

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

Table A.1: Sample implementation — Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Solomon Islands 2007

Result	Residence		Region					Total
	Urban	Rural	Honiara	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Western	Other provinces	
Selected households								
Completed (C)	85.6	91.7	85.1	88.2	95.7	89.6	93.3	89.7
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.6	2.6	2.5	4.2	1.0	4.6	1.3	2.6
Postponed (P)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refused (R)	5.5	2.0	5.8	1.7	1.2	2.4	2.6	3.1
Household absent (HA)	3.2	2.5	3.2	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Dwelling destroy (DD)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	2.5	0.8	2.7	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	1,177	2,455	1,077	755	580	460	760	3,632
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	91.2	95.0	91.0	93.0	97.7	92.8	95.9	93.8
Eligible women								
Completed (EWC)	79.3	92.0	79.5	89.5	94.7	85.7	93.5	86.7
Not at home (EWNH)	5.6	2.4	5.4	4.4	0.9	5.1	1.1	3.7
Postponed (EWP)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Refused (EWR)	9.5	2.2	9.4	1.6	2.2	4.5	2.9	5.3
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.8
Other (EWO)	4.7	1.7	5.0	2.9	1.4	2.6	0.2	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,844	2,565	1,715	752	644	467	831	4,409
Eligible women response rate (EWRR) ²	79.3	92.0	79.5	89.5	94.7	85.7	93.5	86.7
Overall response rate (ORR) ³	72.4	87.4	72.3	83.2	92.6	79.5	89.7	81.3

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$100 * \frac{C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

C + HP + P + R + DNF

² Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$100 * \frac{EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO

³ The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EWRR / 100$$

Table A.1.1: Sample implementation — Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Solomon Islands 2007

Result	Residence		Region					Total
	Urban	Rural	Honiara	Guadalcanal	Malaita	Western	Other provinces	
Selected households								
Completed (C)	87.8	91.9	86.8	88.9	96.6	89.6	93.4	90.5
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	2.2	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.4	3.9	1.3	2.5
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Refused (R)	4.8	2.1	5.0	1.9	0.7	3.0	2.9	3.0
Household absent (HA)	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
Dwelling destroy (DD)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other (O)	2.2	0.7	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	589	1,227	539	377	290	230	380	1,816
Household response rate (HRR) ¹	92.7	94.8	92.1	93.1	97.9	92.8	95.7	94.1
Eligible men								
Completed (EMC)	73.6	83.5	74.3	81.3	86.1	77.4	83.6	79.1
Not at home (EMNH)	10.5	6.8	9.5	8.5	3.3	13.2	7.2	8.4
Postponed (EMP)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Refused (EMR)	8.5	3.1	8.8	1.5	3.5	3.4	4.1	5.5
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.8
Other (EMO)	5.9	4.0	5.9	6.6	3.8	3.4	2.7	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,143	1,455	1,071	411	367	266	483	2,598
Eligible men response rate (EMRR) ²	73.6	83.5	74.3	81.3	86.1	77.4	83.6	79.1
Overall response rate (ORR) ³	68.2	79.2	68.5	75.6	84.3	71.9	80.0	74.5

¹ Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

² Using the number of eligible women falling into specific response categories, the eligible woman response rate (EWRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * EWC}{EWC + EWNH + EWP + EWR + EWPC + EWI + EWO}$$

³ The overall response rate (ORR) is calculated as:

$$ORR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Estimates of sampling errors

The main objective of a DHS survey is to provide estimates of a number of basic demographic and health variables through interviews with a scientifically selected probability sample chosen from a well-defined population: women of reproductive age (15–49). Estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling and sampling. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2006/2007 Solomon Islands Demographic and Health Survey (SIDHS) to minimise this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2006/2007 SIDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

Sampling errors are the errors that result from taking a sample of the covered population through a particular sample design. Non-sampling errors are systematic errors that would be present even if the entire population was covered (e.g. response errors, coding and data entry errors, etc.).

For the entire covered population and for large subgroups, the SIDHS sample is generally sufficiently large to provide reliable estimates. For such populations the sampling error is small and less important than the non-sampling error. However, for small subgroups, sampling errors become very important in providing an objective measure of reliability of the data.

Variables for reporting sampling error

Sampling errors will be displayed for total, urban and rural and each sample domain only. No other panels should be included in the sampling error table. The choice of variables for which sampling error computations will be done depends on the priority given to specific variables. However, it is recommended that sampling errors be calculated for at least the following variables.

Table B.1: List of selected variables for sampling errors, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	Estimate	Base population
Urban	Proportion	All women
Literate	Proportion	All women
No education	Proportion	All women and all men
Secondary education	Proportion	All women and all men
Net attendance ratio	Ratio	Children aged 7–12 years (modify age according to country)
Never married	Proportion	All women and all men
Currently married	Proportion	All women and all men
Married before age 20	Proportion	Women aged 20–49 and men aged 20–54
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	Proportion	All women and all men
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women
Children ever born	Mean	All women and all men
Children surviving	Mean	All women
Children ever born to women aged 40–49	Mean	Women aged 40–49
Total fertility rate (three years)	Rate	All women
Know any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women and currently married men
Ever used any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using periodic abstinence	Proportion	Currently married women
Used public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern methods
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women and currently married men
Want to delay birth at least two years	Proportion	Currently married women and currently married men
Ideal family size	Mean	All women and all men
Perinatal mortality (0–4 years)	Ratio	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months
Neonatal mortality (0–4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality (0–4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (0–4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (5–9 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality (10–14 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality (0–4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-5 mortality (0–4 years)	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Mothers received tetanus injection for last birth	Proportion	Women with at least one live birth in five years before survey
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	Proportion	Births occurring 1–59 months before interview
Having diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	Proportion	Children age 0–59 months
Treated with oral rehydration salts	Proportion	Children with diarrhoea in two weeks before interview
Taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children with diarrhoea in two weeks before interview
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children aged 12–23 months
Received BCG	Proportion	Children aged 12–23 months
Received DPT (3 doses)	Proportion	Children aged 12–23 months
Received Polio (3 doses)	Proportion	Children aged 12–23 months
Received measles	Proportion	Children aged 12–23 months
Height-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children aged 0–59 months
Weight-for-height (-2SD)	Proportion	Children aged 0–59 months
Weight-for-age (-2SD)	Proportion	Children aged 0–59 months
Anaemic	Proportion	Children aged 6–59 months
Anaemic	Proportion	All women
BMI <18.5	Proportion	All women
Had 2+ sexual partners in past 12 months	Proportion	All women and all men
Had higher-risk intercourse (with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner) in past 12 months	Proportion	All women and all men who had sexual intercourse in past 12 months
Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse	Proportion	All women and all men who had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months

Condom use at last higher-risk intercourse (youth)	Proportion	All women and all men aged 15–24 who had higher-risk intercourse in past 12 months
Abstinence among youth (never had intercourse)	Proportion	Women aged 15–24 and men aged 15–24
Sexually active in past 12 months among never-married youth	Proportion	Women aged 15–24 and men aged 15–24
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months	Proportion	All men
Had an injection in past 12 months	Proportion	All women and all men
Had HIV test and received results in past 12 months	Proportion	All women and all men
Accepting attitudes towards people with HIV	Proportion	All women and all men who have heard of HIV/AIDS
HIV prevalence (15–49)	Proportion	All women and all men who were tested for HIV
HIV prevalence (15–54) (15–59)	Proportion	All men aged 15–54 who were tested for HIV

For the 2006/2007 SIDHS, report, sampling errors for selected variables have been presented in a tabular format. The sampling error tables should include:

Variable name:

- R: Value of the estimate;
- SE: Sampling error of the estimate;
- N: Un-weighted number of cases on which the estimate is based;
- WN: Weighted number of cases;
- DEFT: Design effect value that compensates for the loss of precision that results from using cluster rather than simple random sampling;
- SE/R: Relative standard error (i.e. the ratio of the sampling error to the value estimate);
- R-2SE: Lower limit of the 95% confidence interval;
- R+2SE: Upper limit of the 95% confidence interval (never >1.000 for a proportion).

Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95% of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected by simple random sampling, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2006/2007 SIDHS sample was the result of a multistage stratified design, and, consequently, it is necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2006/2007 SIDHS is the ISSA Sampling Error Module. This module uses the Taylor linearisation method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h-1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

in which,

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi} \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H ,
 m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
 y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
 x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
 f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers all but one cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2006/2007 SIDHS, there were 182 non-empty clusters. Hence, 182 replications were created. The variance of a rate r is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^k (r_i - r)^2$$

in which,

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 182 clusters,
 $r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 181 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
 k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, Integrated Sample Survey Analysis (ISSA) Software Program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. ISSA also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2006/2007 SIDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the women's survey and for men's surveys, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, and for urban and rural areas. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table B.1. Tables B.2 to B.9 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N) and weighted (WN) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95% confidence limits ($R \pm 2SE$), for each variable. The DEFT is considered

undefined when the SE considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to childbearing.

The confidence interval (example, as calculated for *children ever born to women aged 40–49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 4.993 and its SE is 0.145. Therefore, to obtain the 95% confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate (i.e. $4.993 \pm 2 \times 0.145$). There is a high probability (95%) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women aged 40–49 is between 4.703 and 5.283.

Sampling errors are analysed for the national woman sample and for two separate groups of estimates: 1) means and proportions, and 2) complex demographic rates. The SE/R for the means and proportions range between 0.9% and 27.5%; the highest SE/Rs are for estimates of very low values (e.g. *currently using IUD*). So in general, the SE/R for most estimates for the country as a whole is small, except for estimates of very small proportions. However, for mortality rates, the averaged SE/R for the five-year period mortality rates is generally higher than those related to the 10-year estimates. There are differentials in the SE/R for the estimates of sub-populations. For example, for the variable *want no more children*, the SE/Rs as a percent of the estimated mean for the whole country, and for the urban areas are 3.9% and 6.2%, respectively.

Table B.2 Sampling Errors for total women, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N-UNWE	N-WEIG	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	0.166	0.02	3823	3823	3.346	0.121	0.126	0.207
Literate	0.784	0.017	3823	3823	2.609	0.022	0.749	0.819
No education	0.136	0.015	3823	3823	2.694	0.11	0.106	0.166
Secondary education or higher	0.311	0.016	3823	3823	2.201	0.053	0.278	0.344
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.606	0.013	4023	3862	1.619	0.022	0.58	0.633
Never married	0.294	0.016	3823	3823	2.17	0.054	0.262	0.326
Currently married/in union	0.67	0.016	3823	3823	2.119	0.024	0.637	0.702
Married before age 20	0.474	0.019	3087	3136	2.104	0.04	0.436	0.512
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.476	0.023	3087	3136	2.533	0.048	0.43	0.521
Currently pregnant	0.06	0.005	3823	3823	1.368	0.088	0.049	0.07
Children ever born	2.516	0.084	3823	3823	2.11	0.033	2.349	2.683
Children surviving	2.414	0.075	3823	3823	1.966	0.031	2.264	2.563
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.993	0.145	553	609	1.446	0.029	4.703	5.283
Knows any contraceptive method	0.944	0.01	2482	2560	2.264	0.011	0.923	0.965
Knowing any modern method	0.94	0.011	2482	2560	2.221	0.011	0.919	0.962
Ever using contraceptive method	0.587	0.028	2482	2560	2.868	0.048	0.53	0.643
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.346	0.021	2482	2560	2.249	0.062	0.303	0.389
Currently using modern method	0.273	0.018	2482	2560	1.964	0.064	0.238	0.308
Currently using pill	0.013	0.004	2482	2560	1.576	0.273	0.006	0.021
Currently using condom	0.015	0.004	2482	2560	1.548	0.255	0.007	0.022
Currently using injectables	0.088	0.008	2482	2560	1.427	0.092	0.072	0.104
Currently using IUD	0.021	0.006	2482	2560	1.99	0.275	0.009	0.032
Currently using female sterilization	0.133	0.018	2482	2560	2.69	0.138	0.096	0.17
Currently using rhythm method	0.047	0.012	2482	2560	2.765	0.249	0.024	0.071
Obtained method from public sector source	0.829	0.027	635	782	1.833	0.033	0.774	0.884
Want no more children	0.484	0.019	2482	2560	1.898	0.039	0.446	0.522
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.167	0.014	2482	2560	1.934	0.087	0.138	0.196
Ideal family size	3.294	0.053	3473	3464	1.994	0.016	3.188	3.4
Mothers received tetanus injection for last birth	0.259	0.018	1750	1799	1.732	0.069	0.224	0.295
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.701	0.023	2594	2668	2.192	0.033	0.655	0.748
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.094	0.015	2513	2585	2.49	0.157	0.064	0.124
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.377	0.037	206	243	1.151	0.097	0.304	0.451
Taken to a health provider	0.598	0.056	206	243	1.745	0.093	0.487	0.71
Vaccination card seen	0.822	0.025	548	557	1.568	0.031	0.771	0.872
Received BCG	0.947	0.014	548	557	1.456	0.015	0.919	0.975
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.867	0.023	548	557	1.62	0.027	0.82	0.914
Received polio (3 doses)	0.858	0.023	548	557	1.559	0.027	0.811	0.904
Received measles	0.888	0.022	548	557	1.675	0.025	0.843	0.932
Fully immunized	0.832	0.025	548	557	1.578	0.03	0.781	0.882
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.328	0.017	2078	2029	1.577	0.053	0.293	0.363
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.043	0.006	2078	2029	1.386	0.15	0.03	0.056
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.118	0.014	2078	2029	1.772	0.117	0.091	0.146
Use condom at last high risk sex	0.177	0.033	391	411	1.717	0.187	0.111	0.244
Use condom at last high risk sex - 15-24	0.165	0.039	310	334	1.85	0.237	0.087	0.243
Two or more sexual partners	0.035	0.011	2594	2728	3.161	0.328	0.012	0.057
Had High risk Intercourse	0.151	0.018	2595	2729	2.496	0.116	0.116	0.186
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.45	0.042	1011	928	2.655	0.092	0.367	0.533
Sexually active last 12 months never married youth	0.356	0.032	1011	928	2.111	0.089	0.292	0.42
Had injection last 12 months	0.116	0.009	3823	3823	1.73	0.077	0.098	0.134
Has heard of HIV	0.942	0.009	3823	3823	2.295	0.009	0.925	0.96
Accepting attitudes to people with HIV	0.047	0.008	3639	3603	2.161	0.162	0.032	0.062
HIV test and result in last 12 months	0	0	3823	3823	-	-	0	0

Table B.3: Sampling errors for urban women sample, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N-UNWE	N-WEIG	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	1	0	1463	636	-	0	1	1
Literate	0.862	0.017	1463	636	1.929	0.02	0.827	0.897
No education	0.078	0.01	1463	636	1.403	0.126	0.058	0.098
Secondary education or higher	0.551	0.031	1463	636	2.397	0.057	0.489	0.613
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.652	0.022	1186	452	1.475	0.033	0.609	0.695
Never married	0.372	0.024	1463	636	1.859	0.063	0.325	0.419
Currently married/in union	0.585	0.024	1463	636	1.882	0.041	0.537	0.634
Married before age 20	0.368	0.031	1147	500	2.141	0.083	0.307	0.429
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.312	0.024	1147	500	1.743	0.076	0.265	0.36
Currently pregnant	0.051	0.008	1463	636	1.307	0.147	0.036	0.066
Children ever born	1.868	0.072	1463	636	1.273	0.038	1.725	2.012
Children surviving	1.819	0.073	1463	636	1.331	0.04	1.673	1.965
Children ever born to women age 40-49	4.855	0.228	161	71	1.268	0.047	4.398	5.312
Knows any contraceptive method	0.92	0.019	842	372	2.026	0.021	0.882	0.958
Knowing any modern method	0.916	0.02	842	372	2.068	0.022	0.876	0.955
Ever using contraceptive method	0.486	0.033	842	372	1.886	0.067	0.421	0.551
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.293	0.033	842	372	2.126	0.114	0.227	0.36
Currently using modern method	0.232	0.018	842	372	1.227	0.077	0.197	0.268
Currently using pill	0.022	0.007	842	372	1.359	0.313	0.008	0.036
Currently using condom	0.023	0.01	842	372	1.949	0.44	0.003	0.043
Currently using injectables	0.042	0.007	842	372	1.08	0.178	0.027	0.057
Currently using IUD	0.035	0.007	842	372	1.136	0.207	0.02	0.049
Currently using female sterilization	0.102	0.013	842	372	1.241	0.127	0.076	0.128
Currently using rhythm method	0.032	0.011	842	372	1.814	0.344	0.01	0.054
Obtained method from public sector source	0.765	0.066	207	103	2.222	0.086	0.633	0.896
Want no more children	0.367	0.023	842	372	1.371	0.062	0.321	0.412
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.154	0.012	842	372	0.934	0.076	0.131	0.177
Ideal family size	3.029	0.054	1389	606	1.278	0.018	2.92	3.138
Mothers received tetanus injection for last birth	0.264	0.023	551	236	1.19	0.085	0.219	0.309
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.898	0.015	768	330	1.172	0.016	0.869	0.928
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.094	0.02	743	319	1.767	0.214	0.054	0.134
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.399	0.053	64	30	0.809	0.132	0.294	0.505
Taken to a health provider	0.49	0.082	64	30	1.256	0.167	0.327	0.654
Vaccination card seen	0.743	0.039	156	66	1.103	0.053	0.665	0.821
Received BCG	0.982	0.009	156	66	0.848	0.009	0.964	1
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.866	0.036	156	66	1.308	0.042	0.794	0.938
Received polio (3 doses)	0.833	0.032	156	66	1.05	0.038	0.769	0.896
Received measles	0.941	0.018	156	66	0.947	0.019	0.905	0.977
Fully immunized	0.798	0.042	156	66	1.283	0.052	0.714	0.882
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.23	0.021	591	209	1.159	0.091	0.188	0.272
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.034	0.01	591	209	1.264	0.284	0.015	0.054
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.082	0.016	591	209	1.349	0.195	0.05	0.114
Use condom at last high risk sex	0.081	0.026	173	81	1.248	0.32	0.029	0.133
Use condom at last high risk sex - 15-24	0.099	0.033	135	61	1.281	0.333	0.033	0.166
Two or more sexual partners	0.031	0.008	926	411	1.469	0.269	0.014	0.048
Had High risk Intercourse	0.196	0.03	927	412	2.265	0.151	0.136	0.255
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.488	0.042	484	205	1.865	0.087	0.403	0.573
Sexually active last 12 months never married youth	0.306	0.038	484	205	1.816	0.125	0.23	0.382
Had injection last 12 months	0.102	0.016	1463	636	2.008	0.156	0.07	0.133
Has heard of HIV	0.991	0.003	1463	636	1.041	0.003	0.986	0.996
Accepting attitudes to people with HIV	0.065	0.011	1444	630	1.643	0.164	0.043	0.086
HIV test and result in last 12 months	0	0	1463	636	-	-	0	0

Table B.4: Sampling errors for rural women sample, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N-UNWE	N-WEIG	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	0	0	2360	3187	-	-	0	0
Literate	0.769	0.021	2360	3187	2.397	0.027	0.727	0.81
No education	0.148	0.018	2360	3187	2.486	0.123	0.111	0.184
Secondary education or higher	0.263	0.018	2360	3187	1.951	0.067	0.228	0.299
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.6	0.015	2837	3410	1.51	0.024	0.571	0.63
Never married	0.279	0.019	2360	3187	2.04	0.068	0.241	0.316
Currently married/in union	0.686	0.019	2360	3187	1.99	0.028	0.648	0.724
Married before age 20	0.494	0.021	1940	2635	1.862	0.043	0.452	0.537
Had sexual intercourse before age 18	0.507	0.025	1940	2635	2.207	0.049	0.457	0.557
Currently pregnant	0.061	0.006	2360	3187	1.248	0.101	0.049	0.074
Children ever born	2.645	0.098	2360	3187	1.919	0.037	2.449	2.841
Children surviving	2.532	0.088	2360	3187	1.791	0.035	2.357	2.708
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.011	0.161	392	537	1.346	0.032	4.689	5.333
Knows any contraceptive method	0.948	0.012	1640	2187	2.154	0.012	0.924	0.972
Knowing any modern method	0.945	0.012	1640	2187	2.102	0.013	0.921	0.968
Ever using contraceptive method	0.604	0.032	1640	2187	2.64	0.053	0.54	0.667
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.354	0.024	1640	2187	2.04	0.068	0.306	0.403
Currently using modern method	0.28	0.02	1640	2187	1.808	0.072	0.24	0.32
Currently using pill	0.012	0.004	1640	2187	1.526	0.344	0.004	0.02
Currently using condom	0.013	0.004	1640	2187	1.412	0.301	0.005	0.021
Currently using injectables	0.096	0.009	1640	2187	1.293	0.098	0.077	0.115
Currently using IUD	0.018	0.007	1640	2187	1.968	0.357	0.005	0.031
Currently using female sterilization	0.138	0.021	1640	2187	2.474	0.153	0.096	0.18
Currently using rhythm method	0.05	0.014	1640	2187	2.529	0.272	0.023	0.077
Obtained method from public sector source	0.839	0.03	428	678	1.659	0.035	0.78	0.898
Want no more children	0.504	0.021	1640	2187	1.699	0.042	0.462	0.546
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.17	0.017	1640	2187	1.824	0.1	0.136	0.204
Ideal family size	3.35	0.063	2084	2858	1.847	0.019	3.225	3.476
Mothers received tetanus injection for last birth	0.259	0.02	1199	1562	1.578	0.079	0.218	0.299
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.674	0.026	1826	2338	1.94	0.038	0.622	0.725
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.094	0.017	1770	2266	2.262	0.177	0.061	0.127
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.374	0.042	142	213	1.065	0.111	0.291	0.457
Taken to a health provider	0.614	0.061	142	213	1.561	0.1	0.491	0.736
Vaccination card seen	0.832	0.028	392	490	1.44	0.034	0.776	0.889
Received BCG	0.942	0.016	392	490	1.269	0.016	0.911	0.973
Received DPT (3 doses)	0.867	0.026	392	490	1.46	0.03	0.815	0.919
Received polio (3 doses)	0.861	0.026	392	490	1.423	0.03	0.809	0.913
Received measles	0.88	0.025	392	490	1.48	0.029	0.83	0.931
Fully immunized	0.836	0.028	392	490	1.43	0.033	0.78	0.892
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.339	0.019	1487	1819	1.442	0.057	0.301	0.378
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.044	0.007	1487	1819	1.271	0.162	0.03	0.059
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.122	0.015	1487	1819	1.63	0.126	0.092	0.153
Use condom at last high risk sex	0.201	0.039	218	331	1.421	0.193	0.123	0.278
Use condom at last high risk sex - 15-24	0.18	0.046	175	272	1.574	0.255	0.088	0.271
Two or more sexual partners	0.035	0.013	1668	2317	2.937	0.377	0.009	0.062
Had High risk Intercourse	0.143	0.02	1668	2317	2.338	0.14	0.103	0.183
Abstinence among youth (never had sex)	0.44	0.051	527	722	2.369	0.117	0.337	0.542
Sexually active last 12 months never married youth	0.37	0.039	527	722	1.83	0.104	0.293	0.447
Had injection last 12 months	0.119	0.01	2360	3187	1.546	0.087	0.098	0.139
Has heard of HIV	0.933	0.011	2360	3187	2.044	0.011	0.912	0.954
Accepting attitudes to people with HIV	0.043	0.009	2195	2973	2.091	0.211	0.025	0.061
HIV test and result in last 12 months	0	0	2360	3187	-	-	0	0

Table B.5: Sampling errors for total men, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N-UNWE	N-WEIG	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	0.167	0.02	2056	2056	2.404	0.118	0.128	0.207
No education	0.104	0.019	2056	2056	2.821	0.183	0.066	0.142
Secondary education or higher	0.377	0.018	2056	2056	1.677	0.048	0.341	0.413
Never married	0.327	0.02	2056	2056	1.962	0.062	0.287	0.368
Currently married/in union	0.639	0.017	2056	2056	1.603	0.027	0.605	0.673
Had first sex before 18	0.372	0.025	1773	1764	2.139	0.066	0.323	0.421
Knows any contraceptive method	0.987	0.004	1322	1314	1.245	0.004	0.979	0.995
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.984	0.005	1322	1314	1.317	0.005	0.974	0.993
Ever used condom	0.256	0.026	1322	1314	2.149	0.101	0.204	0.308
Want no more children	0.542	0.021	1322	1314	1.56	0.039	0.499	0.584
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.128	0.011	1322	1314	1.239	0.089	0.106	0.151
Ideal family size	3.652	0.081	1863	1866	1.775	0.022	3.489	3.815
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.095	0.013	1648	1583	1.825	0.139	0.068	0.121

Table B.6: Sampling errors for total urban men sample, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N-UNWE	N-WEIG	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	1	0	841	344	-NaN	0	1	1
No education	0.037	0.008	841	344	1.169	0.206	0.022	0.052
Secondary education or higher	0.639	0.03	841	344	1.816	0.047	0.579	0.699
Never married	0.393	0.024	841	344	1.421	0.061	0.345	0.441
Currently married/in union	0.588	0.024	841	344	1.434	0.041	0.539	0.636
Had first sex before 18	0.383	0.028	707	288	1.539	0.074	0.326	0.439
Knows any contraceptive method	1	0	478	202	-NaN	0	1	1
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	1	0	478	202	-NaN	0	1	1
Ever used condom	0.509	0.044	478	202	1.903	0.086	0.422	0.596
Want no more children	0.474	0.022	478	202	0.964	0.047	0.43	0.518
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.167	0.022	478	202	1.307	0.134	0.122	0.211
Ideal family size	3.396	0.187	829	339	3.164	0.055	3.022	3.77
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.188	0.018	727	298	1.254	0.097	0.152	0.225

Table B.7: Sampling errors for total rural men sample, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N-UNWE	N-WEIG	DEFT	SE/R	R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	0	0	1215	1712	-NaN	-NaN	0	0
No education	0.117	0.022	1215	1712	2.425	0.191	0.072	0.162
Secondary education or higher	0.325	0.019	1215	1712	1.411	0.058	0.287	0.363
Never married	0.314	0.024	1215	1712	1.822	0.077	0.266	0.363
Currently married/in union	0.65	0.02	1215	1712	1.479	0.031	0.609	0.69
Had first sex before 18	0.37	0.029	1066	1477	1.949	0.078	0.313	0.428
Knows any contraceptive method	0.984	0.005	844	1112	1.095	0.005	0.975	0.994
Knowing any modern contraceptive method	0.981	0.005	844	1112	1.16	0.006	0.97	0.992
Ever used condom	0.21	0.028	844	1112	1.982	0.132	0.155	0.266
Want no more children	0.554	0.024	844	1112	1.43	0.044	0.505	0.603
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.121	0.013	844	1112	1.147	0.106	0.096	0.147
Ideal family size	3.709	0.089	1034	1527	1.401	0.024	3.532	3.886
Accept attitudes towards people with HIV	0.073	0.015	921	1284	1.712	0.201	0.044	0.102

Table B.8: Sampling errors for 5 years mortality rates, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	CV	R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	15.161	3.707	2617	2684	1.473	0.245	7.747	22.576
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years)	9.138	2.794	2615	2687	1.256	0.306	3.549	14.726
Infant mortality (last 0-4 years)	24.299	4.931	2620	2688	1.357	0.203	14.437	34.161
Child mortality (last 0-4 years)	13.007	3.705	2515	2607	1.676	0.285	5.597	20.417
Under-five mortality (last 0-4 years)	36.990	6.019	2627	2695	1.391	0.163	24.953	49.027

Table B.9: Sampling errors for 10 years mortality rates, Solomon Islands 2007

Variable	R	SE	N	WN	DEFT	CV	R-2SE	R+2SE
Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	16.841	2.712	4924	5098	1.515	0.161	11.416	22.265
Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years)	9.260	2.342	4907	5081	1.640	0.253	4.577	13.944
Infant mortality (last 0-9 years)	26.101	3.926	4926	5099	1.712	0.150	18.249	33.952
Child mortality (last 0-9 years)	11.413	2.249	4779	4982	1.475	0.197	6.914	15.912
Under-five mortality (last 0-9 years)	37.216	4.119	4931	5102	1.473	0.111	28.977	45.455

APPENDIX C: DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table C.1: Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Solomon Islands 2007

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	294	3.5	234	2.7
1	276	3.3	286	3.4
2	243	2.9	284	3.3
3	278	3.3	310	3.6
4	224	2.7	254	3.0
5	222	2.6	252	3.0
6	284	3.4	338	4.0
7	212	2.5	285	3.4
8	194	2.3	273	3.2
9	231	2.8	227	2.7
10	254	3.0	238	2.8
11	207	2.5	194	2.3
12	215	2.6	255	3.0
13	192	2.3	203	2.4
14	238	2.8	215	2.5
15	148	1.8	142	1.7
16	171	2.0	173	2.0
17	137	1.6	137	1.6
18	151	1.8	194	2.3
19	119	1.4	129	1.5
20	157	1.9	179	2.1
21	123	1.5	128	1.5
22	138	1.6	145	1.7
23	148	1.8	120	1.4
24	180	2.2	146	1.7
25	162	1.9	117	1.4
26	182	2.2	95	1.1
27	111	1.3	118	1.4
28	159	1.9	128	1.5
29	122	1.5	121	1.4
30	139	1.7	187	2.2
31	118	1.4	79	0.9
32	117	1.4	103	1.2
33	102	1.2	86	1.0
34	116	1.4	100	1.2
35	122	1.5	122	1.4
36	98	1.2	70	0.8
37	78	0.9	83	1.0
38	105	1.3	123	1.4
39	54	0.7	88	1.0
40	94	1.1	123	1.5
41	40	0.5	36	0.4
42	75	0.9	85	1.0
43	57	0.7	41	0.5
44	59	0.7	55	0.7
45	80	1.0	57	0.7
46	54	0.6	44	0.5
47	50	0.6	33	0.4
48	58	0.7	74	0.9
49	23	0.3	50	0.6
50	115	1.4	63	0.7

Table C.1 (continued)

Age	Women		Men	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
51	50	0.6	27	0.3
52	65	0.8	38	0.4
53	51	0.6	37	0.4
54	71	0.9	38	0.4
55	47	0.6	52	0.6
56	44	0.5	52	0.6
57	28	0.3	34	0.4
58	64	0.8	34	0.4
59	30	0.4	29	0.3
60	46	0.6	80	0.9
61	12	0.1	43	0.5
62	22	0.3	19	0.2
63	23	0.3	9	0.1
64	32	0.4	55	0.6
65	47	0.6	24	0.3
66	7	0.1	14	0.2
67	10	0.1	27	0.3
68	13	0.2	23	0.3
69	24	0.3	20	0.2
70+	141	1.7	201	2.4
Don't know/missing	9	0.1	23	0.3
Total	8,365	100.0	8,500	100.0

Table C.2a: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women aged 10–54, interviewed women aged 15–49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Solomon Islands 2007

Age group	Household population of women aged 10–54	Interviewed women aged 15–49		Percent of women
		Number	Percent	
10–14	1,106	na	na	na
15–19	727	624	17.9	85.9
20–24	746	655	18.8	87.8
25–29	736	667	19.2	90.7
30–34	592	550	15.8	92.8
25–39	459	425	12.2	92.5
40–44	325	309	8.9	95.0
45–49	264	248	7.1	93.8
50–54	352	na	na	na
15–49	3,849	3,477	100.0	90.4

Note: The *de facto* population includes all residents and non-residents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.
na = not applicable

Table C.2b: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men aged 10–64, interviewed men aged 15–59 and percent of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), Solomon Islands 2007

Age group	Household population of men aged 10–64	Interviewed men aged 15–59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10–14	565	na	na	Na
15–19	382	273	14.4	71.3
20–24	355	281	14.9	79.2
25–29	301	241	12.7	80.0
30–34	283	241	12.7	85.2
25–39	251	219	11.6	87.2
40–44	154	119	6.3	77.1
45–49	126	109	5.8	86.7
50–54	103	89	4.7	86.5
55–59	102	88	4.7	86.4
60–64	108	na	na	Na
15–59	2,058	1,891	92.5	91.9

Note: The *de facto* population includes all residents and non-residents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.
na = not applicable

Table C.3: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Solomon Islands 2007

Subject	Percentage with missing information	Number of cases
Month Only (births in last 15 years)	2.47	7,015
Month and Year (births in last 15 years)	0.28	7,015
Age at Death (deceased children born in the last 15 years)	0.36	256
Age/date at first union (ever married women) ¹	1.79	2,698
Age/date at first union (ever married men)	2.68	1,383
Respondent's education (all women)	0.01	3,823
Respondent's education (all men)	0.08	2,056
Diarrhoea in last two weeks (living children aged 0–59 months)	3.99	2,585
Height (living children aged 0–59 months from Household Questionnaire)	19.85	2,685
Weight (living children aged 0–59 months from Household Questionnaire)	17.67	2,685
Height or weight (living children aged 0–59 months from Household Questionnaire)	20.25	2,685
Anaemia (living children aged 6–59 months from Household Questionnaire)	18.68	2,410
Anaemia (all women from the Household Questionnaire)	17.70	3,849
Anaemia (all men from the Household Questionnaire)	100.00	4,631

¹ Both year and age missing.

Table C.4: Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Solomon Islands 2007

Calendar year ¹	Number of births			Percentage with complete birth date ²			Sex ratio at birth ³			Calendar year ratio ⁴		
	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T	L	D	T
0	28	0	28	100.0	na	100.0	111.8	na	111.8	na	na	na
1	516	11	527	100.0	100.0	100.0	76.0	184.8	77.4	na	na	na
2	524	14	538	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.4	110.2	111.4	99.9	108.5	100.1
3	534	15	548	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.5	122.2	93.2	101.8	79.9	101.0
4	524	23	547	100.0	98.4	99.9	113.9	59.4	110.9	104.1	121.0	104.7
5	474	23	497	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	337.4	102.2	97.3	128.2	98.4
6	450	13	463	100.0	90.5	99.7	97.0	123.4	97.6	87.2	42.3	84.7
7	558	38	596	96.9	94.9	96.8	122.5	65.2	117.7	122.8	250.4	127.0
8	458	17	475	95.3	91.5	95.2	135.1	124.6	134.7	92.6	61.8	90.9
9	431	18	450	96.2	60.9	94.7	147.1	71.9	142.7	99.7	97.1	99.6
0-4	2,126	63	2,189	100.0	99.4	100.0	97.5	99.4	97.5	na	na	na
5-9	2,371	109	2,480	97.7	89.1	97.3	117.8	108.9	117.3	na	na	na
10-14	1,966	80	2,046	94.9	92.4	94.8	99.4	94.3	99.2	na	na	na
15-19	1,347	39	1,386	93.3	84.8	93.0	110.6	262.3	113.1	na	na	na
20+	1,417	101	1,518	93.3	90.9	93.1	127.4	229.0	132.2	na	na	na
All	9,227	392	9,619	96.3	91.5	96.1	109.0	135.5	110.0	na	na	na

NA = Not applicable

¹ Replace with calendar years in stub. For example, if survey takes place in 2000, 0 becomes 2000, 1 becomes 1999, etc.

² Both year and month of birth given

³ $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

⁴ $[2B_x/(B_x + B_{x+1})] \times 100$, where B_x is the number of births in calendar year x

Table C.5: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Solomon Islands 2007

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0–19
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
<1	14	11	3	2	30
1	14	13	6	9	42
2	3	9	3	0	15
3	1	9	0	1	12
4	1	0	0	0	1
5	1	0	0	1	3
7	2	2	2	4	9
8	0	0	0	7	7
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	0	1
12	1	0	0	0	1
14	0	0	1	0	2
Total 0-30	40	45	15	24	124
Percent early neonatal ¹	86.3	95.7	79.9	55.4	82.8

¹ = 6 days / = 30 days

Table C.6: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Solomon Islands 2007

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total 0–19
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
<1 ^a	40	45	15	24	124
1	2	3	0	1	7
2	1	1	1	0	2
3	1	2	5	1	8
4	1	2	0	0	3
5	2	4	0	0	6
6	5	3	5	0	12
7	0	12	0	0	12
8	0	0	11	0	12
9	6	2	1	0	9
10	0	0	0	1	1
12	7	6	0	1	14
15	2	0	0	0	2
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	1	1
21	0	1	0	0	1
1 Year	0	3	3	0	6
Total 0–11	58	71	39	29	196
Percent neonatal ¹	69.1	62.6	38.7	84.6	63.0

^a Includes deaths under one month reported in days.

¹ Under one month / under one year.

Table C.7: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Solomon Islands 2007

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height			Weight-for-age			Number of children		
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹		Percentage above +2 SD	
Age in months												
<6	1.4	4.1	-0.2	0.8	2.5	10.7	0.5	0.0	1.7	9.8	0.3	156
6–8	0.8	7.5	-0.8	0.1	3.5	7.5	0.1	1.1	6.0	3.8	-0.5	117
9–11	2.4	19.3	-1.1	3.9	8.2	4.0	-0.4	3.5	26.5	2.5	-1.2	85
12–17	8.7	32.2	-1.5	1.4	9.1	0.1	-0.6	3.3	22.7	0.1	-1.4	182
18–23	7.8	41.8	-1.7	0.0	6.0	1.0	-0.6	0.9	22.5	0.4	-1.4	243
24–35	6.6	22.8	-1.3	0.3	1.8	0.9	-0.3	3.2	20.8	1.1	-1.1	434
36–47	7.9	36.6	-1.5	1.3	4.5	0.2	-0.4	5.5	19.3	0.0	-1.3	426
48–59	4.6	26.1	-1.4	0.0	2.0	1.0	-0.3	0.7	12.3	0.1	-1.1	382
Sex												
Male	5.6	28.9	-1.3	0.5	2.5	2.1	-0.3	1.8	13.7	0.8	-1.0	1,038
Female	6.2	24.9	-1.3	0.9	5.6	1.9	-0.4	3.4	20.8	2.0	-1.1	986
Birth interval in months²												
First birth ³	8.2	29.4	-1.4	0.3	3.0	2.9	-0.2	2.1	17.9	1.0	-1.0	370
<24	6.6	32.3	-1.4	1.7	4.4	2.3	-0.3	4.1	16.8	0.8	-1.2	327
24–47	4.7	24.7	-1.3	0.5	3.4	1.6	-0.4	2.5	18.6	2.5	-1.1	746
48+	5.4	24.5	-1.2	0.7	6.5	2.6	-0.4	2.4	15.6	0.8	-1.0	385
Size at birth												
Very small	4.5	39.3	-1.6	0.0	7.4	0.9	-0.6	1.0	24.4	0.0	-1.4	60
Small	7.9	36.5	-1.6	0.6	4.5	2.4	-0.4	4.3	25.7	1.1	-1.3	185
Average or larger	5.3	24.6	-1.3	0.8	3.8	2.3	-0.3	2.3	15.8	1.6	-1.0	1,490
Missing	10.3	37.9	-1.4	0.0	6.3	1.7	-0.5	6.4	24.4	1.7	-1.2	82
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	5.9	27.0	-1.3	0.7	4.1	2.2	-0.3	2.7	17.5	1.5	-1.1	1,828
Not interviewed but in household	2.9	13.0	-0.9	2.1	5.5	0.0	-0.5	2.1	10.9	0.5	-1.0	48
Not interviewed, and not in the household ⁴	7.3	31.4	-1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	-0.2	1.7	15.0	0.0	-1.1	149

Table C.7 (continued)

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD ¹	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Mother's nutritional status⁵												
Thin (BMI<18.5)	4.6	43.2	-1.7	0.0	8.4	6.5	-0.6	5.8	34.5	3.3	-1.5	31
Normal (BMI 18.5–24.9)	6.0	26.9	-1.3	1.0	4.4	1.9	-0.4	3.6	17.6	1.1	-1.1	1,073
Overweight/obese (BMI >= 25)	5.6	26.2	-1.2	0.5	3.7	2.4	-0.2	1.3	16.3	2.1	-1.0	724
Missing	4.3	14.3	-1.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	-0.4	0.0	14.2	0.5	-1.0	45
Residence												
Urban	6.2	19.2	-1.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	-0.3	0.1	11.6	2.6	-0.9	208
Rural	5.9	27.9	-1.3	0.8	4.1	2.0	-0.3	2.9	17.8	1.3	-1.1	1,817
Region												
Honiara	4.7	19.2	-1.0	0.0	2.9	1.7	-0.3	0.1	13.8	1.9	-0.9	152
Guadalcanal	8.7	30.0	-1.3	0.8	4.0	0.9	-0.5	3.1	20.1	0.6	-1.2	320
Malaita	7.4	27.8	-1.3	1.3	6.3	3.1	-0.3	3.8	16.2	1.6	-1.0	484
Western	6.1	29.6	-1.3	2.4	6.0	3.8	-0.4	5.0	23.0	3.3	-1.1	208
Other provinces	4.2	26.1	-1.4	0.0	2.3	1.4	-0.3	1.6	15.8	1.1	-1.1	861
Mother's education⁶												
No education	7.5	31.4	-1.3	0.9	3.7	1.8	-0.2	3.3	16.7	2.2	-1.0	275
Primary	6.0	27.6	-1.3	0.7	4.1	1.4	-0.4	2.8	18.1	1.0	-1.1	1,167
Secondary	3.4	20.6	-1.1	0.9	4.6	4.9	-0.2	2.1	15.4	2.4	-0.9	393
More than secondary	12.4	24.5	-0.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	17.9	2.7	-0.9	40
Missing	0.0	46.2	-1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	46.2	0.0	-1.2	1
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.7	27.9	-1.4	0.7	3.9	3.5	-0.2	4.3	17.3	1.5	-1.1	496
Second	7.3	34.0	-1.5	0.2	4.2	0.6	-0.3	3.2	19.8	0.0	-1.2	434
Middle	3.6	24.7	-1.2	1.4	3.2	2.6	-0.4	1.6	21.3	3.5	-1.0	379
Fourth	4.0	26.2	-1.3	0.8	4.1	1.1	-0.4	2.4	13.1	0.3	-1.1	395
Highest	4.8	19.6	-1.0	0.3	4.6	1.8	-0.4	0.5	13.4	2.1	-0.9	321
Total	5.9	27.0	-1.3	0.7	4.0	2.0	-0.3	2.6	17.2	1.4	-1.1	2,025

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO Child Growth Standards.

Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.

¹ Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median.

² Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

³ First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval

⁴ Includes children whose mothers are deceased

⁵ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (body mass index) is presented in Table 11.10.

⁶ For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

**APPENDIX D: LIST OF PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THE
2006/2007 SIDHS**

DEMOGRAPHIC HEALTH SURVEY FINAL LISTING – Interviewers and Supervisors

Person No.	NAME	Comment	Reserves
Choiseul			
01	Blaize Noqe		
02	Melinda Dixie		
03	Dimymah Kimata		
04	Mazilyn Diadonga		
05	Larisah Kimata		
06	Job Sasabule		
	Roselyn Konaki		
Western 1			
07	William Talasasa		
08	Enda P Naule		
09	Molia Naru		
10	Elsie Galokesa		
11	Elaine B. Darcy		
12	Raynald Mamu		
	Aron Jani Levo (Technician)		
Western 2			
13	Treva A. Lianga		
14	Iatali Ringi		
15	Ronnette Paul		
16	Cynthia Napthalai		
17	Judy Sasapitu		
18	Edward Sasapitu		
	Madeline Kimasaru		
Honiara 1			
19	Pricilla Ma'au*		
20	Alice Ratu		
21	Melaine Tafeasu		
22	K. Andrea Kiriau		
23	Gwenneth Gulu		
24	Aziz		
	Margarette Hetaia		
Honiara 2			
25	Diana Noda		
26	Deann Ghuena		
27	Loretta Rembi		
28	Rosemary Ota'alo		
29	Babra Aipaina*		
30	Peter Rahemanu		
	Mavis Kwainarara		
Honiara 3			
31	Patricia Gegeu		
38	Joylyn Paurana		
33	Margaret Taupongi		
34	Joan Sotokera		
35	Anna Gafui		
36	Calvin G. Vana		
	Merilyn Roy (Technician)		

Person No.	NAME	Comment
Honiara 4		
37	Richard Ben	
32	Agnes Rumo	
39	Webster Asagolomo	
40	Martha Sterward	
41	Sharon Panda	
42	Endross Ragoso	
	Kendrick Solodi (Technician)	
Honiara 5		
43	Mathias Marau	
44	Babra Nanaouha	
45	Josephin Ibuna	
46	Cynthia Ouou	
47	Yancy Agosi	
48	John Tao	
	Wendy Tealikhava (Technician)	
Guadalcanal 1		
49	Richard Rasile	
50	Ellyna Charcha	
51	Muleletiti Daniel	
52	Jinah Rachel Baku	
53	Rose Toke	
54	Willie Newman	
	Annette Soma	
Guadalcanal 2		
55	Joseph Mari	
56	Tina Memua	
57	Stella Lee	
58	Jane Beri	Toba Theresa Haeo
59	Milcah Luvusia	
60	Simon Basi	
	Joshua Bulolo (Technician)	
Malaita 1		
61	Everest Edgar Kairi	
62	Lisa Bibimauri	
63	Linda Sui	
64	Veronica Koibinu	
65	Salome Gelisae*	
66	Eddie Maela	James Lee
	Jessy Bobby	
Malaita 2		
67	John M. Haihuru	
68	Jane Toli	
69	Hellen Baeoro	
70	Trinner Sinahanuakeni	
71	Georgina Lyn Awaohu	
72	John G. Sinahanua	
	Everlyn Rapu	