*	*9,600*	*3,420*	*250*	*1,070*	*6,720*
Betel nuts	**68,880**	**2,870**	**190**	**90**	**6,450**	**0**	**50,750**	**5,180**	**670**	**2,680**	**0**
Fruits & vegetables	**139,800**	**5,180**	**12,450**	**1,870**	**9,500**	**10**	**86,350**	**15,120**	**1,970**	**3,950**	**3,410**
Includes: local cabbages	*21,620*	*810*	*3,800*	*410*	*200*	*0*	*13,670*	*1,150*	*70*	*750*	*770*
Water Melon	*19,230*	*180*	*290*	*70*	*860*	*0*	*12,100*	*5,440*	*50*	*250*	*0*
Leafy cabbage	*18,620*	*210*	*200*	*10*	*10*	*0*	*14,910*	*1,090*	*170*	*390*	*1,630*
Banana	*16,660*	*1,050*	*1,850*	*320*	*1,570*	*0*	*9,060*	*1,230*	*540*	*810*	*230*
Firewood and flower	**12,210**	**0**	**330**	**310**	**10**	**0**	**10,710**	**20**	**50**	**600**	**190**
All type of fish	**158,860**	**6,100**	**27,170**	**16,910**	**25,200**	**390**	**19,040**	**31,180**	**2,710**	**21,680**	**8,480**
Includes: Deep sea fish	*60,080*	*2,610*	*8,630*	*6,250*	*14,340*	*210*	*10,300*	*6,500*	*920*	*8,850*	*1,480*
Reef fish	*54,500*	*2,080*	*13,800*	*6,160*	*7,400*	*80*	*4,150*	*11,780*	*720*	*2,510*	*5,820*
Tuna	*41,380*	*1,270*	*4,480*	*4,480*	*1,990*	*30*	*4,550*	*12,750*	*950*	*9,730*	*1,160*
Other sea food	**59,260**	**6,170**	**9,630**	**6,170**	**4,320**	**180**	**230**	**10,250**	**1,950**	**20,150**	**200**
Includes: Other shellfish, sea food	*26,440*	*50*	*6,100*	*1,400*	*20*	*30*	*0*	*1,310*	*340*	*17,190*	*0*
Trochus	*9,400*	*1,360*	*850*	*3,850*	*1,930*	*10*	*0*	*250*	*790*	*370*	*0*
Sea weed	*5,200*	*4,040*	*1,160*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Livestock	**181,110**	**8,120**	**5,810**	**8,270**	**9,540**	**220**	**62,040**	**67,070**	**4,540**	**6,220**	**9,290**

Cont…Table X24

Includes: Pigs	*151,410*	*7,090*	*4,880*	*7,420*	*8,700*	*40*	*49,850*	*60,120*	*3,610*	*5,300*	*4,410*
Chicken	*26,120*	*1,020*	*930*	*820*	*810*	*180*	*12,180*	*3,930*	*930*	*430*	*4,880*
Livestock products	**6,090**	**140**	**940**	**10**	**230**	**0**	**4,120**	**210**	**10**	**210**	**220**
Includes: Eggs	*5,570*	*70*	*850*	*10*	*230*	*0*	*4,120*	*20*	*10*	*40*	*220*
Handicraft	**40,420**	**1,720**	**13,730**	**960**	**2,970**	**4,150**	**2,600**	**8,540**	**1,110**	**1,060**	**3,580**
Includes: Carvings	*12,580*	*0*	*8,160*	*150*	*1,160*	*570*	*1,720*	*0*	*690*	*0*	*130*
Mats	*8,910*	*580*	*1,040*	*480*	*430*	*1,410*	*150*	*4,010*	*160*	*450*	*200*
Food processed at home	**135,600**	**4,760**	**20,750**	**1,230**	**2,870**	**180**	**25,080**	**39,030**	**5,830**	**7,320**	**28,570**
Includes: Cakes & pies, scones	*80,640*	*3,970*	*11,710*	*810*	*2,360*	*30*	*14,180*	*29,430*	*5,000*	*3,740*	*9,410*
Total subsistence activities	**1,056,920**	**46,600**	**109,130**	**51,430**	**88,000**	**5,340**	**351,650**	**225,730**	**37,830**	**79,820**	**61,390**

Table X25: Operating costs for subsistence activities by province ('000, SBD)

Operating Costs from subsistence activity (market oriented)	Solomon Is.	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Agriculture	**480**	**1,180**	**660**	**2,850**	**10**	**6,280**	**2,470**	**770**	**780**	**900**	**16,380**
Transport	*150*	*560*	*90*	*2,180*	*0*	*2,070*	*640*	*80*	*420*	*210*	6,410
Labour	*290*	*440*	*350*	*280*	*10*	*2,260*	*960*	*520*	*280*	*110*	5,510
Fishing	**5,460**	**12,700**	**19,180**	**9,980**	**170**	**5,800**	**13,250**	**4,240**	**7,330**	**2,040**	**80,170**
Fuel	*4,880*	*11,220*	*18,270*	*8,260*	*150*	*4,140*	*10,750*	*3,480*	*6,340*	*1,500*	69,010
Fishing equipment	*400*	*920*	*200*	*570*	*20*	*190*	*1,400*	*360*	*260*	*20*	4,340
Labour	*30*	*190*	*480*	*480*	*0*	*900*	*360*	*60*	*520*	*330*	3,340
Livestock	**100**	**420**	**460**	**160**	**0**	**1,970**	**5,520**	**60**	**130**	**2,140**	**10,960**
Fodder	*20*	*310*	*290*	*100*	*0*	*1,470*	*4,040*	*0*	*0*	*1,650*	7,860
Purchase of animal	*80*	*90*	*90*	*30*	*0*	*280*	*470*	*60*	*90*	*100*	1,290
Fencing	*10*	*0*	*20*	*0*	*0*	*20*	*560*	*0*	*0*	*120*	740
Handicraft & home proc. food	**1,330**	**5,870**	**550**	**1,280**	**60**	**4,280**	**9,720**	**2,310**	**1,810**	**3,960**	**31,160**
Ingredients for food	*1,100*	*4,780*	*480*	*1,000*	*10*	*3,770*	*9,360*	*1,930*	*1,620*	*3,050*	27,100
Material for handicraft	*160*	*840*	*60*	*120*	*10*	*180*	*240*	*80*	*60*	*440*	2,190
Total	**7,370**	**20,170**	**20,850**	**14,270**	**240**	**18,330**	**30,960**	**7,380**	**10,050**	**9,040**	**138,670**

Table X26: Percent (%) of households engaged in the subsistence activities by province

Subsistence activity (market oriented)	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Ren-Bell	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Makira	Temotu	Honiara
Subsistence activities market oriented	**86.9%**	**73.2%**	**83.9%**	**89.0%**	**85.4%**	**80.1%**	**83.1%**	**81.4%**	**86.7%**	**21.3%**
Agriculture	**73.1%**	**52.5%**	**63.2%**	**79.5%**	**5.3%**	**70.3%**	**63.4%**	**65.0%**	**72.8%**	**7.4%**
Cash & root crops	63.3%	44.9%	56.7%	73.8%	4.9%	54.3%	60.7%	59.4%	62.8%	5.8%
Betel nuts	19.6%	2.4%	0.4%	29.3%	0.0%	29.9%	5.6%	12.6%	13.6%	0.0%
Fruits & vegetables	57.3%	42.2%	43.5%	46.4%	2.5%	53.2%	40.4%	29.2%	61.1%	3.3%
Firewood and flower	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	6.6%	0.2%	0.8%	4.3%	0.4%
Fishing	**46.2%**	**36.7%**	**41.8%**	**51.0%**	**16.0%**	**7.4%**	**32.3%**	**25.3%**	**53.4%**	**1.3%**
All type of fish	38.4%	37.5%	40.1%	50.9%	11.3%	10.0%	30.8%	25.2%	44.2%	1.5%
Other sea food	21.7%	10.8%	18.2%	17.8%	8.4%	0.2%	9.2%	9.5%	40.0%	0.2%
Handicraft & food	**35.5%**	**31.2%**	**17.6%**	**16.6%**	**81.5%**	**10.7%**	**26.6%**	**28.0%**	**29.6%**	**12.9%**
Food processed home	27.1%	19.2%	10.9%	13.2%	9.6%	8.9%	20.9%	23.8%	28.6%	10.1%
Handicraft	16.7%	16.7%	11.1%	5.5%	80.4%	2.6%	7.1%	6.6%	15.3%	3.0%
Livestock	**37.1%**	**28.6%**	**35.0%**	**39.6%**	**31.5%**	**31.7%**	**43.4%**	**30.7%**	**43.8%**	**4.3%**
Sale of Livestock	27.4%	11.7%	26.1%	33.7%	30.8%	26.9%	37.8%	22.0%	36.0%	3.8%
Livestock products	6.5%	2.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	2.5%	0.3%

Table X27: Relationship between expenditure and income quartiles by province

			Income quartile			
			1	2	3	4
1. Choiseul			< 18,680	From 18,680 to 30,300	From 30,300 to 46,530	> 46,530
	1	< 22,350	**864**	377	116	31
Expen-diture	2	From 22,350 to 30,630	253	**567**	411	169
quartile	3	From 30,630 to 46,790	150	329	**467**	437
	4	> 46,790	113	124	405	**765**
2. Western			< 18,630	From 18,630 to 30,610	From 30,610 to 47,500	> 47,500
	1	< 25,930	**2,678**	999	231	132
Expen-diture	2	From 25,930 to 39,680	960	**1,868**	930	317
quartile	3	From 39,680 to 61,880	320	807	**1,928**	1,047
	4	> 61,880	106	408	985	**2,577**
3. Isabel			< 16,530	From 16,530 to 26,010	From 26,010 to 44,010	> 44,010
	1	< 22,340	**857**	427	145	86
Expen-diture	2	From 22,340 to 33,280	368	**630**	380	142
quartile	3	From 33,280 to 50,490	196	320	**536**	474
	4	> 50,490	92	134	477	**825**
4. Central			< 21,430	From 21,430 to 32,280	From 32,280 to 49,470	> 49,470
	1	< 26,000	**880**	303	107	149
Expen-diture	2	From 26,000 to 35,200	294	**628**	450	90
quartile	3	From 35,200 to 48,850	149	325	**576**	400
	4	> 48,850	129	193	317	818
5. Rennell Bellona			< 19,120	From 19,120 to 33,020	From 33,020 to 56,960	> 56,960
	1	< 20,370	**136**	48	18	
Expen-diture	2	From 20,370 to 34,090	29	**114**	32	27
quartile	3	From 34,090 to 57,520	14	30	**93**	65
	4	> 57,520	21	13	60	**112**
6. Guadalcanal			< 22,070	From 22,070 to 36,590	From 36,590 to 64,430	> 64,430
	1	< 28,270	**3,257**	977	672	163
Expen-diture	2	From 28,270 to 45,830	1,049	**2,094**	1,437	484
quartile	3	From 45,830 to 63,410	403	1,365	**2,183**	1,154
	4	> 63,410	368	467	924	**3,324**
7. Malaita			< 20,250	From 20,250 to 32,630	From 32,630 to 49,520	> 49,520
	1	< 25,260	**4,545**	1,929	550	171
Expen-diture	2	From 25,260 to 35,540	1,631	**3,143**	1,442	1,015
quartile	3	From 35,540 to 49,970	633	1,715	**3,142**	1,693
	4	> 49,970	376	437	2,108	**4,383**
8. Makira			< 12,910	From 12,910 to 23,000	From 23,000 to 38,760	> 38,760
	1	< 17,590	**1,411**	468	188	50
Expen-diture	2	From 17,590 to 29,390	369	**1,094**	347	316
quartile	3	From 29,390 to 46,570	216	381	**1,063**	445
	4	> 46,570	107	184	526	**1,329**
9. Temotu			< 15,780	From 15,780 to 28,630	From 28,630 to 55,190	> 55,190
	1	< 21,820	**862**	288	74	44
Expen-diture	2	From 21,820 to 36,310	223	**573**	329	139
quartile	3	From 36,310 to 57,450	141	314	**379**	445
	4	> 57,450	41	103	489	**650**
10. Honiara			< 40,660	From 40,660 to 71,000	From 71,000 to 132,620	> 132,620
	1	< 56,840	**1,419**	825	296	110
Expen-diture	2	From 56,840 to 87,560	746	**971**	648	299
quartile	3	From 87,560 to 143,230	328	661	**1,030**	636
	4	> 143,230	156	199	687	**1,623**

APPENDIX 4: FURTHER REFERENCES AND INFORMATION

The soft copies of the national and provincial analytical reports, including copies of the questionnaire and methodology report can be downloaded from:

http://www.spc.int/prism/solomons/

http://www.mof.gov.sb

Other national and regional development indicators can be found at:

http://www.spc.int/nmdi/

Further information of the regional standardized HIES can be found at:

http://www.spc.int/sdd/index.php/en/hies

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