



SOLOMON ISLANDS 2012/13

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

NATIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

(Volume I)

Solomon Islands National Statistics Office

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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 Naisol; Irene Kaulama; Anterlyn Tuzakana; Anna Pitaboe; Josephat Tako; Loyce Pabulu; Henry Resoni; 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.

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Douglas Kimi
Government Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|---|
| COICOP | Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| DFAT | Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia |
| EA | Enumeration Area |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| HIES | Household Income and Expenditure Survey |
| Hhold, hh | Households |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation |
| nec | Not Elsewhere Classified |
| PSU | Primary Sampling Unit |
| Ren-Bel | 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

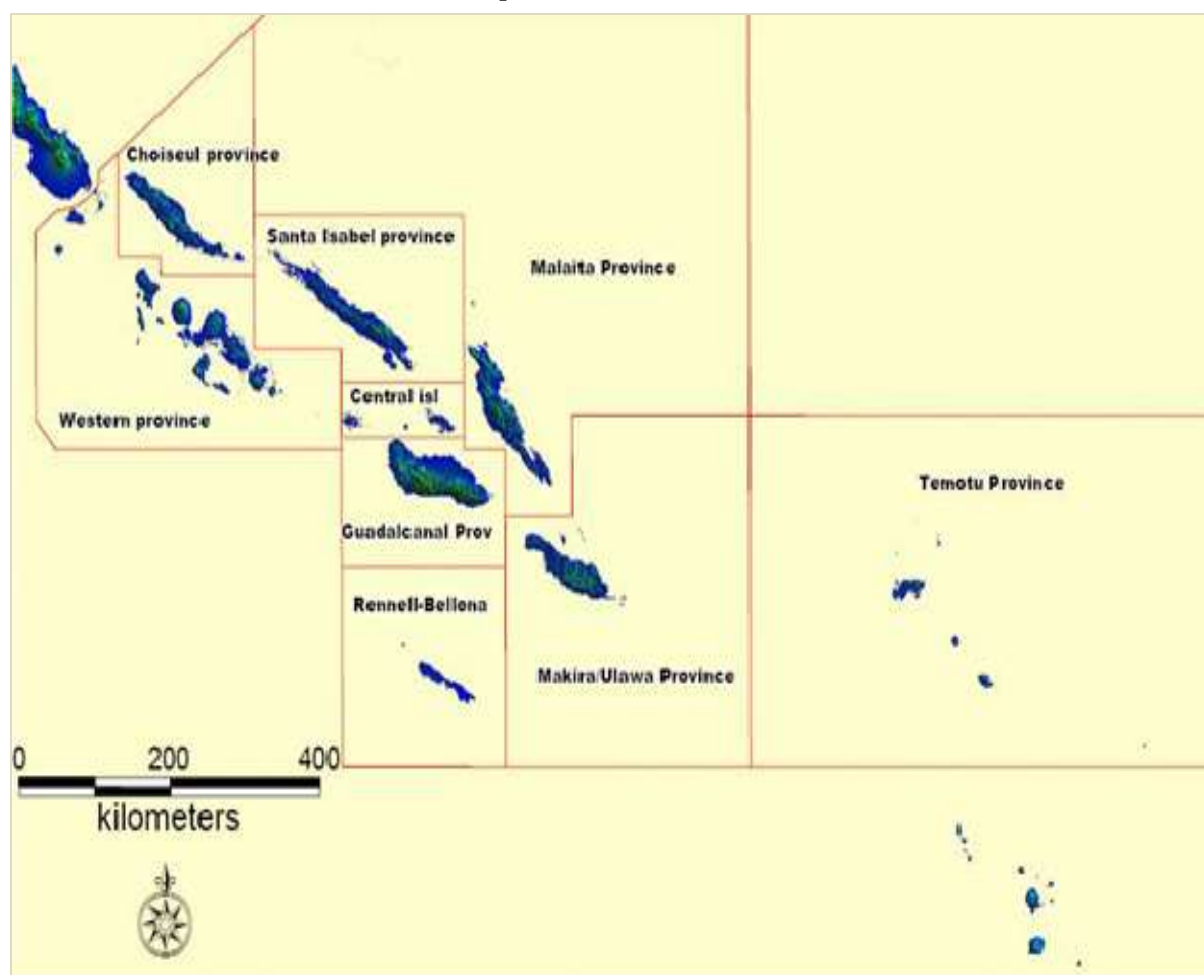
Immediately after the civil unrest in 1999, the Solomon Islands Government undertook a structural reform process including attempts to revitalise the national statistical system in the country. The Government saw the need to undertake a HIES to assess the changing spending behaviour of households over 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.

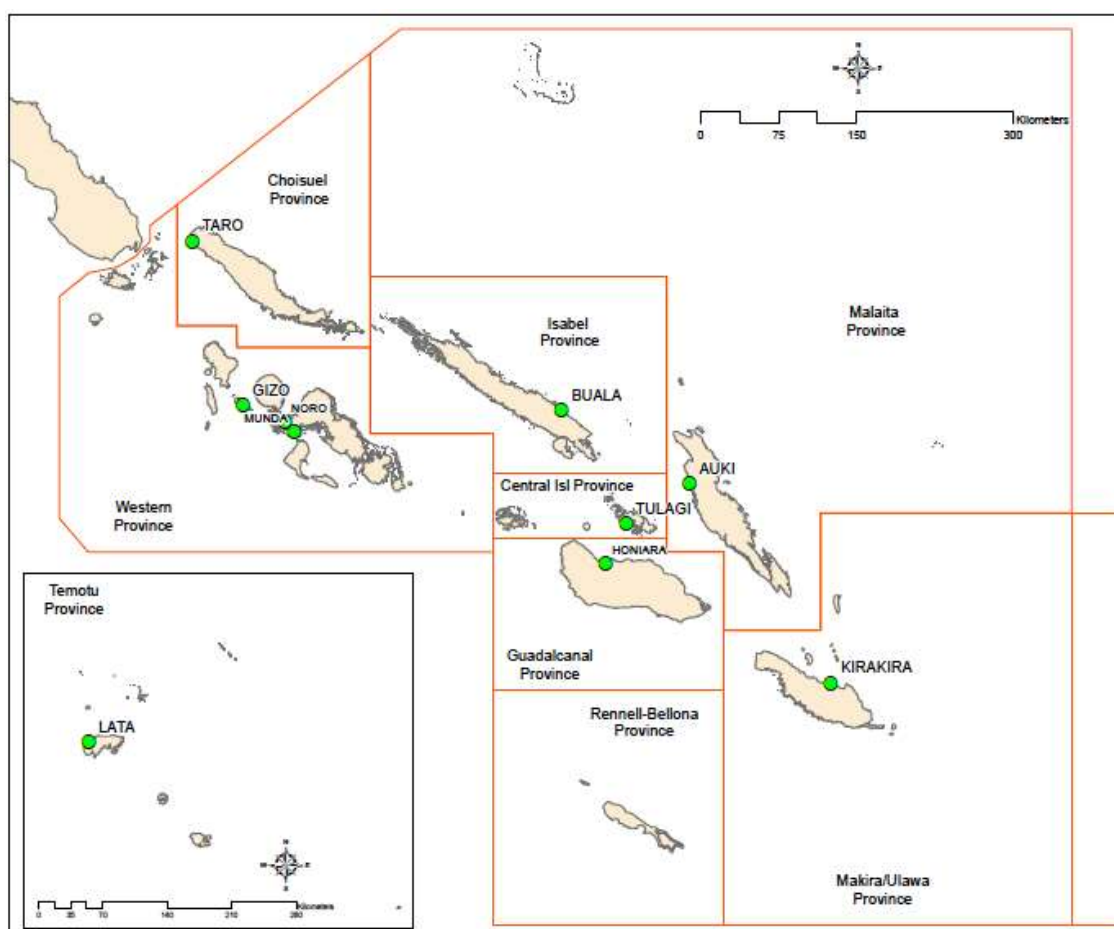
- The questionnaires being in English, a second language for interviewers and respondents resulted in communication and interpretation of technical related questions in some cases.
- The exclusion of remote areas from the sampling frame due to logistics, costs and safety considerations.
- Lack of coordination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

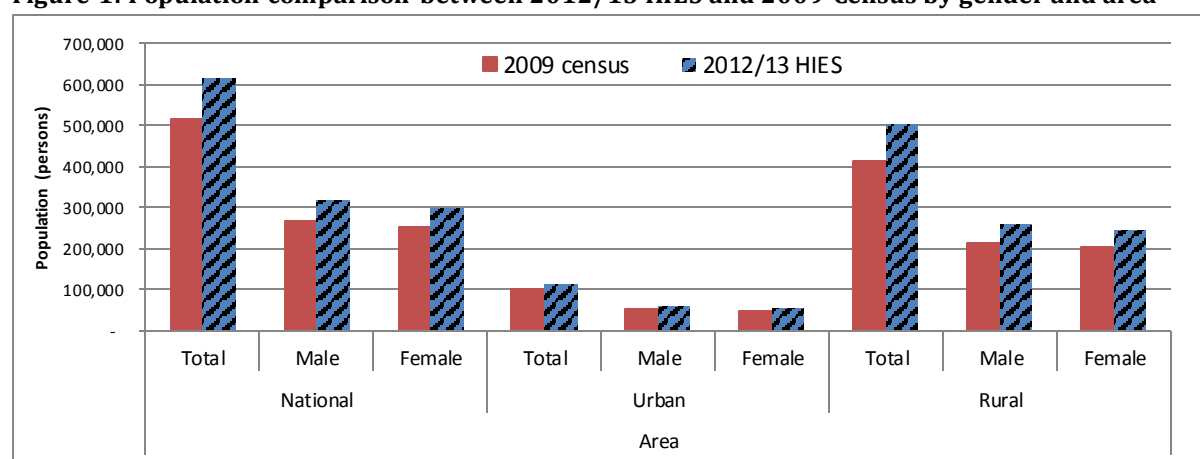
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

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



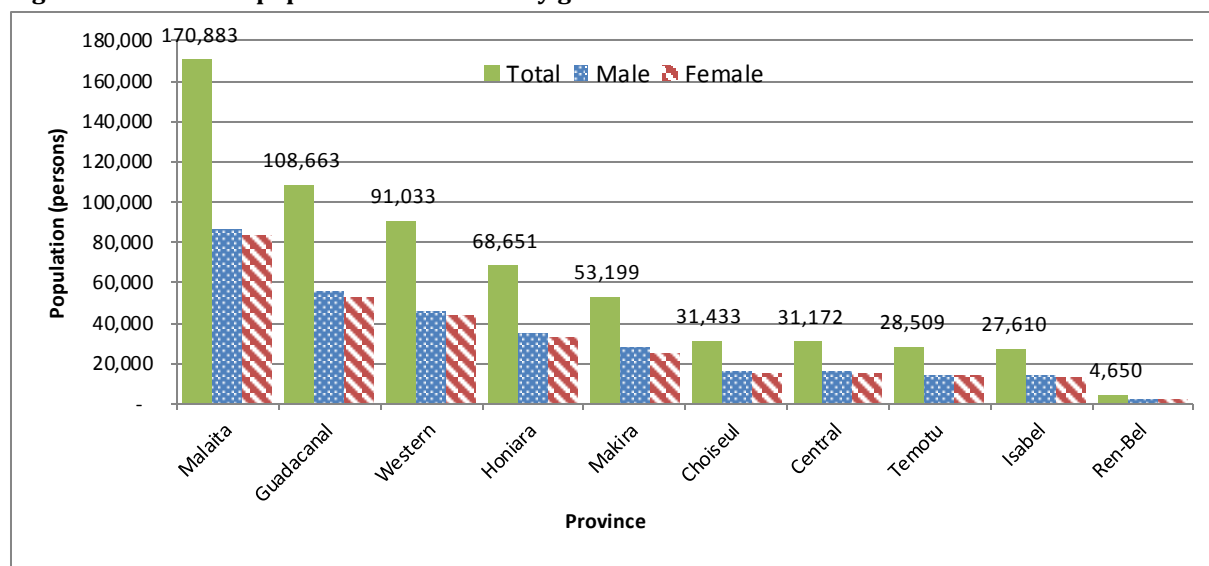
The annual national population growth rate between the 2009 Census (22 November 2009), adjusted for an undercount in 2009, and the mid-point of the 2012/13 HIES (1 April 2013) was 3.8%¹, slightly higher than the intercensal population adjusted growth rate (1999-2009) of

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).

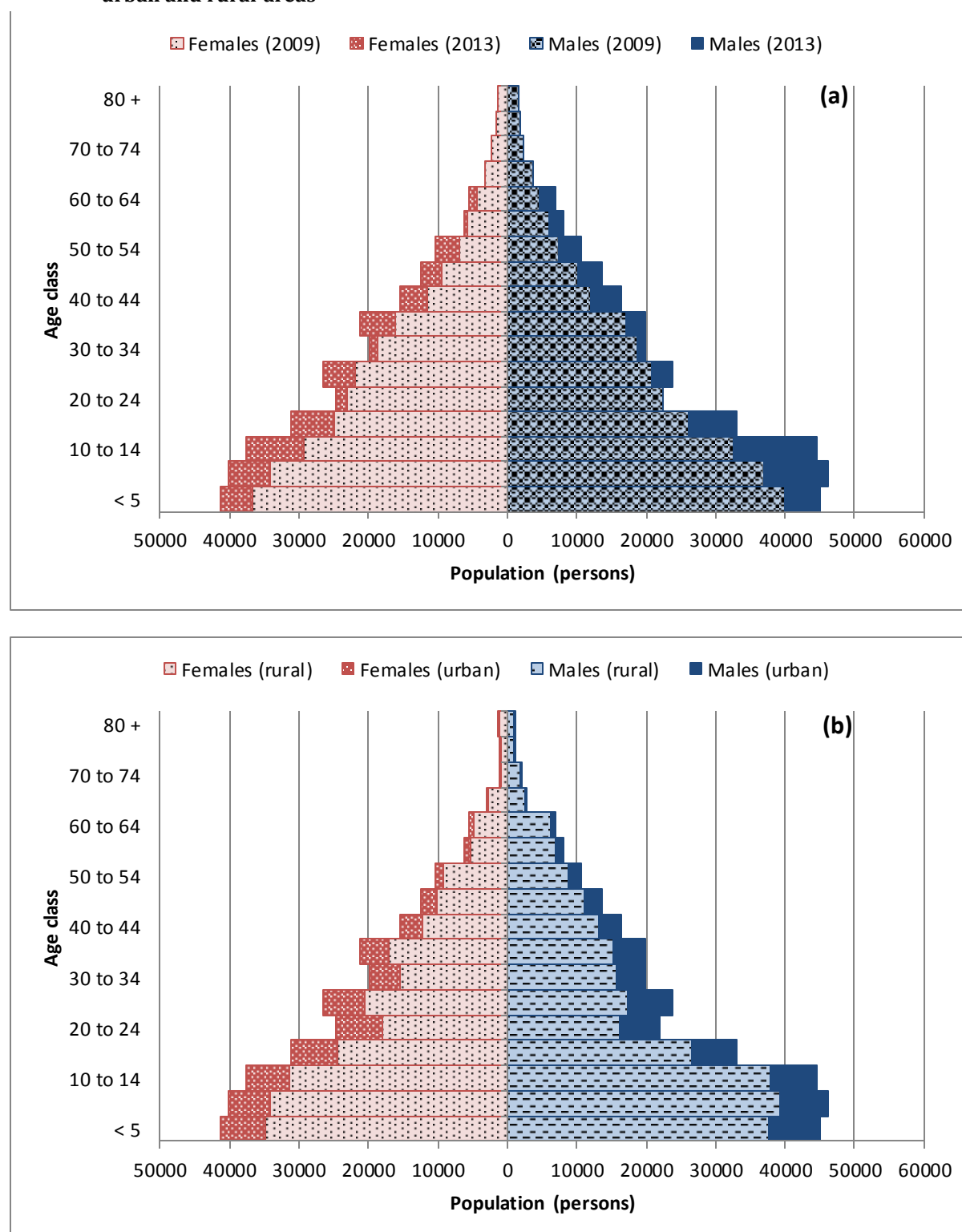
Table 2: Population age dependency ratios

| | 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.

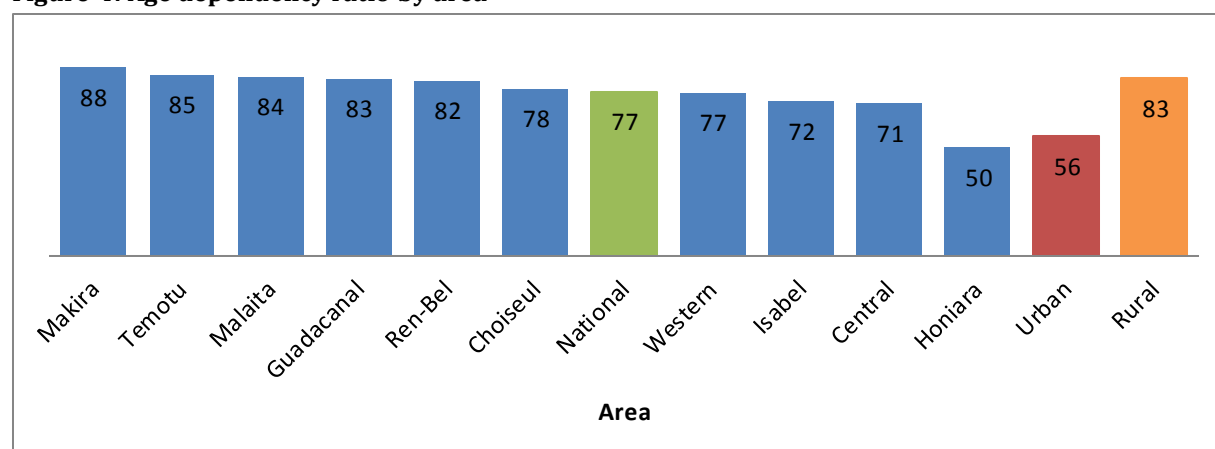
Figure 3: Population pyramid by gender for (a) 2012/13 HIES & 2009 census; (b) 2012/13 HIES, urban and rural areas



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% located in urban areas and 99.7% 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% |

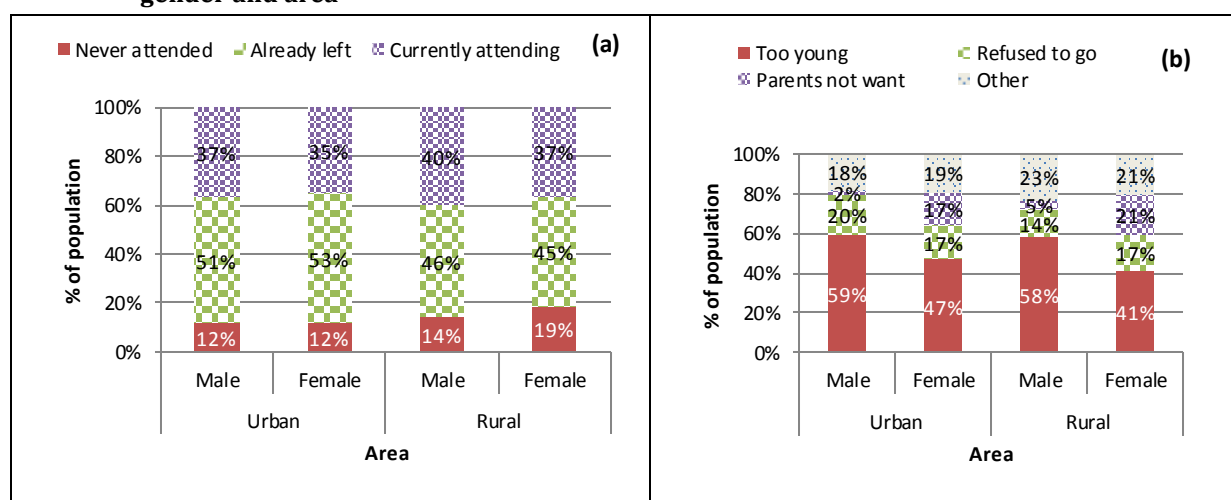
The findings are consistent with the 2009 census on marital status across age groups showing that a high proportion of the population who have never been married are less than 20 years old and an increasing proportion of widowed individuals are in the upper age groups.

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



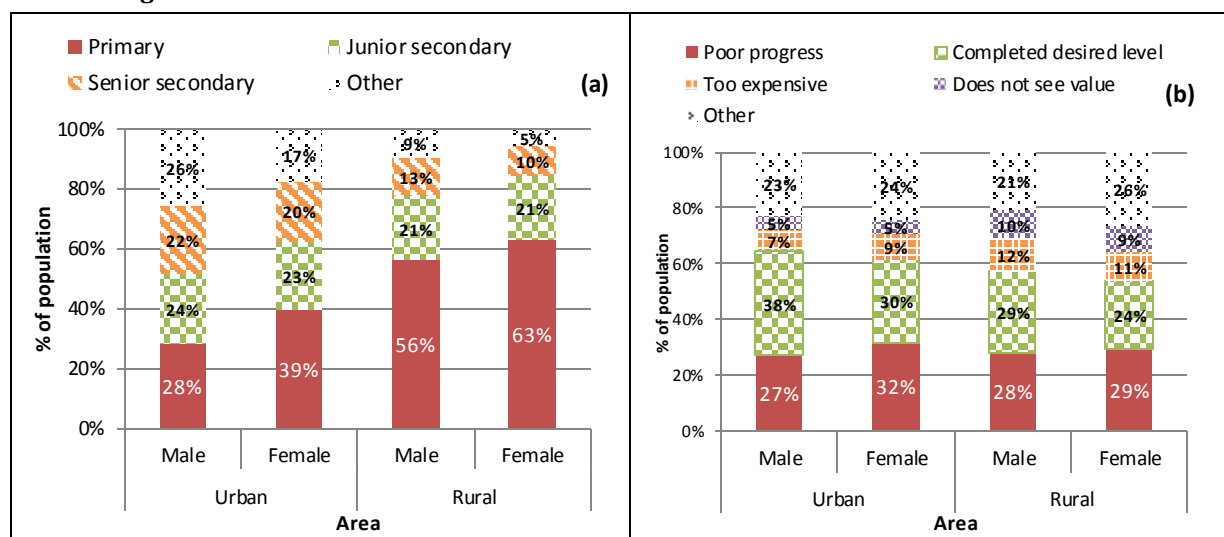
At the national level, of those who attended school, 54% reported completing primary education, 22% reported completing junior secondary and 14% completed senior secondary. Moreover, 9% of those who attended school completed other educational levels – early childhood, tertiary (college/university) and 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

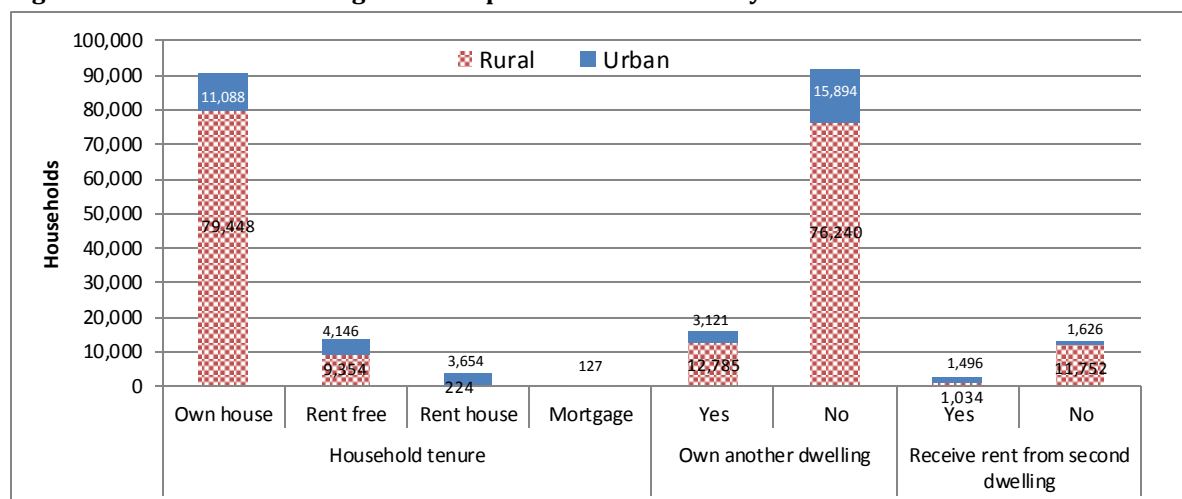
This section presents the survey findings on housing tenure, particularly dwelling ownership, construction materials, living quarters, bathing and toilet facilities, sources of lighting, cooking and water. This discussion also covers the main activity status and the use of alcohol, betel-nut, kava and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

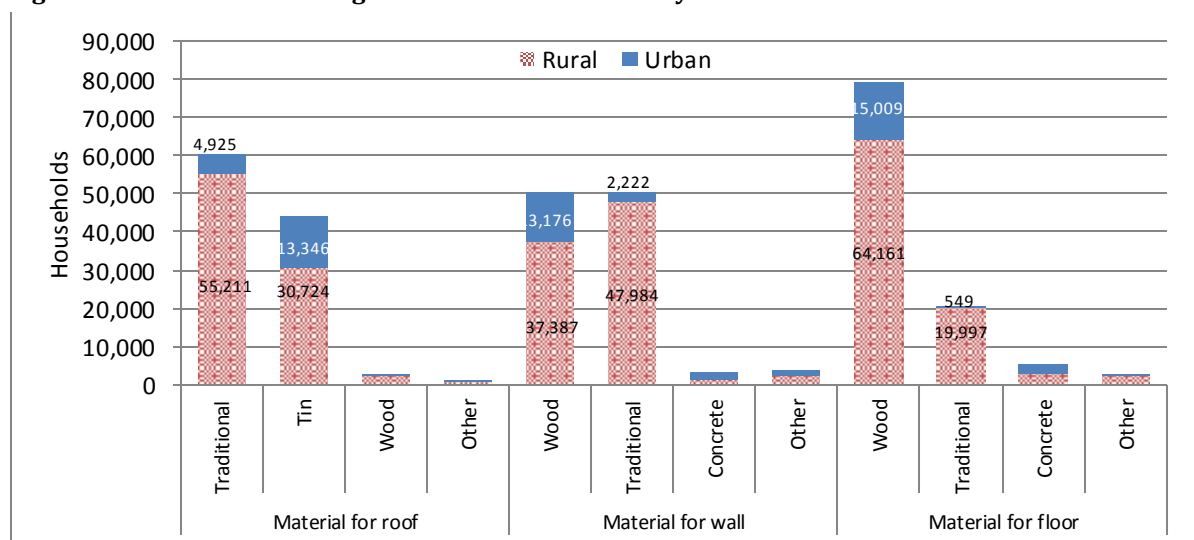


CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

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

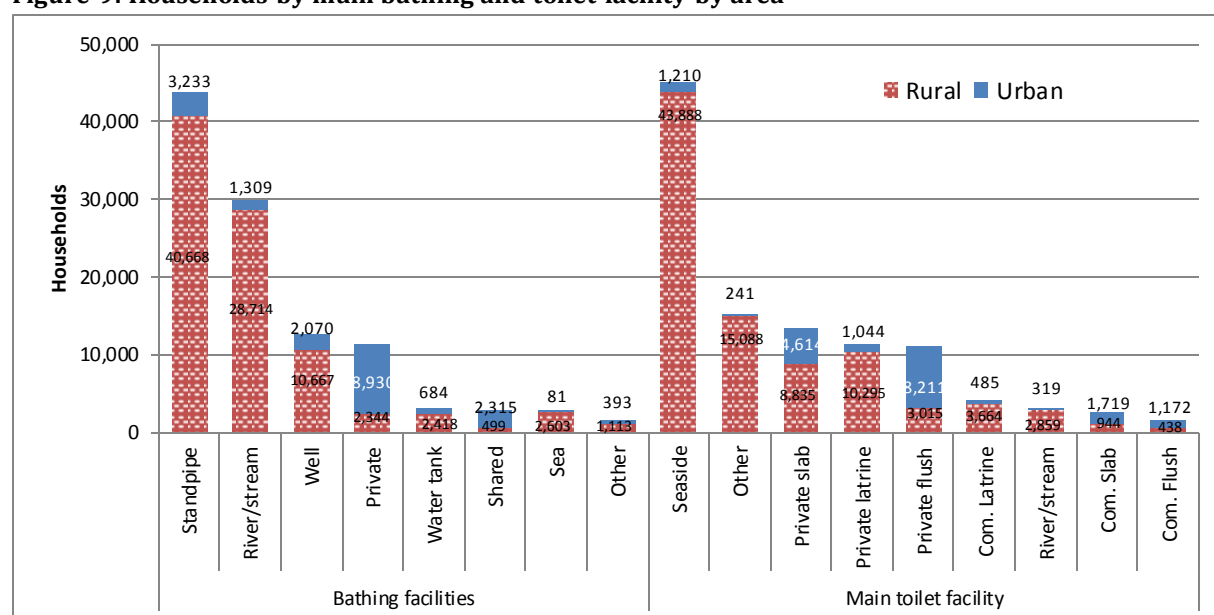
The survey results show that 94% of all household dwellings are free standing individual houses, with 83% of these dwellings having an outdoor (not attached) kitchen. Of the dwellings

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

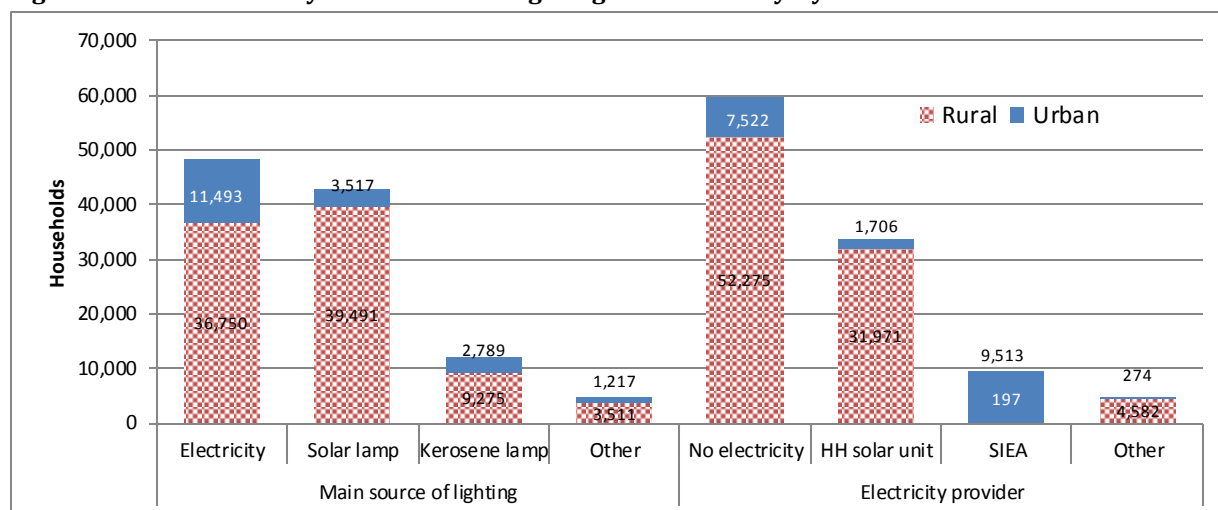


SOURCE OF LIGHTING

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.

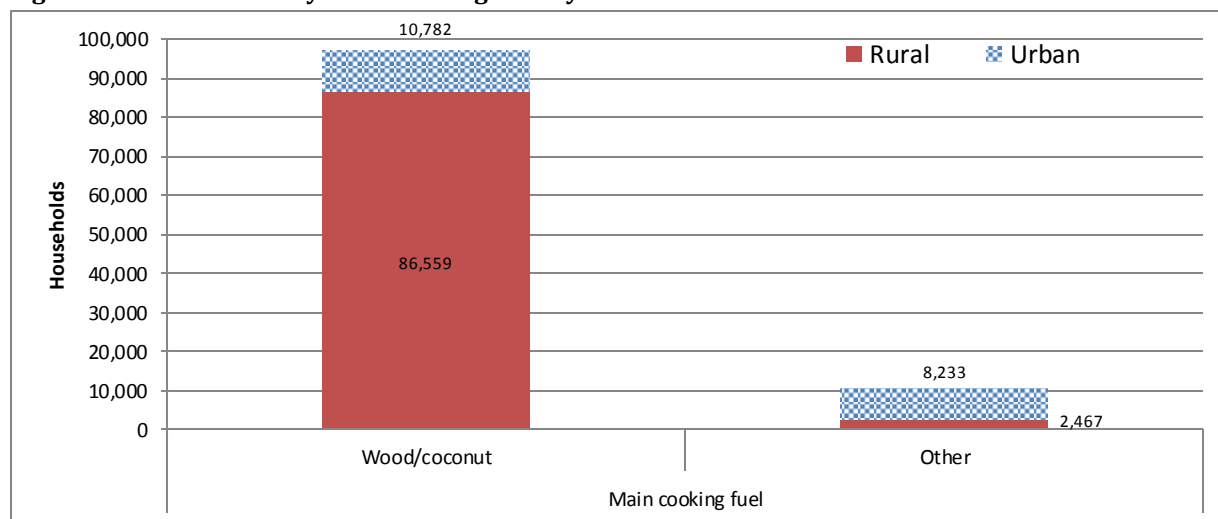
Figure 10: Households by main source of lighting and electricity by area



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



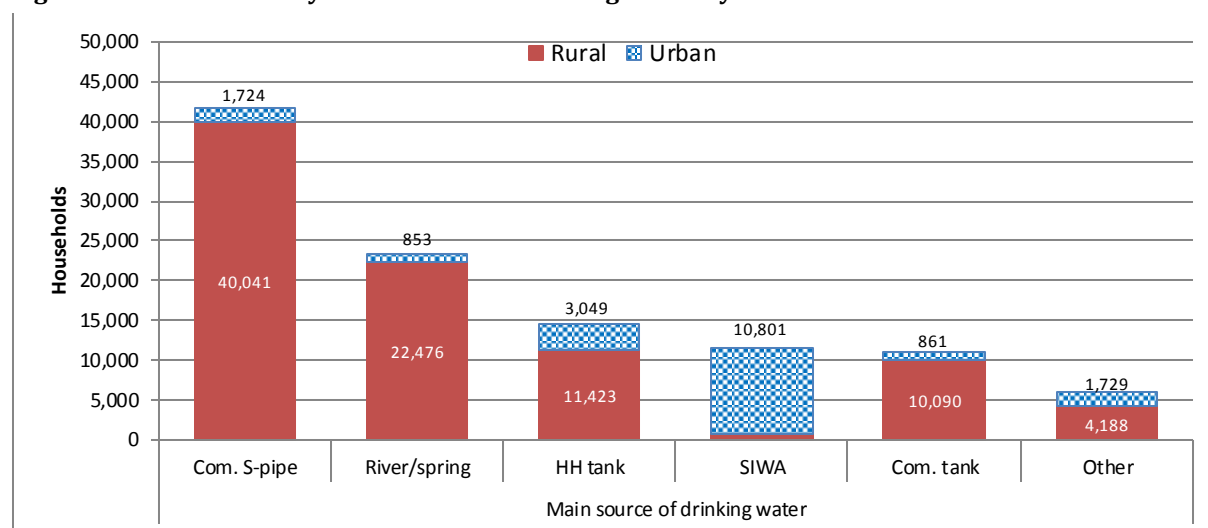
SOURCE OF WATER

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



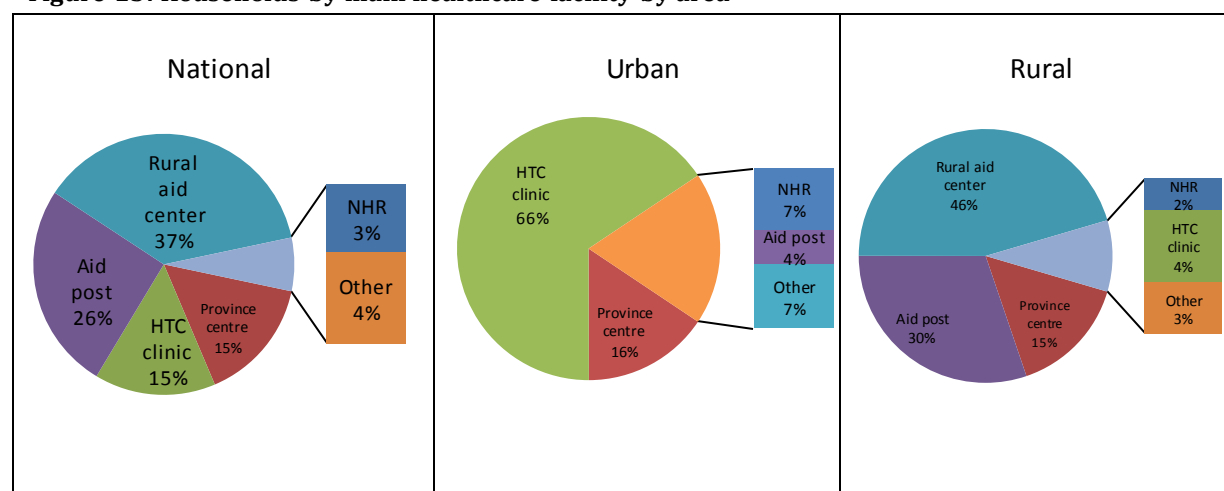
ACCESS TO SERVICES

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

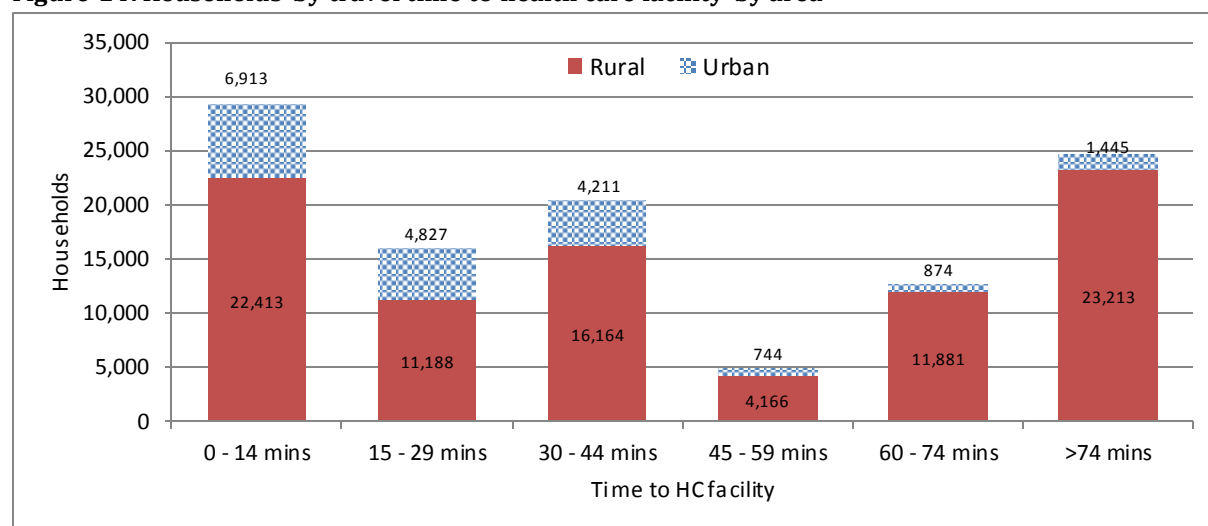


The main mode of transport to a healthcare facility is walking (land), as reported by 67% of households. This is followed by vehicle (land) and canoe transport (sea), as reported by 15% and 13% of households, respectively. In urban areas, walking is the main mode of transport for

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



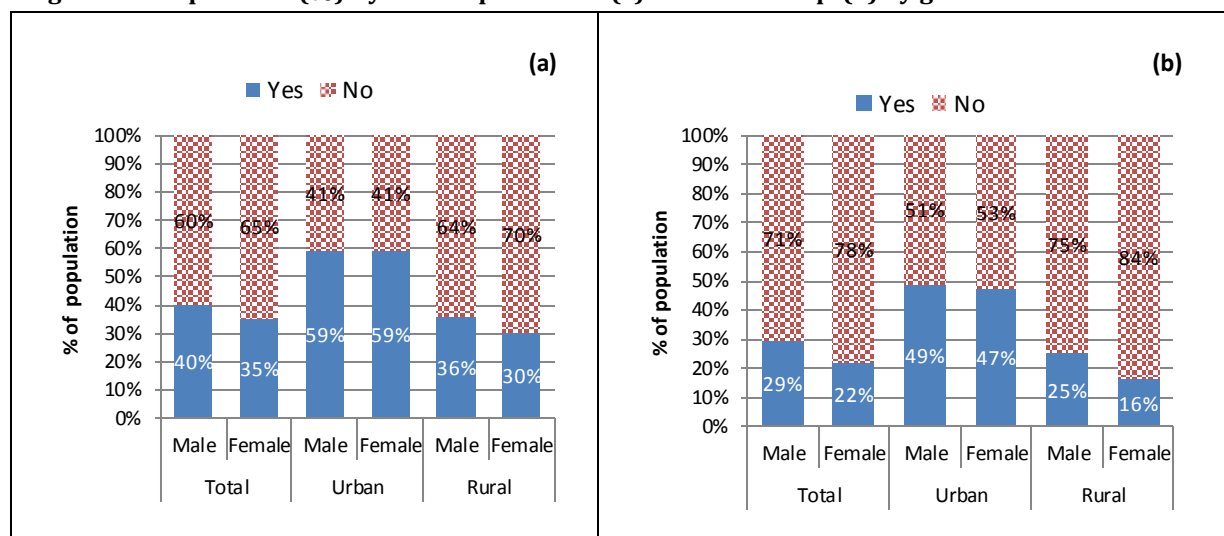
COMMUNICATION

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

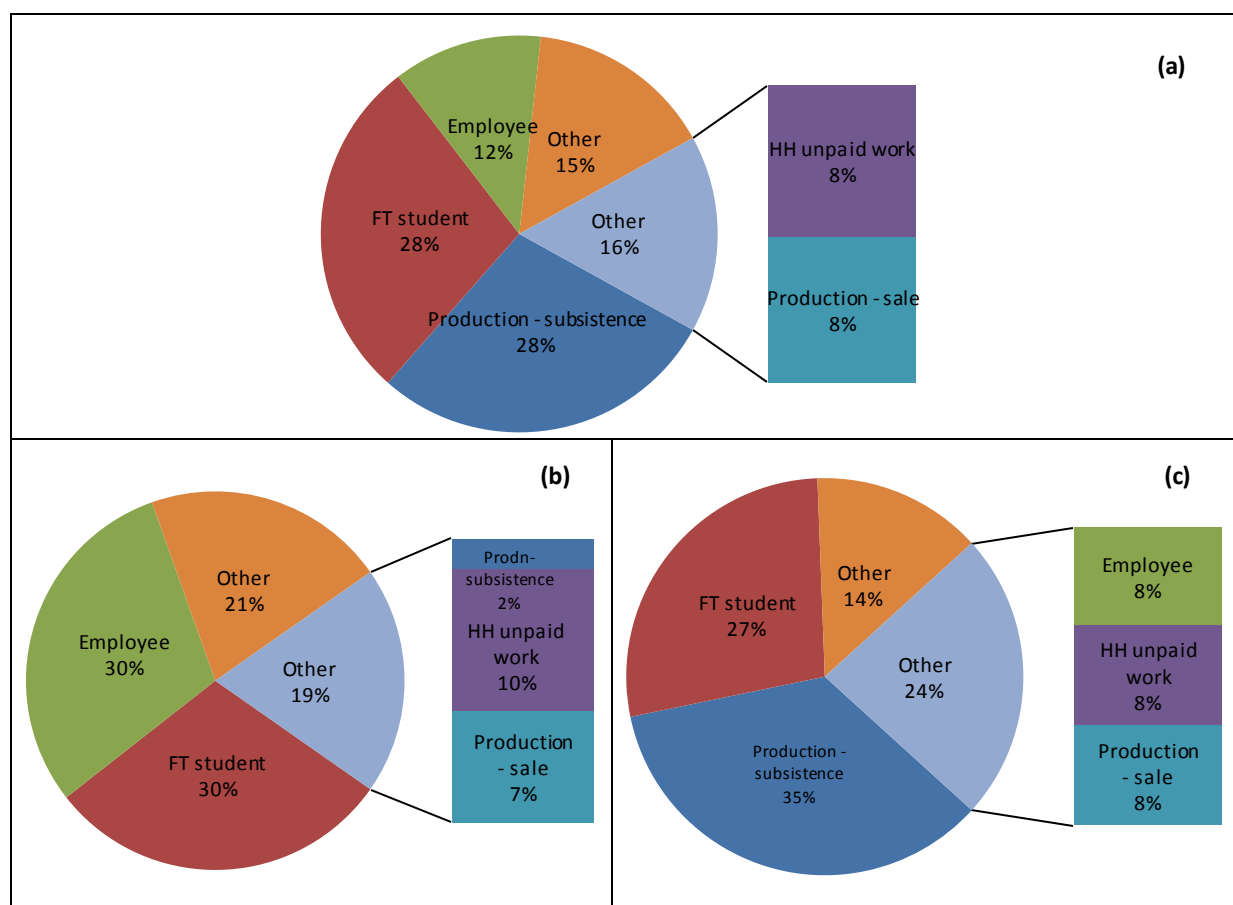
| | Use Internet (# of people) | | | | Use Internet (% of population) | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Yes | No | NA | Total | Yes | No |
| Total | 579,530 | 21,803 | 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)

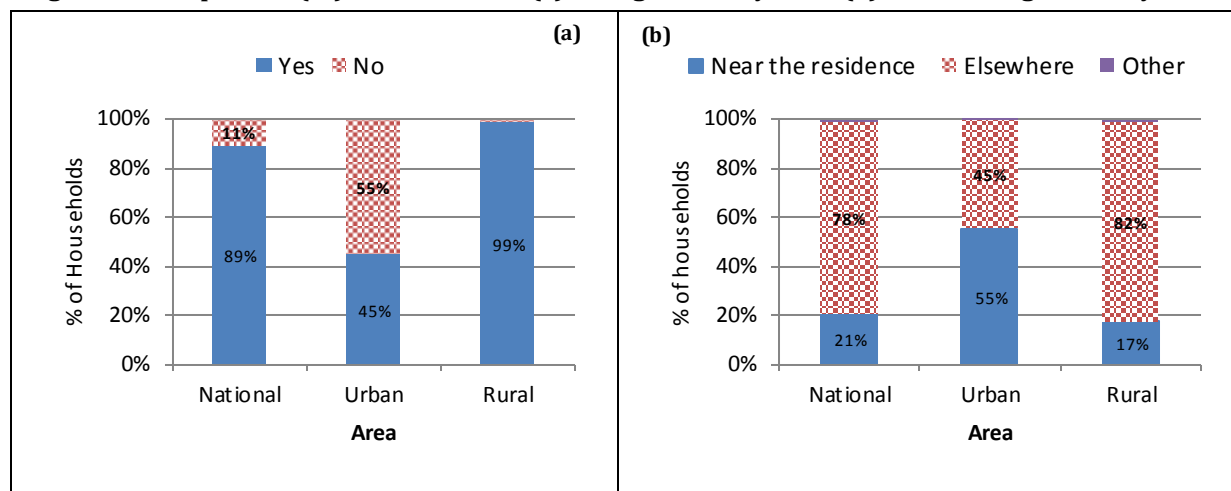
The survey also asked if a member of the household, apart from being engaged in an activity, was also engaged in a secondary activity. Of those that responded, the highest proportion (34%) reported being engaged in unpaid family work, followed by homemaking (22%) as their main secondary activities; these 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

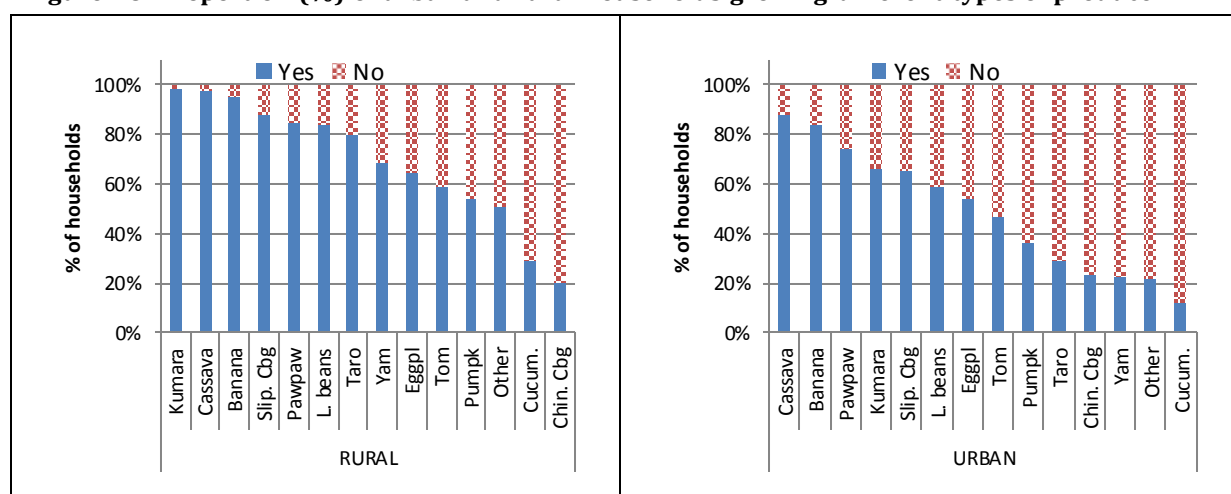
areas. However, more than half (55%) of gardens in urban areas are located near the household dwelling (see Figure 17b).

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).

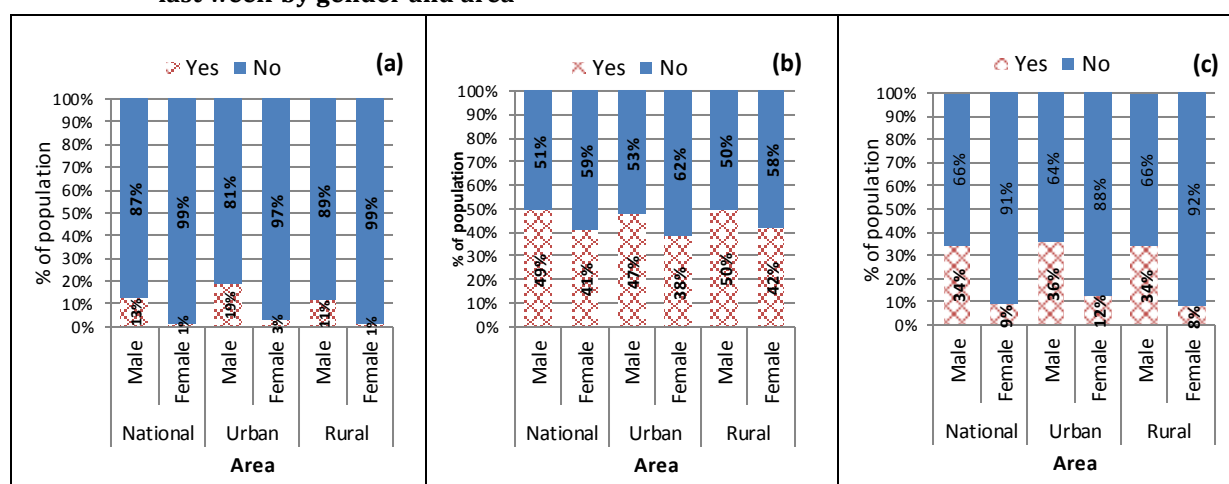
Figure 18: Proportion (%) of urban and rural households growing different types of produce



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

This sub-category of 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 a 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.

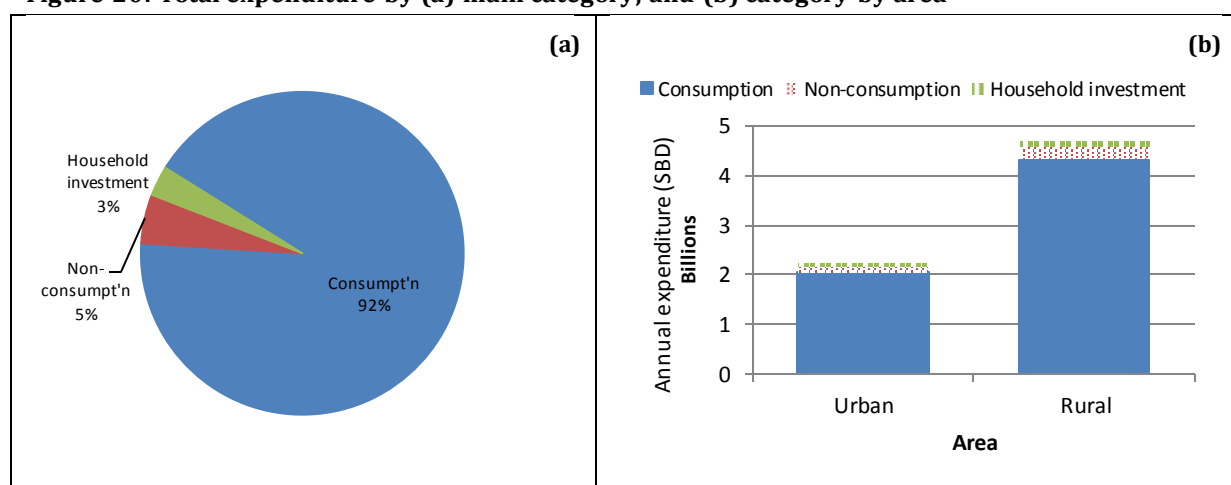
EXPENDITURE BY MAIN CATEGORY AND TYPE

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.

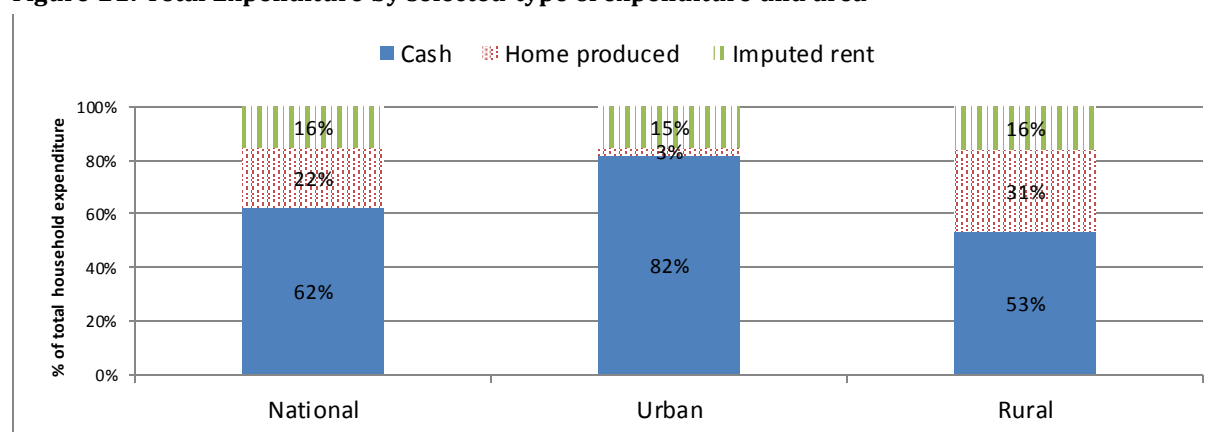
Table 8: Total annual expenditure in main expenditure categories (SBD, '000)

| 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.

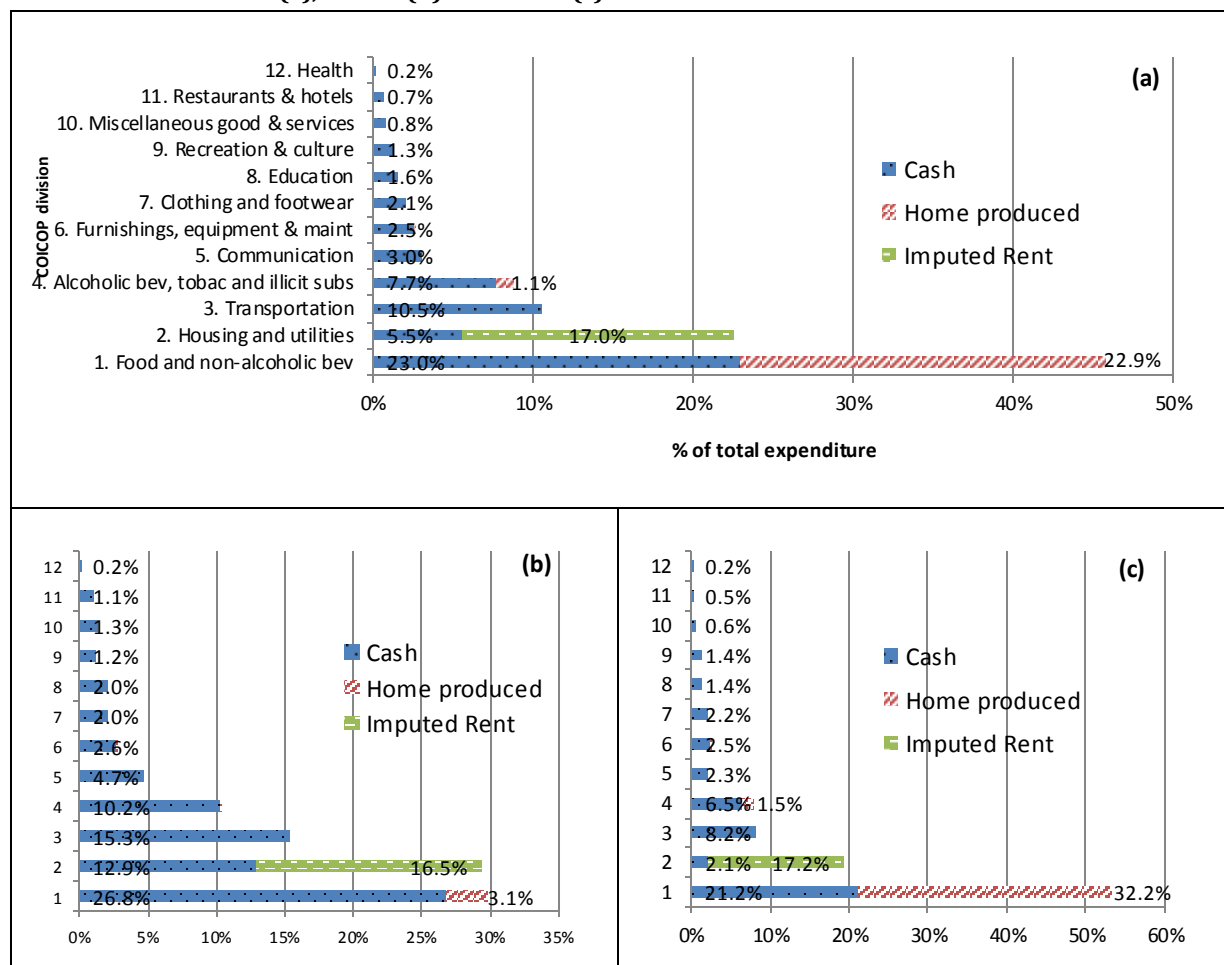
It is interesting to note that in the rural areas, 18% of total consumption of alcohol beverages, tobacco and narcotic substances is home produced.

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)

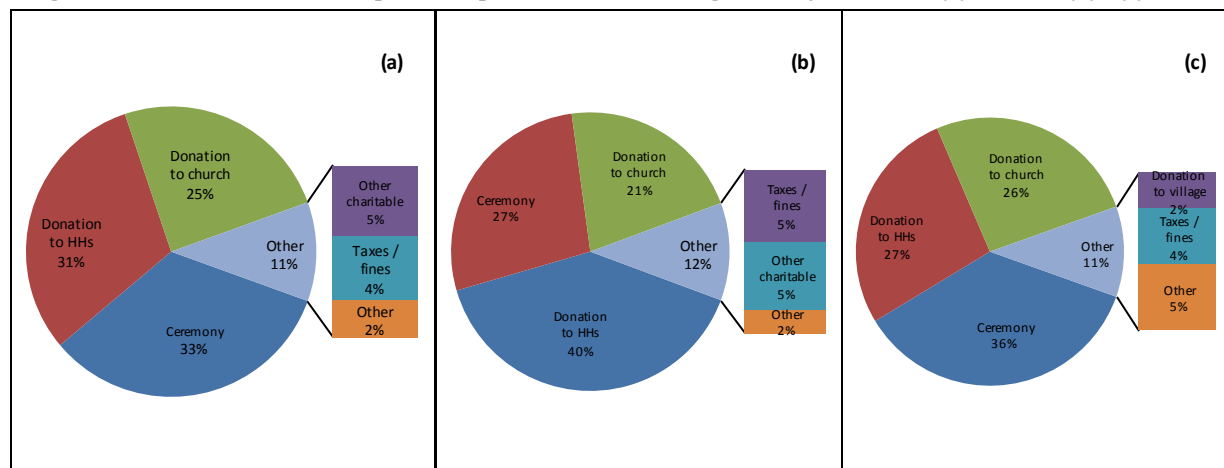
| Main expenditure category (COICOP) | Type of expenditure | | | | | | | | | | TOTAL | |
|--|---------------------|--------|---------------|-------|---|------|-------------------------|-----|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | This household | | | | Another household/other (In-kind receipts) | | | | 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



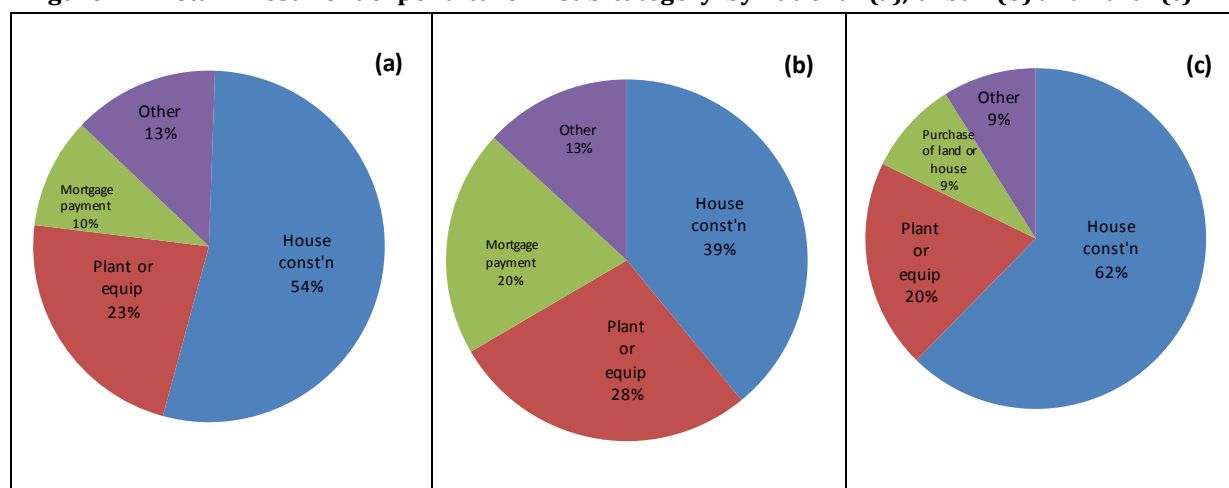
In terms of non-consumption expenditure, more than 70% of total non-consumption expenditure comes from households in rural areas. When analysed for specific type of expenditure, close to 90% of non-consumption expenditure at the national, urban and rural areas consists of cash-spending on ceremonies,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

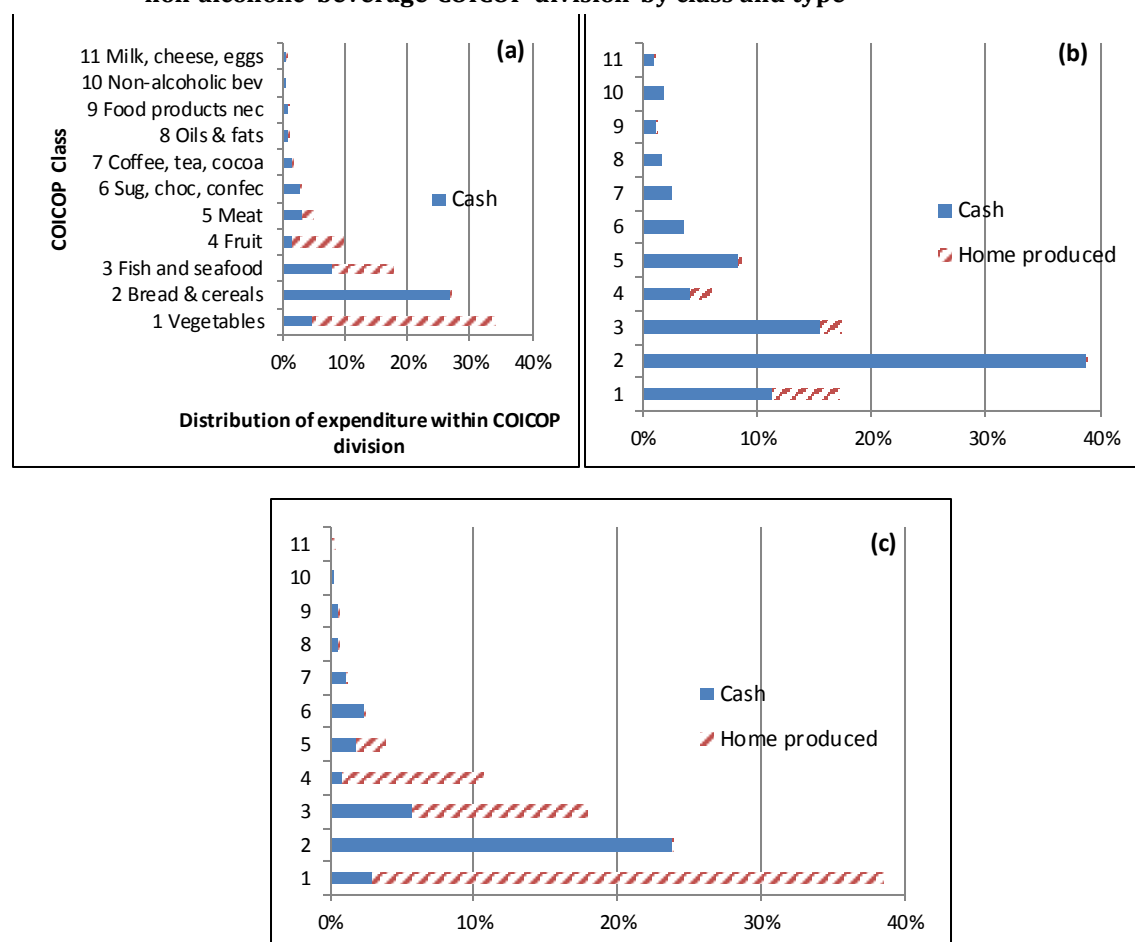


Figure 26

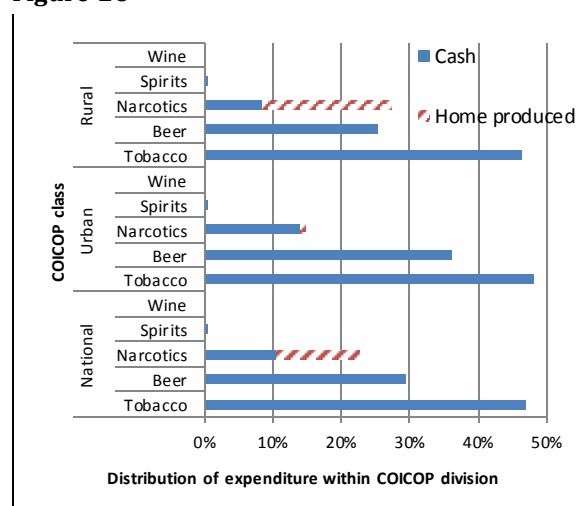


Figure 27

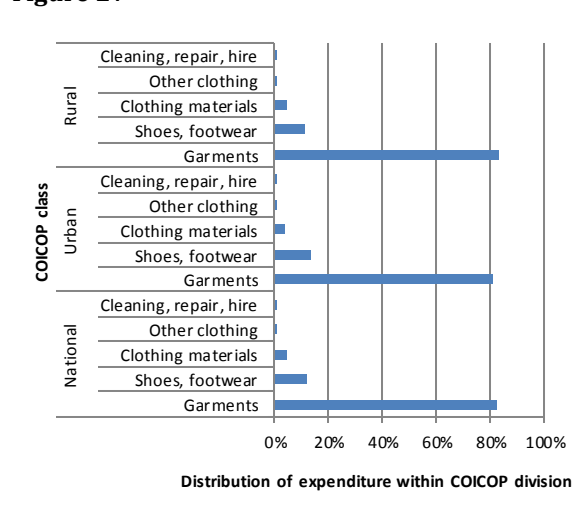


Figure 26: Expenditure within alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances COICOP division by class, type and area

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 | 4,406 | 100 | 1,045 | 23.7 | 3,360 | 76.3 |
| 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 | 17,030 | 100 | 12,380 | 72.7 | 4,650 | 27.3 |
| Hospital services | 5,663 | 100 | 105 | 1.9 | 5,559 | 98.1 | | | | | | | |
| 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

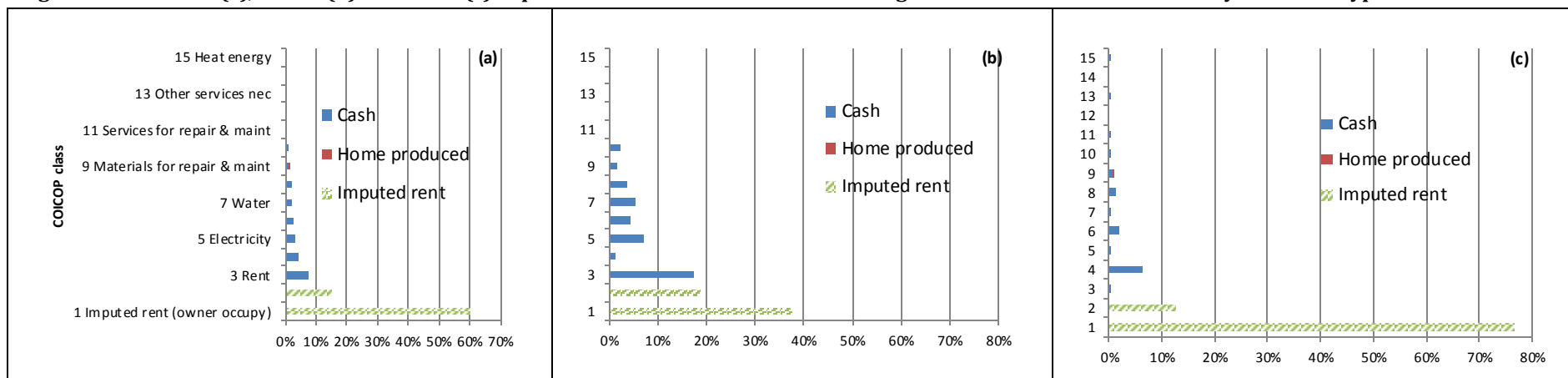


Figure 29: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within furnishing, equipment and maintenance COICOP division by class

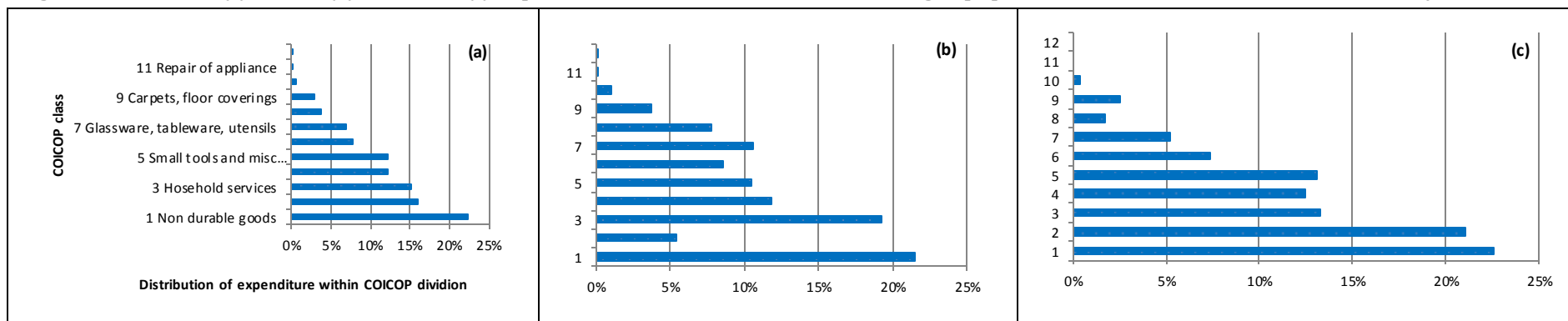


Figure 30: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within health COICOP division by class

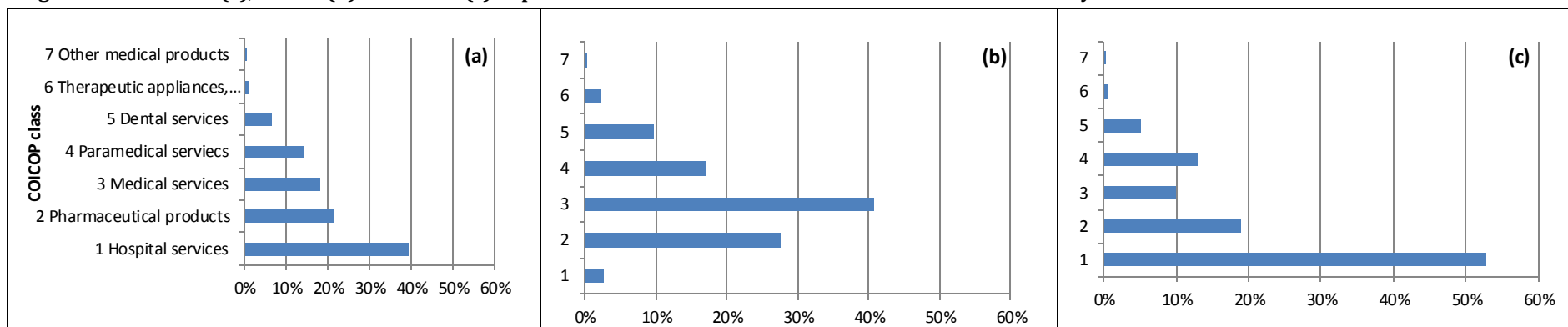


Figure 31: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within transportation COICOP division by class

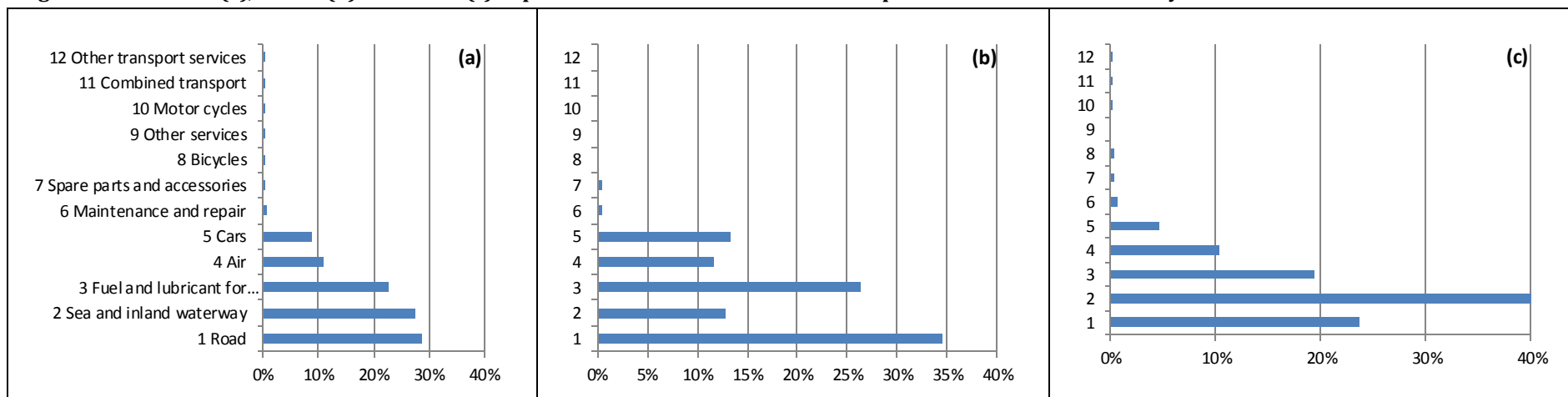


Figure 32: Expenditure within communication COICOP division by class and area

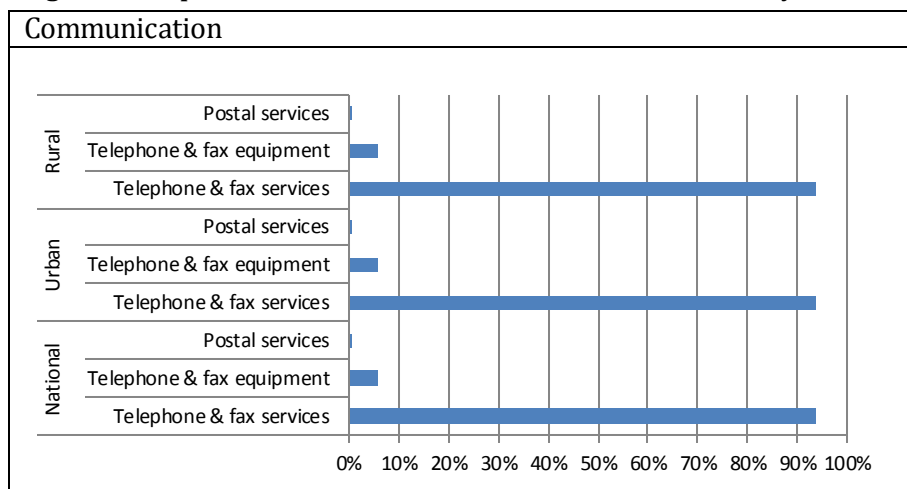


Figure 33: Expenditure within education COICOP division by class and area

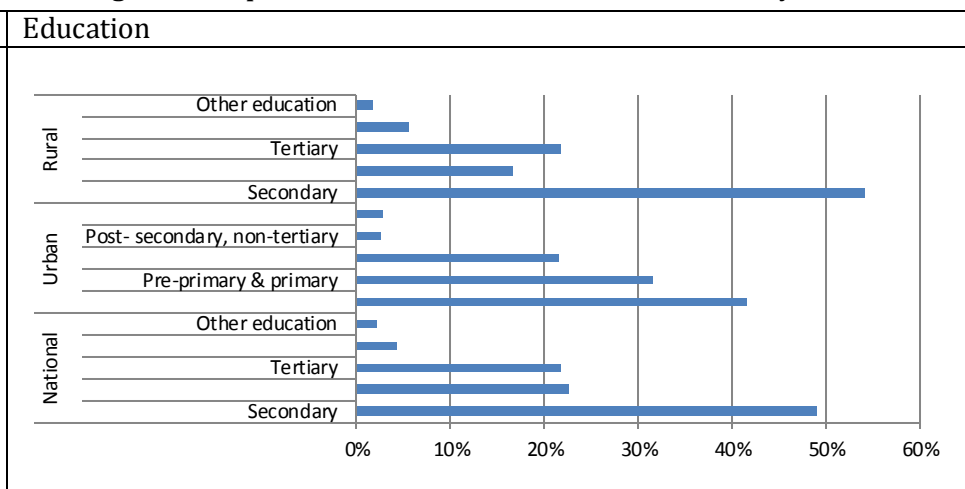


Figure 34: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within recreation and culture COICOP division by class

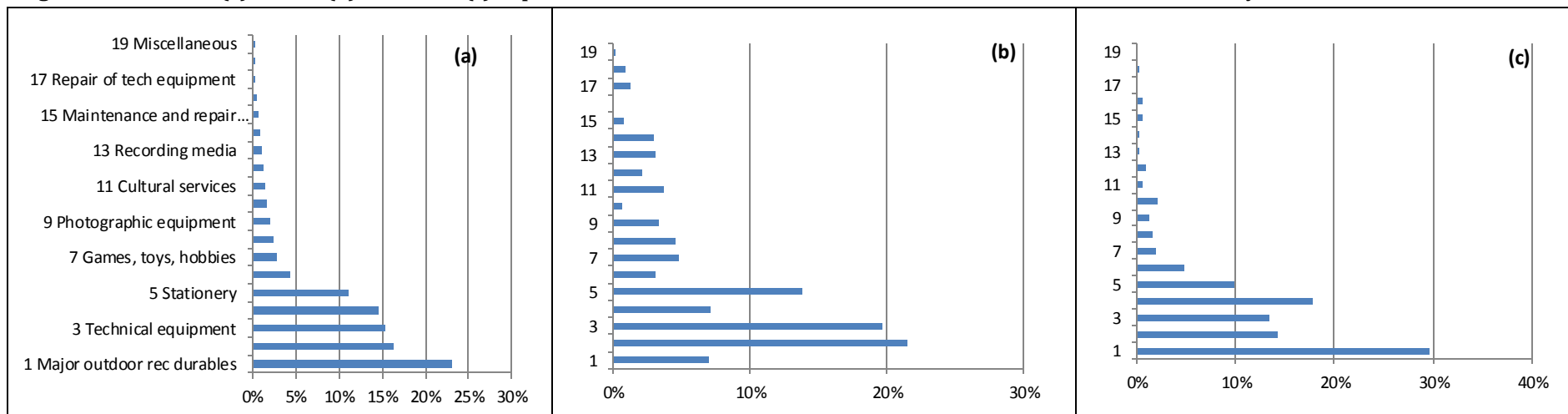


Figure 35: Expenditure distribution within restaurant COICOP division by class and area

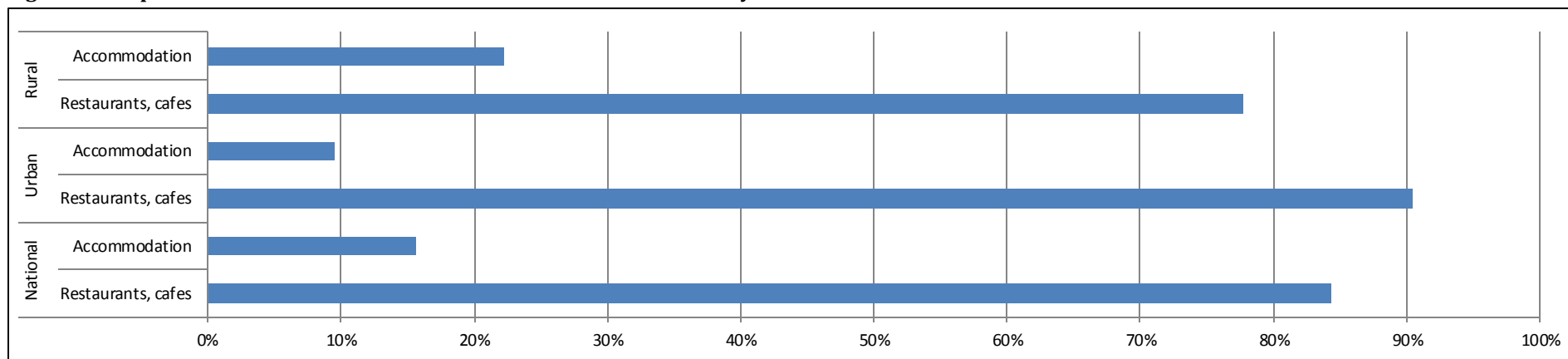


Figure 36: National (a), urban (b) and rural (c) expenditure distribution within miscellaneous goods and services COICOP division by class

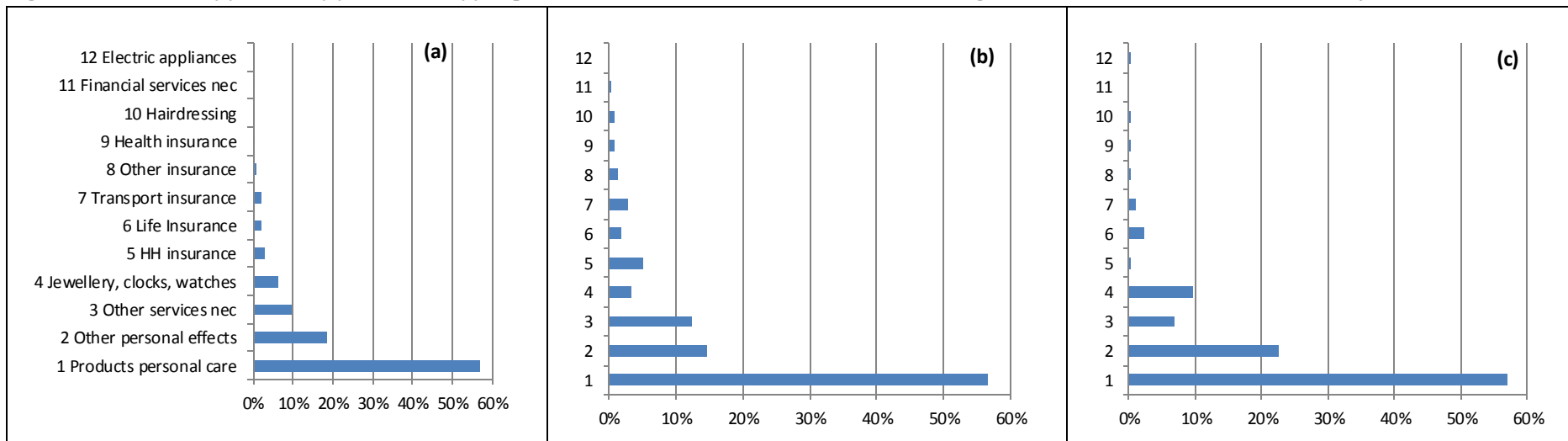


Table 12 below presents the total annual expenditure of selected specific goods and services by area. It is evident that households spent close to half a million (SBD\$470 million) annually in cash-payments on rice as a staple product in the country. About three quarters (76%) of this expenditure comes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

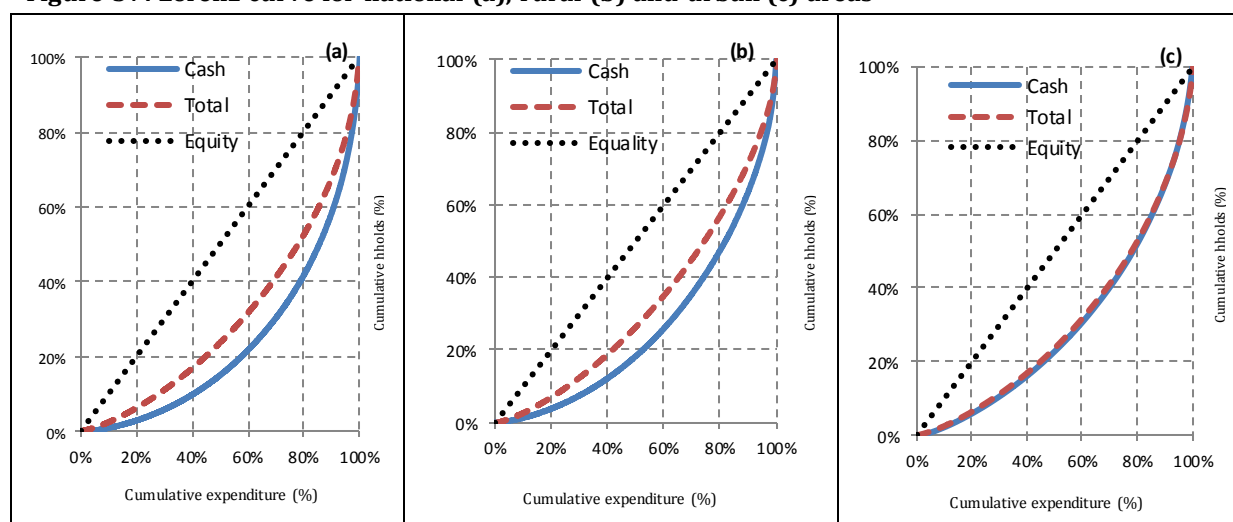


Figure 37 demonstrates an uneven distribution of expenditure, both in cash and total expenditure, at the national and area levels. At the national level (Figure 37a), cash-expenditure

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

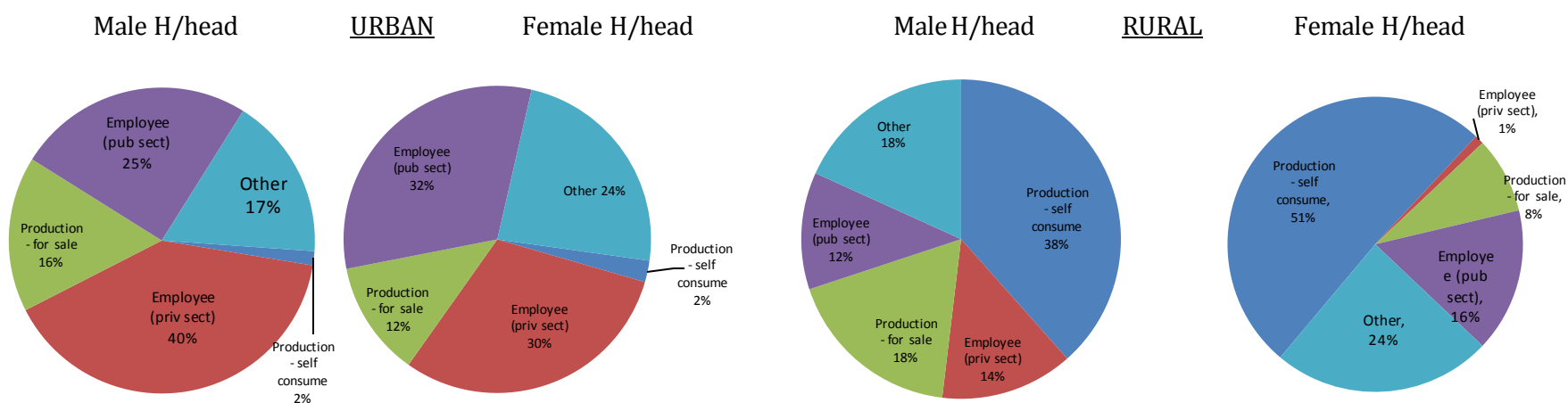
| Age | Total H/holds | Household heads (#) | | Household heads (%) | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | | Male H/head | Female H/head | Male H/head | Female H/head |
| 15-24 | 2,569 | 2,223 | 346 | 2.3% | 3.2% |
| 25-34 | 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.

Table19: 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.

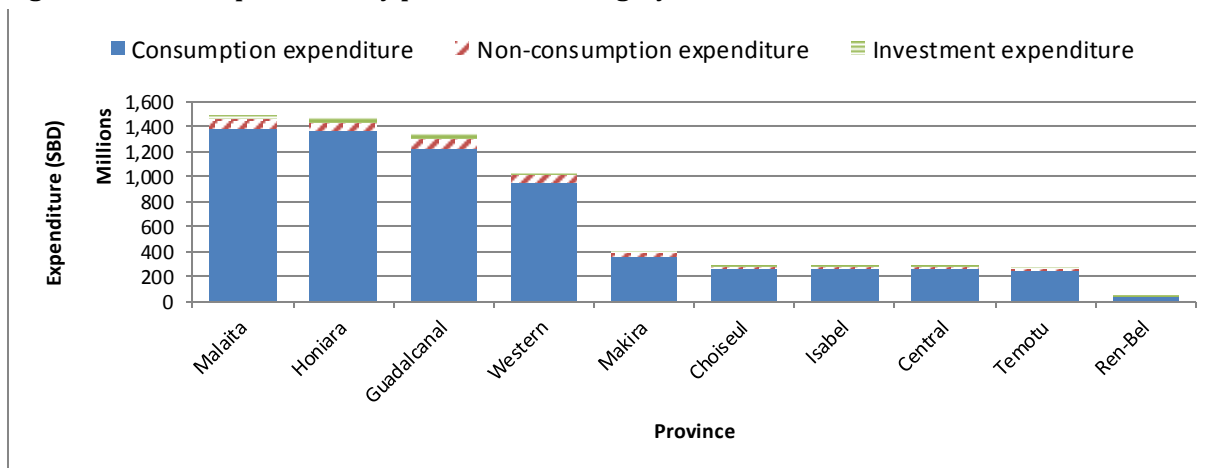
Table 21: Percent of total expenditure (consumption/non-consumption) by gender of household head

| 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

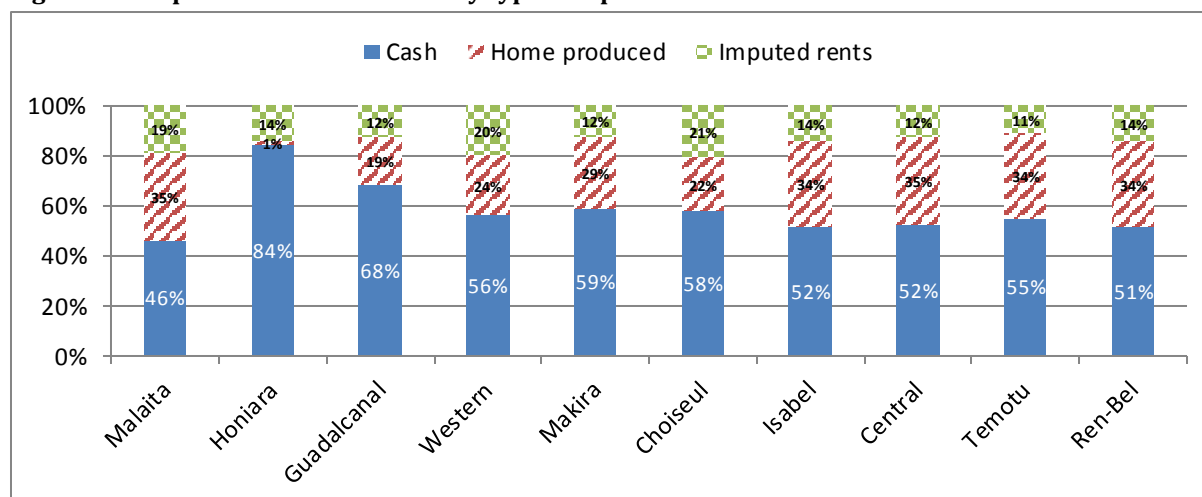


Figure 40 shows expenditure distribution by expenditure type. For Honiara households, 84% of consumption expenditure was in cash, the highest among all provinces, while Malaita Province recorded the lowest (46%) cash-expenditure.

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)

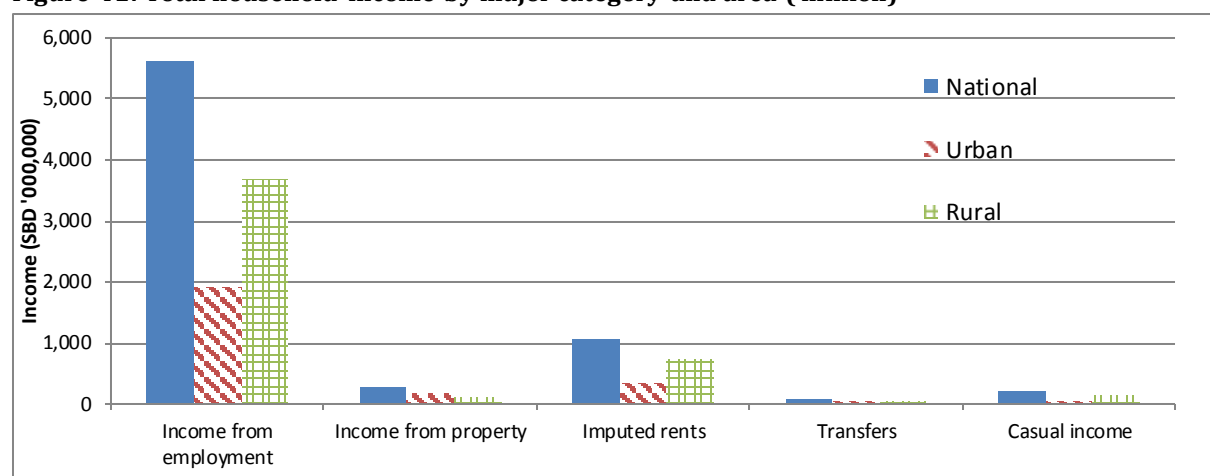


Figure 42: Distribution of total household income by major category and area (%)

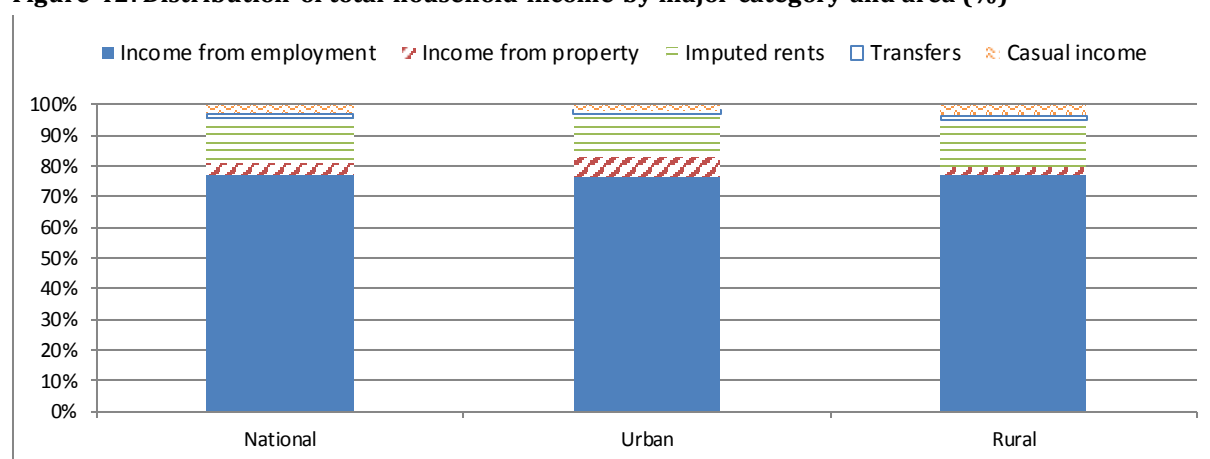


Figure 43 and Figure 44 below present the breakdown of total household income by income type and area. Cash-income is the main income type accounting for 63% of total household income at the national level and by area (80% in urban; 53% in rural). The estimated income value of home production comes next, 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)

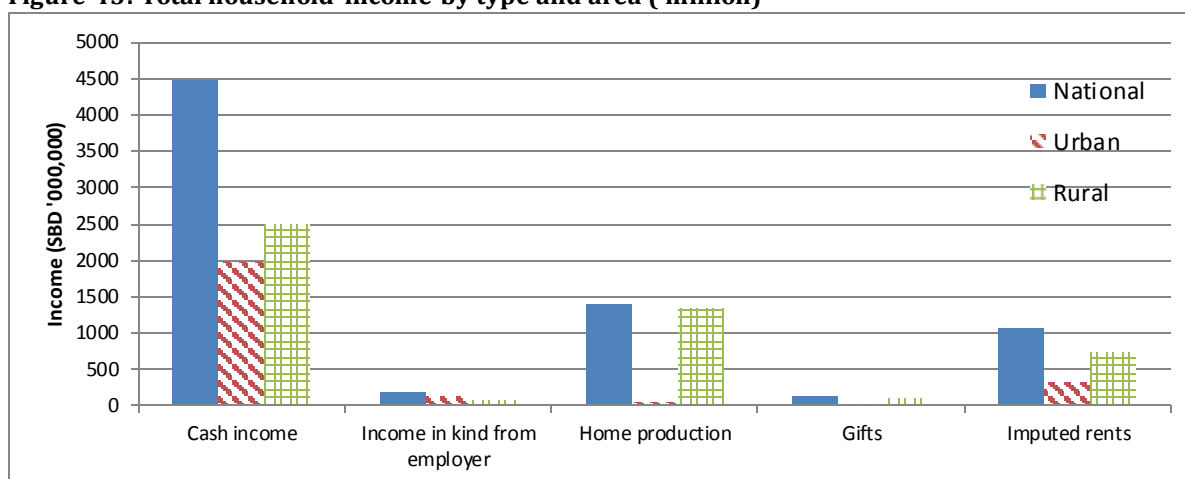


Figure 44: Distribution of total household income by type and area (%)

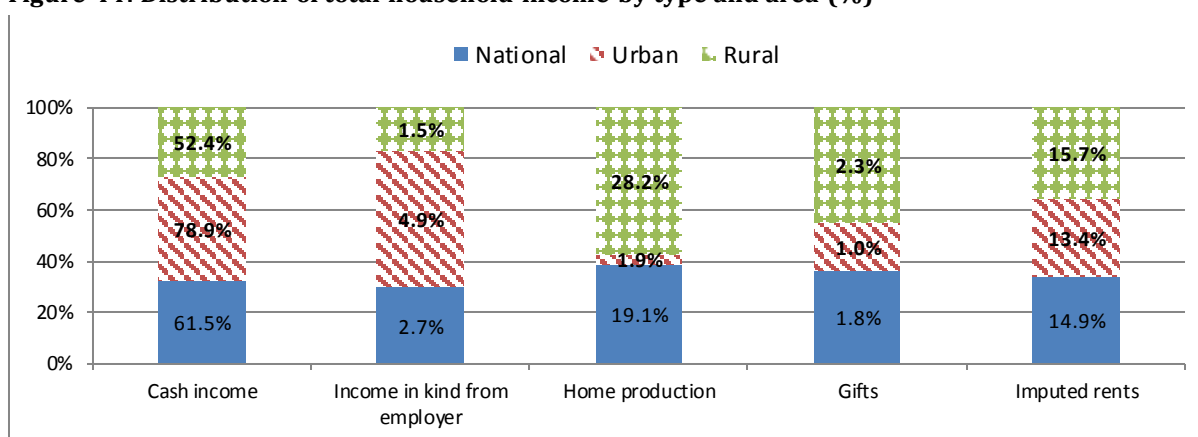


Figure 45 below focuses only on cash-income. Wages and salaries, and income from household-based businesses contribute the highest share of cash-income, about 34% and 35%, respectively. Cash-income from subsistence-based activities (mainly the sale of agricultural products etc.) follows suit, accounting 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

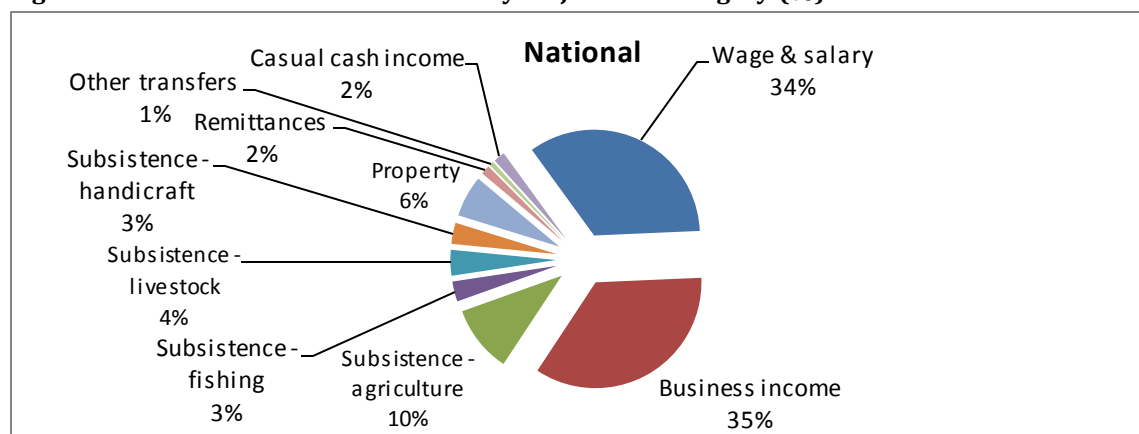
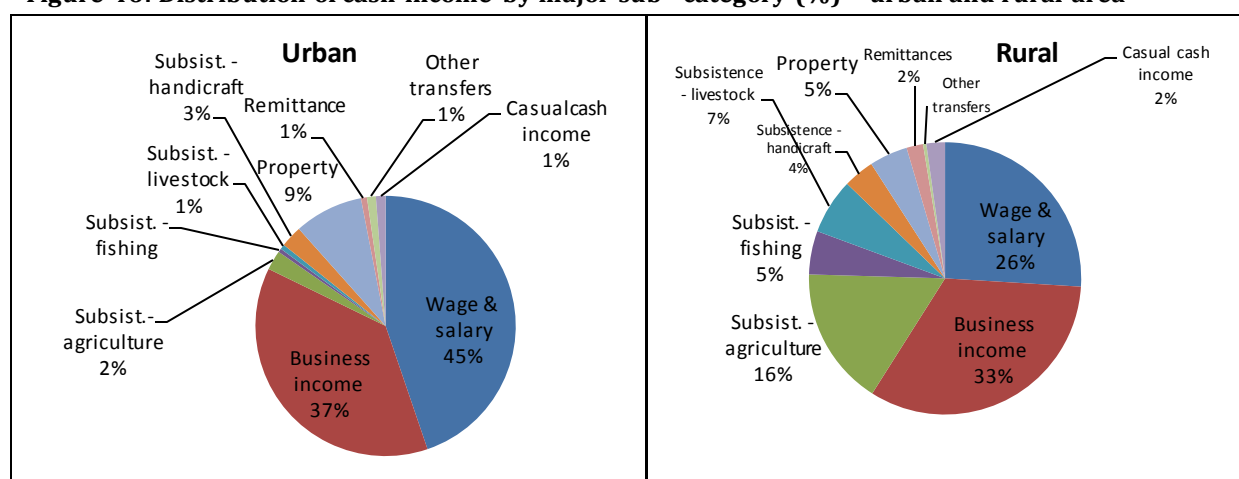


Figure 46 highlights the difference in the composition of cash-income by urban and rural areas. Wages/salaries and business incomes are higher in urban areas accounting for 83% of the total cash-income compared with 59% in rural areas. As expected, the third highest cash-income of rural households comes 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 | <u>National</u> | | <u>Urban</u> | | <u>Rural</u> | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | 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.

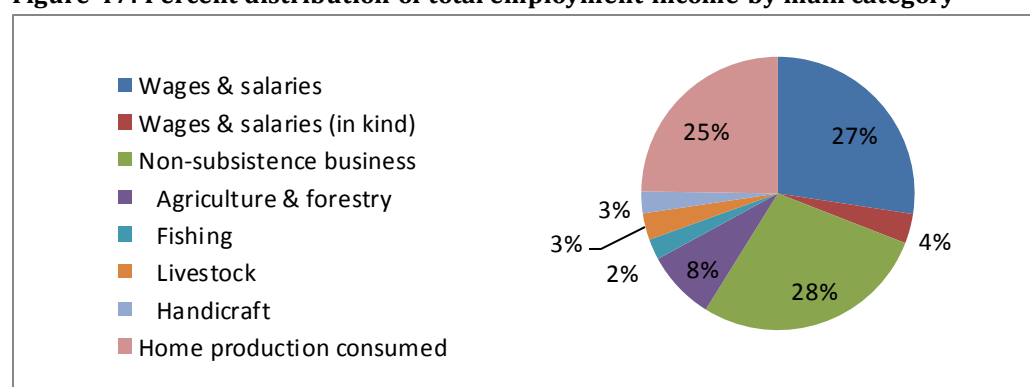
EMPLOYMENT INCOME BY SUB-CATEGORY

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

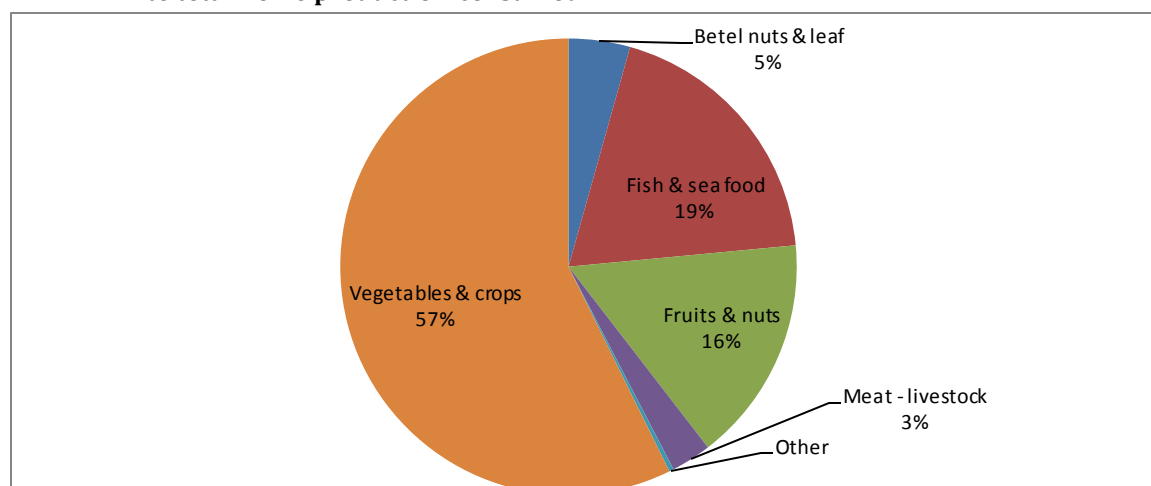
Total annual intermediate inputs/expenditure related to subsistence activities: SBD\$75 million

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 | Quintile 1 | 334,137 | 4.6 | 15,468 |
| Decile 2 | 215,342 | 4.6 | 19,874 | | | | |
| Decile 3 | 280,278 | 8.4 | 26,023 | Quintile 2 | 622,470 | 13.1 | 28,860 |
| Decile 4 | 342,192 | 13.1 | 31,690 | | | | |
| Decile 5 | 408,758 | 18.8 | 37,858 | Quintile 3 | 901,988 | 25.5 | 41,709 |
| Decile 6 | 493,230 | 25.5 | 45,549 | | | | |
| Decile 7 | 601,727 | 33.8 | 56,052 | Quintile 4 | 1,349,060 | 44 | 62,394 |
| Decile 8 | 747,333 | 44 | 68,648 | | | | |
| Decile 9 | 1,006,403 | 57.9 | 93,075 | Quintile 5 | 4,074,278 | 100 | 188,417 |
| Decile 10 | 3,067,875 | 100 | 283,774 | | | | |
| 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.

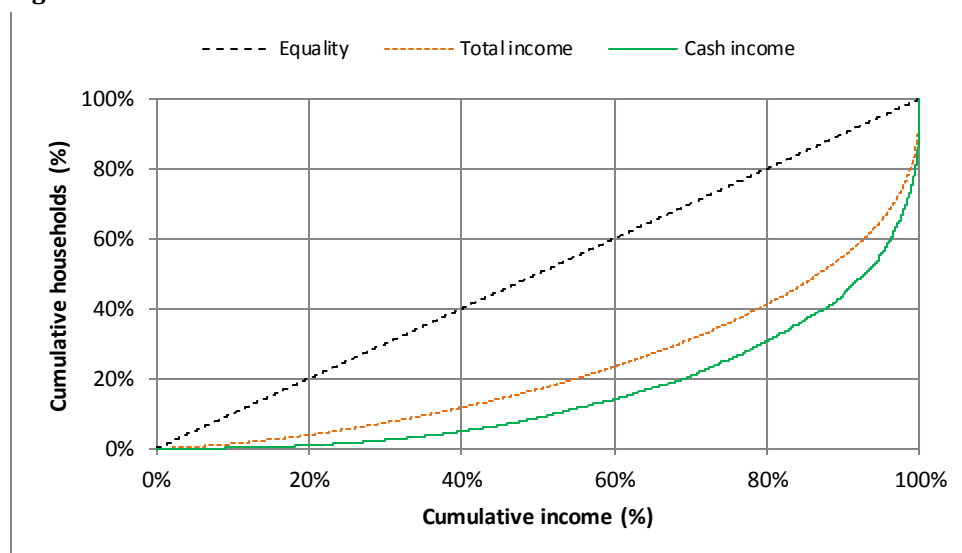
Table 31: Average annual income (excluding imputed rent) in quintiles by area

| 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

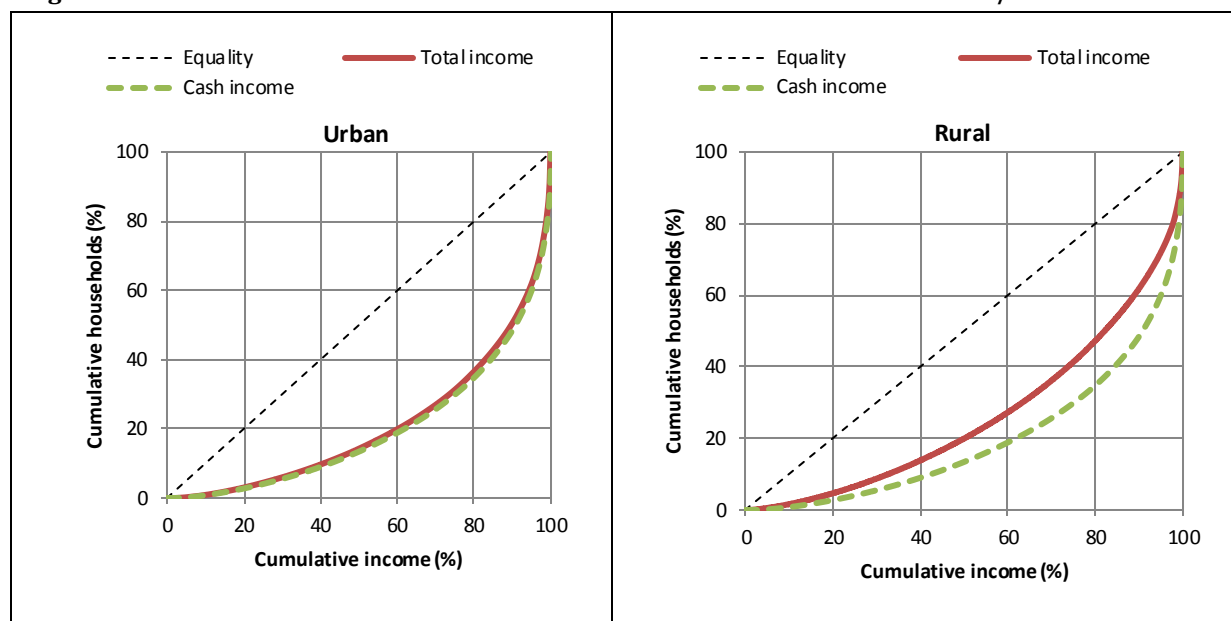


Figure 50 shows that income distribution, in particular total income in the rural areas, narrows towards the equality line, while cash-income remains similar to the urban cash distribution. This indicates the dominance of cash-income influencing total income in urban areas, whilst in rural areas income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

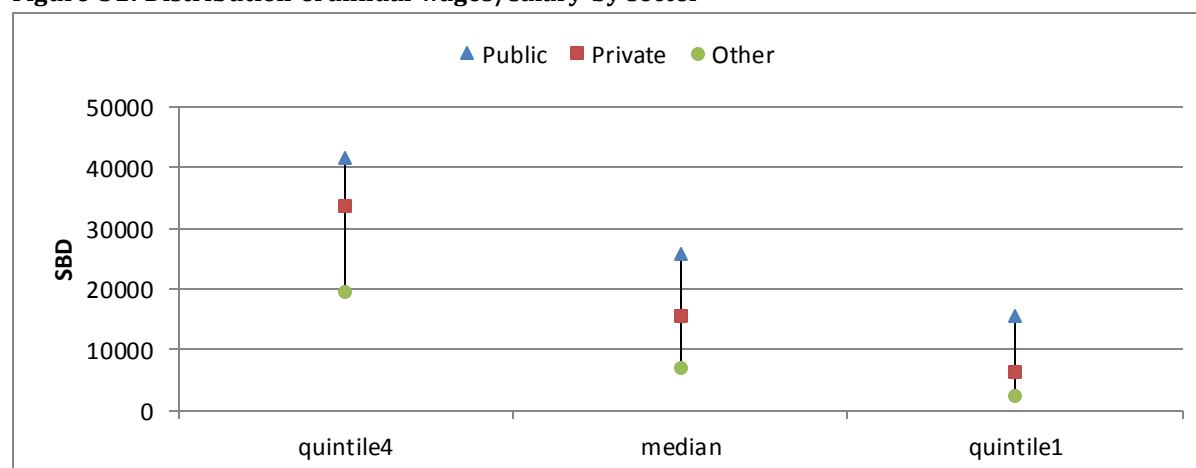
Figure 51: Distribution of annual wages/salary by sector

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 | % | |
| 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

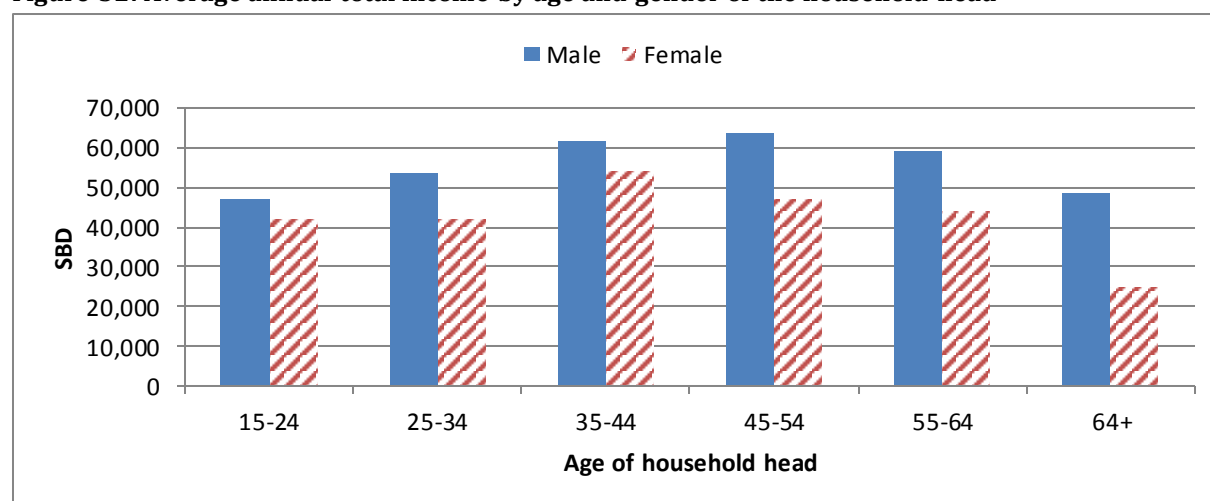


Table39: Distribution of households, contribution to total income and annual average income (excluded imputed rents) by age of the head of households and area

| 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 | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|---|---------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | Agriculture, forestry | Fishing | Livestock | Handicraft & home processed food | Total Hh participation |
| 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 | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| | | Agriculture, forestry | Handicraft & home processed food | Livestock | Fishing | All Subsistence for cash |
| 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 | Total | Male | Female |
| 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 | 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% |
| 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 | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | This household | | Another household | | Imputed Rent | |
| | 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 | | | | | TOTAL |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | This household | | Another household | | Imputed Rent | |
| | 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 | | | | | 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 | 13,191 | 12,956 | 354 | 525 | - | 27,026 |
| Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and illicit substances | 4,534 | 590 | 15 | 45 | - | 5184 |
| 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 | | | | | 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 | 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 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 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 | 20.6% | 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 | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 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 | 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 | | | | | 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 | 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 | | | | | 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 | 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 | | | | | 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 | 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 seafood | 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 seafood | 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 | | | |

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| News papers 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 | - | 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 | - | 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 | - | 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 | - | 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 | - | 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 | - | 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 (fulltime) | 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 | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 0-500k | 500k-1,000k | 1,000k-1,500k | 1,500k-2,000k | 2,000k-2,500k | 2,500k-3,000k | >3,000k | Total |
| 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 (fulltime) | 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>

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