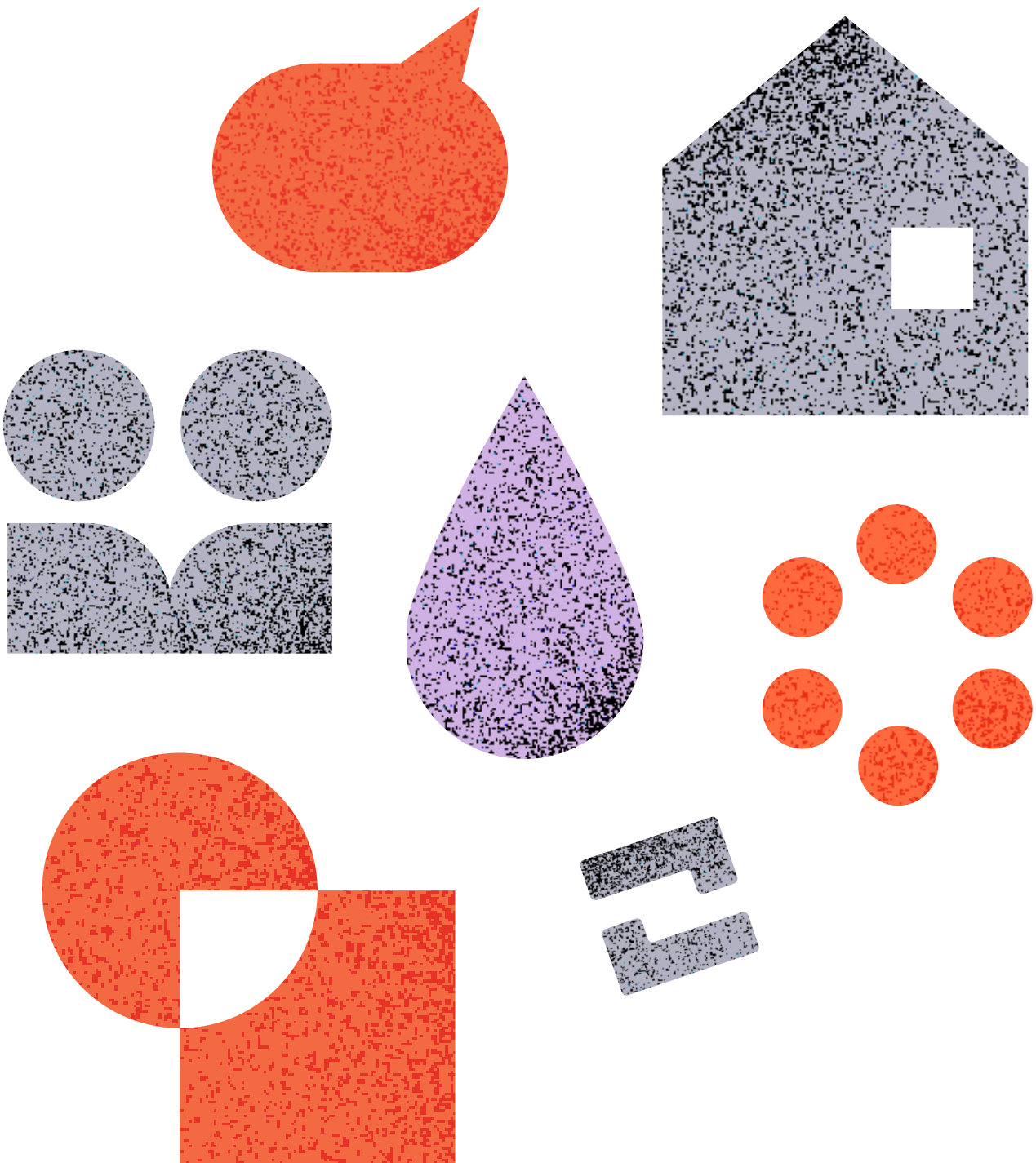


Equality Insights Rapid

REPORT, SOLOMON ISLANDS SURVEY 2022



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Above all we are grateful to the participants who contributed their time to this survey.

This project was undertaken with, and made possible by, government and civil society collaborators. We express particular gratitude to Steering Committee members at the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO), the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWCYFA), the Ministry of Communication and Aviation, the Office of Prime Minister and Cabinet, and the Women's Rights Action Movement. At SINSO, special thanks go to Anna Luvu, Principal Statistician, and Anna Pitaboe, Chief Statistician. At MWCYFA we extend particular thanks to Vaela Falefehi Ngai, Director of the Women's Development Division, and Hezilyn Lang, Supervising Director.

Special thanks also go to the research staff and enumerators at Dignity Pasifik, who undertook the *Equality Insights Rapid* data collection in 2022: Ruth Maetala, Sharmeelann Edwards, Lily Lamasi, Tracy Teasanau, Alice Salebasi, Asina Hakezamah, Barbra Amos, Emily Teaitala, Gillian Maesiu, Gwen Fikiasi, Jack Maeidua Maetala, John Laukoko, Joseph Filoa, Kobbet Philip, Lionald Tarairamo, Loate Filoa, Nella Ramo, Oriana Kiniluia, Patricia Kwanairara, Patricia Usiabata, Peter Teasanau, Philemon Lasa, Rhoda Arasau, Rose Kware, Thomas Kala, and Travis Kwalu.

In developing *Equality Insights Rapid*, the *Equality Insights* team was supported by a Global Technical Advisory Group (GTAG), and we thank members for their expertise and commitment. We are also grateful for contributions from subject matter experts consulted during the development of *Equality Insights Rapid*. The full list of GTAG members and subject

matter experts can be found in the *Equality Insights Rapid: Tool Development Report*, published in March 2022.¹

We appreciate the engagement and feedback from stakeholders representing SINSO, ministries, civil society organisations and the Australian High Commission in Solomon Islands, during validation workshops and review of the penultimate version of this report.

Any errors or limitations in the work are the sole responsibility of the *Equality Insights* program at the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA).

The current *Equality Insights* program is a partnership between IWDA and the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). We extend particular thanks to the Australian High Commission in Solomon Islands, and to the Gender Equality Branch in Canberra.

Equality Insights takes forward earlier work known as the *Individual Deprivation Measure* (IDM). The IDM was a collaborative intellectual endeavour commencing in 2008, to which multiple partners contributed.ⁱ

Authors: Yolanda Riveros-Morales, Gayatri Ramnath, Joanne Crawford, and Joanna Pradela.

Contributors: Megan Carroll, Melissa Meinhart, Amelia Greaves, Catherine Connolly, Cliantha Dawit-Dessay, and Lucy Swanson.

Design: Viola Design.

Suggested citation: Riveros-Morales, Y., Ramnath, G., Crawford J., Pradela J., 2023. *Equality Insights Rapid: Report, Solomon Islands Survey 2022*, Melbourne: International Women's Development Agency.



Implemented by
IWDA
INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY



Ministry of Women, Youth,
Children and Family Affairs
and
Solomon Islands
National Statistics Office
Solomon Islands Government



i For more on the partnerships involved in developing the Individual Deprivation Measure, see <https://equalityinsights.org/our-story/>

FOREWORD, MINISTRY OF WOMEN, YOUTH, CHILDREN AND FAMILY AFFAIRS

In Solomon Islands, there is a long list of development priorities and limited resources, particularly following the disruptions associated with COVID-19. Having current data that provides insight into the lives of people in Solomon Islands is vital to inform priorities, policies, programs and actions that respond to different needs across our diverse and geographically-dispersed country.

While we have a supportive policy environment and Government commitment to gender equality, without quality gender data that helps to show the scope and scale of gender differences and where they are concentrated, it is much more difficult to advocate for support to prioritise gender equality and allocate resources in national budgets. It is more difficult to focus support from development partners. It is more difficult for Government to act, which has human, social, economic and political implications.

We experienced the value of having disaggregated data from the *Individual Deprivation Measure* study conducted in two provinces in Solomon Islands in 2020, Central and Guadalcanal. The concrete evidence it provided supported the Ministry of Women Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) in developing a first-ever Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy for Central province, and a review of the Guadalcanal Gender and Women's Policy. It helped to direct and influence the efforts of those provinces in addressing inequalities. This experience also informed our interest in a national survey using *Equality Insights Rapid*.

We were pleased to have the opportunity to trial this phone-based survey methodology, while

acknowledging the particular challenges this raised in our context. We express our appreciation to the Government of Australia and to International Women's Development Agency for their support in undertaking this study. The MWYCFA also sincerely thanks the National Statistics Office (NSO) for their leadership, expertise and wonderful collaboration that has ensured the successful completion of this study. The data collected in every province in 2022 provides important new information that will support efforts by the Ministry and by provincial governments to address inequalities and advance gender equality.

We welcome the initial insights contained in this Report, and look forward to the opportunities ahead for further analysis of this new, multidimensional data and for policy action that responds to, and remedies, the vulnerabilities and circumstances critical to breaking cycles of inequality. As we work to recover from the impacts of COVID-19, *Equality Insights Rapid* data will inform gender sensitive policy and legislative development and reforms, focused and targeted resource and budget allocations where it matters the most.



Dr Cedric Alependava

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Women
Youth Children and
Family Affairs

FOREWORD, SOLOMON ISLANDS NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

The Solomon Islands Government, specifically the Ministry of Finance and Treasury through the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the Ministry of Women Youth Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) was keen to see the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey conducted in Solomon Islands, as reflected in our expression of interest in August 2021.

The NSO is mandated to collect national data to inform policies and strategies across the whole of the Solomon Islands Government, including supporting the MWYCFA to collect data required for measuring gender indicators.

Gender statistics matter. The Government's *Plan for the Sustainable Social and Human Development Sector, National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015-2035* recognizes that:

Gender statistics have an important role in improving the whole statistical system, pushing it to describe accurately and fully the activities and characteristics of the whole population, which is made of women and men. [The] National Statistical System (NSS) should endeavor to provide, wherever possible, gender statistics relating to economic structures, participation in production activities and access to resources; education; health and related services; public life and decision-making; human rights; and any other relevant topics. [Section 5.3.4]

The NSDS also recommends that the NSO works in partnership with MWYCFA 'to promote the provision and use of gender-based statistics.' This collaboration on the *Equality Insights Rapid* study is one concrete outcome of our ongoing joint work to strengthen the availability of gender statistics. This work is also aligned with the NSO's commitment to the 2020 *Pacific Roadmap for Gender Statistics*.

While the Government recognised the need for individual-level gender-sensitive and intersectional data about multidimensional poverty through various national, regional and international gender commitments, this was a gap in our national surveys and statistics.

There is increasing recognition that household-level measurement brings a range of limitations including masking household differences and therefore underestimating poverty and inequality, and limiting disaggregation and therefore social group analysis. COVID-19 brought to the forefront the urgent and critical need for gender-sensitive individual level and intersectional data in Solomon Islands – data that will clearly identify the inequalities that exist and who are the most affected.

Having some individual-level, gender-sensitive data about multidimensional poverty complements our existing approaches to measuring poverty, particularly the household-level Housing Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) data. A poverty Hotspot Report was produced in 2015 using data from the 2012/2013 HIES and the 2009 Census. *Equality Insights Rapid* data updates the available insights into poverty in Solomon Islands pending implementation of our next HIES, planned for 2024-2025.

This survey was a priority activity of Government in 2022. We encourage use of the resulting data and insights and look forward to undertaking and contributing to further analysis and insights.



Douglas Kimi

Government Statistician
National Statistics
Office



Contents

About this report	2
Partner roles and contributions	2
Report context	2
Interpreting findings in this report	3
Key terms	4
Report structure	5
A note on data privacy	5
Key Findings	6

INTRODUCTION	8
---------------------	----------

Overview of Equality Insights	9
Equality Insights Rapid	9
The international, regional and national policy context for this report	10
Methodology	11
Survey implementation	13
Demographics	14
Weighting	17

DIMENSIONS	18
-------------------	-----------

Overview of dimensions	19
Clothing	20
Education	23
Energy	26
Environment	30
Family Planning	33
Food	36
Health	39
Relationships	42
Safety	45
Sanitation	49
Shelter	52
Time Use	55
Voice	59
Water	63
Work	66

OTHER ANALYSIS APPROACHES	69
----------------------------------	-----------

Assets	70
--------	----

APPENDIX	73
-----------------	-----------

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report discusses findings from the *Equality Insights Rapid* data collection carried out in Solomon Islands between May 30 and August 30, 2022.

The findings in this report present a high-level analysis of multidimensional poverty at the household and individual level. The survey captures information on fifteen dimensions of poverty and inequality, as well as an assets module to assess financial circumstances. The resulting findings present a multidimensional analysis of poverty in the context of disruptions linked to COVID-19 and the susceptibility to natural disasters. Furthermore, the information captured in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey allows for exploring aspects of multidimensional poverty that are associated with individual characteristics such as gender, age, disability, and location.

The primary scope of the report is to present preliminary findings from the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey at a dimension level, supported by some additional analyses that describes the dimension level findings in further detail. The scope of the report does not include discussion regarding underlying causal factors or drivers of deprivation and further analysis of the *Equality Insights Rapid* data will be discussed with key stakeholders.

PARTNER ROLES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The *Equality Insights Rapid* study in Solomon Islands began in August 2021 when the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA) and the Solomon Islands National Statistics Office (SINSO), put forward a joint expression of interest (EOI) in undertaking *Equality Insights Rapid* data collection with the International Women's Development Agency's *Equality Insights* program. The purpose of the survey was to gain new, current, individual-level, gender-sensitive, and intersectional data about multidimensional poverty to inform COVID-19 recovery efforts.

The Solomon Islands Government highlighted in their EOI the need for individual-level and intersectional data, to inform gender mainstreaming efforts and ensure that addressing inequalities is a priority in recovering from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The EOI noted that the two-province study

using the earlier IDM in 2020² was informing policy development and priorities, and that SINSO and the MWYCFA appreciated the value that further *Equality Insights* data could provide.

The Solomon Islands-based and woman owned and led research company Dignity Pasifik was selected as the data collection partner to lead the phone data collection process, including training of enumerators and piloting of the survey. Data collection took place over two rounds. Household surveys were conducted in the first round, from 30 May 2022 to 18 June 2022. Using the information provided in the household rosters during the first round, individual surveys of household members were conducted during the second round which took place over ten weeks, starting on 27 June 2022 and finishing on 30 August 2022. A total of 2,304 respondents from 1,184 households were included in the study.

The Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) funded data collection in Solomon Islands as part of its support for the *Equality Insights* program, with a specific focus on improving the gender equality outcomes of COVID-19 recovery and response in the Pacific. This continues DFAT's sustained investment since 2015 to enable gender-sensitive measurement of poverty and generate data to inform gender-sensitive action. For DFAT, the production of gender data that enables intersectional insights is a foundation for effective evidence-based and data-driven policies. This is particularly important in the Pacific, where gender data is limited and gender inequality is persistent.

REPORT CONTEXT

Solomon Islands was free of COVID-19 cases until January 2022. The number of confirmed cases grew again in April and June 2022. The pandemic deeply affected the tourism sector due to the international travel restrictions and border closures, as well as production and services activities, international trade, and employment. This worsened the decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the rate of economic growth in Solomon Islands recorded over the previous three years³. GDP declined by 3.4 percent in 2020, with a further contraction of 0.6 percent in 2021, and a 4.1 percent contraction in 2022.⁴

INTERPRETING FINDINGS IN THIS REPORT

Findings in this report capture multidimensional deprivation experienced by adult individuals at a point in time. An individual's circumstances are influenced by a range of social, economic, and environmental factors and contexts. Some of the factors that influence an individual's current situation may have occurred recently, for example the COVID-19 pandemic. In other cases, the factors influencing an individual's current level of deprivation may have occurred many years ago. For example, *Equality Insights Rapid* assesses education by the highest level of education completed and functional literacy. These indicators are intended to assess the education capability of an individual at the time of the survey. For many individuals, the majority of their formal education occurs when they are children or young adults. For individuals who completed secondary schooling some time ago, their education capability will be influenced by their education access and opportunities in the past, rather than by current education policies and programs. In such cases, disaggregation of results by age is important for gaining insight into the extent to which differences in educational access vary across time.

In other circumstances, measurement at a point in time may not capture problems that develop over time if they are not causing difficulties at the moment. For example, in the case of the Health dimension, *Equality Insights Rapid* assesses the influence of an individual's current health status on their life at the time of the survey. It does this by asking about the frequency of negative impacts from physical ill-health (illness, injury or persistent pain) and mental illness (anxiety and depression) in the preceding four weeks. Issues such as obesity, with implications for physical health over the long term, or chronic conditions that are well-managed by medication, will not be picked up unless they are currently causing negative impacts.

Findings in this report should be interpreted with the understanding that *Equality Insights Rapid* is a measure of multidimensional poverty which provides a snapshot of how people are doing in key dimensions of life at a point in time. The dimensions selected were designed through a participatory process involving more than 3,000 men and women with lived experience of poverty in six countries (Angola, Fiji, Indonesia, the Philippines, Malawi, Mozambique). *Equality Insights* is not intended to replace the need for detailed surveys about the dimensions measured.

More generally, considering findings from a new data source brings some challenges. First, collecting data during COVID-19 pandemic posed some challenges with coverage and accessibility that will influence how the findings are discussed. These challenges are explained further in the methodology section.

Second, *Equality Insights* and *Equality Insights Rapid* were developed to address a significant gender data gap: the lack of individual-level, gender-sensitive data about poverty and inequality that helps to reveal the relationship between gender and poverty. New measurement approaches and the insights enabled by disaggregated data can provide novel information about the situation of particular groups. This can also bring uncertainties about how to interpret information, including how to compare and complement insights with existing data. New insights about the circumstances of particular groups can also bring sensitivities by revealing differences between groups not otherwise well captured by existing measurement approaches.⁵ Working with knowledgeable stakeholders to interpret the findings, address uncertainties and navigate sensitivities in an open and transparent way is vital to assessing the implications of findings and realising the potential of new measurement approaches and data sources that can be disaggregated. Differences in circumstances may alert policy makers and advocates to differences in needs or barriers faced by particular groups that were not previously visible. These insights can enable users to understand different circumstances and contexts, and inform more responsive, evidence-based action.

KEY TERMS

This section provides brief information about the intended meaning of words frequently used in this report.

Frequently used terms	Description
Deprivation	<p>For <i>Equality Insights</i>, building on earlier work on the Individual Deprivation Measure, ‘deprivation’ can be read to mean poverty, but defined broadly and inclusively, consistent with how people with lived experience of poverty understand it.ⁱⁱ The word ‘deprivation’ also reflects the measure’s grounding in human rights and capabilities, and the understanding that there is a minimal floor or threshold, below which lies unacceptable levels of inequality or deprivation in key areas of life. Scoring below this minimally acceptable threshold is considered “deprived” to some extent.</p> <p>‘Severe’ deprivation in a dimension refers to instances where respondents lack most or all of the capabilities needed to meet an acceptable level of achievement, and “moderate” deprivation refers to instances where respondents lack some of the capabilities needed to meet an acceptable level of achievement.</p>
Gat enaf/ Does not meet threshold	<p>Following stakeholder feedback, the Pijin term ‘Gat enaf’ (have enough) has been used to categorise people who have sufficient capabilities needed to meet an acceptable level of achievement in each dimension and therefore do not meet the criteria for being deprived or experience poverty.</p>
Dimension	<p>A ‘dimension’ is an aspect of life measured by <i>Equality Insights</i>. Fifteen dimensions are assessed: Clothing, Education, Energy, Environment, Family Planning, Food, Health, Relationships, Safety, Sanitation, Shelter, Time Use, Voice, Water, and Work.</p>
Multidimensional poverty	<p>Globally, there are two main quantitative approaches to measuring poverty:</p> <p>Money-based approaches such as the World Bank’s International Poverty Line⁶ and various national poverty lines, which define poverty as a lack of money. They identify the amount of money an individual needs to purchase a minimum level of goods to survive in a particular economy.ⁱⁱⁱ</p> <p>Multidimensional approaches, such as the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index⁷ and <i>Equality Insights</i>, define poverty more broadly and consider multiple aspects of life to provide a more comprehensive picture of an individual’s circumstances.</p> <p>Because <i>Equality Insights</i> assesses poverty by considering an individual’s circumstances in relation to fifteen dimensions of life, plus assets to assess financial deprivation, it is an individual-level, multidimensional poverty measure.</p>
Scalar measurement	<p><i>Equality Insights</i> is a scalar measure. This means it assesses deprivation on a scale to show different degrees of deprivation.</p> <p><i>Equality Insights Rapid</i> uses a three-point scale: does not meet the deprivation threshold, moderate deprivation, and severe deprivation. Assessing deprivation on a scale provides information about the extent of deprivation and vulnerability to moving further into poverty. This can provide decision makers with information about the needs of particular groups and support a focus on areas of particular need.</p>

- ii For a discussion of the thinking on this issue that informed development of the Individual Development Measure, see Wisor, S. et al. Individual Deprivation Measure: A gender sensitive approach to poverty measurement [Internet]. Canberra: Australian National University. (2014), especially the Preface, pp.iii-iv. Available from: <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/idm-research-report-2014/>
- iii For a summary critique of the World Bank’s International Poverty Line that informed the development of the Individual Deprivation Measure, on which *Equality Insights* builds, see Wisor et al. (2014), pp. 3-4.

REPORT STRUCTURE

As *Equality Insights Rapid* is a new phone-based survey, the survey uses a shorter set of questions to cover the conceptual breadth in each dimension and is not intended to replace other specialised surveys. Solomon Islands is one of the first countries in which *Equality Insights Rapid* has been used for data collection that is not yet in widespread use.

This is important for understanding and interpreting the results presented in this report.

The report presents dimensions by alphabetical order. Each dimension chapter includes the following information:

- A brief explanation of the rationale for measuring the dimension *as an aspect of multidimensional poverty*, along with brief information about what *Equality Insights Rapid* measures;
- A figure (graph) providing an overall picture of people's situation in this dimension, which shows the percentage of people in each category of deprivation;
- Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for ease of presentation;
- A table describing the specific circumstances that result in an individual being classified into each of the three categories: Gat Enaf (Does not meet the deprivation threshold), Moderate deprivation and Severe deprivation;
- Brief text describing the information in the overall figure, and text describing the situation of particular groups presented in a series of four figures (graphs) that present the overall results by: a) gender b) age c) disability and d) location;
- Further exploration of the questions that constitute each dimension.

A NOTE ON DATA PRIVACY

Equality Insights complies with the Australian Privacy Principles (APPs) under the Australian Privacy Act which sets out how personal information must be handled, used and managed. The APP state that individual respondents should be informed that participation in a survey is voluntary, they can choose to remain anonymous and how the information will be shared and used.

Equality Insights takes reasonable steps to protect the identifiable data it holds from misuse, interference, and loss as well as unauthorised access, modification or disclosure. This includes: a) partners in country must agree that data will not remain on collection tablets for more than necessary and be deleted from the tablet once uploaded to survey CTO; b) IWDA stores data files on a secure platform which has limited access by *Equality Insights* staff and is password protected; and c) any personally identifying information will be deleted upon completion of the study.

This report only provides aggregated data without any direct identifiers such as names or personal information, in accordance with the Australian Privacy Act^{iv}.

iv "De-identification" requires the removal of identifying information to the point that the risk of an individual being re-identified in the data is very low in the relevant release context or data access environment.

KEY FINDINGS



Clothing

Almost half of people in the sample experienced moderate or severe Clothing deprivation.



Education

Overall, 63 percent of people in the sample experienced some deprivation, with 35 percent experiencing moderate deprivation and 28 percent experiencing severe deprivation.



Energy

More than half of the people in the sample (52%) experienced some level of Energy deprivation (31% severe and 21% moderate). Disparities were observed by location, with more respondents in rural areas experiencing severe deprivation compared to those in urban areas.



Environment

A majority of respondents (87%) faced some level of deprivation in Environment, with 31 percent experiencing moderate deprivation and 56 percent severe deprivation.



Family Planning

Almost half of respondents in the sample experienced some level of deprivation in Family Planning (48%). More men than women were assessed as severely deprived due to their lack of engagement in family planning.



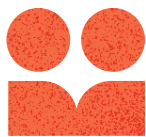
Food

Thirteen percent of respondents were categorised as severely deprived in Food while 41 percent were categorised as 'Gat Enaf' (did not meet threshold for deprivation). More men than women in the sample experienced moderate or severe deprivation. Nearly 64 percent of respondents aged 18 to 29 experienced moderate or severe deprivation compared with people in other ages groups (56% of those aged 30 to 50, and 49% of people 60 and above).



Health

Nearly 28 percent of respondents experienced moderate or severe deprivation in Health. A higher proportion of people with disability and people over the age of 60 were severely deprived in Health compared to people without disability and younger age groups, respectively.



Relationships

More than half (54%) of respondents experienced severe deprivation in the Relationships dimension. Nearly 63 percent of women met threshold for severe deprivation compared to 46 percent men.



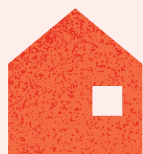
Safety

Nearly 75 percent of respondents experienced some level of deprivation in Safety, with more women in the sample experiencing severe deprivation than men.



Sanitation

Sanitation deprivation was the most common type of deprivation experienced by people surveyed, with 82 percent experiencing severe deprivation. Almost all women in the sample (93%) experienced severe deprivation, which was higher than for men (73%). Respondents between 18 and 29 years of age were the most severely deprived in Sanitation.



Shelter

Nearly 47 percent of the people in the sample experienced moderate or severe deprivation. More men (50%) than women (44%) in the sample experienced some deprivation in Shelter.



Time use

Eight out of ten people in the sample experienced some level of deprivation in the Time use dimension. Women, people with a disability, and respondents between 30 – 59 years in the sample were more likely to experience severe deprivation.



Voice

Most people in the sample had some level of deprivation in the Voice dimension (83%). Higher percentage of respondents aged 18-29 (90%) experienced some deprivation in Voice compared to respondents aged 30- 59 (79%) and 60 and above (65%). People living in urban areas in the sample (45%) were more likely to be severely deprived in Voice than people in rural areas (36%).



Water

Three out of ten respondents experienced severe deprivation in Water. Just four percent of people experienced moderate deprivation. People living with a disability were considerably more affected in this dimension.



Work

Nearly 88 percent of respondents experienced some level of Work deprivation with 31 percent moderately deprived and 57 percent severely deprived. People living with a disability in the sample were more likely to be severely deprived than those without.



Introduction

Dimensions

Other Analysis
Approaches

Next Steps

OVERVIEW OF EQUALITY INSIGHTS

Equality Insights is a quantitative, individual-level, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty, underpinned by research collaborations commencing in 2008, and built on multi-year programs of work. IWDA established *Equality Insights* as a flagship program in August 2020 to build on previous work on the *Individual Deprivation Measure* (IDM). The measure was developed to provide an alternative to household-level measurement of poverty, with the objective that routine poverty measurement provides data that can be disaggregated to show how poverty varies for different groups and whether it disproportionately affects people based on gender, sociocultural background, age, disability status or other demographic characteristics.⁸ It was designed to provide a measure that could be widely used across contexts and over time. Grounded in feminist principles, rights and capabilities, and lived experience of poverty, the measure and associated survey has been reviewed⁹, audited¹⁰, tested through use in seven countries, and iteratively adapted.^v

Equality Insights as a measure assesses multidimensional poverty by considering fifteen dimensions of life—Clothing, Education, Energy, Environment, Family Planning, Food, Health, Relationships, Safety, Sanitation, Shelter, Time Use, Voice, Water, and Work. It also assesses financial circumstances by measuring assets. The dimensions measured by *Equality Insights* were informed by the views of nearly 3,000 people with lived experience of poverty across six countries regarding how poverty should be defined and measured, and what needed to change for them to no longer experience poverty.¹¹

The combination of what is measured and how it is measured resolves a number of recognised limitations associated with household-level measurement and provides new insights into material, social, economic, and environmental factors shaping poverty and inequality. Collecting primary data from individual adults enables disaggregation and analysis by gender, age, disability, rural/urban location, and other characteristics as relevant, as well as the intersections of these. This makes it possible to see the implications of overlapping barriers facing particular individuals, and how patterns of deprivation vary.¹² Sampling every adult in a household enables analysis of differences in poverty among household members.¹³ Analysing differences inside households helps to reveal the needs and constraints of the poorest individuals. It can also identify the ‘invisible

poor’ – poor individuals who live in wealthier households and so are missed when using household-level circumstances to determine poverty status and target poverty reduction interventions.¹⁴ Understanding within-household differences is also important for accuracy and completeness given an estimated one-third of global inequality lives within the household.¹⁵

By generating data that can be disaggregated by gender, age, disability and other characteristics that shape individual circumstances, *Equality Insights* enables analysis that can inform targeted and responsive policies and programs. The insights it reveals can be used to address barriers and inequalities, monitor what is changing, for whom, and support countries to realise the global commitment to leave no one behind.

Equality Insights is a versatile tool that can be adapted to different scenarios and challenges imposed during data collection. As an individual-level, gender-sensitive measure of multidimensional poverty, *Equality Insights* can be assessed using a longer face-to-face survey (*Equality Insights Plus*) or a shorter phone-survey, *Equality Insights Rapid*, described in the next section.

EQUALITY INSIGHTS RAPID

The COVID-19 pandemic led to an increase in levels of global poverty.¹⁶ Decision makers need data about the circumstances of specific groups—including women and girls, people with disability and those living in poverty—to understand how economic recovery is progressing and translating into outcomes for people, and whether, how, and for whom response efforts are leading to recovery. Currently, substantial data gaps in the Pacific region limit information about the circumstances of these groups. Such data can support decision makers to focus action where it is most needed and can make the most difference, while also supporting accountability.

However, the COVID-19 context also increased the difficulty of obtaining up-to-date data via traditional face-to-face data collection methods. In response, the *Equality Insights* team developed a new variant of the existing *Equality Insights* survey for phone-based administration. The methodological adaptation work involved extensive engagement with literature and evidence relevant to poverty measurement, survey modalities, gender, and the dimensions assessed by *Equality Insights*. It was supported by a Global Technical Advisory Group, including statistical

^v As part of IWDA's *Equality Insights* program, statistical performance of IDM items in five countries was reviewed to inform item reduction for the *Equality Insights Plus* face-to-face survey, and provided a base for developing *Equality Insights Rapid*, a shorter phone-based variant. See *Equality Insights Rapid: Tool Development Report*. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/equality-insights-rapid-tool-development-report/>

experts from the Pacific Community (SPC), UN Women, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Food Programme (WFP) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), as well as regional and global gender experts and potential users. The process of developing *Equality Insights Rapid* as a global tool is detailed in *Equality Insights Rapid: Tool Development Report*.^{vi}

Equality Insights Rapid retains key conceptual and methodological strengths of the longer *Equality Insights* face-to-face survey such as:

- individual-level data collection from all adult household members aged 18 years and older, to enable insight into differences within households, plus a brief household survey completed by one household member only, to efficiently obtain data about circumstances shared by all household members;
- assessment of 15 dimensions of life that were important to people with lived experience of poverty, plus data about assets (to provide insight into financial deprivation), and demographic information, to enable disaggregation by gender, age, disability and other characteristics as relevant;
- assessment of poverty on a scale, to recognise different levels of deprivation and severity.

The Pacific presents some unique challenges for non-face-to-face surveying, given geography (multiple small islands), remoteness and more limited internet and mobile phone penetration compared to other regions.^{vii} The decision to use Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) for *Equality Insights Rapid* required the development of a significantly shorter survey than the *Equality Insights* survey used for face-to-face data collection. Achieving a short survey that covers fifteen dimensions of life plus assets and demographic questions inevitably involves loss of detail and nuance. There are also fewer questions across which to separate the circumstances of respondents. For this reason, *Equality Insights Rapid* assesses individual circumstances on a three-point scale rather than the four-point scale used for the face-to-face *Equality Insights* survey. It can be considered a 'red-flagging tool' that identifies moderate to severe deprivation at a point in time. This alerts policy makers to areas or particular social groups that may require further attention, and strengthens evidence

about the circumstances of individuals to inform a more inclusive recovery.

The first use of this new survey instrument in Solomon Islands is a practical test of the result, in a specific context. The *Equality Insights* team will assess the overall performance of this new survey and publish analysis of learning and measurement implications, consistent with IWDA's ongoing commitment to strengthen individual-level gender-sensitive poverty measurement.

THE INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT FOR THIS REPORT

The *Equality Insights Rapid* survey undertaken in Solomon Islands is relevant to various international, regional and national priorities. Understanding and addressing the relationship between poverty and gender has been a global priority for some time. The need to improve gender- and age-disaggregated data on poverty, and develop statistical approaches that help to make visible the factors influencing vulnerability to poverty for particular groups has also been specifically acknowledged.¹⁷

Agenda 2030 and agreement of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has increased the demand for disaggregated data, through specific requirements for such data and the overarching commitment to 'Leave No One Behind' in achieving the goals. Seeing the circumstances of different groups in data is a foundation for understanding who is benefiting from development, in what ways and to what extent, and who is being left behind. Indicators for SDG 1, on ending poverty, include data disaggregated by gender about poverty "in all its dimensions according to national definitions".¹⁸ At the time the indicators were determined, there was not a globally agreed methodology for individual-level measurement of multidimensional poverty. However, the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the annual multilateral process for reviewing progress on Agenda 2030, has recognised the link between visibility of specific groups in data and adequacy of measurement: "Investment in data and capacity is also needed for adequate measurement... If the most vulnerable are not visible in statistics, there will not be appropriate policy action".¹⁹

The World Bank, a custodian agency and focal point for SDG indicators and data on poverty, has also recognised the need for more comprehensive data on how poverty affects individuals, including insight into

vi The Tool Development Report captures the thinking that informed Rapid's developments. Some further decisions and adjustments to the survey were made in finalising the global instrument and contextualising the survey for Solomon Islands.

vii A background paper on remote surveying in the Pacific Islands region informed decision making and is available on request.

differences between individuals inside households.^{viii}

Disaggregated data relevant to implementing and tracking progress on the SDGs is also prioritised in regional and national strategies and frameworks, and UN agencies operating in the region have identified enhancing capacity for collecting disaggregated data and analysis as a regional priority.²⁰ The latest UNESCAP Report on SDG Progress in Asia and the Pacific (2022) noted that:

The need to reach those who are furthest behind has never been greater... Average progress in the region disproportionately excludes some groups with distinct demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Those furthest behind, including women, persons with disabilities, rural populations and poorer households, are also facing increased vulnerabilities... A better understanding of development outcomes for distinct population groups and intersecting vulnerabilities is key to a fairer recovery. The SDGs cannot be achieved without protecting the most vulnerable, many of whom have been particularly affected by the pandemic.²¹

The Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics outlines regional priorities for strengthening the production, analysis, dissemination and use of quality gender data, to guide country planning. The Roadmap recognises *Equality Insights*, in its earlier iteration as the Individual Deprivation Measure, as a ‘specialised survey that addresses gender data gaps’, alongside other multi-topic surveys such as the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Demographic Health Survey (DHS).²² At the national level, the Solomon Islands Government’s *Plan for the Sustainable Social and Human Development Sector, National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) 2015-2035* confirms the importance of gender statistics in improving the capacity of the statistical system to accurately and fully describe the activities of the population.

The Solomon Islands National Development Strategy (NDS 2016 – 2035) integrates the SDGs in planning and localises them to the national context, in particular intending to eradicate poverty. The NDS focuses on enhancing two critical areas, social and economic livelihoods, and on achieving these, will focus medium and long-term actions on five areas: economic growth, poverty alleviation, quality health and education, environmentally sustainable

development, and good governance. In 2020, Solomon Islands presented its inaugural Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on implementation of the SDGs, which noted that although poverty rates had decreased for 2019, they still remained high in rural areas and were increasingly prevalent in fragile contexts²³. The report also highlighted how limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, malnutrition, food insecurity, and low levels of education exacerbated poverty conditions, especially in rural settings. Both the NDS and the 2020 VNR point to the relevance of a multidimensional approach to poverty, to tackle both causes and effects. These priorities informed Solomon Islands’ interest in undertaking the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey to assess an individual-level approach to multidimensional poverty measurement.

METHODOLOGY

Survey instruments, study design, and implementation procedures of *Equality Insights Rapid* were informed by global standards and contextualised in consultation with in-country stakeholders. The information below provides an overview of the methodology utilised in Solomon Islands.

Survey design and testing

Surveys for both households and individuals were designed using *Equality Insights Rapid* instruments (see *Equality Insights Rapid: Tool Development Report* published in March 2022). Input from in-country stakeholders was used to revise the survey, including the removal of questions identified as irrelevant or impractical for the Solomon Islands context, and the addition of questions relevant to stakeholders. Minimal changes were made to the survey, with the most notable being the removal of questions related to biological sex and the expansion of a question about control over daily life. Survey response options were contextualised, particularly with regards to shelter materials and energy sources. The survey was translated from English to Pijin and back, before being piloted. Pilot feedback was reviewed, resulting in slight edits to the Pijin survey. Survey training took place from 25 April to 6 May, 2022, with support from IWDA. During the pilot training stage, enumerators tested the household survey and methodology and became more familiar with the survey, allowing for additional minor edits to the Pijin version and enabling deeper understanding about the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey and study design.

viii Crawford, J (2023) provides a recent summary of World Bank statements regarding the need to get below household-level data in the Australian Feminist Foreign Policy Coalition Issue Paper No. 10. https://iwda.org.au/assets/files/AFFPC_Issues_Paper_February_2023_Gender-and-Poverty-as-a-Feminist-Foreign-Policy-priority.pdf.

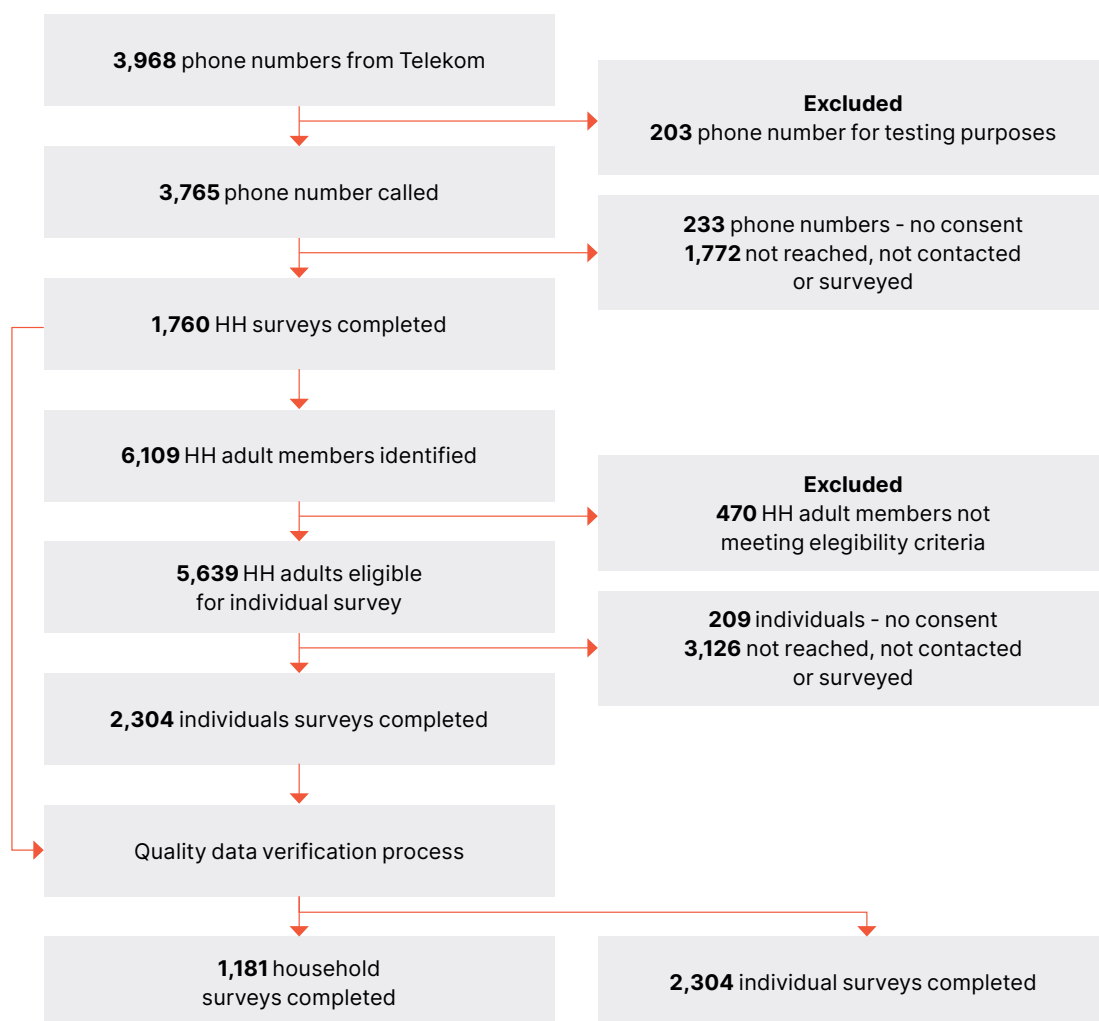
Sampling

A multi-stage probabilistic sampling design was utilised. In the first stage, 3,968 phone numbers were randomly selected by Telekom, the largest telecommunications provider in Solomon Islands. The allocation of those numbers was proportionate to estimated population sizes per province, and province allocation was determined based on the location of the sim card registration. While 203 phone numbers were used for testing purposes, the remaining 3,765 were called during household data collection, as described in Diagram 1.

The household phone survey respondents provided household roster information, which was used to determine eligibility of household members for the individual survey using the criteria described below.

A total of 1,760 household surveys were completed (47%), 233 household respondents did not provide consent (6%), and 1,772 were not successfully contacted and/or surveyed (47%). A second data collection stage included two waves of surveying eligible individual respondents from 916 and 844 households respectively. Of the 6,109 adult household members identified through the household surveys, 5,639 were eligible for the individual survey. A total of 2,304 eligible individuals who consented were successfully surveyed. An additional 209 individual respondents did not provide consent and were not surveyed. The remaining eligible persons could not be reached, contacted, or surveyed. Four individuals who had been surveyed were removed from the data set in the process of data cleaning and verification.

Diagram 1. Data process flow Equality Insights Rapid



Eligibility criteria

Households were eligible to participate in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey if at least one household member holds an active Telekom sim card that was accessible during the time of data collection.

Individuals were eligible for the household survey if they met the following criteria:

- Holder of an active Telekom sim card
- Knowledgeable member of the household (including the demographic details of other household members and general household infrastructure)
- Aged 18 years or older
- Able to communicate independently by phone
- Speaks Pijin, English, or another language that can be spoken by the data collection team. During the interview, the enumerators mostly used the Pijin language (99%), while one percent used either Kwara'ae Language or English. Nearly five percent of the surveys required complete oral translation for example from Pijin to Kwara'ae Language.
- Willing to provide consent to participate in the survey

Individuals were eligible for the individual survey if they met the following criteria:

- Member of a household where at least one household member completed the household survey
- Sleeps in the same home as the household survey respondent for at least four nights per week, on average
- Identified as an adult household member by the household respondent
- Able to communicate independently by phone
- Speaks Pijin, English, or another language that can be spoken by the data collection team
- Willing to provide consent to participate in the survey

In addition to the key eligibility criteria outlined above, it is important to consider phone ownership and coverage in Solomon Islands, as neither are universal. Multiple households and different household members may share a sim card or phone. Moreover, phones may only be turned on during certain times of day.

According to the Telecommunications Commission Solomon Islands (TCSI), in 2020, mobile phone coverage represented 59 percent of the total population. However, one of the main challenges regarding network coverage, connectivity and reliability of the service is the country's geographical landscape, with more than 900 islands and a dispersed population, imposing more pronounced access barriers to rural settings. For instance, residents of rural areas in the eastern province had to travel long distances to access mobile phones and internet services before the installation of ten 3G-capable mobile towers in Makira and Choiseul in 2021^{ix}.

Communication to the community to promote awareness of the survey and to encourage the availability of potential respondents was provided through the *Solomon Star* newspaper and radio announcements.

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

Data collection for *Equality Insights Rapid* was carried out via a call centre based in Honiara, set up by Dignity Pasifik. The call centre included one project coordinator, three supervisors, one support staff, and 21 enumerators. From 30 May to 30 August 2020, enumerators were assigned households to call at random. During the introduction and screening process, enumerators disclosed their gender and identity to the respondents. This allowed the respondents to indicate if they preferred to speak to a different enumerator.

Household survey

During survey implementation, the first step involved connecting with a member of the household. Almost half of the households surveyed were successfully contacted with just one call (47%). For 21 percent of cases, two calls were needed, 24 percent required between three and five calls, and seven percent required between six and seven calls. On average, it took 2.3 calls (S.D: 1.65) to complete an interview. Among the households that could not be contacted during the first three calls, the most common reason was that their phone was powered off. Effective mobile phone access is influenced by electricity access. In 2020, less than 20 percent of the population were connected to grid electricity and were mostly based in Honiara.^{24,25}

ix <https://www.tcsi.org.sb/index.php/latest-news/115-makira-choiseul-people-ready-for-better-internet-access>

Individual survey

Based on the information provided by the interviewee in the household survey stage, rounds of individual calls were made to the members of the households that met the survey eligibility criteria. It typically took more calls to complete an individual interview than to complete the household survey, with an average of 2.80 calls (S.D: 1.95). The biggest proportion of successful surveys (38%) required only one call, while 18 percent required two calls, and 30 percent required between three and five calls. Around 14 percent of individuals required between six and seven calls.

DEMOGRAPHICS

After data cleaning and verification processes, the survey gathered responses from 2,300 participants belonging to 1,181 households. More than half of the households in the sample (57%) have between 1 and 3 adult members, with an average (mean) of 3.5 people surveyed per household and a median of three. Table 1 provides greater detail about the number of adults surveyed per household.

Table 1. People surveyed per household

Eligible adults surveyed per household	Number of households	Percentage
1	53	4.49
2	353	29.89
3	264	22.35
4	234	19.81
5	130	11.01
6	66	5.59
7-10	81	6.86

This report disaggregates analysis of the 15 dimensions used to assess multidimensional poverty by four key individual characteristics that helps to understand how poverty and inequality affect individuals differently. The first characteristic is gender, for which survey respondents were asked whether they identified as a man, woman or Gelegele.^x The question was framed to allow a numerical response to protect the respondent's privacy. About half of the respondents in the sample (53%) identified as a man^{xi}. Second is age, with the age of people in the sample ranging from 18 to 82 with a median age of 33 years old. Age is a continuous variable but organised into three categories for reporting purposes: 18-29 (representing 40% of respondents), 30-59 (representing 55% of respondents), and 60 and above (representing 5% of the sample), see Table 2 below.

Disability is the third individual feature by which this report disaggregates and shares insights. In total, 10 percent of respondents in the sample have a disability. As the ability to communicate independently by phone was a requirement for participation, the survey may underrepresent the experiences of people with disability that impacts communication.

x Gelegele are persons who identify as either transgender or gay or men who traditionally perform female roles in society.

xi One respondent who identified as Gelegele has been excluded from statistical analyses because the sample size is too small to make meaningful comparisons with other groups. Further analysis by individual characteristics excluded respondents who either chose not to answer or were unsure about their age and disability status.

Table 2. Respondent's key demographic characteristics

Characteristics	Number of respondents	Percentage
Gender		
Man	1,207	52.52
Woman	1,091	47.48
Age		
18-29	915	39.96
30-44	843	36.81
45-59	425	18.56
60+	107	4.67
Disability		
Without a disability	2,040	89.67
With a disability	235	10.33
Location		
Urban	1,209	52.61
Rural	1,089	47.39

Disability was assessed using the Washington Group short set²⁶ which measures functional limitations across six areas: difficulty seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communicating. In this report, individuals are identified as having a disability if they reported "having a lot of difficulty or could not do at all" in response to any of the questions. It is possible for some people to experience multiple limitations, as they are not mutually exclusive. Table 3 shows that among the respondents, the most common limitations were difficulty seeing (4%), even when wearing glasses, and difficulty remembering or concentrating (4%).

Table 3. Respondent's type of disability

Disability	Respondents	Percentage
Seeing	94	4.09
Remembering	93	4.05
Walking or climbing steps	84	3.66
Hearing	20	0.87
Communicating	18	0.78
Self-care	16	0.70

The final characteristic is location, with 53 percent of the people in the sample living in urban areas. Following the SINSO definition, for analytical purposes, urban areas include the Honiara town council and all provincial administrative centres except Renell-Bellona²⁷ as described in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Respondents distribution by Province and location

Province	Capital city	Location	Number respondents	Percentage
Guadalcanal Province	Honiara	Urban	258	43.95
	Other	Rural	329	56.05
	Total Province		587	25.54
Malaita Province	Auki	Urban	189	40.47
	Other	Rural	278	59.53
	Total Province		467	20.32
Capital Territory	Capital territory	Urban	458	100
	Total Province		458	19.93
Western Province	Gizo	Urban	71	25.63
	Other	Rural	206	74.37
	Total Province		277	12.05
Makira-Ulawa Province	Kirakira	Urban	69	50.36
	Other	Rural	68	49.64
	Total Province		137	5.96
Central Province	Tulagi	Urban	58	51.33
	Other	Rural	55	48.67
	Total Province		113	4.92
Isabel Province	Buala	Urban	40	44.44
	Other	Rural	50	55.45
	Total Province		90	3.92
Choiseul Province	Taro	Urban	31	37.8
	Other	Rural	51	62.2
	Total Province		82	3.57
Temotu Province	Lata	Urban	35	45.45
	Other	Rural	42	54.55
	Total Province		77	3.35
Rennell and Bellona Province	Tigoa	Rural	10	100
	Total Province		10	0.44

WEIGHTING

Given the pandemic context and the need to collect gender-sensitive poverty data to support COVID-19 recovery, conducting a phone-based survey in Solomon Islands was the most suitable approach despite limitations such as need for brevity and restriction on the number of questions that can be asked, and the difficulty of covering some sensitive topics by phone. In practice, several factors affected the data collection process in Solomon Islands, such as limited coverage of the population as a result of using a phone-based sampling frame, limited mobile telecommunication coverage and power outages. These factors resulted in a sample that is not statistically representative of the population of Solomon Islands.

Given these limitations, a conservative approach was adopted and sampling weights have not been applied to the analyses. Therefore, the report presents information as it pertains to the sample, but does not generalise these findings to the broader population.

Although statistical methods could extend the sample to a population level, this approach needs to be explored further in collaboration with SINSO due to its technical requirements and the potential risk to magnify existing sample bias. Consequently, confidence intervals and statistical significance of results are not presented in this report.

Despite these limitations, the data provide a rich and nuanced picture that can be explored at dimension level and disaggregated to illuminate both the composition and drivers of poverty and inequality for people in Solomon Islands. As *Equality Insights* is an individual-level survey, data also reveals insights about the relationships between personal characteristics and circumstances that are not otherwise available when measuring at a household level. These insights bring visibility to lived experience, which matters for inclusion, legitimacy and accountability and make these insights invaluable for planning and implementing public policies and social programs.

Introduction



Dimensions

Other Analysis
Approaches

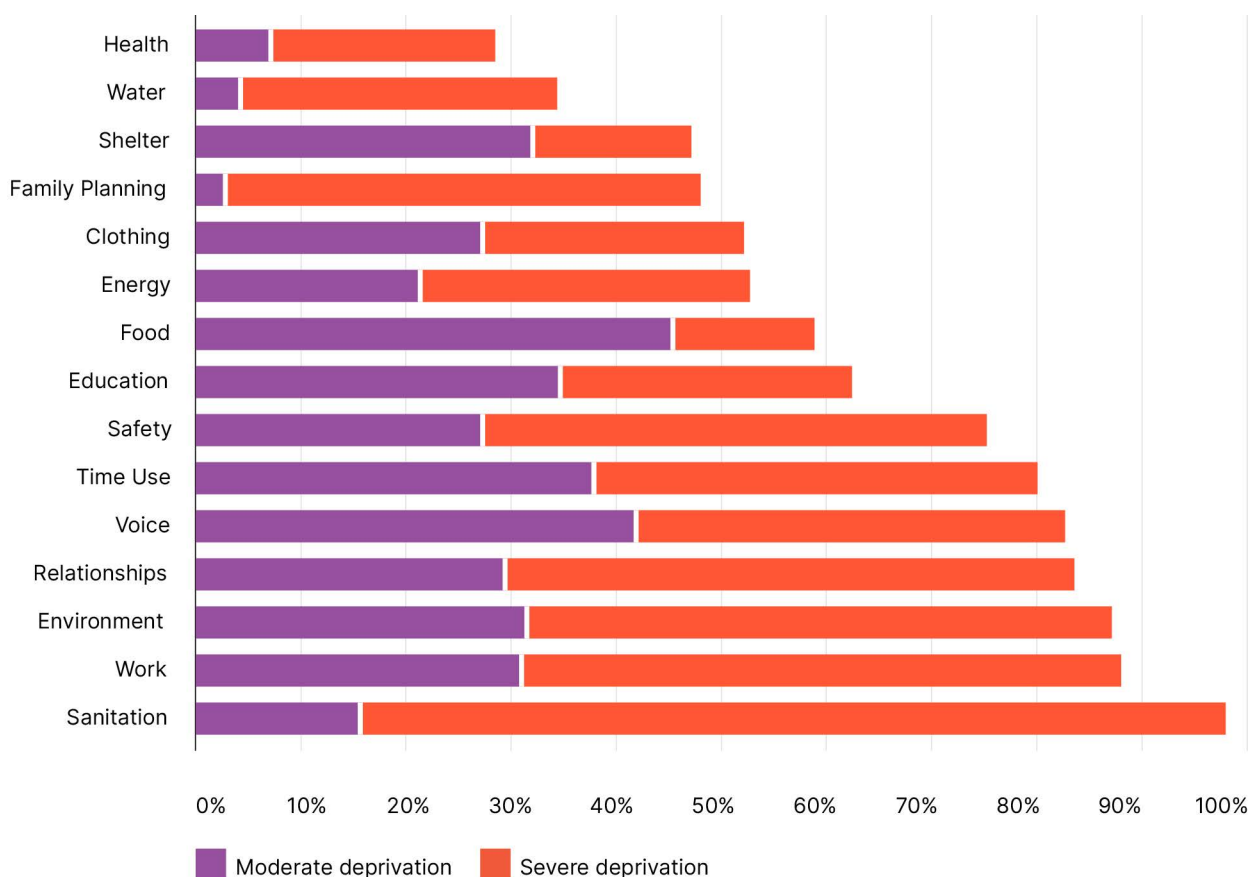
Appendix

OVERVIEW OF DIMENSIONS

Equality Insights Rapid measures deprivation across multiple dimensions of life, and is designed to recognise different levels of deprivation within these dimensions. Figure 1 shows the proportion of individuals sampled who met the threshold for moderate and severe deprivation within each of these dimensions. Caution is advised in interpreting relative frequencies of deprivation across dimensions, as it is important to understand the respective thresholds per dimension (available in subsequent tables describing dimension scoring thresholds).

To better understand how and which individuals are experiencing poverty, the following section presents the results by dimension in detail and disaggregates the analysis by age, gender, location, and disability. Additional insights about underlying experiences of deprivation are also provided for each dimension. A further breakdown of the dimensions by province is available in the Appendix.

Figure 1. Percentage of people experiencing deprivation across each dimension

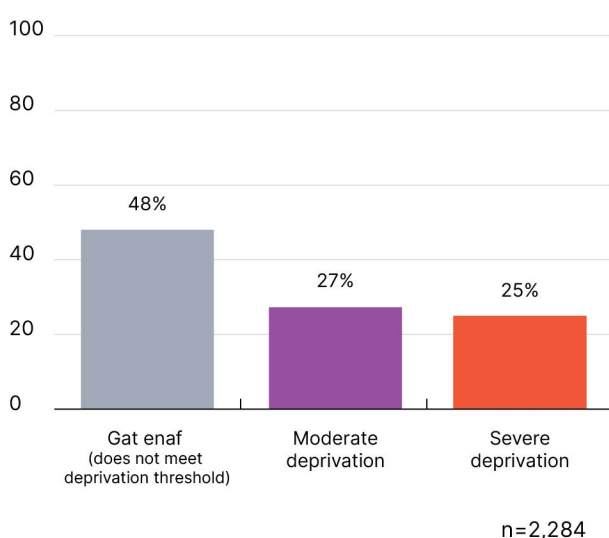


Clothing



Adequate clothing is a human right,²⁸ and an important dimension of multidimensional poverty as clothing influences a person's physical appearance and social circumstances. Lack of protective clothing can lead to unhealthy sun, wind, or cold exposure and lack of appropriate footwear can lead to injury. Clothing and footwear can also reveal someone's social status and lack of adequate clothing can be a marker of poverty. In many contexts, these social expectations are highly gendered, and often more complex for women and girls.^{29,30,31}

Figure 2. Percentage of people in each category of Clothing



The Clothing dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey asks respondents questions related to three main areas: 1) ownership of sufficient clothing/ footwear, 2) extent to which available clothing/ footwear provides protection from the weather and 3) social appropriateness of the clothing and footwear available.

Based on responses to the survey questions, respondents are categorised as experiencing 'severe deprivation' in the Clothing dimension (Table 5) if they indicate they do not have at least two pairs of footwear (including boots, shoes, sandals, or thongs/ flip flops) that are the right size and appropriate for their needs, or they do not have clothing and footwear that offer protection from the weather. The thresholds for sufficient footwear vary in different contexts and reflect individual needs, practices and norms.^{xii} Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* indicate that they have appropriate clothing always or most of the time and have at least two pairs of footwear and clothes that provide good protection from the weather.

Table 5. Scoring thresholds for Clothing dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Not having at least two pairs of footwear OR Having clothing and footwear that provides <i>no protection</i>
Moderate deprivation	Having appropriate clothing <i>sometimes or never</i> OR Having clothing and footwear that provides <i>some protection</i>
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Having appropriate clothing <i>most of the time or always</i> AND Having at least two pairs of footwear AND Having clothing and footwear that provides <i>good or excellent protection</i>

xii Possession of two pairs of footwear as a threshold for deprivation scoring in the Clothing dimension has been adapted and extended from the [Sphere Standards](#) which require a minimum two full sets of clothing per person under the Shelter and settlement standards. The previous IDM study in Solomon Islands (2020), which included possession of two pairs of footwear as a threshold for deprivation, found variability across gender and age demographic variables.

In total, 27 percent of respondents experienced moderate deprivation and 25 percent severe deprivation (Figure 2). Almost half of the people in the sample were scored as *Gat enaf* and did not meet the threshold for Clothing deprivation (48%). When levels of deprivation are disaggregated by gender, age, disability and location in the sample (Figure 3), women were more likely to be severely deprived

(32% of women compared to 19% of men). Younger people were more likely to be moderately deprived in Clothing (32% compared with 16% of people 60 years and older). Thirty percent of people from rural areas were severely deprived in the Clothing dimension compared to only 21 percent of people from urban areas.

Figure 3. Percentage of people in each category of Clothing deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

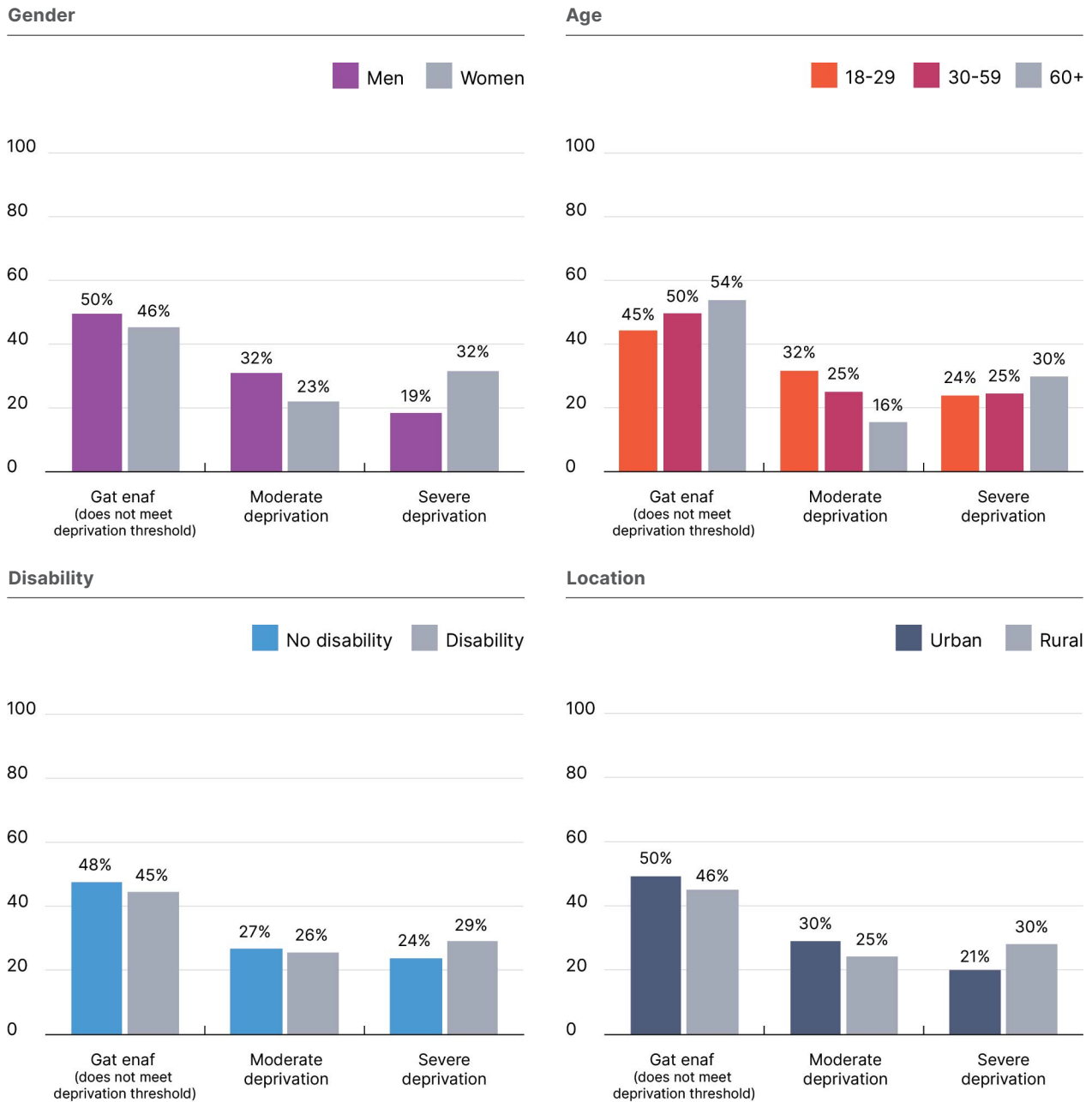
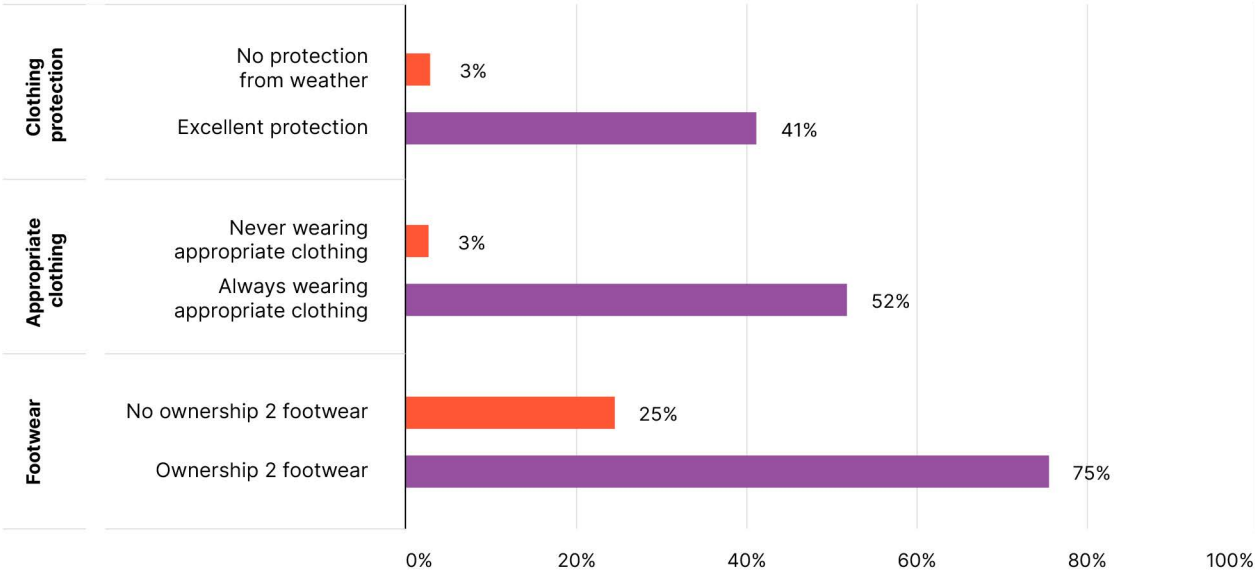


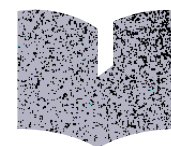
Figure note: A previous version of this report included incorrect figures in the Clothing deprivation desegregated by individual characteristics.

Additional findings for Clothing deprivation

Severe deprivation in the Clothing dimension is primarily driven by a lack of ownership of footwear (Figure 4). Nearly 25 percent of people in the sample reported not having at least two pairs of footwear that were the right size and appropriate for their needs. This was particularly the case for women (31% compared to 18% men) and people in rural areas (29% rural and 20% urban) (not shown in the figure).

Figure 4. Percentage of people per question in clothing dimension

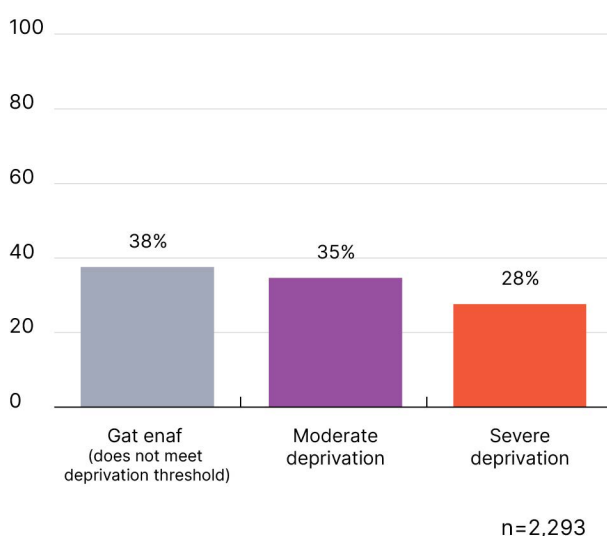




Education

Education is an important dimension of multidimensional poverty because low levels of education can hinder economic prosperity.^{xiii} Globally, quality education is key to escaping poverty. However, poverty itself is a major barrier to education³².

Figure 5. Percentage of people within each category of Education deprivation



The Education dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures two themes: 1) education level and 2) functional literacy.

Education level measures the highest level of education completed. Functional literacy measures a respondent's self-reported ability to read texts they encounter in regular life such as newspapers, government forms, or instructions.

Based on responses to the survey questions, people were categorised as experiencing severe deprivation in the Education dimension (Table 6) if they indicated that they did not finish primary school, or that they cannot read or have a lot of difficulty reading texts they encounter in daily life.

Table 6. Scoring thresholds for Education dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Did not finish primary school OR a lot of difficulty reading or cannot read at all
Moderate deprivation	Did not finish upper secondary OR some difficulty reading
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Completed upper secondary or higher AND No difficulty reading

Overall, 63 percent of people in the sample experienced some deprivation, with 35 percent scoring as moderately deprived, and 28 percent as severely deprived in the Education dimension (Figure 5). The remaining 38 percent of respondents were scored as *Gat enaf* and did not meet the threshold for any level of deprivation because they had completed upper secondary education and reported no difficulty reading.

Analysing differences by gender (Figure 6) shows that the proportion of women experiencing severe deprivation was six percentage points higher than that of men (31% for women compared to 25% for men).

Analysing differences by age, only 15 percent of people between 18 and 29 years of age experienced severe deprivation, and 39 percent experienced

xiii [UNESCO study reveals correlation between poverty and education - UNAA](#)

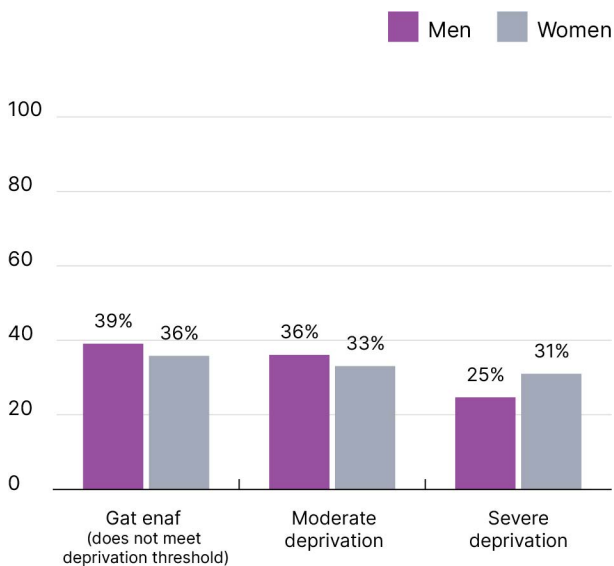
moderate deprivation. However, 61 percent of people aged 60 and over were severely deprived, and 23 percent experienced moderate deprivation. The results suggest that both the accumulation of years of education and the ability to read texts was more limited for the older people in the sample. As noted earlier in this report, these indicators are intended to assess an individual's capability in the Education dimension at the time of the survey. For many people, the majority of their formal education occurs when they are children or young adults. For individuals who completed secondary schooling some time ago, their capability will be influenced by their education access and opportunities in the past. Disaggregation

of results by age is important for gaining insight into the extent to which current capabilities are shaped by differences in educational access and opportunities across time.

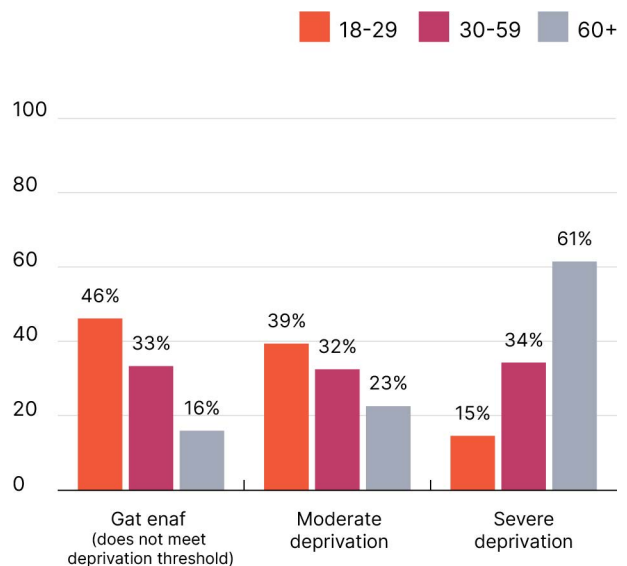
Half (50%) of the people in the sample with disability were severely deprived in Education compared with 25 percent without disability. There was also evidence of greater likelihood of deprivation in the educational dimension for people in rural areas, where 36 percent were severely deprived (compared to 20% in urban areas) and 37 percent were moderately deprived (compared to 33% in urban areas).

Figure 6. Percentage of people in each category of Education deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

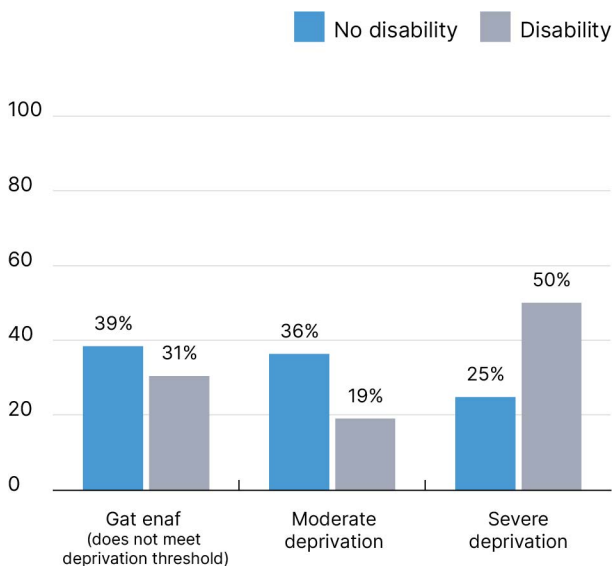
Gender



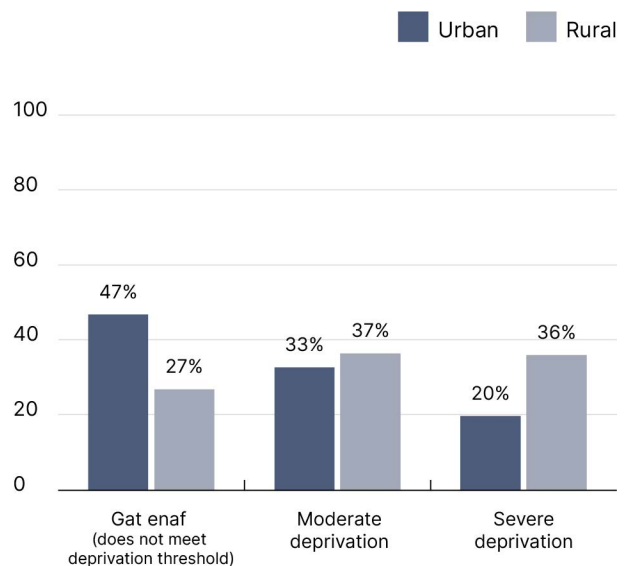
Age



Disability



Location



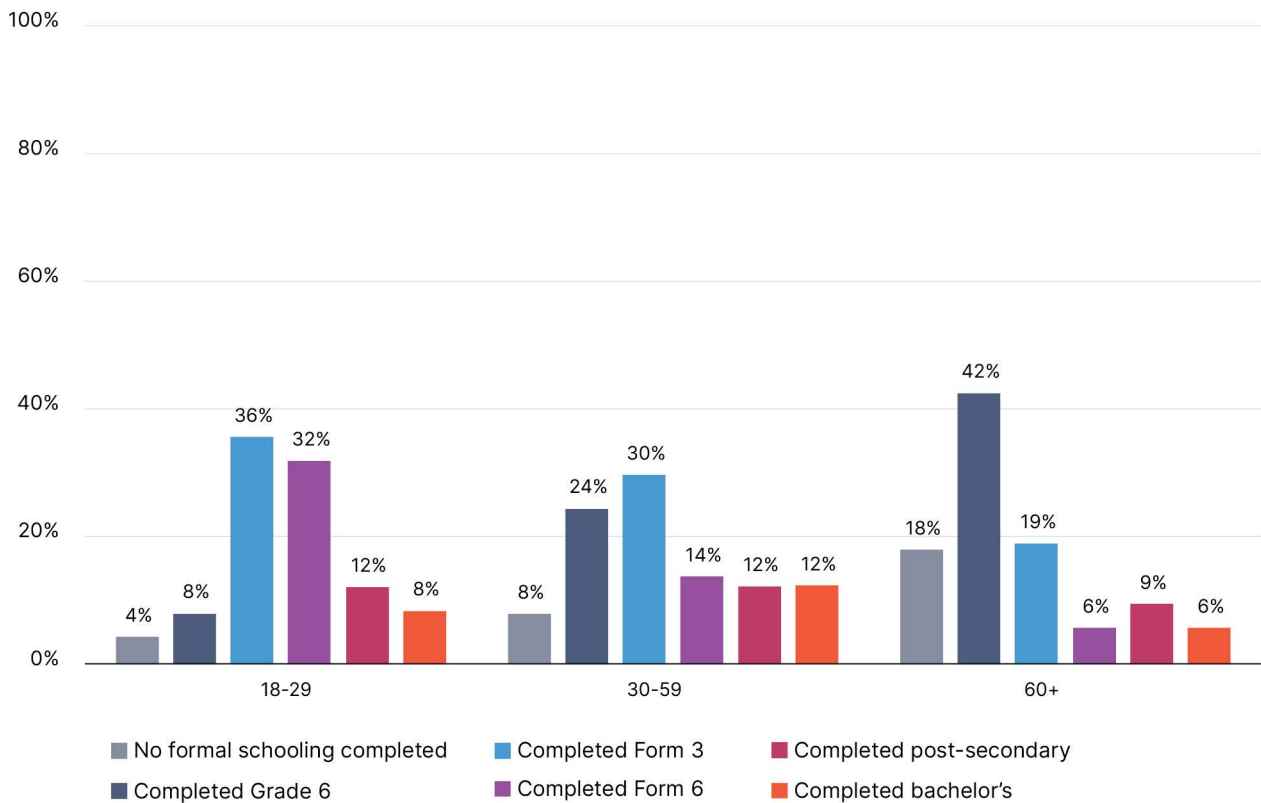
Additional findings for Education deprivation

Closer examination of the Education-related questions revealed that 31 percent of respondents in the sample completed Form three (junior secondary education). Nearly 34 percent of men completed Form three compared to 29 percent women. A smaller percentage (7%) of respondents did not complete any formal schooling, with more women (9%) compared with men (5%) in this group.

Figure 7 provides a breakdown of highest level of education by age group. This figure shows that 42 percent of individuals aged 60 and above have completed Grade six (primary education), while 18 percent did not complete a formal schooling level.

With respect to self-reported functional literacy, 74 percent of respondents in the sample reported no difficulties reading texts, while 25 percent had some or a lot of difficulty, and only one percent of respondents could not read at all. Women reported more challenges with reading or could not read materials such as newspapers, government forms, and instructions (30%) compared with men in the sample (22%) (*not shown in the figure*).

Figure 7. Highest level of education by age range

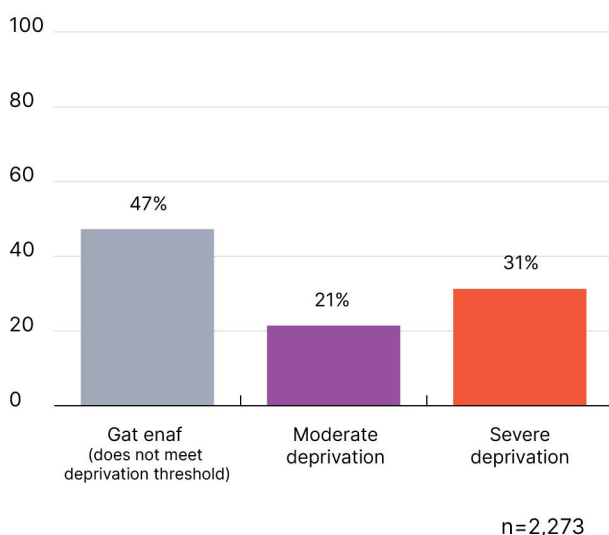


Energy



Energy is measured as a dimension of poverty because unaffordable and unclean energy can have adverse consequences for individuals and communities. Globally, poorer households are more likely to use unclean energy sources such as wood and wood chips which require fuel collection and can result in harmful fumes when burned, especially when ventilation is poor. Gender roles within a household relating to cooking and fuel collection may mean household members are exposed to different levels of harm.³³ Insufficient energy for lighting can have implications for education and home-based work.

Figure 8. Percentage of people within each category of Energy deprivation



The Energy dimension of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures two areas: 1) quality of fuel sources and 2) sufficiency of energy supply to meet lighting and cooking needs. Quality of fuel sources focuses on measuring exposure to unclean fuel sources and is measured both at the household and individual level by triangulating responses to the source of cooking fuel (clean versus unclean), location of cooking (separate room versus shared space), ventilation (whether cooking devices include a fan or chimney), and frequency of performing cooking duties. Sufficiency of energy supply is measured at an individual level to understand energy deprivation within households.

Severe deprivation in energy (Table 7) indicates exposure to unclean cooking fumes through the use of unclean cooking sources or having inadequate energy supplies for cooking and/or lighting needs in the past 30 days. Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* are not exposed to unclean cooking fumes and have energy supplies to meet lighting or cooking needs most of the time.

Table 7. Scoring thresholds for Energy dimension deprivation

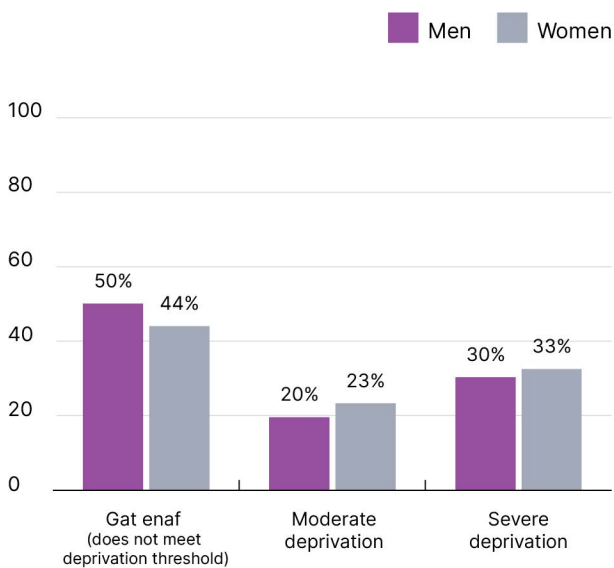
Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Unclean cooking source AND exposed to unclean cooking fumes OR Never had enough energy supplies for cooking and/or lighting needs in past 30 days OR Some of the time had enough energy supplies for cooking AND lighting needs in past 30 days
Moderate deprivation	Some of the time had enough energy supplies for cooking OR lighting needs in past 30 days
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Not exposed to unclean cooking fumes AND At least most of the time had enough energy supplies for cooking AND lighting needs in past 30 days

More than half of people in the sample (52%) met the threshold for experiencing some level of Energy deprivation (31% severe and 21% moderate) (Figure 8). When data is disaggregated by gender, 56 percent of women were moderately or severely deprived, compared with 50 percent of men (Figure 9). Almost one in three respondents in the age ranges of 18-29 and 30-59 experienced severe deprivation (32% and 31% respectively), while 23 percent of those 60 and over met the threshold for

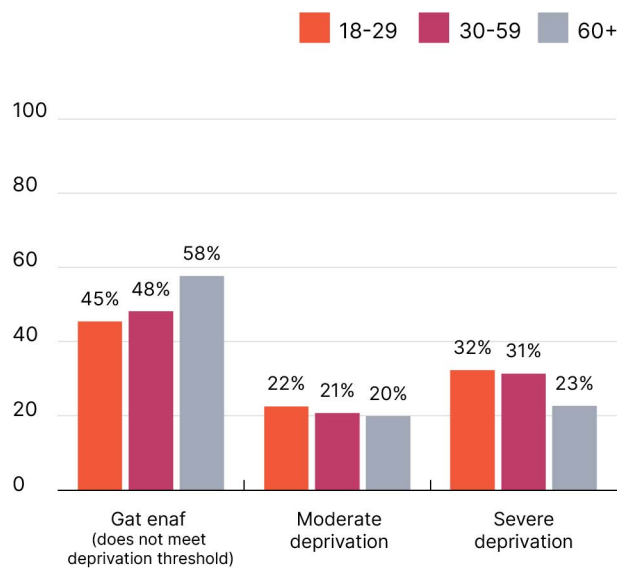
severe deprivation. People with disability experienced higher rates of moderate and severe deprivation compared to people without disability, at 30 percent versus 20 percent and 36 percent versus 31 percent respectively. When this dimension was analysed by location, 36 percent of respondents in rural areas experienced severe deprivation compared to 27 percent of people surveyed in urban areas.

Figure 9. Percentage of people in each category of Energy deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

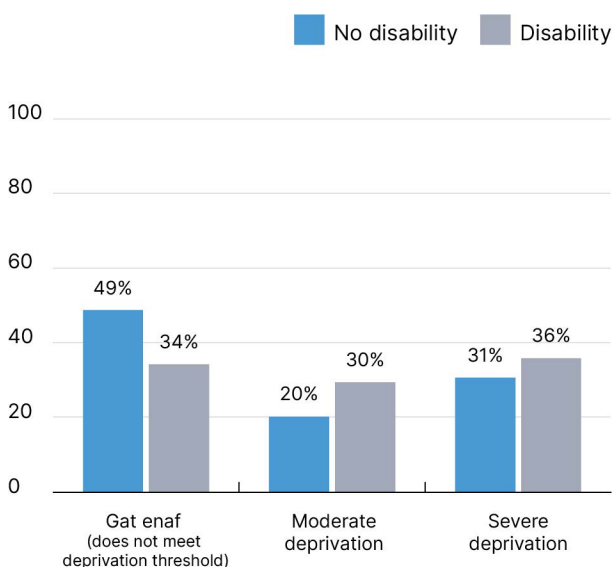
Gender



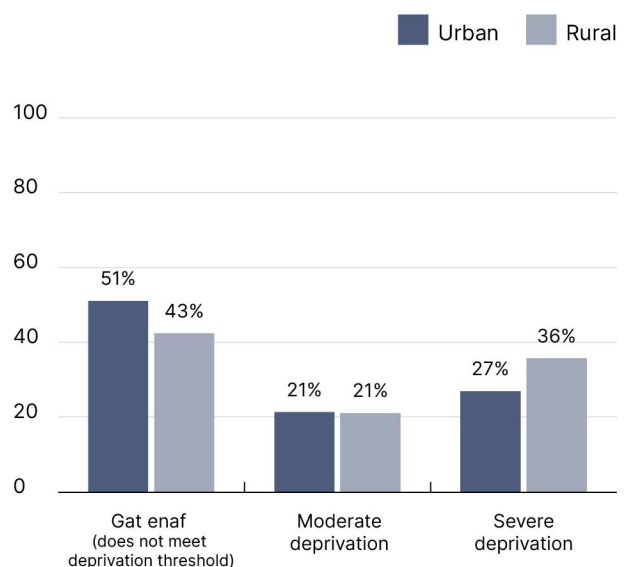
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Energy deprivation

Harmful exposure to cooking fumes is related to the type of fuel used for cooking (clean or unclean), ventilation of cooking space and the frequency of exposure to cooking fumes for individuals who cook and other household members.

Among respondents who cooked, more than half (55%) used wood as the main fuel for cooking. In all, 67 percent reported cooking with unclean fuels, such as wood, pellets or woodchip, and 33 percent with clean fuels such as Natural gas/LPG and electricity.

Regarding frequency of cooking, most people (98%) in the sample cooked for themselves or their household members with some frequency (sometimes, often or always). When disaggregated by gender, more than half of women in the sample (54%) cooked with higher frequency (always or often) compared to men (38%). In contrast, more men (59%) were cooking less often (sometimes) compared to women (45%).

Considering location of cooking, more than half of the households in the sample (53%) prepared meals in a bush kitchen with walls, 20 percent in a separate room in the main house and 12 percent in a separate building attached to the main house, as shown in Figure 10.

By examining the location, frequency of cooking, and ventilation characteristics of the cooking area in relation to the use of clean or unclean fuel sources,

we can gain insight into the potential health hazards posed by exposure to fuel smoke for both respondents and other household members.

A ventilated cooking space can be either an outdoor area without walls, or an indoor area with ventilation systems such as fans or chimneys that help to extract fumes. Figure 11 suggests that more than half of the respondents in the sample that cooked either always or often and with unclean fuels did so in places that were not ventilated (57%) and therefore were at a high risk of exposure to fumes. Meanwhile, 43 percent who cooked with unclean fuels did it in a ventilated area.

Over half of the people in the sample (55%) stated that they always had sufficient energy for cooking in the four weeks prior to the survey. When disaggregated by gender and location, a notable difference is observed between proportions of men in urban and rural areas, with 63 percent of men in rural areas having sufficient energy compared to 56 percent of men in urban areas.

During the four weeks prior to the survey, 49 percent of respondents always had enough energy for lighting needs, while only one percent of respondents in the sample said that they never had sufficient energy to meet lighting needs. A higher proportion of women in urban areas (50%) said they always had sufficient lighting for their needs compared to women in rural areas (34%).

Figure 10. Location of cooking place.

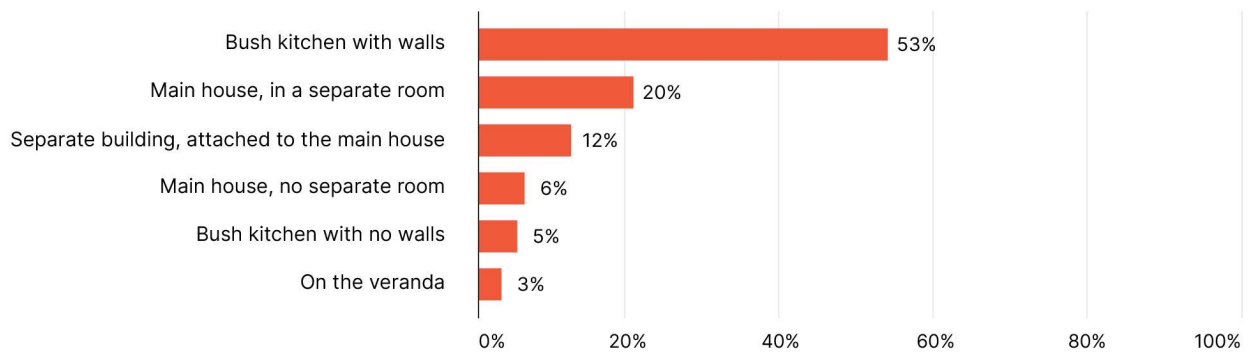
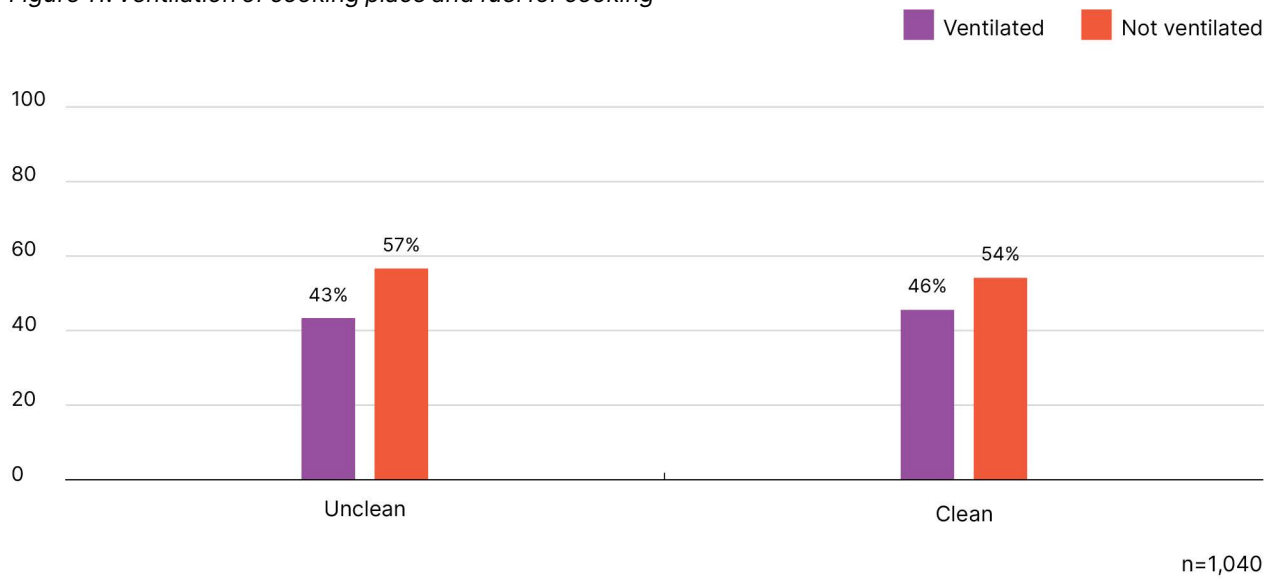


Figure 11. Ventilation of cooking place and fuel for cooking

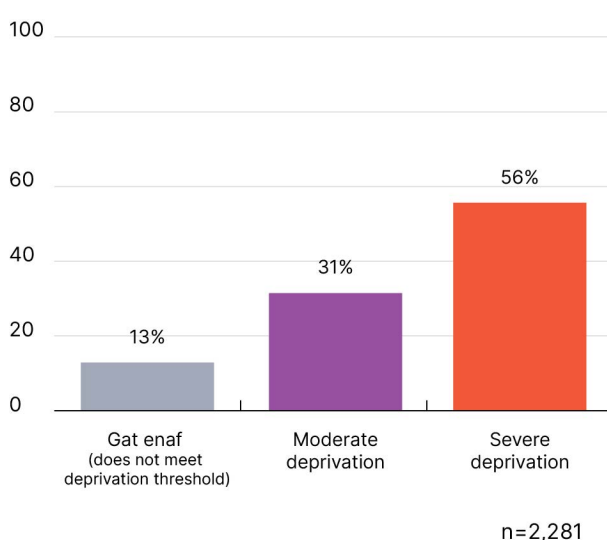




Environment

Environment is measured as part of multidimensional poverty because it can impact an individual's safe access to, and utilisation of, various resources including transportation, schooling, and employment. Environmental shocks (such as natural hazards including cyclones and droughts) and pollution (such as land, water, air, and soil pollution) can impact safety and health. Those living in poverty are more likely to experience environmental harms, such as pollution or climate change.^{34,35}

Figure 12. Percentage of people within each category of Environmental deprivation



The Environment dimension of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures respondents' exposure to natural hazards and pollution in the last 12 months. These include both household-level exposure to natural hazards and pollution as well as severity of exposure for individuals based on their daily activities.

Severe deprivation includes those whose households are impacted by natural hazards, experience exposure to two to three forms of pollution (air, land, water), or perform daily activities that are severely impacted by natural hazards (Table 8). Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* do not meet the threshold for deprivation as their households do not experience pollution or natural hazards. Their daily activities are also less than moderately impacted by natural hazards.

Table 8. Scoring thresholds for Environment dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Experience with two or three forms of pollution (air, land, water) OR Daily activities at least severely impacted by natural hazards OR Natural hazards affecting the household location AND Daily activities at least moderately impacted by natural hazards
Moderate deprivation	Experience with at least one form of pollution (air, land, water) OR Natural hazards affecting the household location OR Daily activities moderately impacted by natural hazards
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	No experiences of air, land, or water pollution AND No natural hazards affecting the household location AND Daily activities less than moderately impacted by natural hazards

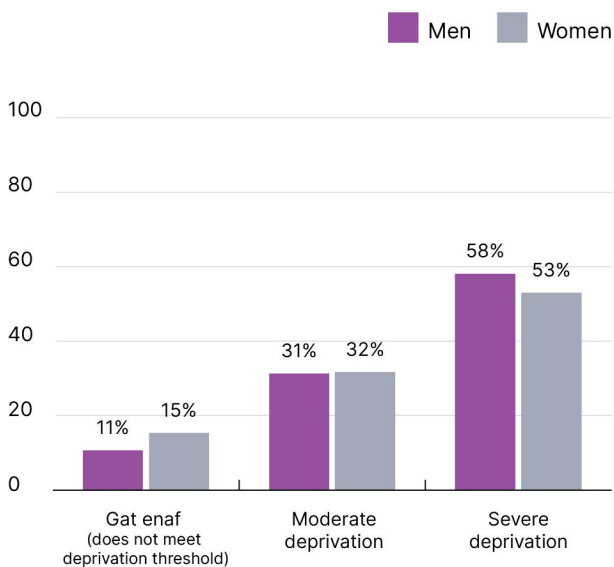
Environment deprivation is the third most common type of deprivation experienced by people in the sample. As shown in Figure 12, a majority (87%) of respondents faced some level of deprivation (31% with moderate deprivation and 56% with severe deprivation). Results in Figure 13 reveal that men were more likely than women to be more severely deprived in the Environment dimension (58% compared to 53%).

The proportion of people meeting the threshold for severe deprivation was six percentage points higher

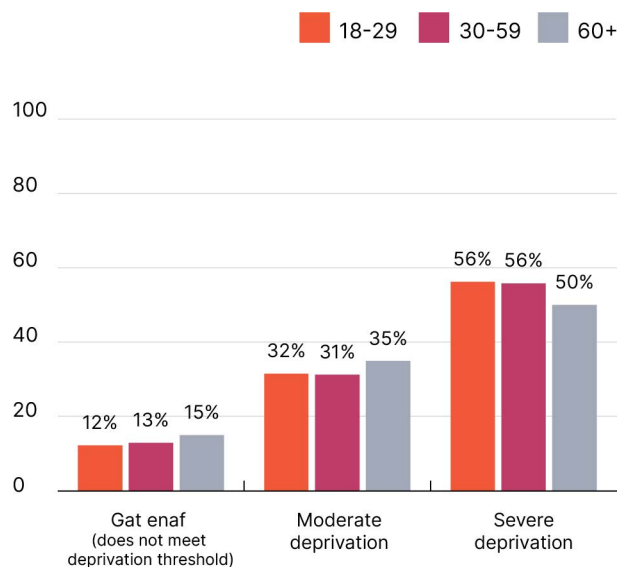
for respondents aged between 18-29 and 30-59 than for those aged 60 years or older. For those respondents who were categorised as *Gat enaf*, no important variations by age were observed. There were no differences in levels of severe deprivation by disability status. In terms of location, a slightly higher percentage of respondents residing in rural areas experienced moderate deprivation (at 34% compared to 29%), while a higher percentage of those living in urban areas (58% compared to 53%) met the severe deprivation threshold.

Figure 13. Percentage of people in each category of Environment deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

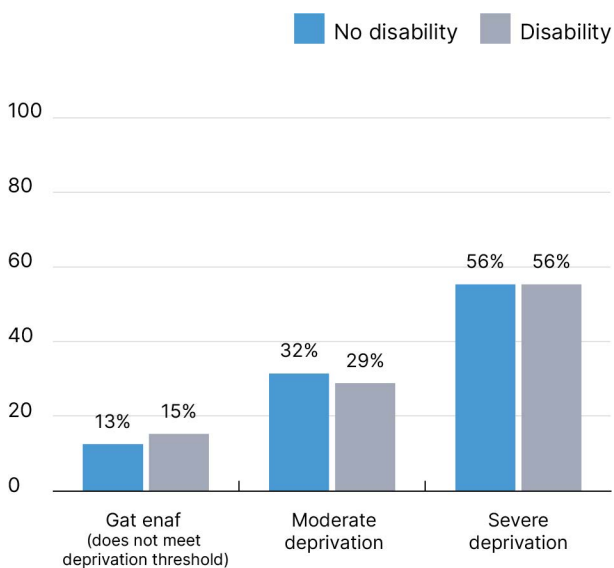
Gender



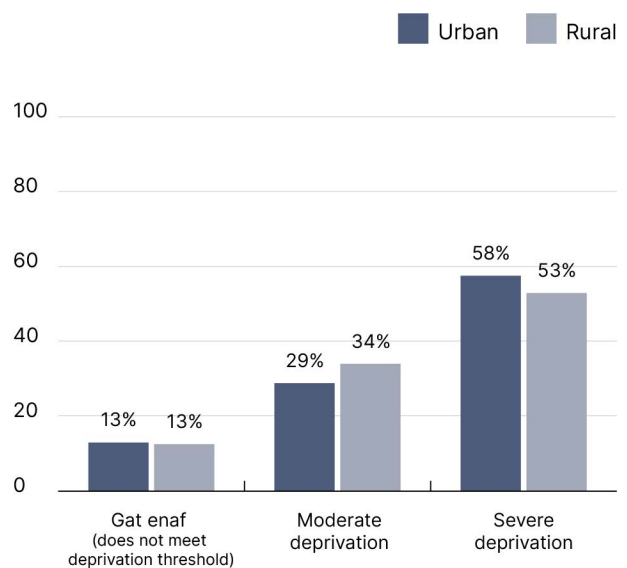
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Environment deprivation

Nearly 34 percent of respondents were not exposed to natural hazards in the previous 12 months. Close to a third, or 30 percent of respondents reported that they did not find their daily lives impacted by natural hazards at all, while 34 percent considered that their daily activities were impacted to some extent (moderately, mildly or severely).

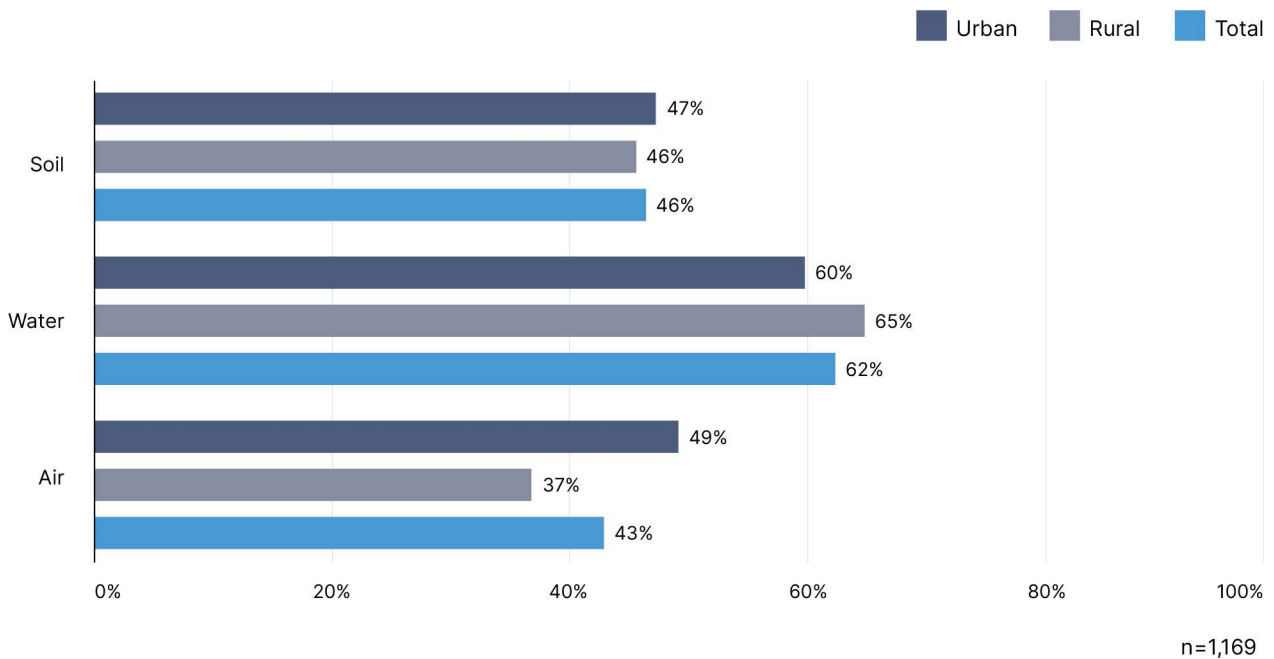
When exploring the impact of natural hazards on daily activities, people with disability were found to be more severely affected (8%) than those without disability (4%). By gender, 46 percent of men reported experiencing some degree of impact from environmental hazards in the previous 12 months, ranging from mild to severe, compared to 20 percent of women who said that their daily activities had been

mildly, moderately or severely affected by natural hazards.

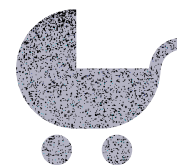
Three out of ten households (30%) experienced moderate exposure to natural hazards, while 19 percent experienced a severe level of exposure in the twelve months prior to the survey.

Some 62 percent of households in the sample identified water pollution as the most significant environmental problem near their home. Water pollution is defined in the survey as foul-smelling or contaminated water that can make a person ill upon consumption. This problem was more prevalent in rural areas (65%) compared to urban areas (60%), as described in Figure 14. The same figure shows that 49 percent of urban households identified air pollution as a significant issue.

Figure 14. Percentage of people considering exposure to pollution as a significant problem by source and location

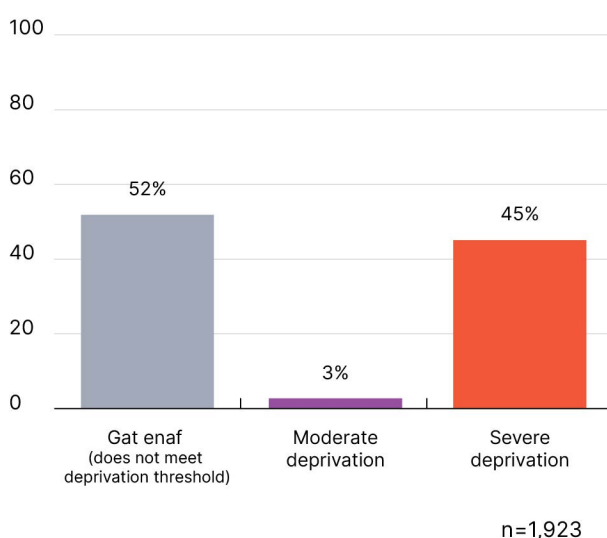


Family Planning



Reproductive health and rights, including family planning are crucial to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment. They are also a critical factor in reducing poverty. The ability to control fertility influences women's economic circumstances through education and employment opportunities.³⁶ These outcomes can in turn lead to improvements in their economic security and the overall wellbeing of their households. Yet, globally in 2021, estimates indicated that 164 million women worldwide had an unmet need for family planning (i.e., wanting to avoid or postpone pregnancy but not using any form of contraception).³⁷

Figure 15. Percentage of people within each category of Family Planning



The family planning dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey focuses on only one area of measurement – unmet need for contraception. The survey includes seven questions related to current need for contraception, and if there is a current need, the type of contraception method used. Participants aged 60 and above, as well as respondents who have indicated that they or their partner are currently pregnant, are excluded from questions related to contraception. Severe deprivation includes those who use methods of contraception with no proven efficacy or do not use contraception though they are sexually active and not planning on being pregnant. Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* include those who use effective methods of contraception or do not use contraception because they are not sexually active or desire to become pregnant or unable to become pregnant.

Table 9. Scoring thresholds for Family Planning dimension deprivation

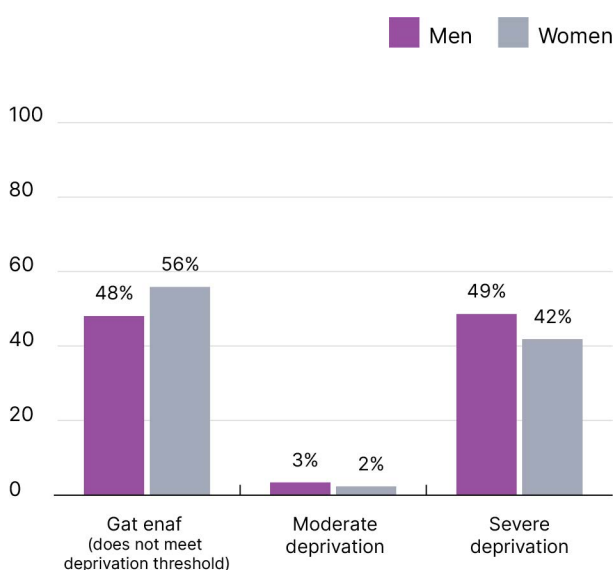
Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Using <i>traditional methods</i> of contraception with no proven efficacy OR Not using any method of contraception AND reason for not using contraception is other
Moderate deprivation	Using lower-efficacy modern methods OR Using traditional methods of some proven efficacy
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	<i>Desire to become pregnant</i> OR <i>Unable to become pregnant</i> OR <i>Not sexually active</i> OR <i>Currently using modern methods</i>

Overall, just over half of respondents were scored as *Gat enaf* (52%), while 48 percent of respondents experienced some level of deprivation in Family Planning (Figure 15). Disaggregating the results by individual characteristics (Figure 16), it was found that severe deprivation was more prevalent among men (49%) compared to women (42%) driven by their

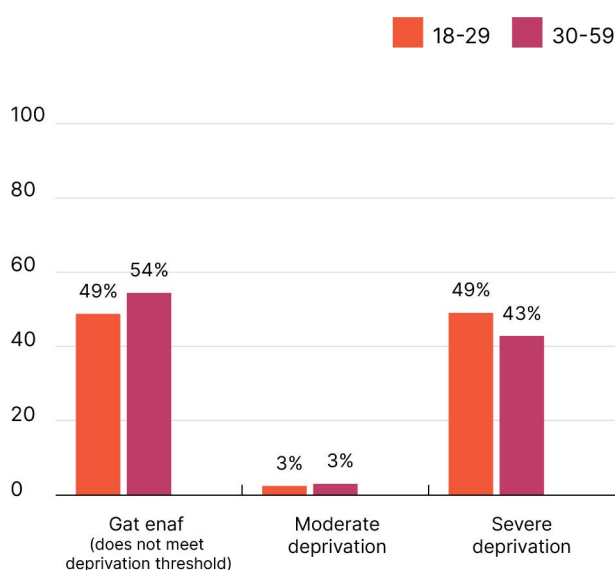
lack of engagement in family planning (Figure 18). Severe deprivation was also more prevalent for people aged between 18 and 29 years old (49%) compared to those between 30-59 years (43%). Half of the respondents with disability (50%) experienced severe deprivation, which is five percentage points higher than those without disability (45%).

Figure 16. Percentage of people in each category of Family Planning deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

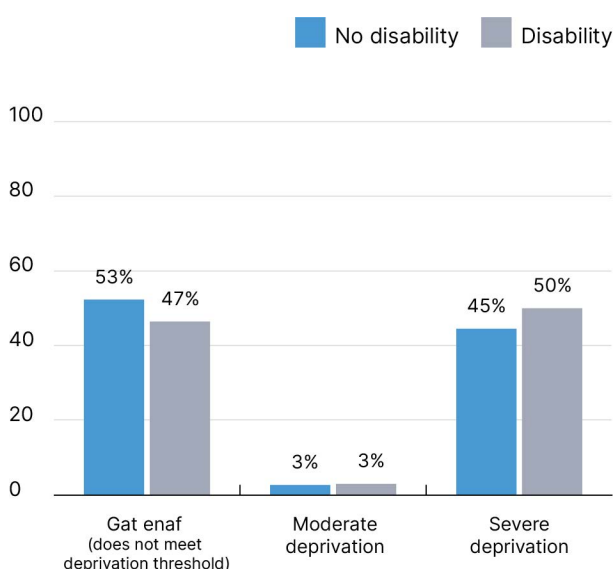
Gender



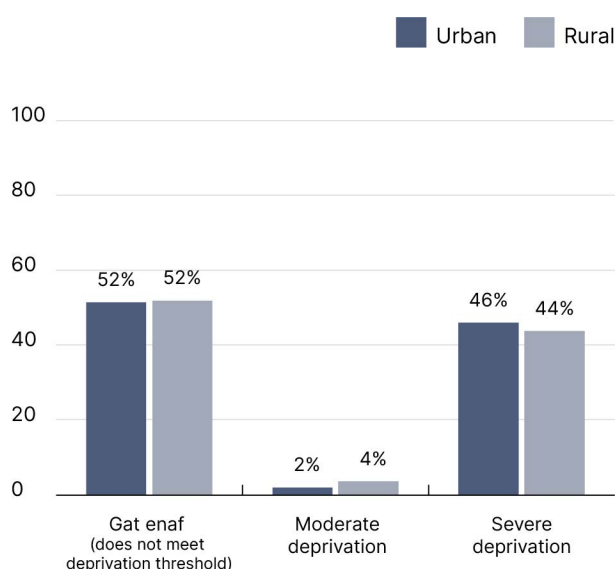
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Family Planning deprivation

When respondents were asked if they or their partner were using anything to avoid pregnancy three out of ten respondents (30%) reported that they were currently using contraception methods. Among the people who reported doing something to avoid or delay pregnancy, 88 percent reported using higher efficacy modern methods such as injectables, implants or condoms. There were no noticeable variations in the type of contraception used based on age, as shown in Figure 17.

In contrast, 70 percent of the respondents reported that they are not using any contraception methods to avoid pregnancy.

Among those who reported not using any contraception (n=1,354), more men (74%) than women (54%) in the sample did not use contraception though they were sexually active and did not want to be pregnant (Figure 18). These results suggest that men are less likely to engage in family planning compared to women. Men's lack of engagement in family planning is likely to result in significant spill over effects for women because of the risks of unplanned pregnancy.

Figure 17. Percentage of people using any contraceptive method by age range

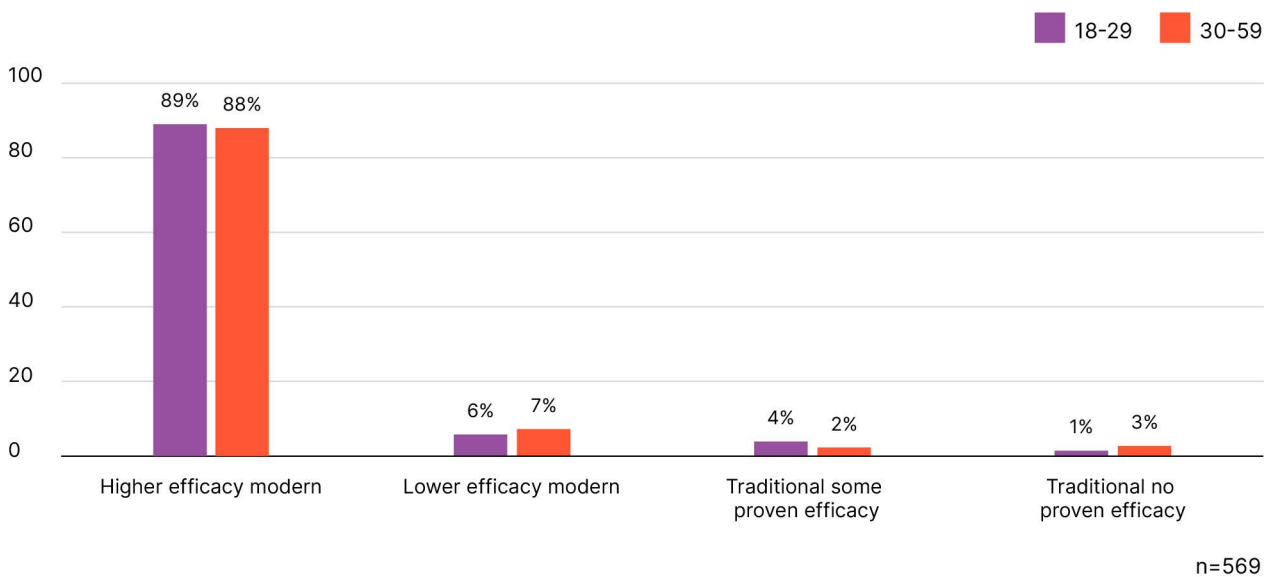


Figure 18. Percentage of people not using any method to delay or avoid pregnancy

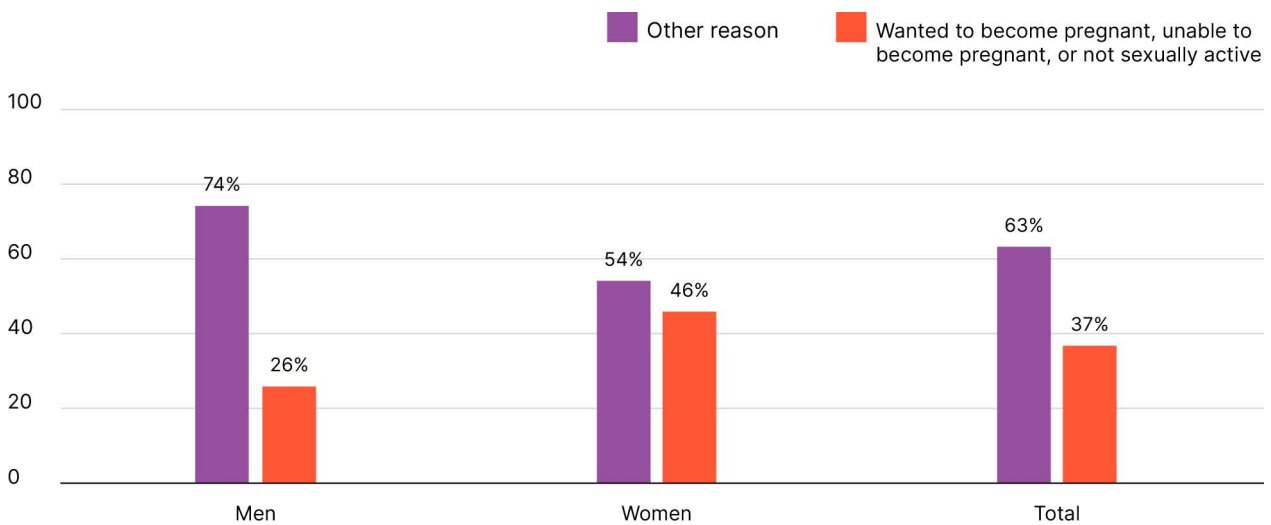


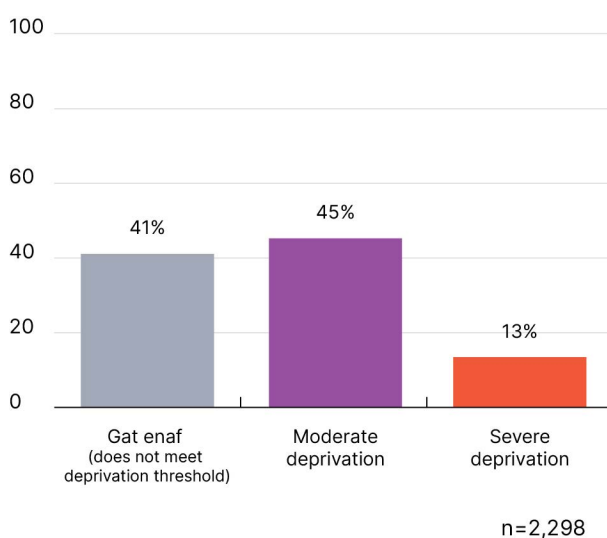
Figure note: A previous version of this report included incorrect figures for the percentage of people not using any method to delay or avoid pregnancy by gender.

Food



Food security is a core dimension of living a life free of poverty and an important aspect of multidimensional poverty. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) describes food security through four key elements: availability, access, utilisation, and stability. Due to the nature of the survey tools and the context of its use, *Equality Insights Rapid* uses food access as the sole indicator of food insecurity, assessed by the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES).

Figure 19. Percentage of people within each category of Food deprivation



The Food dimension of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures severity of food insecurity, using the eight questions that make up the FIES. These questions focus on whether, in the last twelve months, a person has worried about a lack of food, lacked nutritious food, lacked a variety of food, had to skip a meal, ate less, went hungry or ran out of food. Severe deprivation is indicated when someone answered yes to all eight questions measuring severity of food insecurity. *Gat enaf* meant a person had responded yes to three or fewer of the questions which per the design of the measure tended to be less severe in nature (for example being unable to eat healthy food).

Table 10. Scoring thresholds for Food dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Met severe food insecurity threshold per FAO's global thresholds
Moderate deprivation	Met <i>moderate</i> food insecurity threshold per FAO's global thresholds
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Did not meet <i>moderate</i> or <i>severe</i> food insecurity threshold per FAO's global thresholds

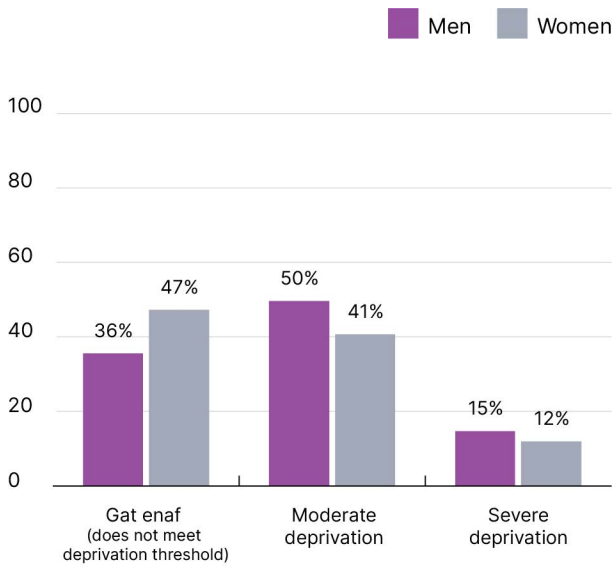
Using these thresholds as a measure of Food deprivation, it was found that 45 percent of the respondents experienced moderate deprivation, while 41 percent were scored as *Gat enaf*, and 13 percent were severely deprived (Figure 19).

When disaggregated by gender, the percentage of respondents that experienced moderate or severe deprivation was notably higher among men (65%) compared to women (53%) as shown in Figure 20.

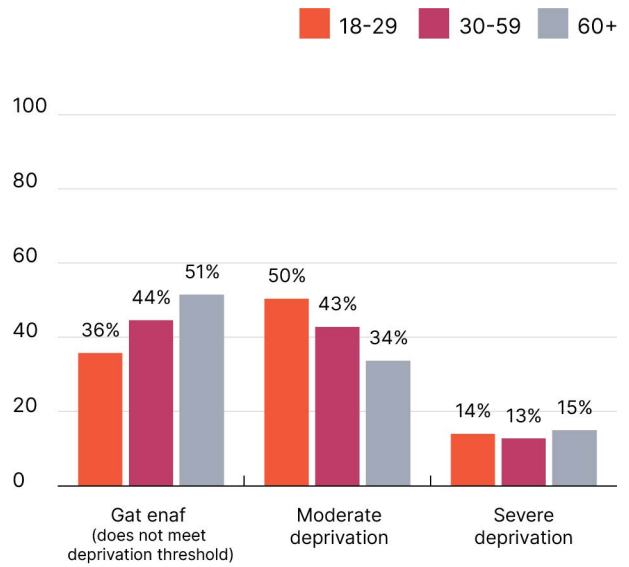
Among respondents aged 18 to 29 years of age, the most common experience was moderate Food deprivation, experienced by half of respondents in this age group. Among respondents aged 60 and over, 51 percent were categorised as *Gat enaf*. There were no notable age-related differences among those affected by severe deprivation. A higher proportion of people with disability (19%) experienced severe deprivation in the Food dimension compared with those without disability (13%).

Figure 20. Percentage of people in each category of Food deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

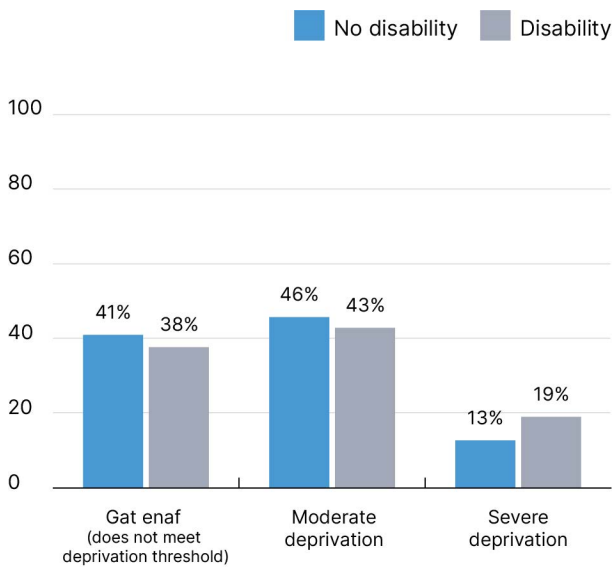
Gender



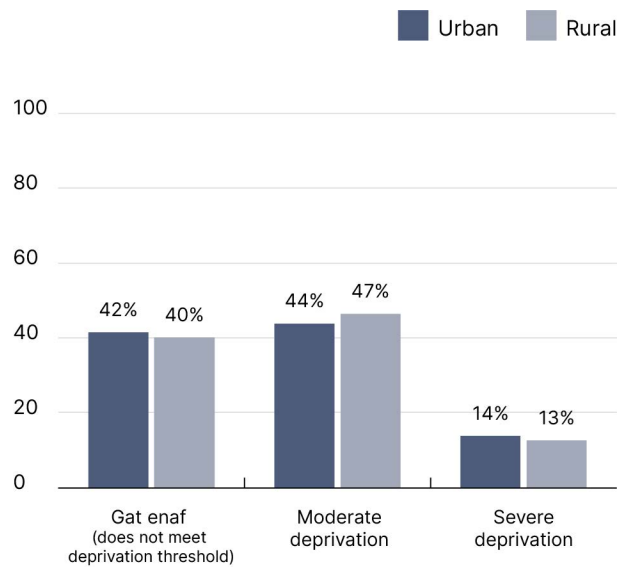
Age



Disability



Location

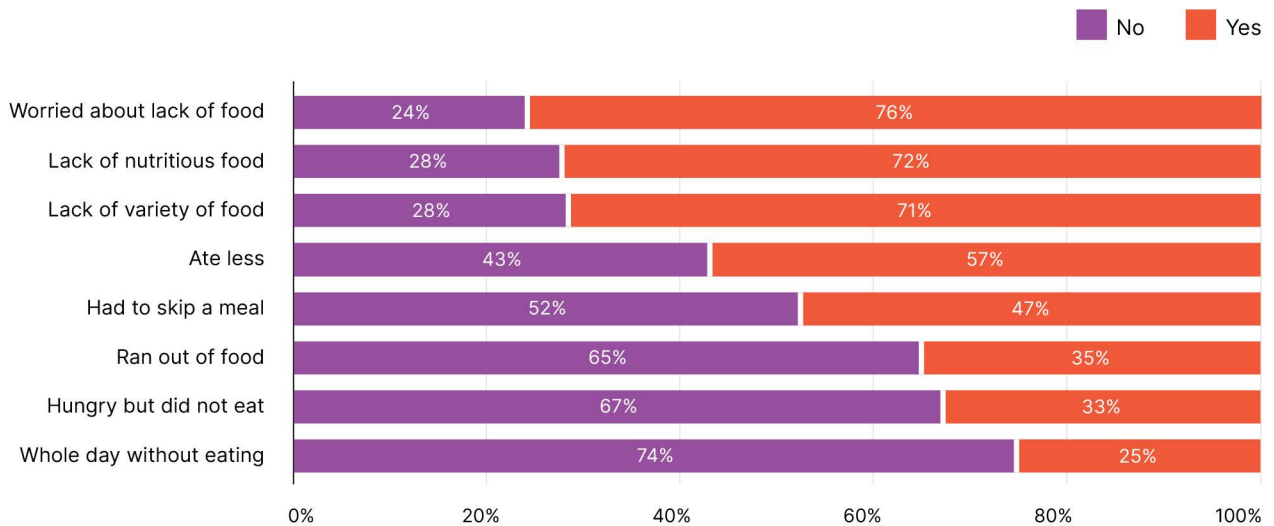


Additional findings for Food deprivation

Figure 21 describes the questions used to evaluate the severity of food insecurity. Nearly 76 percent of respondents expressed concern about a lack of food, while 72 percent reported being unable to eat healthy and nutritious food due to a lack of money or resources in the twelve months leading up to the

survey date. In considering these findings, it is important to note that COVID-19 lockdown measures had been implemented in Solomon Islands in the twelve months before the survey was conducted, resulting in disruptions to movement of people and products and with implications for food security in many parts of the country.

Figure 21. Percentage of people in each question that assesses the severity of food insecurity

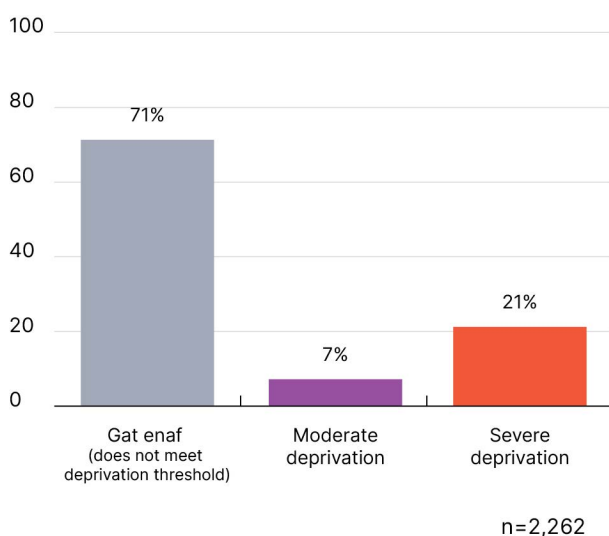


Health



The World Health Organisation defines health as “[a] state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. Health is an important component of multidimensional poverty because globally, people living in poverty are more likely to suffer worse health outcomes and die younger than more affluent populations.

Figure 22. Percentage of people within each category of Health deprivation



The concept of health is complex and multidimensional in nature and presents significant challenges for measuring briefly as one dimension within a multi-dimensional survey. As a shorter and remotely administered survey, *Equality Insights Rapid* focuses on current physical and mental health, by asking questions about the last four weeks.

This report acknowledges that the prevalence of non-communicable diseases and probability of death from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or

chronic respiratory disease as higher than the regional average in Solomon Islands.³⁸ However, given the constraints of brevity in a phone-based survey and the intention to assess deprivation at the time of data collection, questions focus on whether a person is currently experiencing negative effects from pain, injury or illness. If chronic conditions or non-communicable diseases are not currently causing difficulties they will not be reflected in this data, even if they may have important implications for a person's health in the future.

The wording of the survey related to physical health assesses conditions within a four-week reference period and captures experiences of negative effects from illness, injury, and persistent pain. Mental health questions use the Kessler (K6) screening scale to measure the severity of any psychological distress in the past four weeks through self-reported feelings of nervousness, hopelessness, restlessness, inability to be cheered up, feeling everything is an effort, and feelings of worthlessness.^{xiv}

Severe deprivation includes people who have probable mental illness per the K6 thresholds or those who have experienced negative effects on their life from illness, injury or persistent pain all of the time in the past four weeks (Table 11). Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* have no probable mental illness per the K6 threshold and only have illness, injury or persistent pain some of the time or none of the time in the past four weeks.

Table 11. Scoring thresholds for Health dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Probable mental illness per K6 thresholds OR Having negative effects from illness/injury/persistent pain for past four weeks <i>all of the time</i>
Moderate deprivation	Having negative effects from illness/injury/persistent pain for past four weeks <i>most of the time</i>
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	No probable mental illness per K6 threshold AND Having illness/injury/persistent pain for past four weeks <i>some of the time</i> or <i>none of the time</i> OR <i>not having experienced</i> illness/injury/persistent pain in past 4-weeks

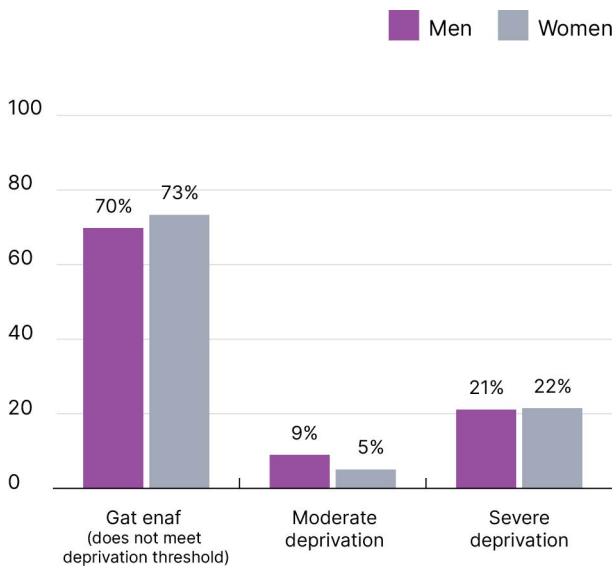
xiv More information on the K6 scale can be found here [Kessler Psychological Distress Scale \(K6+\)](#) | [Science Of Behavior Change](#)

Based on the K6 threshold for mental health and a four-week reference period for evidence of poor physical health, 28 percent of the sample reported some deprivation in Health, with 21 percent

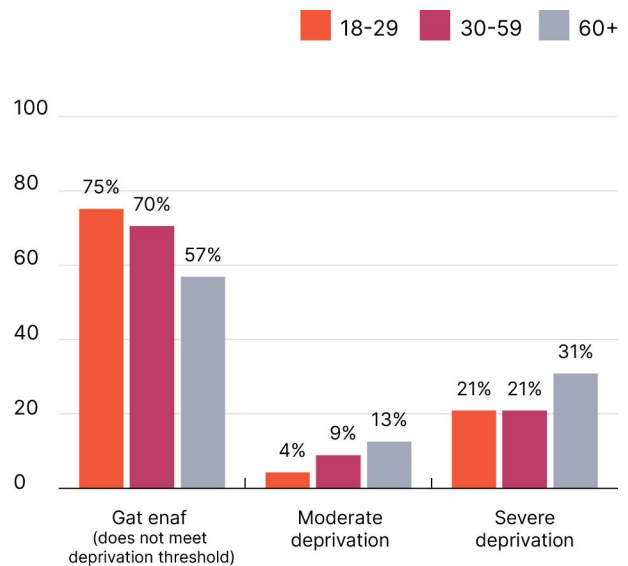
experiencing severe deprivation and an additional seven percent experiencing moderate deprivation (Figure 22).

Figure 23. Percentage of people in each category of Health deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

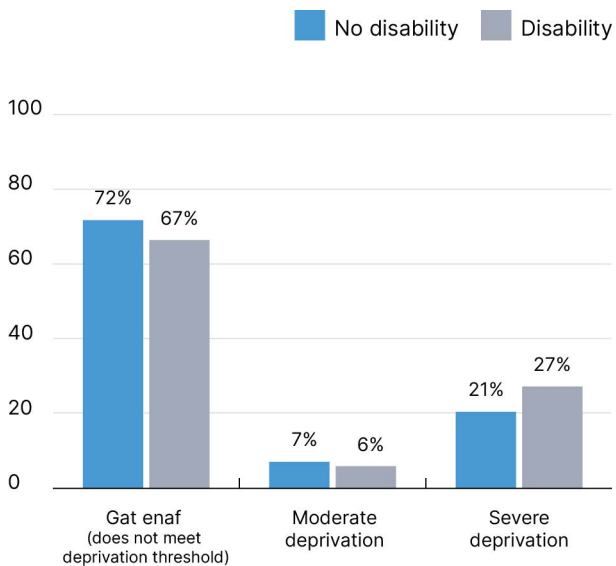
Gender



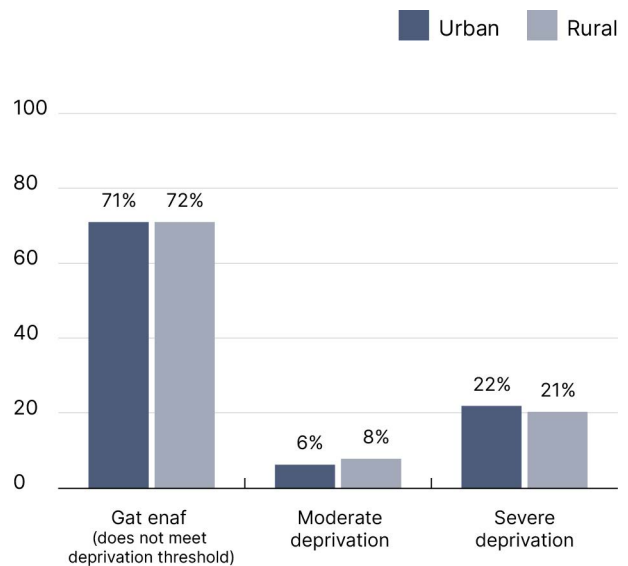
Age



Disability



Location



The results in Figure 23 show that nearly 44 percent of respondents aged 60 and over experienced some deprivation in Health, compared to 30 percent of those aged 30 to 59, and 25 percent of those aged 18 to 29. People with disability were classified as severely deprived at a higher rate (27%) than those without disability (21%). There were no noticeable variations in deprivation thresholds based on location.

Additional findings for Health deprivation

Analysing each of the questions that make up the K6 scale, it was found that in the four weeks prior to the survey, 40 percent of respondents reported feeling everything was an effort, 26 percent reported feeling restless or fidgety, and nine percent experienced feelings of hopelessness all or most of the time

(Figure 24). For these three questions, more men than women reported having these feelings all or most the time (*not shown in the figure*).

Nearly 47 percent of respondents experienced illness, injury or persistent pain during the four weeks prior to the survey. Among these respondents (n=1,054) 41 percent acknowledged that this health concern sometimes had a negative impact on their life (Figure 25). There was a notable difference by gender: 48 percent of women reported that a health concern had a negative impact on their life some of the time compared to 34 percent for men. For the roughly 28 percent of respondents who reported that a negative health impact had affected them most or all of the time in the prior four weeks, there was little difference by gender.

Figure 24. Distribution of people by question in K6 scale

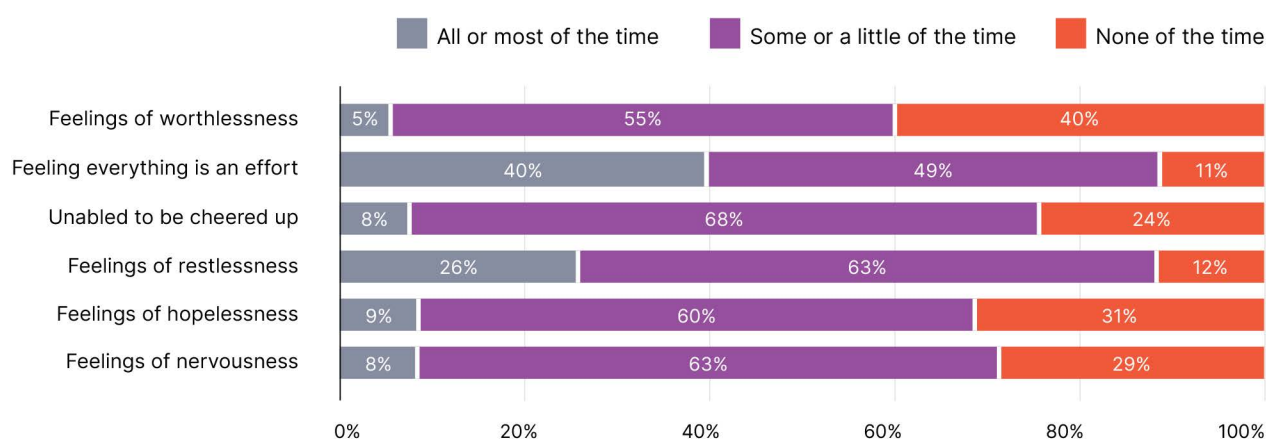
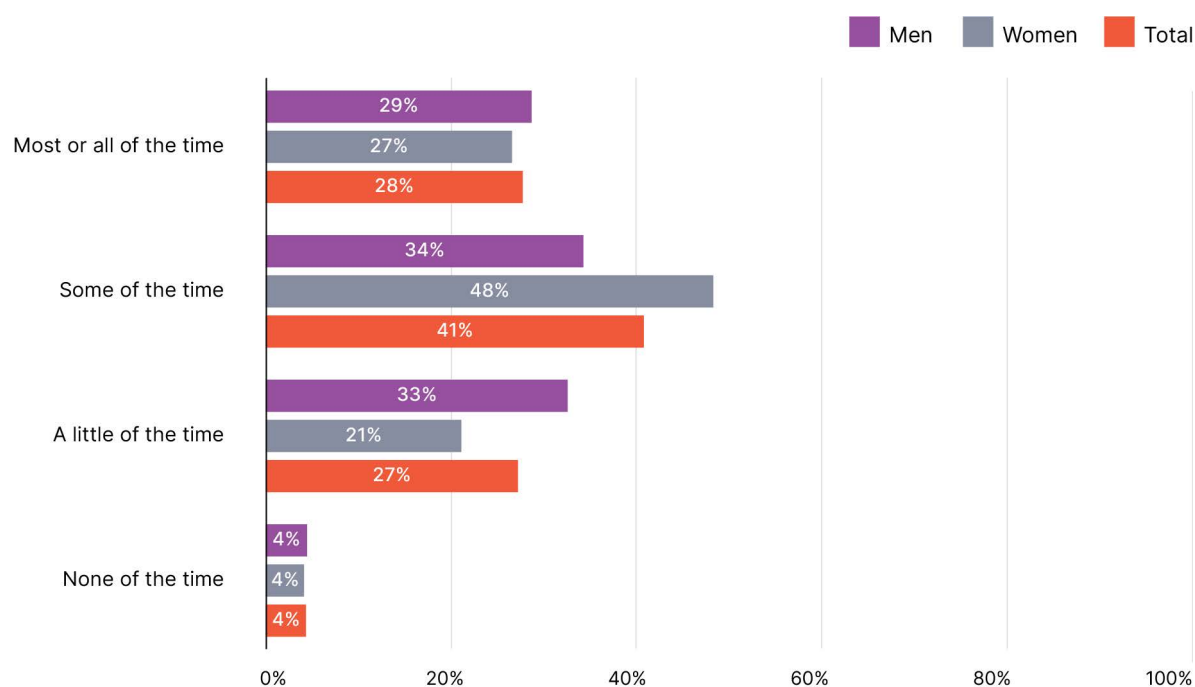
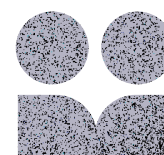


Figure 25. Frequency of illness, injury or persistent pain negatively affecting ways of living by gender



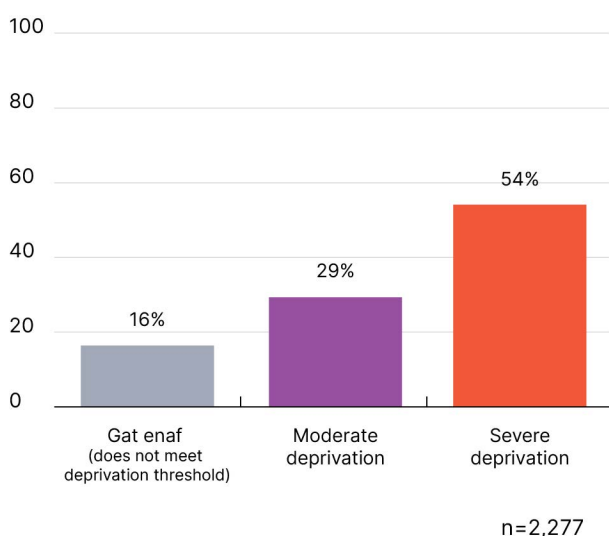
n=1,054



Relationships

In the context of measuring multidimensional poverty, someone with access to relationships of support, that can be drawn on routinely and in emergencies, is likely to be better off than someone without such support, all other things being equal. In Solomon Islands and more broadly in Melanesia, relationships are characterised by a Wantok system that reflects reciprocity and goodwill among people who share common language, kinship groups, geographical area of origin, social associations or religion.³⁹

Figure 26. Percentage of people within each category of Relationships deprivation



The Relationships dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures two main areas: 1) receipt of support for basic needs in the previous 12 months and 2) receipt of support during times of crises. Support for basic needs for a person measures the frequency of need for support from people not living with them to meet basic needs and the extent to which this need was met. Support in a crisis measures the perceived degree of support available from non-household members in times of crises.

Severe deprivation includes individuals who need people not living with them to provide basic needs most of the time or always, but reported that they only receive help some of the time or never (Table 12). It also includes people who reported that they can count on very little or no support from people not living with them in times of serious trouble. Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* (does not meet threshold for deprivation) include people who can count on a lot of support from people not living with them and that their basic needs are often or always met.

Table 12. Scoring thresholds for Relationship dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Respondent needs people not living with them to provide basic needs always or most of the time AND respondent received support from non-household members some of the time or never OR Respondent needs people not living with them to provide basic needs always, most of the time or some of the time, AND respondent can count on very little or no support from people not living with them in times of trouble
Moderate deprivation	Respondent needs people not living with them to provide basic needs some of the time, AND respondent received support from non-household members some of the time or never OR Respondent can count on very little or no support from people not living with them in times of trouble
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Respondent can count on a lot or some support from people not living with them AND Respondent never needs people not living with them to provide basic needs OR these needs are <i>often or always</i> met

As shown in Figure 26, over half (54%) of respondents were categorised as experiencing severe deprivation in the Relationship dimension. An additional 29 percent met the threshold for moderate deprivation, while only 16 percent were scored as *Gat enaf* in this dimension. In considering these findings it is important to note that COVID-19 lockdown measures had been implemented in Solomon Islands in the twelve months before the survey was conducted, with implications for people's ability to move around.

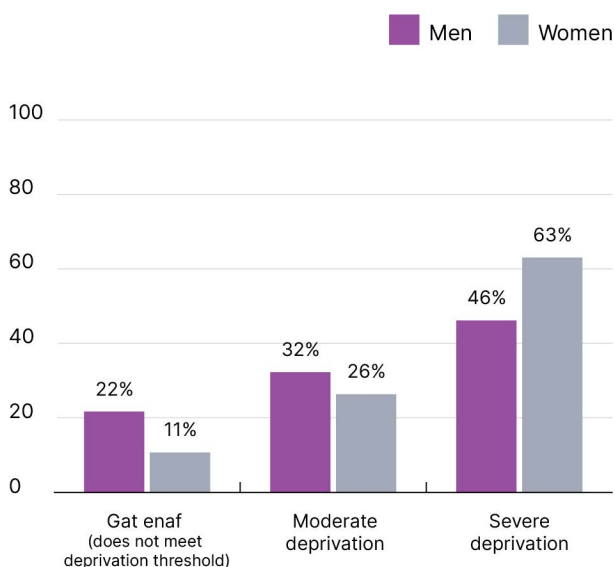
In terms of severe deprivation, there was a notable disparity based on gender, as shown in Figure 27. Specifically, 63 percent of women met the threshold for severe deprivation compared to only 46 percent

of men, and 22 percent of men were categorised as *Gat enaf* compared to just 11 percent for women. Disaggregating the data by age showed that 30 percent of respondents aged 60 or above were scored as *Gat enaf* in Relationships compared to 17 percent for people aged 18 to 29 and 15 percent for people aged 30 to 39. More than half of respondents in younger age ranges (18 - 29 and 30 - 59 years) experienced severe deprivation in the Relationship dimension.

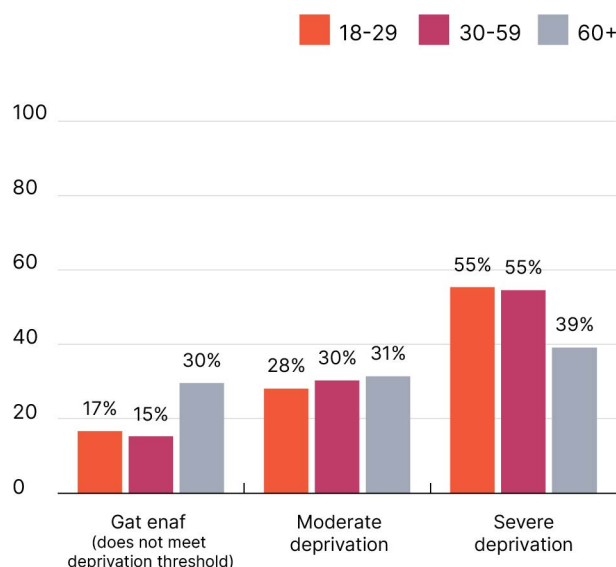
A higher percentage of those without disability (55%) met the threshold for severe deprivation compared to people with disability (50%).

Figure 27. Percentage of people who in each category of Relationships deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

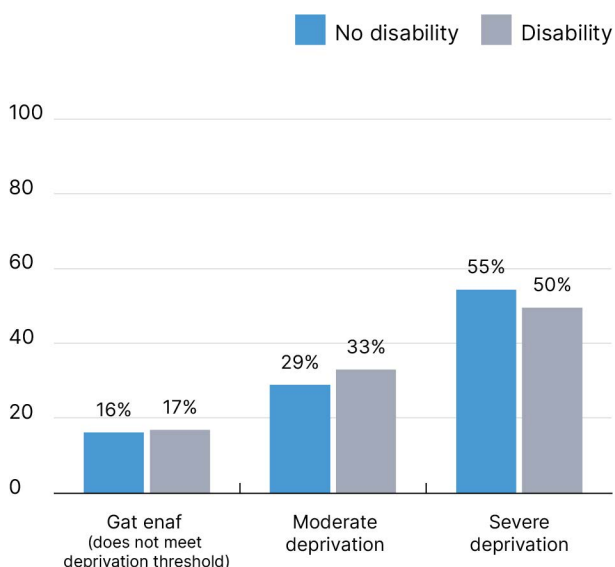
Gender



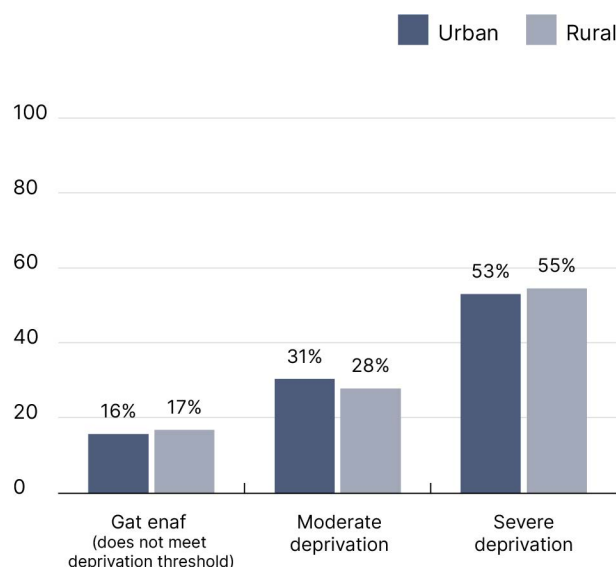
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Relationship deprivation

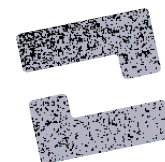
In the sample, a majority of respondents (84%) said they required support from people who were not living with them for basic needs such as food and water in the previous 12 months with some degree of frequency because they could not provide these by themselves (59% sometimes, 19% often and 6% always) while 16 percent of respondents never needed support. Among those who reported needing support, around 26 percent of women reported that they received support always or often when needed, whereas this was 30 percent of men.

When respondents were asked how much support they could count on from non-household members if they had a serious problem, more than half (58%) reported that they could count on very little or no support from people who were not living with them. By gender, 77 percent of women reported minimal support, and only 23 percent received all or a lot of support needed during severe problems. In contrast, 41 percent of men reported minimal support, and 59 percent received all or a lot of the support they

needed. These findings can be contextualised within the prevailing COVID-19 restrictions 12 months before the survey was implemented including lockdowns and border closures that prevented movement of people, goods and services, and likely contributed to the lack of support from non-household members that people experienced.

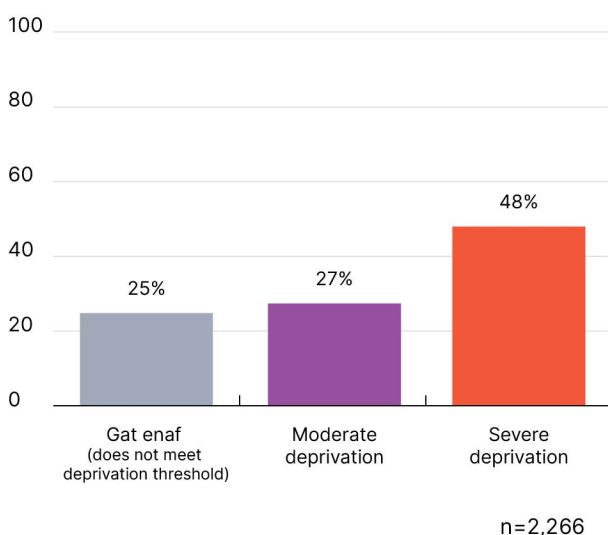
Conversely, in terms of accessing the support they needed to overcome constraints, people without disability were more likely to report having unmet needs for support from individuals, networks or services outside their household than people with disability. For example, 31 percent of people with disability always or often had enough support to meet their basic needs, compared to 28 percent of people without disability. Additionally, in the event of a hypothetical crisis, 41 percent of people without disability said they had a support system they can draw on compared to 46 percent of those with disability.

Safety



Safety is measured as part of multidimensional poverty because threats to one's safety and physical integrity are a substantial deprivation. Individuals' experiences and perceptions of safety can differ widely, often on the basis of gender. Perceptions influence action, and those perceiving a situation to be unsafe may reduce or eliminate that activity where possible, with implications for mobility, access and opportunity. While globally, men are more likely to encounter violence in public spaces than in a domestic space, overall, women experience higher rates and prevalence of violence than men in both public and domestic spaces.⁴⁰

Figure 28. Percentage of people within each category of Safety deprivation



The Safety dimension of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures perceptions of safety associated with a number of common after-dark activities, and experiences of harassment in public spaces.

The survey is intentional in not measuring violence inside the home given the sampling approach measures multiple adults in the household and may inadvertently put respondents at risk of violence from perpetrators within the household^{xv}. This report acknowledges that intimate partner violence is the most prevalent type of violence women experience. According to UN Women, in 2018, 28 percent of women in Solomon Islands aged 15-49 years reported that they had been subject to physical and or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months and 63.5 percent of women experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.^{41, 42}

Equality Insights Rapid classifies severe deprivation to include those who have often or always had unwanted experiences in public spaces or those who feel unsafe participating in at least two after dark activities (Table 13). Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* have never had unwanted experiences in public spaces, or have felt safe to participate in after dark activities.

xv For further information on why violence inside the home is not measured, see Gender insights in the Solomon Islands: Findings from a two-province study using the Individual Deprivation Measure 2020 p.106. Available from: <https://equalityinsights.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Gender-insights-in-the-Solomon-Is-lands-Equality-Insights.pdf>

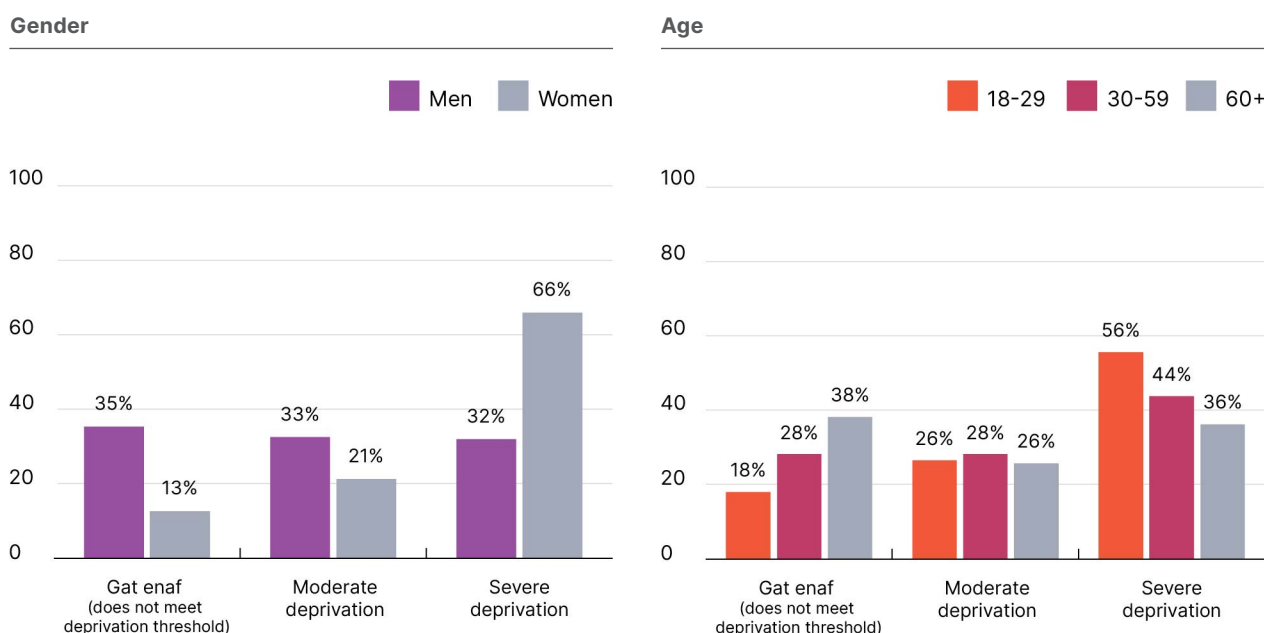
Table 13. Scoring thresholds for Safety dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	<i>Often or always</i> had unwanted experiences in public spaces OR For at least two after dark activities (walking alone in the community, using public transportation, home alone at night, using toilets), felt <i>unsafe</i> or <i>very unsafe</i> OR <i>did not participate due to safety concerns</i>
Moderate deprivation	<i>Sometimes</i> had unwanted experiences in public spaces OR For at least one after dark activity (walking alone in the community, using public transportation, home alone at night, using toilets), felt <i>unsafe</i> or <i>very unsafe</i> OR <i>did not participate due to safety concerns</i>
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	<i>Never</i> had unwanted experiences in public spaces AND For each after dark activity (walking alone in the community, using public transportation, home alone at night, using toilets), felt <i>safe</i> or <i>very safe</i> OR <i>did not participate for reasons other than safety concerns</i>

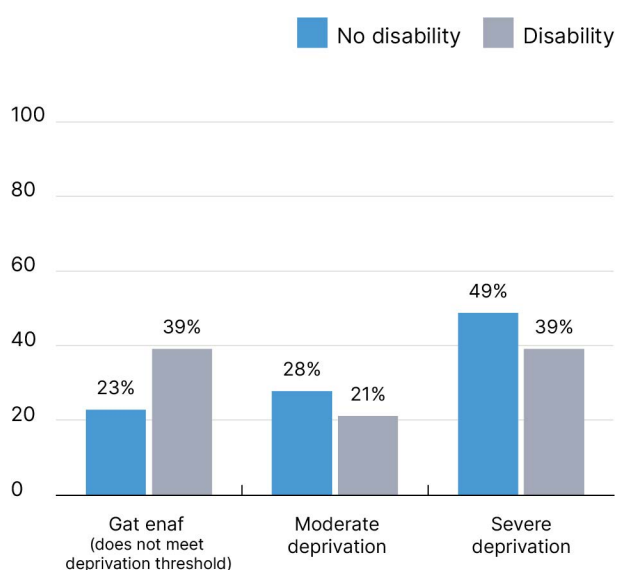
The results show that 48 percent of respondents experienced severe deprivation in Safety, and a further 27 percent met the threshold for moderate deprivation (Figure 28). In other words, 75 percent of all respondents met the threshold for some level of Safety deprivation. The remaining 25 percent were scored as *Gat enaf* in this dimension.

The data reveals notable differences in Safety between men and women (Figure 29). More women in the sample experienced severe deprivation than men (66% for women compared with 32% for men). A notably lower percentage of women (13%) than men (35%) were scored as *Gat enaf* in Safety.

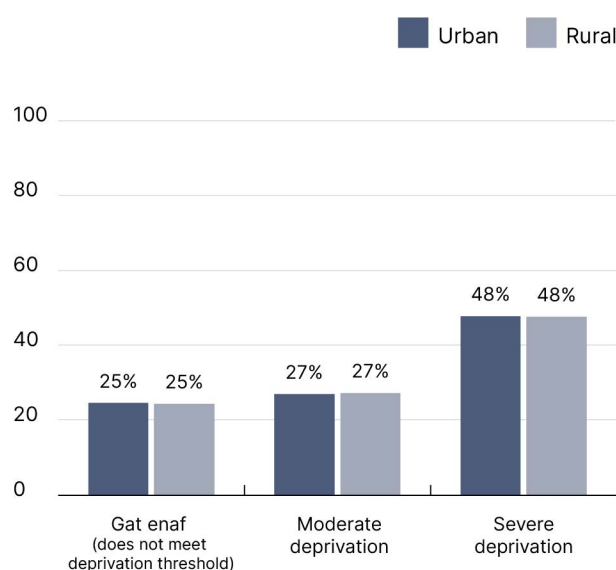
Figure 29. Percentage of people in each category of Safety deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location



Disability



Location



When disaggregated by age, respondents aged between 18 and 29 years were most likely to experience some level of Safety deprivation, with 26 percent experiencing moderate deprivation and 56 percent experiencing severe deprivation. People with disability were less likely to be severely deprived in the Safety dimension compared to people without disability (39% versus 49%) and more likely to be categorised as *Gat enaf* in Safety (39% for people with disability compared to 23% for people without disability). There were no differences in deprivation by location in the sample.

Additional findings for Safety deprivation

The data reveals a clear gendered pattern in safety perception among respondents in the previous 12 months. More women than men experienced unwanted behaviours in public spaces always or often (34% women compared with 18% men). Figure

30 shows that for all the questions that constitute the Safety dimension, a higher proportion of women felt unsafe than men.

More women than men reported feeling very unsafe or unsafe compared to men when walking alone in the community after dark, using public transport after dark, being alone in their homes after dark, and when using household toilet facilities after dark. This pattern is similar for people aged between 18 and 29 years, as shown in Figure 31.

This survey found that respondents with disability in the sample were less likely to experience unwanted behaviours in public spaces with some frequency (always or often) than those without disability (22% of people with disability compared to 26% of those without disability).

Figure 30. Percentage of people by category of perceptions of Safety after dark and gender

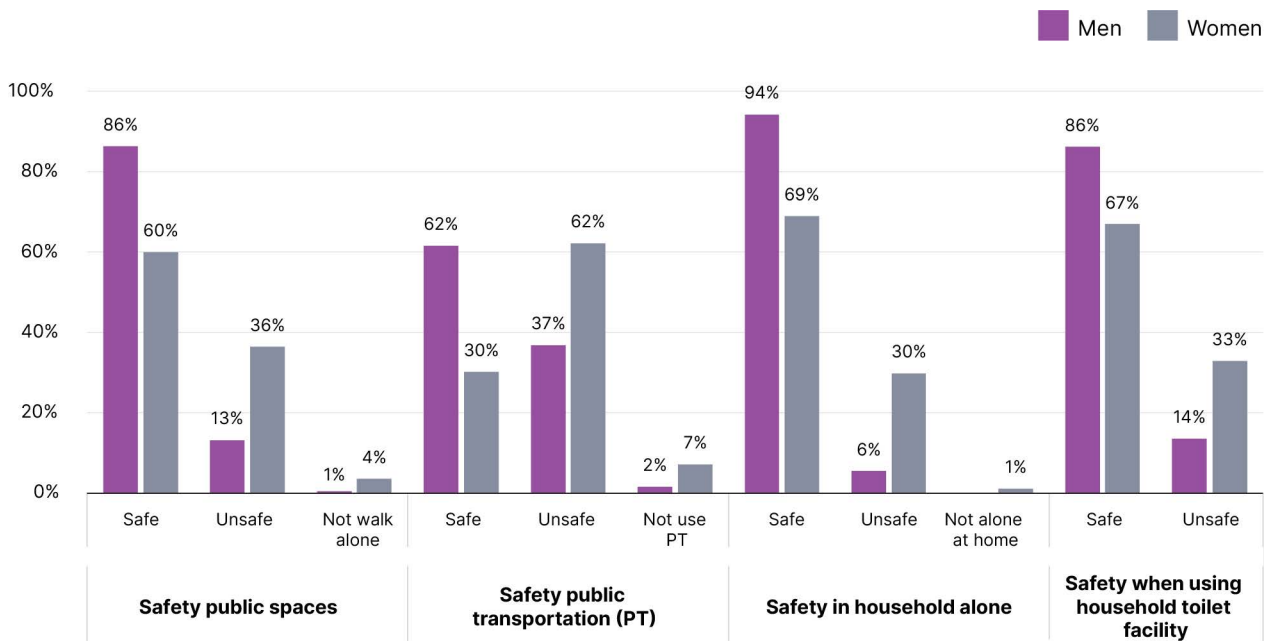
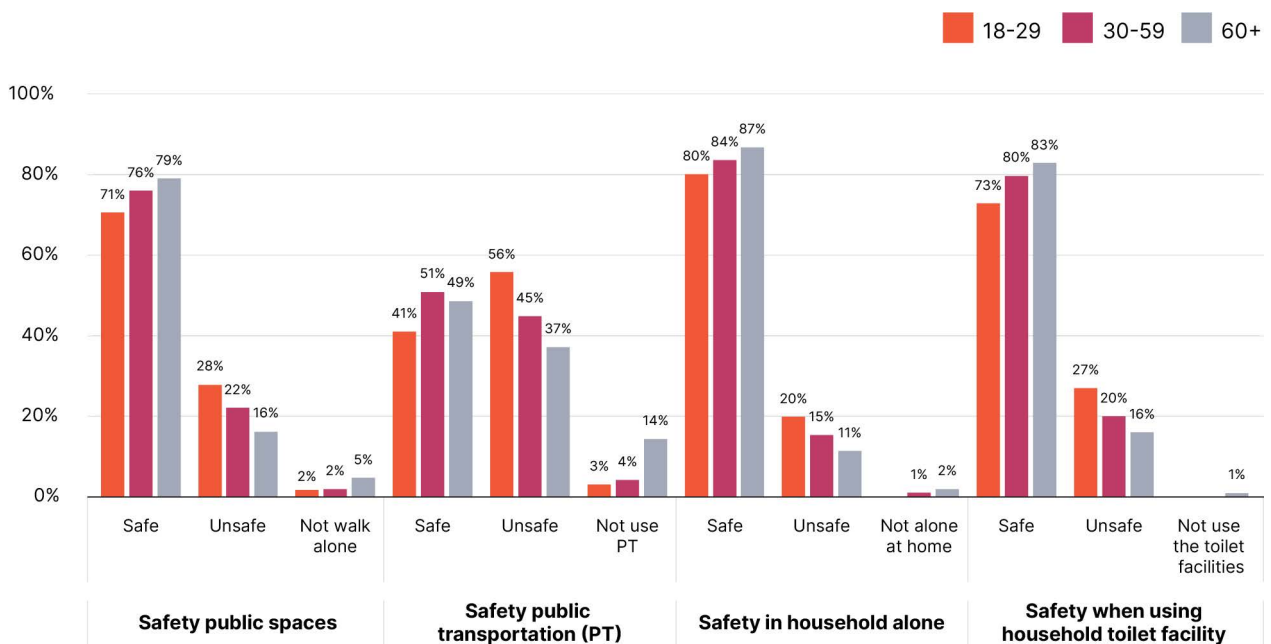


Figure 31. Percentage of people by category of perceptions of Safety after dark and age.

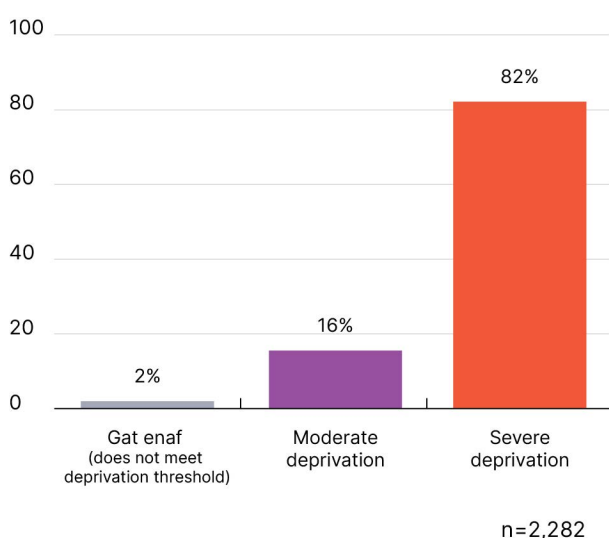


Sanitation



Access to basic sanitation facilities is one of the core goals of sustainable development and poverty eradication.⁴³ While global unmet sanitation needs remain stark,⁴⁴ sanitation can be particularly challenging for certain populations. For example, access to safe sanitation facilities, as well as sufficient and appropriate sanitary products, are critical during menstruation. The lack of access to sanitation facilities or sanitary products can result in shame, health and hygiene concerns, and exclusion from education, or labour force participation, deepening deprivation.^{45,46}

Figure 32. Percentage of people within each category of Sanitation deprivation



The Sanitation dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey includes three areas of measurement: 1) quality of main household toilet facility 2) frequency of enough menstrual products and 3) sufficiency of soap for handwashing.

Severe deprivation includes those who never have sufficient soap for hand washing, those who never have sufficient sanitation products while menstruating (for people who menstruate), and those who openly defecate or use a toilet facility from an unimproved source (Table 14). Severe deprivation also includes those who meet at least two classifications for moderate deprivation. Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* have sufficient soap for handwashing and often have sufficient sanitation products while menstruating. They also include those who have a toilet facility that is at least basic^{xvi}.

Table 14. Scoring thresholds for Sanitation dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Never having sufficient soap for handwashing OR Never having sufficient sanitation products while menstruating OR Toilet facility from an unimproved source or open defecation per Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) classifications OR Meeting at least two classifications for moderate deprivation
Moderate deprivation	Having sufficient soap for handwashing <i>1- 5 months</i> OR <i>Sometimes</i> having sufficient sanitation products while menstruating OR Toilet facility from a <i>limited source</i> per JMP classifications
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Having sufficient soap for handwashing <i>6-12 months</i> AND At least <i>often</i> having sufficient sanitation products while menstruating <u>or menstruating questions not applicable</u> AND Toilet facility at least basic source per JMP classifications

xvi In a short and remotely administered survey it will not be possible to accurately assess the toilet facility from safety managed per JMP classifications as is required to assign a designation of safely managed.

Of the fifteen dimensions that the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey assesses in measuring multidimensional deprivation, Sanitation had the highest percentage of respondents (82%) categorised as severely deprived, while 16 percent met the moderate deprivation criteria (Figure 32). Only two percent of the respondents were scored as *Gat enaf*.

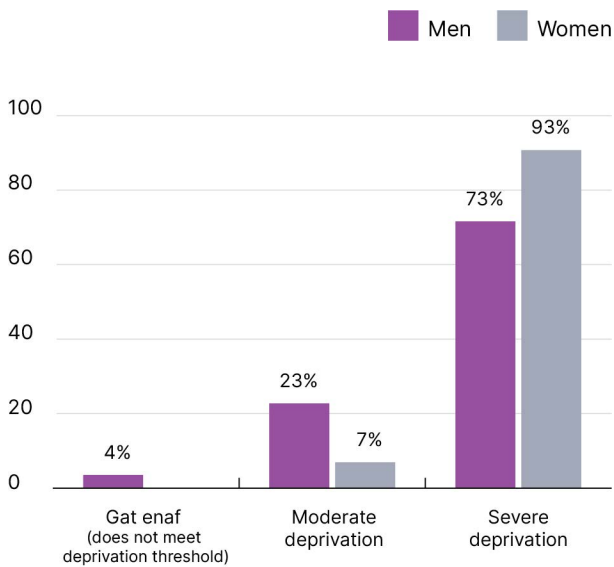
There are notable differences when data are disaggregated by gender: 93 percent of women experienced severe deprivation compared with 73 percent of men (Figure 33). Examining results by age,

85 percent of people between 18 and 29 years were severely deprived compared with respondents in other age groups (82% for those aged 30 and 59, and 71% for those aged 60 and above).

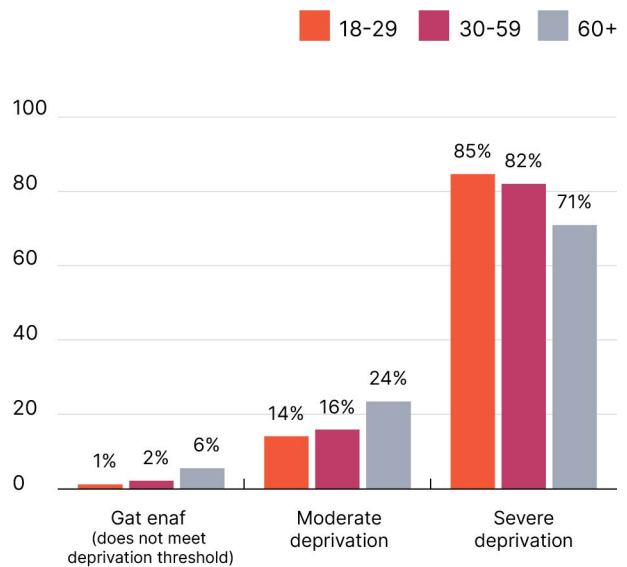
A higher percentage of people without disability experienced severe deprivation (83%) compared to those with disability (77%). A higher percentage of respondents in rural areas (86%) met the severe deprivation threshold compared with those in urban locations (79%).

Figure 33. Percentage of people in each category of Sanitation deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

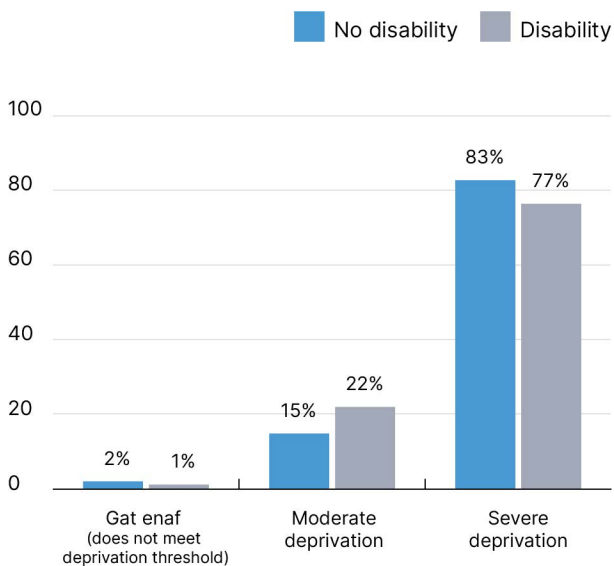
Gender



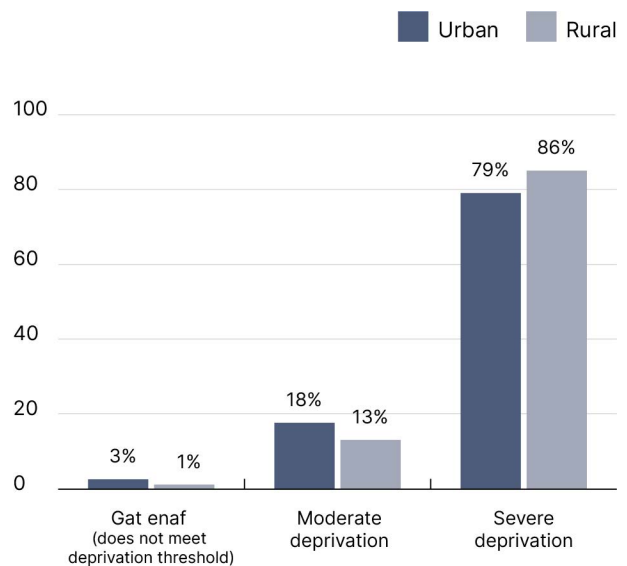
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Sanitation deprivation

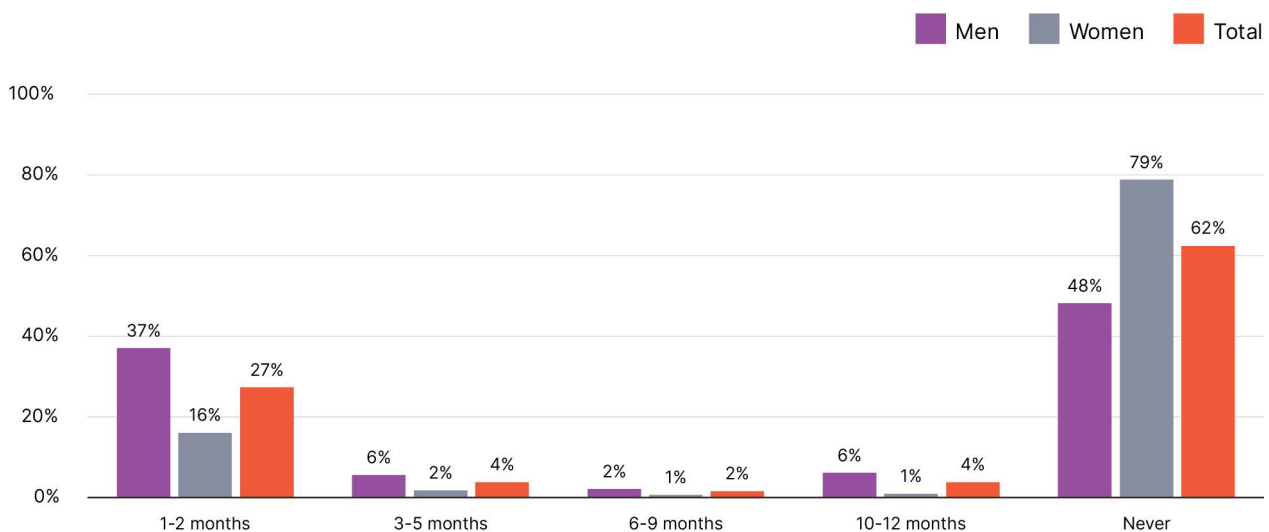
At the household level, 59 percent of households reported having improved sanitation facilities (those designed to hygienically separate human waste from human contact including flush/pour flush toilets and pit latrines with a slab/platform/seat) while nearly 28 percent of households reported open defecation (using the bush, field or ocean). Notable differences were observed in urban and rural areas with 77 percent of households in urban areas having improved toilet facilities compared to 42 percent of households in rural areas. Nearly 9 percent of urban households reported open defecation whereas this was 46 percent in rural areas.

When access to toilet and sanitation facilities was analysed using individual demographic characteristics, no notable variations across these characteristics were found except for slight differences by age and disability.

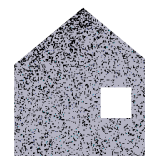
When individual sanitation characteristics are analysed further, it was found that most respondents (62%) did not have enough soap for handwashing. However, this overall result hides differences by gender, with 79 percent of women never having enough soap compared to 48 percent of men (Figure 34). Likewise, more respondents without disability reported insufficient soap for handwashing compared to people with disability (64% versus 55%) (*not shown in the figure*).

Menstrual product availability varied depending on location and age group. Among the women surveyed, 62 percent reported always having enough pads and tampons or clean and dry cloth that met their needs, while 38 percent had enough products less often (often or sometimes). By location, more women living in urban than rural areas reported always having access to sanitary products (66% urban compared with 57% rural). A higher percentage of women aged 30 to 29, always had enough sanitary products (65%) compared with women in the sample aged 18-29 (59%) (*not reported in the graph*).

Figure 34. Sufficiency of soap for handwashing by gender

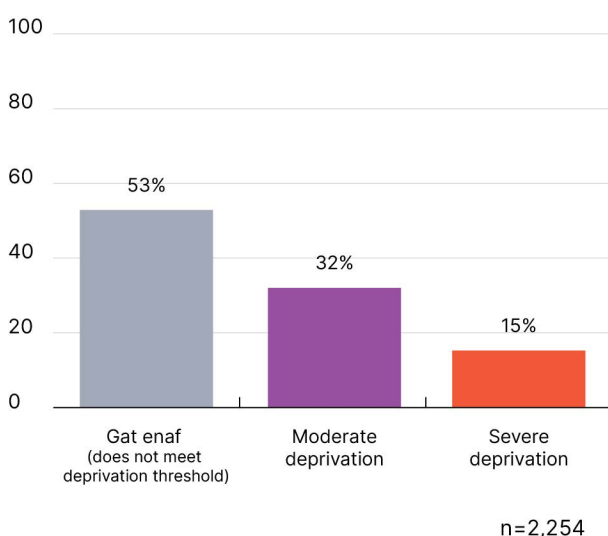


Shelter



Sufficient housing is a human right. While shelter may be a shared resource for household members, control over that resource is not always shared. Limited housing options can exacerbate violent situations, and forced evictions have a disproportionate impact on women. Thus, it is critical to measure shelter as part of multidimensional poverty and examine how shelter may vary among individuals of certain groups.

Figure 35. Percentage of people within each category of Shelter deprivation



The Shelter dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey assesses whether a respondent has security of tenure, sufficient household items, sufficient privacy and sufficient protection from the elements. The measure focuses on availability of sufficient bedding, frequency of eviction concerns, frequency of access to private spaces to wash and change, and the extent to which the home provides protection from the elements.

Respondents categorised as experiencing severe deprivation include those who are always worried about eviction, those who never have a private place to wash and change, or someone whose home does not protect them from elements (Table 15). It also includes those who meet at least two classifications for moderate deprivation in Table 15. Those who are scored as *Gat enaf* have enough bedding, never or only sometimes worry about eviction, and always have a private place to wash and change. Their home also protects them from elements.

Table 15. Scoring thresholds for Shelter dimension deprivation

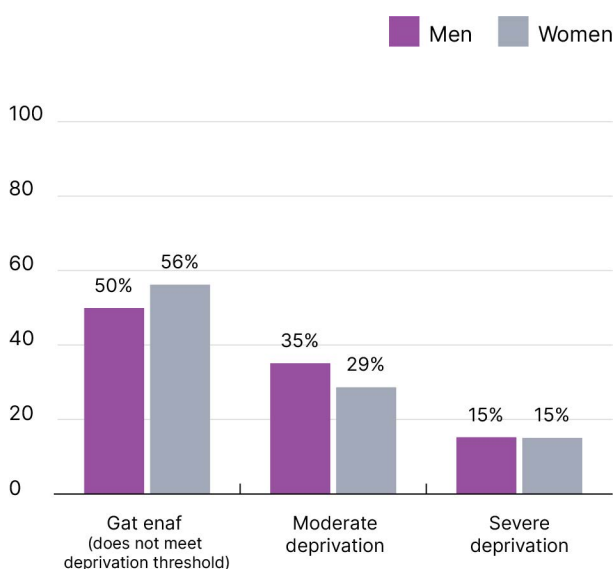
Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Meets at least two classifications for moderate deprivation OR Always worried about eviction OR Never having a private place to wash and change OR Home does not protect from elements
Moderate deprivation	Does not have enough bedding OR Often worried about eviction OR Sometimes having a private place to wash and change OR Home minimally protects from elements
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Has enough bedding AND Sometimes or never worried about eviction AND Often or always having a private place to wash and change AND Home at least moderately protects from elements

A total of 47 percent of respondents experienced some deprivation, with 32 percent meeting moderate and 15 percent meeting severe deprivation criteria. More than half (53%) the people in the sample were scored as *Gat enaf* (Figure 35).

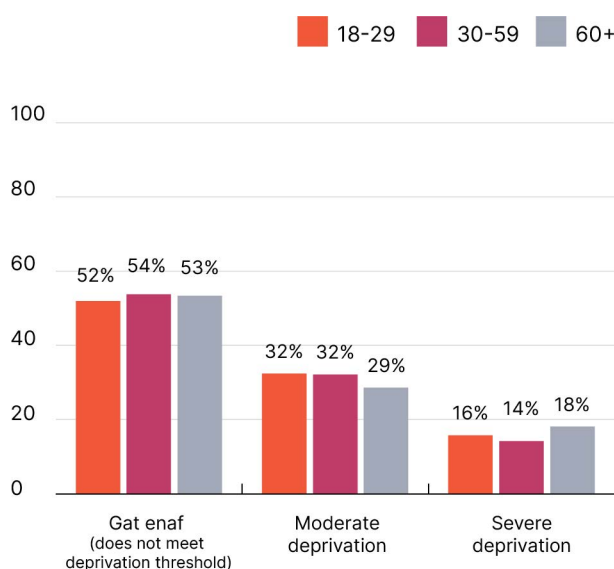
When disaggregated by gender, a higher percentage of men (35%) experienced moderate deprivation in Shelter compared to women (29%) (Figure 36). More than half of the respondents living in urban areas (55%) were scored as *Gat enaf* for deprivation in Shelter compared to those living in rural areas (50%).

Figure 36. Percentage of people in each category of Shelter deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

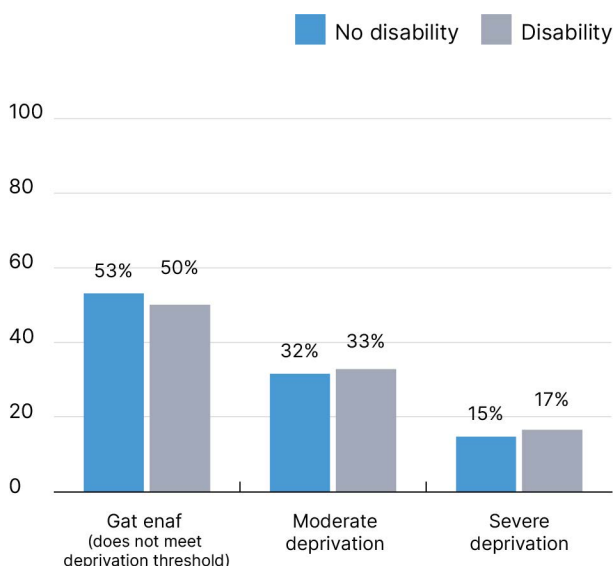
Gender



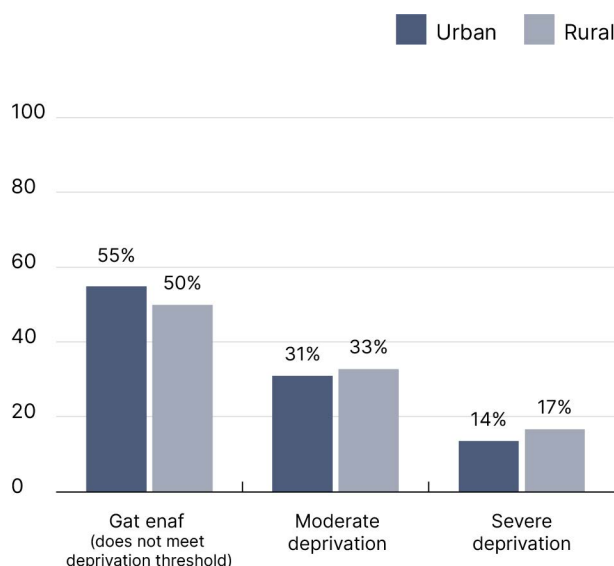
Age



Disability



Location

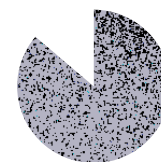


Additional findings for Shelter deprivation

Analysing the questions that make up the Shelter dimension, 79 percent of respondents never worried about eviction concerns while the remaining 21 percent reported some concerns (always, often or sometimes) with eviction from their home or land. Disaggregating this data further by gender, 28 percent of women had concerns (always, often or sometimes) about evictions from their home or land, compared with only 14 percent of men in the sample.

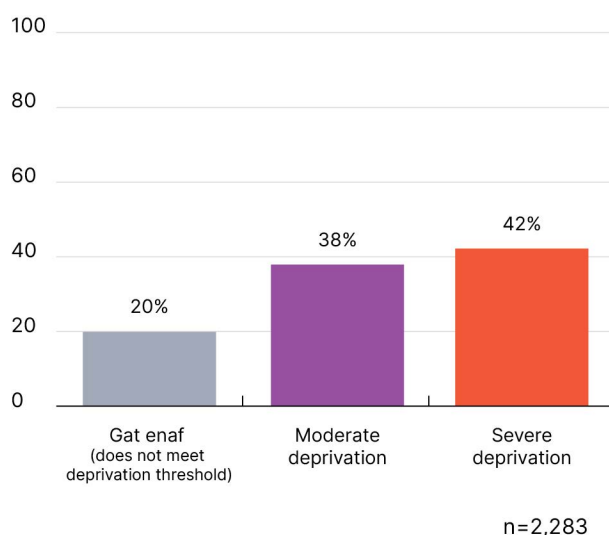
A majority of participants (95%) in the survey had sufficient bedding to sleep comfortably, and 56 percent always had access to a private space for washing and changing. In terms of protection from external elements such as rain or wind, 61 percent of respondents reported being fully protected at home, while 23 percent had minimal or no protection.

Time Use



Time is an important aspect of gender-sensitive multidimensional poverty. Where access to infrastructure or labour-saving devices is more limited, basic subsistence and income-related activities take longer. This leaves fewer hours per day available for earning more or using time for other purposes that are vital (such as care) or valued (such as social activities). How individuals spend their time is highly gendered, particularly in relation to total work hours and engaging in unpaid work.^{47,48,49} Time use statistics are useful for a range of policy concerns including analysing the division of labour between people by gender and improving estimates of paid and unpaid work.^{50,51,52} They are also necessary for monitoring progress towards the achievement of SDG Target 5.4: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.⁵³

Figure 37. Percentage of people within each category of Time Use deprivation



The Time Use dimension of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey focuses on assessing the dual burden of caring for dependents while doing paid work^{xvii} and the financial, social, and physical consequences of time poverty.

Severe deprivation in the Time Use dimension includes those who meet at least two moderate deprivation markers (Table 16). These include those who experienced a dual burden during paid work, those who did not have discretionary time for medical care, those who did not have time to visit friends or family most of the time, and those who lost income because of a lack of time.

xvii Paid work refers to being engaged in any work where the main intended destination for production is for pay or profit. This includes engagement in agriculture which is only or mainly intended for sale, any other work to generate income or helping in a family business.

Table 16. Scoring thresholds for Time Use dimension deprivation

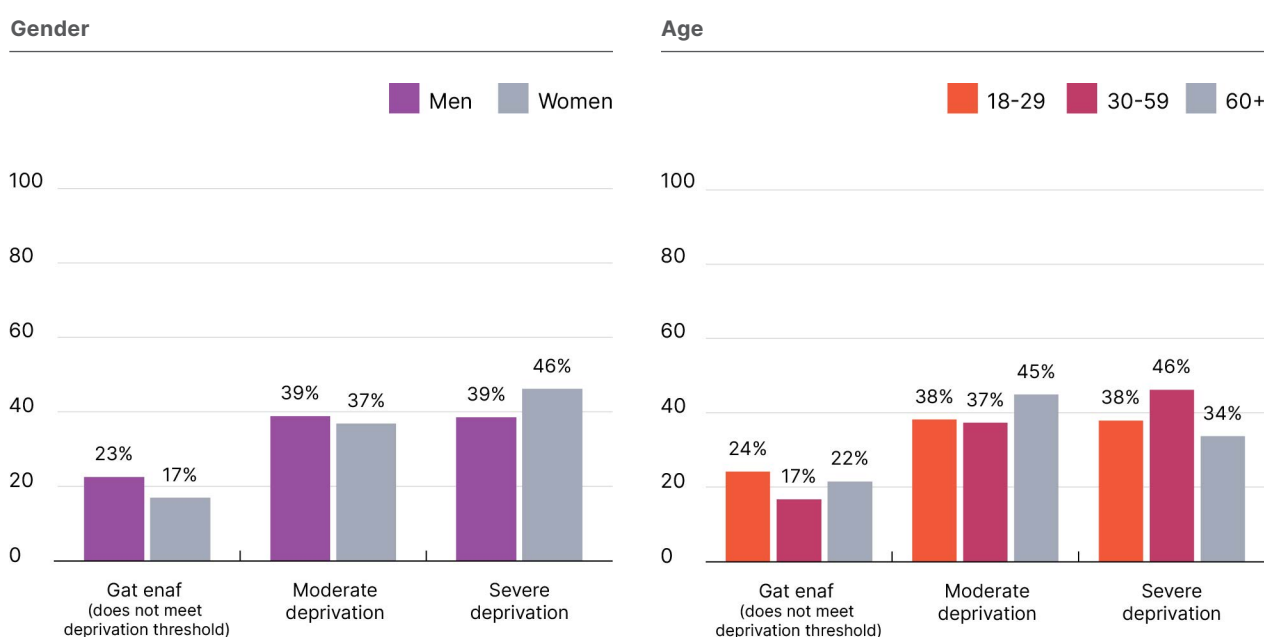
Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	At least two of the Moderate deprivation markers
Moderate deprivation	Dual burden during paid work OR Did not have discretionary time for medical care OR Most of the time or all of the time did not have discretionary time to visit family or friends OR Lost income because of a lack of time
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	No dual burden during paid work AND Had discretionary time for medical care AND Only some of the time or none of the time did not have discretionary time to visit family or friends AND Did not lose income because of a lack of time OR not engaged in paid work

Eight out of ten people in the sample experienced some level of deprivation in Time Use, with 38 percent experiencing moderate deprivation and 42 percent experiencing severe deprivation, as shown in Figure 37. Only 20 percent of respondents were scored as *Gat enaf* in Time Use.

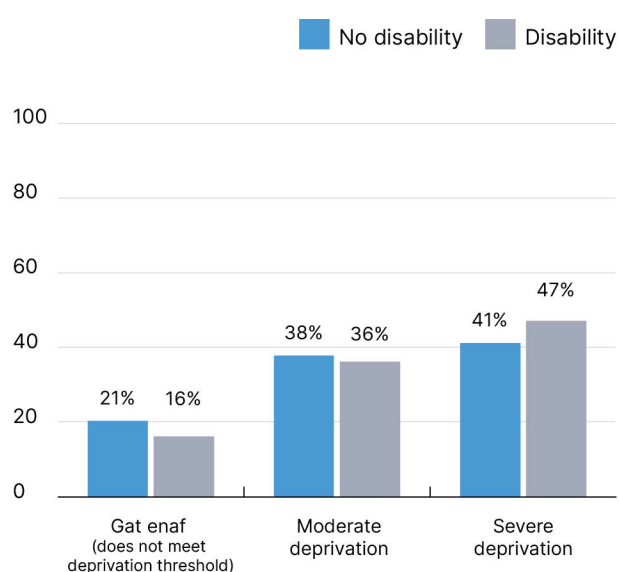
Differences by gender show that women in the sample were more likely to experience severe deprivation in Time Use than men (46% of women compared to 39% of men) (Figure 38). More men (23%) were scored as *Gat enaf* compared with women (17%).

When disaggregating deprivation in Time Use by age, the age group most likely to be severely deprived was 30 - 59 years (46%), while 45 percent of those 60 and older, met the threshold for moderate deprivation. Respondents with disability were more likely to experience severe deprivation than those without disability (47% versus 41%). A higher percentage of respondents living in rural areas (83%) were more likely to meet the threshold for any deprivation than those in urban areas (77%).

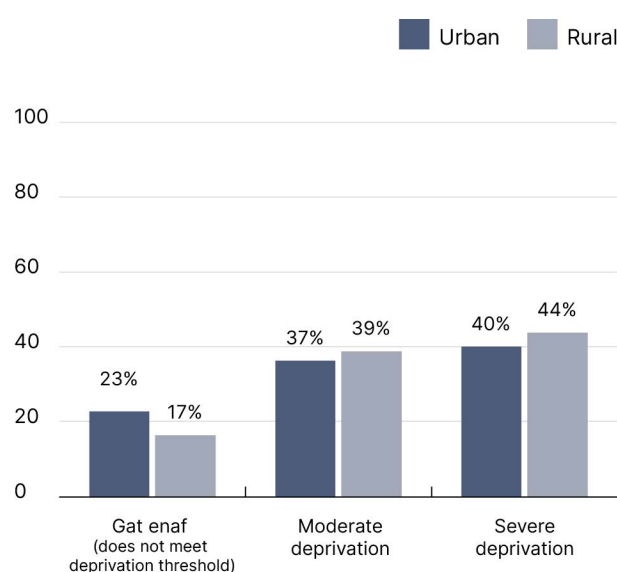
Figure 38. Percentage of people in each category of Time Use deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Time Use deprivation

There are strong gendered differences in caregiving for children, the elderly, and disabled people, both in paid and unpaid work. During paid work, more women than men assume caring responsibilities for children and young people (79% versus 54%). At the same time, 70 percent of women and 55 percent of men had assumed caring responsibilities for people older than 15 years, people with disability, or older people as shown in Figure 39.

Regarding unpaid work within the home, 89 percent of women assumed caregiving duties for children and young people under 15 years of age compared with 54 percent of men. Caregiving responsibilities for individuals aged 15 or older, people with disability, or older persons were also assumed mainly by women in the sample (77% women and 52% men).

Respondents with disability were also engaged in more caregiving responsibilities for children and other adults during both paid and unpaid work activities when compared to those without disability (*not shown in the figure*).

There are notable gender differences in the 'dual-labour' of engaging in unpaid care while also being engaged in paid work. Nearly 41 percent of respondents in the sample (n=946) reported caring

for others while also being in paid work (Figure 40). Disaggregating this group by gender, women are more likely to engage in dual-labour compared to men (79% women compared with 59% men).

Nearly 43 percent of respondents in the sample reported that they were unable to engage in paid work because of a lack of time in the day to do so during the twelve months before the survey. Disaggregated by gender, more men than women in the sample were unable to engage in paid work (45% compared 41% women). This also particularly impacted respondents between 30 and 59 years old (48%) compared with people in other age ranges (39% for people between 18-29 and 31% for people 60 and over). Furthermore, 15 percent of respondents experienced a loss or reduction in social interaction with friends and family due to inadequate time most or all of the time.

Almost half of respondents reported a loss or reduction in medical care due to a lack of time (51%), with women accounting for 56 percent of those impacted. This issue was particularly prevalent among respondents with disability (56% with disability compared to 50% without disability) and people living in rural areas (54% rural compared to 47% urban).

Figure 39. Percentage of people within paid and unpaid work and caring responsibilities by gender

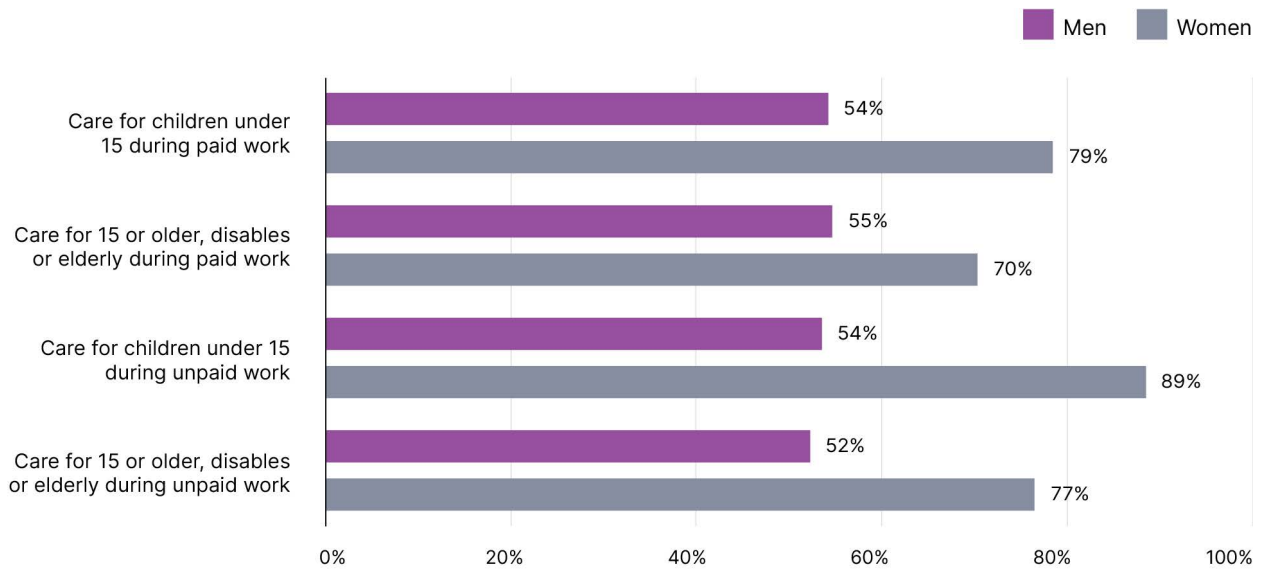
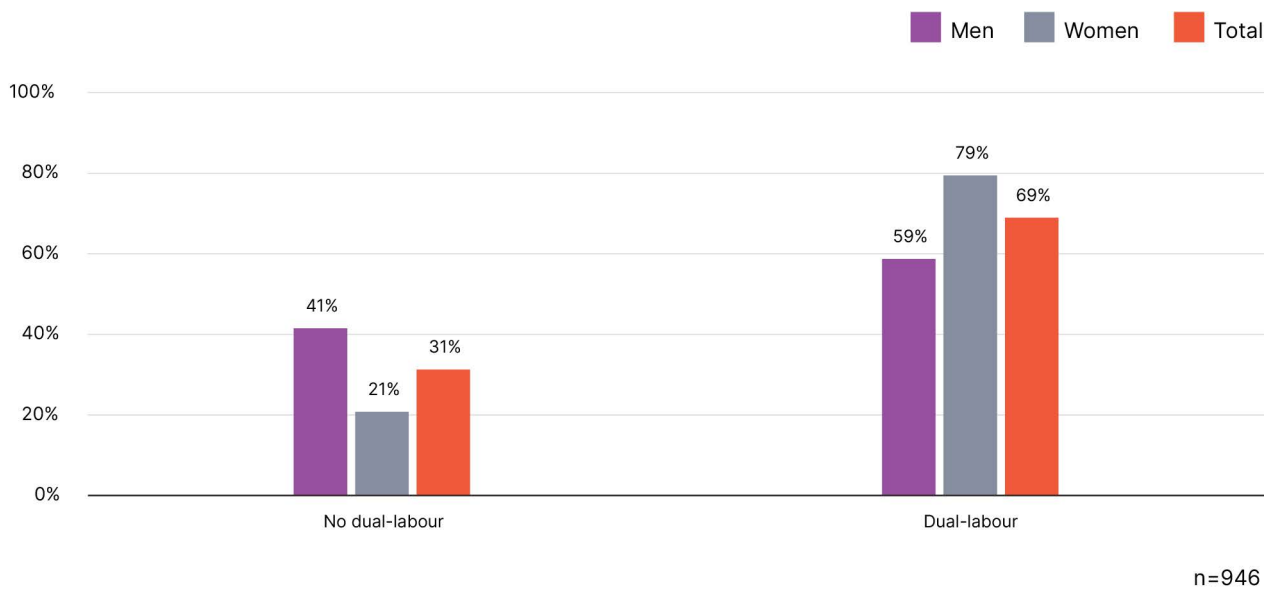


Figure 40. Percentage of people with dual labour responsibilities

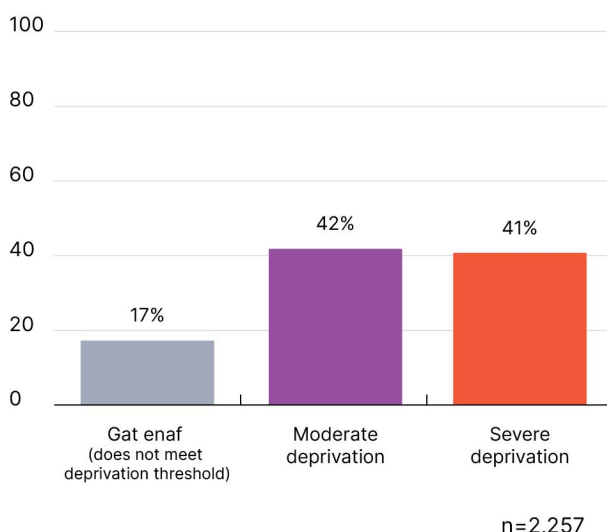


Voice



For individuals, the capability to influence decisions inside households about resource allocation, access to services, and opportunities to be pursued, shapes current and future circumstances. In particular, earning income does not equate to being able to determine the purposes for which it is used. Having access to, and control over, social and productive assets can in turn expand one's agency and empowerment. Conversely, limitations to one's voice act as a barrier to being able to improve one's circumstances and influence the ability to realise improvements in other areas of life. This makes it a critical component of understanding multidimensional poverty.⁵⁴

Figure 41. Percentage of people within each category of Voice deprivation



The Voice dimension of the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey focuses on measuring Voice inside and outside the household through three key areas: 1) likelihood of raising concerns in the neighbourhood, community or family with local leaders including church leaders and community representatives, 2) degree of personal control over daily life, and 3) extent of involvement in household decision-making.

Severe deprivation includes those who are not at all likely to raise any concerns with local leaders, those who indicate they have no control over daily life as well as those who do not commonly participate in at least one household decision.

Table 17. Scoring thresholds for Voice dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Not at all likely to raise concerns with local leaders OR Has no control over daily life AND Does not commonly participate in at least one inside household decision making question
Moderate deprivation	Minimally likely to raise concerns with local leaders OR Has a little control over daily life OR Does not commonly participate in at least one inside household decision making question
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Very likely or moderately likely to raise concerns with local leaders AND Commonly participates in the decision making for all inside household questions AND Has at least some control over daily life

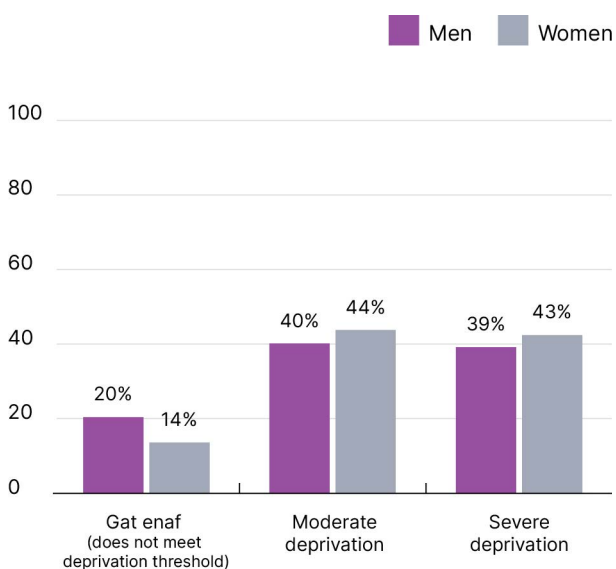
Most people in the sample (83%) had some level of deprivation in the Voice dimension, with 42 percent meeting moderate deprivation criteria and 41 percent meeting severe deprivation threshold (Figure 41). Only 17 percent of respondents were scored as *Gat enaf* for Voice.

Disaggregating by gender, more women than men experienced severe deprivation (43% compared to 39%) and moderate deprivation (44% compared to 40%), while the proportion of men who were scored as *Gat enaf* (20%) was slightly higher than that of women (14%) (Figure 42).

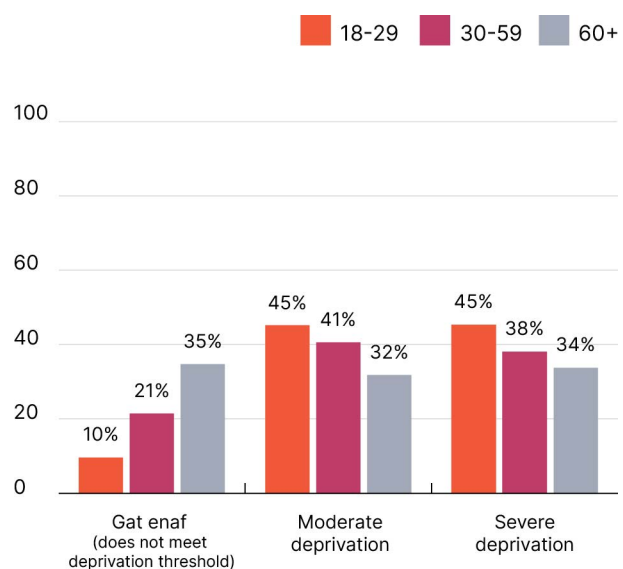
The results in Figure 42 also suggests an inverse relationship between age and deprivation in the Voice dimension, where younger people experienced higher levels of moderate and severe deprivation (90%) compared to people between 30-59 years old (79%), and those aged 60 and over (66%). Furthermore, by location, respondents in the sample residing in urban areas were more likely to meet the threshold for severe deprivation (45%) than those in rural areas (36%). Finally, a slightly higher percentage of people with disability (44%) were in the severely deprived category compared to people without disability (40%).

Figure 42. Percentage of people in each category of Voice deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

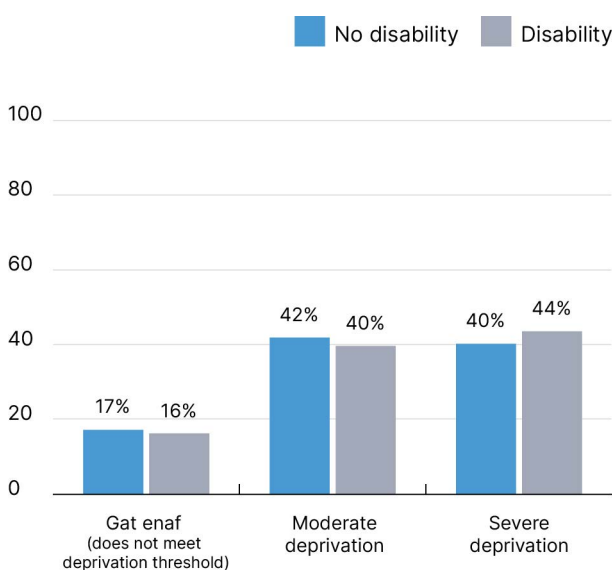
Gender



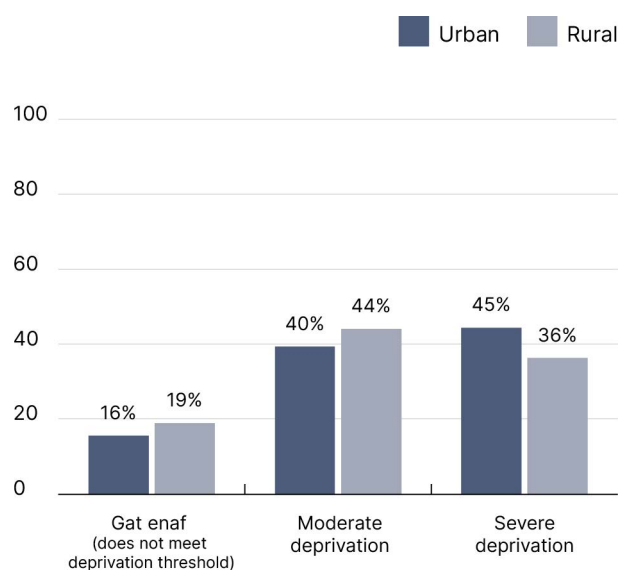
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Voice deprivation

Further examining questions in the Voice dimension, a majority of people in the sample were hesitant to raise their concerns with local leaders or within their community, with 72 percent indicating that they were either unlikely or minimally likely to do so, with more women (75%) feeling hesitant than men (70%).

A majority of respondents (88%) considered themselves to be in control of their daily life. However, women were less likely than men to feel this way (81% women compared to 94% men). Among the 88 percent of respondents who answered being in control of their lives, there is a clear gendered pattern in terms of the degree of control respondents felt that they had; nearly 62 percent of the men in the sample answered that they had a lot of control of their daily life compared to women (25%), as shown in Figure 43. Conversely, women were more likely to report having some control (45%) and little control (30%) over their daily life.

Nearly 61 percent of the women in the sample considered that decisions about household finance were shared, while 51 percent of men did (Figure 44).

Regarding health, more than half of respondents in the sample (52%) reported that decisions regarding their healthcare was a shared decision, with little difference by gender (53% men and 51% women).

A similar pattern was observed in relation to decisions about participating in social activities, where 63 percent of respondents considered this a shared decision in the household. However, analysing by gender, results show that more men (30%) compared to women (23%) made their own decisions regarding participation in social activities.

Figure 43. Degree of personal control over daily life by gender

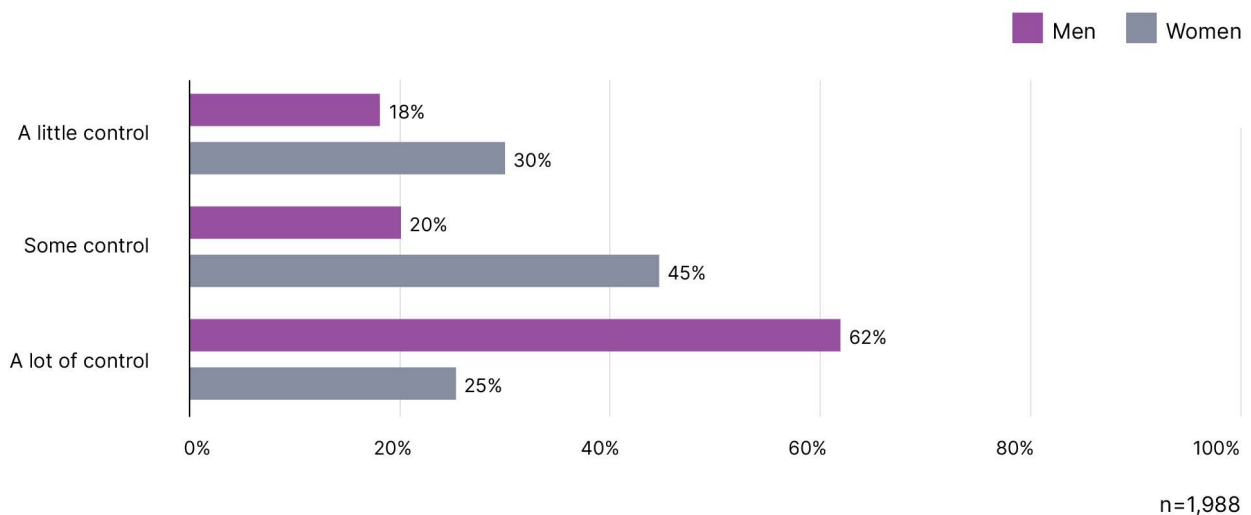
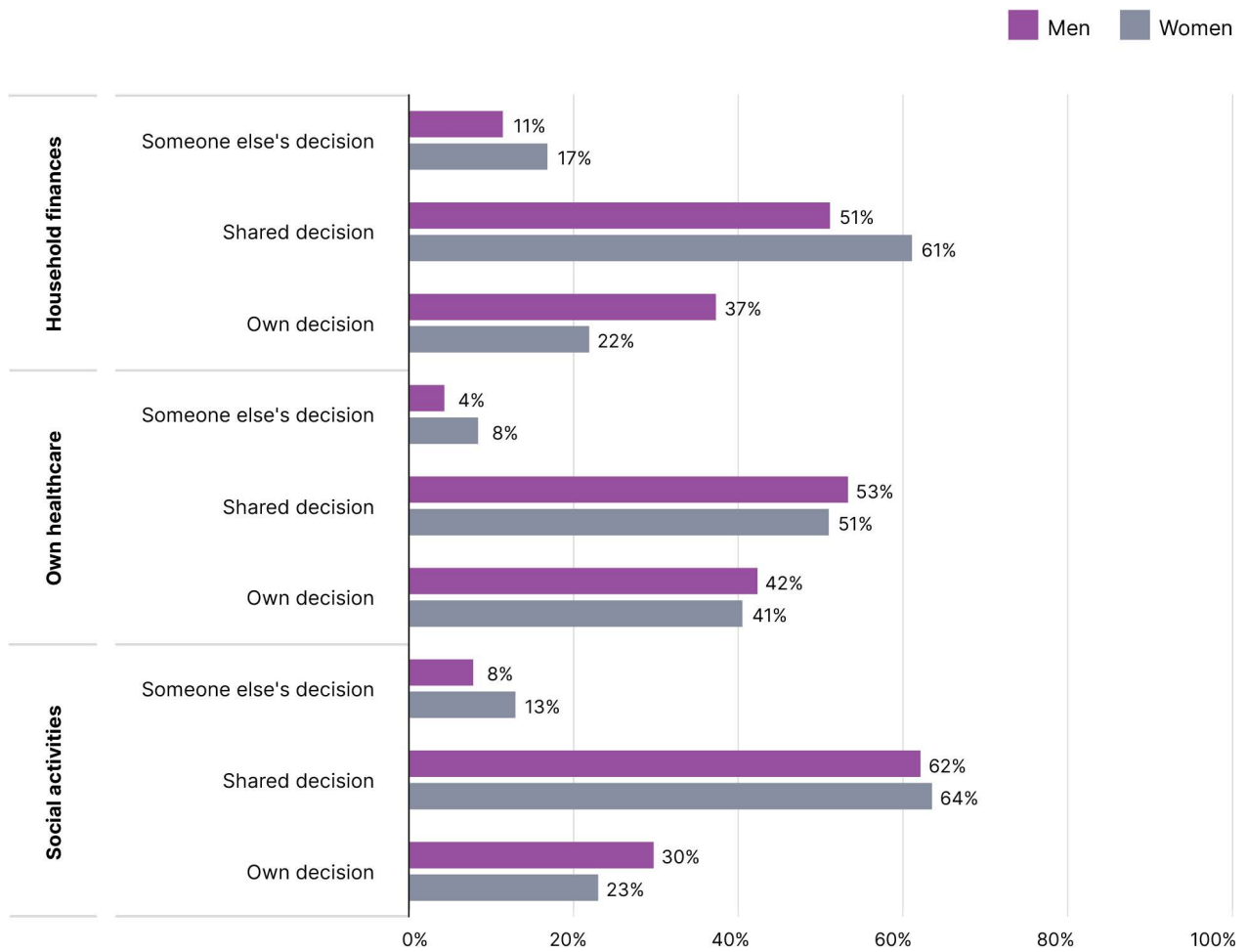
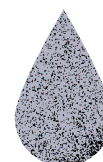


Figure 44. Type of involvement in household decisions by gender

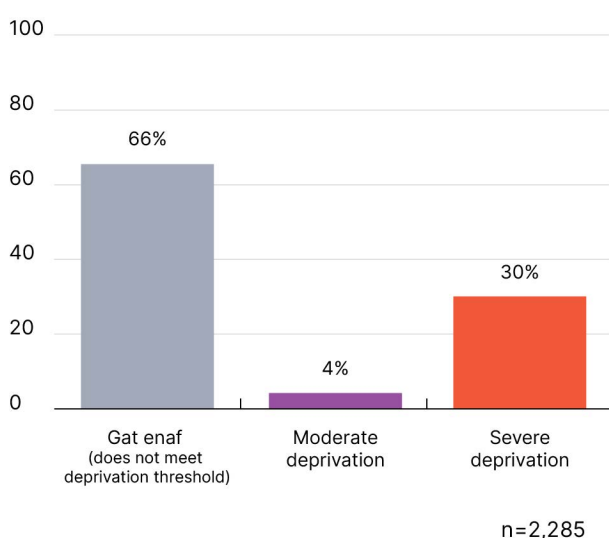


Water



Insufficient, unaffordable, unsafe, and inaccessible water can have negative health impacts and exacerbate social constraints⁵⁵. Access to water was recognised by the United Nations General Assembly as a human right in 2010.⁵⁶ People in poverty tend to travel further to access water sources than people not in poverty, indicating a constraint on time and a potential safety concern. Individuals with mobility challenges may encounter increased barriers to access and use of safe water.

Figure 45. Percentage of people within each category of Water deprivation



The Water dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey is comprised of three measurement areas: 1) quality of main household drinking water source, 2) severity of water insecurity, and 3) frequency of sufficient water to wash during menstruation. The survey includes both household-level and individual survey questions. Severity of water insecurity is measured through the Water Insecurity Experiences Scale (WISE) which focuses on how often individuals were worried about water, any changing behaviours or activities due to problems with water situations and lack of sufficient water for hand washing. Quality of drinking water is measured through the Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) service ladder assessing improved/unimproved drinking water sources. Severe deprivation includes those who meet the WISE thresholds for water insecurity, those who never have sufficient water to wash while menstruating, and those in households that source drinking water from an unimproved source (Table 18).

Table 18. Scoring thresholds for Water dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Met insecurity threshold per WISE thresholds OR Never having sufficient water to wash while menstruating OR Drinking water from an unimproved source or surface water per JMP classifications OR Meeting both classifications for moderate deprivation
Moderate deprivation	Sometimes having sufficient water to wash while menstruating OR Drinking water from a limited source per JMP classifications
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Does not meet moderate or severe water insecurity threshold per WISE thresholds AND At least often having sufficient water to wash while menstruating AND Drinking water from a safely managed or basic source per JMP classifications

Severe deprivation was experienced by three in every ten respondents in the sample (30%), and just four percent of people experienced moderate deprivation. Overall, 66 percent of respondents were scored as *Gat enaf* in the Water dimension (Figure 45).

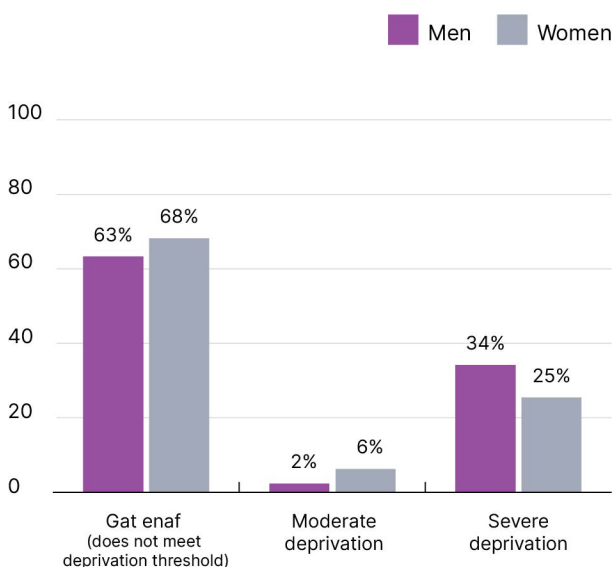
Disaggregating by gender and age, a higher percentage of men experienced some level of deprivation (moderate and severe) compared to women (36% for men compared to 31% for women). People aged 60 or above were more likely to

experience severe deprivation (36%) compared with people in other age ranges.

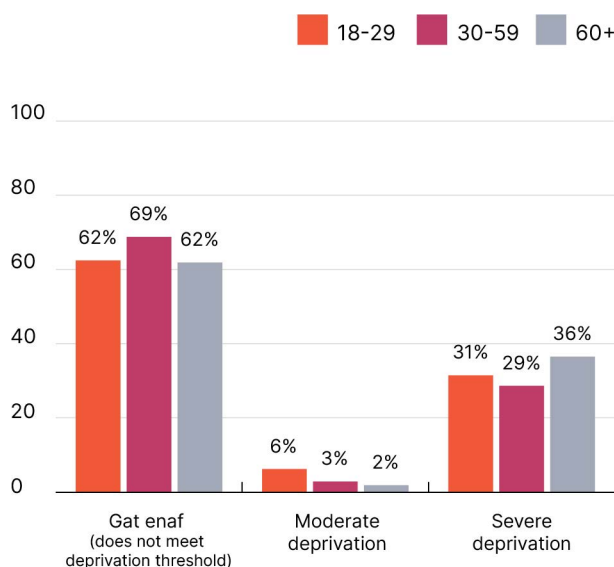
People with disability were more affected in this dimension, with 45 percent meeting the threshold for severe deprivation in Water while only 29 percent of people without disability met the threshold. Results in Figure 46 show that 38 percent of people living in rural areas experienced some level of deprivation (moderate and severe) in the Water dimension compared with 32 percent of people in urban areas.

Figure 46. Percentage of people in each category of Water deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

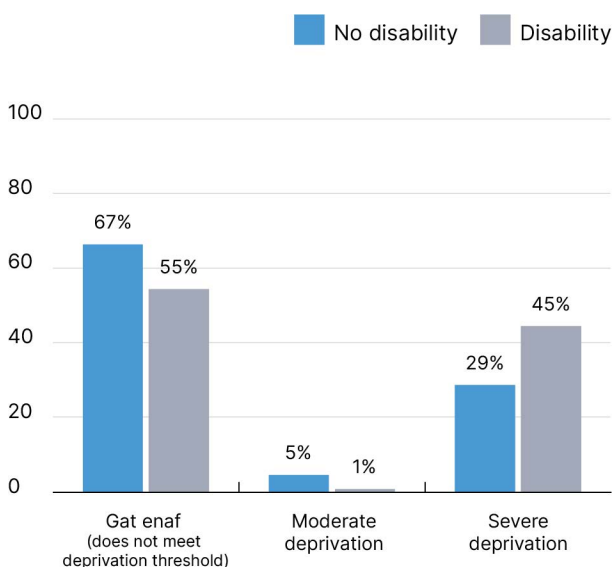
Gender



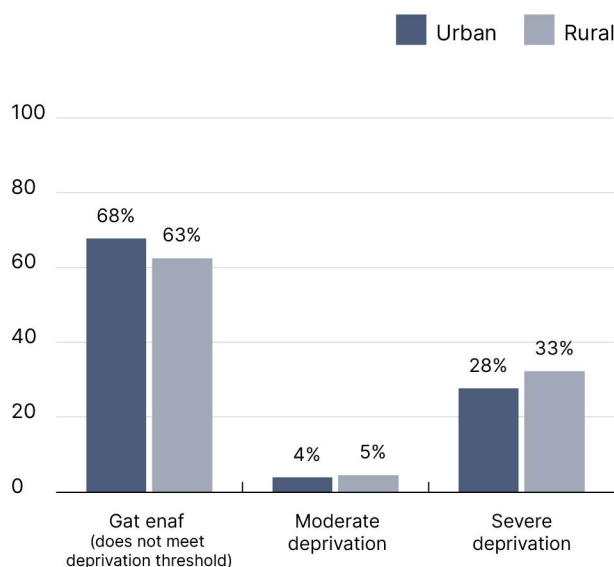
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Water deprivation

The analysis of the questions in this dimension shows that among the households, the primary source of drinking water was piped water (38%), followed by rainwater (37%), and spring water (12%).

According to the JMP measure, most households in the sample (93%) had access to basic quality drinking water, that is drinking water from an improved source accessible on premises, or with a collection time not more than 30 minutes round trip including queuing.

Respondents drinking water from a limited water source for which collection time exceed 30 minutes round trip including queuing, represent three percent of the sample. Only four percent of people in the sample were drinking water from an unimproved source, such as an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring, with more rural households (5%) than urban (2%) as presented in Figure 47.

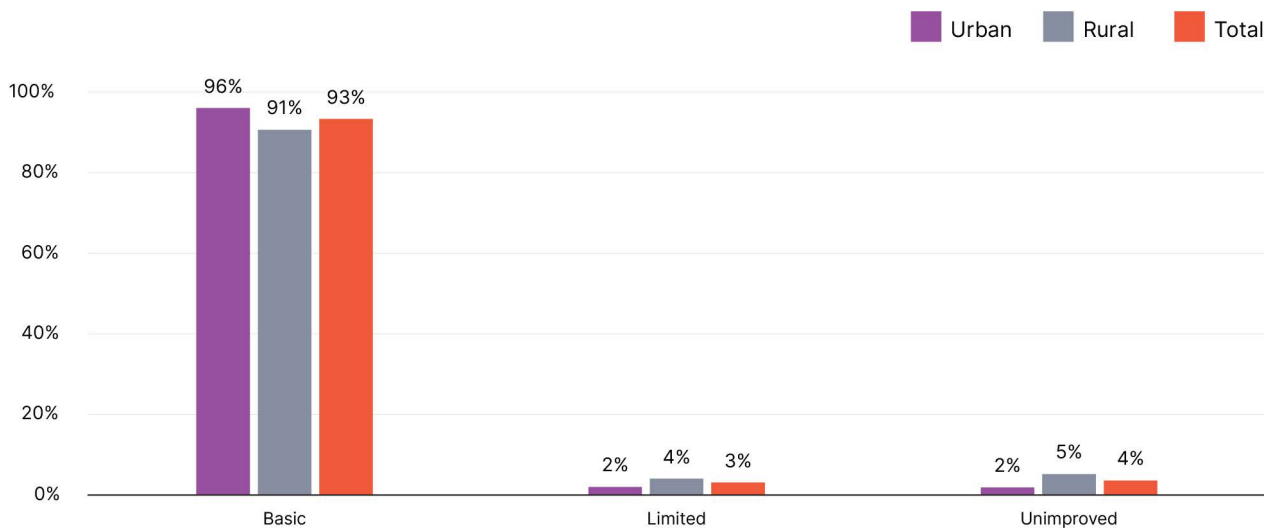
Nearly 65 percent of respondents in the sample were never worried about insufficient water supply for the household's needs, and 72 percent were never

worried about lack of water for hand washing. Among those worried about not having enough water for households needs, most of them were worried for one or two months of the year (19%). There were no differences between urban and rural locations.

Upon analysing and segregating the WISE scale based on individual characteristics, a higher percentage of women than men reported never being worried about water (69% women compared to 62% men). Similarly, more women than men reported never modifying habits or behaviours due to inadequate water supply (70% women compared to 61% men) or never not having enough water for hand washing (79% women compared with 66% men).

Finally, women were asked if during the previous 12 months they had enough water to wash with when they were menstruating. Almost three out of five women in the sample (64%) answered that they always had enough water to wash with when menstruating, while 12 percent answered that they never had enough.

Figure 47. JPM service ladder for drinking water by location



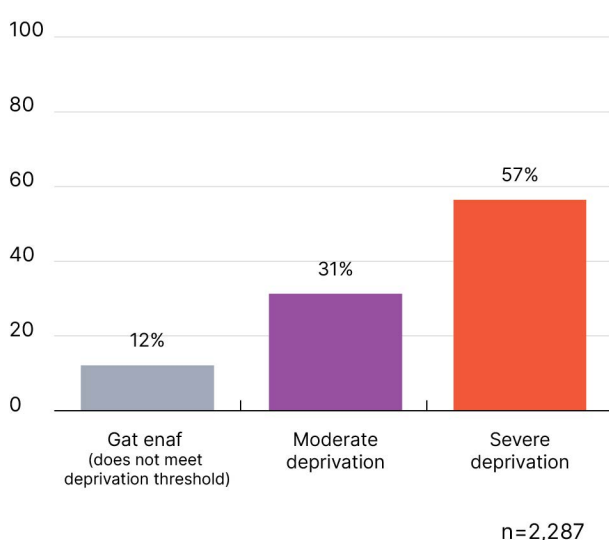
NB: The original version of these statistics contained a typographical error.

Work



Both paid and unpaid work are linked with poverty.⁵⁷ However, the focus of traditional poverty measures on assessing income and expenditure ignores both the contributions and constraints provided by unpaid work. Without visibility of both forms of work, and understanding that the relationship between paid and unpaid work in specific contexts are gendered,⁵⁸ gender inequalities will persist in the division of labour inside the household and in the labour market. This has lifelong implications for women's financial circumstances.

Figure 48. Percentage of people within each category of Work deprivation



The Work dimension in the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey measures key elements for both paid^{xviii} and unpaid work, including status/availability of work, dignity of work, and any harm experienced at work.

Severe deprivation includes those who are unemployed (people who are looking for work and not currently in employment), those who experience deprivation in dignity and safety in paid or unpaid work as well as those who are under-employed and experience deprivation in dignity or safety in paid or unpaid work. Those who were scored as *Gat enaf* in the Work dimension are fully employed or currently not in the potential labour market (not actively looking for work or not available to work immediately if an opportunity became available) and did not report a lack of dignity or safety in paid or unpaid work they undertake.

Table 19. Scoring thresholds for Work dimension deprivation

Score	Criteria
Severe deprivation	Unemployed OR Deprived in dignity and safety in un/paid work OR Underemployed AND deprived in dignity or safety in un/paid work
Moderate deprivation	Under employed OR Deprived in dignity or safety in un/paid work
Gat enaf (does not meet deprivation threshold)	Fully employed or not in the potential labour market AND No reported dignity or safety deprivations in un/paid work

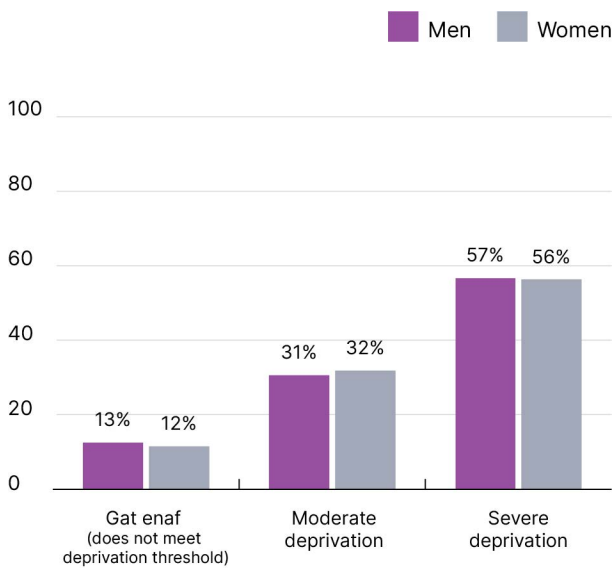
xviii Paid work refers to being engaged in any work where the main intended destination for production is for pay or profit. This includes engagement in agriculture which is only or mainly intended for sale, any other work to generate income or helping in a family business.

Overall, 88 percent of people experienced some level of Work deprivation, with 31 percent moderately deprived and 57 percent severely deprived (Figure 48). People aged 60 and above in the sample were less likely to meet the threshold for deprivation, which is unsurprising given the portion of this population that was not in the labour market and not looking for work (Figure 49).

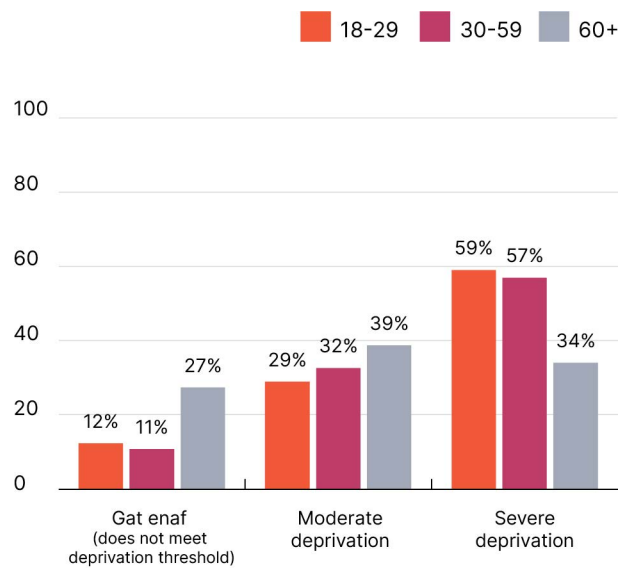
There are notable differences between people with and without disability as people with disability were more likely to be severely deprived (62%) compared to people without disability (56%). Men and women experienced work deprivation at similar levels as did people living in urban and rural areas.

Figure 49. Percentage of people in each category of Work deprivation by: a) gender b) age c) disability d) location

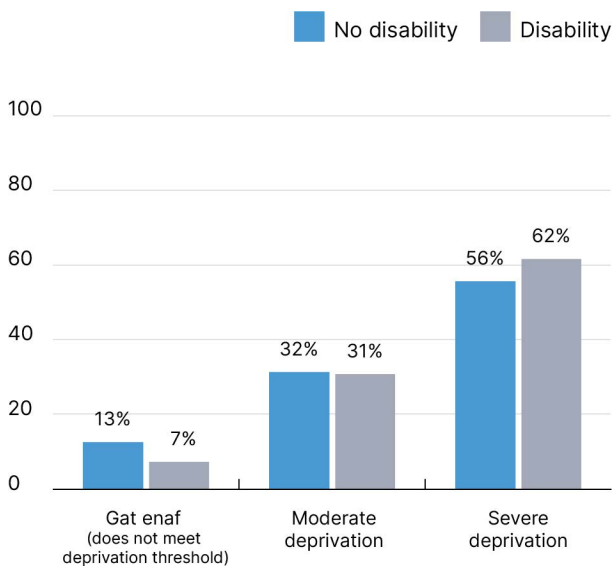
Gender



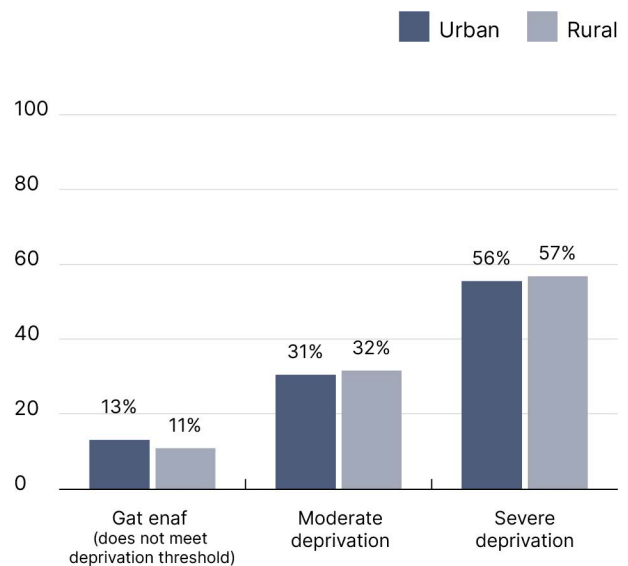
Age



Disability



Location



Additional findings for Work deprivation

Further analysis looking at differences in Work-related deprivation by disability shows that a higher percentage of people with disability in the sample engaged in some kind of paid employment (74%) compared to persons without disability (67%). A high percentage of people with disability also reported feeling pride in their paid or unpaid work (89%) compared to people without disability (79%). However, a higher percentage of people with disability reported experiencing physical injury, illness or mental harm, compared to people without disability as a result of their paid work (66% versus 51%) and unpaid work (68% versus 49%).

Introduction

Dimensions



Other analysis
approaches

Appendix

ASSETS

Equality Insights Rapid aims to assess asset ownership as a proxy for financial status as income and consumption/expenditure are difficult to measure reliably in a short multi-topic survey. Measuring financial status separately from multidimensional deprivation recognises that while monetary deprivation is an important component of poverty, not all aspects of multidimensional deprivation can be addressed by improving an individual's financial circumstances. Measuring financial and multidimensional deprivation separately enables policy makers to monitor how, and under what conditions, multidimensional deprivation is related to monetary poverty. Given the brevity demands of a phone survey and to maintain the focus on measuring multidimensional poverty, the *Equality Insights Rapid* survey collected data on asset ownership at the household-level.

Possession of household goods and furniture

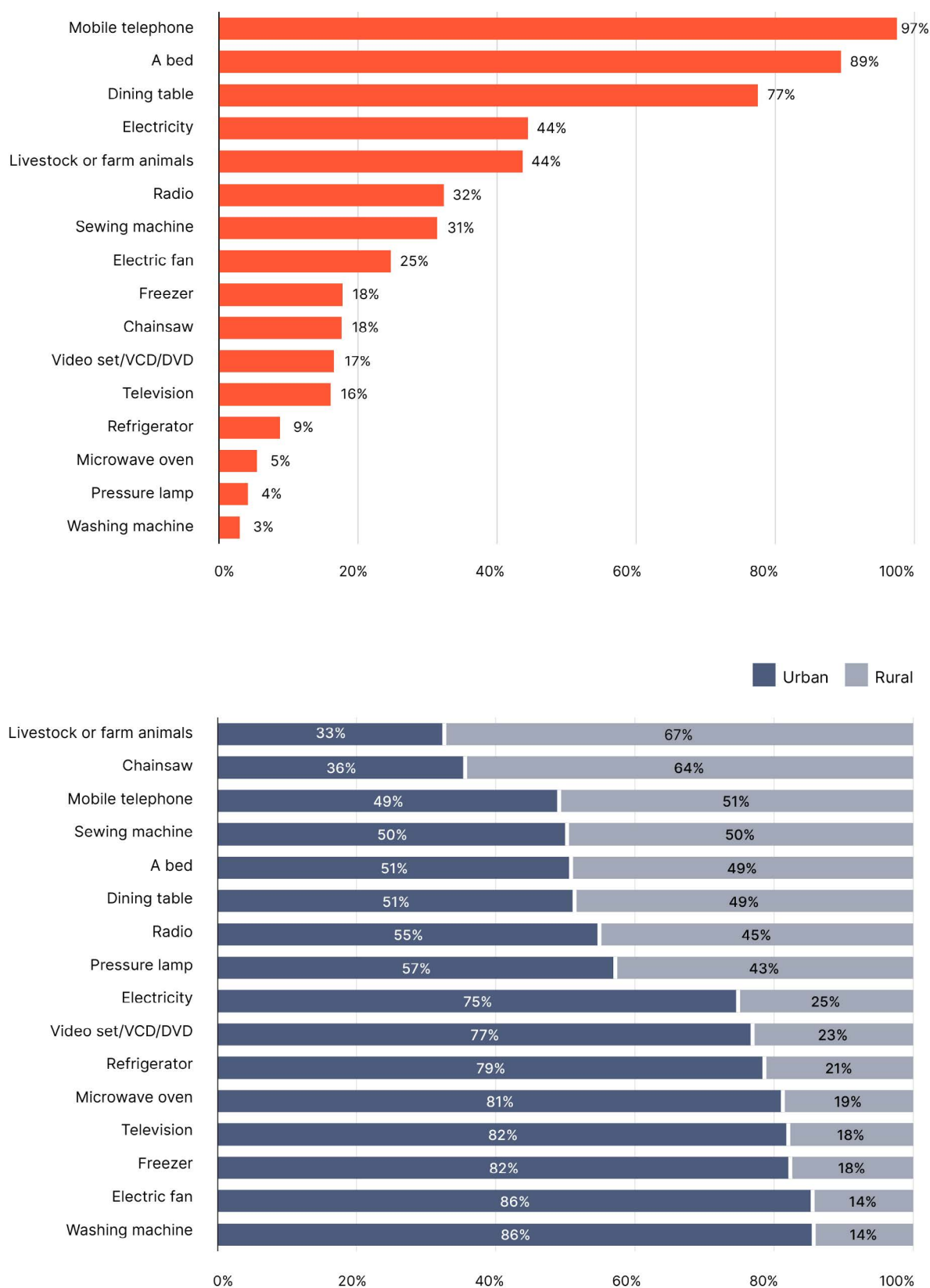
Figure 50a shows the percentage of households in possession of common household assets. For all the households that reported owning an asset, Figure 50b shows the breakdown by household location. In general, 97 percent of households in the sample

owned a mobile phone, of those who have a mobile phone more than half (51%) were living in rural areas. It is important to note that since *Equality Insights Rapid* is a phone-based survey, the distribution of mobile phone ownership in the sample may not accurately reflect the entire population. In Solomon Islands, some households may share mobile phones or sim cards both across household members and between two or more households.

As shown in Figure 50a, 89 percent of households reported having a bed, and 77 percent a dining table. Less than half of households (44%) reported having electricity and most of these were located in urban areas (75%), which reinforces the finding related to Energy deprivation, where more than half of people in the sample met the threshold for some deprivation.

In the sample, only 18 percent of households had a working freezer. Out of the nine percent who reported possessing a working refrigerator, 79 percent resided in urban areas, while only 21 percent were in rural areas. Certain assets were more prevalent in rural areas than urban areas, such as livestock or farm animals (67% compared to 33%) and chainsaws (64% compared to 36%). Conversely, urban households were more likely to own entertainment assets such as televisions and video sets than rural households.

Figure 50. a) Proportion of household owning household goods and furniture b) Location of household owning household goods and furniture

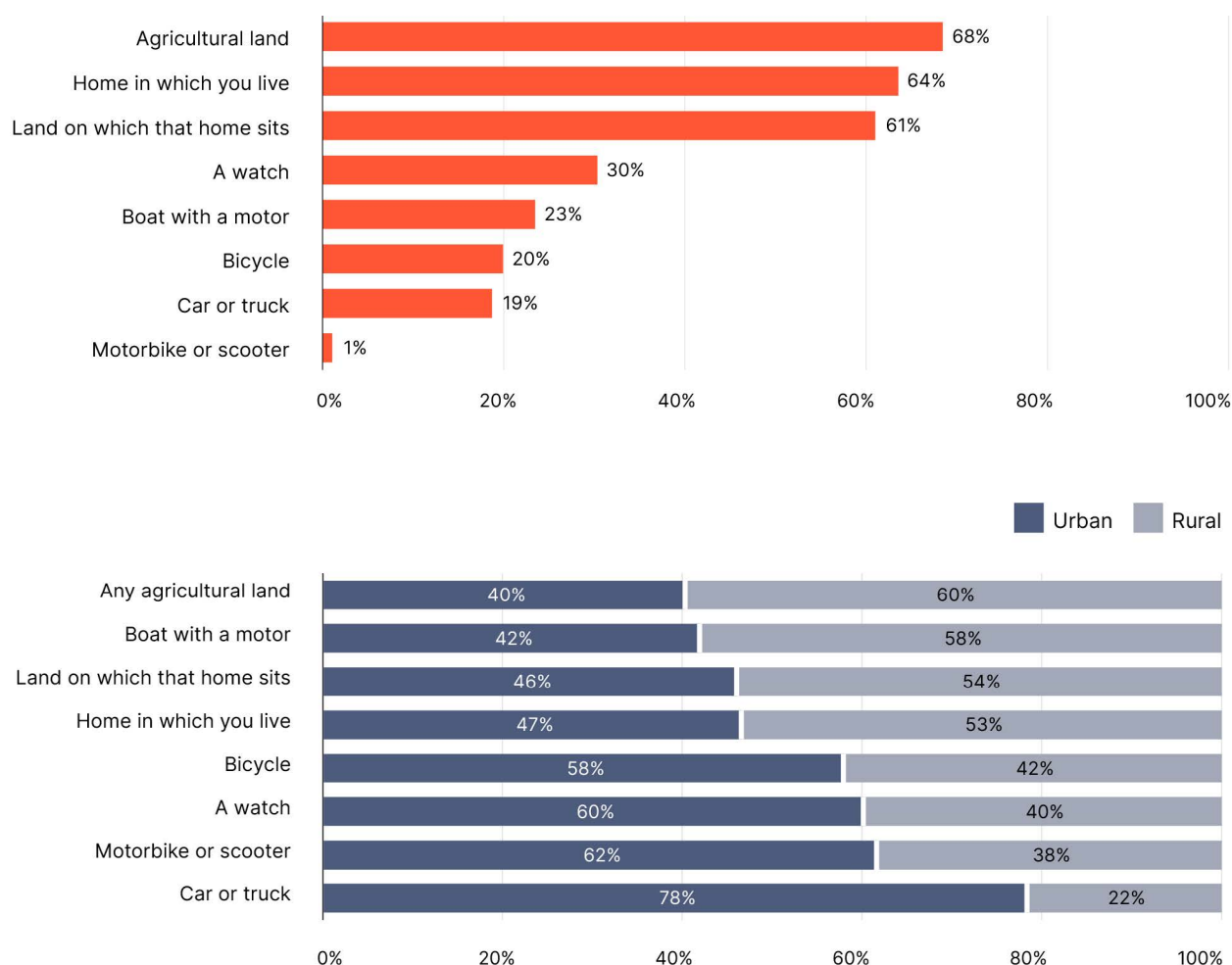


Ownership of home, land and vehicles

Nearly 68 percent of households in the sample owned some agricultural land, while 64 percent reported owning the home where the household lives and 61 percent owned the land on which the home sits. The ownership of both home and land was more prevalent among rural households than urban households in the sample, as shown in Figure 51b.

The data also reveal that a small proportion of households in the sample owned vehicles and machinery, with 23 percent owning a boat with a motor, 20 percent a bicycle, 19 percent a car or truck and just one percent a motorbike or scooter. Among those who owned a boat with a motor, a greater proportion lived in rural areas (58%), while households that owned a car or truck were in urban areas (78%).

Figure 51. a) Proportion of household owning home, land and vehicles b) Location of household owning home, land and vehicles by location



Introduction

Dimensions

Other Analysis
Approaches



Appendix

Table 20. Deprivation Measures by Province - Proportion of population (%)

Dimension	Province	Gat enaf (Does not meet threshold)	Moderate deprivation	Severe deprivation	Total
Clothing	Capital Territory	51.10%	28.41%	20.48%	100%
	Central Province	46.02%	25.66%	28.32%	100%
	Choiseul Province	43.90%	26.83%	29.27%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	47.09%	27.05%	25.86%	100%
	Isabel Province	38.89%	30.00%	31.11%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	42.96%	25.19%	31.85%	100%
	Malaita Province	49.78%	26.29%	23.92%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	46.75%	29.87%	23.38%	100%
	Western Province	48.36%	26.91%	24.73%	100%
Education	Capital Territory	49.23%	32.82%	17.94%	100%
	Central Province	35.40%	37.17%	27.43%	100%
	Choiseul Province	30.49%	42.68%	26.83%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	37.37%	35.15%	27.47%	100%
	Isabel Province	41.57%	22.47%	35.96%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	39.42%	35.04%	25.55%	100%
	Malaita Province	32.83%	32.62%	34.55%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	30.00%	40.00%	30.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	24.68%	35.06%	40.26%	100%
	Western Province	31.52%	40.58%	27.90%	100%
Energy	Capital Territory	53.76%	22.79%	23.45%	100%
	Central Province	46.90%	20.35%	32.74%	100%
	Choiseul Province	36.59%	21.95%	41.46%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	49.66%	19.66%	30.69%	100%
	Isabel Province	37.50%	30.68%	31.82%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	42.22%	25.19%	32.59%	100%
	Malaita Province	47.84%	19.48%	32.68%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	30.00%	10.00%	60.00%	100%

Dimension	Province	Gat enaf (Does not meet threshold)	Moderate deprivation	Severe deprivation	Total
Environment	Temotu Province	40.79%	22.37%	36.84%	100%
	Western Province	42.18%	21.45%	36.36%	100%
	Capital Territory	15.08%	27.72%	57.21%	100%
	Central Province	7.96%	26.55%	65.49%	100%
	Choiseul Province	12.35%	23.46%	64.20%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	13.14%	27.82%	59.04%	100%
	Isabel Province	19.32%	29.55%	51.14%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	5.84%	36.50%	57.66%	100%
	Malaita Province	10.37%	38.88%	50.76%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	30.00%	60.00%	10.00%	100%
Family Planning	Temotu Province	6.49%	42.86%	50.65%	100%
	Western Province	17.45%	31.27%	51.27%	100%
	Capital Territory	56.10%	3.64%	40.26%	100%
	Central Province	55.43%	2.17%	42.39%	100%
	Choiseul Province	52.70%	1.35%	45.95%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	51.21%	2.02%	46.77%	100%
	Isabel Province	46.05%	1.32%	52.63%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	54.46%	4.46%	41.07%	100%
	Malaita Province	48.11%	1.51%	50.38%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	85.71%	0.00%	14.29%	100%
Food	Temotu Province	47.37%	7.02%	45.61%	100%
	Western Province	52.42%	4.85%	42.73%	100%
	Capital Territory	44.10%	44.32%	11.57%	100%
	Central Province	43.36%	45.13%	11.50%	100%
	Choiseul Province	32.93%	43.90%	23.17%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	42.59%	46.51%	10.90%	100%
	Isabel Province	34.44%	47.78%	17.78%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	51.09%	38.69%	10.22%	100%
	Malaita Province	41.11%	43.47%	15.42%	100%

Dimension	Province	Gat enaf (Does not meet threshold)	Moderate deprivation	Severe deprivation	Total
Health	Rennell and Bellona Province	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	31.17%	48.05%	20.78%	100%
	Western Province	35.74%	49.82%	14.44%	100%
	Capital Territory	73.95%	7.28%	18.76%	100%
	Central Province	69.64%	2.68%	27.68%	100%
	Choiseul Province	75.61%	3.66%	20.73%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	71.50%	5.70%	22.80%	100%
	Isabel Province	79.55%	4.55%	15.91%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	73.13%	11.19%	15.67%	100%
	Malaita Province	67.25%	9.39%	23.36%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	30.00%	50.00%	20.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	77.33%	2.67%	20.00%	100%
	Western Province	70.48%	7.75%	21.77%	100%
	Capital Territory	18.94%	28.63%	52.42%	100%
	Central Province	15.18%	16.96%	67.86%	100%
Relationship	Choiseul Province	13.41%	32.93%	53.66%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	15.95%	28.30%	55.75%	100%
	Isabel Province	10.00%	30.00%	60.00%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	17.91%	31.34%	50.75%	100%
	Malaita Province	14.69%	33.05%	52.27%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	10.00%	20.00%	70.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	18.18%	22.08%	59.74%	100%
	Western Province	18.75%	32.35%	48.90%	100%
	Capital Territory	20.67%	28.67%	50.67%	100%
	Central Province	16.07%	34.82%	49.11%	100%
Safety	Choiseul Province	29.27%	26.83%	43.90%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	24.10%	24.61%	51.29%	100%
	Isabel Province	36.36%	28.41%	35.23%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	29.85%	30.60%	39.55%	100%

Dimension	Province	Gat enaf (Does not meet threshold)	Moderate deprivation	Severe deprivation	Total
Sanitation	Malaita Province	26.52%	29.13%	44.35%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	10.00%	20.00%	70.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	22.37%	23.68%	53.95%	100%
	Western Province	26.74%	23.81%	49.45%	100%
	Capital Territory	3.08%	17.84%	79.07%	100%
	Central Province	0.00%	8.93%	91.07%	100%
	Choiseul Province	0.00%	20.99%	79.01%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	2.22%	11.97%	85.81%	100%
	Isabel Province	2.25%	19.10%	78.65%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	2.92%	15.33%	81.75%	100%
	Malaita Province	1.29%	17.03%	81.68%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	0.00%	70.00%	30.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	1.30%	14.29%	84.42%	100%
Shelter	Western Province	2.20%	16.12%	81.68%	100%
	Capital Territory	58.80%	30.96%	10.24%	100%
	Central Province	48.67%	39.82%	11.50%	100%
	Choiseul Province	58.75%	27.50%	13.75%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	47.49%	35.70%	16.81%	100%
	Isabel Province	60.47%	27.91%	11.63%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	51.49%	23.88%	24.63%	100%
	Malaita Province	52.30%	35.01%	12.69%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	90.00%	10.00%	0.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	44.74%	23.68%	31.58%	100%
	Western Province	54.41%	27.57%	18.01%	100%
	Capital Territory	23.79%	38.77%	37.44%	100%
	Central Province	23.89%	33.63%	42.48%	100%
Time Use	Choiseul Province	14.63%	28.05%	57.32%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	19.52%	39.04%	41.44%	100%
	Isabel Province	21.35%	37.08%	41.57%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	16.91%	40.44%	42.65%	100%

Dimension	Province	Gat enaf (Does not meet threshold)	Moderate deprivation	Severe deprivation	Total
	Malaita Province	17.28%	40.17%	42.55%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	40.00%	50.00%	10.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	18.18%	37.66%	44.16%	100%
	Western Province	19.64%	33.45%	46.91%	100%
Voice	Capital Territory	14.48%	39.42%	46.10%	100%
	Central Province	19.82%	41.44%	38.74%	100%
	Choiseul Province	12.20%	41.46%	46.34%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	17.99%	41.35%	40.66%	100%
	Isabel Province	20.69%	40.23%	39.08%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	18.05%	41.35%	40.60%	100%
	Malaita Province	19.26%	44.42%	36.32%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	10.00%	40.00%	50.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	18.18%	46.75%	35.06%	100%
	Western Province	16.12%	42.86%	41.03%	100%
Water	Capital Territory	72.59%	4.61%	22.81%	100%
	Central Province	76.11%	1.77%	22.12%	100%
	Choiseul Province	53.66%	0.00%	46.34%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	67.58%	4.97%	27.44%	100%
	Isabel Province	75.00%	0.00%	25.00%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	66.18%	4.41%	29.41%	100%
	Malaita Province	64.22%	5.82%	29.96%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	80.00%	0.00%	20.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	36.36%	3.90%	59.74%	100%
	Western Province	56.16%	3.26%	40.58%	100%
Work	Capital Territory	17.07%	29.32%	53.61%	100%
	Central Province	9.73%	30.97%	59.29%	100%
	Choiseul Province	6.10%	32.93%	60.98%	100%
	Guadalcanal Province	14.53%	31.62%	53.85%	100%
	Isabel Province	7.87%	32.58%	59.55%	100%
	Makira-Ulawa Province	11.68%	35.04%	53.28%	100%

Dimension	Province	Gat enaf (Does not meet threshold)	Moderate deprivation	Severe deprivation	Total
	Malaita Province	9.11%	30.80%	60.09%	100%
	Rennell and Bellona Province	10.00%	40.00%	50.00%	100%
	Temotu Province	9.09%	32.47%	58.44%	100%
	Western Province	9.42%	31.52%	59.06%	100%

REFERENCE LIST

- 1 Meinhart, M. & Russell, C. Equality Insights Rapid: Tool Development Report. Melbourne, International Women's Development Agency. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/equality-insights-rapid-tool-development-report/>. (2022).
- 2 Fisk, K. et al. Gender insights in the Solomon Islands: findings from a two-province study using the Individual Deprivation Measure. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/snapshot-report-gender-insights-in-the-solomon-islands/>. (2022).
- 3 World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/SB>. (2023)
- 4 Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Solomon Islands country brief. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/solomon-islands/solomon-islands-country-brief>. (2023)
- 5 Individual Deprivation Measure. Navigating the politics of open data: outcomes document. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/navigating-the-politics-of-open-data-outcome-document/> (2019).
- 6 World Bank. FAQs: Global Poverty Line Update. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq>. (2015)
- 7 Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative. Global Multidimensional Poverty Index. <https://ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/> (n.d. accessed August 2023).
- 8 Ibid.
- 9 Hunt, J., et al. The Individual Deprivation Measure: Methodology Update 2017. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/methodology-update-2017/>. (2017)
- 10 Caperna, G. & Papadimitriou, E. JRC Statistical Audit of the Individual Deprivation Measure, Joint Research Centre. <https://equalityinsights.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/JRC-Statistical-Audit-of-the-Individual-Deprivation-Measure-2020.pdf>. (2020)
- 11 Wisor, S. et al. IDM Research Report. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/idm-research-report-2014/> (2014)
- 12 Fisk, K. et al. Gender insights in the Solomon Islands: Findings from a two-province study using the Individual Deprivation Measure. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/snapshot-report-gender-insights-in-the-solomon-islands/>. (2020).
- 13 McNerney, C. & Fisk, K. Measuring gender inequality within the household using the Individual Deprivation Measure in Fiji. UNECE Conference of European Statisticians Work Session on Gender Statistics. https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.30/2019/mtg1/WP24_Fisk_ENG.pdf. (2019).
- 14 World Bank. Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle. Washington, DC: World Bank, pp.6-7 <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/30418/9781464813306.pdf>. (2018).
- 15 Kanbur, R. Intra-Household Inequality and Overall Inequality. CEPR Discussion Paper No. DP11719. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2893072>. (2016).
- 16 World Bank. FAQs: Global Poverty Line Update. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/global-poverty-line-faq>. (2015)
- 17 Crawford, J. Gender and poverty as a feminist foreign policy priority: Opportunities to accelerate action. Australian Feminist Foreign Policy Coalition Issue Paper No. 10. https://iwda.org.au/assets/files/AFFPC_Issues_Paper_February_2023_Gender-and-Poverty-as-a-Feminist-Foreign-Policy-priority.pdf. (2023)
- 18 Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. <http://connect.springerpub.com/lookup/doi/10.1891/9780826190123.0013>. (2017)
- 19 United Nations Economic and Social Council, High Level Political Forum. E/HLPF/2019/8. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N19/251/18/PDF/N1925118.pdf?OpenElement>. 2019
- 20 UN ESCAP, UN SDG, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, UN OHCHR, Regional Policy Brief: SDG 1: No Poverty: end poverty in all its forms everywhere, available at <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/sdg-1-no-poverty-end-poverty-all-its-forms-everywhere> (2021)
- 21 UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP). Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2022: Widening disparities amid COVID-19. <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2022/asia-and-pacific-sdg-progress-report-2022>. (2022).
- 22 Pacific Community and UN Women. Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics. <https://data.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/documents/Publications/Pacific-Roadmap-Gender-Statistics.pdf>. (2020).
- 23 Solomon Islands Government. Solomon Islands Voluntary National Review. <https://sdgs.un.org/documents/vnr-2020-solomon-islands-report-english-26511>. (2020)
- 24 World Bank. The Electrifying Power of Results-Based Financing in Solomon Islands. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/07/28/the-electrifying-power-of-results-based-financing-in-solomon-islands>. (2020).
- 25 World Bank. Access to electricity (% of population) - Solomon Islands. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=SB>. (2023).
- 26 Washington Group on Disability Statistics. WG Short Set on Functioning (WG-SS). Washington Group on Disability Statistics. <https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/question-sets/wg-short-set-on-functioning-wg-ss/>. (2022)
- 27 Solomon Islands National Statistical Office. Solomon Islands population and housing Census 2009. <https://www.statistics.gov.sb/statistics/demographic-statistics/census> (2009).
- 28 United Nations. Universal declaration of human rights. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>. (1948).
- 29 Basu, S., Zuo, X., Lou, C., Acharya, R. & Lundgren R. Learning to be gendered: Gender socialization in early adolescence among urban poor in Delhi, India, and Shanghai, China. Journal of Adolescent Health. [https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(17\)30153-2/fulltext](https://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(17)30153-2/fulltext). (2017).
- 30 Johnson, K., Lennon, S.J. & Rudd, N. Dress, body and self: Research in the social psychology of dress. Fashion and Textiles. 1(20). <https://fashionandtextiles.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40691-014-0020-7>. (2014).

- 31 Lindemuth, C.J. et al. Gender patterns in dress and outward appearance: An individual choice or fulfilment of cultural expectations? *Modern Psychological Studies*.17(1). <https://scholar.utc.edu/mps/vol17/iss1/5> (2011)
- 32 Meinhardt, M. & Russell, C. Equality Insights Rapid: Tool Development Report. Melbourne, International Women's Development Agency. <https://equalityinsights.org/resources/equality-insights-rapid-tool-development-report/> (2022).
- 33 Matinga, M. & Clancy, J. Gender, Firewood and Health: The Potential of Ethnography to Inform Policy and Practice in Engendering the Energy Transition (ed. Clancy J., et al). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-43513-4_3 (Springer International Publishing, 2020).
- 34 Satterthwaite, D. The Links between Poverty and the Environment in Urban Areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. 590(1):73–92. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0002716203257095> (2003)
- 35 Hallegatte, S., Fay, M. & Barbier, E.B. Poverty and climate change: introduction. *Environment and Development Economics*. 23(3):217–33. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/environment-and-development-economics/article/abs/poverty-and-climate-change-introduction/EAE3DA276184ED0DAEE6062E5DB0DB17>. (2018)
- 36 Schults, P. & Joshi, S. Family Planning as an Investment in Development: Evaluation of a Program's Consequences in Matlab, Bangladesh. Yale University, Economic Growth Center. 74. <https://EconPapers.repec.org/RePEc:ags:yaleeg:28506>. (2007).
- 37 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org/development/desa/pd/files/files/documents/2023/Feb/undesapd_2022_world-family-planning.pdf. (2022)
- 38 World Bank. Solomon Islands Human Capital Index. https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/hci/HCI_2pager_SLB.pdf. (2020)
- 39 Nanau, G L., The Wantok System as a Socio-economic and Political Network in Melanesia. *OMNES: The Journal of Multicultural Society*. 2(1). http://repository.usp.ac.fj/4698/1/The_Wantok_System_as_a_Socio-economic_and_political_network_in_melanesia.pdf. (2011).
- 40 World Health Organization. Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates. <https://www.who.int/publications-detail-redirect/9789240022256>. (2018)
- 41 UN Women. Solomon Islands. <https://data.unwomen.org/country/solomon-islands> (n.d. accessed August 2023).
- 42 Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study: A study on violence against women and children. <https://pacific.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/SolomonIslandsFamilyHealthandSafetyStudy.pdf>. (2009).
- 43 Giné-Garriga, R. & Pérez-Foguet, A. OPHI Working Paper 116. Measuring Sanitation Poverty: A Multidimensional Measure to Assess Delivery of Sanitation and Hygiene Services at the Household Level. <https://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/OPHIWP116.pdf> (2018)
- 44 World Health Organisation (WHO). Sanitation. World Health Organization Fact Sheets. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sanitation> (2019)
- 45 Sommer, M., et al. Managing menstruation in the workplace: an overlooked issue in low- and middle-income countries. *International Journal for Equity in Health*. 15:86. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4895811/>. (2016)
- 46 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Puberty Education & Menstrual Hygiene Management. Vol. Good policy and practice in HIV&AIDS and education. Booklet, 9. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf00000226792>. (2014)
- 47 Bardasi, E. & Wodon, Q. Working Long Hours and Having No Choice: Time Poverty in Guinea. *Feminist Economics*. 16(3):45–78. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13545701.2010.508574>. (2010)
- 48 Floro M.S. & Komatsu, H. Gender and Work in South Africa: What Can Time-Use Data Reveal? *Feminist Economics*. 17(4):33–66. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13545701.2011.614954>. (2011).
- 49 Floro, M.S. & Pichetpongso, A. Gender, Work Intensity, and Well-Being of Thai Home-Based Workers. *Feminist Economics*. 16(3):5–44. <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13545701.2010.499657>. (2010).
- 50 Floro, M.S. Time use, work and overlapping activities: evidence from Australia. *Cambridge Journal of Economics*. 27(6):881–904. Available from: <https://academic.oup.com/cje/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/cje/27.6.881>. (2003).
- 51 Antonopoulos, R. & Hirway, I. Unpaid work and the economy: gender, time use and poverty in developing countries. (2010). <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1057/9780230250550>
- 52 Merz, J. & Rathjen, T. Time And Income Poverty: An Interdependent Multidimensional Poverty Approach With German Time Use Diary Data. *Review of Income and Wealth*. 60(3):450–79. <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1111/roiw.12117>. (2014)
- 53 Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. <http://connect.springerpub.com/lookup/doi/10.1891/9780826190123.0013>. (2017).
- 54 Population Council. Power in Sexual Relationships: An Opening Dialogue Among Reproductive Health Professionals. New York: Population Council. https://knowledgecommons.popcouncil.org/departments_sbsr-rh/520/. (2001)
- 55 Ebrahimi, A., et al. Trends in health burden of untreated water and insanitary environments in Iran, 1990-2010: Findings from the global burden of disease study 2010. *Med J Islam Repub Iran*. 30:424. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5307626/>. (2016)
- 56 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). International Decade for Action “Water for Life” 2005-2015. Focus Areas: The human right to water and sanitation. <https://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/>. (2014).
- 57 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work. United Nations Economic and Social Council. Report No.: E/ CN.6/2017/3. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/856760?ln=en>. (2016)
- 58 International Labour Organization (ILO). Women at work: trends 2016. Geneva: International Labour Office. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_457317.pdf. (2016)

