

# Papua New Guinea - High Frequency Phone Survey 2020-2021, Round 2

**World Bank**

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

PNG\_2020\_HFPS-W1\_v02\_EN\_M\_v02\_A\_OCS

### Overview

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#### ABSTRACT

The objective of the second round of the World Bank high frequency mobile phone survey was to measure the continued socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 in Papua New Guinea, including on livelihoods, food security, and public safety and security. The length of the survey was limited to 15 minutes and the survey instrument consisted of the following modules: Basic Information, Employment and Income Loss, Food Access and Food Security, Health, Public Trust and Security, and Assets and Wellbeing. The questions on employment and income were asked to the respondent and to the household head if different from the respondent. The recall period for current employment was in the previous week.

In addition, retrospective questions were asked for new respondents about the baseline ("the start of this year 2020") as well about the situation at the time of round 1 in June ("June, around the time of the Queen's birthday holiday"). The information from the new respondent could then be pooled with the returning respondents to have three consistent points in 2020.

For retrospective questions on employment, the baseline is defined as "the start of this year 2020" and new households were asked both about the baseline as well as the situation in early July, corresponding with the implementation of round 1 of data collection. Three subsequent rounds are planned, with the next in May 2021, though the implementation calendar may be revised to respond to changing conditions on the ground.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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#### NOTES

The survey instrument for the second round consisted of the following modules:

- Basic Information,
- Employment and Income Loss,
- Food Access and Food Security,
- Health,
- Public Trust and Security,
- and Assets and Wellbeing.

The questionnaire for the UNICEF survey included sections on:

- Basic Information, Knowledge and Behavior,
- Service Delivery,
- Roster of Children Living in the Household (including schooling status),

- Access to Health,
- Education,
- Child Discipline,
- and Life Perspectives.

## TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
pacific-skills, education, training		
pacific-skills, employment		

## KEYWORDS

COVID-19, High Frequency Phone Survey, Education, Economic activity, Business, Income, Farming, Remittances, Food, Health, Public Services, Well-being

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
World Bank	World Bank Group

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	World Bank Group	Technical Assistance
United Nations Children's Fund	United Nations	Technical Assistance
Korea Trust Fund and Peace-Building Fundation	Ministry of Strategy and Finance of Korea and World Bank	Technical Assistance
United States Agency for International Development	United States Government	Technical Assistance
World Health Organization	United Nations	Technical Assistance
Statistics for Development Division	Pacific Community	Technical Assistance
Digicuel Papua New Guinea		Advice on implementation

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
World Bank Group	WBG	Funded the survey and analysis

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
World Bank	WBG	World Bank Group	Metadata producer

Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Metadata adapted for FAM
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DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

PNG\_2020\_HFPS-W2\_v02\_EN\_M\_v02\_A\_OCS\_v02

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## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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The original objective of round 2 was to re-interview all households and respondents that were interviewed in round 1. There is high turnover of SIM cards in PNG, however, as numbers must be officially registered with a valid government ID within six months of activation or they are disconnected. Overall, of the original 3,115 households and 4,528 individuals interviewed during round 1, only 951 households and 962 individuals were re-interviewed in round 2. Though a small percentage of respondents refused (less than 1 percent), the main reason for failure to re-contact was that the number was no longer working. In addition, there were 67 households in which someone answered at the original mobile number, but they were not a part of the original household. Therefore 1,804 additional households were added for the second round, for a total sample size of 2,820 households and 3,368 individuals in round 2.

To attempt to address some of the issues seen in round 1 in terms of the skew towards the higher deciles of the wealth distribution, a different targeting mechanism was used in round 2 based on subscriber characteristics derived from the Digicel database to try to address some of the skew towards richer households seen in the first round. To proxy poor households, the team targeted subscribers that did not send text messages on the assumption they were less likely to be literate. Similarly, subscribers that received only incoming calls or for whom the majority of credit was not purchased but transferred from other subscribers were thought to be more likely to be poor.

The UNICEF survey of households with children interviewed 2,449 of the 2,820 households interviewed in the second round of the World Bank survey, 86.8 percent of the total sample, and 96.6 percent of the total 2,534 that were targeted as having children under age 15. Using logit econometric model to compare the characteristics of eligible households which attrited between round 2 of the World Bank survey and the UNICEF survey, there are no statistically significant relationships accounting for the sex and education of the respondent, household wealth, and the geographic location (province, urban/ rural), with the exception of a statistically significant higher probability of attrition from those living in East Sepik Province.

### Weighting

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In round 1, there were two sets of primary weights calculated: those at the individual level and those at the household level. For the second round, there are four sets of primary weights: cross section weights at the household level, panel weights at the household level, cross section weights at the individual level, and panel weights at the individual level. Given the high levels of attrition, the panel weights were only used for selected analysis and the majority of the analysis relied on cross sectional weights.

The data collected from the mobile phone surveys differed substantially from the characteristics of the population as a whole, the data required reweighting. The process for reweighting was similar to that used in round 1 (see technical appendix to that report for full details).

For more information on weighting, please refer to the "Weighting" section (p.55) of the report provided in the External Resources.

The "weight" variable in the Household dataset is called "weight" whereas that in the Person dataset is called "indweight".

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2020-12-09	2020-12-31	Data collection (World Bank survey)
2021-01-06	2021-01-24	Data collection (UNICEF survey)

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

## Data Processing

No content available



## Data Appraisal

No content available