Papua New Guinea - Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea 1982

Louise Morauta

Report generated on: September 4, 2023

Visit our data catalog at:

Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

TITLE
Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea 1982

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Papua New Guinea	PNG

STUDY TYPE
Other Household Survey [hh/oth]

SERIES INFORMATION
The 1982–83 study reported here is one of only a handful of studies primarily designed to quantify interhousehold transfers in urban Papua New Guinea. The main alternative sources of quantitative information on transfers are the four large-scale Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES) conducted in 1975–76, 1987–88, 1996 and 2009–10.

ABSTRACT
The 1982–83 study reported here is one of only a handful of studies primarily designed to quantify interhousehold transfers in urban Papua New Guinea. The main alternative sources of quantitative information on transfers are the four large-scale household income and expenditure surveys conducted in 1975–76, 1987–88, 1996 and 2009–10 (see Bureau of Statistics, 1977; Gibson, 1998; World Bank, 2000; and National Statistical Office, n.d.).

This study can be set alongside the large-scale household income and expenditure surveys to provide more fine-grained information on how and why transfers flow and their impact on consumption and poverty. The relevance of the study today is not the kina value of transfers, but the description of transfers and the relationships between transfers and other household and community characteristics.

The study adds to what is known from the large-scale household income and expenditure surveys by focussing on four low-income census units (three settlements and one traditional village in two urban areas) and by including some of the poorest urban households. The field methods were designed to capture transfers in more detail than larger surveys could. Unlike other surveys, the study included meals given and received and overnight hospitality in the definition of transfers. The study also recorded for the donor or recipient of every transfer the relationship to the study household, the birthplace, and place of residence.

The main data collection methods were demographic and economic surveys of all 415 households (2,548 residents) in the four low-income study areas, and two-week income and consumption surveys of a sample of 48 households (295 residents) within those areas.

Although initial findings from the study were issued at the time (Morauta, 1983a and 1984a), the full data and analysis were not published. The purpose of this report is to place a fuller set of data, including data by household for all consumption survey sample households, and a more complete analysis in the public domain.

The analysis of the data in this report mainly follows the original design. However, in two areas, the definition of adequate calorie and protein consumption and the development of poverty lines, the analysis draws on studies since the 1980s, particularly the World Bank poverty assessments (World Bank 2000 and 2004) and the work of Gibson (1998, 2000, 2012, and Gibson et al., 2010).

KIND OF DATA
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Household.

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
Version 01: Cleaned, labelled and anonymized version of the Master file.

VERSION DATE
2023-04-26

VERSION NOTES
Data was extracted from the Development Policy Centre Website
(https://devpolicy.org/publications/interhousehold-transfers-in-png-a-study-from-the-1980s-2023/).
All 6 tables were merged into 1 single dataset at household level.

Scope

NOTES
-HOUSEHOLD: Economic activity; Education; Income; Subsistence; Consumption; Cash income.

KEYWORDS

Keyword
Papua New Guinea
Education
Income
Subsistence
Cash expenditure
Gifts
In-kind
Transfers
Employment
Informal sector
Food consumption
Calorie consumption
Protein consumption
Poverty

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE
Five urban locations:
-In Port Moresby: Nine Mile, Gordons Ridge, Gerehu
-In Madang: Biliau and Wagol.

UNIVERSE
1) 415 citizen households citizen households from 4 census units with high proportions of households without wage-earners.
2) 26 urban citizen households from one high-income census unit.

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Louise Morauta	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research

PRODUCERS

Name	Role
John Kambu	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research
Linda Newell	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research
Lazarus Masavi	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Role
International Development Research Centre of Canada	Funding
Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research	Funding

OTHER IDENTIFICATIONS/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Name	Role
Government of Papua New Guinea	Computing support
Papua New Guinea National Statistical Office	Technical support
Development Policy Centre, Australia National University	Peer comment and publication

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE
* SELECTION OF STUDY CENSUS UNITS
Analysis of the 1980 census: The locations of urban citizen households without wage-earners in all urban areas were identified through special tabulations prepared by the National Census Office (NCO). These tabulations identified the location of 56,912 households according to the number of wage-earners in each household and the census unit (the smallest locational grouping in the census).
Based on the 1980 census information on the location of households without wage-earners, four census units were selected for the study, where there was a high incidence of households without wage-earners. This was to ensure that the study captured some of the poorest urban households. In this report these four census units are referred to as the low-income areas, or low-income census units. A single high-income census unit was also selected for comparison.

* HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS
The household surveys were designed to provide an up-to-date social and economic description of the selected census units through single interviews with every household. The survey was also designed to provide the frame for sample selection for the consumption surveys.
All 415 households were surveyed in the low-income census units, 100 in Nine Mile, 207 in Gordons Ridge, 65 in Biliau and 43 in Wagol. There was no nonresponse in these census units. In addition, 26 out of the 29 citizen households in the Gerehu census unit were surveyed (with three citizen Gerehu households declining to participate).

* CONSUMPTION SURVEYS
Selection of consumption survey sample: Using information from the household surveys, a sample of 48 households was selected across the four low-income census units for the consumption surveys. Two strata of equal size were selected in each census unit, households with and without wage-earners. A further sample of 11 households was selected from the high-income census unit. The 59 households are those presented in this documentation.
One aim in selecting the consumption survey sample in the four low-income census units was to ensure that poor households within each census unit were included. For this reason, the sample was stratified by whether households had

wage-earners. There were six sample households with wage-earners and six households without wage-earners in each census unit, giving a total of 48 households in the four low-income census units.

The second aim was to select each sample of six in each low-income census unit to be as representative as possible of the characteristics of the group of households either with or without wage-earners from which it came in the census unit as determined from the household surveys with respect to:

• province of birth;
• age of household head;
• sex of household head;
• whether the household contained female residents;
• the main source of cash income; and
• for households with wage-earners only, the number and education level of wage-earners.

For each stratum in each low-income census unit, a desired profile was constructed for the six sample households and the households which were the best fit to the profile were identified. Where there was a choice of households fitting the profile, preference was given on the basis of location within the census unit (to make it easier to walk around the sample households in one session) and the language spoken (households where the team did not require an interpreter). Broadly speaking, the profiles were achieved.

In the high covenant census unit, there was no stratification by wage-earner status of households. Otherwise, the variables above were used in the same way as for low-income census units to select the sample. One sample household declined to continue to participate in the consumption survey after commencement, and the
sample was reduced to 11 at that point.

The distinction in the sample selection process between households with wageearners and households without wage-earners did not work out quite as planned. Three households selected as having a wage-earner did not have any income from employment in the two weeks of the consumption surveys and one household had
only low income from casual work. This was a consequence of the instability of low-paid work in these areas. Four people lost their jobs between the household surveys and the commencement of the consumption surveys. To maintain the sampling structure, no adjustment was made for this loss of jobs. There was no comparable problem in the sample of households without wage-earners. They all remained without formal employment during the consumption survey periods.

WEIGHTING

While sampling weights were calculated for the consumption survey and included in the full report of the study, the data presented here on the 79 households is unweighted.

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
1982-11-02	1983-08-03	Data collection

TIME PERIODS

Start date	End date	Cycle
1982-11-02	1982-11-15	Nine Mile collection
1983-03-08	1983-03-21	Gordons Ridge collection
1983-05-17	1983-06-21	Gerehu collection
1983-06-30	1983-07-13	Biliau collection
1983-07-21	1983-08-03	Wagol collection

DATA COLLECTION MODE
Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES
Detailed diary-based income and consumption surveys (called the consumption surveys in this report) were undertaken over two weeks in the sample of 48 households in the four low-income census units and in the 11 households in the high-income census unit. These are the source of the data in this collection.

The field work team lived on site in two of the census units and visited for several hours a day in the other three. Most

commonly, the language used was Pidgin, but English was used in the high-income census unit in Gerehu and the Toaripi language (spoken in the Malalaua District of the Gulf Province) was used in Nine Mile, one of the low-income census units. Field assistants were employed from each low-income census unit and helped if language problems arose.

The centrepiece of the project were the two-week consumption surveys conducted with the 48 sample households in the low-income study areas and with the 11 sample households in the high-income area. The consumption surveys occupied the largest part of the field work, since they involved daily visits by the team in the
late afternoon or early evening to all sample households at each site over 15 days.

The field team carried scales and weighed any food items or betel nut that were not prepacked and therefore needed weighing to price. The weighing was particularly important for subsistence produce, and transfers in kind both inwards and outwards. Information on a daily basis was collected on income in cash and kind, inwards and outwards transfers in cash and kind, subsistence production, cash expenditure and inwards and outwards overnight visits and meals given and received.

The purpose of the in-person approach was to enable detailed questioning and measurement on site each day. In a one-off recall interview with each sample household, information was gathered on irregular transfers and items purchased over longer periods.

The design of the consumption surveys drew heavily on the 1975/76 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The main differences were in the detailed questions on transfers and the attention to subsistence produce. For every transfer, the relationship between the recipient or donor and the study household was recorded, and the place of residence and place of birth of the recipient or donor. For visits to the household and visits of household members to other households, the same information was also recorded along with information on how many meals were eaten. Check lists were used to ensure coverage of what had happened during the day. All data were recorded by the field team. There was no requirement for households to keep their own records, although where any notes or receipts were kept these were helpful.

The process was onerous for households, but they held up well under the workload. There were no dropouts during the consumption surveys apart from the one household in Gerehu already mentioned. At the end of the study each household was offered a choice of consumer items or bags of rice as an acknowledgement of their effort.

For each census unit, surveys of local prices, including local store and market prices, were made to enable values to be attached to subsistence produce and transfers in kind. These supplemented items that were priced in the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) surveys for Port Moresby and Madang at relevant dates. For each location, 42 standard food items were priced, of which between 29 and 31 were priced using CPI data and the balance were priced from study surveys. Pricing surveys for the two Madang census units were conducted only once because field work was conducted in a single block of time. Pricing surveys for Nine Mile and Gordons Ridge were undertaken at different times to coincide with the field work in those areas. Prices were also calculated for standard transfers such as one cup of sugar and one small dish of uncooked rice as well as non-food items in common use, particularly firewood and betel nut.

Where variables are given in kina values, these are expressed in local prices at the time of the study.

DATA COLLECTORS

Name	Affiliation
Louise Morauta and John Kambu	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research

Questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES
For the consumption surveys, the design drew heavily on the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The main differences were in the detailed questions on transfers and the attention to subsistence produce.
The questionnaires are available for download from this website and contain the following thematic modules:

-Individual characteristics;
-Visits to and from other households;
-Meals given and received;
-Income;
-Types of income;
-Transfers;
-Food consumption;
-Calorie consumption;
-Protein consumption;
-Consumption;
-Poverty.

Data Processing

DATA EDITING
Initial transaction records were analysed in 1982 and 1983 using SPSS to produce data by household. Data by household was edited in 2022 using Excel.

There are two gaps in the data set.
1. There are no data for four households on variables relating to calorie and protein consumption. These households were excluded because they consumed more meals away from home than they ate at home in the 14-day study period.
2. Data on two consumption components for the 11 Gerehu households had not been retained but the consumption totals calculated in 1982 and 1983 in the same way as for low-income households were available for the 1983 report and are comparable.

Further information on the construction of the variables in the data set can be found in Appendix II of the full study report which is available for download on this site.

Access policy

CONTACTS

Name	URL
Australia national university	[Link](#)

ACCESS CONDITIONS
Public use files, accessible to all.There are no conditions or reporting requirements placed on access.

CITATION REQUIREMENTS
"Morauta. L. 2023, Interhousehold Transfers in urban PNG 1982/83 (HHTRANSFER 1982), Version 01 of the public-use dataset (April 2023), provided by the Pacific Data Hub - Microdata Library. https://microdata.pacificdata.org/index.php/home"

ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	URL
Australia National University	[Link](#)

Disclaimer and copyrights

DISCLAIMER
The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID
DDI_SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Statistics for Development Division	SDD	Pacific Community (SPC)	Documentation of the study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION
2023-04-26

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

-Version 01 (April 2023): This is the first attempt at documenting the 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea. Done by Statistics for Development Division at Noumea.

Data Dictionary

Data file	Cases	Variables
SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF This file is the "Interhousehold Transfers" dataset of the 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers of Papua New Guinea. It contains information collected using the Consumption survey forms: -Individual characteristics; -Visits to and from other households; -Meals given and received; -Income; -Types of income; -Transfers; -Food consumption; -Calorie consumption; -Protein consumption; -Cash expenditure; -Consumption; -Poverty. The dataset is at household level. No sampling weights have been applied to the data presented.	59	42

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

This file is the "Interhousehold Transfers" dataset of the 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers of Papua New Guinea. It contains information collected using the Consumption survey forms:
-Individual characteristics;
-Visits to and from other households;
-Meals given and received;
-Income;
-Types of income;
-Transfers;
-Food consumption;
-Calorie consumption;
-Protein consumption;
-Cash expenditure;
-Consumption;
-Poverty.

The dataset is at household level. No sampling weights have been applied to the data presented.

Cases:	59
Variables:	42

Variables

ID	Name	Label	Question
V43	location	census unit	
V44	hhid	household identifier	
V45	hhsize	household size in adult male equivalent (AME)	
V46	sex	sex of household head	Sex
V47	age	age of household head	
V48	head_birth	province of birth of household head	Place of birth
V49	wage_status	wage-earner status of household	Wage-earners by education
V50	income_emp	income from employment	
V51	income_informal	income from informal sector	
V52	income_subsistence	subsistence income	
V53	income1	earned income	
V54	netts	net transfers	
V55	income2	disposable income	
V56	cash_transfers	cash transfers received	
V57	inkind_transfers	transfers in kind received	
V58	meals_received	meals received	
V59	nonfood_hospitality	non-food hospitality received	
V60	intts	inwards transfers	
V61	cash_transfers_given	cash transfers given	
V62	inkind_transfers_given	transfers in kind given	
V63	meals_given	meals given	
V64	nonfood_hospitality_given	non-food hospitality given	
V65	outts	outwards transfers	
V66	deponts	dependence on transfers	
V67	gr3cons	gross consumption	

ID	Name	Label	Question
V68	n3cons	net consumption	
V69	n1food	net food consumption 1	
V70	n3food	net food consumption 3	
V71	opening_stock	opening stock	
V72	cash_exp	cash expenditure	
V73	income_inkind	income in kind	
V74	closing_stock	closing stock	
V75	pcent_cal1	percent of calories required that were consumed (study method)	
V76	pcent_cal2	percent of calories required that were consumed (updated method)	
V77	pcent_prot1	percent of grams of protein required that were consumed (study method)	
V78	pcent_prot2	percent of grams of protein required that were consumed (updated method)	
V79	ae	adult equivalent	
V80	n3food_ae	n3food / adult equivalent	
V81	n3cons_ae	n3cons / adult equivalent	
V82	pcent_fpl_area	percent food poverty line by area	
V83	pcent_lpl_area	percent lower poverty line by area	
V84	pcent_upl_area	percent upper poverty line by area	

Total: 42

LOCATION: census unit

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 5   Standard deviation: 1.438
Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 1   Range: 1 - 5   Format: Numeric

Questions and instructions

CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
1	Nine Mile	12	20.3%
2	Gordons Ridge	12	20.3%
3	Gerehu	11	18.6%
4	Biliau	12	20.3%
5	Wagol	12	20.3%

Description

DEFINITION
The five study census units

HHID: household identifier

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 59   Standard deviation: 17.176
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 2   Range: 1 - 59   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Unique household identifier

HHSIZE: household size in adult male equivalent (AME)

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0.994   Maximum: 13.926   Mean: 4.528   Standard deviation: 2.217
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 0.994 - 13.926   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Household size in Adult Male Equvalent (AME)

▌ SEX: sex of household head

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 2   Standard deviation: 0.183
Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 1   Range: 1 - 2   Format: Numeric

Questions and instructions

LITERAL QUESTION
Sex

CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
1	Male	57	96.6%
2	Female	2	3.4%

Description

DEFINITION
sex of household head

▌ AGE: age of household head

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 6   Mean: 3.305   Standard deviation: 1.355
Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 1   Range: 1 - 6   Format: Numeric

Questions and instructions

CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
1	Under 20	3	5.1%
2	20-29 years	16	27.1%
3	30-39 years	17	28.8%
4	40-49 years	11	18.6%

5	50-59 years	7	11.9%
6	60 years and above	5	8.5%

Description

DEFINITION
age group of household head

Imputation and derivation

DERIVATION
Variable obtained by recoding the "Date of birth" variable

HEAD_BIRTH: province of birth of household head

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 18   Standard deviation: 5.055
Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 2   Range: 1 - 20   Format: Numeric

Questions and instructions

LITERAL QUESTION
Place of birth

CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
1	Western	1	1.7%
2	Gulf	11	18.6%
3	Central	6	10.2%
4	National Capital	0	0%
5	Milne Bay	0	0%
6	Northern	3	5.1%
7	Southern Highlands	0	0%
8	Enga	0	0%
9	Western Highlands	1	1.7%
10	Chimbu	7	11.9%
11	Eastern Highlands	2	3.4%
12	Morobe	1	1.7%
13	Madang	13	22%
14	East Sepik	13	22%
15	West Sepik	0	0%

16	Manus	0	0%
17	New Ireland	0	0%
18	East New Britain	1	1.7%
19	West New Britain	0	0%
20	North Solomons	0	0%

Description

DEFINITION
province of birth of household head

WAGE_STATUS: wage-earner status of household

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 6   Standard deviation: 1.998
Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 1   Range: 1 - 6   Format: Numeric

Questions and instructions

LITERAL QUESTION
Wage-earners by education

CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
1	No wage-earner	25	42.4%
2	One, no education	5	8.5%
3	One, primary education	11	18.6%
4	One, secondary education	3	5.1%
5	One, tertiary education	2	3.4%
6	Over one	13	22%

Description

DEFINITION
The locations of urban citizen households without wage-earners in all urban areas were identified through special tabulations prepared by the National Census Office. This variable describes if the household has or does not have any wage earners. Captured through the Household surveys.

Imputation and derivation

DERIVATION
Recoded variable obtained from the 1980 census data.

INCOME_EMP: income from employment

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 547.8   Mean: 94.596   Standard deviation: 135.926
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 547.8   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Taken directly from transaction records
Income from employment

INCOME_INFORMAL: income from informal sector

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 496.7   Mean: 26.518   Standard deviation: 72.032
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 496.7   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Taken directly from transaction records
Informal sector income

INCOME_SUBSISTENCE: subsistence income

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 80.45   Mean: 11.568   Standard deviation: 17.747
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 80.45   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Taken directly from transaction records
Subsistence income

INCOME1: earned income

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0.4   Maximum: 587.52   Mean: 132.682   Standard deviation: 142.229
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 0.4 - 587.52   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Total income earned

NETTS: net transfers

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: -140.96   Maximum: 69.51   Mean: -4.23   Standard deviation: 38.361
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 7   Range: -140.96 - 69.51   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Net transfers (negative value possible)

INCOME2: disposable income

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1.52   Maximum: 574.67   Mean: 128.452   Standard deviation: 127.629
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 1.52 - 574.67   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Disposable income

CASH_TRANSFERS: cash transfers received

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 50   Mean: 12.311   Standard deviation: 13.771
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 2   Range: 0 - 50   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

Taken directly from transaction records
Cash transfers received

INKIND_TRANSFERS: transfers in kind received

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 118.28   Mean: 15.797   Standard deviation: 18.981
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 0 - 118.28   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Taken directly from transaction records
Transfers in-kind received

MEALS_RECEIVED: meals received

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 46.04   Mean: 4.553   Standard deviation: 7.623
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 46.04   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Meals received

NONFOOD_HOSPITALITY: non-food hospitality received

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 3.95   Mean: 0.304   Standard deviation: 0.754
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 4   Range: 0 - 3.95   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Non-food hospitality received

INTTS: inwards transfers

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 123.28   Mean: 32.961   Standard deviation: 24.776
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 0 - 123.28   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Inwards transfers

CASH_TRANSFERS_GIVEN: cash transfers given

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 160   Mean: 14.356   Standard deviation: 25.885
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 3   Range: 0 - 160   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Cash transfers given

INKIND_TRANSFERS_GIVEN: transfers in kind given

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 101.37   Mean: 8.028   Standard deviation: 15.191
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 0 - 101.37   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Transfers in-kind given

MEALS_GIVEN: meals given

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 46.74   Mean: 13.131   Standard deviation: 13.758
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 46.74   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

Meals given

NONFOOD_HOSPITALITY_GIVEN: non-food hospitality given

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 15.02   Mean: 1.676   Standard deviation: 2.96
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 15.02   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Non-food hospitality given

OUTTS: outwards transfers

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 222.76   Mean: 37.19   Standard deviation: 43.093
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 0 - 222.76   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Outwards transfers

DEPONTS: dependence on transfers

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: -1.687   Maximum: 0.903   Mean: 0.0231   Standard deviation: 0.533
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 17   Range: -1.68693154619435 - 0.90265271355561   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Dependence of transfers (negative value possible)

GR3CONS: gross consumption

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 15.85   Maximum: 399.26   Mean: 127.135   Standard deviation: 85.865
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 15.85 - 399.26   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Gross consumption

N3CONS: net consumption

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 12.66   Maximum: 351.19   Mean: 100.529   Standard deviation: 70.81
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 12.66 - 351.19   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Net consumption

N1FOOD: net food consumption 1

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 7.62   Maximum: 189.44   Mean: 69.946   Standard deviation: 42.474
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 7.62 - 189.44   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Net food consumption (consumption analysis)

N3FOOD: net food consumption 3

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 11.72   Maximum: 187.55   Mean: 61.369   Standard deviation: 35.805
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 11.72 - 187.55   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

Net food consumption (food items)

OPENING_STOCK: opening stock

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 48   Invalid: 11   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 26.29   Mean: 5.051   Standard deviation: 5.035
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 26.29   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Opening stock
Taken directly from transaction records

CASH_EXP: cash expenditure

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1.7   Maximum: 314.56   Mean: 85.23   Standard deviation: 72.527
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 6   Range: 1.7 - 314.56   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Cash expenditure
Taken directly from transaction records

INCOME_INKIND: income in kind

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 48   Invalid: 11   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 52.4   Mean: 4.07   Standard deviation: 8.776
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 4   Range: 0 - 52.4   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Income in-kind
Taken directly from transaction records

CLOSING_STOCK: closing stock

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 68.69   Mean: 8.395   Standard deviation: 11.988
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 68.69   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Closing stock
Taken directly from transaction records

PCENT_CAL1: percent of calories required that were consumed (study method)

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 55   Invalid: 4   Minimum: 41   Maximum: 147   Mean: 81.709   Standard deviation: 25.875
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 3   Range: 41 - 147   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Percent of calories required that were consumed (study method)

PCENT_CAL2: percent of calories required that were consumed (updated method)

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 55   Invalid: 4   Minimum: 49.446   Maximum: 177.282   Mean: 98.541   Standard deviation: 31.205
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 7   Range: 49.446 - 177.282   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
Percent of calories required that were consumed (updated method)

PCENT_PROT1: percent of grams of protein required that were consumed (study method)

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 55   Invalid: 4   Minimum: 62   Maximum: 306   Mean: 150.145   Standard deviation: 53.539
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 3   Range: 62 - 306   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

Percent of grams of protein required that were consumed (study method)

PCENT_PROT2: percent of grams of protein required that were consumed (updated method)

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 55   Invalid: 4   Minimum: 45.136   Maximum: 222.768   Mean: 109.306   Standard deviation: 38.976
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 7   Range: 45.136 - 222.768   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

Percent of grams of protein required that were consumed (updated method)

AE: adult equivalent

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1.123   Maximum: 15.736   Mean: 5.117   Standard deviation: 2.505
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 8   Range: 1.12322 - 15.73638   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

Adult equivalent (household size *1.13)

N3FOOD_AE: n3food / adult equivalent

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 2.73   Maximum: 33.457   Mean: 12.808   Standard deviation: 6.374
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 2   Width: 5   Range: 2.73029565808624 - 33.4573814568829   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

n3food / adult equivalent

N3CONS_AE: n3cons / adult equivalent

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 2.962   Maximum: 79.924   Mean: 21.284   Standard deviation: 14.95
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 2   Width: 5   Range: 2.96189272169045 - 79.9242027543593   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
n3cons / adult equivalent

PCENT_FPL_AREA: percent food poverty line by area

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 59.613   Maximum: 334.038   Mean: 167.769   Standard deviation: 65.927
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 16   Range: 59.6134423162935 - 334.037721841501   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
percent food poverty line by area

PCENT_LPL_AREA: percent lower poverty line by area

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 49.038   Maximum: 683.114   Mean: 201.129   Standard deviation: 115.577
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 16   Range: 49.0379589683849 - 683.114088501432   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION
percent lower poverty line by area

PCENT_UPL_AREA: percent upper poverty line by area

Data file: SPC_PNG_1982_HHTRANSFERS_v01_M_v01_A_PUF

Overview

Valid: 59   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 43.75   Maximum: 609.455   Mean: 173.077   Standard deviation: 101.293
Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 16   Range: 43.7502617679534 - 609.454814556669   Format: Numeric

Description

DEFINITION

percent upper poverty line by area

Download related resources

Questionnaires

Final questionnaire - 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea

Title	Final questionnaire - 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea
Author(s)	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research
Date	1982-11-01
Country	Papua New Guinea
Language	English
Description	For the household surveys, the questions used were those in the 1980 census (NSO, 1982, pp. 53-56). For each household as a unit, additional information was also collected on the main source of cash income and subsistence activities. Regarding the consumption survey, the design of the consumption surveys drew heavily on the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The main differences were in the detailed questions on transfers and the attention to subsistence produce. The questionnaire contains the following thematical modules: -Individual characteristics; -Purchase information; -Meal consumption; -Cash expenditure; -Cash transfers; -Remittances.
Filename	Morauta_Interhousehold-transfers-in-urban-PNG.pdf

Reports

Final analytical report - 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea

Title	Final analytical report - 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea
Author(s)	Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research
Date	2023-01-01
Country	Papua New Guinea
Language	English
Contributor(s)	Crawford School of Public Policy The Australian National University (ANU) ANU College of Asia and the Pacific Papua New Guinea Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research
Publisher(s)	Development Policy Centre
Description	This file is the final analytical report of the 1982/83 Interhousehold Transfers in Urban Papua New Guinea. It contains some of the main results collected through both the Household Surveys and the Consumption Survey as well as techincal information (fieldwork, data analysis methodology...).

Abstract

The 1982-83 study reported here is one of only a handful of studies primarily designed to quantify interhousehold transfers in urban Papua New Guinea. The main alternative sources of quantitative information on transfers are the four large-scale household income and expenditure surveys conducted in 1975-76, 1987-88, 1996 and 2009-10 (see Bureau of Statistics, 1977; Gibson, 1998; World Bank, 2000; and National Statistical Office, n.d.).

This study can be set alongside the large-scale household income and expenditure surveys to provide more fine-grained information on how and why transfers flow and their impact on consumption and poverty. The relevance of the study today is not the kina value of transfers, but the description of transfers and the relationships between transfers and other household and community characteristics.

The study adds to what is known from the large-scale household income and expenditure surveys by focussing on four low-income census units (three settlements and one traditional village in two urban areas) and by including some of the poorest urban households. The field methods were designed to capture transfers in more detail than larger surveys could. Unlike other surveys, the study included meals given and received and overnight hospitality in the definition of transfers. The study also recorded for the donor or recipient of every transfer the relationship to the study household, the birthplace, and place of residence.

The main data collection methods were demographic and economic surveys of all 415 households (2,548 residents) in the four low-income study areas, and twoweek income and consumption surveys of a sample of 48 households (295 residents) within those areas.

Although initial findings from the study were issued at the time (Morauta, 1983a and 1984a), the full data and analysis were not published. The purpose of this report is to place a fuller set of data, including data by household for all consumption survey sample households, and a more complete analysis in the public domain.

The analysis of the data in this report mainly follows the original design. However, in two areas, the definition of adequate calorie and protein consumption and the development of poverty lines, the analysis draws on studies since the 1980s, particularly the World Bank poverty assessments (World Bank 2000 and 2004) and the work of Gibson (1998, 2000, 2012, and Gibson et al., 2010).

Filename   https://devpolicy.org/publications/reports/Morauta_Interhousehold-transfers-in-urban-PNG.pdf