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# Solomon Islands High Frequency Phone Survey On COVID-19

RESULTS FROM ROUND 1



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## Abbreviations

<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic and Health Survey
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Products
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>HFPS</b>	High-Frequency Phone Survey
<b>HIES</b>	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>KWH</b>	Kilowatt-Hours
<b>MHMS</b>	Ministry of Health and Medical Services
<b>MRP</b>	Multilevel Regression and Poststratification
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PIC</b>	Pacific Island Countries
<b>RAMSI</b>	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands
<b>SoPE</b>	State of Public Emergency
<b>USD</b>	United States Dollars
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



# Executive Summary

**A strong evidence base is needed to understand the socioeconomic implications of the coronavirus pandemic for the Solomon Islands.** This report presents the findings of the first of five planned rounds of a mobile phone survey in the Solomon Islands. Round 1 interviewed 2,650 respondents across the country in late June 2020 on topics including awareness of COVID-19, employment and income, food security, coping strategies, and public trust and security. While these findings are not without their caveats due to the lack of baseline data, constraints of the mobile phone survey methodology, and data quality constraints, they represent the best estimates to date and supplement other data on macroeconomic conditions, exports, firm-level information, and etc. to develop an initial picture of the impacts of COVID-19 on the population.

**Nearly all respondents indicated having heard of COVID-19, with radio being the most common main source of information.** More than 97 percent of urban respondents and 90 percent of those living in rural areas had heard of COVID-19. Awareness was lower in certain rural areas in Isabel, Central, Rennell-Bellona, Guadalcanal, and particularly Malaita, where only 69 percent of rural respondents had heard of COVID-19, as well as among less educated populations across all provinces. Respondents indicated receiving information through a wide range of sources, both formal and informal. The main formal channel was radio, cited as the leading source of information by 53 percent of respondents, across both urban and rural areas. Television, internet, text message, and social media were also important sources of information in urban areas, reaching a combined 27 percent of the urban population, but had a more limited reach in rural areas. Informal networks were also important in the dissemination of information, with 90 percent of respondents reporting having received information from friends and family, and 83 percent from community leaders. While these informal channels are not limited by access to technology, there is a greater likelihood of inaccurate information spreading via these informal networks. This may be mitigated, however, by the outreach and training of accurate information for local community leaders.

**The net loss of between 7 and 11 percent since January was more likely to impact women.** Since January, employment has been negatively impacted, with household heads and those in the upper quintiles of the wealth distribution being more likely to have left work. Statistical analysis estimated a net loss of between 7 percent and 11 percent of the pre-crisis workforce. Based on modeling, approximately 23 percent of the population working in January had stopped by June, and 9 percent of those working had stopped specifically because of COVID-19 related restrictions, though these losses were partially offset by 10 percent of those not working in January joining the workforce by June. These losses are significant particularly considering less than half of the adult population reported working at baseline. Women were more likely than men to have stopped working, both generally and specifically related to COVID-19, while workers with tertiary education were less likely than those with primary or secondary education. Certain sectors have been also more likely to see COVID-19 specific job losses, in particular construction and tourism. The two largest sectors of employment, agriculture and retail and trading, both showed net declines in employment between January and June, with about one-third of job losses being directly attributed to COVID-19 restrictions.

**Household income has fallen since January.** Of those still working in June, just over half were earning the same as pre-crisis levels and one-third were working for less or not being paid at all. Household enterprises have also been negatively impacted. Of the approximately one-quarter of households that reported operating non-farm businesses in 2020, nearly half have seen a decline in income in the month of June. In the important agricultural sector, the impacts have been somewhat limited with more than 90 percent of respondents indicating they were able to work normally since the start of the crisis. Despite this, nearly one-third of agricultural households expect a decline in household agricultural income, perhaps attributable to declining national and global economic conditions.

**More than 85 percent of households used economic coping strategies since March that could potentially be damaging in the short and long term.** While many households were able to reduce non-food consumption, access assistance from friends or family, or find ways of earning extra money, other actions taken have additional negative implications. The productive capacity of households fell, as nearly half of all households spent from savings and 17 percent sold livestock. Household debt has also increased, with more than 25 percent of households purchasing items on credit and 20 percent delaying loan repayments. Government assistance was limited, cited by only 12 percent of households. Informal safety nets, such as remittance transfers, were more common but expected to decline as an option. Of the approximately 20 percent of households that reported receiving remittances, more than 50 percent indicated the payments had declined or stopped since the start of the crisis. As more than 75 percent of remittances were domestic, these declines will likely continue as economic conditions deteriorate, increasing the need to employ further coping strategies, potentially pushing more households into poverty, and slowing the eventual recovery process.

**Food insecurity was widespread, despite minimal evidence of disruption to food supply chains.** The most common coping strategy was reducing food consumption. Cited by more than 50 percent of households and nearly 60 percent of households with children under the age of 5, lower food consumption increases the short term risk of food insecurity as well as having potentially damaging lifetime health consequences. More than 70 percent of households reported experiencing food insecurity in the 30 days prior to data collection. Sixty percent reported running out of food and nearly 50 percent had at least one family (or household) member that did not eat for an entire day. The main reason for food insecurity was financial, as there was no evidence of supply chain issues in urban areas and limited disruption in rural areas, where households in particular had difficulty accessing imported items, such as rice and tinned fish.

**Substantial out-migration from Honiara occurred.** Approximately 6 percent of respondents reported moving in the 3 months prior to the survey, with the largest segment moving from Honiara to Malaita. Though updated information of population sizes will not be available until the results of the new census are released, this level of movement represents up to 20 percent of the population of Honiara leaving since the State of Public Emergency was declared in March. Migration was mainly to other urban areas, but recent migrants were less likely to be working than more established residents.

**Most respondents said that the public trust and safety within the community had remained the same, but there were still some causes for concern.** In both urban and rural areas, nearly 50 percent of respondents indicated increased drug and alcohol abuse, a finding consistent with increased unemployment and financial anxiety. Respondents in rural areas with higher levels of in-migration were more likely to believe things had deteriorated. Disputes around natural resources, including land and logging disputes, were the next most commonly cited areas of deterioration. The results were relatively consistent across urban and rural areas, with marginally more respondents in rural areas believing logging disputes had worsened and slightly more urban residents saying that land disputes had deteriorated. In rural areas, women were more likely to say that things had deteriorated due to domestic abuse. Given that pre-crisis levels of gender-based violence were among the highest in the world, with this increased domestic abuse since the COVID-19 restrictions began, continual monitoring and perhaps expanded outreach and services may be required.

# Background

## General background on the Solomon Islands

**The Solomon Islands is a lower middle income small island state with a population of approximately 650,000 in the Melanesian region of the Southwest Pacific.** The country is divided into nine provinces across six major islands and nearly 1000 smaller islands, 347 of which are inhabited. Each of the provinces – Choiseul, Guadalcanal, Malaita, Makira & Ulawa, Santa Isabel, Temotu, Central, Western, and Rennell-Bellona – have their own provincial government. The most populous regions are Guadalcanal (22 percent), Malaita (24 percent), and Western provinces (13 percent). An estimated 80 percent of the population live in rural areas. Roughly thirteen percent of the population live in the capital Honiara, which is located on the island of Guadalcanal.<sup>1</sup> There is a rich diversity of localized cultures, customs, and traditions throughout the archipelago, with strong ties among clans and kin along linguistic lines – known as “wantok”. Although English is the official language, Pijin or Pigdin English is spoken as a common language, in addition to over 60 other languages. Geographies vary from the urban center and capital of the Solomon Islands, Honiara, to small and isolated atolls and raised coral reefs, to heavily forested jungle and mountainous inner regions of the larger islands. Sea travel is often the only option between islands despite, at times, vast distances.

**Agriculture, including logging, is central to the economy of the Solomon Islands.** The logging industry has driven economic growth over the past two decades, with total production and exports quadrupling since the early 2000s, raising sustainability concerns. Though income from the logging sector has declined in recent years due to depressed prices and lower external demand, as well as the government’s shift towards a more sustainable forestry management program over the medium-term, the logging industry still accounts for roughly 17 percent of GDP, 70 percent of total exports and just under 80 percent of foreign exchange, and a limited share of employment. The agriculture and fisheries sectors employ the largest share of the population and contribute an estimated 20 percent to the GDP, though only account for 8 percent of total exports. The important export crops are palm oil, which account for 56 percent of total agricultural export value, followed by cocoa at 18 percent, copra at 14 percent, and coconut oil at 12 percent. There is a reliance on imported food, which surpassed food exports by 72 percent, with 6 percent of total import value going towards rice alone.

**Real GDP growth has been steady over the past few years, but in 2019 economic activity slowed.** Between 2015 and 2018 the economy grew at an increasing rate, from 2.5 to 3.9 percent. Recent projections, however, estimate that real GDP growth was limited to 1.2 percent in 2019, down from the previously anticipated rate of 2.7 percent.<sup>2</sup> This moderation in growth in 2019 was due in part to a weakening of external demand and lower prices for key export commodities, such as logging, and a slowdown in domestic activity, particularly in the agriculture sector. Although foreign reserves and the debt-to-GDP ratio were kept at sustainable levels through the 2019 downturn, the Solomon Islands economy remains narrowly based on logging exports, concessional financing from development partners, and is highly vulnerable to external shocks, including natural disasters. Overall, economic development in the Solomon Islands is constrained by the country’s low density and mostly rural population limiting opportunities for economy of scale, as well as geographic isolation, both domestically between island groups and internationally from major economic markets, leading to higher costs of doing business and constraining the delivery of basic services and infrastructure, that are, in turn, vital for enhancing economic activity.

1 Solomon Islands National Statistics Office. Projected population by province 2010-2025 (2018).

2 IMF. Solomon Islands: Staff Report for the 2019 Article IV Consultation. January 21, 2020; IMF. Solomon Islands: Requests for Purchase Under the Rapid Financing Instrument and Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility. May 26, 2020.

**Data on well-being in the Solomon Islands is scarce.** Only one Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) has been conducted in the past ten years. Using the national measure, the latest HIES from 2013 estimated basic needs poverty in the Solomon Islands at 12.7 percent. In 2018, the Solomon Islands ranked 153 out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, impacted most by a very low score in mean years of schooling, at 5.5 years, and a low GNI per capita.<sup>3</sup> Access to basic infrastructure services such as electricity, transport, and water is limited. Sanitation is poor and mainly concentrated in urban areas. For example, despite recent improvements, only roughly 73 percent of the urban population and 60 percent of the rural population have access to electricity, and about 70 percent of the urban population and 39 percent of those in rural areas have access to piped water.<sup>4</sup> Roads in the Solomon Islands are highly vulnerable to weather hazards and climate change, are poorly maintained, and, in some areas, road construction must overcome the challenges of mountainous terrain.

**Vulnerability to natural disasters was high.** The Solomon Islands, along with Vanuatu and Samoa, are the top three countries in the Pacific Island Countries most likely to suffer a severe natural disaster in a given year.<sup>5</sup> Most recently, Tropical Cyclone Harold passed through the Solomon Islands in early April 2020. The country experienced heavy rain and flooding; damaging agricultural crops, homes, home gardens and buildings across Honiara, Guadalcanal, Makira-Ulawa, and Rennell-Bellona. Twenty-seven lives were lost when a ferry was caught in the cyclone between Honiara to Malaita province. Food and water security became an immediate concern with reports indicating that over 50,000 people were affected and much of the land used for agricultural production around Honiara was impacted by flooding.

## COVID-19 outbreak in the Solomon Islands

**At the time of data collection, there had been no cases of COVID-19 detected in the Solomon Islands but precautionary measures were in place.** The first case was not reported until October 3, 2020, with the positive test of a student returning from the Philippines, but precautionary measures were put in place much earlier. Following the World Health Organization's classification of the novel coronavirus COVID-19 as a global pandemic on March 11, the Solomon Islands' Government declared a State of Public Emergency (SoPE) on March 25. On March 26, under the *Emergency Powers Act*, the Governor-General authorized new regulations, the *Emergency Powers (COVID-19) Regulations 2020*, which granted the Prime Minister with emergency powers to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic for the duration of the SoPE period. With the pandemic enduring through 2020, the SoPE has been extended twice since March. On April 8, the SoPE was extended to July, and on June 30, it was extended by another four months to November.

**To protect the country from importation of COVID-19 and to limit the possible spread of undiagnosed cases, beginning March 27, the Government enacted a series of emergency measures under the SoPE.** International commercial flights were stopped and quarantine protocols were extended, applying to all inbound travelers, including returning citizens or permanent residents; the maritime border with Bougainville and Papua New Guinea was shut down; two national by-elections were postponed indefinitely; the capital Honiara was declared an emergency zone and night-clubs, kava bars, and casinos were closed. The Prime Minister called for people in Honiara, particularly those who were not working at the time, to return to their home provinces. Funds were released to MPs to support repatriation from Honiara to the provinces and outer islands. In April, non-essential public servants were furloughed with half-pay and a one-off travel allowance. On June 15, the decision was made by the cabinet that salary payments would be withheld for these affected workers and repaid only when they resumed work. All food markets in Honiara were closed, with the exception of the Central Honiara Market. Schools were

<sup>3</sup> The HDI index reflects life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, and the GNI per capita.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank. 2020. Infrastructure in Asia and the Pacific: Road Transport, Electricity, and Water and Sanitation Services in East Asia, South Asia, and the Pacific Islands. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/34228> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

<sup>5</sup> Lee, D., Zhang, H., & Nguyen, C. (2018). *The Economic Impact of Natural Disasters in Pacific Island Countries: Adaptation and Preparedness*. International Monetary Fund.



closed in Honiara and the Guadalcanal province on March 16, and extended nationwide by March 31, though all had reopened by May 25.

**Though there has to date been only four cases of COVID-19, there are inherent vulnerabilities in the Solomon Islands that are cause for concern.** Non-communicable diseases increase vulnerability to severe COVID-19, and among other ongoing health care challenges such as communicable diseases, maternal and nutritional health, non-communicable diseases now make up a major share of the disease burden in the Solomon Islands. Rising levels of diabetes and adult obesity place the population at high risk. The Solomon Islands has a relatively low bed-to-population ratio, at 1.3 per 1000, and access to health care facilities is mainly concentrated in the capital Honiara and within provincial centers. Health care access is also constrained by poor maintenance and facility closures, as well as an inequitable distribution of health care workers along urban/rural and provincial lines (approximately 84 percent of medical practitioners and 53 percent of nursing staff are based in Honiara). Emergency assistance has been received from several development partners to bolster the Solomon Islands' health preparedness response to COVID-19; however, medical resources, such as personal protective equipment and COVID-19 testing equipment, remain low and are not at adequate levels to support a health system that remains vulnerable to overloading in the event of a widespread outbreak. On August 21, the Ministry of Health and Medical Services received five new donor funded medical ventilators – necessary to treat severe cases of COVID-19 and other respiratory infections – increasing the national total to seven.

**COVID-19 response measures, both domestically and abroad, are expected to have negative impacts on the economy and on livelihoods.** Pre-COVID-19 projections of real GDP growth forecast the economy to grow from 1.2 to 2.5 percent. However, due to the impacts of COVID-19, these projections have been revised to -5.5 percent as of May, a swing of -8 percent from earlier projections that were published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2020. Although logging exports were projected to decline somewhat, the revised forecast assumes logging exports to halve in 2020, contributing to a 25 percent drop in income from total exports before returning to pre-COVID-19 levels in 2022. Tourism receipts in 2020 are expected to drop to near zero with border lockdowns and travel restrictions in place. The severe drop in economic activity is likely to exacerbate the Government's weakening fiscal position, with an expected drop in tax revenue, rising public debt, and cash reserves falling below two months of spending.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, it is expected that the economic slowdown may have an adverse impact on the delivery of basic goods and services, and income generating activities. There is widespread concern that the impacts of COVID-19 will have disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups, such as households in the bottom 40 percent, who may face challenges in food security, limited access to and use of health services, and fewer opportunities to earn an income.

**The government of the Solomon Islands has sought to boost health preparedness and provide economic support through the COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan and the COVID-19 Economic Stimulus Package.** The Stimulus Package, totaling around 3.7 percent of GDP (USD 55 million as of August 12), was passed by the cabinet to support the rural and national economies, targeting specifically agriculture, fisheries, tourism, and forestry industries.<sup>7</sup> Calls for submissions to access the Stimulus were due in mid-June, following an extension of the initial deadline, and targeted formal sector enterprises with the capacity to employ several people while contributing to the tax base. Subsidies were also granted to the copra and cocoa industries to encourage growth in local production. Funding for the Stimulus Package and the development of the Response Plan were raised through various sources, including budget reallocation, government bonds, and contributions from development partners-- both as concessional loans and direct budgetary support. The first COVID-19 domestic government bond was issued in May to finance the Stimulus Package, amounting to roughly USD 14 million. Total external financing from development partners since the outbreak started amounts to USD 112 million, about 7.3 percent of GDP.<sup>8</sup> General budget expenditures were also made in support of health system preparedness

6 IMF. Solomon Islands: Requests for Purchase Under the Rapid Financing Instrument and Disbursement Under the Rapid Credit Facility. May 26, 2020.

7 Initial estimates of the Stimulus Package were USD 37million.

8 ADB (USD 27.5m), World Bank (USD 15m), IMF (USD 29.3m), and the Government of Australia (USD 9.3m) Other countries and organizations (USD 30.97m). *Source:* see ANU.

(the government reallocated about USD 19 million to fund the COVID-19 preparedness and response plan), food security and safety net services, and infrastructure investment.<sup>9</sup>

**These concerns above about the impact on the economy and the desire to measure the reach and effectiveness of government information campaigns and stimulus response have prompted the launch of the mobile phone surveys in the Solomon Islands.**

9 Australian National University. 2020. *Pacific COVID Economic Database*. Development Policy Centre: Crawford School of Public Policy. ANU College of Asia & the Pacific. Australia National University. <https://devpolicy.crawford.anu.edu.au/pacific-research-program/pacific-covid-economic-database>;  
Asian Development Bank. 2020. *ADB COVID-19 Policy Database: Solomon Islands*. Data updated as of 07 Sep 2020. <https://covid19policy.adb.org/policy-measures/SOL>



# Data Collection

All survey instruments and procedures were designed in accordance with the best practices as laid out by the World Bank's COVID-19 methodology and measurement task force. In addition to the information below, further details are provided in the technical appendix.

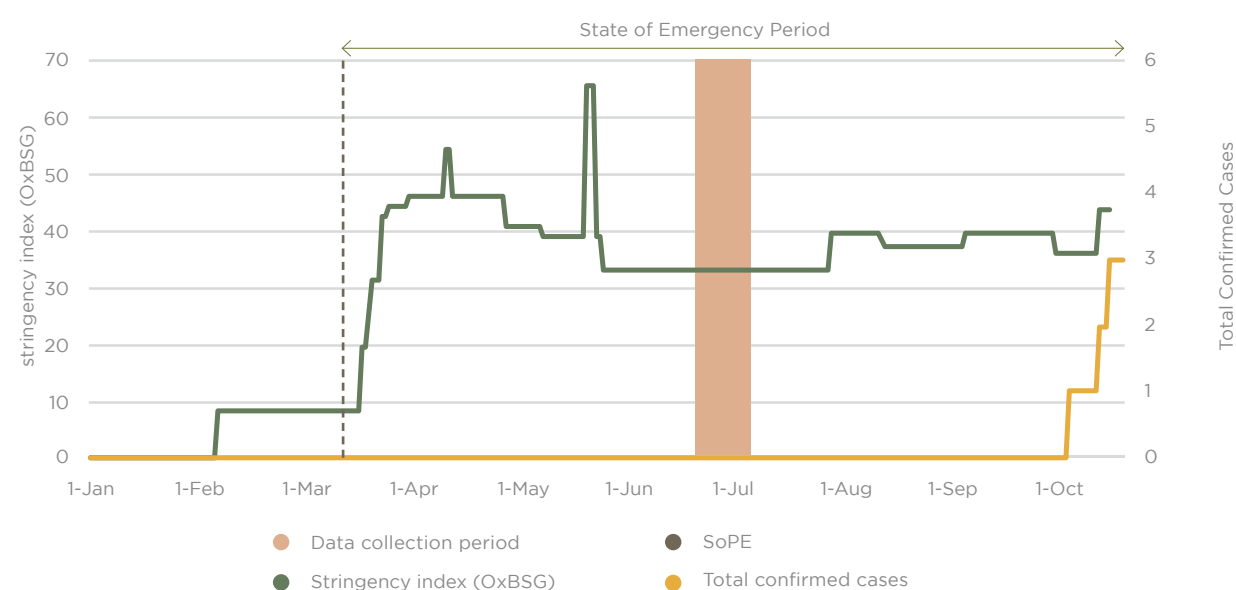
## Description of Survey Objectives & Instrument

**The objective of the survey was to measure the socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic in the Solomon Islands, including livelihoods, food security, and public safety and security, through a high frequency mobile phone survey.** The length of the survey was limited to 15 minutes and the survey instrument for the first round consisted of the following modules: Basic Information, Awareness of COVID-19, Employment and Income Loss, Food Access and Food Security, Coping Strategies, Public Trust and Security, and Assets and Wellbeing. For retrospective questions on employment and availability, the baseline is defined as “the start of this year 2020.” Four subsequent rounds are planned quarterly, with the next in September, and will target re-interviewing as many of the original respondents as possible. As this instrument is designed to be flexible, the implementation calendar may be revised to respond to changing conditions on the ground.

## Methodology and Fieldwork

**Field work was conducted through call centers set up by Tebbutt Research** in Fiji and the Solomon Islands, with a staff of 33 interviewers and 6 supervisors between the two locations. The dates of implementation were June 20 through July 4, 2020, and the implementation method was Random Digit Dialing using mobile phone numbers. Since phone numbers in the Solomon Islands do not contain any location information, it was not possible to do any geographical targeting, and therefore the sample was developed based on targets for completed interviews by location. Further details on the implementation are available in section A1.3 in the appendix.

**Figure 1. Timeline of data collection period and government stringency index (as of August 28, 2020)**



Source: Hale, T et al. 2020. Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker, Blavatnik School of Government, <https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/research-projects/coronavirus-government-response-tracker>

Note on Stringency Index: A higher score indicates a stricter government response (100 = strictest). The stringency index is calculated by OxCGRT using nine specific measures, including school and workplace closures, restrictions on public gatherings, transport restrictions and stay-at-home requirements.



## Wealth Index

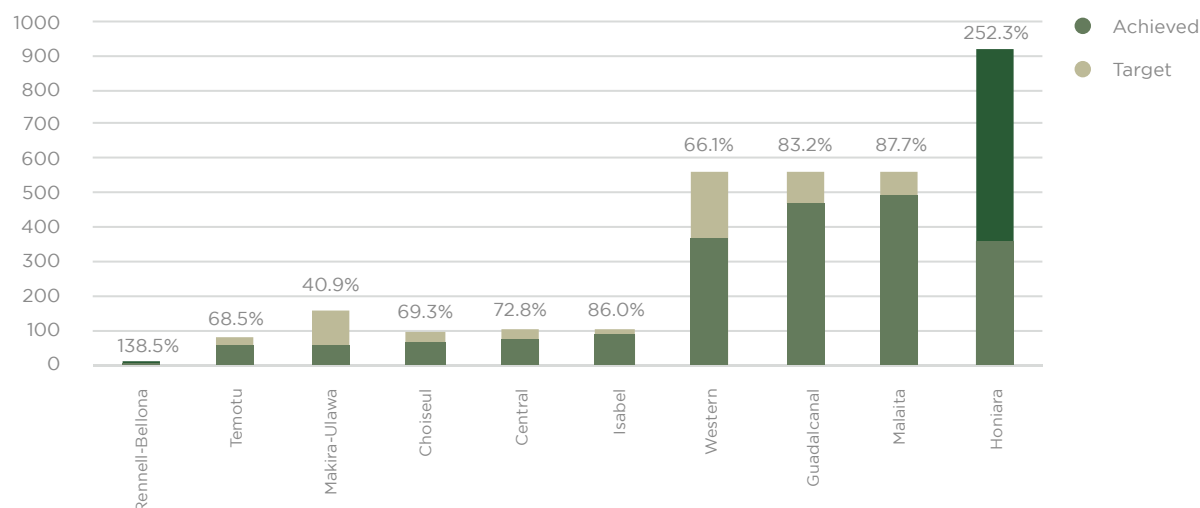
**An important consideration in surveys administered with mobile phones is how to place respondents and households in the national welfare distribution.** From an analytical perspective, it is important because COVID-19 will likely have differential impacts on different segments of the population, and job losses or reductions in income can have more dire consequences for households at the lower end of the economic distribution that have fewer resources to weather these shocks. From a methodological perspective, it is also important because mobile phone surveys tend to be biased towards wealthier segments of the population – those who can afford to have a mobile phone which is charged and on at the time of the call, and who live in areas with mobile phone coverage. Without information on the placement of households in the distribution, it would be possible to unknowingly under-cover the bottom quintiles, which would bias any resulting analysis and decrease the effectiveness of resulting policy recommendations.

**To address this issue in the Solomon Islands mobile phone survey, the questionnaire included a module with questions from the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).** The DHS dataset included a wealth index constructed from household asset information and housing characteristics, and this index was re-created in the mobile phone survey, allowing comparisons in the distribution between the two surveys. The full details of this construction are included in the technical appendix. This analysis relies on the assumption that the characteristics included in the wealth index are stable over time. If households steadily acquire more assets, they will appear higher in the distribution in the mobile phone survey than they would in the DHS. This issue, however, is likely minimal in this case as a comparison in core indicators between the 2012/13 HIES and the 2015 DHS showed few changes. See section A1.4 in the appendix for further details. The other potential issue is that data collection was conducted several months following the onset of the crisis and households may have sold assets in response to income losses. The survey team investigated this issue during pilot testing by asking if the assets were owned both pre-crisis and at the time of the survey. There was little evidence of a recent substantial decrease in asset ownership, and therefore the pre-crisis questions were dropped to reduce questionnaire length and the current ownership questions were retained for reweighting and analytical purposes.

## Sampling and Reweighting

**Sampling was conducted using random digit dialing with a target sample size of 2,650 respondents.** The mobile phone survey sample was designed to mimic the proportions of the 2015 DHS but for a smaller total overall sample. The achieved sample heavily overrepresented the population on Honiara, with a total sample size of 921 for a target of 365, and slightly oversampled Rennell-Bellona, with a total sample of 18 compared to a target of 13. The oversampling in Honiara is most likely attributable to households in Honiara being more likely to have mobile phones that were switched on at the time of the call. The other provinces were under-sampled to varying degrees, with ratios of achieved-to-targeted samples varying from 40.9 percent in Makira-Ulawa to 87.7 percent in Malaita. Additionally, it was not possible to target between urban and rural areas as that information is not available in a Random Digit Dialing design. Due to the limited sample sizes outside of Honiara, most results are disaggregated into only three geographic regions: Honiara, other urban areas, and rural areas. The targeted and achieved sample sizes by province are shown in Figure 2 below, with the full results provided in Table 1 in the appendix.

**Figure 2. Targeted and achieved sample sizes by province**

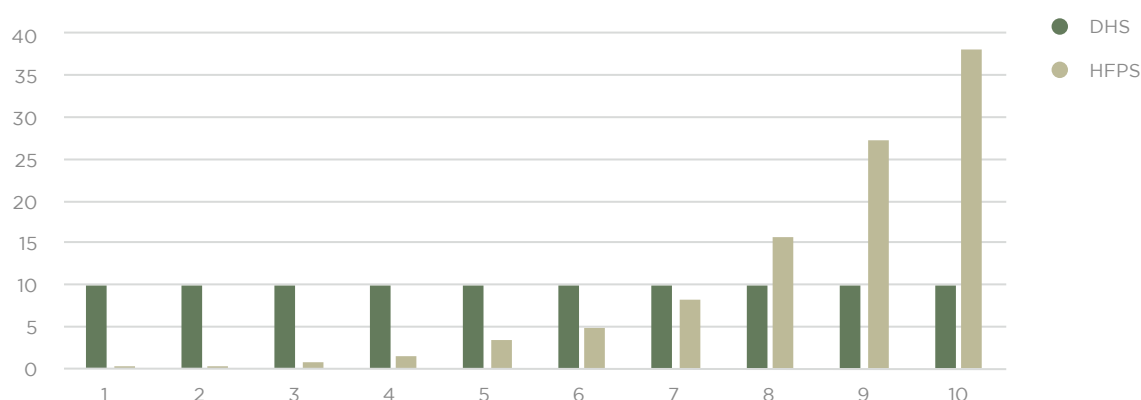


Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

**Weights are required for unbiased estimation.** In addition to the geographic oversampling above, because the survey was administered by mobile phones, the respondents were a representative sample of mobile phone holders, not the population overall, and non-random non-response can exacerbate these differences. Previous literature has shown that mobile phone holders are more likely to be male, urban, wealthier, and more highly educated.<sup>10</sup> To make inferences at the level of the population instead of mobile phone holders, it was necessary to reweight the survey data. Details on this process are provided in the technical appendix show the pre weighting and post-weighting distributions of the main demographic characteristics.

**Though it is possible to reweight data to yield unbiased estimates, it is not possible to create additional observations for populations of interest using standard statistical approaches.** Figure 3 below shows the distribution of unweighted observations across the deciles of the DHS wealth index. Definitionally, the DHS deciles each contain 10 percent of the sample. Using the maximum and minimum threshold values for the DHS deciles to map the mobile phone survey results, it is clear there is a strong bias toward the upper deciles (wealthier) households in the distribution. While weighting can adjust for the bias, there are only 2 and 9 observations in the bottom two deciles of the distribution, respectively. These sample sizes are too small to yield estimates of adequate precision to report results. Therefore, direct analysis is limited to the bottom four deciles (bottom 40 percent), and then the middle two deciles (middle quintile) and top four deciles (top 40 percent). In addition, each statistic is reported with its confidence interval and all econometric findings are statistically significant, unless otherwise stated.

**Figure 3. Comparison of 2015 DHS wealth index deciles with mobile phone results**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey



## Analytical Approach

**Both descriptive statistics, econometric, and complex statistical analysis were used to examine relationships in the data.** Unless otherwise specified in the text, the variables included in the regression at the level of the individual were sex, age, status as household head, geography (Honiara, other urban, and rural), wealth quintile (bottom 40 percent, middle quintile, top 40 percent), pre-COVID-19 sector of employment (agriculture, industry, services), and education (no formal education, some or completed primary, some or completed secondary, tertiary, vocational and other). For household level variables, the included variables were geography (province and urban/rural location) and wealth quintile. Additionally, more complex statistical modeling was completed around changes in work status using multilevel regression and poststratification (MRP) with the mobile phone survey data and the 2015 DHS to better understand heterogeneity of impacts across demographic categories, geography, and the wealth distribution.

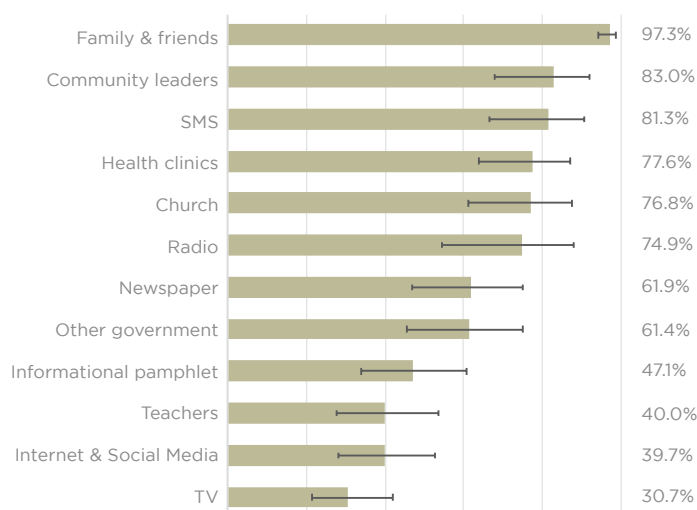


# Awareness of COVID-19

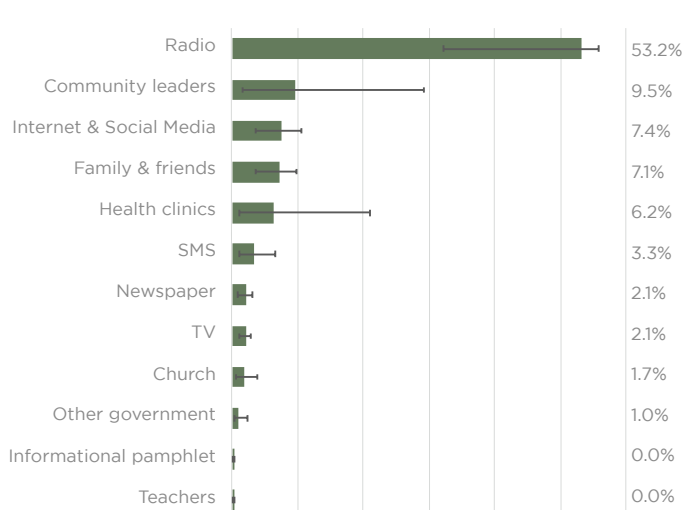
## Sources of Information on COVID-19

**The majority of respondents were aware of the COVID-19 or coronavirus pandemic.** Overall 91.8 percent (CI: 78.9, 97.1) of respondents had heard of COVID-19, including 97.4 percent (CI: 93.4, 99.0) of urban residents and 90.9 percent (CI: 75.9, 96.9) of rural residents. Within rural areas, there were high levels of awareness (above 90 percent) across all provinces except Malaita, where only 65.8 percent of respondents had heard of COVID-19, though there was a wide confidence interval on these estimates (CI: 34.2, 87.7). Econometric analysis indicates that those with lower levels of education and those living in rural areas in the Isabel, Central, Rennell-Bellona, Guadalcanal, and Malaita provinces were less likely to have heard of COVID-19.

**Figure 4. Sources of Information on COVID-19**



**Figure 5. Main Source of Information on COVID-19**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

**The main source of information for COVID-19 was via radio.** Radio was reported by 74.9 percent (CI: 54.5, 88.2) as a source of information for COVID-19 and by 53.2 percent (CI: 38.7, 67.1) of respondents as their main source of information, including both urban and rural areas. Technological channels – internet, social media, text/phone messages, and TV – also were an important source of information in urban areas, where their combined reach was 26.7 percent (CI: 22.9, 30.9) of respondents. Technological channels had less reach in rural areas, where only 10.4 percent (CI: 5.7, 18.2) cited one of these sources as their main source of information, with internet and social media being the most widely cited. This finding highlights the importance of radio as a cost effective, fast, and equitable means of providing information to the public.

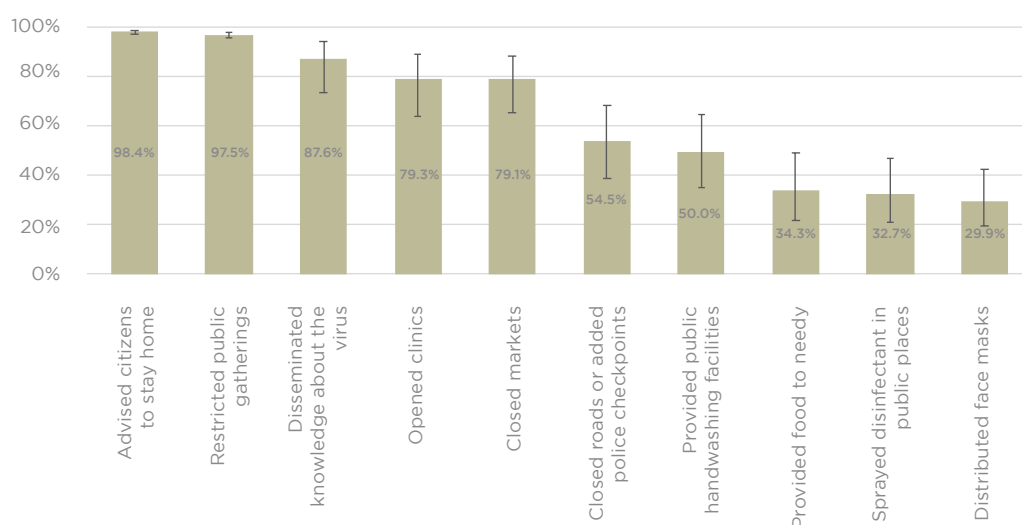
**Word of mouth – such as through family, friends, and community leaders – played a major role in disseminating information.** More than 90 percent of respondents across all demographic groups and geographic locations received information about COVID-19 from friends and family, and 83.0 percent (CI: 67.8, 91.9) reported receiving information from community leaders. These results demonstrate the importance of word of mouth in conveying messages from the government and authorities though

informal channels may be more prone to spread misinformation than radio or newspapers as it is harder to control the quality of information. It may be possible for the government and health authorities to leverage these informal networks to supplement radio messaging by disseminating information through church and other community leaders, capitalizing on their standing within the community.

## Precautionary Steps against COVID-19 by Government and Local Authorities

**The vast majority of the respondents were aware of the precautionary steps taken by the government and local authorities against COVID-19.** Though there were no cases in the Solomon Islands at the time of data collection, the government information campaign around COVID-19 was largely successful as 87.6 percent (CI: 74.1, 94.6) of respondents reported receiving the information directly from the national or local government. Further, nearly all were aware that citizens were advised to stay at home and to restrict public gatherings. Regarding active prevention measures, 32.7 percent (CI: 21.1, 42.6) reported awareness of authorities spraying disinfectant in public places and 29.9 percent (CI: 19.7, 42.6) reported awareness of the distribution of face masks. It is not possible, however, to differentiate whether these actions were not taken or were taken but the public was not aware. The most effective channels of information about government prevention measures were radio (55.7 percent, CI: 40.8, 69.7), health clinics (13.3 percent, CI: 4.3, 34.4), community leaders (8.7 percent, CI: 1.6, 35.9), and internet and social media (5.5 percent, CI: 2.8, 10.7) as these were cited by respondents as their main source of information regarding the government's precautionary actions. Figure 6 below provides further detail.

**Figure 6. Respondents' awareness of precautionary steps taken by government and local authorities against**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

# Employment and Income Loss

## Baseline

### **Limited baseline information was available due to the lack of a recent national household survey.**

Since there was no formal baseline, pre-crisis employment status was determined using retrospective questions in the high frequency mobile phone survey. At the start of 2020, 43.6 percent (CI: 34.7, 52.8) of individuals reported working, including 52.6 percent (CI: 39.7, 65.1) of men and 30.9 percent (CI: 18.0, 47.8) of women. For the purposes of this analysis, “employment” includes both formal and informal work, as captured by the question “did you do any work for pay, do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income?”

### **Honiara and other urban areas have a diversified labor market, while rural areas are mainly agriculture and retail and trading.**

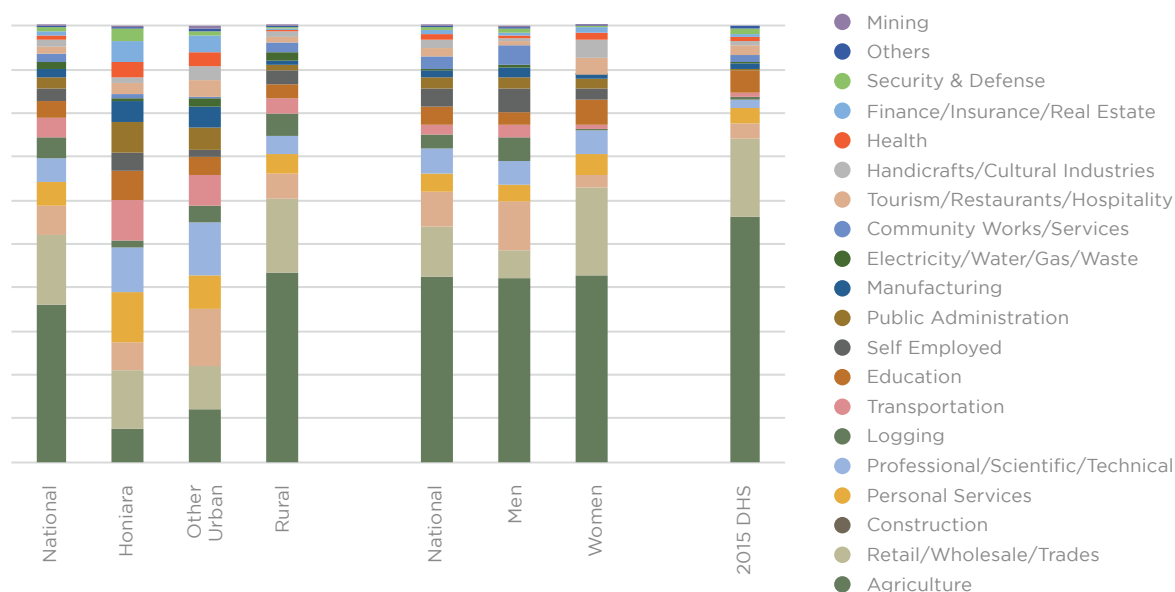
In both Honiara and other urban areas, the economy was diversified across many different sectors. The largest sector in Honiara was retail and trading (13.2 percent, CI: 10.3, 16.7), followed by personal services (11.4 percent, CI: 8.4, 15.4), professional services (10.2 percent, CI: 8.1, 12.8), transportation (9.2 percent, CI: 6.4, 12.8), and agriculture (7.9 percent, CI: 5.5, 11.1). In other urban areas, the three main sectors were construction (13.0 percent, CI: 8.0, 20.6), agriculture (12.3 percent, CI: 8.3, 17.8), and professional services (12.1 percent, CI: 9.4, 15.5), followed by retail and trading (9.7 percent, CI: 6.3, 14.6) and personal services (7.7 percent, CI: 5.1, 11.4). In rural areas, much of the labor market was working in agriculture (43.3 percent, CI: 30.2, 57.1), with smaller shares indicating retail and trading (17.1 percent, CI: 7.7, 33.8), construction (5.7 percent, CI: 0.3, 10.8), logging (5.4 percent, CI: 2.6, 8.8), and personal services (4.5 percent, CI: 1.5, 12.8). In addition, many respondents indicated their employment type as “self-employed” but did not cite which sector in which they were engaged. For the analysis, these observations were grouped together, though self-employment was likely widespread in other sector categories as well. The shares citing generic self-employment were 4.0 percent in Honiara (CI: 2.4, 6.6), 1.6 percent in other urban areas (CI: 0.9, 2.8), and 3.1 percent in rural areas (CI: 1.0, 7.6).

**The main sectors of employment were agriculture, retail and trading, and construction.** Women were more highly concentrated with 42.7 percent (CI: 19.5, 69.6) working in agriculture and 20.2 percent (CI: 10.0, 36.5) working in retail and trading. Other important sectors for women included education (5.7, CI: 2.2, 8.8), professional services (5.6 percent, CI: 2.4, 12.3), and personal services (4.7 percent, CI: 2.4, 8.9). For men, the main sectors were agriculture (43.3, CI: 30.6, 54.9) and construction (11.1, CI: 6.2, 18.9), followed by retail and trading (6.3, CI: 3.6, 10.8), professional services (5.5 percent, CI: 3.4, 8.9), and logging (5.4 percent, CI: 0.2, 12.4). Figure 7 below shows the full distribution, including a comparison to the 2015 DHS, the most recent face-to-face national household survey.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> There are two estimates for national employment. The first is for the full sample of respondents and household heads (n = 4,046) and the second is for the respondents only (n = 2,679). The full sample contains only employment and location information, while the smaller sample also includes demographic and education information. For comparison purposes, the sector categories from the 2015 DHS are also included.



Figure 7. Sector by geography and sex (working at baseline)



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

## Job & Income Loss

**Direct estimates from the survey show a net loss in jobs of approximately 7 percent of the pre-crisis workforce.** Prior to the COVID-19 outbreak, 43.6 percent (CI: 34.7, 52.8) of respondents reported working in January 2020, compared to 40.5 percent (CI: 32.0, 49.6) in the week prior to the survey. Around 37 percent (CI: 29.1, 46.3) were working in both periods. Of those working at baseline, 14.5 percent (CI: 10.6, 19.4) were not working the week prior to data collection, and 5.7 percent (CI: 3.3, 9.6) of those that were not working at baseline had started working by the week prior to data collection: a net change of approximately 7 percent of the pre-crisis workforce. Of those that were working in both periods, there has been minimal switching between jobs, with 91.0 percent (CI: 85.0, 94.7) of respondents reporting working in the same job as previously. Of those that did change jobs, approximately two-thirds (CI: 40.1, 86.1) remained within their sector. Of the small numbers that change sectors, movement was towards transportation, agriculture, and logging, but the small sample sizes preclude exact estimates. Figure 8 shows the sector of employment in January and June for those working in at least one of the two periods. As shown in Figure 9, there were few differences in job losses between the sexes, with 17.3 percent of men (CI: 11.3, 25.6) and 14.8 percent of women (7.8, 26.3) reporting stopping working between the two periods.



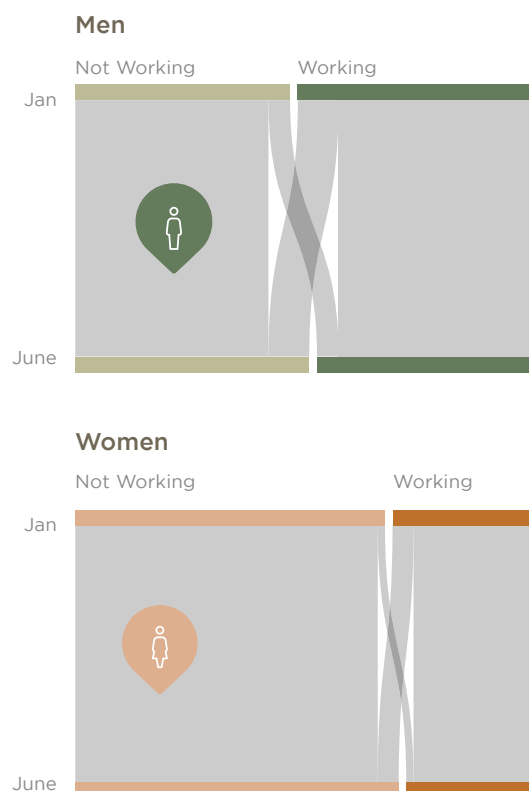


**Figure 8. Sector in January and June**  
(excludes those not working in both periods)



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

**Figure 9. Changes in work status (by sex)**

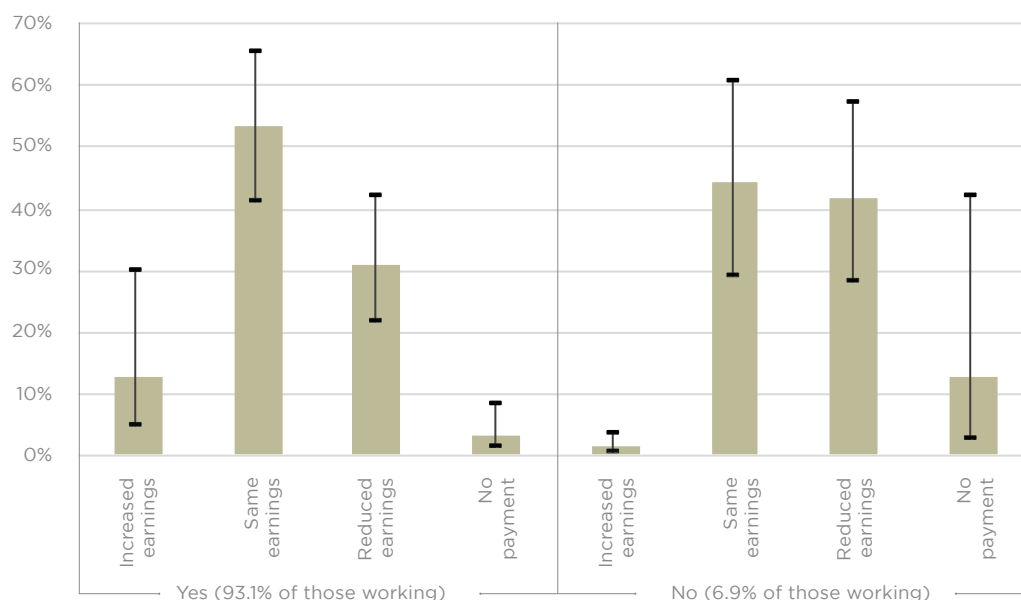


**While there was some evidence of seasonality, the most commonly cited reason for having stopped working since January was closures due to COVID-19 restrictions.** Overall 40.3 percent (CI: 28.3, 53.6) of respondents who had stopped working cited COVID-19 legal restrictions as one of the reasons. This represents 6.4 percent (CI: 4.2, 9.6) of those working at baseline. The next two most commonly cited reasons were seasonality, either as a seasonal work or related to the farming season, 10.0 percent (CI: 4.0, 22.8), and needing to care for an ill relative, 8.7 percent (CI: 2.8, 24.0). As there continue to be no known cases of COVID-19 in the Solomon Islands at the time of writing, the SoPE restrictions may warrant revisiting in light of the economic cost, though any loosening of restriction must be weighed against the risk of infection unauthorized contact with neighboring Papua New Guinea or through repatriation of citizens from abroad.

**Household heads were more likely to stop working.** Since January, 19.1 percent (CI: 12.0, 29.2) of household heads have stopped working, compared to 11.0 percent (CI: 7.4, 16.0) of other household members, but no more likely to start working with 6.7 percent (CI: 3.1, 13.5) of heads not working in January joining the workforce by June compared to 5.3 percent (CI: 2.6, 10.6) of other household members. Comparing the reasons that heads and other members have stopped working, COVID-19 restrictions were the most common for both groups: 45.3 percent (CI: 27.2, 64.7) for household heads and 33.6 percent (CI: 21.3, 48.6) for other members. Other household members were more likely to be engaged in seasonal work, 17.5 percent (CI: 5.7, 42.6) compared to 4.3 percent (CI: 1.9, 9.8) for household heads, and to have been laid off 10.9 percent (CI: 4.6, 23.5) compared to 2.2 percent (CI: 0.6, 6.9), while household heads were more likely to have stopped working to care for an ill relative, 14.9 percent (CI: 4.7, 38.3) for household heads and 0.5 percent (CI: 0.2, 1.5) for other household members. This difference is even more pronounced if the sample is limited to women respondents, where 37.0 percent (CI: 9.6, 76.5) of female heads that stopped working cited needing to care for an ill relative compared to 1.1 percent (CI: 0.3, 5.7) of other female household members.

**Of those working, most were able to work as usual, but many were earning lower wages.** Over 93.1 percent (CI: 90.0, 95.3) of working respondents indicated they were able to work as usual in the week prior to the survey, with approximately half (53.3 percent, CI: 41.1, 65.2) of those working normally being paid their usual wage, while 12.6 percent (CI: 4.6, 29.8) were earning more. The remaining 30.9 percent (CI: 21.6, 42.1) were earning less or not being paid at all (3.2 percent, CI: 1.2, 8.1). For those not working as usual, most were still being paid, with 44.3 percent (CI: 29.1, 60.6) being paid as usual and 41.8 percent (CI: 28.0, 57.0) were being paid, but less than normal. Only 12.6 percent (CI: 2.8, 42.1) were not being paid at all. Figure 10 below shows the full results.

**Figure 10. Changes in earnings by being able to work as usual**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

**Results were analyzed using econometrics in addition to descriptive statistics.** To compare the results for different groups in the population, four sets of multivariate regressions were performed on the population that was working at the baseline. The groups analyzed with these regressions were those that are no longer working or working for no pay, those not working specifically because of COVID-19 closures, those that are earning less money than at baseline, and those working for higher pay than baseline. Each regression is also run twice, first with the larger sample and including controls of status as the household head, quintile of wealth, occupation<sup>12</sup>, and location, and then with the smaller respondent sample with additional controls for sex, age, and education.

**Econometric results indicate household heads and those in the upper quintiles of the wealth distribution were more impacted by job losses.** As noted above, household heads were more likely to experience job losses since January. Controlling for other factors, household heads were approximately 10 percentage points more likely to have stopped working, both overall and specifically related to COVID-19. In addition, job losses were higher in the top three quintiles, controlling for other factors. This finding is robust to the inclusion of the wider set of covariates and is consistent for job losses overall as well as COVID-19 specific losses. Services was the most impacted of the three sectors, and within the service sector, those in rural areas were most impacted, but these losses were somewhat offset by services being the sector most likely to receive those entering the workforce, including in rural areas. Honiara was the most impacted location, and within Honiara, agriculture was the most impacted sector, though these losses may be related to Tropical Cyclone Harold, which struck Guadalcanal in April and caused flooding to agricultural land in and around Honiara. There were no significant differences for sex or education, and very limited age effects. See Table 2 in the appendix for full results.

<sup>12</sup> There are three sectors included in the analysis: agriculture, which includes agriculture and logging; industry, which includes mining, manufacturing, electricity / water / gas / waste management services, and construction; and services, which includes professional / scientific / technical activities, transportation, retail and trading, financial / insurance / real estate services, personal services, education, health, public administration, tourism / restaurants / hospitality, handicrafts / cultural industries, security and defense, community works / services, and generic self-employment.

**The findings on changes in earnings were inconclusive.** Conditional on remaining in employment and controlling for other factors, those in the lowest wealth quintile and those living in rural areas were significantly less likely to have experienced a loss in income since January, while the bottom quintile, respondents between 18 and 25 years old, women, and household heads were more likely to see increased earnings, conditional on remaining employed. These findings will be explored in more detail in later rounds of the survey.

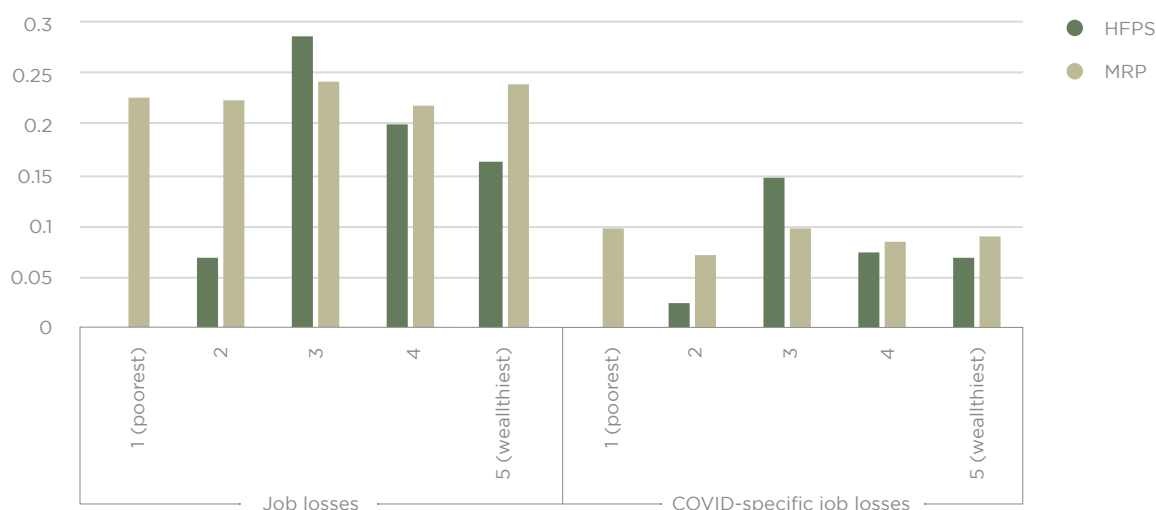
## MRP Analysis on Changes in Work

**In addition to standard econometrics, more complex modeling was conducted with multilevel regression and stratification (MRP).** An MRP approach is a Bayesian survey-to-survey imputation technique that builds a model on the mobile phone survey data and then applies that model to the DHS data. The main application of MRP is to study populations that are under-covered in a particular survey but for which information is available through an auxiliary data source, such as administrative data or another survey. In this case, MRP complements the direct analysis to draw inferences for under-covered populations with few observations, including those in the bottom two quintiles of the wealth distribution, which can be considered the poor and the near-poor based on the most recent poverty statistics; certain geographies; and individual occupations within the sectors. The method's main strengths are in estimating descriptive statistics, and it is generally not used in multivariate regression analysis as the dataset itself is built from the coefficient of a model. The full details and background on MRP are provided in Appendix A1.6.

**The MRP analysis predicts higher overall job losses and losses related specifically to COVID-19, but also higher job gains, resulting in an 11 percent net change.** While the direct analysis of the mobile phone survey data predicted overall job losses since January to be 14.5 percent (CI: 10.6, 19.4) and COVID-19 specific losses to be 6.4 percent (CI: 4.2, 9.6), the MRP predictions are 23.0 percent (CI: 21.6, 24.5) and 8.8 percent (CI: 7.9, 9.9), respectively. The job gain predictions are similarly higher, with an expected increase of 9.8 percent (CI: 8.9, 10.7) of those not working at baseline compared to 5.7 percent (CI: 3.3, 9.6) from the direct estimates. These adjustments are the result of more information for those in the lower quintiles of the wealth distribution. Figure 11 below shows the direct (HFPS) and predicted (DHS) job losses by quintile and illustrates where modeling was able to draw from the DHS to add additional information.

**Predicted job losses generally, and those related to COVID-19, showed no significant pattern across wealth quintiles.** For job losses generally, losses were between 22 and 24 percent across the quintiles, with COVID-19 specific losses between 7 and 10 percent, with no statistically significant differences. In contrast, the direct estimates were more varied and had wider confidence intervals.

**Figure 11. Job losses by quintile and method (sample sizes indicated as data label)**



Source: MRP estimates using round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey and 2015 DHS

Note: Sample sizes for calculations. HFPS: n=8, 46, 175, 565, and 1801. MRP: n=718, 729, 772, 887, and 1,168, respectively.

**Women were more likely to be impacted directly by job losses.** Women were both more likely to have reported losing their job since January according to the MRP analysis: 24.8 percent for women (CI: 22.9, 26.8) compared to 21.5 percent (CI: 19.5, 23.5) for men, and to have experienced COVID-19 specific job losses, 9.8 percent (CI: 8.2, 11.4) for women compared to 8.1 percent (CI: 6.9, 9.3) for men.

**Those with tertiary education were less likely to experience job losses than those with primary or secondary education.** More than 75 percent of respondents indicated having either primary or secondary as their highest level of education, compared to around 7 percent which have completed tertiary education. Of those with no formal education, 19.4 percent (CI: 14.3, 24.5) indicated having stopped working since January, compared with 24.5 percent (CI: 22.4, 26.7) of those with primary education, 23.7 percent (CI: 21.5, 25.9) of those with secondary education, 17.4 percent (CI: 13.9, 21.0) of those with tertiary education, and 17.5 percent (CI: 8.8, 26.2) with vocational training. Similarly, 7.3 percent (CI: 3.6, 11.0) of those with no education, 9.2 percent (CI: 8.5, 11.3) of those with primary education, 9.1 percent (CI: 7.5, 10.9) of those with secondary education, 6.2 percent (CI: 4.1, 8.4) of those with tertiary education, and 13.3 percent (CI: 6.0, 20.5) of those with vocational training reported a COVID-19 specific job loss. This finding likely reflects the greater flexibility, including remote work arrangements, that are available to those with higher education.

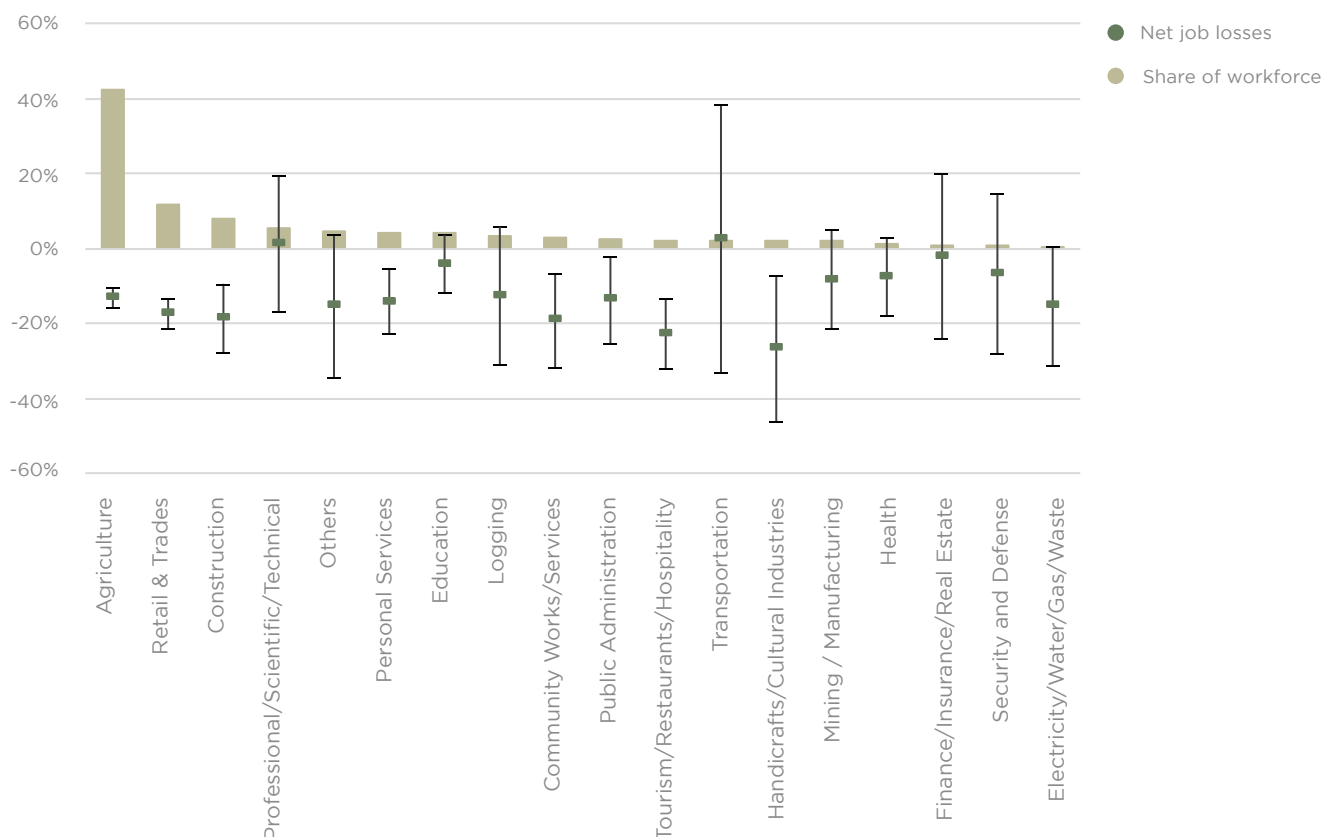
**The two largest sectors of employment, agriculture and retail and trading, both showed net declines in employment between January and June, with about one-third of job losses being directly attributed to COVID-19.** Agriculture, the largest sector of employment, was predicted to have a net decline of 13.0 percent (CI: 10.3, 15.7), with 22.4 percent (CI: 19.9, 24.9) exiting and 9.4 percent (CI: 8.2, 10.6) entering. Of those in agriculture that stopped working since January, about one-third attributed the job loss specifically to the restrictions related to COVID-19. The second largest sector in terms of employment, retail and trading, also showed evidence of net losses but substantial movement. Overall, a predicted 28.0 percent (CI: 24.1, 31.8) indicated leaving this occupation, offset by 10.6 percent (CI: 8.9, 12.2) entering. Similarly, to agriculture, about one-third of those in retail and trading that stopped working since January cited COVID-19 restrictions specifically as the reason. While indirect impacts of COVID-19, including declining demand due to global and national economic slowdowns, likely also contributed to the overall net change, there is significant evidence of churning and it is not possible to know from the data available the extent to which these declines would have taken place in the absence of the pandemic. See Figure 12 below for the net job losses by occupation.

**Tourism and hospitality-related industries showed the largest net change but comprised only a small share of the workforce.** The sector with the largest net job loss was handicrafts and cultural industries, which saw a predicted decline of 33.9 percent (CI: 17.2, 50.6) of those employed at baseline, offset by an increase of 7.1 percent (CI: -3.5, 17.6), while likely reflecting the collapse of the tourism market with the closing of the international borders, slightly offset by low start-up costs for traditional mat weaving and other crafts for those not working previously, particularly if tailored to the domestic market. Tourism and the hospitality industry, including restaurants, also saw a substantial net decline of 22.8 percent (CI: 13.3, 32.2). Job losses attributable directly to the COVID-19 restrictions were about one-quarter for handicrafts and one-half for tourism, lower than would be expected given the heavy reliance on international visitors and the impact of COVID-19-related closures of bars, nightclubs, and restaurants. The overall impact, however, was minimal as these two sectors comprise only about 3 percent of those baseline workforce. Construction, which comprises about the same share of the workforce, also saw a net decline of (18.7 percent, CI: 9.5, 27.9).

**Declines in public sector employment reflect the furloughing of non-essential workers, but were overall among the most resilient to job losses.** Job losses among those working in utilities, including electricity, water, gas, and waste management (15.4 percent, CI: -0.5, 31.2), as well as those working in public administration (13.7 percent, CI: 1.9, 25.5) were not offset by any job gains, while other public sector occupations saw movement both into and out of work with relatively small net job losses in aggregate, including education (4.1 percent, CI: -3.6, 11.8) and health (7.5 percent, CI: -2.8, 17.7). The economic impact of these losses is likely to be fairly limited as these occupations comprised only about

six percent of the workforce overall, particularly if the government does pay the back salary when these workers return to active service.

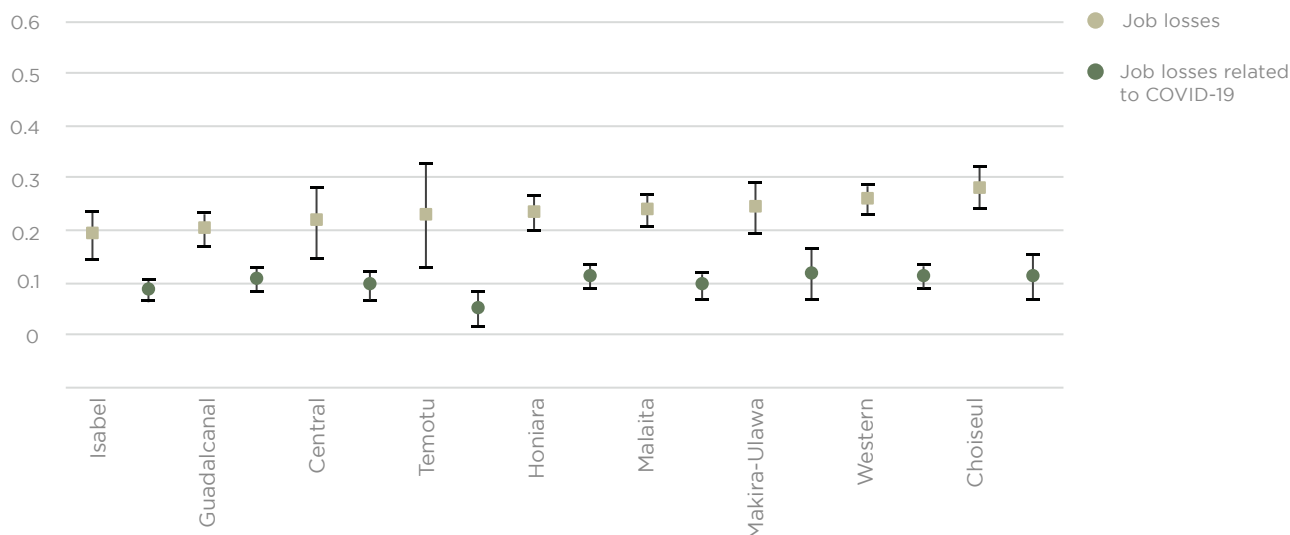
**Figure 12. Net job losses by occupation**



Note: MRP estimates using round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey and 2015 DHS.

**Job losses, both generally and related to COVID-19, were largely consistent across geography.** Job losses were close to identical across urban and rural areas, 23.8 percent (CI: 21.5, 26.0) and 22.7 percent (CI: 21.0, 24.5), respectively. Similarly, urban and rural losses specifically related to COVID-19 were nearly identical, 8.8 (CI: 7.6, 10.1) compared to 8.8 percent (CI: 7.6, 10.0), respectively, though urban areas had slightly higher job gains: 11.4 percent (CI: 9.9, 12.9), compared to rural areas, 9.3 percent (CI: 8.2, 10.4). There were no significant differences across provinces. Figure 13 below has further detail.

**Figure 13. Job losses by geography**



Note: MRP estimates using round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey and 2015 DHS. Rennell-Bellona excluded due to limited observations.

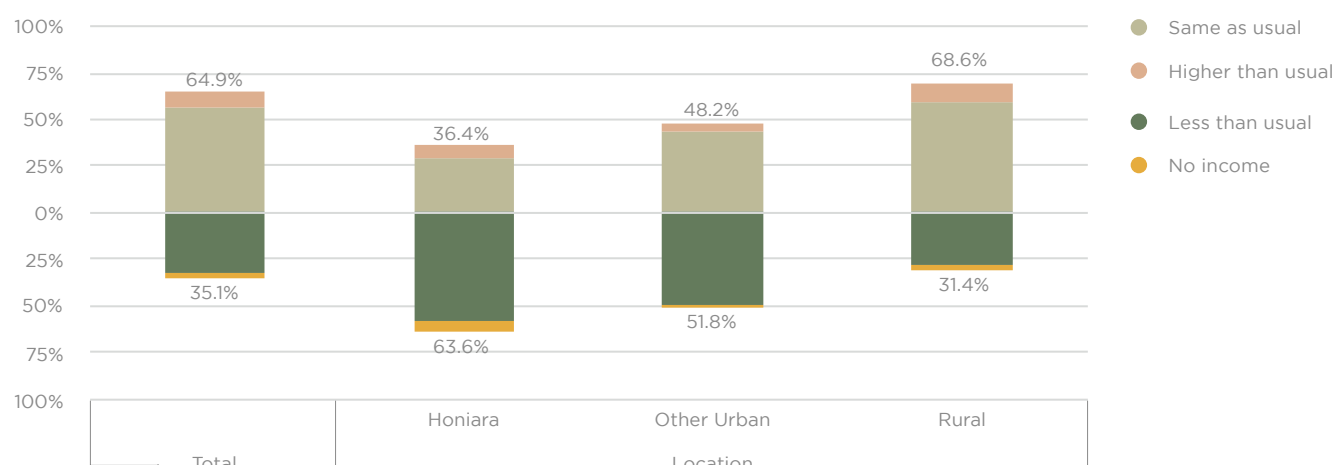


## Non-Farm Business

### Nearly half of non-farm enterprises have seen a decline in income in the month prior to the survey.

Overall, 27.1 percent (CI: 18.8, 37.3) of households report operating a non-farm business in 2020, including 37.8 percent (CI: 23.1, 55.2) of agricultural households. This percentage is consistent across urban (25.0 percent, CI: 21.5, 28.7) and rural (27.5, CI: 18.0, 39.6) areas. Households in the middle quintile of the wealth distribution were most likely to have a non-farm business, 37.8 percent (CI: 23.1, 43.0), compared to 22.8 percent (CI: 10.4, 43.0) in the bottom 40 percent and 26.6 percent (CI: 22.2, 31.5) in the top 40 percent. Of those operating a non-farm enterprise, 56.2 percent (CI: 39.1, 71.9) received roughly the same level of income in the month prior to data collection compared to their usual income. A limited percentage, 8.7 percent (CI: 3.1, 22.3), received higher incomes, and 31.8 percent (CI: 19.9, 46.6) percent received lower income. The remaining households, 3.3 percent (CI: 1.6, 6.8) of the total, received no income. Without solid baseline statistics, it is not possible to attribute the fall in income to COVID-19, but any losses sustained by poor or vulnerable households are likely to have implications for household well-being. Figure 14 below shows the change in income in the month prior to the survey and the start of 2020 for different locations.

**Figure 14. Change in income from non-farm enterprise since start of 2020**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

## Agriculture

### Agriculture, including fishing, was a key basis for livelihoods, particularly for rural households.

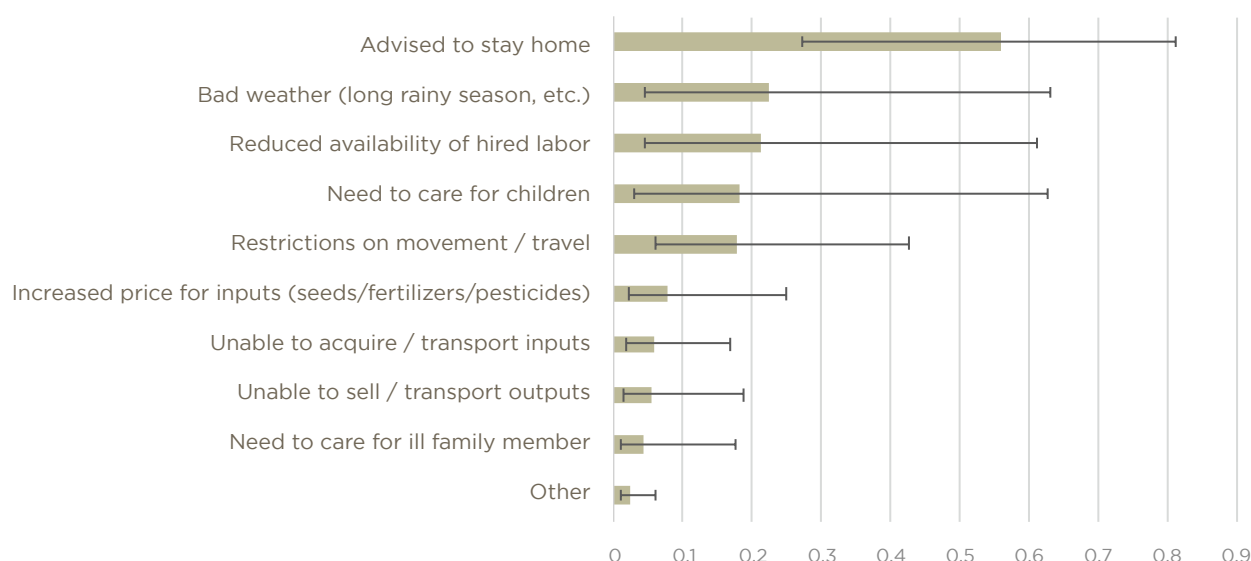
According to the mobile phone survey, agriculture was the main occupation for 36.2 percent (CI: 25.6, 48.2) of individuals, including 42.3 percent (CI: 30.6, 54.9) of working women at baseline. In rural areas, agricultural activities were reported by 55.7 percent (CI: 42.3, 68.5) of households, compared to 24.1 percent (CI: 19.8, 28.9) of households in Honiara and 35.1 percent (CI: 28.3, 42.6) of households in other urban areas. Poorer households also disproportionately worked in agriculture, with 61.7 percent (CI: 39.0, 80.2) percent of households in the bottom 40 percent indicating some production, compared to 49.3 percent (CI: 34.8, 64.0) in the middle quintile, and 37.5 percent (CI: 32.1, 43.1) in the top 40 percent.

### Agricultural activities remain largely uninterrupted, though COVID-19 related restrictions account for the majority of the disruption.

Of households with agricultural activities, 92.3 percent (CI: 85.4, 96.0) report being able to perform activities normally since the start of the crisis. Those households that experienced disruptions are mainly in urban areas, with 16.0 percent (CI: 10.8, 23.1) of agricultural households in Honiara and 10.6 percent (CI: 3.9, 25.9) in other urban areas reporting not being able to work as usual in agriculture since the start of 2020, compared to 7.8 percent (CI: 4.0, 14.6) in rural areas. Figure 15 shows the main reasons reported by households that they were not able to perform their agricultural activities as usual. Though the small sample sizes lead to large confidence intervals, it is clear that “advised to stay home” was the most often cited reason (56.1 percent, CI: 27.4, 81.2),

followed by unfavorable weather and a reduced availability of hired labor, the latter of which may also be COVID-19 related.

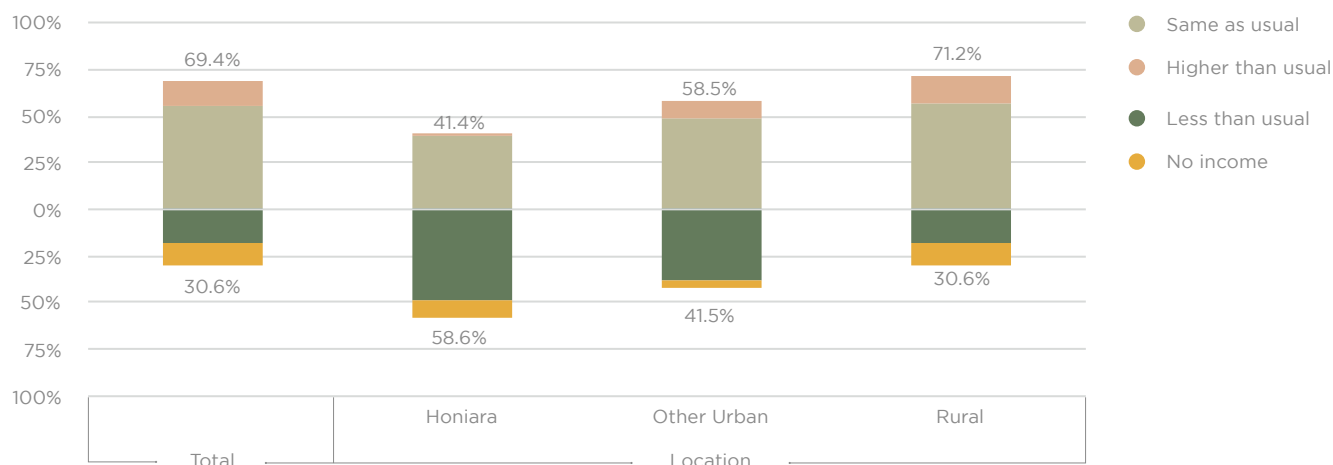
**Figure 15. Main reason could not perform agricultural activities as usual**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

**Despite limited interruption, more than 30 percent of agricultural households expect a decline in agricultural income for the current growing season.** Overall 30.6 percent (CI: 18.1, 46.7) of agricultural households expect to see lower or no income from their production in the current growing season compared to usual revenue, as shown below in Figure 16. Households in rural areas showed the highest variability in expectations, with 14.9 percent (CI: 5.0, 36.6) expecting higher income, 18.6 percent (CI: 11.9, 28.0) expecting lower income, and 11.9 percent (CI: 3.8, 31.5) expecting no income. The share expecting higher income, which are concentrated in rural areas, may be those best able to capitalize on disruptions to the global supply chain for imported food items by increasing production for domestic consumption. Econometric analysis indicates that agricultural households in Honiara were more likely to expect lower or no income, while those in the bottom 40 percent of the wealth distribution were less likely compared to those in the top 40 percent. Unsurprisingly, households that have experienced a disruption in production expect lower income, except for those who cited the COVID-19 restrictions for the disruption, who were not likely to expect lower incomes. Subsequent rounds of data collection will measure if these expectations change and, if not, further explore the driving factors.

**Figure 16. Expected change in income from agricultural production**

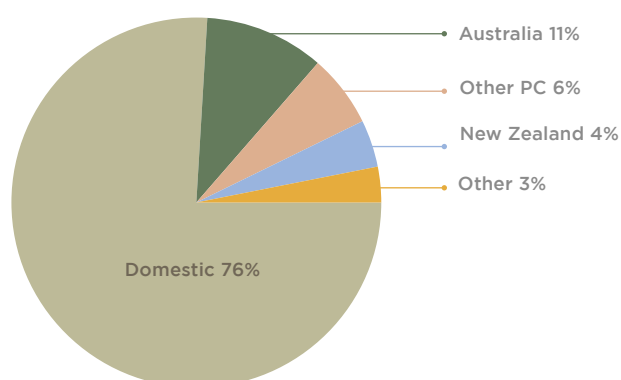


Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

## Remittances

**Most remittances received in the Solomon Islands were domestic in origin, and more than half have decreased or stopped since the start of the crisis.** Overall, 18.9 percent (CI: 12.5, 27.5) of households reported receiving remittances. There is some indication that better off households were more likely to receive remittances, but there is not enough sample in the lower deciles to draw solid statistical inference. Of those households receiving remittances, 78.1 percent (CI: 61.8, 88.7) were received from within the Solomon Islands. The main international sources were Australia (10.8 percent, CI: 3.7, 27.3), New Zealand (4.2 percent, CI: 1.3, 12.7), other Pacific Island Countries (6.5 percent, CI: 2.7, 15.1), and then all other international sources (3.2 percent, CI: 1.3, 7.7). Most households, however, report that remittances have declined (48.0 percent, CI: 28.8, 67.8) or stopped (6.2 percent, CI: 2.3, 15.8) compared to their usual levels since the start of the crisis. The remaining households have seen no change (40.1 percent, CI: 24.1, 58.5) or an increase (5.7 percent, CI: 2.3, 13.5).

Figure 17. Source of remittances

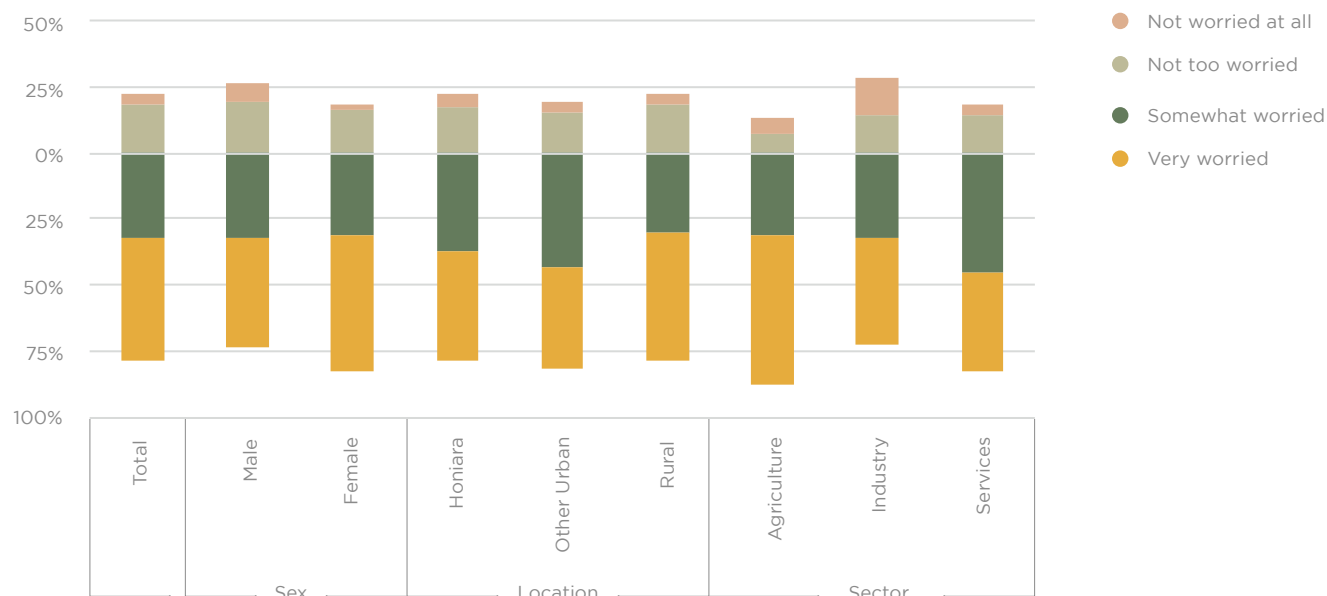


Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

## Financial Anxiety

**More than three-quarters of the respondents were worried about their household's finances in the next month.** Overall, 78.1 percent (CI: 68.4, 85.4) of respondents said they were somewhat or very worried about their household's finances in the next month. Anxiety about household finances was consistent across demographic and geographic categories, with no significant differences across sex, location, and industry (see Figure 18 below). Econometric analysis indicates that there were no significant differences across the above categories, but when wealth quintile variables were included, those in the middle quintile were more likely to express worry than those in the top or bottom 40 percent.

Figure 18. Financial anxiety (by sex, location, and sector)

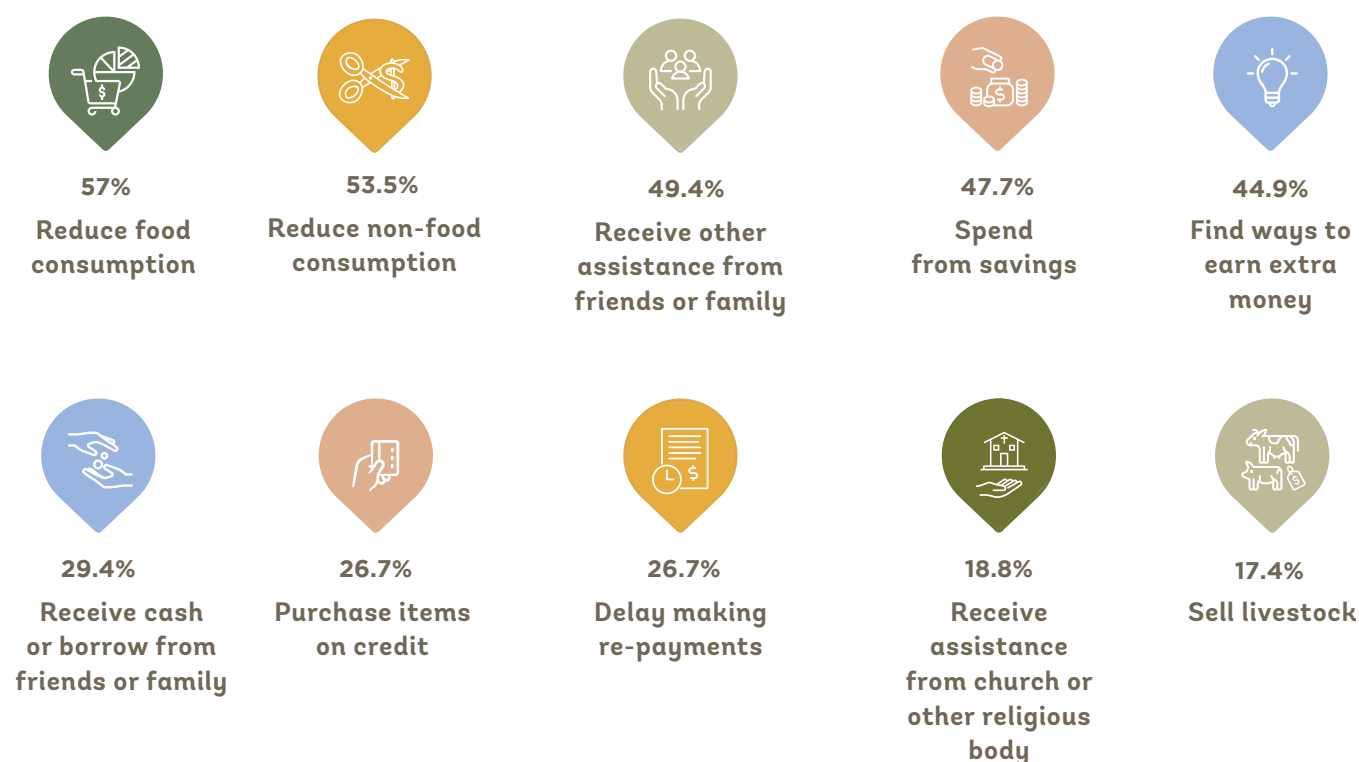


Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

# Coping Strategies

**Even in the absence of active transmission of COVID-19, more than 85 percent of household heads reported using at least one coping strategy<sup>13</sup> since March.** In the three months prior to the survey, 85.9 percent (CI: 67.4, 94.7) of households in the Solomon Islands used at least one coping strategy, and 45.2 percent (CI: 30.2, 61.0) reported their households employed five or more coping strategies. These coping strategies, however, are difficult to be attributed to COVID-19 pandemic as there are no pre-COVID-19 crisis baseline measures. The most common strategies were reducing consumption (either food or non-food) (61.8 percent; CI: 46.5, 75.0), receiving assistance from friends or family (49.4 percent; CI: 34.3, 64.7), spending from personal savings (47.7 percent; CI: 32.6, 63.3) and finding ways to earn additional money (44.9 percent; CI: 31.1, 59.1). Figure 19 shows the ten most cited coping strategies. For those households that undertook only one coping strategy, the most common was receiving assistance from a religious organization, followed by finding ways to earn extra money, and receiving assistance from friends or family. These strategies were therefore likely the first options for households facing financial shortfalls.

Figure 19. Use of Coping Strategies



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

**There is a risk of food insecurity, particularly in households with young children.** In households with children age 5 and younger, 64.7 percent (CI: 41.9, 82.3) of households reported reducing food consumption compared to 44.9 percent (CI: 30.1, 60.7) of households without young children. This result was robust to econometric analysis controlling for household wealth, location (province and urban/rural), and the household engaging in agricultural activities, but in the absence of a baseline, it is not possible to know to what extent this finding is related to COVID-19 or the global economic slowdown.

<sup>13</sup> Full list of coping strategies included: Sell assets; Sell livestock; Find ways to earn extra money; Receive cash or borrow from friends or family; Receive other assistance from friends or family; Receive assistance from church or other religious body; Take a loan from a financial institution; Take a loan from an informal moneylender; Purchase items on credit; Delay making repayments; Sell harvest in advance (agricultural households only); Reduce food consumption; Reduce non-food consumption; Spend from savings; Receive assistance from NGO; Receive assistance from a community based organization; Take an advance from an employer; Receive government assistance; Receive a payout from a superannuation fund, provident fund, or pension fund; Reduce the number of children attending school (households with school age children only).



**Medium- and long-term vulnerability has potentially increased, as households employed coping strategies that depleted assets and increased debt.** Other than spending from personal saving, which was among the top five most frequent coping strategies, households also sold livestock (17.4 percent; CI: 8.87, 31.2), sold assets (12.2 percent; CI: 7.8, 18.4), took an advance from employer (8.4 percent; CI: 4.8, 14.3) and received a payout from superannuation/provident/pension funds (7.9 percent; CI: 5.0, 12.3), all of which deplete household assets and can have implications on any future recovery. Combined, there are 58.2 percent (CI: 42.8, 72.2) of households which employed at least one of these actions. Regression analysis showed no difference across the groups, except for household heads with tertiary education being more likely to use these coping mechanisms. Thirty-seven percent (CI 22.4, 54.5) of households reported increased debt, including purchasing items on credit (26.7 percent; CI: 12.9, 47.3), delaying repayments (19.9 percent; CI: 7.5, 43.2), taking a loan from an informal moneylender (13.1 percent; CI: 6.8, 23.8), and taking a loan from a financial institution (8.7 percent; CI: 5.1, 14.5). Regression analysis indicated households in rural areas and household heads with tertiary education were more likely to employ at least one of these strategies.

**Access to safety nets was mainly through informal channels.** More than sixty percent (61.1 percent; CI: 45.3, 74.9) utilized at least one informal channel, with receiving non-monetary assistance being from friends or family (49.4 percent; CI: 34.3, 64.7) being the most frequently cited strategy. Other informal channels included receiving or borrowing cash from family and friends (29.4 percent; CI: 19.5, 41.6), receiving assistance from a church or religious body (18.8 percent; CI: 12.0, 28.3), receiving assistance from community-based organization (9.8 percent; CI: 4.4, 20.5) and receiving assistance from NGO (7.9 percent; CI: 3.0, 19.2). Direct government assistance was limited, being cited by only 11.5 percent (CI: 5.6, 21.9) of households, while payouts from superannuation and provident funds, which were also part of the government stimulus package, were cited by 7.9 percent (CI: 5.0, 12.3).





# Food Security & Food Access

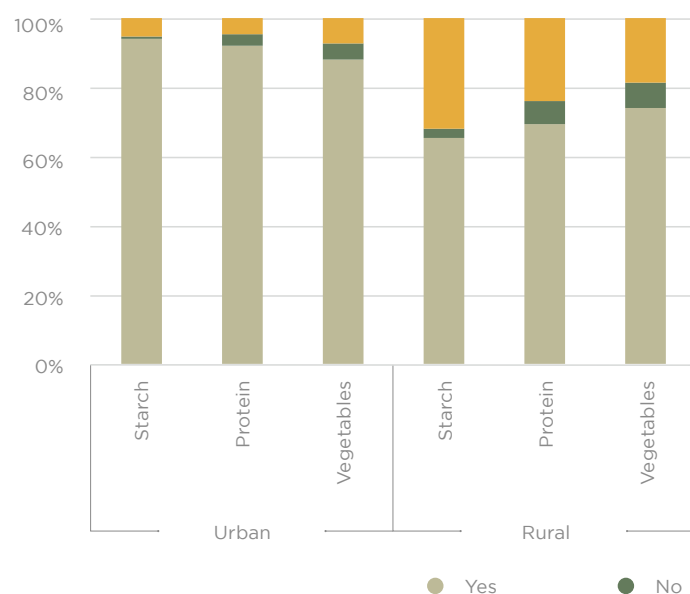
## Access to Staple Starch, Protein, and Vegetables

**There were no food access issues in urban areas.** Of the 95.1 percent (CI: 92.2, 97.0) who attempted to buy their preferred staple starch in the week prior to the survey in urban areas, nearly all, 98.8 percent (CI: 97.7, 99.3), were able to do so. Similarly, among 95.8 percent (CI: 92.3, 97.8) who tried to buy main protein, 96.38 percent (CI: 94.2, 97.8) were successful, and among 92.9 percent (CI: 87.4, 96.2) who attempted to buy fresh vegetables, 94.6 percent (CI: 90.9, 96.9) were successful. Though sample sizes were small, of those unable to purchase their preferred starch, most were attempting to buy rice (89.4 percent, CI: 68.7, 97.0) and with nearly 50 percent of those impacted were located in Honiara. Of those unable to purchase their preferred protein, most were seeking either tinned or fresh fish and again about half were in Honiara. Cost was the main reason cited by households for their inability to purchase their preferred options.

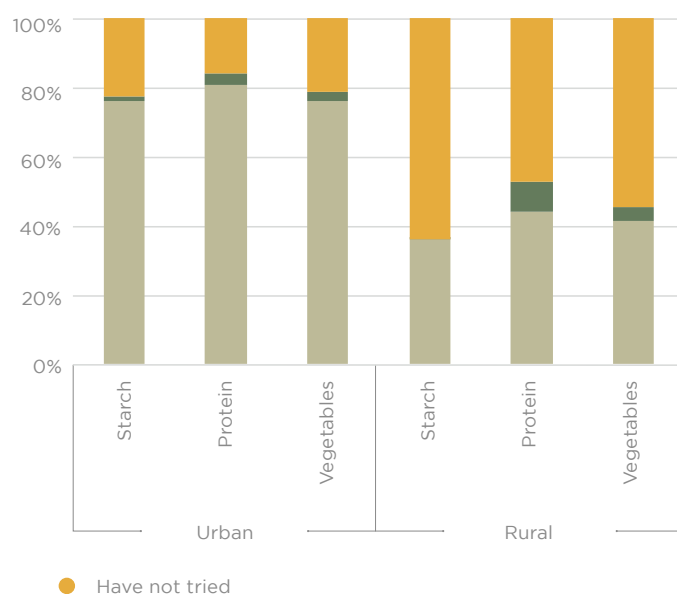
**While the majority of rural households were successful in purchasing preferred foods, demand was lower due to home production.** In rural areas, of the 68.1 percent (CI: 52.3, 80.6) of households attempted to purchase their preferred staple starch, 96.2 percent (CI: 90.6, 98.5) were successful; of the 76.5 percent (CI: 60.1, 87.5) which attempted to purchase their preferred protein, 91.3 percent (CI: 79.3, 96.7) were successful; and of the 81.4 percent (CI: 69.8, 89.2) which attempted to purchase vegetables, 91.3 percent (CI: 75.7, 97.3) were successful. Figure 20 presents the comparison with urban areas. The percentages were slightly lower for households participating in agricultural activities, with 49.7 percent (CI: 30.5, 68.9) for the staple starch, 63.7 percent (CI: 41.1, 81.7) for the preferred protein, and 73.9 percent (CI: 55.0, 86.8) for vegetables making purchases in the market. Agricultural households still relied heavily on food markets and few were able to fully depend on home production. As in urban areas, the majority of those unable to purchase their preferred starch were seeking rice (77.6 percent, CI: 43.5, 94.0), but the areas most impacted were Western and Guadalcanal provinces. For those unable to access their preferred protein, the majority were seeking tinned fish (65.9 percent, CI: 27.8, 90.7) and were located in Malaita (the sample sizes were again quite small).

**Compared to Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands was more dependent on purchased food.** Figure 20 and Figure 21 below comparing the results on food access from a concurrent phone survey conducted in neighboring PNG, households in Papua New Guinea were more likely in both urban and rural areas to rely on home production for food items. In urban areas, households were approximately four times less likely to home produce their preferred starch or protein in the Solomon Islands and nearly three times less likely to home produce vegetables. In rural areas, greater percentages of Solomon Island households reported home producing food items, but still they were only half as likely to produce their preferred starch or protein, and three times less likely to home produce vegetables.

**Figure 20. Ability to access preferred foods**  
— the Solomon Islands



**Figure 21. Ability to access preferred foods**  
— PNG

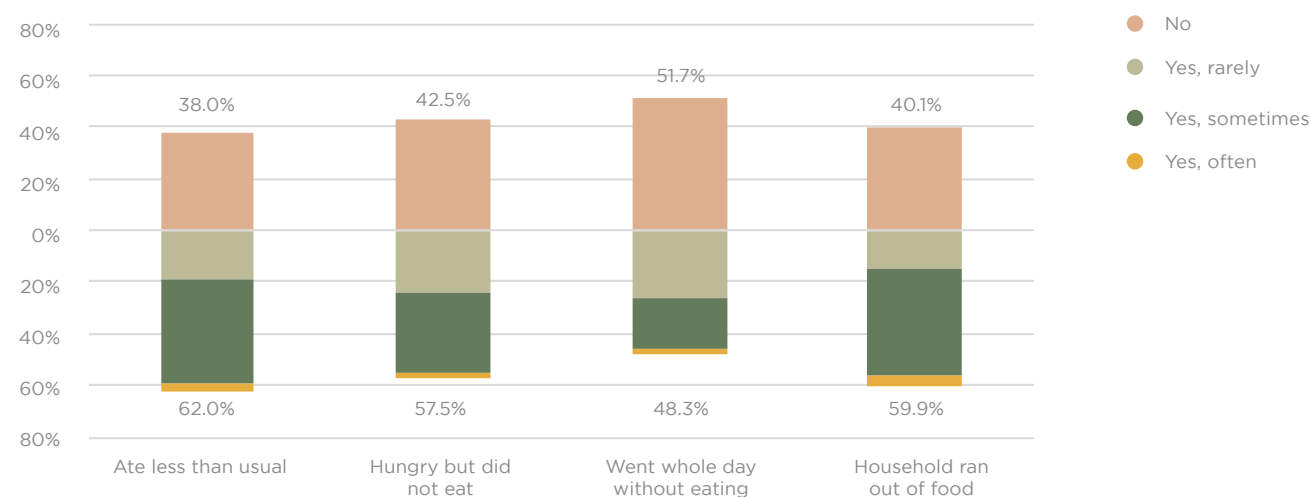


Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone surveys in the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea

## Food Insecurity

**Over 70 percent of households recently experienced food insecurity.** Within 30 days prior to the survey, 70.4 percent (CI: 58.6, 80.0) reported that at least one member of the household took at least one of the following actions: eating less than usual because of a lack of money or other resources, being hungry but not eating because there was not enough money or other resources for food, going without eating for an entire day because of a lack of money or other resources, or running out of food completely. Among those households, 41.8 percent (CI: 30.3, 54.3) reported that they had done all four actions at least once in the past month. The most common strategy was eating less than usual, employed at least once by 62 percent (CI: 50.5, 72.3) of households. Nearly 60 percent of households (59.9 percent, CI: 48.2, 70.6) indicated running out of food at least once, though a smaller percentage, 48.3 percent (CI: 36.8, 60.1), indicated not having eaten for the whole day, indicating that at least some households that do run out of food were able to eat elsewhere. Figure 22 shows the incidence of the four food insecurity coping strategies.

**Figure 22. Incidence of food insecurity**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey



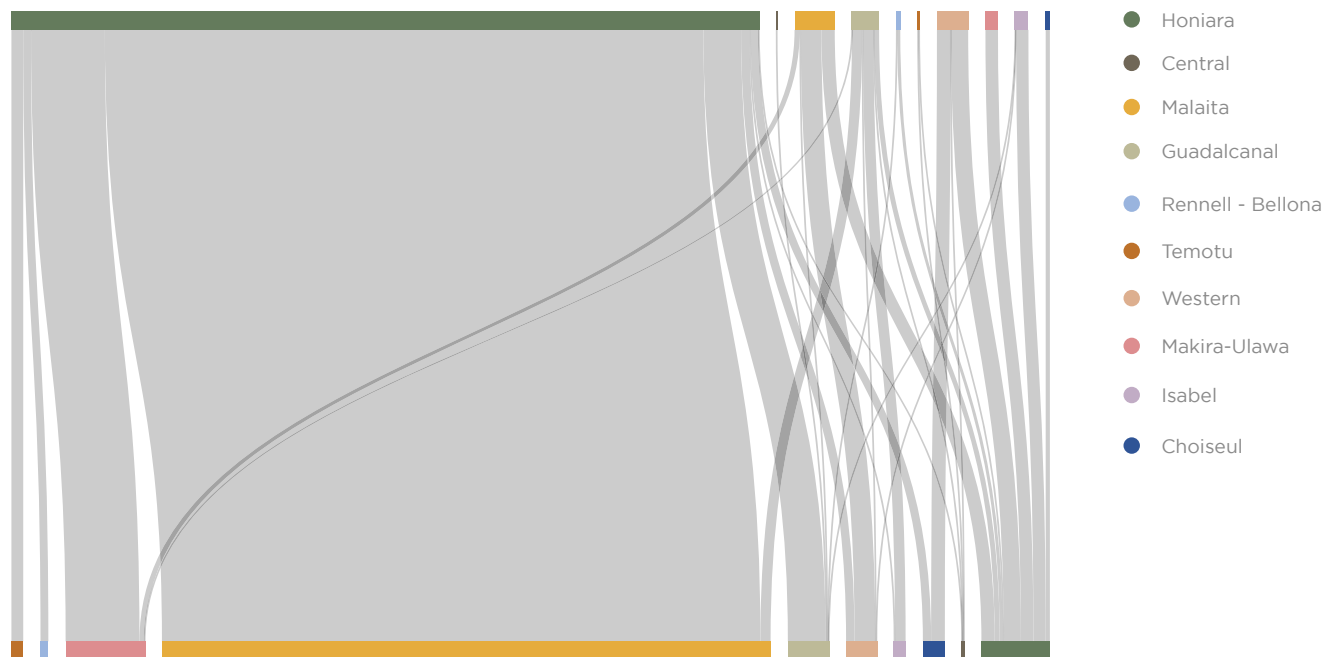
**Econometric analysis shows that larger households had higher incidences of food insecurity.** Five sets of regressions examined the incidence of each of the four food insecurity coping strategies as well as households taking any of the four actions. These regressions controlled for household size, dependency ratio (defined as the share of household members below age 15 or above age 66 to the total household size), whether the household engages in agriculture, wealth status (bottom 40 percent, middle quintile, and top 40 percent), urban/rural location, and province. Larger household sizes were associated with higher incidences of food insecurity for being hungry but not eating, going the whole day without eating, household running out of food, and using any of the four, while a higher dependency ratio was associated with eating less than usual. Agricultural households were more likely to say that they had run out of food at least once in the previous month, but not for any of the other strategies. Rural areas were not significantly more likely to use food insecurity coping strategies. Across the provinces, the Central province was significantly more likely to use each of the four strategies while Temotu was less likely across the four strategies, though small sample sizes may impact the robustness of these findings. Households in Rennell-Bellona were less likely to have eaten less than usual or to have gone a whole day without eating, while households in the Malaita and Choiseul provinces were more likely to be hungry without eating. There were no significant effects related to the household's wealth quintile but small sample size at the bottom of the distribution limit the robustness of this finding. Full results are shown in Table 3.



# Migration

**There was substantial out-migration from Honiara.** In the three months prior to the survey, 5.8 percent (CI: 1.8, 17.2) of respondents reported moving. Of those that moved, 84.7 percent (CI: 52.9, 96.4) left Honiara, with Malaita province as the main destination, followed by the Makira-Ulawa and Guadalcanal provinces. Though reliable information of population sizes will not be available until the results of the new census are released, the out-migration could represent up to 20 percent of the population of Honiara. There were also smaller movements within the country, including 8.7 percent (CI: 2.4, 27.3) of movers going to Honiara. These findings support anecdotal evidence of substantial movement of the population out of Honiara following the State of Public Emergency. Without baseline information, it is not possible to separate COVID-19 specific movements from seasonal and other migration, but according to the 2009 census, more than half of the residents of Honiara were originally from other provinces, with 31.0 percent being from Malaita alone, which suggests much of the movement was in response to the SoPE.<sup>14</sup> See Figure 23 below for a graphic depiction of out-migration patterns.

**Figure 23. Flow of migrants in three months prior to data collection**



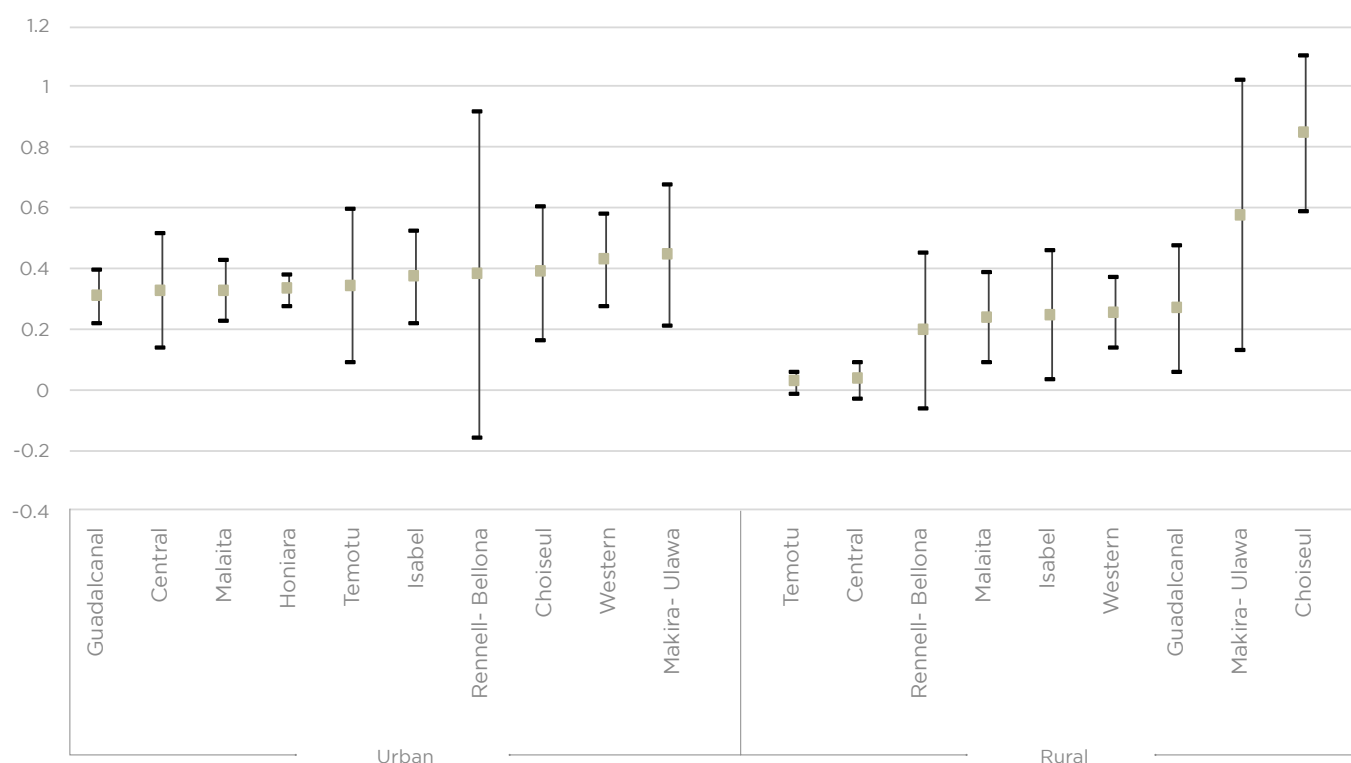
Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

<sup>14</sup> SINSO (2011), *2009 Population and Housing Census Report on Migration and Urbanisation*, Honiara: Solomon Islands National Statistics Office.

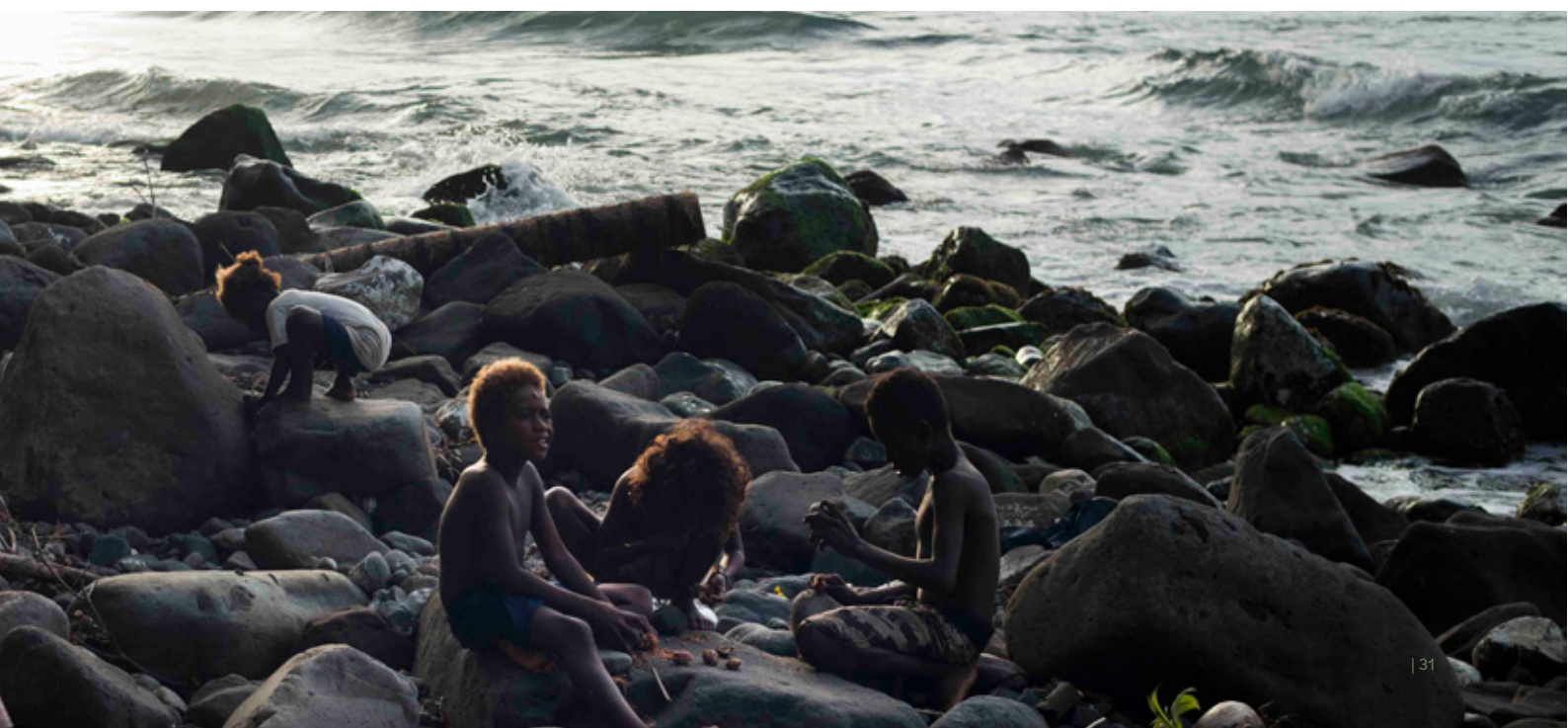


**In contrast to expectations, migration was not exclusively to urban areas or rural areas.** Urban households were no more likely than rural households to gain or lose members in the previous three months before the survey, with urban 34.1 percent (CI: 30.0, 38.5) reporting gaining at least one member compared to 29.8 percent (CI: 18.5, 44.2) of rural households. Similarly, 32.7 percent (CI: 28.7, 37.1) of urban households and 28.9 percent (CI: 18.5, 42.2) of rural households reported having at least one household member leave in the previous three months. While sample sizes were too small to generate precise estimates of movement, Figure 24 below shows the predicted probability of a household gaining at least one household member by province in urban and rural areas. The predicted probability for receiving new members in urban areas was fairly constant across provinces though wide confidence intervals may mask more variation. In rural areas, however, certain areas were clearly less likely to receive new members, including rural Temotu and Central provinces, and some more likely to gain, specifically rural Choiseul.

**Figure 24. Predicted possibility of receiving at least one new member in past three months**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey





# Public Trust & Security

## Background on Insecurity in the Solomon Islands

**Although stability has returned to the Solomon Islands in recent years, from 1998 to 2003 the country experienced severe ethnic conflict, a period known as “the Tensions.”** Ethnic division and tension had been building over time. In Guadalcanal, many people had resented the influence of economic migrants and settlers from the nearby Malaita province over their island and traditional lands. Conflict escalated quickly in 1998. Violent clashes between rival militant groups de-stabilized the country for years, causing key businesses to close. Public finances suffered: fuel deliveries became sporadic due to non-payment by government and local attacks on the arriving tankers, and telecommunications were threatened by government non-payment and technical staff leaving the country. By 2001, the nature of the conflict shifted towards crime and extortion. Local police efforts were ineffective against the prevailing lawlessness. With the support of the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands arriving in 2003, a partnership between the Solomon Islands and fifteen contributing countries of the Pacific region (majority-funded and led by Australia), stability was slowly restored. State institutions were rebuilt and economic activity resumed. Many of the underlying causes of these conflicts, however, remain unaddressed. Inequities of economic opportunity, and access to services and security are greatly pronounced across the country.

**Security issues are pervasive at the household and individual level, especially for women.** Although progress has been made toward reducing gender inequalities during the post-Tensions period - with the passage of domestic abuse legislation such as the *Family Protection Act*, school enrollment rates among girls increasing, as well as entrepreneurship among women - gender imbalances in the favor of men are severe and widespread across society; from security and safety at home, and in the workplace,<sup>15</sup> to landholder rights and political representation at all levels of government.<sup>16</sup> Gender based violence is a glaring issue affecting many women’s security and livelihoods, and thus society and the economy as a whole, impacting women’s physical and mental wellbeing, freedoms of individual choice and decision-making, and freedom from discrimination. The latest estimates from the *Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study*, although from 2009, found that violence against women was endemic, with 64 percent of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 having experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, in their lifetime. Forty-two percent of women had experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, in the 12 months preceding the survey. The 2015 DHS survey reported concerning attitudes toward wife-beating across the population, with 77 percent of women and 57 percent of men responding that wife-beating, a form of GBV, is justified under some circumstances.<sup>17</sup> Interwoven to the complex nature of GBV, other social order issues, and major concerns for communities across the Solomon Islands, include drug and alcohol abuse, youth behavior, and domestic and family abuse. The capacity to resolve social disputes, as they arise at the local level, is often inadequate and varies widely by community, respective local governance arrangements, the type of conflict, and proximity to administrative centers. These underlying challenges are exacerbated by a disconnect between state and local government, a decline in provincial government capacity, and high institutional fragmentation.

<sup>15</sup> A 2018 survey commissioned by IFC on domestic and sexual violence in the workplace in the Solomon Islands found that 1 in 3 surveyed employees had experienced domestic or sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey. *Source:* IFC. Survey Report: The Impact of Domestic and Sexual Violence on the Workplace in Solomon Islands. March 2019.

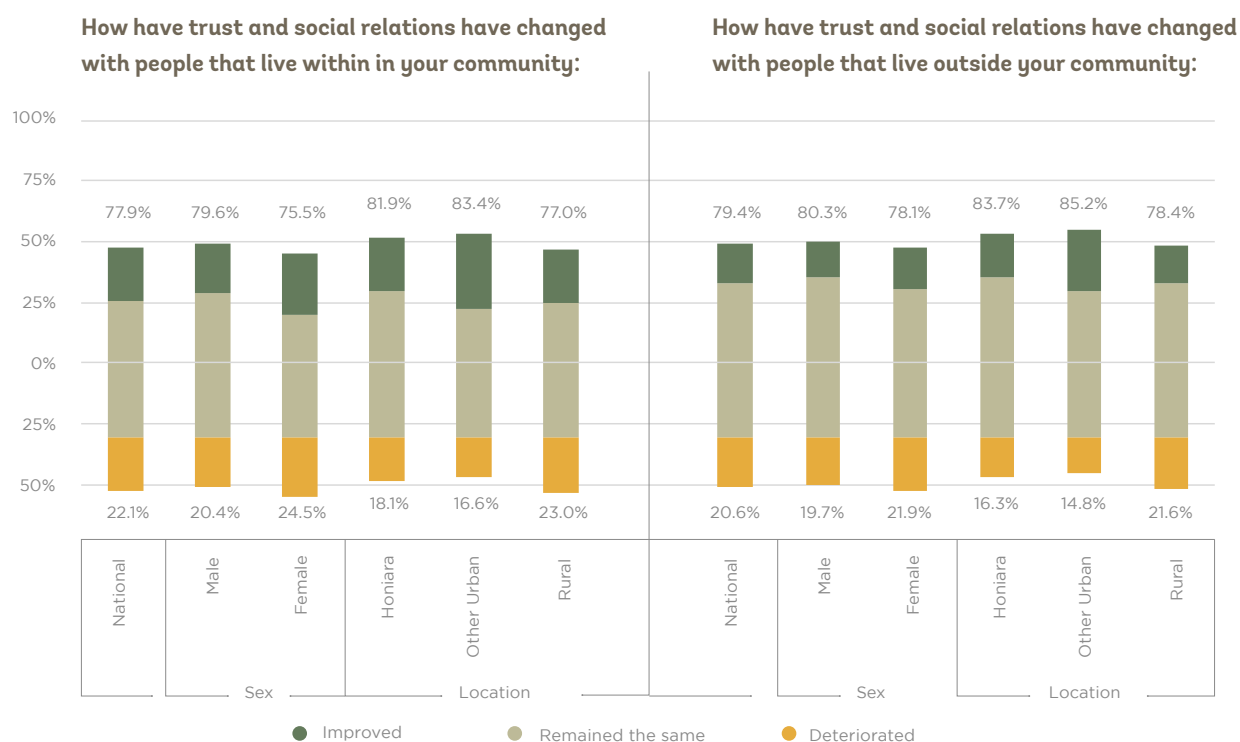
<sup>16</sup> Four percent of the national Parliament are women (2 out of 50 members); 2.3 percent of Provincial Assembly members are women (4 out of 172 members) – as of November 2019.

<sup>17</sup> Under some circumstances: respondents who agreed with at least one specific reason that a husband is justified hitting or beating his wife. Five specific reasons were asked in the survey: Burns the food; Argues with him; Goes without telling him; Neglects the children; Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him. *Source:* Solomon Islands National Statistics Office. Demographic and Health Survey. 2015.

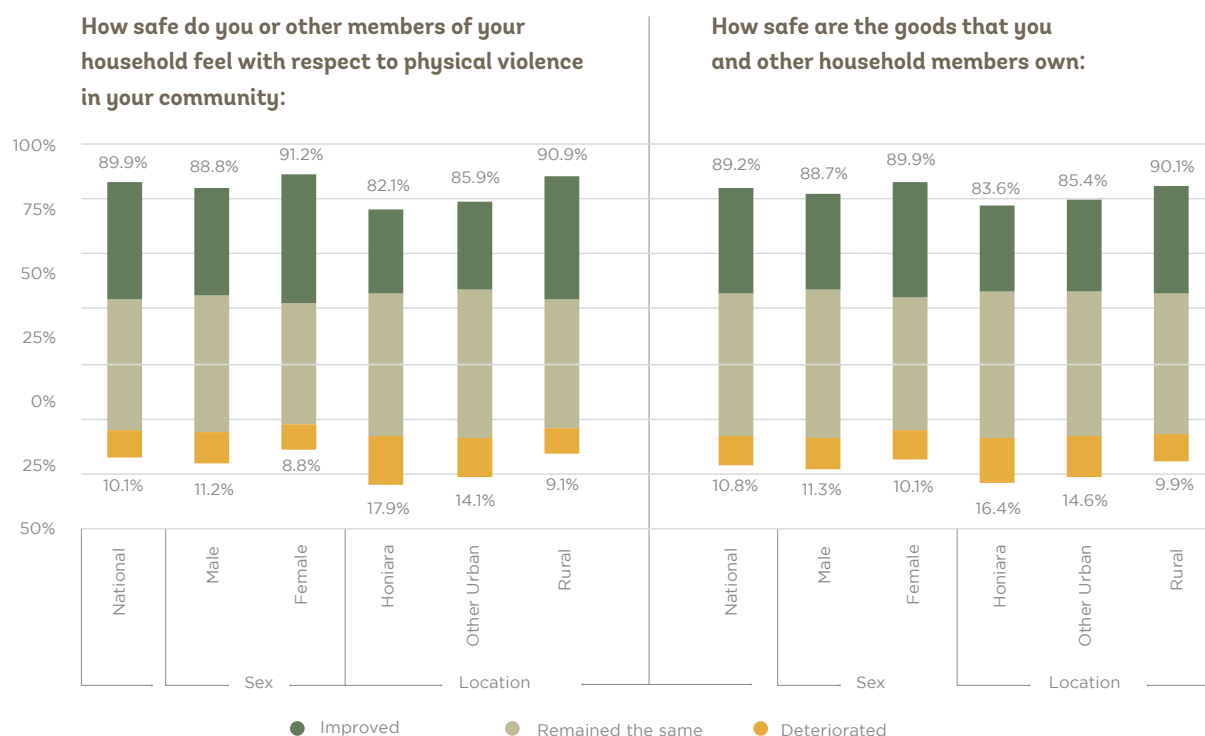
## Household Security Issues

**Respondents' opinions regarding changes in the security situation compared to the start of the year were asked along four dimensions: trust within the community, trust with outsiders, safety from physical violence, and safety of property.** Overall, respondents gave relatively consistent responses across these questions and across sex and location (see Figure 25 and Figure 26), but further econometric analysis was able to identify some important differences. One significant caveat to the findings is that they apply only to the change in the situations. Since baseline levels are unknown it is therefore not possible to conclude the relative levels of satisfaction with different problems in different locations, only the changes since the pre-crisis period. For example, an area experiencing a high level of violence within the community may have seen a relative improvement since the crisis, but the overall levels could still be higher than a peaceful area that has seen a deterioration.

**Figure 25. Trust and social relations**



**Figure 26. Physical safety and safety of goods**



**The majority of respondents said that social relations within the community stayed the same in the past three months, though those living urban areas outside Honiara were more likely to say things had improved.** Overall 55.7 percent (CI: 44.1, 66.7) of respondents said that trust and social relations had remained the same since the start of the year, with 22.2 percent (CI: 16.1, 29.8) saying that they improved and 22.1 percent (CI: 13.1, 35.0) saying that they deteriorated. Those living in urban areas outside of Honiara were more likely to say that things had improved with respect to trust and social relations, with 31.0 percent (CI: 22.7, 40.8) noting improvement in other urban areas, compared to 22.1 percent (CI: 17.6, 27.4) in Honiara and 21.4 percent (CI: 14.5, 30.4) in rural areas. Econometric analysis further indicates that those in the bottom 40 percent of the distribution in urban areas and those aged 66 and older were significantly less likely to say things had improved, though those aged 66 and over in rural areas were also less likely to say things had gotten worse. Those in the middle quintile in both urban and rural areas were more likely to say social relations within the community had improved. These findings are robust to the inclusion of two additional variables with the ward-level average number of people that have left households and come into households in the previous three months. Figure 25 above shows the full results graphically and the regression results in Table 4 (urban) and Table 5 (rural) in the appendix.

**Most also believe social relations with those from outside the community have remained the same.** Overall, 63.5 percent (CI: 51.8, 73.7) of respondents said that trust and social relations with those living outside of the community had remained the same over the past three months, with 15.9 percent (CI: 11.3, 21.9) saying they had improved, and 20.6 percent (CI: 11.7, 33.8) saying they had deteriorated. Similarly to the findings with social relations with those within the community, those living in urban areas outside of Honiara were more likely to say relations with those living outside the community had improved, with 25.3 percent (CI: 17.8, 34.7) citing improvement in other urban areas, compared to 18.3 percent (CI: 13.7, 24.0) in Honiara, and 14.8 percent (CI: 9.7, 21.9) in rural areas. Statistically significant econometric results were limited, with those in the bottom 40 percent in urban areas being less likely to say things have improved, and those in the middle quintile were more likely to say things had improved and less likely to say they have deteriorated in urban areas. These findings are robust to the inclusion of the migration variables, but the results do not change substantially. The only significant result was that those living in wards with higher out-migration were less likely to say that things had deteriorated.

**Respondents in rural areas were more likely to say things had improved related to physical violence.** Overall there was less consensus on physical violence within the community, with 42.4 percent (CI: 31.1, 54.7) believing things had improved in the last three months, while 47.4 percent (CI: 36.1, 59.0) said that things had remained the same, and 10.1 percent (CI: 7.0, 14.4) saying things had deteriorated. In rural areas, 44.5 percent (CI: 31.2, 58.6) said that things had improved with regard to physical violence, compared to 30.5 percent (CI: 25.4, 36.1) in Honiara, and 32.1 percent (CI: 24.3, 40.9) in other urban areas. Similarly, people in rural areas were less likely to say things had gotten worse, with 9.1 percent (CI: 5.7, 14.1) in rural areas compared with 17.9 percent (CI: 13.7, 23.0) in Honiara, and 14.1 percent (CI: 9.8, 20.0) in other urban areas. Econometric results yield limited additional findings. In urban areas, those aged 46 – 65 were more likely to say things had improved, while those in the bottom 40 percent were less likely to say things had improved and those in the middle quintile were less likely to say things had deteriorated. In rural areas, those aged 66 and older were less likely to say things had deteriorated while those aged 36 – 45 were more likely. Similar to the above, these findings are robust to the inclusion of the migration variables, but the results do not change substantially. Figure 26 above shows the full results graphically and the regression results in Table 4 (urban) and Table 5 (rural) in the appendix.

**Nearly all respondents felt that the safety of personal property had remained the same or improved in the previous three months.** Nationally, about half of respondents (51.6 percent, CI: 40.1, 63.0) said that compared to the start of the year, they felt safer with regard to property owned by the household, with 37.6 percent (CI: 27.1, 49.5) saying they felt the same level of safety, and 10.8 percent (CI: 7.5, 15.1) feeling like household goods were less safe. These results were relatively consistent across the geographic areas, though rural areas were less likely to say that things had become less safe, 9.9 percent (CI: 6.3,

15.1) compared with 16.4 percent (CI: 12.3, 21.4) in Honiara and 14.6 percent (CI: 10.2, 20.6) in other urban areas. As with the other three trust and social relations questions, respondents in the bottom 40 percent in urban areas were less likely to say the situation had improved, as were those aged 66 and older, while those in the middle quintile were less likely to say the situation had deteriorated. In rural areas, those in the middle quintile were more likely to say that the situation had deteriorated with regard to the safety of property, while those in the bottom 40 percent were less likely to say so. These findings are again robust to the inclusion of the migration variables with no substantial changes in the results.

## Community Security Issues

**For issues related to sensitive topics, a series of questions about the change in levels within the community were asked.** The topics included in this section were theft, damage to property, physical assault, verbal abuse, alcohol and drug abuse, intimidation by police, violence by police, land disputes, and domestic abuse. The survey methodology literature has shown that respondents are more likely to misrepresent the truth if asked sensitive questions directly, either out of embarrassment or fear of retaliation by an aggressor. Asking about the community as a whole is therefore a recommended method to obtain high quality information about the change in these indicators without potentially endangering respondents. The full results for these questions are presented graphically in Figure 27 for urban areas and Figure 28 on page 39 for rural areas, and in Table 4 - Table 7 in the appendix. The graphs include the respondent characteristics that were statistically significantly correlated with the situation improving or deteriorating.

**Alcohol and drug abuse were problems that respondents were most likely to indicate had gotten worse in their community.** Nearly half of respondents (43.6 percent, CI: 32.5, 55.4) indicated that the situation with alcohol and drug abuse had deteriorated, with consistent results in both urban and rural areas. In urban areas, those living in households in the bottom 40 percent were significantly more likely to believe the situation had deteriorated. In rural areas, those in the middle quintile of the wealth distribution were more likely to indicate that things had gotten worse, compared to the reference group of the top 40 percent, as well as those in the 36-45 and 66 and older age groups compared to the reference category of those 26-35.

**Disputes around natural resources, including land and logging disputes, were the next most commonly cited areas of deterioration, after alcohol and drug abuse.** Overall, 38.5 percent (CI: 27.1, 51.3) of respondents indicated that the situation had deteriorated with regard to logging disputes and 34.7 percent (CI: 25.1, 45.8) indicated the situation with land disputes had gotten worse. The results were relatively consistent across urban and rural areas, with marginally more respondents in rural areas believing logging disputes had worsened and slightly more urban residents saying that situations related to land disputes had deteriorated, but these differences were not statistically significant. Additional findings from econometric analysis were limited, with older respondents, those aged 66 and older, in urban areas being more likely to indicate that land disputes had gotten worse and youth, those aged 18 to 25, in rural areas being more likely to indicate that logging disputes had gotten worse.

**Generally, police relations do not appear to have consistently deteriorated since the start of the crisis.** This finding is potentially important, given that police responsibilities increased during the state of emergency. Most respondents indicated that the situation with police intimidation had remained the same, with 63.3 percent (CI: 52.3, 73.0) saying that intimidation by police had remained the same since the start of the crisis, and 57.8 percent (CI: 45.6, 69.1) saying that violence by police remained the same. About the remaining shares in both categories were fairly evenly split between improved and deteriorated, with no statistically significant differences. There was more heterogeneity in urban areas as significantly fewer urban respondents said that things remained the same, but again those indicating change were evenly divided between improvement and deterioration. Additional statistically significant results from econometric analysis were limited, with women and those aged 36 to 45 in rural areas being more likely to say that intimidation by police had gotten worse, while those in the middle quintile were more likely to say that both intimidation and violence by police had gotten better.



**Women in urban areas were more likely to report improvements to the situation with domestic violence while women in rural areas were more likely to report a deterioration.** It is important to note with these findings that the survey measured only changes. Without baseline measures it is only possible to say that the situation in urban areas was improving while rural areas was getting worse, not that the situation in urban areas was better than rural areas because it may have started from a lower baseline. Overall, any increase in domestic violence is concerning, because 64 percent of women aged 15–49 reported physical or sexual abuse (prior to COVID-19), among the highest incidence rates in the world.<sup>18</sup> Lockdowns to prevent the spread of COVID-19, coupled with greater abuse of drugs and alcohol, can increase household volatility and lead to more frequent and severe abuse.

**The situation in the community related to property crimes, physical assault, and verbal abuse was mixed.** Generally, people in rural areas were more likely than those living in urban areas to indicate that the situation related to theft, damage to property, and physical assault had gotten worse, while those in urban areas were more likely to say that verbal abuse had gotten worse. Significant rural areas, certain groups were more likely to indicate a deterioration in conditions, including those in the middle quintile and between ages 36 and 65 for theft; women, those aged 36 – 65, and those in the middle quintile for damage to property; those aged 36 – 65 for physical assault; and those over age 36 and in the middle quintile for verbal abuse.

**The levels of in- and out- migration were correlated with differing perceptions of the improvement or deterioration of conditions, but the direction of the impact was unclear.** The above results are robust to the inclusion of variables for the ward-level average number of people entering and leaving respondent households, a proxy for in- and out-migration from the area. In urban locations, respondents in areas that have seen higher levels of out-migration were more likely to say that the situation with regard to physical assault, intimidation by police, violence by police, logging disputes, and land disputes had gotten worse. In rural areas, statistically significant results were more limited, with those living in areas with higher in-migration being more likely to say that the situation with regard to drugs and alcohol had deteriorated and those in areas with higher out-migration being more likely to say that violence by police had become worse. It is not possible, however, to determine from the data if these changes were the result of destabilization due to out-migration or if there was higher out-migration due to deteriorating conditions.

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<sup>18</sup> Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2009). Solomon Islands family health and safety study: A study on violence against women and children.



# Conclusions and Policy Recommendations

**National and global economic declines associated with COVID-19 present substantial challenges, and the careful targeting of limited resources will be key to successful policies to lessen the immediate impact and strengthen the subsequent recovery.** Even prior to the crisis, the Solomon Islands was heavily dependent on commodities and had had only moderate success in translating national economic growth into improvements in the living standards of the population. COVID-19 simultaneously created greater risks for a population facing a potential health and economic crises, while the government's ability to respond is constrained by falling domestic revenues. Within these constraints, the Government of the Solomon Islands requires a solid evidence base on which to target resources and understand the impact of their policies. The findings reported in this report are not without their caveats due to the lack of baseline data, the constraints of mobile phone surveys, and the substantial bias towards the top of the wealth distribution, but represent the best estimates to date of the potential impacts of the global pandemic on the population. Further research, including subsequent rounds of the mobile phone survey and cross-referencing findings with other evidence, will help to better illuminate the issues raised here during both the crisis and recovery periods.

**Managing information around COVID-19 can be challenging given the high prevalence of informal information sharing.** While person-to-person information sharing is inexpensive and not encumbered by technological limits, it can also be prone to inaccuracies and propagating potentially dangerous misinformation. These potential risks, however, can be mitigated through government outreach to selected partners with high levels of trust and respect within the community, such as local church and other community leaders. The government could potentially reach community leaders through the networks of teachers and health workers throughout the country, as well as through community officers in the provinces that have them. The formal channel with the widest reach was radio, which was the main source of information for more than half of respondents from across both urban and rural areas. Leveraging this resource, which has already been demonstrated to be effective in disseminating information regarding government policies, including to reach community leaders in particular, as well as expanding other formal channels, will be important to reinforcing the spread of accurate information.

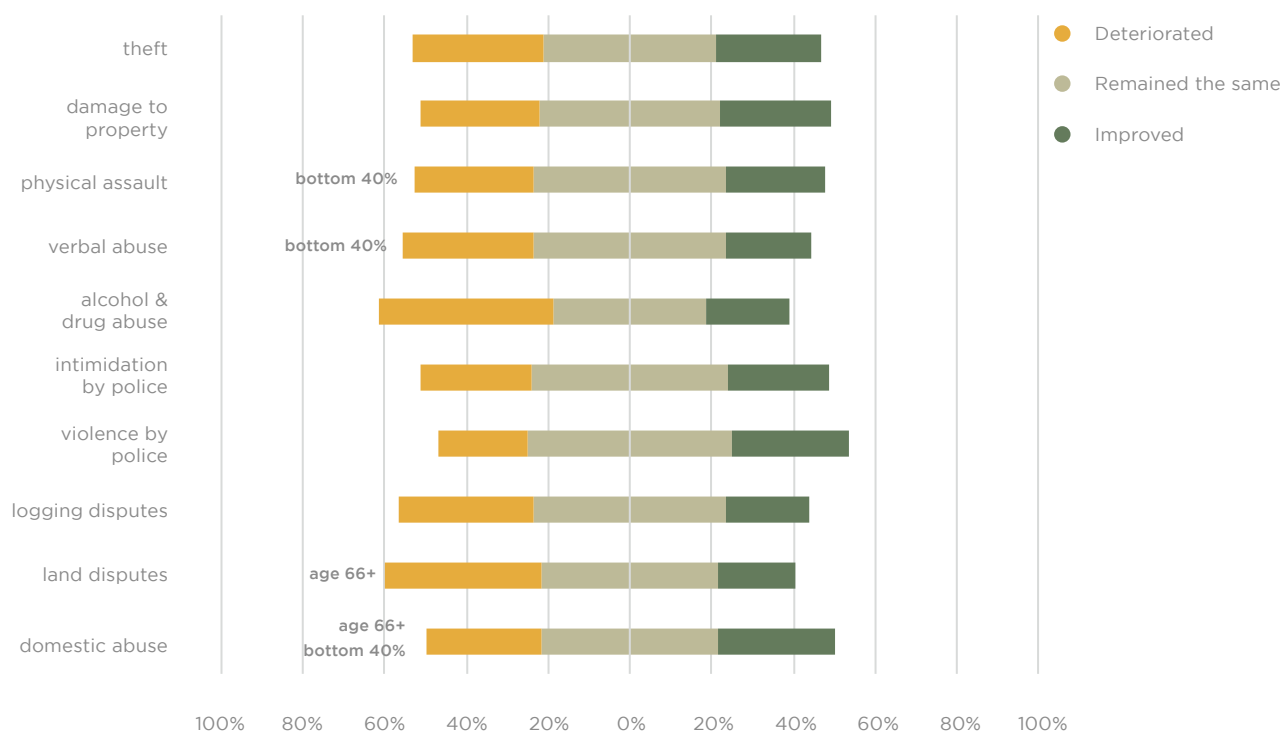
**Restarting the economy will require active intervention, even in the absence of active local transmission.** While the impact of the first COVID-19 case is unknown at the time of writing, the multiplier effect on the economy of the initial job losses from the precautionary measures, coupled with reduced demand for exports due to global declines, put many in the Solomon Islands at risk of falling into poverty. In the short term, households are decreasing spending, receiving assistance from family, and spending from savings, but if the crisis becomes protracted, these resources may be exhausted. Already, informal networks were under stress, with more than half of households that typically receive remittances experiencing declines. The current reach of government assistance has been limited, with only about 15 percent of households receiving direct assistance or receiving payouts from superannuation or provident funds. These previously vulnerable households may find themselves as a class of "new poor," and given that many of these households will have sold assets or productive capital during the crisis, it may be difficult for them to recover. Widening inequality between the portion of the population that continues to work and earn income as before and those poor and newly poor as a result of the crisis takes on greater significance in this potentially volatile context, particularly with added pressures from internal migration. Active intervention to increase household income, particularly for the poorest groups, will be required to lessen the intensity and duration of the crisis. Policy options to consider include starting and expanding social protection and work programs for groups most impacted as well as potentially reviewing the precautionary measures under the State of Public Emergency to reduce the economic impact while remaining cautious against the risks of an outbreak.

**Given potential disruptions to the global supply chain and recent outmigration from Honiara, strengthening local food production could reduce risks of food insecurity.** Shifting consumption from imported to domestically produced goods also offers new revenue streams for agricultural households, which are disproportionately more likely to be rural and poor. Approximately 15 percent of rural agricultural households expect an increase in revenue from agriculture, which may reflect those best able to take advantage of disruptions to imported food supplies. Efforts to increase domestic production could build on existing stimulus programs to encourage higher rural production to increase food reserves and diversify diets, both in the production of staple grains as well as small backyard livestock.

**Among areas of public trust and safety within households and communities, the deterioration in conditions related to drug and alcohol abuse is a cause for concern.** Working with church and community leaders to mitigate levels of drug and alcohol abuse, as well as policy measures to reduce levels of economic insecurity that may underpin increased drug and alcohol abuse, will be important. Supporting mechanisms that assist people to resolve disputes around natural resources, including land and logging disputes, will also be important, given that these were the next most cited areas of deterioration after alcohol and drug abuse. Due to extremely high pre-crisis levels of gender-based violence, and the finding from rural areas that women were more likely to say that things had deteriorated with regard to domestic abuse, further monitoring and expanded outreach and services appear warranted.

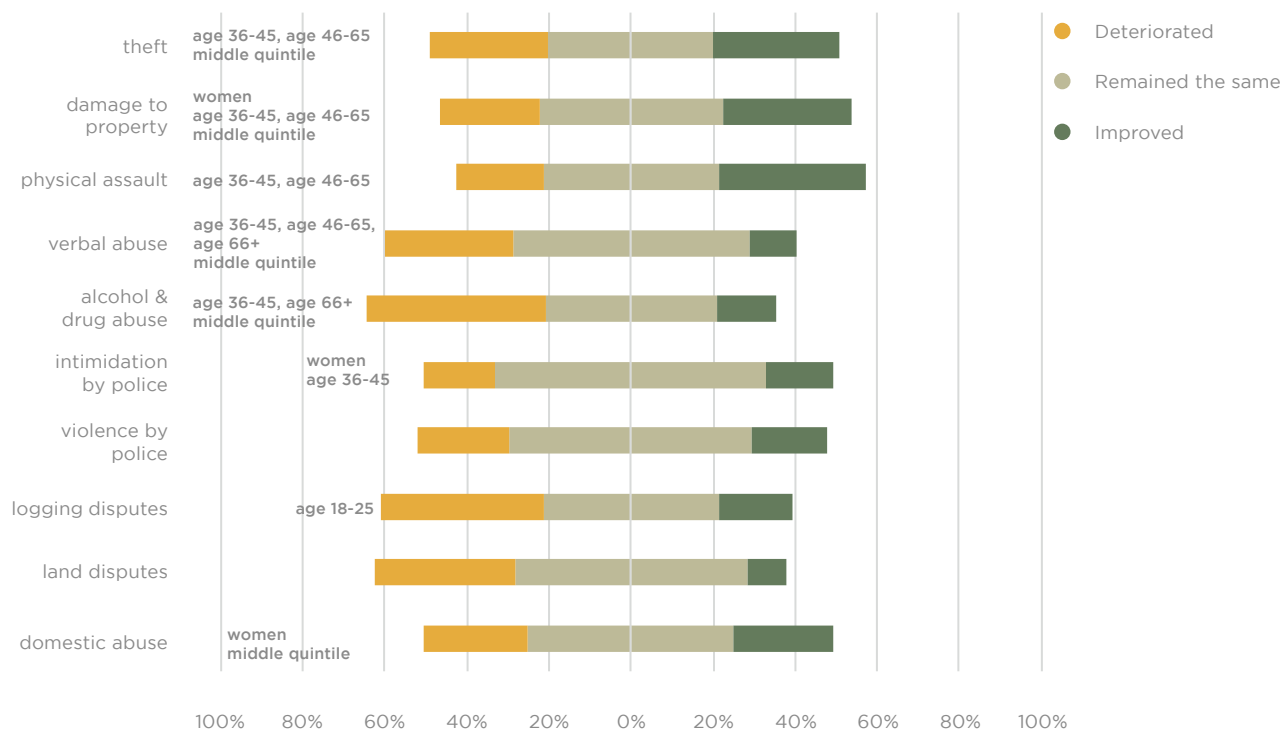
**Strengthening the evidence base, including the regular production of household and economic statistics, is vital to understanding the impacts of future crises.** Understanding the impact of COVID-19 is hampered by the lack of solid baseline data. As it has been nearly a decade since the last Household Income and Expenditure Survey, there is no recent information on household wellbeing, consumption, or spending. Retrospective questions can assist in determining basic indicators, such as percentage of jobs lost, but cannot adjust for seasonality in employment or understand impacts on income. While the COVID-19 global crisis is hopefully an exceptional event, the Solomon Islands is regularly impacted by natural disasters and other shocks, which can have similar localized impacts. Timely and high-quality data are required to tailor responses to shocks better, as well as to perform standard development planning and monitoring.

**Figure 27. Changes with the community (urban)**



Note: Calculations based on the June 2020 round of the high frequency mobile phone survey. Results show weighted percentage of respondents who indicated the situation within the community had gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse. Characteristics listed on the “deteriorated” side of the graph were statistically significantly associated with indicating things had gotten worse. Characteristics listed on the “improved” side of the graph were statistically significantly associated with indicating things had gotten better.

**Figure 28. Changes with the community (rural)**



Note: Calculations based on the June 2020 round of the high frequency mobile phone survey. Results show weighted percentage of respondents who indicated the situation within the community had gotten better, remained the same, or gotten worse. Characteristics listed on the “deteriorated” side of the graph were statistically significantly associated with indicating things had gotten worse. Characteristics listed on the “improved” side of the graph were statistically significantly associated with indicating things had gotten better.



# Appendix 1 Technical Appendix

## Instrument Design

The survey instrument was designed by the project team based on the advice of the World Bank's COVID-19 questionnaire working group, which consists of experts in questionnaire design in the World Bank's Development Data Group and the Poverty and Equity Global Practice, with the support from Education, Social Protection and Jobs unit, Agriculture, and Health, Nutrition and Population Global Practices. The team also consulted with staff in the Sydney and Honiara country offices, in particular the Governance and Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practices, and other sector colleagues. In addition, external review and comments were received from international phone survey experts from the Research Triangle Institute's Washington DC and North Carolina offices and from the International Food Policy Research Institute.

The length of the survey was limited to 15 minutes and the survey instrument consisted of 123 questions across the following modules: Basic Information, Knowledge of COVID-19, Employment and Income Loss, Food Access and Food Security, Coping Strategies, Public Trust and Security, and Assets and Wellbeing. All respondents answered the Basic Information, Employment and Income Loss, Food Access and Food Security, and Assets and Wellbeing sections, with the Employment and Income Loss section including additional questions asking about the head of the household if he/she were different from the respondent. The Coping Strategy module was answered only by household heads, and most households answered either the Knowledge of COVID-19 and Public Trust and Security sections, a change made after the first week of fieldwork to bring down the questionnaire length.

## Sampling

The total targeted sample size was 2,650 households. This figure was determined based on budget constraints and the need to be able to disaggregate the results to sub-national levels, as well as the expectation that some percentage of households would attain over the course of the subsequent rounds. Since limited auxiliary information was available for sample design, the high frequency phone survey targeted households in the same proportion as the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey. Table 1 below summarized the division of the sample over the regions and provinces. As shown, the phone survey oversampled respondents in Honiara by a substantial margin (252.3 percent of the target) and Rennell-Bellona by a more limited margin (138.5 percent) and under-sampled the remaining provinces by varying degrees. The results are reweighted to reflect a weighted population distribution in the 2015 DHS.

Table 1. Targeted and achieved sample sizes

Province	Target	Achieved	Rate
Choiseul	101	70	69.3%
Western	569	376	66.1%
Isabel	114	98	86.0%
Central	114	83	72.8%
Rennell-Bellona	13	18	138.5%
Guadalcanal	567	472	83.2%
Malaita	569	499	87.7%
Makira-Ulawa	164	67	40.9%
Temotu	89	61	68.5%
Honiara	365	921	252.3%
Total	2,665	2,665	100.0%

## Implementation

Implementation was done by Tebbutt Research from their call centers in Suva, Fiji and Honiara in the Solomon Islands. The Fiji call center had 22 interviewers and 4 supervisors while the Solomon Islands call center had 11 interviewers and 2 supervisors. The dates of implementation were June 20 through July 4, 2020, and the implementation method was Random Digit Dialing. More than 70 percent of the completed interviews required only one call, with a further 18.9 percent requiring two calls, 6.4 percent requiring three calls, and the remaining 4.1 percent requiring four or more calls. The average number of calls to complete an interview was 1.51.

Contact was attempted for a total of 23,632 unique numbers through 30,394 calls over the field period to generate 2,650 complete interviews. Of the total number of calls, 19,588 were to non-working numbers. The remaining non-contacts were due to a busy signal or no answer. Of those answering, 385 refused, 5 were commercial numbers, 69 were screened out for being below age 18, and 22 were unable to continue with the interview due to language constraints. Using the AAPOR response rate definitions, this survey had 46.4 percent response rate (using definition RR3), a 46.7 percent cooperation rate, a 6.4 percent refusal rate, and a 99.8 percent contact rate.<sup>19</sup>

The median length of the interview was 24 minutes, 12 seconds. Section 1 (Consent) took a median of 6 minutes 7 seconds; Section 2 (Basic Information) took 5 minutes, 49 seconds; Section 3 (Knowledge of COVID-19) took 3 minutes, 17 seconds; Section 4 (Employment & Income Loss) took 3 minutes, 26 seconds; Section 5 (Access Food & Food Security) took 2 minutes, 3 seconds; Section 6 (Coping Strategies) took 1 minute 46 seconds; Section 7 (Public Trust & Security) took 2 minutes, 18 seconds; Section 8 (Assets & Well-being) took 4 minutes, 23 seconds; and Section 9 (Interview Results) took 1 minute, 10 seconds. To manage the duration of the interview, not all sections were asked to all respondents. Since the section on Employment & Income included a second set of questions about the household head if the respondent was not the head, the additional time was balanced by asking the Coping section only to those respondents that were household heads. Similarly, the sections on Knowledge of COVID-19 and Public Trust & Security were randomized so that respondents answered only one of the two.

## Wealth Index

The DHS wealth index<sup>20</sup> is the basis for the comparison in wellbeing between households. It was initially calculated using principle components analysis by SINSO consultant Rubén Hume and was recreated here using coefficients provided by Toga Raikoti from the Statistics for Development Division of the Pacific Community. It was not possible to exactly replicate the wealth index included in the DHS dataset using the coefficients provided, but there is a 98.9 percent correlation between the two measures. To ensure that the measures are calculated identically for the two datasets, the data are pooled and calculated using a single set of codes.

The components of the wealth index include household characteristics, including main source for drinking water, the type of toilet used by the household, whether the household was connected to the grid, the main fuel used for cooking by the household, the roof material, floor material, wall material, the ratio of household members to rooms designated for sleeping, whether anyone in the household had a bank account, and the following assets: bed, fan, dining set, lamp, watch, radio, television set, video player, mobile phone, refrigerator, freezer, bicycle, moped or motorcycle, chainsaw, sewing machine, washing machine, car or truck, boat with an engine, agricultural land, and livestock (including chickens, ducks, pigs, and cows).

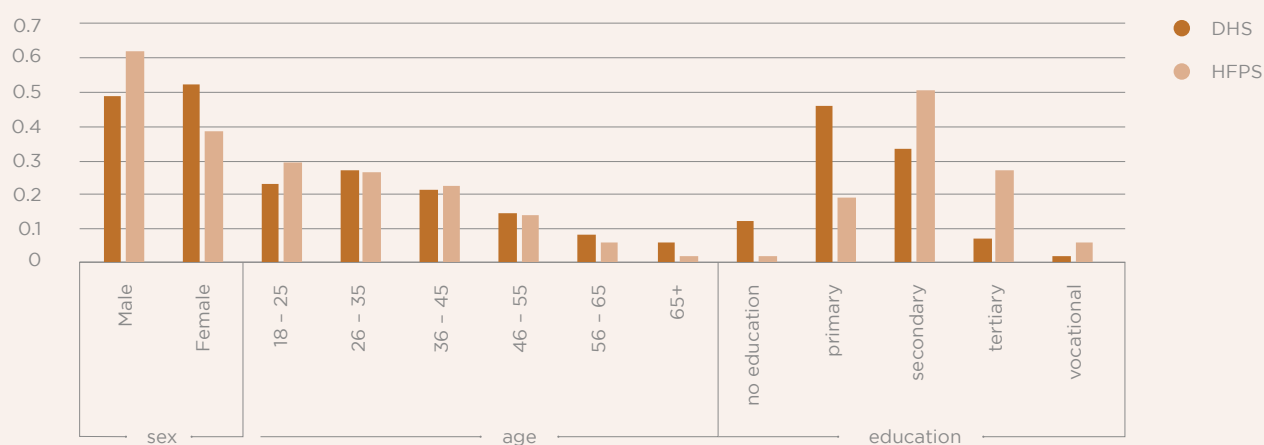
<sup>19</sup> The American Association for Public Opinion Research. 2016. Standard Definitions: Final Dispositions of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys. 9th edition. AAPOR.

<sup>20</sup> Further information on the construction of the wealth index generally is available here: <https://dhsprogram.com/topics/wealth-index/Wealth-Index-Construction.cfm>. The report with the coefficients for the wealth index was received from the Statistics for Development Division of the Pacific Community.

## Weighting

The sampling weights were developed for round one of the Solomon Islands high frequency phone survey in a series of steps. As the main shortcoming of using random digit dialing is that the resulting data is representative of the population of mobile phone owners, and according to the most recent data available<sup>21</sup> for mobile phone penetration estimates usage as 74 percent of the population, coverage is concentrated in population centers and better off households and individuals are more likely to have a mobile phone which is charged and turned on. Therefore, the pool of respondents is very different from a representative sample of the Solomon Islands population. Figure 29 below compares the frequency of key characteristics between the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the High Frequency Phone Survey. The respondents to the mobile phone survey skew younger, more male, and more educated than the population overall. In addition, Figure 3 in the main text clearly demonstrates that mobile phone respondents are financially better off than a representative sample of the population.

**Figure 29. Comparison of characteristics between mobile phone survey (unweighted) and the 2015 DHS (weighted)**



Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

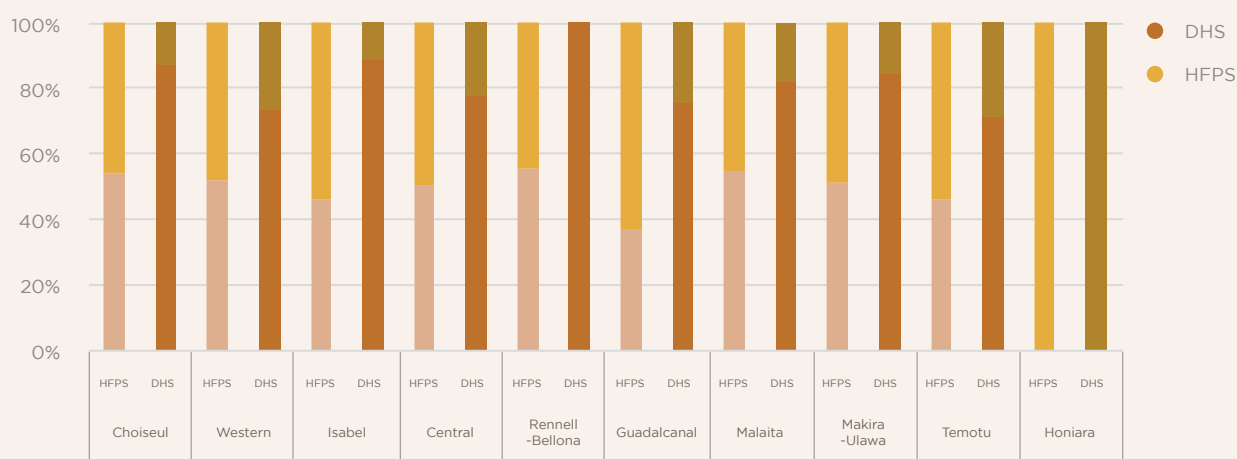
Auxiliary data to serve as inputs to the weights is severely limited as there are few recent nationally representative sources. The results from the recently completed census are not yet available and the last Household Income and Expenditure Survey was from 2012/2013. The most recent nationally representative dataset including a measure of welfare was the 2015 DHS<sup>22</sup> and therefore this survey is used as the base for the re-weighting. Figure 30 below shows the share of the sample within each province from the 2015 DHS and the high frequency phone survey.<sup>23</sup> The mobile phone survey interviewed a larger share of urban respondents within a given province than the DHS, and therefore reweighting is required to match the weighted share of 16.9 percent for the urban population in the DHS from the 68.6 percent of respondents in the phone survey. This step addresses issues with oversampling related to geography but does not adjust for differences in the distribution of the wealth index or for differences in demographic variables.

<sup>21</sup> International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database (2018). Accessed August 24, 2020 via [data.worldbank.org](https://data.worldbank.org).

<sup>22</sup> Further information is available here: <https://pacificdata.org/data/dataset/oai-www-spc-int-f5f42ae3-baef-4317-9f90-c6f7233ff7d2>

<sup>23</sup> The urban/rural designation in the phone survey is based on respondent self-reporting.

**Figure 30. Share of sample within province by urban/rural in DHS and high frequency phone survey**



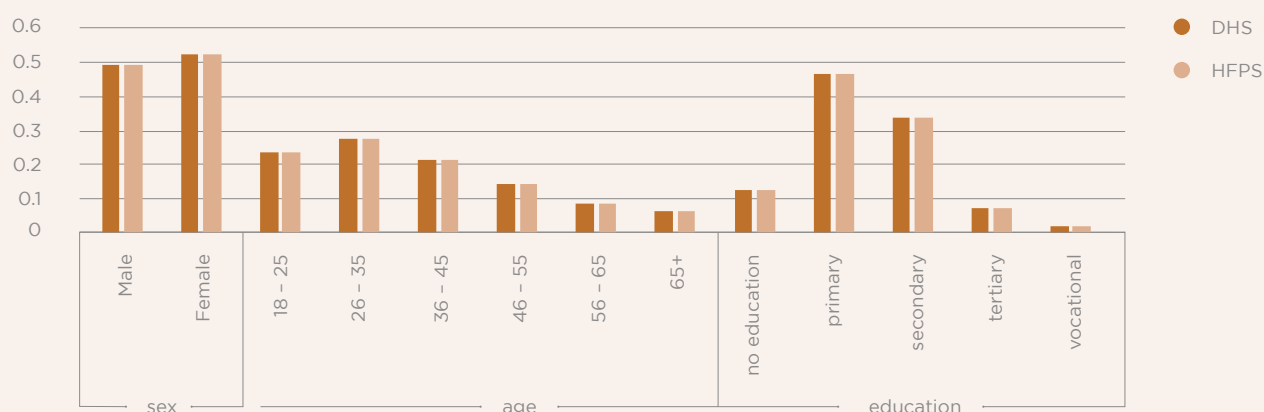
Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

To adjust for the differences in the distribution of the wealth index, the DHS and mobile phone survey data are appended, and a logit model is run with the mobile phone survey equal to one and the DHS equal to zero. The dependent variables are the wealth index, square of the wealth index, cube of the wealth index, and the wealth index to the fourth power. The inverse of the prediction is then taken and collapsed into deciles, and these deciles are multiplied with the calibrated weights.<sup>24</sup> This step further adjusts the weights for differences in the distributions between the two surveys to the extent possible given the limited number of observations at the bottom of the distribution, but only adjusts for differences in the demographics to the extent that they are correlated with wealth.

As a final step, the weights are raked to match the mean values from the DHS on the following characteristics: gender of the respondent, age group of the respondent, education of the respondent, household size and square of the household size, province, and urban/rural location, as well as incorporating a further adjustment to calibrate with the wealth index. The resulting weights are used as the household weights for the survey.

Figure 31 shows the comparison between the main demographic variables between the DHS and the reweighted mobile phone survey and demonstrates they are now closely aligned. The mean of the wealth index prior to weighting was 0.482 (CI: 0.0469, 0.492) compared to the weighted mean in the DHS of -0.031 (CI: -0.039, -0.022). Following reweighting the mean is now -0.292 (CI: -0.090, 0.031) for the mobile phone survey. In addition, the distributions are more closely aligned. Figure 32 and Figure 33 compare the cumulative distribution function of the wealth index between the unweighted and re-weighted data and show that the re-weighted data follow much more closely the distribution from the DHS.

**Figure 31. Comparison between DHS and HFPS on key demographic variables following re-weighting**

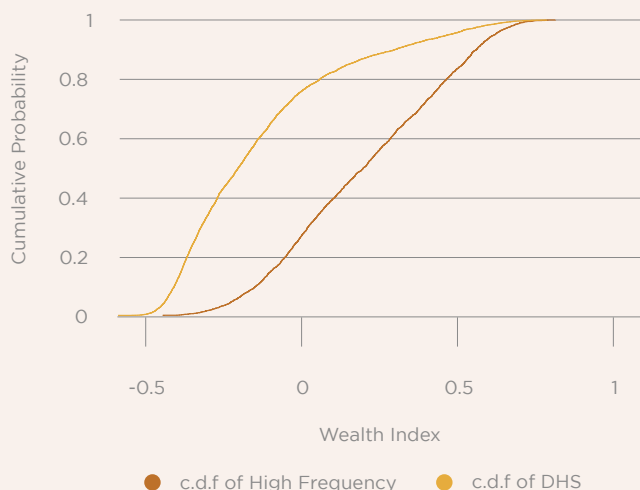


Source: Round one of the high frequency mobile phone survey

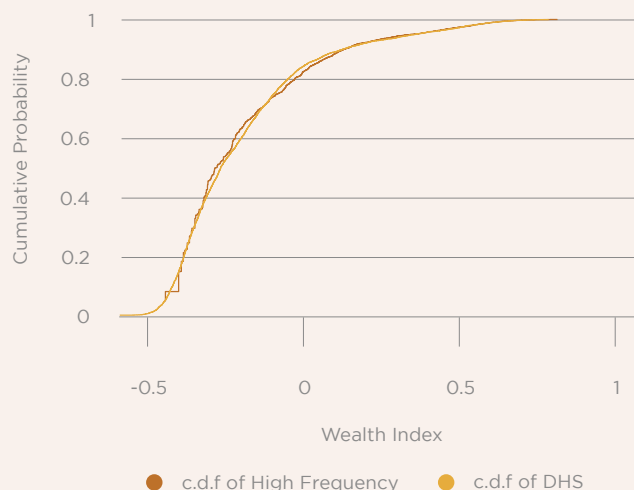
<sup>24</sup> This approach follows literature on reweighting by propensity score. See Himelein, K., 2014. Weight Calculations for Panel Surveys with Subsampling and Split-off Tracking. *Statistics and Public Policy*, 1(1), pp.40-45, for further details.



**Figure 32: Comparison of the cumulative distribution function (unweighted)**



**Figure 33: Comparison of the cumulative distribution function (re-weighted)**



## Multilevel Regression and Poststratification

As noted above, the mobile phone survey overrepresented wealthy and urban households that are more likely to have phones and for those phones to be charged and active. The weighting adjustments described in Section A1.5 above attempt to correct for the low response rate and overrepresentation. These adjustments, however, come with large standard errors associated with the high variance of the weights and do not address the key issue of limited sample sizes for the lower wealth quintiles and certain geographies. An alternative approach to address these issues is a Multilevel Regression and Poststratification (MRP)<sup>25</sup>. In this application, MRP was used to produce estimates of the proportion of employed persons in the Solomon Islands who lost a job since the beginning of the pandemic, the proportion who lost a job specifically due to COVID-19, and the proportion who entered the work force since the beginning of the pandemic.

MRP involves first building two multilevel regression models on the high frequency phone survey (HFPS) data: one for each outcome of interest (job loss, job loss due to COVID-19, and job gain). Then those models are used to impute the two outcomes on a larger data set, the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Further detail is below.

## Data Preparation

The MRP method involves developing a model on the HFPS data and then applying that model to the DHS data. For this process to work, the models must be restricted to using only independent (explanatory) variables that are related to job loss and that the two data sets have in common. The variables used here for the two job loss models were the following respondent characteristics: sex, age (divided into groups), education, occupation (coded into 19 categories: agriculture, retail / wholesale / trades, construction, personal services, profession / scientific / technical professions, logging, transportation, education, public administration, manufacturing, electricity / water / gas / water activities, community works / services, tourism / restaurants / hospitality, handicrafts / cultural industries, health, finance / insurance / real estate, security and defense, mining, and other), province of current resident, urban/ rural location, and household wealth quintiles (calculated based on the DHS and applied to the HFPS data). The job gain model uses the same variables except for occupation, which only becomes available when the respondent starts working and therefore would not be possible in the DHS. The limited numbers of missing values on these variables were filled in via median imputation within the province. For the MRP analyses, the HFPS data was subset to include only those who reported having jobs before

25 See Buttice, M. K., & Highton, B. (2013). How does multilevel regression and poststratification perform with conventional national surveys?. *Political analysis*, 449-467 for additional details.

the pandemic ( $n = 1,621$ ) because only those cases are at risk of losing their job. The DHS dataset was subset to include those cases which were over age 18, which was the minimum age for participation in the HFPS, and employed at the time of the DHS survey ( $n = 4,274$ ). The analysis for those entering the workforce was similar, but the datasets were limited to those not working in the DHS ( $n = 4,513$ ) and those not working at baseline in the HFPS ( $n = 1,434$ ).

## Modelling

On the HFPS data set, three Bayesian binomial models were fit using Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods.<sup>26</sup> The dependent variables were job loss, job loss due to COVID-19, and job gain. The independent variables are those given above. Both models included random effects for province, wealth quintile, and occupation (where available). More formally, the models were:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pr(\text{job. loss}) &\sim \text{logit}^{-1} \left[ \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{province}} + \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{quintile}} + \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{occupation}} + \beta^0 + \beta^1 * \text{age group}_i + \beta^2 * \text{education}_i + \beta^3 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. * \text{province}_i + \beta^4 * \text{urban}_i \right] \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{province}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{province}}) \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{quintile}} \alpha_{kj}^{\text{quintile}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{quintile}}) \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{occupation}} \alpha_{ij}^{\text{occupation}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{occupation}}) \\
 \\
 \Pr(\text{covid. loss}) &\sim \text{logit}^{-1} \left[ \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{province}} + \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{quintile}} + \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{occupation}} + \beta^0 + \beta^1 * \text{age group}_i + \beta^2 * \text{education}_i + \beta^3 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. * \text{province}_i + \beta^4 * \text{urban}_i \right] \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{province}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{province}}) \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{quintile}} \alpha_{kj}^{\text{quintile}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{quintile}}) \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{occupation}} \alpha_{ij}^{\text{occupation}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{occupation}}) \\
 \\
 \Pr(\text{job. gain}) &\sim \text{logit}^{-1} \left[ \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{province}} + \alpha_{j[i]}^{\text{quintile}} + \beta^0 + \beta^1 * \text{age group}_i + \beta^2 * \text{education}_i + \beta^3 * \text{province}_i + \beta^4 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. * \text{urban}_i \right] \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{province}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{province}}) \\
 \alpha_j^{\text{quintile}} \alpha_{kj}^{\text{quintile}} &\sim N(0, \theta_{\text{quintile}})
 \end{aligned}$$

All models are unweighted.

## Application of Models to DHS

The coefficients estimated from the models above were applied to the DHS data to derive indicators of job loss and job loss due to COVID-19. The final data set consists of 8,787 cases and contains all the variables initially on the DHS data set plus the two job loss and one job gain variables. This dataset was used for the analyses in section 4.3. All analyses in that section were weighted by the adjusted weight included on the DHS data set.

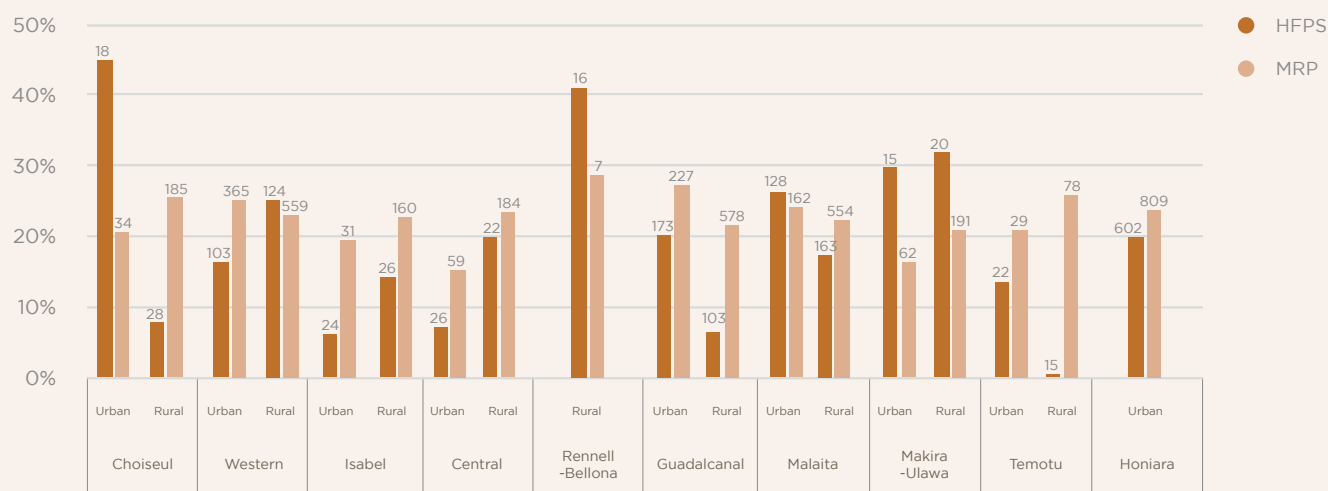
<sup>26</sup> Ben Goodrich, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali and Sam Brilleman (2020) “rstanarm: Bayesian applied regression modeling via Stan” R package version 2.21.1. Available at <https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm>.

## Results

Figure 34 below shows the comparison in estimated job losses between the direct estimate from the HFPS and the MRP model-based estimates, including the sample sizes used to calculate each estimate (as data labels). In most cases, there are substantially more observations used in the MRP analysis than in the direct estimates. The DHS dataset, on which the MRP results are based, is also a representative sample from a face-to-face survey, and therefore not subject to the biases inherent to a mobile phone survey.

The results demonstrate more consistent estimates across geographies from the model-based approach compared to the direct estimates. There are two possible explanations for this finding. The first is that the larger sample size and representative nature of the DHS leads to more stable estimates and is less vulnerable to outlier values and high weights. This explanation supports the hypothesis that the MRP estimates are an improvement on the direct estimates. An alternative explanation is that the results are more similar because the models are built using a limited number of characteristics and that limitation truncates the possible variation, which would support the direct estimates being more reliable. While it is not possible without additional information to prove which explanation is more likely to be correct, given the small sample sizes and non-random selection of respondents in the HFPS as demonstrated in Figure 29, coupled with the substantial number of variables available for inclusion in the models, it is likely the MRP estimates are closer to the true means.

**Figure 34. Comparison of estimated job losses by model, province, urban / rural (sample size included)**



# Appendix 2 Regression Tables

Table 2. Changes in employment (direct estimates from mobile phone survey)

	stopped working since baseline		stopped working since baseline because of COVID-19		started working since baseline		working for less money		working for more money	
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
household head	0.104*** (0.039)	0.135** (0.054)	0.052** (0.024)	0.106** (0.048)	0.000 (0.027)	-0.025 (0.040)	-0.107 (0.099)	-0.087 (0.065)	0.186 (0.117)	0.201** (0.099)
female		-0.006 (0.059)		0.047 (0.040)		-0.097*** (0.036)		0.062 (0.079)		0.220** (0.091)
Reference: 18 - 25 years old										
26 - 35 years old		-0.113 (0.085)		-0.102 (0.079)		0.002 (0.027)		0.130 (0.130)		-0.240** (0.097)
36 - 45 years old		-0.191** (0.081)		-0.115 (0.076)		0.002 (0.036)		-0.059 (0.127)		-0.258** (0.109)
46 - 65 years old		-0.101 (0.103)		-0.088 (0.092)		-0.017 (0.051)		0.169 (0.142)		-0.268*** (0.100)
66 years old and older		0.004 (0.169)		-0.197** (0.077)		-0.107 (0.076)		0.195 (0.162)		-0.454*** (0.134)
Reference: Secondary education										
No formal education		-0.025 (0.097)		0.058 (0.097)		0.023 (0.076)		0.295 (0.222)		0.036 (0.057)
Primary education		0.014 (0.059)		0.004 (0.038)		0.067 (0.041)		0.110 (0.097)		0.119** (0.059)
Tertiary education		-0.044 (0.048)		-0.003 (0.024)		0.096 (0.080)		0.020 (0.075)		-0.032 (0.038)
Vocational training		-0.032 (0.077)		0.051 (0.055)		-0.039 (0.059)		0.000 (0.156)		0.037 (0.094)
Reference: Top 20%										
bottom 20%	-0.131*** (0.045)	-0.197* (0.107)	-0.057** (0.028)	-0.136** (0.062)	-0.066*** (0.023)	-0.105** (0.043)	-0.188 (0.184)	-0.352*** (0.127)	0.196 (0.169)	0.483*** (0.176)
quintile 21-40%	-0.107** (0.052)	-0.186*** (0.061)	-0.049 (0.034)	-0.078** (0.040)	-0.035 (0.036)	-0.104** (0.044)	-0.036 (0.146)	0.064 (0.125)	-0.142* (0.081)	-0.111* (0.064)
quintile 41-60%	0.119* (0.065)	0.059 (0.072)	0.079* (0.043)	0.053 (0.044)	0.062 (0.045)	0.033 (0.039)	-0.102 (0.109)	0.087 (0.089)	-0.030 (0.056)	-0.054 (0.064)
quintile 61-80%	0.046 (0.039)	0.022 (0.047)	0.004 (0.023)	-0.004 (0.031)	0.029 (0.032)	0.020 (0.045)	0.005 (0.091)	0.043 (0.078)	0.004 (0.045)	0.036 (0.053)
Reference: Agriculture										
industry	-0.214** (0.102)	-0.266** (0.129)	-0.034 (0.088)	-0.004 (0.104)			-0.106 (0.141)	0.054 (0.164)	-0.081 (0.082)	-0.060 (0.089)
services	-0.222** (0.094)	-0.253** (0.117)	-0.096 (0.080)	-0.054 (0.089)			-0.193 (0.125)	-0.141 (0.126)	-0.012 (0.084)	-0.040 (0.087)
Reference: Honiara										
other urban	-0.207* (0.117)	-0.301** (0.147)	-0.100 (0.088)	-0.070 (0.117)	-0.003 (0.031)	0.020 (0.041)	0.024 (0.197)	0.023 (0.176)	-0.081 (0.085)	-0.142 (0.114)
rural	-0.228**	-0.213*	-0.081	-0.010	-0.027	0.003	-0.149	-0.295**	0.054	-0.026

	(0.102)	(0.125)	(0.086)	(0.098)	(0.032)	(0.043)	(0.154)	(0.142)	(0.119)	(0.093)
<b>Interaction terms</b>										
industry * other urban	0.267*	0.246	0.150	0.032			-0.143	-0.416	0.093	0.216*
	(0.159)	(0.174)	(0.140)	(0.136)			(0.225)	(0.261)	(0.098)	(0.131)
industry * rural	0.201	0.140	0.048	-0.061			-0.125	-0.235	0.205	0.345*
	(0.124)	(0.146)	(0.109)	(0.120)			(0.181)	(0.186)	(0.170)	(0.185)
services * other urban	0.242**	0.338**	0.147	0.107			-0.022	-0.027	0.062	0.081
	(0.122)	(0.155)	(0.093)	(0.123)			(0.206)	(0.197)	(0.088)	(0.118)
services * rural	0.263**	0.319**	0.071	0.006			0.066	0.297*	-0.081	0.036
	(0.107)	(0.134)	(0.087)	(0.102)			(0.172)	(0.169)	(0.141)	(0.106)
<b>constant</b>										
	0.333***	0.473***	0.131	0.130	0.096	0.135***	0.633***	0.453***	0.033	0.131
	(0.095)	(0.139)	(0.081)	(0.113)	(0.023)	(0.043)	(0.138)	(0.160)	(0.105)	(0.129)
<b>n</b>	2,595	1,616	2,595	1,616	1,434	1,109	1,855	1,109	1,855	1,109
<b>R2</b>	0.095	0.128	0.064	0.091	0.045	0.095	0.051	0.205	0.195	0.517

note: \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1



Table 3. Food insecurity

	Ate less than usual	Hungry but did not eat	Went whole day without eating	Household ran out of food	Any of four strategies
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
Household size	0.033*** (0.011)	0.036*** (0.012)	0.034*** (0.013)	0.041*** (0.010)	0.037*** (0.011)
Dependency ratio	0.195 (0.276)	0.081 (0.252)	0.090 (0.252)	-0.272 (0.257)	-0.079 (0.292)
Household engages in agriculture	0.131 (0.086)	0.044 (0.089)	0.003 (0.091)	0.189*** (0.065)	0.108 (0.075)
<b>Reference: Top 40%</b>					
Bottom 40%	-0.087 (0.101)	0.005 (0.106)	0.095 (0.106)	-0.062 (0.079)	-0.073 (0.092)
Middle quintile	0.079 (0.067)	0.086 (0.076)	0.077 (0.076)	0.103 (0.068)	0.057 (0.062)
Rural	0.042 (0.061)	-0.012 (0.062)	0.041 (0.061)	0.043 (0.058)	0.045 (0.055)
<b>Reference: Honiara</b>					
Choiseul	0.100 (0.142)	0.238** (0.109)	0.195 (0.151)	0.017 (0.120)	-0.003 (0.093)
Western	-0.023 (0.076)	0.064 (0.080)	0.035 (0.079)	0.074 (0.071)	0.024 (0.063)
Isabel	-0.119 (0.127)	-0.136 (0.133)	-0.005 (0.133)	0.024 (0.130)	-0.140 (0.123)
Central	0.405*** (0.097)	0.511*** (0.097)	0.543*** (0.098)	0.398*** (0.094)	0.284*** (0.096)
Rennell-Bellona	-0.324* (0.190)	-0.225 (0.169)	-0.353*** (0.069)	-0.152 (0.184)	-0.111 (0.173)
Guadalcanal	-0.005 (0.093)	-0.002 (0.099)	-0.022 (0.098)	-0.084 (0.070)	-0.004 (0.081)
Malaita	0.058 (0.097)	0.180* (0.101)	0.137 (0.105)	0.091 (0.084)	0.007 (0.088)
Makira-Ulawa	-0.150 (0.169)	-0.065 (0.186)	-0.141 (0.178)	-0.086 (0.139)	-0.203 (0.173)
Temotu	-0.499*** (0.117)	-0.383*** (0.114)	-0.352*** (0.117)	-0.418*** (0.102)	-0.571*** (0.105)
Constant	0.161 (0.266)	0.183 (0.245)	0.050 (0.249)	0.422 (0.264)	0.494* (0.290)
n	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662	2,662
Adjusted R2	0.182	0.204	0.200	0.264	0.226

note: \*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

Table 4. Change with regard to trust and social relations (urban)

	Situation has improved				Situation has deteriorated			
	social relations within community	social relations with those outside the community	physical violence	safety of property	social relations within community	social relations with those outside the community	physical violence	safety of property
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
female	0.020 (0.046)	-0.014 (0.051)	0.068 (0.050)	0.077 (0.051)	-0.007 (0.031)	-0.013 (0.028)	-0.042 (0.030)	-0.010 (0.030)
<b>Reference: Age 26 - 35</b>								
Age 18 - 25	0.032 (0.066)	0.037 (0.063)	0.073 (0.067)	-0.062 (0.071)	0.003 (0.045)	-0.066* (0.040)	-0.015 (0.040)	0.033 (0.041)
Age 36 - 45	0.049 <b>(0.060)</b>	0.081 <b>(0.059)</b>	0.062 <b>(0.055)</b>	-0.029 <b>(0.060)</b>	-0.007 <b>(0.043)</b>	-0.073* <b>(0.041)</b>	0.029 <b>(0.043)</b>	0.029 <b>(0.041)</b>
Age 46 - 65	0.044 (0.067)	0.040 (0.070)	0.169** (0.066)	0.064 (0.068)	0.013 (0.048)	-0.023 (0.056)	-0.022 (0.044)	0.004 (0.044)
Age 66+	-0.172*** (0.057)	-0.032 (0.097)	-0.038 (0.099)	-0.190** (0.089)	0.118 (0.126)	-0.150*** (0.053)	0.034 (0.113)	0.018 (0.109)
<b>Reference: Honiara</b>								
Other urban	0.085** (0.040)	0.063 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.030 (0.043)	-0.013 (0.036)	-0.016 (0.028)	-0.027 (0.035)	-0.009 (0.034)
<b>Reference: Top 40% of wealth distribution</b>								
bottom 40%	-0.262*** (0.036)	-0.203*** (0.035)	-0.310*** (0.055)	-0.335*** (0.041)	-0.028 (0.151)	0.332 (0.249)	-0.028 (0.152)	-0.010 (0.152)
middle quintile	0.213** (0.098)	0.207** (0.104)	0.037 (0.097)	0.127 (0.102)	-0.048 (0.051)	-0.077* (0.041)	-0.086** (0.035)	-0.082** (0.036)
constant	0.174*** (0.051)	0.134** (0.058)	0.206*** (0.049)	0.279*** (0.054)	0.180*** (0.045)	0.219*** (0.044)	0.209*** (0.041)	0.163*** (0.040)
n	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,320
adjusted R2	0.081	0.058	0.044	0.062	0.012	0.052	0.019	0.010

note: \*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

Table 5. Change with regard to trust and social relations (rural)

	Situation has improved				Situation has deteriorated			
	social relations within community	social relations with those outside the community	physical violence	safety of property	social relations within community	social relations with those outside the community	physical violence	safety of property
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
female	0.065 (0.075)	-0.001 (0.066)	0.069 (0.148)	0.085 (0.122)	0.012 (0.146)	-0.004 (0.145)	-0.029 (0.049)	0.008 (0.041)
<b>Reference: Age 26 - 35</b>								
Age 18 - 25	0.062 (0.107)	-0.038 (0.097)	0.012 (0.228)	-0.239 (0.184)	0.036 (0.215)	0.120 (0.209)	-0.061 (0.049)	0.061 (0.039)
Age 36 - 45	0.141 (0.107)	0.076 (0.109)	-0.135 (0.165)	-0.169 (0.163)	-0.132 (0.140)	-0.045 (0.142)	0.145* (0.085)	0.165** (0.065)
Age 46 - 65	0.012 (0.086)	-0.110 (0.074)	-0.222 (0.191)	-0.142 (0.189)	-0.140 (0.184)	-0.092 (0.182)	-0.011 (0.063)	0.043 (0.036)
Age 66+	-0.258* (0.141)	-0.084 (0.158)	0.274 (0.233)	0.221 (0.221)	-0.289** (0.141)	-0.183 (0.134)	-0.127** (0.057)	0.032 (0.150)
<b>Reference: Top 40% of wealth distribution</b>								
bottom 40%	-0.112 (0.069)	-0.086 (0.068)	0.091 (0.128)	0.106 (0.115)	0.118 (0.111)	0.090 (0.113)	-0.066 (0.043)	-0.103*** (0.039)
middle quintile	0.194** (0.097)	-0.003 (0.071)	0.125 (0.102)	0.260** (0.105)	0.102 (0.094)	-0.002 (0.084)	-0.009 (0.053)	0.033 (0.063)
constant	0.166* (0.097)	0.222** (0.097)	0.407** (0.165)	0.351** (0.150)	0.208 (0.147)	0.184 (0.145)	0.135* (0.070)	0.080* (0.048)
n	634	634	634	634	634	634	634	634
adjusted R2	0.114	0.051	0.085	0.104	0.069	0.063	0.087	0.083

Table 6. Likelihood to say [situation] improved (urban)

	theft	damage to property	physical assault	verbal abuse	alcohol and drug abuse	intimidation by police	violence by police	logging disputes	land disputes	domestic abuse
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
female	-0.007 (0.047)	0.002 (0.049)	-0.018 (0.046)	-0.001 (0.045)	-0.019 (0.045)	0.038 (0.039)	0.034 (0.047)	0.056 (0.046)	0.067 (0.043)	0.098** (0.046)
<b>Reference: Age 26 - 35</b>										
Age 18 - 25	-0.038 (0.083)	0.001 (0.080)	0.010 (0.080)	0.019 (0.075)	-0.018 (0.075)	-0.067 (0.057)	-0.049 (0.066)	-0.130* (0.066)	-0.128** (0.065)	-0.143** (0.061)
Age 36 - 45	-0.010 (0.063)	0.026 (0.063)	-0.009 (0.061)	-0.000 (0.057)	0.000 (0.063)	0.005 (0.062)	-0.008 (0.063)	0.016 (0.063)	0.016 (0.064)	-0.063 (0.063)
Age 46 - 65	-0.157*** (0.057)	-0.102* (0.059)	-0.061 (0.061)	-0.038 (0.062)	-0.111* (0.058)	-0.085 (0.055)	-0.031 (0.068)	-0.054 (0.060)	-0.080 (0.057)	0.010 (0.080)
Age 66+	-0.223*** (0.077)	-0.057 (0.170)	-0.274*** (0.043)	-0.200*** (0.044)	-0.184*** (0.060)	-0.280*** (0.046)	-0.078 (0.132)	-0.071 (0.126)	-0.177*** (0.052)	-0.269*** (0.067)
<b>Reference: Honiara</b>										
Other urban	-0.030 (0.040)	0.029 (0.047)	-0.030 (0.038)	-0.013 (0.038)	-0.030 (0.038)	0.026 (0.036)	0.027 (0.046)	0.053 (0.041)	0.042 (0.037)	0.057 (0.041)
<b>Reference: Top 40% of wealth distribution</b>										
bottom 40%	-0.145 (0.106)	-0.154 (0.107)	-0.153 (0.103)	-0.098 (0.102)	-0.075 (0.103)	-0.164 (0.105)	0.093 (0.249)	-0.208*** (0.039)	-0.187*** (0.041)	-0.336*** (0.038)
middle quintile	-0.005 (0.098)	0.008 (0.094)	0.014 (0.098)	0.113 (0.103)	0.134 (0.098)	-0.049 (0.086)	-0.040 (0.096)	0.038 (0.097)	0.025 (0.091)	-0.005 (0.095)
constant	0.347*** (0.045)	0.281*** (0.049)	0.304*** (0.044)	0.224*** (0.043)	0.252*** (0.044)	0.286*** (0.041)	0.283*** (0.048)	0.197*** (0.043)	0.197*** (0.042)	0.288*** (0.060)
n	1,258	1,251	1,246	1,256	1,269	1,192	1,132	954	970	1,163
adjusted R2	0.037	0.018	0.039	0.038	0.045	0.043	0.008	0.040	0.056	0.069



Table 7. Likelihood to say [situation] improved (rural)

	theft	damage to property	physical assault	verbal abuse	alcohol and drug abuse	intimidation by police	violence by police	logging disputes	land disputes	domestic abuse
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
female	0.068 (0.105)	-0.198* (0.109)	-0.100 (0.104)	-0.164** (0.071)	-0.054 (0.064)	-0.111** (0.056)	-0.047 (0.061)	-0.211*** (0.081)	-0.028 (0.050)	-0.093 (0.082)
<b>Reference: Age 26 - 35</b>										
Age 18 - 25	0.223 (0.191)	-0.134 (0.207)	0.024 (0.187)	-0.182* (0.097)	0.011 (0.087)	0.025 (0.070)	0.030 (0.076)	-0.179 (0.122)	-0.068 (0.075)	-0.373** (0.159)
Age 36 - 45	-0.144 (0.145)	-0.381** (0.155)	-0.296* (0.154)	-0.111 (0.105)	0.079 (0.079)	0.000 (0.080)	-0.007 (0.082)	-0.100 (0.117)	0.006 (0.085)	-0.200 (0.156)
Age 46 - 65	-0.203 (0.157)	-0.504*** (0.160)	-0.419*** (0.152)	-0.203* (0.104)	0.088 (0.104)	0.014 (0.073)	0.053 (0.079)	0.072 (0.170)	-0.034 (0.070)	-0.396** (0.154)
Age 66+	0.704*** (0.191)	0.311 (0.219)	0.328 (0.212)	-0.120 (0.155)	-0.045 (0.117)	-0.318** (0.153)	-0.322** (0.153)	-0.135 (0.131)	-0.110 (0.137)	-0.373** (0.188)
<b>Reference: Honiara</b>										
Other urban										
<b>Reference: Top 40% of wealth distribution</b>										
bottom 40%	0.073 (0.119)	0.107 (0.109)	0.102 (0.114)	-0.106** (0.053)	-0.023 (0.070)	-0.153*** (0.048)	-0.172*** (0.053)	0.038 (0.088)	-0.074* (0.045)	-0.002 (0.096)
middle quintile	-0.182** (0.079)	-0.119 (0.074)	-0.037 (0.090)	-0.138*** (0.054)	-0.030 (0.084)	0.205** (0.095)	0.221** (0.096)	-0.114** (0.053)	0.029 (0.067)	-0.024 (0.087)
constant	0.290*** (0.110)	0.597*** (0.132)	0.509*** (0.116)	0.396*** (0.112)	0.151** (0.075)	0.253*** (0.072)	0.240*** (0.077)	0.313*** (0.117)	0.166** (0.080)	0.553*** (0.121)
n	608	602	613	606	618	573	568	539	551	585
adjusted R2	0.236	0.255	0.212	0.101	0.025	0.167	0.167	0.166	0.030	0.120

note: \*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

Table 8. Likelihood to say [situation] deteriorated (urban)

	theft	damage to property	physical assault	verbal abuse	alcohol and drug abuse	intimidation by police	violence by police	logging disputes	land disputes	domestic abuse
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
female	-0.058 (0.043)	-0.028 (0.042)	-0.028 (0.042)	-0.017 (0.044)	-0.013 (0.049)	0.020 (0.043)	-0.018 (0.042)	-0.054 (0.053)	-0.075 (0.055)	-0.008 (0.044)
<b>Reference: Age 26 - 35</b>										
Age 18 - 25	-0.077 (0.062)	-0.003 (0.058)	-0.032 (0.058)	0.004 (0.062)	-0.011 (0.069)	0.003 (0.062)	0.004 (0.059)	0.092 (0.085)	0.097 (0.084)	0.034 (0.053)
Age 36 - 45	-0.127** (0.058)	-0.065 (0.055)	-0.041 (0.057)	-0.051 (0.059)	-0.000 (0.067)	-0.087 (0.061)	-0.046 (0.058)	-0.009 (0.072)	-0.004 (0.070)	0.039 (0.063)
Age 46 - 65	-0.069 (0.070)	-0.014 (0.063)	-0.014 (0.064)	-0.052 (0.065)	-0.021 (0.074)	-0.032 (0.069)	-0.009 (0.062)	-0.061 (0.080)	-0.046 (0.080)	0.021 (0.059)
Age 66+	-0.038 (0.137)	-0.026 (0.142)	-0.120 (0.117)	0.073 (0.141)	-0.015 (0.144)	0.007 (0.129)	-0.018 (0.110)	-0.143 (0.103)	0.377*** (0.125)	0.278* (0.155)
<b>Reference: Honiara</b>										
Other urban	-0.019 (0.046)	0.057 (0.044)	0.071* (0.043)	0.021 (0.047)	0.027 (0.050)	0.039 (0.046)	-0.018 (0.043)	-0.079 (0.052)	-0.045 (0.053)	0.020 (0.046)
<b>Reference: Top 40% of wealth distribution</b>										
bottom 40%	0.246 (0.233)	0.578*** (0.107)	0.562*** (0.108)	0.494*** (0.146)	0.225 (0.206)	0.400** (0.203)	-0.224*** (0.038)	0.235 (0.243)	0.210 (0.247)	0.652*** (0.107)
middle quintile	-0.044 (0.078)	-0.057 (0.076)	-0.081 (0.074)	-0.067 (0.079)	-0.041 (0.094)	0.013 (0.084)	0.078 (0.092)	0.092 (0.109)	0.040 (0.103)	-0.076 (0.074)
constant	0.421*** (0.058)	0.285*** (0.054)	0.291*** (0.057)	0.328*** (0.061)	0.427*** (0.062)	0.249*** (0.061)	0.242*** (0.058)	0.383*** (0.069)	0.374*** (0.070)	0.221*** (0.060)
n	1,258	1,251	1,246	1,256	1,269	1,192	1,132	954	970	1,163
adjusted R2	0.028	0.072	0.075	0.049	0.010	0.039	0.018	0.042	0.079	0.104

note: \*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

Table 9. Likelihood to say [situation] deteriorated (rural)

	theft	damage to property	physical assault	verbal abuse	alcohol and drug abuse	intimidation by police	violence by police	logging disputes	land disputes	domestic abuse
	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se	coef/se
female	0.081 (0.098)	0.166* (0.091)	0.095 (0.099)	0.051 (0.094)	-0.073 (0.133)	0.061 (0.116)	0.230* (0.139)	0.089 (0.113)	0.107 (0.128)	0.279** (0.118)
<b>Reference: Age 26 - 35</b>										
Age 18 - 25	0.062 (0.093)	0.000 (0.089)	0.127 (0.082)	0.054 (0.092)	0.266 (0.175)	-0.078 (0.103)	0.267 (0.189)	0.598*** (0.131)	0.066 (0.195)	0.240 (0.161)
Age 36 - 45	0.237** (0.105)	0.284*** (0.110)	0.344*** (0.099)	0.233** (0.108)	0.275** (0.131)	0.081 (0.123)	0.410*** (0.143)	0.107 (0.122)	-0.021 (0.167)	0.131 (0.115)
Age 46 - 65	0.335** (0.165)	0.235* (0.140)	0.262* (0.142)	0.304** (0.155)	0.121 (0.171)	0.078 (0.172)	0.248 (0.162)	0.148 (0.162)	0.149 (0.208)	0.247 (0.154)
Age 66+	-0.124 (0.196)	0.014 (0.208)	-0.059 (0.101)	0.512*** (0.173)	0.380** (0.184)	-0.186 (0.125)	0.092 (0.142)	0.113 (0.238)	-0.146 (0.213)	-0.071 (0.132)
<b>Reference: Honiara</b>										
Other urban										
<b>Reference: Top 40% of wealth distribution</b>										
bottom 40%	-0.100 (0.096)	-0.038 (0.086)	-0.015 (0.085)	-0.026 (0.092)	0.024 (0.111)	-0.095 (0.088)	0.151 (0.101)	0.053 (0.105)	-0.025 (0.116)	0.037 (0.102)
middle quintile	0.193* (0.100)	0.185** (0.091)	0.095 (0.079)	0.250** (0.105)	0.233** (0.102)	-0.020 (0.081)	0.107 (0.073)	0.052 (0.089)	0.023 (0.098)	0.172** (0.085)
constant	0.112 (0.117)	0.027 (0.116)	-0.005 (0.113)	0.079 (0.118)	0.230 (0.146)	0.199 (0.151)	-0.188 (0.170)	0.108 (0.130)	0.267 (0.173)	-0.065 (0.142)
n	608	602	613	606	618	573	568	539	551	585
adjusted R2	0.144	0.121	0.115	0.180	0.131	0.056	0.137	0.209	0.040	0.144

note: \*\*\* p&lt;0.01, \*\* p&lt;0.05, \* p&lt;0.1

# Appendix 3 Tables

**Table 10: Sector of employment based on full sample analysis by national, region and wellbeing status**

Indicators		National	Region			Wellbeing Status		
			Honiara	Other Urban	Other Rural	Bottom 40	Middle Quintile	Top 40
1	Agriculture	36.2%	45.3%	7.9%	35.7%	62.1%	37.0%	22.4%
		0.48	0.50	0.27	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.42
2	Mining	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
		0.04	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
3	Logging	4.7%	4.6%	1.5%	4.4%	0.0%	14.1%	3.0%
		0.21	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.00	0.35	0.17
4	Manufacturing	1.9%	1.3%	4.6%	7.6%	0.0%	0.8%	3.4%
		0.14	0.11	0.21	0.27	0.00	0.09	0.18
5	Professional/Scientific/ Technical	5.5%	5.1%	10.2%	1.9%	0.0%	4.9%	8.5%
		0.23	0.22	0.30	0.14	0.00	0.22	0.28
6	Electricity/Water/Gas/Waste	1.8%	1.2%	0.8%	2.6%	0.0%	2.4%	2.5%
		0.13	0.11	0.09	0.16	0.00	0.15	0.16
7	Construction	6.5%	4.4%	6.5%	10.2%	0.0%	13.9%	6.5%
		0.25	0.21	0.25	0.30	0.00	0.35	0.25
8	Transportation	4.5%	2.8%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	7.2%
		0.21	0.17	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.26
9	Retail/Wholesale/Trades	16.0%	16.3%	13.2%	7.5%	32.1%	5.8%	12.2%
		0.37	0.37	0.34	0.27	0.48	0.24	0.33
10	Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	1.0%	0.5%	4.5%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
		0.10	0.07	0.21	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.14
11	Personal Services	5.6%	5.0%	11.4%	0.7%	0.3%	3.1%	9.5%
		0.23	0.22	0.32	0.09	0.05	0.17	0.29
12	Education	3.6%	3.1%	6.8%	16.1%	0.2%	1.3%	6.5%
		0.19	0.17	0.25	0.37	0.05	0.11	0.25
13	Health	1.1%	0.8%	3.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
		0.10	0.09	0.19	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.14
14	Public Administration	2.4%	1.3%	7.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	3.9%
		0.15	0.11	0.26	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.19
15	Tourism/Restaurant/ Hospitality	1.6%	1.5%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
		0.13	0.12	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.17
16	Handicrafts/Cultural Industries	1.6%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	1.2%
		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.11
17	Self Employed	3.1%	3.2%	4.0%	5.6%	5.3%	0.7%	3.0%
		0.17	0.18	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.08	0.17
18	Security and Defense	0.8%	0.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.5%
		0.09	0.06	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.12
19	Community Works/Services	1.8%	1.6%	0.9%	2.3%	0.0%	6.3%	0.7%
		0.13	0.12	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.24	0.08
20	Others	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
		0.05	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.07
20	Others							



Table 11: Sector of employment based on respondent sample by national, sex, age group and education

Indicators		National	Sex		Age Group				Education			
			Male	Female	18-25	26-35	36-45	66+	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Agriculture	42.5%	42.3%	42.7%	22.4%	63.1%	30.4%	49.5%	72.4%	43.7%	21.5%	96.6%
		0.49	0.49	0.50	0.42	0.48	0.46	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.41	0.25
2	Mining	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
		0.05	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
3	Logging	3.4%	5.4%	0.2%	12.7%	1.4%	1.6%	2.2%	8.2%	3.4%	1.6%	0.0%
		0.18	0.23	0.04	0.33	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.28	0.18	0.12	0.00
4	Manufacturing	1.6%	2.2%	0.8%	2.2%	1.8%	1.7%	1.2%	0.3%	1.6%	2.2%	0.0%
		0.13	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.15	0.00
5	Professional/Scientific/ Technical	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.8%	4.9%	6.4%	4.4%	0.0%	5.3%	9.6%	3.4%
		0.23	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.21	0.00	0.22	0.29	0.25
6	Electricity/Water/Gas/ Waste	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.0%
		0.07	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.00
7	Construction	7.9%	11.1%	2.9%	16.9%	3.3%	7.9%	4.2%	4.9%	8.1%	8.1%	0.0%
		0.27	0.31	0.17	0.38	0.18	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.27	0.27	0.00
8	Transportation	2.1%	2.8%	1.0%	1.4%	2.8%	1.9%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%	0.0%
		0.14	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.00	0.15	0.11	0.00
9	Retail/Wholesale/ Trades	11.6%	6.3%	20.2%	27.6%	5.7%	9.7%	10.5%	0.0%	12.0%	14.5%	0.0%
		0.32	0.24	0.40	0.45	0.23	0.30	0.31	0.00	0.33	0.35	0.00
10	Finance/Insurance/ Real Estate	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.4%	0.5%	2.7%	0.0%
		0.09	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.07	0.16	0.00
11	Personal Services	4.1%	3.8%	4.6%	4.8%	1.5%	5.8%	5.1%	1.3%	4.4%	3.7%	0.0%
		0.20	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.12	0.23	0.22	0.12	0.21	0.19	0.00
12	Education	4.0%	3.0%	5.7%	1.4%	5.4%	6.3%	1.7%	0.0%	2.5%	14.9%	0.0%
		0.20	0.17	0.23	0.12	0.23	0.24	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.36	0.00
13	Health	1.2%	0.9%	1.7%	0.3%	0.7%	2.3%	1.2%	2.9%	0.5%	4.8%	0.0%
		0.11	0.09	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.11	0.17	0.07	0.21	0.00
14	Public Administration	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	0.6%	1.7%	2.7%	5.0%	2.6%	1.9%	6.6%	0.0%
		0.16	0.16	0.16	0.08	0.13	0.16	0.22	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.00
15	Tourism/Restaurant/ Hospitality	2.2%	1.1%	3.9%	0.4%	1.6%	3.8%	1.1%	4.1%	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%
		0.15	0.10	0.19	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.20	0.14	0.13	0.00
16	Handicrafts/ Cultural Industries	1.9%	0.5%	4.0%	0.5%	1.8%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.1%	1.1%	0.0%
		0.14	0.07	0.20	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.13	0.00	0.14	0.11	0.00
17	Self Employed	4.1%	5.2%	2.5%	0.1%	2.6%	8.9%	2.7%	0.0%	4.8%	2.5%	0.0%
		0.20	0.22	0.16	0.03	0.16	0.28	0.16	0.00	0.21	0.16	0.00
18	Security and Defense	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	1.9%	0.1%	2.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%
		0.08	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.14	0.03	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.00
19	Community Works/ Services	2.7%	4.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	3.1%	7.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.9%	0.0%
		0.16	0.20	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.26	0.00	0.18	0.09	0.00
20	Others	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
		0.06	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.00

Table 12: Tabulation of employment indicators by national, sex, region and wellbeing status

Indicators		National	Sex		Region			Wellbeing Status		
			Male	Female	Honiara	Other Urban	Other Rural	Bottom 40	Middle Quintile	Top 40
Working at pre-crisis baseline (January 2020)		43.6%	52.6%	30.9%	42.2%	67.2%	12.3%	28.5%	49.2%	55.8%
		0.50	0.50	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.33	0.46	0.50	0.50
Working as of June 2020		40.5%	47.9%	27.9%	40.9%	58.3%	12.1%	29.9%	45.3%	48.7%
		0.49	0.50	0.45	0.49	0.49	0.33	0.46	0.50	0.50
Switched jobs since baseline		9.0%	16.6%	4.6%	8.6%	13.0%	19.6%	6.9%	11.1%	9.4%
		0.29	0.37	0.21	0.28	0.34	0.40	0.26	0.32	0.29
Able to work as usual last week		93.1%	90.7%	92.9%	96.2%	89.6%	54.6%	98.9%	91.7%	90.2%
		0.25	0.29	0.26	0.19	0.31	0.50	0.11	0.28	0.30
Change of Income										
1	Increased	11.8%	6.5%	34.1%	13.3%	8.0%	1.0%	20.8%	8.1%	7.9%
		0.32	0.25	0.47	0.34	0.27	0.10	0.41	0.27	0.27
2	Remained the same	52.7%	60.5%	30.1%	51.4%	49.4%	83.3%	45.0%	64.0%	52.1%
		0.50	0.49	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.38	0.51	0.48	0.50
3	Reduced	31.7%	29.3%	32.0%	31.3%	40.4%	14.4%	28.0%	24.6%	37.3%
		0.47	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.35	0.46	0.43	0.48
4	Received no payment	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	2.2%	1.3%	6.1%	3.3%	2.7%
		0.19	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.15	0.11	0.24	0.18	0.16
Operating a non-farm business at baseline		27.1%	29.3%	25.0%	25.3%	25.2%	27.4%	22.3%	25.8%	32.6%
		0.44	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.45	0.42	0.44	0.47
Change in income from non-farm business										
1	Increased	8.7%	12.6%	4.5%	7.8%	4.9%	9.1%	18.3%	3.2%	4.2%
		0.28	0.33	0.21	0.27	0.22	0.29	0.40	0.18	0.20
2	Remained the same	56.2%	48.6%	64.5%	28.6%	43.1%	59.5%	71.7%	41.2%	51.0%
		0.50	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.50
3	Reduced	31.8%	34.8%	28.5%	57.7%	49.5%	28.2%	8.3%	51.9%	40.4%
		0.47	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.45	0.29	0.51	0.49
4	No income	3.3%	4.0%	2.5%	5.9%	2.4%	3.1%	1.6%	3.7%	4.3%
		0.18	0.20	0.16	0.24	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.19	0.20
Household engaged in agriculture?		51.8%	52.0%	51.5%	24.1%	33.3%	55.8%	59.2%	58.8%	40.8%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.43	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49
Able to engage in farming, livestock or fishing		92.3%	89.7%	94.6%	84.0%	88.4%	92.8%	94.8%	92.6%	88.3%
		0.27	0.30	0.23	0.37	0.32	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.32
Change in income from agriculture										
1	Increased	14.1%	13.4%	14.8%	2.4%	9.9%	14.8%	24.6%	6.0%	4.5%
		0.35	0.34	0.36	0.15	0.30	0.36	0.44	0.24	0.21
2	Remained the same	55.3%	44.5%	65.5%	39.0%	45.3%	56.4%	57.8%	60.0%	48.3%
		0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.49	0.50
3	Reduced	18.6%	22.3%	15.2%	48.8%	41.7%	16.3%	0.0%	24.3%	42.2%
		0.39	0.42	0.36	0.50	0.49	0.37	0.01	0.43	0.49
4	No income	11.9%	19.8%	4.5%	9.8%	3.0%	12.4%	17.6%	9.8%	5.0%
		0.32	0.40	0.21	0.30	0.17	0.33	0.39	0.30	0.22
Household receives remittances?		18.9%	20.6%	17.3%	15.9%	19.7%	19.1%	12.7%	21.2%	24.0%
		0.39	0.40	0.38	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.34	0.41	0.43
Compared to usual, remittances in the last month are...										
1	Higher than usual	5.7%	6.9%	4.4%	6.0%	10.7%	5.3%	0.0%	8.3%	7.7%
		0.23	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.31	0.22	0.00	0.28	0.27
2	Same as usual	40.1%	41.7%	38.4%	36.5%	55.2%	39.2%	43.2%	40.6%	38.2%
		0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.53	0.50	0.49

3	Less than usual	48.0%	50.8%	44.8%	38.2%	32.7%	50.0%	50.3%	40.2%	50.0%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.54	0.50	0.50
4	Remittances have stopped	6.2%	0.6%	12.4%	19.3%	1.4%	5.5%	6.5%	10.9%	4.0%
		0.24	0.08	0.33	0.40	0.12	0.23	0.27	0.32	0.20
Concern about household finances in the next month										
1	Very worried	46.6%	41.8%	51.0%	40.7%	40.7%	47.6%	56.3%	44.4%	37.7%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.48
2	Somewhat worried	31.6%	31.7%	31.4%	37.1%	39.8%	30.4%	22.5%	30.3%	41.4%
		0.46	0.47	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.42	0.46	0.49
3	Not too worried	17.7%	19.5%	16.0%	16.9%	15.8%	17.9%	19.8%	18.2%	15.3%
		0.38	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.40	0.39	0.36
4	Not worried at all	4.2%	7.0%	1.6%	5.3%	3.8%	4.1%	1.5%	7.1%	5.6%
		0.20	0.26	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.26	0.23
Expected state of the economy one year from now										
1	Much better	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	6.4%	1.7%	0.0%	2.1%	4.0%
		0.14	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.13	0.01	0.15	0.20
2	Somewhat better	19.3%	17.1%	21.4%	11.7%	15.4%	20.3%	26.0%	11.7%	16.2%
		0.39	0.38	0.41	0.32	0.36	0.40	0.44	0.32	0.37
3	About the same	20.8%	21.8%	19.8%	15.9%	14.7%	21.8%	26.7%	24.7%	13.0%
		0.41	0.41	0.40	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.45	0.43	0.34
4	Somewhat worse	34.7%	34.6%	34.8%	44.9%	35.5%	33.7%	23.5%	34.9%	46.0%
		0.48	0.48	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.43	0.48	0.50
5	Much worse	23.2%	24.0%	22.4%	25.6%	28.0%	22.6%	23.9%	26.6%	20.8%
		0.42	0.43	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.41

**Table 13: Tabulation of HFPS Knowledge of COVID-19 Indicators by national, sex, region and wellbeing status**

Indicators		National	Sex		Region			Wellbeing Status		
			Male	Female	Honiara	Other Urban	Other Rural	Bottom 40	Middle Quintile	Top 40
Have you heard about the Covid-19 pandemic or the coronavirus?										
1	Percentage saying yes	91.7%	97.2%	87.4%	97.9%	96.6%	90.9%	86.9%	95.6%	96.2%
		0.28	0.16	0.33	0.14	0.18	0.29	0.34	0.21	0.19
Have you received information on COVID-19 from the following sources?										
1	Radio	74.9%	93.1%	58.9%	92.4%	84.8%	72.6%	55.0%	92.6%	90.1%
		0.43	0.25	0.49	0.27	0.36	0.45	0.51	0.26	0.30
2	Internet including Facebook and other social media	39.7%	51.2%	29.5%	60.3%	66.0%	35.8%	21.7%	51.6%	55.2%
		0.49	0.50	0.46	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.42	0.50	0.50
3	SMS	81.3%	86.9%	76.4%	79.3%	90.1%	80.9%	76.4%	86.7%	84.6%
		0.39	0.34	0.42	0.41	0.30	0.39	0.43	0.34	0.36
4	Newspaper	61.9%	76.6%	49.0%	81.9%	83.1%	58.5%	54.7%	63.5%	69.7%
		0.49	0.42	0.50	0.39	0.38	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.46
5	TV	30.7%	44.5%	18.5%	60.5%	71.7%	24.8%	14.2%	25.9%	52.4%
		0.46	0.50	0.39	0.49	0.45	0.43	0.35	0.44	0.50
6	Health clinics	77.6%	74.3%	80.5%	76.4%	87.2%	77.0%	79.4%	64.4%	81.7%
		0.42	0.44	0.40	0.42	0.33	0.42	0.41	0.48	0.39
7	Teachers	40.0%	38.9%	41.0%	47.0%	47.8%	38.8%	31.8%	39.7%	49.8%
		0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.50

8	Other government	61.4%	69.4%	54.3%	79.7%	84.4%	57.9%	47.9%	57.2%	79.3%
		0.49	0.46	0.50	0.40	0.36	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.41
9	Informational pamphlet	47.1%	56.8%	38.6%	70.8%	70.3%	43.2%	23.0%	55.5%	71.7%
		0.50	0.50	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.45
10	Church	76.8%	71.9%	81.1%	79.1%	86.6%	75.8%	71.9%	74.2%	83.8%
		0.42	0.45	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.43	0.46	0.44	0.37
11	Community leaders	83.0%	84.1%	82.1%	72.2%	86.6%	83.8%	83.0%	75.9%	86.5%
		0.38	0.37	0.38	0.45	0.34	0.37	0.38	0.43	0.34
12	Family and friends	97.3%	97.4%	97.3%	96.7%	96.4%	97.5%	98.9%	93.7%	97.3%
		0.16	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.11	0.24	0.16

#### What is your main source of information on COVID-19?

1	Radio	53.2%	62.4%	45.0%	48.3%	53.9%	53.6%	44.2%	64.0%	58.5%
		0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49
2	Internet and social media	7.4%	9.8%	5.3%	16.9%	15.3%	5.9%	3.6%	7.1%	12.0%
		0.26	0.30	0.22	0.38	0.36	0.24	0.19	0.26	0.33
3	SMS	3.3%	6.3%	0.6%	2.0%	4.8%	3.3%	4.2%	2.6%	2.6%
		0.18	0.24	0.08	0.14	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.16
4	Newspaper	2.1%	2.6%	1.6%	9.1%	4.4%	1.3%	0.0%	2.8%	4.2%
		0.14	0.16	0.13	0.29	0.21	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.20
5	TV	2.1%	2.8%	1.4%	7.0%	7.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	5.0%
		0.14	0.16	0.12	0.25	0.27	0.11	0.00	0.10	0.22
6	Health clinics	6.2%	1.2%	10.6%	1.0%	5.6%	6.8%	11.4%	0.2%	2.9%
		0.24	0.11	0.31	0.10	0.23	0.25	0.32	0.05	0.17
7	Teachers	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04
8	Other government	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.7%	2.2%
		0.10	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.15
9	Informational pamphlet	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.04
10	Church	1.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	1.9%	1.0%	6.2%	0.6%
		0.13	0.19	0.00	0.09	0.05	0.14	0.10	0.24	0.07
11	Community leaders	9.5%	2.1%	16.0%	0.0%	0.6%	11.0%	18.5%	5.1%	1.0%
		0.29	0.14	0.37	0.02	0.08	0.31	0.39	0.22	0.10
12	Family and friends	7.1%	8.0%	6.3%	11.3%	4.7%	6.9%	2.8%	10.4%	10.6%
		0.26	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.21	0.25	0.17	0.31	0.31

#### What steps has the government and local authorities taken as precautions against the coronavirus in your area?

1	Advised citizens to stay home	98.4%	97.7%	99.1%	97.0%	91.1%	99.1%	99.9%	98.9%	96.5%
		0.12	0.15	0.10	0.17	0.29	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.18
2	Closed roads or added police checkpoints	54.5%	57.7%	51.5%	76.3%	77.2%	50.7%	32.9%	73.9%	71.1%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.43	0.42	0.50	0.48	0.44	0.45
3	Closed markets	79.1%	78.7%	79.5%	84.2%	81.6%	78.5%	78.8%	76.3%	80.9%
		0.41	0.41	0.40	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.39
4	Provided food to needy	34.3%	39.0%	30.4%	24.6%	30.5%	35.4%	38.4%	24.9%	33.8%
		0.47	0.49	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.44	0.47
5	Opened clinics	79.3%	81.1%	77.6%	84.9%	90.3%	77.8%	75.3%	74.4%	85.6%
		0.41	0.39	0.42	0.36	0.30	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.35
6	Distributed face masks	29.9%	39.7%	21.2%	35.2%	43.5%	28.5%	19.6%	42.3%	37.1%
		0.46	0.49	0.41	0.48	0.50	0.45	0.40	0.50	0.48
7	Disseminated knowledge about the virus	87.6%	90.2%	85.3%	89.6%	92.8%	87.0%	85.8%	88.4%	89.4%
		0.33	0.30	0.35	0.31	0.26	0.34	0.36	0.32	0.31
8	Sprayed disinfectant in public places	32.7%	32.5%	32.9%	36.5%	46.1%	31.5%	19.2%	43.9%	45.0%
		0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.46	0.40	0.50	0.50



9	Provided public handwashing facilities	50.0%	46.0%	53.0%	46.9%	50.4%	50.2%	46.4%	52.4%	52.7%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50
10	Restricted public gatherings	97.5%	96.1%	98.6%	95.4%	92.9%	98.0%	99.8%	97.6%	94.5%
		0.16	0.19	0.12	0.21	0.26	0.14	0.04	0.15	0.23
What is your main source of information on steps taken by government and local authorities to curb the spread of COVID-19 in your area?										
1	Radio	55.7%	65.1%	47.5%	57.9%	59.8%	55.2%	45.4%	70.0%	61.1%
		0.50	0.48	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.46	0.49
2	Internet and social media	5.5%	6.7%	4.5%	10.0%	8.8%	4.8%	3.6%	4.2%	8.4%
		0.23	0.25	0.21	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.19	0.20	0.28
3	SMS	4.6%	8.6%	1.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	4.2%	7.3%	3.8%
		0.21	0.28	0.10	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.26	0.19
4	Newspaper	1.9%	3.2%	0.7%	9.0%	4.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	4.9%
		0.14	0.18	0.09	0.29	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.22
5	TV	1.7%	2.2%	1.3%	4.5%	7.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	4.2%
		0.13	0.15	0.11	0.21	0.27	0.10	0.00	0.08	0.20
6	Health clinics	13.3%	2.5%	22.8%	1.2%	1.8%	15.3%	25.6%	1.6%	4.3%
		0.34	0.16	0.42	0.11	0.13	0.36	0.44	0.13	0.20
7	Teachers	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.1%
		0.05	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.00	0.12	0.04
8	Other government	1.3%	0.7%	1.8%	0.4%	5.9%	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.2%
		0.11	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.24	0.10	0.00	0.16	0.15
9	Informational pamphlet	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
		0.04	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.05
10	Church	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	7.0%	0.5%
		0.12	0.17	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.13	0.00	0.26	0.07
11	Community leaders	8.7%	0.6%	15.9%	0.0%	4.2%	9.9%	18.4%	0.0%	1.5%
		0.28	0.08	0.37	0.00	0.20	0.30	0.39	0.00	0.12
12	Family and friends	5.4%	6.9%	4.1%	11.3%	2.0%	5.1%	2.8%	5.1%	8.6%
		0.23	0.25	0.20	0.32	0.14	0.22	0.17	0.22	0.28
Have you heard about any measures taken by the government to address the impact of the coronavirus on businesses or employment?										
1	Percentage saying yes	72.7%	81.1%	65.2%	82.1%	77.6%	71.4%	64.5%	76.3%	80.6%
		0.45	0.39	0.48	0.38	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.43	0.40

Table 14: Tabulation of coping strategies by national, sex, region and wellbeing status

Indicators		National	Sex		Region			Wellbeing Status		
			Male	Female	Honiara	Other Urban	Other Rural	Bottom 40	Middle Quintile	Top 40
Has the household undertaken any of the following coping strategies?										
1	Sell assets?	12.2%	14.2%	7.2%	11.2%	22.4%	11.4%	1.0%	12.0%	20.8%
		0.33	0.35	0.26	0.32	0.42	0.32	0.10	0.33	0.41
2	Sell livestock?	17.4%	21.6%	7.1%	8.2%	16.3%	18.4%	22.0%	13.6%	15.8%
		0.38	0.41	0.26	0.27	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.35	0.36
3	Find ways to earn extra money?	44.9%	53.5%	23.9%	56.3%	58.7%	42.6%	14.9%	49.9%	65.4%
		0.50	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.37	0.50	0.48
4	Receive cash or borrow from friends or family?	29.4%	36.3%	12.5%	31.2%	40.4%	28.2%	5.4%	36.9%	43.9%
		0.46	0.48	0.33	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.23	0.49	0.50
5	Receive other assistance from friends or family?	49.4%	48.3%	52.3%	41.9%	46.1%	50.5%	48.2%	47.1%	51.6%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.50
6	Receive assistance from church or other religious body?	18.8%	23.5%	7.5%	19.5%	18.9%	18.8%	13.0%	18.2%	23.7%
		0.39	0.42	0.26	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.39	0.43



1	Yes	76.3%	69.6%	82.6%	87.9%	88.3%	74.3%	71.1%	66.6%	86.4%
		0.43	0.46	0.38	0.33	0.32	0.44	0.46	0.47	0.34
2	No	21.2%	25.6%	17.2%	10.7%	11.1%	23.0%	26.1%	31.3%	11.5%
		0.41	0.44	0.38	0.31	0.31	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.32
3	Not Tried	2.4%	4.8%	0.2%	1.4%	0.6%	2.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.1%
		0.15	0.21	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.17	0.14	0.14
Has any adult in the household ate less than usual in the last 30 days?										
1	Yes, often	2.6%	3.4%	1.8%	3.7%	6.1%	2.2%	0.4%	4.5%	3.9%
		0.16	0.18	0.13	0.19	0.24	0.15	0.06	0.21	0.19
2	Yes, sometimes	40.0%	37.1%	42.7%	34.3%	32.1%	41.1%	53.0%	37.0%	28.1%
		0.49	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.49	0.51	0.48	0.45
3	Yes seldom	19.4%	25.0%	14.3%	22.9%	22.0%	18.9%	4.7%	24.4%	32.0%
		0.40	0.43	0.35	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.22	0.43	0.47
4	No	38.0%	34.5%	41.3%	39.1%	39.7%	37.8%	41.9%	34.1%	36.0%
		0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.48
Was any adult hungry but did not eat in the last 30 days?										
1	Yes, often	2.5%	4.1%	1.1%	2.7%	3.5%	2.4%	0.4%	6.4%	2.9%
		0.16	0.20	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.06	0.25	0.17
2	Yes, sometimes	31.2%	28.3%	33.9%	28.8%	30.5%	31.5%	39.5%	24.0%	26.3%
		0.46	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.43	0.44
3	Yes seldom	23.7%	28.9%	18.8%	20.8%	21.8%	24.1%	20.6%	31.2%	23.3%
		0.43	0.45	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.41	0.47	0.42
4	No	42.5%	38.7%	46.1%	47.7%	44.2%	41.9%	39.5%	38.5%	47.5%
		0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50
Has any adult gone the whole day without eating in the last 30 days?										
1	Yes, often	2.9%	4.7%	1.2%	2.5%	3.7%	2.9%	0.4%	6.9%	3.5%
		0.17	0.21	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.06	0.25	0.19
2	Yes, sometimes	19.6%	28.8%	11.0%	15.8%	20.0%	20.0%	23.5%	16.1%	17.4%
		0.40	0.45	0.31	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.43	0.37	0.38
3	Yes seldom	25.8%	16.6%	34.5%	19.0%	14.9%	27.3%	35.8%	16.8%	20.1%
		0.44	0.37	0.48	0.39	0.36	0.45	0.49	0.38	0.40
4	No	51.7%	49.9%	53.3%	62.6%	61.4%	49.9%	40.4%	60.2%	59.0%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.49
Was there a time in the last 30 days in which the household ran out of food?										
1	Yes, often	3.3%	4.6%	2.0%	4.4%	6.8%	2.9%	0.1%	8.1%	4.2%
		0.18	0.21	0.14	0.21	0.25	0.17	0.03	0.27	0.20
2	Yes, sometimes	41.9%	39.7%	43.9%	25.0%	30.4%	44.4%	50.2%	34.1%	37.1%
		0.49	0.49	0.50	0.43	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.48	0.48
3	Yes seldom	14.8%	18.6%	11.2%	23.8%	19.3%	13.5%	8.6%	17.6%	19.6%
		0.35	0.39	0.32	0.43	0.40	0.34	0.29	0.38	0.40
4	No	40.1%	37.1%	42.9%	46.7%	43.4%	39.2%	41.1%	40.2%	39.0%
		0.49	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.49
Worried about having enough to eat in the next week?										
1	Very worried	37.1%	29.0%	44.7%	28.7%	34.5%	38.2%	40.3%	45.6%	29.9%
		0.48	0.45	0.50	0.45	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.46
2	Somewhat worried	33.3%	40.5%	26.6%	39.8%	35.6%	32.5%	26.9%	33.5%	39.8%
		0.47	0.49	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.47	0.49
3	Not too worried	17.6%	22.8%	12.7%	21.5%	18.3%	17.1%	14.1%	18.3%	20.7%
		0.38	0.42	0.33	0.41	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.41
4	Not worried at all	12.0%	7.7%	16.0%	10.1%	11.6%	12.2%	18.7%	2.6%	9.7%
		0.33	0.27	0.37	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.40	0.16	0.30

Table 16: Tabulation of public trust and security indicators by national, sex, region and wellbeing status

Indicators		National	Sex		Region			Wellbeing Status		
			Male	Female	Honiara	Other Urban	Other Rural	Bottom 40	Middle Quintile	Top 40
Compared to the start of this year, how do you think trust and social relations have changed with people that live within in your community?										
1	Safer	22.2%	20.0%	25.2%	22.1%	27.9%	21.7%	6.8%	37.4%	25.9%
		0.42	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.45	0.41	0.26	0.49	0.44
2	Stayed the same	55.7%	59.7%	50.4%	59.8%	52.8%	55.5%	59.8%	42.9%	59.8%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49
3	Deteriorated	22.1%	20.4%	24.5%	18.1%	19.3%	22.7%	33.4%	19.7%	14.3%
		0.42	0.40	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.48	0.40	0.35
Compared to the start of this year, how do you think trust and social relations have changed with people that live outside in your community?										
1	Safer	15.9%	14.8%	17.2%	18.3%	21.9%	15.1%	7.0%	21.3%	19.9%
		0.37	0.36	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.26	0.41	0.40
2	Stayed the same	63.5%	65.4%	60.9%	65.4%	60.7%	63.5%	58.8%	67.0%	65.3%
		0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.48
3	Deteriorated	20.6%	19.7%	21.9%	16.3%	17.3%	21.3%	34.1%	11.7%	14.8%
		0.40	0.40	0.41	0.37	0.38	0.41	0.48	0.32	0.35
Compared to the start of this year, how safe do you or other members of your household feel with respect to physical violence in your community?										
1	Safer	42.4%	39.1%	46.8%	30.5%	29.2%	44.7%	49.9%	36.3%	39.9%
		0.49	0.49	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.50	0.51	0.48	0.49
2	Stayed the same	47.4%	49.7%	44.4%	51.6%	54.4%	46.4%	46.5%	52.5%	45.2%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	10.1%	11.2%	8.8%	17.9%	16.4%	8.9%	3.6%	11.2%	14.9%
		0.30	0.32	0.28	0.38	0.37	0.28	0.19	0.32	0.36
Compared to the start of this year, how safe are the goods that you and other household members own?										
1	Safer	37.6%	34.7%	41.5%	30.7%	30.3%	38.9%	37.6%	43.3%	34.3%
		0.48	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.47
2	Stayed the same	51.6%	54.0%	48.4%	53.0%	52.4%	51.4%	61.2%	40.2%	50.5%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50
3	Deteriorated	10.8%	11.3%	10.1%	16.4%	17.3%	9.7%	1.2%	16.5%	15.2%
		0.31	0.32	0.30	0.37	0.38	0.30	0.11	0.37	0.36
Compared to the start of this year, do you think the situation in your community with the following problems has gotten better, stayed the same, or gotten worse?										
1. Theft										
1	Improved	29.9%	27.8%	32.9%	27.5%	20.7%	30.9%	38.2%	14.5%	32.9%
		0.46	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.41	0.46	0.50	0.35	0.47
2	Stayed the same	40.6%	42.2%	38.4%	40.2%	45.5%	40.3%	38.1%	49.9%	37.0%
		0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.48
3	Deteriorated	29.5%	30.0%	28.7%	32.3%	33.8%	28.8%	23.8%	35.6%	30.1%
		0.46	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.46
2. Damage to Property										
1	Improved	30.7%	33.4%	27.1%	25.8%	25.6%	31.6%	39.8%	18.0%	30.4%
		0.46	0.47	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.50	0.39	0.46
2	Stayed the same	44.5%	44.0%	45.2%	48.9%	39.4%	44.5%	42.0%	49.2%	43.9%
		0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	24.8%	22.6%	27.8%	25.3%	35.1%	23.9%	18.2%	32.8%	25.7%
		0.43	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.48	0.43	0.39	0.47	0.44

3. Physical Assault										
1	Improved	34.2%	36.1%	31.5%	25.8%	19.1%	36.4%	45.3%	25.0%	30.8%
		0.47	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.39	0.48	0.51	0.44	0.46
2	Stayed the same	43.3%	42.0%	45.1%	49.2%	46.0%	42.4%	37.6%	45.7%	46.3%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	22.5%	21.9%	23.4%	25.0%	34.9%	21.1%	17.1%	29.3%	22.9%
		0.42	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.48	0.41	0.39	0.46	0.42
4. Verbal Abuse										
1	Improved	13.0%	16.0%	9.0%	21.4%	17.8%	11.7%	9.4%	9.1%	18.1%
		0.34	0.37	0.29	0.41	0.38	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.39
2	Stayed the same	55.8%	48.7%	65.1%	48.4%	45.4%	57.4%	70.1%	47.6%	48.0%
		0.50	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	31.2%	35.3%	25.9%	30.2%	36.9%	30.8%	20.6%	43.3%	33.9%
		0.46	0.48	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.41	0.50	0.47
5. Alcohol and Drug Abuse										
1	Improved	15.6%	17.8%	12.7%	21.4%	16.1%	15.0%	3.8%	30.7%	16.6%
		0.36	0.38	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.19	0.46	0.37
2	Stayed the same	40.8%	32.4%	51.9%	37.4%	37.2%	41.4%	57.0%	16.6%	41.5%
		0.49	0.47	0.50	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.37	0.49
3	Deteriorated	43.6%	49.8%	35.4%	41.2%	46.7%	43.6%	39.2%	52.7%	41.9%
		0.50	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49
6. Intimidation by Police										
1	Improved	17.5%	21.4%	12.2%	23.8%	24.8%	16.3%	2.4%	32.9%	21.6%
		0.38	0.41	0.33	0.43	0.43	0.37	0.16	0.47	0.41
2	Stayed the same	63.3%	61.4%	65.9%	52.1%	44.1%	66.0%	80.5%	49.4%	56.7%
		0.48	0.49	0.47	0.50	0.50	0.47	0.41	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	19.2%	17.2%	21.9%	24.2%	31.1%	17.7%	17.2%	17.7%	21.8%
		0.39	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.41
7. Violence by Police										
1	Improved	19.8%	22.2%	16.3%	26.8%	28.8%	18.4%	2.4%	37.8%	24.1%
		0.40	0.42	0.37	0.44	0.45	0.39	0.16	0.49	0.43
2	Stayed the same	57.8%	59.8%	54.8%	50.3%	49.4%	59.1%	66.4%	44.6%	58.2%
		0.49	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.49
3	Deteriorated	22.4%	18.0%	28.9%	22.9%	21.8%	22.5%	31.2%	17.6%	17.7%
		0.42	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.48	0.38	0.38
8. Logging Disputes										
1	Improved	18.2%	23.4%	9.0%	17.4%	22.7%	17.8%	26.3%	11.8%	15.4%
		0.39	0.42	0.29	0.38	0.42	0.38	0.45	0.32	0.36
2	Stayed the same	43.3%	38.6%	51.7%	46.1%	48.7%	42.6%	30.6%	37.5%	55.8%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.50
3	Deteriorated	38.5%	38.0%	39.4%	36.5%	28.6%	39.5%	43.1%	50.7%	28.8%
		0.49	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.45
9. Land Disputes										
1	Improved	10.9%	10.3%	11.9%	16.5%	20.3%	9.5%	2.9%	13.9%	15.1%
		0.31	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.40	0.29	0.17	0.35	0.36
2	Stayed the same	54.4%	57.5%	48.9%	43.9%	43.1%	56.3%	59.9%	48.3%	53.7%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	34.7%	32.2%	39.2%	39.6%	36.6%	34.1%	37.2%	37.8%	31.1%
		0.48	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.50	0.49	0.46
10. Domestic Abuse										
1	Improved	24.9%	24.4%	25.7%	26.3%	31.2%	24.3%	19.3%	31.3%	26.1%
		0.43	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.43	0.40	0.47	0.44



2	Stayed the same	48.9%	57.1%	37.4%	47.0%	36.0%	50.3%	49.9%	43.0%	51.1%
		0.50	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50
3	Deteriorated	26.1%	18.5%	36.9%	26.7%	32.7%	25.5%	30.8%	25.7%	22.8%
		0.44	0.39	0.48	0.44	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.44	0.42

Table 17: Means table of MRP data by national, sex and age group

Indicators	National	Sex		Age Group					
		Male	Female	1	2	3	4	5	6
Job Loss	23.0%	22.0%	24.3%	27.0%	23.9%	22.0%	20.1%	17.8%	18.6%
	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.36	0.36
COVID-19 Related Job Loss	9.9%	8.4%	11.9%	10.6%	10.1%	10.5%	9.7%	4.4%	9.3%
	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.19	0.27

Table 18: Means table of MRP data by education and urban/rural

Indicators	Education				Vocational	Location	
	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary		Urban	Rural
Job Loss	18.2%	24.6%	22.9%	20.7%	20.9%	23.1%	23.0%
	0.36	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.43	0.56	0.37
COVID-19 Related Job Loss	8.8%	9.9%	11.0%	6.7%	13.3%	11.5%	9.4%
	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.36	0.43	0.26

Table 19: Means table of MRP data by province

Indicators	Province									
	Choiseul	Western	Isabel	Central	Rennell-Bell	Guadal canal	Malaita	Makira-Ulawa	Temotu	Honiara
Job Loss	27.8%	25.6%	18.9%	21.3%	0.0%	20.1%	23.8%	24.2%	22.6%	23.0%
	0.38	0.53	0.33	0.36	-	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.48
COVID-19 Related Job Loss	11.0%	10.9%	8.3%	9.3%	14.3%	10.1%	9.1%	11.4%	4.6%	10.8%
	0.26	0.38	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.26	0.28	0.19	0.35

Table 20: Means table for HFPS data by national, urban/rural and region

Indicators		National	Location		Region		
			Urban	Rural	Honiara	Other Urban	Other Rural
Average number of household members		6.05	6.20	5.72	6.39	6.01	5.72
		3.81	3.98	3.39	4.56	3.27	3.39
Average number of livestock owned							
1	Cows	0.19	0.14	0.30	0.03	0.25	0.30
		2.74	2.69	2.84	0.45	3.79	2.84
2	Goats	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Pigs	0.98	0.86	1.23	0.86	0.87	1.23
		4.80	5.14	3.93	5.55	4.69	3.93
4	Ducks	0.61	0.55	0.73	0.45	0.65	0.73
		4.97	4.65	5.60	4.30	4.97	5.60
5	Chickens	2.93	2.57	3.70	2.21	2.94	3.70
		12.72	12.53	13.08	11.57	13.43	13.08

6	Other	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.02	0.13
		1.94	0.17	3.46	0.08	0.23	3.46
Ownership of durable assets							
1	Electricity	59.0%	71.0%	32.9%	74.7%	67.1%	32.9%
		0.49	0.45	0.47	0.43	0.47	0.47
2	Radio	62.9%	65.0%	58.3%	65.9%	64.2%	58.3%
		0.48	0.48	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.49
3	TV	42.9%	51.4%	24.4%	56.0%	46.6%	24.4%
		0.50	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.50	0.43
4	Mobile Phone	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Bed	92.9%	93.8%	90.8%	94.9%	92.7%	90.8%
		0.26	0.24	0.29	0.22	0.26	0.29
6	Sewing Machine	39.5%	42.2%	33.6%	42.0%	42.3%	33.6%
		0.49	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.47
7	Fan	41.3%	50.8%	20.5%	56.7%	44.8%	20.5%
		0.49	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.40
8	Freezer	31.0%	37.8%	16.0%	39.2%	36.4%	16.0%
		0.46	0.48	0.37	0.49	0.48	0.37
9	Washing Machine	14.7%	17.5%	8.6%	18.1%	16.9%	8.6%
		0.35	0.38	0.28	0.39	0.37	0.28
10	VCD	31.0%	36.9%	18.0%	38.4%	35.4%	18.0%
		0.46	0.48	0.38	0.49	0.48	0.38
11	Chainsaw	22.1%	21.2%	24.0%	18.1%	24.4%	24.0%
		0.42	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.43	0.43
12	Dining Table	85.4%	87.6%	80.4%	88.6%	86.7%	80.4%
		0.35	0.33	0.40	0.32	0.34	0.40
13	Kerosene Lamp	18.5%	16.5%	22.7%	13.1%	20.0%	22.7%
		0.39	0.37	0.42	0.34	0.40	0.42
14	Refrigerator	32.3%	38.9%	17.7%	41.8%	36.1%	17.7%
		0.47	0.49	0.38	0.49	0.48	0.38
15	Watch	57.0%	61.5%	47.3%	64.0%	59.0%	47.3%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.50
16	Bicycle	27.6%	28.6%	25.6%	27.5%	29.7%	25.6%
		0.45	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.44
17	Motorcycle	4.7%	5.1%	3.6%	3.9%	6.4%	3.6%
		0.21	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.19
18	Car	34.0%	40.3%	20.1%	44.8%	35.7%	20.1%
		0.47	0.49	0.40	0.50	0.48	0.40
19	Motorboat	17.6%	16.2%	20.8%	13.4%	19.1%	20.8%
		0.38	0.37	0.41	0.34	0.39	0.41
20	Livestock	18.6%	15.4%	25.8%	13.4%	17.4%	25.8%
		0.39	0.36	0.44	0.34	0.38	0.44
21	Agricultural Land	32.8%	28.2%	43.0%	26.8%	29.5%	43.0%
		0.47	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.46	0.50
Average number of sleeping rooms		2.26	2.28	2.21	2.36	2.20	2.21
		1.51	1.53	1.48	1.74	1.27	1.48
What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?							
1	Piped into dwelling	30.6%	34.4%	22.5%	40.1%	28.6%	22.5%
		0.46	0.47	0.42	0.49	0.45	0.42

2	Piped to yard/plot	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%	3.1%	3.5%
		0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.18
3	Public tap/standpipe	10.8%	11.9%	8.4%	11.1%	12.8%	8.4%
		0.31	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.28
4	Tube well or borehole	3.6%	3.1%	4.8%	2.9%	3.3%	4.8%
		0.19	0.17	0.21	0.17	0.18	0.21
5	Protected well	3.8%	3.4%	4.5%	2.3%	4.6%	4.5%
		0.19	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.21
6	Unprotected well	1.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.9%	0.3%	1.8%
		0.10	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.13
7	Protected spring	3.8%	2.8%	5.9%	2.6%	3.1%	5.9%
		0.19	0.17	0.23	0.16	0.17	0.23
8	Unprotected spring	1.5%	0.8%	2.9%	0.9%	0.8%	2.9%
		0.12	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.09	0.17
9	Rainwater	31.2%	29.6%	34.6%	26.5%	32.9%	34.6%
		0.46	0.46	0.48	0.44	0.47	0.48
10	Tanker truck	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%	2.6%	1.9%
		0.14	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14
11	Surface water	4.5%	2.8%	8.0%	1.8%	3.9%	8.0%
		0.21	0.17	0.27	0.13	0.19	0.27
12	Bottled water	3.0%	4.1%	0.7%	5.0%	3.2%	0.7%
		0.17	0.20	0.08	0.22	0.18	0.08
13	Other	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%
		0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08

**What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?**

1	Flush - to piped sewer system	17.4%	20.5%	10.6%	20.5%	20.5%	10.6%
		0.38	0.40	0.31	0.40	0.40	0.31
2	Flush - to septic tank	45.7%	52.8%	30.2%	57.0%	48.5%	30.2%
		0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.46
3	Flush - to pit latrine	6.7%	6.2%	7.9%	4.3%	8.0%	7.9%
		0.25	0.24	0.27	0.20	0.27	0.27
4	Flush - to somewhere else	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.4%
		0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12
5	Flush - don't know where	1.9%	2.3%	1.0%	1.5%	3.1%	1.0%
		0.14	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.10
6	Pit latrine - ventilated improved pit	2.9%	2.6%	3.6%	3.8%	1.4%	3.6%
		0.17	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.19
7	Pit latrine - with slab	8.9%	7.0%	13.1%	6.4%	7.6%	13.1%
		0.29	0.26	0.34	0.24	0.27	0.34
8	Pit latrine - without slab / open pit	3.1%	2.3%	4.9%	1.7%	2.9%	4.9%
		0.17	0.15	0.22	0.13	0.17	0.22
9	Composting toilet	1.2%	0.5%	2.5%	0.4%	0.7%	2.5%
		0.11	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.08	0.16
10	Hanging toilet / hanging latrine	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%
		0.04	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.07
11	No facility - bush/field	4.4%	2.1%	9.3%	1.6%	2.6%	9.3%
		0.20	0.14	0.29	0.13	0.16	0.29
12	No facility - sea/ocean/ beach	6.1%	2.1%	14.8%	1.0%	3.3%	14.8%
		0.24	0.14	0.36	0.10	0.18	0.36
13	Other	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03

What is the main material of the floor of your main dwelling?							
1	Earth/sand	6.4%	6.1%	7.0%	7.3%	4.9%	7.0%
		0.24	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.26
2	Coral/pebbles	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%
		0.05	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.08
3	Wood planks	46.9%	42.7%	56.0%	40.8%	44.5%	56.0%
		0.50	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.50	0.50
4	Palm/bamboo	2.1%	1.4%	3.7%	1.4%	1.3%	3.7%
		0.14	0.12	0.19	0.12	0.11	0.19
5	Parquet or polished wood	12.5%	12.9%	11.6%	12.7%	13.1%	11.6%
		0.33	0.34	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.32
6	Ceramic tiles	4.5%	5.9%	1.6%	6.3%	5.4%	1.6%
		0.21	0.23	0.12	0.24	0.23	0.12
7	Cement	19.6%	23.1%	12.1%	22.9%	23.3%	12.1%
		0.40	0.42	0.33	0.42	0.42	0.33
8	Carpet	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	1.1%	1.8%
		0.12	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.13
9	Other	6.4%	6.7%	5.6%	7.2%	6.3%	5.6%
		0.24	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.23
What is the main material of the roof of your main dwelling?							
1	No roof	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
		0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
2	Thatch/palm leaf	10.2%	6.1%	19.1%	5.5%	6.6%	19.1%
		0.30	0.24	0.39	0.23	0.25	0.39
3	Rustic mat	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
		0.06	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.08
4	Palm/bamboo	2.2%	1.5%	3.7%	1.0%	2.1%	3.7%
		0.15	0.12	0.19	0.10	0.14	0.19
5	Wood plank	4.1%	4.0%	4.3%	2.2%	6.0%	4.3%
		0.20	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.24	0.20
6	Cardboard	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
		0.06	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07
7	Corrugated iron	61.6%	65.8%	52.4%	73.9%	57.6%	52.4%
		0.49	0.47	0.50	0.44	0.49	0.50
8	Other metal	6.4%	6.3%	6.7%	4.0%	8.6%	6.7%
		0.25	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.28	0.25
9	Wood	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	1.6%	3.4%	2.4%
		0.16	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.15
10	Ceramic tiles	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
		0.05	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.03
11	Cement	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%
		0.06	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05
12	Roofing shingles	7.1%	7.7%	5.6%	6.9%	8.5%	5.6%
		0.26	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.28	0.23
13	Other	4.4%	4.5%	4.1%	3.5%	5.6%	4.1%
		0.20	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.20

What is the main material of the wall of your main dwelling?							
1	No walls	0.5%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.7%
		0.07	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.08
2	Cane/palm/trunks	6.4%	3.2%	13.4%	2.2%	4.3%	13.4%
		0.25	0.18	0.34	0.15	0.20	0.34
3	Bamboo	1.3%	0.7%	2.6%	0.3%	1.0%	2.6%
		0.11	0.08	0.16	0.06	0.10	0.16
4	Plywood	14.7%	14.2%	15.9%	12.3%	16.1%	15.9%
		0.35	0.35	0.37	0.33	0.37	0.37
5	Cardboard	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	1.3%	1.3%
		0.11	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11
6	Reused wood	5.2%	4.6%	6.5%	3.9%	5.3%	6.5%
		0.22	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.22	0.25
7	Masonite/fibro	24.9%	27.6%	19.0%	27.3%	27.9%	19.0%
		0.43	0.45	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.39
8	Cement	11.3%	13.4%	6.8%	14.5%	12.2%	6.8%
		0.32	0.34	0.25	0.35	0.33	0.25
9	Bricks	3.2%	3.7%	1.9%	4.2%	3.2%	1.9%
		0.17	0.19	0.14	0.20	0.18	0.14
10	Cement blocks	2.0%	2.5%	1.1%	2.4%	2.5%	1.1%
		0.14	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.16	0.10
11	Wood planks/shingles	22.4%	21.4%	24.4%	22.9%	20.0%	24.4%
		0.42	0.41	0.43	0.42	0.40	0.43
12	Other	7.1%	7.4%	6.5%	9.0%	5.7%	6.5%
		0.26	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.23	0.25
What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?							
1	Electricity	2.4%	3.2%	0.6%	3.0%	3.3%	0.6%
		0.15	0.18	0.08	0.17	0.18	0.08
2	LPG	43.3%	53.7%	20.7%	64.7%	42.6%	20.7%
		0.50	0.50	0.41	0.48	0.49	0.41
3	Kerosene	1.9%	1.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%
		0.14	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.15
4	Charcoal	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%
		0.10	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.11	0.11
5	Wood	46.6%	35.2%	71.3%	25.1%	45.5%	71.3%
		0.50	0.48	0.45	0.43	0.50	0.45
6	Saw dust	2.0%	2.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.4%	1.9%
		0.14	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.14
7	Straw/shrubs/grass	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
		0.03	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03
8	Agricultural crop	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
		0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
9	Animal dung	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
10	No food cooked in household	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
		0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
11	Other	2.7%	3.1%	1.7%	2.3%	4.0%	1.7%
		0.16	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.20	0.13



Table 21: Means table for DHS data by national, urban/rural and region

Indicators		National	Location		Honiara	Region	
			Urban	Rural		Other Urban	Other Rural
Average number of household members		5.40	6.26	5.22	6.73	5.60	5.22
		2.70	4.56	2.28	4.11	4.70	2.28
Average number of livestock owned							
1	Cows	0.21	0.09	0.23	0.16	-	0.23
		4.32	4.00	4.12	4.46	-	4.12
2	Goats	0.22	0.08	0.24	0.14	-	0.24
		4.62	3.98	4.43	4.44	-	4.43
3	Pigs	1.29	0.48	1.46	0.25	0.81	1.46
		3.30	3.34	3.10	2.78	4.01	3.10
4	Ducks	0.26	0.19	0.28	0.22	0.14	0.28
		4.38	4.41	4.14	4.69	2.46	4.14
5	Chickens	3.31	1.72	3.63	1.14	2.52	3.63
		9.89	13.73	8.90	10.81	17.66	8.90
6	Other	0.26	0.09	0.29	0.14	0.02	0.29
		4.83	3.98	4.63	4.44	0.41	4.63
Ownership of durable assets							
1	Electricity	55.1%	67.6%	52.6%	69.3%	65.2%	52.6%
		0.50	0.65	0.45	0.54	0.77	0.45
2	Radio	26.4%	44.0%	22.8%	50.5%	34.9%	22.8%
		0.44	0.69	0.38	0.59	0.77	0.38
3	TV	8.9%	41.6%	2.2%	53.3%	25.4%	2.2%
		0.28	0.68	0.13	0.59	0.71	0.13
4	Mobile Phone	77.7%	97.2%	73.7%	98.8%	94.8%	73.7%
		0.42	0.23	0.40	0.13	0.36	0.40
5	Bed	87.7%	92.2%	86.8%	94.9%	88.3%	86.8%
		0.33	0.37	0.31	0.26	0.52	0.31
6	Sewing Machine	25.4%	36.5%	23.2%	38.8%	33.2%	23.2%
		0.44	0.67	0.38	0.58	0.77	0.38
7	Fan	8.0%	41.4%	1.2%	52.7%	25.6%	1.2%
		0.27	0.68	0.10	0.59	0.71	0.10
8	Freezer	4.9%	26.1%	0.6%	32.6%	16.9%	0.6%
		0.22	0.61	0.07	0.55	0.61	0.07
9	Washing Machine	1.0%	5.3%	0.1%	7.1%	2.9%	0.1%
		0.10	0.31	0.03	0.30	0.27	0.03
10	VCD	14.6%	45.6%	8.3%	52.7%	35.7%	8.3%
		0.35	0.69	0.25	0.59	0.78	0.25
11	Chainsaw	9.9%	9.4%	10.0%	9.7%	9.0%	10.0%
		0.30	0.40	0.27	0.35	0.46	0.27
12	Dining Table	32.9%	60.4%	27.3%	70.2%	46.7%	27.3%
		0.47	0.68	0.40	0.54	0.81	0.40
13	Kerosene Lamp	2.4%	3.9%	2.2%	4.5%	3.1%	2.2%
		0.15	0.27	0.13	0.24	0.28	0.13
14	Refrigerator	4.1%	22.1%	0.5%	29.7%	11.5%	0.5%
		0.20	0.57	0.06	0.54	0.52	0.06
15	Watch	21.6%	44.1%	17.0%	46.3%	41.0%	17.0%
		0.41	0.69	0.34	0.59	0.80	0.34
16	Bicycle	7.9%	20.2%	5.5%	19.4%	21.3%	5.5%
		0.27	0.55	0.20	0.47	0.67	0.20

17	Motorcycle	0.6%	1.3%	0.4%	1.2%	1.5%	0.4%
		0.08	0.16	0.06	0.13	0.20	0.06
18	Car	5.4%	22.9%	1.8%	29.8%	13.2%	1.8%
		0.23	0.58	0.12	0.54	0.55	0.12
19	Motorboat	9.7%	10.2%	9.6%	9.6%	11.2%	9.6%
		0.30	0.42	0.27	0.35	0.51	0.27
20	Livestock	52.3%	16.5%	59.5%	6.8%	30.1%	59.5%
		0.50	0.51	0.44	0.30	0.75	0.44
21	Agricultural Land	62.5%	25.7%	69.9%	17.2%	37.6%	69.9%
		0.48	0.60	0.41	0.45	0.79	0.41
Average number of sleeping rooms		2.64	2.81	2.60	3.00	2.55	2.60
		1.60	2.15	1.45	1.86	2.41	1.45
What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?							
1	Piped into dwelling	9.7%	31.6%	5.2%	46.9%	10.1%	5.2%
		0.30	0.64	0.20	0.59	0.49	0.20
2	Piped to yard/plot	18.2%	19.0%	18.0%	23.7%	12.4%	18.0%
		0.39	0.54	0.35	0.50	0.54	0.35
3	Public tap/standpipe	19.8%	9.4%	21.9%	9.3%	9.7%	21.9%
		0.40	0.40	0.37	0.34	0.48	0.37
4	Tube well or borehole	1.0%	1.6%	0.8%	0.3%	3.3%	0.8%
		0.10	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.29	0.08
5	Protected well	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	1.6%
		0.12	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.11
6	Unprotected well	2.0%	1.2%	2.2%	0.3%	2.5%	2.2%
		0.14	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.25	0.13
7	Protected spring	3.8%	1.9%	4.2%	2.0%	1.8%	4.2%
		0.19	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.18
8	Unprotected spring	9.0%	2.1%	10.4%	0.9%	3.8%	10.4%
		0.29	0.20	0.28	0.11	0.31	0.28
9	Rainwater	28.4%	28.9%	28.3%	12.3%	52.2%	28.3%
		0.45	0.63	0.41	0.39	0.81	0.41
10	Tanker truck	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
		0.04	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.03
11	Surface water	6.0%	1.5%	6.9%	1.2%	1.9%	6.9%
		0.24	0.17	0.23	0.13	0.22	0.23
12	Bottled water	0.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%
		0.04	0.14	0.01	0.15	0.08	0.01
13	Other	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
		0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.05
What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?							
1	Flush - to piped sewer system	4.5%	20.0%	1.3%	27.1%	10.1%	1.3%
		0.21	0.55	0.10	0.52	0.49	0.10
2	Flush - to septic tank	11.1%	42.6%	4.7%	46.3%	37.3%	4.7%
		0.31	0.68	0.19	0.59	0.79	0.19
3	Flush - to pit latrine	5.2%	12.0%	3.9%	9.6%	15.3%	3.9%
		0.22	0.45	0.17	0.35	0.59	0.17
4	Flush - to somewhere else	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%
		0.05	0.10	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.04
5	Flush - don't know where	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%
		0.03	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.01
6	Pit latrine - ventilated improved pit	3.0%	4.2%	2.8%	2.9%	6.0%	2.8%
		0.17	0.28	0.15	0.20	0.39	0.15

7	Pit latrine - with slab	5.7%	10.2%	4.8%	10.4%	10.0%	4.8%
		0.23	0.42	0.19	0.36	0.49	0.19
8	Pit latrine - without slab / open pit	8.6%	3.1%	9.7%	1.4%	5.3%	9.7%
		0.28	0.24	0.27	0.14	0.36	0.27
9	Composting toilet	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
		0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04
10	Hanging toilet / hanging latrine	2.1%	0.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	2.5%
		0.14	0.07	0.14	0.00	0.12	0.14
11	No facility - bush/field	12.0%	2.1%	14.0%	1.0%	3.7%	14.0%
		0.32	0.20	0.31	0.12	0.31	0.31
12	No facility - sea/ocean/ beach	45.9%	3.9%	54.4%	0.4%	8.8%	54.4%
		0.50	0.27	0.45	0.08	0.46	0.45
13	Other	1.3%	0.6%	1.5%	0.0%	1.4%	1.5%
		0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.19	0.11

**What is the main material of the floor of your main dwelling?**

1	Earth/sand	16.4%	9.5%	17.8%	7.7%	12.0%	17.8%
		0.37	0.41	0.35	0.31	0.53	0.35
2	Coral/pebbles	1.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	1.4%
		0.11	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.12	0.11
3	Wood planks	35.2%	33.4%	35.6%	25.8%	44.2%	35.6%
		0.48	0.65	0.43	0.52	0.81	0.43
4	Palm/bamboo	8.3%	0.5%	9.9%	0.3%	0.9%	9.9%
		0.28	0.10	0.27	0.06	0.15	0.27
5	Parquet or polished wood	32.2%	34.9%	31.6%	40.2%	27.5%	31.6%
		0.47	0.66	0.42	0.58	0.73	0.42
6	Ceramic tiles	0.8%	4.4%	0.1%	6.2%	1.7%	0.1%
		0.09	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.21	0.03
7	Cement	4.9%	14.6%	2.9%	17.4%	10.7%	2.9%
		0.22	0.49	0.15	0.45	0.50	0.15
8	Carpet	0.7%	2.1%	0.4%	2.0%	2.2%	0.4%
		0.08	0.20	0.06	0.17	0.24	0.06
9	Other	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
		0.05	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.04

**What is the main material of the roof of your main dwelling?**

1	No roof	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%
		0.05	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.09	0.04
2	Thatch/palm leaf	57.4%	21.6%	64.7%	14.5%	31.6%	64.7%
		0.49	0.57	0.43	0.42	0.76	0.43
3	Rustic mat	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%
		0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.05
4	Palm/bamboo	4.5%	3.2%	4.7%	2.9%	3.7%	4.7%
		0.21	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.30	0.19
5	Wood plank	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	2.1%	0.7%
		0.09	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.23	0.08
6	Cardboard	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%
		0.02	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.00
7	Corrugated iron	34.2%	65.9%	27.7%	72.2%	57.1%	27.7%
		0.47	0.66	0.40	0.53	0.80	0.40
8	Other metal	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%
		0.07	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.06
9	Wood	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.1%	1.1%	0.6%
		0.08	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.07

10	Ceramic tiles	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
		0.01	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
11	Cement	1.3%	5.2%	0.5%	7.8%	1.5%	0.5%
		0.11	0.31	0.06	0.32	0.20	0.06
12	Roofing shingles	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
		0.05	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.04
13	Other						

**What is the main material of the wall of your main dwelling?**

1	No walls	3.1%	2.6%	3.2%	2.0%	3.5%	3.2%
		0.17	0.22	0.16	0.17	0.30	0.16
2	Cane/palm/trunks	46.0%	9.2%	53.4%	4.9%	15.1%	53.4%
		0.50	0.40	0.45	0.26	0.58	0.45
3	Bamboo	3.4%	0.6%	3.9%	0.3%	1.0%	3.9%
		0.18	0.10	0.18	0.06	0.16	0.18
4	Plywood	1.6%	4.5%	1.0%	3.2%	6.4%	1.0%
		0.12	0.29	0.09	0.21	0.40	0.09
5	Cardboard	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.6%	1.8%	0.1%
		0.05	0.14	0.03	0.09	0.22	0.03
6	Reused wood	5.6%	7.3%	5.2%	8.8%	5.1%	5.2%
		0.23	0.36	0.20	0.33	0.36	0.20
7	Masonite/fibro	4.7%	16.2%	2.4%	18.8%	12.5%	2.4%
		0.21	0.51	0.14	0.46	0.54	0.14
8	Cement	1.5%	6.9%	0.4%	9.6%	3.2%	0.4%
		0.12	0.35	0.05	0.35	0.29	0.05
9	Bricks	1.1%	1.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%
		0.10	0.19	0.09	0.18	0.19	0.09
10	Cement blocks	0.8%	3.8%	0.2%	4.9%	2.3%	0.2%
		0.09	0.27	0.04	0.26	0.25	0.04
11	Wood planks/shingles	29.9%	42.9%	27.2%	41.5%	44.9%	27.2%
		0.46	0.68	0.40	0.58	0.81	0.40
12	Other	2.1%	2.9%	2.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.0%
		0.14	0.23	0.13	0.20	0.26	0.13

**What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?**

1	Electricity	0.6%	3.1%	0.1%	3.3%	2.9%	0.1%
		0.08	0.24	0.03	0.21	0.27	0.03
2	LPG	7.5%	37.3%	1.5%	49.1%	20.7%	1.5%
		0.26	0.67	0.11	0.59	0.66	0.11
3	Kerosene	0.3%	1.6%	0.0%	1.2%	2.3%	0.0%
		0.06	0.18	0.02	0.13	0.25	0.02
4	Charcoal	1.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.1%
		0.10	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.11	0.09
5	Wood	89.4%	52.3%	96.9%	39.4%	70.5%	96.9%
		0.31	0.69	0.16	0.58	0.74	0.16
6	Saw dust	1.0%	5.1%	0.1%	6.8%	2.6%	0.1%
		0.10	0.30	0.03	0.30	0.26	0.03
7	Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
8	Agricultural crop	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
		0.02	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.02
9	Animal dung	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
		0.03	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.09	0.03

10	No food cooked in household						
11	Other						



