



SOLOMON ISLANDS 2012/13

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

NATIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

(Volume I)

Solomon Islands National Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance and Treasury
PO Box G6, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Enquiries: Tel: (677) 27835/22154,
Email: STATS-Management@sig.gov.sb

October 2015



FOREWORD

As Minister responsible for Finance and Treasury (MOFT) and the National Statistics Office (SINSO), and on behalf of the Government (Democratic Coalition of Change, DCC) of Solomon Islands, it is my pleasure to present the 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) National Analysis Report (Volume I) to the people of the Solomon Islands.

The National Analysis Report provides information on the income and expenditure behavior of households at the country level, by urban and rural areas. This report is complemented by the Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II) that focusses on provincial level analysis. The provincial report is presented separately.

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 first ever 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 to enable evidence based decision making, policy development and planning in the country.

In particular, the national findings from the HIES will inform the effective implementation of the medium-term fiscal strategy, monetary policy and the national development strategy (NDS) in utilizing new information in assessing the change in household consumption behavior, income inequalities and access to basic services. The data is a key source for the revision of the country's inflation (CPI) measure, updating of the gross domestic product (GDP) and in supporting programs for poverty alleviation. Moreover, the indicators compiled from this report will also support the government's efforts to address the objectives of the United Nations millennium development and sustainable development goals.

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) and the leadership of the National Statistics Office and the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, 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 the successful undertaking of the 2012/13 HIES.

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

The 2012/13 HIES 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 and was limited in scope, followed by the second HIES undertaken in 2005-2006. The National Analysis Report (Volume I) is presented at the country level by urban and rural areas, and is complemented by the Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II) that is presented separately.

The 2012/13 HIES is a key data source for updating core official statistical indicators, such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), United Nations millennium development and sustainable development goals-indicators and poverty measures for evidenced based-decision making, policy formulation and planning purposes.

The success of the 2012/13 HIES project reinforces SINSO's 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 guide future plans for undertaking statistical surveys and censuses. In this connection, the 2012/13 HIES has been undertaken successfully with the support and cooperation of the Governments of Solomon Islands and Australia, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), the World Bank, various stakeholders and the people of the Solomon Islands.

The SINSO 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 DFAT's Aid-Programme, particularly the SIGOV and Education-Statistics Programmes are acknowledged through: Willie Lahari (in-country technical assistance, capacity building and analysis), and programme management and strategic 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 contributions.

For further information and requires, please contact the SINSO on phone: 677 27835 or email: STATS-Management@sig.gov.sb

Douglas Kimi
Government Statistician

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	ii
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
LIST OF MAPS	ix
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	ix
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION 1: SURVEY OVERVIEW	1
Background	1
Survey Objectives.....	2
Survey-Sampling Procedure	3
Urban-Rural Distinction	4
Error Measurements and Limitations	4
SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHIC, HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS	6
Demographic Profile	6
Population and Household Estimates	6
Age Structure	7
Place of Birth and Ethnicity.....	8
Marital Status.....	8
Education Profile	10
Household and Dwelling Characteristics.....	11
Housing Tenure	11
Construction Materials	12
Type of Dwelling and Communal Facilities	12
Source of Lighting.....	13
Source of Cooking	14
Source of Water	14
Access to Services	15
<i>Healthcare</i>	15
<i>Communication</i>	16
Main Activity Status	17
Gardening Activities	18
Use of Alcoholic Beverage, Betel-nut, Kava and Tobacco.....	19
SECTION 3: EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS	21
Expenditure Definitions	21

<i>Main Expenditure Categories</i>	21
<i>Sub-Categories and Divisions of Main Expenditure</i>	22
<i>Type of Expenditure</i>	23
Expenditure Analysis by Area	24
Expenditure by Main Category and Type	26
Expenditure by Division and Sub-Category	28
Consumption Expenditure by Division (COICOP)	31
Average and Median Household Expenditure	40
Expenditure Distribution and Inequality	41
Expenditure by Household Head Characteristics	44
<i>Expenditure Distribution by Gender</i>	46
Expenditure by Province	47
SECTION 4: INCOME ANALYSIS	49
Income Definitions	49
<i>Main Income Categories</i>	49
<i>Sub-Categories of Main Income</i>	51
<i>Type of income</i>	52
Income Analysis by Area	53
Income by Major Category	54
Income by Category & Type	57
Employment Income by Sub-Category	61
Income Deciles/Quintiles	63
Income Distribution and Inequality	66
Individual Wage and Salary Income Analysis	67
Household Head and Related Characteristics	70
SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS RELATED INCOME/EXPENDITURE	74
SECTION 6: COMPARING EXPENDITURE AND INCOME	78
APPENDIX 1: SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD TABLES	80
APPENDIX 2: SELECTED EXPENDITURE TABLES	113
APPENDIX 3: SELECTED INCOME TABLES	154
APPENDIX 4: FURTHER REFERENCES AND INFORMATION	162

LIST OF TABLES

Table A1: Annual total, average and median expenditure (excluding imputed rents) by area	xiii
Table A2: Annual average consumption expenditure by urban and rural area	xiii
Table A3: Total annual expenditure in deciles by area ('000)	xiv
Table A4: Annual total, average and median income (excluding imputed rents) by area	xv
Table A5: Average annual income by main type and category/source	xv
Table 1: Survey response rate by province	4
Table 2: Population age dependency ratios	7
Table 3: Distribution of population by marital status, area and gender	9
Table 4: Number (#) and % of population by use of internet, area and gender	17
Table 5: Total, average, median and per capita annual expenditures (excl. imputed rents) by area	24
Table 6: Total household expenditure in main and sub-category by expenditure type ('000)	25
Table 7: Total household expenditure in main expenditure category by area ('000)	26
Table 8: Total household expenditure in main expenditure category ('000)	27
Table 9: Total annual consumption expenditure by type of expenditure and area ('000)	29
Table 10: Total annual consumption expenditure by expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics by area ('000)	32
Table 11: Total annual consumption expenditure by selected sub-category of expenditure items by area ('000)	34
Table 12: Total annual consumption expenditure of selected goods and services by area ('000)	39
Table 13: Annual average, median and per capita expenditure (excl. imputed rent) by area	40
Table 14: Annual average consumption expenditure by area	40
Table 15: Total annual expenditure in deciles by area ('000)	41
Table 16: Total annual expenditure in deciles by main expenditure type ('000)	42
Table 16a: Total Urban annual expenditure in deciles by main expenditure type ('000)	42
Table 16b: Total Rural annual expenditure in deciles by main expenditure type ('000)	43
Table 17: Gini coefficient by expenditure type and area	44
Table 18: Distribution of heads of households 15 years and over by gender and age	44
Table 19: Total, average, median household expenditure by gender and age of head of household	45
Table 20: Distribution (%) of consumption and non-consumption expenditure by gender, hh head	46
Table 21: Percent of expenditure (consumption and non-consumption) by gender of hh head, area	47
Table 22: Annual total, average and median income (excluding imputed rents) by area	53
Table 23: Comparison of household and per capita net average, median income (ex. imputed rent)	54
Table 24: Household income by income sub-categories and area ('000, %)	58
Table 25: Percent (%) of total annual income sub-categories by area	59
Table 26: Average annual income by main type and category/source	60
Table 27: Average annual household income by sub-categories, type and area	61
Table 28: Total annual ('000), average and median wage and salary by industry	63
Table 29: Total annual household income in decile by main type of income ('000)	64
Table 29a: Urban annual household income in decile by main type of income ('000)	64
Table 29b: Rural annual household income in decile by main type of income ('000)	65
Table 30: Total ('000) and average income in decile/quintiles – including imputed rent	65
Table 31: Average annual income (excluding imputed rent) in quintiles by area	66
Table 32: Gini coefficient of total annual income (excluding imputed rents) and cash-income	67

Table 33: Proportion (%) of population 10 years and over in wage/salary jobs by area, gender	68
Table 34: Persons in wage and salary jobs by income (total, average, median) and gender	68
Table 35: Average annual wage and salary income by quintile and gender	69
Table 36: Average annual wage and salary income by sector and gender	69
Table 37: Distribution of population aged 10 years and over by activity status, gender and area (%)	70
Table 38: Distribution of households, contribution to total income and average income (excl. imputed rents) by gender of the head of households and area	70
Table 39: Distribution of households, contribution to total income and average income excl. imputed rents) by age of the head of households and area	71
Table 40: Distribution (%) of total annual income groups (excluding imputed rents) by gender of head of household	72
Table 41: Percent of income generated by gender of hhold head and type of income generated	72
Table 42: Average annual household total income and distribution of total income by cash and non-cash (%) (excl. imputed rents)	73
Table 43: Distribution (%) of households by gender and activity status of the head of household	73
Table 44: Percent of households involved in subsistence and business activities by area	74
Table 45: Percent of households earning income in subsistence and business activities by area	74
Table 46: Operating and overhead costs by type of subsistence and business activities ('000, %)	75
Table 47: Details of annual total operating/overhead costs by type of subsistence/buss. activities	76
Table 48: Gross income, operating/overhead costs, net income of subsist/buss. activities ('000)	77
Table 49: Ratio of total annual expenditure over total annual income	78
 APPENDIX TABLES	
Appendix 1: Selected demographic and household tables	79
Appendix 2: Selected expenditure tables	112
Appendix 3: Selected Income tables	153
Appendix 4: Further references and information	162

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Population comparison between 2012/13 HIES and 2009 census by gender and area	6
Figure 2: Provincial population estimates by gender	7
Figure 3: Population pyramid by gender for (a) 2012/13 HIES, 2009 census; and (b) 2012/13 HIES, urban and rural	8
Figure 4: Age dependency ratio by area	9
Figure 5: Population of school attendance (a), reason never attending school (b) by area, gender	10
Figure 6: Population at highest education (a), reason for leaving school (b) by area, gender	11
Figure 7: Household dwelling ownership and rent received by area	12
Figure 8: Household dwelling construction materials by area	12
Figure 9: Household by main bathing and toilet facility by area	13
Figure 10: Household by main source of lighting and electricity by area	14
Figure 11: Household by main cooking fuel by area	14
Figure 12: Household by main source of drinking water by area	15
Figure 13: Households by main healthcare facility by area	15
Figure 14: Household by travel time to health care facility by location	16
Figure 15: Population (%) by mobile phone use (a) and ownership (b) by area and gender	17
Figure 16: Population (%) by main activity status at (a) national, (b) urban and (c) rural areas	18
Figure 17: Proportion of households with gardens by area (a); and location of gardens by area (b)	19
Figure 18: Proportion of urban (a) and rural (b) households growing different types of produce	19
Figure 19: Population (%) using alcohol (a), betel-nut (b), tobacco (c) last week by area, gender	20
Figure 20: National expenditure distribution by main category (a); and main category by area (b)	26
Figure 21: Total Expenditure distribution by type of expenditure and area	28
Figure 22: Total consumption expenditure (COICOP) by type, national (a), urban (b) and rural (c)	30
Figure 23: Total non-consumption expenditure by type, national (a), urban (b), rural (c)	30
Figure 24: Total investment expenditure in sub-categories by national (a), urban (b) and rural (c)	31
Figure 25: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within food and non-alcoholic beverage COICOP division by class and type	33
Figure 26: Expenditure distribution within alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics COICOP division by class, type and area	33
Figure 27: Expenditure distribution within clothing and footwear COICOP division by class, area	33
Figure 28: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within housing and utilities COICOP division by class and type	35
Figure 29: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within furnishing, equipment and maintenance COICOP division by class	35
Figure 30: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within health COICOP division by class	36
Figure 31: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within transportation COICOP division by class	36
Figure 32: Expenditure distribution within communication COICOP division by class and area	37
Figure 33: Expenditure distribution within education COICOP division by class and area	37
Figure 34: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within recreation and Culture COICOP division by class	37
Figure 35: Expenditure distribution within restaurant COICOP division by class and area	38

Figure 36: National (a), urban (b), rural (c) expenditure distribution within miscellaneous goods and services COICOP division by class	38
Figure 37: Lorenz curve for national (a), rural (b) and urban (c) area	43
Figure 38: Proportion of expenditure by main activity status of household head, gender, area	45
Figure 39: Total expenditure distribution by type and province	47
Figure 40: Expenditure distribution by type and province	48
Figure 41: Total household income by major category and area ('million)	55
Figure 42: Distribution of total household income by major category and area (%)	55
Figure 43: Total household income by type and area ('million)	56
Figure 44: Distribution of total household income by type and area (%)	56
Figure 45: Distribution of cash-income by major sub-category (%) at national level	56
Figure 46: Distribution of cash-income by major sub-category (%) in urban and rural areas	57
Figure 47: Percentage contribution to total employment income by main category	61
Figure 48: Percent contribution of subsistence sub-categories to total home production income	62
Figure 49: Lorenz curve – distribution of total income and cash-income – National	66
Figure 50: Lorenz curve – distribution of total income and cash-income – urban / rural areas	67
Figure 51: Distribution of annual wage job income by sector	69
Figure 52: Average annual total income by age and gender of the household head	71

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1 Solomon Islands	2
Map 2 Urban Centres/Settlements, Solomon Islands	5

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	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

The Solomon Islands 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) was implemented over a 12-month period from mid-October 2012 to early October 2013. This report is the first generated output of the HIES and provides information on the income and spending behaviour of households at the national level, and by urban and rural areas. This report is complemented by a secondary report focusing on provincial level analysis. This summary provides information on the survey design and objectives, basic demographic and household profile, main results on expenditure and income, and income-expenditure comparisons.

SURVEY AIMS AND OVERVIEW

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

- 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.
- Update the national account estimates particularly the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 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 the production of the country's balance of payments and the United Nations 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 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 response rate of 97.2% (i.e., 4,479 households) was achieved in the survey.

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 design took into consideration the Pacific regional standardized methodology of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), poverty concerns by the World Bank, and considerations from the Solomon Islands government and development partners.

POPULATION ESTIMATES

From the 2012/13 HIES, the estimated total population is 615,804 persons and 108,041 households. The total population consisted of 317,205 (51.5%) males and 298,598 (48.5%) females resulting in a sex ratio of 106 males per 100 females. About 19% of the population reside in urban areas while the remaining majority (81%) reside in rural areas. An average household size is estimated at 6 persons, and over half of the Solomon Islands' population is less than 20 years old.

The annual national population growth rate between the 2009 Census (22 November 2009) adjusted for an undercount in 2009, and the mid-point of the 2012/13 HIES (1 April 2013) was 3.8% which is slightly higher than the adjusted 2009 Census growth rate (1999-2009) of 3.0%.

HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

The survey results show that 18% of total households are located in urban areas with 82%, the majority of households, based in rural areas.

About 84% of total household dwellings are owned by their tenants (owner-occupied). Fifty-eight percent of the owner-occupied dwellings are in urban areas. The survey records that 4% of all households rent their current dwellings and these households make up 19% of households in the urban areas.

The survey shows that 94% of all household dwellings are free-standing individual dwellings, and about 83% of these dwellings consist of an outdoor kitchen. A majority (83%) of total households reported having their kitchens located outside the house; 54% of these households are located in urban areas.

The findings show that 43% of households in urban areas have a private flush toilet facility, while 24% reported having a private slab toilet facility. Nearly half of the rural households use the seaside/mangrove areas as their main toilet facility.

Slightly less than half of all households in the country have access to electricity. Electricity (45%) and solar (40%) energy are the main sources of lighting for the majority of households. However, 20% of households that have access to electricity reported Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) as their main supplier. The majority (98%) of these households are in urban areas.

The survey reports that slightly more than half the households in urban areas use wood and coconut shells as their main energy source for cooking.

In rural areas, the main source of drinking water is community standpipes as reported by 45% of households, followed by river/spring (25%), household tank (13%) and community tanks (11%). Two-thirds of rural households have to travel to the main source of drinking water. In urban areas, 57% of households obtain their drinking water primarily from metered-piped supplies provided by the Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA), followed by the household tank (16%). Close to 90% of all households in both urban and rural areas claim that the same source of drinking water is also the same source for cooking.

At the national level, 7% of total population reported using alcoholic beverages. Use of alcoholic beverages among the population is higher (11%) in urban areas than in rural areas (6%). Betel-nut is more widely used than alcohol and tobacco, with 45% of total population reported chewing betel-nut. However, in terms of spending on these commodities (alcohol, betel-nut and tobacco), tobacco is a relatively more important item in the household budget.

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The survey also collected basic information on access to basic services particularly in healthcare, water, transport, communications and internet services. The findings show that the majority (66%) of urban households access the Honiara Town Council (HTC) clinics, while in rural areas, the majority (45%) of households access the Rural Aid Centre as their primary health care facilities.

At the national level, 67% of households reported that their main mode of transport to the primary health care facility is walking, while 15% of households travel by vehicle, and 13% of households travel by canoe. In urban areas, 62% of households travel for less than 30 minutes to reach their nearest healthcare facility. In rural areas, although 38% of households travel for

less than 30 minutes to reach their primary health care facility, almost 40% of the other households take more than one hour. Only 12% of households in the urban area travel more than one hour to a primary health care facility.

About 90% of both urban and rural households reported less than 30 minutes of travel time to the primary source of water. However, more than half of these households have to make two to three trips per day to reach the water source.

Only 3% of all households have access to internet at their household dwelling, with 8% reported in urban areas and close to 2% in rural areas. Almost (99%) of households in the country reported not having telephone landlines connected to their dwellings. In terms of population, only 4% of the total population use internet; 13% of those who use the internet are located in urban areas while 2% are located in rural areas. In terms of the main source of internet usage, 47% of the people who use the internet, use it at their work places, followed by usages from mobile phones (18%) and school facilities (15%).

It was found that 26% of total population owned a mobile phone while 38% of the population used mobile phones. This was predominantly the case in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, similar proportions of males (59%) and females (59%) within respective populations, use mobiles phones, and in owning mobile phones - males (49%) and females (47%).

MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS

The findings on the main activity status of individuals aged 10 years and over in the last week before the survey shows that the highest proportions of population (28%) at the national level are engaged in the production of goods for self-consumption, as well as those reported as being full-time students. The former activity is obviously predominant in the rural areas, with 35% of the rural population, and accounting for slightly more than a third of the female population. Following at the national level are those engaged in unpaid housework/domestic work (8%), producing goods for sale (8%), private employees (7%) and private employees (5%), while those engaged in other activities represented 15%.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

The total annual household expenditure inclusive of imputed rent charges (SBD\$1.082 billion) 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 presented in Table A1 below. By area, rural households account for more than half (68%) the total expenditure excluding imputed rent.

Households spent on average SBD\$53,961 annually, excluding imputed rent. This is slightly more than a third (36%) of median household expenditure of SBD\$39,546. The variation between the average and median amounts show the skewness in the distribution of expenditure (income) and implies that certain households have relatively higher annual expenditures than the majority of the households. This is further evident when disaggregated by urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, average household expenditure is about a third more than median expenditure, while in the rural areas average expenditure is a quarter more than median expenditure, suggesting that wealthier households are spending relatively more than the average household. Hence, the median expenditure appears more representative of the average expenditure of households.

Moreover, the median household in the urban area spent slightly more than twice (204%) the amount spent by rural households. This suggests that the cost of living is higher in urban areas and also indicates the significant uneven spending behaviour of households. This is further

affirmed by the high per-capita expenditure among the urban population, who spent twice the amount spent by persons in the rural areas.

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

Area	Hholds	Pop-ulation	Av. Hhold size	Total expenditure (SBD)	Average expenditure (SBD)		Median expenditure (SBD)	
					Per hhold	Per capita	Per hhold	Per capita
Urban	19,015	114,451	6.0	1,882,610,468	99,007	16,449	73,147	12,443
Rural	89,026	501,353	5.6	3,947,443,032	44,340	7,874	35,772	6,152
Total	108,041	615,804	5.7	5,830,053,500	53,961	9,467	39,546	6,856

Total annual expenditure consists of consumption expenditure, non-consumption expenditure and investment expenditure. Consumption expenditure accounts for 92% of total expenditure - the same share in both urban and rural areas, respectively. Non-consumption expenditure consists of 5% at the country level and in both urban and rural areas, respectively. Investment expenditure accounts for 3% at the national level, and 3.5% in urban and 2.8% in rural areas, respectively.

Table A2: Annual average consumption expenditure by urban and rural areas

Major consumption expenditure groups (COICOP)	Total		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27,026	45.9	32,065	29.9	25,950	53.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	5,184	8.8	11,111	10.3	3,918	8.1
Clothing and footwear	1,246	2.1	2,180	2.0	1,047	2.2
Housing and utilities*	13,277	22.5	31,548	29.4	9,375	19.3
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	1,494	2.5	2,788	2.6	1,218	2.5
Health	133	0.2	202	0.2	118	0.2
Transportation	6,193	10.5	16,442	15.3	4,004	8.2
Communication	1,783	3.0	4,993	4.7	1,097	2.3
Recreation & culture	773	1.3	1,297	1.2	660	1.4
Education	932	1.6	2,178	2.0	666	1.4
Restaurants & hotels	397	0.7	1,162	1.1	234	0.5
Miscellaneous good & services	493	0.8	1,398	1.3	300	0.6
Annual average consumption expenditure	58,931	100.0	107,364	100.0	48,587	100.0

* includes imputed rent

Consumption expenditure by major expenditure groups (see Table A2) reveals that food and non-alcoholic beverages account for close to half the total consumption. This indicates an average amount of SBD\$27,000 spent by households on food and non-alcoholic beverages at the country level. This is slightly higher in urban areas where households spent SBD\$32,000 on average on food and non-alcoholic beverages, with about similar amounts spent on housing and utilities annually. In urban areas, food and non-alcoholic beverages, and housing and utilities make up about a third of consumption, respectively.

Urban households spent on average slightly more than SBD\$2,000 on education costs (mainly school fees) annually. It should be noted that according to the COICOP classification of expenditure, some expenses often regarded as part of education expenditure, such as school uniforms, boarding and lodging etc., are not classified as part of education expenditure, but

reclassified in other divisions according to purpose. For example, school uniforms are classified under the clothing division, and boarding and lodging fees are treated as part of the accommodation group within the restaurant and hotel division. Moreover, this average amount is about three times the average amount spent by households in rural areas.

Households at the national level spent about SBD\$133 annually on average on health costs. The national average is highly influenced by the relatively lower rural average. This is relatively the lowest (0.2%) spending in average consumption expenditure.

Moreover, 20% (decile 9 and 10) of households (wealthier households) spent close to four times the expenditure of the lowest 20% (decile 1 and 2) at the national level, and three times in both urban and rural areas, respectively (see Table A3).

Table A3: Total annual expenditure in deciles by area ('000)

Decile	National		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
1	312,488	4.5	130,171	5.9	234,076	5.0
2	389,400	5.6	127,814	5.8	289,989	6.2
3	429,843	6.2	150,603	6.8	314,812	6.7
4	473,215	6.8	175,762	7.9	361,077	7.7
5	545,556	7.9	175,888	7.9	396,917	8.5
6	626,692	9.1	168,700	7.6	457,265	9.7
7	693,304	10.0	222,163	10.0	483,466	10.3
8	770,014	11.1	269,605	12.1	519,457	11.1
9	981,959	14.2	316,729	14.3	626,610	13.4
10	1,690,253	24.5	482,421	21.7	1,009,201	21.5
Total	6,912,725	100.0	2,219,856	100.0	4,692,869	100.0

A quarter of total expenditure inclusive of imputed rent is attributed to the highest 10% (decile 10) of households. Although deciles 1-5 represent half the expenditure of all households, their combined expenditure accounts for just a third of total expenditure in the country. This further confirms the extent of uneven expenditure (income) distribution and supports the national expenditure Gini coefficient of 0.41 that suggests that inequality is relatively high among households.

The survey results also show that the bread and cereals sub-group is an important food group in the household budget accounting for over half the total cash-expenditure. Within this group, households spent close to half a million dollars (SBD\$470 million) annually in cash payments on rice as a main staple product. About 76% of this amount originates from rural households. This is despite the fact that home production of food is predominant in the rural areas.

Following expenditure on rice is expenditure on transport services, particularly sea transport accounting for close to 80% of rural household expenditure. This is indicative of the preferred mode of transport, and the geography and transport logistical needs of the country. It is also noted that tobacco is highly consumed, followed by beer and betel-nut consumption. The total annual spending on betel-nut, excluding betel-nut supplements (e.g., lime and mustard) is SBD\$106 million.

INCOME ANALYSIS

Total annual household income in nominal terms is estimated at SBD\$7.282 billion inclusive of imputed rental income. Total income excluding imputed rent amounts to SBD\$6.199 billion. Rural households account for 65% of total expenditure excluding imputed rent. Total income consists of five main categories or sources, namely employment income, property income, home production consumed, transfers, and casual income. The survey findings show that employment income accounts for 77% of total income, followed by imputed rents (15%) while transfers (1%) is the lowest source of household income.

Although households earned on average SBD\$57,379 annually excluding imputed rent, they spent less than what they earned (SBD\$53,961) on average by 6%. However, the scenario changes when median income is compared with median expenditure. In addition, Table A4 shows that median income is lower than average income by 73%. This variation shows the skewed distribution of income and the impact of higher and extremely lower incomes on average income. This implies that the median income is a more representative average income of the middle class, as observed on the expenditure side analysis.

Table A4: Annual total, average and median income (excluding imputed rents) by area

Area	Hholds	Pop-ulation	Av. Hhold size	Total income (SBD)	Average income (SBD)		Median income (SBD)	
					Per hhold	Per capita	Per hhold	Per capita
Urban	19,015	114,451	6	2,182,783,139	114,793	19,072	58,791	10,508
Rural	89,026	501,353	5.6	4,016,479,028	45,116	8,011	29,928	5,104
Total	108,041	615,804	5.7	6,199,262,166	57,379	10,067	33,131	5,798

Urban households earn close to three times the average income of rural households, and twice the median and per-capita income. This shows further evidence of the extent of uneven income distribution amongst households and persons in urban and rural areas.

Table A5: Average annual income by main type and category/source

Main income type and category	Total		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Average Annual Income	67,395	100	132,532	100	53,489	100
Income type						
Cash	42,133	63	105,543	80	28,593	53
Home produced	13,425	20	2,756	2	15,706	29
Imputed rents	10,020	15	17,733	13	8,373	16
Income in kind	1,816	3	6,500	5	818	2
Income category						
Employment	51,903	77	101,388	77	41,334	77
Property	2,625	4	8,946	7	1,274	2
Regular transfers	885	1	1,930	1	662	1
Casual income	1,965	3	2,524	2	1,847	3
Imputed rents	10,020	15	17,733	13	8,373	16

A household earns on average close to SBD\$52,000 in total employment income annually, as shown in Table A5. Although this amount is slightly above the amount earned by rural households, urban households earn twice the national average.

Income from employment includes wages and salary (cash and in-kind) that account for 31% of employment income, followed by business/self-employment income (28%), and income estimated from home production (25%). Income from subsistence-based activities (agriculture, fishing, livestock and handicraft and food processing) makes up the remaining 16%.

In terms of the types of income, cash-income from wages and salaries, and business/self-employed income accounts for 63% of total types of income.

As noted in the expenditure analysis, the distribution of income throughout the household population demonstrates a high degree of income inequality. The survey found that the top 10% of households (decile 10) earn more than a third (42%) of all income in the country and more than half (55%) of all cash-income in the country. Compared with the expenditure analysis, the same richest group of households spent 25% of total expenditure, and 30% of total cash-expenditure. The poorest 50% of households in the country earn close to 20% of the total household income. This is consistent with the national income Gini coefficient of 0.54, indicating a relatively high income inequality among households.

COMPARING EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

In a survey such as a HIES, it is not often found where income would be greater than expenditure at the national level, as found in the current 2012/13 HIES. However, at the provincial level, a number of provinces recorded their total expenditures higher than their corresponding total incomes and this is discussed in the provincial HIES report.

In terms of the relative contributions of total expenditure over total income, expenditure is lower than income by 5%. When imputed rent is excluded, expenditure reduces by 6%. By area, income is higher than expenditure by 14% while in rural areas, income exceeds expenditure by 2%. In rural areas, the gap between income and expenditure is smaller than in urban areas. The survey also shows that a third of all households reported income greater than expenditure.

At the national level, an analysis of income and expenditure by income deciles found that income was relatively higher for households represented by deciles 9 and 10, the top 2 most wealthy income deciles. Lower income deciles reported expenditure in excess of income which is in line with the expectation that households typically underreport their incomes.

Similar HIESs conducted in many other countries, including the past two HIES in the country, showed that expenditure data appeared more reliable and was often used as the proxy of income. However, the quality of 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 illicit substances etc. It is noted that the conceptual treatment of certain variables and the questionnaire design can also have implications for 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.

In this report, both income and expenditure results are presented even where similar indicators are produced from expenditure and income data, such as the income deciles and Gini coefficient etc. Unlike previous survey reports, this is an attempt to disseminate as much information as possible, and to also allow the user to decide on a preferred measure or information, depending on their specific interest.

INTRODUCTION

This National Analysis Report (Volume I) is the first generated output from the Solomon Islands 2012/13 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). It 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 among these survey estimates particularly with respect to the income and expenditure data. This report provides analysis at the country level by urban and rural areas, in the following sections:

- 1) Survey Overview (Section 1)
 - a. Background
 - b. Objectives, survey procedure, urban-rural distinction
 - c. Error measurements and limitations
- 2) Analysis Sections (Section 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: Comparing expenditure and income
- 3) Appendices

This National Analysis Report (Volume I) will be complemented by the Provincial Analysis Report (Volume II). This secondary report will address the provincial estimates, following a similar structure. Apart from these two main reports, selected technical reports have been produced, such as the methodological report that addresses sampling issues, field operation management, data processing and data quality.

SECTION 1: SURVEY OVERVIEW

BACKGROUND

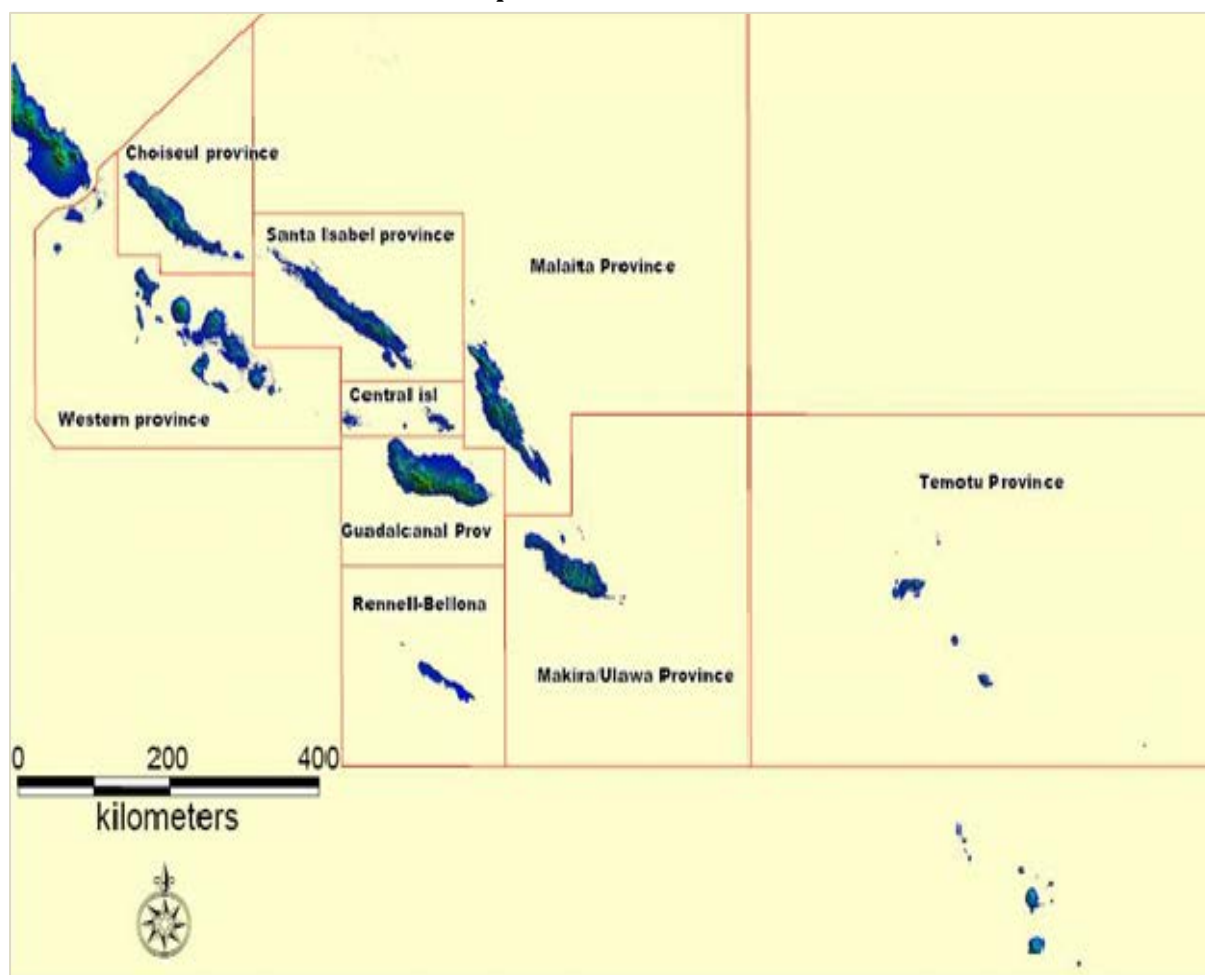
Immediately after the civil unrest in 1999, the Solomon Islands Government undertook a structural reform process including attempts to revitalise the national statistical system in the country. The Government saw the need to undertake a HIES to assess the changing spending behaviour of households over time and to ensure that the data collected is used to update key socio-economic indicators such as the consumer price index (CPI), gross domestic product (GDP) and poverty measures to inform the current and future development policies and plans of the country.

Although the first household survey was conducted in 1992, it was limited in scope. The coverage and data from the survey was used primarily to support the updating of the weights of the CPI and provide data for the updating of the GDP at the time. The 2005/6 HIES was the second and comprehensive nation-wide survey conducted by the NSO in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

The design of the 2012/13 HIES 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, specific recommendations by the World

Bank and the DFAT supported 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.

Map 1: Solomon Islands



SURVEY OBJECTIVES

A survey such as a HIES collects a wealth of information on not just income and expenditure, but also about related socio-demographics, household dwelling and accessibility data. 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 has the potential to be a key source of data required to formulate key socio-economic policies, planning and support decision making in the country, as well as in making country comparisons in the Pacific region. The HIES data is useful as a supplementary source in the production of the country's balance of payments statistics, and the United Nations millennium and sustainable development goals. In addition, the survey findings presented in this report also aim to provide useful indicators for a range of topics in the Solomon Islands and the Pacific region 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 and information.

SURVEY-SAMPLING PROCEDURE

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 by urban and rural areas, and provincial levels.

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 population size based on the 2009 census frame. 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 respective 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 households 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 the 4,608 households planned to be surveyed, 97.2% of households, including 86.5% of the selected households, responded favourably meeting the survey requirements.

It was noted that midway into field enumeration in February 2013, the islands making up Temotu Province were affected by the tsunami and this impacted on the survey operations. This affected the enumeration for three months and contributed to the relatively low response rate.

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	4608	4499	3892	607	4479	97.2%

URBAN-RURAL DISTINCTION

The distinction between urban and rural areas follows the description applied in the 2009 Census. Given the very small size of provincial urban centres/settlements and their associated socio-economic characteristics, a formal definition of what constitutes an 'urban' area/settlement is perhaps limited to formally describe some of these centres, as 'urban'. However, for statistical and analytical purposes, a distinction is made between urban and rural settlements. Urban areas include Honiara town council and all provincial administrative centres except Rennell-Bellona (see Map 2 below). A number of enumeration areas surrounding Honiara are classified as urban on the basis of their proximity and access to the town, population density, permanency of settlements and variety of economic activities. All other areas in the country are considered to be rural.

ERROR MEASUREMENT AND LIMITATIONS

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 is 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.

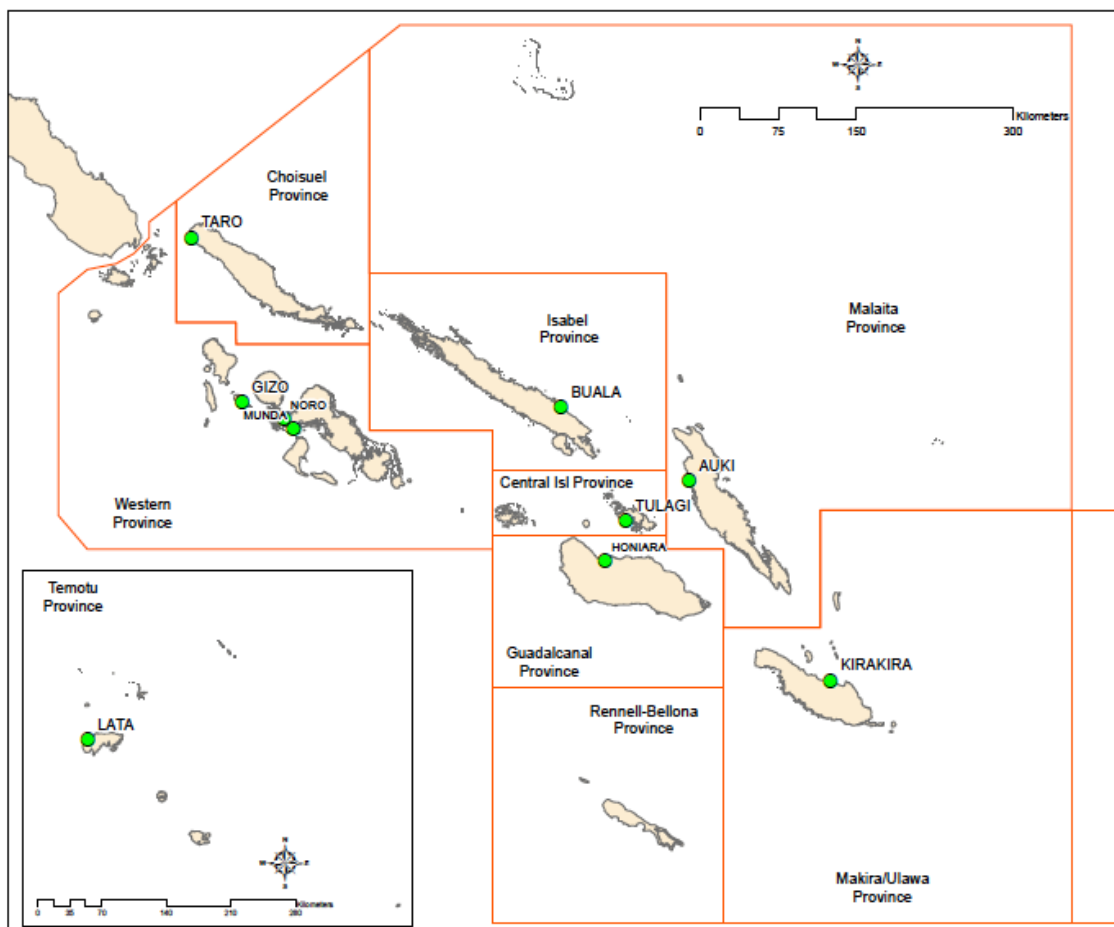
- The questionnaires being in English, a second language for interviewers and respondents resulted in communication and interpretation of technical related questions in some cases.
- The exclusion of remote areas from the sampling frame due to logistics, costs and safety considerations.
- Lack of coordination 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 impedes 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.

Map 2: Urban centres/settlements, Solomon Islands



SECTION 2: DEMOGRAPHIC, HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

This section aims to present national estimates of general demographic characteristics of persons or members of households, households and household dwellings characteristics.

Although the demographic characteristics of the past 2009 Census and HIES populations are not expected to be directly identical, it is expected that the general distribution of the two populations will be similar to help us to observe and make inferences about the general trends in population structure and behaviour noting also that the 2009 census frame was used in the HIES sampling procedure. All information is reported at the national level and disaggregated by urban and rural areas.

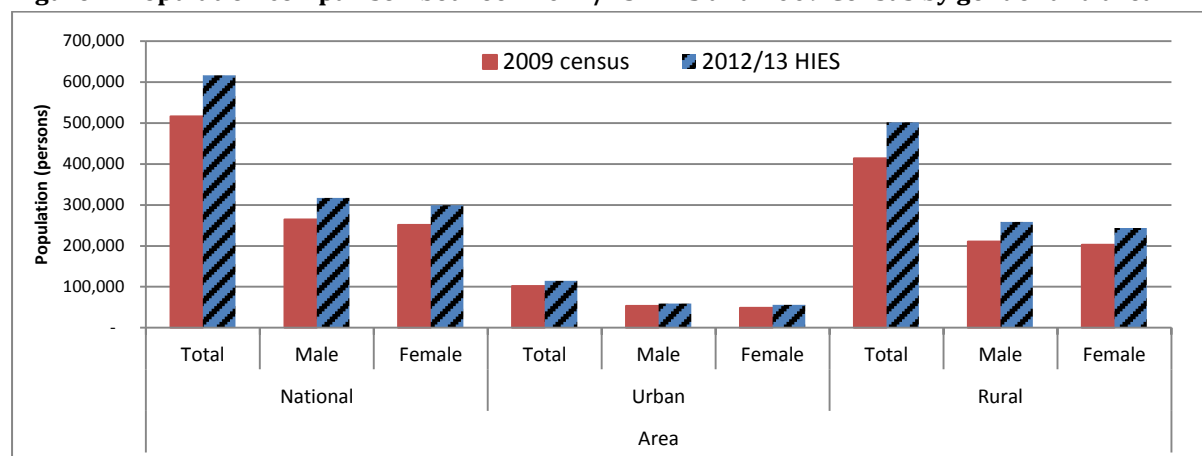
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD ESTIMATES

An estimated total population of 615,804 persons and 108,041 households was derived from the 2012/13 HIES. The total population comprise of 317,205 males and 298,598 females (see Figure 1). The sex ratio of the population is 106 males per 100 females, which is slightly higher than the 2009 census (105 males).

Figure 1: Population comparison between 2012/13 HIES and 2009 Census by gender and area



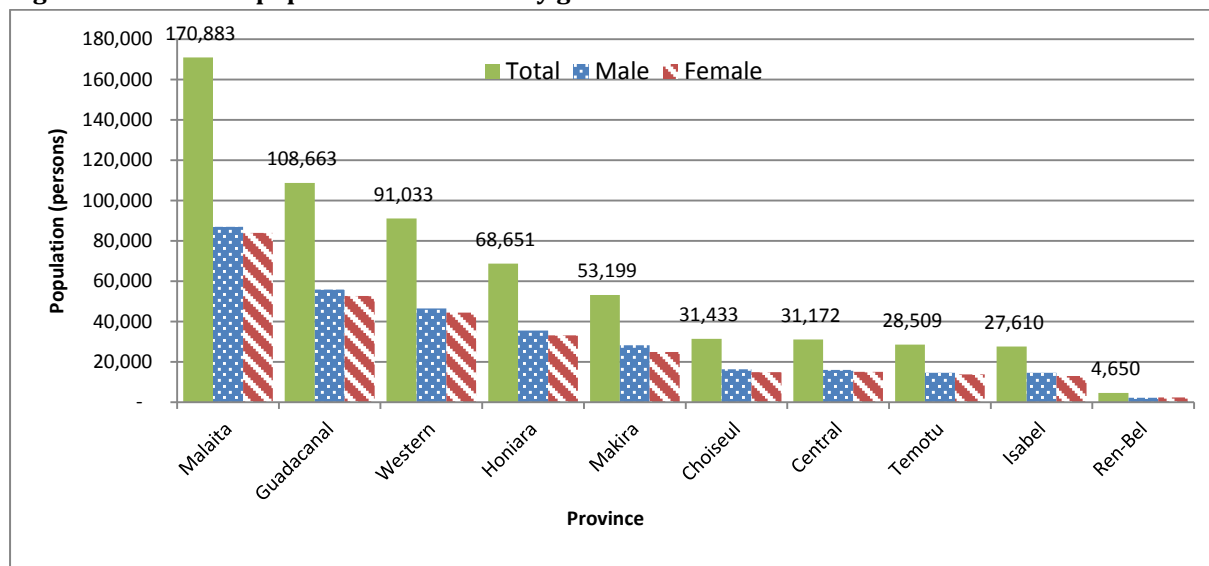
The annual national population growth rate between the 2009 Census (22 November 2009), adjusted for an undercount in 2009, and the mid-point of the 2012/13 HIES (1 April 2013) was 3.8%¹, slightly higher than the intercensal population adjusted growth rate (1999-2009) of

¹ Population growth rate calculated as: $r = \log(P_{t+n}/P_t)/(n \cdot \log_e)$, where: r = annual rate of population growth; P_{t+n} = 2012/13 HIES population estimates; P_t = 2009 census population; n = number of years between 2009 census and 2012/13 HIES mid-point (3.36 years).

3.0%.² The growth rate of 3.8% is significantly high by regional standards and will have drastic implications on future development planning and service delivery.³

By area, 19% of the population resides in urban areas, with the remaining 81% residing in rural areas (Figure 1). The national average household size is 5.7 or six persons per household with urban and rural areas averaging 6 and 5.6 persons per household, respectively. These numbers correspond with those from the 2009 census.

Figure 2: Provincial population estimates by gender



By province, Malaita has the largest population and accounts for 28% of total population followed by Guadalcanal (18%), Western (15%) and Honiara (11%). The remaining provinces account for 29% of the total population (Figure 2).

AGE STRUCTURE

The population age structure is highly skewed towards the age group less than 15 years old, with 41% of the population falling into this group. Cumulatively, 52% of the population is less than 20 years old. The population age structure appears similar with those from the 1999 and 2009 Censuses, indicating the significance of the HIES population estimates (see Figure 3a).

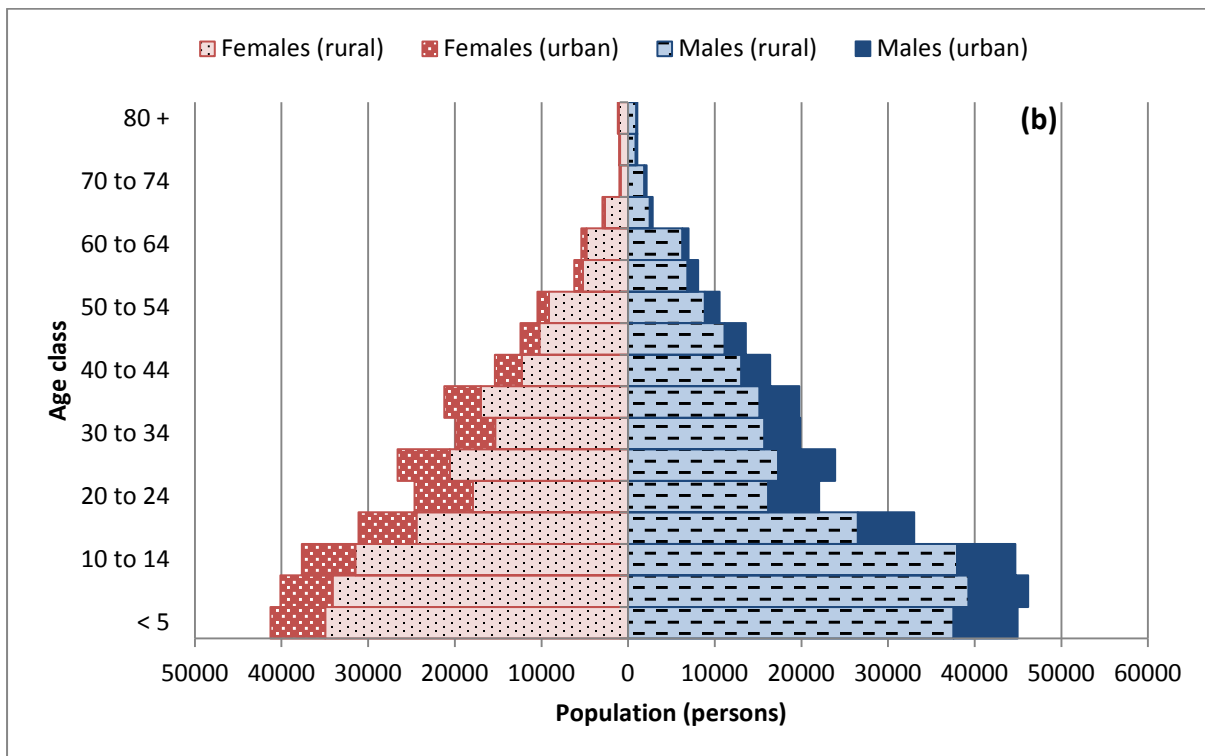
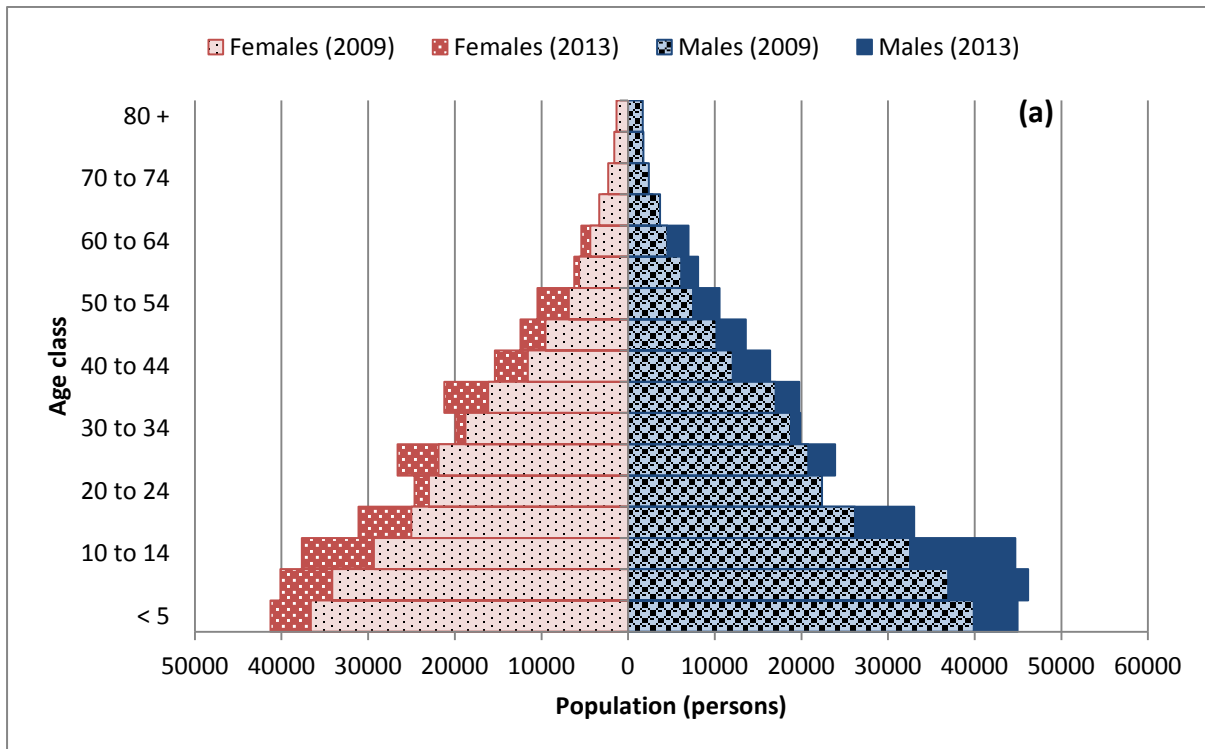
Table 2: Population age dependency ratios

	Age dependency ratio		
	National	Urban	Rural
2012/13 HIES	77.13	55.77	82.86
2009 census	78.95		
2005/6 HIES	72.00	55.00	76.00
1999 census	81.55		

² Using the unadjusted 2009 census population figures (515,870), the annual population growth rate between the 2009 Census and the 2012/13 HIES would be 5.27%, which is extremely high and of serious concern.

³ Caution should be taken when making population projections especially at the provincial level, in view of the 2009 Census undercount of 8.3% at the national level.

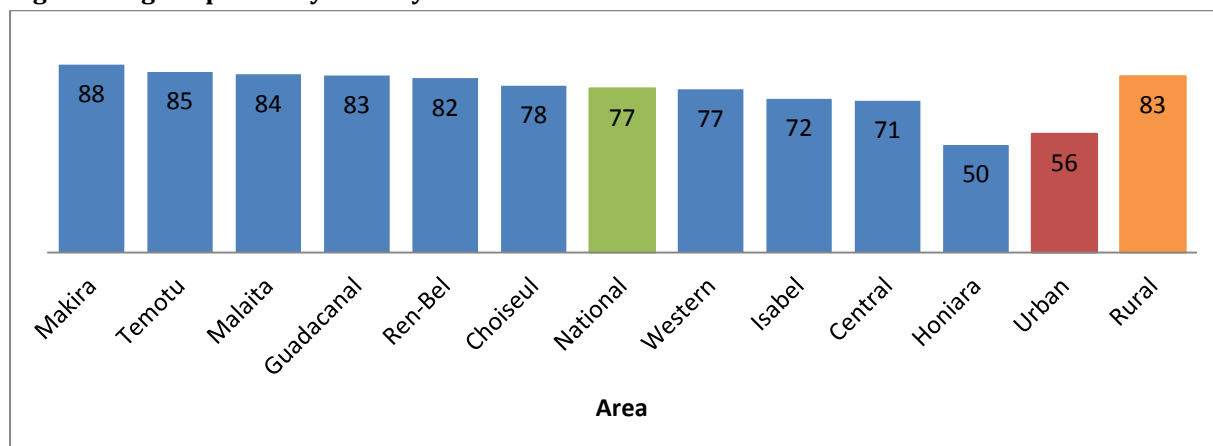
Figure 3: Population pyramid by gender for (a) 2012/13 HIES & 2009 census; (b) 2012/13 HIES, urban and rural areas



In terms of the age dependency ratios, the HIES reveals that for every 100 persons of the working age population (aged 15 and 64, inclusive), there were 77 dependents at the national level. In urban areas, this falls to 56 dependents, but increases to 83 in rural areas (see Table 2; Figure 4). This is demonstrated from the population age structure (see Figure 3), where it can be seen that a significant proportion of the population is below the age of 15.

Across the entire population, 90% of households identified a male as being the household head. In urban and rural areas, a male was identified as the household head in 87% and 91% of households, respectively.

Figure 4: Age dependency ratio by area



PLACE OF BIRTH AND ETHNICITY

The survey shows that 99.5% of total population is born in the Solomon Islands; with 98.6% of urban population born in urban areas and 99.7% of rural population born in rural areas.

In terms of ethnicity, 95.7% of total population identified themselves as being Melanesian, 2.4% as Polynesian and 1.1% as Micronesian. In urban areas, 94% of population identified themselves as Melanesian, 3.4% as Polynesian, 1.5% as mixed ethnicity and 1.2% as from other ethnicities. In rural areas, 96.2% identified themselves as Melanesian, 2.1% as Polynesian, and 1% as Micronesian.

MARITAL STATUS

Nearly two-thirds of the population reported being never married, as shown in Table 3. The majority of the remainder of the population identified themselves as legally married (29%), including those married by custom (6%). Area disaggregated (urban and rural) figures are similar to national trends.

Table 3: Distribution of population by marital status, area and gender

Area	Sex	Marital status						
		Never married	Legally married	Custom married	De-facto	Divorced	Separated	Widowed
National	Total	61.6%	28.7%	6.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	1.9%
	Male	64.5%	27.6%	6.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%
	Female	58.5%	29.9%	6.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	3.0%
Urban	Total	61.1%	27.7%	7.1%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.6%
	Male	63.9%	26.8%	6.9%	1.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.9%
	Female	58.2%	28.7%	7.3%	1.5%	0.6%	1.4%	2.3%
Rural	Total	61.7%	28.9%	6.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	2.0%
	Male	64.7%	27.7%	6.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.8%
	Female	58.5%	30.2%	6.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	3.2%

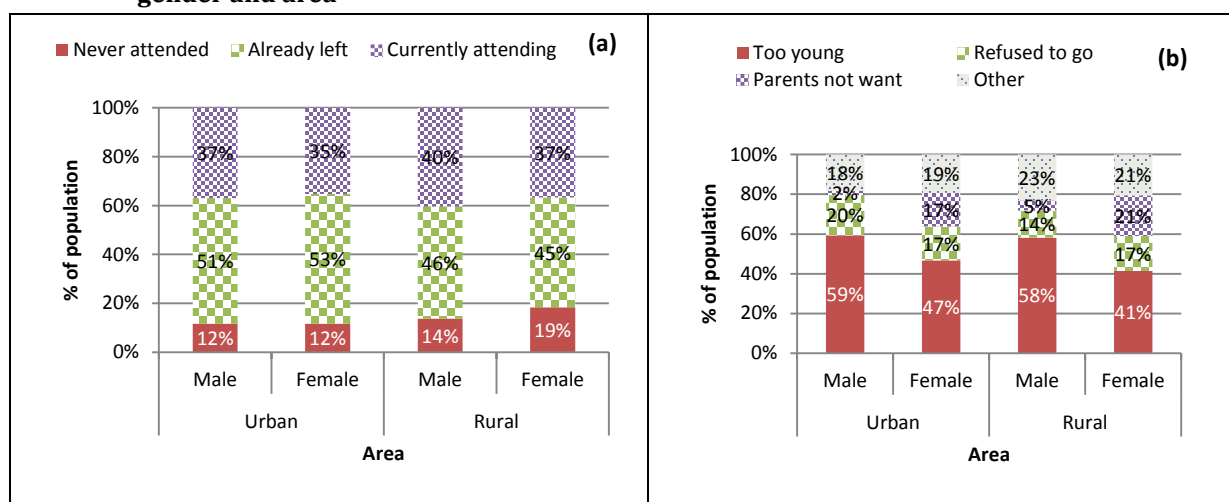
The findings are consistent with the 2009 census on marital status across age groups showing that a high proportion of the population who have never been married are less than 20 years old and an increasing proportion of widowed individuals are in the upper age groups.

EDUCATION PROFILE

This section presents the results for the current population 2 years and over at the time of the survey, by status of school attendance. The survey found that of the total current population, 15% had never attended school, 47% had already left school and 38% were currently attending school. Disaggregated by urban and rural areas, similar trends are apparent. However, in rural areas, there is a higher occurrence of females who have never attended school (19% of females against 14% of males) and a slightly lower prevalence of rural females against their male counterparts who are currently attending school (37% of females against 40% of males) (Figure 5a).

In assessing non-school attendance, of the current population of 15% that never attended school, reasons include refusing to go to school (16%), being too young (49%), parents did not provide support (13%), and other reasons (21%) including travel distance (8%). Similar trends exist between urban and rural areas, except for travel distance, which was a greater constraint in rural areas. However, the survey found a distinctly higher proportion of females in both urban and rural areas whose parents did not want them to attend school. This included 17% of females against 2% of males in urban, and 21% females against 5% males in rural areas (see Figure 5b).

Figure 5: Population (%) in school attendance (a); and reason for never attending school (b) by gender and area



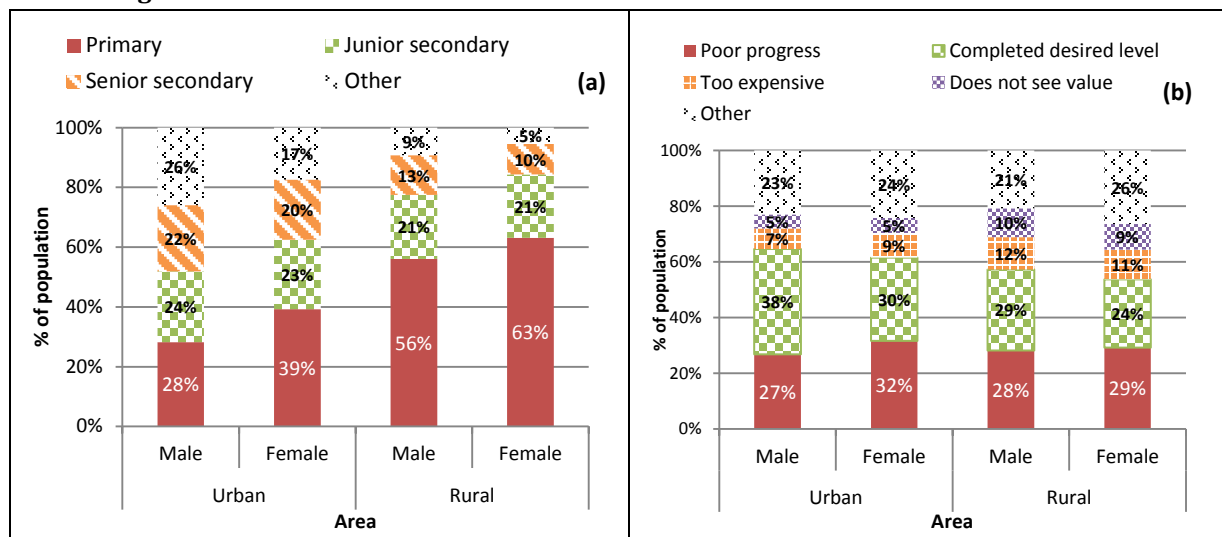
At the national level, of those who attended school, 54% reported completing primary education, 22% reported completing junior secondary and 14% completed senior secondary. Moreover, 9% of those who attended school completed other educational levels – early childhood, tertiary (college/university) and professional (technical/vocational etc).⁴ A lower proportion of educational attainment at post-secondary levels is reported in rural (4%) compared to urban areas (22%). See Figure 6a.

In terms of the reasons for leaving school, at the national level, 29% of those who attended school left due to poor academic performance, followed by having completed the desired level

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

(28%), school being too expensive (11%), school seen as having no value (9%) and other reasons (24%). Similar trends exist between urban and rural areas, and by gender. Fewer females reported that they had finished their desired level of school (see Figure 6b).

Figure 6: Population (%) in highest level of education completed (a) by reason for leaving (b) by gender and area



HOUSEHOLD AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

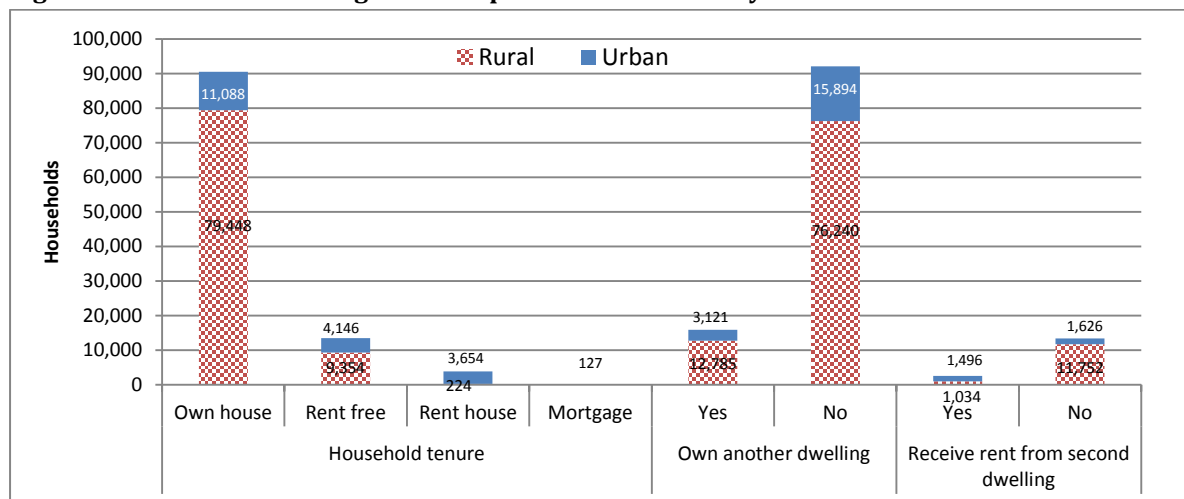
This section presents the survey findings on housing tenure, particularly dwelling ownership, construction materials, living quarters, bathing and toilet facilities, sources of lighting, cooking and water. This discussion also covers the main activity status and the use of alcohol, betel-nut, kava and tobacco.

HOUSING TENURE

Across the country, 84% of private household dwellings are owner-occupied, 12.5% are occupied for free and 3.6% are rented. These figures differ when the results are disaggregated by urban and rural areas, with 89% of rural dwellings owned by their occupants while in urban areas, this percent falls to 58%. However, a higher proportion of urban households occupy dwellings free of rent (22%) compared to rural households (11%). Dwelling ownership through mortgages appeared negligible across the country and the survey revealed that a small proportion of households rent dwellings in rural areas (see Figure 7).

Moreover, the survey found that 15% of all households owned another dwelling. Of this percentage, only 16% received rent. This was higher in urban areas with 40% of second dwelling owners receiving rent.

Figure 7: Household dwelling ownership and rent received by area

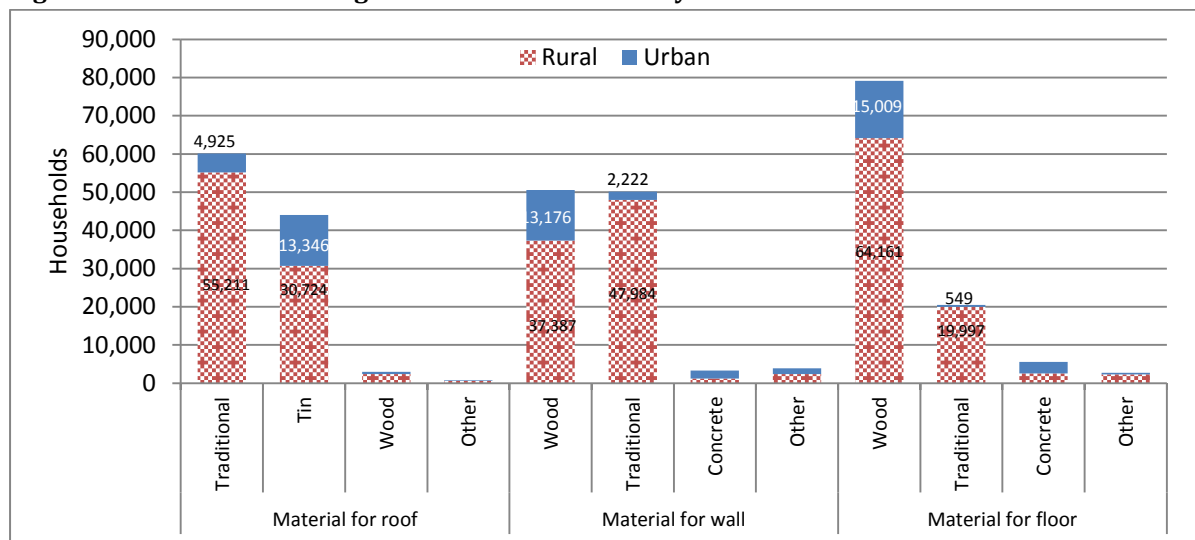


CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The survey results show that 56% of all households reported that the roofs of their dwellings were constructed from traditional thatch. This was the case with 62% of rural dwellings. The survey also found that 41% of roofs of dwellings consisted of tin (roofing metal). Of those dwellings with tin roofing materials, 70% were in urban areas.

In terms of the materials for walls, 47% of dwellings used wood, followed by 46% that used traditional materials. The former was common in urban areas while the latter was dominant in rural areas. With regard to materials for floors, the survey found that 73% of dwellings used wooden material, while 19% had traditional floors. The latter was common among rural dwellings (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Household dwelling construction materials by area



TYPE OF DWELLING AND COMMUNAL FACILITIES

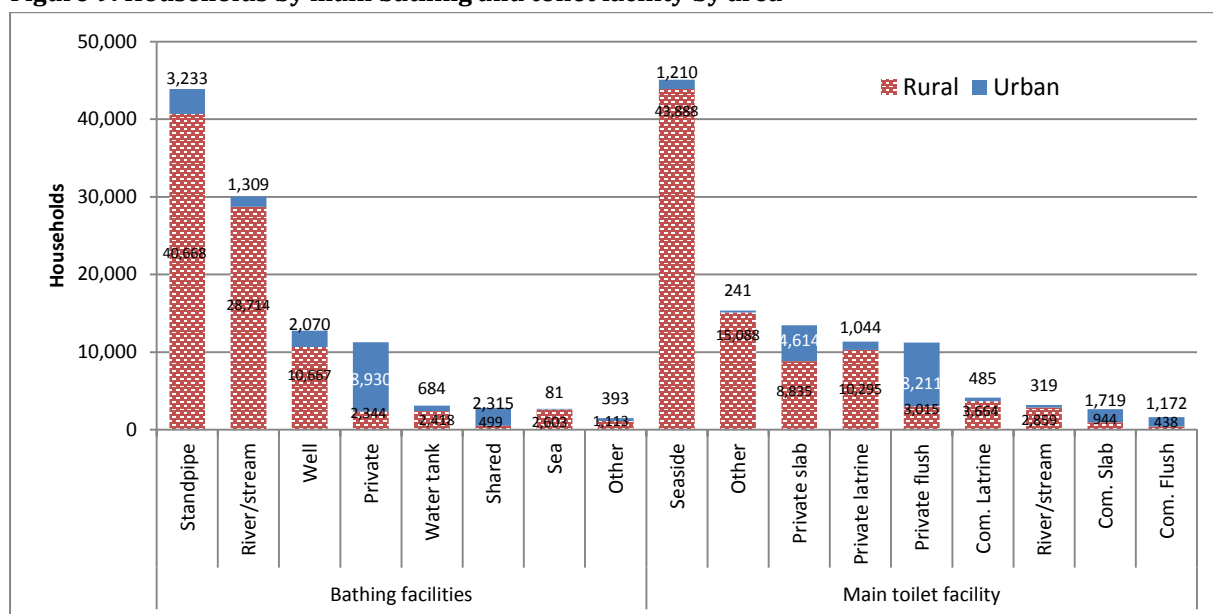
The survey results show that 94% of all household dwellings are free standing individual houses, with 83% of these dwellings having an outdoor (not attached) kitchen. Of the dwellings

with outdoor kitchen, 89% are in rural areas and 54% in urban areas. It was also found that 85% of dwellings did not have a room or space dedicated to professional use.

The majority (41%) of all households reported using a standpipe either from within the community or within the household dwelling for bathing purposes. This is common in rural areas. Moreover, in urban areas, 17% of households bath using standpipes, whilst 47% of households use private bathrooms. In rural areas, 32% of households bath in a river/stream.

An interesting result was observed regarding toilet facilities where more than a third (42%) of all households reported using the seaside/mangroves as their main toilet facility. This can be attributed to the high proportion of rural households (49%) using this type of toilet facility. In urban areas, private flush toilets are used in 43% of households, followed by private slab toilets in 24% of households (see also Figure 9).

Figure 9: Households by main bathing and toilet facility by area

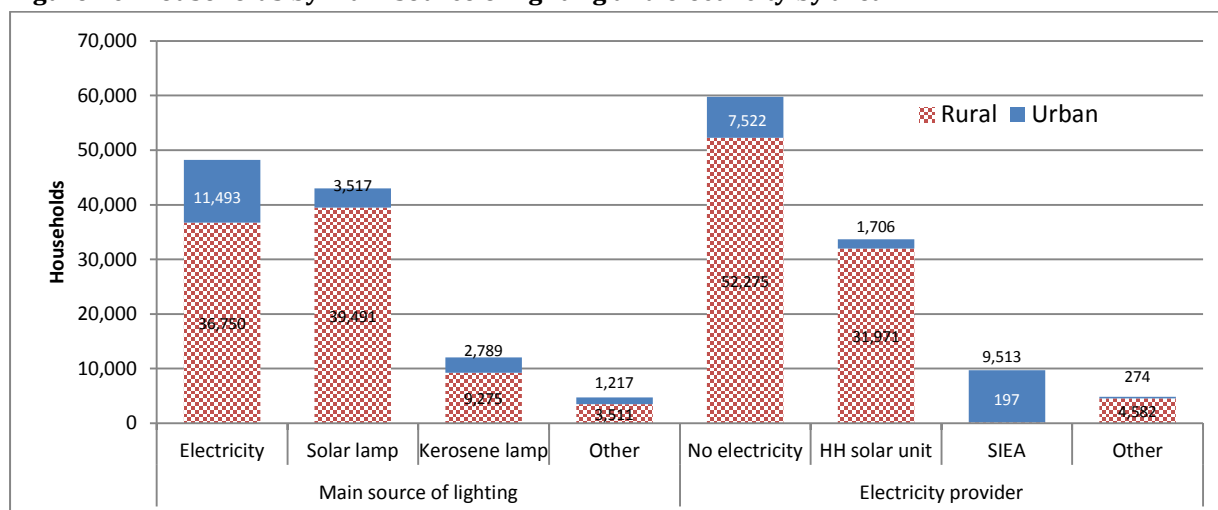


SOURCE OF LIGHTING

At the national level, electricity and solar (lamps) energy are the main sources of lighting for 45% and 40% of households, respectively. Slightly more than half of all households in the country do not have access to electricity. By area, electric lighting is used by a higher proportion (60%) of households in the urban areas, compared to 41% of rural households. The highest percentage of rural households (44%) use solar lamps as their main source of lighting.

Of the households that have access to electricity, 20% reported Solomon Islands Electricity Authority (SIEA) as their main supplier. Moreover, only 9% of all households in the country reported obtaining their electricity from SIEA. In urban areas, the majority (98%) of households who reported having access to electricity, stated that SIEA was their main supplier.

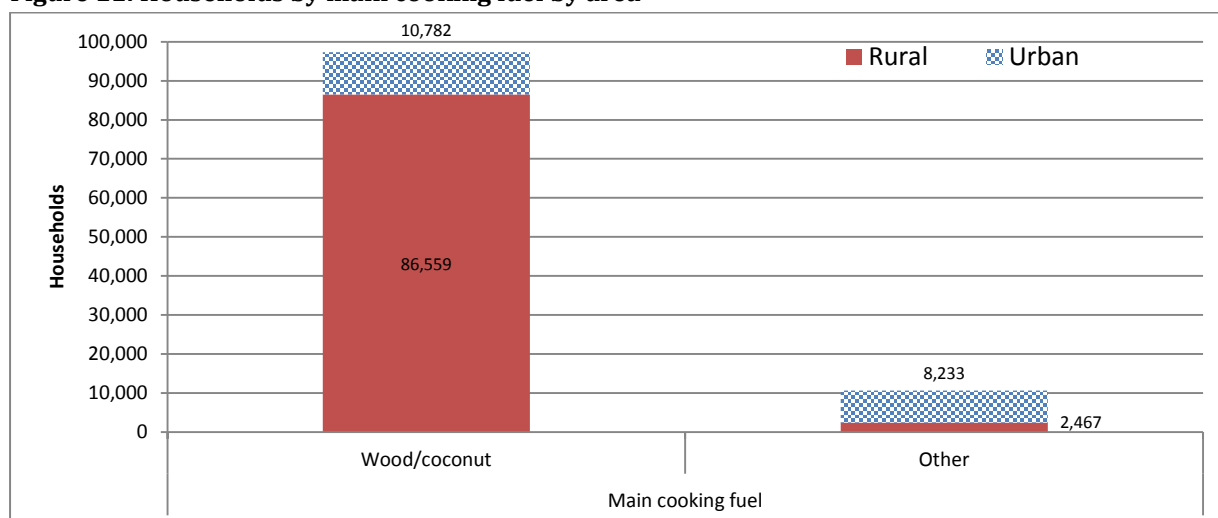
Figure 10: Households by main source of lighting and electricity by area



SOURCE OF COOKING

The results presented in Figure 11 reveal that 90% of all households use wood and coconut shell as their main energy source for cooking. In rural areas, 97% of households use wood and coconut shell compared to 57% of urban households. After wood and coconut shell, the next main cooking fuel is gas, which is used mainly in urban areas by 33% of households.

Figure 11: Households by main cooking fuel by area



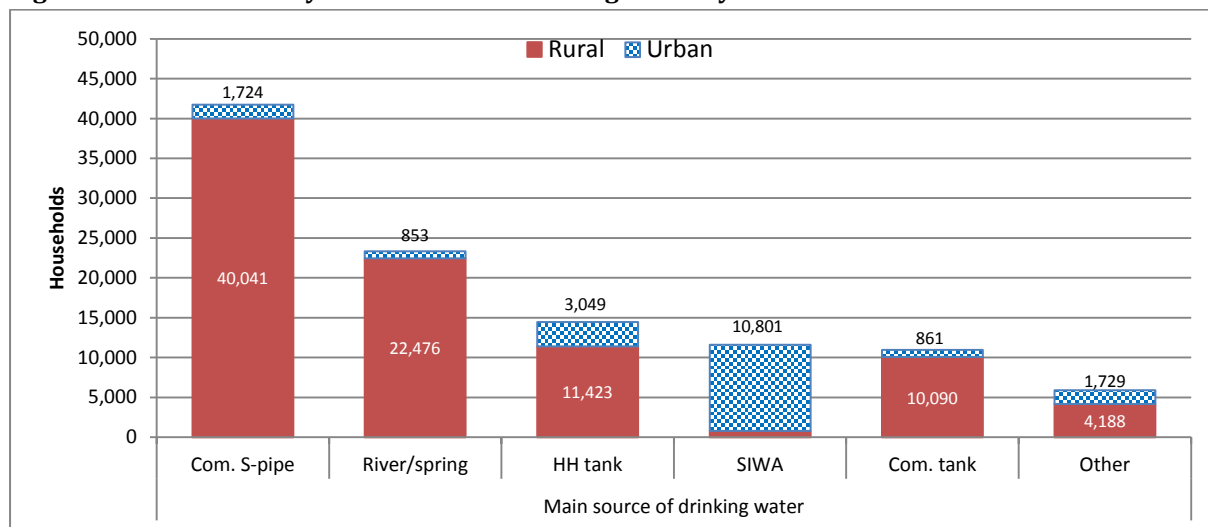
SOURCE OF WATER

At the national level, the primary source of household drinking water is standpipes, as reported by 39% of households. Following this are, river/spring water (22%), household tanks (13%), metered-piped water (11%) and community tanks (10%). Disaggregated by area, in urban areas, the primary source of drinking water is metered-piped water (57%) supplied by the Solomon Islands Water Authority (SIWA), followed by the household tank (16%). In rural areas, the community standpipe is the primary source of drinking water (45%), followed by river/spring water (25%), household tanks (13%) and community tanks (11%).

The survey reveals that 92% of households use the same water source for drinking and cooking (see also Figure 12).

The survey findings show that 59% of households in the country have to travel for water (21% in urban areas and 66% in rural areas).

Figure 12: Households by main source of drinking water by area



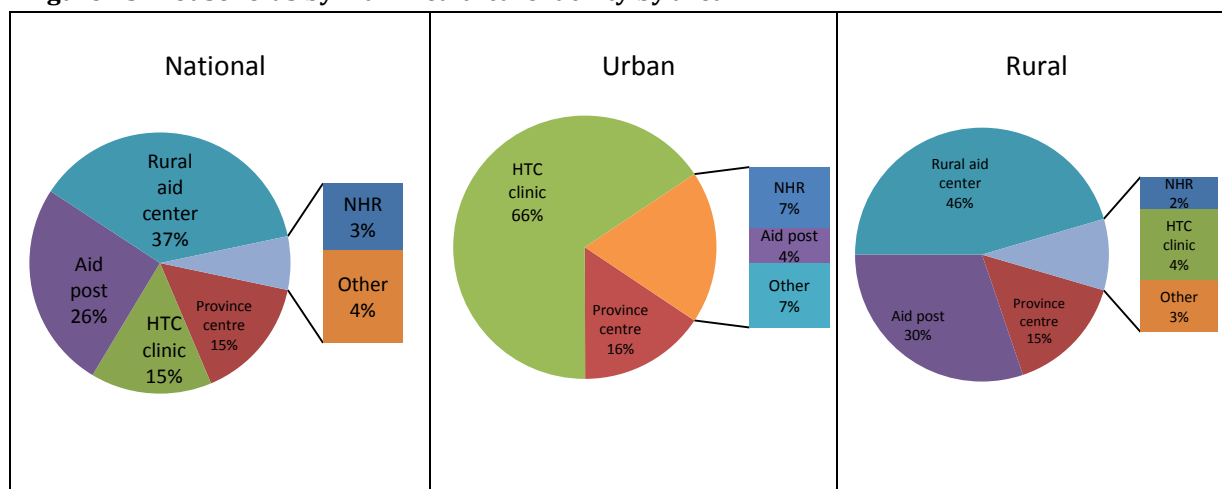
ACCESS TO SERVICES

This section presents the survey results regarding accessibility to healthcare and communication services.

HEALTHCARE

The results from Figure 13 show that, at the national level, 37% of all households access rural aid centres as their primary health care facility. This is followed by aid centres (26%), Honiara Town Council clinics (HTC) (15%) and provincial centres (15%). A high proportion (66%) of households in urban areas reported primarily accessing the HTC clinic while 45% and 30% of rural households reported primarily accessing rural aid centres and aid posts, respectively.

Figure 13: Households by main healthcare facility by area

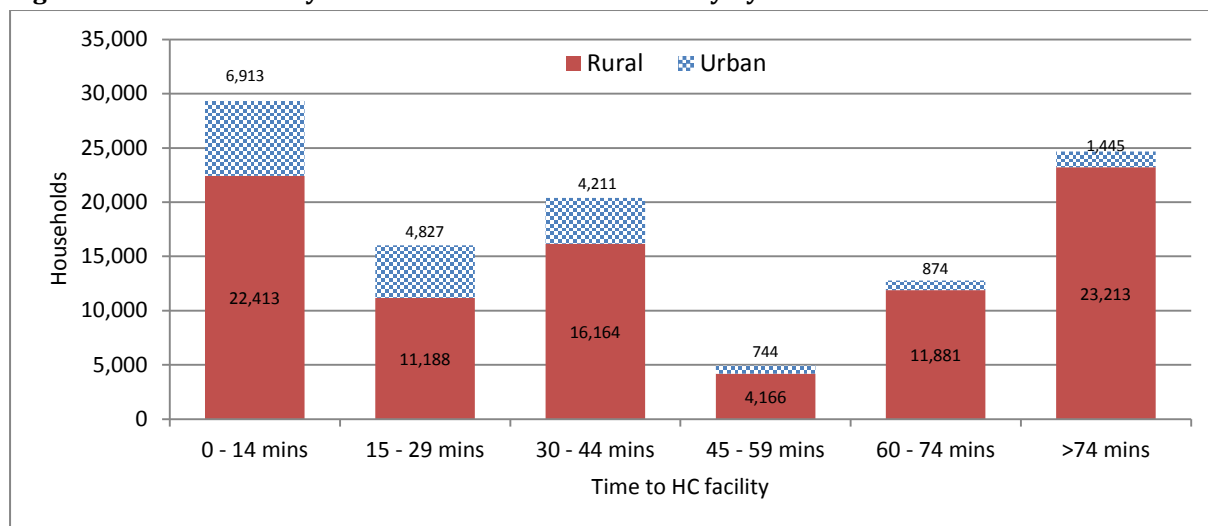


The main mode of transport to a healthcare facility is walking (land), as reported by 67% of households. This is followed by vehicle (land) and canoe transport (sea), as reported by 15% and 13% of households, respectively. In urban areas, walking is the main mode of transport for

56% of households, followed by 41% of households that use vehicles. In rural areas, walking is the main mode of transport for 70% of households followed by canoe (16%) of households.

The survey found that 27% of households in the country travel for less than 15 minutes to access a health care facility, while 35% of households travel for more than one hour. In urban areas, 36% of households travel for less than 15 minutes. However, a higher cumulative proportion (84%) of households travels for less than 45 minutes to access a health care facility. In rural areas, 25% of households travel for less than 15 minutes, while more than a third (39%) of rural households take more than one hour to travel to a healthcare facility.

Figure 14: Households by travel time to health care facility by area



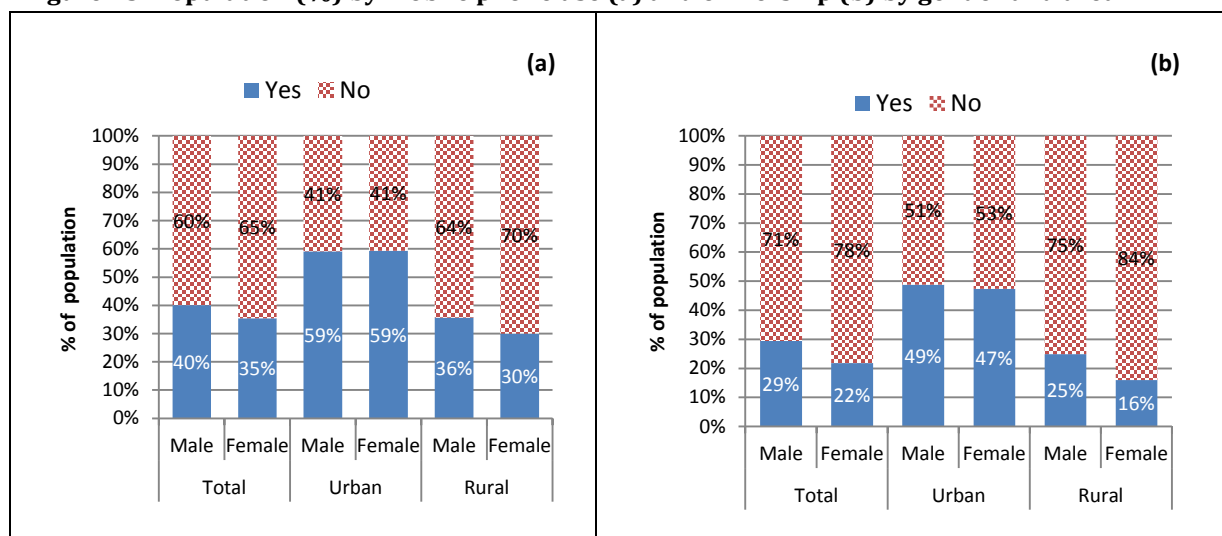
COMMUNICATION

At the national level, 97% of households do not have internet access at home. This consists of 92% of urban households and 98% of rural households. In addition, the survey found that 99% of all households are not connected to a telephone landline. This consists of 95% of urban households and 99% of rural households.

Apart from the households, the survey found that out of the total population, 38% of the population use a mobile phone. Males (42%) show relatively higher use of mobiles than the females (35%) within their respective populations. The concentration of mobile phone usage is found in urban areas among 59% of the population compared to 33% in rural areas (see Figure 15).

In terms of ownership of mobile phones, 26% of the population at the national level reported owning one mobile phone. Although in urban areas similar use (59%) and ownership (47%-49%) patterns were apparent among males and females, it was apparent that in rural areas, males use and own mobile phones more than females (see Figure 15a & b).

Figure 15: Population (%) by mobile phone use (a) and ownership (b) by gender and area



Only 3% of all households have access to internet at their household dwelling, with 8% reported in urban areas and close to 2% in rural areas. In terms of population, 4% of the total population use internet comprising of 13% of people in the urban areas and 2% in rural areas. According to Table 4 below, there is less variation in use of the internet between males and females. In the rural areas, the proportion of males and females using the internet is the same at 2%. In addition, the primary mediums and facilities sourced to access the internet include at work-places (47%), mobile phones (18%), school (15%) and home (10%). Moreover, less than half of internet users have secondary internet sources. However, of those who do, 77% access internet mostly at the work-place.

Table 4: Number (#) and Percent (%) of population by use of internet, gender and area

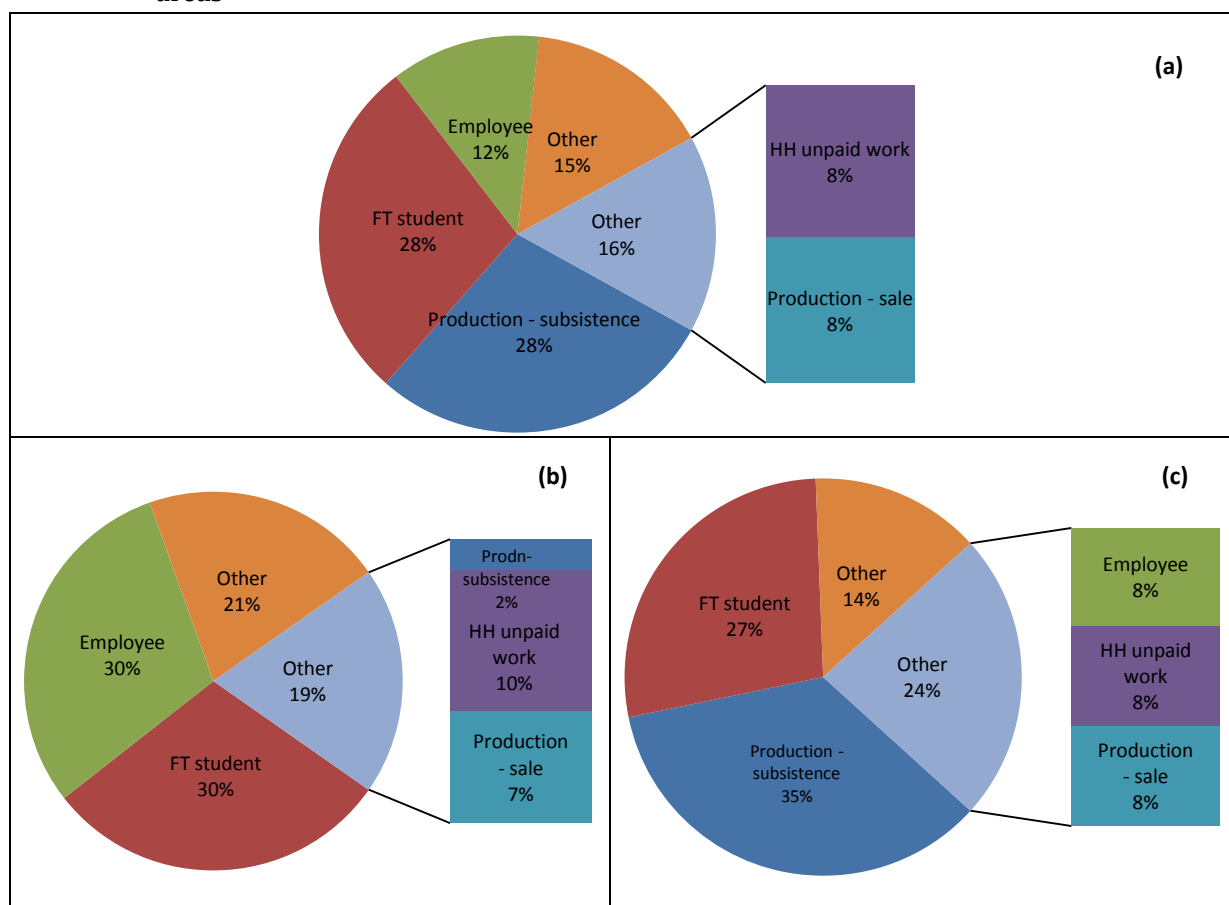
	Use Internet (# of people)				Use Internet (% of population)		
	Total	Yes	No	NA	Total	Yes	No
Total	579,530	21,803	557,727	36,273	100%	4%	96%
Male	297,044	12,303	284,741	20,162	100%	4%	96%
Female	282,487	9,500	272,987	16,111	100%	3%	97%
Urban	107,939	13,613	94,326	6,513	100%	13%	87%
Male	55,468	7,808	47,660	3,485	100%	14%	86%
Female	52,470	5,805	46,665	3,028	100%	11%	89%
Rural	471,593	8,191	463,402	29,760	100%	2%	98%
Male	241,575	4,495	237,080	16,677	100%	2%	98%
Female	230,017	3,696	226,321	13,083	100%	2%	98%

MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS

The HIES collected information on the main activity status of individuals aged 10 years and over in the previous week. The findings show that at the national level, the highest proportion of the population (28%) reported having engaged in the production of goods for self-consumption (home production), as well as those reported as being full-time students. The former activity is obviously predominant in rural areas with 35% of the rural population, of whom, over a third (40%) are females. Following at the national level are those engaged in unpaid housework/domestic work (8%), those producing goods for sale (8%), private employees (7%)

and private employees (5%), while those engaged in other activities represented 15% of the population (see Figure 16a).

Figure 16: Main activity status of population 10 years and over by: (a) national, (b) urban (c) rural areas



By urban and rural areas, and by gender, there is an apparent pattern that shows that whilst a relatively higher proportion of females than males are engaged in non-monetary activities such as unpaid household domestic work in both urban (13% females; 6% males) and rural areas (11% females; 4% males), conversely, more males than females are engaged as employees in both the private and public sectors (38% males; 22% females in urban and 11% males; 4% females in rural) and in the production of goods for sale, particularly in rural areas (10% males; 6% females). A similar trend is observed where there are fewer females than males reported as being full-time students in both urban and rural areas (see Figure 16b,c)

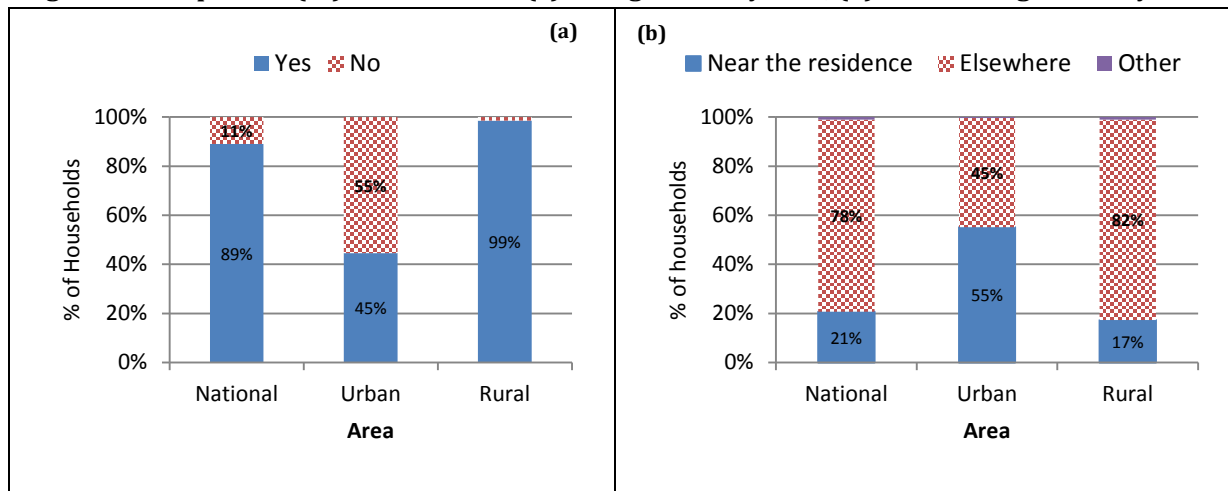
The survey also asked if a member of the household, apart from being engaged in an activity, was also engaged in a secondary activity. Of those that responded, the highest proportion (34%) reported being engaged in unpaid family work, followed by homemaking (22%) as their main secondary activities; these two main secondary activities account for 66% of urban population. Further analysis of the household income by main activity/industry will be discussed in section 4 (Income Analysis).

GARDENING ACTIVITIES

At the national level, 89% of households have gardens. In urban areas, this percentage falls to 45%, while in rural areas, 99% of households have gardens (see Figure 17a). The majority (82%) of gardens are located 'elsewhere' (i.e., away from the household dwelling area) in rural

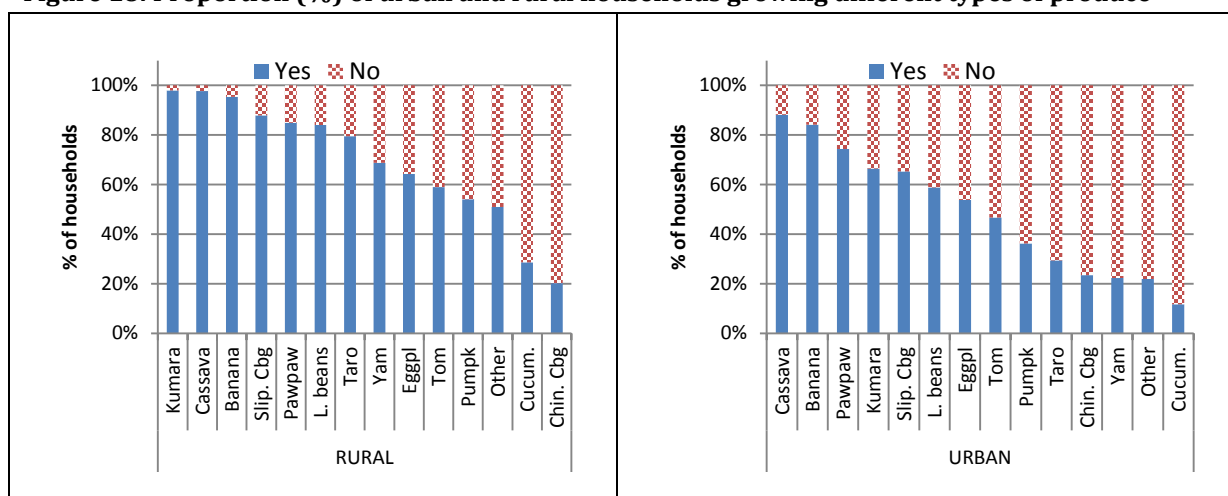
areas. However, more than half (55%) of gardens in urban areas are located near the household dwelling (see Figure 17b).

Figure 17: Proportion (%) of households (a) with gardens by area; (b) location of gardens by area



The survey results show that kumara, cassava and banana are grown by more than 94% of households with gardens. Figure 18 below shows that in urban areas, cassava, banana, pawpaw, kumara, slippery cabbage, long beans and eggplant are grown by more than 50% of households with gardens. In rural areas, half of the households with gardens grow an entire array of fruit and vegetable produce (excluding cucumber and Chinese cabbage).

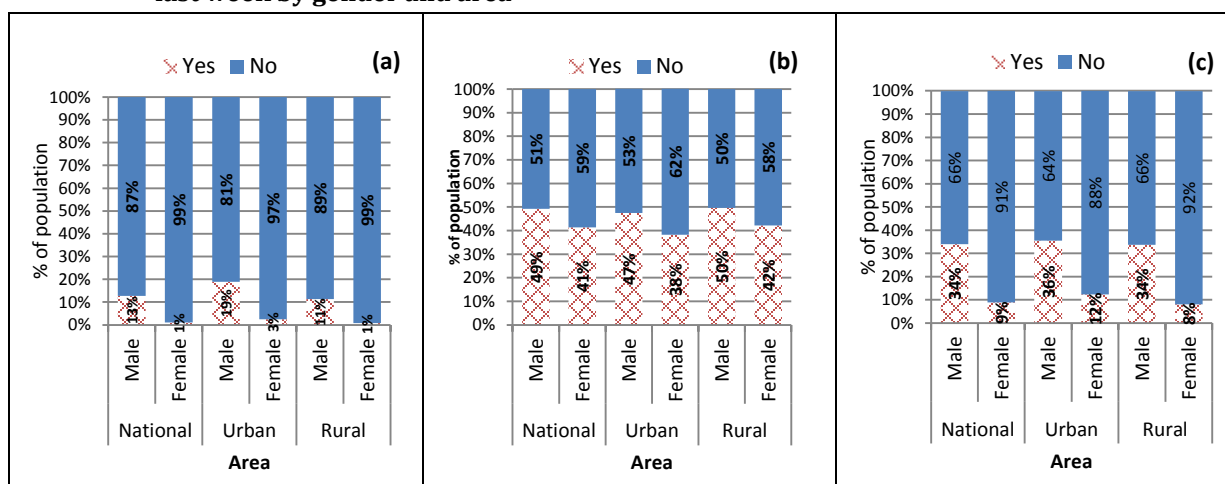
Figure 18: Proportion (%) of urban and rural households growing different types of produce



USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE, BETEL-NUT, KAVA AND TOBACCO

This section reports on the population aged 10 years and above and their use of alcoholic beverages, betel-nut, kava and tobacco (see Figure 19). Kava is relatively the substance least used, that is by only 1% of the male population and thus is not included in Figure 19.

Figure 19: Percent of population who use or not use (a) alcohol, (b) betel-nut, (c) tobacco, in the last week by gender and area



At the national level, 7% of the population reported having used alcoholic beverages in the past week (Figure 19a). Alcohol usage is higher (11%) in urban areas than in rural areas (6%). By gender, alcohol consumption is more prevalent among males than females (19% males; 3% females in urban; and 11% males; 1% females in rural areas).

Betel-nut is more widely used than alcoholic beverages and tobacco, with 45% of the population reported using betel-nut (Figure 19b). The proportion of males (49%) using betel-nut was slightly higher than females (41%). A higher proportion of the population (46%) reported using betel-nut in rural areas than in urban areas (43%). Males use more betel-nut than females in both urban and rural areas (47% males; 38% females in urban and 50% males; 42% females in rural areas).

Tobacco is used by 22% of the population and the more common users are males than females (Figure 19c). At the national level, 34% of males and 9% of females use tobacco. It is evident that a higher percentage of males than females use tobacco in both urban and rural areas – urban (36% males; 12% females) and rural (34% males; 8% females). However, in terms of spending on these commodities (alcohol, betel-nut and tobacco), tobacco is a relatively more important item in the household budget (see expenditure analysis section).

SECTION 3: EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

This section presents the expenditure estimates in nominal terms and consists of two main sectional components of the analysis, namely the definitions and analysis. The definition section introduces the terms used in the analysis by expenditure category, sub-category, division and type. The analysis section presents the results at the national level, disaggregated by urban and rural areas by main expenditure topics. The outline of this section is as follows:

- Expenditure definitions
- National expenditure by area
- Expenditure by main category and type
- Expenditure by division and sub-category
- Consumption expenditure by division
- Average consumption expenditure
- Expenditure distribution and inequality
- Expenditure by household head characteristics
- Expenditure by province
- Expenditure distribution by gender

This section of the analysis will also provide a brief overview of expenditure by province that otherwise will be covered in detail by the provincial analysis report.

EXPENDITURE DEFINITIONS

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 analysis. The definitions and concepts employed in this section follow the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) 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 follows:

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 year.

SUB-CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS OF MAIN EXPENDITURE

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

1. Consumption expenditure division⁵

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
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 crucial 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

⁵ The consumption expenditure sub-category is referred to as a 'division' to align with the COICOP classification.

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
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 five 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

The types of expenditure are aggregated in the following 5 main types:

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

Explanations for each of the main type of expenditure are provided below.

1. Cash/In-kind purchases

Cash/In-kind purchases represent any purchases 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 a situation where a purchase is made in-kind, an estimated value of the item/service exchanged for the purchase is made.

2. Home production

Home production expenditure covers the 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'.

3-4. In-kind receipts/gifts

In-kind receipts cover cash intended for a particular expense and cash-purchased gifts that are given away by the households, which in turn, are consumed by another household. In-kind receipts also include home produced gifts that are given from the producing household to the other 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.

5. 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:** 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 AREA

The total annual household expenditure inclusive of imputed rental charges (SBD\$1.082 billion) is estimated at SBD\$6.913 billion. The total annual expenditure excluding imputed rental charges is recorded at SBD\$5.830 billion as presented in Table 5. By area, rural households account for more than half (68%) the total expenditure excluding imputed rent. It should be noted that to some extent, this analysis and subsequent discussions will focus on the total expenditure excluding imputed rental charges. This is because rental charges are indirectly captured from the survey and estimated. Excluding imputed rent, allows for a more in-depth assessment of the underlying annual expenditure.

The results from Table 5 show that households spent on average SBD\$53,961 annually excluding imputed rent. This is slightly more than a third (36%) of annual median expenditure of SBD\$39,546. The gap between the average and median amounts shows the skewness in the distribution of expenditure (income) and implies that certain households have relatively higher or extremely lower annual expenditures than the majority of the households.

Table 5: Annual total, average, median and per capita expenditure (excl. imputed rents) by area

Area	Hholds	Pop-ulation	Av. Hhold size	Total expenditure (SBD)	Average expenditure (SBD)		Median expenditure (SBD)	
					Per hhold	Per capita	Per hhold	Per capita
Urban	19,015	114,451	6.0	1,882,610,468	99,007	16,449	73,147	12,443
Rural	89,026	501,353	5.6	3,947,443,032	44,340	7,874	35,772	6,152
Total	108,041	615,804	5.7	5,830,053,500	53,961	9,467	39,546	6,856

The results from Table 5 show dissimilarities in spending behaviour among households in urban and rural areas. In the urban areas, average household expenditure is about a third more

than median household expenditure, while in rural areas, average expenditure is about a quarter more than median expenditure. This also suggests that spending by wealthier households is influencing average expenditure. Hence, the median expenditure appears more representative of the average expenditure of the households. Moreover, since the median urban household spent slightly more than twice (204%) the amount spent by rural households, this supports the belief that the cost of living is higher in the urban areas. This is further evident by the high per-capita expenditure among the urban population, who spent twice the amount spent by persons in the rural areas.

Table 6 presents the total expenditure at the national level, disaggregated by main and sub-expenditure categories and by type of expenditure.

Table 6: Total household expenditure in main and sub-category of expenditure by expenditure type (SBD, '000)

Main expenditure category	Type of expenditure										TOTAL	
	This household				Another household/other (In-kind receipts)				Imputed Rent			
	Cash		Home produced		Gift (cash & purchased goods)		Gift (home produced)					
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,425,185	48.8	1,399,809	47.9	38,198	1.3	56,701	1.9	-	-	2,919,894	100.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	489,834	16.8	63,722	11.4	1,664	0.3	4,883	0.9	-	-	560,103	100.0
Clothing and footwear	133,592	4.6	-	-	1,069	0.8	-	-	-	-	134,661	100.0
Housing and utilities	349,575	12.0	216	-	2,029	0.1	-	-	1,082,671	75.5	1,434,491	100.0
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	151,857	5.2	119	-	9,358	5.8	106	0.1	-	-	161,440	100.0
Health	11,297	0.4	-	-	3,092	21.5	-	-	-	-	14,390	100.0
Transportation	659,441	22.6	-	-	9,638	1.4	-	-	-	-	669,079	100.0
Communication	192,595	6.6	-	-	29	0.0	-	-	-	-	192,623	100.0
Recreation & culture	82,327	2.8	-	-	1,135	1.4	-	-	-	-	83,463	100.0
Education	98,932	3.4	-	-	1,746	1.7	-	-	-	-	100,678	100.0
Restaurants & hotels	42,184	1.4	-	-	722	1.7	-	-	-	-	42,906	100.0
Miscellaneous good & services	49,925	1.7	-	-	3,330	6.3	-	-	-	-	53,254	100.0
Total consumption expenditure (COICOP)	3,686,744	57.9	1,463,867	23.0	72,010	1.1	61,690	1.0	1,082,671	17.0	6,366,983	100.0
Ceremonies	113,051	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113,051	33.3
Cash donations to households	105,033	31.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,033	31.0
Cash donations to church	83,568	24.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83,568	24.6
Cash donations to village	7,116	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,116	2.1
Taxes and fines	14,085	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,085	4.2
Cash donations to associations	1,091	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	0.3
Other charitable	15,142	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,142	4.5
Total non-consumption expenditure	339,086	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	339,086	100.0
Purchase of land or house	15,388	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,388	7.4
House construction	110,906	53.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,906	53.7
Major improvements to house	12,395	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,395	6.0
Plant or equipment	46,945	22.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,945	22.7
Mortgage payment	21,022	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,022	10.2
Total household investment expenditure	206,656	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,656	100.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,232,486	61.2	1,463,867	21.2	72,010	1.0	61,690	0.9	1,082,671	15.7	6,912,725	100.0

At the national level, Table 6 shows that households spent close to half the total consumption expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages mainly through cash-payments and home production. Another significant spending recorded is the rental equivalent of imputed rent that accounted for close to 80% of total expenditure within the housing and utilities expenditure sub-category.

It should be noted that although the findings from the HIES 2012/13 reveal payments on some specific non-consumption items, such as taxes and fines, the amounts appear understated when compared with other administrative data sources. The same is likely to apply to spending on alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit drugs etc. Hence, caution must be taken by the user and adjustments made where necessary depending on user interests and focus of analysis. The main underlying reasons or factors are discussed earlier as part of non-sampling errors.

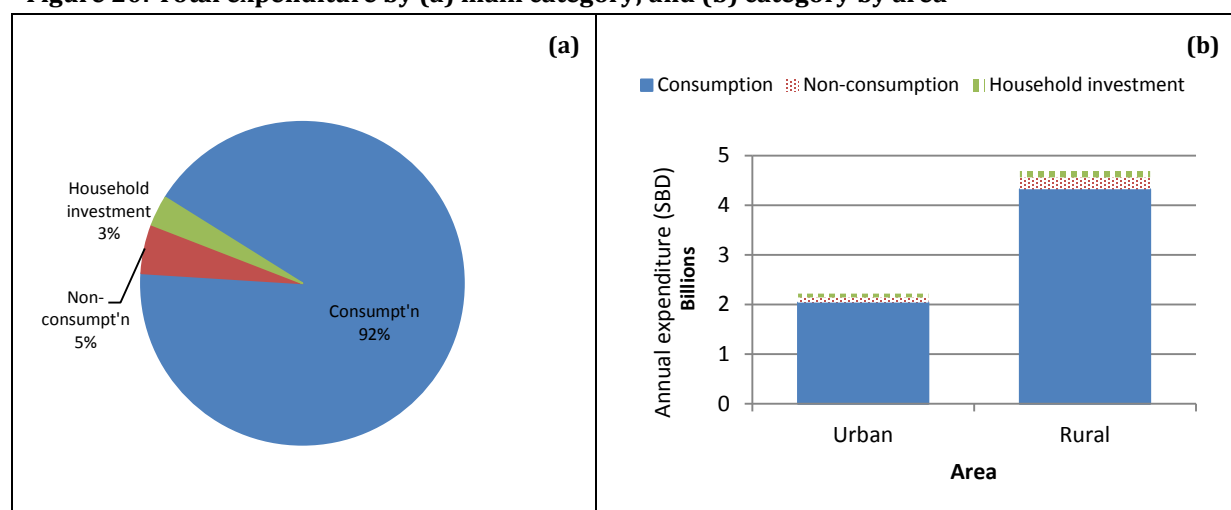
EXPENDITURE BY MAIN CATEGORY AND TYPE

Total annual expenditure consists of consumption expenditure, non-consumption expenditure and investment expenditure, as presented in Table 7 below. Consumption expenditure accounts for 92% of total expenditure. The same percent is recorded in both urban and rural areas. Non-consumption expenditure consists of 5% of total expenditure at the national, and both urban and rural areas. Investment expenditure accounts for 3% and is slightly higher in urban areas (3.5%) than in rural areas (2.8%).

Table 7: Total household expenditure in main expenditure category by area ('000)

Main Expenditure category	National		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Total consumption expenditure (COICOP)	6,366,983	92.1	2,041,519	92.0	4,325,465	92.2
Total non-consumption expenditure	339,086	4.9	101,260	4.6	237,825	5.1
Total H/hold investment expenditure	206,656	3.0	77,077	3.5	129,579	2.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,912,725	100.0	2,219,856	100.0	4,692,869	100.0

Figure 20: Total expenditure by (a) main category; and (b) category by area



For urban and rural areas, the breakdown of expenditure by main category is almost the same as the national levels (Figure 20). It is estimated that urban households spent SBD\$2.2 billion (32% of total expenditure) per annum while rural households spent SBD\$4.7 billion (68% of total expenditure). The contribution of urban and rural area expenditure to total expenditure is presented in Figure 20b.

Following from Table 7 above, the total annual household expenditure disaggregated by main expenditure categories and by urban and rural areas is summarised in Table 8 below. Similar to the national level results, in both urban and rural areas, households spent relatively the highest amounts on food and non-alcoholic beverages (46% urban; 53% rural) as a share of consumption expenditure. This is followed by spending on housing and utilities in both urban (23%) and rural (19%) areas, respectively.

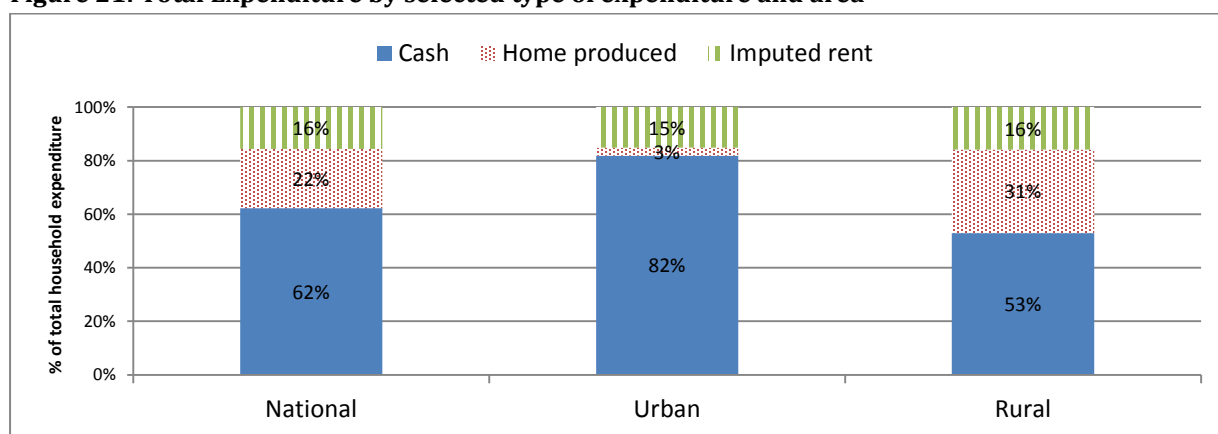
Table 8: Total annual expenditure in main expenditure categories (SBD, '000)

Main Expenditure category	Total		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,919,894	45.9	609,707	29.9	2,310,188	53.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	560,103	8.8	211,271	10.3	348,833	8.1
Clothing and footwear	134,661	2.1	41,449	2.0	93,211	2.2
Housing and utilities	1,434,491	22.5	599,890	29.4	834,601	19.3
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	161,440	2.5	53,005	2.6	108,435	2.5
Health	14,390	0.2	3,846	0.2	10,544	0.2
Transportation	669,079	10.5	312,639	15.3	356,440	8.2
Communication	192,623	3.0	94,951	4.7	97,673	2.3
Recreation & culture	83,463	1.3	24,670	1.2	58,793	1.4
Education	100,678	1.6	41,419	2.0	59,259	1.4
Restaurants & hotels	42,906	0.7	22,092	1.1	20,816	0.5
Miscellaneous good & services	53,254	0.8	26,581	1.3	26,674	0.6
Total consumption expenditure COICOP	6,366,983	100.0	2,041,519	100.0	4,325,465	100.0
Ceremonies	113,051	33.3	27,707	27.4	85,344	35.9
Cash donations to households	105,033	31.0	40,332	39.8	64,701	27.2
Cash donations to church	83,568	24.6	21,754	21.5	61,814	26.0
Cash donations to village	7,116	2.1	1,161	1.1	5,955	2.5
Taxes and fines	14,085	4.2	5,005	4.9	9,080	3.8
Cash donations to associations	1,091	0.3	526	0.5	565	0.2
Other charitable	15,142	4.5	4,776	4.7	10,366	4.4
Total non-consumption expenditure	339,086	100.0	101,260	100.0	237,825	100.0
Purchase of land or house	15,388	7.4	3,870	5.0	11,518	8.9
House construction	110,906	53.7	30,104	39.1	80,802	62.4
Major improvements to house	12,395	6.0	6,276	8.1	6,120	4.7
Plant or equipment	46,945	22.7	21,205	27.5	25,740	19.9
Mortgage payment	21,022	10.2	15,623	20.3	5,399	4.2
Total household investment expenditure	206,656	100.0	77,077	100.0	129,579	100.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	6,912,725	100.0	2,219,856	100.0	4,692,869	100.0

In terms of non-consumption expenditure, spending on ceremonies makes up the highest percent (36%) of total expenditure in the rural areas while in urban areas, households spent the highest on cash donations to another household (40%). Moreover, households spent relatively the highest in investment expenditure on housing construction in both urban (31%) and rural (62%) areas.

The type of expenditure by area presented also in Figure 21 shows that two-thirds of total expenditure in the country is cash-based expenditure. This makes up of 82% and 53% of urban and rural expenditure, respectively. Figure 21 clearly demonstrates the importance of home production in rural areas although cash-based expenditure appears more predominant for the majority of rural-households.

Figure 21: Total Expenditure by selected type of expenditure and area



EXPENDITURE BY DIVISION AND SUB-CATEGORY

Table 9 and Figure 22 below present a further breakdown of consumption expenditure by COICOP division (sub-category) at the national (a), urban (b) and rural (c) levels, and by expenditure type. Detailed tables are presented in Appendix 2.

It is evident that 60% of all consumption expenditure is made in cash. Cash purchases for food and non-alcoholic beverages are highly predominant among urban households, accounting for 88% of all the types of expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Home production plays a much less significant role in urban food consumption expenditure than it does in rural areas. In addition, the estimated value of home production varies considerably among urban households, accounting for only 3% of total consumption expenditure compared to 32% in rural areas (see Figure 22).

Although expenditure on imputed rent (housing and utilities) in rural areas is SBD\$745 million, more than twice the urban amount of SBD\$337 million, its relative share of total consumption expenditure is 17% for both urban and rural areas, respectively.

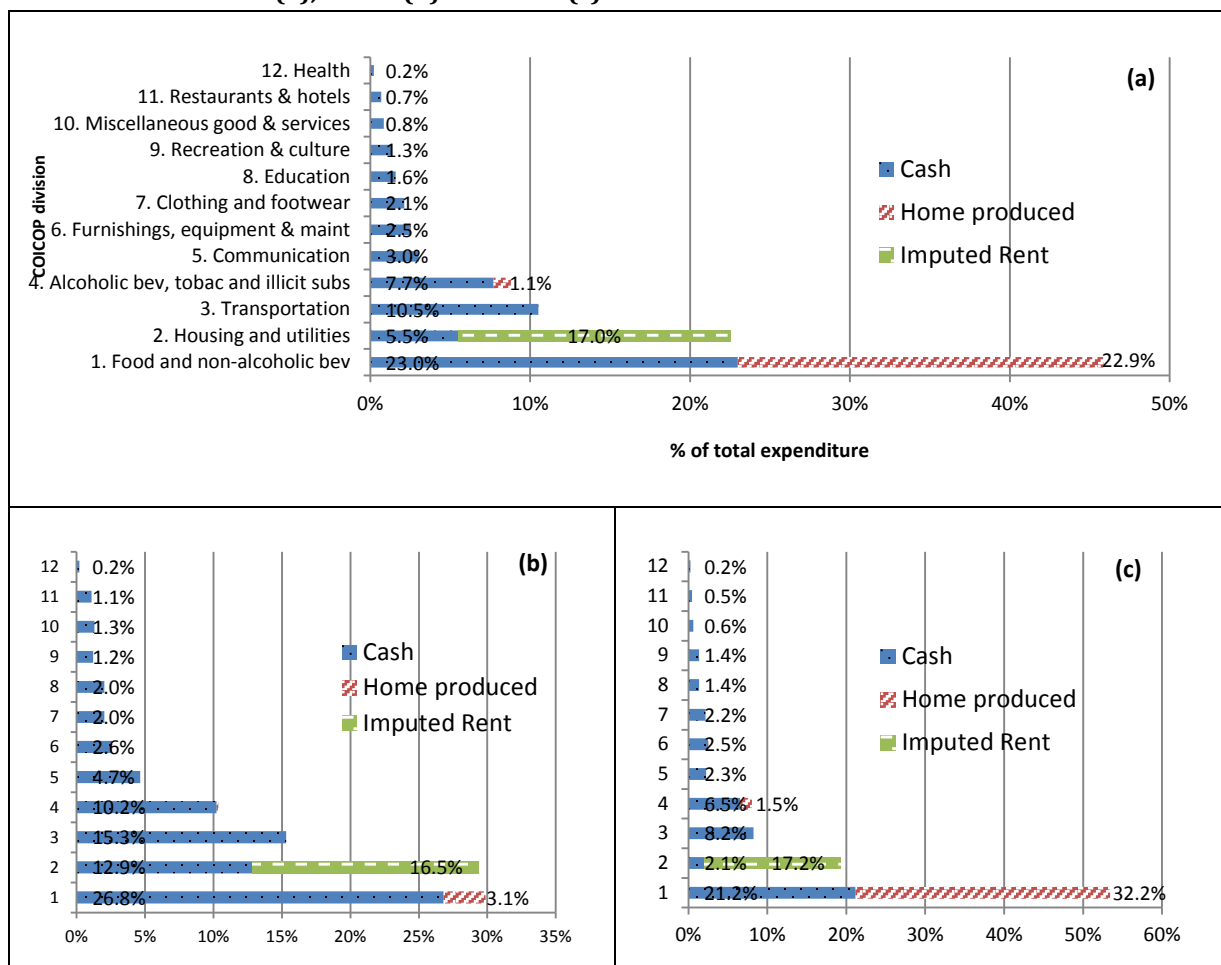
It is interesting to note that in the rural areas, 18% of total consumption of alcohol beverages, tobacco and narcotic substances is home produced.

In-kind receipts in the form of gifts (cash and cash purchases) and home produce made to another household accounted for 2% of the total consumption expenditure at the national level, although this is slightly higher and more prominent among rural households.

Table 9: Total annual consumption expenditure by type of expenditure and area (SBD, '000)

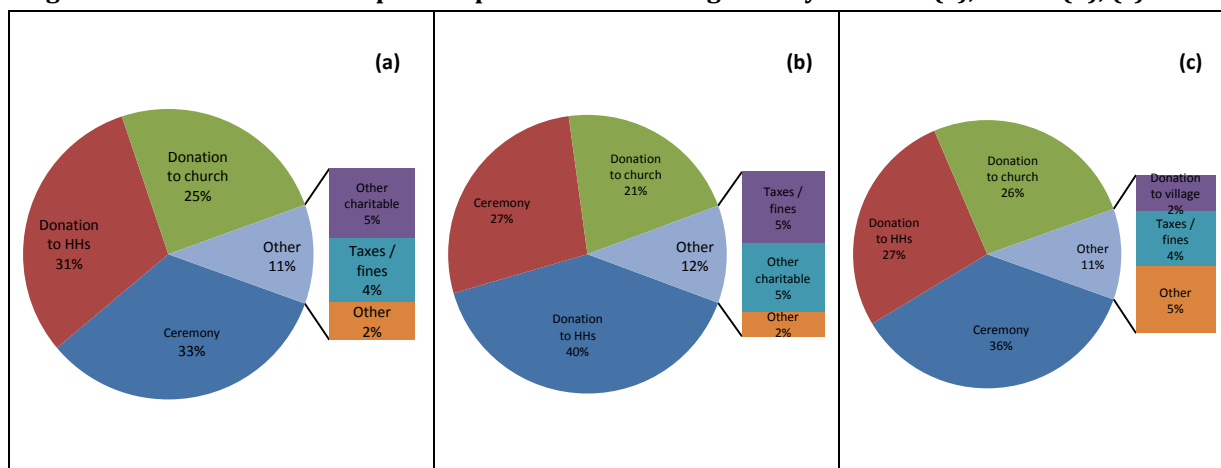
Main expenditure category (COICOP)	Type of expenditure										TOTAL	
	This household				Another household/other (In-kind receipts)				Imputed Rent			
	Cash		Home produced		Gift (cash & purchased goods)		Gift (home produced)					
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
	TOTAL											
Food and non-alcoholic bev.	1,425,185	48.8	1,399,809	47.9	38,198	1.3	56,701	1.9	-	-	2,919,894	100.0
Alcoholic bev., tob. & narcotic	489,834	16.8	63,722	11.4	1,664	0.3	4,883	0.9	-	-	560,103	100.0
Clothing and footwear	133,592	4.6	-	-	1,069	0.8	-	-	-	-	134,661	100.0
Housing and utilities	349,575	12.0	216	-	2,029	0.1	-	-	1,082,671	75.5	1,434,491	100.0
Furnishings, equip. & maint.	151,857	5.2	119	-	9,358	5.8	106	0.1	-	-	161,440	100.0
Health	11,297	0.4	-	-	3,092	21.5	-	-	-	-	14,390	100.0
Transportation	659,441	22.6	-	-	9,638	1.4	-	-	-	-	669,079	100.0
Communication	192,595	6.6	-	-	29	0.0	-	-	-	-	192,623	100.0
Recreation & culture	82,327	2.8	-	-	1,135	1.4	-	-	-	-	83,463	100.0
Education	98,932	3.4	-	-	1,746	1.7	-	-	-	-	100,678	100.0
Restaurants & hotels	42,184	1.4	-	-	722	1.7	-	-	-	-	42,906	100.0
Miscellaneous	49,925	1.7	-	-	3,330	6.3	-	-	-	-	53,254	100.0
Total consumption expenditure (COICOP)	3,686,744	57.9	1,463,867	23.0	72,010	1.1	61,690	1.0	1,082,671	17.0	6,366,983	100.0
	URBAN											
Food and non-alcoholic bev.	539,355	88.5	57,863	9.49	8,031	1.32	4,458	0.7	-	-	609,707	100.0
Alcoholic bev., tob. & narcotic	208,765	98.8	2,065	0.98	311	0.15	130	0.1	-	-	211,284	100.0
Clothing and footwear	40,812	98.5	-	-	637	1.54	-	-	-	-	41,452	100.0
Housing and utilities	261,091	43.5	-	-	1,554	0.26	-	-	337,245	56.22	599,906	100.0
Furnishings, equip. & maint.	49,213	92.8	13	0.02	3,779	7.13	-	-	-	-	53,008	100.0
Health	3,831	99.6	-	-	15	0.39	-	-	-	-	3,846	100.0
Transportation	309,880	99.1	-	-	2,759	0.88	-	-	-	-	312,658	100.0
Communication	94,925	99.97	-	-	26	0.03	-	-	-	-	94,957	100.0
Recreation & culture	24,066	97.5	-	-	604	2.45	-	-	-	-	24,671	100.0
Education	40,625	98.1	-	-	794	1.92	-	-	-	-	41,422	100.0
Restaurants & hotels	21,644	98.0	-	-	448	2.03	-	-	-	-	22,093	100.0
Miscellaneous	25,864	97.3	-	-	717	2.70	-	-	-	-	26,583	100.0
Total consumption expenditure (COICOP)	1,620,071	79.4	59,941	2.9	19,673	0.96	4,588	0.2	337,245	16.5	2,041,519	100.0
	RURAL											
Food and non-alcoholic bev.	885,831	38.3	1,341,947	58.1	30,167	1.3	52,243	2.3	-	-	2,310,188	100.0
Alcoholic bev., tob. & narcotic	281,069	80.6	61,658	17.7	1,353	0.4	4,753	1.4	-	-	348,833	100.0
Clothing and footwear	92,779	99.5	-	-	432	0.5	-	-	-	-	93,211	100.0
Housing and utilities	88,484	10.6	216	0.03	475	0.1	-	-	745,426	89.3	834,601	100.0
Furnishings, equip. & maint.	102,644	94.7	106	0.10	5,579	5.1	106	0.1	-	-	108,435	100.0
Health	7,467	70.8	-	-	3,077	29.2	-	-	-	-	10,544	100.0
Transportation	349,561	98.1	-	-	6,879	1.9	-	-	-	-	356,440	100.0
Communication	97,670	99.997	-	-	3	0.0	-	-	-	-	97,673	100.0
Recreation & culture	58,261	99.1	-	-	532	0.9	-	-	-	-	58,793	100.0
Education	58,307	98.4	-	-	952	1.6	-	-	-	-	59,259	100.0
Restaurants & hotels	20,541	98.7	-	-	275	1.3	-	-	-	-	20,816	100.0
Miscellaneous	24,061	90.2	-	-	2,613	9.8	-	-	-	-	26,674	100.0
Total consumption expenditure (COICOP)	2,066,674	47.8	1,403,926	32.46	52,337	1.2	57,102	1.3	745,426	17.2	4,325,465	100.0

Figure 22: Total consumption expenditure in COICOP division by selected type of expenditure by national (a), urban (b) and rural (c) areas



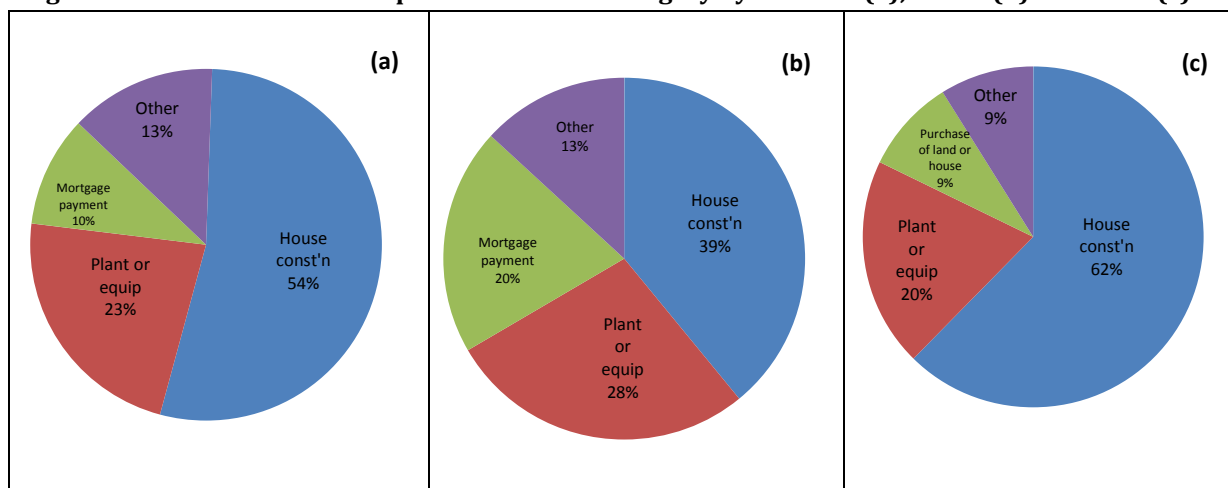
In terms of non-consumption expenditure, more than 70% of total non-consumption expenditure comes from households in rural areas. When analysed for specific type of expenditure, close to 90% of non-consumption expenditure at the national, urban and rural areas consists of cash-spending on ceremonies, cash donations to households and cash donations to churches (see Figure 23).

Figure 23: Total non-consumption expenditure sub-categories by national (a), urban (b), (c) rural



Spending on investment by area shows that household investment in the rural areas accounts for 63% of all investment spending. In both urban and rural areas, the highest spending is on house construction (39% in urban; 62% in rural), followed by spending on plant or equipment (28% in urban; 20% in rural). Mortgage payment is more predominant in urban areas (20%) than rural (4%) (see Figure 24).

Figure 24: Total investment expenditure in sub-category by national (a), urban (b) and rural (c)



CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY DIVISION (COICOP)

In this section, a further disaggregation of consumption expenditure by COICOP division or sub-category is presented by area. Firstly, Table 10 presents expenditure on the food and non-alcoholic beverages division, given its relatively higher weight (46%) of total consumption expenditure. The types of expenditure relating to gifts (cash or home-produced goods) to another household are aggregated into total cash and home production.

At the national level, Table 10 confirms that vegetables account for the highest share (34%) of all food and non-alcoholic expenditure group which is primarily due to the high proportion of home production consumed in rural areas (see also Figure 25). The high proportion of home produced expenditure in rural areas is indicative of the importance of subsistence production in rural areas.

However, in terms of cash-expenditure, bread and cereals (e.g., rice) alone account for the highest share (54%) of total cash-expenditure. Rural households spent 60% of their total cash on bread and cereals, while urban households spent 43%. In addition, 70% of all expenditure on food and cereals was spent by rural households (see also Table 11).

Table 10: Total annual consumption expenditure by expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages, and alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics by area ('000)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	Total						Urban						Rural					
	Cash		Home produced		Total		Cash		Home produced		Total		Cash		Home produced		Total	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Food and non-alcoholic bev																		
Vegetables	135,636	9.3	860,071	59.1	995,706	34.1	68,530	12.5	36,576	58.7	105,106	17.2	67,106	7.3	823,495	59.1	890,600	38.6
Bread & cereals	785,615	53.7	383	0.03	785,999	26.9	235,977	43.1	5	0.0	235,982	38.7	549,638	60.0	378	0.0	550,017	23.8
Fish and seafood	224,930	15.4	296,204	20.3	521,135	17.8	94,808	17.3	11,905	19.1	106,712	17.5	130,123	14.2	284,300	20.4	414,422	17.9
Fruit	42,821	2.9	242,153	16.6	284,974	9.8	25,540	4.7	11,000	17.7	36,540	6.0	17,281	1.9	231,153	16.6	248,434	10.8
Meat	92,202	6.3	51,255	3.5	143,457	4.9	50,288	9.2	2,537	4.1	52,826	8.7	41,914	4.6	48,717	3.5	90,631	3.9
Sugar, jam, honey, choc, confec	75,054	5.1	100	0.01	75,154	2.6	22,104	4.0	0	0.0	22,104	3.6	52,950	5.8	100	0.0	53,051	2.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa	39,937	2.7	2,075	0.1	42,013	1.4	16,038	2.9	0	0.0	16,038	2.6	23,899	2.6	2,075	0.1	25,974	1.1
Oils & fats	20,371	1.4	21	0.001	20,392	0.7	9,837	1.8	0	0.0	9,837	1.6	10,534	1.2	21	0.0	10,555	0.5
Food products nec	19,082	1.3	87	0.006	19,170	0.7	6,843	1.3	1	0.0	6,844	1.1	12,240	1.3	86	0.0	12,326	0.5
Non-alcoholic bev	17,889	1.2	0	0.0	17,889	0.6	11,103	2.0	0	0.0	11,103	1.8	6,785	0.7	0	0.0	6,785	0.3
Milk, cheese, eggs	9,846	0.7	4,161	0.3	14,006	0.5	6,318	1.2	297	0.5	6,615	1.1	3,528	0.4	3,864	0.3	7,392	0.3
Total food and non-alcoholic bev	1,463,383	100.0	1,456,510	100.0	2,919,894	100.0	547,385	100.0	62,321	100.0	609,706	100.0	915,998	100.0	1,394,189	100.0	2,310,187	100.0
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics																		
Beer	165,091	33.6	0	0.0	165,091	29.5	76,211	36.5	0	0.0	76,211	36.1	88,880	31.5	0	0.0	88,880	25.5
Narcotics	58,591	11.9	68,605	100.0	127,196	22.7	29,344	14.0	2,195	100.0	31,539	14.9	29,246	10.4	66,411	100.0	95,657	27.4
Spirits	3,109	0.6	0	0.0	3,109	0.6	880	0.4	0	0.0	880	0.4	2,230	0.8	0	0.0	2,230	0.6
Tobacco	263,855	53.7	0	0.0	263,855	47.1	102,067	48.8	0	0.0	102,067	48.3	161,788	57.3	0	0.0	161,788	46.4
Wine	852	0.2	0	0.0	852	0.2	573	0.3	0	0.0	573	0.3	278	0.1	0	0.0	278	0.1
Total alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	491,498	100.0	68,605	100.0	560,103	100.0	209,076	100.0	2,195	100.0	211,271	100.0	282,144	100.0	66,411	100.0	348,554	100.0

Tobacco consumption accounts for the highest expenditure class within the alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics sub-divisional level. This is followed by spending on beer and narcotics (Figure 26). Households spent SBD\$264 million, slightly more than half (54%) of their total cash-expenditure on tobacco. This is more predominant among rural households and accounts for 57% of their cash-expenditure. In addition, rural household spending on tobacco accounts for 61% of total consumption expenditure on tobacco (see Table 11). Betel-nut is particularly important in rural areas, accounting for almost 20% of rural expenditure in this division. Moreover, the majority of expenditure in the clothing and footwear division is on garments (see Figure 27).

Figure 25: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within food and non-alcoholic beverage COICOP division by class and type

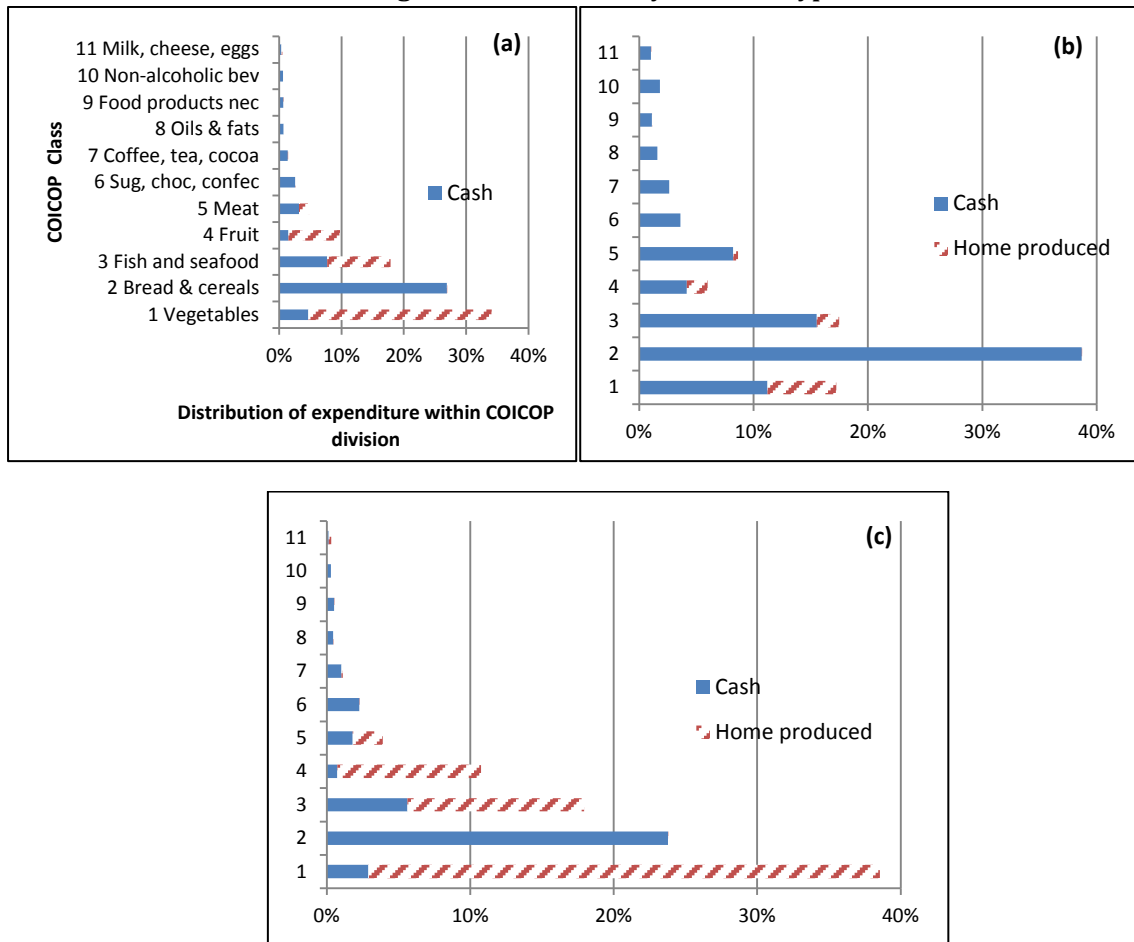


Figure 26

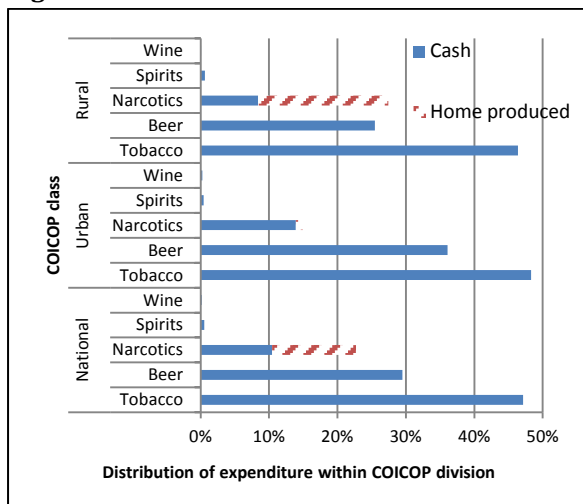


Figure 27

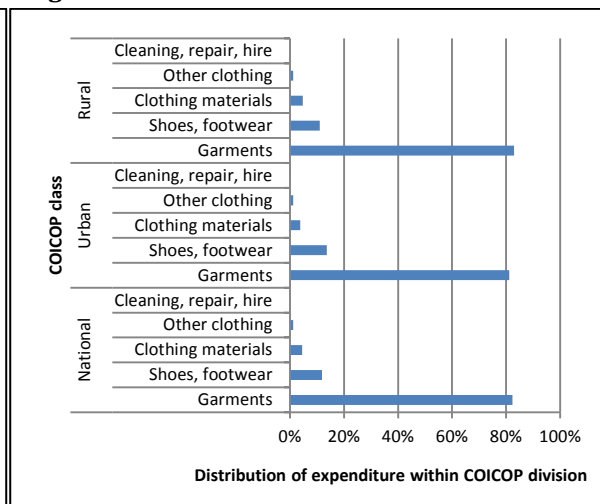


Figure 26: Expenditure within alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances COICOP division by class, type and area

Figure 27: Expenditure within clothing and footwear COICOP division by class and area

Figure 28 and Table 11 below show that imputed rent is the highest expenditure class in the housing and utilities COICOP division. This applies mainly in rural areas where rented households are rare and are imputed from mainly owner-occupied dwellings. In urban areas,

cash-based expenditure primarily consists of rental payments, electricity, water and gas. Liquid fuels as a source of energy are the largest cash-based expense in rural areas.

The majority of expenditure in the furnishing, equipment and maintenance division is dedicated to non-durable goods as shown in Figure 29. In rural areas, a higher proportion of expenditure within this division consists of major tools and equipment.

The results from Figure 30 and Table 11 show that in the health COICOP division, there is a difference in spending between urban and rural areas, with urban households allocating a higher proportion of their expenditure to medical services (doctor, etc.) while rural households allocate more of their expenditures to hospital services.

In terms of expenditure on transportation, Figure 31 shows that the majority of spending is allocated to passenger transport by road especially in urban areas, while transportation by sea and waterline areas is predominant in rural areas.

Table 11: Total annual consumption expenditure by selected sub-category of expenditure items by area ('000)

Expenditure sub-categories	Total		Urban		Rural		Cont...Expenditure sub-categories	Total		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%		SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Food & non-alcoholic bev							Transportation						
Bread & cereals	785,999	100	235,982	30.0	550,017	70.0	Passenger transport (road)	192,388	100	107,750	56.0	84,637	44.0
Fish and seafood	521,135	100	106,712	20.5	414,422	79.5	Passenger transport (sea & waterway)	183,655	100	40,161	21.9	143,493	78.1
Fruit	284,974	100	36,540	12.8	248,434	87.2	Communication						
Meat	143,457	100	52,826	36.8	90,631	63.2	Postal services	640	100	147	23.0	493	77.0
Sugar, jam, confec	75,154	100	22,104	29.4	53,051	70.6	Telephone and telefax servic	180,786	100	89,134	49.3	91,652	50.7
Milk, cheese, eggs	14,006	100	6,615	47.2	7,392	52.8	Education						
Alcohol bev, tobacco/narcotics							Post- secondary non-tertiary education						
Beer	165,091	100	76,211	46.2	88,880	53.8	Pre-primary and primary education	22,885	100	13,066	57.1	9,818	42.9
Narcotics	127,196	100	31,539	24.8	95,657	75.2	Secondary education	49,401	100	17,222	34.9	32,179	65.1
Tobacco	263,855	100	102,067	38.7	161,788	61.3	Tertiary education	21,856	100	8,932	40.9	12,924	59.1
Housing and utilities							Restaurants & hotels						
Actual rentals	104,472	100	103,745	99.3	727	0.7	Accommodation services	6,730	100	2,106	31.3	4,624	68.7
Electricity	44,434	100	43,372	97.6	1,062	2.4	Restaurants, cafes	36,176	100	19,985	55.2	16,191	44.8
Water supply	33,600	100	33,372	99.3	227	0.7	Miscellaneous good & services						
Health							Motor cars						
Hospital services	5,663	100	105	1.9	5,559	98.1	17,030	100	12,380	72.7	4,650	27.3	
Medical services	2,606	100	1,565	60.1	1,041	39.9							

In terms of spending on recreation and culture, Figure 34 below shows that the majority of expenditure is on major outdoor recreational durables, followed by information processing equipment, technical equipment, pets, pet products, and stationary.

Moreover, expenditure in the restaurant and hotel COICOP division is primarily in restaurants and cafes (see Figure 35). Last but not least, personal products and other personal effects account for the majority of expenditure within the miscellaneous goods and services division.

Figure 28: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within housing and utilities COICOP division by class and type

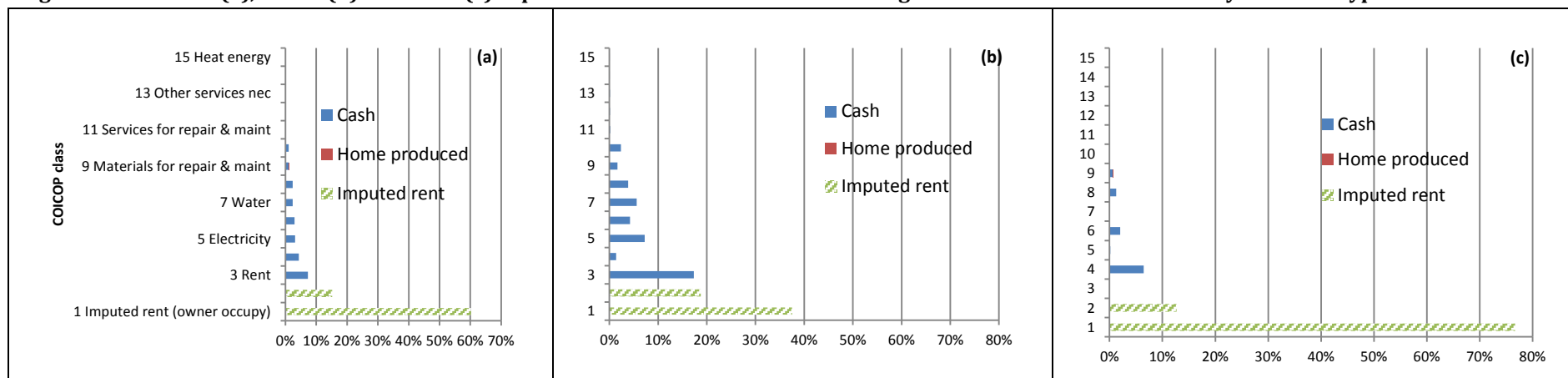


Figure 29: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within furnishing, equipment and maintenance COICOP division by class

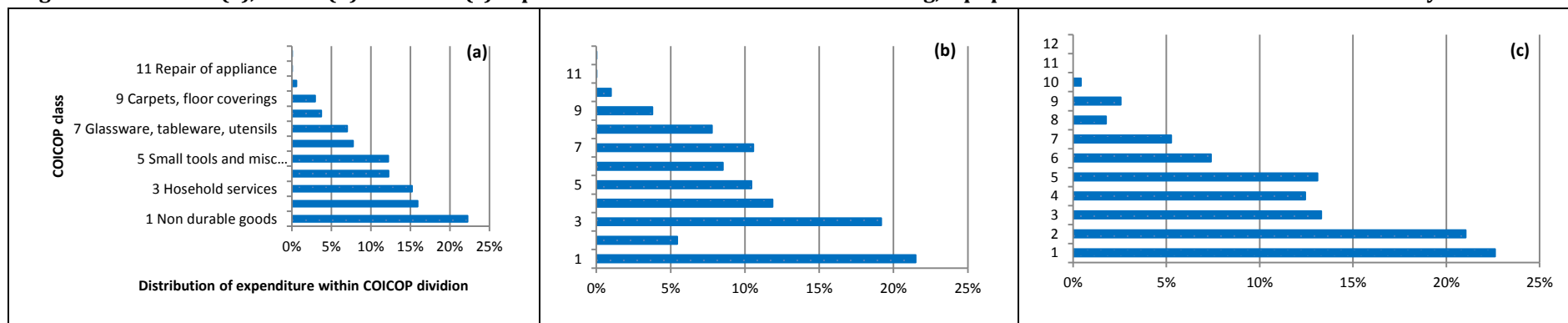


Figure 30: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within health COICOP division by class

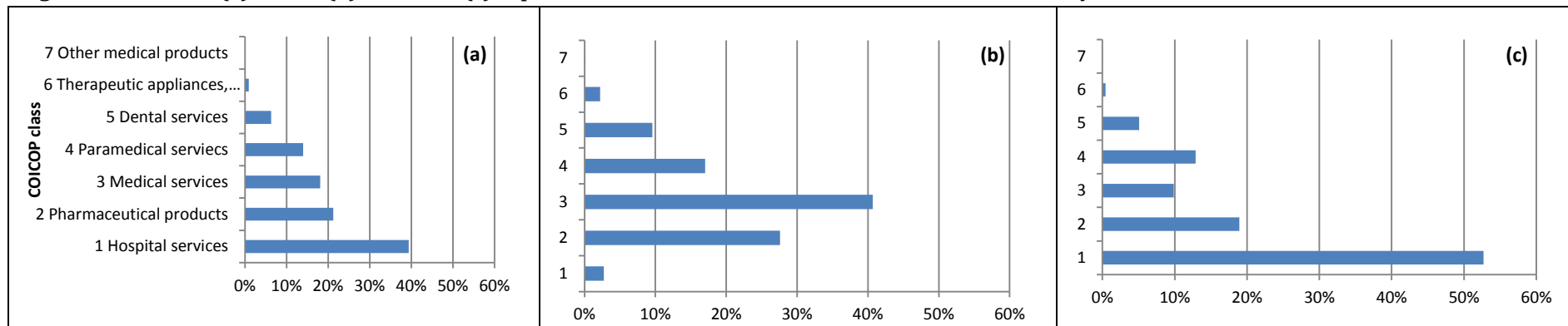


Figure 31: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within transportation COICOP division by class

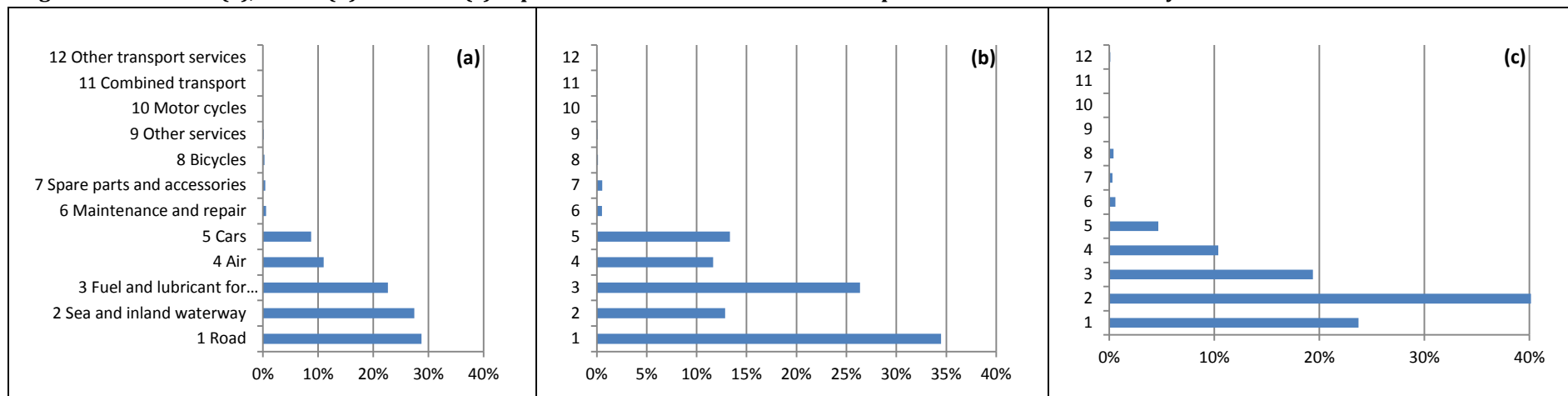


Figure 32: Expenditure within communication COICOP division by class and area

Figure 33: Expenditure within education COICOP division by class and area

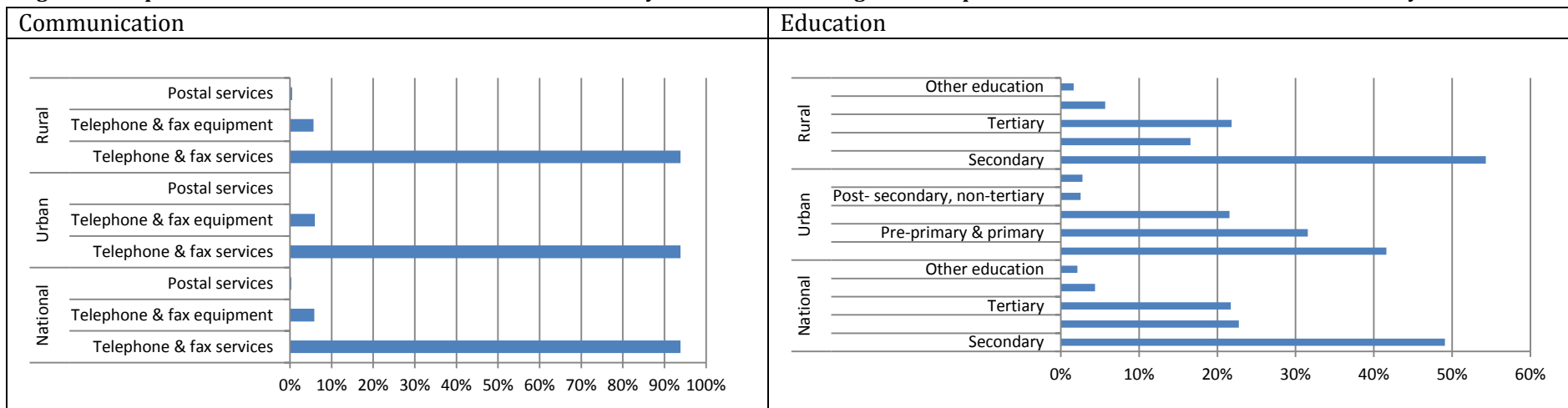


Figure 34: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within recreation and culture COICOP division by class

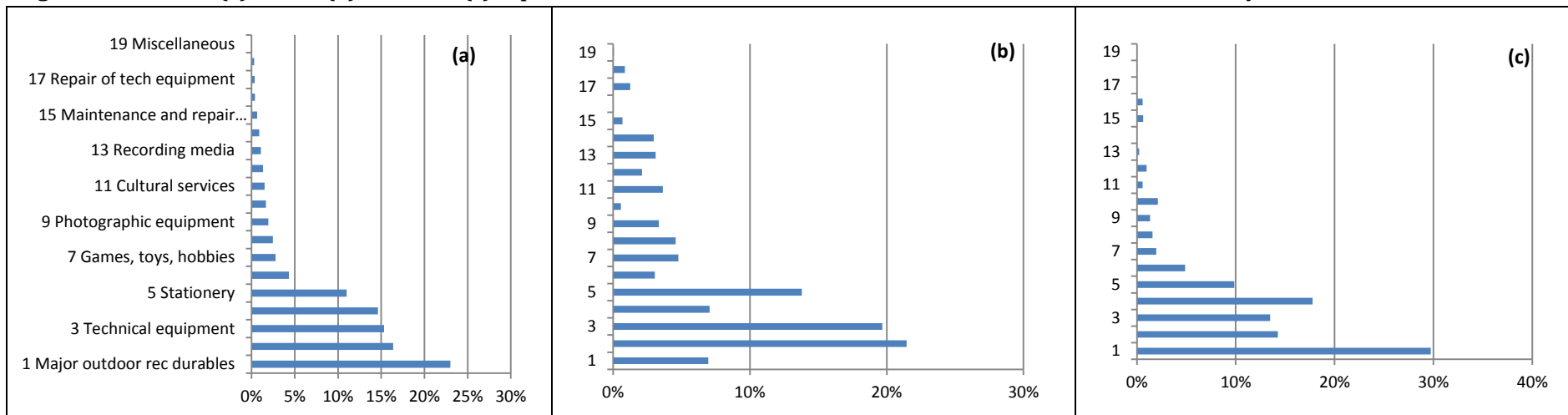


Figure 35: Expenditure distribution within restaurant COICOP division by class and area

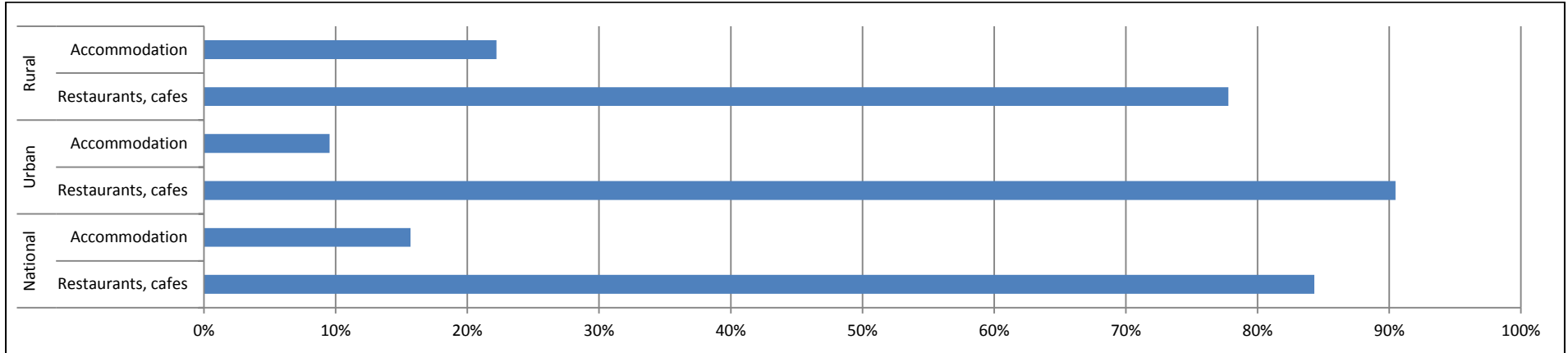


Figure 36: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within miscellaneous goods and services COICOP division by class

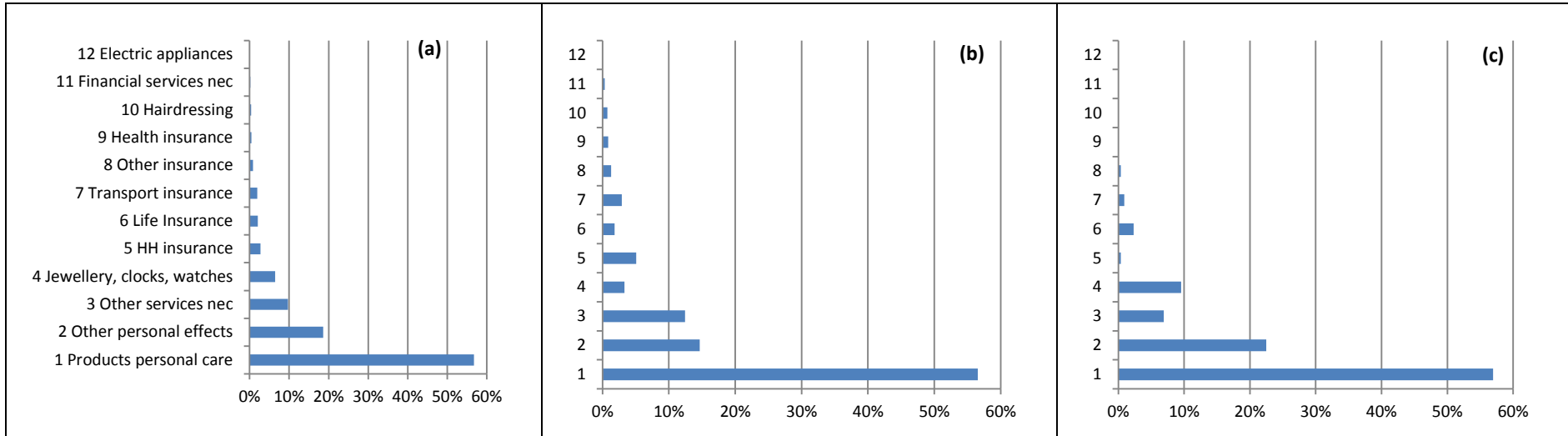


Table 12 below presents the total annual expenditure of selected specific goods and services by area. It is evident that households spent close to half a million (SBD\$470 million) annually in cash-payments on rice as a staple product in the country. About three quarters (76%) of this expenditure comes from rural households. This is despite the fact that home production of food products is predominant in rural areas.

Following from expenditure on rice is expenditure on transport services, particularly sea transport also mentioned earlier. Total sea transport expenditure amounts to SBD\$170 million, and close to 80% of this amount is attributed to rural spending. This is indicative of the preferred mode of transport given the geographical nature of a country that mainly consists of scattered islands and atolls.

It is also evident that beer and betel-nut are highly consumed commodities. The former is consumed more by rural households (59%) than urban households (41%).

Table 12: Total annual consumption expenditure of selected goods and services by area ('000)

Selected goods and services	Area					
	TOTAL		URBAN		RURAL	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
RICE (SOLRAIS)	470,063	100	111,690	23.8	358,373	76.2
FLOUR-PLAIN WHITE (25KG BAG)	12,759	100	3,025	23.7	9,734	76.3
BREAD-WHITE SLICED BREAD(LOAF)	41,062	100	31,842	77.5	9,220	22.5
NOODLE (MAMEE: 85G PKT)	87,965	100	27,479	31.2	60,487	68.8
CORNERD BEEF (OX & PALM)	5,503	100	3,035	55.2	2,468	44.8
TUNA (2nd GRADE TAIYO: 180G CAN)	62,416	100	23,285	37.3	39,131	62.7
COCONUT (DRY)	50,431	100	5,296	10.5	45,135	89.5
CABBAGE (SLIPPERY CABBAGE)	67,126	100	16,645	24.8	50,480	75.2
SUGAR (WHITE 'CHELSEA')	58,360	100	13,430	23	44,929	77
BEER (SB)	119,006	100	48,661	40.9	70,345	59.1
BETEL-NUT*	105,935	100	24,499	23.1	81,437	76.9
SCHOOL UNIFORM (14+ YEARS MEN)	4,147	100	1,036	25	3,111	75
SCHOOL UNIFORM (14+ YEARS WOMEN)	3,307	100	1,054	31.9	2,253	68.1
WATER CHARGES (WATER RATES)	30,925	100	30,754	99.4	172	0.6
ELECTRICITY (CASH POWER)	29,412	100	29,412	100	-	-
MEDICINE (Prescription)	1,667	100	817	49	849	51
FUEL (Car/vehicle)	62,803	100	56,943	90.7	5,861	9.3
TRANSPORT SERVICE (BUS)	115,258	100	68,694	59.6	46,564	40.4
TRANSPORT SERVICE (SEAFARE, BOAT)	169,980	100	35,854	21.1	134,126	78.9
MOBILE CELL PHONES	11,183	100	5,655	50.6	5,528	49.4
SECONDARY EDUCATION FEES	47,418	100	16,910	35.7	30,508	64.3

* Excludes mustard and lime powder for betel-nut use.

AVERAGE CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

As observed in earlier discussions and in Table 13, annual average household spending excluding imputed rent is higher than the annual median expenditure by a third (36%). The variations in average and median expenditure many not only be influenced by the spending of certain wealthier or poorer households, but also reflects household choices on important expenditure depending on whether the household is located in an urban or rural area. This section expands the discussion on total consumption expenditure and examines average housing spending on consumption.

Table 13: Annual average, median and per capita expenditure (excluding imputed rents) by area

Area	Average expenditure (SBD)		Median expenditure (SBD)	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
Urban	99,007	16,449	73,147	12,443
Rural	44,340	7,874	35,772	6,152
Total	53,961	9,467	39,546	6,856

As seen from earlier discussions regarding consumption expenditure by major expenditure groups, food and non-alcoholic beverages contributed close to half the total consumption expenditure at the national level. This indicates an average amount of SBD\$27,000 spent by households on food and non-alcoholic beverages at the country level. This was slightly higher in urban areas where households spent SBD\$32,000 on average on food and non-alcoholic beverages, with about similar amounts spent on housing and utilities annually.

Table 14: Annual average consumption expenditure by area

Major consumption expenditure groups (COICOP)	Total		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	27,026	45.9	32,065	29.9	25,950	53.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	5,184	8.8	11,111	10.3	3,918	8.1
Clothing and footwear	1,246	2.1	2,180	2.0	1,047	2.2
Housing and utilities*	13,277	22.5	31,548	29.4	9,375	19.3
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	1,494	2.5	2,788	2.6	1,218	2.5
Health	133	0.2	202	0.2	118	0.2
Transportation	6,193	10.5	16,442	15.3	4,004	8.2
Communication	1,783	3.0	4,993	4.7	1,097	2.3
Recreation & culture	773	1.3	1,297	1.2	660	1.4
Education	932	1.6	2,178	2.0	666	1.4
Restaurants & hotels	397	0.7	1,162	1.1	234	0.5
Miscellaneous good & services	493	0.8	1,398	1.3	300	0.6
Annual average consumption expenditure	58,931	100.0	107,364	100.0	48,587	100.0

* includes imputed rent

Households spent on average slightly more than SBD\$2,000 on education costs (mainly school fees) annually in urban areas. It should be noted that some items often generally considered to be a part of education-related expenditure such as school uniforms, school boarding fees and school books etc, are excluded in the current education division classification and reclassified in other divisions. According to the COICOP, school uniforms are classified under the clothing

division; school boarding fees are regarded as part of the accommodation group within the restaurant and hotel division; and school books fall under the books, newspaper and stationary group in the recreation and culture division.

The average education expenditure in urban areas is about three times the average amount spent by households in rural areas. Moreover, households spent about SBD\$133 annually on average on health costs. The national average is highly influenced by the relatively lower rural average. This is relatively the least (0.2%) spending in the average consumption expenditure.

EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION AND INEQUALITY

This section presents an analysis of the distribution of expenditure and inequality. For consistency with the income analysis section, deciles have been produced based on similar expenditure/income types. It is important to note that the weighted household population distribution among the deciles and the analysis of expenditure (income) distribution using these deciles can be misleading, especially in the context where all households are treated within a single distribution. Hence, the deciles have been derived separately by expenditure type and area, and aggregated to ensure consistency in analysis.

Table 15 summarises the annual expenditure distribution in deciles and by area. The table shows that 10% (decile 10) of households (wealthier households) spent a quarter of total expenditure in the country. Moreover, the 20% of households (deciles 9 and 10) spent close to four times the expenditure of the lowest 20% (deciles 1 and 2) at the national level, and three times in both urban and rural areas, respectively.

Table 15: Total annual expenditure in deciles by area ('000)

Decile	National		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
1	312,488	4.5	130,171	5.9	234,076	5.0
2	389,400	5.6	127,814	5.8	289,989	6.2
3	429,843	6.2	150,603	6.8	314,812	6.7
4	473,215	6.8	175,762	7.9	361,077	7.7
5	545,556	7.9	175,888	7.9	396,917	8.5
6	626,692	9.1	168,700	7.6	457,265	9.7
7	693,304	10.0	222,163	10.0	483,466	10.3
8	770,014	11.1	269,605	12.1	519,457	11.1
9	981,959	14.2	316,729	14.3	626,610	13.4
10	1,690,253	24.5	482,421	21.7	1,009,201	21.5
Total	6,912,725	100.0	2,219,856	100.0	4,692,869	100.0

Although deciles 1-5 represent half of all household expenditure, their combined expenditure accounted for only a third of total expenditure in the country. A further disaggregation of deciles by expenditure type and area is shown in Tables 16, 16a and 16b below. As evident in the tables, the richest 20% of 'cash' spending households spent five times the amount spent by the lowest 20% of households at the national level, and about three and four times in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Table 16: Total annual household expenditure in decile by main expenditure type ('000)

Decile	Main expenditure type							
	Cash	%	Home Produce	%	Imputed Rent	%	Total	%
1	174,808	4.1	69,053	4.5	68,627	6.3	312,488	4.5
2	193,881	4.5	103,443	6.8	92,076	8.5	389,400	5.6
3	220,839	5.1	131,853	8.6	77,150	7.1	429,843	6.2
4	245,241	5.7	151,653	9.9	76,321	7.0	473,215	6.8
5	294,776	6.8	160,669	10.5	90,112	8.3	545,556	7.9
6	344,153	8.0	176,497	11.6	106,042	9.8	626,692	9.1
7	397,989	9.2	177,493	11.6	117,822	10.9	693,304	10.0
8	464,910	10.8	205,186	13.4	99,918	9.2	770,014	11.1
9	656,432	15.2	192,785	12.6	132,743	12.3	981,959	14.2
10	1,311,467	30.5	156,925	10.3	221,861	20.5	1,690,253	24.5
Total	4,304,496	100.0	1,525,557	100.0	1,082,671	100.0	6,912,725	100.0

Table 16a: Urban total annual expenditure in decile by main expenditure type ('000)

Decile	Urban: Main expenditure type							
	Cash	%	Home Produce	%	Imputed Rent	%	Total	%
1	100,582	5.5	4,407	6.8	25,182	7.5	130,171	5.9
2	98,626	5.4	7,381	11.4	21,807	6.5	127,814	5.8
3	120,311	6.6	6,319	9.8	23,972	7.1	150,603	6.8
4	136,608	7.5	7,365	11.4	31,789	9.4	175,762	7.9
5	148,007	8.1	6,501	10.1	21,380	6.3	175,888	7.9
6	133,161	7.3	7,861	12.2	27,678	8.2	168,700	7.6
7	178,460	9.8	6,789	10.5	36,914	10.9	222,163	10.0
8	216,648	11.9	6,164	9.6	46,793	13.9	269,605	12.1
9	270,963	14.9	6,450	10.0	39,316	11.7	316,729	14.3
10	414,715	22.8	5,293	8.2	62,413	18.5	482,421	21.7
Total	1,818,081	100.0	64,529	100.0	337,245	100.0	2,219,856	100.0

Table 16b: Rural total annual expenditure in decile by main expenditure type ('000)

Decile	Rural : Main expenditure type							
	Cash	%	Home Produce	%	Imputed Rent	%	Total	%
1	121,641	4.9	57,240	3.9	55,195	7.4	234,076	5.0
2	131,668	5.3	86,896	5.9	71,425	9.6	289,989	6.2
3	152,068	6.1	107,076	7.3	55,668	7.5	314,812	6.7
4	172,265	6.9	125,778	8.6	63,034	8.5	361,077	7.7
5	190,310	7.7	140,966	9.6	65,640	8.8	396,917	8.5
6	224,309	9.0	156,929	10.7	76,027	10.2	457,265	9.7
7	225,337	9.1	174,373	11.9	83,756	11.2	483,466	10.3
8	273,314	11.0	173,304	11.9	72,839	9.8	519,457	11.1
9	333,304	13.4	206,844	14.2	86,462	11.6	626,610	13.4
10	662,199	26.6	231,623	15.9	115,379	15.5	1,009,201	21.5
Total	2,486,415	100.0	1,461,028	100.0	745,426	100.0	4,692,869	100.0

The Gini coefficient is a measure of, in this case, expenditure dispersion, and is an indicator of inequality. The Gini coefficient is linked to the Lorenz curve (see Figure 37) as it measures the difference between the 45-degree line (line of perfect expenditure equality) and the total and cash-expenditure distribution curves. A Gini coefficient of 0 (i.e., no distance between the curves) represents equal expenditure distribution, while a coefficient of 1 represents maximum inequality (i.e., one person/household account for all of the expenditure).

The analysis begins by highlighting the Lorenz curves that portray the cumulative distribution of expenditure throughout the household population. Figure 37 includes Lorenz curves of total expenditure distribution (excluding imputed rent) by expenditure type.⁶ The figures include a 45 degree line, which represents perfect expenditure distribution among the population. For example, where 10% of household population account for 10% of expenditure, there is equal distribution of expenditure across the entire household population.

Figure 37: Lorenz curve for national (a), rural (b) and urban (c) areas

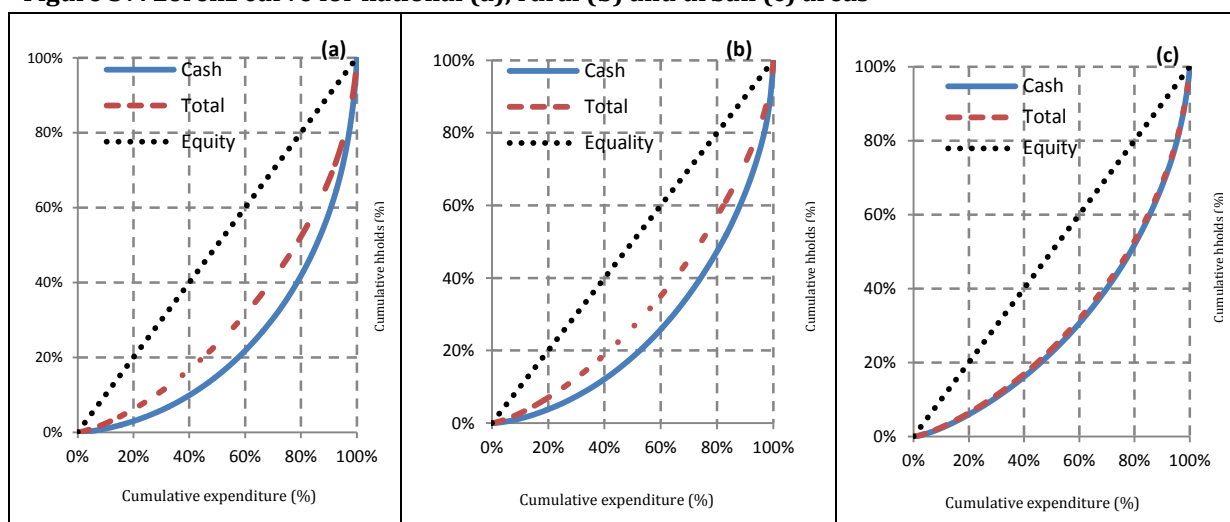


Figure 37 demonstrates an uneven distribution of expenditure, both in cash and total expenditure, at the national and area levels. At the national level (Figure 37a), cash-expenditure

⁶ The Lorenz curves does not account for adult equivalent scales as it is based on households.

is less evenly distributed than total expenditure but neither are evenly distributed. For example, the top 20% of household population (the highest spenders) account for nearly 50% of total expenditure and 60% of cash-expenditure. Conversely, approximately 45% and 60% of the household population account for 20% of total and cash-expenditure, respectively.

In rural areas, expenditure distribution follows a similar trend to that of the national level, with the top 20% of the population accounting for approximately 40% of total expenditure and 50% of cash-expenditure (see Figure 37b). The lowest 40% of the spending population accounts for only 20% and 15% of total and cash-expenditure, respectively.

In urban areas, the distribution of total and cash-expenditure appear similar. Close to half of both expenditures contribute 20% of the expenditure of the highest spending population. Conversely, 40% of the lower spending population account for 20% of total expenditure.

The Gini coefficient is calculated using the expenditure data as a function or proxy of income. Table 17 shows the national expenditure inequality by urban and rural areas, and by cash-expenditure. Income inequality is relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas. In terms of cash-expenditure, inequality is relatively high in rural areas than in urban areas.

Table 17: Gini coefficient by expenditure type and area

	Gini coefficient	
	Cash	Total Expenditure (excl. imputed rent)
National	0.541	0.408
Rural	0.484	0.357
Urban	0.414	0.400

EXPENDITURE BY HOUSEHOLD HEAD CHARACTERISTICS

Overall, 90% of total households have a male as the head of the household, and 92% of them are aged between 25 and 64 years old (see Table 18).

Table 18: Distribution of household heads 15years and over by gender and age

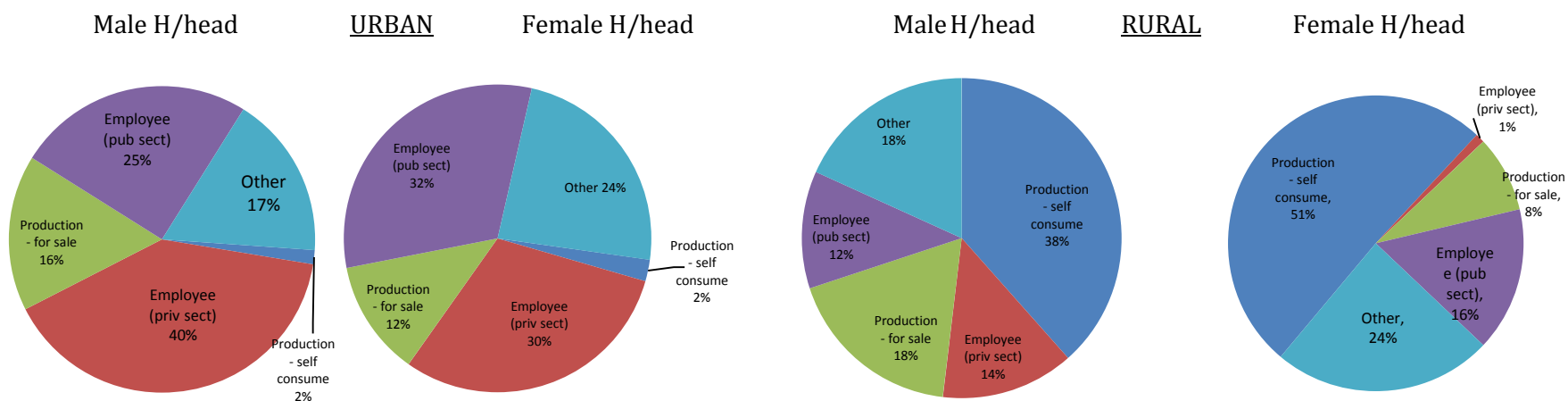
Age	Total H/holds	Household heads (#)		Household heads (%)	
		Male H/head	Female H/head	Male H/head	Female H/head
15-24	2,569	2,223	346	2.3%	3.2%
25-34	25,077	23,009	2,068	23.7%	18.9%
35-44	33,446	31,142	2,304	32.1%	21.1%
45-54	24,847	21,693	3,154	22.3%	28.9%
55-64	15,853	13,753	2,100	14.2%	19.2%
65-74	3,800	3,111	688	3.2%	6.3%
>75	2,450	2,197	253	2.3%	2.3%
Total	108,041	97,127	10,914	100.0%	100.0%
%	100.0%	89.9%	10.1%		

Table 19 below shows that in terms of total expenditure by head of household, and noting the high proportion of male heads of households, total expenditure is highly skewed (91%) towards male households as expected. In terms of average expenditure per household, households with a male head spent 18% more than households with a female head. Household heads between 24-35 years are the only exception, with female headed households in this age range spending, on average, 4% more than the male headed households.

Table 19: Total, average and median household expenditure by gender and age of household head

Age	Total expenditure (SBD)			Expenditure (% of total)		Average annual household expenditure (SBD)			Median annual household expenditure (SBD)		
	Total	Male H/head	Female H/head	Male H/head	Female H/head	Male H/head	Female H/head	Difference (%)	Male H/head	Female H/head	Difference (%)
15-24	148,677,179	131,642,151	17,035,028	1.9%	0.2%	59,219	49,192	-16.9%	1,020,948	801,256	-21.5%
25-34	1,408,041,715	1,287,999,001	120,042,714	18.6%	1.7%	55,979	58,044	3.7%	972,809	810,497	-16.7%
35-44	2,351,696,655	2,197,450,428	154,246,227	31.8%	2.2%	70,563	66,944	-5.1%	1,045,753	909,959	-13.0%
45-54	1,694,969,638	1,515,781,606	179,188,032	21.9%	2.6%	69,874	56,816	-18.7%	1,147,069	831,667	-27.5%
55-64	994,450,568	888,635,287	105,815,281	12.9%	1.5%	64,615	50,388	-22.0%	962,975	727,753	-24.4%
65-74	198,812,460	170,011,133	28,801,327	2.5%	0.4%	54,643	41,840	-23.4%	765,883	533,405	-30.4%
>75	116,076,750	109,522,143	6,554,606	1.6%	0.1%	49,862	25,886	-48.1%	749,671	373,371	-50.2%
Total	6,912,724,965	6,301,041,750	611,683,215	91.2%	8.8%	60,679	49,873	-17.8%	952,158	712,558	-25.2%
%	100.00%	91.2%	8.8%								

Figure 38: Proportion of expenditure by main activity status of household head, gender and area



In urban areas, both male and female heads of households are predominantly engaged in employment activity in the private and public sectors. In rural areas, the distribution of the main activity status of heads of households shows that more than half of the female heads are engaged in production activities for self-consumption as their main activity status (see Figure 38). Interestingly, female heads of households are neither employers nor full time students.

EXPENDITURE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER

The survey findings also shed light on expenditure by gender of head of household as presented in Table 20 and Table 21.

Table 20: Distribution (%) of consumption & non-consumption expenditure by gender of household head

Main expenditure category/COICOP	Total annual expenditure		
	Male H/head	Female H/head	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	42.4%	40.3%	42.2%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco & narcotics	8.2%	6.8%	8.1%
Clothing and footwear	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Housing and utilities	20.4%	24.3%	20.8%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Health	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Transportation	9.6%	10.8%	9.7%
Communication	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%
Recreation & culture	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%
Education	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%
Restaurants & hotels	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Miscellaneous good & services	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Non-consumption expenditure	8.0%	6.8%	7.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

There are less significant differences in consumption and non-consumption expenditure, mainly at the national level between male and female headed households.

Table 21 reveals that the main notable difference between female and male heads of households appears in rural areas, where male-headed households spent a higher proportion of their expenditure on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, while the female-headed households spent more on housing and utilities, and transportation.

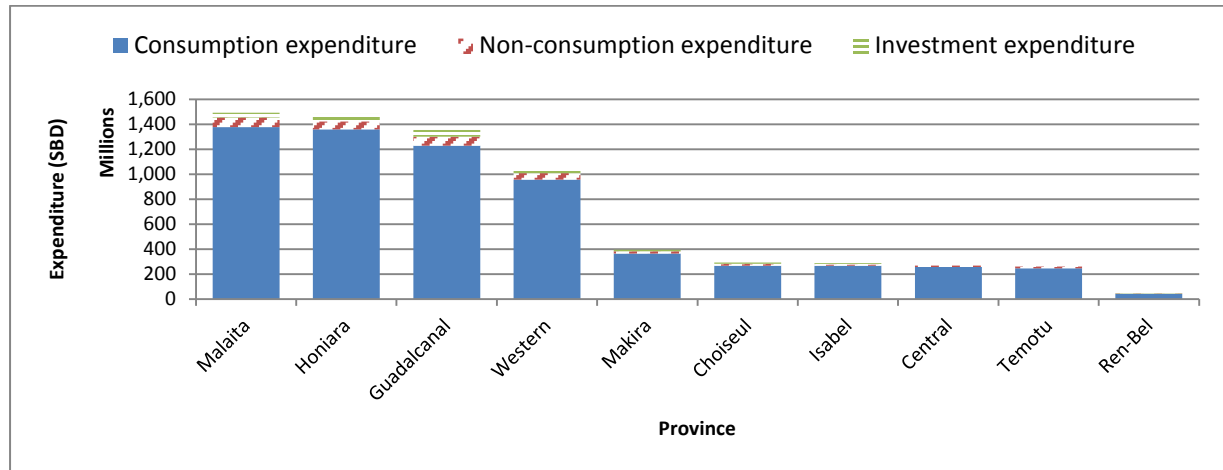
Table 21: Percent of total expenditure (consumption/non-consumption) by gender of household head

Main expenditure category /COICOP	Rural			Urban		
	Male H/head	Female H/head	Total	Male H/head	Female H/head	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	49.30%	48.20%	49.20%	27.40%	28.40%	27.50%
Alcoholic bev., tobacco & narcotics	7.70%	4.60%	7.40%	9.40%	10.10%	9.50%
Clothing and footwear	2.00%	1.80%	2.00%	1.80%	2.10%	1.90%
Housing and utilities	17.40%	22.50%	17.80%	27.00%	26.90%	27.00%
Furnishings, equipment & maint.	2.30%	2.40%	2.30%	2.40%	2.10%	2.40%
Health	0.20%	0.50%	0.20%	0.20%	0.10%	0.20%
Transportation	7.50%	9.30%	7.60%	14.20%	13.00%	14.10%
Communication	2.10%	2.00%	2.10%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%
Recreation & culture	1.30%	0.50%	1.30%	1.10%	1.00%	1.10%
Education	1.30%	1.20%	1.30%	1.80%	2.60%	1.90%
Restaurants & hotels	0.50%	0.30%	0.40%	1.00%	0.70%	1.00%
Miscellaneous good & services	0.60%	0.60%	0.60%	1.20%	1.10%	1.20%
Non consumption expenditure	8.00%	6.20%	7.80%	8.10%	7.70%	8.00%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

EXPENDITURE BY PROVINCE

This section provides a brief overview of expenditure by province. A more detailed provincial analysis will be covered by the provincial analysis report. Below is a brief summary of expenditure by province, including Honiara.

Figure 39: Total expenditure by province and category



Malaita, Honiara, Guadalcanal and Western province account for 78% of total expenditure. Across all provinces, consumption expenditure is the most significant household budget category representing 92% of total expenditure (see Figure 39).

Figure 40: Expenditure distribution by type and province

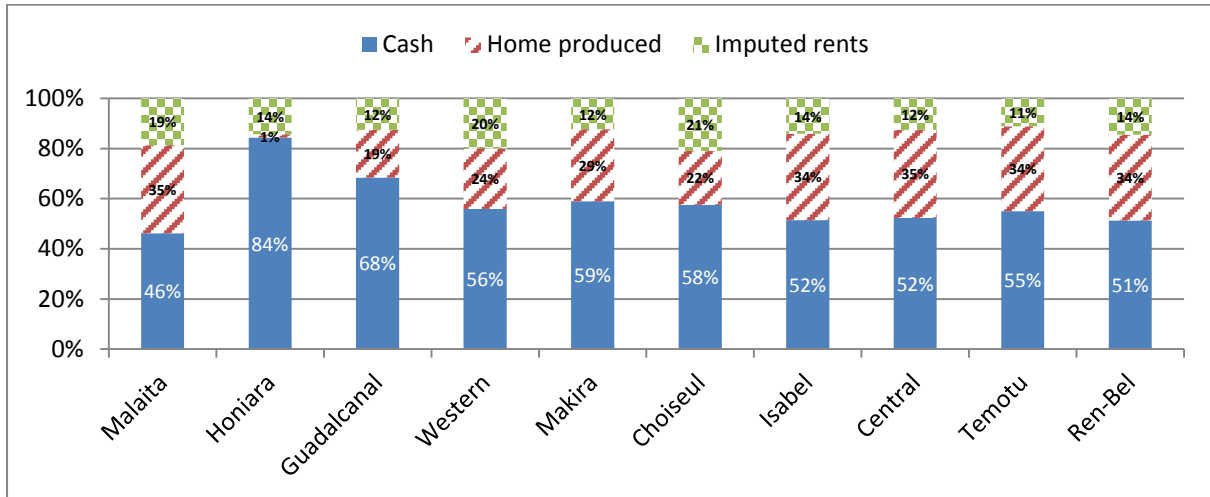


Figure 40 shows expenditure distribution by expenditure type. For Honiara households, 84% of consumption expenditure was in cash, the highest among all provinces, while Malaita Province recorded the lowest (46%) cash-expenditure.

SECTION 4: INCOME ANALYSIS

This section presents the estimates and analysis of household income in nominal terms. In a similar structure to the expenditure analysis, this section consists of two main components, namely the definitions and sectional income analysis covering the national, urban and rural areas.

The definitions section covers income definitions relating to the main income categories, sub-categories of main incomes, and types of income. The income analysis segment discusses the findings and analysis regarding national and average income by area, income by major category, income by category and type, employment income, income deciles/quintiles, income distribution and inequality, individual wage and salary, and head of household related characteristics.

INCOME DEFINITIONS

As noted in the expenditure analysis, statistically accepted concepts and definitions of specific income categories, sub-categories, divisions and types are explained to facilitate interpretation of the income information, data tables and variables used in this analysis.

Consistent with the expenditure analysis section, the concepts and definitions employed in this section follow the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) 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 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 related activities/jobs. In addition, income from self-employment is restricted to owners of unincorporated business 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 production.

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 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 in this area, and the 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/self-employed related activities and subsistence-based monetary activities. Income from the latter activities comes from active participation through the four main activities identified: agriculture, fisheries, livestock and handicraft and food processing. 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 and labour 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 include:

1. Home Rental

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

In the questionnaire on income (module 4), land lease data 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 received by households, whether 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. Home production consumed is classified treated as employment income.

In kind receipts/gift

This type of income is similar to that described in the expenditure analysis section. All goods and services received as gifts 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 entail 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 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 and related demands.

INCOME ANALYSIS BY AREA

Total annual household income is estimated at SBD\$7.282 billion inclusive of imputed rental income. Table 22 shows that total annual income excluding imputed rent amounts to SBD\$ 6.199 billion. By area, rural households account for 65% of total expenditure excluding imputed rent. As stated in the expenditure analysis section, imputed rental charges will be excluded from total income in some areas of analysis given that it is indirectly estimated. This will allow for a more in-depth assessment of the underlying annual expenditure.

Table 22: Annual total, average and median income (excluding imputed rents) by area

Area	Hholds	Pop-ulation	Av. HHold size	Total income (SBD)	Average income (SBD)		Median income (SBD)	
					Per hhold	Per capita	Per hhold	Per capita
Urban	19,015	114,451	6	2,182,783,139	114,793	19,072	58,791	10,508
Rural	89,026	501,353	5.6	4,016,479,028	45,116	8,011	29,928	5,104
Total	108,041	615,804	5.7	6,199,262,166	57,379	10,067	33,131	5,798

Although households earned on average SBD\$57,379 annually excluding imputed rent, they spent less than what they earned (SBD\$53,961) on average by 6%. This amount varies significantly among urban households which spent 16% more on average than what they earned. However, the scenario changes when median expenditure is compared with median income. We find that median expenditure exceeds median income by 19%.

From Table 22, it is found that the median income is lower than average income by 73%. It is also found that urban households earn close to three times the average income of rural households, and twice the median and per-capita income, suggesting significant uneven income distribution among households and persons in urban and rural areas.

The above variations show the skewed distribution of income (expenditure) and the impact of higher and extremely lower incomes on average income. As observed from the expenditure side analysis, this implies that the median income (or expenditure) would be a more representative average income of the middle class.

An interesting and unexpected survey finding shows that total income was greater than total expenditure. It can be argued that the aggregated income surplus (i.e. income greater than expenditure) of the highest income households outweighs the aggregated losses of the lowest income households. This argument is represented below, drawing from Table 23 where net average income is a surplus, while net median income is a deficit in all areas. See further discussion in section 6.

Table 23: Comparison of household and per capita net average and median income (excluding imputed rent)

Area	Average (SBD)		Median (SBD)	
	Per household	Per capita	Per household	Per capita
Urban				
Income	114,793	19,072	58,791	10,508
Expenditure	99,007	16,449	73,147	12,443
Net urban	15,786	2,623	-14,356	-1,935
Rural				
Income	45,116	8,011	29,928	5,104
Expenditure	44,340	7,874	35,772	6,152
Net rural	776	137	-5,844	-1,048
National				
Income	57,379	10,067	33,131	5,798
Expenditure	53,961	9,467	39,546	6,856
Net national	3,418	600	-6,415	-1,058

INCOME BY MAJOR CATEGORY

Total income consists of five main categories or sources namely employment income, property income, home production consumed, transfers, and casual income. The survey findings show that employment income accounts for 77% of total income, followed by imputed rents (15%), while transfers (1%) is found to be the lowest source of household income.

The results from Figure 41 show the distribution of household income across each of the major categories. The analysis clearly shows that income from employment is the most important source of income. Income from employment includes wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) (31%), own business income (28%), home production (25%), and income from subsistence-based market activities that make up the remaining 16% (agriculture/forestry, fishing, livestock and handicraft/home food processing) (see also Table 25).

The category 'income from property', ranked third, is mostly made up of royalties and house rentals. The 'other casual income' includes all goods given away (purchased and home produced) and some irregular cash-income, such as casual sales and inheritance.

Although income distribution across the five income categories (see Figure 42) appears similar for urban and rural areas, property income appears relatively higher in urban areas (7%).

Figure 41: Total household income by major category and area ('million)



Figure 42: Distribution of total household income by major category and area (%)



Figure 43 and Figure 44 below present the breakdown of total household income by income type and area. Cash-income is the main income type accounting for 63% of total household income at the national level and by area (80% in urban; 53% in rural). The estimated income value of home production comes next, accounting for 19% of total income. There are obvious differences in income valued as home production consumed between urban and rural areas given the dominance of home production in rural areas. In rural areas, home production income is the second main type of income among households, in contrast to urban households where it is relatively the lowest type of income. Furthermore, imputed rents account for 15% of total income, while gifts and in-kind income from employers accounts for only 5%.

Figure 43: Total household income by type and area ('million)

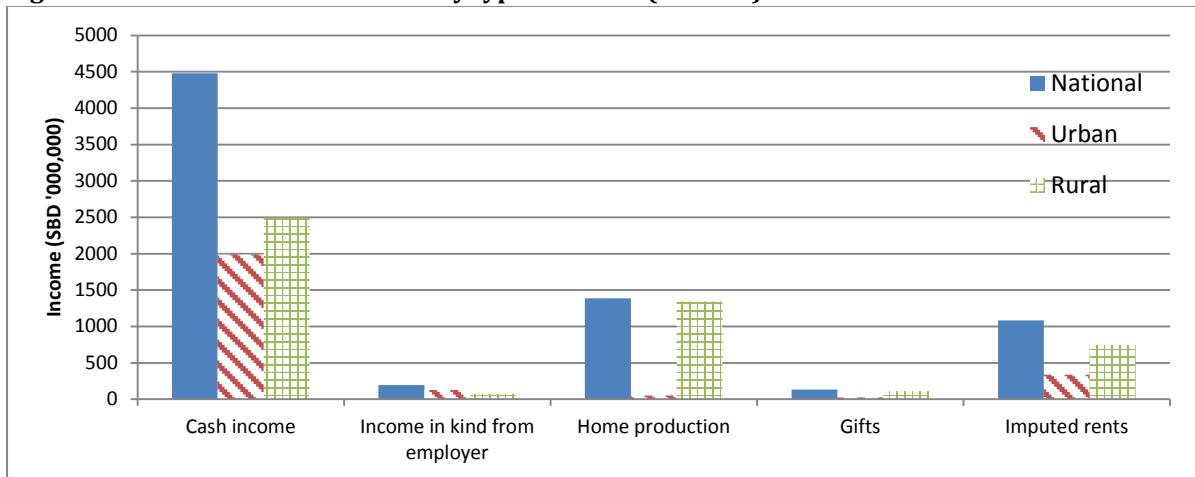


Figure 44: Distribution of total household income by type and area (%)

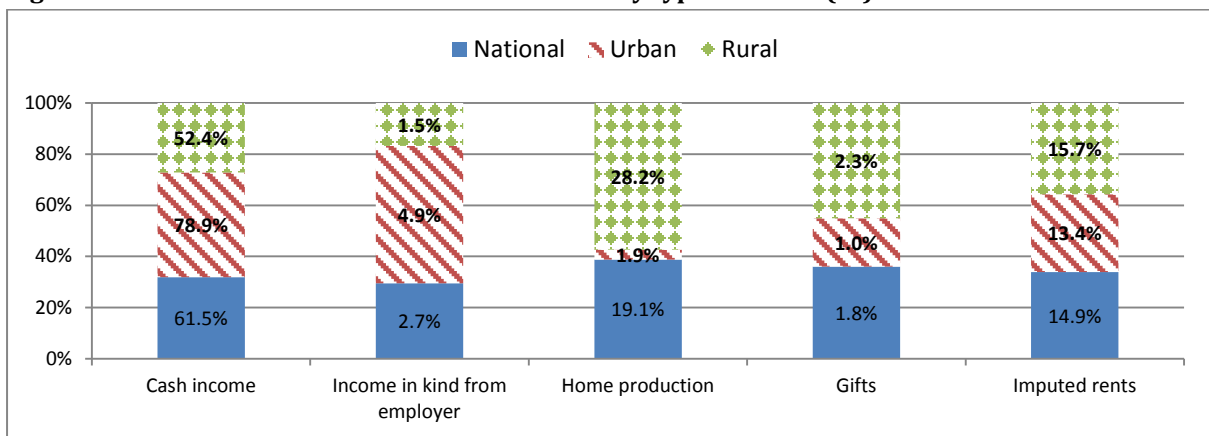


Figure 45 below focuses only on cash-income. Wages and salaries, and income from household-based businesses contribute the highest share of cash-income, about 34% and 35%, respectively. Cash-income from subsistence-based activities (mainly the sale of agricultural products etc.) follows suit, accounting for 10%. Following closely is the combined income of the other subsistence activities (fishing, livestock and handicraft activities). The remaining percent of cash-income consists mainly of property income, remittances, casual income and other transfers.

Figure 45: Distribution of cash-income by major sub - category (%) – national level

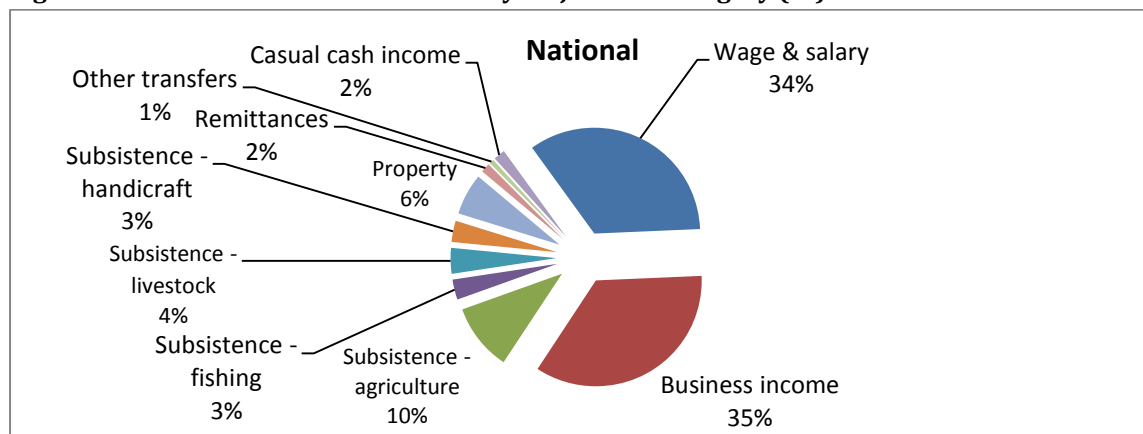
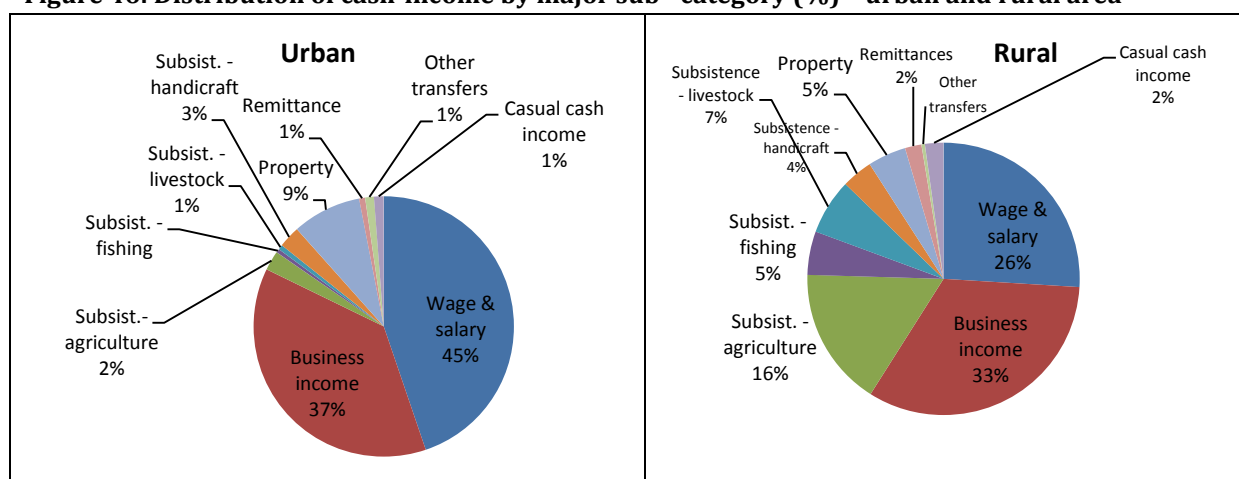


Figure 46 highlights the difference in the composition of cash-income by urban and rural areas. Wages/salaries and business incomes are higher in urban areas accounting for 83% of the total cash-income compared with 59% in rural areas. As expected, the third highest cash-income of rural households comes from subsistence-based activities (mainly agriculture), while urban households show higher receipts from property income.

Figure 46: Distribution of cash-income by major sub - category (%) – urban and rural area



INCOME BY CATEGORY & TYPE

This section provides an analysis of the findings on income received by Solomon Islands households by sub-categories and types of income by area.

Table 24 below shows that the main sub-categories of total income includes wages and salaries (cash and in-kind) that account for 24% of total income, followed by household-based business/self-employment income (22%), income value of home production consumed (19%) and imputed rentals (15%). As noted earlier, wages and salaries, and business income are higher in urban areas, accounting for 35% and 30% of total urban income whilst income valued from home production is highly dominant in rural areas, accounting for 28% of total rural income.

Table 24: Household income by income sub-categories and area ('000, %)

Income categories / sub categories	Income type	Urban		Rural		National	
		SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Wages & salaries	Cash	889,747	35.3	647,434	13.6	1,537,181	21.1
Wages & salaries (in-kind)	In-kind income	123,561	4.9	72,815	1.5	196,376	2.7
Non-subsistence business	Cash	744,042	29.5	823,025	17.3	1,567,067	21.5
Subsistence Income:							
Agriculture & forestry	Cash	48,195	1.9	411,016	8.6	459,211	6.3
Fishing	Cash	9,184	0.4	128,767	2.7	137,951	1.9
Livestock	Cash	11,988	0.5	164,252	3.4	176,240	2.4
Handicraft	Cash	53,426	2.1	91,430	1.9	144,856	2.0
Home production consumed	Home produce	47,771	1.9	1,341,067	28.2	1,388,838	19.1
Total employment income		1,927,914	76.5	3,679,806	77.3	5,607,720	77.0
Rentals	Cash	76,747	3.0	19,109	0.4	95,856	1.3
Royalties	Cash	13,620	0.5	88,658	1.9	102,278	1.4
Other property income	Cash	79,775	3.2	5,666	0.1	85,441	1.2
Total property income		170,142	6.8	113,433	2.4	283,575	3.9
Remittances from Solomon	Cash	9,299	0.4	41,048	0.9	50,347	0.7
Remittances from overseas	Cash	5,529	0.2	8,041	0.2	13,570	0.2
Pension	Cash	21,557	0.9	8,203	0.2	29,760	0.4
Other transfers	Cash	361	0.0	1,564	0.0	1,925	0.0
Total transfers income		36,746	1.5	58,856	1.2	95,602	1.3
Casual cash-income	cash	23,720	0.9	54,946	1.2	78,666	1.1
Bought goods received	In-kind receipt	19,673	0.8	52,337	1.1	72,010	1.0
Home produced received	In-kind receipt	4,588	0.2	57,102	1.2	61,690	0.8
Total casual income		47,981	1.9	164,385	3.5	212,366	2.9
Imputed Rent	imputed	337,245	13.4	745,426	15.7	1,082,671	14.9
Total income		2,520,028	100.0	4,761,906	100.0	7,281,934	100.0

In terms of the relative share of the types of sub-category incomes to their respective totals, Table 25 below shows that income from employment that includes wages and salary (cash and in-kind) accounts for 31% of employment income, followed by business/self-employment income (non-subsistence) (28%), and income estimated from home production (25%). Income from subsistence-based activities (agriculture, fishing, livestock and handicraft and food processing) accounts for the remaining 16%.

Table 25 further shows that urban wages and salaries (cash) of SBD\$889.7 million account for the highest proportion (46%) of total urban employment income. This is followed by the household-based business income (39%). The opposite trend is observed in rural areas, where business income shows relatively the highest share (22%) of employment income, followed by wages and salaries (cash) (18%).

The predominant sub-categories of property income at the national level include royalties, rentals and other property income, all sharing about a third, or slightly more, of total property income. However, income from royalties is relatively the highest, accounting for 36%, and driven by a higher rural share of income of 78%.

Table 25: Percent (%) of total annual income sub-categories by area

Income categories /sub-categories	Income type	Urban	Rural	National
		%	%	%
Wages & salaries	cash	46.2	17.6	27.4
Wages & salaries (in kind)	In-kind income	6.4	2.0	3.5
Non-subsistence business	cash	38.6	22.4	27.9
Subsistence income				
Agriculture & forestry	cash	2.5	11.2	8.2
Fishing	cash	0.5	3.5	2.5
Livestock	cash	0.6	4.5	3.1
Handicraft	cash	2.8	2.5	2.6
Home production consumed	Home produce	2.5	36.4	24.8
Total employment income		100.0	100.0	100.0
Rentals	cash	45.1	16.8	33.8
Royalties	cash	8.0	78.2	36.1
Other property income	cash	46.9	5.0	30.1
Total property income		100.0	100.0	100.0
Remittances from Solomon	cash	25.3	69.7	52.7
Remittances from overseas	cash	15.0	13.7	14.2
Pension	cash	58.7	13.9	31.1
Other transfers		1.0	2.7	2.0
Total transfers income		100.0	100.0	100.0
Casual cash-income	cash	49.4	33.4	37.0
Bought goods received	In-kind receipt	41.0	31.8	33.9
Home produced items received	In-kind receipt	9.6	34.7	29.0
Total casual income		100.0	100.0	100.0
Imputed Rent	Imputed	31.1	68.9	100.0
Total income		34.6	65.4	100.0

In terms of income from transfers, remittance from within the Solomon Islands amounts to slightly more than SBD\$50 million, about 53% of all regular transfers. This is driven by the contribution of rural households who are the frequent receivers, accounting for 70% (SBD\$41 million) of total transfers in rural areas. Remittances from overseas are relatively low, about four times lower than the amount received from within Solomon Islands.

There are significant differences between urban and rural areas regarding casual cash-income or irregular gifts received (see Table 24 earlier). However, in terms of their respective percentage differences, Table 25 shows less significant differences. However, the share of home produced items received is significantly higher in rural areas.

With regard to the average household income by main category and income type, Table 26 below shows that a household earns on average close to SBD\$52,000 in employment income annually. The urban household earns on average more than twice the average employment

income of the rural household. As seen from the table, cash-income is the dominant type of income in both urban and rural areas, given the higher share of total income consisting of employment cash-income.

Table 26: Average annual income by main type and category/source

Main income type and category	National		Urban		Rural	
	SBD	%	SBD	%	SBD	%
Average Annual Income	67,395	100	132,532	100	53,489	100
Income type						
Cash	42,133	63	105,543	80	28,593	53
Home produced	13,425	20	2,756	2	15,706	29
Imputed rents	10,020	15	17,733	13	8,373	16
Income in kind	1,816	3	6,500	5	818	2
Income category						
Employment	51,903	77	101,388	77	41,334	77
Property	2,625	4	8,946	7	1,274	2
Regular transfers	885	1	1,930	1	662	1
Casual income	1,965	3	2,524	2	1,847	3
Imputed rents	10,020	15	17,733	13	8,373	16

A further disaggregation of average household income by category shows differences between urban and rural areas. Apart from subsistence, home production and royalties, all average annual incomes are higher among urban households than rural households. For example, urban households earn six times more in annual wage and salaries (cash) than rural households; house rental income is eighteen times higher in urban areas than in rural areas, while household based-business income is about four times higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Table 27: Average annual household income by sub-category, type and area

Income categories / sub categories	Urban	Rural	National
	SBD	SBD	SBD
Employment income	101,388	41,334	51,903
Wages & salaries (cash)	46,792	7,272	14,228
Wages & salaries (in-kind income)	6,498	818	1,818
Non-subsistence business	39,129	9,245	14,504
Subsistence income	6,458	8,935	8,499
Home production consumed	2,512	15,064	12,855
Property income	8,946	1,274	2,625
Rentals	4,036	215	887
Royalties	716	996	947
Others	4,195	64	791
Transfers	1,930	662	885
Remittances from Solomon	489	461	466
Remittances from overseas	291	90	126
Pension	1,134	92	275
Other transfers	19	18	18
Casual Income	2,524	1,847	1,965
Cash-income	1,247	617	728
In-kind receipts (gifts)	1,276	1,229	1,237
Imputed rents	17,733	8,373	10,020
Average total Income	132,532	53,489	67,395

Note: Slight variations in averages are due to rounding.

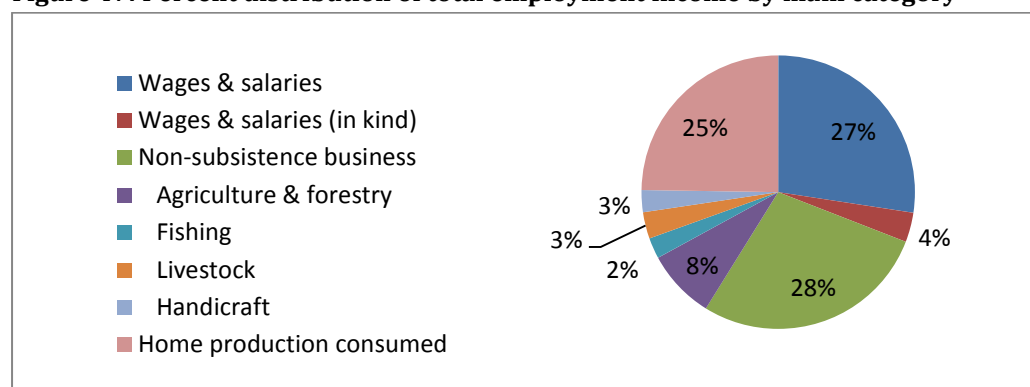
EMPLOYMENT INCOME BY SUB-CATEGORY

Expanding from the earlier discussion, this section analyses the distribution of employment income by main sources or sub-categories of employment income.

Employment Income:

Total annual employment income: SBD\$5,607 million. Contribution to household income: 77%.

Figure 47: Percent distribution of total employment income by main category



Home production consumed

Total annual gross home production consumed income: SBD\$1,464 million

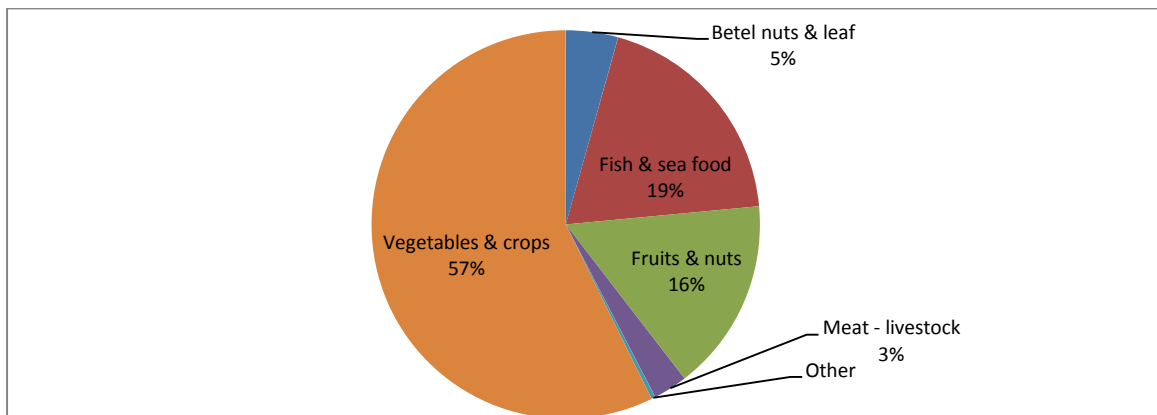
Total annual intermediate inputs/expenditure related to subsistence activities: SBD\$75 million

Total value of net home production consumed: SBD\$1,388 million

Percentage contribution to total employment income: 25%

Percentage contribution to total household income: 19%

Figure 48: Percent (%) contribution of the estimated value of subsistence home production to total home production consumed



Wage & salary by main industry (cash and in-kind)

Percentage contribution to total employment income: 30.9%

Percentage contribution to total household income: 23.8%

Table 28 presents the total, average and median wages and salaries from individuals 10 years and over earning these incomes. Although 63,171 persons declared involvement in wage and salary jobs, a number of them were required to be involved in another main wage job and thus by type of industry of employment, the specific number of persons employed is 64,672.

Individuals engaged in the education industry earn close to SBD\$345 million, the highest (20%) of all industry wages and salaries. The industry employs 14,106 persons, more than twice that of any other industry. However, persons engaged in the quarry industry earn the highest average and median wages and salaries, even though the industry accounts for only 4% of total wages and salaries. It should be noted that due to the limited scope and focus of the sampling design of the survey, it was not feasible to accurately target all individuals engaged in all economic activities. Hence, individuals engaged in some industries (e.g., mining) could not be interviewed.

Table 28: Total annual ('000), average and median wage and salary by industry

Industry	Total Amount		Average	Median	Persons
	SBD	%	SBD	SBD	#
Education	344,616	19.9	24,431	22,620	14,106
Public administration	248,674	14.3	37,228	31,200	6,680
Other service activities	136,245	7.9	19,773	7,900	6,890
Transport	122,200	7.0	30,451	22,750	4,013
Construction	114,193	6.6	22,567	13,000	5,060
Support service activities	105,762	6.1	27,652	21,000	3,825
Manufacturing	98,805	5.7	20,684	10,800	4,777
General wholesale and retail trade	86,671	5.0	16,261	12,000	5,330
Forestry & Logging	86,517	5.0	19,749	14,400	4,381
Professional and technical activities	79,080	4.6	66,259	39,400	1,193
Human health and social work activities	69,712	4.0	27,763	23,100	2,511
Quarrying	66,509	3.8	65,385	64,000	1,017
Information and communication	51,126	2.9	60,887	37,910	840
Financial activities	33,896	2.0	44,989	38,600	753
Accommodation and food service activities	22,196	1.3	23,509	15,600	944
Electricity water sewage and waste	19,297	1.1	46,045	29,240	419
Fishing	13,687	0.8	43,764	14,900	313
Retail & repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles	11,286	0.7	39,922	21,500	283
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,653	0.6	27,750	26,000	348
Food service activities	6,594	0.4	15,571	9,400	423
Agriculture	5,224	0.3	10,185	10,400	513
Real estate activities	1,614	0.1	30,726	32,500	53
Total	1,733,557	100.0	26,805	18,940	64,672

Note: Minor discrepancies in totals, averages, medians are due to rounding based on computations of totals expressed in '000'; also note that some households/persons engaged in other industries not mentioned above could not be interviewed due to the limited scope of the sample design targeting all detailed economic activities. The HIES is not a formal employment/labour force survey with specific focus on employment/economic activities.

INCOME DECILES/QUINTILES

The total annual household income distribution by national, urban and rural areas is presented in Tables 29a, 29b and 29c below. It is evident that the highest 10% of households (decile 10) earn more than a third (42%) of all income in the country and more than half (55%) of all cash-income in the country. Compared with earlier expenditure analysis, the same richest group of households in decile 10 spent 25% of total expenditure, and 30% of total cash-expenditure. In addition, the households in this decile earn 89 times the amount earned by the lowest 10%.

When assessed in terms of the ratio of the income of the highest 20% of households over the lowest 20%, the highest 20% account for 34 times the income of the lowest 20% of households. This indicates the significant unequal distribution of income in the country. This pattern shows significant variations in the level and relative share of incomes when compared with the spending patterns of similar deciles.

Table 29: Total annual household income in decile by main type of income ('000)

Decile	Main income type									
	Cash	%	Home Produce	%	Imputed Rent	%	Income in kind	%	Total	%
Decile 1	28,154	0.6	55,149	3.8	35,277	3.3	215	0.1	118,794	1.6
Decile 2	63,383	1.4	105,638	7.3	45,669	4.2	651	0.3	215,342	3.0
Decile 3	88,999	2.0	134,920	9.3	55,894	5.2	465	0.2	280,278	3.9
Decile 4	127,748	2.8	146,159	10.1	67,527	6.2	758	0.4	342,192	4.7
Decile 5	172,905	3.8	153,686	10.6	80,309	7.4	1,859	1.0	408,758	5.6
Decile 6	229,362	5.0	178,118	12.3	82,994	7.7	2,755	1.4	493,230	6.8
Decile 7	306,259	6.7	180,641	12.5	110,138	10.2	4,690	2.4	601,727	8.3
Decile 8	411,845	9.1	186,822	12.9	133,211	12.3	15,455	7.9	747,333	10.3
Decile 9	627,263	13.8	192,376	13.3	158,721	14.7	28,044	14.3	1,006,403	13.8
Decile 10	2,496,440	54.8	117,019	8.1	312,931	28.9	141,484	72.1	3,067,875	42.1
Total	4,552,359	100	1,450,528	100	1,082,671	100.0	196,375	100.0	7,281,934	100.0

Similar behaviour of income distribution is observed in both urban and rural areas impacting on the national estimates. In both urban and rural areas, half of total cash-income comes from the top 10% of all households (decile 10) (see Tables 29a, 29b). The relative share of total income is impacted by the cash-income of these top highest income earning households.

Table 29a: Urban annual household income in decile by main type of income ('000)

Decile	Urban: Main income type									
	Cash	%	Home Produce	%	Imputed Rent	%	Income in kind	%	Total	%
Decile 1	22,284	1.1	656	1.3	9,686	2.9	414	0.3	33,041	1.3
Decile 2	44,505	2.2	4,149	7.9	13,018	3.9	968	0.8	62,641	2.5
Decile 3	60,128	3.0	5,829	11.1	14,713	4.4	1,969	1.6	82,639	3.3
Decile 4	72,352	3.6	9,072	17.3	19,635	5.8	2,127	1.7	103,186	4.1
Decile 5	95,036	4.7	5,399	10.3	19,875	5.9	3,456	2.8	123,767	4.9
Decile 6	109,953	5.5	7,315	14.0	26,456	7.8	3,774	3.1	147,498	5.9
Decile 7	137,486	6.9	7,820	14.9	35,299	10.5	11,702	9.5	192,308	7.6
Decile 8	182,437	9.1	4,933	9.4	51,226	15.2	15,053	12.2	253,649	10.1
Decile 9	272,021	13.6	4,729	9.0	62,634	18.6	27,465	22.2	366,849	14.6
Decile 10	1,010,661	50.4	2,456	4.7	84,703	25.1	56,632	45.8	1,154,451	45.8
Total	2,006,863	100	52,360	100	337,245	100	123,561	100	2,520,029	100

Table 29b: Rural annual household income in decile by main type of income ('000)

Decile	Rural: Main income type									
	Cash	%	Home Produce	%	Imputed Rent	%	Income in kind	%	Total	%
Decile 1	19,747	0.8	45,273	3.2	27,411	3.7	177	0.2	92,608	1.9
Decile 2	41,002	1.6	89,311	6.4	36,240	4.9	366	0.5	166,918	3.5
Decile 3	60,770	2.4	110,399	7.9	44,782	6.0	188	0.3	216,140	4.5
Decile 4	89,846	3.5	120,197	8.6	49,914	6.7	162	0.2	260,120	5.5
Decile 5	109,437	4.3	139,671	10.0	59,972	8.1	357	0.5	309,437	6.5
Decile 6	136,559	5.4	157,465	11.3	69,015	9.3	865	1.2	363,905	7.6
Decile 7	201,628	7.9	162,836	11.7	73,836	9.9	1,428	2.0	439,727	9.2
Decile 8	246,866	9.7	191,394	13.7	98,652	13.2	3,070	4.2	539,983	11.3
Decile 9	378,148	14.9	178,516	12.8	121,134	16.3	14,254	19.6	692,052	14.5
Decile 10	1,261,492	49.6	203,107	14.5	164,470	22.1	51,947	71.3	1,681,016	35.3
Total	2,545,496	100	1,398,168	100	745,426	100	72,815	100	4,761,905	100

In terms of the analysis based on average incomes, one can further diagnose the extent of the behaviour of income distributions. It is seen from Table 30 below that households belonging to the lowest 10% (decile 1) earn on average SBD\$11,034 annually, while the highest income households (decile 10) earns on average 26 times (SBD\$283,774) the average income of the lowest 10%. Moreover, similar ratios for the top 20% quintile and lowest 20% show that the highest 20% earn 12 times the average income of the lowest 20%.⁷

The cumulative total income share shows that 50% of households earn only 19% of the total income, while the remaining 20% earn slightly more than half (58%) of the total income.

Table 30: Total ('000) and average income in deciles/quintiles – including imputed rent

Decile	Total income	Cum share of total income	Average annual income	Quintile	Total income	Cum share of total income	Average annual income
Decile 1	118,794	1.6	11,034				
Decile 2	215,342	4.6	19,874	Quintile 1	334,137	4.6	15,468
Decile 3	280,278	8.4	26,023				
Decile 4	342,192	13.1	31,690	Quintile 2	622,470	13.1	28,860
Decile 5	408,758	18.8	37,858				
Decile 6	493,230	25.5	45,549	Quintile 3	901,988	25.5	41,709
Decile 7	601,727	33.8	56,052				
Decile 8	747,333	44	68,648	Quintile 4	1,349,060	44	62,394
Decile 9	1,006,403	57.9	93,075				
Decile 10	3,067,875	100	283,774	Quintile 5	4,074,278	100	188,417
Total	7,281,934		67,400		7,281,934		67,400
Median	41,300			Median			41,300

Note: Minor variations in average and medians are due to rounding from total amounts expressed in thousands ('000).

⁷ Further analysis using the median income distributions could show further insight on income distribution.

When analysing average income distribution, excluding imputed rents, it is found that the average income of the highest 20% (quintile 5) exceeds the average income of the lowest quintile by 16%. It is also evident that urban households within quintile 5 earn 21 times the average income of the lowest 20% (quintile 1). This further reveals the extent of the unequal distribution of income in the country.

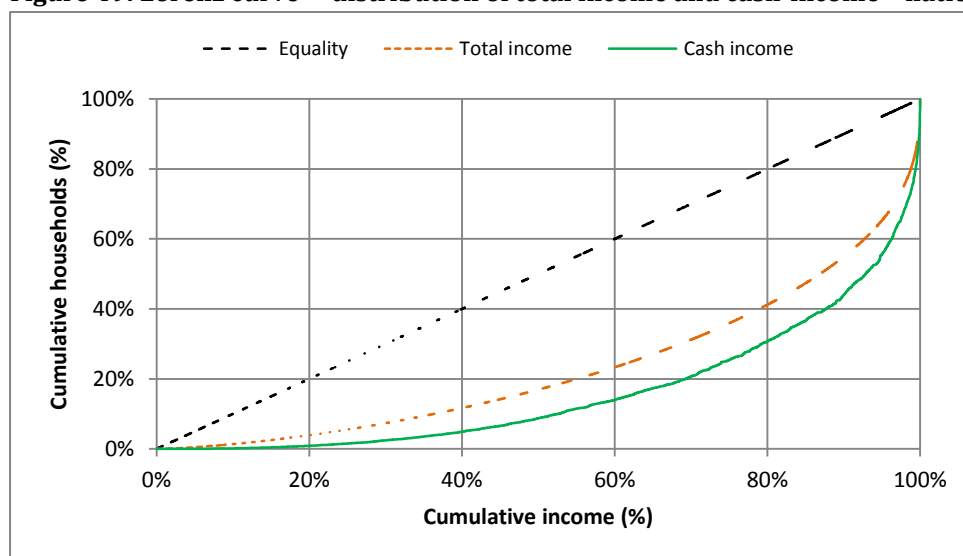
Table 31: Average annual income (excluding imputed rent) in quintiles by area

Average annual household income	Urban	Rural	National
Quintile 1	17,380	10,174	10,718
Quintile 2	38,029	20,726	22,340
Quintile 3	58,413	30,164	33,482
Quintile 4	95,325	44,445	51,393
Quintile 5	364,816	120,070	168,960
Total	114,793	45,116	57,379
Median	58,791	29,928	33,131

INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND INEQUALITY

The distribution of income throughout the household population demonstrates a high degree of income inequality, with the poorest 50% of households in the Solomon Islands earning 19% of total household income. As illustrated in Figure 49, the Lorenz curve shows the distribution of the total income among households population in relation to equal income distribution, which is portrayed by the straight diagonal line of equality.

Figure 49: Lorenz curve - distribution of total income and cash-income - national



The cash-income Lorenz curve shows even higher differences as the poorest half of the households only received about 7% of total cash-income, consistent with the earlier discussion on income distribution by deciles.

Figure 50 presents the situation in urban and rural areas regarding total and cash-income distribution.

Figure 50: Lorenz curve – distribution of total income and cash-income – urban / rural areas

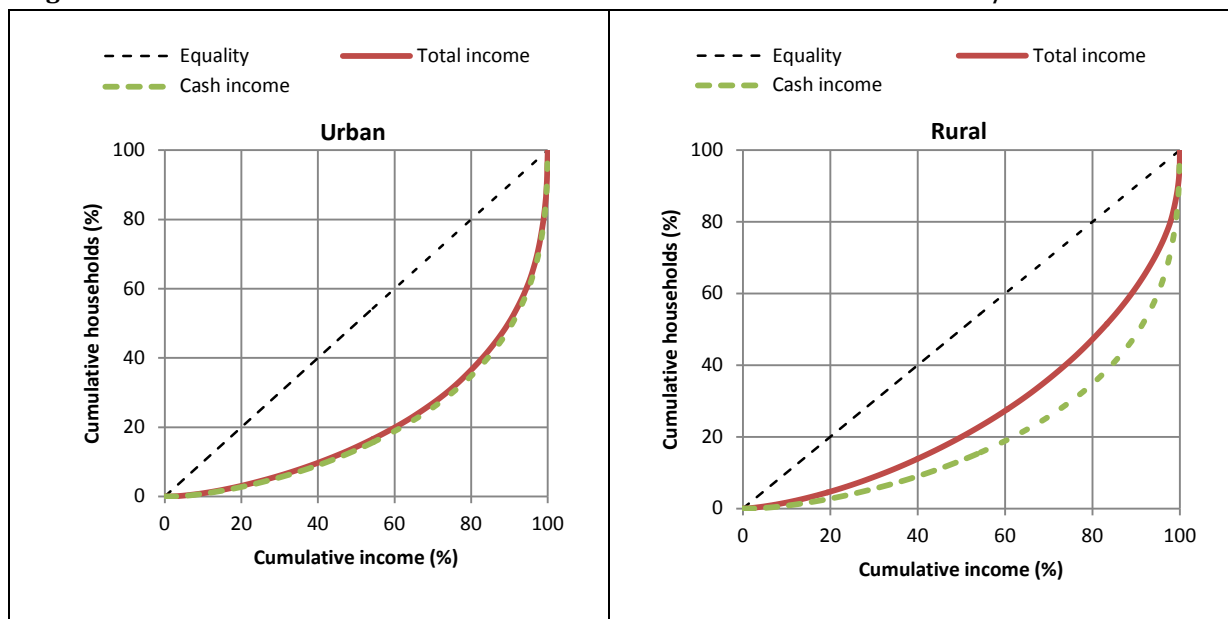


Figure 50 shows that income distribution, in particular total income in the rural areas, narrows towards the equality line, while cash-income remains similar to the urban cash distribution. This indicates the dominance of cash-income influencing total income in urban areas, whilst in rural areas income from home production appears more prominent.

Table 32 below presents the Gini coefficient of total income and cash-income by urban and rural areas. The table also shows the Gini coefficient derived from the expenditure data.

Table 32: Gini coefficient of total annual income (excl. imputed rents) and cash-income

Income	National	Urban	Rural
Total income	0.539	0.588	0.475
Cash-income	0.694	0.607	0.665
Expenditure			
Total Expenditure	0.408	0.400	0.357
Cash-Expenditure	0.541	0.414	0.484

Table 32 shows that the distribution of income demonstrates a high degree of inequality at the country level, and by urban and rural areas, respectively. Inequality in total income is higher in urban areas, exceeding the national average. It is also seen that cash-income inequality is very high in all areas, especially in the rural areas.

Again, it should be noted that, although both Gini coefficients from the income and expenditure sides cannot be compared directly, very general observations are made. It is observed that Gini coefficients from the expenditure data, although inequality is high in all areas, appear lower than the coefficients derived from the income data. This generally reflects the extent of distribution within both income and expenditure data, respectively.

INDIVIDUAL WAGE AND SALARY INCOME ANALYSIS

This sub-section provides a basic summary of key individual incomes by area, gender, sector and industry. The survey is only able to provide key information, mainly on wages and salaries at the person level, given that the survey is household (not individual) based and noting sample size implications.

According to Table 33 below, 14% of total population aged 10 years and over was involved in wage and salary-based jobs in 2012/13. This represents almost 20% of males and 8% of females. In urban areas, over two thirds of males aged between 25 years and 55 years were employed in wages/salary jobs, compared to slightly more than a third of women. There is a similar behaviour in the rural areas but with lesser women in wage/salary jobs.

Table 33: Proportion (%) of the population 10 years and over involved in wage/salary jobs by area and gender

Age group	URBAN			RURAL			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-14	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
15-24	16.8%	14.9%	15.8%	4.4%	3.4%	3.9%	7.2%	6.1%	6.6%
25-34	62.6%	34.5%	48.7%	21.2%	9.6%	15.2%	31.4%	15.3%	23.1%
35-44	72.5%	35.7%	54.8%	32.7%	6.1%	19.1%	41.4%	12.0%	26.6%
45-54	66.0%	35.2%	52.0%	26.6%	7.8%	17.4%	33.4%	12.0%	23.0%
55-64	45.5%	15.3%	31.9%	18.6%	2.9%	11.8%	22.0%	4.5%	14.4%
64+	21.5%	7.0%	15.5%	7.8%	0.5%	4.3%	9.5%	1.1%	5.6%
Total	41.2%	22.8%	32.1%	14.6%	4.9%	9.8%	19.8%	8.4%	14.3%

It is evident from Table 33 that there are slightly more than twice the number of males than females in wage and salary jobs. Although their respective annual wage/salaries are three times apart (males, 75%; females, 25%) in amount, their average wages per capita reduces by about a third in median per capita wages/salaries, respectively (see Table 34).

Note that in the earlier discussions on wage/salary by industry, the survey captured one person doing more than one job in more than one industry. Hence, this meant that a total of 64,672 industry specific persons were engaged. However, the following tables show the total number of persons who had an income from a job(s), irrespective of the number of jobs/industries engaged in.

Table 34: Persons in wage/salary jobs by income (total, average, median) and gender

Gender	Total population involved in wage jobs (#)	Total annual income made from wage jobs	Contribution	Average annual amount per capita	Median annual wage per capita
		SBD' 000	%	SBD	SBD
Male	44,869	1,299,105	74.90%	28,953	19,700
Female	18,302	434,452	25.10%	23,737	17,680
Total	63,172	1,733,557	100.00%	27,442	19,200

Note: Slight variations in averages and medians are due to rounding.

It is observed from Table 35 that although there are similar wage/salary distributions among males and females, particularly among the first three quintiles, there is generally a higher unequal distribution of wage/salary among males and females in the higher income groups. Among the males, those in the highest 20% of income group (quantile 5) earn, on average, 22% more than their lowest quintile group. Among the females, the highest quintile earns 16% more than their lowest quintile.

Table 35: Average annual wage and salary income by quintile and gender

Quintiles	Male	Female	Total
	SBD	SBD	SBD
Quintile1	3,501	3,793	3,585
Quintile2	11,812	10,258	11,362
Quintile3	19,767	17,335	19,062
Quintile4	31,710	25,498	29,908
Quintile5	77,647	61,547	72,986
Total	28,953	23,737	27,442
Median	19,700	17,680	19,200

Note: Slight variations in averages and medians are due to rounding.

As shown in Table 36, males earn on average 62% more in the private sector than females, and 12% more in the public sector. In other sectors (mainly NGOs and the Church), females earn 60% more than males. As one would expect, the median amounts are relatively lower with total public sector (SBD\$26,000), total private sector (SBD\$15,600) and total others (SBD\$7,100).

Table 36: Average annual wage and salary income by sector and gender

Sector	Male	Female	Total
Public	34,667	31,050	33,354
Private	28,451	17,602	25,693
Others	12,588	20,912	14,370
Total	28,953	23,737	27,442

Figure 51: Distribution of annual wages/salary by sector

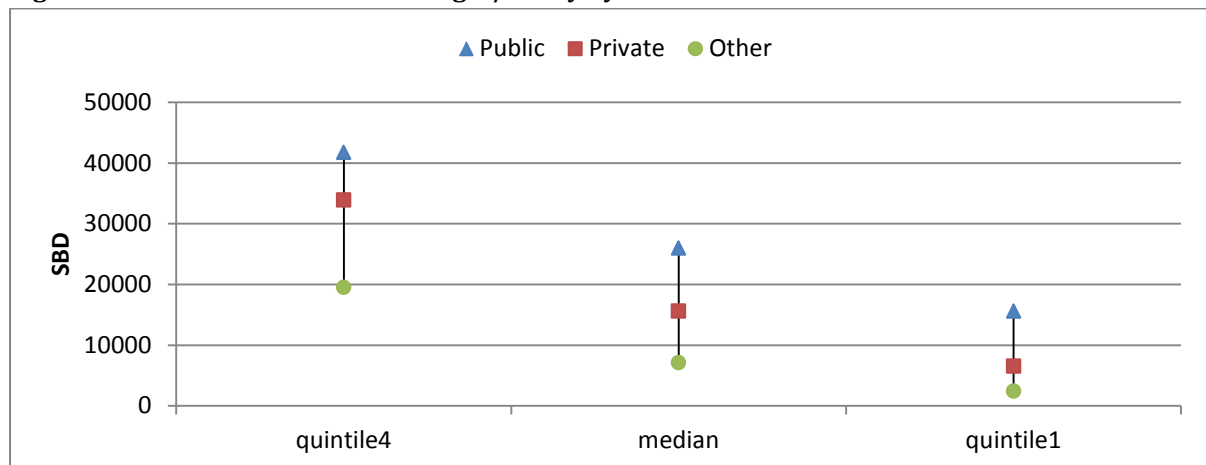


Figure 51 illustrates the high level of income in the public sector and shows that 20% of wage/salary earners in the public sector earn less than SBD\$15,600. It is noted that half of wage/salary earners from the private sector receive this level of salary as their maximum wage/salary.

Table 37: Distribution of population aged 10+ by activity status, gender and area (%)

Activity Status	URBAN			RURAL			NATIONAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Employer	1.5%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%
Employee	39.3%	23.4%	31.5%	12.9%	4.8%	8.9%	18.1%	8.5%	13.4%
Self-emp (o/buss)	8.1%	7.2%	7.7%	10.0%	5.7%	7.9%	9.6%	6.0%	7.8%
Self-emp (o/cons.)	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	30.5%	39.7%	35.1%	24.9%	32.2%	28.5%
Unpaid wrkrs/vol.	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	6.1%	1.6%	3.9%	5.2%	1.5%	3.4%
Student	33.1%	29.9%	31.6%	31.9%	26.9%	29.4%	32.1%	27.5%	29.9%
Home duties	12.1%	34.5%	23.1%	5.4%	18.7%	11.9%	6.7%	21.8%	14.1%
Retired	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%
No act/other	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	2.3%	1.3%	1.8%	2.1%	1.2%	1.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The highest proportion of the population aged more than 10 are students (29.9%) followed closely by those that are self-employed in subsistence activities for own consumption (28.5%). By gender, a higher proportion of females are involved in subsistence activities for own consumption at the national level (32.2%, females; 24.9%, males) and this is more predominant in rural areas. There are more males than females engaged as employees in wage/salary jobs and also as employers in all areas.

HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS

As recorded in Table 38, males make up the highest proportion of heads of households at the national level and in urban and rural areas (92%, national; 93%, urban; 90%, rural). Female heads of households contribute only 8% to the total household income. This further confirms the extent of unequal distribution of income by male and female heads of households throughout the country.

Table 38: Distribution of households, contribution to total income and annual average income (excluding imputed rents) by gender of the head of households and area

Area and gender of the household head	# HHs	Contribution to total income		Annual average total income
		SBD' 000	%	SBD
Urban				
Male	16,497	1,970,534	90.30%	119,450
Female	2,519	212,249	9.70%	84,273
Total	19,015	2,182,783	100.00%	114,793
Rural				
Male	80,630	3,737,884	93.10%	46,358
Female	8,395	278,595	6.90%	33,184
Total	89,026	4,016,479	100.00%	45,116
National				
Male	97,127	5,708,418	92.10%	58,773
Female	10,914	490,844	7.90%	44,974
Total	108,041	6,199,262	100.00%	57,379

It is seen from Figure 51 and Table 39 that as the age of the household head increases from 15-44 years, total income also increases. As the age increases beyond 44 years, total income decreases. However, in terms of the average incomes, the pattern of income declining becomes obvious from ages 55 years and over.

As presented in Figure 52, female-headed households from age 15 years and over by income group earn less than males, and the difference increases up to ages 45-54 years and then declines as age continues to increase.

Figure 52: Average annual total income by age and gender of the household head

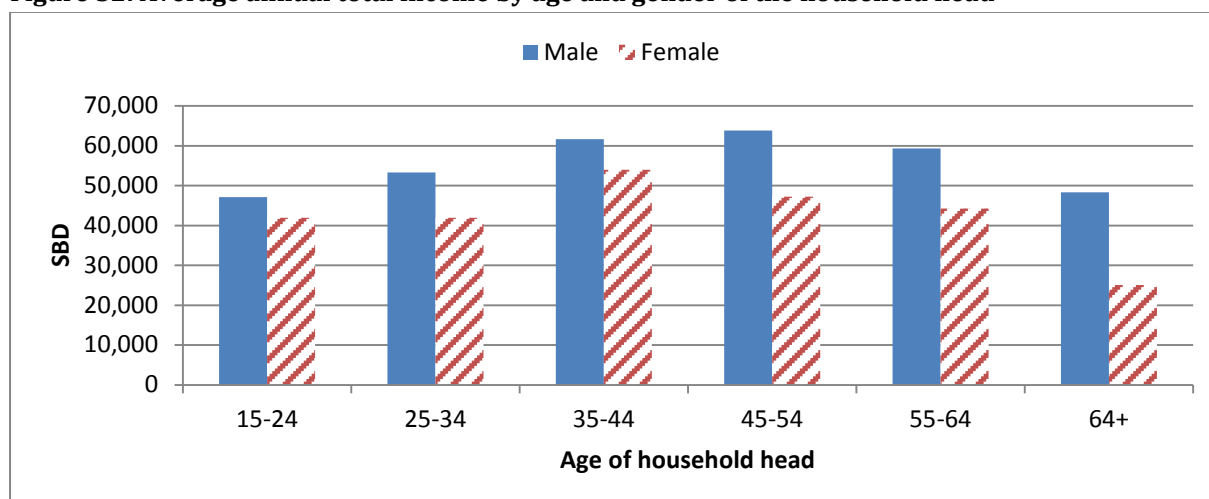


Table 39: Distribution of households, contribution to total income and annual average income (excluded imputed rents) by age of the head of households and area

Area and age of the household head	# HHs	Contribution to total income		Annual average total income
		SBD' 000	%	SBD
Urban				
15-24	357	27,609	1.3%	77,229
25-34	5,177	481,653	22.1%	93,035
35-44	7,008	746,390	34.2%	106,513
45-54	4,124	572,219	26.2%	138,742
55-64	1,817	282,061	12.9%	155,211
64+	532	72,850	3.3%	137,038
Total	19,015	2,182,783	100.0%	114,793
Rural				
15-24	2,212	91,564	2.3%	41,399
25-34	19,900	832,285	20.7%	41,824
35-44	26,438	1,297,198	32.3%	49,065
45-54	20,723	961,151	23.9%	46,382
55-64	14,036	626,927	15.6%	44,667
64+	5,718	207,354	5.2%	36,265
Total	89,026	4,016,479	100.0%	45,116

Cont...Table 39

National				
15-24	2,569	119,173	1.9%	46,384
25-34	25,077	1,313,938	21.2%	52,397
35-44	33,446	2,043,588	33.0%	61,102
45-54	24,847	1,533,371	24.7%	61,713
55-64	15,853	908,988	14.7%	57,339
64+	6,249	280,204	4.5%	44,837
Total	108,041	6,199,262	100.0%	57,379

Note: Slight variations in totals and averages are due to rounding

Table 40: Distribution (%) of total annual income groups (excluding imputed rents) by gender of the head of household

Annual total income group (SBD)	Male hh head	Female hh head	Total
< 10,000	6.7%	12.8%	7.3%
10,000 - 29,999	37.3%	40.2%	37.6%
30,000 - 49,999	25.3%	22.2%	25.0%
50,000 - 99,999	20.9%	17.5%	20.6%
> 100,000	9.9%	7.3%	9.6%
total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The percentage of households that earn less than SBD\$10,000 per annum is twice as high for female household heads than the male heads of households. However, female heads of households earn more than their male counterparts in the income group between SBD\$10,000 and SBD\$30,000. Male heads of households dominate in the three highest income groups.

Table 41: Income generation by gender of household head (%)

Gender of the hhold head	Cash	Home production	Gift	Imputed rents	Income in kind	Total
Male hh head	61.5%	19.6%	1.8%	14.4%	2.7%	100.0%
Female hh head	58.6%	18.3%	2.1%	18.7%	2.3%	100.0%

Table 41 above shows the types of sources/categories of income by gender of head of household. There are less significant differences in income distribution by income types according to the gender of the head of household.

Table 42: Average annual total household income in activity status and distribution of total income by cash and non-cash (excluding imputed rents, %)

Activity status of household head	Average annual total income (SBD)	Type of income	
		Cash (%)	Non cash (%)
Work for money - employee	70,862	79.2%	20.8%
Work for money - other	106,493	84.5%	15.5%
Work no money	34,529	48.9%	51.1%
Retired	41,372	71.8%	28.2%
Home duties	37,765	64.5%	35.5%
No work - other	40,746	74.4%	25.6%
Total	57,379	71.9%	28.1%

Following from earlier discussion, it is evident that households in the country depend a lot on cash-income. However, given that 82% of all the households are located in rural areas, it is seen from Table 43 that a majority (40%) of the heads of households who work for no money are those that are engaged in subsistence activities for own consumption. It is also seen that a high proportion (46%) of these heads of households are females.

Table 43: Distribution (%) of households by gender and activity status of the head of household

Activity status	Male	Female	Total
Work for money – employee	16.7%	9.3%	16.0%
Work for money – other	30.7%	24.4%	30.1%
Work for no money	45.9%	47.1%	46.0%
<i>incl. subsistence for own consumption</i>	39.2%	45.6%	39.8%
Retired	0.8%	1.7%	0.9%
Home duties	4.4%	16.6%	5.7%
No work – other	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS RELATED INCOME/EXPENDITURE

This section extends the analysis of household income and expenditure to cover income and expenditure (intermediate consumption/operational expenses) from household-based businesses (non-subsistence), and subsistence-based income earning activities. The net incomes from engagement of labour in these income earning activities are categorised as part of employment income.

As observed in the earlier analysis on employment income, income (cash) generated from household businesses/self-employed activities account for 22% of total household income, and 28% of employment income. In urban areas, income from business accounts for 39% of all employment income while in rural areas, this it is about 28%.

Family household businesses (non-subsistence) are predominantly self-employed/sole-trading (e.g., adjacent retail shop/outlets) in nature, while subsistence-based income earning activities are dominated by household members engaged individually or collectively, where some form of income is generated from the outputs of their subsistence activities.

Income made from subsistence activities originate mainly through the participation of labour (household/member) in the sale or trading of locally produced, acquired or processed goods from the main specific activities: agriculture, fishing, livestock, handicraft/processing of food.

Table 44: Percent of households involved in subsistence and business activities by area

Area	Household business (non-subsistence)	% of households in subsistence activities				Total Hh participation
		Agriculture, forestry	Fishing	Livestock	Handicraft & home processed food	
Urban	28.9%	31.8%	6.3%	14.8%	15.2%	46.8%
Rural	16.2%	92.5%	57.4%	63.5%	27.6%	97.1%
National	18.4%	81.8%	48.4%	54.9%	25.4%	88.2%

As shown in Table 44, 88.2% of total households were involved in at least one subsistence activity generally classified within: agriculture and forestry, fishing, livestock, handicraft and home processed food. Agriculture is the most common activity with 82% of households reported generating some form of income from it.

However, as shown in Table 45 below, 75.6% of households generated income mainly from their involvement in subsistence-based market oriented activities for cash.

Table 45: Percent of households earning income from subsistence and business activities by area

Area	Household business (non-subsistence)	% of households in subsistence activities for cash				All Subsistence for cash
		Agriculture, forestry	Handicraft & home processed food	Livestock	Fishing	
Urban	28.9%	13.6%	14.8%	5.9%	4.3%	30.6%
Rural	16.2%	68.7%	24.8%	30.3%	35.3%	85.2%
National	18.4%	59.0%	23.0%	26.0%	29.8%	75.6%

Income generated from the sale of agriculture goods is the most important source of cash-income, representing the involvement of 59% of households. At the national level, agriculture activities account for half the total income generated from all subsistence activities.

As observed earlier in the discussion regarding employment income, the total income generated from subsistence activities accounts for 12.6% of total household income, and 14.8% of the total household income (excluding imputed rent).

To improve the quality of the net-income measure, expenditure on intermediate consumption (operational/overhead costs) from household business and subsistence-based activities have been collected from the survey, such as amounts spent on fuel for fishing, animal feed for livestock etc. Households involved in subsistence activities primarily for home consumption also incurred some of these costs. These operating and overhead costs are deducted from gross income excluding equipment expenditure (capital expenditure).

In total, operating and overhead costs of SBD\$764 million were incurred by household businesses and households participating in subsistence activities for cash purposes (see Table 46). Household businesses accounted for 72% of those costs, mainly from household-based retail store activities, construction and transport services.

Table 46: Operating/overhead costs by type of subsistence and business activities ('000, %)

Subsistence activities	Annual amount	
	SBD	%
Household business (non-subsistence)	550,095	72.0%
Subsistence for cash	138,664	18.1%
<i>incl. Agriculture/forestry</i>	16,380	2.1%
<i>Fishing</i>	80,167	10.5%
<i>Livestock</i>	10,956	1.4%
<i>Handicraft & home processed food</i>	31,161	4.1%
Subsistence for family consumption	75,040	9.8%
Total operating costs	763,799	100%

Table 47 below presents a breakdown of the different kinds of operating costs that business/self-employment and subsistence activities incur during operations. 'Goods for resale' (i.e. costs of goods sold) is the highest operating cost as most of the non-subsistence businesses are small adjutant retail outlets.

In terms of the subsistence activities for cash purposes:

- 86% of total operational costs are related to fuel for fishing activities (SBD\$69 million)
- Out of SBD\$31 million spent on the handicraft and home processed food, the purchase of raw materials accounts for 94%
- The agriculture activities are dominated by the transportation for agriculture products (39%) and related wages (34%)
- In terms of livestock-related business, animal feed totalled 72% of operating costs for livestock activity
- Fuel expenditure for non-subsistence businesses totalled SBD\$48 million)

Finally. Table 48 presents the aggregated amount of gross and net operating income by type of own employment activities. Deducting the costs allows the estimation of net income.

Table 47: Details of annual total operating and overhead costs by type of subsistence and business activities

Operating and overhead costs	Household business (non-subsistence)	Subsistence based activities for cash/own-consumption					Total
		Agriculture & forestry	Fishing	Livestock	Handicraft & home processed food	Subsistence for consumption	
Goods for resale	248,184,585						248,184,585
Fuel	48,165,104		69,012,808			61,064,969	178,242,881
Salaries	96,347,983	5,507,185	3,342,314	389,110	293,649	2,682,102	108,562,343
Raw materials	43,476,942				29,283,488	182,192	72,942,623
Transportation	27,411,843	6,411,400	371,824	577,944	940,187	1,273,776	36,986,974
Purchase of equipment	21,703,767	1,138,056	893,807			406,552	24,142,181
Repair and maintenance	15,662,760		702,916			63,227	16,428,903
Fodder / food for animals				7,863,716		5,633,572	13,497,287
Taxes	11,312,543						11,312,543
Registration, licenses and fees	10,275,198						10,275,198
Rental of buildings and stalls	10,187,357						10,187,357
Other	2,949,348	2,539,322	303,962	40,042	643,382	801,783	7,277,838
Communication (phone and internet)	5,677,943						5,677,943
Purchase of fishing equipment			4,337,408			1,178,817	5,516,225
Water and electricity	5,322,692						5,322,692
Rental of equipment	3,416,462	784,143				86,374	4,286,979
Purchase of animals				1,290,155		1,278,650	2,568,805
Ice			1,202,116			9,907	1,212,023
Fencing and enclosures				738,404		377,158	1,115,563
Veterinary services				56,496		550	57,047
Total	550,094,526	16,380,105	80,167,153	10,955,867	31,160,706	75,039,630	763,797,987

Table 48: Gross income, operating/overhead costs and net income of subsistence and business activities ('000)

	Gross amount		Operating & overhead costs	Net amount	
	Cash-income	Home production		Cash-income	Home production
	SBD'000	SBD'000	SBD'000	SBD'000	SBD'000
Household business (non-subsistence)	2,117,161	-	550,095	1,567,066	-
Subsistence activities cash oriented:					
Agriculture & forestry	475,591	-	16,380	459,211	-
Fishing	218,119	-	80,167	137,952	-
Livestock	187,196	-	10,956	176,240	-
handicraft & home processed food	176,018	-	31,161	144,857	-
Subsistence - own consumption oriented	-	1,463,877	75,040	-	1,388,838
Total self-employment	3,174,085	1,463,877	763,799	2,485,326	1,388,838

Note:

Net income (gross income less costs) figures presented above match the tables presented in section 4 (income analysis). Regarding home production, section 3 (expenditure analysis) presents the amount SBD\$ 1,463,867. The expenditure tables present the estimated value of home production consumed if it were to be purchased. The income section shows net amounts (SBD\$1,388,838), which match with the above analysis of cost and net income.

SECTION 6: COMPARING EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

In the Solomon Islands 2012/13 HIES, it was found that total income was greater than total expenditure. In HIES conducted across the region, including the previous two HIES conducted in the country, it is not often found that income is greater than expenditure. However, at the provincial level, a number of provinces recorded their total expenditures higher than their corresponding total incomes. This is discussed in the provincial HIES report. The main argument is that households typically underreport income but the same argument could also be made for expenditure.

In terms of the relative contributions of total expenditure over total income, expenditure is less than income by 5%. When imputed rent is excluded, income exceeds expenditure by 6%, and by urban area, income is higher by 14% while in rural areas, income exceeds expenditure by 2%. In rural areas, the gap between income and expenditure is smaller than in urban areas.

As seen in the earlier analysis regarding income and expenditure by deciles, it was found that income was relatively higher for households in deciles 9 and 10, the wealthiest income deciles. Lower income deciles reported expenditure in excess of income which is in line with the expectation that households typically underreport their incomes. In addition, the survey findings from Table 49 reveal that 40% of households reported expenditure higher than income (ratio of 1.26 to 2.0+), a third reported income greater than expenditure (ratio of 0 to 1) and a quarter reported their expenditure about equalled their income (ratio 1.01 to 1.25). These suggest that households are willing to report expenses more openly than income.

Table 49: Ratio of total annual expenditure over total annual income among households

Ratio (Expend/Income)	Urban		Rural		National	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
0 - 0.25	403	2.1%	620	0.7%	1,023	0.9%
0.26 - 0.5	1,128	5.9%	4,024	4.5%	5,151	4.8%
0.51 - 0.75	2,617	13.8%	9,506	10.7%	12,123	11.2%
0.76 - 1.00	3,049	16.0%	17,795	20.0%	20,844	19.3%
1.01 - 1.25	3,077	16.2%	23,211	26.1%	26,288	24.3%
1.26 - 1.5	2,505	13.2%	13,588	15.3%	16,093	14.9%
1.51 - 1.75	1,894	10.0%	8,038	9.0%	9,932	9.2%
1.76 - 2.00	1,338	7.0%	5,135	5.8%	6,473	6.0%
2.00 +	3,007	15.8%	7,108	8.0%	10,115	9.4%
Total	19,015	100.0%	89,026	100.0%	108,041	100.0%

Household income and expenditure surveys conducted in other countries and in the past two Solomon Islands HIES shows that expenditure data appeared to be more reliable and was often used as the proxy for income. However, 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 consumption of alcohol, tobacco or illicit substances etc. It is noted that the conceptual treatment and definitions of certain variables and the questionnaire design can also have implications on the quality of the data. These factors have been mentioned earlier in section one (error measurement and limitations). These are unfortunate circumstances but 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.

In this report, results are presented even with similar indicators produced from the expenditure side as well as the income side of analysis, such as the income deciles and Gini coefficient etc. Unlike previous HIES 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.

APPENDIX 1: SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table X1: Total population by province, area and gender (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

Province	Population - 2012/13 HIES									2009 census			Annual pop. growth rate (%)*
	National			Urban			Rural			Population			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	615,804	317,205	298,598	114,451	58,953	55,498	501,353	258,252	243,100	515,870	264,455	251,415	(3.8) (5.3) **
Choiseul	31,433	16,418	15,015	990	533	456	30,443	15,885	14,558	26,372	13,532	12,840	5.2%
Western	91,033	46,567	44,467	12,832	6,784	6,048	78,201	39,783	38,418	76,649	39,926	36,723	5.1%
Isabel	27,610	14,624	12,986	976	500	476	26,633	14,124	12,510	26,158	13,328	12,830	1.6%
Central	31,172	16,104	15,068	1,849	978	871	29,323	15,126	14,197	26,051	13,261	12,790	5.3%
Rennell-Bellona	4,650	2,232	2,418	-	-	-	4,650	2,232	2,418	3,041	1,549	1,492	12.6%
Guadalcanal	108,663	55,934	52,729	17,924	9,172	8,752	90,739	46,762	43,977	93,613	48,283	45,330	4.4%
Malaita	170,883	86,935	83,948	5,946	2,893	3,053	164,937	84,042	80,895	137,596	69,232	68,364	6.4%
Makira	53,199	28,251	24,949	2,997	1,432	1,564	50,203	26,818	23,384	40,419	20,789	19,630	8.2%
Temotu	28,509	14,620	13,889	2,287	1,140	1,147	26,222	13,480	12,742	21,362	10,466	10,896	8.6%
Honiara	68,651	35,521	33,130	68,651	35,521	33,130	-	-	-	64,609	34,089	30,520	1.8%

*Population growth rate calculated from 2009 census (22 November 2009) to midpoint of 2012/13 HIES (1 April 2013) - 3.36 years.

** The annual national population growth rate between the 2009 census (22 November 2009) was adjusted for an undercount of 8.3% in 2009 at the national level only. Hence, the estimated annual growth rate is 3.8%. See Census National report for further information. Caution should be taken when undertaking population projections especially at the provincial levels.

Table X2: Population distribution (%) by province, area and gender (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

Province	Population - 2012/13 HIES									2009 census		
	National			Urban			Rural			Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Choiseul	5.1%	5.2%	5.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	6.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Western	14.8%	14.7%	14.9%	11.2%	11.5%	10.9%	15.6%	15.4%	15.8%	14.9%	15.1%	14.6%
Isabel	4.5%	4.6%	4.3%	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%
Central	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
Rennell-Bellona	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Guadalcanal	17.6%	17.6%	17.7%	15.7%	15.6%	15.8%	18.1%	18.1%	18.1%	18.1%	18.3%	18.0%
Malaita	27.7%	27.4%	28.1%	5.2%	4.9%	5.5%	32.9%	32.5%	33.3%	26.7%	26.2%	27.2%
Makira	8.6%	8.9%	8.4%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	10.0%	10.4%	9.6%	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%
Temotu	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%
Honiara	11.1%	11.2%	11.1%	60.0%	60.3%	59.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.9%	12.1%

Table X3: Population currently living in household by province, area and gender (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

Province	Population - 2012/13 HIES									2009 census			Annual pop. growth rate (%)*
	National			Urban			Rural			Population			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Total	610,077	314,147	295,929	113,293	58,394	54,899	496,784	255,753	241,031	515,870	264,455	251,415	5.0%
Choiseul	30,846	16,088	14,758	990	533	456	29,856	15,554	14,301	26,372	13,532	12,840	4.7%
Western	90,550	46,277	44,272	12,782	6,750	6,032	77,768	39,528	38,240	76,649	39,926	36,723	5.0%
Isabel	27,568	14,598	12,970	976	500	476	26,591	14,098	12,494	26,158	13,328	12,830	1.6%
Central	30,884	15,910	14,974	1,849	978	871	29,035	14,932	14,103	26,051	13,261	12,790	5.1%
Rennell-Bellona	4,612	2,211	2,401	-	-	-	4,612	2,211	2,401	3,041	1,549	1,492	12.4%
Guadalcanal	108,354	55,741	52,612	17,871	9,132	8,739	90,482	46,609	43,873	93,613	48,283	45,330	4.4%
Malaita	170,259	86,716	83,543	5,861	2,860	3,001	164,397	83,856	80,541	137,596	69,232	68,364	6.3%
Makira	50,875	27,090	23,785	2,728	1,382	1,346	48,148	25,708	22,439	40,419	20,789	19,630	6.8%
Temotu	28,159	14,398	13,761	2,265	1,140	1,125	25,894	13,258	12,636	21,362	10,466	10,896	8.2%
Honiara	67,971	35,119	32,853	67,971	35,119	32,853	-	-	-	64,609	34,089	30,520	1.5%

*Population growth rate calculated from 2009 census (22 November 2009) to midpoint of 2012/13 HIES (1 April 2013) - 3.36 years

Table X4 : Percent of Population currently living in household by province, area and gender (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

Province	Population - 2012/13 HIES									2009 census		
	National			Urban			Rural			Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Choiseul	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%
Western	14.8%	14.7%	15.0%	11.3%	11.6%	11.0%	15.7%	15.5%	15.9%	14.9%	15.1%	14.6%
Isabel	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	5.4%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.1%
Central	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.1%
Rennell-Bellona	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Guadalcanal	17.8%	17.7%	17.8%	15.8%	15.6%	15.9%	18.2%	18.2%	18.2%	18.1%	18.3%	18.0%
Malaita	27.9%	27.6%	28.2%	5.2%	4.9%	5.5%	33.1%	32.8%	33.4%	26.7%	26.2%	27.2%
Makira	8.3%	8.6%	8.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	9.7%	10.1%	9.3%	7.8%	7.9%	7.8%
Temotu	4.6%	4.6%	4.7%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%
Honiara	11.1%	11.2%	11.1%	60.0%	60.1%	59.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.9%	12.1%

Table X5: Population (number) age structure by age class and gender (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

	2012/13 HIES						2009 census				
	National			Urban			Rural		Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male			
Total	615,806	317,193	298,578	114,451	58,953	55,498	501,320	258,240	515,870	264,455	251,415
0 - 4 years	86,223	44,958	41,265	13,700	7,382	6,318	72,523	37,575	76,500	39,881	36,619
5 - 9 years	86,296	46,175	40,122	12,894	6,873	6,021	73,402	39,301	71,071	36,945	34,126
10 - 14 years	82,334	44,681	37,653	12,884	6,716	6,169	69,450	37,965	61,892	32,540	29,352
15 - 19 years	64,133	33,028	31,105	13,168	6,503	6,665	50,965	26,525	51,171	26,168	25,003
20 - 24 years	46,698	22,050	24,648	12,594	5,859	6,736	34,103	16,191	45,371	22,369	23,002
25 - 29 years	50,526	23,906	26,620	12,630	6,605	6,025	37,897	17,301	42,646	20,774	21,872
30 - 34 years	39,783	19,873	19,910	8,708	4,147	4,562	31,074	15,726	37,572	18,795	18,777
35 - 39 years	40,984	19,762	21,221	8,806	4,587	4,220	32,177	15,176	33,141	17,005	16,136
40 - 44 years	31,793	16,401	15,391	6,450	3,324	3,125	25,343	13,077	23,634	12,070	11,564
45 - 49 years	26,014	13,596	12,418	4,631	2,455	2,175	21,383	11,141	19,709	10,186	9,523
50 - 54 years	21,018	10,570	10,447	3,018	1,709	1,309	18,000	8,861	14,330	7,494	6,836
55 - 59 years	14,284	8,088	6,196	2,175	1,206	969	12,108	6,881	11,784	6,110	5,674
60 - 64 years	12,404	6,992	5,412	1,296	703	594	11,108	6,289	8,911	4,532	4,379
65 - 69 years	5,809	2,845	2,964	620	328	292	5,189	2,517	7,016	3,691	3,325
70 - 74 years	3,154	2,146	1,008	437	279	159	2,716	1,867	4,697	2,402	2,295
75 - 79 years	2,097	1,070	1,027	273	189	84	1,824	881	3,374	1,784	1,590
80 - 80 years	2,224	1,053	1,171	165	88	77	2,059	965	3,051	1,709	1,342
N/A	32										

Table X6: Population (%) by age structure and age group, and gender (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

	2012/13 HIES						2009 census				
	National			Urban			Rural		Total	Male	Female
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
0 - 4 years	14.0%	14.2%	13.8%	12.0%	12.5%	11.4%	14.5%	14.6%	15.1%	14.6%	14.8%
5 - 9 years	14.0%	14.6%	13.4%	11.3%	11.7%	10.8%	14.6%	15.2%	14.0%	13.6%	13.8%
10 - 14 years	13.4%	14.1%	12.6%	11.3%	11.4%	11.1%	13.9%	14.7%	12.3%	11.7%	12.0%
15 - 19 years	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	11.5%	11.0%	12.0%	10.2%	10.3%	9.9%	9.9%	9.9%
20 - 24 years	7.6%	7.0%	8.3%	11.0%	9.9%	12.1%	6.8%	6.3%	8.5%	9.1%	8.8%
25 - 29 years	8.2%	7.5%	8.9%	11.0%	11.2%	10.9%	7.6%	6.7%	7.9%	8.7%	8.3%
30 - 34 years	6.5%	6.3%	6.7%	7.6%	7.0%	8.2%	6.2%	6.1%	7.1%	7.5%	7.3%
35 - 39 years	6.7%	6.2%	7.1%	7.7%	7.8%	7.6%	6.4%	5.9%	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%
40 - 44 years	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	5.1%	5.1%	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%
45 - 49 years	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%
50 - 54 years	3.4%	3.3%	3.5%	2.6%	2.9%	2.4%	3.6%	3.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.8%
55 - 59 years	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
60 - 64 years	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	2.2%	2.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
65 - 69 years	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%
70 - 74 years	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
75 - 79 years	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%
80 - 80 years	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table X7: Number of households and average household size (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

	Households - 2012/13 HIES						Census - 2009	
	HHs			People per HH (average)			HHs	Average HH size
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural		
Total	108,041	19,015	89,026	6	6.0	5.6	91,251	5.7
Choiseul	5,579	152	5,426	5.6	6.5	5.6	4,712	16.2
Western	16,294	2,255	14,040	5.6	5.7	5.6	13,762	5.2
Isabel	6,088	210	5,878	4.5	4.6	4.5	5,143	12.0
Central	5,808	367	5,441	5.4	5.0	5.4	4,905	10.4
Rennell-Bellona	815	0	815	5.7	NA	5.7	688	65.9
Guadalcanal	20,321	3,564	16,757	5.3	5.0	5.4	17,163	2.5
Malaita	28,914	1,031	27,883	5.9	5.8	5.9	24,421	1.5
Makira	8,493	404	8,089	6.3	7.4	6.2	7,173	4.6
Temotu	5,095	399	4,696	5.6	5.7	5.6	4,303	5.5
Honiara	10,633	10,633	0	6.5	6.5	NA	8,981	2.2

Table X8: Percentage of households by area and province (2012/13 HIES and 2009 census)

	Households - 2012/13 HIES						Census - 2009	
	HHs			People per HH (average)			HHs	Average HH size
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	100.0%	-
Choiseul	5.2%	0.8%	6.1%	-	-	-	5.2%	-
Western	15.1%	11.9%	15.8%	-	-	-	15.1%	-
Isabel	5.6%	1.1%	6.6%	-	-	-	5.6%	-
Central	5.4%	1.9%	6.1%	-	-	-	5.4%	-
Rennell Bellona	0.8%	0.0%	0.9%	-	-	-	0.8%	-
Guadalcanal	18.8%	18.7%	18.8%	-	-	-	18.8%	-
Malaita	26.8%	5.4%	31.3%	-	-	-	26.8%	-
Makira	7.9%	2.1%	9.1%	-	-	-	7.9%	-
Temotu	4.7%	2.1%	5.3%	-	-	-	4.7%	-
Honiara	9.8%	55.9%	0.0%	-	-	-	9.8%	-

Table X9: Country and province of birth by area and ethnicity

Country of birth	National ethnicity							
	Total	Melanesian	Polynesian	Micronesian	Asian	European	Mix	Other
Total	100.0%	95.7%	2.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%
Solomon	99.5%	95.4%	2.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
PNG	0.17%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fiji	0.06%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vanuatu	0.01%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Australia	0.07%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
New Zealand	0.04%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China	0.01%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other country	0.14%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Table X10: Marital status by 5-year age group and gender

	Age Group													
	<15	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 +
National														
Never married	100.0%	94.2%	69.1%	35.2%	15.2%	6.8%	4.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%	4.0%	3.9%	5.7%	8.6%
Legally married	0.0%	3.1%	19.5%	44.1%	63.6%	75.0%	79.9%	78.3%	72.9%	75.2%	74.1%	59.0%	63.2%	29.2%
Custom married	0.0%	2.1%	9.4%	16.2%	17.2%	15.2%	11.6%	12.7%	11.6%	9.3%	6.2%	9.5%	7.7%	9.6%
Defacto	0.0%	0.6%	1.5%	2.7%	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	2.6%	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.4%
Divorced	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%	1.7%	0.3%	2.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Widowed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	1.4%	3.6%	9.1%	9.9%	14.9%	24.2%	21.1%	51.2%
Male														
Never married	100.0%	96.7%	83.1%	45.9%	18.6%	8.5%	3.8%	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	8.0%
Legally married	0.0%	1.8%	10.4%	35.4%	61.2%	73.8%	80.8%	80.2%	78.8%	80.7%	85.4%	72.6%	71.6%	43.8%
Custom married	0.0%	1.2%	5.4%	16.1%	17.6%	15.8%	13.7%	15.1%	11.8%	12.3%	5.6%	10.6%	7.6%	15.8%
Defacto	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	2.1%	1.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.4%	2.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.4%	2.8%
Divorced	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	1.9%	2.1%	0.0%
Widowed	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.5%	5.0%	3.7%	4.1%	10.5%	13.4%	29.7%
Female														
Never married	100.0%	91.5%	56.7%	25.6%	11.8%	5.2%	5.2%	3.1%	4.3%	3.5%	3.9%	3.6%	9.4%	9.2%
Legally married	0.0%	4.4%	27.6%	52.0%	65.9%	76.1%	78.9%	76.2%	66.8%	68.0%	59.4%	45.6%	45.9%	14.9%
Custom married	0.0%	3.0%	12.9%	16.4%	16.8%	14.5%	9.4%	10.0%	11.3%	5.4%	6.9%	8.4%	7.8%	3.5%
Defacto	0.0%	1.0%	2.1%	3.2%	2.1%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Divorced	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	2.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%	2.1%	1.1%	2.9%	0.5%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Widowed	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2.7%	7.0%	13.1%	18.0%	29.0%	37.7%	36.8%	72.5%

Table X11: HHold tenure, ownership of another household and rent received from second household by area (HHold and %)

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Tenure	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rent this house	3,878	3,654	224	3.6%	19.2%	0.3%
Own this house	90,536	11,088	79,448	83.8%	58.3%	89.2%
Mortgage	127	127	-	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%
Rent free	13,500	4,146	9,354	12.5%	21.8%	10.5%
Own another household	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	15,907	3,121	12,785	14.7%	16.4%	14.4%
No	92,134	15,894	76,240	85.3%	83.6%	85.6%
Receive rent from second home	15,907	3,121	12,785	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	2,529	1,496	1,034	15.9%	47.9%	8.1%
No	13,378	1,626	11,752	84.1%	52.1%	91.9%

Table X12: Material for roof, material for wall, material for floor by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Material for roof	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wood	2,983	545	2,438	2.8%	2.9%	2.7%
Tin (metal)	44,070	13,346	30,724	40.8%	70.2%	34.5%
Concrete	573	139	434	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%
Traditional	60,136	4,925	55,211	55.7%	25.9%	62.0%
Makeshift	232	60	171	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Other	47	-	47	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Material for wall	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wood	50,564	13,176	37,387	46.8%	69.3%	42.0%
Tin (metal)	1,989	556	1,433	1.8%	2.9%	1.6%
Concrete	3,332	2,074	1,258	3.1%	10.9%	1.4%
Traditional	50,206	2,222	47,984	46.5%	11.7%	53.9%
Makeshift	860	378	482	0.8%	2.0%	0.5%
Other	1,089	608	481	1.0%	3.2%	0.5%
Material for floor	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wood	79,171	15,009	64,161	73.3%	78.9%	72.1%
Tin (metal)	1,010	331	679	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%
Concrete	5,570	3,006	2,565	5.2%	15.8%	2.9%
Traditional	20,546	549	19,997	19.0%	2.9%	22.5%
Makeshift	235	78	157	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Other	1,508	42	1,466	1.4%	0.2%	1.6%

Table X13: Type of living quarters, kitchen type, professional room, bathing and toilet facilities by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Type of living quarters	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Individual house (not attached)	101,583	15,815	85,768	94.0%	83.2%	96.3%
One family house attached to another house	3,956	2,157	1,798	3.7%	11.3%	2.0%
Building with two or more apartments/flats	1,790	959	831	1.7%	5.0%	0.9%
Household attached to non-residential building	500	84	416	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
Other	212	-	212	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
Kitchen type	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Both inside and outside kitchen	7,826	4,930	2,896	7.2%	25.9%	3.3%
Kitchen inside the house	8,749	3,207	5,542	8.1%	16.9%	6.2%
Kitchen outside the house (not attached)	89,826	10,232	79,594	83.1%	53.8%	89.4%
Place to cook inside the house	763	253	509	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%
No place to cook	468	212	257	0.4%	1.1%	0.3%
Other	408	181	227	0.4%	1.0%	0.3%
Have a professional room	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	16,112	3,418	12,694	14.9%	18.0%	14.3%
No	91,929	15,598	76,332	85.1%	82.0%	85.7%
Bathing facilities	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private bathroom	11,273	8,930	2,344	10.4%	47.0%	2.6%
Shared bathroom	2,814	2,315	499	2.6%	12.2%	0.6%
Household or community tank	3,102	684	2,418	2.9%	3.6%	2.7%
Household or community standpipe	43,902	3,233	40,668	40.6%	17.0%	45.7%
Household or community well	12,736	2,070	10,667	11.8%	10.9%	12.0%
Sea	2,685	81	2,603	2.5%	0.4%	2.9%
River / Stream	30,023	1,309	28,714	27.8%	6.9%	32.3%
Other	1,506	393	1,113	1.4%	2.1%	1.3%
Main toilet facility	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Flush toilet (private)	11,226	8,211	3,015	10.4%	43.2%	3.4%
Flush toilet (community)	1,610	1,172	438	1.5%	6.2%	0.5%
Slab toilet (private)	13,449	4,614	8,835	12.4%	24.3%	9.9%
Slab toilet (community)	2,663	1,719	944	2.5%	9.0%	1.1%
Seaside mangrove	45,098	1,210	43,888	41.7%	6.4%	49.3%
Pit latrine (private)	11,339	1,044	10,295	10.5%	5.5%	11.6%
Pit latrine (community)	4,149	485	3,664	3.8%	2.6%	4.1%
River / Stream	3,178	319	2,859	2.9%	1.7%	3.2%
Other	15,329	241	15,088	14.2%	1.3%	16.9%

Table X14: Main source of lighting and electricity provider by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Main source of lighting	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Electricity	48,243	11,493	36,750	44.7%	60.4%	41.3%
Gas	229	11	218	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Butterfly lamp / Coleman lamp	517	89	428	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Solar lamp	43,008	3,517	39,491	39.8%	18.5%	44.4%
Kerosene lamp	12,064	2,789	9,275	11.2%	14.7%	10.4%
Candle	220	81	139	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
Wood / Coconut shells	329	85	244	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%
Other	3,432	951	2,482	3.2%	5.0%	2.8%
Electricity provider	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SIEA	9,711	9,513	197	9.0%	50.0%	0.2%
Generator (household owned)	481	84	397	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Generator (community owned)	1,995	130	1,866	1.8%	0.7%	2.1%
Solar unit (household owned)	33,677	1,706	31,971	31.2%	9.0%	35.9%
Solar unit (community owned)	590	37	553	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
Other	1,789	23	1,766	1.7%	0.1%	2.0%
na	59,798	7,522	52,275	55.3%	39.6%	58.7%

Table X15: Main source of cooking fuel and time to reach firewood by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Main cooking fuel	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Wood / coconut shells	97,341	10,782	86,559	90.1%	56.7%	97.2%
Electricity	551	221	330	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%
Gas	7,251	6,191	1,060	6.7%	32.6%	1.2%
Sawdust / charcoal	2,209	1,408	801	2.0%	7.4%	0.9%
Kerosene	462	320	142	0.4%	1.7%	0.2%
Other	227	93	134	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%
Time to reach firewood (one way)	97,341	10,782	86,559	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 15 min	33,146	2,665	30,480	34.1%	24.7%	35.2%
15 - 30 min	34,780	2,581	32,199	35.7%	23.9%	37.2%
30 min to 1 hour	19,140	1,492	17,648	19.7%	13.8%	20.4%
More than 1 hour	6,435	652	5,783	6.6%	6.0%	6.7%
Pay for firewood	3,068	2,794	273	3.2%	25.9%	0.3%
Other	773	598	175	0.8%	5.5%	0.2%

Table X16: Main source of drinking and cooking water and travel for water by area (households)

	National (HH number)			Urban (HH number)			Rural (HH number)		
	Travel for water			Travel for water			Travel for water		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Main source of drinking water	108,041	62,964	45,077	19,015	4,034	14,981	89,026	58,930	30,096
Metered SIWA	11,606	1,087	10,519	10,801	768	10,033	805	319	486
Communal standpipe	41,765	24,310	17,455	1,724	881	843	40,041	23,429	16,613
Household tank	14,472	4,121	10,351	3,049	394	2,655	11,423	3,727	7,696
Community tank	10,951	6,429	4,522	861	376	485	10,090	6,054	4,037
Protected well	1,940	1,797	143	256	132	124	1,684	1,665	19
Unprotected well	1,347	1,176	171	327	155	171	1,020	1,020	-
River / Spring	23,330	22,284	1,045	853	777	76	22,476	21,507	969
Pay for bottled water	226	106	120	207	87	120	19	19	-
Other	2,404	1,654	749	939	465	474	1,465	1,189	276
Same source of cooking water	108,041	62,964	45,077	19,015	4,034	14,981	89,026	58,930	30,096
Yes	98,900	57,641	41,259	16,991	3,529	13,462	81,909	54,112	27,796
No	9,141	5,322	3,819	2,024	505	1,519	7,117	4,817	2,300
Main source of cooking water	9,141	5,322	3,819	2,024	505	1,519	7,117	4,817	2,300
Piped water (inside the house)	926	229	697	565	54	511	361	175	186
Piped water (outside the house)	1,286	538	747	277	100	177	1,009	438	571
Standpipe (private)	698	170	527	143	17	126	555	153	401
Standpipe (community)	1,872	1,070	802	35	31	3	1,837	1,038	799
Household tank	535	524	11	26	15	11	509	509	-
Community tank	244	177	67	67	-	67	177	177	-
Well	1,894	1,217	677	626	142	484	1,268	1,075	193
Spring / River	1,479	1,295	184	181	146	35	1,297	1,149	149
Sea water	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	30	-
Other	177	72	105	105	-	105	72	72	-

Table X17: Main source of household drinking and cooking water and travel for water by area (% of households)

	Travel for water			Travel for water			Travel for water		
	National	Yes	No	National	Yes	No	National	Yes	No
Main source of drinking water	100.0%	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%	21.2%	78.8%	100.0%	66.2%	33.8%
Metered SIWA	10.7%	1.0%	9.7%	56.8%	4.0%	52.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.5%
Communal standpipe	38.7%	22.5%	16.2%	9.1%	4.6%	4.4%	45.0%	26.3%	18.7%
Household tank	13.4%	3.8%	9.6%	16.0%	2.1%	14.0%	12.8%	4.2%	8.6%
Community tank	10.1%	6.0%	4.2%	4.5%	2.0%	2.6%	11.3%	6.8%	4.5%
Protected well	1.8%	1.7%	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%
Unprotected well	1.2%	1.1%	0.2%	1.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%
River / Spring	21.6%	20.6%	1.0%	4.5%	4.1%	0.4%	25.2%	24.2%	1.1%
Pay for bottled water	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	4.9%	2.4%	2.5%	1.6%	1.3%	0.3%
Same source of cooking water	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	91.5%	91.5%	91.5%	89.4%	87.5%	89.9%	92.0%	91.8%	92.4%
No	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	10.6%	12.5%	10.1%	8.0%	8.2%	7.6%
Main source of cooking water	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Piped water (inside the house)	10.1%	4.3%	18.3%	27.9%	10.7%	33.6%	5.1%	3.6%	8.1%
Piped water (outside the house)	14.1%	10.1%	19.6%	13.7%	19.8%	11.7%	14.2%	9.1%	24.8%
Standpipe (private)	7.6%	3.2%	13.8%	7.1%	3.4%	8.3%	7.8%	3.2%	17.4%
Standpipe (community)	20.5%	20.1%	21.0%	1.7%	6.1%	0.2%	25.8%	21.5%	34.7%
Household tank	5.9%	9.8%	0.3%	1.3%	3.0%	0.7%	7.2%	10.6%	0.0%
Community tank	2.7%	3.3%	1.8%	3.3%	0.0%	4.4%	2.5%	3.7%	0.0%
Well	20.7%	22.9%	17.7%	30.9%	28.1%	31.9%	17.8%	22.3%	8.4%
Spring / River	16.2%	24.3%	4.8%	8.9%	28.9%	2.3%	18.2%	23.9%	6.5%
Sea water	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%
Other	1.9%	1.4%	2.7%	5.2%	0.0%	6.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%

Table X18: Time to reach water source (1 way) by area (number and % of households)

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Time to reach water source	62,964	4,034	58,930	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4 mins	29,439	883	28,556	46.8%	21.9%	48.5%
5 - 9 mins	13,341	1,197	12,144	21.2%	29.7%	20.6%
10 - 14 mins	7,031	784	6,247	11.2%	19.4%	10.6%
15 - 19 mins	3,537	363	3,174	5.6%	9.0%	5.4%
20 - 24 mins	2,522	257	2,265	4.0%	6.4%	3.8%
25 - 29 mins	717	35	682	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%
30 - 34 mins	2,915	92	2,823	4.6%	2.3%	4.8%
>35 mins	3,462	423	3,039	5.5%	10.5%	5.2%
Trips for water per day	62,964	4,034	58,930	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 trips per day	11,240	1,129	10,111	17.9%	28.0%	17.2%
2 trips per day	27,341	1,530	25,812	43.4%	37.9%	43.8%
3 trips per day	17,404	1,059	16,345	27.6%	26.3%	27.7%
4 trips per day	3,641	165	3,476	5.8%	4.1%	5.9%
5 trips per day	2,249	58	2,191	3.6%	1.4%	3.7%
6 trips per day	853	69	784	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%
7 trips per day	110	0	110	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%
8 trips per day	107	6	101	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
9 trips per day	18	18	0	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%

Table X19: Primary health care facility, main mode of transportation and travel time to health care facility by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Primary health care facility	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
NHR	3,025	1,364	1,661	2.8%	7.2%	1.9%
Province centre	16,532	2,964	13,568	15.3%	15.6%	15.2%
HTC clinic	16,227	12,485	3,742	15.0%	65.7%	4.2%
Aid post	27,678	764	26,915	25.6%	4.0%	30.2%
Rural aid centre	40,451	-	40,451	37.4%	0.0%	45.4%
Other	4,129	1,438	2,689	3.8%	7.6%	3.0%
Main mode of transportation to HC facility	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Walk	72,874	10,687	62,187	67.5%	56.2%	69.9%
Canoe	14,304	383	13,922	13.2%	2.0%	15.6%
Vehicle	16,568	7,811	8,757	15.3%	41.1%	9.8%
Boat (OBM)	3,770	101	3,669	3.5%	0.5%	4.1%
Other	525	34	491	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
Travel time to health care facility	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 14 mins	29,326	6,913	22,413	27.1%	36.4%	25.2%
15 - 29 mins	16,015	4,827	11,188	14.8%	25.4%	12.6%
30 - 44 mins	20,376	4,211	16,164	18.9%	22.1%	18.2%
45 - 59 mins	4,910	744	4,166	4.5%	3.9%	4.7%
60 - 74 mins	12,755	874	11,881	11.8%	4.6%	13.3%
>74 mins	24,659	1,445	23,213	22.8%	7.6%	26.1%

Table X20: Household internet access and landline connection by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Internet access from home	108,010	19,015	88,995	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	3,238	1,555	1,683	3.0%	8.2%	1.9%
No	104,772	17,461	87,311	97.0%	91.8%	98.1%
Household connected to a landline	108,010	19,015	88,995	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	1,577	904	672	1.5%	4.8%	0.8%
No	106,433	18,111	88,322	98.5%	95.2%	99.2%

Table X21: Use and ownership (number of people) of mobile phones by area and gender

	Total	Use a mobile phone		Own a mobile phone		
		Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	579,124	218,991	360,133	577,482	148,279	429,203
Male	296,763	118,900	177,863	295,903	86,920	208,983
Female	282,361	100,091	182,270	281,579	61,359	220,220
Urban	107,734	63,797	43,937	107,178	51,580	55,598
Male	55,307	32,682	22,625	55,005	26,879	28,126
Female	52,427	31,115	21,312	52,173	24,701	27,472
Rural	471,391	155,195	316,196	470,303	96,698	373,605
Male	241,457	86,219	155,238	240,898	60,041	180,857
Female	229,934	68,976	160,958	229,405	36,657	192,748

Table X22: Use and ownership (% of population) of mobile phones by area and gender

	Use a mobile phone			Own a mobile phone		
	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No
Total	100.0%	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%	25.7%	74.3%
Male	100.0%	40.1%	59.9%	100.0%	29.4%	70.6%
Female	100.0%	35.4%	64.6%	100.0%	21.8%	78.2%
Urban	100.0%	59.2%	40.8%	100.0%	48.1%	51.9%
Male	100.0%	59.1%	40.9%	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%
Female	100.0%	59.3%	40.7%	100.0%	47.3%	52.7%
Rural	100.0%	32.9%	67.1%	100.0%	20.6%	79.4%
Male	100.0%	35.7%	64.3%	100.0%	24.9%	75.1%
Female	100.0%	30.0%	70.0%	100.0%	16.0%	84.0%

Table X23: Use of internet (# of people and % of population) by area and gender

	Use Internet (# of people)				Use Internet (% of population)		
	Total	Yes	No	NA	Total	Yes	No
Total	579,530	21,803	557,727	36,273	100%	4%	96%
Male	297,044	12,303	284,741	20,162	100%	4%	96%
Female	282,487	9,500	272,987	16,111	100%	3%	97%
Urban	107,939	13,613	94,326	6,513	100%	13%	87%
Male	55,468	7,808	47,660	3,485	100%	14%	86%
Female	52,470	5,805	46,665	3,028	100%	11%	89%
Rural	471,593	8,191	463,402	29,760	100%	2%	98%
Male	241,575	4,495	237,080	16,677	100%	2%	98%
Female	230,017	3,696	226,321	13,083	100%	2%	98%

Table X24: Internet source (# of people) by area and gender

Internet source 1									
	Total	Home	Work	Café	School	Another HH	Mobile phone	USB	Other
Total	21,723	2,162	10,274	1,898	3,266	20	3,865	223	15
Male	12,290	1,215	5,470	1,308	1,976	20	2,195	90	15
Female	9,433	947	4,804	590	1,289	-	1,669	133	-
Urban	13,532	1,995	5,408	1,225	2,035	20	2,626	208	15
Male	7,795	1,163	3,166	742	1,183	20	1,416	90	15
Female	5,737	832	2,243	483	852	-	1,210	118	-
Rural	8,191	168	4,866	673	1,231	-	1,238	15	-
Male	4,495	52	2,305	566	793	-	779	-	-
Female	3,696	116	2,561	107	438	-	459	15	-
Internet source 2									
	Total	Home	Work	Café	School	Another HH	Mobile phone	USB	Other
Total	8,532	220	6,576	640	551	24	408	107	6
Male	4,614	159	3,328	410	400	24	250	37	6
Female	3,918	61	3,248	230	150	-	158	71	-
Urban	3,098	220	1,787	363	278	-	366	84	0
Male	1,927	159	1,060	247	174	-	250	37	0
Female	1,173	61	727	116	105	-	116	48	0
Rural	5,432	0	4,788	277	272	24	42	23	6
Male	2,686	0	2,267	162	227	24	-	-	6
Female	2,746	0	2,521	114	46	-	42	23	-
Internet source 3									
	Total	Home	Work	Café	School	Another HH	Mobile phone	USB	Other
Total	7,196	254	5,936	137	181	-	515	92	81
Male	3,771	152	2,867	85	181	-	358	66	62
Female	3,423	101	3,068	52	-	-	157	26	19
Urban	2,090	192	1,220	111	116	-	359	92	-
Male	1,265	129	643	72	116	-	239	66	-
Female	828	64	578	40	-	-	120	26	-
Rural	5,104	61	4,716	26	65	-	155	-	81
Male	2,507	23	2,225	13	65	-	119	-	62
Female	2,597	38	2,491	13	-	-	36	-	19

Table X25: Households with a vegetable garden its location by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Have a vegetable garden	108,041	19,015	89,026	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	96,253	8,480	87,774	89.1%	44.6%	98.6%
No	11,787	10,535	1,252	10.9%	55.4%	1.4%
Location of garden	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Near the residence	19,910	4,678	15,232	20.7%	55.2%	17.4%
Elsewhere	75,407	3,775	71,632	78.3%	44.5%	81.6%
Community	886	27	859	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%
Other	50	-	50	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%

Table X26: Type of produce grown for households with gardens by area

	Households (number)			Households (%)		
	National	Urban	Rural	National	Urban	Rural
Slippery cabbage	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	82,682	5,536	77,146	85.9%	65.3%	87.9%
No	13,572	2,944	10,628	14.1%	34.7%	12.1%
Chinese cabbage	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	19,794	1,989	17,805	20.6%	23.5%	20.3%
No	76,459	6,491	69,968	79.4%	76.5%	79.7%
Tomato	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	55,698	3,956	51,742	57.9%	46.7%	58.9%
No	40,555	4,524	36,031	42.1%	53.3%	41.0%
Kumara	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	91,628	5,633	85,994	95.2%	66.4%	98.0%
No	4,626	2,846	1,779	4.8%	33.6%	2.0%
Cucumber	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	26,160	994	25,166	27.2%	11.7%	28.7%
No	70,094	7,486	62,608	72.8%	88.3%	71.3%
Yam	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	62,308	1,895	60,413	64.7%	22.3%	68.8%
No	33,946	6,585	27,361	35.3%	77.7%	31.2%
Cassava	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	93,223	7,477	85,746	96.9%	88.2%	97.7%
No	3,030	1,003	2,028	3.1%	11.8%	2.3%
Taro	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	72,279	2,490	69,789	75.1%	29.4%	79.5%
No	23,974	5,990	17,984	24.9%	70.6%	20.5%
Pumpkin	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	50,568	3,076	47,492	52.5%	36.3%	54.1%
No	45,685	5,404	40,281	47.5%	63.7%	45.9%
Eggplant	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	60,943	4,568	56,375	63.3%	53.9%	64.2%
No	35,310	3,912	31,398	36.7%	46.1%	35.8%
Banana	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Yes	90,890	7,136	83,754	94.4%	84.2%	95.4%
No	5,364	1,344	4,020	5.6%	15.8%	4.6%
Pawpaw	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	80,835	6,302	74,533	84.0%	74.3%	84.9%
No	15,418	2,178	13,240	16.0%	25.7%	15.1%
Long beans	96,253	8,480	87,774	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	78,682	4,992	73,690	81.7%	58.9%	84.0%
No	17,572	3,488	14,084	18.3%	41.1%	16.0%
Other	96,107	8,463	87,644	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	46,574	1,851	44,723	48.5%	21.9%	51.0%
No	49,533	6,612	42,920	51.5%	78.1%	49.0%

Table X27: Education attendance by area and gender (# of people)

	Attended formal education (#)				
	Total	Never attended	Already left school	Currently attending	N/A*
National	615,804	88,472	269,408	219,962	37,962
Male	317,205	39,901	138,872	117,393	21,039
Female	298,598	48,571	130,536	102,569	16,922
Urban	114,452	12,697	56,327	38,937	6,491
Male	58,953	6,539	28,508	20,476	3,430
Female	55,498	6,158	27,819	18,460	3,061
Rural	501,352	75,775	213,081	181,025	31,471
Male	258,252	33,362	110,364	96,916	17,610
Female	243,100	42,413	102,717	84,109	13,861

* N/A (not applicable) refers to population that is < 2 years old and household members who use to live in each household, however no longer do so.

Table X28: Education attendance by area and gender (% of population)

	Attended formal education (%)				
	Total	Never attended	Already left school	Currently attending	N/A*
National	100.0%	14.4%	43.7%	35.7%	6.2%
Male	100.0%	12.6%	43.8%	37.0%	6.6%
Female	100.0%	16.3%	43.7%	34.4%	5.7%
Urban	100.0%	11.1%	49.2%	34.0%	5.7%
Male	100.0%	11.1%	48.4%	34.7%	5.8%
Female	100.0%	11.1%	50.1%	33.3%	5.5%
Rural	100.0%	15.1%	42.5%	36.1%	6.3%
Male	100.0%	12.9%	42.7%	37.5%	6.8%
Female	100.0%	17.4%	42.3%	34.6%	5.7%

Table X29: Reason for never attending school by area and gender (# of people)

	Reason for never attending school (#)									
	Total	Too young	School fees	Travel distance	Family problems	Disability	Parents not want	No school	Refused to go	Other
National	88,472	43,739	2,385	7,395	1,473	3,201	11,529	2,911	14,379	1,460
Male	39,900	23,295	1,203	3,505	752	1,656	1,766	1,093	5,907	723
Female	48,571	20,443	1,182	3,890	721	1,545	9,763	1,818	8,472	737
Urban	12,697	6,745	809	352	358	396	1,172	276	2,395	194
Male	6,539	3,873	487	142	182	237	134	99	1,335	50
Female	6,157	2,872	322	210	176	159	1,037	177	1,060	144
Rural	75,774	36,993	1,576	7,043	1,115	2,806	10,357	2,635	11,984	1,265
Male	33,361	19,423	716	3,362	570	1,420	1,631	994	4,572	673
Female	42,413	17,571	860	3,680	545	1,386	8,726	1,641	7,412	592

Table X30: Reason for never attending school by area and gender (% of population)

	Reason for never attending school (%)									
	Total	Too young	School fees	Travel distance	Family problems	Disability	Parents not want	No school	Refused to go	Other
National	100.0%	49.4%	2.7%	8.4%	1.7%	3.6%	13.0%	3.3%	16.3%	1.7%
Male	100.0%	58.4%	3.0%	8.8%	1.9%	4.2%	4.4%	2.7%	14.8%	1.8%
Female	100.0%	42.1%	2.4%	8.0%	1.5%	3.2%	20.1%	3.7%	17.4%	1.5%
Urban	100.0%	53.1%	6.4%	2.8%	2.8%	3.1%	9.2%	2.2%	18.9%	1.5%
Male	100.0%	59.2%	7.4%	2.2%	2.8%	3.6%	2.0%	1.5%	20.4%	0.8%
Female	100.0%	46.6%	5.2%	3.4%	2.9%	2.6%	16.8%	2.9%	17.2%	2.3%
Rural	100.0%	48.8%	2.1%	9.3%	1.5%	3.7%	13.7%	3.5%	15.8%	1.7%
Male	100.0%	58.2%	2.1%	10.1%	1.7%	4.3%	4.9%	3.0%	13.7%	2.0%
Female	100.0%	41.4%	2.0%	8.7%	1.3%	3.3%	20.6%	3.9%	17.5%	1.4%

Table X31 Highest level of education completed by area and gender (# of people)

	Highest level of education completed (#)							
	Total	Early childhood education	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	College	University	Technical
National	269,408	1,796	145,709	58,505	37,140	13,952	6,467	5,839
Male	138,872	640	69,953	30,314	20,978	8,626	4,186	4,175
Female	130,536	1,156	75,756	28,191	16,162	5,326	2,281	1,664
Urban	56,327	224	18,965	13,214	11,925	6,148	4,257	1,594
Male	28,509	97	8,039	6,760	6,311	3,310	2,786	1,206
Female	27,820	127	10,926	6,455	5,614	2,838	1,471	389
Rural	213,083	1,572	126,744	45,291	25,216	7,804	2,211	4,245
Male	110,363	543	61,914	23,554	14,667	5,315	1,401	2,969
Female	102,716	1,029	64,830	21,736	10,548	2,488	810	1,275

Table X32: Highest level of education completed by area and gender (% of population)

	Highest level of education completed (%)							
	Total	Early childhood education	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	College	University	Technical
National	100.0%	0.7%	54.1%	21.7%	13.8%	5.2%	2.4%	2.2%
Male	100.0%	0.5%	50.4%	21.8%	15.1%	6.2%	3.0%	3.0%
Female	100.0%	0.9%	58.0%	21.6%	12.4%	4.1%	1.7%	1.3%
Urban	100.0%	0.4%	33.7%	23.5%	21.2%	10.9%	7.6%	2.8%
Male	100.0%	0.3%	28.2%	23.7%	22.1%	11.6%	9.8%	4.2%
Female	100.0%	0.5%	39.3%	23.2%	20.2%	10.2%	5.3%	1.4%
Rural	100.0%	0.7%	59.5%	21.3%	11.8%	3.7%	1.0%	2.0%
Male	100.0%	0.5%	56.1%	21.3%	13.3%	4.8%	1.3%	2.7%
Female	100.0%	1.0%	63.1%	21.2%	10.3%	2.4%	0.8%	1.2%

Table X33: Reason for leaving school by area and gender (# of people)

	Reason for leaving school (#)												
	Total	Completed desired schooling	Poor academic progress	Further schooling not available	Too expensive	Too far away	Had to find a job	Help home /business	Pregnant	Teacher absent	Does not see value in education	Cannot afford lunch cost	Other
National	269,409	76,342	77,541	13,992	28,357	10,818	15,478	9,454	6,484	1,178	23,781	372	5,612
Male	138,872	42,919	38,735	7,624	14,884	4,783	10,779	2,325	553	353	12,812	110	2,995
Female	130,537	33,423	38,806	6,368	13,473	6,035	4,699	7,129	5,932	825	10,968	262	2,617
Urban	56,326	19,120	16,414	2,621	4,554	774	6,226	1,768	699	51	2,940	65	1,094
Male	28,509	10,789	7,635	1,405	2,085	322	3,788	486	11	0	1,445	0	543
Female	27,818	8,331	8,778	1,216	2,470	452	2,438	1,283	688	51	1,495	65	551
Rural	213,081	57,222	61,127	11,370	23,803	10,044	9,252	7,685	5,785	1,127	20,841	307	4,518
Male	110,364	32,130	31,099	6,219	12,800	4,461	6,991	1,840	541	353	11,368	110	2,452
Female	102,718	25,093	30,028	5,152	11,003	5,583	2,261	5,846	5,243	774	9,473	196	2,066

Table X34: Reason for leaving school by area and gender (% of population)

	Reason for leaving school (%)												
	Total	Completed desired schooling	Poor academic progress	Further schooling not available	Too expensive	Too far away	Had to find a job	Help home /business	Pregnancy	Teacher absenteeism	Does not see value in education	Cannot afford lunch cost	Other
National	100.0%	28.3%	28.8%	5.2%	10.5%	4.0%	5.7%	3.5%	2.4%	0.4%	8.8%	0.1%	2.1%
Male	100.0%	30.9%	27.9%	5.5%	10.7%	3.4%	7.8%	1.7%	0.4%	0.3%	9.2%	0.1%	2.2%
Female	100.0%	25.6%	29.7%	4.9%	10.3%	4.6%	3.6%	5.5%	4.5%	0.6%	8.4%	0.2%	2.0%
Urban	100.0%	33.9%	29.1%	4.7%	8.1%	1.4%	11.1%	3.1%	1.2%	0.1%	5.2%	0.1%	1.9%
Male	100.0%	37.8%	26.8%	4.9%	7.3%	1.1%	13.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	1.9%
Female	100.0%	29.9%	31.6%	4.4%	8.9%	1.6%	8.8%	4.6%	2.5%	0.2%	5.4%	0.2%	2.0%
Rural	100.0%	26.9%	28.7%	5.3%	11.2%	4.7%	4.3%	3.6%	2.7%	0.5%	9.8%	0.1%	2.1%
Male	100.0%	29.1%	28.2%	5.6%	11.6%	4.0%	6.3%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	10.3%	0.1%	2.2%
Female	100.0%	24.4%	29.2%	5.0%	10.7%	5.4%	2.2%	5.7%	5.1%	0.8%	9.2%	0.2%	2.0%

Table X35: Current level of education by area and gender (# of people)

	Current level of education (#)							
	Total	Early childhood education	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	College	University	Technical
National	219,962	43,051	119,186	32,023	15,478	3,614	4,209	2,401
Male	117,391	20,591	64,617	16,820	8,872	2,038	2,742	1,711
Female	102,569	22,459	54,569	15,203	6,606	1,576	1,467	689
Urban	38,937	6,188	16,245	6,047	5,588	2,042	2,272	555
Male	20,475	3,103	8,687	2,850	2,990	1,214	1,334	297
Female	18,460	3,085	7,557	3,197	2,597	828	938	258
Rural	181,026	36,863	102,942	25,976	9,891	1,572	1,937	1,845
Male	96,916	17,488	55,930	13,970	5,882	824	1,408	1,414
Female	84,109	19,374	47,012	12,006	4,009	748	529	431

Table X36: Current level of education by area and gender (% of population)

	Current level of education (%)							
	Total	Early childhood education	Primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	College	University	Technical
National	100.0%	19.6%	54.2%	14.6%	7.0%	1.6%	1.9%	1.1%
Male	100.0%	17.5%	55.0%	14.3%	7.6%	1.7%	2.3%	1.5%
Female	100.0%	21.9%	53.2%	14.8%	6.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.7%
Urban	100.0%	15.9%	41.7%	15.5%	14.4%	5.2%	5.8%	1.4%
Male	100.0%	15.2%	42.4%	13.9%	14.6%	5.9%	6.5%	1.5%
Female	100.0%	16.7%	40.9%	17.3%	14.1%	4.5%	5.1%	1.4%
Rural	100.0%	20.4%	56.9%	14.3%	5.5%	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%
Male	100.0%	18.0%	57.7%	14.4%	6.1%	0.9%	1.5%	1.5%
Female	100.0%	23.0%	55.9%	14.3%	4.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%

Table X37: School location (for current attendees) relative to household by area and gender (# of people)

	School location relative to the household (#)						
	Total	Same village	Within 30mn walk	More than 30mn walk	Boarding school	Elsewhere in the Solomon Islands	Overseas
National	219,962	89,857	60,559	44,138	13,300	11,206	902
Male	117,393	46,398	32,379	23,483	7,822	6,689	622
Female	102,569	43,459	28,180	20,655	5,478	4,517	280
Urban	38,937	19,041	7,999	7,569	1,540	2,304	484
Male	20,476	9,740	4,206	4,124	767	1,347	292
Female	18,460	9,300	3,793	3,445	773	957	192
Rural	181,025	70,816	52,560	36,569	11,760	8,901	419
Male	96,916	36,657	28,174	19,359	7,055	5,341	330
Female	84,108	34,159	24,386	17,210	4,705	3,560	88

Table X37a: School location (for current attendees) relative to household by area and gender (% of population)

	School location relative to the household (%)						
	Total	Same village	Within 30mn walk	More than 30mn walk	Boarding school	Elsewhere in the Solomon Islands	Overseas
National	100.0%	40.9%	27.5%	20.1%	6.0%	5.1%	0.4%
Male	100.0%	39.5%	27.6%	20.0%	6.7%	5.7%	0.5%
Female	100.0%	42.4%	27.5%	20.1%	5.3%	4.4%	0.3%
Urban	100.0%	48.9%	20.5%	19.4%	4.0%	5.9%	1.2%
Male	100.0%	47.6%	20.5%	20.1%	3.7%	6.6%	1.4%
Female	100.0%	50.4%	20.5%	18.7%	4.2%	5.2%	1.0%
Rural	100.0%	39.1%	29.0%	20.2%	6.5%	4.9%	0.2%
Male	100.0%	37.8%	29.1%	20.0%	7.3%	5.5%	0.3%
Female	100.0%	40.6%	29.0%	20.5%	5.6%	4.2%	0.1%

Table X38: Location of school lunch (for current attendees) by area and gender (# of people)

	Location of school lunch (#)						
	Total	Buys lunch	Lunch provided at school	At home	Bring food to school	No lunch	Other
National	219,962	51,537	21,453	110,293	24,814	10,094	1,771
Male	117,393	26,143	12,440	59,474	12,863	5,507	966
Female	102,569	25,394	9,013	50,819	11,951	4,587	805
Urban	38,937	25,863	3,547	7,101	1,857	400	169
Male	20,476	13,451	1,921	3,772	975	283	76
Female	18,460	12,413	1,626	3,329	882	118	94
Rural	181,025	25,674	17,906	103,192	22,957	9,693	1,602
Male	96,916	12,693	10,519	55,702	11,888	5,224	890
Female	84,109	12,981	7,387	47,490	11,069	4,469	712

Table X39: Location of school lunch (for current attendees) by area and gender (% of population)

	Location of school lunch (%)						
	Total	Buys lunch	Lunch provided at school	At home	Bring food to school	No lunch	Other
National	100.0%	23.4%	9.8%	50.1%	11.3%	4.6%	0.8%
Male	100.0%	22.3%	10.6%	50.7%	11.0%	4.7%	0.8%
Female	100.0%	24.8%	8.8%	49.5%	11.7%	4.5%	0.8%
Urban	100.0%	66.4%	9.1%	18.2%	4.8%	1.0%	0.4%
Male	100.0%	65.7%	9.4%	18.4%	4.8%	1.4%	0.4%
Female	100.0%	67.2%	8.8%	18.0%	4.8%	0.6%	0.5%
Rural	100.0%	14.2%	9.9%	57.0%	12.7%	5.4%	0.9%
Male	100.0%	13.1%	10.9%	57.5%	12.3%	5.4%	0.9%
Female	100.0%	15.4%	8.8%	56.5%	13.2%	5.3%	0.8%

Table X40: Residence (for current attendees) during school week (# of people)

	Residence during the school week (#)				
	Total	At school (boarding school)	At home (current residence)	In another household	Other
National	219,962	20,789	187,751	10,815	607
Male	117,393	12,023	99,050	5,964	356
Female	102,569	8,766	88,701	4,851	251
Urban	38,937	3,224	34,228	1,422	63
Male	20,476	1,769	17,782	901	25
Female	18,460	1,455	16,446	521	38
Rural	181,025	17,565	153,523	9,393	544
Male	96,916	10,254	81,268	5,063	331
Female	84,109	7,311	72,254	4,330	213

Table X41: Residence (for current attendees) during school week (% of population)

Residence during the school week (%)					
	Total	At school (boarding school)	At home (current residence)	In another household	Other
National	100.0%	9.5%	85.4%	4.9%	0.3%
Male	100.0%	10.2%	84.4%	5.1%	0.3%
Female	100.0%	8.5%	86.5%	4.7%	0.2%
Urban	100.0%	8.3%	87.9%	3.7%	0.2%
Male	100.0%	8.6%	86.8%	4.4%	0.1%
Female	100.0%	7.9%	89.1%	2.8%	0.2%
Rural	100.0%	9.7%	84.8%	5.2%	0.3%
Male	100.0%	10.6%	83.9%	5.2%	0.3%
Female	100.0%	8.7%	85.9%	5.1%	0.3%

Table X42: Main transport (for current attendees) to school (# of people)

Main transportation to school (#)							
	Total	Walking	Public transport	Private vehicle	Boat	Plane	Other
National	219,962	185,658	17,053	4,019	6,301	532	6,398
Male	117,393	97,979	9,729	2,308	3,861	313	3,202
Female	102,569	87,678	7,324	1,712	2,440	220	3,196
Urban	38,937	23,460	11,023	3,008	574	322	550
Male	20,476	12,230	5,780	1,669	361	188	248
Female	18,460	11,230	5,243	1,339	213	134	302
Rural	181,025	162,198	6,030	1,011	5,728	210	5,848
Male	96,916	85,749	3,949	639	3,501	124	2,954
Female	84,109	76,449	2,081	372	2,227	86	2,894

Table X43: Main transport (for current attendees) to school (% of population)

Main transportation to school (%)							
	Total	Walking	Public transport	Private vehicle	Boat	Plane	Other
National	100.0%	84.4%	7.8%	1.8%	2.9%	0.2%	2.9%
Male	100.0%	83.5%	8.3%	2.0%	3.3%	0.3%	2.7%
Female	100.0%	85.5%	7.1%	1.7%	2.4%	0.2%	3.1%
Urban	100.0%	60.3%	28.3%	7.7%	1.5%	0.8%	1.4%
Male	100.0%	59.7%	28.2%	8.2%	1.8%	0.9%	1.2%
Female	100.0%	60.8%	28.4%	7.3%	1.2%	0.7%	1.6%
Rural	100.0%	89.6%	3.3%	0.6%	3.2%	0.1%	3.2%
Male	100.0%	88.5%	4.1%	0.7%	3.6%	0.1%	3.0%
Female	100.0%	90.9%	2.5%	0.4%	2.6%	0.1%	3.4%

Table X44: Number of hours (for current attendees) in a school week (# of people)

	Number of hours in a school week (#)					
	Total	< 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 +
National	219,962	27,190	35,900	94,894	56,630	5,348
Male	117,393	14,147	17,425	52,513	30,271	3,037
Female	102,569	13,043	18,475	42,381	26,359	2,311
Urban	38,937	5,243	4,568	14,193	13,520	1,413
Male	20,476	2,764	2,488	7,466	6,852	907
Female	18,460	2,480	2,079	6,728	6,668	506
Rural	181,025	21,947	31,333	80,700	43,110	3,935
Male	96,916	11,384	14,937	45,047	23,419	2,130
Female	84,109	10,563	16,396	35,653	19,691	1,806

Table X45: Number of hours (for current attendees) in a school week (% of population)

	Number of hours in a school week (%)					
	Total	< 10	10 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 +
National	100.0%	12.4%	16.3%	43.1%	25.7%	2.4%
Male	100.0%	12.1%	14.8%	44.7%	25.8%	2.6%
Female	100.0%	12.7%	18.0%	41.3%	25.7%	2.3%
Urban	100.0%	13.5%	11.7%	36.5%	34.7%	3.6%
Male	100.0%	13.5%	12.2%	36.5%	33.5%	4.4%
Female	100.0%	13.4%	11.3%	36.4%	36.1%	2.7%
Rural	100.0%	12.1%	17.3%	44.6%	23.8%	2.2%
Male	100.0%	11.7%	15.4%	46.5%	24.2%	2.2%
Female	100.0%	12.6%	19.5%	42.4%	23.4%	2.1%

Table X46: Main activity status last week by area and gender (number of people)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main activity status last week	438,802	223,649	215,157	87,214	44,428	42,785	351,588	179,220	172,369
Employer	1,411	1,126	285	735	646	89	676	480	197
Employee (public sector)	22,346	13,588	8,758	8,259	4,882	3,377	14,087	8,707	5,381
Employee (private sector)	31,082	22,899	8,184	18,032	11,970	6,062	13,050	10,929	2,121
Employee (NGO)	1,516	980	537	646	339	307	870	640	230
Employee (Church)	3,835	3,041	794	547	258	289	3,288	2,783	505
Producing goods for sale	34,363	21,446	12,917	6,656	3,578	3,078	27,707	17,868	9,839
Producing goods for self-consumption	124,936	55,682	69,254	1,837	972	865	123,098	54,710	68,388
Unpaid family worker in a business or plantation	9,211	6,995	2,216	699	386	313	8,512	6,610	1,903
Unpaid family worker (household domestic work)	36,161	10,688	25,473	8,460	2,774	5,686	27,701	7,914	19,787
Voluntary / Community work	5,687	4,687	1,000	379	307	71	5,309	4,380	929
Student (full time)	123,123	67,156	55,967	25,902	13,867	12,035	97,220	53,288	43,932
Student (part time)	7,992	4,721	3,272	1,598	838	760	6,394	3,883	2,511
Homemaker	25,939	4,425	21,514	11,664	2,591	9,074	14,275	1,834	12,440
Retired / too old	3,829	1,531	2,299	871	488	382	2,959	1,042	1,916
Did not pursue any activity	7,371	4,684	2,687	929	532	397	6,442	4,152	2,290

Table X47: Main activity status last week by area and gender (% of population)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Main activity status last week	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Employer	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%
Employee (public sector)	5.1%	6.1%	4.1%	9.5%	11.0%	7.9%	4.0%	4.9%	3.1%
Employee (private sector)	7.1%	10.2%	3.8%	20.7%	26.9%	14.2%	3.7%	6.1%	1.2%
Employee (NGO)	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
Employee (Church)	0.9%	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	1.6%	0.3%
Producing goods for sale	7.8%	9.6%	6.0%	7.6%	8.1%	7.2%	7.9%	10.0%	5.7%
Producing goods for self-consumption	28.5%	24.9%	32.2%	2.1%	2.2%	2.0%	35.0%	30.5%	39.7%
Unpaid family worker in a business or plantation	2.1%	3.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	2.4%	3.7%	1.1%
Unpaid family worker (household domestic work)	8.2%	4.8%	11.8%	9.7%	6.2%	13.3%	7.9%	4.4%	11.5%
Voluntary / Community work	1.3%	2.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	1.5%	2.4%	0.5%
Student (full time)	28.1%	30.0%	26.0%	29.7%	31.2%	28.1%	27.7%	29.7%	25.5%
Student (part time)	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	2.2%	1.5%
Homemaker	5.9%	2.0%	10.0%	13.4%	5.8%	21.2%	4.1%	1.0%	7.2%
Retired / too old	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%
Did not pursue any activity	1.7%	2.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.3%

Table X48: Hours worked last week by 10 hour intervals and willingness to work more hours by area and gender (# of people)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hours worked (main activity)	270,075	140,843	129,231	45,992	25,971	20,021	224,082	114,872	109,210
< 10 hours	7,185	4,089	3,095	1,079	519	561	6,105	3,571	2,534
10 - 19 hours	26,500	13,728	12,772	2,038	1,089	949	24,461	12,639	11,823
20 - 29 hours	52,603	26,587	26,016	4,317	2,100	2,217	48,285	24,487	23,799
30 - 39 hours	86,558	40,470	46,087	5,882	2,726	3,156	80,676	37,745	42,932
40 - 49 hours	77,047	43,470	33,577	22,369	13,108	9,260	54,678	30,362	24,317
50 - 59 hours	12,811	7,641	5,170	6,364	3,847	2,517	6,447	3,794	2,654
60 - 69 hours	3,765	2,534	1,231	1,752	1,139	612	2,014	1,395	619
70 - 79 hours	2,340	1,544	796	1,233	797	435	1,107	746	361
80 + hours	1,266	780	486	958	645	313	308	135	173

Table X49: Hours worked last week by 10 hour intervals and willingness to work more hours by area and gender (% of population)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Hours worked (main activity)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
< 10 hours	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%
10 - 19 hours	9.8%	9.7%	9.9%	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%	10.9%	11.0%	10.8%
20 - 29 hours	19.5%	18.9%	20.1%	9.4%	8.1%	11.1%	21.5%	21.3%	21.8%
30 - 39 hours	32.0%	28.7%	35.7%	12.8%	10.5%	15.8%	36.0%	32.9%	39.3%
40 - 49 hours	28.5%	30.9%	26.0%	48.6%	50.5%	46.3%	24.4%	26.4%	22.3%
50 - 59 hours	4.7%	5.4%	4.0%	13.8%	14.8%	12.6%	2.9%	3.3%	2.4%
60 - 69 hours	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	3.8%	4.4%	3.1%	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%
70 - 79 hours	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	2.7%	3.1%	2.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
80 + hours	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

Table X50: Actively looked for work or another job last week, reason for not looking and available to work or take another job last week by area and sex (#, people)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Actively looked for work or another job last week	437,895	223,158	214,737	86,994	44,280	42,713	350,902	178,878	172,024
Yes	17,544	11,345	6,199	5,858	3,510	2,348	11,686	7,835	3,851
No	420,351	211,813	208,538	81,136	40,770	40,365	339,216	171,043	168,173
Reason for not looking	420,530	211,978	208,550	81,136	40,770	40,367	339,394	171,207	168,187
Student	118,690	64,843	53,846	26,361	14,084	12,277	92,329	50,759	41,570
Not interested in working - content with current situation	148,082	72,811	75,271	14,182	6,464	7,719	133,900	66,347	67,553
Not interested seeking job - content with current job	87,348	48,147	39,201	25,698	15,510	10,188	61,650	32,637	29,013
Not interested in working more hours	10,006	4,997	5,009	1,307	766	541	8,700	4,231	4,469
Believe no paid work available	11,416	6,735	4,681	1,684	831	853	9,732	5,904	3,828
Discouraged	4,138	2,248	1,890	733	398	335	3,405	1,850	1,555
Weather	460	389	71	0	0	0	460	389	71
Disabled	2,202	1,372	830	441	292	149	1,761	1,080	681
Too old	11,428	5,085	6,342	2,061	984	1,077	9,367	4,101	5,266
Homemaker	21,662	3,045	18,618	7,719	1,062	6,657	13,943	1,982	11,961
Other	5,098	2,306	2,791	950	379	571	4,147	1,927	2,220
Available to work or take another job last week	437,619	223,020	214,597	86,702	44,115	42,587	350,916	178,906	172,010
Yes	29,769	17,577	12,191	8,722	4,833	3,889	21,046	12,744	8,302
No	407,850	205,443	202,406	77,980	39,282	38,698	329,870	166,162	163,708

Table X51: Actively looked for work or another job last week, reason for not looking and available to work or take another job last week by area and sex (% of population)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Actively looked for work or another job last week	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	4.0%	5.1%	2.9%	6.7%	7.9%	5.5%	3.3%	4.4%	2.2%
No	96.0%	94.9%	97.1%	93.3%	92.1%	94.5%	96.7%	95.6%	97.8%
Reason for not looking	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Student	28.2%	30.6%	25.8%	32.5%	34.5%	30.4%	27.2%	29.6%	24.7%
Not interested in working - content with current situation	35.2%	34.3%	36.1%	17.5%	15.9%	19.1%	39.5%	38.8%	40.2%
Not interested seeking job - content with current job	20.8%	22.7%	18.8%	31.7%	38.0%	25.2%	18.2%	19.1%	17.3%
Not interested in working more hours	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	1.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%
Believe no paid work available	2.7%	3.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	3.4%	2.3%
Discouraged	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%
Weather	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
Disabled	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
Too old	2.7%	2.4%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.7%	2.8%	2.4%	3.1%
Homemaker	5.2%	1.4%	8.9%	9.5%	2.6%	16.5%	4.1%	1.2%	7.1%
Other	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Available to work or take another job last week	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	6.8%	7.9%	5.7%	10.1%	11.0%	9.1%	6.0%	7.1%	4.8%
No	93.2%	92.1%	94.3%	89.9%	89.0%	90.9%	94.0%	92.9%	95.2%

Table X52: Drink alcohol, chew betel-nut, drink kava, smoke by area and gender (% of population)

	National			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Drink alcohol	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	7.1%	12.8%	1.1%	10.9%	18.9%	2.5%	6.1%	11.3%	0.8%
No	92.9%	87.2%	98.9%	89.1%	81.1%	97.5%	93.9%	88.7%	99.2%
Chew betel-nut	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%	100.1%	100.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	45.3%	49.2%	41.4%	42.9%	47.5%	38.2%	45.9%	49.6%	42.1%
No	54.7%	50.8%	58.7%	57.2%	52.6%	62.0%	54.1%	50.4%	57.9%
Drink kava	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Yes	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%
No	99.4%	99.0%	99.9%	99.6%	99.3%	99.8%	99.4%	98.9%	99.9%
Smoke	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.1%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%
Yes	21.8%	34.1%	9.0%	24.2%	35.5%	12.5%	21.2%	33.7%	8.1%
No	78.2%	65.8%	91.0%	75.8%	64.4%	87.6%	78.7%	66.2%	91.8%

APPENDIX 2: SELECTED EXPENDITURE TABLES

Table X53: Total household expenditure (SBD\$ 000)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	NATIONAL					
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,425,185	1,399,809	38,198	56,701	-	2,919,894
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	489,834	63,722	1,664	4,883	-	560,103
Clothing and footwear	133,592	-	1,069	-	-	134,661
Housing and utilities	349,575	216	2,029	-	1,082,671	1,434,491
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	151,857	119	9,358	106	-	161,440
Health	11,297	-	3,092	-	-	14,390
Transportation	659,441	-	9,638	-	-	669,079
Communication	192,595	-	29	-	-	192,623
Recreation & culture	82,327	-	1,135	-	-	83,463
Education	98,932	-	1,746	-	-	100,678
Restaurants & hotels	42,184	-	722	-	-	42,906
Miscellaneous good & services	49,925	-	3,330	-	-	53,254
Total consumption expenditure COICOP	3,686,744	1,463,867	72,010	61,690	1,082,671	6,366,983
Ceremonies	113,051	-	-	-	-	113,051
Cash donations to households	105,033	-	-	-	-	105,033
Cash donations to church	83,568	-	-	-	-	83,568
Cash donations to village	7,116	-	-	-	-	7,116
Taxes and fines	14,085	-	-	-	-	14,085
Cash donations to associations	1,091	-	-	-	-	1,091
Other charitable	15,142	-	-	-	-	15,142
Total non-consumption expenditure	339,086	-	-	-	-	339,086
Purchase of land or house	15,388	-	-	-	-	15,388
House construction	110,906	-	-	-	-	110,906
Major improvements to house	12,395	-	-	-	-	12,395
Plant or equipment	46,945	-	-	-	-	46,945
Mortgage payment	21,022	-	-	-	-	21,022
Total household investment expenditure	206,656	-	-	-	-	206,656
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,232,486	1,463,867	72,010	61,690	1,082,671	6,912,725

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations; minor variations in totals due to rounding

Table X54: Total urban household expenditure (SBD\$ 000)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	URBAN					
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	539,355	57,863	8,031	4,458	-	609,707
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	208,765	2,065	311	130	-	211,271
Clothing and footwear	40,812	-	637	-	-	41,449
Housing and utilities	261,091	-	1,554	-	337,245	599,890
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	49,213	13	3,779	-	-	53,005
Health	3,831	-	15	-	-	3,846
Transportation	309,880	-	2,759	-	-	312,639
Communication	94,925	-	26	-	-	94,951
Recreation & culture	24,066	-	604	-	-	24,670
Education	40,625	-	794	-	-	41,419
Restaurants & hotels	21,644	-	448	-	-	22,092
Miscellaneous good & services	25,864	-	717	-	-	26,581
Total consumption expenditure COICOP	1,620,071	59,941	19,673	4,588	337,245	2,041,519
Ceremonies	27,707	-	-	-	-	27,707
Cash donations to households	40,332	-	-	-	-	40,332
Cash donations to church	21,754	-	-	-	-	21,754
Cash donations to village	1,161	-	-	-	-	1,161
Taxes and fines	5,005	-	-	-	-	5,005
Cash donations to associations	526	-	-	-	-	526
Other charitable	4,776	-	-	-	-	4,776
Total non-consumption expenditure	101,260	-	-	-	-	101,260
Purchase of land or house	3,870	-	-	-	-	3,870
House construction	30,104	-	-	-	-	30,104
Major improvements to house	6,276	-	-	-	-	6,276
Plant or equipment	21,205	-	-	-	-	21,205
Mortgage payment	15,623	-	-	-	-	15,623
Total household investment expenditure	77,077	-	-	-	-	77,077
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,798,408	59,941	19,673	4,588	337,245	2,219,856

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations. minor variations in totals due to rounding

Table X55: Total rural household expenditure (SBD\$ 000)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	RURAL				Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household			
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	885,831	1,341,947	30,167	52,243	-	2,310,188
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	281,069	61,658	1,353	4,753	-	348,833
Clothing and footwear	92,779	-	432	-	-	93,211
Housing and utilities	88,484	216	475	-	745,426	834,601
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	102,644	106	5,579	106	-	108,435
Health	7,467	-	3,077	-	-	10,544
Transportation	349,561	-	6,879	-	-	356,440
Communication	97,670	-	3	-	-	97,673
Recreation & culture	58,261	-	532	-	-	58,793
Education	58,307	-	952	-	-	59,259
Restaurants & hotels	20,541	-	275	-	-	20,816
Miscellaneous good & services	24,061	-	2,613	-	-	26,674
Total consumption expenditure	2,066,674	1,403,926	52,337	57,102	745,426	4,325,465
Non-consumption expenditure*						
Ceremonies	85,344	-	-	-	-	85,344
Cash donations to households	64,701	-	-	-	-	64,701
Cash donations to church	61,814	-	-	-	-	61,814
Cash donations to village	5,955	-	-	-	-	5,955
Taxes and fines	9,080	-	-	-	-	9,080
Cash donations to associations	565	-	-	-	-	565
Other charitable	10,366	-	-	-	-	10,366
Total non-consumption expenditure	237,825	-	-	-	-	237,825
Household investment expenditure						
Purchase of land or house	11,518	-	-	-	-	11,518
House construction	80,802	-	-	-	-	80,802
Major improvements to house	6,120	-	-	-	-	6,120
Plant or equipment	25,740	-	-	-	-	25,740
Mortgage payment	5,399	-	-	-	-	5,399
Total household investment expenditure	129,579	-	-	-	-	129,579
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,434,078	1,403,926	52,337	57,102	745,426	4,692,869

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations; variations in totals are due to rounding

Table X56: Average national household expenditure (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	NATIONAL					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	13,191	12,956	354	525	-	-	27,026
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	4,534	590	15	45	-	-	5,184
Clothing and footwear	1,236	-	10	-	-	-	1,246
Housing and utilities	3,236	2	19	-	10,021	-	13,277
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	1,406	1	87	1	-	-	1,494
Health	105	-	29	-	-	-	133
Transportation	6,104	-	89	-	-	-	6,193
Communication	1,783	-	-	-	-	-	1,783
Recreation & culture	762	-	11	-	-	-	773
Education	916	-	16	-	-	-	932
Restaurants & hotels	390	-	7	-	-	-	397
Miscellaneous good & services	462	-	31	-	-	-	493
Average household consumption expenditure	34,124	13,549	667	571	10021	-	58,931
Non-consumption expenditure*							
Ceremonies	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	1,046
Cash donations to households	972	-	-	-	-	-	972
Cash donations to church	773	-	-	-	-	-	773
Cash donations to village	66	-	-	-	-	-	66
Taxes and fines	130	-	-	-	-	-	130
Cash donations to associations	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other charitable	140	-	-	-	-	-	140
Average household non-consumption expenditure	3,138	-	-	-	-	-	3,138
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	142	-	-	-	-	-	142
House construction	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	1,027
Major improvements to house	115	-	-	-	-	-	115
Plant or equipment	435	-	-	-	-	-	435
Mortgage payment	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
Average household investment expenditure	1,913	-	-	-	-	-	1,913
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	39,175	13,549	667	571	10,021	-	63,982

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations.

Table X57: Average urban household expenditure (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	URBAN					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	28,365	3,043	422	234	-	-	32,065
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	10,979	109	16	7	-	-	11,111
Clothing and footwear	2,146	-	34	-	-	-	2,180
Housing and utilities	13,731	-	82	-	17,736	-	31,548
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2,588	1	199	-	-	-	2,788
Health	201	-	1	-	-	-	202
Transportation	16,297	-	145	-	-	-	16,442
Communication	4,992	-	1	-	-	-	4,993
Recreation & culture	1,266	-	32	-	-	-	1,297
Education	2,136	-	42	-	-	-	2,178
Restaurants & hotels	1,138	-	24	-	-	-	1,162
Miscellaneous good & services	1,360	-	38	-	-	-	1,398
Average household consumption expenditure	85,200	3,152	1,035	241	17,736	-	107,364
Non-consumption expenditure*							
Ceremonies	1,457	-	-	-	-	-	1,457
Cash donations to households	2,121	-	-	-	-	-	2,121
Cash donations to church	1,144	-	-	-	-	-	1,144
Cash donations to village	61	-	-	-	-	-	61
Taxes and fines	263	-	-	-	-	-	263
Cash donations to associations	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
Other charitable	251	-	-	-	-	-	251
Average household non-consumption expenditure	5,325	-	-	-	-	-	5,325
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	204	-	-	-	-	-	204
House construction	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	1,583
Major improvements to house	330	-	-	-	-	-	330
Plant or equipment	1,115	-	-	-	-	-	1,115
Mortgage payment	822	-	-	-	-	-	822
Average household investment expenditure	4,053	-	-	-	-	-	4,053
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	94,578	3,152	1,035	241	17,736	-	116,742

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X58: Average rural household expenditure (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	RURAL					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9,950	15,074	339	587	-	-	25,950
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	3,157	693	15	53	-	-	3,918
Clothing and footwear	1,042	-	5	-	-	-	1,047
Housing and utilities	994	2	5	-	8,373	-	9,375
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	1,153	1	63	1	-	-	1,218
Health	84	-	35	-	-	-	118
Transportation	3,927	-	77	-	-	-	4,004
Communication	1,097	-	-	-	-	-	1,097
Recreation & culture	654	-	6	-	-	-	660
Education	655	-	11	-	-	-	666
Restaurants & hotels	231	-	3	-	-	-	234
Miscellaneous good & services	270	-	29	-	-	-	300
Average household consumption expenditure	23,214	15,770	588	641	8,373		48,587
Non-consumption expenditure*							
Ceremonies	959	-	-	-	-	-	959
Cash donations to households	727	-	-	-	-	-	727
Cash donations to church	694	-	-	-	-	-	694
Cash donations to village	67	-	-	-	-	-	67
Taxes and fines	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Cash donations to associations	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other charitable	116	-	-	-	-	-	116
Average household non-consumption expenditure	2,671	-	-	-	-	-	2,671
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	129	-	-	-	-	-	129
House construction	908	-	-	-	-	-	908
Major improvements to house	69	-	-	-	-	-	69
Plant or equipment	289	-	-	-	-	-	289
Mortgage payment	61	-	-	-	-	-	61
Average household investment expenditure	1,456	-	-	-	-	-	1,456
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE	27,341	15,770	588	641	8,373		52,713

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X59: Average national per capita expenditure (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	NATIONAL					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,314	2,273	62	92	-	-	4,742
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	795	103	3	8	-	-	910
Clothing and footwear	217	-	2	-	-	-	219
Housing and utilities	568	-	3	-	1,758	-	2,329
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	247	-	15	-	-	-	262
Health	18	-	5	-	-	-	23
Transportation	1,071	-	16	-	-	-	1,087
Communication	313	-	0	-	-	-	313
Recreation & culture	134	-	2	-	-	-	136
Education	161	-	3	-	-	-	163
Restaurants & hotels	69	-	1	-	-	-	70
Miscellaneous good & services	81	-	5	-	-	-	86
Average per capita consumption expenditure	5,987	2,377	117	100	1,758		10,339
Non-consumption expenditure*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ceremonies	184	-	-	-	-	-	184
Cash donations to households	171	-	-	-	-	-	171
Cash donations to church	136	-	-	-	-	-	136
Cash donations to village	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Taxes and fines	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Cash donations to associations	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other charitable	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
Average per capita non-consumption expenditure	551	-	-	-	-	-	551
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
House construction	180	-	-	-	-	-	180
Major improvements to house	20	-	-	-	-	-	20
Plant or equipment	76	-	-	-	-	-	76
Mortgage payment	34	-	-	-	-	-	34
Average per capita investment expenditure	336	-	-	-	-	-	336
AVERAGE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE	6,873	2,377	117	100	1,758		11,226

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations.

Table X60: Average urban per capita expenditure (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	URBAN					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,713	506	70	39	-	5,327	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	1,824	18	3	1	-	1,846	
Clothing and footwear	357	-	6	-	-	362	
Housing and utilities	2,281	-	14	-	2,947	5,241	
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	430	-	33	-	-	463	
Health	33	-	-	-	-	34	
Transportation	2,708	-	24	-	-	2,732	
Communication	829	-	0	-	-	830	
Recreation & culture	210	-	5	-	-	216	
Education	355	-	7	-	-	362	
Restaurants & hotels	189	-	4	-	-	193	
Miscellaneous good & services	226	-	6	-	-	232	
Average per capita consumption expenditure	14,155	524	172	40	2,947	17,837	
Non-consumption expenditure*	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ceremonies	242	-	-	-	-	242	
Cash donations to households	352	-	-	-	-	352	
Cash donations to church	190	-	-	-	-	190	
Cash donations to village	10	-	-	-	-	10	
Taxes and fines	44	-	-	-	-	44	
Cash donations to associations	5	-	-	-	-	5	
Other charitable	42	-	-	-	-	42	
Average per capita non-consumption expenditure	885	-	-	-	-	885	
Household investment expenditure	0	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchase of land or house	34	-	-	-	-	34	
House construction	263	-	-	-	-	263	
Major improvements to house	55	-	-	-	-	55	
Plant or equipment	185	-	-	-	-	185	
Mortgage payment	137	-	-	-	-	137	
Average per capita investment expenditure	673	-	-	-	-	673	
AVERAGE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE	15,713	524	172	40	2,947	19,396	

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations.

Table X61: Average rural per capita expenditure (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	RURAL					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,767	2,677	60	104	-	-	4,608
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	561	123	3	9	-	-	696
Clothing and footwear	185	-	1	-	-	-	186
Housing and utilities	176	-	1	-	1,487	-	1,665
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	205	-	11	-	-	-	216
Health	15	-	6	-	-	-	21
Transportation	697	-	14	-	-	-	711
Communication	195	-	0	-	-	-	195
Recreation & culture	116	-	1	-	-	-	117
Education	116	-	2	-	-	-	118
Restaurants & hotels	41	-	1	-	-	-	42
Miscellaneous good & services	48	-	5	-	-	-	53
Average per capita consumption expenditure	4,122	2,800	104	114	1,487	-	8,628
Non-consumption expenditure*	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ceremonies	170	-	-	-	-	-	170
Cash donations to households	129	-	-	-	-	-	129
Cash donations to church	123	-	-	-	-	-	123
Cash donations to village	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Taxes and fines	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Cash donations to associations	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other charitable	21	-	-	-	-	-	21
Average per capita non-consumption expenditure	474	-	-	-	-	-	474
Household investment expenditure	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Purchase of land or house	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
House construction	161	-	-	-	-	-	161
Major improvements to house	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Plant or equipment	51	-	-	-	-	-	51
Mortgage payment	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Average per capita investment expenditure	258	-	-	-	-	-	258
AVERAGE PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE	4,855	2,800	104	114	1,487	-	9,360

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X62: National distribution of household expenditure (%)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	NATIONAL						TOTAL
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent		
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.6%	20.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	42.2%	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	7.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8.1%	
Clothing and footwear	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	
Housing and utilities	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	20.8%	
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	
Health	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Transportation	9.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	
Communication	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	
Recreation & culture	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	
Education	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	
Restaurants & hotels	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	
Miscellaneous good & services	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	
Total consumption expenditure	53.3%	21.2%	1.0%	0.9%	15.7%	92.1%	
Non-consumption expenditure*							
Ceremonies	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	
Cash donations to households	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	
Cash donations to church	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	
Cash donations to village	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Taxes and fines	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Cash donations to associations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Other charitable	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Total non-consumption expenditure	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
House construction	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	
Major improvements to house	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Plant or equipment	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	
Mortgage payment	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	
Total household investment expenditure	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	61.2%	21.2%	1.0%	0.9%	15.7%	100.0%	

Table X63: Urban distribution of household expenditure (%)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	URBAN					
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	24.3%	2.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	27.5%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	9.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%
Clothing and footwear	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Housing and utilities	11.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	15.2%	27.0%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Health	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Transportation	14.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%
Communication	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Recreation & culture	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Education	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Restaurants & hotels	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Miscellaneous good & services	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Total consumption expenditure	73.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.2%	15.2%	92.0%
Non-consumption expenditure*	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ceremonies	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Cash donations to households	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Cash donations to church	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Cash donations to village	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Taxes and fines	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Cash donations to associations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other charitable	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total non-consumption expenditure	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
Household investment expenditure						
Purchase of land or house	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
House construction	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Major improvements to house	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Plant or equipment	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Mortgage payment	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Total household investment expenditure	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	81.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.2%	15.2%	100.0%

Table X64: Rural distribution of household expenditure (%)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	RURAL						TOTAL
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent		
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift -home produced			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	18.9%	28.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%	49.2%	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	6.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	7.4%	
Clothing and footwear	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	
Housing and utilities	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	17.8%	
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	
Health	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Transportation	7.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	
Communication	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	
Recreation & culture	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	
Education	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	
Restaurants & hotels	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Miscellaneous good & services	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	
Total consumption expenditure	44.0%	29.9%	1.1%	1.2%	15.9%	92.2%	
Non-consumption expenditure*							
Ceremonies	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	
Cash donations to households	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	
Cash donations to church	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	
Cash donations to village	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Taxes and fines	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Cash donations to associations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Other charitable	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Total non-consumption expenditure	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
House construction	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	
Major improvements to house	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Plant or equipment	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
Mortgage payment	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Total household investment expenditure	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	51.9%	29.9%	1.1%	1.2%	15.9%	100.0%	

Table X65: National distribution of household expenditure by expenditure category (%)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	NATIONAL					
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	22.4%	22.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	45.9%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	7.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8.8%
Clothing and footwear	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Housing and utilities	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%	22.5%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Health	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Transportation	10.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Communication	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Recreation & culture	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
Education	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Restaurants & hotels	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Miscellaneous good & services	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Total consumption expenditure	57.9%	23.0%	1.1%	1.0%	17.0%	100.0%
Non-consumption expenditure*						
Ceremonies	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
Cash donations to households	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%
Cash donations to church	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.6%
Cash donations to village	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Taxes and fines	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Cash donations to associations	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Other charitable	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%
Total non-consumption expenditure	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Household investment expenditure						
Purchase of land or house	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%
House construction	53.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.7%
Major improvements to house	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
Plant or equipment	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.7%
Mortgage payment	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%
Total household investment expenditure	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	61.2%	61.2%	61.2%	61.2%	61.2%	61.2%

Table X66: Urban distribution of household expenditure by expenditure category (%)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	URBAN					Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household				
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)			
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	26.4%	2.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	29.9%	
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	10.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	
Clothing and footwear	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	
Housing and utilities	12.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	16.5%	29.4%	
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	
Health	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Transportation	15.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	
Communication	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	
Recreation & culture	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	
Education	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	
Restaurants & hotels	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	
Miscellaneous good & services	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	
Total consumption expenditure	79.4%	2.9%	1.0%	0.2%	16.5%	100.0%	
Non-consumption expenditure*							
Ceremonies	27.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.4%	
Cash donations to households	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.8%	
Cash donations to church	21.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.5%	
Cash donations to village	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	
Taxes and fines	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	
Cash donations to associations	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
Other charitable	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	
Total non-consumption expenditure	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
Household investment expenditure							
Purchase of land or house	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	
House construction	39.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%	
Major improvements to house	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	
Plant or equipment	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	
Mortgage payment	20.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.3%	
Total household investment expenditure	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	81.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.2%	15.2%	100.0%	

Table X67: Rural distribution of household expenditure by expenditure category (%)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	RURAL					
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	20.5%	31.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	53.4%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	6.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	8.1%
Clothing and footwear	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
Housing and utilities	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.2%	19.3%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Health	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Transportation	8.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
Communication	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Recreation & culture	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Education	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Restaurants & hotels	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Miscellaneous good & services	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Total consumption expenditure	47.8%	32.5%	1.2%	1.3%	17.2%	100.0%
Non-consumption expenditure*						
Ceremonies	35.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.9%
Cash donations to households	27.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.2%
Cash donations to church	26.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%
Cash donations to village	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Taxes and fines	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Cash donations to associations	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other charitable	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
Total non-consumption expenditure	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Household investment expenditure						
Purchase of land or house	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%
House construction	62.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.4%
Major improvements to house	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
Plant or equipment	19.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%
Mortgage payment	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Total household investment expenditure	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	51.9%	29.9%	1.1%	1.2%	15.9%	100.0%

Table X68: National expenditure by expenditure category and COICOP class (SBD\$)

Expenditure category and sub-categories	NATIONAL					TOTAL
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages						
Bread and cereals	760,144,302	305,368	25,471,071	77,906		785,998,646
Coffee, tea and cocoa	39,468,106	2,053,122	468,974	22,352		42,012,553
Fish and sea food	222,014,104	280,684,665	2,916,163	15,519,727		521,134,659
Food products nec	18,793,467	87,349	288,927			19,169,742
Fruit	41,551,403	234,767,264	1,269,605	7,385,473		284,973,745
Meat	90,458,222	41,326,412	1,744,066	9,928,152		143,456,852
Milk, cheese and eggs	9,649,747	4,110,363	195,756	50,535		14,006,401
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	17,680,787		207,918			17,888,705
Oils and fats	20,208,229		163,019	20,616		20,391,864
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	73,070,327	79,337	1,983,674	20,986		75,154,323
Vegetables	132,146,730	836,395,488	3,488,863	23,675,235		995,706,315
Total food and non-alcoholic beverages	1,425,185,423	1,399,809,367	38,198,035	56,700,980	-	2,919,893,806
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances						
Beer	165,091,043		-			165,091,043
Narcotics	56,950,212	63,722,287	1,640,507	4,883,174		127,196,180
Spirits	3,109,419		-			3,109,419
Tobacco	263,831,522		23,506			263,855,028
Wine	851,658		-			851,658
Total alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	489,833,854	63,722,287	1,664,013	4,883,174	-	560,103,328
Clothing and footwear						
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	211,402		12,042			223,444
Clothing materials	5,905,664		97,974			6,003,637
Garments	110,302,264		623,577			110,925,842
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	1,516,049		19,481			1,535,530
Shoes and other footwear	15,656,222		316,356			15,972,577
Total clothing and footwear	133,591,600	-	1,069,430	-	-	134,661,030
Housing and utilities						
Actual rentals paid by tenants	103,833,578		637,964			104,471,542
Electricity	44,304,524		129,689			44,434,213

Gas	32,557,320		592,209		33,149,529
Heat energy	168,441		-		168,441
Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	-		-	864,646,208	864,646,208
Liquid fuels	61,490,930		316,266		61,807,196
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the household	14,435,559	216,011	330,662		14,982,232
Other imputed rentals	-		-	218,025,257	218,025,257
Other actual rentals	41,837,982		-		41,837,982
Other services relating to the household nec	491,933		-		491,933
Refuse collection	537,741		-		537,741
Services for the maintenance and repair of the household	1,542,465		-		1,542,465
Sewage collection	222,758		-		222,758
Solid fuels	14,574,037		-		14,574,037
Water supply	33,577,630		22,138		33,599,767
Total housing and utilities	349,574,897	216,011	2,028,929	-	1,082,671,465
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance					
Carpets and other floor coverings	4,735,216		19,163	88,358	4,842,737
Domestic services and household services	19,444,416		5,130,928		24,575,344
Furniture and furnishings,	19,307,726		465,543		19,773,268
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	9,881,509		1,410,987		11,292,497
Household textiles	12,327,723		181,554		12,509,277
Major household appliances whether electric or not	5,734,715		285,461		6,020,176
Major tools and equipment	24,621,161		1,065,064		25,686,224
Non-durable household goods	35,511,108	119,186	390,973	17,658	36,038,925
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	424		-		424
Repair of household appliance	7,142		-		7,142
Small electric household appliance	880,425		87,017		967,442
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	19,405,588		321,277		19,726,865
Total furnishings, equipment & maintenance	151,857,153	119,186	9,357,966	106,016	-
Health					
Dental services	905,283		-		905,283
Hospital services	2,571,050		3,092,430		5,663,481
Medical services	2,606,004		-		2,606,004
Other medical products	9,671		-		9,671
Paramedical services	2,014,420		-		2,014,420
Pharmaceutical products	3,059,785		-		3,059,785
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	131,106		-		131,106
Total health	11,297,320	-	3,092,430	-	14,389,750

Transportation			
Bicycles	1,813,257	-	1,813,257
Combined passenger transport	214,524	1,106	215,630
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	146,017,244	5,515,827	151,533,071
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	3,752,341	-	3,752,341
Motor cars	58,341,921	-	58,341,921
Motor cycles	291,250	-	291,250
Other purchased transport services	100,344	-	100,344
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	693,665	2,278	695,943
Passenger transport by air	73,475,929	2,555	73,478,484
Passenger transport by road	189,322,964	3,064,653	192,387,617
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	182,603,454	1,051,120	183,654,574
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	2,814,513	-	2,814,513
Total transportation	659,441,407	-	669,078,946
Communication			
Postal services	640,243	-	640,243
Telephone and telefax equipment	11,197,334	-	11,197,334
Telephone and telefax services	180,757,371	28,509	180,785,880
Total communication	192,594,948	-	192,623,457
Recreation & culture			
Books	1,996,466	54,639	2,051,105
Cultural services	1,153,555	91,379	1,244,934
Equipment for sport, camping and open air recreation	3,559,386	54,819	3,614,205
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	12,689,030	95,531	12,784,560
Games of chance	1,373,795	13,016	1,386,810
Games, toys and hobbies	2,161,880	158,616	2,320,496
Gardens, plants and flowers	396,542	341,847	738,389
Information processing equipment	13,630,372	53,147	13,683,519
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	544,048	-	544,048
Major durables for outdoor recreation	19,161,631	29,585	19,191,216
Miscellaneous printed matter	15,743	-	15,743
Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation	332,463	-	332,463
Newspapers and periodicals	241,648	-	241,648
Pets and related products	12,173,363	24,072	12,197,436
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instrument	1,606,583	-	1,606,583
Recording media	903,472	-	903,472
Recreational and sporting services	991,742	115,016	1,106,757

Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	308,406	-	-	308,406
Stationery and drawing materials	9,087,102		103,732	9,190,834
Total recreation & culture	82,327,225	-	1,135,399	83,462,624
Education				
Education not definable by level	404,611		1,725,968	2,130,579
Post- secondary non-tertiary education	4,405,851		-	4,405,851
Pre- primary and primary education	22,869,184		15,573	22,884,758
Secondary education	49,396,150		4,483	49,400,633
Tertiary education	21,855,974		-	21,855,974
Total education	98,931,770	-	1,746,024	100,677,794
Restaurants & hotels				
Accommodation services	6,616,733		113,368	6,730,101
Restaurants, cafes and the like	35,567,293		609,081	36,176,375
Total restaurants & hotels	42,184,027	-	722,449	42,906,476
Miscellaneous good & services				
Insurance connected with transport	1,019,198		6,604	1,025,801
Electric appliances for personal care	8,146		-	8,146
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	188,466		10,470	198,936
Insurance connected with health	243,893		-	243,893
Insurance connected with the household	1,412,330		33,480	1,445,810
Jewellery, clocks and watches	3,188,106		235,476	3,423,582
Life Insurance	1,105,658		-	1,105,658
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	29,504,987		717,930	30,222,917
Other financial services nec	90,017		-	90,017
Other Insurance	341,691		102,771	444,462
Other personal effects	7,888,406		2,007,870	9,896,277
Other services nec	4,933,665		215,095	5,148,760
Total miscellaneous good & services	49,924,562		3,329,696	53,254,258
Total ceremonies	113,050,955			113,050,955
Total cash donations to households	105,032,650			105,032,650
Total cash donations to church	83,567,988			83,567,988
Total cash donations to village	7,116,285			7,116,285
Total taxes and fines	14,085,007			14,085,007
Total cash donations to associations	1,091,092			1,091,092
Total other charitable	15,141,552			15,141,552
Total purchase of land or house	15,387,642			15,387,642

Total house construction	110,906,291					110,906,291
Total major improvements to house	12,395,447					12,395,447
Plant or equipment						
Carpets and other floor coverings	6,088					6,088
Furniture and furnishings,	202,339					202,339
Information processing equipment	769,702					769,702
Major durables for outdoor recreation	1,048,721					1,048,721
Major household appliances whether electric or not	18,510,449					18,510,449
Major tools and equipment	762,403					762,403
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the household	6,164					6,164
Motor cars	17,029,942					17,029,942
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	449,568					449,568
Other services nec	8,159,403					8,159,403
Total plant or equipment	46,944,779					46,944,779
Total mortgage payment	21,022,184					21,022,184
TOTAL	4,232,486,058	1,463,866,851	72,010,420	61,690,171	1,082,671,465	6,912,724,965

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X69: Urban expenditure by expenditure category and COICOP class

Expenditure category and sub-categories	URBAN				Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	This household		Another household			
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages						
Bread and cereals	230,627,755	4,947	5,349,350			235,982,052
Coffee, tea and cocoa	15,956,877		81,469			16,038,346
Fish and sea food	94,427,286	8,670,554	380,365	3,234,029		106,712,234
Food products nec	6,746,159	1,200	96,529			6,843,887
Fruit	25,250,329	10,899,983	290,061	99,769		36,540,142
Meat	49,474,715	1,875,541	813,541	661,750		52,825,547
Milk, cheese and eggs	6,158,207	286,099	159,390	11,029		6,614,725
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	10,987,043		116,306			11,103,348
Oils and fats	9,822,878		13,882			9,836,760
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	21,832,645		270,916			22,103,562
Vegetables	68,070,962	36,124,537	458,726	451,642		105,105,867
Total food and non-alcoholic beverages	539,354,855	57,862,860	8,030,535	4,458,219	-	609,706,469
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances						
Beer	76,211,119		-			76,211,119
Narcotics	29,037,073	2,064,618	307,297	130,265		31,539,253
Spirits	879,660		-			879,660
Tobacco	102,063,896		3,580			102,067,476
Wine	573,436		-			573,436
Total alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	208,765,184	2,064,618	310,876	130,265	-	211,270,944
Clothing and footwear						
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	100,144		12,042			112,186
Clothing materials	1,544,351		39,809			1,584,161
Garments	33,349,226		275,411			33,624,637
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	444,882		19,481			464,363
Shoes and other footwear	5,373,580		290,583			5,664,164
Total clothing and footwear	40,812,183	-	637,327	-	-	41,449,510
Housing and utilities						
Actual rentals paid by tenants	103,106,562		637,964			103,744,527

Electricity	43,243,960		127,952		43,371,912
Gas	22,204,330		592,209		22,796,539
Heat energy	159,223		-		159,223
Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	-		-	224,801,296	224,801,296
Liquid fuels	8,183,795		-		8,183,795
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the household	9,610,918		174,033		9,784,951
Other imputed rentals	-		-	112,444,178	112,444,178
Other actual rentals	25,241,317		-		25,241,317
Other services relating to the household nec	418,679		-		418,679
Refuse collection	537,741		-		537,741
Services for the maintenance and repair of the household	781,881		-		781,881
Sewage collection	222,758		-		222,758
Solid fuels	14,029,897		-		14,029,897
Water supply	33,350,292		22,138		33,372,429
Total housing and utilities	261,091,352	-	1,554,297	-	337,245,475
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance					
Carpets and other floor coverings	1,973,855		19,163		1,993,018
Domestic services and household services	8,500,806		1,660,146		10,160,952
Furniture and furnishings,	5,974,216		311,030		6,285,246
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4,952,492		643,596		5,596,088
Household textiles	4,424,889		82,552		4,507,441
Major household appliances whether electric or not	3,883,138		234,119		4,117,257
Major tools and equipment	2,400,616		484,171		2,884,787
Non-durable household goods	11,311,121	13,235	76,889		11,401,245
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings	424		-		424
Repair of household appliance	7,142		-		7,142
Small electric household appliance	433,440		87,017		520,457
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	5,351,319		180,107		5,531,427
Total furnishings, equipment & maintenance	49,213,461	13,235	3,778,789	-	53,005,485
Health					
Dental services	368,502		-		368,502
Hospital services	89,873		15,045		104,918
Medical services	1,565,059		-		1,565,059
Other medical products	5,562		-		5,562
Paramedical services	655,124		-		655,124

Pharmaceutical products	1,061,619	-	1,061,619
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	84,934	-	84,934
Total health	3,830,673	-	3,845,718
Transportation			
Bicycles	345,457	-	345,457
Combined passenger transport	-	1,106	1,106
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	81,870,014	565,207	82,435,221
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	1,626,544	-	1,626,544
Motor cars	41,681,140	-	41,681,140
Motor cycles	120,064	-	120,064
Other purchased transport services	100,344	-	100,344
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	253,105	-	253,105
Passenger transport by air	36,437,386	1,863	36,439,249
Passenger transport by road	106,294,332	1,455,933	107,750,265
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	39,426,433	734,677	40,161,109
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	1,725,353	-	1,725,353
Total transportation	309,880,171	-	312,638,957
Communication			
Postal services	147,500	-	147,500
Telephone and telefax equipment	5,669,129	-	5,669,129
Telephone and telefax services	89,108,056	25,684	89,133,740
Total communication	94,924,684	-	94,950,369
Recreation & culture			
Books	1,093,078	35,383	1,128,461
Cultural services	894,120	3,573	897,693
Equipment for sport, camping and open air recreation	752,028	-	752,028
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	4,789,088	67,570	4,856,658
Games of chance	144,013	-	144,013
Games, toys and hobbies	1,139,675	36,467	1,176,142
Gardens, plants and flowers	391,555	341,847	733,403
Information processing equipment	5,266,226	29,129	5,295,355
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	169,983	-	169,983
Major durables for outdoor recreation	1,716,644	-	1,716,644
Miscellaneous printed matter	15,743	-	15,743
Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation			

Newspapers and periodicals	211,811	-	211,811
Pets and related products	1,717,869	24,072	1,741,941
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instrument	824,709	-	824,709
Recording media	769,330	-	769,330
Recreational and sporting services	516,291	8,500	524,791
Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	308,406	-	308,406
Stationery and drawing materials	3,345,739	57,185	3,402,924
Total recreation & culture	24,066,308	603,727	24,670,034
Education			
Education not definable by level	359,762	792,598	1,152,360
Post- secondary non-tertiary education	1,045,490	-	1,045,490
Pre- primary and primary education	13,066,318	-	13,066,318
Secondary education	17,220,801	1,070	17,221,871
Tertiary education	8,932,241	-	8,932,241
Total education	40,624,611	793,668	41,418,279
Restaurants & hotels			
Accommodation services	2,037,909	67,763	2,105,672
Restaurants, cafes and the like	19,605,594	379,831	19,985,425
Total restaurants & hotels	21,643,503	447,595	22,091,097
Miscellaneous good & services			
Insurance connected with transport	772,104	6,604	778,707
Electric appliances for personal care			
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	181,838	10,470	192,308
Insurance connected with health	229,874	-	229,874
Insurance connected with the household	1,313,199	33,480	1,346,679
Jewellery, clocks and watches	881,509	-	881,509
Life Insurance	480,225	-	480,225
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	14,920,411	114,457	15,034,868
Other financial services nec	90,017	-	90,017
Other Insurance	240,362	102,771	343,133
Other personal effects	3,569,663	324,612	3,894,274
Other services nec	3,184,351	124,626	3,308,978
Total miscellaneous good & services	25,863,552	717,021	26,580,573
Total ceremonies	27,706,691		27,706,691
Total cash donations to households	40,331,574		40,331,574

Total cash donations to church	21,753,763				21,753,763	
Total cash donations to village	1,161,256				1,161,256	
Total taxes and fines	5,005,465				5,005,465	
Total cash donations to associations	525,617				525,617	
Total other charitable	4,776,049				4,776,049	
Total purchase of land or house	3,869,947				3,869,947	
Total house construction	30,103,831				30,103,831	
Total major improvements to house	6,275,521				6,275,521	
Plant or equipment						
Carpets and other floor coverings	6,088				6,088	
Furniture and furnishings,	167,436				167,436	
Information processing equipment	758,932				758,932	
Major durables for outdoor recreation	274,330				274,330	
Major household appliances whether electric or not	2,947,208				2,947,208	
Major tools and equipment	750,235				750,235	
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the household						
Motor cars	12,379,649				12,379,649	
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment	449,568				449,568	
Other services nec	3,471,254				3,471,254	
Total plant or equipment	21,204,702				21,204,702	
Total mortgage payment	15,622,967				15,622,967	
TOTAL	1,798,407,921	59,940,713	19,673,350	4,588,484	337,245,475	2,219,855,943

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X70: Rural expenditure by expenditure category and COICOP class

Expenditure category and sub-categories	RURAL					TOTAL
	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Food and non-alcoholic beverages						
Bread and cereals	529,516,546	300,421	20,121,721	77,906		550,016,594
Coffee, tea and cocoa	23,511,230	2,053,122	387,505	22,352		25,974,208
Fish and sea food	127,586,818	272,014,111	2,535,798	12,285,698		414,422,426
Food products nec	12,047,308	86,149	192,398			12,325,855
Fruit	16,301,074	223,867,281	979,544	7,285,705		248,433,603
Meat	40,983,507	39,450,871	930,525	9,266,402		90,631,304
Milk, cheese and eggs	3,491,541	3,824,264	36,365	39,505		7,391,676
Mineral water, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices	6,693,744		91,612			6,785,356
Oils and fats	10,385,351		149,137	20,616		10,555,104
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	51,237,681	79,337	1,712,757	20,986		53,050,762
Vegetables	64,075,768	800,270,951	3,030,137	23,223,592		890,600,448
Total food and non-alcoholic beverages	885,830,568	1,341,946,507	30,167,500	52,242,762	-	2,310,187,337
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances						
Beer	88,879,924		-			88,879,924
Narcotics	27,913,139	61,657,669	1,333,210	4,752,909		95,656,927
Spirits	2,229,759		-			2,229,759
Tobacco	161,767,626		19,926			161,787,552
Wine	278,223		-			278,223
Total alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	281,068,670	61,657,669	1,353,136	4,752,909	-	348,832,384
Clothing and footwear						
Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing	111,258		-			111,258
Clothing materials	4,361,312		58,164			4,419,477
Garments	76,953,039		348,166			77,301,205
Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories	1,071,167		-			1,071,167
Shoes and other footwear	10,282,642		25,772			10,308,414
Total clothing and footwear	92,779,417	-	432,103	-	-	93,211,520
Housing and utilities						
Actual rentals paid by tenants	727,015		-			727,015
Electricity	1,060,564		1,737			1,062,301

Gas	10,352,990		-		10,352,990
Heat energy	9,217		-		9,217
Imputed rentals of owner occupiers	-		-	639,844,912	639,844,912
Liquid fuels	53,307,135		316,266		53,623,401
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the household	4,824,642	216,011	156,629		5,197,281
Other imputed rentals	-		-	105,581,079	105,581,079
Other actual rentals	16,596,665		-		16,596,665
Other services relating to the household nec	73,254		-		73,254
Refuse collection					
Services for the maintenance and repair of the household	760,585		-		760,585
Sewage collection					
Solid fuels	544,140		-		544,140
Water supply	227,338		-		227,338
Total housing and utilities	88,483,545	216,011	474,632	-	745,425,991
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance					
Carpets and other floor coverings	2,761,361		-	88,358	2,849,719
Domestic services and household services	10,943,610		3,470,781		14,414,392
Furniture and furnishings,	13,333,509		154,513		13,488,022
Glassware, tableware and household utensils	4,929,017		767,391		5,696,409
Household textiles	7,902,834		99,002		8,001,836
Major household appliances whether electric or not	1,851,576		51,343		1,902,919
Major tools and equipment	22,220,544		580,893		22,801,437
Non-durable household goods	24,199,987	105,951	314,084	17,658	24,637,679
Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings					
Repair of household appliance					
Small electric household appliance	446,985		-		446,985
Small tools and miscellaneous accessories	14,054,268		141,170		14,195,438
Total furnishings, equipment & maintenance	102,643,691	105,951	5,579,177	106,016	-
Health					
Dental services	536,781		-		536,781
Hospital services	2,481,178		3,077,385		5,558,563
Medical services	1,040,944		-		1,040,944
Other medical products	4,110		-		4,110
Paramedical services	1,359,296		-		1,359,296
Pharmaceutical products	1,998,166		-		1,998,166
Therapeutic appliances and equipment	46,172		-		46,172
Total health	7,466,647	-	3,077,385	-	10,544,032

Transportation			
Bicycles	1,467,800	-	1,467,800
Combined passenger transport	214,524	-	214,524
Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment	64,147,230	4,950,620	69,097,850
Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment	2,125,798	-	2,125,798
Motor cars	16,660,781	-	16,660,781
Motor cycles	171,186	-	171,186
Other purchased transport services	440,560	2,278	442,838
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment			
Passenger transport by air	37,038,542	692	37,039,235
Passenger transport by road	83,028,632	1,608,720	84,637,352
Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway	143,177,021	316,443	143,493,465
Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment	1,089,160	-	1,089,160
Total transportation	349,561,235	-	6,878,754
			-
			356,439,989
Communication			
Postal services	492,743	-	492,743
Telephone and telefax equipment	5,528,205	-	5,528,205
Telephone and telefax services	91,649,315	2,825	91,652,140
Total communication	97,670,263	-	2,825
			-
			97,673,088
Recreation & culture			
Books	903,388	19,256	922,645
Cultural services	259,434	87,806	347,240
Equipment for sport, camping and open air recreation	2,807,358	54,819	2,862,177
Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures	7,899,941	27,961	7,927,903
Games of chance	1,229,781	13,016	1,242,797
Games, toys and hobbies	1,022,205	122,149	1,144,353
Gardens, plants and flowers	4,986	-	4,986
Information processing equipment	8,364,146	24,018	8,388,164
Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture	374,066	-	374,066
Major durables for outdoor recreation	17,444,987	29,585	17,474,573
Miscellaneous printed matter			
Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation	332,463	-	332,463
Newspapers and periodicals	29,837	-	29,837
Pets and related products	10,455,494	-	10,455,494
Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instrument	781,874	-	781,874
Recording media	134,142	-	134,142
Recreational and sporting services	475,451	106,516	581,967

Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment				
Stationery and drawing materials	5,741,363		46,547	5,787,910
Total recreation & culture	58,260,917	-	531,672	58,792,590
Education				
Education not definable by level	44,849		933,369	978,219
Post- secondary non-tertiary education	3,360,362		-	3,360,362
Pre- primary and primary education	9,802,866		15,573	9,818,440
Secondary education	32,175,349		3,413	32,178,762
Tertiary education	12,923,732		-	12,923,732
Total education	58,307,159	-	952,356	59,259,515
Restaurants & hotels				
Accommodation services	4,578,824		45,605	4,624,429
Restaurants, cafes and the like	15,961,700		229,250	16,190,950
Total restaurants & hotels	20,540,524	-	274,855	20,815,379
Miscellaneous good & services				
Insurance connected with transport	247,094		-	247,094
Electric appliances for personal care	8,146		-	8,146
Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments	6,628		-	6,628
Insurance connected with health	14,019		-	14,019
Insurance connected with the household	99,131		-	99,131
jewellery, clocks and watches	2,306,597		235,476	2,542,073
Life Insurance	625,433		-	625,433
Other appliances, articles and products for personal care	14,584,576		603,472	15,188,049
Other financial services nec				
Other Insurance	101,329		-	101,329
Other personal effects	4,318,744		1,683,259	6,002,002
Other services nec	1,749,314		90,469	1,839,783
Total miscellaneous good & services	24,061,010	-	2,612,675	26,673,686
Total ceremonies	85,344,264			85,344,264
Total cash donations to households	64,701,076			64,701,076
Total cash donations to church	61,814,225			61,814,225
Total cash donations to village	5,955,029			5,955,029
Total taxes and fines	9,079,543			9,079,543
Total cash donations to associations	565,476			565,476
Total other charitable	10,365,503			10,365,503
Total purchase of land or house	11,517,695			11,517,695

Total house construction	80,802,459				80,802,459
Total major improvements to house	6,119,926				6,119,926
Plant or equipment					
Carpets and other floor coverings					
Furniture and furnishings,	34,903	-			34,903
Information processing equipment	10,770	-			10,770
Major durables for outdoor recreation	774,390	-			774,390
Major household appliances whether electric or not	15,563,242	-			15,563,242
Major tools and equipment	12,167	-			12,167
Materials for the maintenance and repair of the household	6,164	-			6,164
Motor cars	4,650,292	-			4,650,292
Other services in respect of personal transport equipment					
Other services nec	4,688,148	-			4,688,148
Total plant or equipment	25,740,077	-	-	-	25,740,077
Total mortgage payment	5,399,217				5,399,217
TOTAL	2,434,078,137	1,403,926,138	52,337,070	57,101,687	745,425,991
					4,692,869,022

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X71: National percentage of households with expenditure by expense category and expense type

Expenditure category and sub-categories	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.9%	91.1%	16.4%	20.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	70.4%	38.3%	2.7%	4.2%	0.0%	78.0%
Clothing and footwear	81.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	81.4%
Housing and utilities	33.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	96.4%	100.0%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	89.3%	0.2%	9.5%	0.1%	0.0%	89.8%
Health	21.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%
Transportation	64.1%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	64.9%
Communication	67.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	67.7%
Recreation & culture	60.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	61.2%
Education	72.9%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	74.2%
Restaurants & hotels	26.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%
Miscellaneous good & services	70.3%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	70.8%
Total consumption expenditure	99.9%	91.2%	28.9%	21.2%	96.4%	100.0%
Non-consumption expenditure*						
Ceremonies	60.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.5%
Cash donations to households	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.2%
Cash donations to church	80.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.9%
Cash donations to village	29.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%
Taxes and fines	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%
Cash donations to associations	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Other charitable	50.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.1%
Total non-consumption expenditure	93.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.4%
Household investment expenditure						0.7%
Purchase of land or house	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
House construction	10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%
Major improvements to house	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%
Plant or equipment	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%
Mortgage payment	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Total investment	31.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.9%

Table X72: Urban percentage of households with expenditure by expense category and expense type

Expenditure category and sub-categories	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	99.9%	54.0%	15.8%	3.7%	0.0%	99.9%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	84.7%	7.5%	1.8%	0.8%	0.0%	84.9%
Clothing and footwear	94.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.4%
Housing and utilities	87.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	80.8%	100.0%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	96.3%	0.1%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	96.7%
Health	24.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	24.5%
Transportation	94.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.5%
Communication	93.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	93.9%
Recreation & culture	73.4%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	74.0%
Education	71.2%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	73.1%
Restaurants & hotels	53.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	53.6%
Miscellaneous good & services	91.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	92.2%
Total consumption expenditure	100.0%	54.4%	35.5%	4.2%	80.8%	100.0%
Non-consumption expenditure*						
Ceremonies	60.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.9%
Cash donations to households	28.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%
Cash donations to church	75.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.8%
Cash donations to village	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%
Taxes and fines	17.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.8%
Cash donations to associations	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Other charitable	46.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.2%
Total non-consumption expenditure	95.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	95.0%
Household investment expenditure						
Purchase of land or house	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
House construction	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%
Major improvements to house	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
Plant or equipment	13.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%
Mortgage payment	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
Total investment	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.5%

Table X73: Rural percentage of households with expenditure by expense category and expense type

Expenditure category and sub-categories	This household		Another household		Imputed Rent	TOTAL
	Cash	Home produced	Cash and bought goods	Gift (home produced)		
Consumption expenditure (COICOP)						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	98.7%	99.0%	16.5%	23.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	67.4%	44.8%	2.9%	4.9%	0.0%	76.6%
Clothing and footwear	78.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	78.7%
Housing and utilities	22.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	99.7%	100.0%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	87.9%	0.3%	9.1%	0.1%	0.0%	88.4%
Health	20.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%
Transportation	57.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	58.6%
Communication	62.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	62.1%
Recreation & culture	58.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	58.5%
Education	73.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	74.4%
Restaurants & hotels	21.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	21.5%
Miscellaneous good & services	65.6%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	66.2%
Total consumption expenditure	99.9%	99.0%	27.4%	24.8%	99.7%	100.0%
Non-consumption expenditure*						
Ceremonies	60.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.4%
Cash donations to households	23.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%
Cash donations to church	82.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	82.0%
Cash donations to village	31.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.2%
Taxes and fines	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%
Cash donations to associations	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Other charitable	50.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.9%
Total non-consumption expenditure	93.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.0%
Household investment expenditure						
Purchase of land or house	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
House construction	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%
Major improvements to house	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%
Plant or equipment	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%
Mortgage payment	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Total investment	32.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.6%

Table X74: Expenditure by main type of activity status and gender of household head and area

Main activity status	Urban		Rural		Total	Urban		Rural		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Producing goods for self-consumption	29,613,248	5,517,899	1,662,694,510	186,725,194	1,884,550,851	0.4%	0.1%	24.1%	2.7%	27.3%
Employee (private sector)	787,503,713	74,080,400	581,755,821	3,694,206	1,447,034,140	11.4%	1.1%	8.4%	0.1%	20.9%
Producing goods for sale	324,732,209	29,627,459	779,778,107	30,679,755	1,164,817,530	4.7%	0.4%	11.3%	0.4%	16.9%
Employee (public sector)	493,960,460	77,367,603	513,054,892	57,915,319	1,142,298,273	7.1%	1.1%	7.4%	0.8%	16.5%
Unpaid family worker in a business or plantation	10,916,721	1,024,160	242,376,315	9,146,932	263,464,128	0.2%	0.0%	3.5%	0.1%	3.8%
Unpaid family worker (household domestic work)	50,375,184	9,492,242	121,514,096	34,770,103	216,151,625	0.7%	0.1%	1.8%	0.5%	3.1%
Employee (Church)	23,664,192	8,104,030	130,909,408	2,097,913	164,775,543	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	2.4%
Voluntary / Community work	9,929,973	2,085,263	143,663,304	608,571	156,287,111	0.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.3%
Homemaker	58,227,462	23,761,118	32,702,155	32,993,422	147,684,157	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	2.1%
Employer	93,231,994		18,064,741		111,296,736	1.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%
Employee (NGO)	25,803,647	7,921,453	31,302,590		65,027,690	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%
Did not pursue any activity	16,623,900	2,222,733	37,256,728	1,618,390	57,721,750	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%
Retired / too old	27,557,125	1,967,492	21,410,352	6,121,539	57,056,508	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.8%
Student (full time)	14,919,216		5,791,929		20,711,144	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Student (part time)	8,461,564	1,163,485	3,246,194	976,537	13,847,779	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Grand Total	1,975,520,607	244,335,336	4,325,521,143	367,347,879	6,912,724,965	28.6%	3.5%	62.6%	5.3%	100.0%

Table X75: Expenditure by main activity status and gender of household head

	Annual expenditure range							Total
	0-500k	500k-1,000k	1,000k-1,500k	1,500k-2,000k	2,000k-2,500k	2,500k-3,000k	>3,000k	
Male								
Producing goods for self-consumption	2.1%	4.6%	3.8%	2.4%	1.8%	2.1%	7.8%	24.5%
Employee (private sector)	0.4%	2.2%	2.7%	1.7%	2.2%	1.5%	9.1%	19.8%
Producing goods for sale	0.3%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	7.0%	16.0%
Employee (public sector)	0.3%	1.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.4%	1.5%	6.2%	14.6%
Unpaid family worker - business or farm	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.9%	3.7%
Unpaid family worker - household domestic work	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	2.5%
Employee (Church)	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	2.2%
Voluntary / community work	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.1%	2.2%
Employer	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	1.6%
Homemaker	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%
Employee (NGO)	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
Did not pursue any activity	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Retired / too old	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Student (full time)	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Student (part time)	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total Sum of Male	3.8%	11.9%	12.8%	9.5%	8.5%	8.3%	36.4%	91.2%
Female								
Producing goods for self-consumption	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	1.0%	2.8%
Employee (public sector)	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	2.0%
Employee (private sector)	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%
Producing goods for sale	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.9%
Homemaker	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%
Unpaid family worker - household domestic work	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%
Employee (Church)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unpaid family worker - business or farm	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Retired / too old	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Employee (NGO)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Did not pursue any activity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Voluntary / community work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Student (part time)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Sum of Female	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	2.5%	8.8%

Table X76: Expenditure by age and gender of household head

	Annual expenditure range							Total
	0-500k	500k-1,000k	1,000k-1,500k	1,500k-2,000k	2,000k-2,500k	2,500k-3,000k	>3,000k	
Male								
15-24	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	1.9%
25-34	0.9%	3.1%	3.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%	6.0%	18.6%
35-44	1.2%	4.0%	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.0%	13.0%	31.8%
45-54	0.8%	2.3%	3.1%	2.3%	2.1%	2.3%	9.2%	21.9%
55-64	0.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	6.1%	12.9%
65-74	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	2.5%
75 +	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%
Total Sum of Male	3.8%	11.9%	12.8%	9.5%	8.5%	8.3%	36.4%	91.2%
Female								
15-24	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
25-34	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%
35-44	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	2.2%
45-54	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	1.1%	2.6%
55-64	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	1.5%
65-74	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
75 +	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Total Sum of Female	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	2.5%	8.8%

Table X77: Expenditure by category, area and gender of household head (#, %)

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,673,452,508	246,441,298	2,919,893,806	2,133,085,951	177,101,386	2,310,187,337	540,366,556	69,339,913	609,706,469
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics	518,604,096	41,499,233	560,103,328	331,949,551	16,882,833	348,832,384	186,654,544	24,616,400	211,270,944
Clothing and footwear	122,851,552	11,809,478	134,661,030	86,538,592	6,672,928	93,211,520	36,312,961	5,136,550	41,449,510
Housing and utilities	1,286,148,229	148,343,073	1,434,491,302	751,917,554	82,682,624	834,600,178	534,230,674	65,660,449	599,891,124
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	147,481,743	13,958,578	161,440,321	99,622,883	8,811,953	108,434,836	47,858,860	5,146,625	53,005,485
Health	12,198,624	2,191,126	14,389,750	8,554,372	1,989,660	10,544,032	3,644,252	201,466	3,845,718
Transportation	603,191,961	65,886,985	669,078,946	322,405,322	34,034,667	356,439,989	280,786,638	31,852,319	312,638,957
Communication	175,036,073	17,587,383	192,623,457	90,494,197	7,178,891	97,673,088	84,541,876	10,408,492	94,950,369
Recreation & culture	79,082,427	4,380,197	83,462,624	56,832,376	1,960,214	58,792,590	22,250,051	2,419,983	24,670,034
Education	90,125,389	10,552,405	100,677,794	55,018,562	4,240,953	59,259,515	35,106,828	6,311,452	41,418,279
Restaurants & hotels	40,133,460	2,773,016	42,906,476	19,746,299	1,069,080	20,815,379	20,387,161	1,703,936	22,091,097
Miscellaneous good & services	48,543,107	4,711,151	53,254,258	24,589,902	2,083,784	26,673,686	23,953,205	2,627,367	26,580,573
Non consumption expenditure	504,192,581	41,549,292	545,741,873	344,765,582	22,638,907	367,404,489	159,426,998	18,910,385	178,337,384
Grand Total	6,301,041,750	611,683,215	6,912,724,965	4,325,521,143	367,347,879	4,692,869,022	1,975,520,607	244,335,336	2,219,855,943

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	42.4%	40.3%	42.2%	49.3%	48.2%	49.2%	27.4%	28.4%	27.5%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances	8.2%	6.8%	8.1%	7.7%	4.6%	7.4%	9.4%	10.1%	9.5%
Clothing and footwear	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.9%
Housing and utilities	20.4%	24.3%	20.8%	17.4%	22.5%	17.8%	27.0%	26.9%	27.0%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%
Health	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Transportation	9.6%	10.8%	9.7%	7.5%	9.3%	7.6%	14.2%	13.0%	14.1%
Communication	2.8%	2.9%	2.8%	2.1%	2.0%	2.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Recreation & culture	1.3%	0.7%	1.2%	1.3%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Education	1.4%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.9%
Restaurants & hotels	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.0%
Miscellaneous good & services	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Non consumption expenditure	8.0%	6.8%	7.9%	8.0%	6.2%	7.8%	8.1%	7.7%	8.0%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table X78: Provincial expenditure by category (SBD '000)

	Central	Choiseul	Guadalcanal	Honiara	Isabel	Makira	Malaita	Rennell-Bel	Temotu	Western	Total
Consumption expenditure											
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	144,107	110,636	558,248	373,954	141,394	159,613	826,734	21,588	126,691	456,930	2,919,894
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, narcotics	27,027	24,754	126,397	145,767	23,580	34,521	67,447	2,148	35,534	72,929	560,103
Clothing and footwear	7,232	7,208	34,650	27,935	5,600	9,076	19,905	320	5,926	16,809	134,661
Housing and utilities	41,717	66,429	226,634	399,402	51,720	58,949	310,148	6,549	32,054	240,890	1,434,491
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	4,766	11,959	32,334	34,010	7,452	12,073	23,314	931	10,317	24,284	161,440
Health	144	510	3,500	3,061	278	256	4,706	76	211	1,647	14,390
Transportation	18,410	27,910	134,710	229,392	23,295	63,365	64,572	8,919	22,690	75,815	669,079
Communication	5,879	5,694	47,549	66,495	4,231	8,667	22,565	600	5,174	25,770	192,623
Recreation & culture	2,642	3,602	21,711	14,827	3,086	4,511	10,474	223	3,715	18,673	83,463
Education	3,664	4,507	20,653	28,904	3,953	6,341	16,734	323	2,451	13,148	100,678
Restaurants & hotels	815	1,586	13,572	15,504	385	3,949	2,858	106	1,016	3,115	42,906
Miscellaneous good & services	1,383	1,882	9,452	19,487	1,472	2,678	7,902	212	1,853	6,933	53,254
Total consumption expenditure	257,784	266,676	1,229,410	1,358,737	266,447	363,998	1,377,360	41,995	247,634	956,942	6,366,983
Non-consumption expenditure											
Ceremonies	3,453	2,632	26,528	17,427	2,120	4,904	43,860	39	4,739	7,347	113,051
Cash donations to households	3,940	5,772	15,339	30,614	2,894	6,182	18,518	336	4,948	16,490	105,033
Cash donations to church	3,104	5,773	20,608	11,608	4,142	4,931	11,988	395	2,391	18,629	83,568
Cash donations to village	265	338	2,203	558	490	756	968	11	394	1,133	7,116
Taxes and fines	236	301	1,980	1,875	195	1,135	820	176	288	7,080	14,085
Cash donations to associations	23	83	237	128	-	113	109	1	59	338	1,091
Other charitable	673	388	4,084	2,769	763	1,798	1,678	6	1,288	1,692	15,142
Total non-consumption expenditure	11,694	15,287	70,981	64,980	10,604	19,818	77,942	964	14,108	52,708	339,086
Investment expenditure											
Purchase of land or house	525	1,250	9,804	2,651	-	279	-	-	7	872	15,388
House construction	541	5,891	31,957	22,048	6,262	5,934	24,807	310	1,672	11,484	110,906
Major improvements to house	469	550	357	4,506	496	927	4,091	203	189	608	12,395
Plant or equipment	1,301	2,280	11,649	15,334	3,289	3,284	4,459	47	1,579	3,723	46,945
Mortgage payment	119	113	403	13,854	97	326	4,352	12	153	1,592	21,022
Total investment expenditure	2,955	10,084	54,170	58,393	10,144	10,751	37,709	572	3,600	18,280	206,656
Total expenditure	272,433	292,047	1,354,561	1,482,110	287,194	394,567	1,493,011	43,530	265,342	1,027,929	6,912,725

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X79: Provincial expenditure by category (% of total provincial expenditure)

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

Table X80: Provincial expenditure by category (% of total expenditure)

	Central	Choiseul	Guadalcanal	Honiara	Isabel	Makira	Malaita	Rennell Bellona	Temotu	Western	Total
Consumption expenditure											
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2.1%	1.6%	8.1%	5.4%	2.0%	2.3%	12.0%	0.3%	1.8%	6.6%	42.2%
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco, illicit substances	0.4%	0.4%	1.8%	2.1%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	8.1%
Clothing and footwear	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.9%
Housing and utilities	0.6%	1.0%	3.3%	5.8%	0.7%	0.9%	4.5%	0.1%	0.5%	3.5%	20.8%
Furnishings, equipment & maintenance	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	2.3%
Health	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Transportation	0.3%	0.4%	1.9%	3.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	9.7%
Communication	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	2.8%
Recreation & culture	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%
Education	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.5%
Restaurants & hotels	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Miscellaneous good & services	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Total consumption expenditure	3.7%	3.9%	17.8%	19.7%	3.9%	5.3%	19.9%	0.6%	3.6%	13.8%	92.1%
Non-consumption expenditure											
Ceremonies	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.6%
Cash donations to households	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.5%
Cash donations to church	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%
Cash donations to village	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Taxes and fines	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Cash donations to associations	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other charitable	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Total non-consumption expenditure	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	4.9%
Investment expenditure											
Purchase of land or house	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
House construction	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%
Major improvements to house	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Plant or equipment	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Mortgage payment	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Total investment expenditure	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	3.0%
Total expenditure	3.9%	4.2%	19.6%	21.4%	4.2%	5.7%	21.6%	0.6%	3.8%	14.9%	100.0%

APPENDIX 3: SELECTED INCOME TABLES

Table X81: Average annual national income by income sub categories (SBD)

National	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchase	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	14,228	-	-	-	-	1,818	16,045
Business income	14,504	-	-	-	-	-	14,504
Subsistence – agriculture	4,250	-	-	-	-	-	4,250
Subsistence – handicraft	1,277	-	-	-	-	-	1,277
Subsistence – livestock	1,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,631
Subsistence – fisheries	1,341	-	-	-	-	-	1,341
Home production consumed	-	12,855	-	-	-	-	12,855
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	37,231	12,855	-	-	-	1,818	51,904
Rental	887	-	-	-	-	-	887
Royalties	947	-	-	-	-	-	947
Other property income	791	-	-	-	-	-	791
PROPERTY INCOME	2,625	-	-	-	-	-	2,625
Remittances from Solomon	466	-	-	-	-	-	466
Remittances from overseas	126	-	-	-	-	-	126
Pension	275	-	-	-	-	-	275
Other transfers	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
REGULAR TRANSFERS	885	-	-	-	-	-	885
Casual cash-income	728	-	-	-	-	-	728
Bought goods given away	-	-	667	-	-	-	667
Home produced items given away	-	-	-	571	-	-	571
CASUAL INCOME	728	-	667	571	-	-	1,966
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME excluded imputed rents	41,469	12,855	667	571	-	1,818	57,379
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	10,021	-	10,021
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (incl. Imputed rents)	41,469	12,855	667	571	10,021	1,818	67,400

Note: slight discrepancies in average due to rounding and from using of total amounts expressed in ('000); also note that as data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X82: Average annual urban income by income sub categories (SBD)

Urban	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchased	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	46,792	-	-	-	-	6,498	53,290
Business income	39,129	-	-	-	-	-	39,129
Subsistence – agriculture	2,535	-	-	-	-	-	2,535
Subsistence – handicraft	483	-	-	-	-	-	483
Subsistence – livestock	630	-	-	-	-	-	630
Subsistence – fisheries	2,810	-	-	-	-	-	2,810
Home production consumed	-	2,512	-	-	-	-	2,512
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	92,379	2,512	-	-	-	6,498	101,389
Rental	4,036	-	-	-	-	-	4,036
Royalties	716	-	-	-	-	-	716
Other property income	4,195	-	-	-	-	-	4,195
PROPERTY INCOME	8,948	-	-	-	-	-	8,948
Remittances from Solomon	489	-	-	-	-	-	489
Remittances from overseas	291	-	-	-	-	-	291
Pension	1,134	-	-	-	-	-	1,134
Other transfers	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
REGULAR TRANSFERS	1,932	-	-	-	-	-	1,932
Casual cash-income	1,247	-	-	-	-	-	1,247
Bought goods given away	-	-	1,035	-	-	-	1,035
Home produced items given away	-	-	-	241	-	-	241
CASUAL INCOME	1,247	-	1,035	241	-	-	2,523
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME excluded imputed rents	104,506	2,512	1,035	241	-	6,498	114,793
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	17,736	-	17,736
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (incl. Imputed rents)	104,506	2,512	1,035	241	17,736	6,498	132,528

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X83: Average annual rural income by income sub categories (SBD)

Rural	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchase	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	7,272	-	-	-	-	818	8,090
Business income	9,245	-	-	-	-	-	9,245
Subsistence – agriculture	4,617	-	-	-	-	-	4,617
Subsistence – handicraft	1,446	-	-	-	-	-	1,446
Subsistence – livestock	1,845	-	-	-	-	-	1,845
Subsistence – fisheries	1,027	-	-	-	-	-	1,027
Home production consumed	-	15,064	-	-	-	-	15,064
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	25,452	15,064	-	-	-	818	41,334
Rental	215	-	-	-	-	-	215
Royalties	996	-	-	-	-	-	996
Other property income	64	-	-	-	-	-	64
PROPERTY INCOME	1,274	-	-	-	-	-	1,274
Remittances from Solomon	461	-	-	-	-	-	461
Remittances from overseas	90	-	-	-	-	-	90
Pension	92	-	-	-	-	-	92
Other transfers	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
REGULAR TRANSFERS	661	-	-	-	-	-	661
Casual cash-income	617	-	-	-	-	-	617
Bought goods given away	-	-	588	-	-	-	588
Home produced items given away	-	-	-	641	-	-	641
CASUAL INCOME	617	-	588	641	-	-	1,846
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME excluded imputed rents	28,005	15,064	588	641	-	818	45,116
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	8,373	-	8,373
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (incl. Imputed rents)	28,005	15,064	588	641	8,373	818	53,489

Note: As data is being disaggregated at lower or detail levels, caution should be taken in interpreting some results due to sample size to limitations

Table X84: Percentage of households with income by income sub category and income type - urban

Urban	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchase	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	86.1%	-	-	-	-	29.3%	86.1%
Business income	28.9%	-	-	-	-	-	28.9%
Subsistence – agriculture	13.6%	-	-	-	-	-	13.6%
Subsistence – handicraft	4.3%	-	-	-	-	-	4.3%
Subsistence – livestock	5.9%	-	-	-	-	-	5.9%
Subsistence – fisheries	14.8%	-	-	-	-	-	14.8%
Home production consumed	-	54.4%	-	-	-	-	54.4%
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	97.9%	54.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.3%	99.4%
Rental	8.2%	-	-	-	-	-	8.2%
Royalties	3.7%	-	-	-	-	-	3.7%
Other property income	0.9%	-	-	-	-	-	0.9%
PROPERTY INCOME	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%
Remittances from Solomon	8.9%	-	-	-	-	-	8.9%
Remittances from overseas	3.3%	-	-	-	-	-	3.3%
Pension	1.7%	-	-	-	-	-	1.7%
Other transfers	0.1%	-	-	-	-	-	0.1%
REGULAR TRANSFERS	11.2%	0.0%	35.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	43.4%
Casual cash-income	11.2%	-	-	-	-	-	11.2%
Bought goods given away	-	-	35.5%	-	-	-	35.5%
Home produced items given away	-	-	-	4.2%	-	-	4.2%
CASUAL INCOME	11.2%	0.0%	35.5%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	43.4%
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	80.8%	-	80.8%
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (incl. Imputed rents)	98.7%	54.4%	35.5%	4.2%	80.8%	29.3%	100.0%

Table X85: Total annual household income by category and type (SBD'000)

Main income category/Type	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchase	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	1,537,182	-	-	-	-	196,375	1,733,557
Business income	1,567,066	-	-	-	-	-	1,567,066
Subsistence – agriculture	459,211	-	-	-	-	-	459,211
Subsistence – handicraft	137,952	-	-	-	-	-	137,952
Subsistence – livestock	176,240	-	-	-	-	-	176,240
Subsistence – fisheries	144,857	-	-	-	-	-	144,857
Home production consumed	-	1,388,838	-	-	-	-	1,388,838
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	4,022,508	1,388,838	-	-	-	196,375	5,607,721
Rental	95,856	-	-	-	-	-	95,856
Royalties	102,277	-	-	-	-	-	102,277
Other property income	85,441	-	-	-	-	-	85,441
PROPERTY INCOME	283,574	-	-	-	-	-	283,574
Remittances from Solomon	50,347	-	-	-	-	-	50,347
Remittances from overseas	13,570	-	-	-	-	-	13,570
Pension	29,759	-	-	-	-	-	29,759
Other transfers	1,925	-	-	-	-	-	1,925
REGULAR TRANSFERS	95,601	-	-	-	-	-	95,601
Casual cash-income	78,666	-	-	-	-	-	78,666
Bought goods received	-	-	72,010	-	-	-	72,010
Home produced items received	-	-	-	61,690	-	-	61,690
CASUAL INCOME	78,666	-	72,010	61,690	-	-	212,366
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (excl. imputed rents)	4,480,349	1,388,838	72,010	61,690	-	196,375	6,199,262
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	1,082,671	-	1,082,671
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (incl. imp. rents)	4,480,349	1,388,838	72,010	61,690	1,082,671	196,375	7,281,933

Table X86: Distribution of household Income within category by type (%)

	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchase	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	27.40%	-	-	-	-	3.50%	30.90%
Business income	27.90%	-	-	-	-	-	27.90%
Subsistence – agriculture	8.20%	-	-	-	-	-	8.20%
Subsistence – handicraft	2.50%	-	-	-	-	-	2.50%
Subsistence – livestock	3.10%	-	-	-	-	-	3.10%
Subsistence – fisheries	2.60%	-	-	-	-	-	2.60%
Home production consumed	-	24.80%	-	-	-	-	24.80%
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	71.70%	24.80%	-	-	-	3.50%	100.00%
Rental	33.80%	-	-	-	-	-	33.80%
Royalties	36.10%	-	-	-	-	-	36.10%
Other property income	30.10%	-	-	-	-	-	30.10%
PROPERTY INCOME	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Remittances from Solomon	52.70%	-	-	-	-	-	52.70%
Remittances from overseas	14.20%	-	-	-	-	-	14.20%
Pension	31.10%	-	-	-	-	-	31.10%
Other transfers	2.00%	-	-	-	-	-	2.00%
REGULAR TRANSFERS	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-	100.00%
Casual cash	37.00%	-	-	-	-	-	37.00%
Bought goods received	-	-	33.90%	-	-	-	33.90%
Home produced items received away	-	-	-	29.00%	-	-	29.00%
CASUAL INCOME	37.00%	-	33.90%	29.00%	-	-	100.00%
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME excluded imputed rents	72.30%	22.40%	1.20%	1.00%	0.00%	3.20%	100.00%
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	100.00%	-	100.00%

Table X87: Percentage of households with income by income sub category and income type - rural

Rural	Net cash	Home production consumed	In kind receipts		Imputed rents	Income in kind (wage jobs)	Total
			Purchase	Home produced			
Wages & salaries	33.0%	-	-	-	-	5.8%	33.4%
Business income	16.2%	-	-	-	-	-	16.2%
Subsistence – agriculture	68.7%	-	-	-	-	-	68.7%
Subsistence – handicraft	35.3%	-	-	-	-	-	35.3%
Subsistence – livestock	30.3%	-	-	-	-	-	30.3%
Subsistence – fisheries	24.8%	-	-	-	-	-	24.8%
Home production consumed	-	99.0%	-	-	-	-	99.0%
EMPLOYMENT INCOME	94.9%	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	100.0%
Rental	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	1.0%
Royalties	11.2%	-	-	-	-	-	11.2%
Other property income	1.8%	-	-	-	-	-	1.8%
PROPERTY INCOME	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%
Remittances from Solomon	26.7%	-	-	-	-	-	26.7%
Remittances from overseas	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	1.4%
Pension	0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	0.5%
Other transfers	0.4%	-	-	-	-	-	0.4%
REGULAR TRANSFERS	28.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%
Casual cash-income	22.6%	-	-	-	-	-	22.6%
Bought goods given away	-	-	27.4%	-	-	-	27.4%
Home produced items given away	-	-	-	24.8%	-	-	24.8%
CASUAL INCOME	22.6%	0.0%	27.4%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	55.1%
IMPUTED RENTS	-	-	-	-	99.7%	-	99.7%
TOTAL HHOLD INCOME (incl. Imputed rents)	97.1%	99.0%	27.4%	24.8%	99.7%	5.8%	100.0%

APPENDIX 4: FURTHER REFERENCES AND INFORMATION

The soft copies of the national and provincial analytical reports, including copies of the questionnaire and methodology reports 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>

For further information, please contact the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office:

Email: sinso@mof.gov.sb

Tel: +677 27835 or +677 23951

Post: National Statistics Office
Ministry of Finance & Treasury
P.O. Box G6
Honiara
Solomon Islands

Contact Staff: Mr. Douglas Kimi
Government Statistician
Email: dkimie@mof.gov.sb

Mr. Michael Dimola
Chief Statistician – Surveys and Operations
Email: mdimola@mof.gov.sb

Mr. Joachim Gaiafuna
Chief Statistician- Economics
Email: jgaiafuna@mof.gov.sb

Ms. Irene Kalauma
Chief Statistician - Social and Demographic
Email: ikalauma@mof.gov.sb