



PAPUA NEW GUINEA
POPULATION DATA PROJECT

SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIC
AND ECONOMIC
SURVEY 2022

KEY INDICATORS REPORT



From the National Statistician

The National Statistical Office (NSO) is the lead agency responsible for the collection, compilation, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics. Population data is the fundamental denominator of planning and decision making for governments of all levels, institutions, development partners and other entities which strive to contribute to the development goals of our country.

NSO in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has now released the 2022 Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) Key Indicators Report (KIR) for PNG that was generated through the conduct of a nationally representative household survey to respond to demand for up-to-date socio-demographic and economic data.

The 2022 SDES KIR provides information on the population, migration, education, labor and employment, disability, fertility, household, and housing characteristics at the national level.

The 2022 SDES Key Indicators were compiled from the information collected from the respondents through the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) using tablets to record the interviews in 321 sample census units throughout the country. The use of CAPI in a household survey is the first for NSO enhancing capacity to acquire proficiency in this 21st century.

The conduct of the SDES would not have been possible without the financial support from the Australian Government. Furthermore, gratitude is extended to UNFPA in providing the technical leadership in the conduct of the SDES and to the Pacific Community (SPC) for the technical assistance in using modern technological methods to produce data and statistics crucial for nation building.

Gratitude is also extended to the provincial and local government officials for assisting our field workers and to the survey respondents for their cooperation. I am also indebted to the NSO Project Management Team for their tireless efforts in managing the technical and administrative aspects of this exercise for a successful conduct of the 2022 SDES.

Mr. John Aseavu Igitoi
National Statistician



DEMOGRAPHICS

56%
of Papua New Guineans are
UNDER 25.

Meanwhile, the proportion of people over 65 is growing

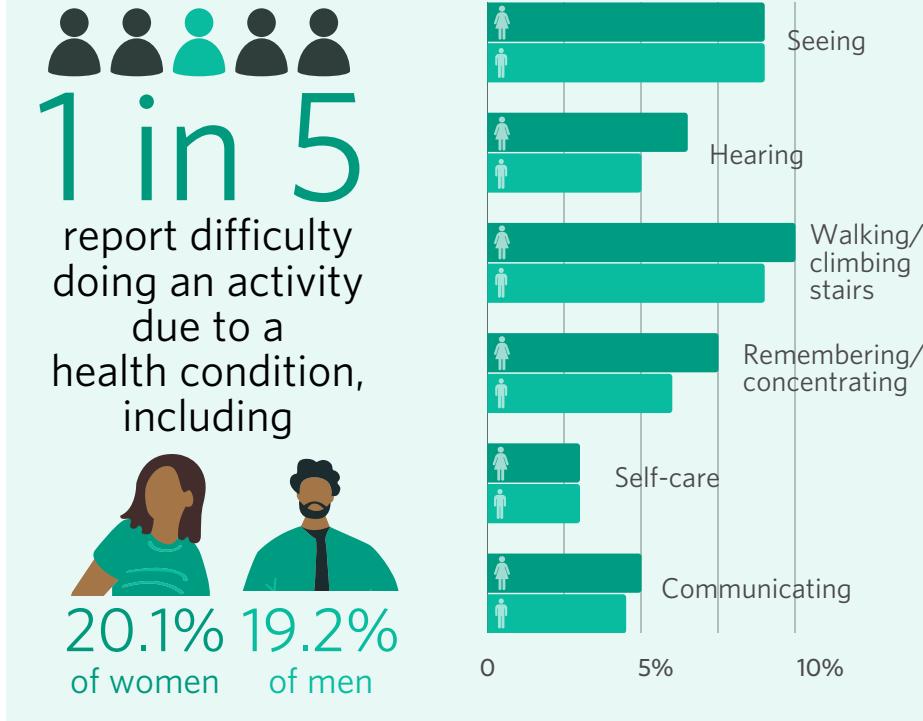
2.6% 3% 3.4%
2011 2018 2022

9.1% of girls aged 15-19 are, or have been, married compared to 0.9% of boys aged 15-19.

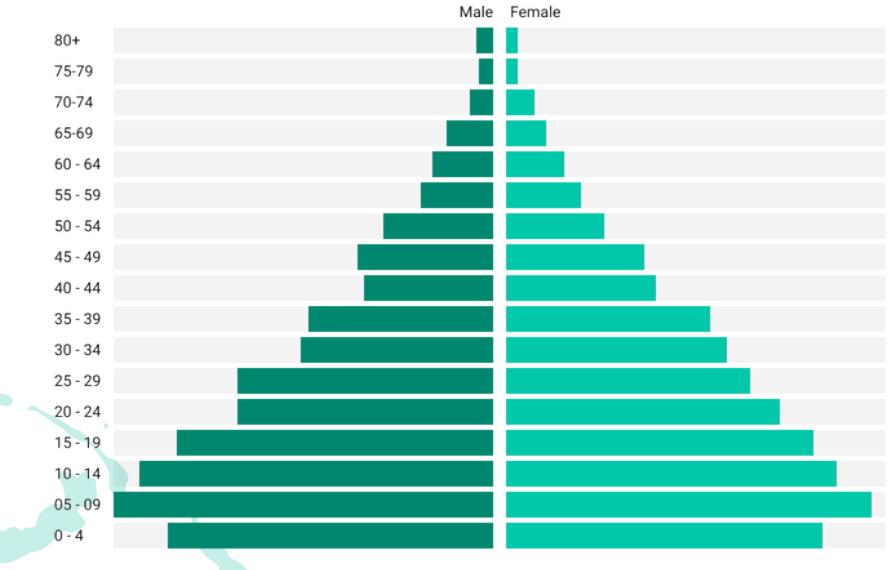
24.3% of Papua New Guineans have migrated to their current residence from another district.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Indicator	2022 SDES	2016-18 DHS	2011 CENSUS
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)	107	106	107
Proportion of population 0-4 years old	11.1%	13.8%	11.9%
Proportion of population 0-14 years old	36.0%	42.0%	35.6%
Proportion of population 65 years old and over	3.4%	3.0%	2.6%
Dependency ratio (0-14 and 65+ for every 100 15-64 year olds)	65.1	61.7	
Child-dependency ratio (0-14 for every 100 15-64 year olds)	59.4	57.5	
Old age dependency ratio (65+ for every 100 15-64 year olds)	5.7	4.2	
Proportion of population below 25 years old	56.0%	59.3%	56.9%
Proportion of population 18 years old and over	57.2%		57.8%



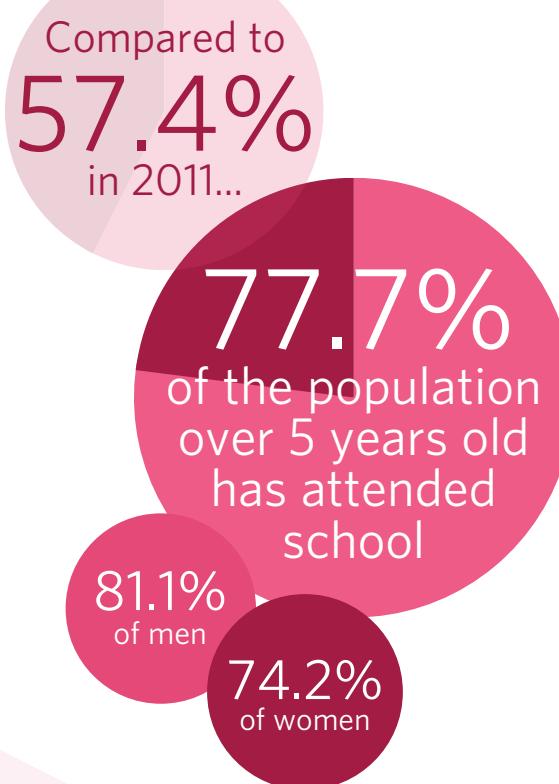
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



On average, women 15-49 years have given birth to two children.



EDUCATION & EMPLOYMENT



62.7%
of 6-24 year olds
currently

ATTEND SCHOOL
compared to
41.8% at the time of
the 2011 Census.

This includes
65% of boys
and 60.2%
of girls.



Only 1 in 5
secondary-school
aged children are
enrolled in school.

This drops
to 1 in 10
for upper-secondary
school aged children,
with 89.9% of 17-18
year olds not enrolled
in grades 11 and 12. This
includes 90.8% of boys
and 88.8% of girls.

67.8%

of persons reporting a
functional difficulty have
ever been to school**

NET SCHOOL ATTENDANCE RATE* BY GRADE

*percentage of children of official
grade age attending the given grade.

ELEMENTARY

54.2% 54.1% 54.4%

PRIMARY

51.7% 50.1% 53.5%

SECONDARY

21.8% 21.7% 21.8%

The labour force
participation
rate* is

51.8%

The employment
rate** is

97.6%

*The percentage of all
people over 15 who are
working or looking for
work.

**The percentage of
the labour force who
are employed.

54.5%

of workers are employed in
paid or wage-earning jobs.
This includes 60.3% of
employed men and 48.3%
of employed women.

33.8%

of workers are self-
employed, working on their
own farm or garden, or in
fishing. This includes 38.7%
of employed women and
29.3% of employed men.

MAIN REASONS FOR NOT SEEKING WORK

- 1 In school or training

31.3%

26.4% 36.3%

- 2 Family responsibilities

25.2%

35% 15.2%

Labour force participation rate

50.6%

53.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
2.4%

Employment rate

98.0%

97.2%

Available for work but not seeking work

18.7%

23.6%

MOST COMMON OCCUPATIONS

1 Agriculture,
forestry and
fisheries

37.3%

36.4%

38.3%

2 Service and sales

23.2%

17%

29.9%

**Functional difficulty
is defined as difficulty
performing an
everyday task due to
a health condition.

WATER & SANITATION

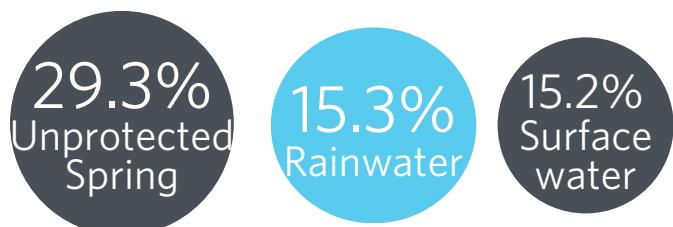
TOP 3 sources of drinking water

● Improved water source
● Unimproved water source

2022 SDES



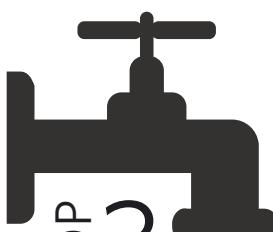
2016-18 DHS



18.5%
of households have access to safe drinking water.



This is equal to 19.3% of the population.



TOP 3 sources of water for cooking and other purposes

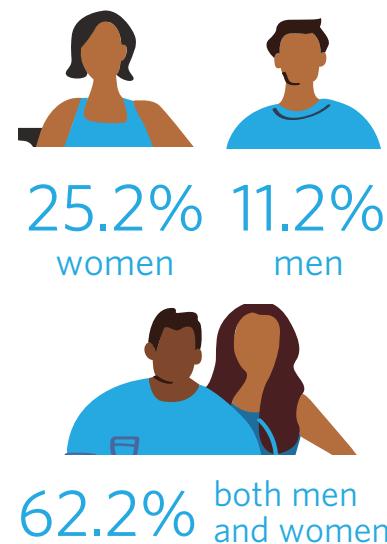


52.1% 47.3%
of households report always having sufficient supply of water. of households report having an insufficient supply of water.

Half of all households (50.7%) take

30 minutes or less to collect water.

Who collects water for the household?



32.6%

are using improved sanitation facilities including systems:

- flushed to piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine or somewhere else
- ventilated with slab pit latrine
- container-based sanitation



ONLY 8.2%

of the population, or 7.6% of households, are using safely managed sanitation services.

Safely managed sanitation services are improved sanitation facilities plus:

- ✓ The facility is not shared with other households.
- ✓ Excreta are safely disposed off in situ or treated off site.
- ✓ The facility includes hand washing with soap and water.

50.3%

of households use a pit latrine without slab or an open pit.

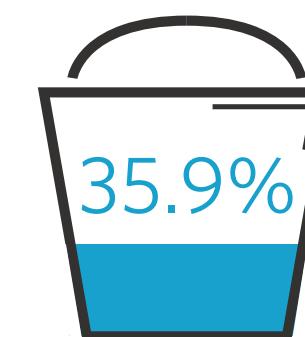
The percentage of households practicing open defecation has decreased

2016-18 DHS

16.7%

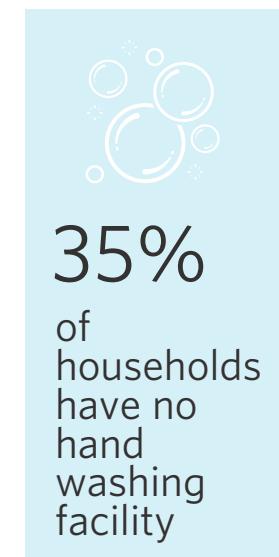
2022 SDES

13.6%



35.9%

of households use a jug, bucket or kettle for hand washing.



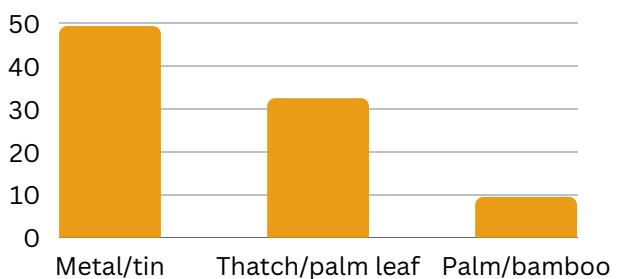
HOUSEHOLDS & ENERGY

The average household size is **5.1** people.

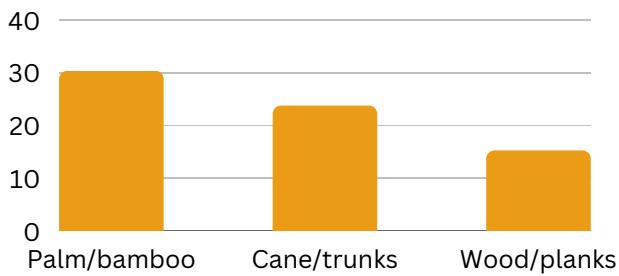
Households have on average 2 people per room, with 2.1 per room in urban households and 2.0 in rural households.

MOST COMMON HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS

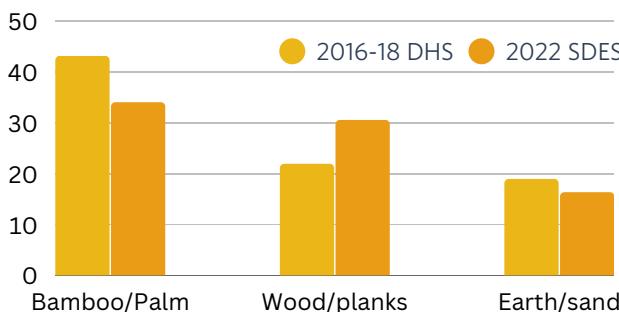
ROOFS



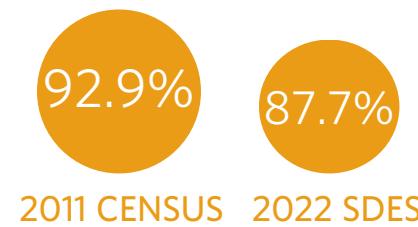
WALLS



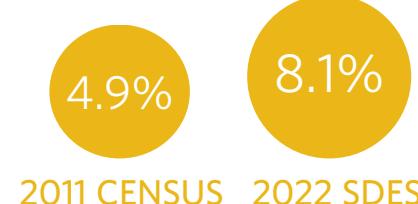
FLOORS



Percentage of households who own their home:



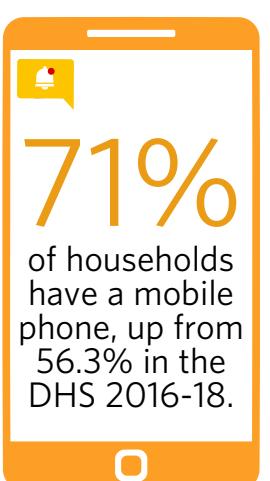
Percentage of households who are renting:



AVAILABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

	2016/18	2022
Radio	23.7%	↑ 24%
Television	12.6%	↓ 12.5%
Computer	10.6%	↑ 14.5%

45.6% of households have a home solar kit



PERSONAL TRANSPORT

The most commonly owned personal transport is a bicycle, but ownership has declined since the 2016-18 DHS, with car ownership increasing.

	2016-18 DHS	2022 SDES
Bicycle	10.3%	↓ 8.4%
Car/truck	5.1%	↑ 6.3%
Boat with motor	2.2%	↑ 2.8%

46.2% of households burn or bury their rubbish, making this the most common means of garbage disposal.

In 18.7% of households, waste is taken to another location for disposal.



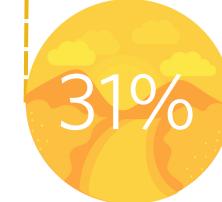
In only 16.2% of households, waste is disposed of in a designated waste facility.

TOP 3 sources of lighting

	2016-18 DHS	2022 SDES
1: Solar	32.2%	44%
2: Battery Lantern	36.2%	22.7%
3. Electricity	15%	15%



36.2% of households have internet, including:



MOST COMMON FUELS FOR COOKING

	2016-18 DHS	2022 SDES
WOOD	91.4%	87.8%
ELECTRICITY	5.2%	7.1%
GAS/LPG	2.4%	3.3%

Background

The National Statistical Office (NSO) in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) conducted the first Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey (SDES) in 2022. The SDES is a nationally representative household survey designed to provide information on population, migration, education, labour and employment, fertility, disability, household, and housing characteristics in Papua New Guinea.

The UNFPA provided the technical assistance, while the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) provided the financial support for the 2022 SDES. The Government of Papua New Guinea has also in part financially contributed to the project. This brochure on the SDES Key Indicators presents selected findings from the 2022 SDES. A comprehensive analysis of the data will be presented in the final report to be published in the third quarter of 2023.

Survey Objective

The objective of this survey is to generate essential key indicators as inputs in the preparation of national plans and programs for the well-being of the population as well as to monitor the progress of development programs as stipulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Medium Term Development Plans, Vision 2050 and other national policies/plans and priorities.

Sampling Design

The 2022 SDES was able to access 321 out of the total 335 sample units (Census Units or Enumeration Areas) in all 22 provinces. The sampling design for the 2022 SDES was a stratified, two-stage cluster sampling, with a third stage in very large CUs (Enumeration Areas selected within the sample CUs). The 22 provinces of PNG and urban/rural areas were used as strata for the survey, producing 43 strata (National Capital District has only urban areas). Since the 2022 SDES was principally aimed at generating results at the national level, the distribution of sample clusters was across the strata such that all provinces are represented. Likewise, the allocation was done proportionately according to size (in terms of the number of households).

Census units were used to select the clusters. Thus, 335 clusters were selected in the first- stage while a fixed number of 15 households per cluster were selected at the second stage using the table of random numbers per CU, resulting to a total sample size of 5,025 households.

Due to some security (tribal/gang conflicts/pirates) issues and election related misconceptions, 14 sample clusters were not accessed. This resulted to a coverage rate of 95.8 per cent in terms of the number of CUs while 91.5 per cent for the total number of households.

Training of Field Staff

Training of field staff was conducted in three tiers. First was the Training of Master Trainers for six days from 4th to 11th March 2022 in Port Moresby; second was the training of Provincial Trainers for 11 days from 17th March to 1st April 2022 in Port Moresby; and, the last was the training of field enumerators and supervisors commencing on the 18th of April 2022, for 10 days in the respective provinces.

The third-tier training at the provincial level consisted of six days of training on concepts and definitions, two days on how to use the tablets for data collection, and another two days on the Supervisors' roles and responsibilities. This was the first time that the NSO used a computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) method using tablets and hence several practical exercises were incorporated in the training. The CAPI application was designed using the Survey Solutions software developed by the World Bank.

The training also consisted of interviewing techniques and field procedures, questionnaire content, practical exercises, and examinations to measure the trainees' understanding. A total of 500 personnel were trained for the SDES, which included reserves.

Fieldwork

The data collection was completed in two months, from May to June 2022. Field operations were carried out by 107 teams. Each team consisted of 3 interviewers and 1 supervisor. A total of 400 enumerators and supervisors were involved in the 2022 SDES data collection. Fieldwork required more time than expected due to various challenges.

Despite these challenges, however, the survey teams managed to collect the data without compromising its quality. A monitor from NSO was stationed in each province to oversee the operations at the provincial level.

Data Processing

The data collected using the tablets was sent almost instantly to NSO Head Quarters and stored in a cloud server provided by the Pacific Community (SPC). Data stored in the cloud server was accessed and exported for further processing using another software called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). The data processing operations at NSO commenced in July 2022. This included checking of submissions of the data from the field; identifying unique/valid households and removing invalid and duplicate households, coding of responses, consistency checks, and tabulations.

The Socio-Demographic and Economic Survey is funded by the Australian Government with technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

